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GENERAL ZOOLOGY,

— or —

SYSTEMATIC. NATURAL HISTORY

— by —

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

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens.

Engraved principally by

M^{RS}. GRIFFITH.

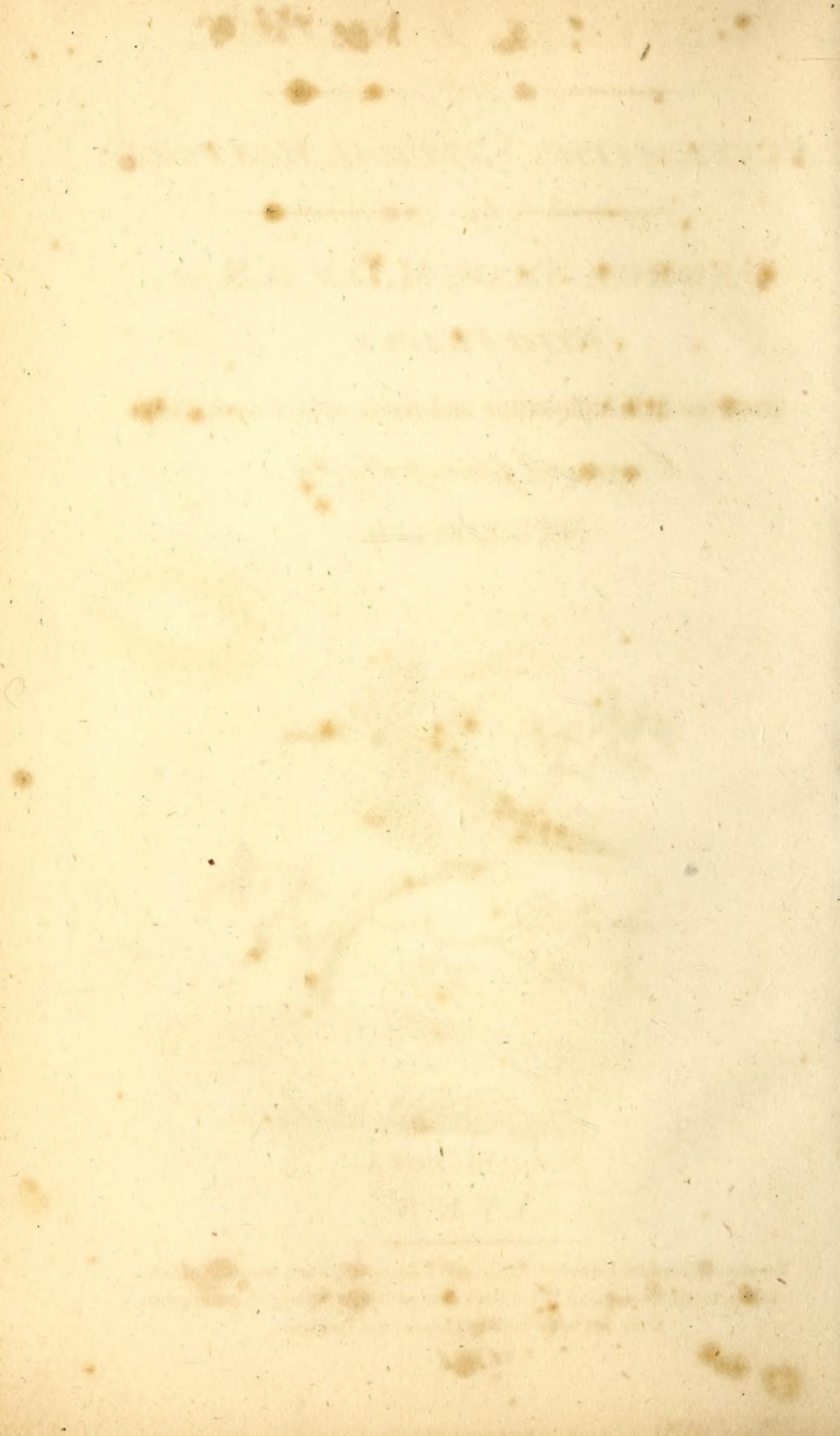


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VOLUME VIII.—PART I.

BIRDS.

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR GEORGE KEARSLEY, FLEET STREET;
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GENERAL ZOOLOGY

VOLUME VIII - PART I

BIRDS

LONDON

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C O N T E N T S

OF

VOL. VIII.—PART I.



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BIRDS.

ORDER

PICÆ.

BUCEROS. HORNBILL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> magnum, extrorsum serratum, mandibula superiore (plerisque) appendice aucta.	<i>Bill</i> very large, serrated in an outward direction, and furnished (in most species) with a large appendix on the upper mandible.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, rotundatæ, pone rostri basin.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, round, behind the base of the bill.
<i>Palpebræ</i> ciliis validis cinctæ.	<i>Eyelids</i> strongly ciliated.
<i>Lingua</i> brevissima, subtriangularis, plana.	<i>Tongue</i> very short, subtriangular, flat.
<i>Crura</i> valida, brevia: pedes gressorii.	<i>Legs</i> short and strong: feet gressorial.

THE birds of this remarkable genus may be considered as holding the same rank in the old continent with the Toucans in the new. Like the Toucans they are distinguished by the enormous size of their beaks, which, in most species, are rendered still more extraordinary by the addition of a

large prominence or appendix seated on the upper mandible, differing in shape in the different species. The Hornbills may be said to be both carnivorous and frugivorous, feeding not only on various berries and other vegetable substances, but also on any putrid animal substances, and not unfrequently on many of the smaller kind of living animals, as mice, birds, &c. but perhaps principally on insects. Their large bills are of much less real than apparent strength, the substance being not solid, but of a cancellated internal structure: the mandibles are serrated in an outward direction, and the serratures are often irregular, owing to the injury the bill occasionally receives during its employment in seizing on various vegetable and animal matters. The Hornbills vary much in the appearance of the bill during the different periods of their age: the process or appendix not exhibiting its genuine form till the full growth of the bird; a circumstance which, added to the difference between the males and females, often causes great difficulty in the determination of the species.



H. C. Smith sculp.

RHINOCEROS HORNBILL.

RHINOCEROS HORNBILL.

Buceros Rhinoceros. *B. niger, cauda apice alba, rostro flavescente, galea recurvata supra rubra.*

Black Hornbill, with white-tipped tail, yellowish beak, and recurved casque red above.

Buceros Rhinoceros. *B. cornu mandibulari frontis recurvata.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.*

Rhinoceros Avis. *Aldrov. 1. p. 84. Best. mus. t. 20.*

Horned Indian Raven, or Rhinoceros Bird. *Will. orn. p. 127. Edw. pl. 281. B. Pl. Enl. 934. Nat. Misc. 2. pl. 41.*

Rhinoceros Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Le Calao-Rhinoceros. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 1. 2.*

THIS, which is perhaps the most remarkable of all the species yet known, is well described and figured in Monsr. Levaillant's work on the rarer birds of India and America. Monsr. Levaillant however is mistaken in supposing that the bill alone had hitherto made its appearance in modern collections, since a very fine and complete specimen existed in the Leverian Museum, and which was long ago figured in the Naturalist's Miscellany. Monsr. Levaillant had the good fortune to contemplate this species in a living state, a specimen having been brought, during his residence at the Cape of Good Hope, from the island of Java in the East Indies, its native residence. The general size of the Rhinoceros Hornbill is that of a hen turkey, but its shape is more slender in proportion: the neck is of moderate length, and the tail slightly cuneated; the colour of the whole bird is black,

except the lower part of the abdomen and tip of the tail, which are white: the bill, which is enormous in proportion to the bird, measures about ten inches in length, and is of a slightly curved shape, sharp-pointed, serrated in a somewhat irregular manner on the edges, and furnished at the base of the upper mandible with an extremely large process, continued for a considerable space in a parallel direction with the bill, and then turned upwards in a contrary direction, or in the manner of a reverted horn: this process is divided into two portions by a longitudinal black line, the part above the line being of a bright red, the part below yellow, and the back part or rising base, next the head, black: the bill itself is of similar colour with the process, being black at the base, the remainder yellow, tinged with bright red towards the base: the legs are short, strong, and of a pale yellow colour. In the specimen described by Monsr. Levaillant the abdomen was entirely black; the tail, as in the above described specimen, tipped with white, and the whole plumage exhibited a slight blueish gloss when exposed to a strong light: the eyes were blackish; the eye-lashes long, black, and flattish. This bird was of a timid disposition, endeavouring to conceal itself from view, and of a dull and heavy appearance. It did not walk, but hopped along in the manner of a crow. The only appearance of liveliness which it exhibited was when its food was brought by the person who had the care of it: at such times it ran forwards with extended wings, opening its bill and uttering a

slight scream of joy. It was fed with biscuit steeped in water, flesh either raw or dressed, rice, pease, &c. Monsr. Levallant one day offered it some newly killed small birds which he had lately shot, and which it readily devoured entire, after bruising them for a considerable time in its bill. It was said also, during its voyage from India, to have always pursued rats and mice whenever it perceived them, though it never was nimble enough to catch one. Its monstrous bill, which at first appears so formidable a weapon, is by no means such in reality, and Monsr. Levallant assures us that he several times put his hand into the bill without feeling the slightest pain, though the bird exerted all its endeavours to wound it. **Monsr.** Levallant adds, that the Hornbills in general are, in his opinion, naturally carnivorous, all those which he observed in Africa feeding on serpents, lizards, insects, &c. and sometimes on carrion.

I must not omit to observe that the specimen of the Rhinoceros Hornbill in the Leverian Museum differed from that described by Monsr. Levallant in having the lower part of the belly, and the tail white, the latter marked by a broad black bar across the middle; agreeing in this respect with the description given by Brisson.

AFRICAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Africanus. *B. niger subcristatus, abdomine albo; galea ascendente supra plana.*

Slightly-crested black Hornbill, with white abdomen, and ascending casque flat at top.

Buceros Africanus. *B. niger subcristatus, fronte ossea plana antrosum subulata, corpore nigro, abdomine reetricibusque apice albis, Lath. ind. orn.*

Rhinoceros Avis. *Will. orn. t. 17. f. 2. Besl. mus. t. 9. No. 7.*

Brac, ou Calao d'Afrique. *Buff. ois.*

African Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Labat and others as of the size of a turkey, and entirely of a black colour: the beak both in shape and colour seems considerably allied to that of the Rhinoceros Hornbill, but the process or casque runs strait forwards instead of reverting at the tip as in that species. A specimen is said to have been in the Leyden Museum which differed in having the abdomen and vent white, the head somewhat crested, and the tail tipped with white. Native of Africa.

CRESCENT HORNBILL.

Buceros niger, femoribus caudæ basi apiceque albis, rostro flavescente, galea sursum lunata.

Black Hornbill, with thighs, base, and tip of tail white, yellowish bill, and casque lunated upwards.

Le Calao a casque en croissant. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 13.*

ALLIED in size and general appearance to the Rhinoceros and two-horned Hornbills: colour black with a blueish gloss: thighs, vent, and tail tawny-white, but the latter crossed in the middle by a very broad black bar: bill of similar size and proportion to that of the Rhinoceros Hornbill, and of a yellowish colour: the casque large, and shaped like a crescent or boat longitudinally affixed by its bottom to the ridge of the upper mandible: it is not concave at the top, but flattened, and the two ends rise up one before and the other behind the base of the mandible, that in front somewhat exceeding the length of the other: the legs are short and of a brown colour. Native of Java, where, according to the account of a Dutch officer, communicated to Monsr. Levaillant, it frequents large woods, uniting in troops in order to devour carrion.

UNICORN HORNBILL.

Buceros Monoceros. *B. subcristatus niger, abdomine lateribusque rectricum albis, rostro flavescente, galea compressa antice acuminata supra nigra.*

Slightly-crested Black Hornbill, with abdomen and sides of the tail-feathers white; the bill yellowish, with compressed casque black above and pointed in front.

Buceros Malabaricus.? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Pied Hornbill.? *Lath. syn.*

Le Calao Unicorne. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 9. 10. 11. 12.*

THIS species has been well described by the Count de Buffon under the name of Calao de Malabar. "It was brought, says he, from Pondicherry, and lived the whole of the summer in the court yard of the Marchioness de Pons, who was so obliging as to present it to me. It was as large as a common Raven, or twice as large as a crow, measuring two feet and a half in length from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, which it had lost in its passage to France, and which, though beginning to grow again, had by no means attained its full length; so that we may presume the whole length of the bird may be about three feet: the bill was eight inches long, and two broad, and was bent fifteen lines from the strait position: the second bill, if it may be so called, sat, like a horn, close on the first, following its curvature, and extending from the base to within two inches of the point: its height was two inches and two lines, so that, measuring in the middle, the bill, together

with its horn, formed the height of four inches: near the head they were both of them fifteen lines across: the horn was six inches long, and its extremity appeared to have been shortened and split by accident, so that we may reckon it to be half an inch longer: this horn, on the whole, has the shape of a real bill, truncated and closed at its extremity; but at the junction it is marked by a very perceptible furrow, drawn near the middle, and following all the curvature of this false bill, which does not adhere to the skull, but its posterior portion, which rises on the head, is still more extraordinary; being naked and fleshy, and covered with living skin, through which this parasite member receives its nutritious juices: the true bill terminates in a blunt point, and is strong, consisting of a horny and almost bony substance, extended in laminæ, the layers and undulations of which may be perceived: the false bill is much thinner, and may be even bent by the fingers: it is of a light substance, disposed internally into small cells, in some degree, as Edwards observes, resembling those of an honeycomb: Wormius says it consists of a matter like crab's eyes: the false bill is black from the tip to three inches behind it, and there is a line of the same black at its origin, as well as at the root of the true bill: all the rest is yellowish white. Wormius observes the same thing, and adds that the inside of the bill and the palate are black. A white, folded skin meets the root of the true bill above on both sides, and is inserted near the corners of the bill in the black skin that encircles the

eyes: the eyelid is furnished with long lashes arched behind: the eye is red-brown, and appears brighter or more animated when the bird is irritated: the head, which appears small in proportion to the enormous bill it supports, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a Jay: the whole form of the bird seeming to be composed as it were of the feathers and movements of the Jay, Raven, and Magpie. These resemblances have struck most observers, and have obtained it the name of the Indian Raven, Horned Crow, and Horned Pie. The feathers of the head and neck were black, and it had the power of bristling them up like those of a jay: the back and wings were also black, and accompanied by a slight reflexion of green and violet: the breast and belly were of a dull white; the exterior quill-feathers tipped with white: the tail consisted of six white quills, black at the root, and four entirely black: the legs were black, scaly, thick, and strong, and the claws long, but not sharp. This bird hopped with both feet at once, forwards and sideways, like a jay or magpie: when at rest its head seemed to recline on its shoulders: when disturbed it swelled and raised itself with an air of boldness, but its general gait was heavy and dull; its resemblance to the raven and magpie giving it a kind of ignoble aspect, suited to its disposition. It swallowed raw flesh, and would also eat lettuces, which it first bruised with its bill: it caught rats, and even devoured a small bird which was thrown to it alive: its voice was a short hoarse croak; and it also uttered at intervals a sound

exactly similar to the clucking of a hen: it was fond of warmth, spreading its wings to the sun, and shuddering at a passing cloud or breeze: it lived only three months at Paris, dying before the end of summer."

This species, according to Monsr. Levaillant, is found not only in Malabar, but in many other parts of India, as well as in Ceylon and other Indian islands. Its length, according to this author, is thirty inches from the top of the head to the end of the tail, which itself measures twelve inches: its colour is black, glossed with green and purple; the breast, belly, thighs, and vent-feathers white: the three outer feathers both of the wings and tail are white, the three outer tail-feathers, being somewhat shorter than the rest, cause the tail to be slightly rounded at the extremity: the lower mandible, as Buffon observes, is surrounded by a white wrinkled skin, and the orbits of the eyes by a black one: the casque or rostral appendix is flat on its hind part, where it is wider than in other parts, and is covered by the living skin of a black colour. This species, according to Levaillant, has the largest beak in proportion to its size of any bird of the genus, since it measures nine inches in length, and nearly five in depth, reckoning the appendix together with the beak: the mandibles are curved and strongly toothed: the casque is prolonged in front into a kind of horn, and is flat on the sides, and marked by two or three parallel furrows or streaks. The female differs from the male in size, being rather smaller, and in having the casque less ele-

vated and its point less prominent. These birds frequent high woods, perching on large trees, and in preference on the dead boughs: they nestle in the hollows of the decayed trunks, laying four eggs of a dirty white colour. The young are at first entirely naked, and their bills have merely a slight ridge or longitudinal crest of about three or four lines high; but by the time their bodies are covered with a greyish-rufous down, the ridge or crest of the bill enlarges, and rises every day in height, and in the space of about twelve or fifteen days begins to exhibit something of its future form, though by no means sufficient to shew the decided character of the species, which is not clearly defined till the space of three months, when the young take their flight. The casque at this period exhibits the lateral furrows and the black patch in front; the point however does not project till the bird has arrived at the full period of its growth and plumage. This part is subject to frequent accidents, from striking against the branches of trees while the animal is endeavouring to detach the bark in order to obtain the insects, small lizards, and tree-frogs which lurk beneath. The above curious particulars were communicated to Levillant by Monsr. Lecors, who had passed many years in the island of Ceylon in the Dutch service, and who had amused himself with rearing several of these birds.

The description of this species given by Sonnerat is, according to Levillant, incorrect, and the accompanying figure faulty, and this, in the opinion

of our author, is the case with the rest of the descriptions and figures in that publication.

WHITE-BEAKED HORNBILL.

Buceros albirostris. *B. subcristatus niger, abdomine apicibusque remigum et rectricum albis, rostro albedo, galea compressa antice obtusa macula nigra.*

Slightly-crested Black Hornbill, with the abdomen and tips of the wing and tail-feathers white, the bill whitish with compressed obtuse-fronted casque marked by a black spot.

Pied Hornbill.? *Lath. syn.*

Buceros Malabaricus.? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Calao a bec blanc. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 14.*

So extremely near is the resemblance between this bird and the Unicorn Hornbill that it requires all the eloquence of Monsr. Levaillant to persuade us that it is any thing more than a variety, or perhaps a sexual difference of the preceding species; differing perhaps in the less advanced stage of growth of the rostral appendix, which instead of projecting into an absolute point or horn in front, finishes obtusely on that part. We must however state what Monsr. Levaillant advances in defence of his ranking it as a separate species.

“ This bird, says he, which was sent me from Chandernagor, where it had been killed, appears to me to be a new species hitherto undescribed by authors. Its length, from the top of the head to the end of the tail, is twenty inches, of which the tail alone measures half: the bill, if taken along

its curvature, measures four inches and three lines, and the thickness of both mandibles, taken together, is about eighteen lines: they are nearly equal, irregularly toothed on their edges, and end in obtuse points: the casque or process occupies nearly two thirds of the length of the bill, covering the front, to which it adheres: it is truncated in front, where it terminates in a thin edge, swelling gradually upwards on the sides, the ridge or upper part forming a more elevated arc of a circle in the middle: it is terminated behind by a large rounded point, black above and round its border: in front is also a black patch, which descends a little on the upper mandible, which is edged at its base by an irregular black band of only two lines in width: the lower mandible is bordered on each side its base by a much broader black band, which terminates in a point beneath the bill: both mandibles are also edged with black along the serrated part, and, as well as the mouth, are black internally; while externally both the bill and casque are of an ivory whiteness. After this description of the bird we might readily suppose it a mere variety of the Unicorn Hornbill; but, on a careful comparison of the two birds, I am convinced that they are distinct species, notwithstanding this similarity. In the Unicorn Hornbill the casque is flattened and furrowed on its sides, and terminates behind in a living skin. In the present bird on the contrary it is smooth, swelled on the sides, exceeding in its middle part the diameter of the mandibles, and is closed behind by a horny substance similar to that

of the rest of the casque, and even more solid, since on the other parts it yields to the pressure of the fingers: these two characters therefore evidently prove that these birds form two distinct species. The feathers of the hindhead are long, slender, loose-webbed, and form a pendent crest of a black colour, as are also the neck, shoulders, back, scapulars, wings, and tail; the latter and the wing-coverts exhibiting a greenish gloss: the wings and side-feathers of the tail are tipped with white, the two middle tail-feathers being totally black: the breast, belly, sides, thighs, and vent-feathers are white: the legs and claws black: the orbits of the eyes, and the base of the lower mandible are surrounded by a bare skin, which in the dried bird is of a brownish colour: the upper eyelids are ciliated, and the nostrils covered with hairs rising over the edge of the casque."

Monsr. Levallant received no account of the manners of this bird, but considers the above description fully sufficient to prevent its being confounded with the preceding species.

BIFID-CASQUED HORNBILL.

Buceros bicornis. *B. subcristatus niger, abdomine mediòque remigum & reetricum albis, rostro flavescente, galea concava antrorsum bicorni.*

Slightly crested black Hornbill, with abdomen and middle of the wing and tail-feathers white, yellowish bill, and concave casque with two-horned front.

Buceros bicornis. *B. fronte ossea plana, antrorsum bicorni.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Buceros bicornis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Philippine Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Le Calao bicorne. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 7. 8.*

Calao avis. *Petiv. gaz. t. 31. f. 1. Buff. 7. p. 157.*

SIZE of a female Turkey, but of a more slender shape: colour black, slightly glossed with blue, the upper part of the breast, belly, thighs, and vent-feathers white: the base of the larger wing-feathers, except of the two exterior ones, of the same colour, forming a white patch on each wing: the tail crossed in the middle, except on the two middle feathers, by a white bar. The bill is as large in proportion as in the Rhinoceros Hornbill, and is of a yellowish colour, with a very large casque, longitudinally hollowed above, and terminated in front by two lengthened hornlike processes: the base of both mandibles, and the back of the casque edged by a bar of black. It is observed by Levaillant that Willoughby and Petiver in their descriptions of this species say that there is only a single white feather on each side the tail,

“a particularity, says Levaillant, which, so far as my examination of more than three thousand species of birds allows me to pronounce, exists in no bird yet known.” In fact, as we have stated above, the tail has three white feathers on each side. The bifid-casqued Hornbill is a native of India and the Indian isles.

VAR.

Size of a Hen: bill somewhat bent, serrated, diaphanous, and of the colour of cinnabar, measuring seven inches in length: upper mandible furnished at the top with a helmet a span long, nearly three inches broad, and flat on the top: tongue scarcely an inch long: head small, and as far as the eyes, black: pupils blue: irides white: eyelids beset with black bristles: head and neck rufous; belly black: back and rump brownish ash: legs and thighs yellowish: greater quill-feathers fulvous: tail white. Native of the Philippine isles: has a voice like that of a hog or calf: considered by the Gentoos as a sacred bird: lives in woods, and feeds on the Indian fig, pistachios, &c. &c. described by Camelli in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 23. p. 1394.

CONCAVE-CASQUED HORNBILL.

Buceros cavatus. *B. subcristatus niger, collo subferrugineo, rostro flavescente apice subrubro, galea concava antrorsum obtusa.*

Black Hornbill, with subferruginous neck, yellowish bill with reddish tip, and concave casque obtuse in front.

Le Calao a casque concave. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 3. 4. 5. 6.*

GREATLY allied to the bifid-casqued Hornbill, but differing in colour, and in the rostral casque being truncated in front instead of being produced at the tips into two lengthened processes: the general shape of this part is similar in both species, being longitudinally concave, with a deep middle furrow: in the present species however the base of the bill is not marked as in the preceding with a black bar, and the hind part terminates in a rounded or bulging back, while in the bifid-casqued Hornbill it is flattened on that part: the whole bill, with the casque, is of a whitish colour, tending to brown towards the tip: the face and chin are black; the neck pale ochre-coloured, and the whole remainder of the plumage black: the feathers of the back part of the head are slightly lengthened, and of a narrow shape; forming a slight approach to a pendent crest. The plumage of this bird in its young state differs greatly from that which it exhibits in its advanced or perfect state, being ash-grey, with the neck and breast rufous, and the quill-feathers and lower part of the abdomen blackish; the bill shorter in proportion, and the casque,

as may be supposed, less elevated than in the full-grown bird. This species is supposed to be a native of the Philippine isles. The bird in its young or unadvanced state is mistakenly considered by Buffon as a distinct species, and described under the name of Calao des Moluques. See the Bontian Hornbill of the present work.

 VIOLACEOUS HORNBILL.

Buceros violaceus. *B. nigro-violaceus, abdomine caudæ lateribus remigumque apicibus albis, rostro albido, galea compressa antrorsum obtusa macula nigra.*

Violaceous-black Hornbill, with the abdomen and sides of the wing and tail-feathers white, whitish bill, and compressed casque obtuse in front and marked by a black spot.

Le Calao violet. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 19.*

THIS also is very much allied to the Unicorn Hornbill, from which it differs in its somewhat smaller size, which is intermediate between that of the Unicorn and White-Beaked species: of the two however it is, according to Levaillant, most allied to the former, having the rostral casque flat on the sides, not swelled as in the white-billed species: from both it differs in the colour of its plumage, of which the disposition is the same. When viewed in a full light it is very richly glossed with violet, green, and purple reflexions, though when viewed in the shade it appears of a greenish black: the lower part of the breast, the belly, tips of the wings,

and three lateral tail-feathers are white: the bill is of a yellowish white, shaped like that of the white-beaked Hornbill, the base of both mandibles, as well as that of the casque, being ornamented by a band of crimson, which at the base of the lower mandible extends to some distance beneath the eyes, and is crossed by two narrow black bars: the casque, like that of the immediately preceding species, is marked on each side by two longitudinal furrows, and by a large black patch in front: the eyes are of a bright reddish-brown.

The bird is a native of Ceylon, and was examined in a living state by Monsr. Levillant in a menagerie at the Cape of Good Hope, whither it had been brought by a Dutch vessel returning from India. It shewed a remarkable degree of docility and attachment towards its keeper, and was fed with meat, either raw or dressed, as well as with various kinds of vegetables. It also pursued and readily caught both rats and mice, which it swallowed entire, after having rubbed them in its bill. It was a general peace-maker in the menagerie, and whenever a quarrel arose among any of the other birds, it immediately ran to them, and by the strokes of its beak enforced a suspension of hostilities. It even kept the larger birds in awe, and Levillant once saw it cause an Ostrich to run away with all its speed, pursuing it half flying and half running. In short it became the formidable tyrant of the whole menagery, which it imposed upon by the size of its enormous bill rather than

by any genuine power; thus proving the general truth, that appearance alone often proves a successful substitute for reality.

ABYSSINIAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Abyssinicus. B. niger, remigibus primoribus albis, secundariis ferrugineis, rostro nigro, galea abrupto-orbiculata.

Black Hornbill, with white primary quills, ferruginous secondary, and black bill with abrupt-orbicular casque.

Buceros Abyssinicus. B. rostro nigro compresso, fronte gibbosa orbiculata cærulea, corpore nigro: remigibus primoribus albis, secundariis fulvo-fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.

Abba Gumba. *Bruce trav.*

Calao d'Abyssinie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 779.*

THIS species seems to have been first distinctly described by Mr. Bruce, who informs us that in the eastern parts of Abyssinia it is known by the name of *Abba Gumba*, and in the western side of Tacazzè by that of *Erkoom*: the first of these names being apparently given it from the groaning noise which it makes. In the region of Sennaar it is called *Teir el Naciba*, or the Bird of Destiny.

“ This bird, says Mr. Bruce, is all of a black, or rather black mixed with soot-colour; the large feathers of the wing are ten in number, milk-white both without and within: the tip of his wings reaches very nearly to his tail: his beak and head measured together are eleven inches and a half, and his head three inches and a quarter: at his neck he has those protuberances like the Turkey-

Cock, which are of a light blue, but turn red upon his being chafed, or in the time when the hen is laying. The colour of the eye is of a dark brown or rather a reddish cast, but darker still as it approaches the pupil; he has very large eye-lashes both upper and lower, but especially his upper: from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail is three feet ten inches; the breadth, from one point of the wing to the other extended is six feet: the length of the thighs is seven inches, and that of the legs six inches and five eighths: it has three toes before, and one behind, but they are not very strong, nor seemingly made to tear up carcasses: the length of the foot to the hinder toe is one inch six lines, the innermost is one inch seven lines, the middle two inches two lines, and the last outer one two inches one line. I have seen the Erkoom with eighteen young ones: it runs upon the ground more willingly than it flies, but when raised, flies both strong and far: it has a rank smell, and is said to live in Abyssinia upon dead carcasses. I never saw it approach any of these, and what convinces me this is untrue is that I never saw one of them follow the army, where there was always a general assembly of all the birds of prey in Abyssinia. It was very easy to see what was its food by its place of rendezvous, which was in the fields of teff, upon the tops of which are always a number of green beetles; these he strips off by drawing the stalk through his beak, so that it appears to be serrated, and, often as I had occasion to open this bird, I never found any thing in him but the green

scarabæus or beetle. He has a putrid or stinking smell, which, I suppose, is the reason he has been imagined to feed upon carrion. The Erkoom builds in large thick trees, always, if he can, near churches; has a covered nest, like that of a Magpie, but four times as large as an Eagle's: it places its nest firm upon the trunk, without endeavouring to make it high from the ground: the entry is always on the East side."

Mr. Bruce adds that this bird walks in the manner of a Raven, and does not jump or hop in the manner that many of the Crow kind do; that at times it runs with very great velocity, and that in its running it very much resembles the turkey or bustard when his head is turned from the spectator.

Mr. Latham describes the bill of this species as measuring nine inches in length, slightly bent the whole length, and compressed on the sides; both mandibles channelled on the insides, and blunt at the tips: on the top of the upper a protuberance of a semicircular shape, two inches and a half in diameter, and fifteen lines broad at the base, which is over the eyes: this excrescence is of the same substance with the bill, but so very thin as easily to yield to the pressure of the fingers: the height of the bill, with the appendix, measures vertically almost three inches and three quarters.

The young, according to Levaillant, are of a brownish black colour, with the larger wing-feathers rufous-white, and such seems to have been the specimen described by Buffon.

GALEATED HORNBILL.

Buceros Galeatus. *B. niger, abdomine caudaque albis, fascia caudali nigra, rostro conico subflavo, galea subquadrato-convexa rubra.*

Black Hornbill, with abdomen and tail white, the latter marked by a black bar; the bill conic and yellowish, with squarish-convex red casque.

Buceros galeatus. *B. rostro conico, basi mandibulæ superioris supra maxime gibbosa subquadrata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Calao a casque rond. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 933. Edw. 281. c.*

Helmet Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

KNOWN till very lately by the bill alone, which has long since made its appearance in the European museums. In a specimen described by Mr. Latham the length of this bill was eight inches. It is nearly strait, and, as far as the mandibles reach, is of a conical figure; the top of the upper mandible being continued upwards into a gibbosity of a squarish form, making the bill at this part four inches and a half in depth: this is rounded behind, and almost flat in front; the front being a true or solid bone, an inch in thickness, and of a white colour, while the sides are thin, transparent, and, together with the half of the bill next the base, of a deep red colour; the tip of the bill being white: the nostrils are seated immediately above the orbits of the eyes, and from them commences a wrinkled ridge, passing across the gibbous part to the front: at the back part of the skull are usually attached a few small black feathers.

Edwards observes that this beak seems to imply a bird of a different genus from that of the Hornbills; an observation so much the more important, since Monsr. Levaillant, whose extensive knowledge of the feathered tribe so justly entitles his opinion to attention, has no hesitation in pronouncing that this bill must belong to a bird widely removed from the Hornbill tribe; and he even ventures to affirm that it must belong to the class of aquatic birds. This he considers as sufficiently proved from the nature of the plumes which sometimes adhere to the specimens: these, he says, have smooth and close-set barbs like those of the Anseres. Monsr. Levaillant proceeds still farther, and infers, from the extreme solidity and heaviness of the skull, that the bird is of the number of those which have not the power of flight, unless it should have wings of a very extraordinary amplitude. Unfortunately however for the above plausible conjectures of Monsr. Levaillant, and as a proof how cautious a naturalist should be in indulging speculations of this nature, the bird itself has been lately introduced into the British Museum, and is a genuine *Buceros*, agreeing in point of habit and proportions with the rest of the tribe. Its total length is four feet, of which the tail measures two: the head, breast, back, and wings are black; the abdomen, thighs, vent-feathers, and tail white, but the latter is marked near the tip by a broad black bar, and is pretty strongly cuneiform, the two middle feathers measuring twenty-four inches, the two next twenty-one inches, and the three exterior

ones on each side twelve inches: the legs are strong, and of a black colour: the wings reach only about three inches along the tail. This species is said to inhabit the same regions with the major part of the genus.

UNDULATED HORNBILL.

Buceros undulatus. *B. subcristatus nigro-violaceus, gula nuda cærulescente, cauda alba, rostro albido, galea transversim fuscosulcata.*

Slightly-crested black Hornbill, with naked blueish throat, white tail, and whitish bill with the casque transversely undulated by brown furrows.

Le Calao a casque festonné. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 20. 21.*

THIS species may be considered as the most beautiful, or, to speak perhaps more properly, the least deformed of all the Hornbills, the beak exhibiting an appearance more proportioned to the size of the bird, and the colours a greater degree of variety and elegance than in the rest of the tribe. The length of the bird, exclusive of the bill, is about thirty inches, and the bill measures only five inches in length, and two in thickness, including the crest or casque. The colour of the bird is black, with a strong gloss of blue: the tail is entirely white, and at the lower part of the neck, between the shoulders, is a moderately large patch of red-brown, adding a considerable ornament to the plumage of that part: the chin, to a considerable distance beyond the base of the

lower mandible, the orbits of the eyes, and the space immediately between them and the upper mandible are covered by a bare skin of a blueish colour: the bill is of a yellowish white colour, tinged with pale brown towards the base: its size, as before observed, is but moderate for a bird of this genus: it is moderately curved, sharp-pointed, and exhibits hardly any appearance of serratures on the edges: the crest or appendix on the upper mandible is continued about half way along the beak, and is about five or six lines only in height at its highest part: it is also marked on each side by four or five deep perpendicular furrows or undulations; thus causing the appearance of so many alternate depressions and projections. This bird is described by Monsr. Levaillant, from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Temmink of Amsterdam, who received it from Batavia, accompanied by its female, which differs only in being somewhat smaller, and is destitute of the reddish-brown patch between the shoulders. Nothing seems to be known of its particular residence, manners, or history.

JAVAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Javanicus. B. cristatus nigro-violaceus, collo caudaque albis, gula nuda subflava, rostro subfusco subcristato.

Crested violaceous-black Hornbill, with white neck and tail, yellowish throat, and subcristated brownish bill.

Le Calao Javan. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 22.*

THIS species, which is described by Monsr. Levaillant, is rather larger than a Raven, measuring near thirty inches in length: the head is pale rufous, inclining to yellow on the sides, and furnished with a pendent crest: the neck rufous white, and the tail of similar colour; all the rest of the plumage black, with a gloss of green: the bill is large, but not very long, of a pale brown colour, and not perceptibly serrated on the edges: beneath the chin is a naked yellowish-white skin: the legs are brown. It is said to be a native of Java as well as of some parts of India, and is described by Levaillant from a dried specimen in the collection of Mr. Temmink of Amsterdam.

WHITE HORNBILL.

Buceros albus. *B. albus, rostro nigro maximo, pedibus nigris.*

White Hornbill, with very large black bill, and black legs.

Buceros albus. *B. rostro maxime incurvato nigro, corpore niveo, pedibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

White Toucan. *Hawkesw. voy. 1. p. 123.*

White Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is mentioned on the authority of Hawkesworth's Voyages, vol. i. p. 123, where it is termed a *White Toucan*. It is said to be of the size of a Goose, and entirely snow-white, except the bill and legs, which are black: the bill is described as much curved, and of such a length and thickness that it was not easy to conceive how it could be supported by so slender a neck in proportion. It was taken between the isles of Tinian and Pulotimien, and was kept alive on board for the space of four months, feeding on biscuit.

SENEGAL HORNBILL.

Buceros nasutus. *B. albo nigroque varius, rostro simplici rubro, pedibus rubris.*

Black and White Hornbill, with simple red bill, and red legs.

Buceros nasutus. *B. fronte lævi, reatricibus apice albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Tock. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 260. 890.*

Black-billed Hornbill. } *Lath. Syn.*
 Red-billed Hornbill. }

SIZE not much superior to that of a Magpie: length rather more than twenty inches: the bill is large for the size of the bird, and of considerable length, measuring near three inches and a half from base to point: it is slightly curved, but is entirely destitute of any crest or casque on the upper mandible. The Count de Buffon observes that this species varies, according to age, both in colour of plumage and bill: in its young state the plumage is cinereous, and the bill black; but in its advanced or full-grown state the plumage becomes black above, and white beneath, as well as round the front and on the neck: it is also said that the bill and legs are black in the young, and red in the full-grown bird.

This species is common in Senegal, where it is known by the name of *Tock*. When young it is very simple and unsuspecting, and will suffer itself to be approached and taken, but becomes shy as it advances in age. It frequents woods, the old

birds perching on the summits of the trees, and often soaring with lofty and rapid flight, while the young generally remain in the lower parts of the trees, sitting motionless, with the head retracted between the shoulders. I must not omit to observe that, according to Monsr. Levaillant, the red and the black-billed Hornbills above described are in reality totally distinct species, though generally considered as the same.

BONTIAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Hydrocorax. *B. fuscus, fronte nigra, rostro fusco, galea plana mutica postice rotundata.*

Brown Hornbill, with black front, brown bill, and flat obtuse casque rounded behind.

Buceros Hydrocorax. *B. fronte ossea plana antrorsum mutica, abdomine fulvo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Bontius's Indian Raven. *Will. orn.*

Calao des Moluques. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 283.*

Indian Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

N. B. This, though usually described as a distinct species, is in reality no other than the young of the Concave-Casqued Hornbill.

SOMEWHAT larger than a Cock: length two feet four inches: bill dusky; five inches and a half long, and two and a half thick at the base, slightly bent, and subserrated: on the top a kind of casque, of a flattened form, widening towards the back part, which is rounded, and projects over the back part

of the head: cheeks and throat black, edged with grey: remainder of the bird brown, but the quills black, and the breast and belly blackish mixed with grey: tail even at the end, eight inches long, and white. Native of the Molucca isles: said to feed much on nutmegs: is kept in houses and rendered domestic, on account of its services in destroying rats and mice.

On collating Mr. Levaillant's plate of his *Calao a casque concave* or Concave-Casqued Hornbill in a young state with that represented in the Planches Enluminees, belonging to the present species, I cannot avoid entertaining a strong suspicion that the Bontian Hornbill just described is in reality no other than the Concave-Casqued Hornbill in its first year's plumage. Mr. Levaillant himself is perfectly convinced of this, and justly complains of an unnecessary multiplication of species in the present genus.

FURROWED HORNBILL.

Buceros Panayensis. *B. subcristatus niger*, (*feminâ variâ*,) *caudæ basi alba, mandibulis fuscis transversim rubro sulcatis, galea compresso-obtusa.*

Slightly-crested black Hornbill, (the female variegated,) with tail white at the base, brown mandibles transversely furrowed with red, and blackish compressed-obtuse casque.

Buceros Panayensis. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Calao de l'Isle Panay. *Buff. ois.*

Calao a bec ciselé. *Pl. Enl.* 780. 781.

Le Calao a bec ciselé. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 16. 17. 18.

THE Furrowed Hornbill, so named from the lateral furrows on its beak, seems to have been first described by Monsr. Sonnerat. Its size is that of a Raven, but longer in proportion, as in the rest of this genus: its colour is black with a gloss of blue, and the tail is of a tawny white colour at the base or upper half: the feathers on the back of the head are long and loose, so as to form a pendent crest: the bill is large, of a dusky or blackish horn-colour, both mandibles being marked transversely, but in an oblique direction, half way from the base, by several deep furrows of a brick-red colour, the intervening prominences being blacker than the rest of the bill. Above the upper mandible rises a simple longitudinal crest or process of the same colour with the rest of the bill, and terminating obtusely in front. The female is rather smaller than the male, and differs in having the head, neck, and breast of a dull white; the tail of the same colour,

tipped with black, and the belly and thighs rufous-brown: the bill resembles that of the male, but is rather smaller. According to Levaillant, Monsr. Sonnerat's figure of the pretended female is no other than that of the male, reversed by the engraver. In its young state this bird is said to be of a dull white colour, with brown wings and tail, the latter crossed by a rufous-white bar, and the bill brown, without any furrows. This species is a native of the Indian islands.

STRIPE-TAILED HORNBILL.

Buceros fasciatus. B. niger, abdomine rectriceque utrinque secunda tertique albis, rostro subcristato pallido apice rubro.

Black Hornbill, with the abdomen, second and third feather on each side the tail white, and pale slightly-crested bill with red tip.

Le Calao longibandes. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 233.*

DESCRIBED by Levaillant. Size that of a Magpie: bill pale yellowish-brown, with dusky-red tip: upper mandible furnished with a slightly rising crest or casque, somewhat undulated or streaked transversely, and passing from the base of the mandible to about two thirds of its length: colour of the bird black, except on the breast, belly, and the second and third tail-feathers on each side, which are white. Native of Africa, inhabiting the country of Angola.

CROWNED HORNBILL.

Buceros coronatus. *B. niger*, abdomine stria utrinque occipitali apiceque rectricum albis, rostro subcristato rubro.

Black Hornbill, with the abdomen, stripe on each side the hind-head, and tip of the tail white, and slightly-crested red bill.

Le Calao couronné. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 234. 235.

THIS Monsr. Levaillant considers as a new and hitherto undescribed species. Its size is rather smaller than that of a Magpie, and its colour black, with a narrow oblique white stripe passing from behind each eye to the nape, and thus surrounding the crown of the head: the breast, belly, and vent-feathers are also white, as well as the tips of three feathers on each side the tail, the four middle feathers being black: the bill is bright red, and furnished at the top of the upper mandible with a sharp-edged, smooth, slightly-rising crest, passing about two thirds towards the tip, and declining nearly to the outline of the bill at that part.

The female differs merely in not being furnished with the white crown or stripe on the head; and the young are of a pale brownish-black above, and dull white beneath.

This species is a native of Africa, and is common about the Eastern coasts of the lower part of that continent, frequenting woods, and perching on lofty trees; chiefly dead ones. Monsr. Levaillant has seen a flock of more than five hundred of these

birds assembled in company with crows and vultures, and preying on the remains of slaughtered elephants. The female deposits her eggs, which are white, and four in number, in the hollows of trees.

GINGI HORNBILL.

Buceros Ginginianus. *B. cristatus griseus, remigibus caudaque fuscis, fascia caudali nigra, rostro albedo, galea antrorsum acuminata nigra.*

Crested Grey Hornbill, with brown quill-feathers and tail, the latter marked by a black bar; the bill whitish with black casque acuminate in front.

Buceros Ginginianus. *B. rostro compresso incurvato, fronte ossea antrorsum subulata, corpore griseo subtus albo, remigibus fasciisque rectricum intermediarum apice nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Calao de Gingi. *Sonner. voy. Ind. 2. pl. 121.*

Le Calao de Gingi. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 15.*

FIRST described by Sonnerat: length two feet from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, of which the length is about ten inches: bill three inches long, measured in a straight line: it is curved, and of a black colour, the upper ridge of the upper mandible and the lower of the under white: the process or casque follows the curvature of the upper mandible; is continued to nearly half the length of that part, and terminates in a projecting horn or process: the colour of the whole bird above is pale cinereous, the quills and tail darker than the rest; the smaller quill-feathers tipped with white, and the

tail marked at the end by a black bar tipped with white: the two middle feathers are longer than the rest and tipped with black: the breast, belly, thighs, and vent are white, and the legs dusky: the feathers on the top of the head are lengthened into a pendent crest. This species, which, according to Levaillant, has been very ill figured in the work of Sonnerat, is a native of Gingi, and probably of other parts of India.

GINGALA HORNBILL.

Buceros Gingalensis. B. violaceo-griseus subtus albicans, fascia caudali nigra, rostro simplici pallido supra nigro.

Violaceous-grey Hornbill, whitish beneath, with a black bar across the tail, and simple pale bill black above.

Le Calao Gingala. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 23.*

THIS is considered by its describer Monsr. Levaillant as an entirely new species. It is the smallest of the genus, not exceeding the size of a Magpie. Its general shape resembles that of most other species, but the bill, which is very large, is not distinguished by any crest or prominence: the colour of the upper part of the head and the back is blackish-brown, with a cast of blueish-grey; the wings are of a fine blueish-grey, the smaller coverts edged with black, marking out that part of the plumage into so many scale-like divisions: the face, fore-part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs are of a greyish white, growing deeper on

the belly and thighs: the tail is longish, the two middle feathers blueish-grey, the rest tipped pretty deeply with white: the bill is pale or yellowish-white on the sides, but the upper arch of the upper mandible is blackish or dusky; the lower mandible dusky, but whitish or pale beneath: both mandibles are serrated in the usual manner of this genus: the legs are dusky. This species is a native of the island of Ceylon.

 WREATHED HORNBILL.

Buceros plicatus. *B. niger, cauda alba, rostro flavescente, galea gibbosa septemplicata.*

Black Hornbill, with white tail, yellowish bill, and gibbous seven-pleated casque.

Buceros plicatus. *B. rostro incurvo, fronte elevata septemplicata, corpore nigro, reatricibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Indian Raven. *Will. orn. pl. 78. lower figure.*

Wreathed Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Crow: colour black, except the tail, which is white. In some specimens however the neck is said to be yellow or rufous, and in others the tail black, with the exterior feathers white: the bill is very large, of a yellowish colour, and distinguished by having the casque or crest on the upper mandible formed into several transverse convexities or broad pleats, which probably vary in number according to the age of the bird. Native of the island of Ceylon.



A. Collins sculp.

CRIMSON HORNBILL.

CRIMSON HORNBILL.

Buceros ruber. B. subcristatus ruber, fronte verticeque nigris, fascia humerali alba, rostro simplici nigricante.

Slightly-crested red Hornbill, with black front and crown, white bar across the shoulders, and simple blackish bill.

Buceros ruber. B. ruber, capite nigro, fascia dorsali alba. Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.

Crimson Hornbill. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THIS species is described in Mr. Latham's second Supplement, from a drawing in the collection of a Mr. Smith. It is to be lamented that neither the size nor any other particulars of the bird are known, so that the whole rests merely on the faith of the drawing, a copy of which having been long in my own possession, I have introduced it into the present work. The whole bird is of a fine crimson, or rather deep scarlet colour, except the top of the head, which is black, while across the upper part of the back passes a white band: the bill and legs are dusky or blackish.

GREY HORNBILL.

Buceros griseus. *B. griseus vertice nigro, rostro flavo, galea antice declinata, postice truncata.*

Grey Hornbill, with black crown, yellow bill, and casque sloping in front and abrupt behind.

Buceros griseus. *B. fronte ossea antice declinata, postice truncata, corpore griseo, vertice nigro, tectricibus alarum nigro variegatis, remigibus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Grey Hornbill. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE uncertain: colour grey, with the crown of the head and part of the wing-feathers black; the ends of the quills white; the tail long and white, with the two middle feathers and the lower part of the side feathers black. Native region uncertain: described by Mr. Pennant.

 GREEN-WINGED HORNBILL.

Buceros viridis. *B. niger, alis virescentibus, abdomine albo, rostro flavescente, galea truncata.*

Black Hornbill, with green-glossed wings, white abdomen, and yellowish bill with truncated casque.

Buceros viridis. *B. fronte ossea truncata, corpore nigro, alis virescentibus, reatricibus exterioribus basi remigum abdomineque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green-Winged Hornbill. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE uncertain: colour black with a gloss of green; the exterior tail-feathers, upper part of the

quill-feathers, and the belly white: bill pale yellow: on the upper mandible a prominence which is abrupt at each end; the further half being partly yellow, and partly black: the base of the lower mandible black, and near it a naked spot of blueish white: beneath the eye a tuft of black feathers: legs blueish. Described by Mr. Pennant.

NEW HOLLAND HORNBILL.

Buceros Orientalis. *B. nigricans, orbitis nudis rugosis, rostro convexo carinato, basi gibbosa.*

Blackish Hornbill, with naked wrinkled orbits, and convex carinated bill with gibbous base.

Buceros orientalis. *B. rostro convexo carinato, basi gibbosiore, orbitis nudis rugosis cinereis, corpore alis caudaque nigricantibus.*
Lath. ind. orn.

New Holland Hornbill. *Lath. suppl.*

SIZE less than that of a Jay: colour on the upper parts dusky; paler beneath: the shafts of the wings and tail-feathers white beneath: orbits of the eyes naked, wrinkled, and cinereous; bill convex, carinated, very gibbous at the base, and covered with a naked skin: nostrils pervious, seated at about a third part of the length of the bill from the base. Described by Mr. Pennant. Native of New Holland. The specimen having been mutilated by clipping away the ends of the wings and the tail, it remains doubtful whether the colour of those parts differed from the rest.

MOMOTA. MOMOT.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> validum, incurvatum, lateribus dentatum.	<i>Bill</i> strong, incurvated, toothed at the sides.
<i>Nares</i> tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered.
<i>Lingua</i> pennacea.	<i>Tongue</i> feather-shaped.
<i>Cauda</i> cuneiformis.	<i>Tail</i> cuneiform.
<i>Pedes</i> gressorii.	<i>Feet</i> gressorial.

BRASILIAN MOMOT.

Momota Brasiliensis. *M. Viridis*, subtus gilva, vertice cæruleo macula nigra, reatricibus duabus mediis elongatis.

Green Momot, buff-coloured beneath; with blue crown marked by a black spot, and the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Ramphastos Momota. *R. pedibus gressorius*, reatricibus duabus intimis medio denudatis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Momotus Brasiliensis. *M. viridis*, fronte cæruleo-viridi, occipite violaceo, vertice et striga per oculos nigra, reatricibus duabus intermediis longioribus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Momotus. *Bris. av. 4. p. 465.*

Momot. *Rail syn. 164.*

Le Houtou ou Momot. *Buff. 6 p. 430. Pl. Enl. 370.*

Brasilian saw-billed Roller. *Edw. pl. 328.*

Brasilian Momot. *Lath. syn. p. 338.*

THIS bird, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, and the only species hitherto discovered, is a native of the hotter parts of South America,



M. Criffiths sculp.

BRASILIAN MOMOT.



and seems to be chiefly found in Brasil. It appears to have been first described by Hernandez in his History of Mexico. His description, however, is very slight and inaccurate. "It is, says he, of the size of a Dove, and has scarlet eyes, with a black pupil: a crooked blackish bill, almost three inches long, sharp-pointed, with the lower mandible shortest, and the upper serrated: the head is blue like that of a Peacock; the legs and feet brown, and the rest of the bird green; and what is extraordinary is, that the tail has one quill longer than the rest, and feathered only at the end." This mistake of Hernandez did not escape the notice of Mr. Ray, who, in his edition of Willoughby's Ornithology, thus expresses himself. "This is, I dare say, more strange than true; for the tails of all birds I ever yet saw have their feathers growing by pairs, that is, two of a sort, on each side one."

In the year 1764 was published a very correct description of this elegant bird by the ingenious Edwards, accompanied by an accurate figure. Edwards considered it as a kind of Roller, and has named it the Saw-billed Roller. "It is, says he, short-legged in proportion, and not long-winged: the bill is pretty strait, moderately bending downwards at the point, toothed on the edges like a saw; the upper mandible dusky, the nethern flesh-coloured towards its basis: the nostrils are covered with small black feathers, and some black bristles pointing forward round the upper mandible: the upper part and sides of the bill are encompassed with black, from which run black lines

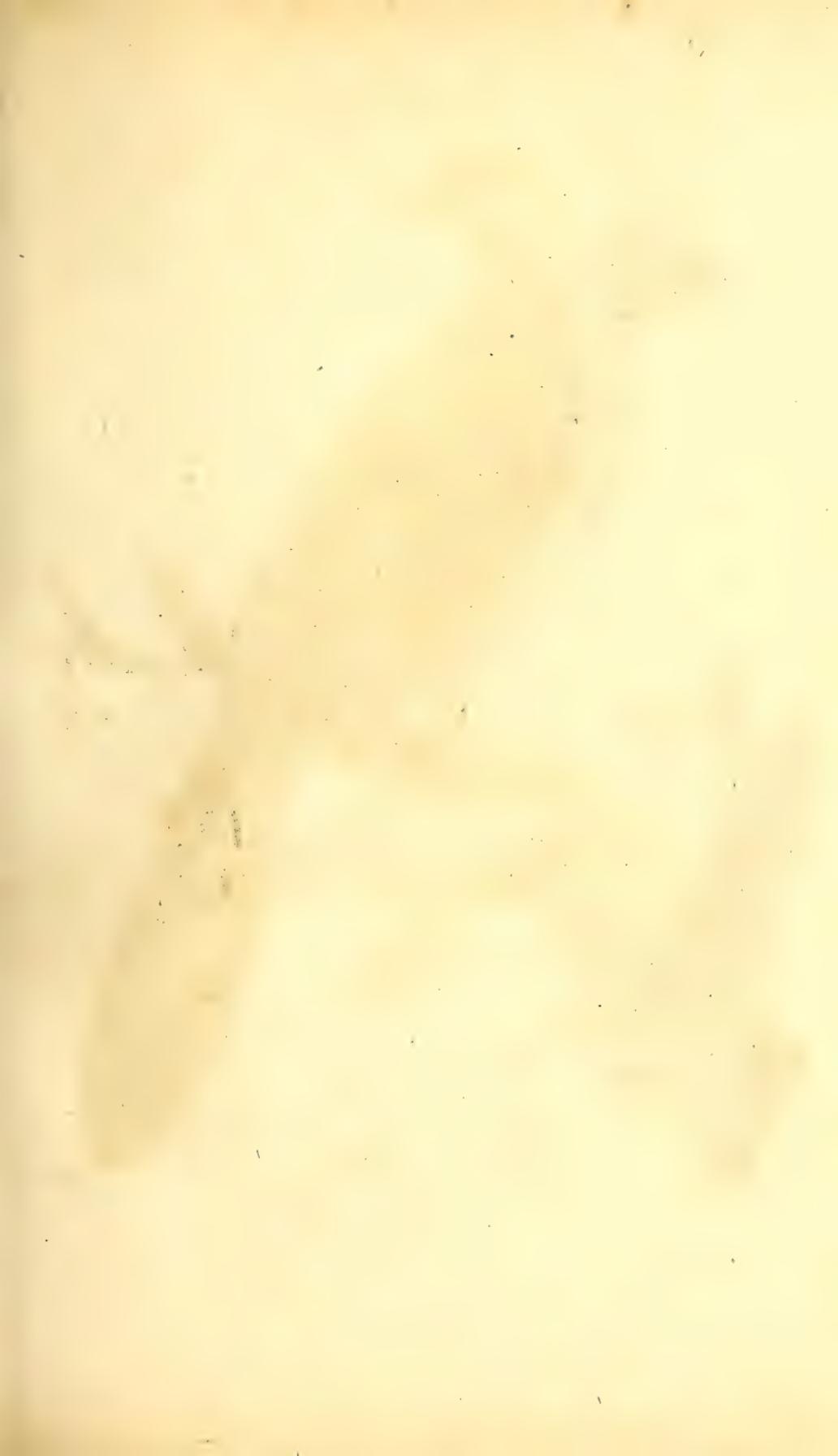
through the eyes, and broader black lists, mixed with a little blue, from the corners of the mouth down the sides of the neck: the top of the head is of an ultramarine blue, though next the bill inclining to sea-green: in the middle of this blue space on the crown of the head is a black spot: it hath a spot of black feathers edged with blue on the fore-part of the neck a little below the throat; otherwise the whole under side, from the bill to the covert-feathers beneath the tail, is of an olive or greenish buff-colour. Marcgrave says the eyes are yellow: on the neck behind is a crescent-like mark of a reddish colour: the sides of the head, hinder part of the neck, back, rump, and covert-feathers of the wings, are of a parrot-green colour: the greater quills are blue with dusky tips: a few of the first row of coverts above them are also blue: a few of the quills next the back are green: the coverts withinside the wings are of a yellowish brown, the insides of the quills dark ash-colour. I counted only ten feathers in the tail, which seemed to me to be perfect: the tail-feathers are of a fine blue colour, gradually changing to green at their bottoms, having all of them black tips: the under side of the tail is of a dark dusky colour. What is very singular in this bird is, that the two long feathers in the middle of the tail seem as if they were stripped of their webs on each side for an inch space a little within their tips, which is however natural, and particularly taken notice of by Marcgrave: the side feathers of the tail gradually shorten to a third of the length of the mid-

dilemost: the legs, feet, and claws are of a brownish flesh-colour, (Marcgrave says black.) It hath three toes forward and one backward: the outer fore toes are joined to the middle ones almost their whole length: the feet are broad and flat: the toes seem to have narrow membranes on their sides, which give them breadth. I have been as particular as I could in its description; there being, I think, some difficulty, from the uncommonness of the bill and tail, how to class it; so that I hope the system-makers of this age will easily find it a proper place."

The most celebrated system-maker of that age, Linnæus, accordingly considered the bird as a species of Ramphastos or Toucan, under the name of Ramphastos Momota; but our own consummate ornithologist, Dr. Latham, has, with stricter propriety, instituted for it a separate genus; the structure of the feet forbidding it to be associated with the genuine Toucans, which are all furnished with what Linnæus calls scanorial or climbing feet, having the toes placed two forwards and two backwards, as in the Parrot tribe. Mr. Latham has also noticed an important circumstance relative to the plumage of this bird; viz. that though the tail in many specimens exhibits the very remarkable particularity described and figured by Edwards, yet in its truly natural or perfectly complete state the two middle feathers are entirely webbed throughout their whole length.

The Momot is nearly equal in size to a Magpie,

measuring about eighteen inches in length. It is said to be a bird of a solitary nature, frequenting thick woods, and being only seen singly. It makes its nest on the ground, frequently in the deserted hole of an Armadillo or other quadruped; the nest being composed of dry grass and stalks, and the eggs generally two in number.





M. Griffiths. sculp.

VIOLET PLANTAIN EATER.

MUSOPHAGA. PLANTAIN-EATER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, trigonum, mandibula superiore basi supra frontem elevata, maxillis dentatis.	<i>Bill</i> stout, triangular, the upper mandible elevated at the base above the front; both mandibles dentated at the edges.
<i>Nares</i> in medio rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> in the middle of the bill.
<i>Lingua</i> integra, crassiuscula.	<i>Tongue</i> entire, thickish.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Lath. ind. orn. suppl.</i>	

VIOLET PLANTAIN-EATER.

Musophaga violacea. M. nigro-violacea, vertice remigibusque phœniceis, fascia suboculari alba.

Blackish-violet Plantain-Eater, with crimson crown and quillfeathers, and a white stripe beneath the eyes.

Cuculus regius. C. nigro-cærulescens, remigibus phœniceis, rostro rubro super frontem flavo, occipite purpureo. Museum Leverianum, p. 165. t. 40.

Royal Cuckow. *Museum Leverianum, p. 167. pl. 40.*

Musophaga violacea. M. cæruleo-atra, strigū aurium alba, rostro remigibusque sanguineis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Violet Plantain-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THE highly elegant bird constituting the present genus is of African origin, and appears to have

been first accurately described by Mr. Isert, in the Berlin Transactions. Its length is about nineteen inches, of which the tail measures about one third: the colour of the whole bird is a fine deep violet, except on the lower part of the wings, where the quill-feathers are bright purple or rather crimson, tipped with violet, and the crown of the head, which is also purple: beneath each eye is a white streak pointing backwards to a considerable distance: the bill is large and thick, but not long in proportion, and is remarkable for the unusual structure of the upper mandible, which rises upwards at the base, where it forms a kind of vault or arch over the base of the forehead: it is of a yellow colour, stained with red towards the tip: the legs are rather short than long, but very stout, and of a blackish colour; the feet being disposed as in the generality of birds, or with three toes forwards and one backward. It is found in the province of Acra in Guinea, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the Musa or Plantain-tree. It is extremely rare, and Mr. Isert, its describer, informs us that notwithstanding all his care, he could only obtain a single specimen.

In the publication entitled *Museum Leverianum* I have myself described this bird as a species of Cuckow, under the name of *Cuculus regius*: the description was made from a very fine drawing, in which the toes were represented as of the scansorial kind, viz, with two toes before and two behind. This circumstance, added to an evident alliance in many points between this bird and the



VIOLET PLANTAIN EATER,
*from Museum Leverianum, where it is
described under the name of Cuculus regius.*

Touraco-Bird, which ranks in the genus *Cuculus*, determined me to station it as a species of Cuckow. Mr. Isert's description, however, being drawn up from the living bird, it is but just to suppose his statement of this particular to be accurate; though, as Mr. Latham has well observed, the Touraco-Bird possessing the power of placing the toes at pleasure either in a scansorial or ambulatorial direction, this particular still seems in some measure uncertain. Should future observations prove that the feet are really scansorial in the present bird, it may either be transferred to the genus *Cuculus*, or be permitted to form a separate genus among the tribe of *Picæ scansoriæ*.

BUPHAGA. OX-PECKER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, crassius- culum, subquadratum, versus apicem gibbosum.		<i>Bill</i> strait, thickish, squarish, gibbous towards the tip.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.		<i>Feet</i> formed for walking.

AFRICAN OX-PECKER.

Buphaga Africana. B. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus pallidior, retri-
cibus subacuminatis.

Ferruginous-brown Ox-Pecker, paler beneath, with subacumi-
nated tail-feathers.

Buphaga Africana. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

Le Pic-bœuf. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 293.*

Le Pique-Bœuf. *Levaill. ois. afr. pl. 97.*

African Beef-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THE bird which constitutes the present genus is an inhabitant of the hotter parts of Africa, and is said to be frequent in Senegal, where its chief food consists in the larvæ of Oestri or Gad-Flies, which it picks out of the skin of the larger cattle, thus delivering them from the trouble occasioned by those noxious insects. It is for this reason that the generic name of *Buphaga* has been applied.

The African Ox-Pecker was observed by Monsr. Adanson during his residence in Senegal, and a specimen was by him communicated to Monsr. Brisson, who has, with his usual accuracy, described it in his Ornithology. Its size is not larger than that of a Lark, measuring about eight inches and a half in length: its colour is rufous-brown above, and dull yellowish-white beneath: the bill is nearly an inch long, and of a yellowish colour with a red tip: the tail is cuneated, all the feathers being pointed at the end: the legs and claws are brown.

Monsr. Levillant, who observed this bird in the country of the Greater Namaquas, informs us that it is usually seen in small flocks of six or eight together. It is extremely wild or shy, and will not easily admit of a near approach: the strength of its beak is very great, and well adapted to the purpose of extracting larvæ from the skin of cattle; but it also feeds on various other insects. The female differs from the male in being rather smaller, and in having the bill of a paler cast.

ALCEDO. KINGFISHER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> trigonum, crassum, rectum, longum.	<i>Bill</i> trigonal, thick, strait, long.
<i>Lingua</i> carnosissima, brevissima, plana, acuta.	<i>Tongue</i> fleshy, very short, flat, sharp-pointed.
<i>Pedes</i> gressorii plerisque.	<i>Feet</i> , (in most species) gres- sorial.

THIS numerous genus appears to be dispersed over all parts of the Old and New Continent, as well as over the larger islands of both; but it is remarkable that one species alone is found in Europe. The Kingfishers in general are birds of an inelegant shape, but of singular brilliancy of plumage, in which the prevailing colours are blue, green, and orange. Some of the larger species however are of rather obscure colours, exhibiting a mixture of brown, black, and white, variously modified in the different birds. In their manners they all seem to agree, frequenting rivers, sea-shores, and other watery places, and feeding principally on fish, which they watch, while sitting on the branches or other objects overhanging the water, and suddenly springing on their prey, snatch it out of the water, and after bruising it by repeated strokes of their bill, immediately swallow it. They deposit their eggs in cavities formed in the banks of rivers, and, in general, are

supposed to lay from five or six to eight or nine eggs, which in the European Kingfisher are of a semitransparent white colour; the hole, or nest, if it may properly be so named, being often deeply lined at the bottom by a stratum of small fish bones and scales. The flight of the Kingfishers is horizontal, and remarkably rapid.

The genus may be divided into long and short-tailed species; those of the latter division having that part extremely short, as in the Common Kingfisher.

LONG-TAILED KINGFISHERS.

GIANT KINGFISHER.

Alcedo gigantea. *A. subcristata fusca, subtus albido nigroque undulata, tectricibus alarum uropygioque subthalassinis, cauda fasciis numerosis nigris.*

Slightly-crested brown Kingfisher, beneath whitish with black undulations, the wing-coverts and rump pale sea-green, and the tail crossed by numerous black bars.

Alcedo gigantea. *A. macroura subcristata, corpore olivaceo-fusco subtus albido nigricante fasciata, cauda ferruginea nigroque fasciata apice alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Alcedo fusca. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Le plus grand Martin-pescheur. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 663.*

Great brown Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. White's Voy. p. 137 and pl. oppos.*

THIS is by far the largest species hitherto discovered, measuring about eighteen inches from the tip of the bill to that of the tail. Its general de-

scription is well detailed by Dr. Latham. "The bill, says that author, is very large, strong, thick at the base, bent at the end, and three inches and a quarter long; the upper mandible black, the under white, with the base only black: the feathers of the head are elongated, sufficient to form a moderate crest: the feathers are narrow and brown, streaked with paler brown: sides of the head, above the eye, and hind part of the head, dirty white, with a mixture of dusky: beneath the eyes, and sides of the neck deep brown: upper part of the back, and wings olive brown; the lower part and rump fine pale blue-green: on the middle of the wing-coverts a large patch of glossy pale blue-green: outer edges of the quills blue; within, and the tips black; the base of some of them white, forming a spot: tail five inches and a half long, rounded at the end, barred ferruginous and steel-black, with a gloss of purple; the end, for one inch, white: the under parts of the body dirty white, transversely streaked with narrow dusky lines: legs yellow; claws black." The female is of a browner cast than the male; has scarcely any appearance of a crest, and has less of the blue-green gloss on the middle of the wings, &c.

This species is a native of New Guinea, New Holland, and several of the smaller islands of the Southern Pacific. In New Holland it is said to be known by the name of Googo-ne-gang, or the laughing Jack-ass; from its singular note, which the natives compare with the braying of the

European ass, lately introduced among them. In Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales we find an excellent figure of this bird.

GREAT AFRICAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Afra. *A. cristata cinerea albo-maculata, subtus ferruginea, gula albo nigroque maculata.*

Crested cinereous Kingfisher, spotted with white, beneath ferruginous, with the throat spotted black and white.

Alcedo maxima. *A. macroura cristata albo maculosa, corpore supra plumbeo subtus ferrugineo, jugulo nigro, striga collaris gulaque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Alcedo maxima. *Pall. spic. zool. 6. p. 15. Lin. Gmel.*

Martin-pescheur huppé. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 679.*

Great African Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is equal in size to a common crow, and measures from fourteen to sixteen inches in length. It is well described by Dr. Pallas, in his work entitled *Spicilegia Zoologica*, and also by Dr. Latham in his Synopsis of Birds. The bill is large, strong, compressed, and of a black colour; the upper mandible longest: the feathers of the head and nape are lengthened into a slight crest, and marked with numerous white streaks: the upper parts of the body are of a deep lead-colour; the under parts ferruginous, in some specimens deep red: the crown of the head and the wings are darker than the rest of the plumage, which is covered with numerous white spots, five on each feather, viz. two on each side, and one at the tip:

on each side the neck is an obliquely descending stripe dotted with white: the chin is also white; the throat and fore part of the neck black: the quills are black, tipped with white, and have a row of white spots on each side, those of the inner web being placed transversely: the wings, when closed, reach beyond the middle of the tail, which is even at the tip, and marked in the same manner as the quill-feathers: the legs are black. The female is said to differ in having the throat and part of the neck pale ferruginous instead of black, and the remainder of the under parts white, marked by narrow transverse black lines. Native of Africa, and principally found about the Cape of Good Hope.

 CINEREOUS KINGFISHER.

Alcedo torquata. A. subcristata plumbea, alis caudaque albo-maculatis, subtus ferruginea collari albo.

Subcristated lead-coloured Kingfisher, with white-spotted wings and tail; beneath ferruginous with white collar.

Alcedo torquata. A. macroura subcristata cano-cærulescens, torque albo, alis caudaque albo-maculatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Achalactli. Raii syn. 126. L'Alatli. Buff. ois.

Martin-pescheur huppé du Mexique. Pl. Enl. 284.

Cinereous Kingfisher. Lath. syn.

A VERY large species, and much allied to the African and Belted Kingfishers: indeed it should seem that Mr. Pennant, in his Arctic Zoology, considers it as the same with the latter, since he

applies to that bird the Mexican name of *Achala-lacti* or Fish-Eater. Linnæus however regards the present bird as a distinct species, in which he is followed by Dr. Latham. Its size is that of a Magpie, and its length fifteen inches and a half. The Count de Buffon describes it under the name of *Alathi*, shortening the aboriginal Mexican title. Its general colour is blueish-grey above, and ferruginous beneath: the feathers of the crown of the head are lengthened into a slight crest, and are of a deep or blackish lead-colour: the front, as far as the eyes, and the throat are white, the white passing behind the neck, and forming a collar: the wings are varied with dull yellowish white, the tips and edges of all the coverts being of that colour; but the quill-feathers are dusky, with yellowish white bars, and the tail lead-coloured, with similar bars; the bill and legs ferruginous. This species is said to migrate into the northern parts of Mexico at certain seasons only, and is supposed to come from some warmer regions.

BELTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Alcyon. *A. cristata plumbea albo punctata, subtus alba fascia pectorali ferrugineo nigroque nebulosa.*

Crested lead-coloured Kingfisher, speckled with white; beneath white with ferruginous pectoral bar clouded with black.

Alcedo Alcyon. *A. macroura cristata cærulescens, abdomine albo, pectore ferrugineo, macula alba ante poneque oculos. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

American Kingfisher. *Edw. 115. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 69.*

Belted Kingfisher. *Lath. ind. orn. Penn. Arct. Zool. Pl. Enl. 715. 593.*

GREATLY allied to the African Kingfisher, but of smaller size, usually measuring from ten to twelve or thirteen inches: general colour blueish ash above, and white beneath: the bill black, two inches and a half long; the head crested with long blueish-grey feathers: above the upper mandible a white spot, and beneath each eye another: chin and throat white: the upper part of the breast crossed by a broad grey belt; in some individuals chesnut-colour: the lower part and belly white: the sides of a vermilion-colour; in some crossing the breast: the upper part of the neck, the back, and coverts of the wings blueish grey: the secondaries the same; their ends, and those of the lower order of coverts, tipped with white: primaries black, barred with white: the legs orange: weight about three ounces and a half. The above is the description of this bird as it is generally seen

in the northern parts of America, where, according to Mr. Pennant, it inhabits Hudson's Bay, Norton Sound, &c. In Mexico it is called *Achalacti* or the Fish-Eater. It has, says Mr. Pennant, the same cry, manners, and solitary disposition with the European species, and feeds not only on fish but lizards. It makes its nest in the face of high banks, penetrating deep into them in a horizontal direction, and laying four white eggs, which discharge the young in June. In Mexico it is of a migratory nature: it is there considered as an edible bird, but is observed to have a rank or fishy flavour, like most other fish-eating birds. Like many others of this genus, the present species is observed to vary in different regions both in point of size and plumage: the abdomen in some is ferruginous, and in others the zone or band across the breast is of a mixed grey and chesnut-colour instead of plain; and lastly, the legs and lower mandible are in some dusky, and in others reddish.

AMAZONIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Amazona. *A. viridi-nitens, subtus lunulaque colli alba, lateribus viridi-variegatis, remigibus rectricibusque albo-maculatis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Glossy-green Kingfisher, white beneath; the sides of the neck white; those of the body variegated with green, and the wing and tail-feathers spotted with white.

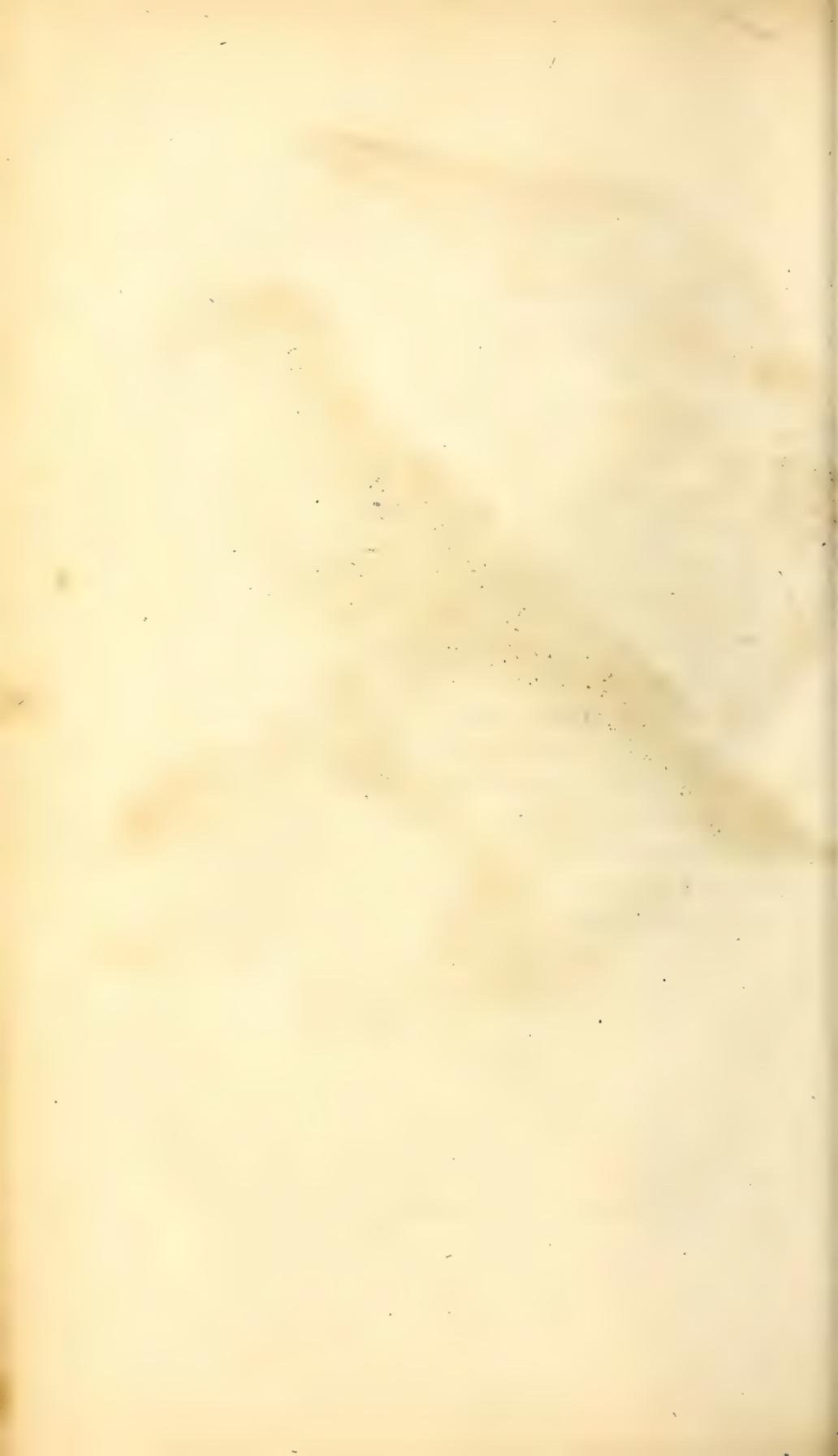
Amazonian Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE of the Belted Kingfisher, if not larger: length thirteen inches: bill three inches long, strait, and black: under mandible yellow at the base: upper parts of the body shining green: chin, throat, and belly white, passing backwards in a ring to the nape: sides of the body, and parts over the thighs mottled with green: breast clouded with the same: quills spotted with white: the two middle tail-feathers green; the others the same, but darker, and spotted on each side the web with white: legs black. Native of Cayenne. Described by Dr. Latham in the Supplement to his Synopsis of Birds.



M. Griffith sculp.

AFRICAN OX PECKER.



EGYPTIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Ægyptia. *A. macroura fusca maculis ferrugineis, gula subferruginea, abdomine femoribusque albidis maculis cinereis, cauda cinerascete.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Kingfisher with ferruginous spots, subferruginous throat, whitish belly and thighs marked with cinereous spots, and subcinereous tail.

Alcedo Ægyptia. *Hasselq. it. p. 245. Lin. Gmel.*

Egyptian Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is described by Hasselquist as of the size of the *Corvus Cornix* or Royston Crow: the bill blackish; more than an inch broad at the base, and two inches long: the head, shoulders, and back brown, varied with oblong ferruginous spots: the sides the same, with bright ferruginous spots, broadest at the tips of the feathers: the throat ferruginous-white: the belly and thighs whitish, with longitudinal broadish cinereous spots: upper tail-coverts quite white: quills spotted with white on the inner webs, principally at the tips: tail even at the end, and inclining to ash-colour: legs pale green: claws blackish. Inhabits lower Egypt; building in Sycamore Trees and Date Palms, and feeding on frogs, insects, and small fish.

I know not whether Hasselquist was sufficiently conversant in Ornithology to have at all times accurately distinguished the genera of birds. It is not impossible that he may have referred to the

genus *Alcedo* some species of the Bittern tribe. The building on trees seems not to accord with the general manners of the Kingfisher genus.

NEW GUINEA KINGFISHER.

A. Novæ Guineæ. *A. nigra, supra maculis albis rotundatis, subtus elongatis; collo utrinque maculis duabus majoribus.*

Black Kingfisher, marked above with round, and beneath with lengthened white spots; the neck marked on each side by two larger spots.

Alcedo Novæ Guineæ. A. nigra albo maculata. Lin. Gmel.

Martin-pêcheur de la nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. voy. pl. 107.*

New-Guinea Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat. Size equal to that of the Egyptian Kingfisher: bill and irides blackish: whole plumage black, spotted or marked with white, the spots being of an irregular figure: the head, neck, and wing-coverts marked with small round spots: the quill-feathers and tail similar, but the spots twice the size: breast and belly marked with longitudinal white spots, each feather having a stripe down the middle: on each side the neck two large white spots, one above the other; the intervening space being narrow, and spotted like the rest of the neck: the upper spot is pear-shaped, with the point upwards, and somewhat oblique; the lower spot round: the legs are blackish. This species is a native of New Guinea.



M. Griffith sculp.

PIED KINGFISHER.

PIED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo rudis. *A. cristata supra albo nigroque varia, subtus alba fascia pectorali nigra.*

Crested Kingfisher, varied above with black and white; beneath white with a black pectoral bar.

Alcedo rudis. *A. macroura fusca albido varia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Alcedo rudis. *A. macroura nigra albido varia, subtus alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black and white Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 9.*

Le Martin-pêcheur pie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 716. 62.*

Black and white Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

WELL described by Edwards, whose specimen however seems to have been a female, since no mention is made of the head being furnished with a crest. “ This bird, says Edwards, is of the size of a Song-Thrush; it hath a long, strait bill, flat crown, long head, and short neck: the head I think not so big in proportion to its body as in some others of this genus: it hath pretty long wings, and a long tail: all of the Kingfisher kind are short-legged: the bill is pretty thick at the base, ending in a sharp point, of a black colour, having a groove or channel on each side the upper mandible, in which the nostrils are placed near the base: the eyes are placed just over the corners of the mouth: the crown of the head and hinder part of the neck is black: from the corners of the mouth, under the eyes, is a broad black line, which falls into the same colour behind the neck:

from the nostrils are drawn white lines above the eyes, and continued the whole length of the head: the whole under side, from bill to tail, is of a dirty yellowish white, except a little bar of black spots that crosses the middle of the breast: the whole back is black, the feathers having grey tips: the ridge of the wing is white; all the covert-feathers party-coloured of black and white: the bastard wing black: the first or largest quill-feathers are white at their bottoms, then black, having the very tips white: the middle quills have white spots in their outer webs, and white tips: the remaining quills next the back are black with white tips: the tail-feathers are white toward their bottoms; with a row of transverse black spots: toward the tips is a bar of black of an inch broad, the tips beyond the bar being white: the legs and feet are of a dirty brown colour, shaped as in all others of this kind."

The above-described specimen is said to have been received from Persia. The bird appears to inhabit various regions both of Asia and Africa, and to vary somewhat in size, as well as in the particular mixture of colours in the plumage. In a specimen represented in the *Planches Enluminées* the head is strongly crested, and a black bar passes across the breast. The figure engraved for the present work is likewise from the *Planches Enluminées*, and was probably taken from a young bird, since it is said to have been somewhat smaller than the crested individual.

CAPE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Capensis. *A. cinereo-thalassina subtus sublutea; rostro maximo rubro.*

Cinereous sea-green Kingfisher, subluteous beneath, with very large red bill.

Alcedo Capensis. *A. macroura cinereo-cærulea, subtus fulva, pectore testaceo, rostro rubro. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin pescheur a gros bec. *Buff. ois. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 590.*

Cape Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A LARGE species, measuring fourteen inches in length: bill extremely large, and of a bright red colour, as are also the legs: crown of the head yellowish ash-colour: upper parts of the body blue-green, growing more brilliant on the lower part of the back and rump: wings and tail blue-green: whole under parts, from bill to vent, pale orange-colour. In some specimens the crown of the head is brownish, and the tips of the wings black. Native of Africa, and chiefly observed about the Cape of Good Hope.

MALIMBA KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Malimbica. *A. thalassina, gula abdomineque albidis, tetricibus alarum fasciaque transoculari nigris.*

Sea-green or beryl Kingfisher, with the throat and belly whitish; the wing-coverts and streak across the eyes black.

Le Martin-pêcheur de Malimbe. *Sonnini Buff.*

THIS bird, according to Monsr. Sonnini, is perfectly distinct from the Cape Kingfisher, to which it is much allied in the form of its bill, and, in some degree, in the distribution of its colours. Its total length is nine inches and a half, of which the bill measures two and a half, and is ten lines in diameter at its base: the tail measures three inches, and the wings, when closed, reach half its length: the forehead is grey; the head, neck, back, rump, tail, and breast of a beryl or sea-green colour: the throat and belly whitish: on each side of the head is a black streak across the eyes: the wing-coverts and scapulars are black: the quill-feathers sea-green externally, but brown within, and at their tips: the irides rose-coloured: the upper mandible yellow, spotted with red and black on the edges and tip: the lower mandible black: the legs and feet brown: in the female the head, neck, back, and breast are of a blueish grey, and the wing-coverts and scapulars brown instead of black. This species was discovered, according to Sonnini, by Monsr. de Perrein, who observes that it is

common in Malimba about the sea-coasts, from which it rarely departs, and feeds on worms and fish.

JAVA KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Javanica. A. cærulea dorso thalassino, capite collo corporeque subtus albido-flavescentibus, vertice nigro striato.

Blue Kingfisher, with sea-green back, yellowish white head, neck, and body; the crown of the head streaked with black.

Alcedo leucocephala. A. viridi-cærulea, capite collo corporeque subtus albo-flavescentibus, gula alba, vertice nigro-striato. Lath. ind. orn.

Martin-pescheur a tete et cou couleur de paille. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 757.*

White-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

OF somewhat larger size than the two immediately preceding species, measuring twelve inches in length: the head, neck, and whole under parts are of a straw-colour, but the crown of the head slightly dashed or streaked longitudinally with brown: the wings and tail fine deep blue, glossed or clouded with deep green, but the larger quills black: the whole back and rump bright pale-blue with a greenish cast: across the breast a narrow bar of blue, joining that of the shoulders. Native of Java.

SMYRNA KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Smyrnensis. *A. ferruginea, gula albida, alis dorso caudaque nitide cæruleis, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Ferruginous Kingfisher, with whitish throat, glossy blue wings, back and tail, and red bill and legs.

Alcedo Smyrnensis. *A. macroura ferruginea, alis cauda dorsoque viridibus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Alcedo Smyrnensis. *Briss. av. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Martin-pêcheur bleu et roux. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 232. 894.*

Great Gambia Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 8.*

Smyrna Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. Albin. 3. pl. 37.*

Great Bengal Kingfisher. *Albin. 3. pl. 28.*

THIS, when in full perfection of plumage, may be considered as one of the most brilliant of the whole feathered race, the lucid blue of the wings scarcely yielding in lustre to those of the splendid butterfly called *Papilio Menelaus*. The bird, however, varies in point of colour in different individuals. It seems to have been first described and figured in the wretched work of Albin, under the name of *the large Kingfisher from Bengal*, and afterwards by Edwards, who calls it *the great Kingfisher from the River Gambia*. "For bigness, says Edwards, this bird equals, if not exceeds the Missel-Bird or Greater Thrush: it is great-headed, short-necked, the body neither over-long or round: the tail is long, the wings pretty long, the legs very short: the bill is long and strait, pretty thick towards the head, ending in a sharp point, of a bright scarlet colour: the upper mandible is channelled on

each side, in which channels are placed the nostrils, pretty near the head: the angles or corners of the mouth are deep-cut, and fall directly under the eyes: under each eye is a narrow border of white feathers: the head, neck whole under side, and part of the back, are covered with dirty orange-coloured feathers: the chin and breast lighter than the back: in the middle of the breast some of the tips of the feathers are white: the wings are purple in the upper part, the greater feathers being blue: yet the foremost of the prime-quills are black: though the upper part of the wing be mostly purple, yet there is a narrow space of blue runs round the purple: the ridge of the wing is white: the lower part of the back and rump is of a blue-green changeable colour: the wing-feathers which border on the back partake of the same changeable colour: the tail is of a fine blue colour, yet it in some lights has a greenish cast: the legs and feet are of a red colour, with black claws: the middle and outer toe joined together as in our Kingfisher."

The above specimen was communicated to Edwards by Mr. Peter Collinson, and, from no mention being made of the peculiar brilliancy of the wings, we may conclude that it was either a female bird, or one in the first year's plumage. Albin's specimen seems to have been of a brighter cast, and was probably a male. In some specimens the wing-coverts are marked by a patch or bar of black, and in others a few spots of that colour are observed on the sides of the breast, which is sometimes of a clear white, and sometimes of a yellowish cast. In

all the bill and legs are of a bright red colour. This elegant species appears to be an extended inhabitant of the warmer regions of the Old Continent, being found about the coasts of the Grecian islands, in the midst of Africa, and in several parts of India.

BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo atricapilla. *A. violaceo cærulea, collari pectoreque albis, vertice humerisque nigris, abdomine ferrugineo.*

Violet-blue Kingfisher, with white collar and breast, black crown and shoulders, and ferruginous abdomen.

Alcedo atricapilla. *A. violaceo-cærulea, capite cervice humeris remigibusque apice nigris, collo inferiore et torque albo, abdomine rufo. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Martin-pêcheur a coiffe noire. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 673.*

Black-capped Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Var. Martin-pecheur de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonner. voy. pl. 31.*

A MOST beautiful species, in size equal to the Smyrna Kingfisher, and of equal brilliancy of colour, but the blue, instead of verging towards a sea-green hue on a change of light, is rather of a smalt-colour. The Black-Capped Kingfisher appears to have been first described by Sonnerat. Its length is about ten inches: the bill and legs are red: the crown of the head, the shoulders, and tips of the wings are deep black: the back, wings and tail of the rich blue above-mentioned; the throat and breast white, passing behind the neck so as to form a broad collar, separating the black colour of the crown from the blue of the back: the abdomen ru-





H. Crölich. sculp.

CRAB-EATING KINGFISHER.

fous or orange-colour. Native of India, China, and the Indian islands, and admitting of some varieties in the intensity and disposition of the colours.

 CRAB-EATING KINGFISHER.

Alcedo cancrophaga. *A. viridi-cærulea, subtus flavescens, tectricibus fasciaque transoculari nigris, rostro ferrugineo.*

Greenish-blue Kingfisher, yellowish beneath, with black wing-coverts and eye-stripe, and ferruginous bill.

Alcedo cancrophaga. *A. macroura cæruleo-viridis, subtus flavescenti-fulva, fascia per oculos tectricibus alarum remigibusque apice nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Martin-pêcheur apellé Crabièr. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 334.*

Crab-eating Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE equal to that of the Java Kingfisher; bill ferruginous, and rather bending towards the tip, then subascending, as in the preceding bird: crown of the head, middle of the wings, back, and tail fine blue-green: wing-coverts and tips of the wings black, or rather brownish black: from the bill, across the eyes, a black streak: whole under parts, from bill to vent, pale buff, or yellow-ferruginous: legs dull red. Native of Senegal, where it is called the Crab-Eater.

SENEGAL KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Senegalensis. A. cyanea subtus alba, capite cano, tectricibus nigris, rostro supra rubro infra nigro.

Deep-blue Kingfisher, white beneath, with grey head, black wing-coverts, and bill red above and black below.

Alcedo Senegalensis. A. macroura cyanea, subtus alba, capite cano, tectricibus alarum nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

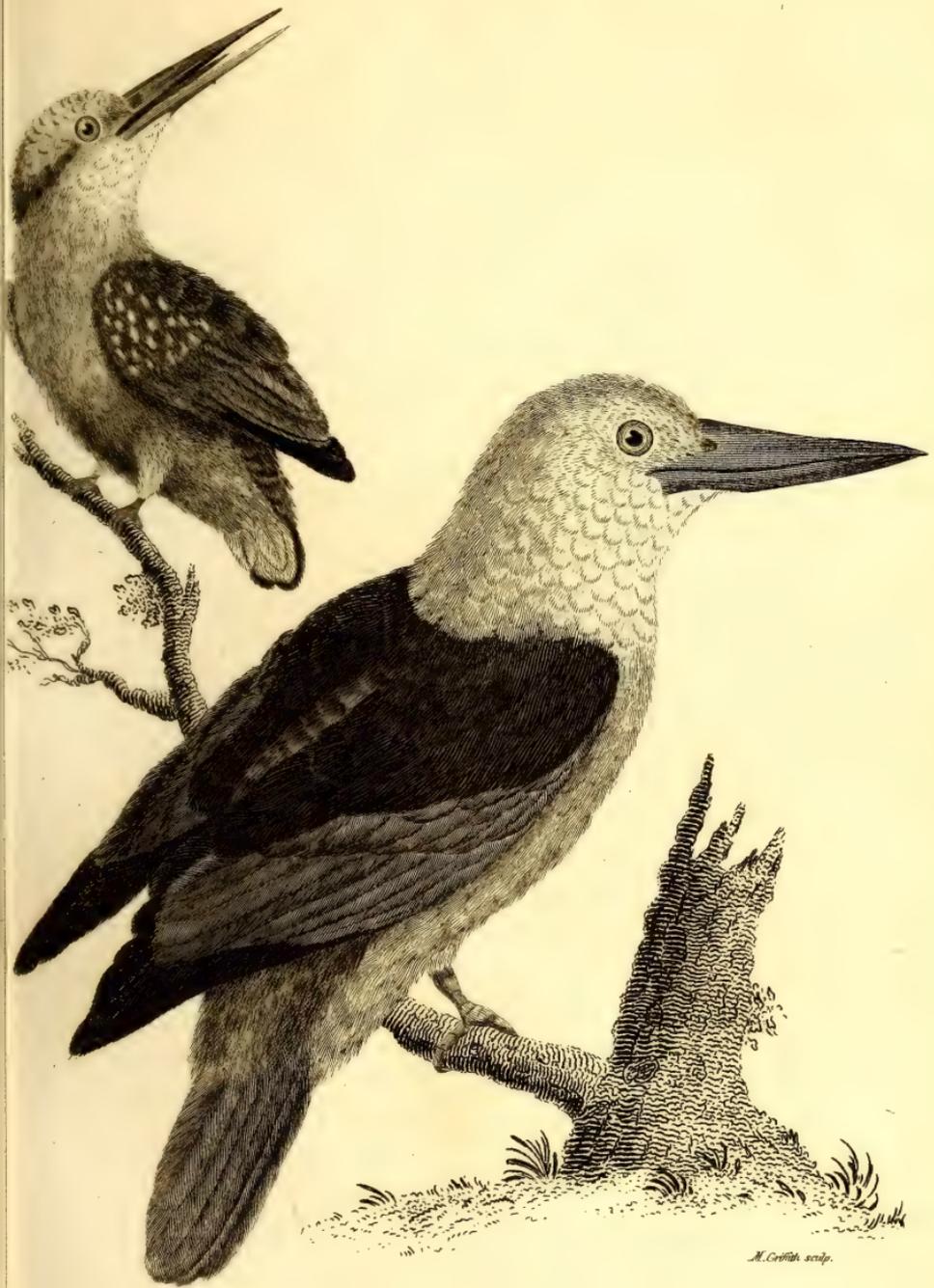
Martin-pêcheur a tete grise. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 594.*

Senegal Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Var. Martin pêcheur bleu et noir du Senegal. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 356. fig. inf.

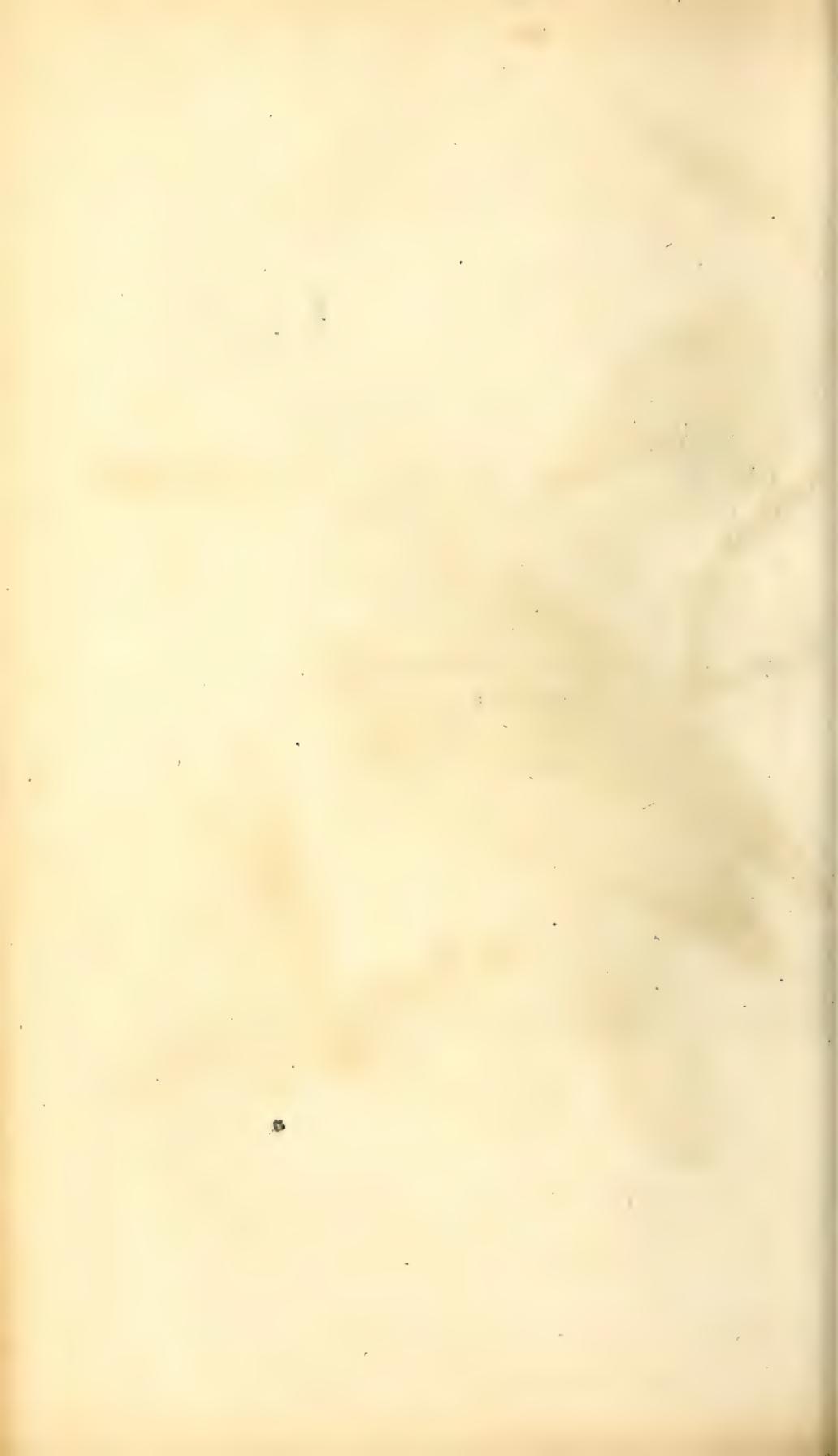
DESCRIBED by Buffon, Forskal, &c. allied to the Crab-Eating Kingfisher, but smaller: length nine inches: upper mandible red; lower black: head, throat, and neck brownish grey; between the bill and eyes a black spot: wing-coverts and tips of the wings black: back, middle of the wings, and tail blue-green; sometimes deep blue: abdomen white: legs brown or black. A variety has been observed in which the bill is red; the head and neck whitish; the wings black, with a blue middle bar: the breast and belly ferruginous; the tail blue, and the legs red. Found in various parts of Africa, and said to feed much on a species of land crab.

BLUE HEADED KING FISHER .



M. Griffith sculp.

SENEGAL KING FISHER .



LONG-SHAFTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Dea. *A. nigro cærulea, subtus subrosaceo-alba, reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.*

Dark-blue Kingfisher, subrosaceous white beneath, with the two middle tail-feathers very long.

Alcedo Dea. *A. reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis medio attenuatis, corpore nigro cærulescente, alis virescentibus.* Lin. *Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis paradisiaca ternatana. *Seb. mus. 1. t. 46. f. 3.*

Martin-pêcheur a longs brins. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 116.*

Ternate Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THIS highly elegant bird departs in some degree from the rest of the genus *Alcedo* in point of habit, and would perhaps be arranged under a distinct genus by an ornithologist solicitous of scrupulous exactitude. Linnæus, however, placed it among the rest of the Kingfishers, and I shall, in the present instance, follow his example.

The *Alcedo Dea* or Long-Shafted Kingfisher seems to have been first described and figured in the magnificent work of Seba, under the title of *Avis Paradisiaca Ternatana*, or Ternate Paradise-Bird. His description, however, is but slight, and the figure not entirely correct. A highly accurate description occurs in the Ornithology of Brisson, accompanied by a very exact figure. The size of the bird is that of a Starling, and its length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is thirteen inches and three lines; the wings, when closed, reach only about an inch beyond its base; the

bill is rather short than long, thick at the base, sharp-pointed, and of a bright orange-colour: the head and upper part of the neck are of a fine blue, deeper on the sides, and lighter on the crown; the upper part of the back and the scapular feathers brown, bordered with deep blue: the throat, under part of the neck, breast, belly, thighs, and rump white, slightly tinged with rose-colour: the smaller wing coverts are of a very bright blue; the larger of a deeper blue: all the quill-feathers are blue on the outside edges, but are brown within and at the tips: the tail consists of ten feathers, the two middle ones exceeding the next adjoining by four inches, and the outer ones by four inches and a half: the two long feathers are webbed to the distance of only about one third from the base, and again at the tips, the intermediate part being only very slightly barbed by extremely short fibres, so as to appear at first sight like a naked shaft: this naked part is of a blue colour, the base and tips being of a subrosaceous white, with a blue spot on the outer web: the rest of the tail-feathers are rose-white, edged with brown; the legs and feet reddish. This beautiful bird is a native of Ternate, one of the Molucca islands. The middle tail-feathers are said to be longer in the male than in the female. It is not improbable that the same particularity may take place in this bird which has before been recorded of the *Momot*, viz. that the naked appearance of the middle part of the two longest tail-feathers may not be truly natural, but may be owing to a temporary loss of the webs on that

part, as in the bird just mentioned. This, however, being merely conjecture, can only be ascertained by a more complete knowledge of the bird.

COROMANDEL KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Coromanda. A. pallide violaceo-rosea, subtus rufescens, uropygio tænia longitudinali cæruleo-alba, gula alba. Lath. ind. orn.

Pale violaceous-rose-coloured Kingfisher, rufescent beneath; with the rump marked by a longitudinal blueish-white band, and white throat.

Martin-pêcheur violet de la cote de Coromandel. *Sonner. voy. pl. 218.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: bill and irides reddish: head, hind part of neck, back, wings, and tail reddish lilac-colour, glossed with violet: quills, externally, the same, but within yellowish rufous: on the rump a perpendicular blueish-white streak: throat white: rest of the under parts light rufous: legs reddish. Native of Coromandel, inhabiting the coasts: a highly elegant species, first described and figured by Sonnerat.

SPOTTED BRASILIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Maculata. *A. fusca, flavescenti-maculata, subtus alba fusco-maculata, gula flava.* Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Kingfisher with yellowish spots; beneath white with brown spots, and yellow throat.

Matuiti. Raii. syn. Will. orn. Buff. ois.

Brasilian spotted Kingfisher. Lath. syn.

DESCRIBED by Marcgrave: size that of a Starling: bill red, with the upper mandible a little bent at the tip: upper parts of the body brown, spotted with pale yellow: quills and tail brown, marked by transverse pale yellow spots: throat yellow: under parts white, marked with small brown spots: legs cinereous. Native of Brasil.

 CAYENNE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Cayanensis. *A. cærulea subtus alba, fascia infra occiput nigra, uropygio viridi-cæruleo.* Lath. ind. orn.

Blue Kingfisher white beneath, with a black bar below the hind-head, and blue-green rump.

Taparara. Buff. ois.

Cayenne Kingfisher. Lath. syn.

THIS species, which is described by Buffon under the name of *Taparara*, is a native of Cayenne and Guiana: its size is that of a Starling, and its length, according to the accurate Brisson, nine inches and

five lines: the upper part of the head, the back, wings, and tail are of a fine blue; but the quills and tail-feathers are blackish or dusky on their inner webs: the rump and covert-feathers of the tail of a brilliant beryl-blue or sea-green colour: beneath the hindhead is a transverse black band: the throat, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and lower tail-coverts are white: the upper mandible is black; the lower red, as are also the legs and feet.

GREEN-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo chlorocephala. *A. viridi-cærulea subtus alba, vertice viridi nigro marginato.*

Blue-green Kingfisher white beneath, with green crown margined with black.

Alcedo chlorocephala. *A. viridis, collo albo, torque nigro, alis caudaque thalassinis.* *Lin. Gmel.*

Alcedo chlorocephala. *A. cæruleo-viridis subtus colloque albo, capite viridi, torque nigro.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin pêcheur a tete verte. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 783. f. 2.*

Green-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A HIGHLY elegant species; length about nine inches: colour of the upper parts green, deepest on the back, and changing to blue-green on the wings and tail; the lower part of the quill-feathers dusky: crown of the head deep green, bounded by black, a stripe of that colour passing from the base of the bill across the eyes, and uniting behind: the neck and under parts of the bird are white, but somewhat dusky on the abdomen. Described by Buffon

from a specimen brought by Commerson from Bōuro, one of the Molucca islands. In the work entitled *Planches Elumineés* it is erroneously said to be from the Cape of Good Hope.

SACRED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo sacra. *A. cæruleo-viridis subtus alba, superciliis strigaeque sub oculis ferrugineis, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue-green Kingfisher white beneath, with a ferruginous streak above and beneath the eyes, and blackish wings and tail.

Sacred Kingfisher. *White's Voy. p. 193. and pl. oppos. var. crested.*

Sacred Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. pl. 27. var. subfulvous beneath.*

SIZE of the Green-Headed Kingfisher, to which it seems considerably allied, and appears to be found, in many varieties, throughout the smaller scattered islands called the Society Isles in the South Sea, as well as in some parts of the vast island, or rather continent of New Holland. The crown of the head and upper parts are blue-green, palest on the lower and deepest on the upper parts of the back: the quills and tail dusky, with blue edges, appearing entirely blue when closed: over the eyes generally passes a ferruginous streak, bounding the green of the crown; the throat is white; the remainder of the under parts very pale ferruginous, passing upwards, in the form of a moderately broad collar, round the neck: the bill is dusky, the under mandible whitish towards the

base: the legs blackish. In some specimens a dark or blackish streak or band passes from the angles of the bill through the eyes, encircling the crown; and in others the vent and thighs are dusky, the green on the upper parts darker, and the wings and tail deep blue. Specimens have also been observed in which the crown of the head, wings, and tail were of a very dark or blueish green, the wing coverts alone being pale-blue.

Var.

CRESTED SACRED KINGFISHER.

The most remarkable variety seems to be the crested one, described and figured in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. In this variety the head is strongly crested; the bill black, and the legs reddish. The description accompanying the figure runs thus. "This bird is about the size of a Thrush, and measures nearly ten inches in length: the top of the head is blue and crested; sides of the head and back part of it black; over the eye, from the nostrils, a rusty-coloured streak; the chin, middle of the neck all round, and all the under parts of the body, buff-colour, more or less inclining to rust; the upper part of the plumage chiefly blue; but the beginning of the back is black, as are also the quills and tail-feathers within, being blue only on the outer edges: the bill is large and black, but the base of the under jaw is whitish: the legs are brown." In

most of the regions where these birds are found, the inhabitants are said to hold them in particular esteem, and hence the title of *sacred*, applied to the present species.

COLLARED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo collaris. *A. viridi-cærulea, corpore subtus collarique albis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Blue-green Kingfisher, white beneath, and with white collar.

Le Martin-pêcheur a collier blanc. *Buff. ois. Sonner. voy. pl.*
33.

Sacred Kingfisher. *Var. D. Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is described by Sonnerat, is a native of the Philippine islands, and is said to be smaller than a Blackbird: the bill is black, with the lower mandible yellowish at the base: the head, back, wings, and tail blue, tinged with green: the under parts of the body white, surrounding the neck like a collar. This species seems much allied to the *Alcedo cærulea* or White-Collared Kingfisher, but differs in being white beneath. Dr. Latham, in his Synopsis of Birds, considered it as a variety of the Sacred Kingfisher, but in his Index Ornithologicus stations it as a distinct species.

VENERATED KINGFISHER

Alcedo venerata. *A. fusca viridi varia, subtus pallida, fascia superciliari viridi-albida.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Kingfisher, varied with green, beneath pale, with a greenish-white band over each eye.

Venerated Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH nine inches: upper parts of the body pale brown, but more or less glossed with green, especially along the sides of the head, forming a kind of zone: the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers are also edged with green: the under parts of the body are whitish: the bill black, with the base of the lower mandible white; the legs dusky. Native of the Friendly Islands in the South Sea, where it is said to be held in veneration, like the preceding kind.

RESPECTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo tuta. *A. macroura viridi-olivacea, subtus alba, collari viridi-nigro, superciliis albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olivaceous-green Kingfisher, white beneath, with black-green collar, and a white streak over the eyes.

Respected Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham. Size of the Common Kingfisher: length eight inches and a half: bill depressed, black, an inch and half in length;

the lower mandible white; the upper parts of the body olive-green: over the eye a white streak: round the neck a collar of greenish black: the under parts of the body white: tail longish; legs black. Native of Otaheitee, where it is held a sacred bird.

FLAVESCENT KINGFISHER.

Alcedo flavescens. *A. supra viridis, subtus flavescens, rostro rubro, cauda cærulea.*

Green Kingfisher, yellowish beneath, with red bill and blue tail.

Alcedo flavicans. *A. subtus flavicans; capite dorsoque viridibus, rostro rubro, cauda cærulea.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Ten-rou-joulon. *Hist. gen. d. voy.* 10. p. 149. *Buff. ois.*

THIS species, which is slightly described by voyagers, is a native of the island of Celebes, where it is named *Ten-rou-joulon*. It is said to be of the size of a Lark, with the bill red, the head and back green, the belly yellowish, and the tail of a most beautiful blue.

SPOTTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Inda. *A. atro-viridis nitens, albo-punctata, subtus fulva, fascia pectorali albo nigroque nebulosa.*

Glossy dark-green Kingfisher speckled with white, beneath fulvous with clouded black and white pectoral band.

Alcedo Inda. *A. brachyura virens, subtus fulva, fascia pectorali nebulosa. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Spotted Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 335. Lath. syn.*

Alcedo bicolor. *A. viridis, fascia pectorali albo nigroque variegata, corpore subtus torque colli strigaeque nares inter et oculum rufis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Alcedo bicolor. *Lin. Gmel.*

Martin-pêcheur vert et roux. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 592.*

Rufous and green Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon. Size of the Common Kingfisher: length eight inches: colour above deep green, the wings marked both on the coverts and quills with small scattered whitish spots: under parts deep golden-rufous, passing, like a collar, round the lower part of the neck: across the breast a mixed or waved black and white band or zone: tail spotted with yellowish white, like the quills: from the nostrils to the upper part of the eye runs a rufous streak: the bill is blackish, and the legs reddish. Native of Cayenne.

The bird described and figured by Edwards under the name of the Spotted Kingfisher is so very nearly allied to the above that I have no hesitation in considering it as the same species. Edwards describes his specimen in the following manner. "The bill

is black or dusky, except the basis of the lower mandible, which is orange-coloured: a broad black line runs from the bill on each side the head, in which lines the eyes are placed: above and beneath these black lines pass narrow lines of orange-colour: the throat, breast, belly, thighs, coverts beneath the tail, and inner covert-feathers of the wings are of a fine orange-colour: between the neck and breast passes a broad list or collar of black feathers edged with light ash or whitish: the crown of the head is black, but gradually becomes green on the hinder part of the neck: the sides of the head beneath the eyes are green: the back, rump, upper sides of the wings, and tail are also of a fine glassy dark green, the wings, rump, and tail-feathers having white spots on the edges of their webs: the quills within-side, and the under side of the tail are of a dark ash-colour, with whitish spots on their webs: the tips of the quills without are dusky an inch deep: the legs and feet are of a reddish flesh-colour; the three forward toes remarkably connected together almost to their claws. This curious bird is a native of Guiana in South America."

WHITE AND GREEN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Americana. *A. obscure viridis, subtus alba viridi-maculata, striga sub oculis alba, fascia pectorali rufa.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Dark-green Kingfisher, beneath white spotted with green, with a white streak beneath the eyes, and a rufous pectoral band.

Martin-pêcheur vert et blanc de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 591.

White and green Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon: length seven inches: the whole upper parts are of a glossy blackish green, but the wings are marked on the larger coverts and the smaller quill-feathers with scattered white spots: from the corners of the bill on each side passes a white streak beneath the eye to the back part of the head, forming a white collar: the under parts are white, clouded or varied with a few dark green spots, and across the breast of the male runs a broad ferruginous bar: the tail is rather long than short in proportion to the body; the bill black, and the legs red. Native of Cayenne.

BRASILIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Brasiliensis. A. rufescens, castaneo fusco alboque varia, subtus alba, fascia oculari fusca. Lath. ind. orn.

Rufescent Kingfisher, variegated with chesnut brown and white, beneath white, with a brown eye-stripe.

Le Gip-gip. *Buff. ois.*

Brasilian Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, according to Brisson, is of the size of the Common Kingfisher: the head, upper part of the neck, the back, wing and tail coverts are pale rufous, mixed or varied with chesnut, brown, and white: the quill-feathers rufous, marked by transverse white spots; and the tail is of similar colour: the bill black, and the legs brown. Native of Brasil.

 SUPERCILIOUS KINGFISHER.

Alcedo superciliosa. A. viridis subtus fulva, gula abdomineque albidis, fascia pectorali viridi.

Green Kingfisher, fulvous beneath, with whitish throat and abdomen, and green pectoral bar.

Alcedo superciliosa. A. submacroura viridis, subtus alba fascia viridi, superciliis fulvis.

Little green and orange-coloured Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 245.*

Le Martin-pêcheur vert et orangé. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 756.*

Supercilious Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THIS elegant species is accurately described by Edwards, and is in length about five inches. "The

bill, says Edwards, is of a blackish or dusky colour, except the lower mandible, which is reddish: the throat is orange-coloured, and it hath a mark of the same colour passing from the base of the bill on each side, over the eyes: the head, hinder part of the neck, back, tail, and covert-feathers of the wings are of a fine parrot-green colour: it hath also a bar of the same green across the breast; the sides, under the wings, and sides of the belly are of a bright reddish orange-colour: the middle of the belly, the thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white: the tail hath twelve feathers, the middle ones a little longer than the others: the inner webs of the tail-feathers are spotted with white: the inner coverts and the ridges of the wings are of a light orange-colour: the quills are dark brown or dusky, spotted with light clay-colour on their outer and inner webs, except a few of the outer quills, which are without spots: the legs and feet are small; the toes connected, as in other Kingfishers, and of a flesh-colour: it hath the tail a little longer in proportion than the Common Kingfisher."

The individuals of this species, like most others, are observed to vary a little in point of plumage; the orange stripe over the eyes, which gives rise to the Linnæan trivial name, being less conspicuous in some specimens than in others; in some also the orange-colour of the throat is continued on each side, so as to form a complete collar round the neck; and lastly, in the female bird the green bar across the breast is wanting.

SHORT-TAILED KINGFISHERS.

COMMON KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Ispida. *A. atro-viridis, subtus fulva, dorso caeruleo nitidissimo, vertice maculis transversis caeruleis.*

Dark-green Kingfisher, fulvous beneath, with brilliant-blue back, and crown marked by transverse blue spots.

Alcedo Ispida. *A. brachyura, supra cyanea, subtus fulva, loris rufis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Ispida. *Gesn. Aldrov. &c. &c.*

The Kingfisher. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

Le Martin-pêcheur. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 77.*

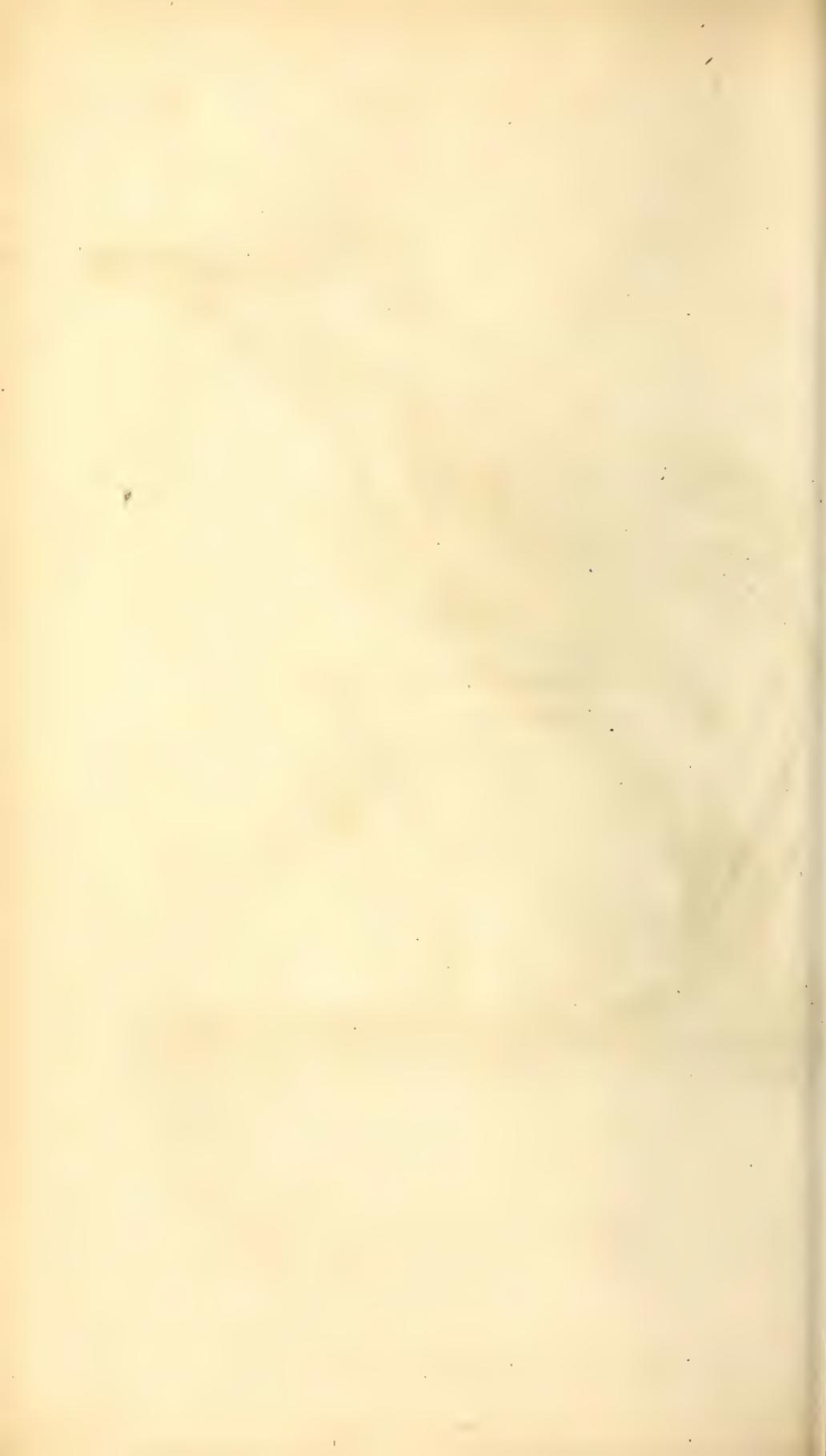
Common Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THE Alcedo Ispida or Common Kingfisher is the only species of this genus found in Europe, where, as well as in other parts of the Old Continent, it is chiefly observed in the temperate regions. Of the British birds it is by far the most brilliant, and indeed no European bird can equal it in splendor of colours except the Coracias Garrula or Roller, and the Merops Apiaster or Bee-Eater, neither of which are natives of Britain, though sometimes seen as occasional stragglers. The Kingfisher is a bird of a retired and solitary nature, and is only to be found near rivers, brooks, or stagnant waters, living entirely on the smaller kind of fish: its general length is about seven inches, its breadth eleven inches, and its weight about



M. Griffith. sculp

COMMON KINGFISHER.



an ounce and quarter: its shape is not elegant, the body being of a heavy form, the head large, the bill long, and the legs very short: the particular distribution of colours on the Kingfisher may be thus described: the upper mandible is blackish, the lower orange-coloured or reddish: the crown of the head very dark green, crossed or undulated by numerous short, transverse, bright-blue streaks: the shoulders and whole wings of the same dark-green colour, but the edges of the quill-feathers glossed with pale blue, and the shoulders marked by numerous small spots of the same colour: from the neck, down the middle of the back to the tail, passes a broad stripe of the most brilliant pale blue, formed of fine long-fibred feathers: the tail is very short, and of a deep blue colour: on each side the head, between the bill and eye, is a small rufous spot: from the corners of the lower mandible on each side is a dark green stripe, crossed by numerous blue undulations, like the crown of the head: above this, on each side, beyond the eye is an oblong orange streak, and behind this a white one: the throat is white to a small distance, but soon becomes tinged with rufous or orange-colour, which possesses the whole remainder of the lower part of the body: the irides and legs are red: the claws black. The male and female bear an extreme resemblance to each other.

The Kingfisher builds, or at least deposits its eggs, in the banks either of rivers or stagnant waters, the eggs being generally from five to seven or nine in number. This bird is supposed to be

the poetical Alcyon or Halcyon of the ancients, which was believed to build a floating nest; an idea which perhaps originated from a view of the nests of some of the Colymbi or Grebes, which build their nests among aquatic plants, and which are sometimes so loosely attached as to be occasionally carried to some little distance on the surface of the water. The nest of the Kingfisher is variously described by different authors; some maintaining that the bird deposits its eggs on the bare surface of the mould at the end of the hole in which it resides: this hole is constantly observed to be in an ascending direction, and is often two or three feet in length, terminating in a cavity, which is generally strewed or lined with a layer of small fish bones, intermixed with scales. Aristotle affirms that the nest is in the form of a long-necked gourd, and composed of fish-bones. "The Kingfisher, says the Count de Buffon, nestles in the banks of rivers and brooks, in holes made by water-rats, or by crabs, which it deepens and fashions, and contracts at the aperture: small fish bones and scales are found in it, among sand, but without any arrangement, and here its eggs are deposited: though we cannot find those little pellets with which Belon says it plasters its nest, or trace the form imputed to it by Aristotle, who compares this nest to a gourd, and its substance and texture to those sea-balls or lumps of interwoven filaments which cut with difficulty, but when dried become friable." Dr. Latham says the Kingfisher lays its eggs, to the number of seven or more, in a hole in the bank

of the river or stream it frequents, for it makes no nest, and adds, that the remains of the fish on which it feeds do by no means soil the habitation, as it brings up the indigestible parts in pellets, like birds of prey.

In Mr. Bewick's elegant publication on British birds, mention is made of a Kingfisher's nest, which, in the compactness of its form, resembled that of a chaffinch: it was made entirely of small fish-bones, cemented together with a brown glutinous substance. In a succeeding paragraph, however, an account is given of a boy's having found the eggs of a Kingfisher deposited on the bare ground, at the end of a hole in a bank, half a yard in length; and the author concludes with a supposition that these birds sometimes, perhaps from necessity, build a nest, and at other times make the dry ground answer that purpose.

In the Ornithological Dictionary of Colonel Montagu we find the following statement on this subject. "The many curious accounts which have been given of the nest of this bird induced us to take some pains to discover the fact. The result of our researches are, that the hole chosen to breed in is always ascending, and generally two or three feet in the bank: at the end is scooped a hollow, at the bottom of which is a quantity of small fish bones, nearly half an inch thick, mixed in the earth: this is undoubtedly the castings of the parent birds, and not the young, for we have found it even before they have eggs, and have every reason to believe both male and female go to that

spot for no other purpose than to eject this matter for some time before the female begins to lay; and that they dry it by the heat of their bodies, as they are frequently observed to continue in the hole for hours, long before they have eggs. On this matter the female lays to the number of seven eggs, which are all perfectly white and transparent, of a short oval form, weighing about one dram." Colonel Montagu adds, that he could never observe the old birds with any thing in their bills when they went in to feed their young; from which it may be concluded that they eject from their stomach for that purpose.

The general manners of the Kingfisher are well detailed by Mr. Pennant, who observes that it frequents the banks of rivers, and feeds on fish. To compare small things with great, says Mr. Pennant, it takes its prey after the manner of the Osprey, balancing itself at a certain distance over the water for a considerable space; then darting below the surface, brings up the prey in its feet. He adds, that while it remains thus suspended in air in a bright day, the plumage exhibits a most beautiful variety of the most dazzling and brilliant colours; a particularity which did not escape the notice of the ancients. In Mr. Bewick's elegant work, before quoted, we find a similar account of this attitude of the Kingfisher. "It is difficult, says this writer, to conceive why ornithologists have classed the Kingfisher with land birds, as its habits and manner of living are wholly confined to the waters, on the margins of which, it will sit,

for hours together, on a projecting twig or stone ; at one while fluttering its wings, and exposing its brilliant plumage to the sun ; at another, hovering in air like the Kestrel, it waits the moment when it may seize its prey, on which it darts with almost unerring certainty, often remaining for several seconds under the water, before it has gained the object of its pursuit ; then brings up the little fish, which it carries to the land, beats to death, and swallows."

The Kingfisher is with great difficulty kept for any length of time in a state of captivity, even when supplied with its proper food. We are informed, however, by the Count de Buffon that Monsr. Daubenton, of the Academy of Sciences, fed, for some months, a brood of Kingfishers, by means of small fish, put into basons of water. Monsr. de Montbeillard also received in July 1771 a brood of young Kingfishers, which at first devoured some small earthworms which were presented to them ; but soon refused this kind of food, and died in the space of a few days.

The superstition of former times attributed very extraordinary properties to this bird in a dried state ; viz. that of preserving clothes from being attacked by moths, if kept in the same drawer ; and of shewing the direction of the wind, by turning its breast to the proper point, when suspended by the beak from the ceiling of a room. On this subject a long and learned chapter may be found in the works of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown.

WHITE-COLLARED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo capistrata. *A. cærulea, tectricibus uropygioque virentibus, collari superciliisque albis, subtus maculaque postoculari rufa.*

Blue Kingfisher, with greenish wing-coverts and rump, white collar and brows; beneath rufous with a rufous spot behind the eyes.

Alcedo cærulea. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*

White-collared Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THE White-Collared Kingfisher is a native of India: in size it somewhat exceeds the European Kingfisher, being of a stouter or thicker habit, but measures only about six inches and three quarters in length: the head and back are of a rich and beautiful blue; the shoulder-feathers and rump of a bright green: the whole under parts, from the bill to the vent, rufous, but the neck is encircled by a narrowish white collar, and a streak of that colour passes over each eye: behind each eye is also a small rufous spot: the bill is strong, and of a dusky colour, pale or greyish towards the base: the legs are also dusky. This species was first described by Brisson, from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre.

RED-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo erithaca. A. brachyura, dorso cæruleo, abdomine luteo, capite uropygioque purpureis, gula nuchaque albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Kingfisher with blue back, luteous abdomen, purple head and rump, and white nape and throat.

Ispida Bengalensis torquata. Briss. av.

Le Martin-pêcheur a front jaune. *Buff. ois.*

Bengal Kingfisher. *Albin. 3. pl. 29.*

Red-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. ind. orn.*

A most beautiful species: size of the Common Kingfisher: length about six inches and a quarter: in the individual described by Brisson the upper part of the head was dull red, with a yellow spot in front; and from each side the base of the bill passed a black band or streak across the eyes, behind which was a second streak of deep blue: the upper part of the neck was surrounded by a white collar, the remainder of the neck, the back, and scapulars were deep blue: the wings cinereous: the rump and upper tail-coverts, as well as the tail itself, dull red: the throat white; the sides of the head beneath the eyes, lower part of the neck, and whole under parts of the bird, fine yellow: the bill and legs red.

VAR.

This is of smaller size than the preceding. It is figured in Mr. Pennant's *Genera of Birds*, from

an original drawing communicated by Governor Loten, and differs in having the wings black, the coverts edged with blue, and the under parts of the bird pale yellow with a cast of rufous: the head and hind part of the neck orange-red, and from each eye a purple bar, continued into a black one at the back part of the head, while below the junction of the purple and black parts of the bar is a white spot: on the front is also a white spot, and the throat is of the same colour: upper part of the back rich deep blue; lower part paler, gradually sinking into purple-lilac: tail orange-ferruginous: bill orange-colour, legs bright red.

PURPLE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo purpurea. *A. purpureo-cærulea, subtus rufo-alba, capite uropygio caudaque rufo-aureis, pone oculos striga purpurascens.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Purple-blue Kingfisher, rufous-white beneath, with golden-rufous head, rump and tail, and a purplish streak behind the eyes.

Alcedo purpurea. *Lin. Gmel.*

Martin-pêcheur pourpré. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 778. f. 2.*

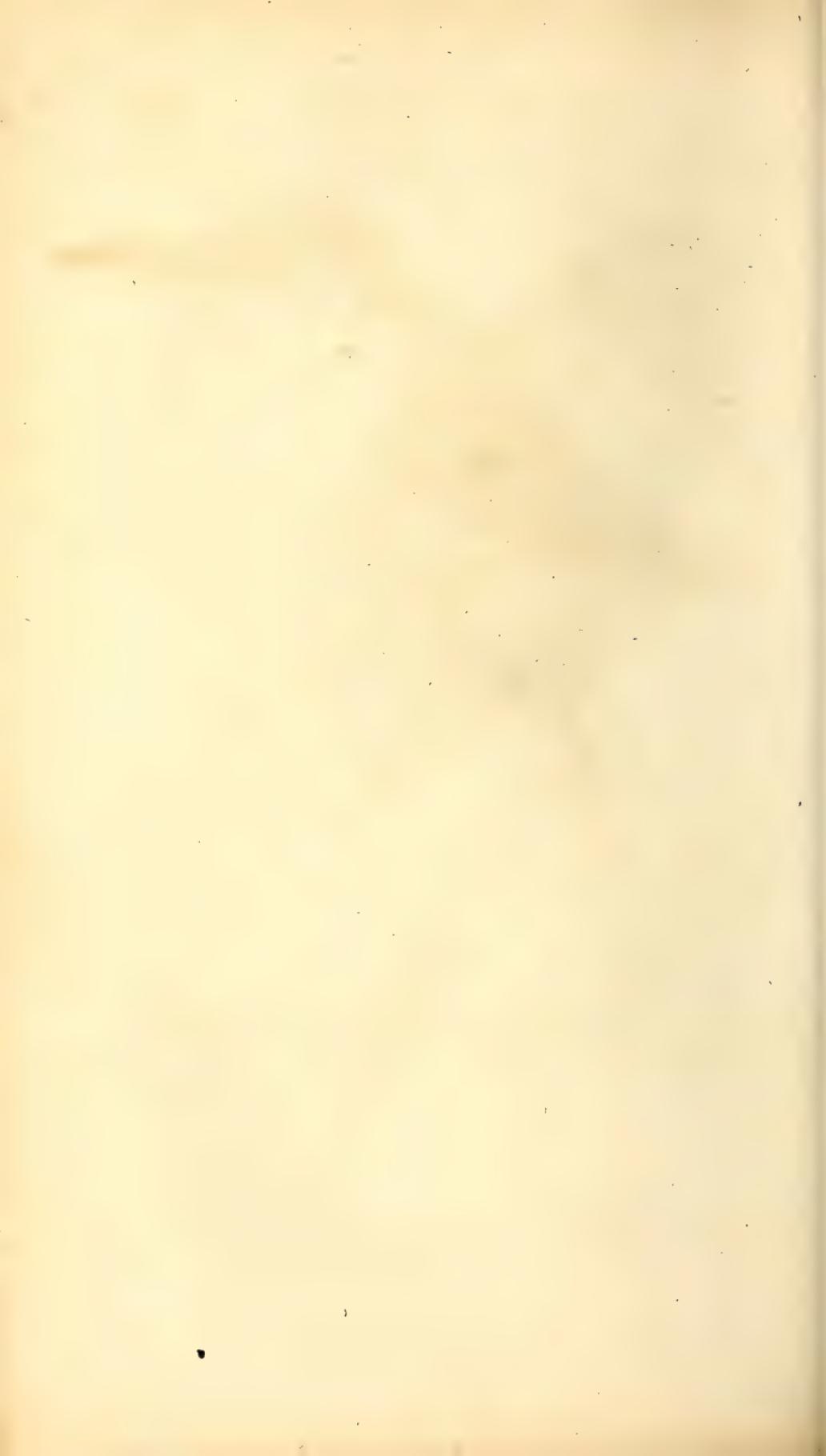
Purple Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY beautiful bird; in size similar to the preceding, of which it is not improbable that it may be rather a variety, than a truly distinct species. The wings and upper part of the back are black, spotted and edged with deep blue: the lower part of the back purple-lilac, continued in the manner of a stripe down the middle of the



A. Gillin sculp.

PURPLE KINGFISHER.



tail-coverts, which, as well as the tail itself, the head, breast, and sides, are of a bright reddish orange-colour: from the bill on each side, over the eyes, passes a rich blue streak, clouded with lilac-colour: behind which is a yellowish white patch: the throat is white, the abdomen yellow, and the bill and legs red.

VAR.?

RUFOUS KINGFISHER.

Of similar size with the former, but entirely of a very bright orange-rufous colour above, except the quill-feathers, which are dusky or black, with rufous edges: the whole under parts, from bill to vent, white: bill and legs orange-red. Said to inhabit Madagascar, where it was observed by Com-merson. Perhaps a female, or a young bird.

CRESTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo cristata. *A cristata cærulea, crista nigro undulata, subtus fulva, gula crissoque albidis.*

Crested blue Kingfisher with the crest undulated with black; beneath fulvous, with whitish throat and vent.

Alcedo cristata. *A. brachyura subcristata cærulea, subtus rufa, crista nigro-undulata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Crested Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 336.*

Alcedo cristata orientalis, &c. *Seb. 1. pl. 67. f. 4.*

Le vintsi. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 756. f. 1.*

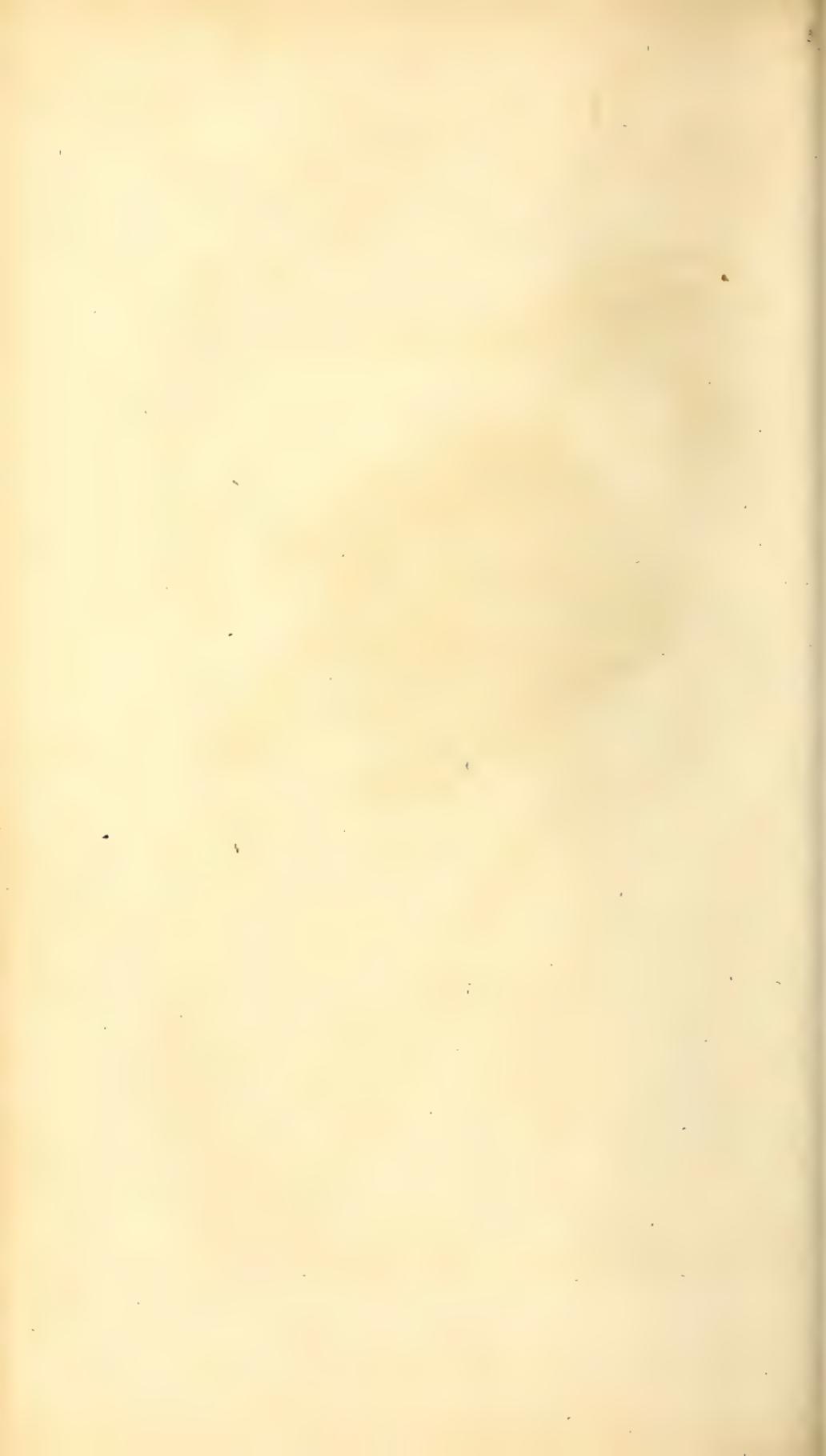
Crested Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. Nat. Misc. 1. pl. 13.*

A SPECIES of singular brilliancy and elegance. It seems to have been first described by Edwards, whose specimen appears to have been of rather larger size than those of other authors, measuring about five inches and a half in length. Edwards describes it in the following manner. “ The bill is strait, sharp-pointed, ridged both above and beneath, and of a blackish colour: from the lower mandible of the bill the throat is white, which whiteness passes round the neck, and forms a collar: the crown of the head is covered with long blue-green feathers variegated with black lines: these feathers being long and loose, form a crest, which I suppose the bird can raise or lower at pleasure: the feathers immediately above the eyes are blue: the hinder part of the neck, the back, rump, wings, and tail are of an exceeding fine ultramarine blue, the rump something lighter than the other parts: the tips of the quills are dusky:



M. Griffith sculp.

CRESTED KINGFISHER.



the inner covert-feathers of the wings orange-coloured: the quills within are dusky, with their edges of a faint orange-colour: the under side of the tail is dusky or blackish: the breast, belly, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail are of a bright orange-colour: the legs and feet are made as in other Kingfishers, and of a red or scarlet colour: it was shot in the island of Johanna to the northward of Madagascar."

I know not how it happens that Dr. Latham has neglected to quote Edwards's description and figure of this bird in his most excellent Ornithology, since there can be no doubt of its being the same species with the Crested Kingfisher of that author, and the Vintsi of Buffon, whose specimen appears to have been merely somewhat smaller, and with a red bill, as was the case also in a beautiful specimen in the Leverian Museum, which has been figured in the Naturalist's Miscellany, and is also represented in the present work.

WHITE-BILLED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo albirostris. *A. cærulea, vertice purpureo-castaneo, remigibus subfuscis, subtus albo-flavescens, rostro albido.*

Blue Kingfisher with purple-chesnut crown and brownish quill-feathers; beneath yellowish-white, with whitish bill.

Alcedo Americana, seu Apiustra. *Seb. 1. pl. 53. f. 3.*

Le Martin-pêcheur a bec blanc. *Buff. ois.*

White-billed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED and figured in the work of Seba: length about four inches and three quarters: bill

white: head and hind part of the neck purplish chesnut: back, wing-coverts, scapulars, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail bright beryl or blue-green: quill-feathers cinereous: whole under parts yellowish white. Native, according to Seba, of America, but of what particular part is not specified.

BLUE-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo cyanocephala. *A. cærulea subtus fulva, vertice nigro-undulata, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Blue Kingfisher, fulvous beneath, with the crown undulated with black, and red bill and legs.

Alcedo cæruleocephala. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin-pêcheur a tête bleue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 356.*

Blue-Headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is an elegant small species described by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluménées. In colours and general appearance it is nearly allied to the Crested Kingfisher, and measures about four inches in length: its colour above is fine ultramarine blue, the crown of the head transversely undulated with paler or greenish blue: the quill-feathers dusky: the whole under parts bright rufous, except the throat, which is white: the bill and legs are red: the rufous colour of the under parts is in some specimens continued round the neck in form of a collar.

Dr. Latham in his Supplement mentions a variety of this species, in which the head and neck were of a yellowish rufous colour; the crown va-

ried with black and blue, and the abdomen white. Native of Madagascar, and, according to Monsr. Daudin, (who describes it under the title of *Alcedo ultramarina*,) of the country of Malimba in Africa, where it is not uncommon.

VAR.?

MINUTE KINGFISHER.

This very small Kingfisher has been generally considered as belonging to the genus *Todus* rather than *Alcedo*, and is the *Todus cæruleus* or Blue Tody of Latham, and the Todier de Juida of the Planches Enluménées. Monsr. Daudin, however, in the Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, is decidedly of opinion that it is a genuine Kingfisher, and no other than a variety of his *Alcedo ultramarina*, which is doubtless the same with the Blue-Headed Kingfisher. I have myself described it as a species of Kingfisher in the fifth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, under the name of *Alcedo pusilla* or *Minute Kingfisher*. Its length is three inches and a half: the crown of the head and whole upper parts of the bird deep blue: the cheeks and whole under parts orange-red; but the throat is white, and beneath the eye on each side is a purple spot: the bill and legs are pale flesh-colour. The specimen represented in the Naturalist's Miscellany is still smaller than that figured in the Planches Enluménées, and has on each side the head, beneath the eyes, a broad

purple stripe or band, extending to a considerable distance on the neck; the wings and tail are also of a dusky colour. The Minute Kingfisher is said to be a native of Africa, but Buffon, considering it as a species of *Todus*, concluded that, like the rest of that genus, it must be an inhabitant of America.

LITTLE INDIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Bengalensis. *A. quadruncialis viridi-cerulea, vertice nigro-undulato, subtus rufa.*

Blue-green Kingfisher, measuring about four inches in length; beneath rufous; the crown undulated with black.

Little Indian Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 11.*

Alcedo Ispida. Var. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Alcedo Bengalensis. *A. cæruleo-viridis, subtus rufa, capite cæruleo-striato, gula alba, per oculos vitta rufa. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin-pêcheur a tête bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Blue-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY small species, measuring about four inches and a half in length. It is described and figured by Edwards, who observes that the general likeness is so great between this bird and the Common Kingfisher that one description might serve for both; and Linnæus, from the contemplation of Edwards's figures, seems to have been convinced of its being no other than a diminutive variety of the European Kingfisher: the quill-feathers and tail are however of a brown colour, without any appearance of green on the edges, and the bill of the male is red. The female seems to differ in

wanting the rufous eye-streak, instead of which a small spot only of that colour is visible on each side the back part of the head. Native of Bengal.

EASTERN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo orientalis. *A. viridis, subtus rufa, superciliis albis, vertice gula fascia per oculos remigibusque cæruleis, sub oculis macula rufa.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Kingfisher, rufous beneath, with white brows, blue crown, throat, eye-stripe and quill-feathers, and a rufous spot under the eyes.

Ispida Indica. *Briss. av. 4. pl. 37. f. 1.*

Eastern Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Alcedo orientalis. *Lin. Gmel.*

DESCRIBED and figured by Brisson, from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre. It is about a third part less than the Common Kingfisher; with the head and throat fine blue; the upper parts of the neck, the body, wings, and tail brilliant green, but the quill-feathers blue: over the eyes passes, on each side, a white stripe, and beneath them is a rufous spot: the bill is red, and the legs black. Native of the East Indies.

THREE-TOED KINGFISHERS.

TRIDACTYLE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo tridactyla. *A. brachyura supra caudaque rufa, subtus flava, pedibus tridactylis*. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Short-tailed rufous Kingfisher, yellow beneath, with three-toed feet.

Alcedo tridactyla. *A. pedibus tridactylis*. *Lin. Mant. 1771. Pall. spic. 6. t. 2. f. 1. Vosmaer monogr. 1768. t. 1.*

Var.

A. brachyura pallide violaceo-rubescens, subtus alba, alis cœruleo-atris, remigibus margine cœruleis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Short-tailed lilac-coloured Kingfisher, white beneath, with dark-blue wings edged with paler blue.

Martin-pecheur de l'Isle de Luçon. *Sonner. voy. pl. 32.*

THIS species was first described by Monsr. Vosmaer. It is considerably smaller than the Common Kingfisher, measuring only four inches in length, and admits of two varieties: perhaps sexual differences. In one the crown is ferruginous, with a cast of violet: on the temples is a blue spot, beneath which is a white streak: the parts between the shoulders and the tips of the wing-feathers are also blue: the cheeks and under parts of the body yellowish white; the throat pure white: the quills brown black, ferruginous within; and the tail ferruginous.

In the other variety the bird is rufo-ferruginous

above: the crown of the head, rump, and tips of some of the feathers on the back tinged with violet: the breast more inclining to ferruginous than in the former; the belly whiter, and the blue spot on the temples wanting. In both kinds the bill is square, and of a yellowish white colour.

The specimen described by Sonnerat, under the title of *Kingfisher from the island of Luzonia*, was extremely beautiful. The whole head and upper parts of the body being deep lilac; the wings blue-black; the quills edged with blue, and the under parts of the body white: the legs reddish, and the toes only three in number.

TRIDIGITATED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Tribrachys. *A. cyanea, subtus ferruginea, alis nigricantibus, pedibus tridactylis.*

Deep-blue Kingfisher, ferruginous beneath, with blackish wings, and three-toed feet.

Alcedo Tribrachys. *Vivar. Nat. 16. t. 681.*

Tridigitated Kingfisher. *Nat. Misc. 16. pl. 681.*

THIS elegant species is a native of New Holland, and was first described in the sixteenth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. Its size is that of the Common Kingfisher, and its colour on the upper parts very fine deep ultramarine blue; the wings are blackish, with a slight cast of blue on the coverts: the under parts, from bill to tail, pale orange-ferruginous, the throat being nearly white.

At some distance beyond the eye, on each side the head, is a lengthened pale-orange spot, and a very small one of a much deeper colour is placed on each side the base of the upper mandible: the bill is black, and very sharp-pointed; the legs and feet red, with three toes only, the two foremost connected, as usual in the Kingfisher tribe.

The *Azure Kingfisher*, described by Dr. Latham in his second Supplement, seems much allied to the above, but no mention is made in the description of any particular structure in the feet. Dr. Latham describes his Azure Kingfisher as follows, viz. "Length six inches and a half: size of the European species: bill an inch and half long, and black: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is of a fine deep blue: between the bill and eye a buff-coloured streak: on each side of the neck a long oblique streak of white: all the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, deep buff-colour: quills brown: legs red."

SITTA. NUTHATCH.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> subulatum, teretiusculum, rectum, porrectum, integerrimum: mandibula superiore paulo longiore, apice compresso.	<i>Bill</i> subulate, strait, strong, sharp-pointed; the upper mandible rather longer than the lower.
<i>Lingua</i> emarginato-lacera.	<i>Tongue</i> rather short, horny and jagged at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> vibrissis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered by reflected bristles.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes forward and one backward.
<i>Lin. Syst. Nat.</i>	

IN this genus, as in that of *Alcedo*, only one European species is hitherto known to exist. In their general manners the Nuthatches resemble the Woodpeckers, chiefly frequenting trees, in the cavities of which they breed, and feeding on nuts, insects, berries, &c.

EUROPEAN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Europea. *S. plumbea, subtus subferruginea, fascia transoculari nigra, reatricibus lateralibus nigris prope apicem albidis.*

Lead-coloured Nuthatch, subferruginous beneath, with a black streak across the eyes, and black lateral tail-feathers whitish near the tip.

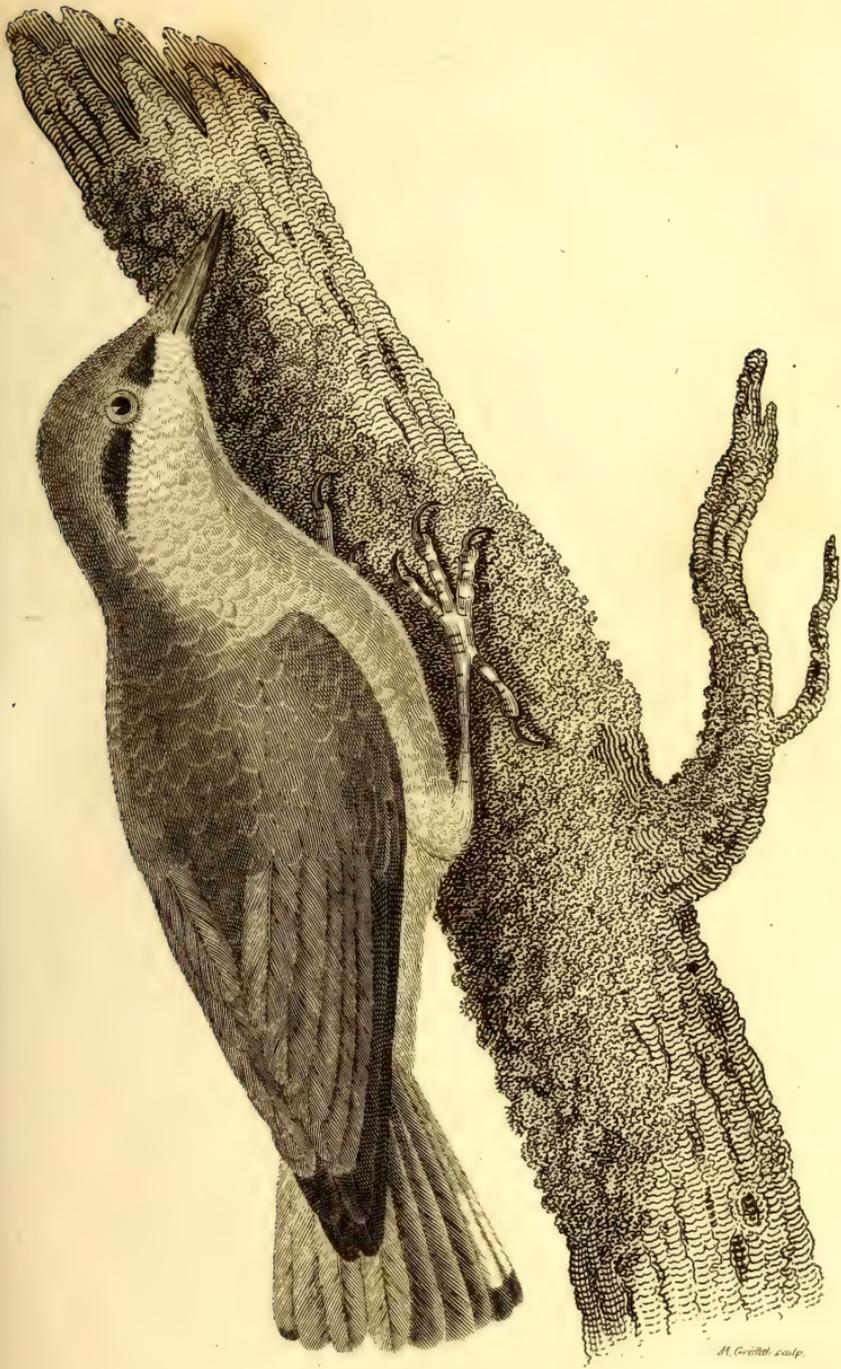
Sitta Europa. *S. reatricibus nigris, lateralibus quatuor infra apicem albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Nuthatch or Nutjobber. *Will. orn.*

The Nuthatch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.*

La Sittelle ou Torchepot. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 623. f. 1.*

THIS bird is very correctly described by Mr. Pennant in the British Zoology. "The Nuthatch weighs near an ounce: its length is near five inches three quarters; breadth nine inches: the bill is strong and strait, about three quarters of an inch long; the upper mandible black, the lower white: the irides hazel; the crown of the head, back, and coverts of the wings are of a fine blueish grey: a black stroke passes over the eye from the mouth: the cheeks and chin are white: the breast and belly are of a dull orange-colour; the quill-feathers dusky: the wings underneath are marked with two spots, one white, at the root of the exterior quills, the other black, at the joint of the bastard wing: the tail consists of twelve feathers; the two middle are grey; the two exterior feathers tipped with grey; then succeeds a transverse white spot; beneath that the rest is black: the legs are



M. Griffith sculp.

EUROPEAN NUT HATCH.

of a pale yellow; the back toe very strong, and the claws large." "This bird, adds Mr. Pennant, runs up and down the bodies of trees, like the Woodpecker tribe; and feeds not only on insects but on nuts, of which it lays up a considerable provision in the hollows of trees. *It is a pretty sight*, says Mr. Willughby, *to see her fetch a nut out of her hoard, place it fast in a chink, and then standing above it with its head downwards, striking it with all its force, breaks the shell, and catches up the kernel.* It breeds in the hollows of trees; if the entrance to its nest be too large, it stops up part of it with clay, leaving only room enough for admission: in autumn it begins to make a chattering noise, being silent for the greatest part of the year. Dr. Plott tells us, that this bird, by putting its bill into a crack in the bough of a tree, can make such a violent sound as if it was rending asunder, so that the noise may be heard at least twelve score yards."

Plott's account of this particular is given in his History of Oxfordshire as follows. "But amongst the inhabitants of the air, or lowermost heaven, it cannot be expected in so small a county I should produce many not already noted, since the feathered kingdom has been so lately and so carefully surveyed by the learned and industrious Francis Willughby, Esq. nor indeed could I meet with any omitted by him, except perhaps a little bird, sometimes seen, but oftener heard in the park at Woodstock; from the noise that it makes, commonly called the Wood-Cracker; described to me, (for I had not the happiness to see it,) to be about the

bigness of a sparrow, with a blue back, and a reddish breast, a wide mouth, and a long bill, which it puts into a crack or splinter of a rotten bough of a tree, and makes a noise as if it were rending asunder with that violence, that the noise may be heard at least 240 yards, some have ventured to say a mile from the place."

But the ingenious Colonel Montagu, in his Ornithological Dictionary, affirms that the noise above described is in reality produced by Woodpeckers, and not by the Nuthatch. "The singular noise, says this author, produced by some species of Woodpeckers, by reiterated strokes of the bill against the decayed limb of a tree, has been erroneously ascribed to this bird."

Colonel Montagu further informs us, that "the Nuthatch chiefly affects wooded and inclosed situations, choosing the deserted habitation of a Woodpecker in some tree for the purpose of nidification. This hole is first contracted by a plaster of clay, leaving only sufficient room for itself to pass in and out: the nest is made of dead leaves mostly of oak, which are heaped together without much order. The eggs are six or seven in number, white, spotted with rust-colour, so exactly like those of the Great Titmouse in size and markings, that it is impossible to distinguish a difference. If the barrier of plaster at the entrance is destroyed when they have eggs, it is speedily replaced; a peculiar instinct, to prevent the nest being destroyed by the Woodpecker and other birds of superior size who build in the same situations. No persecution

will force this little bird from its habitation when sitting: it defends its nest to the last extremity, strikes the invader with its bill and wings, and makes a hissing noise; and after every effort of defence, will suffer itself to be taken in hand rather than quit."

"The Nuthatch is more expert in climbing than the Woodpecker, for it runs in all directions up and down a tree; whereas the other is never observed to descend; the stiff tail of those birds support them in the act of climbing and hacking. The flexible tail of the Nuthatch gives it no such advantage, nor does it seem to want it; for its most favourite position, when breaking a nut, is with the head downwards. In autumn it is no uncommon thing to find in the crevices of the bark of an old tree a great many broken nut-shells, the work of this bird, who repeatedly returns to the same spot for this purpose. When it has fixed the nut firm in a chink, it turns on all sides, in order to strike it with most advantage. This, with the common hazel-nut is a work of some labour; but it strikes a filbert with ease. In defect of such food, insects and their larvæ are sought after, amongst the moss on trees and old thatched buildings. It is commonly met with about orchards, and is sometimes seen in the cyder season picking the seeds from the refuse of the pressed apples. The note is various; in the spring it has a remarkable loud shrill whistle, which ceases after incubation; in the autumn is a double reiterated cry."

VAR. ?

LITTLE NUTHATCH.

This is mentioned by Belon, who affirms that it is much smaller than the common Nuthatch, and of a more noisy disposition. It resides in similar situations, and is equally solitary: associating only with its mate, and attacking any other which it happens to see.

 BLACK-HEADED NUTHATCH.

Sitta Carolinensis. *S. cinerea subtus candicans, abdomine imo rufescente, capite et collo superiore nigris, rectricibus lateralibus albo nigroque variis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch, whitish beneath, with the lower part of the abdomen inclining to rufous, the head and upper part of the neck black, and the tail-feathers varied with black and white.

Black-headed Nuthatch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn. suppl.*

SMALLER than the European Nuthatch: bill, head, and hind part of the neck black; over each eye a white line: back of a fine grey: wings dusky, edged with grey: breast, belly, and vent feathers red: two middle tail-feathers grey; the rest black with white tips. Native of the temperate parts of America.

SMALL NUTHATCH.

Sitta pusilla. *S. cinerea, subtus sordide alba, capite fusco, macula occipitis sordide alba, rectricibus lateralibus nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch, dull white beneath, with brown head, dull-white occipital spot, and black lateral tail-feathers.

Small Nuthatch. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 22.*

Least Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

MUCH smaller than the European Nuthatch, measuring only about three inches and a half: head brown, with a white spot at the hind part: back grey: wings deep brown: under parts of the body dull white: two middle tail-feathers grey, the rest black: bill black: legs grey. Inhabits North America, and is said to be found in Carolina throughout the whole year.

 GREAT NUTHATCH.

Sitta Major. *S. grisea, subtus albescens, gula alba, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, margine fulvis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Grey Nuthatch, whitish beneath, with white throat, and brown quill and tail-feathers with fulvous edges.

Another sort of Loggerhead. *Sloan Jam. p. 301.*

Great Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Sir Hans Sloane in his History of Jamaica; length seven inches and a half: bill

thickest in the middle, and curved at the end: head and back grey: under parts whitish: wings and tail brown with orange edges: native of Jamaica, feeding on worms, insects, &c.

SPOTTED NUTHATCH.

Sitta nævia. *S. plumbea albo-maculata, subtus cæruleo-cinerea, lineis longitudinalibus albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Lead-coloured Nuthatch spotted with white, beneath blue-grey with longitudinal white streaks.

Wall-creeper of Surinam. *Edw. pl. 346.*

Spotted Nuthatch. *Lath. ind. orn.*

DESCRIBED by Edwards under the title of Wall-Creeper of Surinam. "The bill of this bird is long in proportion, strait, somewhat compressed sideways, a little hooked at the point, and of a dusky brownish colour: the head, hinder side of the neck, back, rump, tail, and wings, are of a dark blueish lead-colour: all the covert-feathers on the upper side of the wings are tipped with white: the inner coverts of the wings are dusky, edged with white: the insides of the quills, and under side of the tail-feathers are ash-coloured, lighter than they are above: the throat is white: the breast, belly, thighs, and coverts beneath the tail are of a blueish ash-colour, lighter than the upper side of the bird: from the throat as far as the legs the breast is marked with white lines, drawn down the middle of each feather, which end in points: the legs and feet are of a dusky brown colour."

The length of this bird, according to Edwards's plate, which represents it of the natural size, is about six inches. It is a native of Surinam.

JAMAICA NUTHATCH.

Sitta Jamaicensis. *S. cinerea subtus alba, vertice nigro, reatricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, apice lineis transversis albis notatis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous Nuthatch white beneath, with black crown, and blackish lateral tail-feathers marked at the tip with transverse white lines.

Sitta Jamaicensis. *S. pileo nigro.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Loggerhead. *Brown Jam. p. 475. Sloan Jam. p. 300. pl. 259. f. 1.*

Jamaica Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Sir Hans Sloane in his Natural History of Jamaica: size of the Common Nuthatch: length five inches and a half: bill near an inch long, and black: head large, with black crown: upper parts of the body cinereous; under parts white: quill-feathers blackish, with grey edges: tail blackish, with all the feathers, except the two middle ones, crossed towards the ends by transverse white lines. Native of Jamaica and South America, feeding on Insects, and having the character of a stupid bird, easily suffering itself to be taken. From the size of its head it is known in Jamaica by the title of Loggerhead.

VAR.?

SMALLER JAMAICA NUTHATCH.

This is considered by most ornithologists as a variety of the immediately preceding, from which it is said to differ in size only.

CANADA NUTHATCH.

Sitta Canadensis. *S. cinerea, subtus dilute rufa, fascia superciliari candida pone oculos nigricante, reatricibus lateralibus quatuor extremis apice intus albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch, pale rufous beneath, with white brows growing blackish behind the eyes, and the four exterior tail-feathers white on their inner tips.

Sitta Canadensis. *S. superciliis albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

La Sittelle ou Torchepot du Canada. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 623. f. 2.*

Canada Nuthatch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the European species: bill blackish. crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and shoulders black: back and rump light blue-grey: over each eye a white line: cheeks white: larger quill-feathers dusky, with grey edges: breast and belly pure white: the two middle tail-feathers grey, the rest black with a white spot at the tip: vent ferruginous: legs brown. Native of Canada, and extending as far south as New York. It is consi-

dered by Mr. Pennant as a mere variety of the European Nuthatch, but both Linnæus and Dr. Latham suppose it a distinct species.

CAPE NUTHATCH.

Sitta Caffra. *S. supra flavo nigroque varia, subtus flava, pedibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Nuthatch varied above with black and yellow, beneath yellow, with black legs.

Sitta Caffra. *Mus. Carls. fasc. 1. t. 4.*

Cape Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is described by Sparmann in his *Museum Carlsonianum*, and is said to be nine inches in length, with a strait blueish-black bill: the front, hind part of the neck, and back mixed brown and yellow: cheeks, neck, breast, and under parts dusky yellow, as are also the edges and tips of the wing-feathers: the tail dusky black, beneath olive: the two middle feathers longer than the rest: legs black. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

LONG-BILLED NUTHATCH.

Sitta longirostra. S. cærulescens, subtus pallide rufescens, remigibus primoribus apice fuscis, loris nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Blueish Nuthatch, pale rufescent beneath, with black lores, and larger quill-feathers tipped with brown.

Long-billed Nuthatch. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

THIS is a species described by Dr. Latham from a drawing, and is said to measure nine inches: the bill is above an inch long, and black; but the base pale or whitish: the crown of the head and whole upper parts of the bird are pale blue-grey, but the cheeks and forehead are white, and a black streak passes through each eye along the sides of the neck: the wings are tipped with brown, and the under parts of the bird are pale tawny: the legs pale brown. Inhabits Batavia.

 CHINESE NUTHATCH.

Sitta cristata ferruginea, capite colloque nigris, pectore abdomineque albis, macula postoculari nigra alteraque nivea.

Crested ferruginous Nuthatch, with black head and neck, white breast and abdomen, a red spot behind the eye, and another white one.

Chinese Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

Lanius jocosus. β. Lath. ind. orn.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham: size somewhat superior to that of a Goldfinch: bill and head black:

back deep blueish-ferruginous: throat, breast, and belly white, but the throat bounded or encompassed by a black band, descending from the sides of the head, which is black and crested: near the eye is a small scarlet spot, succeeded by a large white one: rump yellow: tail blackish, with white tip: bill and legs black. Native of China, where it is said to be much esteemed on account of the elegance of its colours, and is, according to Dr. Latham, a frequent ornament on Chinese papers. It appears to me to be much allied to the *Lanius jocosus* or Red-Vented Shrike, and if only described from the account of Osbeck, and the figures on Chinese papers, may, perhaps, prove, on future investigation, to be no other than the same bird.

SURINAM NUTHATCH.

Sitta Surinamensis. *S. castaneo-rufa, subtus rufescente-alba, alis nigris, tectricibus albo maculatis, cauda nigra apice alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Rufous-chesnut Nuthatch, whitish-rufescent beneath, with black wings varied on the coverts with white, and black tail with white tip.

Surinam Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY small species, first described by Dr. Latham: total length three inches and a half: colour fine chesnut brown, paler beneath; the feathers on the head and back having black shafts: wings and tail black, the coverts tipped and the smaller quill-feathers edged with white: bill brown: legs black. Native of Surinam.

ORANGE-WINGED NUTHATCH.

Sitta chrysoptera. S. cinerea subtus albida, alis caudaque fuscis, remigibus medio aurantio-ferrugineis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Cinereous Nuthatch whitish beneath, with brown wings and tail, the quill-feathers orange-ferruginous on the middle.

Orange-winged Nuthatch. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2. pl. 127.*

A VERY small species, at least according to the drawing from which the description was made: colour above olivaceo-cinereous, with orange-coloured quill-feathers tipped with brown: under parts and rump blueish white: tail short, and slightly tipped, except on the two middle feathers, with white: bill brown: legs blueish. Native of New Holland.

GREEN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Chloris. S. corpore supra viridi, subtus candido, cauda atra, ultimo apice flavicante. Lath. ind. orn.

Nuthatch with the body green above, and white below; the tail black, with the extreme tip yellowish.

Sitta Chloris. Mus. Carls. fasc. 2. t. 33.

DESCRIBED by Sparmann in his *Museum Carlsonianum*: size of the Surinam Nuthatch: colour green above, milk-white beneath: wings brown, edged with olive, and with a transverse yellowish middle bar: tail short and black, with yellowish tip: bill longer than the head: legs rather long. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

TODUS. TODY.

Generic Character.

Rostrum tenue, depressum,
latum, basi setis patulis.

Nares ovatæ, parvæ.

Pedes gressorii, digitus ex-
terior medio basi connex-
us.

Bill thin, depressed, beset
at the base with spreading
bristles.

Nostrils ovate, small.

Feet gressorial; the outer
toe connected at the base
to the middle one.

Lath. ind. orn.

THE birds of this genus, which are principally natives of the warmer parts of America, are characterised by a peculiar flatness or depression of the beak. They may be considered as greatly allied to the *Muscicapæ* or Flycatchers, though somewhat differing in the structure of the feet, which have the outer and middle toes connected, whereas in the Flycatchers they are perfectly separate.

BROAD-BILLED TODY.

Todus rostratus. *T. rostro latissimo, corpore luteo-fusco, subtus luteo, gula maculaque verticis albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Tody with very broad bill, luteo-fuscous body, luteous beneath, with white throat and a white spot on the crown.

Todi species octava. *Pall. spic. 6.*

Broad-billed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species was first described by Dr. Pallas. Its size is that of a Nightingale; the crown of the head lead-colour, with an oblong white spot: back luteous-brown: wings and tail brown: throat whitish: remainder of the under parts luteous: bill extremely broad, flat, pointed, and of a whitish colour. Native region uncertain: described from a specimen in the Museum of the Prince of Orange.

 GREAT-BILLED TODY.

Todus nasutus. *T. niger, rostro latissimo, gula abdomine crissoque coccineis, scapularibus subulatis incurvatis albis.*

Black Tody with very broad bill, red throat, abdomen, and vent-feathers, and incurvated white subulate scapulars.

Todus nasutus. *T. rostro latissimo, corpore nigro, gula uropygio abdomine crissoque coccineis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Great-billed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Broad-Billed Tody, and allied to it in the excessive breadth of the bill, which is of a

blackish colour with whitish edges and tip: colour of the plumage glossy blue-black, with the abdomen and vent fine purple-crimson, and a bar or crescent of the same colour beneath the throat: the edge of the alulet or spurious wing, at the shoulders, pale orange, and the scapular-feathers, to the number of six or seven, white, lanceolate, and spreading over the coverts: legs black: middle and outer toes connected. This curious species was preserved in the Leverian Museum, but its native country was unknown: probably South America.

WHITE-CHINNED TODY.

Todus gularis. *T. fuscus, subtus albidus, pectore fusco variegato, gula alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Tody, whitish beneath, with the breast variegated with brown, and white throat.

White-chinned Tody. *Lath. syn.*

THIS was first described by Dr. Latham, and measures about nine inches in length: its colour is brown above, with the chin and under parts white, slightly mottled round the neck and breast with brown: bill an inch and three quarters long, much compressed, three quarters of an inch broad at the base, and rather bending upwards at the point: legs brown: outer toe united with the middle one. Native region uncertain.

ROYAL TODY.

Todus regius. T. cristatus fuscus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, crista ferruginea apice nigra.

Crested brown Tody, whitish beneath with brown undulations; the crest ferruginous, tipped with black.

Todus regius. T. fusco-nigricans cristatus, pectore albedo nigricante transversim striato, gula superciliisque albis, abdomine uropygio caudaque rufis. Lath. ind. orn.

Le Roi des Gobe-mouches. *Buff. ois: Pl. Enl. 289.*

King Tody. *Lath. syn.*

Todus cristatus. Crested Tody. Nat. Misc. 11. pl. 405.

THIS most elegant species is described in the Ornithology of the Count de Buffon, where it is considered as a species of *Muscicapa* or Flycatcher, and it must be acknowledged that it might perhaps be arranged under that genus as well as in that of *Todus*. Its size is but little superior to that of the common European Flycatchers, but the bill is somewhat disproportionately broad, very much flattened, about ten lines in length, and beset with numerous strong bristles at the base: the colour of the plumage on the upper parts is a deep yellowish brown or chesnut, passing round the fore part of the neck in the manner of a collar: the throat, whole under parts, beneath the collar, and the rump, are pale or whitish yellow, the breast being crossed by numerous dusky undulations: the tail is bright ferruginous, and on the head is situated a most beautiful broad, transverse crest, consisting



A. Cotton sculp.

ROYAL TODY.



ROYAL TODY *var.*

of very numerous feathers, disposed in several series, lengthening as they recede from the front or base: these feathers are of a bright or red-ferruginous colour, and are each terminated by a black tip, so that the crest resembles that of a Hoopoe, placed in a transverse direction: over each eye passes a narrow white streak: the bill is dark brown, and the legs flesh-colour. This curious bird is a native of Cayenne, where it is said to be very rare.

Var.?

In a German work entitled *Naturforscher* is described and figured what appears to be a variety of the above species. In this the colour of the upper parts, as well as of the tail, appears to be deep-brown, with the wing-coverts varied by a few scattered white specks; the whole under parts white, without the brown collar, and the breast marked, as in the former, by numerous dusky undulations: the crest is of a fine purple-crimson, each feather tipped, as in the former, with black: the bill is brown, and the legs pale. This bird appears to be of smaller size than the preceding, and is said to be a native of Guinea. Perhaps, however, this supposed difference of native country may be owing to a typographical error in the publication abovementioned; Guinea having been substituted for Guiana.

RED-BREASTED TODY.

Todus Rubecula. *T. cinereus, gula pectoreque aurantiis, abdomine albo. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Cinereous Tody, with orange throat and breast, and white abdomen.

Red-breasted Tody. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Yellowhammer: bill stout, broad: tongue bifid, with the points slightly feathered or divided: colour on the upper parts slate-grey: wings and tail brown: throat and breast orange; from thence to the vent nearly white: crown of the head rather full-feathered: legs long, slender, and dusky. Native of New Holland.

 FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED TODY.

Todus ferrugineus. *T. ferrugineo-nigricans, subtus ferrugineus, genis albo nigroque maculatis, remigibus semifascia ferruginea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ferruginous-blackish Tody, beneath ferruginous, with the cheeks spotted with black and white, and the wing-feathers marked by a half bar.

Ferruginous-bellied Tody. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about seven inches and a half: bill three quarters of an inch; very much compressed, slightly incurvated at the tip, and blackish: upper parts sub-ferruginous black, most of the feathers

being edged with ferruginous: cheeks varied with white: all the under parts dull ferruginous: over each eye a pale streak: on the wings a short ferruginous bar: tail brown. Native of South America.

WHITE-HEADED TODY.

Todus leucocephalus. *T. nigricans, capite gula colloque superiore albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish Tody, with the head, throat, and upper part of the neck white.

Todus leucocephalus. *Pall. spic. 6. t. 3. f. 2.*

White-headed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas. Size of a Redstart: colour of the whole bird, except the head and neck, dull black: bill blackish: legs black: head rather full of feathers, so as to appear almost crested. Native of South America.

SHORT-TAILED TODY.

Todus brachyurus. *T. niger, sincipite genis corporeque subtus albis, cauda abbreviata.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Tody, with the forehead, cheeks, and under parts of the body white, and very short tail.

Todi species septima. *Pall. spic. 6. p. 18.*

Short-tailed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas. Smaller than a Redstart: forehead, cheeks, and under parts of the body

white: upper parts black, but the inner margins of some of the quill feathers, and the under coverts of the wings white: tail very short: bill dusky: legs black. Native of America.

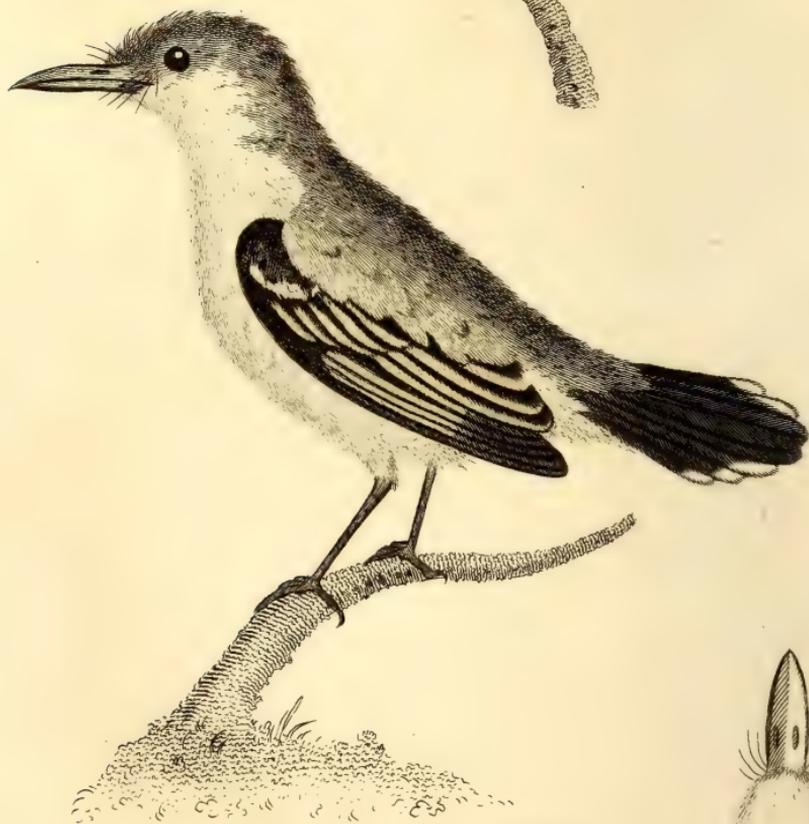
PLUMBEOUS TODY.

Todus plumbeus. *T. plumbeo-nigricans, subtus niveus, vertice remigibus reatricibusque, nigricantibus.* *Pall. spic. 6. p. 17. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish lead-coloured Tody, milk-white beneath, with blackish crown, wings, and tail.

Plumbeous Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas: size of a Wren: upper parts hoary lead-colour, inclining to black on the crown: beneath, from throat to tail, milk-white: quills and tail dusky black with the outside edges of the quill-feathers white: bill and legs dusky. Native of Surinam.



CINEREOUS TODY.

DUSKY TODY.

Todus obscurus. *T. olivaceo-fuscus, subtus albo-flavescens, gula pallida.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olivaceous-brown Tody, yellowish white beneath, with pale throat.

Todi species quarta. *Pall. spic. 6. p. 17.*

Dusky Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas. Size of a Hedge-Sparrow: upper parts olive-brown: under parts yellowish white: chin pale; quills and tail pale, with grey edges: bill and legs dusky. Native of North America.

 GREEN TODY.

Todus viridis. *T. viridis, pectore rubro.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Tody, with red breast.

Rubecula viridis elegantissima. *Raii. syn. 187.*

Green Sparrow, or Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 121.*

Todier de l'Amerique septentrionale. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 585. f. 3.*

Green Tody. *Lath. syn.*

THIS elegant little bird is about the size of a Wren, and is described by Sloane in his History of Jamaica, but more accurately by Edwards. "The bill, says Edwards, is long in proportion, like that of a Kingfisher; much broader than deep, like a duck's bill: it is ridged along the top of the upper

mandible: the nostrils are placed on each side the ridge, near the head: the upper mandible is of a dusky brown, the lower of a yellow or orange-colour: at the base of the bill are placed stiff black hairs or bristles, standing forwards: the whole upper side of the bird, from bill to tail-end, is of a very fine parrot-green: the inner coverts of the wings are white: the inside of the quills, and the under side of the tail are of a brownish ash-colour: five or six of the prime quills are dusky or black at their tips: the throat is of a very fine red: the breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white, a little shaded with pale green: the legs and feet are of a dusky colour: the toes are joined, as they are in the Kingfisher."

CINEREOUS TODY.

Todus cinereus. *T. cinereus, subtus luteus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Cinereous Tody, luteous beneath.

Grey and yellow Flycatcher. *Edw. pl.* 262.

Le Tic-tic ou Todier. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 585. f. 3.

Cinereous Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Edwards, and is rather larger than the Green Tody. "The bill, says Edwards, is pretty long, and broad, and compressed like a duck's bill, with a ridge along the middle of the upper mandible: its point is dusky: its base gradually becomes reddish, and is surrounded with stiff hairs or bristles pointing forward: the fore-

head is black: the hinder part of the head and neck, the back, and rump, are of a dark ash-colour: the whole under side, with the sides under the wings, are bright yellow: the inner covert-feathers of the wings are yellow: the quills within are ash-coloured, having the edges of their inner webs whitish: the tail hath twelve feathers; the middle ones longest, and gradually shortening to the outermost on each side: the middle feathers are wholly black or dusky, with white tips: the legs and feet are made as in most small birds, and of a dark flesh-colour." This species is a native of Surinam.

 BROWN TODY.

Todus fuscus. T. ferrugineo-fuscus, subtus olivaceo-fuscus albo maculatus, alis fascia nigricante, cauda ferruginea. Lath. ind. orn.

Ferruginous-brown Tody, beneath olivaceous-brown spotted with white, with a blackish bar across the wings, and ferruginous tail.

Brown Tody. *Penn. Gen. of Birds. Lath. syn.*

THIS species is described by Mr. Pennant in his work entitled *Genera of Birds*, and is larger than the Green Tody: the whole upper parts are ferruginous brown; the coverts of the wings crossed by a dusky bar: the lower parts of the body olive, spotted with white: the tail ferruginous. Native of the hotter parts of America.

YELLOW-BELLIED TODY.

Todus xanthogaster. *T. sexuncialis fusco-cinereus, subtus luteus, rostro pallido.*

Brown-cinereous Tody, six inches in length, beneath luteous, with pale bill.

Todus flavigaster. *T. fusco-cinereus, subtus luteus, rostro pallido, pedibus obscuris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellow-bellied Tody. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of the Brown Tody: length six inches: bill broad, and short: head, chin, and all the upper parts ash-brown; the wings deeper than the rest, but pale in the middle: all the under parts, from the chin, yellow: bill pale; legs brown. Native of New Holland.

 VARIEGATED TODY?

Todus??? varius. *T. cæruleo nigro viridique varius, capite colloque cæruleo-nigris, tectricibus alarum viridibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Tody???

variegated with blue, black, and green; the head and neck blue-black, and the wing-coverts green.

Todus varius. *Briss. av.*

Todier varié. *Buff. ois.*

Ispida Indica. *Aldrovand. av. 3. p. 520.*

Variegated Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Aldrovandus under the name of *Ispida Indica*, and referred to the present genus by

Buffon and other modern ornithologists, though entirely unknown, except from the short description and rude figure in Aldrovandus, who says it was brought from India, and that, on account of some resemblance in point of colours, and make of the feet, it has been named an Indian Kingfisher, though much smaller than our Kingfisher, and scarcely larger than a Wren: the bill, he adds, is longish, but slender, and of a black colour: the head very small, which, together with the whole neck, is of a blackish blue: the whole remainder of the body, as far as the tail, is beautified by a mixture of blue, green, and black, but sprinkled over with certain specks of pale green, except on the wings, which are almost entirely green: the tail, which is rather long for the size of the body, is entirely black, except that the edges of some of the feathers, toward the tips, are green; and the feet black.

Whoever will take the trouble to consult Aldrovandus, will readily see, from the figure, that the bird intended was a species of *Certhia* or Creeper, and that Aldrovandus merely calls it a Kingfisher in compliance with the title by which he received it. It has therefore nothing to do with the present genus, and can only serve as a remarkable instance of the carelessness with which works of this kind are frequently quoted. The Count de Buffon, or his coadjutor Montbeillard, observes, that, as Aldrovandus is silent relative to the shape of the bill in this bird, he cannot pretend to determine whether

it should be placed in this genus or not. Aldrovandus, however, expressly declares the bill to be longish, slender, and of a black colour, and the figure, though rude, would, even at the present day, pass for a tolerable representation of some of the African and American *Certhiæ*.



COMMON HOOPOE.

UPUPA. HOOPOE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> longum, arcuatum, subcompressum, gracile.	<i>Bill</i> long, subcompressed, slender, and bent.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, sagittata.	<i>Tongue</i> short, sagittated.
<i>Caput</i> cristatum.	<i>Head</i> crested.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> formed for walking.

COMMON HOOPOE.

Upupa Epops. *U. ferruginea, alis albo nigroque fasciatis, cauda nigra fascia lunata alba, crista albo nigroque terminata.*

Ferruginous Hoopoe, with the wings barred black and white, the tail black with a lunated white bar, and the crest tipped with black and white.

Upupa Epops. *U. cristata variegata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Upupa Epops. *U. nigricante et rufo-albo variegata, subtus rufescens, crista rufescente apice nigra, cauda nigra fascia alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

The Hoopoe. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. pl. 39. and edit. fol. p. 83. pl. L. Edw. pl. 345.*

Common Hoopoe. *Lath. syn.*

La Huppe. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 52.*

THIS elegant bird appears to be a pretty general inhabitant of the warmer and temperate parts of the Old Continent, migrating occasionally, at different seasons, in different directions. In our own island it is much more rarely seen than in

other northern climates. Its size is that of a common Thrush: the colour of the head, neck, and body is pale ferruginous or cinnamon-brown; darkest on the back and shoulders: the wings and tail are black, the former crossed by five white bars, the latter crossed in the middle by a white crescent, the horns pointing towards the end: the rump and lower part of the abdomen are white, and the sides of the body generally marked by a few longitudinal dusky streaks: on the head is a most elegant crest, composed of numerous lengthened feathers of different proportions, and disposed in a double longitudinal series: this it can either erect and expand, or depress and close at pleasure: the feathers composing it are cinnamon-coloured, with black tips, a white bar separating the tip from the rest of the feather: the crest is usually carried in a flat or recumbent state, and is raised only on surprize, or at particular intervals: the general length of the largest feathers is about two inches: the bill is long, slender, slightly curved, sharp-pointed, and black, with the base of the lower mandible flesh-coloured: the legs short and blackish. The Hoopoe migrates during the spring season from Africa into various parts of Europe, and again returns in winter. This migration, however, is not universal, since it is observed that great numbers of these birds are constantly found about many towns and villages in various parts of Egypt, where they may be considered as nearly domesticated; building and breeding even among the houses. The flesh of these domestic Hoopoes

is rank and uneatable, but that of the migrating birds is considered in many parts of Europe as an agreeable food, particularly in Italy, the south of France, and in the Grecian islands. The nest, or rather hole of the Hoopoe is generally said to have a peculiarly fetid smell: sometimes, however, it is said to be strewed with moss, wool, dry leaves, &c. and to have no disagreeable scent. Sometimes the bird breeds in the hole of a wall, but more generally in the hollow of a tree; seldom higher than about ten feet from the ground; and instances have been known in which the eggs have been placed on the ground, or among the roots of old trees. The number of eggs is from five to seven, and their colour a blueish white, speckled with brown. The disagreeable smell proceeding from the nest or hole of the Hoopoe is supposed to be chiefly owing to the remains of various kinds of insects, with which it is generally crowded, and among which the young are as it were imbedded.

In Egypt the wild or migrating Hoopoes are never observed to associate with those of the towns, but frequent remote and solitary places. Those which make their appearance in Europe are generally of this disposition; but in Africa they associate in great numbers.

The ordinary food of the Hoopoe consists of various kinds of insects and worms, and hence, as Buffon observes, "it usually haunts wet grounds, where its long and slender bill can easily penetrate; and hence in Egypt it follows the retreat of the Nile; for in proportion as the waters subside,

the plains are left covered by a coat of slime, swarming with immense numbers of insects; and accordingly the wild or migratory Hoopoes are fat, and a delicious food, while those which frequent the city of Cairo, where they breed in full security on the house-tops, are uneatable. It is indeed easy to conceive that such as live in the plains must be better food than those which frequent the streets or environs of a large city; the former subsisting on the insects inhabiting the ground, while the latter prowl among all kinds of filth; a circumstance which cannot fail to communicate an offensive odor to their flesh."

The flight of the Hoopoe is observed to be rather slow and undulating than strong and rapid, and the bird is generally seen on the surface of the ground, being very rarely observed to perch on trees.

VAR. ?

BLUE-CRESTED HOOPOE.

This supposed variety rests on the authority of the Marquis Gerini, author of a work on Italian ornithology, and who affirms that he observed it at Florence, and again on the Alps, near the town of Rota, and that it differs from the Common Hoopoe in having the crest-feathers tipped with sky-blue instead of black.

SMALLER HOOPOE.

Upupa minor. U. ferruginea, alis albo variis, crista apice nigra.
 Ferruginous Hoopoe, with the wings varied with white, and the
 crest tipped with black.

La Huppe d'Afrique. *Aud. et Vieill. pl. 2.*

THIS species, if such it really be, and not a mere variety of the Common Hoopoe, differs in being a trifle smaller, with the beak rather shorter, and the legs rather longer in proportion: the white on the wings is not distributed into such regular bars the white crescent on the tail is situated somewhat; nearer the base, and the feathers of the crest are tipped with black only, without any white bar between that colour and the rest of the feather, as in the Common Hoopoe. It is an inhabitant of the southern parts of Africa, being found in the kingdom of Congo, and at the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting low grounds, especially in the neighbourhood of thickets, and is not, like the Common Hoopoe, of a migratory nature.

MADAGASCAR HOOPOE.

Upupa Madagascariensis. *U. alba, alis caudaque cinereo-fuscis, crista decomposita.*

White Hoopoe, with cinereous brown wings and tail, and loose-webbed crest.

Upupa Capensis. *U. fusco-nebulosa, crista corpore subtus maculataque alarum albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

La Huppe noir et blanche du cap de Bonne-Esperance. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 697.*

Madagascar Hoopoe. *Lath. syn.*

THE Madagascar Hoopoe is described by Buffon, or rather by his associate Monsr. Monbeillard, who informs us that its length is sixteen [†]* inches, and its breadth eighteen: the bill shorter in proportion than in the Common Hoopoe, and of a yellowish colour, with the upper mandible notched on each side near the tip: the tongue rather broad, and divided at the extremity into several fibres: the crest is of a much looser or more fibrous structure than in the Common Hoopoe, and lastly, the tail-feathers are twelve in number. The colour of the crest, throat, and all the under parts of the bird, is white, without any variegation: that of the upper parts, from the back of the head to the end of the tail, dusky or greyish brown, deepest on the wings and tail: on the edge of the

* The specimen described by Viellot measured but ten inches: he therefore suspects a mistake in the measure given by Buffon.

wing is a white spot, the tips of two or three of the larger coverts being of that colour: the legs and feet are yellowish. It is a native of the Island of Madagascar, as well as of some of the smaller African isles, and is said to feed on seeds and berries.

From the structure of the tongue in this bird it should seem to be nearly related to the genus *Merops* or Bee-Eater. It is figured in the Planches Enluménées, and in the much more superb publication of Monsr. Viellot, who suspects an error in the measure of this bird in the ornithology of Buffon; the two specimens in the Paris Museum measuring only ten inches in length.

BLACK HOOPOE.

Upupa nigra. U. tota nigra.

Hoopoe entirely black.

Une espece de Huppe dont le plumage est entierment noir. *Sonnini Buff. 54. p. 187. note.*

OF this species nothing but its existence and native country seems to be known. It is mentioned by Sonnini, on the authority of Monsr. Viellot, who affirms that it is found in Africa, towards the kingdom of Congo.

PROMEROPS, PROMEROPS.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> Upupæ.		<i>Bill</i> as in the genus <i>Upupa</i> .
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.		<i>Feet</i> formed for walking.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata plerisque cuneata.		<i>Tail</i> lengthened, and in most species cuneated.

BLUE PROMEROPS.

Promerops cæruleus. *P. cæruleus*, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Blue Promerops, with black bill and legs.

Upupa Indica. *U. indico-cærulea*, cauda cuneiformi, rostro nigro, pedibus plumbeis. *Lath. ind. orn. Blue Promerops. Lath. syn. suppl.*

Le Promerops bleu. *Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl. 9.*

SIZE of a Common Hoopoe: length twelve inches: bill two inches long, curved, and black: whole bird of a fine but rather pale blue, lightest on the head and under parts of the body: tail above four inches in length, and slightly cuneiform: legs lead-colour. Native of India. First described by Dr. Latham, from a drawing communicated by Capt. Paterson.

CAPE PROMEROPS.

Promerops Cafer. *P. fuscus, subtus albidus, pectore rufescente, cauda longissima.*

Brown Promerops, whitish beneath, with rufescent breast and very long tail.

Upupa Promerops. *U. fusca, subtus alba, pectore rufescente, uropygio viridi-olivaceo, crisso luteo, rectricibus sex intermediis longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Upupa Promerops. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* Merops Cafer. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Miller Illustr. pl. 6 (femina.)*

Promerops. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 637. Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl. 4.*

Cape Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about seventeen inches: size that of a lark: colour rufous brown, somewhat deeper on the wings and tail: forehead whitish, and covered with narrow feathers: throat white, with a narrow, longitudinal, dusky streak on each side: under part of the abdomen whitish, dashed with dusky streaks: vent yellow: tail very strongly cuneated, as in the Striped Promerops: bill about an inch and half long, and of a black colour, as are also the legs. In some, probably the males, the breast, as well as the abdomen, is spotted, and the wings are crossed by a narrow grey or whitish stripe. Native of Africa, and said to be a very common bird about the Cape of Good Hope.

STRIPED PROMEROPS.

Promerops striatus. *P. fuscus, subtus albo nigroque undulatus, cauda longissima.*

Brown Promerops, beneath white with black undulations, and very long tail.

Upupa Papuensis. *U. fusca, subtus albo nigroque fasciata, capite colloque atris, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Promerops brun à ventre rayé. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 638. Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl. 7.*

New Guinea brown Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

FIRST described and figured by Sonnerat: total length about twenty-two inches: colour of the head similar to polished steel: throat black: neck, back, wings, and tail brown: breast and remainder of the under parts white, undulated by numerous transverse black stripes, each feather having two white and two black bars: the tail is very long, and strongly cuneated, the two exterior feathers measuring about four inches, and the rest lengthening gradually towards the two middle ones, which measure thirteen inches: the bill is about two inches and a half long, considerably curved, and of a blackish colour: the legs yellowish brown. In the female the head and neck are brown: in other respects the sexes resemble each other. Native of New Guinea, inhabiting large woods.

If the above description by Sonnerat be correct, it follows that this bird must be perfectly

distinct from the Superb Promerops, with which it has sometimes been confounded.

SUPERB PROMEROPS.

Promerops superbus. *P. niger violaceo viridique nitens, pennis scapularibus falcatis aureo-nitentibus, cauda longissima.*

Black Promerops with violet and green gloss, falcated golden-shining scapular-feathers, and very long tail.

Upupa superba. *U. atro-violacea, vertice cervice abdomineque superiore viridi-nitentibus, pennis scapularibus lateralibusque caudæ falciformibus, cauda longissima. Lath. ind. orn.*

Grand Promerops à paremens frisés. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 639.*

Le Grand Promerops. *Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl. 8.*

Grand Promerops. *Lath. syn. pl. 32.*

THIS magnificent species, which exceeds all the rest in the splendor and elegance of its plumage, was first described by Sonnerat, and is a native of New Guinea. Its total length is nearly four feet, the tail being almost three times the length of the remainder of the bird, which is not larger in body than a common Pigeon. Its shape is slender: the bill narrow, black, and pretty much curved: the general colour of the whole bird is also black, accompanied, according to the different directions of the light, by varying reflexions of blue, green, and violet: the head, hind part of the neck, and middle of the abdomen are of a golden green: the scapular feathers or those situated along the sides of the body rise up into two rows of reversed, falciform plumes, gradually enlarging from the shoulders to

the rump, beyond which they become much longer, but far less curved, and are stretched to some distance on each side the base of the tail: all these feathers are of a purplish black colour on their inner or shallower webs, but along the edges and tips of the wider web are of a brilliant golden green: on each side the lower part of the body, beneath the wings, is also situated a thick and moderately long groupe of loose-webbed, pendent, brownish feathers, as in some of the Paradise-Birds, to which this species, in the disposition of its plumage bears a considerable resemblance: the tail is most strongly cuneiform, and consists of twelve feathers, the two exterior ones being about five inches in length, the rest lengthening in proportion, and the two middle feathers measuring about twenty-eight inches: these are of a much broader and less pointed form than the side-feathers: the legs are of a moderate length, strong, and black. Nothing particular seems to be known of the history or habits of this beautiful bird.

PARADISE PROMEROPS.

Promerops paradiseus. *P. castaneus, subtus canus, capite cristato nigro, cauda longissima.*

Chesnut Promerops, grey beneath, with black crested head, and very long tail.

Upupa paradisea. *U. reatricibus duabus longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Upupa paradisea. *U. cristata spadicea, subtus cinerascens, capite colloque nigris, reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis paradisiaca cristata, &c. *Seb. mus. 1. t. 30. f. 5.*

Crested Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

THIS bird seems to have been first described in the magnificent work of Seba, where it is considered as a species of Paradise-Bird. It is about the size of a Starling, and measures nineteen inches in length, of which the tail is fourteen inches and a quarter: the bill is rather more than an inch long, curved, and of a lead-colour, as are also the legs: the head and neck fine deep black, the crown of the head ornamented by a very conspicuous, lengthened, semipendent crest, composed of numerous feathers of unequal length: the whole remainder of the bird, on the upper parts, is bright brown, on the under pale ash-colour: the tail-feathers of very moderate length, except the two middle ones, which extend to a vast distance beyond the rest. Native, according to Seba, of the East Indies, where it is said to be very rare. The description of this species is given by Brisson

with his usual scrupulosity of exactness, and is probably composed from Seba's figure; yet, from his declaring that figure to be accurate, it should seem that he had himself seen the bird.

MEXICAN PROMEROPS.

Promerops Mexicanus. *P. griseus purpureo viridique nitens, remigibus cærulescentibus, abdomine flavescente, cauda longissima.*

Grey Promerops with green and purple gloss, blueish wings, yellowish belly, and very long tail.

Upupa Mexicana. *U. grisea, viridi cæruleo purpureoque variegata, abdomine flavescente, reatricibus quatuor intermediis longissimis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Avis Ani Mexicana cauda longissima. *Seb. 1. t. 45. f. 3.*

Mexican Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

THIS also is described and figured in the work of Seba. Its total length is nearly nineteen inches: the body the size of a thrush, and the tail-feathers twelve inches in length: the bill near two inches long and blackish: the whole upper parts of the bird, except the quills which are light blue, are grey, accompanied by green and purplish glosses: the tail is deeper than the rest: the whole under parts of the body are light yellow, and a spot of the same colour is situated above each eye: the four middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest. This species is said to be a native of Mexico, frequenting mountainous regions, and feeding on insects of various kinds.

ORANGE PROMEROPS.

Promerops aurantius. *P. aurantius, cauda mediocri æquali.*

Orange-coloured Promerops, with tail of moderate length and even at the top.

Upupa aurantia. *U. flavo-aurantia, capite colloque aureis, remigibus primoribus aurantio-rubro contaminatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis paradisiaca Americana elegantissima. *Seb. 1. t. 66. f. 3.*

Orange Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED and figured in the work of Seba. Size of a Starling: length about nine inches and a half: bill rather above an inch long, somewhat curved, sharp-pointed, and yellow, as are also the legs: the head and neck are of a deep yellow or gold-colour, with a few red feathers round the base of the bill: the remainder of the bird is orange yellow; the larger quill-feathers of a redder cast than the rest: the tail measures near four inches in length, and is even at the end. Native of Guiana, frequenting the small islands in the mouth of the river Berbice.

The supposed female of this species is described by Fernandez in his History of Mexico, under the name of *Cochitolotl*: the head, throat, neck, and wings are said to be irregularly varied with grey and black: the rest of the bird yellow: the bill black, and the legs grey.

RED-BILLED PROMEROPS.

Promerops erythrorynchos. *P. niger purpureo viridique nitens, rostro pedibusque rubris, cauda longa, reatricibus versus apices albo maculatis.*

Black Promerops, with green and purple gloss, red bill and legs, and long tail with the feathers spotted with white near the tip.

Upupa erythrorynchos. *U. viridi-atra, abdomine atro, cauda cuneiformi, remigibus sex primoribus reatricibusque lateralibus albo maculatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Upupa erythrorynchos. *U. nigro-violacea, viridi nitens, reatricibus versus apices macula utrinque alba, rostro rubro.* *Cimel. Phys. t. 52. Nat. Misc. 13. pl. 533.*

Red-billed Promerops. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Promerops a bec rouge. *Viell. et Aud. Prom. pl. 6.*

THIS highly elegant species is an inhabitant of Africa, and seems to have been first described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of the Duchess of Portland. Its size is that of a Hoopoe, and its length about fifteen inches: its colour is black, with varying glosses of red, violet, and golden green: the red cast predominates on the head, the golden green on the wing-coverts, and the violet on the back and tail: the latter is very long, and of a strongly cuneated shape, the shortest or outside feathers measuring about three inches in length, and the rest gradually lengthening to the two middlemost, which measure about eight inches: all the tail-feathers, except the two middle ones, are marked near the tip by an oval white spot on each side the web: the six first quill-feathers of the wings have also a white spot on



J.C. Gifford sculp.

RED-BILLED PROMEROPS

18u. Aug. 1. London. Published by C. Kearsey, Fleet Street.



the inner web near the tip: the bill is rather long, slender, moderately curved, and of a red or orange-colour, as are likewise the legs, which are rather short in proportion to the bird.

A most elegant figure of this species occurs in Mr. Miller's miscellaneous plates of Natural History: in this figure the violet gloss seems greatly to predominate, and the bill and legs are orange-coloured. It is also figured in the superb work of Monsr. Viellot, whose specimen appears to have had the quills marked with a white spot on the exterior web, with a similar appearance at the tips of the covert-feathers.

MEROPS. BEE-EATER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum curvatum, compressum, carinatum.

Lingua plerisque apice lacinata.

Pedes gressorii.

Bill curved, compressed, carinated.

Tongue in most species laciniated at the tip.

Feet gressorial, viz. with three toes forwards and one backwards; the middle toe connected with the outer one.

Lin. Syst. Nat.

COMMON BEE-EATER.

Merops Apiaster. *M. thalassina*, gula flava, dorso ferrugineo-flavescente, fascia oculari nigra, reatricibus mediis elongato-acuminatis.

Sea-green Bee-Eater, with yellow throat, yellow ferruginous back, black eye-stripe, and the two middle tail feathers sharp-elongated.

Merops Apiaster. *M. dorso ferrugineo, abdomine caudaque viridicærulescente, reatricibus duabus longioribus, gula lutea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Merops. *Gesn. Aldrov. &c.*

Merops sive Apiaster. *Raii. syn. p. 49. Charlt. onom. zoic. p. 87. pl. oppos. Apiaster. Briss. av.*

The Bee-Eater. *Will. orn.*

Le Guepier. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 938.*

Common Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is one of the most elegant of the European birds, and, next to the Roller and the Kingfisher,



J. Griffith sculp.

COMMON BEE-EATER .

may be considered as the most brilliant in point of colour. Its size is nearly that of a thrush: the bill is rather long, slightly curved, sharp-pointed, and black: the irides bright red: the crown of the head and upper parts of the neck and back are orange-chesnut: the throat yellow, the scapulars, lower part of the back, and wing-coverts pale yellow, more or less shaded or varied in different individuals with chesnut and green: the smaller quill-feathers are rufous-chesnut, tipped with green, the larger sea-green with dusky tips; the rump and tail sea-green, the latter of moderate length, and slightly cuneated, with the two middle feathers projecting, in a pointed form, to some distance beyond the rest. It is to be observed, however, that this elongation of the two middle tail-feathers does not always take place, and is probably peculiar to the male bird. The sides of the head, above the eyes, and the whole under parts of the bird are sea-green: from the corners of the bill, on each side the head, passes a black streak across the eyes, curving downwards, and nearly meeting the tips of a black crescent placed across the throat, and separating the yellow of that part from the sea-green of the under parts: the legs are short, and of a reddish brown colour. This bird is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and of many parts both of Asia and Africa. In the northern regions of Europe it is rarely seen. In Greece, as well as among the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, it seems to be extremely common, and we are told

by Belon that in the island of Crete in particular a curious mode of catching it is frequently practised, viz. by a Cicada, fastened on a bent pin, or a fish-hook, and tied to a long line: the insect is then thrown into the air, and flies with rapidity; and the Bee-Eater, ever on the watch for insects, seeing the Cicada, springs at it, and swallowing the bait, is thus taken by the Cretan boys. It is said to be particularly fond of bees, and hence its common title; but all kinds of flying insects are its occasional victims. It is said to build in the manner of the Kingfisher in deep holes in the banks of rivers, forming a nest of moss, and laying from five to seven eggs, rather smaller than those of a blackbird, and of a white colour.

In the northern parts of Europe, as before observed, this bird must be considered as very rare, and as driven, by some peculiar circumstances, out of its intended track. It is said to have been sometimes seen in Sweden, and, in the third volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, an instance is recorded of a flight, consisting of not fewer than twenty in number, having been seen near Mattishall, in Norfolk, in the month of June 1793, and again in the October following. In the southern parts of Russia and Siberia the Bee-Eater is said to be seen in vast numbers, migrating into those regions in the month of April, and building in clayey banks, which it perforates obliquely to the distance of half a foot, and so numerous are these holes that the banks appear like

the surface of a honeycomb. It again migrates southwards, in vast flocks, into other regions in the month of September.

YELLOW-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops congener. *M. flavescens, dorso ferrugineo, fascia oculari nigra, humeris cæruleis, cauda medio elongato-acuminata.*

Yellowish Bee-Eater, with ferruginous back, black eye-stripe, blue shoulders, and tail sharp-elongated in the middle.

Merops congener. *M. flavescens, uropygio virescente, remigibus apice rubris, rectricibus basi luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Merops alter. *Gesn. Aldr.*

Apiaster icterocephalus. *Briss. av.*

L'Icterocephale ou Guepier a tete jaune. *Buff. ois.*

Yellow-headed Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THIS bird, which is described by Gesner, seems to be unknown to modern ornithologists. It is said to be somewhat larger than the Common Bee-Eater, with the head, throat, and all the under parts yellowish: the back and scapulars fine chestnut; the rump of a mixed green and yellow; the smaller wing-coverts blue; the middle ones mixed blue and yellow; and the greater ones entirely yellow: the quill-feathers black, with red tips, and the tail half yellow, and half green; viz. yellow half its length from the base, with the remainder green: a black streak passes through the eyes; the bill is curved and black, and the legs yellow. Native of Germany, inhabiting, according to Gesner, the neighbourhood of Strasburg.

INDIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops viridis. *M. viridis, gula uropygioque cæruleis, fascia oculari et pectorali nigris, reatricibus mediis elongato-acuminatis.*

Green Bee-Eater, with blue throat and rump, black eye-stripe and pectoral bar, and sharp-elongated middle tail-feathers.

Merops viridis. *M. virens, fascia pectorali nigra, gula caudaque cæruleis, reatricibus duabus elongatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Indian Bee-Eater. *Edw. pl.* 183.

Guepier vert a gorge bleue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 740.

Indian Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, which is about half the size of the Common Bee Eater, has the shafts of the two middle tail-feathers produced to a much greater length in proportion; the general shape however and appearance of the bird is very strongly allied to that of the European species. It is thus accurately described by Edwards. "The bill is pretty long, sharp-pointed, and a little bowed downwards; the upper mandible black or dusky, the nether whitish at the base: from the corner of the mouth there passes a black line through the eye, bending downwards on the side of the head: the beginning of the forehead, next the bill, is blue, as are the throat, and sides of the head beneath the eyes: the crown and hinder parts of the head and neck are of a red or orange-colour: on the upper part of the breast is a black transverse mark, like a new moon, with the horns pointing upwards: the back and lesser covert-feathers of the wings are of a parrot-green: the rump or coverts of the tail of a blueish

green; the breast and belly are of a light green: the thighs of a reddish brown: the coverts beneath the tail are of a dirty green: the greater quills of the wings are black or dusky at their tips, having a little green at their edges near the roots: the middle quills are of an orange-colour, bordered with green, having black spots a little within their tips, the very tips being orange-colour; the inner quills next the back are wholly green: the first row of coverts above the quills are orange in their middles, and green on their borders: the tail is green; the shafts of the feathers dark brown: the two middle feathers shoot out more than two inches beyond the rest, and are brown at their tips, being little more than bare shafts: the under side of the tail is of a dusky green: the legs short, as in the Kingfisher, of which it is a species, and of a dusky brown colour: the three forward toes are joined partly together, the outer to the middle one more especially."

This species appears to be subject to some variety in point of colour. In a specimen described by Dr. Latham, the upper parts of the bird were green-gold; the under parts green, changing to blue under the throat: in other particulars resembling the former, but without the red or orange-coloured crown and neck. Native of Bengal, and likewise of some parts of Madagascar, &c.

VARIEGATED BEE-EATER.

Merops ornatus. M. caeruleo viridique varius, nucha gula remigibusque basi fulvis, reatricibus duabus elongatis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Bee-Eater varied with blue and green; the nape, throat, and base of the quill-feathers fulvous, and two of the tail-feathers elongated.

Variegated Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing. Size rather superior to that of the Red-winged Bee-Eater: general shape and appearance similar to that of the Indian Bee-Eater, to which it is also much allied in colours, having the crown of the head dull orange, the middle of the feathers darker: across the eyes a black streak, dashed with blue beneath: upper part of the back, wings, and tail green, but varied with orange, as in the Indian Bee-Eater: under parts of the bird orange yellow, with a broad patch or bar of black below the throat, or at the upper part of the breast: lower part of the abdomen blueish white: bill and legs black: the tail shaped as in the Indian Bee-Eater, the two middle feathers being produced into two lengthened narrow-plumed shafts. In some the crown of the head is blue, with a slight cast of orange at the back part: the back brownish green, and the rump blue. Native of New Holland.

BLUE-GREEN BEE-EATER.

Merops cærulescens. M. cæruleo-viridis, nigro varians. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Blue-green Bee-Eater, with black reflexions.

Blue-green Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THIS bird seems to have been first described by Dr. Latham, who informs us that the colour of the whole plumage is blue-green, with a deeper gloss, appearing black in some lights: legs black. Native country uncertain.

YELLOW BEE-EATER.

Merops flavicans. M. flavus, subtus albidus, capite albo flavo aureoque vario, pectore rubro, alis uropygio caudaque rufis. Lath. ind. orn.

Yellow Bee-Eater, whitish beneath; the head varied with white, yellow, and gold-colour; the breast red, the wings, rump, and tail rufous.

Aldrovandus's second Bird of Paradise. *Will. orn.*

DESCRIBED by Aldrovandus, who considered it as a species of Paradise-Bird. In the year 1577, says Aldrovandus, I observed this bird in the possession of a Roman knight of the name of Cavalieri. The head was nearly white, sprinkled with yellow and gold-coloured spots: the eyes were luteous, with red eye-lashes: the bill between green and yellow, two fingers breadth long, and rather curved: the tongue red, longish, and sharp, not

unlike that of a Woodpecker, and calculated for piercing insects: the breast was reddish: the back, wings and belly whitish, but the upper parts and tips of the wings ferruginous: the upper part of the back yellowish, but becoming reddish or ferruginous at the rump: the tail-feathers were white at the base, but ferruginous for the remainder of their length, and the two middle feathers exceeded the rest two palms in length. The wings, in Aldrovandus's figure, appear very long in proportion to the bird, and the author says they measured five palms in length: the tail itself also, exclusive of the two middle feathers, appears of considerable length.

CAYENNE BEE-EATER.

Merops Cayanensis. *M. viridis, alis caudaque rufis, remigibus basi albis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Green Bee-Eater, with rufous wings and tail; the base of the quill-feathers white.

Le Guepier vert à ailes et queue rousses. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 454.
Cayenne Bee-Eater. Lath. syn.

DESCRIBED by Buffon. Size of the Common Bee-Eater, or rather smaller: colour pale subcinereous green, except the quill-feathers and tail, which are bright ferruginous or red: the green colour is paler beneath than above, and the throat-feathers, according to the representation in the Planches Enluménées, appear to have white shafts, as in some of the Rollers: the smaller wing-coverts

are tipped with white, forming a slight bar of that colour across the upper part of the wings: tail rather long than short, and even at the end: bill black: legs brown. Native, according to the Planches Enluminées, of Cayenne.

SUPERB BEE-EATER.

Merops superbus. M. ruber, fronte gula uropygioque cæruleis, reatricibus duabus intermediis longioribus. Vivarium Naturæ, t. 78.

Red Bee-Eater, with front, throat, and rump blue, and the two middle tail-feathers longer than the rest. *Nat. Misc. pl. 78.*

THE size of this splendid bird is nearly that of the Common or European Bee-Eater, and its colour a fine ruby-red, with the front, throat, and rump blue, the tips of the secondary quill-feathers dull green, and those of the larger or primary ones black: the two middle tail-feathers are produced to a very considerable extent beyond the rest, the lengthened part being very narrow and of a black colour: the bill is also black.

BRASILIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops Brasiliensis. *M. ruber, alis fuscis subtus flavicantibus, remigibus primoribus caudaque æquali cæruleis.*

Red Bee-Eater, with brown wings yellowish beneath; the larger quill-feathers and tail blue; the latter even at the end.

Pica Brasiliensis. *Seb. mus. 1. t. 66. f. 1.*

Merops Brasiliensis. *M. fusco nigroque varius, capite gula tectricibus alarum minoribus corporeque subtus rubris, remigibus caudaque cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brasilian Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THE Brazilian Bee-Eater is described as of nearly similar size with the European species, and is said by Seba, who seems to have been its first describer, to have the head, throat, and all the under parts of the body of a bright ruby-red, the wing-coverts deep red, the rest of the wings, and upper parts, varied with black and brown: the under wing-coverts yellow, the quill and tail-feathers pale blue, and the bill and legs yellow: the tail is even at the end.

SENEGAL BEE-EATER.

Merops Senegalensis. *M. supra rufo-castaneus uropygio cæruleo, subtus cæruleus, rectricibus duabus intermediis elongatis apice nigricantibus.*

Bee-Eater rufous-chesnut above with blue rump, beneath blue; the two middle tail-feathers elongated and blackish at the tips.

Guepier à longue queue du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 314.

Chesnut Bee-Eater. *Var. A. Lath. syn.*

THIS is allied in a very great degree to the Brazilian Bee-Eater, and it seems by no means clear that it may not in reality be the same species, differing in the cast of its colours. The upper part of the head and neck, together with the back, wings, and tail, are of a bright rufous chesnut-colour, the cheeks and whole under parts, together with the rump, blue: the bill black, and the legs brown: the two middle tail-feathers are produced into two narrow, black, pointed extremities, very considerably surpassing the rest of the tail. Native of Senegal.

VAR.?

CHESNUT BEE-EATER. *Lath.*

This, which Dr. Latham makes the species, I rather choose to consider as the variety. It differs from the former bird in being of a chesnut colour on the crown, back, and scapulars: the wings, tail,

and whole under parts blue : the quill-feathers are fulvous internally, and have dusky tips : the bill is black ; the legs reddish ; the tail similar in shape to the preceding, the two middle feathers being produced considerably beyond the rest.

SUPERCILIOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops superciliosus. *M. viridis, vertice rufescente, fascia supra infraque oculos alba, gula flavicante, rectricibus duabus elongatis.*
 Green Bee-Eater with rufescent crown, white stripe above and beneath the eyes, yellowish throat, and the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Merops superciliosus. *M. viridis, linea frontis supra infraque oculos alba, gula flavicante, rectricibus duabus elongatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

THIS is described by Brisson and Buffon. Its length is rather more than eleven inches, and its prevailing colour dusky green, palest on the rump, changing into a bright rufous brown on the head : above and beneath each eye is a white stripe : the under parts of the bird are paler than the upper : the tips of the quill-feathers dusky or blackish : the middle tail-feathers reach considerably beyond the rest : the bill is black, and the legs brown. Native of Madagascar.

PHILIPPINE BEE-EATER.

Merops Philippinus. *M. viridis, subtus flavescens, uropygio caeruleo, cauda aequali.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Bee-Eater, yellowish beneath, with blue rump, and even tail.

Apiaster Philippensis major. *Briss. orn.*

Guepier de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl. 215.*

Philippine Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson. Length about nine inches: colour green above, with a slight gloss of copper-colour: beneath yellowish: rump and tail blue or sea-green: quill-feathers tipped with black, and fulvous on the inner webs: across the eyes a black stripe: bill black; legs brown: tail rather short, and even at the end. Native of the Philippine isles.

 PIED BEE-EATER.

Merops picatus. *M. albo nigroque varius, rostro albido apice fusco, pedibus nigris.*

Bee-Eater varied with black and white; the bill whitish with dusky tip: the legs black.

SIZE of a small pigeon: length about twelve inches: bill whitish, with dusky tip: whole bird varied with glossy jet-black and milk-white, in the following manner, viz. head and neck, both above

and below, black, continued beneath, round the lower part of the neck, and forming a very broad pectoral zone, deepening on the middle of the breast; above continued to the back, the whole of which, as far as the rump, is black: smaller scapulars, or those between the shoulders, mixed black and white: wings black, with the smaller coverts white, the larger white at the base half, black at the other half, and tipped with white: on one or two of the exterior smaller coverts an oval black spot: over the eyes a white streak: whole under side, from the breast, white, as are also the undercoverts of the wings: rump and base-half of the tail white; the end part crossed by a moderately broad black bar, leaving the tips of the feathers white: the black colour on the two middle feathers runs higher up towards the base than on the others: legs black. Native of New Holland; a very elegant species.

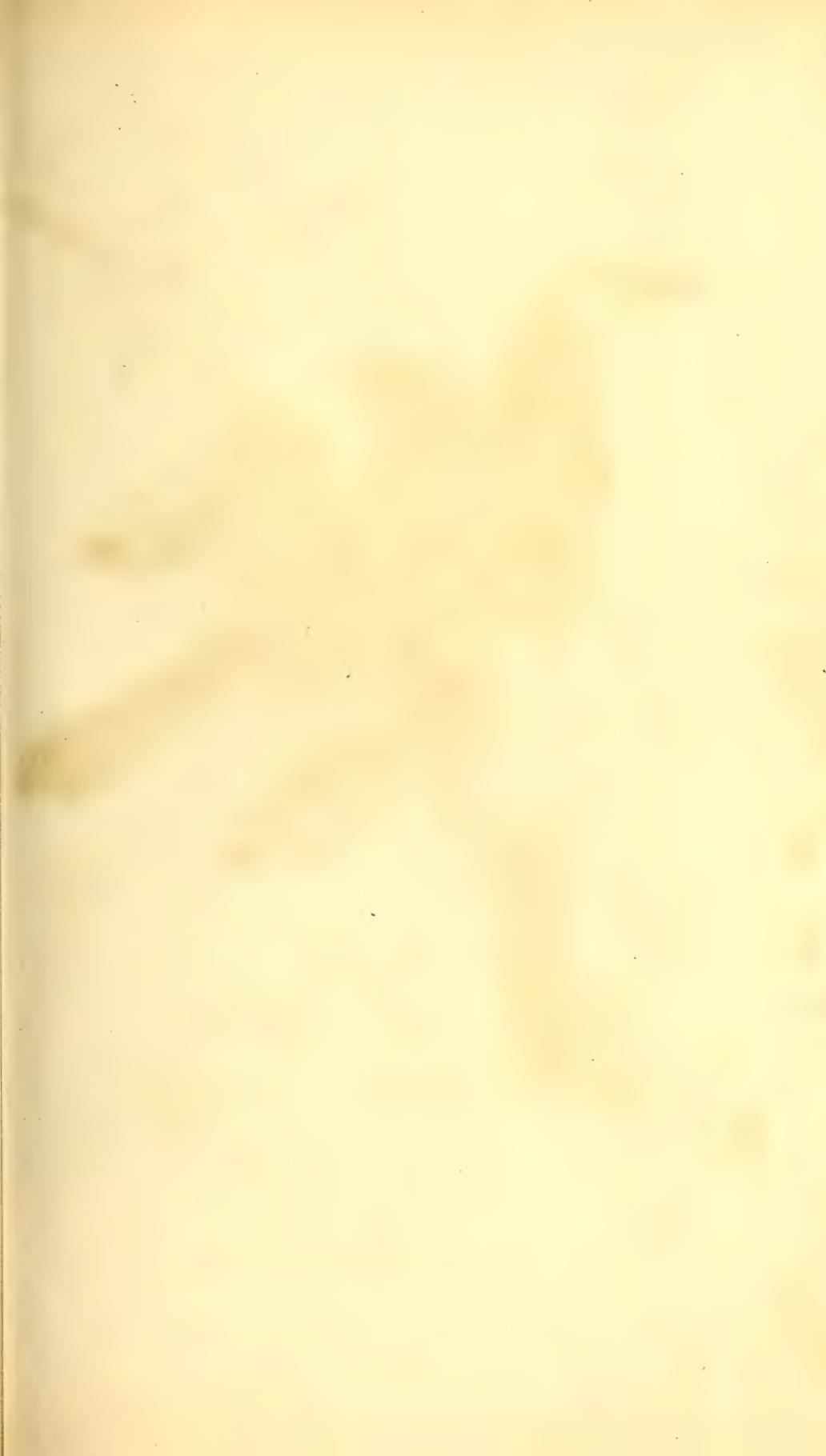
COWLED BEE-EATER.

Merops Monachus. *M. supra fuscus, subtus albus, capite subto-mentoso nigro, vertice elevato. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Bee-Eater, white beneath, with black and somewhat downy head with raised crown.

Cowled Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

“THIS, says Dr. Latham, is a large species: the bill stout and bending: colour black: tongue very bristly at the end, appearing like a brush: the head and part of the neck are black, and covered





EMBROIDERED BEE-EATER.

with a sort of down: the nape at the back part is elongated with a kind of bristly tuft: the hind parts of the neck and back are brown; the first mottled with a paler colour: the under parts white, marked on the chin and throat with dusky sagittal streaks: quills and tail brown: legs dusky blue." Native of New Holland.

 EMBROIDERED BEE-EATER.

Merops phrygius. *Merops niger flavo varius.* *Zool. New Holl.*
pl. 4.

Black Bee-Eater variegated with yellow.

Black and yellow Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THIS beautiful species I have long ago described in the work entitled *Zoology of New Holland*. Its size is that of a Thrush, and its colour black, most elegantly variegated with bright and pale yellow: the sides of the head, round the eyes, are covered by a naked, yellow, granulated skin: the back and breast undulated by numerous pale or whitish yellow crescents, the tips of the black feathers being of that colour: the smaller wing-coverts are marked in a similar manner; the larger tipped with bright yellow, and the quill-feathers edged with the same colour, as are also the exterior tail-feathers: the bill is black, of a very moderate length, and sharp-pointed: the legs brown. Native of New Holland.

BLUE-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops cæruleocephalus. *M. ruber*, capite uropygioque beryllinis, cauda subæquali.

Red Bee-Eater, with beryl-blue head and rump, and nearly even tail.

Merops cæruleocephalus. *M. ruber*, capite gula uropygioque cæruleo-viridibus, cauda subforficata. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Guepier rouge à tête bleue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 649.

Blue-headed Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminées: size rather less than that of the Common Bee-Eater: colour of the upper parts fine rufous, deepest on the wing-coverts and tail: under parts pale crimson: head and throat beryl-blue, deepest on the throat: rump and upper tail-coverts of the same colour: the middle quill-feathers edged with blue; the larger ones brown towards the tips: tail nearly even, or very slightly subfurcated; the feathers edged with blue-green: bill black: legs ash-colour. Native of Nubia, and described by Buffon or Montbeillard from a drawing or specimen communicated by Mr. Bruce.



BLUE HEADED BEE EATER .





M. Gräbich sculp.

POE BEE EATER.

POE BEE-EATER.

Merops cincinnatus. *M. atro-viridis nitens, cincto collari utrinque fasciaque humerali albis.*

Glossy blackish-green Bee-Eater, with a feathery white curl on each side the neck, and a white band on each shoulder.

Merops cincinnatus. *M. viridi-atro-nitens, lateribus juguli utrinque cincto fasciaque alarum albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Poe Bee-Eater. *Cook's Voy.* 1. p. 48. 150. *Lath. syn.*

The Poa. *Robt. Laurie's plate.*

New Zealand Creeper. *Brown ill. t. 9.*

THIS most elegant species is a native of New-Zealand, and of some of the scattered islands in the South Seas. Its size is that of a Blackbird, and its length about eleven inches: the general colour of the whole bird is glossy greenish black, but the rump is glossed with rich deep blue, and strong varying glosses of green accompany the general plumage of the back and wings: the larger wing-coverts are white, forming a bar of white across the wings: the feathers of the neck are of a loose silky texture, and of a lengthened shape, curving slightly upwards at the tips: each is also marked down the middle by a whitish streak; but the principal mark of distinction in this elegant bird is a moderately large and lengthened pendent tuft of broadish white feathers curving upwards at the tips, and situated on each side the neck beneath the ears: the bill is slightly curved, and of a black colour, as are also the legs. This bird is greatly valued by the natives of the Southern

islands; its glossy plumage often contributing to the ornaments of the feathered mantles worn by the chiefs and persons of distinction. In the British Museum is a mantle of this kind, appearing to be wholly composed of the feathers of this bird, which is esteemed not less for its song than its plumage, having, according to our late voyagers, a remarkably sweet note: they also add, that it is a delicious food, and may be considered as the greatest luxury afforded by the woods of New Zealand.

HOODED BEE-EATER.

Merops cucullatus. *M. fusco-plumbeus, subtus albidus fusco lineatus, cucullo verticali per oculos ducto nigro.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
 Dusky lead-coloured Bee-Eater, beneath whitish with dusky lines; the crown of the head black, including the eyes.
 Hooded Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

VERY correctly described by Dr. Latham in his second Supplement. "Length from nine to ten inches: bill yellow, curved, and rather stout: tongue twice the length of it, and fringed at the tip: front of the head whitish; across the crown of the head black, which colour passes through the eyes on each side to the throat: the rest of the head whitish grey and dusky, in fine transverse lines: upper parts of the body pale lead-coloured brown: lower belly and vent white: the six outer quills brownish; the first very short; the others incline to brown; but six or seven of the middle ones are of a greenish yellow in the middle of the

outer webs, and the tips greenish yellow: tail rounded; of a pale greenish lead-colour, with a dirty white tip: legs yellow-brown." Native of New Holland.

BLUE-CHEEKED BEE-EATER.

Merops cyanops. M. fuscus subtus albus, capite supra gulaque nigris, macula oculo cyanea. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Brown Bee-Eater, white beneath, with black crown and throat, and blue eye-spot.

Blue-checked Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH sixteen inches: colour brown above, white beneath: crown of the head, back of the neck, and throat black, but the eyes are surrounded by a naked? blue patch: tail even: bill black; legs blue. Native of New Holland.

CHATTERING BEE-EATER.

Merops garrulus. M. fuscus subtus albus, fascia verticis nigra, macula pone oculos remigibusque magna ex parte flavis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Brown Bee-Eater, white beneath, with a black stripe on the crown, a yellow eye-spot, and the greater part of the quill-feathers yellow.

Chattering Bee-Eater. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Thrush: body pale brown above, white beneath; the breast spotted and the thighs barred with brown: wings black, but most of the larger quill-feathers yellow with black tips: across the top of the head a black bar, passing downwards

on each side beyond the eyes in a pointed form: immediately behind each eye a yellow spot: tail long and cuneiform: bill and legs yellow. Native of New Holland, and said to be of a noisy chattering disposition.

YELLOW-TUFTED BEE-EATER.

Merops fasciculatus. *M. nigro-nitens, crisso fasciculoque axillari flavis, cauda maxime cuneiformi, rectrice extima tota, proxima latere exteriore alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-black Bee-Eater? with yellow rump and axillary plumes, and greatly cuneiform tail, with the exterior feather entirely white and the next white on outside.

Yellow-tufted Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

TOTAL length about fourteen inches; of which the tail measures half: general colour glossy black; head and throat covered with soft, short, pointed feathers: beneath each wing a large pendent tuft of yellow plumes: vent yellow: tail strongly cuneiform; the two exterior feathers measuring about two inches, and the two middle ones seven; these two feathers are edged and tipped with white: the rest are black: bill and legs black. Native of the Sandwich islands, where it is much esteemed on account of the tufts of yellow feathers beneath the wings, which are used in various ornamental articles of dress among the natives, and which might justify placing this species among a particular division of the genus *Certhia*.

WATTLED BEE-EATER.

Merops carunculatus. *M. fuscus, abdomine flavo, palearibus carunculatis, cauda cuneiformi apice alba.* Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Bee-Eater, with yellow abdomen, with reddish wattles beneath the bill, and cuneated tail with white tip.

New-Holland Bee-Eater. *Phill. Bot. Bay, pl. p. 164.* Lath. ind. orn.

Corvus paradoxus? Daudin. orn.

SIZE of a Missel Thrush, but much longer in proportion, measuring about fourteen inches: the feathers on the upper part of the head are somewhat longer than the rest, giving the appearance of a slight crest: the plumage of the bird is brown, the feathers long and pointed, and each feather has a white longitudinal middle streak: beneath the eye on each side the head, beyond the base of the lower mandible, is a lengthened pendent wattle of an orange-colour: the middle of the belly is yellow: the tail wedge-shaped, like that of a Magpie, and the feathers tipped with white: the bill and legs are brown. In some individuals a silvery streak appears beyond each side of the bill, and in the young birds the white streaks on the plumage terminate in a kind of dilated spot at the tip of each feather. Native of New Holland; described and figured in White's Voyage to New South Wales. There can be little doubt that the *Corvus paradoxus* of Monsr. Daudin, already described under that genus, is in reality the same bird with the present.

MALIMBA BEE-EATER.

Merops Malimbicus. *M. cinereo-violaceus, subtus roseo-sanguineus, stria oculo nigra, gula alba, remigibus duabus elongatis.*

Cinereo-violaceous Bee-Eater, sanguine rose-coloured beneath, with black eye-stripe, white throat, and two lengthened tail-feathers.

Merops bicolor. *M. supra atro-violaceus, subtus roseus mento albo, cauda longa et bifurcata.* Daudin. *Ann. Mus.*

Merops Malimbicus. Malimba Bee-Eater. *Nat. Misc. vol. 17.*

THIS species is described by Monsr. Daudin, in the *Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*. Its length is about ten inches, and its extent of wings sixteen: the irides are red: the bill and legs black: the head and neck of a slate-grey colour; the chin white; the colour passing from the corners of the lower mandible in the form of a streak on each side the throat: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are of a vinaceous ash-colour; but the quill-feathers blackish brown; and across the eyes runs a blackish brown stripe: the lower part of the throat, breast, belly, and thighs are of a fine deep or sanguine rose-colour, somewhat paler towards the vent: the two middle tail-feathers exceed the rest by about an inch and six lines, terminating in a narrow point or slightly webbed shaft, as in the Common Bee-Eater. This species is an inhabitant of Malimba in the kingdom of Congo in Africa, where however it only continues about three months in the year; migrating in troops, flying with the swiftness of a Swallow, and principally

feeding on hymenopterous insects ; rarely perching on trees, nor even on the ground for any great length of time. When a troop of these birds has established itself in any particular spot, they are seen flying about for whole days together in pursuit of insects ; after which they repose for a time on the nearly bare top of some tree, and then seek another spot well peopled with insects.

RED-WINGED BEE-EATER.

Merops erythropterus. *M. fusco-viridis, subtus albidus, remigibus reatricibusque rubris apice nigris, gula lutea.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Dusky-brown Bee-Eater, whitish beneath, with red wing and tail-feathers black at the tips, and luteous throat.

Le Guepier rouge et vert du Senegal. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 318.*

Red-winged Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon from a specimen brought by Adanson from Senegal, of which country it is a native. Total length about six inches : colour of the crown, upper part of the neck, back, wing-coverts, and rump olive green : wings and tail dull red, with black or dusky tips : under parts, from the throat, dull white : throat yellow : behind each eye a dusky spot : tail even : bill and legs black.

YELLOW-THROATED BEE-EATER.

Merops chrysocephalus. *M. viridi-aureus*, gula lutea, sincipite superciliis corporeque subtus viridi-cæruleis, vertice cerviceque aureo-rubris. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-green Bee-Eater, with luteous throat, blue-green forehead, brows, and under parts, and gold-red crown and nape.

Le grand Guepier vert et bleu a gorge jaune. *Buff. ois.*

Yellow-throated Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this species, according to Buffon, is ten inches: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck bright golden red; the upper parts of the bird golden green: the throat bright yellow, bounded by brown: the forehead, eyebrows, and all the under parts from the throat, blue-green: the two middle tail-feathers near an inch longer than the rest. Native country not particularized. Described from a specimen brought by Sonnerat.

 ANGOLA BEE-EATER.

Merops Angolensis. *M. viridi-nitens*, subtus viridi-cæruleus, gula lutea, jugulo castaneo, per oculos fasciâ cinerea nigro maculata. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-green Bee-Eater, blue-green beneath, with luteous throat, chesnut under-neck, and a spotted grey and black eye-stripe.

Le Petit Guepier vert et bleu à queue etagée. *Buff. ois.*

Angola Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre: length five inches and a half: co-



RED THROATED BEE EATER.

lour above green, accompanied by a slight gilded gloss : throat yellow : forepart of the neck chesnut ; remainder of the under parts blue : tail strongly cuneated : across the eyes a mixed black and grey stripe : bill black ; legs ash-colour. Native of Angola.

 RED-THROATED BEE-EATER.

Merops gularis. *M. niger, fronte uropygioque cæruleis, abdomine cæruleo maculato, gula rubra.* *Vivar. Nat. vol. 9. t. 337.*

Black Bee-Eater, with the forehead and rump blue, the abdomen spotted with blue ; the throat red. *Nat. Misc. vol. 9. pl. 337.*

THIS beautiful species I have before described in the Naturalist's Miscellany. Its size is rather smaller than that of the Common Bee-Eater, and its prevailing colour the finest velvet-black : the forehead is of the richest blue, passing a little above and beyond the eyes on each side : the rump is also blue, rivalling that of the Kingfisher : the scapulars and two middle tail-feathers are edged, and the abdomen clouded or mottled with the same colour : the throat is of a bright blood-red, the larger wing-coverts and middle quill-feathers bordered with bright ferruginous : the tail is even at the end ; the bill and legs black. Native of Sierra Leona in Africa.

CINEREOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops cinereus. *M. cano-flavescens rubro intermistus, reatricibus duabus mediis elongatis rubris.*

Yellowish grey Bee-Eater with a mixture of red; the two middle tail-feathers lengthened and red.

Avicula de Quauhcului. *Seb. mus. 1. t. 31. f. 10.*

Le Guepier à tete grise. *Buff. ois.*

Cinereous Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Seba. Size that of a Lark: total length nine inches: colour pale whitish grey with a cast of yellow, the feathers both on the body and wings being slightly edged with red: tail rather short, except the two middle feathers, which extend above two inches beyond the rest; not in a pointed form, but of the same diameter throughout: these feathers are entirely red: the head is grey, but with a patch or streak of brown through the eyes; the bill green, and the legs grey. Seba describes it as a native of Mexico.

 EASTERN BEE-EATER.

Merops Orientalis. *M. viridis, reatricibus mediis elongatis, remigibus rubris apice nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green Bee-Eater, with the two middle tail-feathers lengthened; the quill-feathers dull red with black tips.

Eastern Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the British Museum. "Size of the Red-Winged

Bee-Eater: the general colour dull green: the feathers rather full: quills red, but not bright: the outer edges of them dull green with black tips: tail green: the two middle feathers produced beyond the others, where they are narrow and black, as far as they exceed them: said to come from the Mahratta country in India."

 WHITE-FRONTED BEE-EATER.

Merops Albifrons. *M. rufus subtus albidus, capite supra nigro, fronte nivea, remigibus reatricibusque cærulescentibus albo maculatis.*

Rufous Bee-Eater whitish beneath, with snow-white forehead, and blueish wing and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Merops albifrons. *M. rufus subtus albidus, capite supra nigro, fronte nivea, remigibus reatricibusque maculatis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

White-fronted Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THIS is about eight inches in length: the body is of an elegant rufous-brown above; the forehead, and all the under parts white; but the shafts of the feathers both on the upper and under parts of the bird are black: the crown of the head and cheeks are also black, and the sides of the body beneath the wings marked with five dark blueish bands: the quill-feathers and tail are pale blue, spotted with white: the bill and legs yellowish brown. The supposed female is described as of duller colours; having the crown and cheeks brown instead of black; and the wings and tail varied with brown and dull yellow. Native of New Holland.

OLIVACEOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops olivaceus. *M. olivaceus remigibus caudaque subfuscis, subtus olivaceo-flavescens, superciliis flavis, cauda æquali.*

Olivaceous Bee-Eater with brownish wings and tail, beneath yellowish-olivaceous, with yellow brows and even tail.

Le Promerops olivatre. *Viellot Prom. pl. 5.*

DESCRIBED and figured by Monsr. Viellot, who considers it as a new species. Length seven inches: head and all the upper parts olivaceous, browner on the wings and tail: all the under parts pale yellowish or whitish olive, growing almost white towards the vent: across the eyes, or rather beneath, on each side the head, a yellow streak: tail even: bill and legs brown; the exterior toe connected, as far as the first joint, to the middle one. Native of the Southern isles.

GOLDEN-WINGED BEE-EATER.

Merops chrysopterus. *M. fuscus, macula alarum fulva, remigibus reatricibusque exterioribus apice albis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Bee-Eater, with a fulvous spot on the wings, and the exterior wing and tail-feathers tipped with white.

Golden-winged Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED from a drawing: size uncertain: general colour brown, the shafts of the feathers very pale: greater quill-feathers darker than the

others: four or five of the exterior ones orange-yellow in the middle part, with white tips: tail strongly cuneated, and tipped with white, except on the two middle feathers: bill and legs black. Native of New South Wales.

BLACK-EARED BEE-EATER.

Metops auritus. *M. corpore supra rufo, subtus albedo, striga pone oculos remigibus reatricibusque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Rufous Bee-Eater, whitish beneath, with black eye-stripe, wings and tail.

Black-eared Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH about seven inches: bill and legs brown: colour of the upper parts pale rufous brown: quill-feathers black: tail dusky: colour of the under parts white, the abdomen and thighs spotted with black: and behind each eye is a broad, black, pointed streak. Native of New Holland.

RED-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops erythrocephalus. *M. viridis, subtus flavicans, capite rubro, fascia oculari nigra, gula lutea.*

Green Bee-Eater, yellowish beneath, with red head, black eye-stripe, and yellow throat.

Apiaster Indicus erythrocephalus. *Briss. ois.*

Guepier a tete rouge. *Buff. ois.*

Red-headed Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

A SMALL species, described by Brisson from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre. Length six inches:

crown of the head and upper part of the neck bright red: across the eyes a black streak: all the upper parts of the bird fine green: the throat and under parts yellow, but slightly dashed, from the throat downwards, with red: tail even at the end, and rather short: irides red: bill black; legs brown. Native of Angola.

RUFIOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops rufus. *M. rufus, subtus rufo-flavicans, remigibus fuscis extus rufis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Rufous Bee-Eater, beneath yellowish rufous, with brown quill-feathers rufous on the edges.

Le Fournier de Buenos Ayres. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 739.*

Rufous Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Commerson: length about eight inches and a half: colour rufous, deepest on the upper parts, and inclining to pale yellow beneath: the larger quill-feathers brownish: the tail slightly rounded at the end: the bill and legs, according to the Planches Enluménées, yellowish brown. It is observed by Buffon, that as the toes in this species are not united, as in the rest of the genus, it seems to form as it were a connecting link or shade between the Bee-Eaters and the Hoopoes or Promeropes.

NOB-FRONTED BEE-EATER.

Merops corniculatus. *M. fuscus*, capite corpore subtus apiceque caudæ albis, corniculo frontali obtuso.

Brown Bee-Eater, with the head, under parts of the body, and tip of tail white, and obtuse frontal horn.

Merops corniculatus. *M. fuscus*, capite nudiusculo, corpore subtus rectricibusque apice albidis, corniculo frontali obtuso. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Knob-fronted Bee-Eater. *White's Voy. Bot. Bay*, p. 190.

Le Corbi Calao. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 24.

DESCRIBED and figured in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. It is about the size of a Blackbird, or rather larger: the plumage brown above, and white beneath: the head and upper part of the neck sparingly covered with narrow white feathers, almost like hairs; but the fore part of the neck and breast are furnished with long ones, of a white colour with a dark middle streak, and pointed at the ends: the tail is pretty long, and the feathers tipped with white: the bill about an inch in length, and pale; but what is most remarkable is that on the forehead, just at the base of the bill, is a short blunt knob, about a quarter of an inch in height, and of a brownish colour: the tongue is nearly of the length of the bill, and bristly at the end: the legs are dark brown. Monsr. Levaillant, who has figured this species in his work

entitled *Histoire Naturelle d'Oiseaux Nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique et des Indes*, with singular infelicity of arrangement, considers it as belonging to the genus *Buceros*.!!!

CERTHIA. CREEPER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> arcuatum, tenue, acutum.	<i>Bill</i> bowed, slender, sharp- pointed.
<i>Lingua</i> variis varia.	<i>Tongue</i> differing in different species.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> formed for walking.
<i>Cauda</i> pennis duodecim. <i>Lath. ind. orn.</i>	<i>Tail</i> consisting of twelve feathers.

THE numerous genus *Certhia*, which seems to be generally diffused over all parts of the globe, is principally distinguished from that of *Trochilus* or Humming-Bird by the structure of the tongue, which in the Creepers is generally of a lengthened form, divided into several processes or filaments at the extremity; while in the Humming-Birds it rather resembles a long double tube, the end of which is also sometimes divided into filaments as in the Creepers. In the splendor and variety of

their colours the Creepers rival the Humming-Birds, to which they are so nearly allied that in some of the smaller species the distinction between the two genera becomes somewhat obscure. The general food of the Creepers consists of insects, while many of the smaller species extract likewise the juices of flowers in the manner of the Humming-Birds. To this must be added, that the alliance between this genus and the preceding one of *Merops* is very close, and that some species might with almost equal propriety be ranked in either genus.

COMMON CREEPER.

Certhia familiaris. *C. castanea nigro albidoque varia, subtus alba, cauda subfulva reatricibus acuminatis.*

Chesnut Creeper varied with black and whitish, beneath white, with subfulvous pointed tail.

Certhia familiaris. *C. grisea subtus alba, remigibus fuscis decem macula alba, reatricibus decem.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Certhia, *Gesn. Aldr. Bell, Will. &c.*

Common Creeper. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn. &c. &c.*

Le Grimpereau. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 681. f. 1. Viell. Certh. pl. 72.*

“THE Creeper, says Mr. Pennant, weighs only five drams, and next to the Crested Wren, is the least of the British birds. The manner it has of ruffling its feathers, and their length, give it a much larger appearance than is real. The length of this bird is five inches and a half: the breadth



M. Griffith sculp.

COMMON CREEPER.



seven and a half: the bill is hooked, like a sickle: the irides hazel: the legs slender: the toes and claws very long, to enable it to creep up and down the bodies of trees in search of insects, which are its food. It breeds in hollow trees, and lays sometimes twenty eggs. The head and upper part of the neck are brown, streaked with black*: the rump is tawny: the coverts of the wings are variegated with brown and black: the quill-feathers dusky, tipped with white, and barred with tawny marks: the breast and belly are of a silvery white: the tail is very long, and consists of twelve stiff feathers, notwithstanding Mr. Willughby and other ornithologists give it but ten: they are of a tawny hue, and the interior ends slope off to a point."

In the particular of the eggs Mr. Pennant seems to have somewhat too implicitly followed the accounts of Belon and the rest of the older ornithologists; and, as the Count de Buffon observes, it is not improbable that the Creeper has sometimes been confounded with those prolific birds the Titmice. The general number of eggs laid by the Creeper is five or seven: they are ash-coloured, with deeper spots and streaks,

The Creeper is generally seen engaged in climbing up and down the bodies and limbs of trees in quest of insects. It makes its nest either in a hole, or behind the bark of some decayed tree, composing it, according to the observations of Colonel

* Or rather, according to Willughby, fox-coloured with white streaks.

Montagu, of dry grass and the inner bark of wood, loosely put together, and lined with small feathers; and during the time of incubation the female is fed by the male whenever she quits her nest for food. The note of the Creeper is monotonous and weak, being repeated several times, in a deliberate manner, and is rarely heard in winter: at this season the bird is constantly active in quest of food; chiefly consisting of the larvæ of insects found under moss, and in the crevices of the bark of trees.

VAR.?

GREATER CREEPER.

This is said to resemble the Common Creeper in all respects except in being something larger, and is found in some parts of Germany.

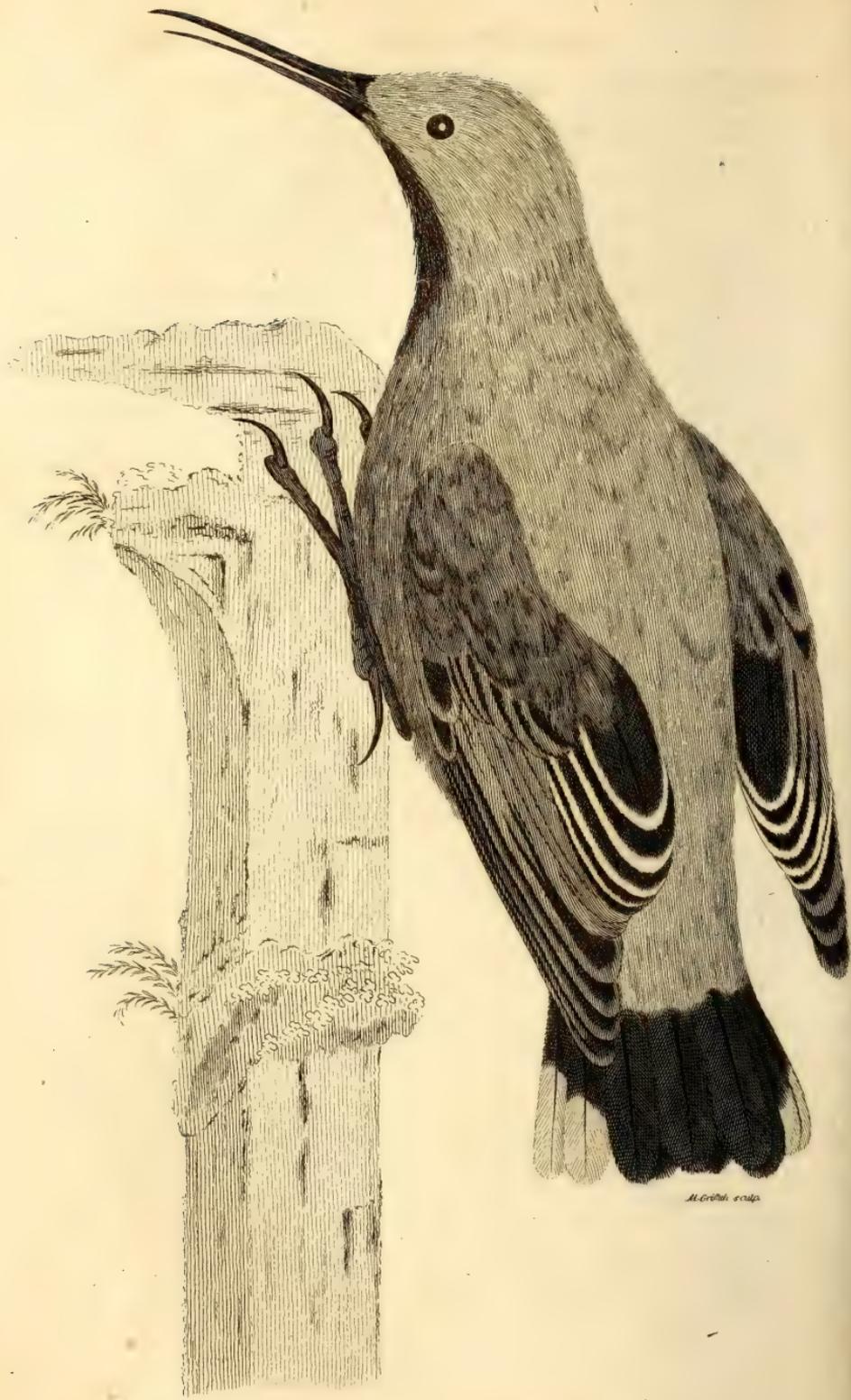
GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia viridis. C. virescens, subtus flavo varia, lateribus colli vitta cœrulea, gula macula rufa. Lath. ind. orn. Scop. ann. 1. No. 60.

Greenish Creeper, varied with yellow beneath, with a blue stripe on each side the neck, and a rufous spot on the throat.

Green Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is described by Scopoli, who does not venture to pronounce it specifically different from the



M. Griffith sculp.

WALL CREEPER.

Common Creeper, which it nearly resembles in size, but is of a greenish colour above, and pale yellow beneath with a mixture of green: on each side the neck is a blue streak, descending from the base of the bill, and on the throat a rufous spot: the quill-feathers are brown with green edges, and the tail greenish brown. This remarkable variety, if such it be, and not rather a distinct species, is a native of the Dutchy of Carniola in Austria.

 WALL CREEPER.

Certhia muraria. *C. cinerea*, *alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus roseis, remigibus roseo marginatis.*

Cinereous Creeper, with black wings and tail; the coverts rose-coloured; the quills edged with rose-colour.

Certhia muraria. *C. cinera*, *macula alarum fulva*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Picus murarius. *Gesn. Aldr. Will. &c.*

Grimpereau de muraille. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 372. Viell. Certh. pl. 73.*

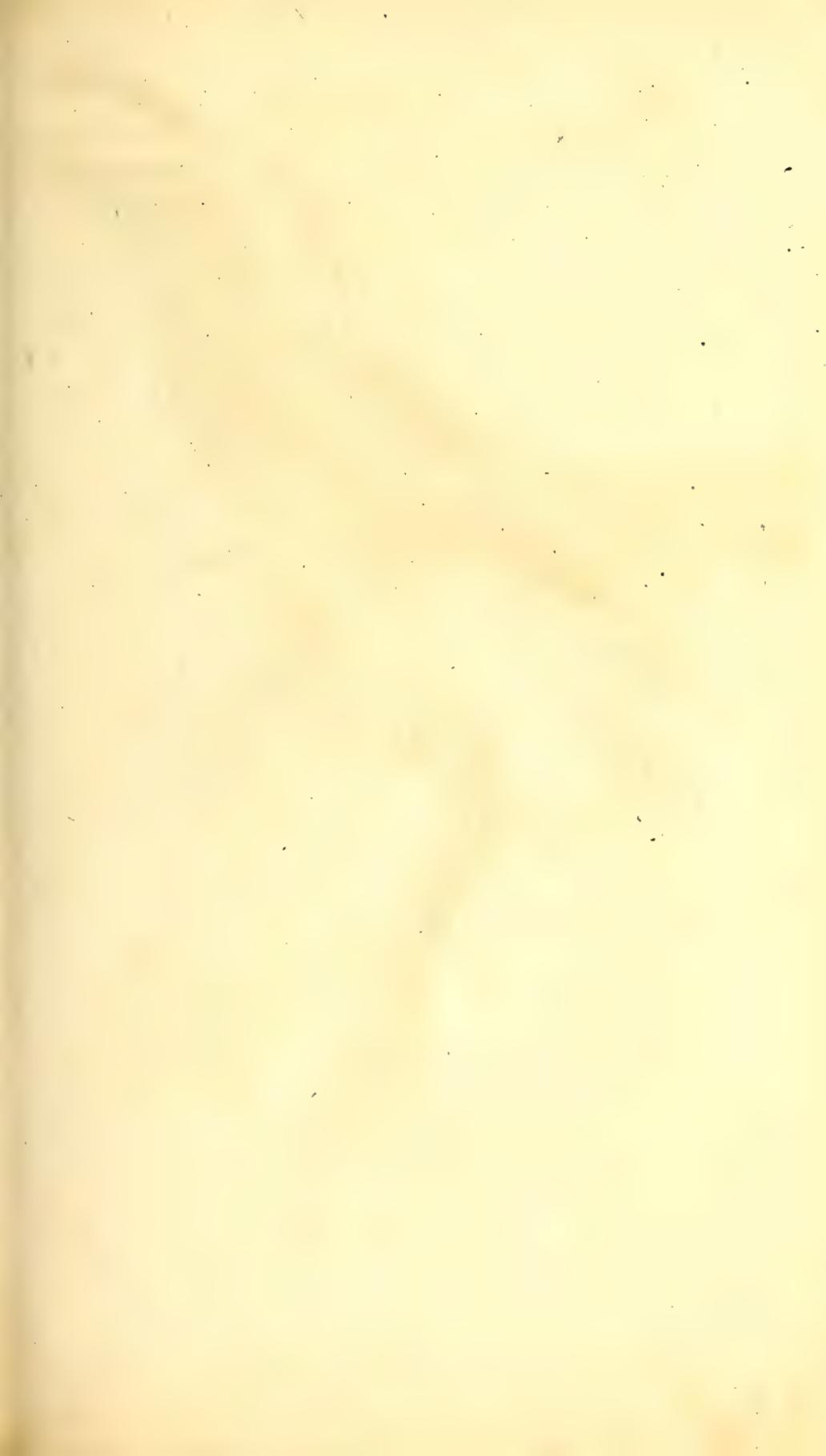
Wall Creeper. *Lath. syn. Edw. pl. 361.*

THIS very elegant species, which is principally found in the warmer parts of Europe, is considerably larger than the Common Creeper, measuring about six inches and three quarters in total length: its colour is deep blueish grey, somewhat darker beneath: the wing-coverts and middle quill-feathers black, the smallest or those nearest the body edged with white: the tail short and black, with the two exterior feathers on each side tipped with white:

the bill rather long in proportion to the bird, slender, slightly curved, and of a black colour, as are likewise the legs. The male is distinguished from the female by a broad longitudinal black stripe on the throat.

The Wall Creeper is considered as one of the rarer European birds, and its principal residence seems to be in Italy and Spain, where it is observed to frequent ruins, creeping about the walls of old buildings, &c. in quest of insects, and particularly spiders. It is of a solitary disposition, associating only with its mate, and has a loud, but not unpleasing note. According to Aldrovandus it is not uncommon in the territory of Bologna in Italy, flying in the manner of a Hoopoe; almost always shaking its wings like that bird; never resting long in a place, and building in the holes of walls.

The best figures of this species are those of Brisson and the Planches Enluménées.





M. G. 1818. sculp.

SPLENDID CREEPER.

SPLENDID CREEPER.

Certhia splendida. *C. aureo-viridi-chalybea, alis caudaque nigris, fascia pectorali rubra, pennis uropygii fibroso-elongatis.*

Steel-blue and gold-green Creeper, with black wings and tail, red pectoral bar, and fibrose-elongated uropygial plumes.

Certhia lotenia? *C. cærulea, fascia pectorali rubro-aurea, loris atris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Soui-manga a plumes soyeuses. *Viell. Certh. t. 82.*

L'Eclatant. *Viell. Certh. t. 2.*

African Creeper. *Var. C. Lath. suppl.*

THE length of this highly beautiful species is rather more than five inches: the bill and legs are black: the head and throat deep violet-blue, with a gloss of gold on the crown: upper part of the neck, back, wing-coverts, and tail-coverts of a deep but very brilliant golden green; the feathers of a fibrous nature, and the tail-coverts in particular stretching to a greater extent over the tail than in most other species: across the middle of the breast runs a bright-red bar, beyond which the abdomen and thighs are of the same deep violet-blue colour as the breast: the wings and tail are black. Native of Africa.

This species is considerably allied to the *Certhia Afra* of Linnæus, of which it is even considered as a variety by Dr. Latham.

AFRICAN CREEPER.

Certhia Afra. C. aureo-viridis, remigibus caudaque fuscis, fascia pectorali rubra, abdomine albo, uropygio cæruleo.

Gold-green Creeper, with brown wings and tail, red pectoral bar, white belly, and blue rump.

Certhia Afra. C. viridis, abdomine albo, pectore rubro, uropygio cæruleo. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Red-breasted Green Creeper. *Edw. pl. 347.*

Soui-manga vert à gorge rouge. *Buff. ois.*

African Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species has long ago been described and figured by Edwards under the name of the Red-breasted Green Creeper, and measures about four inches and three-quarters in length. "The bill, says Edwards, is pretty long, and bowed downward: it is of a dusky colour, as are the legs and feet: the head, neck, back, and covert-feathers of the wings are of a shining-green, reflecting glosses like burnished gold and copper-colour: the coverts on the upper side of the tail are of a fine blue: the greater wing-feathers and the tail, which hath twelve feathers, are of a dark brown colour, the edges of the feathers being a little lighter: the insides of the wings and under side of the tail of a lighter brown than they are above: the middle of the breast is covered with fine red feathers: the belly, thighs, and coverts beneath the tail are of a light brown or ash-colour, almost white beneath the tail." This bird is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is found in woody situations,

and is not less admired for its song than its plumage, being considered by some as even superior to the nightingale.

SUPERB CREEPER.

Certhia superba. C. aureo-viridis, alis caudaque fuscis, gula violacea aureo-fasciata, pectore abdomineque fusco-phoeniceis.

Gold-green Creeper, with brown wings and tail, violet throat with golden band, and dusky-crimson breast and abdomen.

Le Sougnimbindou. *Viell. et Aud. Certh. pl. 22.*

THIS most elegant bird is described in the magnificent work of Mons. Vieillot. Its length is six inches: the crown of the head, upper part of the neck, smaller wing-coverts, back, and rump are bright green-gold: the throat violet blue, glossed with gold: across the upper part of the breast runs a bar of bright gilded yellow, beneath which the whole under parts are deep brownish crimson: the wings and tail blackish brown; the bill black, and the legs brown. This species was discovered in Malimba in Africa by Mons. Perrein, and is one of the rarest as well as most beautiful of the present genus.

ANGALADIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Angaladiana. *C. viridi-aurea, abdomine remigibus caudaque nigris, fascia pectorali violacea.*

Gold-green Creeper, with black abdomen, quill-feathers and tail, and violet pectoral band.

Certhia Lotenia ?? *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

L'Angala-dian. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 575. f. 2. 3. Aud. et Vieill.*

Certh. pl. 3. 4.

Loten's Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

VERY much allied in point of size and habit to the Splendid Creeper, but differs in its colours, having the head, neck, breast, back, rump, and wing-coverts gold-green, the wings and tail black, and the abdomen deep or velvet-black, while across the breast, separating it from the black abdomen, runs a glossy steel-blue band: the bill and legs are black. The female is said to differ in being brown above, with the throat dull gold-green, and the abdomen ash-colour. In the *Systema Naturæ* Linnæus describes the *Certhia Lotenia* as having a bright red bar across the breast. It is not therefore very improbable that the Splendid Creeper of the present work may be the Linnæan *Certhia Lotenia*, since it is distinguished by the characteristic which forms a conspicuous feature in the Linnæan character of that bird, viz. the bright red bar across the breast; while on the other hand it by no means agrees with the supposed Linnæan *Certhia Lotenia* of other writers.



ANGALADIAN CREEPER.

AMETHYST-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia Amethystina. C. subviolaceo-nigra, vertice viridi-aureo, gula uropygioque amethystinis.

Subviolaceous-black Creeper, with gold-green crown, and amethyst throat and rump.

Le Soui-manga à front doré. *Viell. Certh. pl. 5. 6.*

SIZE and habit of Lotenian Creeper: colour velvet-black, with a slight gloss of violet: forehead gold-green: throat bright violet or amethyst-colour, with a changeable cast of blue: rump of similar colour: tips of the shoulders steel-blue: bill and legs black. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. In its young state this species is said to be brown above, and pale ash-coloured beneath, spotted with brown; the forehead and throat as in the advanced bird, but less bright.

COLLARED CREEPER.

Certhia chalybea. *C. viridi-aurea*, remigibus caudaque fuscis pectore rubro, fascia antica chalybea.

Green-gold Creeper, with brown wings and tail, and red breast bounded above by a steel-blue bar.

Certhia chalybea. *C. viridis nitens*, pectore rubro, fascia antica chalybea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Soui-manga a collier. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 246. f. 3.

Collared Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga a collier. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 13. pl. 10. pl. 18? pl. 80.

Certhia Capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* an avis junior?

LENGTH about four inches and a half: head, neck, breast, smaller wing-coverts, and back gold-green, accompanied by a gloss of copper: across the lower part of the breast, immediately beneath the gold-green colour, a moderately broad, double bar, the uppermost of which is bright violet or steel-blue, and the lower bright red: abdomen and thighs grey-brown: wings and tail dusky brown: bill and legs black: beneath each wing a tuft of yellow plumes. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, feeding on small insects and the honey of flowers, and said to have a very fine note. The violet or upper bar of the breast is not always distinct: the female is grey-brown, paler beneath, as is also the young, which latter seems to be the *Certhia Capensis* of Linnæus.

Mons. Vieillot, in his splendid work on this genus, figures a specimen a trifle larger in size,

COLLARED CREEPER.

*Souimanga a collier**Vell Certh pl.13.*

PURPLE CREEPER.

*Edwards pl.265.**J. Griffith sculp.*

under the name of *Soui-Manga a ceinture bleue*. It seems however to be no other than a variety of the Collared Creeper, with the red bar wider than usual.

VAR. ?

ORANGE-BANDED CREEPER.

Le Soui-manga a ceinture orangée. *Viell. Certh. pl. 34.*

LENGTH about three inches and three quarters: colour of the head, neck, breast, smaller wing-coverts, and back deep gold-green with violet gloss on the face: a glossy band of deep steel-blue passes across the breast, beneath which is a reddish orange-coloured bar: remainder of the under parts black, but deep green for some little distance below the orange bar: wings and tail deep brown: beneath the wings a yellow tuft: bill and legs black. Native region unknown: described and figured in the work of Mons. Vieillot from a specimen in the Paris Museum.

VAR. ?

BIFASCIATED CREEPER.

Certhia bifasciata. *C. viridi-aurea*, *remigibus*, *abdomine caudaque fusco-nigricantibus*, *fascia pectorali rubra antice chalybea*.

Green-gold Creeper, with black-brown quill-feathers, belly and tail, and red pectoral bar bounded above by a steel-blue one.

Le Soui-manga vert et brun. *Viell. Certh. pl. 24.*

LENGTH about four inches and three quarters: general appearance greatly resembling that of the Collared Creeper, of which it might even, according to Mons. Vieillot, pass for a variety, but differs in the deeper cast of its plumage, the colour of the abdomen, and in the total want of the tuft of yellow plumes under the wings: the head, neck, throat, upper part of the breast, and beginning of the back are deep green-gold, which colour on the breast sinks into violet-blue, and is terminated by a deep-red band: the wings, tail, and belly are deep brown: bill and legs black. Native of the country of Malimba in Africa, where it is very common.

HOODED CREEPER.

Certhia cucullata. *C. olivaceo-cærulescens, subtus sublutea, remigibus rectricibus cuculloque frontali ad pectus utrinque descendente nigris.*

Olivaceo-cærulescent Creeper, subluteous beneath, with black quill and tail-feathers, and black frontlet descending on each side the breast.

Certhia tenuirostris. *C. dorso cinereo, abdomine rufo, capillitio lunula gulæ remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind orn. suppl.*

Slender-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Le Cap-noir. *Viell. pl. 60.*

THIS elegant species was described and figured by myself for the work of Mons. Vieillot. Its length is about six inches and a half, and its colour on the back and wing-coverts fine blue-grey, inclining to olive on the upper part near the neck: the crown of the head is black, the colour descending on each side the neck in form of a long and moderately broad stripe: the throat and upper part of the breast are yellowish white, with a blackish crescent across the former, pointing upwards: the lower part of the breast, abdomen, and vent are orange-coloured: the quill and tail-feathers black, but the latter whitish beneath: the bill is longish, slender, and black, and the legs brown. Native of New Holland.

GREEN-GOLD CREEPER.

Certhia omnicolor. C. viridi-aurata, variis coloribus nitens. Lath. ind. orn.

Green-gold Creeper, with various-coloured glosses.

Avis Ceylonica omnicolor. Seb. mus. 1. t. 69. f. 5.

Certhia omnicolor. Lin. Gmel.

Green-gold Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS dubious species is figured, and very slightly described, in the work of Seba, who tells us that it is green, with varying reflexions of all colours, and accompanied by rich golden glosses. According to the Sloanian coloured copy of Seba, in the British Museum, it measures about eight inches in length, and is of a bright blueish-green above, glossed with gold: the wings and under parts darker, or dusky grass-green with similar glosses: the bill pretty much curved, sharp-pointed, and, together with the legs, greenish brown. Seba adds, that its young sometimes fall a prey to the great wood-spider, (*Aranea avicularia. Lin.*)

COPPER CREEPER.

Certhia cuprea. *C. aureo-cuprea, violaceo viridique nitens, abdomine atro, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*

Golden-copper Creeper, with green and violet glosses, black abdomen, and brown wings and tail.

Certhia ænea. *C. ex viridi orichalcea, alis fuliginosis, cauda atro-nitente, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparrm. Mus. Carls. fasc. 4. t. 78.*

Le Soui-manga tricolor. *Viell. Certh. pl. 23.*

Cupreous Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH about five inches: head, neck, beginning of the breast, back, rump, and tail-coverts reddish copper-colour, with gilded violet and green reflexions, according to the direction of the light: under parts of the bird, from the breast, deep black: wings and tail brown: bill and legs dusky. Native of Malimba and other parts of Africa.

 PURPLED CREEPER.

Certhia purpurata. *C. purpureo-violacea viridi nitens, fascia pectorali punicea, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus, rostro majusculo.*

Purple-violet Creeper, with dark-red, pectoral bar, blackish quill-feathers and tail, and largish bill.

Purple Indian Creepers. *Edw. pl. 265.*

Soui-manga pourpre. *Buff. ois. Viell. Certh. pl. 11.*

THIS, which has sometimes been confounded with the Collared Creeper, is most evidently a very

distinct species. It is about four inches and a half long, with a very crooked bill, somewhat stouter than in most of the small Creepers, and is of a deep violet-purple colour, slightly glossed on some parts with green: the wings dusky brown, and the tail black: across the breast is a double bar, the uppermost of which is violet, glossed with green; the lowermost deep red; and on each side the body, beneath the shoulders, hangs a tuft of yellow plumes, a circumstance common to many birds of this genus: the bill and legs are black. Native of India. The specimen figured by Edwards appears to have wanted the red bar across the breast. Edwards also figures another specimen, which differs in no other respect than in being a very trifle smaller, and in having the bill somewhat less stout: this he supposes the female; but it is more probably a young male. This species may be readily distinguished from the Collared Creeper by its purple colour, as well as by the comparatively indistinct appearance of the red pectoral or abdominal bar, which in Edwards's specimen seems very obscure, and is not even mentioned in his description.

BLUE-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia cyanocephala. *C. olivacea, subtus grisea, capite collo pectoreque violaceo-cæruleis nitentibus.*

Olive Creeper, with glossy violet-blue head, neck and breast.

Le Soui-manga à tete bleue. *Viell. Certh. pl. 7.*

LENGTH about five inches: head, neck, and throat fine violet-blue, with changeable reflexions: remainder of the bird, on the upper parts, olive; on the under deep ash-colour: bill and legs black: beneath the wings a yellow tuft. Native of Malimba in the kingdom of Congo in Africa.

CEYLONESE CREEPER.

Certhia Zeylonica. *C. fusca, subtus flava, gula pectoreque azureis.*
Brown Creeper, yellow beneath, with azure throat and breast.

Certhia Zeylonica. *C. pileo viridi, dorso ferrugineo, abdomine flavo, gula uropygioque azureis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Ceylonese Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga a gorge bleue. *Viell. Certh. pl. 29, 30.*

FEMINA?

Certhia Philippina. *C. (rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis,) corpore subgriseo virescente, subtus alba-flavescente.* *Lath. ind. orn. Lin. Gmel.*

Philippine Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches: colour on the upper parts brown: throat and breast fine violet-blue:

belly and vent yellow: bill black; legs brown. In the specimen described by Linnæus the crown of the head was green. Native of the Philippine isles. The female is olive-brown above, and dull yellow beneath, without any appearance of blue on the throat, and is according to Monsieur Vieillot, the *Certhia Philippina* of the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, and the Philippine Creeper of Latham; and though described as having the two middle tail-feathers elongated, Mr. V. appears to think that a mistake must have been made in that particular.

BROWN AND WHITE CREEPER.

Certhia dubia. *Certhia fusca, pileo humerisque viridibus, abdomine albo.*

Brown Creeper, with green crown and shoulders, and white abdomen.

Ceylonese Creeper, var. A. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga brun et blanc. *Vieill. Certh. pl. 81.*

LENGTH rather more than four inches: crown of the head, to some little distance below the eyes, and beginning of the throat, green, as are also the smaller wing-coverts: neck, back, and wings brown: rump purplish: tail black: under parts, from the neck, white: under part of the tail pale ash-colour: bill dusky, with the base of the lower mandible whitish: legs dusky. This bird is ranked by Dr. Latham as a variety of the Ceylonese Creeper, to

SEN. CREEPER FEMALE

Soui mangia rayé

Viell pl. II.



M. Griffith sculp.

SENEGAL CREEPER

which Monsieur Vieillot cannot consider it as at all allied; but regards it as the young of some widely different species. The specimen is in the British Museum.

 SENEGAL CREEPER.

Certhia Senegalensis. C. nigro-violacea, alis caudaque fuscis, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, pectore coccineo viridi-aureo undulato.

Violet-black Creeper, with brown wings and tail, gold-green crown and throat, and scarlet breast with gold-green undulations.

Certhia Senegalensis. C. nigricans, gutture viridi-nitente, pectore purpure. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Senegal Creeper. *Mus. Lev. No. 3. Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga violet a poitrine rouge. *Vieill. Certh. pl. 3.*

THIS species I have myself long ago described in the work entitled *Museum Leverianum*. It is highly distinguished by the splendour and variety of its colours, and measures nearly five inches in length. The back of the neck, upper part of the sides, and lower part of the abdomen are of a deep velvet-black: the wings and tail brown, with a slight ferruginous cast: the upper part of the head bright gold-green: the throat the same, but on the part immediately beneath the lower mandible somewhat more obscure than on the sides: at each corner of the beak is an oblong black spot: the breast and upper part of the belly of the most vivid crimson, transversely undulated with numerous blueish-green streaks: this appearance is owing to

the feathers being widely tipped with crimson, while the middle is blueish green-gold, and the base nearly black: the beak is moderately curved, and of a black colour, as are also the legs. Native of Senegal.

The bird figured at plate 9, of the superb work of Monsieur Viellot, under the title of Soui-manga rayè, seems to be the female of this species, and differs from the male in being of a ferruginous brown colour, with the breast and belly varied by transverse yellowish white undulations, each feather being tipped with that colour.

RED-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia sperata. *C. subferruginea*, *vertice humerisque viridi-aureis*,
gula uropygioque violaceis, *pectore abdomineque rubris*.

Subferruginous Creeper, with gold-green crown and shoulders,
violet throat and rump, and red breast and belly.

Certhia sperata. *C. purpurea*, *subtus coccinea*, *capite gula uropy-*
gioque violaceis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Soui-manga marron-pourpré à poitrine rouge. *Buff. ois.*
Pl. Enl. 246. f. 1. 2.

Red-breasted Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga a gorge violette. *Viell. Certh. pl. 32.*

Le Soui-manga a ceinture marron. *Viell. Certh. pl. 16.*

Certhia aurantia.? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Orange-breasted Creeper.? *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches: crown of the head and smaller wing-coverts green-gold: throat gilded violet: neck, and upper part of the back ferru-

ginous: throat and rump glossy violet: breast and belly red, paler as it descends; wings brown; tail blackish brown: bill and legs black. This species appears to vary considerably in the cast of its colours, the breast in some specimens being purplish red, and the belly yellow. The female is said to be olive-green above, and olive yellow beneath, and has the two exterior tail-feathers on each side tipped with grey. Native of the Philippine isles. The *Orange-breasted Creeper* of Dr. Latham can surely be no other than a variety of this species.

VAR. ?

LITTLE BROWN AND WHITE CREEPER.

Certhia pusilla. *C. cupreo-fusca subtus alba, cauda nigricante, superciliis apicibusque reatricum exteriorum albis.*

Copper-brown Creeper, white beneath, with blackish tail; the eyebrows and tips of the outer tail-feathers white.

Certhia pusilla. *C. grisea subtus alba, superciliis candidis, reatricibus fuscis apice albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Red-breasted Creeper. Var. A. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH three inches and a half: colour above copper-brown, beneath white: above each eye a white streak, and from the bill to each eye a dark one: the exterior tail-feather on each side slightly tipped with white: bill and legs brown. Native of the East Indies? This by Dr. Latham is considered as a variety of the Red-Breasted Creeper.

VIOLET-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia affinis. *C. purpureo-custanea, fronte humeris uropygioque viridi-aureis, gula violacea, pectore abdomineque rubris.*

Purple-chesnut Creeper, with green-gold forehead, shoulders and rump, violet throat, and red breast and belly.

Le Soui-manga a gorge violette. *Viell. Certh. Pl. 32.*

LENGTH near four inches: forehead, smaller wing-coverts, and rump green-gold: throat bright violet: breast and belly bright red: thighs and vent yellow: back part of head and upper part of back purplish chesnut: wings and tail olive-brown. Native of the Philippine isles. In reality, this species seems to be no other than the *Certhia sperata*.

VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Madagascariensis. *C. aureo-olivacea, remigibus caudaque fuscis, pectore cæruleo ferrugineo fuscoque fasciato, abdomine flavescente.*

Gold-olive Creeper, with brown wings and tail, breast barred with blue ferruginous and brown, and yellowish belly.

Certhia Madagascariensis. *C. olivaceo-viridis nitens, pectore fusco cæruleo castaneoque fasciato, abdomine flavescente, humeris macula fulva. Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia Madagascariensis violacea. Briss. orn.

Le Soui-manga. *Buff. ois.*

Violet Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga. *Viell. Certh. pl. 18.*

LENGTH about four inches: head, neck, beginning of the back, smaller wing-coverts, and upper

part of the breast green-gold, with a changeable gloss of violet, especially on the breast: across the lower part of the breast a reddish-chestnut bar, and immediately beneath that a brown one: belly pale yellow: wings and tail brown: beneath the wings a yellow tuft. Native of Madagascar. The female is said to be somewhat smaller than the male, of an olive-brown above, and olive-yellow beneath. Monsieur Montbeillard, in Buffon's Ornithology, mentions a variety of this species, in which the throat, neck, and breast are steel-blue, with green reflexions, and in which the bands are four in number, viz. the lowest violet-black, the next maroon, the third brown, and the fourth yellow. In the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ* it is considered as a distinct species, under the name of *Certhia Manillensis*. It may be added, that the Violet Creeper seems so nearly allied to the *Certhia chalybea* or *Collared Creeper*, as to leave a doubt whether it may not belong to the same species.

BEAUTIFUL CREEPER.

Certhia pulchella. *C. viridi-aurea*, pectore aurantio-rubro, remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis.

Green-gold Creeper, with orange-red breast, and brown wings and tail, with the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Certhia pulchella. *C. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis*, corpore viridi-nitente, pectore rubro. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Soui-manga vert doré changeant à longue queue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 670. f. 1.*

Le petit Soui-manga a longue queue. *Viell. Certh. pl. 40.*

Beautiful Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

AN elegant species: length about seven inches and a quarter: colour green-gold, glossed with copper; but the breast orange-red: the wings brown, and the tail, which is strongly cuneiform, blackish brown, edged with gold-green; the two middle feathers greatly surpassing the length of the rest. Native of Senegal.



VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER .

VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia violacea. *C. aureo-viridi-violacea*, pectore abdomineque aurantiis, remigibus caudaque fuscis, reatricibus duabus mediis elongatis.

Violet Creeper with green-gold gloss, orange breast and belly, brown quill and tail-feathers, the two middle of the latter elongated.

Certhia violacea. *C. reatricibus duabus longissimis*, corpore violaceo-nitente, pectore abdomineque luteis. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia crocata. *C. olivaceo-fusca*, capite aureo-viridi, gula violaceo-chalybea, pectore abdomineque croceis, reatricibus duabus intermediis elongatis. *Vivar. Nat. vol. 6.*

Le Soui-manga a longue queue et à chaperon violet. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 670. f. 2.*

Le Soui-manga a capuchon violet. *Viell. Certh. pl. 39.*

Violet-headed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

IN all respects, except in size, which is somewhat smaller, this species is extremely allied to the immediately preceding. Its length is rather more than six inches: the head, neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and smaller wing-coverts are bright violet, appearing glossed with gold-green in particular lights; except in front of the neck, which appears of a deep glossy blue: lower part of the back, rump, wings, upper tail-coverts, and tail olive-brown: breast, belly, and under tail-coverts bright orange, paler near the vent: tail even, but the two middle feathers far longer than the rest. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, residing in woods, and said to build a nest of peculiar

elegance. In a specimen of this bird in the Leve-rian Museum, and figured in the sixth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, the head was deep but bright gold-green, without any violet-colour, but across the upper part of the breast was a deep steel-blue or violet bar. I have in that work described it under the title of *Certhia crocata* or Saffron Creeper. I must add that though this species is generally described as somewhat smaller than the preceding, yet Monsr. Viellot's figure represents it as larger. In reality it may be doubted whether the *Certhia pulchella* and *violacea* be truly distinct.

SHINING CREEPER.

Certhia famosa. C. cupreo-viridis, loris nigris, alis caudaque nigricantibus, reatricibus duabus mediis longissimis.

Copper-green Creeper, with black lores, blackish wings and tail, with the two middle tail-feathers greatly elongated.

Certhia famosa. C. reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore viridi-nitente, axillis luteis, loris nigris: Lin. Syst. Nat.

Certhia formosa. Vivar. Nat. vol. 1.

Le grand Soui-manga vert a longue queue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 83. f. 1. Viell. Certh. pl. 37.*

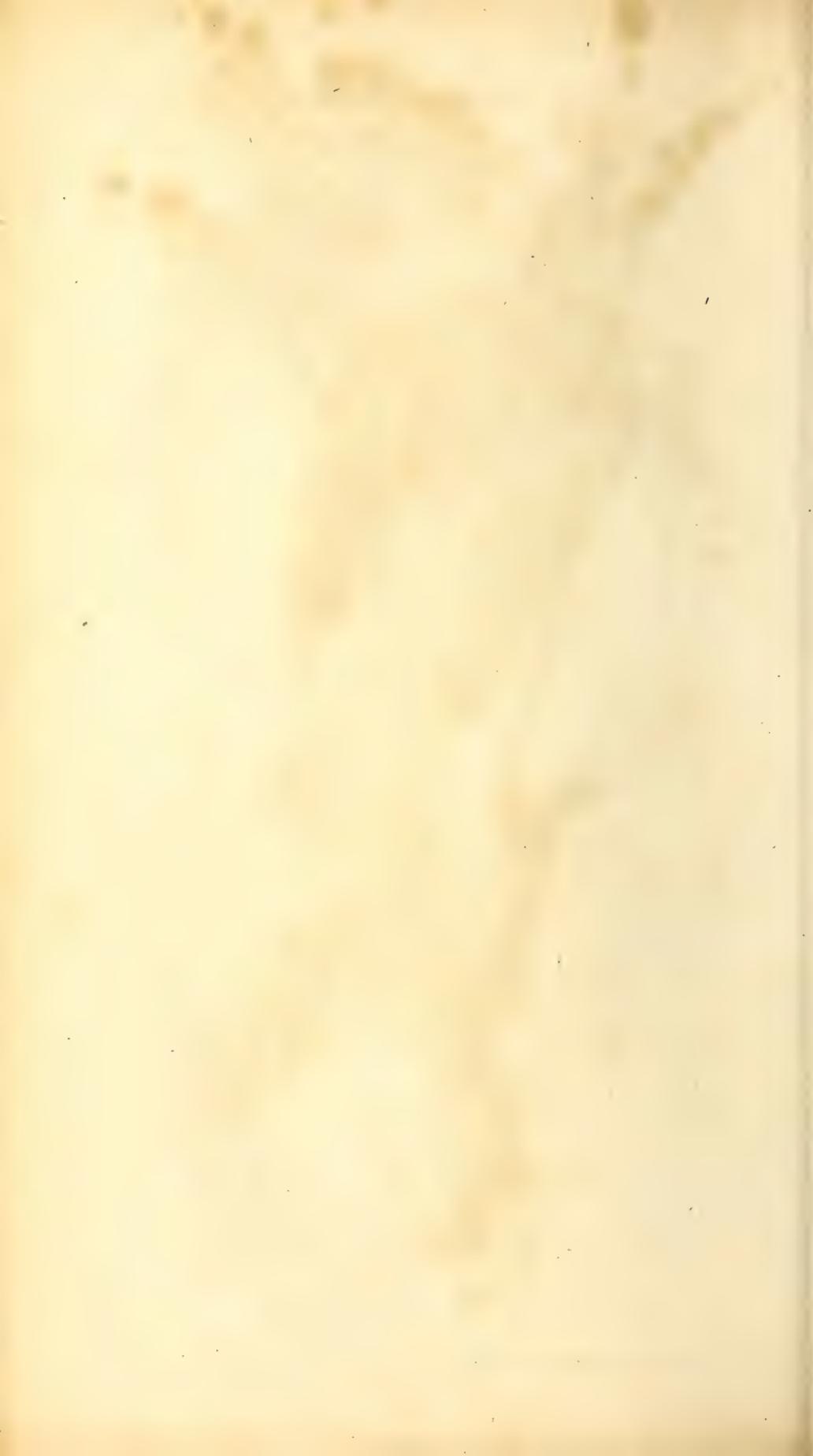
Famous Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Cinereous Creeper. *Lath. syn.* perhaps a var. of female.

THIS exceeds most of the African Creepers yet known in point of size, measuring from nine to ten inches in total length: its colour on all parts, except the wings and tail, is a deep gold-green, with a strong gloss of reddish copper-colour on the back

SHINING CREEPER:





and coverts: the wings and tail are violet-black; but the two middle-feathers of the latter are strongly edged with green, and greatly exceed the length of the rest: under the wings is a tuft of yellow feathers: the bill and legs are black, and on each side the head, from the base of the bill to the eye, is a black streak. The female is smaller than the male, and is olive-brown above, and yellow-grey beneath, with all the tail-feathers of equal length. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is suspected that the usually received Linnæan name of this species has originated from a typographical error in the *Systema Naturæ*, and that instead of *famosa* it should have been *formosa*.

YELLOW-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia lepida. *C. violaceo-nitens, subtus flava, sincipite viridi, lateribus colli striga longitudinali virescente alteraque violacea, gula rubro-fusca.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-violet Creeper, yellow beneath, with green forehead, with a longitudinal greenish band accompanied by a violaceous one on each side the neck, and ferruginous throat.

Certhia lepida. *Mus. Carls. fasc. 2. t. 35.*

Le Grimpereau de Malacca. *Son. ind. 2. pl. 116. f. 1.*

Yellow-bellied Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SOMEWHAT larger than a Canary-Bird: bill black: irides red: thighs yellow: legs brown. Described from Sonnerat.

ASH-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia verticalis. *C. viridi-olivacea, subtus cinerascens, vertice viridi, remigibus caudaque fuscis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Olive-green Creeper, pale cinereous beneath, with green crown, and brown wing and tail-feathers.

Ash-bellied Creeper. Lath. syn. suppl.

LENGTH five inches and a half: bill black: quill and tail-feathers brown, edged with green: legs black. Native of Africa. Described from a specimen in the British Museum.

 SNUFF-COLOURED CREEPER.

Certhia tabacina. *C. tabacina, subtus viridis, cauda viridi-nigricante, reatricibus duabus longissimis.*

Snuff-coloured Creeper, green beneath, with blackish-green tail with the two middle feathers much elongated.

Certhia tabacina. *C. reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore supra capite colloque tabacino, subtus viridi, reatricibus viridi-nigricantibus.* Lath. ind. orn.

Snuff-coloured Creeper. Lath. syn. suppl.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: bill an inch and quarter, not much bent, and of a blackish brown colour: under wing-coverts yellow: two middle tail-feathers double the length of the rest. This species seems considerably allied to the *Certhia famosa*.

INDIGO CREEPER.

Certhia Parietum. *C. cyanea subtus rufa, superciliis gulaque albis, sub oculis ad nucham linea nigra.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue Creeper, rufous beneath, with white brows and throat, and black stripe beneath the eyes to the nape.

Indigo Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Le Rossignol de Muraille des Indes. *Sonn. ind. 2. p. 208.*

SIZE of a Fig-Eater: bill black: upper parts pale indigo-blue; under parts rufous. Described from Sonnerat. Native of India.

BLACK-TAILED CREEPER.

Certhia melanura. *C. capite dorsoque violaceis, pectore abdomineque virescentibus, alis fuscis, cauda nigra subbifida, tibiis digitisque atris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Creeper with violet head and back, greenish breast and belly, brown wings, and black slightly forked tail.

Black-tailed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Certhia melanura. *Sparm. Mus. Carls. t. 5.*

DESCRIBED from Sparmann's Museum Carlsonianum. Length seven inches: bill and legs black: wing-coverts brown, edged with olive. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

BARRED-TAIL CREEPER.

Certhia tæniata. *C. grisea*, *subtus rufescens*, *cauda cuneata fascia apicali nigra*.

Grey Creeper, rufescent beneath, with cuneated tail marked by a black bar at the tip.

Certhia grisea. *C. cinereo-grisea*, *subtus rufescens*, *cauda cuneiformi*, *rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis*, *lateralibus griseis*, *omnibus ad apicem fuscia nigra*. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Grimpereau gris de la Chine. *Sonn. ind. 2. pl. 117. f. 3.*

Barred-tail Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat. Size of a Titmouse: bill yellow: colour cinereous grey, beneath pale rufous: tail cuneated and composed of ten feathers, all of which, except the two middle ones, are marked at the tip by a black bar. Native of China.

 CRIMSON-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia coccinigastra. *C. viridi-aurea*, *pectore purpureo-amethystino coccineo vario*, *abdomine nigro*, *fasciculo subaxillari flavo*. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

Green-gold Creeper, with purple-amethystine breast varied with red, black abdomen, and yellow subaxillary tuft.

Crimson-bellied Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Certhia polita? *C. nigricans*, *pectore capite corporeque supra virescenti parumque purpureo-metallina*, *macula subaxillari flava*. *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 3. t. 59?*

LENGTH five inches and a half: head, neck and breast bright amethystine purple: on the breast a mixed or broken red bar: upper parts bright



CYANEAN CREEPER.

green-gold: wing and tail-feathers greenish black, but the exterior feathers on each side fringed externally with green-gold: beneath each wing a yellow tuft, as in many others of the genus. Native of Africa. The *Certhia polita* of the Museum Carlsonianum is probably the same, differing slightly in the cast of its colours.

GARTERED CREEPER.

Certhia armillata. *C. viridis, alis complicatis supra nigris, subtus luteis, humeris femorum armillis, maculisque aliquot uropygii sapphirinis.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 2. t. 36.*

Green Creeper, with the wings, when closed, black above and yellow beneath; the shoulders, garters of the thighs, and a few spots on the rump sapphire-blue.

LENGTH five inches: native of Surinam.

CYANEAN CREEPER.

Certhia cyanea. *C. cyanea, vertice beryllino, alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus inferioribus flavis.*

Deep-blue Creeper, with beryl-coloured crown, black wings and tail, and yellow under-coverts.

Certhia cyanea. *C. cærulea, fascia oculari humeris alis caudaque nigris, pedibus rubris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Guit-guit noir et bleu. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 83. f. 2.*

Black and blue Creeper. *Edw. pl. 114. Lath. syn.*

Le Guit-guit. *Viell. Certh. pl. 41. 42. 43.*

Yellow-cheeked Creeper. *Penn. gen. Lath. syn.* Perhaps the young.

THIS elegant little bird measures about four inches and a quarter in length, and is described by

Edwards. "The bill is pointed, black, pretty long, slender, sharp, and arched both upper and under side, which is a little shorter than the upper: the tongue is divided into threads at the end: the crown of the head is of a pale green colour: round the base of the upper part of the bill are black feathers, which pass in black lines on the sides of the head, in which black spaces the eyes are placed: the sides of the head, hinder part of the neck, lower part of the back, rump, covert-feathers of the tail, a bar across the upper part of the wing, and the whole under side of the bird, are of a very fine ultramarine blue colour: it hath a broad black line across the lower part of the neck behind, or the upper part of the back: the tail is black, as are the outer sides of the wings, except a blue bar that crosses each wing obliquely: the insides of the wings are of a beautiful yellow colour, except round the ridge and tips of the quills, which are dusky: the legs and feet are orange-coloured." Native of South America, and particularly of Brasil and Cayenne. The female is said to differ in having the insides of the wings yellowish grey; and the young or unadvanced males are at first greenish above, except on the wings and tail, and beneath of a paler or yellower cast: they afterwards become varied or patched with black, blue, and green, with a mixture of rufous on some parts.

CÆRULEAN CREEPER.

Certhia cærulea. *C. saturate cærulea, fascia oculari gula remigibus caudaque nigris.*

Deep-blue Creeper, with black eye-stripe, throat, wing-feathers and tail.

Certhia cærulea, fascia oculari gula remigibus reetricibusque nigris.

Lin. Syst. Nat.

Blue Creeper. *Edw. pl. 21.*

Varietè de Guit-guit noir et bleu. *Buff. ois.*

Le Guit-guit noir et bleu. *Viell. Certh. pl. 44. 45. 46.*

Blue Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is so nearly allied to the preceding, that Monsr. Montbeillard, in Buffon's Ornithology, has considered it as a variety of that bird. It differs however not only in being of somewhat smaller size, but in the disposition and cast of its colours, and is undoubtedly a very distinct species. Its length is near four inches, and its colour a fine bright violet-blue, the head somewhat lighter than the other parts, but without the least appearance of the beautiful pea-green stripe so conspicuous on that of the preceding species: from the bill to the eye, on each side the head, is a velvet-black stripe, and a moderately broad streak of the same colour passes along the throat: the wings and tail are black; the latter rather short in proportion to the bird: the under coverts of the wings are pale yellow, and the insides of the quill-feathers of the same colour: the bill is black, and the legs red or orange-coloured, but sometimes black. The female,

according to Monsr. Viellot, is olive-brown above, with a white streak over each eye, and yellowish beneath, slightly tinged or undulated with rufous. The young bird is green above, and beneath longitudinally streaked or mottled with green, yellowish brown, and dull white.

If the account given by Seba may be relied on, the nest of this species is constructed with great art and elegance; being formed like a retort, with a neck twelve inches in length: it is composed of grass-stalks, &c. and lined with fine down, and is suspended to the extremity of a twig, at the end of a branch, with the opening downwards; the proper nest or cavity being at the upper part, by which contrivance this little bird, like many others which inhabit the hotter climates, is, in a great degree, secure from the attacks of serpents, monkeys, &c. Monsr. Viellot is of opinion that the supposed species described by Dr. Latham under the title of *Yellow-Cheeked Creeper* is, in reality, no other than the young of the present species.

GREY CREEPER.

Certhia currucaria. *C. olivacea, subtus griseus, reatricibus equalibus, jugulo vitta longitudinali violaceo.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olivaceous Creeper, greyish beneath, with even tail, and longitudinal violet throat-stripe.

Certhia currucaria. *C. olivacea, subtus flavescens, reatricibus equalibus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Souimanga à cravatte violette. *Viell. Certh. pl. 15.*

Grey Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Certhia jugularis. *C. subgrisea, subtus lutea, gula violacea, reatricibus duabus extimis apice flavis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le petit Grimpereau des Philippines. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 576. f. 3.*

Le Soui-manga a cravate bleu. *Viell. Certh. pl. 31.*

Grey Creeper. Var. A. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson: length about five inches: colour grey-brown; yellowish-white beneath: from the lower mandible down the breast runs a deep and glossy violet-coloured stripe, and the smaller wing-coverts are of similar colour: the tail is blackish, with a blue gloss on the sides of the feathers. Native of the Philippine isles. In a specimen figured in the work of Monsr. Vieillot the violet stripe is continued down the whole abdomen, and it is also observed, that under each wing, as in many of this genus, is a tuft of yellow plumes. Monsr. Vieillot, with great probability, considers this bird rather as the young of some other species than as constituting a distinct species itself. He also figures what seems to be a mere variety of the preceding, though he himself is of a different opinion.

It is a trifle smaller, and, exclusive of the pectoral violet stripe and wing-coverts, has a tincture of the same colour on the top of the head and the rump.

RED-BROWN CREEPER.

Certhia rubro-fusca. *C. cupreo-ferruginea, tectricibus violaceis, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*

Copper-ferruginous Creeper, with violet wing-coverts, and brown quill-feathers and tail.

Le Soui-manga rouge-dorè. *Viell. Certh. pl. 27.*

LENGTH about four inches: habit rather slender: colour of the head, neck, breast, and back dull gilded red: smaller wing-coverts bright violet: abdomen black: wings and tail deep brown; the latter slightly forked: bill and legs black. Described by Vieillot from a specimen in the Paris Museum. Native region unknown.

CARMELITE CREEPER.

C. fuliginosa. *C. fusco-fuliginosa, fronte gula tectricibusque violaceis.*

Fuliginous-brown Creeper, with violet forehead, throat and coverts.

Le Soui-manga Carmelite. *Viell. Certh. pl. 20.*

LENGTH about four inches and a half: forehead, throat, and rump fine violet-purple: between the bill and eyes a black streak: whole remainder of

the bird fine velvet-brown or carmelite-colour. The female wants the violet-colour on the forehead. Native of Malimba.

SPOTTED-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia maculata. C. fusca, subtus flavescens gula violacea, pectore fusco-maculato.

Brown Creeper, beneath yellowish with violet throat, and breast spotted with brown.

Le Soui-manga variè. *Viell. Certh. pl. 21.*

LENGTH about four inches and three quarters: colour on the upper parts brown, mixed or shaded with grey and rufous: throat bright violet bordered with brown: remainder of the under parts yellow, dashed down the breast with longitudinal brown spots: bill and legs black. Native of Malimba, frequenting large forests, and often approaching the habitations of the natives, being allured by the flowers of the *Cytisus Cajan*, commonly called the Congo Pea, which is much cultivated by the Negroes.

CINNAMON CREEPER.

Certhia cinnamomea. *C. cinnamomea subtus alba, cauda subcuneata rectricibus acuminatis.*

Cinnamon Creeper white beneath, with subcuneated tail with pointed feathers.

Certhia cinnamomea. *C. cinnamomea subtus alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinnamon Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Le Cinnamon. *Viell. Certh. pl. 62.*

LENGTH about five inches: colour on the upper parts bright cinnamon, without any variegation, except that the tips of the quill-feathers are blackish: lores or spaces between the bill and eye black: whole under parts white: tail slightly cuneated, and all the feathers sharp-pointed: bill black: legs brown. Native country uncertain. The specimen from which the description is drawn up is preserved in the British Museum, and has been well figured in the work of Monsr. Viellot.

LUNATED CREEPER.

C. lunata. *C. supra ferruginea subtus alba, capite nigro macula oculo rubra lunulaque occipitali alba.*

Ferruginous Creeper white beneath, with black head marked by a red eye-spot and a white occipital crescent.

Le Fuscalbin. *Viell. Certh. pl. 61.*

DESCRIBED and figured by myself for the work of Monsr. Viellot. Length rather more than five

inches: back, wings, and tail cinnamon-brown: whole under parts of the bird, from the bill, white: upper part of the head and back of the neck black, marked on the hindhead by a white crescent, the tips of which almost reach the eyes, being separated only by a bright-red spot behind each eye: bill black; legs brown. Native of New Holland.

NEW HOLLAND CREEPER.

Certhia Novæ Hollandiæ. C. nigra subtus albo-striata, superciliis maculaque aurium albis, remigibus reatricibusque flavo marginatis.
Lath. ind. orn.

Black Creeper, striped beneath with white; with white brows and ear-spot, and yellow-edged quill and tail-feathers.

New Holland Creeper. *White's Journ. p. 186. pl. 16 and 65.*

L'Heoro-taire noir. ? *Viell. Certh. pl. 71. female.*

L'Heoro-taire tacheté. *Viell. Certh. pl. 57. male.*

DESCRIBED in White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. Length about seven inches: general colour dusky, spotted in various parts with white: neck, breast, belly, and sides more or less marked with longitudinal streaks of white; or, in other words, these parts are whitish, streaked with longitudinal blackish spots: over each eye a white streak, and on each side the neck and the beginning of the back are also some streaks of the same colour: remainder of the upper parts, and tail deep brown, but the quill-feathers edged with bright yellow, forming a large patch of that colour on each wing: tail-feathers, except the two middle

ones, edged with yellow, and slightly tipped with white. In Monsr. Viellot's figure of this species the whole upper parts are deep brown; the wings and tail marked as before described, and the whole under parts white, spotted longitudinally with brown: over each eye a white streak: bill black; legs brown. The supposed female is described and figured in Mr. White's Voyage, and differs from the male in being somewhat less vivid; in having the breast and belly black, with white streaks, and in wanting the white superciliary streaks: the bill and legs rather longer and stouter than in the male. Native of New Holland.

AUSTRALASIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Australasiana. C. nigricans subtus superciliis lunulaque utrinque suprahumerali albis, remigibus caudaque flavo marginatis.

Blackish Creeper, with the brows, under parts, and crescent on each side above the shoulders white, and the quill and tail-feathers edged with yellow.

L'Heoro-taire noir et blanc. *Viell. Certh. pl. 55.*

MUCH allied to the immediately preceding, but somewhat smaller, measuring near six inches in length. Colour above deep-brown; beneath white, except on the lower part of the abdomen, which is dusky: throat and breast marked by slight longitudinal specks or shaft-streaks: over each eye a whitish streak: wings and tail marked as in the former species: bill black; legs brown. Perhaps a young of the former bird.

GREAT HOOK-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia Pacifica. C. nigra, alula uropygio crisso femoribusque flavis, rostro longissimo.

Black Creeper, with yellow alulet, rump, vent, and thighs, and very long bill.

Certhia pacifica. C. rostro longissimo incurvato, corpore atro, humeris uropygio crisso femoribusque flavis. Lath. ind. orn.

Le Hoho. *Viell. Certh. pl. 63.*

Great Hook-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

A LARGE species: length about eight inches: colour deep black, with the rump, lower part of the belly, and thighs bright yellow: alulet or spurious wing yellowish white: quill-feathers edged with grey: under coverts mixed yellow and white: bill brownish black, very stout, long, and greatly curved: legs black. Native of Owhyhee and other South-Sea islands.

 HOOK-BILLED GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia obscura. C. olivaceo-viridis subtus subflavescens, rostro longissimo, loris fuscis.

Olive-green Creeper, subflavescent beneath, with very long bill and dusky lores.

Certhia obscura. C. fusco-virens rostro longissimo incurvato, mandibula inferiore brevior, loris fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.

L'Akaie-aroa. *Viell. Certh. pl. 53.*

Hook-billed green Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham. "Length seven inches: bill an inch and three quarters long, and

bent quite in the shape of a semicircle: the under mandible shortest by a quarter of an inch: colour of both brownish black: the nostrils covered by a membrane: between the bill and eye is a streak of brown: the plumage in general is olive-green, palest beneath, and somewhat inclined to yellow: quills and tail dusky; the last even at the end, and edged with yellow green: legs dusky brown; the feathers just above the knee, or garter, white: the hind toe pretty long. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands in general, and is one of the birds whose plumage the natives make use of in constructing their feathered garments; which having these olive-green feathers intermixed with the beautiful scarlet and yellow ones belonging to the next species, and yellow-tufted Bee-Eater, make some of the most beautiful coverings of those islanders."

The mention of the Yellow-Tufted Bee-Eater in this description induces me to remark that, perhaps that bird, as well as some others, might with equal propriety rank under the present genus as in that of *Merops*; and the circumstance of the yellow tuft under each wing should seem to imply a strong alliance to the genus *Certhia*, in which that appendage is so frequently observed.

HOOK BILLED RED CREEPER.



HOOK-BILLED RED CREEPER.

Certhia vestiaria. *C. coccinea*, *alis caudaque nigris alula alba*,
rostro pallido.

Scarlet Creeper, with black wings and tail, white alulet, and pale bill.

Certhia vestiaria. *C. rostro longiore incurvo, corpore coccineo*,
alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus alarum macula alba. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia coccinea. *C. coccinea, alis caudaque nigris*. *Lin. Gmel.*

Hook-billed red Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

L'Heoro-taire. *Viell. Certh. pl. 52.*

THE Hook-billed Red Creeper is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and is much valued by the natives on account of its plumage, which affords a principal article in the red feathered mantles worn by the chiefs and persons of distinction. Its size is equal to that of a Sparrow, and its general length about six inches: the whole bird is bright, but not very deep scarlet, the wings and tail excepted, which are black: the smaller wing-coverts are however scarlet, and the greater are tipped with white: the tail-feathers are slightly pointed at the extremities: the bill is moderately stout, rather long in proportion to the bird, very considerably curved, and of a pale yellow colour, as are likewise the legs.

SICKLE-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia falcata. *C. rostro longissimo incurvato, corpore viridi, subtus caudaque violaceis, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus abdomineque pallide fuscis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Creeper, with very long incurved bill, violaceous breast and tail, and pale-brown wings.

Sickle-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THUS described by Dr. Latham, from a specimen in the British Museum. "Length five inches and a half: bill an inch and three quarters in length, curved like a sickle, and of a dusky colour: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body are green: on the head a gloss of violet: beneath, as far as the breast, violet: tail of this last colour: the great coverts and quills are pale brown: belly and vent pale brown: legs the same: claws black." Native region unknown.

CRIMSON CREEPER.

Certhia sanguinea. C. phoenicea, remigibus caudaque nigris, crisso albo, rostro rectiusculo.

Deep-crimson Creeper, with black wing and tail-feathers, white vent, and straitish bill.

*Certhia sanguinea. C. saturate coccinea, abdomine obscuro, crisso albo, remigibus secundariis castaneo marginatis, primoribus re-
tricibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crimson Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

L'Heoro-taire cramoisi. *Viell. Certh. pl. 66.*

THE length of this species is about five inches and a half; and its habit somewhat allied to that of a *Motacilla*, the bill having but a very slight flexure: the colour of the bird is deep crimson, with the wings and tail black: the smaller wing-coverts are however crimson, the larger edged with dull red, and the quill-feathers with chesnut: the tail is rather short, and composed of slightly pointed feathers: the vent is whitish; the bill black, and the legs brown. Monsr. Vieillot has figured this species in his elegant work on the genus *Certhia*: the specimen from which his figure was taken appears to have had the whole of the abdomen of the same deep crimson with the other parts; in the Leverian specimen it was of a dusky or brownish cast. Native of the Sandwich Isles.

SANGUINEOUS CREEPER.

Certhia sanguinolenta. *C. coccineo-sanguinea*, dorso maculis dif-
formibus nigris, subtus cinerea, gula juguloque albis. *Lath. ind.*
orn. suppl.

Blood-red Creeper, marked above by irregular black spots,
beneath cinereous with white chin and throat.

Sanguineous Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing:
colour above bright red, somewhat irregularly
varied with differently sized black spots: shoul-
ders, quill-feathers, and tail black, the quill-feathers
edged with white: under parts whitish brown:
bill black, and rather short for a bird of this genus:
legs brown. Native of New Holland.

 OLIVE-GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia virens. *C. olivaceo-viridis*, subtus flavescens, loris sub-
nigris, remigibus caudaque flavo marginatis apice fuscis.

Olive-green Creeper, yellowish beneath, with blackish lores, and
yellow-edged quill and tail-feathers with black tips.

Certhia virens. *C. olivaceo-viridis*, loris nigricantibus, remigibus
caudaque flavo marginatis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive-green Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Vert-olive. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 67.

AN elegant species: length about five inches
and a half: colour, on the upper parts, fine olive-
green, except the tips of the wings and tail, which
incline to brown; the latter slightly forked at the

tip: cheeks and under parts yellow, slightly shaded with olive-green: throat and vent olive-green: quill and tail-feathers edged with pale yellow: lores, or spaces between the bill and eyes blackish: bill and legs yellowish brown. Native of the Sandwich islands: supposed by some to be the female of the Crimson Creeper; but Monsr. Vieillot assures us that this is a mistaken notion; the female of the present species being olive-grey above, and grey beneath: the bill and legs of the same colour: tail short in proportion to the bird.

WATTLED CREEPER.

Certhia carunculata. *C. olivacea*, *subtus marginibusque remigum reetricumque flavescens*, *rostro basi palcaribus duobus rubris*.

Olive Creeper, yellowish beneath; the edges of the quill and tail-feathers yellowish, and two red wattles at the base of the bill.

Certhia carunculata. *C. olivaceo-fusca*, *subtus flavescens-cinerea*, *gula fulva*, *ad basin maxillæ inferioris caruncula carnea flava*.
Lath. ind. orn.

Wattled Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Foulehaio. *Viell. Certh. pl. 69. 70.*

LENGTH between seven and eight inches: habit rather stout: colour olive-brown above, the wings and tail deeper, the feathers edged with olive-yellow: under parts deep yellow, with a cast of olive-brown on the throat and breast: bill brown, rather stout, and slightly bent: on each side the base of the lower mandible a somewhat lengthened, orange-red, cylindric caruncle or wattle,

immediately above which, on each side the head, is a slight tuft of yellow plumes: legs rather slender, and flesh-coloured, or pale brown. The female differs in being of a pale orange-yellow, slightly tinged with brown, on the wings and tail, and is furnished with wattles like the male: the tongue is longer than the beak, and divided into four filaments at the tip. Native of the island of Tongataboo, where it is celebrated for the sweetness of its notes, and may be considered, in the words of Monsr. Viellot, as the Coryphæus of the deserts, enlivening the solitary woods with its melody, from the dawn of morning to the close of day.

 PIED CREEPER.

Certhia varia. C. albo nigroque varia, fascia supra infraque-oculari, tectricumque duplici alba.

Black and white Creeper, with a white band above and below the eyes, and a double one on the wing-coverts.

Black and white Creeper. *Edw. pl. 300. f. 2.*

Motacilla varia.? M. albo nigroque maculata, fasciis alarum duabus albis, cauda bifida. Lin. Syst. Nat.

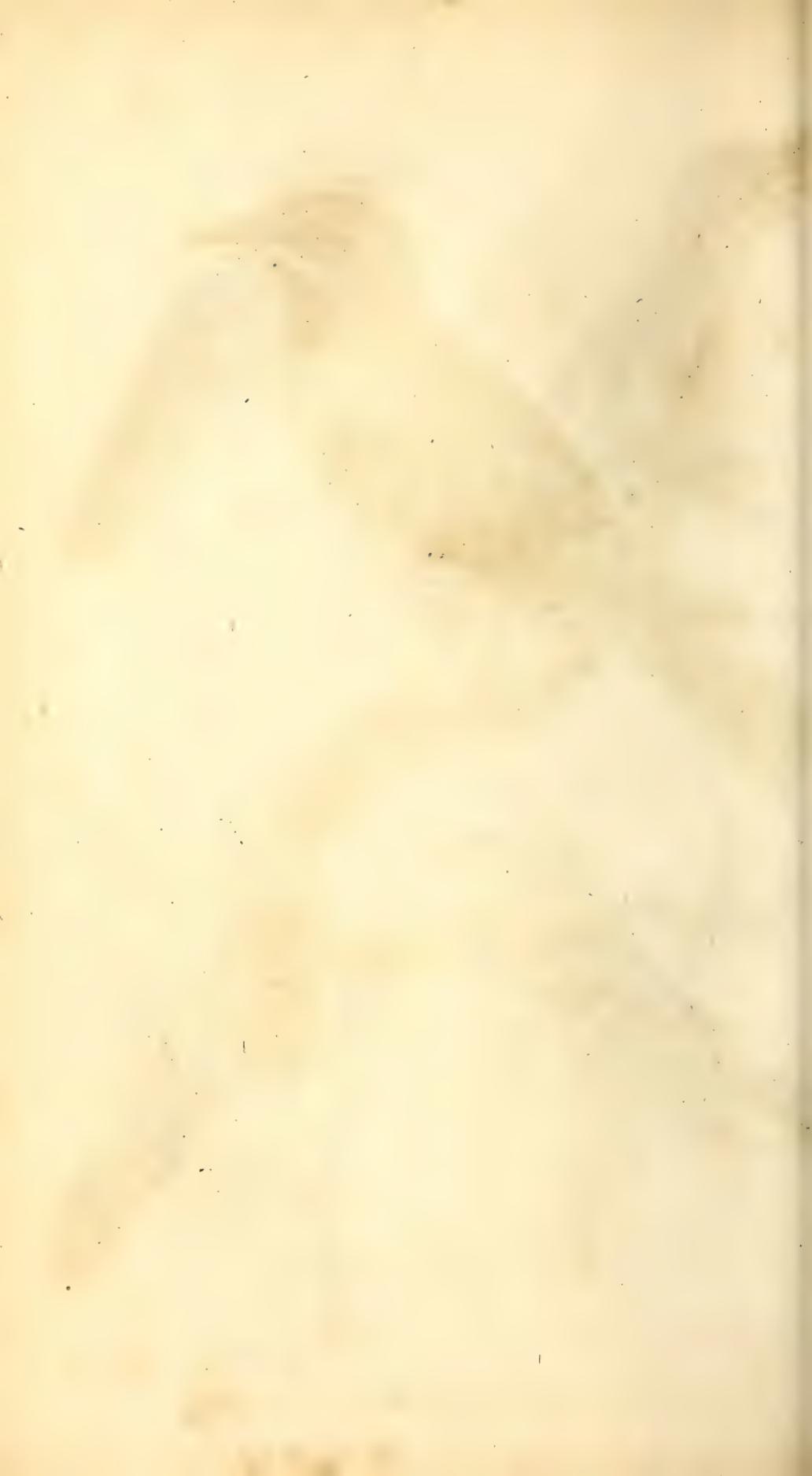
White-poll'd Warbler. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

Le Grimpereau variè. *Viell. Certh. pl. 74.*

LENGTH about four inches and a half: colour black and white. The male is described by Edwards in the following manner. "The bill, legs, and feet are black: from the corner of the mouth beneath the eye passes a broad black plat of feathers, which is surrounded by a white line



PIED CREEPER.



passing beneath it and above it over the eye, above which is a black line: the crown of the head is white; the throat black: the neck, back, and rump are white, with large black spots down the middle of the feathers: the wing is black, having the tips of the two principal rows of covert-feathers white, which form bars across the wings: the quills next the back are edged with white: the inner covert-feathers of the wings are white; the quills ash-coloured, with the edges of their inner webs white: the under side, from the breast to the coverts beneath the tail, is white, spotted on the breast and sides of the belly with black: the tail is black, the edges of the feathers grey: its underside is ash-coloured, and the inner webs of the outer feathers have white spots."

The female, which is figured in the work of Monsr. Viellot, differs in being somewhat smaller, and in having the chin, lower part of the neck, and cheeks white, the breast obscurely dashed with small dusky spots, the back black, and the belly dusky, or deep ash-colour. The young are said to resemble the female.

This species is a native of North America, arriving in Pennsylvania and the neighbouring states in spring, and quitting them in autumn, in order to pass the winter in Jamaica, St. Domingo, and others of the Antilles. It resides chiefly on tall trees, is of a solitary disposition, and has no other song than a weak cry, which it utters but rarely; its nest seems to be unknown.

TUFTED-EARED CREEPER.

Certhia auriculata. *C. fusco-olivacea*, marginibus pennarum flavescens, subtus flava, pennis auricularibus elongatis apice flavis.

Olive-brown Creeper with the margins of the feathers yellow; beneath yellow, with lengthened ear-feathers tipped with yellow.

Le Heoro-taire à oreilles jaunes. *Viell. Certh. pl. 85.*

THIS is a large and handsome species, nearly equalling a Thrush in size, measuring about seven inches and a half in length: crown of the head greenish yellow: throat bright yellow: from the corners of the mouth a black streak, passing through the eyes, widening beyond them, and terminating, at some distance behind the ears, in a lengthened bright yellow plume or tip: back of the head and neck, with the smaller wing-coverts and back, blackish-olive; larger wing-coverts and quill-feathers the same with yellowish edges: tail the same, slightly cuneated at the end, and slightly tipped with white: under parts of the throat olive-grey: bill black, shaped like that of a Thrush, and emarginated at the tip: tongue divided and ciliated at the tip. Native of New Holland, frequenting the region of Botany Bay.

WHITE-COLLARED CREEPER.

Certhia semitorquata. *C. ferruginea*, *alis caudaque fuscis*, *genis lunulaque pectorali albis*.

Ferruginous Creeper, with brown wings and tail, and white cheeks and pectoral crescent.

Le Heoro-taire a collier blanc. *Viell. Certh. pl. 56*.

LENGTH five inches and a half: colour deep cinnamon or rufous brown, darkest on the back: crown of the head, wings, and tail dusky, the two exterior feathers white from the middle to the end: cheeks white: throat crossed by a white crescent pointing upwards: bill and legs black. Native of the Southern isles.

MOCKING CREEPER.

Certhia Sannio. *C. olivacea*, *alis caudaque subfurcata fuscis*.

Olive Creeper with the wings and slightly-forked tail brown.

Certhia Sannio. *C. viridi-olivacea*, *subtus flavescens*, *genis macula alba*, *cauda subforcipata*. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Mocking Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Neghobarra. *Viell. Certh. pl. 64*.

A LARGE species: length about eight inches and a half: colour olive; the wings and tail purplish brown, the latter slightly forked: bill black, rather small for the size of the bird: legs lead-colour. Native of New Holland: said to have a fine note, and to imitate those of most other birds

in the manner of the American Mocking-Thrush : feeds on insects and the sweet juices of flowers : often seen with the forehead of a reddish or purplish hue, which is said to be occasioned by habitually thrusting the bill into the tubes of flowers which have a red or purplish farina : the tongue in this species, as in many others, is penicilliform, or brush-shaped at the tip. The native name of the bird is said to be *Neghobarra*.

BROWN CREEPER.

Certhia fusca. *C. fusca marginibus pennarum subferrugineis, subtus albo fuscoque transversim undulata.*

Brown Creeper, with the edges of the feathers subferruginous ; beneath undulated with brown and white.

Certhia fusca. *C. fusca, collo lateribus albido vario, jugulo pectoreque albo-fasciatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

L'Heoro-Taïre brtn. *Viell. Certh. pl. 65.*

HABIT considerably similar to that of the Common European Creeper, but the size considerably larger, measuring about seven inches in length : colour deepish brown above, the coverts and quill-feathers edged with pale ferruginous : sides of the head slightly streaked or mottled with white : under parts white, transversely barred or streaked with brown : vent pale brown : bill rather slender, and dull yellow with blackish tip : legs brown : native of some of the South-Sea islands.

BLACK-CHINNED CREEPER.

Certhia Cocinsinica. *C. viridis, subtus cærulescens, gula maris nigra flavo cincta, feminae cærulea.*

Green Creeper, blueish beneath, with the throat of the male black edged with yellow, of the female blue.

Turdus Cochinsinensis. *T. viridis, loris gulaque nigris, sub gula lunula lata flava, ad basin rostri utrinque macula cærulea.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Verdin de la Cochinchine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 643.*

Black-chinned Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Le Verdin. *Viell. Certh. pl. 77. 78.*

Turdus Malabaricus? Malabar Thrush? *Lath.*

LENGTH near six inches: colour a fine green, inclining to blue on the under parts: throat black, bordered with a yellowish cast, and from the corners of the bill on each side springs a lilac-coloured streak along the upper part of the black throat: the insides of the quill and tail-feathers are dusky: the smaller coverts blue: the bill and legs black: the tongue the length of the bill, and probably, in the living bird, extensile; ciliated at the tip, as in most of the Creepers, to which genus it more properly belongs than to that of Thrush, in which it is placed by modern ornithologists. Native of India. The female, according to Viellot, differs in being of a somewhat paler and bluer cast than the male, and in having the throat entirely blue, but edged with a tinge of yellow, as in the male.

BLACK-CAPPED CREEPER.

Certhia Spiza. *C. viridis*, corpore subtus, alis, caudaque cyaneo tinctis, vertice genisque nigris.

Green Creeper, with the under parts, wings and tail tinged with blue, and black crown and cheeks.

Green black-capped Flycatcher. *Edw. pl. 25.*

Blue-headed green Flycatcher. *Edw. pl. 25.*

Certhia Spiza. *C. viridis*, capite remigibusque nigricantibus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Avis Americana altera. *Seb. 2. t. 3. f. 4.*

Guit-guit vert et bleu à tete noire. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 578. f. 1. 2. et 682. f. 1. 2.*

Black-headed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Guit-guit vert. *Viell. Certh. pl. 47. 48. 49.*

TOTAL length somewhat more than five inches: crown of the head deep black, descending in a pointed direction to some distance below the eyes: remainder of the bird, except on the wings and tail, which are deep brown, fine green, lighter or of a bright apple-green on the neck and back, and of a deep blueish green on the other parts: bill moderately strong, and of a yellow colour: legs lead-colour: the edges of the feathers, both on the wings and tail, are green, giving a cast of that colour when the wings are closed.

Monsr. Viellot observes that the bird in the state above-described, which is by far the most general one, ought to be considered as the species, and that those in which the whole head is black should be considered as constituting a variety; instead of which, the generality of authors have

described the black-headed kind, which seems to be unknown except from its figure in Seba, as the genuine species. It differs in having, as the name imports, the whole head of a black colour, the plumage of a fine deep green, with the breast, belly, and tail-coverts blue.

The female of the Black-Capped Creeper is the bird described by Edwards under the name of the All-Green Creeper: it is of a fair green colour, paler beneath, with the wings and tail brownish.

The young or unadvanced stage of the male bird differs in having the green slightly spotted or patched here and there with blueish plumes, while the forehead alone is black, and the wings and tail dusky with green edges, as in the full state of the plumage.

The Black-Capped Creeper is a South-American species, and is principally found in Brasil.

VAR. ?

BLUE-HEADED CREEPER.

This bird is described by Edwards, and differs from the rest in having the whole upper part of the head blue, the throat white, and the smaller wing-coverts blue. It is a native of Surinam and Brasil.

GREY-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia Seniculus. C. olivacea subtus flava, vertice griseo, genis nigris.

Olive Creeper, yellow beneath, with grey crown, and black cheeks.

Le Guit-guit à tete grise. *Viell. Certh. pl. 50.*

SIZE of the Black-Capped Creeper, or rather a trifle larger: colour olive above, bright yellow beneath: crown of the head grey: beginning of the forehead, and cheeks black, imbedding the eyes: bill brown: legs dull yellow. Native of Cayenne.

 GRACULINE CREEPER.

Certhia graculina. C. olivacea subtus alba, vertice nigro fascia transversa alba, orbitis nudis flavis.

Olive Creeper, white beneath, with black crown marked by a transverse white bar, and naked blue orbits.

Le Heoro-taire graculé. *Viell. Certh. pl. 87.*

A LARGE species, measuring twelve or thirteen inches in length: colour above rufous brown, except on the crown of the head, which is black: but from the corners of the mouth on each side proceeds a naked yellow skin, surrounding the eyes, and from the upper part of this passes a narrow white bar across the top of the head, forming a crescent with the points towards the bill: the whole under parts are white: the bill yellow at

the base, and black at the tip: the legs grey. Native of New Holland, where it is said to feed on bees and other insects; to have a sharp and often repeated cry, and to hop on the ground in the manner of a Magpie. In another individual the throat and breast were lead-coloured, and the skin surrounding the eyes blue: perhaps a sexual difference.

GORUCK CREEPER.

Certhia Goruck. C. olivacea pennis albo marginatis, alis ferrugineis, cauda apice alba.

Olive Creeper, with white-edged feathers, ferruginous wings, and tail tipped with white.

Le Go-ruck. *Viell. Certh. pl. 88.*

SIZE of a Thrush: length twelve or thirteen inches: habit rather slender: colour dark olive, the feathers edged with white: wings rufous-brown, the secondary feathers having a violaceous cast: tail dark or blackish green, slightly tipped with white: bill black: tongue pencilled; legs greenish: from the bill across the eyes a reddish naked stripe. Native of New Holland, where it is said to be very common towards the sea coast, and to be of a restless and bold disposition, feeding on insects, honey, &c. often pursuing and putting to flight whole droves of Blue-Bellied Parrakeets.

BLUEISH-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia diluta. *C. subfusca subtus alba, capite flavescente, pectore caudaque subtus cærulescentibus.*

Brownish Creeper, white beneath, with yellowish head, blueish breast, and tail blueish beneath.

L'Heoro-taire bleu. *Viell. Certh. pl. 83.*

Certhia cærulea. Cærulean Creeper? *Lath. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Nightingale: length about five inches: colour on the crown of the head and whole upper parts pale brown: under parts white, but the cheeks tinged with yellow; the breast with pale blue, and the under surface of the tail blue: bill black: tongue divided and pencilled at the tip: legs yellowish brown. Native of New Holland: described and figured by Mons. Vieillot, from a drawing communicated by Mr. Francillon.

 SPOT-EARED CREEPER.

Certhia Xanthotis. *C. griseo-fusca subtus alba, remigum margine maculaque auriculari flavis.*

Grey-brown Creeper, with the edges of the quill-feathers and spot at the ears yellow.

L'Heoro-taire gris. *Viell. Certh. pl. 84.*

Certhia chrysotis. Yellow-eared Creeper. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

SIZE a trifle larger than that of the Blueish-Breasted Creeper: colour of the upper parts grey-brown; of the under white: behind each ear a

somewhat semilunar yellow spot, with a small black speck between it and the eyes: quill and tail-feathers edged with bright yellow: bill black, and moderately stout: tongue strongly pencilled at the tip: legs dusky. Native of New Holland. The female differs in wanting the black speck on each side the head; in having the breast of a dull grey, and the wing and tail-feathers edged with olive-green; the latter tipped with whitish grey. Described by Monsr. Viellot from a drawing communicated by Mr. Francillon.

 MELLIVOROUS CREEPER.

Certhia mellivora. *C. olivaceo-ferruginea subtus alba, genis fasciisque utrinque colli descendente nigris, remigibus margine flavescens.*

Olivaceo-ferruginous Creeper, white beneath, with black cheeks and descending stripe on each side the neck, and yellowish-edged quill-feathers.

L'Heoro-taire mellivore. *Viell. Certh. pl. 86.*

Black-Eyed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH about seven inches: crown of the head and whole upper parts rufous brown, the wings and tail darker, and the quill-feathers slightly edged with yellow: whole under parts white: on each side the head an oval black patch, including the eyes; and on each side the neck a descending black stripe, curving a little forwards across the lower part of the neck, but not meeting in front: bill black and slender: tongue pencilled at the tip:

legs yellowish. Native of New Holland: communicated to Monsr. Vieillot by Mr. Francillon.

STRAIT-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia rectirostris. C. aureo-viridis, subtus flavescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis, pectore rubente?

Gold-green Creeper, yellowish beneath, with brown quill-feathers and tail, and reddish ? breast.

Le Soui-manga a bec droit. *Vieill. Certh. pl. 75.*

LENGTH about three inches and a half: habit similar to that of the Collared Creeper, but the bill nearly strait, or but very slightly bent: colour on the upper parts bronzed green, except the quill and tail-feathers, which are brown: throat olive-yellow: breast dusky: belly ash-colour: beneath the wings a yellow tuft: bill and legs black. Native region unknown. There seems to be a mistake either in the colouring or description of Monsr. Vieillot's figure of this bird, since, in his character prefixed to the plate, he tells us the breast is of a pale carmine-colour; but no such appearance takes place in the figure, where that part is represented of a dusky brown.

LEONA CREEPER.

Certhia venusta. *C. aureo-viridis, alis fuscis, fronte mento pectoreque violaceis, gutture uropygioque cæruleis, abdomine flavescente.*

Green-gold Creeper, with brown wings, violet forehead, chin, and breast, and yellowish abdomen.

Certhia venusta. *C. viridi-aurea, fronte mento fasciaque pectorali violaceis, alis fuscis, abdomine flavo.* *Viv. Nat. vol. 10.*

Le Soui-manga de Sierra Leona, ou le Quinticolor. *Viell. Certh. pl. 79.*

Band-breasted Creeper. *Viell. Certh. pl. 79.*

THIS species was, I believe, first described by myself in the Naturalist's Miscellany. It is received into the work of Monsr. Vieillot; but in the description annexed to the engraving in that elegant publication a mistake seems to have been made in the colour of the belly, which, instead of pale yellow, is there stated to be rufous. The length of the bird is about three inches and three quarters, and its colours as stated in the specific character; the bill and legs are black.

BLACK AND YELLOW CREEPER.

Certhia flaveola. *C. nigricans, subtus lutea gutture cano, superciliis macula alari apicibusque rectricum extimarum albis.*

Blackish Creeper, yellow beneath, with grey throat, with the brows, wing-spot, and tips of the exterior tail-feathers white.

Certhia flaveola. *C. nigra, subtus lutea, superciliis exalbidis, rectricibus extimis apice albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Black and yellow Creeper. *Edw. pl. 122. Lath. syn.*

Yellow-bellied Creeper. *Edw. pl. 362. Lath. syn.*

Certhia Bahamensis. *Briss. av.*

Le Sucrier. *Buff. ois. Viell. Certh. pl. 51.*

THE male of this species, which is about the size of a Wren, has the head, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail blackish brown: the throat pale ash-colour, and the remainder of the under parts bright yellow, paler towards the vent: over each eye is a lengthened white stripe; a white spot appears at the edge of the wings, and two exterior tail-feathers are tipped with white: the bill and legs are black. In the female the upper parts are cinereous brown, and the under parts pale yellow. Native of the Antilles, and of some parts of South-America, feeding on insects and the juice of flowers, and building in shady situations near water, forming its nest on the extremities of the branches of climbers attached to tall trees; interlacing them in such a manner as to suspend securely the nest, which is egg-shaped, formed of grasses and mosses, and lined with downy substances: the entrance is at the bottom,

facing the water, and is divided internally into two parts, one forming the entrance or passage, and the other the receptacle for the young.

This species admits of some variety as to colour in different regions, and is in some parts, as in Jamaica for instance, of a black rather than a brown colour.

RED-RUMPED CREEPER.

Certhia cythropygia. *C. fusca, subtus albida, uropygio strigisque maxillaribus rubris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Creeper, whitish beneath, with red rump and maxillary streaks.

Red-rumped Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing: size uncertain: bill and legs black: tongue bristly: plumage on the upper part of the body pale brown; beneath dusky white: rump crimson: on each side of the jaws three or four crimson streaks: outer part of the quills and tail dusky; some of the outer feathers of the last pale or nearly white at the end. Native of New Holland, and said to be a very rare species.

RED-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia erythronotos. *C. coccinea, subtus alba, lateribus colli alis, caudaque nigris.*

Scarlet Creeper, white beneath, with the sides of the neck, wings, and tail black.

Certhia erythronotos. *C. coccinea, subtus rufo-alba, lateribus colli fascia nigra, tectricibus alarum atroviridibus, remigibus caudaque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Red-backed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Certhia cruentata? *C. nigro-cærulescens, subtus alba, vertice cervice dorso uropygioque rubris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Black, white and red Indian Creeper. *Edw. pl. 81.*

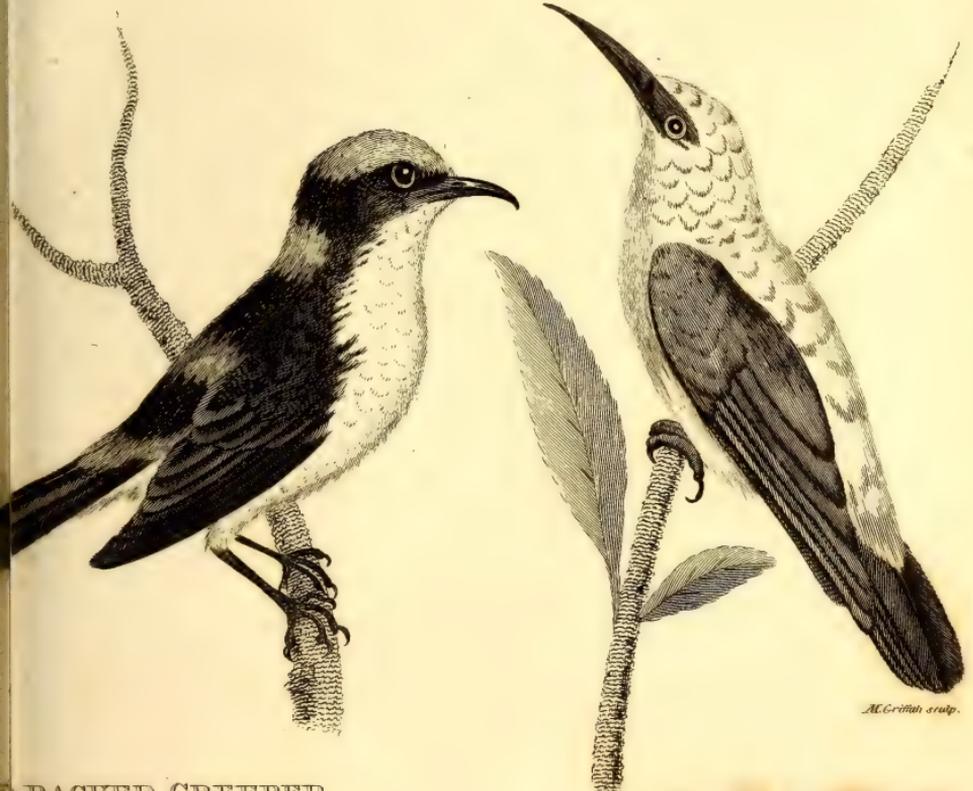
Red-Spotted Creeper. *Lath. synops.*

THE general length of this species seems to be about three inches and a half: the upper part of the head, from the beginning of the bill, is bright scarlet or crimson, and this colour is continued down the whole length of the back and tail-coverts, thus forming a very broad uninterrupted crimson stripe along the whole upper part of the bird: the sides of the neck, from the bill to the shoulders, are black: the whole wings and tail are also of the same colour: the under parts, from bill to vent, white, but tinged with brown on the abdomen: the bill and legs black. Native of India, China, &c.

female



SMALL CRESTED CREEPER.

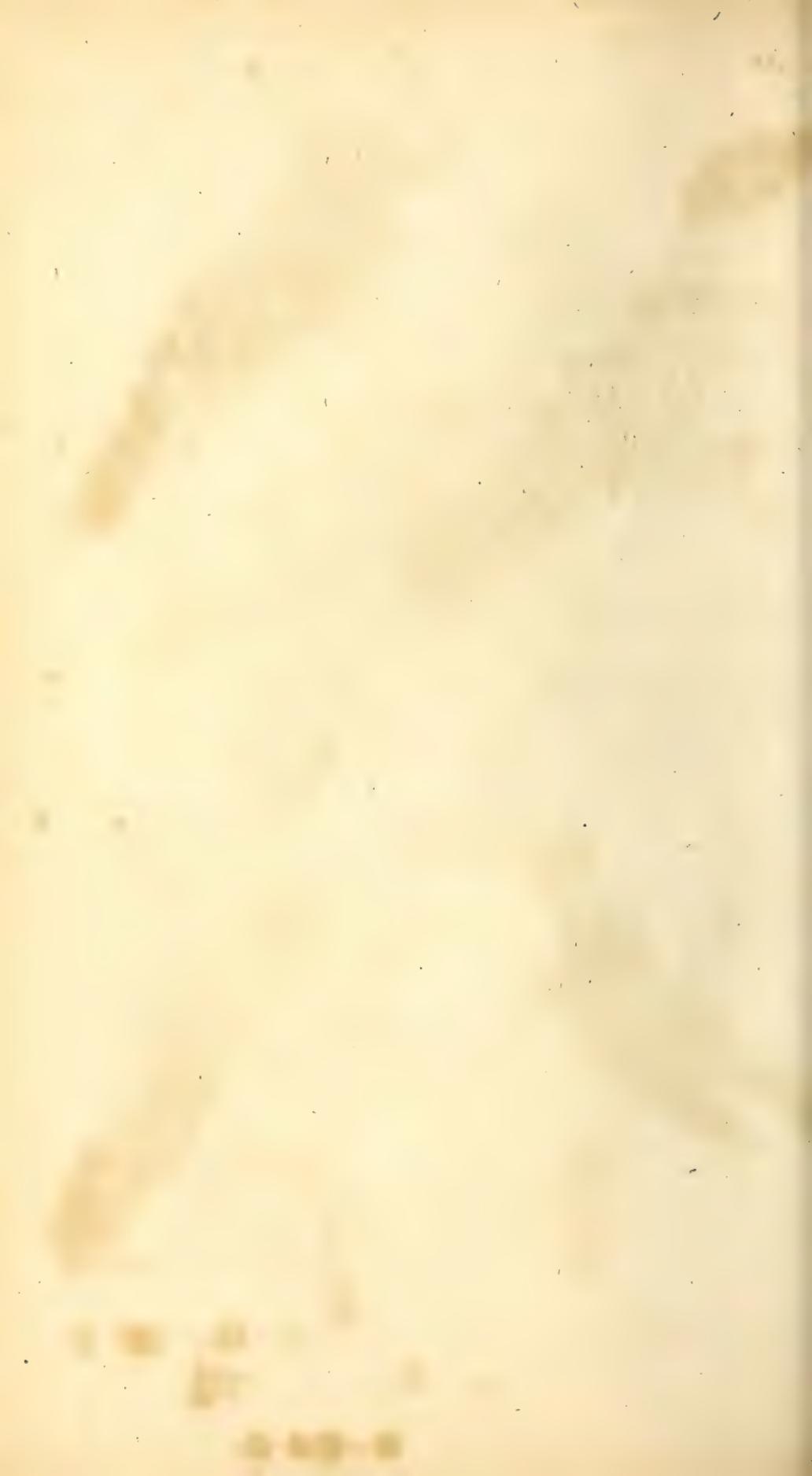


DARK-BACKED CREEPER.

CARDINAL CREEPER.

male

A. C. G. G. G. G. G.



VAR.?

RED-SPOTTED CREEPER.

It is hardly possible to suppose that this bird can be any thing more than a mere variety of the immediately preceding; from which it differs in the disposition of the red colour, which, instead of forming an uninterrupted longitudinal band, is distributed into four broad, distant patches or spots, viz. one on the crown of the head, another on the back of the neck, a third on the middle of the back, and the fourth on the tail-coverts: the black in this variety is glossed with blue, as in the former bird, and the whole under parts are white. The specimen described by Edwards was received from Bengal.

CARDINAL CREEPER.

Certhia Cardinalis. C. coccinea, alis, caudaque nigris.

Scarlet Creeper, with black wings and tail.

Certhia Cardinalis. C. nigra, capite collo pectore vittaque dorsi longitudinali rubris. Lath. ind. orn.

Certhia Cardinalis. C. nigra, capite, collo, pectore, et linea per medium dorsi longitudinem rubris, cauda æquali. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. Viellot. Certh. t. 54. 58.

FEM.

Scarlet Creeper. *Lath. synops.*

Certhia rubra. C. rubra, alis caudaque nigris, crisso albo. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Certhia Cardinalis. C. ruberrima, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine albido. Vivar. Nat. vol. 3. t. 102.

Carmine-red Creeper with black wings and tail, and whitish belly. *Nat. Misc. vol. 3. pl. 102. Viell. Certh. pl. 36.*

So extremely similar to the immediately preceding birds as to make it doubtful whether it can really be specifically different, though some specimens, and especially that first described by Dr. Latham, are rather larger: colour bright scarlet, except on the wings and tail, which are black; and in some the abdomen is of a dusky black: the lores or spaces between the bill and eyes are also black; and the bill and legs are of similar colour. Native of the smaller South-Sea islands, and particularly of the island *Tanna*, where it is said to feed in the manner of a Humming-Bird, by sucking the nectar of flowers.

The *Scarlet-Creeper* of D. Latham seems to be the female of this species, and differs in having the abdomen whitish. It is figured in the third volume of the *Naturalist's Miscellany*, as well as in the splendid publication of Monsr. Viellot.

 SMALL CRESTED CREEPER.

Certhia guttata. *C. grisea, nigro maculata, dorso rubro, vertice subcristato caudaque nigris.*

Grey Creeper, spotted with black, with red back, slightly crested black crown, and black tail.

A New Holland Creeper. *Naturalist's Pocket-Book* 1796. pl. 12.

L'Heoro-faire moucheté. *Viell. Certh. pl. 59.*

Certhia dibapha? *C. coccineo-rubra, abdomine albo, maculis dorsi pectoris per oculos alis caudaque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Cochineal Creeper. ? *Lath. Suppl. 2.*

SIZE similar to that of the Red-Backed and Cardinal Creepers: crown of the head black, and crested, the feathers being somewhat lengthened: upper part of the back crimson; lower part, wing-coverts, and rump whitish grey, marked with several oblong brown or blackish spots: on the middle of the back, on the red part, a somewhat crescent-shaped transverse black spot: quill-feathers black, with grey or whitish edges: tail black: whole under parts white: bill and legs black. This is a beautiful little bird, but since it appears to have been hitherto only known from drawings, I have some doubt of its constituting a species truly distinct from the small red kinds before described,

of which it is not very improbable that it may be a young or unadvanced bird, in its first year's plumage: yet the crested appearance of the head and some other particulars are against this supposition. Native of New Holland.

VAR. ?

COCHINEAL CREEPER.

Size of the preceding: general colour crimson, but the under parts from the breast white: on the red part of the breast six black spots: on the beginning of the back a large black spot; a second below it, and some smaller ones on the rump: from the bill, through the eyes, a black streak: wings and tail black, the latter very short: bill black; legs brown. Native of New Holland.

ORANGE-BACKED CREEPER.

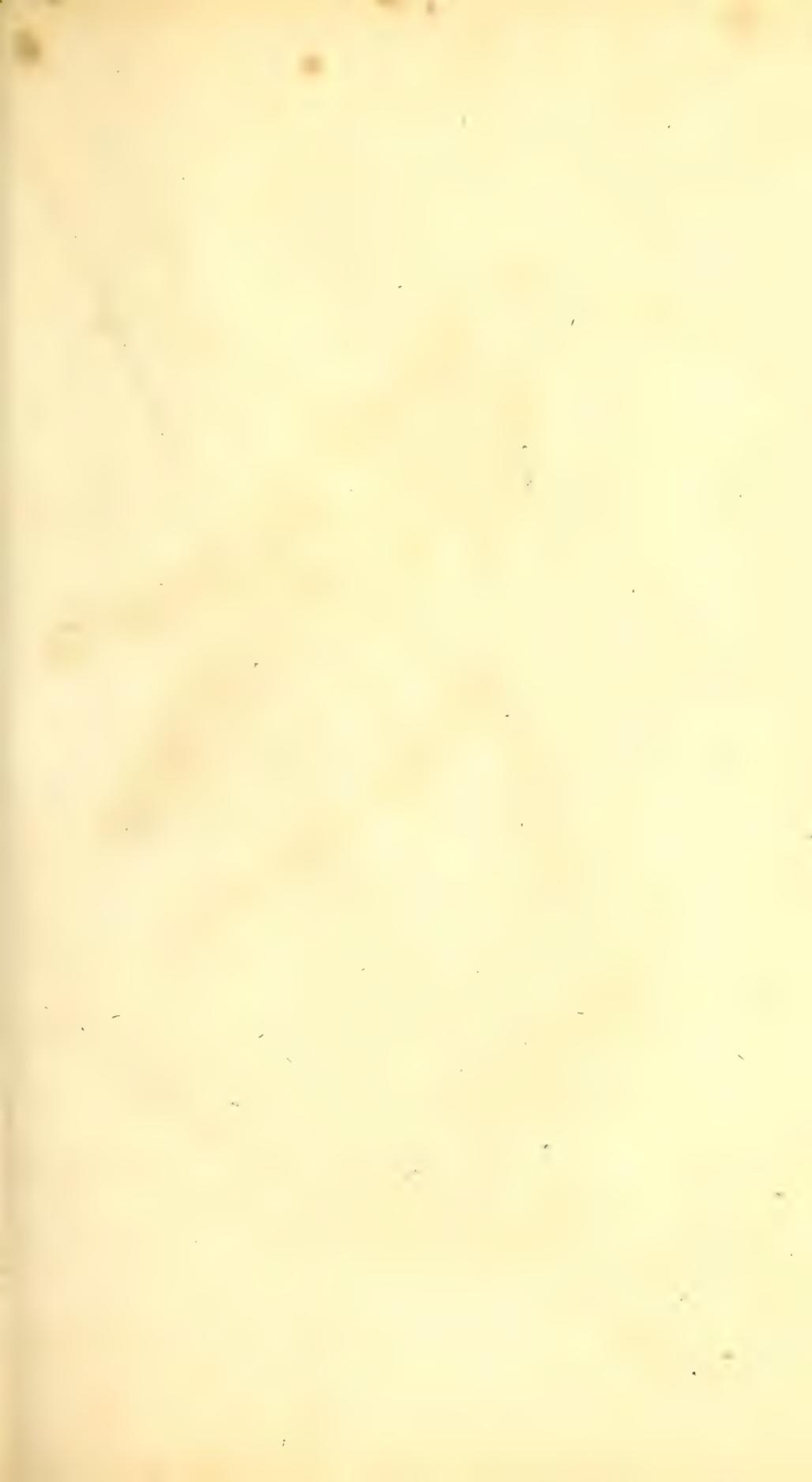
Certhia cantillans. *C. caerulecente-grisea, dorso supremo macula corporeque subtus flavo.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue-grey Creeper, with the breast, belly, and a spot on the upper part of the back orange-yellow.

Orange-backed Creeper. *Lath. suppl.*

Le Grimpereau siffleur de la Chine. *Sonn. Ind. 2. p. 210. pl. 117.*

SIZE of the Red-backed Creeper: described by Dr. Latham from Sonnerat. Native of China.





A. Crisp sculp.

GREEN FACED CREEPER.

GREEN-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia gutturalis. *C. fusca*, humeris violaceis, fronte viridi, guttore purpureo.

Brown Creeper, with violet shoulders, green front, and purple throat.

Certhia gutturalis. *C. nigricans*, gutture viridi-nitente, pectore purpureo. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Grimpereau noirastre du Bresil. *Briss. orn.* 3. p. 659. pl. 23. f. 3.

Grimpereau brun du Bresil. *Pl. Enl.* 578. f. 3.

Green-faced Creeper. *Lath. Syn.*

SIZE nearly that of a Linnet: front, to some distance round the bill, green-gold: fore part of the neck bright purple: smaller wing-coverts violet: general colour of the bird dark brown. Native, according to Brisson, of Brasil. This species seems allied to the *Amethyst-Throated Creeper*, described by Viellot, and figured at pl. 5 of his work on this genus. Viellot however describes his bird as a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

CAYENNE CREEPER.

Certhia Cayana. C. viridis, subtus albida cæruleo-punctata gutture ferrugineo, stria utrinque cærulea.

Green Creeper, whitish beneath and speckled with blue, with ferruginous throat marked by a blue stripe on each side.

Certhia Cayana. C. viridis nitida, subtus albo striata, rectricibus viridibus, lateralibus interius nigricantibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Cayenne Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Guit-guit vert tacheté. *Buff. ois.*

Grimpereau verd tacheté de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 682. f. 2.*

SIZE of the Common Creeper, but measuring scarcely more than four inches in length: colour above fine palish green, beneath white speckled with blue: throat rufous, with a narrow longitudinal blue stripe on each side: wing and tail-feathers dusky with greenish edges. The female wants the rufous throat, and is of paler colour than the male. Native of Cayenne.

BLACK AND VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Brasiliana. *C. nigra, vertice viridi-aureo, jugulo tectricibus alarum minoribus uropygioque violaceis, pectore castaneo.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Black Creeper, with gold-green crown, violet throat, shoulders, and rump, and chesnut breast.

Black and violet Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Guit-guit noir et violet. *Buff. ois.*

A SMALL species, measuring about three inches and a half in length: sides of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars fine velvet-black: throat, rump, and shoulders bright violet: breast purplish chesnut: belly, wings, and tail black, the last edged with violet. Native of Brasil.

 BLUE-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia cyanogastra. *C. viridis, subtus cærulea, lateribus colli vitta longitudinali flavescente, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Green Creeper, blue beneath, with a longitudinal yellow stripe on each side the neck, and black wing and tail-feathers.

Blue-throated Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Wren: bill nearly an inch long, curved, and black: colours as mentioned in the specific character. Described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of the Duchess of Portland. Native of Cayenne.

SUGAR CREEPER.

Certhia saccharina. *C. violaceo-cærulea*, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.

Violaceous-blue Creeper, with blackish wings and tail.

Certhia Asiatica. *C. saturate cærulea*, alis fuscis, rostro pedibusque atris. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia Mahrattensis. *C. violaceo-purpurea*, remigibus rectricibusque exterioribus nigricantibus, fasciculo subaxillari flavo. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Marhatta Creeper. *Lath. Syn. suppl. 2.*

Sugar Creeper. *Lath. Syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH about four inches: on each side the breast, under each wing, a tuft of yellow plumes. Native of India, inhabiting the Marhatta country.

BLUE-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia frontalis. *C. obscura*, capistro gula uropygioque cæruleis.

Dusky Creeper, with blue face, throat, and rump.

Certhia frontalis. *C. obscura*, vertice dorsoque fuscescentibus, gula uropygioque cæruleis. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Blue-faced Creeper. *Lath. suppl. 2. addit.*

LENGTH five inches: plumage dusky, nearly black on the under parts: face all round the bill, chin, and rump fine blue. Native of Africa.

BLACK-FRONTED CREEPER.

Certhia nigrifrons. *C. viridis, subtus flava, fronte genisque nigris.*

Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Green Creeper, yellow beneath, with black front and cheeks.

Black-fronted Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

COLOURS as in the specific character : tail cuneiform. Native region unknown. Described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum : size not particularized.

 BOURBON CREEPER.

Certhia Borbonica. *C. viridi-fusca, subtus grisea, lateribus rufis, uropygio flavo.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Greenish-brown Creeper, grey beneath, with rufous sides, and yellow rump.

Yellow-rumped Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 681. f. 2.*

LENGTH about five inches: quills and tail blackish: supposed by Buffon to be either a female or a young bird, and that it is most allied to his *Soui-manga marron pourpre et violet.* Native of the Isle of Bourbon.

GREYISH CREEPER.

Certhia incana. *C. subfusca, collo remigibusque canescentibus.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Brownish Creeper, with greyish neck and wings.

SIZE small. Native of New Caledonia.

 DIRIGANG CREEPER.

Certhia leucophæa. *C. olivaceo-fusca subtus albida, vertice nigro
 transversim lineato, pone oculos macula flava.* *Lath. ind. orn.
 suppl.*

Olivaceous-brown Creeper, whitish beneath, with the crown
 marked by transverse black lines, and a yellow spot behind the
 eyes.

Dirigang Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE somewhat larger than that of the Common
 Creeper: plumage greenish brown above, pale or
 whitish beneath: on the forehead and crown a few
 short transverse black lines: beneath each eye a
 yellow spot, and behind it a reddish one: native of
 New Holland, where it is called by the name of
Dirigang.

CHIRPING CREEPER.

Certhia pipilans. *C. fusco-virescens subtus flavicans, femoribus albo fuscoque fasciatis, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Greenish-brown Creeper, yellowish beneath, with brown wings and tail, and thighs barred with brown and white.

Chirping Creeper. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Nightingale: bill slender and black: irides blue: legs brown. Native of New Holland.

HOARY CREEPER.

Certhia canescens. *C. griseo-cinerea subtus rufo-alba, pectore roseo-purpurascete, remigibus rectricibusque obscuris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Slate-coloured Creeper, rufous-white beneath, with rose-purplish breast, and dusky wings and tail.

Hoary Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH eight inches: bill stout and black: quills and tail dusky, with a few white markings on the wing-coverts. Native of New Holland.

BLACK-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia atricapilla. *C. fusco-viridis subtus albida, vertice genisque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Greenish-brown Creeper, whitish beneath, with black crown and cheeks.

Black-headed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH six inches: bill dusky: wings and tail brownish with paler edges. Native of New Holland.

 FLY-CATCHING CREEPER.

Certhia pyrrhoptera. *C. cinerea subtus alba, macula aurium fulva subtus nigra, remigibus medio rectricibusque exterioribus flavis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Cinereous Creeper, white beneath, with a fulvous ear-spot black beneath, wings yellow on the middle, and tail on the outside.

Yellow-winged Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH seven inches: wings in some specimens yellow in the middle, in others pale ferruginous; perhaps owing to the difference of sex: native of New Holland, where it is constantly observed in the act of catching flies. It is for this reason that I have altered Dr. Latham's trivial name of *yellow-winged*, applied to this species, and which must have been given through oversight; a species of similar name occurring in the first supplement to the General Synopsis.

AGILE CREEPER.

Certhia agilis. *C. fusca subtus alba, vertice nucha colloque supra nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Creeper, white beneath, with the crown, nape, and upper part of neck black.

Agile Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH six inches: an active species, feeding chiefly on insects and the juices of flowers. Native of New Holland.

 PEREGRINE CREEPER.

Certhia peregrina. *C. olivacea subtus flava, fascia alarum bifida pallida, cauda subforficata, reatricibus duabus exterioribus apice intus albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive Creeper, yellow beneath, with a pale bifid bar on the wings, and slightly forked tail with the tips of the two exterior feathers white on the inside.

A MIDDLE-SIZED species, described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum: wings and tail inclining to dusky: female similar to the male, but of paler plumage. Native region uncertain.

IGNOBLE CREEPER.

Certhia ignobilis. *C. supra fuliginoso-nigra, subtus cinerea lineolis ellipticis albidis.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 3. t. 56.*

Creeper of a fuliginous-black colour above, and cinereous beneath with small whitish elliptic lines.

Ignoble Creeper, *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a starling. Native country unknown: described from Sparmann's Museum Carlsonianum,

 UNDULATED CREEPER.

Certhia undulata. *C. supra cinereo-fuliginosa, subtus alba nigro transversim undulata.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 2. t. 34.*

Cinereo-fuliginous Creeper, white beneath with transverse black undulations.

Undulated Creeper, *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH about seven inches: native country unknown. Described from the Museum Carlsonianum.

GULAR CREEPER.

Certhia gularis. *C. supra cinereo-olivacea, subtus lutea, gula jugulo pectorisque parte superiore sericeo-cæruleis.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 4. t. 79.*

Olivaceous-cinereous Creeper, luteous beneath, with glossy-blue throat.

Blue-throated Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

FROM the Museum Carlsonianum: bill black: lower edges and tips of the outside wing-feathers whitish: tail black. Native of Martinico.

 WREN CREEPER.

Certhia trochilea. *C. supra fusco-olivacea, subtus ex flavescente sordide albida, cauda nigra, alis fuliginosis.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 4. t. 80.*

Olivaceous-brown Creeper, beneath dull yellowish white, with black tail, and fuliginous wings.

Wren Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of the *Motacilla Trochilus* or Willow Wren. Native of America.

THE following species of this very extensive genus seem to be but obscurely known, and are, in general, described either from drawings, or from the slight accounts and figures which occur in the work of Seba, &c. and which, perhaps, may not, in all instances, have been given with sufficient

accuracy. Much allowance must therefore be made for specific characters drawn from such sources.

 SEBAN CREEPER.

Certhia Sebana. *C. castaneo-purpurea, vertice rubro, gutture viridi, remigibus caudaque subcyanæis.*

Chesnut-purple Creeper, with red crown, green throat, and dusky-blueish wings and tail.

Certhia coccinea. *C. rubra, pileo dilutiore, gula juguloque viridibus, remigibus apice cærulescentibus.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Avicula Mexicana, seu Hoitzillin. *Seb. 1. p. 70. t. 42. f. 6.*

Trochilus coccineus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 6.*

Red Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Var. ??? *Avicula de Tatac ex Nova Hispania.* *Seb. 2. p. 74. t. 70. f. 8.*

LENGTH about four inches and a half: said to be a native of Mexico.

The bird figured at No. 8 of pl. 70 in the second volume of Seba is by Brisson and others considered as a variety of the preceding, to which however it does not appear to be greatly allied. Its colour is reddish-chesnut, with the crown of the head black, and the shoulders yellow.

PORPHYRIAN CREEPER.

Certhia porphyriaca. *C. violacea, lunula subcollari humerisque flavis.*

Violet Creeper, with yellow shoulders and collar beneath the neck.

Certhia purpurea. *C. corpore toto purpureo.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis Virginiana phoenicea, de Atototl dicta. *Seb. 1. t. 72. f. 7.*

Purple Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches and a half: colour deep purple or violet, with a yellow crescent under the neck, and yellow shoulders; the latter probably no other than the yellow subaxillary plumes ill represented. Said by Seba to be a native of Virginia and to sing very sweetly.

 MACASSAR CREEPER.

Certhia Macassariensis. *C. viridi-aurea, lateribus corporis obscuris, remigibus nigricantibus.*

Green-gold Creeper, with the sides of the body dusky, and the quill-feathers blackish.

Certhia Macassariensis. *C. viridi-aurata, subtus nigricante-fusca.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Macassar Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Avis Tsioei indica orientalis. *Seb. 1. p. 100. t. 63. f. 3.*

FROM Seba's figure this should seem to be one of the larger species. In its general appearance and colours it much resembles the *Certhia famosa*

with the absence of the two long middle tail-feathers. It seems to be erroneously mentioned by Brisson and others as of the size of a Wren. It is said by Seba to be a native of the East Indies.

 INDIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Indica. *C. cyanea, gula alba.*

Blue Creeper, with white throat.

Certhia Indica. *C. cæruleo-nitens, collo inferiore albescente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis Colubri orientalis. *Seb. 2. t. 19. f. 2.*

Indian Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, according to the figure in Seba's work, has more the air of a Humming-Bird than a Creeper. Its total length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is about four inches and a half, of which the bill, which is blackish and but very slightly curved, measures a full inch: the colour of the whole bird is splendid deep blue, with white throat, and the tongue is said to be bifid, like that of a serpent.

AMBOYNA CREEPER.

Certhia Amboinensis. *C. viridi-nitens*, dorso griseo, alis nigricantibus, capite colloque flavis viridi-variis, pectore rubro.

Gold-green Creeper, with grey back, blackish wings, yellow head and neck varied with green, and red breast.

Certhia Amboinensis. *C. cinerco-grisea*, subtus viridis, capite colloque flavis viridi marginatis, pectore rubro, alis nigris. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Tsioei, vel Kakopit. *Seb. 2. p. 62. t. 62. f. 2.*

Amboina Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY small species, measuring scarcely three inches in length. Said to inhabit Amboina.

 FULVOUS CREEPER.

Certhia fulva. *C. fulva*, remigibus reatricibusque atris subtus fusciscentibus. *Lath. ind. orn. Maert. phys. arb. 1. p. 76.*

Fulvous Creeper, with black wing and tail-feathers brownish beneath.

Fulvous Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SAID to be about the size of a Finch: length rather more than five inches: native of South America.

LONG-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia longirostra. *C. olivaceo-nigricans, vertice nuchaque pallide viridibus, jugulo pectoreque albis, abdomine flavescente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish-olive Creeper, with pale green crown and nape, white throat and breast, and yellowish abdomen.

Long-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

TOTAL length five inches: bill an inch and half long: tongue long and extensile. Native of Bengal. Described by Dr. Latham from a drawing in the possession of Lady Impey.

YELLOW-WINGED CREEPER.

C. chrysoptera. *C. nigricante aureoque varia, tectricibus alarum flavis, remigibus caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Variiegated black and gold Creeper, with yellow wing-coverts, and black quill and tail-feathers.

Yellow-winged Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE small: bill and legs black: tongue extensile, like that of a Humming-bird. Native of Bengal. From Lady Impey's collection of drawings.

TUFTED CREEPER.

Certhia cirrhata. *C. olivacea*, abdomine caudaque nigris.

Olive Creeper, with black belly and tail.

Certhia cirrhata. *C. olivacea*, abdomine caudaque nigris, lateribus pectoris cirrho flavo. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Tufted Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH four inches: bill black, and considerably curved: head, neck, and back deep olive with dusky undulations, owing to the edges of the feathers, which are deeper than the middles: belly and tail black: on each side the breast a tuft of yellow plumes. Native of Bengal. From Lady Impey's collection of drawings.

 RED-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia erythrorynchos. *C. olivacea*, corpore subtus albo, alis caudaque nigricantibus, rostro rubro. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive Creeper, with the body white beneath, the wings and tail blackish, and the bill red.

Red-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE small: length scarcely more than three inches: breast and belly white: bill red tipped with black: legs dusky. Native of India. From Lady Impey's drawings.

TROCHILUS. HUMMING-BIRD.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, subulato-filiforme, apice subincrassato tubuloso: mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.	<i>Bill</i> longer than the head, cylindric, slender, with slightly-thickened tip; the upper mandible sheathing the lower.
<i>Lingua</i> filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.	<i>Tongue</i> filiform, extensile, consisting of two conjoined slips forming a tube.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, breviusculi, ambulatorii.	<i>Legs</i> slender, rather short: feet formed for walking.
<i>Cauda</i> pennis decem.	<i>Tail</i> consisting of ten feathers.

THE brilliant and lively race of Humming-Birds, so remarkable at once for their beautiful colours and diminutive size, are the peculiar natives of the American continent and adjoining islands, and, with few exceptions, are principally confined to the hotter regions. Their vivacity, swiftness, and singular appearance unite in ren-

dering them the admiration of mankind; while their colours are so radiant that it is not by comparing them with the analogous hues of other birds that we are enabled to explain with propriety their peculiar splendor, but by the more exalted brilliancy of polished metals and precious stones; the ruby, the garnet, the sapphire, the emerald, the topaz, and polished gold being considered as the most proper objects of elucidation.

It is not however to be imagined that all the species of Humming-Birds are thus decorated: some being even obscure in their colours, and, instead of the prevailing splendor of the major part of the genus, exhibiting only a faint appearance of a golden-green tinge, diffused over the brown or purplish colour of the back and wings. The genus is of great extent, and, in order that the species may with greater readiness be investigated, it has been found necessary to divide them into two sections, viz. the curve-billed, and the strait-billed. The exact limits of the two divisions are however difficult to determine.

The mode of life in the Humming-Birds appears to be uniform. They live by absorbing the sweet juices of flowers, which they extract with their tubular tongue, and though small insects are said to have been sometimes observed in their stomachs, yet this seems rather accidental than regular or natural.

A magnificent work has lately appeared on this genus by Messieurs Viellot and Audebert, in which a laudable attempt has been made to ex-

hibit the splendor of the natural colours by means of powder or shell-gold impressed on the plates. It must be confessed that it has not succeeded in all instances so completely as might be wished. The work however is extremely valuable, not only as containing good figures of the major part of established species, but also of numerous varieties, and is preceded by an elaborate and ingenious disquisition relative to the structure of the feathers and many other particulars.

With curved Bills.

TOPAZ-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pella. *T. rubro-purpureus, capite nigro, gula topazina, rectricibus duabus mediis longissimis.*

Purple-red Humming-Bird, with black head, topazine throat, and two very long middle tail-feathers.

Trochilus Pella. *T. curvirostris ruber, rectricibus intermediis longissimis, corpore rubro, capite fusco, gula aurata, uropygioque viridi. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Long-tailed red Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 32.*

Le Colibri topaze. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 2. 3. Pl. Enl. 599.*

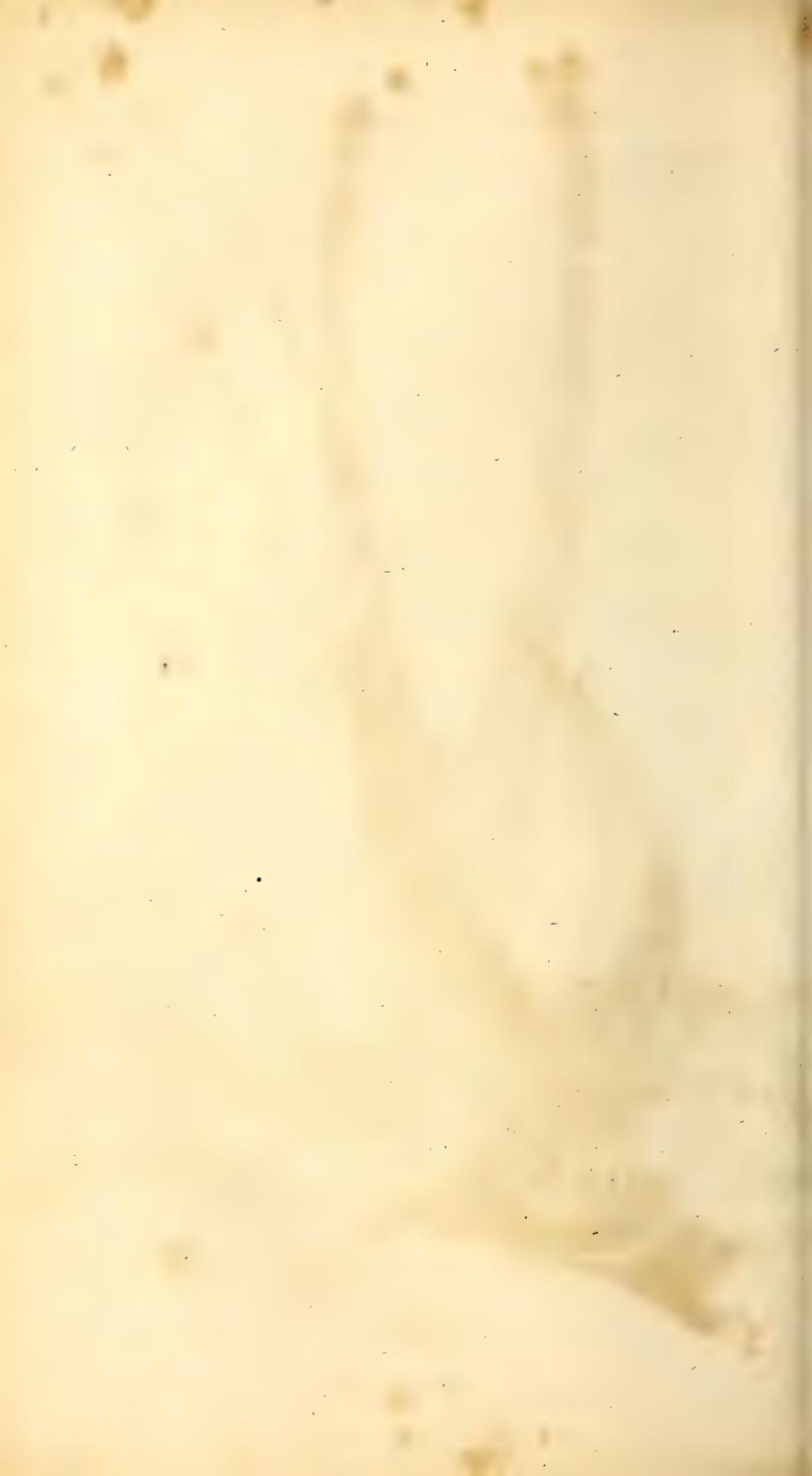
Topaz Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is beyond comparison the most brilliant of all the curve-billed Humming-Birds, its magnitude as well as colours giving it a decided superiority to the rest. It is at least equal to a Wren in the size of its body, but if measured from the tip of the bill to the end of the two middle or long tail-feathers, its extent is from eight to ten inches.

OPAZ THROATED HUMMING BIRD.



M. G. Smith sculp.



The bill is moderately long, curved, and black: the upper part of the head and neck are also of a glossy black, sinking pretty suddenly, but not quite abruptly, into a fine deep orange-purple colour, which is diffused over the back and smaller wing-coverts: the throat, to a considerable distance down the neck, is of the most splendid topaz yellow, with the lustre of polished gold when exposed to the light, and changing, when viewed in particular directions, to deep emerald green: this large bed of topaz-colour is separated from the breast and sides of the neck by a narrow bar or line of black, beneath which the whole breast and sides are of a deep, but shining purple rose-colour, growing somewhat less intense as it passes down the abdomen: the wings are of a purplish brown; the rump of a bright grass-green, and the tail orange-purple, except the two middle feathers, which are purple brown, and exceed the rest by about four inches: they are of a narrow shape, and are slightly pointed at the tips: the thighs are very thickly coated with white feathers, and the legs are black. A slight variation in the plumage of this bird is observable in different individuals, in some of which the middle part of the tail is grass-green, and the side feathers orange or chesnut with green tips.

The female is very far inferior in point of brilliancy to the male, being of a dark coppery-green colour, with a slightly-gilded rufous or copper-red stripe down the throat; dusky wings; white thighs, very thickly feathered; and ferruginous tail, with

the two middle feathers dusky blueish-black, and not exceeding the rest in length.

The Topaz-Throated Humming-Bird is a native of several parts of South America, but is said to be principally found in Surinam and Guiana, where it is observed to frequent in preference the banks of rivers and brooks, and this chiefly in the interior of the country. Monsr. Sonnini informs us that he has frequently seen these beautiful birds in considerable numbers in the above situations, commonly perched on the lower branches of such trees as grew on the banks of the stream, or such as from decay had fallen into the water. During their flight they skim the surface of the water in the manner of Swallows.

PARADISE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus paradiseus. T. cristatus ruber, alis cæruleis, reatricibus duabus longissimis.

Crested red Humming-Bird, with blue wings, and two of the tail-feathers very long.

Trochilus paradiseus. T. curvirostris ruber, alis cæruleis, capite cristato, reatricibus intermediis longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

Mellivora avis cristata, cum duabus pennis longis in cauda. Seb. mus. 1. p. 97. t. 61. f. 4.

Paradise Humming-bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

OUR whole knowledge of this species depends on the description and figure given in the first volume of Seba's Thesaurus, where it is described as of a fine red colour, with blue wings, and a very large

crest on the head, the feathers of which are continued downwards on each side, so as in some degree to encircle the neck: these feathers are of different lengths, and appear to be very numerous, so as to form a full crest, somewhat resembling that of a Hoopoe: two of the tail-feathers are of great length, equalling that of the whole bird: the bill is represented of a brown colour, and considerably curved, and the legs pale brown. In the description the tongue is expressly said to be bifid, as in other Humming-Birds, and it is added that this species is a native of New Spain. The bird does not appear to be known to modern ornithologists, and is given by Linnæus from Brisson, whose only authority is Seba. In the Linnæan specific character the two long tail-feathers are stated to be the two middle ones; but as the whole depends on Seba's figure, this is a particular which must rest uncertain, since no other feathers but these are expressed in the engraving, and the accompanying description does not state whether they are the two middle or exterior feathers. The total length of the figure is about eight inches and a half.

BLUE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyanurus. *T. viridis subtus cinereus, gula pectore rec-*
tricibusque duabus mediis longissimis cæruleis.

Green Humming-bird, cinereous beneath, with the throat, breast,
and two very long middle tail-feathers blue.

Avis ex Nova Hispania Yayanquitototl dicta. *Seb.* 1. p. 84.
t. 51. f. 7.

Blue-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS also is given on the authority of Seba, who informs us that the upper parts of the body and wings are of an elegant green colour, deepest on the back and smaller tail-feathers: the face and throat are blue, and the two middle tail-feathers, which far exceed the rest in length, are blue also: the abdomen grey, and the bill and legs yellowish: the bill is considerably curved, and the length of the whole bird is, according to the figure, about eight inches and a quarter. Native of New Spain.



FORK TAILED HUMMING BIRD .

FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forficatus. *T. viridi-aureus*, vertice cæruleo, cauda forficata aureo-cærulea, reatricibus duabus exterioribus longissimis.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue crown and gold-blue forked tail, with the two outer feathers very long.

Trochilus forficatus. *T. curvirostris viridis*, reatricibus lateralibus longissimis, pileo reatricibusque cæruleis. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Long-tailed green Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 33.*

L'Oiseau-mouche a longue queue, &c. *Buff. ois.*

L'Oiseau-mouche a tete bleu. *Viell. pl. 60.*

Fork-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS elegant species, which appears to be extremely rare, seems to have been first described by Edwards from a specimen received from Jamaica. "The bill, says Edwards, is slender, strait *, pretty long, and of a black colour: the crown of the head is blue, or else the bird is mostly green: the quills are of a dirty purplish colour, except three green ones next the body: the coverts of the wings are green: the lower belly and coverts under the tail are white: the thighs dusky: the tail-feathers are of the most shining beauty that can be imagined, appearing sometimes of a shining blue colour, and upon a little turn will change greenish; then again into a colour mixed with a bright golden splendor: these feathers, forming a

* It is in reality but slightly curved, yet sufficiently so, even according to Edwards's own figure, to justify its being placed in the present section.

very long and broad tail in proportion to the body, are very firm and stiff, and not easily put in disorder: the feathers all over the body have something of a shining golden lustre, but nothing in comparison with the beauty of the tail: the legs, feet, and claws are black."

As the figure of Edwards is copied in the present publication, it is unnecessary to add the description of the proportional gradation in point of length in the tail-feathers. The British Museum is possessed of a somewhat incomplete specimen of this bird, in which however the remarkable lustre of the tail-feathers still continues in undiminished splendor. This specimen, in a somewhat different attitude, is represented in the elegant work of Messieurs Audebert and Viellot.

SCISSARS-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Furcifer. T. viridi-aureus alis fuscis, gula alba, pectore caudaque forficata viridi-cæruleis nitentibus.

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with brown wings, white throat, and glossy blue-green breast and forked tail.

Bec-fleur a queue en ciseaux. *Azara. Par.*

LENGTH five inches and a third: bill black and slightly curved: throat milk-white, each feather marked by a small black spot: rest of the neck and the breast of an enamel blue with glossy reflexions: tail changeable blue-green: crown of the head brown: cheeks, upper part of neck, rump,

belly, and wing-coverts green-gold: wings violaceous brown. Native of Paraguay.

BLACK-CAPPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Polytmus. T. viridis nitens, vertice caudaque nigris, alis fusco-violaceis, reatricibus duabus exterioribus longissimis.

Glossy-green Humming-Bird, with black crown and tail, violet-brown wings, and two very long outer tail-feathers.

Trochilus Polytmus. T. curvirostris virescens, reatricibus lateralibus longissimis, pileo reatricibusque fuscis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Long-tailed black-cap Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 34.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à longue queue noire. *Buff. ois.*

Le Colibri à tete noire. *Viell. pl. 67.*

Black-capped Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY elegant species, and of considerable size, measuring about nine inches and a half in total length, the two exterior tail-feathers extending far beyond the rest. "The bill, says Edwards, is thicker at the basis than in most of this kind; pretty long, ending in a point, a little bowed downwards, of a yellow colour, with a black point: the crown of the head and beginning of the neck behind are of a black colour, with something of a blueish gloss: the throat, breast, and belly are covered with green feathers inclining to blue, of a firm substance, lying close and regular like the scales of fishes, and of so fine a surface that they reflect the light as doth burnished gold: the feathers on the back are of a looser make, of a yellower green, not having the bright lustre of the breast: the wings are of a brownish purple, having,

in some lights, a brighter, blueish purple cast: the ridge of the wing, from the shoulder a good way down, is white: the tail is black or dusky, the feathers increasing in length from the middlemost to the outermost save one, which is about five times longer than any of the rest: the two long feathers are of a loose, soft texture, easily ruffled, and flowing with the least breath of air; and what is remarkable in the tail is, that these two fine feathers are the outermost but one on each side, having a lesser stiff feather under them, as well as above, the better to support them, which is singular: the legs, feet, and claws are black."

This species is a native of South America, and is also found in Jamaica. The female is said to be greenish above, and white below; the sides of the neck varied with white and green, and the tail destitute of the two long plumes so conspicuous in that of the male.

GREAT HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus maximus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula nivea, crisso ferrugineo, vertice remigibus caudaque cærulescentibus.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with white throat, ferruginous vent, and blue crown, quill and tail-feathers.

Trochilus maximus. *Mus. Lesk. No. 76. t. 2.*

Ekelberg's Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED in the Museum Leskianum: length eight inches: the crown of the head, quill-feathers,

and tail blueish; the hind part of the head, back, breast, wing-coverts, and rump green gold: the throat white: the vent rufous; the tail blackish, and of a pointed shape, and the plumage of the whole bird glossy. Native region unknown.

GREAT CAPE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Capensis. *T. curvirostris viridis, rectricibus intermediis longis, tectricibus alarum cæruleis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Green Humming-Bird, with long middle tail-feathers, and blue wing-coverts.

Trochilus Capensis. *Lin. mantiss.* 1771. p. 525.

Ekelberg's Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

DESCRIBED by a Mr. Ekelberg, on whose authority it was admitted by Linnæus into his *Mantissa* of the *Systema Naturæ*. Its size is said to be that of a Swallow, and its colour gold-green, with black quill-feathers and tail, of which the two middle feathers are thrice the length of the rest, which are edged towards the base with a gloss of green, and the vent-feathers are black with lucid blue spots. Native, according to Mr. Ekelberg, of the Cape of Good Hope, and perhaps may in reality rather belong to the genus *Certhia* than to that of *Trochilus*, which seems, in general, confined to the regions of America and the West Indies. I am even induced to suspect that the above supposed Humming-Bird of Mr. Ekelberg may be nothing more than the *Certhia famosa* of Linnæus.

SUPERCILIOUS HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superciliosus. *T. aureo-fuscus subtus canus, rostro longo, superciliis reetricibusque mediis elongatis albis.*

Gilded-brown Humming-Bird, grey beneath, with long bill, white brows, and elongated middle tail-feathers white at the tips.

Trochilus superciliosus. *T. curvirostris fuscus nitens, reetricibus intermediis longis, abdomine subincarnato, superciliis albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Brin-blanc. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 17. 18. 19.*

Colibri à longue queue de Cayenne. *Briss. orn. Pl. Enl. 600. f. 3.*

Supercilious Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is readily distinguished from all others yet known by the great length of its bill, and its strongly cuneated tail. The total length of the bird is about seven inches: the bill near an inch and three quarters: colour of the crown of the head, and upper parts of the bird gilded olive; the wings brown, and the tail gilded greenish-brown, the side-feathers tipped with pale rufous, and the two middle feathers, which are an inch longer than the rest, and of a sharpened form, white at the extended tips: the under parts of the bird are pale grey-brown, with a dusky stripe down the throat and on each side the head, from the bill to the eye, over which is a whitish streak. The female differs in being of a pale rufous-grey beneath; in having a shorter bill in proportion, with the lower mandible whitish, and the tail of the

usual shape, or but very slightly cuneiform, and tipped with white. The young males are said to resemble the grown birds, except in having the lower mandible whitish, and the two middle tail-feathers shorter in proportion. In this state the young bird has been described by Linnæus and others, according to Monsr. Viellot, under the title of *Trochilus Thaumantias*. This however may be considered as very doubtful, the *Trochilus Thaumantias* being remarkable for the splendor of its plumage.

 ADMIRABLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Thaumantias. *T. viridi-aureus remigibus nigricantibus, reatricibus albo fimbriatis, extima exterius alba.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blackish quill-feathers, and tail-feathers edged with white, the exterior one entirely white on the outside.

Trochilus Thaumantias. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, reatricibus equalibus albo fimbriatis, extima exterius alba.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Guanumbi sexta species. *Marcgr. Bras. p. 197.*

Polytmus. *Le Colibri. Briss. av.*

Le petit Colibri. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 600. f. 1.*

Admirable Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

FIRST described by Marcgrave, whose account is thus translated by Willughby. "The whole head, neck, back, and belly, and the beginning of the wings are covered with feathers of an excellent shining colour, consisting as it were of a mixture of much gold, half fire-colour, and a little green: in brief, shining like the sun: in the belly

are a few white feathers mixt : the legs are black : the wings blackish : in the tail almost an inch and half long, handsome and broad, consisting of some feathers of the same rare colour with the rest of the body, some of a mixt colour of green and golden, and white about the edges, some half white, half green, shining with golden, that is, on one side the shaft white, on the other green."

This species seems to admit of much variation as to the splendor of its colours : Dr. Latham describes his specimen in the following manner. " This, I should think, is one of the smallest of the crooked-billed Humming-Birds, being only two inches ten lines in length : the bill is eleven lines long, and the tail thirteen : the upper mandible black, the lower white : the colour of the plumage is wholly of a greenish violet, except the wings, which are brown, and on the lower part of the belly is a spot of white : the two middle tail-feathers are of a bright green-gold, with a copper gloss, and the others the same, but edged with white, and the outer one is entirely white on the outer web : legs and claws black."

This species is a native of Brasil and several other regions of South America.

BRIGHT-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

T. chrysobronchos. *T. aureo-viridis, gula pectoreque nitidissimis, alis subferrugineis, rectricibus albo marginatis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with very bright throat and breast, subferruginous wings, and white-edged tail.

Le Vert-doré à queue blanche et vert. *Viell. pl. 41.*

THIS MONSR. Viellot considers as a species before undescribed: its total length is about five inches, and its habit, according to Viellot's figure, somewhat resembles that of the *T. superciliosus*, though the bill is far shorter in proportion, and less curved: the tail also is slightly rounded, the two middle feathers hardly exceeding the rest in length: the edge of the shoulders are white, and a small white streak appears over the eye: the upper mandible is black; the lower white with black tip: the legs yellowish. Native of Guiana.

RED-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus jugularis. *T. viridi-aureus fusco-cyaneo tinctus, gula pectoreque sanguineis, abdomine nigricante, cauda æquali.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with a tinge of dusky blue, with blood-red throat and breast, blackish abdomen, and even tail.

Trochilus jugularis. *T. curvirostris cærulescens, rectricibus æqualibus, collo subtus sanguineo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Red-breasted Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 266. f. 1. Lath. syn.*

Trochilus granatinus. *Lath. ind. orn.* Garnet-throated Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Colibri a gorge carmin. *Buff. ois.*

Le Grenat. *Buff. ois. Viell. colibr. pl. 4.*

Trochilus auratus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Certhia prasinoptera? *Sparm. Mus. Carls. Lath. ind. orn.*

THIS species, which seems to vary a little in intensity of colour as well as in size in different individuals, measures about four inches and a half in length, and is of a deep green-gold colour on the upper parts, and dusky or black beneath, except on the throat, which, to a considerable distance on each side and down the neck, is of a deep red or garnet-colour: the quill-feathers of the wings are dusky: the bill and legs black. "The bill, says Edwards, is more bowed down than is common in this genus: the sides of the head, and the throat, as far as the breast, are of a fine red or carmine-colour; the top of the head, upper side of the neck, the belly, thighs, and tail are of a dusky brown or black, mixed with a little fringing of blue on the edges of the feathers: the rump and

Edwards pl. 36.



RED-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Edwards pl. 266.



covert-feathers of the tail, both above and beneath, are of a fine blue colour: the wings are of a fine dark green, with a gloss like polished gold when exposed to the sun: the insides of the wings are also green, but not so bright as the outer: the legs are short in proportion, as in all this kind: both legs and feet are dusky or blackish."

There can be little doubt that the *Garnet-Throated Humming-Bird* of Dr. Latham is the same species. The specimen measured four inches and a quarter: the head, neck, back, and tail were of a very dark green, appearing blackish in some lights and glossy green in others: the wing-coverts and upper tail-coverts the same: the quills dusky; the belly, thighs, and vent black, with a very faint greenish gloss: the throat, from the chin to the breast, of a fine deep garnet colour, appearing very glossy in some directions. Dr. Latham adds that the supposed female is similar to the male, but has the throat green-gold instead of garnet-colour.

VAR. ?

Le Grenat. Buff. et Viell.

This, which Monsr. Viellot considers as the same species with the preceding, is described by Buffon under the name of *Le Grenat*. It measures, according to this author, five inches in total length, the bill measuring ten or twelve lines: the cheeks, just beneath the eye, the sides and lower part of

the neck, and the throat as far as the breast, are of a fine bright garnet-colour: the upper part of the head, the back, as well as the under parts of the body are of a velvety black: the wings and tail of the same colour, but gilded with a green gloss.

It is probable that a mistake is made by Buffon in the above description; and that instead of five the length should have been stated at four inches. Monsr. Viellot's specimen measured four inches French, and agrees in all respects with the description of Edwards, except that the throat is less bright, being of a purple red, with a slight gilded gloss, and that the beak seems somewhat less curved. Native of South America.

VIOLET HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus violaceus. *T. atropurpureo-violaceus, antice nitens, alis caudaque viridi-aureis reatricibus atro suffusis.*

Dark purple-violet Humming-Bird, glossy on the foreparts, with green-gold wings and tail, the latter tinged with black.

Trochilus violaceus. *T. curvirostris atro-violaceus, gutture pectoreque violaceo-nitentibus, alis caudaque viridi-aureis, reatricibus atro contaminatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Polytmus Cayanensis violaceus. *Briss. av.*

Le Colibri violet. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 600. f. 2.*

Violet Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson: length four inches and a quarter: bill long in proportion to the bird, and black: the whole bird, except the wings and tail,



M. Griffiths sculp

BAR-TAILED HUMMING BIRD.

which are gold-green, is violet-purple, very glossy on the throat and breast, but verging to velvet-black on the other parts: the gold-green colour of the tail, in some particular lights, appears black. Native of Cayenne.

BAR-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus sparganurus. *T. aureo-viridis, gula smaragdina, cauda forficata nigra, reatricibus fascia aureo-phoenicea.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with emerald throat, and black forked tail with a gold-crimson bar across the feathers.

A MOST beautiful species: length nearly eight inches: colour green-gold, but not very bright, except on the throat, which is of a golden emerald-colour: wings brownish or dusky: tail long, and strongly forked, the two exterior feathers measuring about four inches and a half in length, the rest gradually shortening: colour velvet-black, each feather crossed by a broad gold-crimson bar somewhat beyond the middle*: ends of the feathers rounded: bill and legs black. Described from an elegant specimen in Mr. Bullock's Museum, and said to be a native of Peru.

* In the exterior feather on each side the crimson bar is considerably wider than in the rest.

CRIMSON-HEADED BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyaneus. *T. curvirostris coccineo-sericeus, dorso cæruleo, alis nigris.* Lath. ind. orn.

Velvet-crimson Humming-Bird, with blue back, and black wings.

Avicula Mexicana cyaneo colore venustissima. Seb. 1. p. 102. t. 65. f. 3.

Trochilus venustissimus. Lin. Gmel.

Le Colibri bleu. Buff. ois.

Crimson-headed blue Humming-Bird. Lath. syn.

DESCRIBED by Du Tertre in his History of the Antilles: size half that of a Wren: head, throat, and under parts, as far as the middle of the belly, velvet-crimson with varying glosses: back blue: wings black. Seba figures a bird supposed to be the same with this, but measuring, according to the figure, about five inches in length: the crown of the head, and under parts scarlet, the back black, and the wings blue: the bill long, whitish, and pretty much curved. According to Seba it is a native of Mexico.

Monsr. Viellot, in the work entitled *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, seems inclined to think the bird described by Du Tertre to be no other than the *Trochilus jugularis* or Red-Breasted Humming-Bird, but this supposition by no means agrees with the colour of the head in that species.

WHITE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucurus. *T. cupreo-viridis*, *remigibus fuscis*, *collo antice lunula subrubra*, *cauda æquali alba*.

Coppery-green Humming-Bird, with brown quill-feathers, a reddish crescent in front of the neck, and white even tail.

Trochilus leucurus. *T. curvirostris viridi-aureus*, *rectricibus æqualibus albis*, *collari rubro*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

White-tailed Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 256. *Lath. syn.*

Le Collier rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 600. *f.* 4.

DESCRIBED by Edwards: length four inches and a half: bill long, slender, bowed downwards, of a black colour towards the point, and lighter at the base: all the head, neck behind, back, smaller wing-coverts, and breast of a greenish-brown colour, changeable, according to the direction of the light, into copper or gold-colour: across the breast a horizontal light reddish bar: belly and under tail-coverts dull whitish: wings dark purplish: the two middle tail-feathers coppery green, the remaining eight white, the two exterior ones on each side being clouded with dusky towards the tip: legs and feet whitish. Native of Surinam.

MANGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Mango. *T. cupreo-viridis, stria gulari abdomineque atris, alis fusco-violaceis, cauda ferruginea nigro marginata.*

Copper-green Humming-Bird, with black descending throat-stripe and abdomen, violet-brown wings, and ferruginous tail edged with black.

Trochilus Mango. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, rectricibus subequalibus ferrugineis, abdomine atro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Plastron noir. *Buff. ois. Viell. Colibr. pl. 7.*

Le Colibri de Mexique. *Pl. Enl. 680. f. 2. 3.*

Mango Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches and a quarter, or rather more: head, neck, back, and lower belly green-gold, darkest on the sides of the belly: down the breast and belly, from the under mandible, a broad velvet-black stripe, edged with steel-blue: sides of the breast blue: wings deep violet-brown or blackish: tail purplish-chesnut, edged and tipped with black, but the two middle feathers gilded violet-black: vent deep grey. The female is said to differ in having the two middle tail-feathers gold-green, like the back. Native of South America, and particularly of Brasil, but is said to be found also in St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other West-Indian islands.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this species in which the throat, on each side the black stripe, was white. He also informs us that a pair of young Humming-Birds, supposed to be of this species, are reported, on unexceptionable testi-

mony, to have been brought alive to England, having been hatched during their voyage from Jamaica, where the parent bird, while sitting on her eggs, was discovered by a young gentleman then on the point of leaving the island. He cut off the twig on which the nest was placed, and brought it on board the ship. The female soon became sufficiently tame to suffer herself to be fed with honey, and during the voyage hatched two young ones, but did not long survive that event: the young were however so successfully managed as to be brought in good health to England, where they were in the possession of Lady Hammond. Dr. Latham adds that Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. and Colonel Sloane were both witnesses to these little birds readily taking honey from the lips of Lady Hammond with their bills. One of the birds survived at least two months from the time of its arrival; but the other did not live many days*.

* Azara, in his History of Paraguay, tells us that Don Pedro Melo of Portugal, Governor of Paraguay, kept a Humming-Bird, which was caught full-grown, for the space of four months. It was permitted to fly about the house at full liberty, knew its master perfectly well, whom it would salute, and fly round him in order to ask its food. Don Melo at such times took a cup of clear syrop, and, inclining it a little, the bird would plunge its beak into it and feed. He also gave it flowers from time to time, and thus this charming animal lived apparently as well as in the open plains, till at length, during the absence of its master, it perished through the negligence of the domestics.

PURPLE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus porphyurus. *T. fuscus*, *jugulo aterrimo holoserico*,
fascia utrinque collari caudaque purpureis. *Vivar. Nat.* 9.
t. 333.

Brown Humming-Bird, with velvet-black throat, and purple
 neck-stripes and tail. *Nat. Misc. vol.* 9. *pl.* 333.

Mango Humming-Bird, var. A. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which was, I believe, first described as a distinct species by myself, under the name of *Trochilus porphyurus*, has sometimes been considered as a variety of the immediately preceding, from which it totally differs in the cast of its colours; the crown of the head being deep greenish grey, the remainder of the upper parts brown, and the tail fine purple, each feather blackish near the end, but tipped with white: the two middle feathers plain black: from the bill through the eyes, along each side of the neck, passes a broad brilliant purple band, while from the lower mandible down the throat and breast, as in the former species, passes a deep or velvet-black stripe: the belly is dusky, and on each side the lower part is a patch or spot of white. Native of South America and the West-Indian islands.



PURPLE TAILED HUMMING BIRD.



ASH-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cinereus. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus cinereus, alis fusco-violaceis, cauda rotundata chalybea, rectricibus apice albis.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, ash-coloured beneath, with violet-brown wings, and rounded steel-blue tail with white tips.

Trochilus cinereus. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, subtus cinereus, rectricibus lateralibus nigris, tribus extimis chalybeis, apice albis.*

Lath. ind. orn.

Ash-bellied Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Colibri a ventre cendré. *Viell. Colibr. pl. 5.*

LENGTH about six inches and a half: bill long, and but slightly bent: crown of the head, back, and smaller wing-coverts gold-green: throat, breast, and belly fine ash-grey: wings purplish-brown: tail longish, and slightly cuneated, the two middle feathers green-gold, the others violet-black, deeply tipped with white. Native of South America.

BLACK-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pectoralis. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, pectore holoserico-nigro, abdomine albo, cauda subpurpureo-chalybea.*

Green-gold curve-billed Humming-Bird, with velvet-black breast, white belly, and purplish steel-blue tail.

Trochilus pectoralis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus gramineus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Black-Breasted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Hausse-col vert. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 9.*

Trochilus Dominicus.? *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, subtus subcinereus, reatricibus medio ferrugineis apice albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

St. Domingo Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Vert perlé. *Buff. ois.*

Var.? Le Plastron violet. *Viell. pl. 70.*

Mango Humming-Bird. *var. B.?* *Lath. suppl.*

LENGTH, according to Monsr. Viellot's figure, about four inches: bill rather long in proportion to the bird: colour greenish-brown above; velvet-black beneath, except the throat to a considerable distance on the sides and down the neck, which is of a bright gold-green: the black colour of the under parts is deepest on the breast: across the vent is a whitish bar: the tail is violet, (in Monsr. Viellot's figure violet-lilac,) slightly tipped with black. In some individuals the belly is said to be white.

This species appears to be considerably allied to the *Trochilus porphyurus* or Violet-Tailed Humming-Bird, from which however it differs in the colour of the neck and throat.

Monsr. Viellot seems inclined to suppose the *Trochilus Dominicanus* or Domingo Humming-Bird of Dr. Latham, (*Vert perlé* of Buffon,) to be the young of this species. It is described as measuring rather more than four inches, and as having the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and tail of a light gold-green, mixing at the sides of the neck and breast with the pearl-grey colour of the under parts: the wings are violet-brown, the tail white at the tip, and of a polished steel-colour beneath.

The Black-Breasted Humming-Bird is a native of the West-Indian islands, and has been observed by Monsr. Viellot to frequent in preference such flowering shrubs as are planted near houses; perching mostly on some dry twig, and at such times spreading its tail in a semicircle. When flying it utters an almost continual sharp cry. It rarely suffers any other bird to frequent the tree in which it builds, and Monsr. Viellot has even seen it drive away a Mocking-Bird, by flying about its head and perpetually assaulting the eyes with its long beak. The nest is somewhat more than an inch in diameter, and covered externally with lichens: the young are two in number, and when in their first plumage have the under parts brown, without any gloss.

The female Black-Breasted Humming-Bird is said to be distinguished from the male by having the green on the fore part of the neck divided by two white streaks, and the breast of a paler black than that of the male.

GREEN-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gutturalis. *T. viridi-aureus, gula smaragdina utrinque albo-rufescente, pectore strigae abdominali nigris.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with emerald throat whitish-rufous on each side, black breast, and black abdominal stripe.

Trochilus gularis *. *T. curvirostris viridi-aureus, collo subtus smaragdino lateribus rufo, abdomine albo, pectoris macula nigra.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Trochilus maculatus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Le Colibri a cravate verte. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 10. Pl. Enl. 671.*
f. 1.

Green-throated Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

GREATLY allied to the Black-breasted Humming-Bird in habit, and even in distribution of colours, and may, according to Audebert, be considered as a variety of that bird, which however it considerably exceeds in magnitude; Monsr. Audebert's figure representing it at least five inches in length, while the preceding is not more than about four inches and a quarter at fullest extent. The upper parts, in the present species, are dark green-gold, with a somewhat irregular white band slightly tinged with rufous on each side the whole length of the neck, proceeding from the base of the lower mandible: the throat is bright or emerald gold-green; the wings violet-black; the breast velvet-black, narrowing into a

* This title might cause confusion, Mr. Latham having another species of the same name. I have therefore changed it to *gutturalis*.

stripe beneath the belly, the sides of which are whitish intermixed with green-gold: the tail viewed from beneath is violet-lilac for two thirds of its length, the remainder black. Monsr. Audebert observes that he has seen many individuals of this species, all agreeing in colour, except in the white neck-stripes, which are either more or less tinged with rufous.

VAR.?

VIOLET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus nitidus. *T. curvirostris viridi-auratus, subtus albus, gula media fusco-viridi, cauda violacea, reatricibus tribus exterioribus apice albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Violet-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Colibri a queue violette. *Andeb. pl. 11. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 671. f. 2.*

Trochilus albus. *Lin. Gmel.*

THIS seems to be a mere variety of the preceding, from which it differs in having a black stripe down the throat instead of the brilliant green one in the *gutturalis*: the tail is violet, the side-feathers edged with dusky, and tipped with white.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Brasiliensis. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus rufescens, alis caudaque fusco-violaceis, rectricibus apice albis, tibiis albo-pennatis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, rufescent beneath, with violet-brown wings and tail, the latter tipped with white, and white-feathered legs.

Trochilus Brasiliensis. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus albo-rufescens, cauda nigricante-viridi, apice albo, tibiis pennatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus hirsutus. Lin. Gmel.

Le Colibri à ventre roussatre. *Buff. ois.*

Le Colibri à pieds vetus. *Viell. Colibr. pl. 20. et 63.*

Rufous-bellied Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

AN elegant species, measuring about four inches and a half in length: colour above green-gold, beneath yellowish-rufous: crown of the head brown: wings violet-brown, and tail purple-brown, growing blackish towards the end, and tipped with white; the two middle feathers gilded-green: legs and feet generally covered with white down, but in some specimens bare: bill long, slightly curved, with the upper mandible black, and the lower whitish-yellow with dusky tip. Native of Brasil.

PUNCTULATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus punctulatus. *T. aureo-viridis, alis nigricantibus, humeris dorsoque albo maculatis, cauda fusca apice alba.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blackish wings; shoulders and back spotted with white, and brown tail with white tip.

Trochilus punctulatus. *Lath. ind. orn. Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

Zitzil ou Colibri picquetè. *Buff. ois.*

Hoizit-ziltototl. *Fernand. Mex. p. 705.*

Spotted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon from Hernandez. Length five inches and a half: colour green-gold, with blackish wings, and marked on the shoulders and back with white specks: the tail is brown with white tip. Native of Mexico, where it is called by the title of *Hoitzitzil*.

 BANDED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus fasciatus. *T. aureo-viridis rufo undulatus, capite rufo-nigricante, corpore utrinque fascia nigra albo marginata.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with rufous undulations, blackish-rufous head, and a black band edged with white along each side the body.

Bec-fleur à bande noir long du corps. *Azara Par.*

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: bill a little curved, and rather large for a Humming-Bird: feathers on the upper parts edged with rufous: behind each eye a small white spot, and a velvet-black stripe, bounded on each side by a white one,

from the corners of the bill to the tail, which is reddish-violet, all the side-feathers being tipped with white, and above the white tip a deep blue spot. Native of Paraguay. Monsr. Azara observes that some individuals are of somewhat smaller size, and have no ferruginous edging or mixture on the feathers.

SCALLOPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus punctatus. T. aureo-iridis, subtus subfuscus albo undulatus, alis subviolaceis, cauda basi apiceque alba.

Gold-green Humming-bird, beneath brownish undulated with white, with subviolaceous wings, and tail white at the base and tip.

Le Colibris a ventre piquetè. *Viell. pl. 8.*

LENGTH four inches: colour of the upper parts green-gold: of the under pale brown, finely scalloped with white, the feathers being edged with that colour; but beneath the throat they are grey, bordered with brown: the quill-feathers are dark violet-brown, the two middle tail-feathers green-gold, and the side-feathers black with white tips and base; appearing, when the tail is closed, as if white with a large black spot towards the end.

In its habit and proportions Monsr. Vieillot observes that this bird seems most strongly allied to the Mango Humming-Bird, of which it is not impossible that it may be the young, in its first year's plumage.

GOLD-GREEN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aureo-viridis. *T. aureo-viridis, alis nigricantibus, cauda chalybea apice alba.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blackish wings, and steel-blue tail with white tip.

Trochilus viridis. Le Colibri vert. *Viellot pl. 15.*

LENGTH about four inches: colour entirely green-gold, except the quill-feathers, which are blackish, and the tail, which is steel-blue, the eight side-feathers slightly tipped with white. Native of the West-Indian islands. In point of size and habit this bird resembles the *Trochilus Mango*.

FEMALE. ?

Trochilus margaritaceus. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, subtus margaritaceo-camuis, cauda basi chalybea, medio purpureo-fusca, apice alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Bright-green Humming-Bird, pearl-grey beneath, with the tail steel-blue at the base, purple-brown in the middle, and white at the tip.

Le Plastron blanc. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 680. f. 1. Viell. pl. 16.*

Grey-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches: colour above green-gold: quill-feathers violet-brown: tail deep steel-blue, growing purplish-brown towards the end, where it becomes black with white tips, but the two middle feathers are green-gold: whole under parts pearl-grey, whitest on the throat.

AURULENT HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aurulentus. *T. obscure aureo-viridis, gula humerisque lucidioribus, pectore nigro, abdomine fusco, cauda subviolacea.*

Dark gold-green Humming-Bird, with brighter throat and shoulders, black breast, brown abdomen, and subviolaceous tail.

Trochilus aurulentus. Le Hausse-col doré. *Viell. pl. 12. 13.*

GREATLY allied to the Black-breasted Humming-Bird, but the beak rather shorter in proportion. Colour of the crown of the head and back obscure gold-green: the rump and two middle tail-feathers green, the remaining ones violet, tipped and edged with blue: the throat and smaller wing-coverts bright gold-green, the sides of the neck tinged with steel-blue: the breast black, growing brown on the abdomen, the sides of which have a slightly gilded cast: the wings violet-brown. The female, according to Audebert, differs considerably from the male, being of a bright gold-green above, and deep ash-grey beneath: the quills violet-brown, the two middle tail-feathers dull brownish gold-green, the rest ferruginous at the base, then violet-black, with white tips. This species is a native of the island of Porto-Rico, where it is not uncommon.

BLACK-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus holosericeus. *T. subaureo-viridis*, *alis fuscis*, *cauda abdomineque nigris*, *fascia pectorali cærulea*.

Gilded-green Humming-Bird, with brown wings, black tail and abdomen, and blue pectoral bar.

Trochilus holosericeus. *T. curvirostris viridis*, *rectricibus æqualibus supra nigris*, *fascia pectorali cærulea*, *abdomine nigro*. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Colibri vert et noir. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 6. et var. 65.*

Black-bellied Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 36.*

Var? *Trochilus maculatus?* *Miller's Ill. Nat. Hist. pl. 47. f. 1.*

LENGTH four inches or rather more : head, neck, back, and smaller wing-coverts deep gold-green : across the breast a broadish glossy-blue band : quill-feathers deep brown : rump glossy greenish blue : belly and vent black, with a gloss of reddish copper-colour on the sides : tail violet-black, the under surface and under coverts blue. In some individuals a white or whitish band crosses the lower part of the belly, while in others a white or whitish spot alone is visible on each side that part.

Native of Mexico and Guiana. The bird figured at plate 65 of Viellot, under the name of *Colibri a ventre noir*, seems clearly a variety of the present species.

TRIMACULATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus trimaculatus. *T. aureo-viridis* *subtus niger, maculis tribus lateralibus albis, remigibus fuscis, cauda chalybea.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, black beneath, with three white spots on each side, brown quill-feathers, and steel-blue tail.

Trochilus maculatus. *Miller. Miscell. pl. 47. f. 1.*

THIS, according to Miller's figure, is one of the larger Humming-Birds, measuring about four inches and a half, or rather more, in total length: the colour is deep gold-green on the crown, back of neck, back, smaller wing-coverts, and rump: the larger wing-coverts and quill-feathers brown; and the whole under parts, from bill to vent, deep black, with three moderately large oval white spots on each side, the lowest just behind, or rather upon the thighs: tail rather short, rounded, and of a deep blue-black colour: bill strong, black, and nearly strait, or so slightly bent as to make it doubtful whether it should be ranked among the strait or curve-billed Humming-Birds: legs brown. Native of South America. This description depends entirely on Miller's figure, and may perhaps be no other than a variety either of *T. Mango*, *holosericeus*, or *pectoralis*.

SMALL FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus furcatus. *T. cæruleo-violaceus nitens, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, alis abdomine caudaque furcata nigris.*

Glossy violet-blue Humming-Bird, with gold-green crown and throat, and black wings, abdomen, and forked tail.

Trochilus furcatus. *T. curvirostris cæruleo-violaceus, vertice collo uropygioque viridi-aureis, remigibus reetricibusque nigris, cauda bifurca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oiseau-mouche violet à queue fourchu. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 599. f. 2.*

Furcated Humming-Bird. *Nat. Misc. vol. 11. pl. 397.*

L'Oiseau-mouch violet a queue fourchu. *Viell. pl. 34.*

Lesser fork-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is a species of peculiarly neat appearance. It measures about four inches in total length, and has the tail deeply forked: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck are of a dusky colour, with a changeable green lustre: the chin and throat of the richest and most brilliant gold-green: the back and breast glossy violet-blue: the abdomen dusky black, with a whitish bar across the vent: the wings and tail violet-black, and the upper tail-coverts gold-green. It is a native of several parts of South America and of some of the larger West-Indian islands. The bill in this species, as in some others, is so very slightly curved that it may with nearly equal propriety be ranked in either division of the genus, which has accordingly been done by different authors; Gmelin, in his edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus,

having placed it, after the example of Dr. Latham, among the curve-billed species, while Monsr. Vieillot, on the contrary, ranks it in the strait-billed division.

CAYENNE FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forcipatus. *T. viridi-aureus, capite colloque violaceis, abdomine macula alba, cauda chalybea bifurca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with violet head and neck, abdomen marked by a white spot, and forked tail.

Trochilus macrourus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

L'Oiseau-mouche à longue queue couleur d'acier bruni. *Buff. ois.*

Cayenne Fork-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon. Length six inches: the body, both above and below, is of a bright green-gold colour, with a white spot on the lower part of the belly: the head and neck are of a fine violet-blue; the wings violet-black, and the tail blue-black with the lustre of polished steel: it is also very strongly forked, the feathers lengthening gradually from the middle feathers to the end ones, which are longer by two inches than those of the middle. Native of Cayenne.

WHITE-LEGGED FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus elegans. T. aureo-viridis, pectore nigro, alis violaceo-nigris, cauda furcata nigro-virescente.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with black breast, violet black wings, and greenish-black forked tail.

Trochilus elegans. Le Hausse-col à queue fourchue. Viell. pl. 14.

LENGTH near five inches: colour green-gold, with black breast, violet-black wings, and greenish-black tail, which latter is deeply forked. Native of St. Domingo, where it was observed by Viellot. It chiefly frequents the borders of large woods, perching on the tops of trees.

 HARLEQUIN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Histrio. T. fuscus, vertice gula pectore humerisque viridi-aureis, abdomine rubro, genis cyaneis.

Brown Humming-Bird, with gold-green crown, throat, breast, and shoulders, red belly, and blue cheeks.

Trochilus multicolor. T. curvirostris fuscus, abdomine rubro, vertice gula pectore dorsoque medio viridibus, vitta per oculos ad nucham cærulea, postice nigro marginata. Lath. ind. orn.

Harlequin Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. Nat. Misc. 3. pl. 81.*

A HIGHLY elegant species, and remarkable for the variety of its colours. Length about four inches: bill long for the size of the bird, very slightly bent, and of a pale or yellowish brown colour: crown of the head, throat, neck, breast,

upper part of the back, rump, and wing-coverts fine gilded grass-green : cheeks, from the bill, and whole upper part of the neck, fine ultramarine blue ; separated from the green of the upper part of the back by a narrow black bar, beyond which is a bright but pale blue-green one : wings and tail fair bright-brown : belly and vent-feathers orange-scarlet, or red-lead colour : wings long in proportion to the bird : tail rather long, and slightly rounded at the tip. Native country uncertain.

YELLOW-FRONTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus flavifrons. *Trochilus curvirostris viridis, sincipite flavo, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Humming-Bird, with yellow front, and black wings and tail.

Yellow-fronted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Yellow-fronted Honey-sucker. *Penn. Gen. of Birds.*

A SMALL species, slightly described by Mr. Pennant in his work entitled *Genera of Birds*. Forehead yellow : body and wing-coverts green ; quills and tail black. Native of South America.

PURPLE-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus torquatus. *T. curvirostris viridis, vertice purpureo, collo inferiore annulo cæruleo, cauda bifurca purpurea.* Lath. ind. orn.

Green Humming-Bird, with purple crown, lower part of neck surrounded by a blue collar, and purple forked tail.

Purple-crowned Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Purple-crowned Honey-sucker. *Penn. Gen. Birds.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Crown purple: throat green: round the whole lower part of the neck a collar of rich deep blue: back green: wings and tail deep purple, the latter forked. Size very small. Native of South America.

 ORANGE-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aurantius. *T. curvirostris fuscus, capite aurantio, gutture pectoreque flavis, alis purpureis, cauda ferruginea.* Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Humming-Bird, with orange head, yellow throat and breast, purple wings, and ferruginous tail.

Orange-headed Humming-Bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Orange-headed Honeysucker. *Penn. Gen. Birds.*

DESCRIBED from Pennant's Genera of Birds: head orange: throat and breast yellow: back and belly deep brown: wings purple: tail bright ferruginous: size said to be very minute. Native of South America.

GULAR HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gularis. *T. aureo-viridis subtus albus, alis caudaque nigricantibus, gula crissoque cyaneis.* *Cimel. Phys. t. 30. f. A.*
 Gold-green Humming-Bird, white beneath, with blackish wings and tail, and deep-blue throat and vent.
Trochilus gularis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

DESCRIBED from a drawing by Mr. Miller, and said to be a native of the East-Indies, which is probably a mistake. Its length appears to be about three inches, and its colours as expressed in the specific character. Perhaps a native of South America.

 GILT-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cristatellus. *T. curvirostris viridis, capitis crista viridinitente aurea, remigibus caudaque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*
 Green Humming-Bird, with shining gold-green crest, and black wings and tail.
 Gilt-crested Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

A SMALL and elegant species; length two inches and a half: colour green, and on the top of the head a bright gold-green crest: quill-feathers and tail black. The female is greenish brown above, and whitish beneath, with dusky spots on the breast. This species seems much allied to the following.

LITTLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus exilis. *T. curvirostris viridi-fuscus, rubro nitens, capite crista viridi-nitente, apice aurato, remigibus caudaque nigris.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Brownish-green Humming-Bird, with a gloss of red, glossy-green crest with gilt tip, and black wings and tail.

Little Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Humming-Bird of a black colour. *Bancr. Guiana.*

THE smallest of the curve-billed division: described in Bancroft's History of Guiana: length only an inch and half: colour greenish brown, with a bright red or coppery gloss: head furnished with a small tuft, green at the base, but of a brilliant gold-colour at the top: quills and tail of a fine black. Native of Guiana.

Qu. whether both this and the immediately preceding, though ranked by Dr. Latham in the curve-billed division of the genus, are any thing more than varieties of the *Trochilus cristatus*?. In such very small species describers not professedly ornithological might easily overlook the exact form of the bill, and other minute particulars, and the descriptions given by Dr. Bancroft seem only intended as general notices of the most remarkable subjects which he had observed during his residence in Guiana.

With strait Bills.

RACKET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus platyrus. T. viridi-aureus, abdomine remigibus caudaque fuscis, reatricibus duabus mediis nudis apice pennatis.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with brown belly, quill-feathers, and tail; the two middle tail-feathers naked with webbed tips.

L'Oiseau-mouche a raquettes. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 52.*

Trochilus platyrus. T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, gula smaragdina, reatricibus rachi expansa rufo-alba, intermediis duabus setaceis elongatis, apice expansis. Lath. ind. orn.

Trochilus longicaudus. Lin. Gmel.

Racket-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THE total length of this singular species is about three inches and three quarters, and its colour deep green-gold, except on the throat, which is very brilliant: the belly, wings, and tail are violet-black, and the latter is of a remarkable appearance, being deeply forked, with the feathers all of a pointed shape, and the two exterior ones extending very considerably beyond the rest in the form of naked shafts, plumed only at the tip, so as to represent the shape of a racket or battledore.

In the description given of this species by the Count de Buffon a mistake is made in stating the two middle tail-feathers instead of the two exterior ones to be the longest. It should be observed also that these two feathers, till they arrive at a small distance beyond the rest, are plumed on the sides, after which the web gradually shortens, leaving

only a scarce perceptibly barbed shaft for about the length of half an inch, terminated by the racket-shaped web before-mentioned.

The Racket-tailed Humming-Bird is a rare species, and is a native of South America, but the particular regions in which it is found seem not to be distinctly ascertained. Monsr. Viellot informs us that several well-preserved individuals, examined by himself, all agreed in the structure of the tail. When however we consider that the same kind of appearance occasionally takes place in the tail of the bird called the *Momot*, which yet, in its truly perfect state, exhibits those feathers completely webbed throughout their whole length, we may perhaps be induced to suspect that a similar particularity may occur in the present species of Humming-Bird, and that the exterior feathers of the tail may, at some particular periods of its growth, be regularly plumed throughout.

BROAD-SHAFTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus latipennis. *T. viridi-aureus subtus canus, alis caudaque fuscis, remigum primorum scapis dilatato-incurvatis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, grey beneath, with brown wings and tail, and the shafts of the greater quill-feathers dilated and incurvated.

Trochilus latipennis. *T. rectirostris viridis subtus griseus, remigibus tribus seu quatuor primoribus scapo maxime dilatato incurvo, reatricibus lateralibus fusco-nitentibus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche a larges tuyaux. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 672. f. 2. Viell. pl. 21.*

Trochilus campylopterus. Lin. Gmel.

Broad-shafted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is one of the larger Humming-Birds, is distinguished by a very remarkable circumstance; viz. the structure of the chief quill-feathers, which have their shafts considerably widened in the middle, as well as curved or bent outwards: the length of the bird is about five inches, and its colour slightly-gilded green above, and pale ash beneath: the wings violet-black, and the tail of similar colour, tipped with white; the two middle feathers gold-green. Native of Cayenne, and considered as a very rare species.

VIOLET-EARED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus auritus. *T. viridi-aureus subtus albus, aurium pennis subelongatis violaceis, remigibus nigris, rectricibus lateralibus albis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, white beneath, with slightly elongated violaceous ear-feathers, black wings, and white lateral tail-feathers.

Trochilus auritus. *T. rectirostris viridi-auratus, subtus albus, tenia infra oculos nigra, macula aurium fasciculari violacea, rectricibus quatuor intermediis nigro-ceruleis, lateralibus albis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Oiseau-mouche à oreilles. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 25. 26.*

Grand Oiseau-mouche de Cayenne. *Briss. av.*

Violet-eared Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

AN elegant species. Length about four inches and a half: shape rather more slender than in others of the genus: colour of the upper parts bright gold-green; of the under parts white: from the bill, on each side the head, a black band, passing below and beyond the eyes: on each side the neck an oval or slightly-lengthened patch of bright steel-blue or violet feathers: wings and four middle tail-feathers violet-black, the side-feathers milk-white: legs feathered to the toes. The female resembles the male, but wants the blue ear-feathers, and is of an ash-white beneath, with longitudinal dusky spots. This species is a native of Cayenne.

WHITE-COLLARED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellivorus. *T. viridi-aureus*, capite collo pectoreque cæruleis, fascia nuchali abdomine caudaque albis.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue head, neck, and breast, and white nuchal bar abdomen and tail.

Trochilus mellivorus. *T. rectirostris*, rectricibus nigris: lateralibus albis, capite cæruleo, dorso viridi, abdomine albo. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

L'Oiseau-mouche dit La Jacobine de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 640.

White-bellied Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 35. *Lath. syn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche a collier, dit La Jacobine. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 23.

Var? *Trochilus fimbriatus*. *T. viridi-aureus*, pennis gulæ jugulique albo fimbriatis, ventre cinereo; rectricibus nigro-chalybeis, lateralibus apice griseis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Spotted-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this species, which, perhaps, was first described and figured by Edwards, is something more than four inches: the head and under parts of the neck are deep glossy blue: the upper part of the neck green-gold, crossed by a moderately broad milk-white bar, reaching rather more than half way towards the fore-parts: the back, wing-coverts, and rump are green gold: the quill-feathers violet-black, and the tail white, slightly tipped with black: the two middle tail-feathers, which are shorter than the rest, are of the colour of the back: the tail is also slightly divided or forked at the end. Native of South-America, and particularly of Cayenne, where it is not uncommon.

VAR. ?

Le Jacobine variè. *Viell. pl. 24.*

This, which is supposed by Monsr. Viellot to be either a young male before it has gained its complete plumage, or else the female of the above species, is blueish green-gold above, and white beneath, variegated on the throat and breast with grey and blue: the tail green-gold, growing blue at the end, and tipped with white. Native of Cayenne.

VAR. ?

L'Oiseau-mouche a gorge tachetée. *Viell. pl. 22.*

This I place as a farther variety of the preceding species, which it resembles in habit and general cast of colours. It is blackish green-gold above, and white beneath, mottled or scalloped with black or dark-brown on the throat, and with dusky green-gold on the breast and upper part of the abdomen: the wings are violet-black, and the tail of the same colour, but the side-feathers edged and tipped with white. Native of Cayenne, and figured by Monsr. Viellot from a specimen long preserved in the French Museum, and which, as he imagines, may have been the one described by

Buffon under the name of *Oiseau-mouche à gorge tachetée*, and which, like many other specimens, has suffered greatly by the fumigations of sulphur which were formerly practised in that Museum as a preservative from insects, but which, as Monsr. Viellot very properly observes, have done more injury to the plumage of the birds than they would have suffered from the ravages of the insects themselves.

GREEN AND BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Ourissia. *T. aureo-viridis, dorso pectore abdomineque cæruleis, remigibus fuscis, cauda subæquali fusco-aurea.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue back, breast, and belly, brown quill-feathers, and golden-brown tail.

Trochilus Ourissia. *T. rectirostris viridi-auratus, reatricibus subæqualibus fusco-aureis, remigibus nigris, abdomine cæruleo.*
Lin. Syst. Nat.

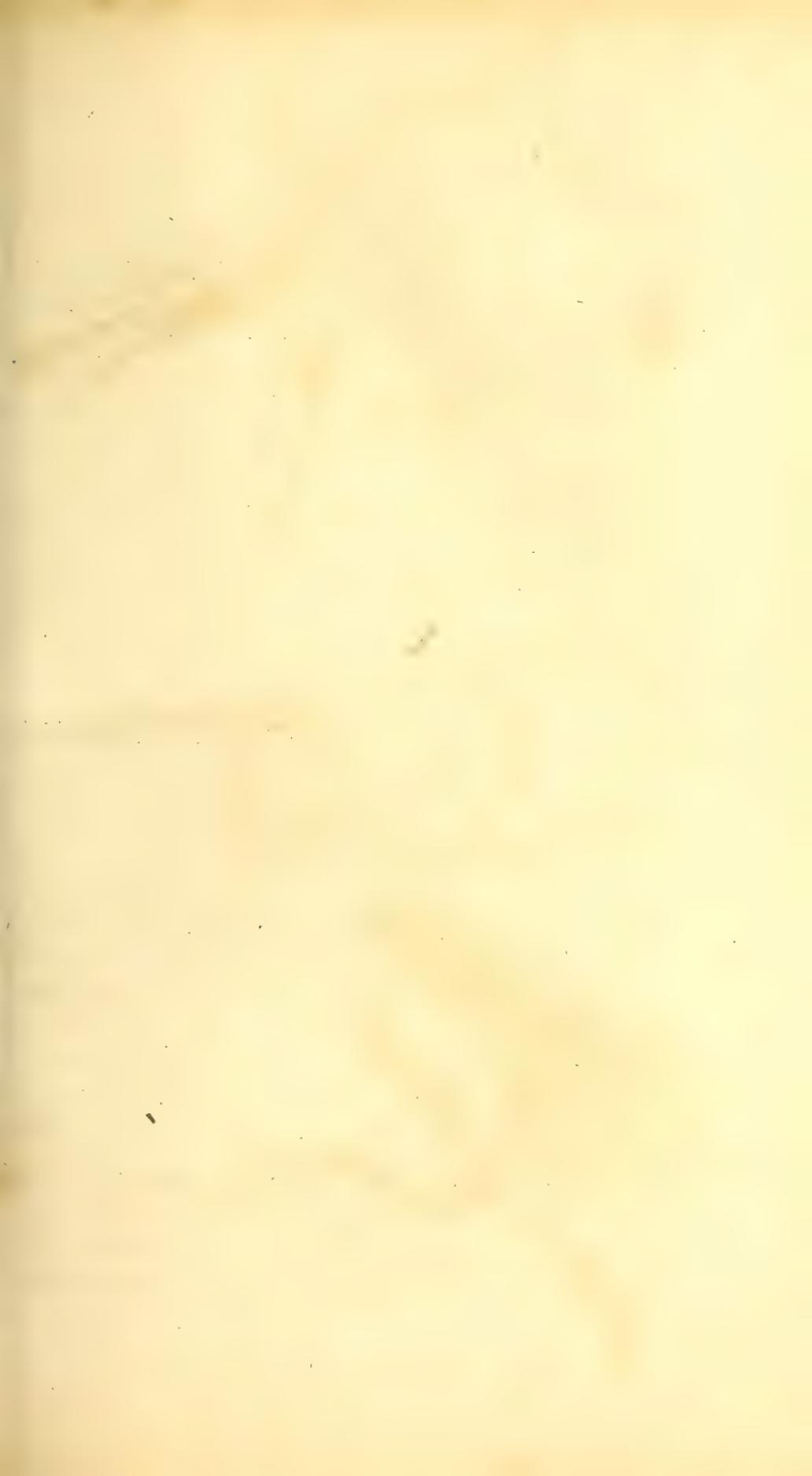
Mellisuga Surinamensis pectore cæruleo. *Briss. av. 3. p. 711.*

L'Émeraude-amethyste. *Buff. ois.*

Oiseau-mouche à poitrine bleue. *Pl. Enl. 227. f. 3.*

Green and blue Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 35. f. 2. Lath. syn.*

THE American word *Ourissia*, signifying a sun-beam, is applied by some of the earlier writers to certain species of Humming-Birds, on account of the splendor of their colours. Linnæus applies the name to the *Green and Blue Humming-Bird* of Edwards, a middle-sized species, measuring nearly four inches in total length, and of a coppery green-gold colour, the upper part of the back, the breast, and belly fine deep blue, with a slight golden gloss:





SUPERB HUMMING BIRD.

the sides of the body, vent, and thighs dusky or blackish brown; and lastly, the wings and tail brown, the latter very slightly inclining to a forked shape, the two middle feathers being somewhat shorter than the rest: the bill is rather long for the size of the bird, and of a black colour, as are also the legs.

It should be added that Edwards considered this as the female of the white collared Humming-Bird above described. It is a native of Surinam.

SUPERB HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superbus. T. viridi-aureus, vertice cœruleo, fascia pergenas duplici nigro-alba, gula pectoreque phoeniceis.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue crown, double black-and-white cheek-stripe, and crimson throat and breast.

Trochilus superbus. Stripe-cheeked Humming-Bird. Naturalist's Miscellany. vol. 13. pl. 517.

THIS most beautiful species was first described in the thirteenth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, and afterwards introduced into the splendid work of Monsr. Vieillot. It is unquestionably one of the finest of this brilliant race. Its length is about four inches and a quarter: the bill very long in proportion to the bird, strait, and black: the crown of the head bright sky-blue: from the bill to the head, on each side, a moderately broad black stripe, and beneath this a white stripe: throat and upper part of the breast of a most brilliant scarlet, the feathers full, or somewhat projecting: remain-

der of the body, both above and below, gold-green, but much paler or greyer beneath: wings purplish brown; tail the same, but the outsides of the feathers gold-green, appearing of that colour when closed: each of the two outside feathers tipped with white: legs black. Native, probably, of South-America, but the particular region uncertain.

The figures of this bird, both in Monsr. Viellot's work and the Naturalist's Miscellany, were drawn from a specimen in the collection of General Davies, and which seems to have been the first that ever made its appearance in this country. It was brought from the West Indies.

SAPPHIRE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus sapphirinus. *T. lucido-sapphirinus, dorso subaurato, alis fuscis, abdomine nigro, cauda chalybea.*

Bright sapphire-coloured Humming-Bird, with slightly-gilded back, brown wings, black abdomen, and steel-blue tail.

Trochilus sapphirinus. *T. rectirostris viridi-auratus, subtus albus, collo inferiore violaceo-sapphirino, gula caudaque rufis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Saphir. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 35. 57.*

Sapphire Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species was first described by Buffon, who informs us that it is rather above the middle size, and has the fore-part of the neck and the breast of a rich sapphire-blue, with violet glosses or reflexions: the throat red; the upper and under

parts of the body dark gold-green; the lower belly white; the inferior tail-coverts rufous, and the superior ones shining golden-brown: the bill white with a black tip.

Monsr. Viellot informs us that though the above description is generally supposed to belong to the full-grown bird, yet in reality it will apply only to the full-grown young, or bird in its first year's plumage; and that this species, when in perfection, has no tinge of rufous under the throat, but is of a brilliant sapphire-blue, with the wings brown, the belly black, and the tail blue-black. Native of South-America.

SAPPHIRE AND EMERALD HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus smaragdo-sapphirinus. *T. capite gulaque lucido-sapphirinis, corpore viridi-aureo, alis fuscis, cauda chalybea.*

Humming-Bird with bright sapphire-blue head and throat, gold-green body, brown wings, and steel-blue tail.

Trochilus bicolor. *T. rectirostris saturate viridi-auratus, capite colloque inferiore sapphirinis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Saphir-émeraude. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 36.*

Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS also, which is a middle-sized species, is described by Buffon, who very justly observes that the two brilliant colours with which the bird is invested merit the title of the gems by which they are called. He might however have gone farther, and have added that they are accompanied by a vivid metallic splendor not exhibited by the gems

themselves. The sapphire-colour covers the head and throat, beyond which it blends, in the most admirable manner, with the lucid golden emerald-colour with which the breast, belly, and upper part of the back are covered: the wings are brown; the tail glossy blueish-black; and the belly white: the upper mandible is black, the lower whitish. In another specimen observed by Buffon the throat alone was sapphire-coloured, the head and remainder of the body emerald-green. A most beautiful specimen in the Leverian Museum answered to the first description, and exhibited the two colours in their utmost brilliancy: its size was rather inferior to a specimen figured in the work of Monsr. Audebert, but the tail was slightly forked, as in his representation. Native of South-America and the West Indies. The specimen mentioned by Buffon was received from Guadeloupe; that of Viellot and Audebert from Martinique.

VAR. ?

BLUE-GORGE HUMMING-BIRD.

L'Oiseau-mouche a gosier bleu. *Viell. pl. 40.*

LENGTH near three inches and a half: colour above coppery green: chin and throat fine sapphire-blue, appearing brown when viewed in some lights, and purplish in others: breast and belly

fine glossy green, with blue reflexions on the sides of the neck: wings violet-black; tail indigo-blue, with a mixture or cast of green: lower part of the belly white. The tail is rather rounded, in which respect it seems to differ from the Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird, of which it is probably no other than a mere variety. It should be added that the upper mandible is black, and the lower white. Native of Guiana.

To the description of the two brilliant Humming-Birds above-detailed, viz. the *sapphirinus* and *smaragdo-sapphirinus*, I shall venture to hint a degree of doubt whether the two kinds may not in reality constitute one and the same species, and whether the different distribution of colours and comparative variation of splendor occasionally observed, may not be rather owing to sexual differences and the various stages of plumage than to a real specific difference; the general appearance being nearly similar in both.

BRILLIANT HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus lucidus. *T. aureo-viridis nitidissimus, gula pectore caudaque cyaneis, macula postoculari alba.*

Bright gold-green Humming-Bird, with deep-blue throat, breast, and tail, and a white spot behind each eye.

Le plus beau des bec-fleurs. *Azara Par.*

LENGTH three inches and a half: bill strait, flesh-coloured, with a blackish tip. Both Monsr. Azara and Sonnini suppose this to be the same

with the Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird, from which however it seems to differ in the deeper blue colour of the breast and tail, as well as in the white spot behind the eyes. Native of Paraguay.

AMETHYSTINE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus amethystinus. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus griseo fuscoque varius, gula colloque inferiore amethystinis, cauda forciputa.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, varied beneath with grey and brown, with amethystine throat, and forked tail.

Amethystine Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

L'Amethyste. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 672. f. 1.*

SIZE of the Red-throated Humming-Bird: upper parts green-gold; under parts marbled with greyish white and brown: throat and fore part of the neck bright amethyst-colour, changing, according to the direction of the light, into purplish brown: wings rather short: tail forked. Native of Cayenne.





RUBY-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Edwards pl. 344.



RUBY-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

RUBY-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus moschitus. *T. fusco-purpureus, subtus nigricans, vertice aureo-rubineo, gula topazina, cauda apice nigra.*

Purple-brown Humming-Bird, blackish beneath, with ruby-gold crown, topazine throat, and black-tipped tail.

Trochilus moschitus. *rectirostris viridi-aureus, reatricibus æqualibus ferrugineis; extimis apice fuscis, remigibus nigris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis Colibri Americana omnium minima Thaumantias dicta. *Seb. 1. p. 61. t. 37. f. 4.*

Le Rubis-topaze. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 227. f. 2. Viell. pl. 29. 30.*

Ruby-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Trochilus elatus. *T. rectirostris virescente-aureus, reatricibus æqualibus ferrugineis, apice nigris, pileo rubro cristato.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ruby-crested Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 344. Lath. syn.*

Oiseau-mouche à gorge topaze. *Pl. Enl. 640. f. 1.*

Trochilus galeritus.? *Lath. ind. orn. Molin. Chil. p. 219.*

T. Guianensis.?? *Lath. ind. orn.*

T. Carbunculus.?? *Lath. ind. orn. L'Escarboucle. Buff. ois.*

T. Bancrofti.?? *Lath. ind. orn.*

THIS is one of the most beautiful of the strait-billed Humming-Birds. Its general length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is about four inches and a half: the upper parts of the body are of a very deep reddish brown; the under parts blackish brown: the crown of the head lucid purple or ruby-colour, accompanied by a golden gloss; the feathers scale-shaped, and so disposed as to give the appearance of a crest, more or less conspicuous in different individuals: the whole region of the

throat and forepart of the neck is of the most brilliant golden topaz-colour, shining, like the crest, with a metallic lustre, according to the direction of the light: the wings are purplish chesnut-brown, and the tail purple-ferruginous, slightly tipped with black: on each side the lower part of the abdomen is usually a white spot: the bill and legs are black. The female is said to have only a slight cast of topaz-colour on the throat, and to have the remainder of the under parts of a greyish white colour. The young males are brown above, with a few red specks on the head, and a few gold-coloured ones on the throat. Native of South-America, and particularly of Brazil, Guiana, and Surinam.

VAR.?

RUBY-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

This is so nearly allied to the immediately preceding, as to leave it doubtful whether it should be considered as truly distinct. It is thus described by the accurate Edwards. "Its bill is long, slender, a very little bowed downwards, and of a dusky or black colour: the tongue is divided into small filaments, as in the whole genus: the crest or crown is of an exceeding fine red or flame-colour, having the lustre of a ruby: the throat is like burnished gold, changing in some positions to the light, to an emerald-green: these shining colours in other positions are quite ob-

seure: the body and coverts of the wings are of an obscure brownish olive-colour, the quills a little inclining to purple: in the tail I could count only eight feathers, which are of a cinnamon-colour with black tips: the lower belly and coverts beneath the tail are of the same colour above and beneath: a white line passes across the middle of the belly: the bright spot on the throat is divided from the neck and breast by a dusky line: the legs and feet are black." Native of Guiana and other parts of South-America.

Monsr. Audebert, in his splendid work on this genus, is of opinion that the above Humming-Bird of Edwards is no other than a variety of the *Trochilus moschitus*, differing in being a trifle smaller, somewhat less intense in point of colour, and in having the crest unusually conspicuous and elevated, which appearance may have easily taken place from a contraction of the back parts of the skin and muscles of the head in a dried specimen.

The two following Humming-Birds, hitherto considered as distinct species, are by Mr. Viellot suspected to be no other than the young of the *Trochilus moschitus* in different stages of their plumage.

GREY-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pegasus. *T. aureo-viridis subtus griseus, remigibus fuscis, rectricibus atropurpureis basi virescentibus.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, grey beneath, with brown wings, and blackish-purple tail with greenish base.

Trochilus Pegasus. *T. rectirostris, rectricibus basi virescentibus, corpore virescente-aureo subtus subgriseo, tibiis pennatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Mellisuga Cayanensis ventre griseo. *Briss. av. 3. t. 36. f. 4.*

Grey-bellied Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Trochilus leucogaster. ? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-throated Humming-Bird. ? *Lath. syn.*

PERHAPS a young female of the *Trochilus moschitus*. Length about three inches and two lines: colour on the upper parts gold-green, with a changeable coppery lustre, and on the under parts grey-brown: wings violet-brown: tail-feathers parti-coloured, the lower or base half being gold-green, and the remaining half purplish black, the side-feathers tipped with grey: legs feathered to the toes.

BROWN-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus hypophæus. *T. rectirostris fusco-aureus subtus albidus, vertice fusco, medio gulæ striga longitudinali viridi-aurea.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Gilded-brown Humming-Bird, whitish beneath, with brown crown and gold-green stripe down the middle of the throat.

Trochilus striatus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Brown-crowned Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, according to Monsr. Vieillot, in the work entitled *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, is no other than an advancing young of the *Trochilus moschitus*, at the period in which it begins to quit its first colour.

 CARBUNCLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Carbunculus. *T. rectirostris sericeo-niger, vertice colloque superius obscure rubris, collo inferiore pectoreque flammeo-rubris, reatricibus rufo-aureis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus Carbunculus. *T. niger, capite collo et pectore rubris, alis fuscis, cauda rufo-aurea.* *Lin. Gmel.*

Glossy-black Humming-Bird, with dark-red crown and nape, fiery-red throat and breast, and gilded-rufous tail.

L'Escarboucle. *Buff. ois.*

Carbuncle Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, if such it really be, and not a variety of *Trochilus moschitus*, is thus described by Buffon. "It is somewhat above the middle size:

the bill, both above and below, furnished with feathers to the middle: the top of the head, and neck, are of a deep, dull red: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast are of the colour of a deep ruby or carbuncle: the rest of the body velvet-black: the wings brown, and the tail of a deep gilded rufous colour." It is said to have been sent from Cayenne, where it is very rare.

Monsr. Audebert, or rather Monsr. Viellot, in his work on the Humming-Birds, considers this as a variety only of the *Trochilus moschitus*, differing merely in being somewhat less brilliant in colour, which circumstance, he supposes, may have arisen from its having been fumigated with sulphur*. In Monsr. Sonnini's edition of Buffon however we are informed that though Monsr. Viellot, in the work above-mentioned, considered this species as a mere variety of the *moschitus*, yet he has since retracted that opinion, in consequence of having received some specimens from Cayenne which exactly accorded with Buffon's description and specimen. He therefore allows it to be a distinct species from *T. moschitus*, though greatly allied to that bird.

* This pernicious practice, according to Monsr. Levillant and other French naturalists, appears to have done considerable injury to many specimens in the Royal Museum, and is now happily exploded.



Eastgate sculp.

RED THROATED HUMMING BIRD

TOPAZ-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus chrysurus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula cinnamomea, remigibus fuscis, cauda topazina.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with cinnamon throat, brown quill-feathers, and topazine tail.

Bec-fleur a queue couleur de topaze. *Azara Par.*

LENGTH four inches: Native of Paraguay.

RED-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Colubris. *T. triuncialis aureo-viridis, subtus albus gula aureo-rubra, alis caudaque purpureo-fuscis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, about three inches in length, beneath white with gold-red throat, and purple-brown wings and tail.

Trochilus Colubris. *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, reatricibus nigris; lateralibus tribus ferrugineis apice albis, gula flammea.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

Red-throated Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 38. Lath. syn.*

Humming-Bird. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 65.*

Le Rubis. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 31. 32. 33.*

THIS most beautiful species usually measures about three inches and a third from the tip of the bill to that of the tail: the bill is black, and three quarters of an inch long: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings are of a most resplendent and variable green and gold colour: the chin and throat of a rich shining scarlet, changing, according to the direction of

the light, either into polished gold-colour or deep brownish black: the breast and belly are white; the wings and tail purplish brown, but the two middle tail-feathers green.

The female differs in having the whole under side white, without any redness on the throat: in other respects it resembles the male, except that all the tail-feathers, exclusive of the two middle ones, are tipped with white.

The Red-Throated Humming-Bird is a native of America, continuing in the southern parts of that continent during the whole year, but appearing in North-America in summer only. It breeds in Carolina, Florida, and even, according to some, in Canada. It also appears to be a native of Jamaica and some other West Indian islands. It remains, says Monsr. Viellot, in several of the high regions of North-America for five or six months together; appearing at New-York in the beginning, and even in Canada at the end of May. In winter it migrates into the Floridas; and is found also, though rarely, in the Antilles.

Mr. Pennant, in his *Arctic Zoology*, has, with great elegance, collected, from the first authorities, the general history of this beautiful bird.

“ It flies, says he, with a swiftness which the eye is incapable of following: the motion of the wings is so rapid as to be imperceptible to the nicest observer: lightening is scarcely more transient than its flight, nor the glare more bright than its colours: it never feeds but upon the wing, suspended over the flower it extracts nourishment

from; for its only food is the honied juice lodged in the nectaries, which it sucks through the tubes of its curious tongue: like the bee, having exhausted the honey of one flower, it wanders to the next, in search of new sweets. It admires most those flowers which have the deepest tubes. Thus the female Balsamine and the scarlet Monarda are particular favorites. Whosoever sets those plants before the window is sure to be visited by multitudes of these diminutive birds. It is a most entertaining sight to see them swarming round the flowers, and trying every tube of verticillated plants, by putting their bills into every one which encircles the stalk. If they find that their brethren have been beforehand, and robbed the flower of the honey, they will, in a rage, pluck it off, and throw it on the ground. The most violent passions animate at times their little bodies. They have often dreadful contests, when numbers happen to dispute possession of the same flower. They will tilt against one another with such fury as if they meant to transfix their antagonists with their long bills. During the fight they frequently pursue the conquered into the apartments of those houses whose windows are left open, take a turn round the room, as flies do in England, and then suddenly regain the open air. They are fearless of mankind, and in feeding will suffer people to come within two yards of them; but on a nearer approach, dart away with admirable swiftness. Fernandez Oviedo, an author of repute, speaks, from his own knowledge, of the spirited instinct,

even of this diminutive bird, in defence of its young. "*When they see a man clime the tree where they have their nests, they flee at his face, and strike him in the eyes, commyng, goying, and returning, with such swyftness, that no man would lyghtly beleeeve it that hath not seen it.*" Their nests are found with great difficulty, being built in the branch of a tree, amidst the thick foliage. It is of an elegance suitable to the architects; formed on the outside with moss, and in the inside lined with down or gossamer collected from the great Mullein or Verbascum Thapsus; but it is also sometimes made of flax, hemp, hair, and other soft materials. The female is said to be the builder; the male supplying her with materials: each assists in the labour of incubation, which continues during twelve days: they lay only two eggs, white, and as small as pease: the first is very singular, and contrary to the general rule of Nature, which makes, in all other instances, the smallest and most defenceless birds the most prolific. The reasons of the exception in this case are double: the smallness of their bodies causes them commonly to escape the eyes of birds of prey, or if seen, their rapid flight eludes the pursuit; so that the species is preserved as fully as if they had been the most numerous breeders."

This species is, according to the observations of Monsr. Viellot, of a tender and delicate nature, and cannot support the want of its accustomed food for more than twelve or fourteen hours at farthest. In autumn it frequently perishes, in

consequence of having been detained by its late brood, at a time when the flowers begin to be destroyed by frost, as well as of its being weakened by cold weather, when it cannot execute the movements of its wings with the necessary degree of rapidity to keep it suspended while in the act of sucking the juices of flowers. In such a state of the weather it is observed to fly with less velocity; to perch often; sometimes to rest on the ground, and at length to die. The late broods are often exposed to this fate, and are found dead during the autumnal season.

Monsr. Viellot farther informs us, that having observed these birds often to perch on the dry twigs of trees, and wishing to contemplate them in full sunshine, he inserted several small sticks among the flowers which they frequented, and had thus the pleasure of seeing them, while sitting, dart their tongue into the nearest flowers, in order to absorb the honey from their bottoms. He adds that this species builds its nest on trees and shrubs, composing it of the brown down of the Sumach, (a very common tree,) and covers the exterior of it with lichens. One which he preserved was on a red Cedar, (perhaps the red Juniper.) The male brings the materials, which the female arranges. Both sexes sit alternately, and the brood consists of two eggs, of a size proportioned to the bird.

It is probable that the bird described in Dr. Latham's first Supplement under the name of the *Patch-Necked Humming-Bird*, and which is said

to be deep brown above, and white beneath, with a bright-red spot on each side the neck, accompanied by several small dusky ones, was no other than a young male of this species. This supposition is confirmed by Monsr. Audebert's figure of a young male, which perfectly agrees with the above description. See pl. 33 of Audebert and Viellot's work.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus rubineus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula rubro-aurea, alis fusco-purpureis, cauda rufa.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with gold-red throat, purplish-brown wings, and rufous tail.

Trochilus rubineus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula rubro-aurea, alis caudaque rufis.* *Lin. Gmel.*

Trochilus rubineus. *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, gutture rubino nitente, reatricibus rufis, exterius apiceque fusco-viridi-aureo fimbriatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Rubis-Emeraude. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 276. f. 4.*

Ruby-throated Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, which is described by Buffon, is considerably larger than the Red-Throated Humming-Bird, measuring four inches and a third in length, and is of a green-gold colour, with purplish-brown wings, and rufous tail with a slight gold-green cast on the edges of the feathers, the two middle of which are shorter than the rest: the throat is of a brilliant ruby-red, changing, in certain positions, into a golden hue. It is a native of South America, and particularly of Brasil, and

is considered as one of the rarer kinds of Humming-Bird.

VAR. ?

Rubis-Viellot. Sonnini Buff.

Le Grand Rubis. Viellot. pl. 27.

This is described by Monsr. Viellot, who, in the opinion of Monsr. Sonnini, has improperly named it *Le Grand Rubis*, since, according to his own account, it measures less by about a line than the Ruby-Throated Humming-Bird, to which it is considerably allied. Its length is four inches and three lines, and its colour on the upper parts dark or blackish grey-brown, the wing-coverts and tail gilded-rufous, the exterior quill-feathers edged with bright rufous, and the exterior tail-feathers with white: the forehead, and under parts, from the throat, bright gold-green, growing dull-blue beneath the belly: the throat is of a bright golden ruby-colour. This species is said to be a native of Brasil and Guiana, and the specimen figured in the work of Messieurs Audebert and Viellot is preserved in the Parisian Museum.

Monsr. Viellot describes and figures, under the name of *Trochilus obscurus*, what may, perhaps, be either the female or young of the above: it is somewhat smaller, and is of a slightly-gilded brown above, and ash-coloured beneath; the tail pale ferruginous, with a black bar near the end, and tipped with white.

EMERALD-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellisugus. *T. viridi-aureus*, gula viridi-cærulea nitente, alis nigro-violaceis, tibiis pennatis.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with glossy blue-green throat, violet-black wings, and feathered legs.

Trochilus mellisugus? *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus*, rectricibus æqualibus cæruleis, remigibus atro-cærulescentibus, tibiis pennatis. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus viridissimus? *T. rectirostris viridis vividissimus inauratus*, abdomine albo, cauda chalybea. *Lath. ind. orn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à gorge verte. *Viell. pl. 39.*

L'Oiseau-mouche tout-vert.? *Viell. pl. 42.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à poitrine verte.? *Viell. pl. 44.*

All-green Humming-Bird.? *Edwards pl. 360. f. 1.*

L'Orvert.? *Buff. ois. Vert-doré. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 276. f. 3.*

Cayenne Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à gosier bleue? *Viell. pl. 40.*

LENGTH about three inches: front and upper parts of the body green-gold, changing into brown according to the light: throat and sides of the neck fine gold-green with blue and violet glosses: breast and belly yellow gold-green: on each side the belly a white spot: wings violet-black: tail glossed with green: legs feathered to the feet. The female resembles the male, but is less bright in colour. This bird seems the same with the *All-Green Humming-Bird* of Edwards, with which it agrees in size. Edwards describes his specimen as having the head, neck, and whole body of a fine green colour, blueish on the under side, with a bright shining gloss; the upper side and coverts of the wings more yellow, and with a

copper-coloured gloss: the quills brownish purple, and the tail dark blue. Viellot's specimen was brought from Porto-Rico. Buffon describes his *Orvert* as measuring only two inches in length, and as having the belly white, and Mr. Latham mentions a specimen of similar size and appearance. It is therefore doubtful whether the *Orvert* of Buffon be the same with this; and a similar doubt must remain with respect to the *T. mellisugus* of Linnæus. Monsr. Viellot however adds to the description of his *Oiseau-Mouche a gorge verte* that the young birds have the lower part of the abdomen white. The *Oiseau-Mouche tout-vert* of Monsr. Viellot seems to be no other than the species above-described, differing only in being more uniformly gold-green, or with less appearance of the blue gloss.

RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus collaris. *T. rufus, subtus pallidior, vertice viridi-aureo, gula aureo-rubra pennis utrinque elongatis.*

Rufous Humming-Bird, paler beneath, with gold-green crown and gold-red throat with the feathers elongated on each side.

Trochilus collaris. *T. rectirostris rufo-testaceus, subtus rufescente-albus, vertice viridi-aureo, gula flammeo-rubra, lateribus pennis elongatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Sasin. *Viell. pl.* 61. 62.

Ruff-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THE Ruff-necked Humming-Bird is of a rather smaller size than the Red-Throated, to which it is in some degree allied, and, like that species, is

found even in the high northern latitudes of the American continent. Its length is three inches and a quarter: the head is of a rich variable green and gold colour: the feathers on the neck are somewhat lengthened, disposed on each side in the form of a ruff, and are of a brilliant crimson or ruby-colour with a copper gloss: the back and tail-coverts are rufous or cinnamon-coloured: the wing-coverts green, and the wings purplish brown: the tail is cuneiform, bright ferruginous at the base, and brown at the tip, and the feathers are of a pointed shape: the whole under parts, from the throat, are blossom-coloured, or white with a cast of rufous.

The female differs in being of a green-gold colour above, and white beneath: the throat marked by several minute red spots, and the tail-feathers, except the two middle ones, slightly tipped with white.

This species inhabits, in great numbers, the neighbourhood of Nootka Sound, where the natives brought many of them to our navigators alive, and fastened by a long hair tied round one of their legs.

TUFTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ornatus. T. subfuscus rufo-cristatus, gula smaragdina, pennis colli elongatis rufis apice viridi-aureis.

Brownish Humming-Bird, with rufous crest, emerald throat, and elongated rufous neck-feathers with gold-green tips.

Trochilus ornatus. T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, subtus fusco-aureus, crista rufa, abdomine infimo vittaque transversa uropygii albis, infra aures utrinque pennis 6 seu 7 elongatis rufis apice macula viridi. Lath. ind. orn.

Le Hupecol. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 640. f. 3. Viell. pl. 49. 50.*

Trochilus ornatus. Ruff-necked Humming-Bird. Museum Leve-rianum. p. 128. et pl. oppos.

Tufted-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is considerably allied to the Ruff-Necked Humming-Bird, but far surpasses that species in the beauty and variety of its plumage. Its total length is about three inches: the bill is reddish at the base, but black at the tip, and is covered for about one fourth of its length by minute gold-green plumes: the forehead, hind-head, back, and wing-coverts are of a bright gold-green colour: the wings violet-brown: the throat, to a considerable distance down the neck, of a most brilliant golden green, forming a kind of shield, as in the Topaz-Throated Humming-Bird, and appearing brown when viewed in particular lights: the remainder of the under parts are rufous brown, the rump and vent-feathers ash-coloured: on the top of the head is a most elegant ascending crest, composed of soft silky plumes of a very bright

cinnamon or ferruginous colour, and on each side the neck, pointing backwards, and extending to a very considerable distance, is a tuft or series of numerous, unequal, lengthened plumes, of a bright rufous colour, rather paler towards the end, and terminating in a dilated tip of a deep but lucid gold-green colour. In the young bird these plumes are shorter and broader than in the full-grown one, and of a gilded copper-green cast. The female is of similar colour to the male, but more of a rufous cast beneath, and is destitute both of the crest and side-plumes which form so conspicuous an ornament in the male. This species is a native of Guiana.

WHITE-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus albirostris. *T. nigricans, gula aureo-viridi pennis albido fimbriatis, rostro femoribus crissoque albis.*

Blackish Humming-Bird, with gold-green throat, each feather edged with grey, and white bill, thighs, and vent.

L'Oiseau-mouche à bec blanc. *Viell. pl. 45.*

THIS Monsr. Viellot describes as a new species. Length three inches and a quarter: colour above brown, the crown of the head glossed with dark carmine-colour, and the back slightly gilded: bill white, with a black tip: neck, throat, and breast green-gold, each feather edged with pearl-grey: abdomen brown, but with a mixture of gold in particular lights: wings and tail violet brown, the latter rufous at the tip: wings extending beyond

the tail. Native of Cayenne. In his Appendix Monsr. Viellot appears to think this bird either a young or a female of some other species hitherto undetermined.

VIELLOT'S HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Vielloti. *T. olivaceo-nigricans aureo-nitens, subtus albicans, remigibus fusco-violaceis.*

Blackish-olive Humming-Bird, with golden gloss, beneath whitish, with violet-brown quill-feathers.

L'Oiseau-mouche à ventre gris. *Viell. pl. 53.*

L'Oiseau-mouche de St. Domingue. *Briss. ois. 3. t. 76. f. 8.*

Trochilus niger?? *T. rectirostris reatricibus subæqualibus corpore nigro subtus aurato, crisso albo, tibiis pennatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is one of the smallest of the genus, is described and figured by Monsr. Viellot, under the name of *L'Oiseau-Mouche à ventre gris*, and is a species perfectly distinct from some others with which it has been confounded. Its total length is two inches and three lines, and its colour on the upper parts green-brown with a coppery lustre: the quill-feathers of the wings are violet-brown, and the tail of the same colour, except the two middle feathers, which, as in most others of the genus, are of the colour of the back: the whole under parts, from the chin to the vent, are greyish white, and the legs are covered with grey plumes. The female differs from the male in being rather smaller, of a dull grey beneath, and in having all

the tail-feathers, except the middle pair, tipped with white.

This small species is common in the island of St. Domingo, where Monsr. Viellot assures us he has procured several pair, with their nest and young. Each brood, as in all of this genus, whose nests have been hitherto observed, consist of two. The period of incubation is twelve days: on the thirteenth the young are hatched, and remain in the nest seventeen or eighteen days, by which time their wings are fully grown: they then follow their parents in quest of food: the nest is sometimes placed with its bottom horizontal on a branch, and sometimes it is attached by its side to a perpendicular one; and is externally covered with lichen, and lined internally with fibres of cotton: the male is extremely affectionate to the female, watching her, and bringing her food during the time of incubation, and afterwards assisting in the care of the young. When the family leaves the nest, the young usually perch on some dead twig on a neighbouring tree; the parents immediately extracting honey-juice from the neighbouring flowers, and feeding the young; either sitting by them, or on the wing, by applying the tips of their tongues to those of the young, which immediately swallow it with avidity, agitating their wings the while, and from time to time uttering a feeble cry or note of delight.

Monsr. Viellot seems to suppose this species to be the *Trochilus niger* of Linnæus; but if this be the case, it must be confessed that the Linnæan

specific character is not very correctly descriptive, since it states the bird to be black above, and gilded beneath.

WHITE-TEMPLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucocrotaphos. *T. aureo-viridis, subtus canus abdomine albo, linea postoculari albida, remigibus caudaque chalybeis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, beneath grey with white belly, a whitish stripe behind the eyes, and blue-black quill and tail-feathers.

Oiseau-mouche au tempes blanches. *Azara Par.*

TOTAL length three inches and five twelfths: from the angles of the eyes a whitish stripe of a line in diameter passing towards the sides of the hind-head, and beneath it another which is blackish: the two exterior tail-feathers tipped with a whitish spot, which on the third feather nearly vanishes: bill red for half its length, and black for the remainder, and about eight lines long. The most common species in Paraguay. Male and female alike.

MAUGEAN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Maugeanus. *T. aurco-viridis, subtus violaceo-cæruleo nitens, remigibus reatricibusque violaceo-nigris, cauda subfurcata.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, beneath glossed with violet-blue, with violaceous-black wings and tail, the latter slightly forked.

L'Oiseau-mouche Mauge. *Viell. pl. 37. 38.*

Tobago Humming-Bird? *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about three inches and a half: colour green-gold, with blue and violet reflexions on the under parts: lower part of the abdomen white: wings and tail deep violet-black: the latter forked. Native of the island of Porto-Rico, from whence it was brought by Monsr. Mauge. The female is rather smaller than the male, of a coppery green above, and greyish white beneath: the wings brown, the two middle tail-feathers green, the succeeding ones tipped with blue, and the two exterior ones on each side green at the base, then grey, gradually deepening into blue, and tipped with whitish grey.

LITTLE BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ruber. T. subferrugineus fusco submaculatus, reatricibus lateralibus fusco-violaceis.

Subferruginous Humming-Bird, slightly spotted with brown, with the side-feathers of the tail violet-brown.

Trochilus ruber. T. rectirostris, reatricibus lateralibus violaceis, corpore testaceo fusco submaculato. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

Little brown Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 32.*

L'Oiseau-mouche pourpre. *Buff. ois.*

Little brown Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Edwards from a pair of specimens brought from Surinam. Length rather more than three inches: bill rather long, and slightly bent*: top of the head dull brown, spotted with bright brown: throat, sides of the head, neck, breast, and belly bright bay or dull orange: under the eye a stroke of dark brown, and on the breast some dark spots: back and upper part of the wings dull brown, intermixed with brighter or yellowish brown: quill and tail-feathers dull purple, except the middle tail-feathers, which are brown.

* So as to render it doubtful in which division of the genus it should be placed.

CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cristatus. *T. aureo-viridis subtus cinereus, crista aureo-cærulea acuminata, remigibus caudaque violaceis.*

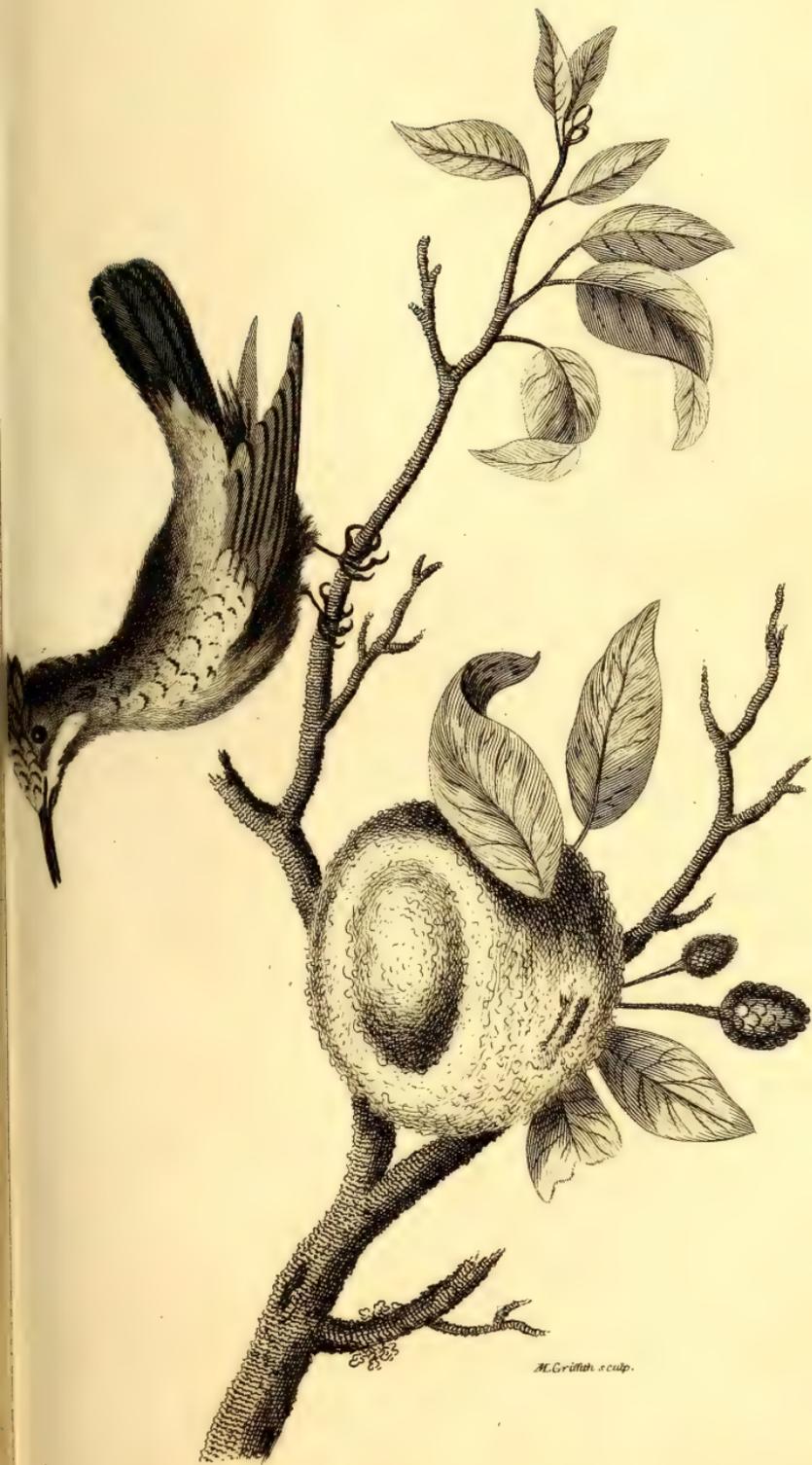
Gold-green Humming-Bird, cinereous beneath, with golden-blue pointed crest, and violet quill-feathers and tail.

Trochilus cristatus. *T. rectirostris viridis, alis fuscis, abdomine fusco-cinereo, crista cærulescente, tibiis pennatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crested green Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 37. Lath. syn.*

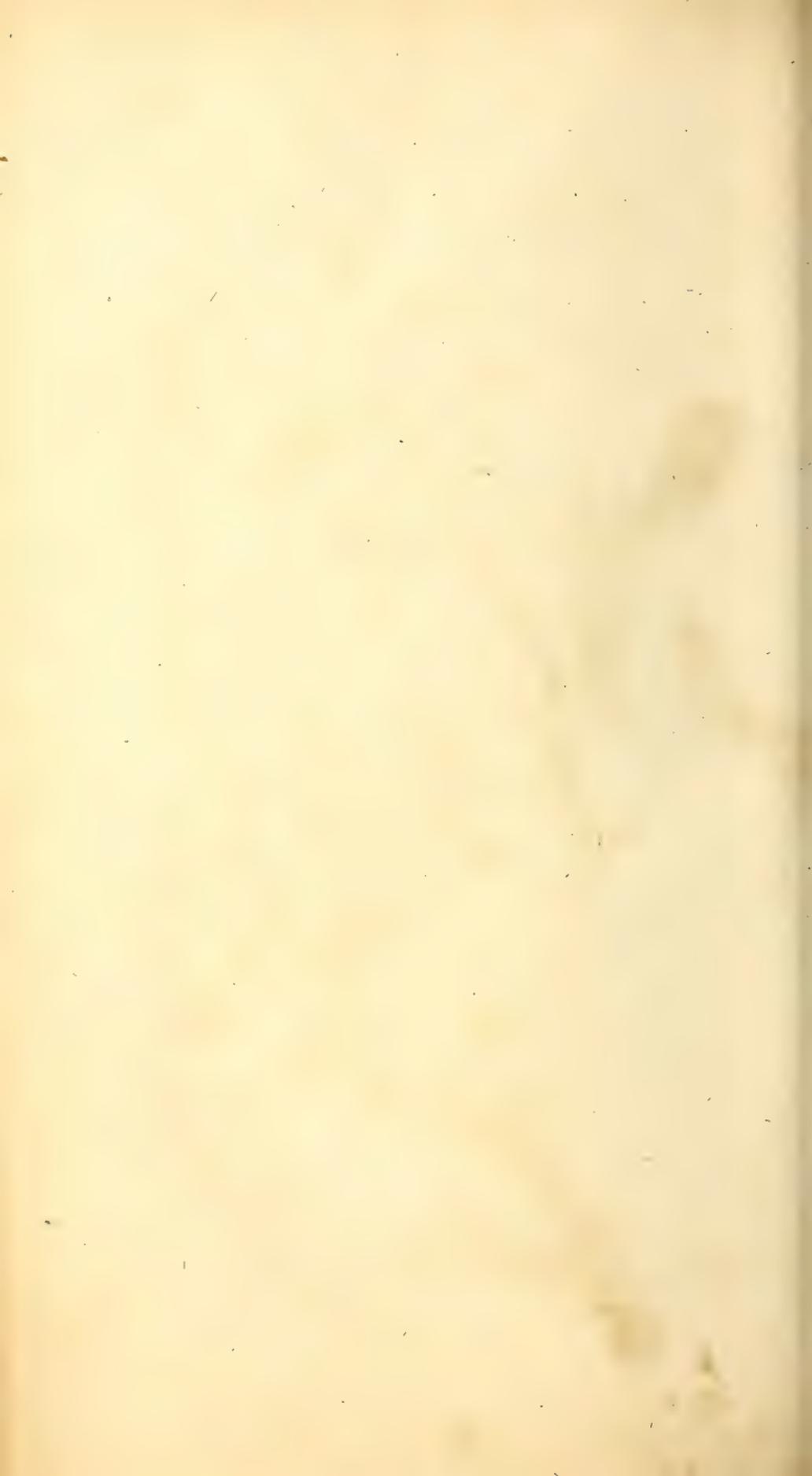
L'Oiseau-mouche hupè. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 227. f. 1. Viell. pl. 47. 48.*

THE Crested Humming-Bird seems to have been first described by Edwards, who, in the thirty-seventh plate of his excellent work, has given a good figure both of the bird and its nest. The total length of the bird is three inches. "The bill, says Edwards, is slender, sharp-pointed, and not so long as in most of this kind, of a black colour, and very little bowed downward: the top of the head, from the bill to the hinder part, which ends in a crest, is first green, and toward the hinder part dark blue: both these colours shine with a lustre far exceeding the brightest polished metals, the green part especially, which is the lightest in some lights, changes from green to gold-colour, so beautiful as not to be expressed by colours, or hardly conceived in the absence of the object: the feathers of the upper part of the body and wings are dark green intermixed with gold-colour: just beneath the bill is a spot of dirty white: the breast



CRESTED HUMMING BIRD.

M. Griffith sculp.



and belly are of a dark, dirty, grised or mixed grey colour: the quills are of a purple colour, and the tail is of a blueish black, something glossy on the upper side, the under side more glossy than the upper, which is not common: the legs and feet are very small, and of a black colour."

The female of this species differs in wanting the crest, and in being ash-coloured beneath. Native of South America and some of the West Indian islands. In its general manners and character it seems to resemble the Red-Throated Humming-Bird, being of a bold disposition, attacking larger birds, and expelling them from its haunts. It frequents gardens, building on the twig of an orange-tree or jasmine, and sometimes on the projecting straws of the roof of a cottage; and if the nest and young be taken into the house, will follow, and rear the young in their state of confinement.

CRESTED BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pileatus. *T. fuscus*, *crista cæruleo-nitente acuminata*.
Brown Humming-Bird, with glossy-blue pointed crest.

Trochilus pileatus. *T. rectirostris pallide fuscus*, *remigibus rec-*
tricibusque saturatioribus, *crista cærulea splendidissima*. *Lath.*
ind. orn.

Trochilus puniceus. *T. pallide fuscus*, *crista cærulea*. *Lin.*
Gmel.

L'Oiseau-mouche à huppe bleu. *Viell. pl. 63.*

Crested brown Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which resembles the preceding in size and habit, differs in being entirely of a fine and rather pale brown colour, the wings and tail rather deeper, and the throat rather lighter than the other parts: the crest is similar in shape and size to that of the immediately preceding bird, and is of a fine bright or glossy blue colour. This species, if such it really be, and not a mere variety of the preceding, is called in the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ* by the name of *Trochilus puniceus*, but why a name so little expressive of the true colour should have been fixed upon it is not easy to conceive.



TROCHILUS MINIMUS
— or —
Least Humming Bird

LEAST HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus minimus. T. aureo-viridis sescuncialis, subtus albidus, alis caudaque violaceo-fuscis.

Gold-green Humming-Bird, measuring about an inch and half in length, beneath whitish, with violet-brown wings and tail.

Trochilus minimus. T. rectirostris, reatricibus lateralibus margine exteriori albis, corpore viridi-nitente, subtus albido. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Guainumbi minor corpore toto cinereo. *Raii. syn.*

Least Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 105. Nat. Misc. vol. 12. pl. 489. Zool. Lect. 1. pl. 62.*

Le plus petit Oiseau-mouche. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 276. f. 1. Viell. pl. 64.*

THE smallest of all the genus; and consequently of the whole feathered tribe. General length from sixteen to seventeen lines, or rather more than an inch and quarter: colour on the upper parts green-gold, the quill and tail-feathers glossy violet-brown or blackish, and the exterior tail-feathers edged and tipped with white: under parts pale or whitish grey in the male, and dusky grey in the female. Native of several parts of South America, and of some of the West Indian islands, particularly, as is said, of Jamaica. It seems to have been first correctly described by Edwards; for on the loose general descriptions of Marcgrave, and repeated by Willughby, &c. no dependance can be placed. "The bill, says Edwards, and whole upper side of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail are of a dirty brown colour, yet in the sunshine there is a

small gloss of a gold-green colour, which strikes not the eye in common lights: the under side of the head, neck, and belly are of a dirty white: the outside feathers of the tail are also white: the legs and feet are black: the bird, when dried, weighed no more than five grains. I take it to be the same with the *Smallest Humming-Bird* of Sir Hans Sloane's *History of Jamaica*, vol. 2. p. 307, where he says it weighed not over twenty grains when just killed."

The above specimen, from Edwards's description of the colours, appears to have been a female. The figure engraved in Sloane's *Jamaica* is represented by far too large for the bird, and is otherwise so ill executed as to be unworthy of quotation. The figure given in Brisson's *Ornithology*, and repeated in the *Planches Enluminées* of Buffon agrees in size with that of Edwards. Those represented in the work of Monsr. Viellot are a trifle larger, or at least longer, measuring about an inch and five eighths in length, and were brought from America by Dufresne. The gold-green of the upper parts is more brilliant in these figures than the general tenor of descriptions would lead us to suppose; but in these birds, as in all others, considerable diversity as to the colour of the plumage must be expected to take place in individuals of different ages, and in different degrees of perfection. A pair of this species in the British Museum are of a brownish green above, with but a slight appearance of a gilded lustre. They are reported however to have belonged to the col-

lection of Sir Hans Sloane, and may therefore well be supposed to have lost much of their original lustre of plumage.

The nest of this species is described as rather large for the size of the bird, but this appearance is owing to its thickness: it is covered outwardly with lichens, and lined with fine cotton or other downy substances: the eggs are said to be of the size of coriander seeds, and of a dull white colour.

END OF PART I.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY,

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

by

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

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens.

Engraved principally by

M^{RS} GRIFFITH.

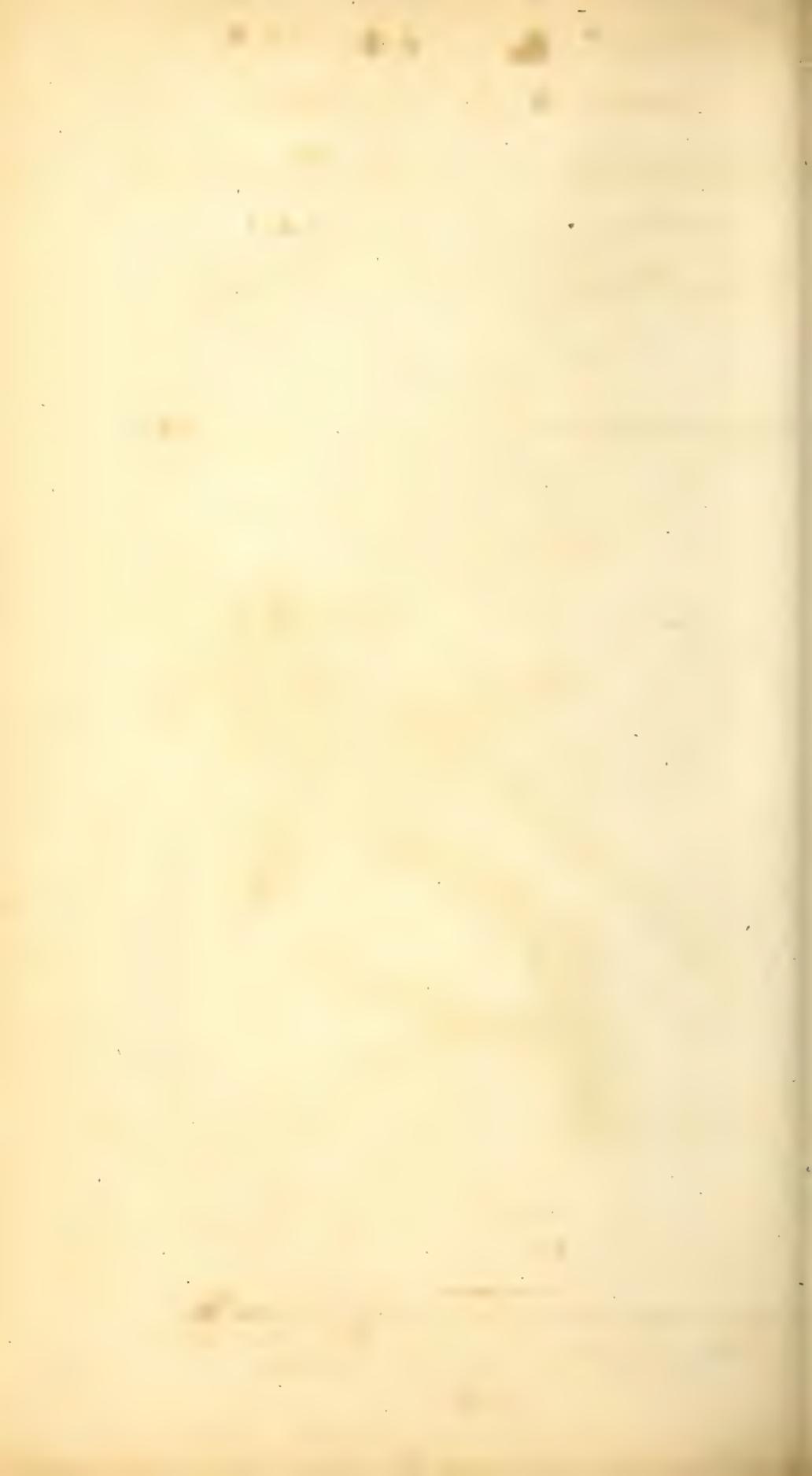


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BIRDS.

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GENERAL AND

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BIRDS.

ORDER

PICÆ.

RAMPHASTOS. TOUCAN.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> maximum, inane, convexum, extrorsum serratum, apice subincurvatum.	<i>Bill</i> very large, light, hollow, convex, serrated outwards, slightly curved at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> pone rostri basin : orbitæ nudæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> behind the base of the bill: orbits naked.
<i>Lingua</i> angusta, elongata, pennacea.	<i>Tongue</i> long, narrow, feather-shaped.
<i>Pedes</i> scansorii.	<i>Feet</i> scansorial.

THE birds of this genus first became known to naturalists on the discovery of South-America, to the warmer regions of which they appear, in general, to be confined. Like the Hornbills, they are distinguished by the enormous size of their beaks, which, in some species, is nearly equal to that of the whole body. It is however of a very light substance, and, in the living bird, is even

compressible between the fingers. Both mandibles are serrated in an outward direction: the tongue is of a highly singular form, representing the appearance of a very narrow lanceolate feather, being of a somewhat horny or cartilaginous nature, and divided on each side into innumerable short and close-set fibres; in consequence of which structure it was described by some of the old writers as a real feather, supplying the place of a tongue. The orbits of the eyes are generally bare. The Toucans are supposed to feed principally on fruits; but, in a state of captivity, have been observed to eat animal food of various kinds. They deposit their eggs, which are usually two in number, in the hollows of trees, on the surface of the decayed wood.

The species at present known are not very numerous, and of those usually considered as distinct, it is not improbable that some may be mere sexual differences.





TOCO TOUCAN.

TOCO TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Toco. *R. niger, collo antice uropygioque albis, crisso rubro, rostro rubente apice nigro.*

Black Toucan, with the fore-part of the neck and rump white, red vent, and reddish bill with black tip.

Ramphastos Toco. *R. nigricans, collo subtus uropygioque albis, orbitis lunula pectoris crissoque rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Toco. *Buff. ois.*

Toucan de Cayenne apellé Toco. *Pl. Enl. 82.*

Toco Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is one of the largest of the genus, measures about seventeen inches in total length, of which the bill alone measures about eight inches: it is of a pale rufous yellow colour, the base of both mandibles being black, and the tip of the upper mandible, to a considerable distance down the bill, of the same colour: the bird itself is also black, with a white throat, bounded beneath by a red bar across the breast: the rump is white, the vent-feathers red, and the legs black. It is a native of Cayenne, and seems to have been first described by Buffon.

YELLOW-BREASTED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Tucanus. *R. niger, collo antice flavo, fascia pectorali crissoque rubris.*

Black Toucan, with the fore-part of the neck yellow, and red pectoral bar and vent-feathers.

Ramphastos Tucanus? *R. nigricans, fascia abdominali crisso uropygioque flavis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Tucana Surinamensis niger, ex albo, flavo, rubro mixtus. *Petiv. Gaz. t. 44. f. 13.*

Yellow-breasted Toucan. *Edw. pl. 329. Lath. syn.*

THIS, which measures about nineteen inches in length, is described by Edwards, from a living specimen brought at that time into England. "The bill, says Edwards, is very great in proportion, compressed sideways, having a sharp ridge along its upper part, and toothed on its edges: the upper mandible is green, with a long triangular spot of orange-colour on each side, and the ridge on the upper part yellow: the lower mandible is blue, with a shade of green in the middle: the point is red: it hath about five transverse faint dusky bars, which cross the joinings of the two mandibles: the nostrils are invisible, in, the black line that surrounds the bill: the iris of the eye is of a fair green colour; round the eye is a broad space of naked skin, of a violet colour: the skin beneath the feathers is of a violet colour: the throat and breast are of a bright yellow; below which is a bar of scarlet feathers, which parts the yellow on the breast from the black on the belly: the covert-

feathers of the tail are white above, and those beneath of a fine red: the crown of the head, upper part of the neck, the back, wings, belly, and tail are wholly black, though on the upper side of the wings and tail it has a changeable gloss of blueish purple: the legs and feet are all of a blue or violet colour."

The above specimen was brought from Jamaica, but the bird is a native of the hotter parts of South America.

 BRASILIAN TOUCAN.

Ramphastos piscivorus. *R. nigricans, fascia abdominali crissoque rubris, uropygio albo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. syn.*

Black Toucan, with red abdominal bar and vent-feathers, and white rump.

Xochitenacatl tertia. *Raii syn.*

Tucana Brasiliensis gutture albo. *Briss. av.*

Toucan, or Brazilian Pye. *Edw. pl. 64.*

Brasilian Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

THIS also is faithfully described, from a living specimen, by Edwards, who compares its size to that of a common tame pigeon, and its shape to that of a magpie, but with a larger head, and a much shorter tail in proportion.

“ The bill, from the forehead, or the angles of the mouth, to the point, is six inches long; its height or depth, where deepest, is something more than two inches; from side to side, near the head, one inch thick: the upper mandible is of a pale yellow greenish colour: the sides, near the toothed edges, have each a long cloud of orange-colour,

transversely barred with black or dusky lines, which pass through the divisions of the bill a little way into the sides of the lower mandible: the lower mandible is of an exceeding fine blue colour, faint towards the head, stronger towards the point: the point itself, of both upper and lower mandible, for above an inch depth, is of a fine scarlet colour: the bill is very much compressed sideways, and ends in a perfect edge along its upper part: the edge of the lower mandible is somewhat less ridged: the bill is bowed towards the point, and has a large cavity above the roof of the mouth: the nostrils are invisible, being situated pretty near together in the upper part of the bill; just in the line which passes between the bill and the forehead: the eyes are of a dark hazel-colour, encompassed round with a bare skin of a greenish yellow colour, having seams or creases running in a broken manner round the eye, and, reaching to the bill, there passes all round the basis of it a narrow black line: the top of the head, upper side of the neck, back, wings, belly, thighs, and tail, are of a black colour, the wings only having a shining changeable lustre: the sides of the head, throat, and breast, are white, or rather cream-colour; and between the white on the breast and the black belly, there is a crescent of fine red, whose horns point upwards on the sides, and this is softened both above and beneath into the colours it joins with: the rump, or coverts on the upper side of the tail, are white: the feathers beyond the vent, and those that cover the under side of the tail, are of a pale red: the

legs, feet, and claws are of a light blue or violet colour."

Edwards adds, that, after death, the colours of the bill were totally lost or obscured, and the bare space round the eyes turned black.

This bird is a native of Brasil, and is, in all probability, no other than the female of the immediately preceding, from which it differs in having the breast cream-colour instead of yellow.

RED-BREASTED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos pectoralis. *R. niger, collo antice luteo, fascia lata pectorali crisso uropygioque rubris.*

Black Toucan, with the fore-part of the neck yellow, a broad, red pectoral band, and red vent and rump.

Ramphastos Tucanus? *R. nigricans, fascia abdominali, crisso, uropygioque flavis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Ramphastos dicolorus? *R. nigricans, pectore abdomine crisso uropygioque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Toucan a gorge jaune. *Buff. 7. p. 118.*

Toucan a gorge jaune du Bresil. *Buff. 7. p. 119.*

Toucan a gorge jaune de Cayenne. } *Pl. Enl. 269. 307.*

Toucan a gorge jaune du Bresil. }

Yellow-throated Toucan. } *Lath. syn.*
 Yellow-breasted Toucan. }

LENGTH about eighteen inches: colour black, with a gloss or cast of green: cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the breast, in some sulphur-yellow, in others orange-yellow: across the lower part of the breast a broad crimson bar, sometimes extending nearly to the thighs, and sometimes falling far short of those parts; according to which variation

the belly appears either black or crimson: thighs black: vent-feathers crimson; rump either crimson or orange-yellow: bill blackish olive-green, with pale yellow base bounded by a black bar: legs dusky. Native of Brasil and other parts of South America.

ALDROVANDINE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Aldrovandi. *R. niger, pectore flavo, femoribus abdomine imo caudæque apice rubris.*

Black Toucan, with yellow breast, and red lower belly, thighs, and tail-tip.

Ramphastos picatus. *R. nigricans, pectore luteo, crisso rectricumque apicibus rubris, uropygio nigro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Pica Brasiliensis. *Aldrov. av. lib. 12. cap. 19.*

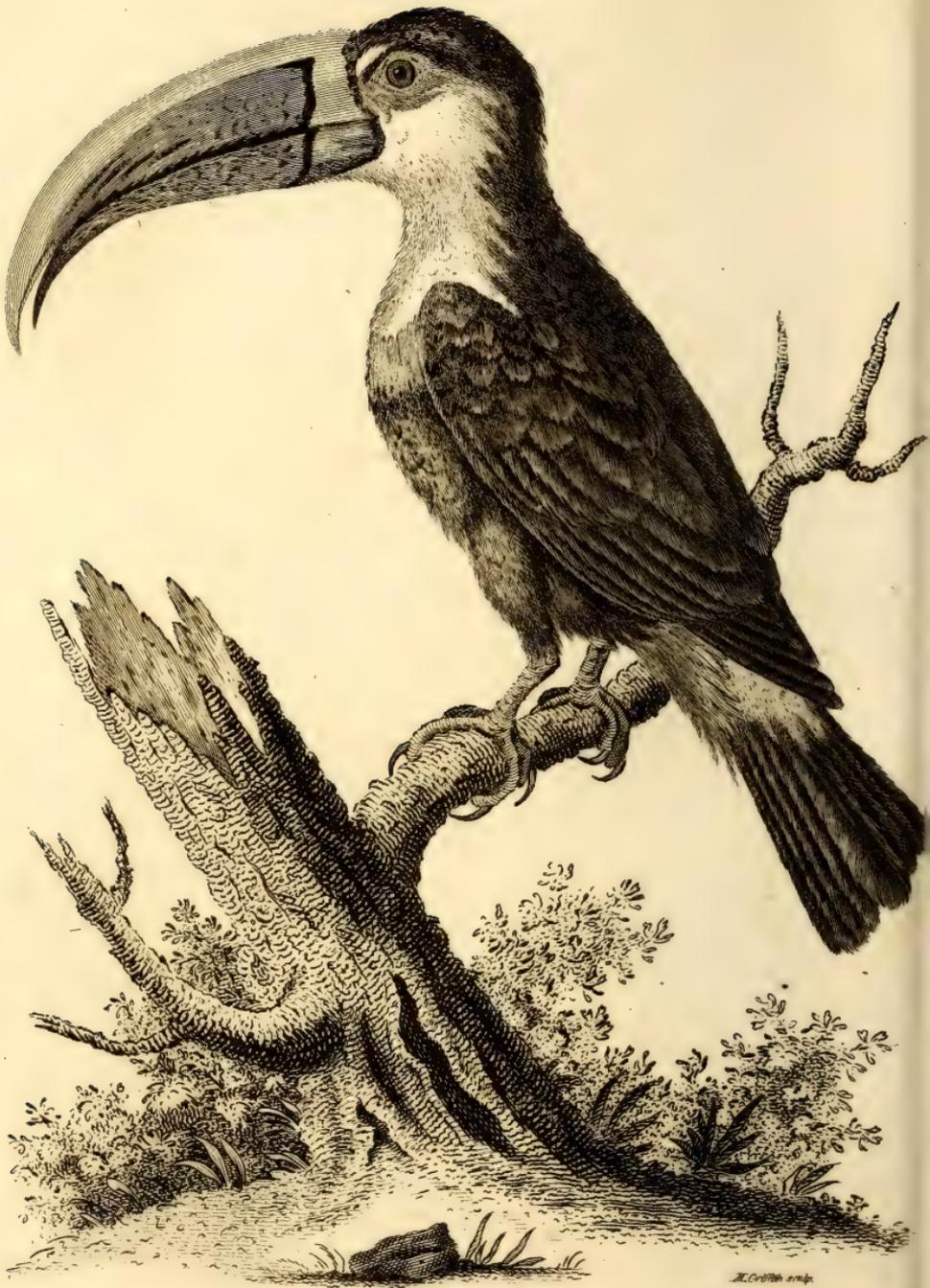
Brasilian Pie of Aldrovandus. *Will. orn. p. 128. pl. 20.*

The Brasilian Pie Toucan. *Albin. pl. 25.*

Le Toucan a ventre rouge. *Buff. ois.*

Preacher Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

TOTAL length about twenty inches; of which the bill measures six, and is of a yellowish green colour with a reddish tip: the general colour of the bird is black, with a gloss of greyish green on the wings: the breast yellow or orange-colour; the thighs, lower part of the belly, vent-feathers, and tip of the tail bright red. This species is a native of Guiana and Brasil, and seems to have been first distinctly described by Aldrovandus. It is said to have a frequent habit of moving its head from side to side, while uttering its notes, which re-



J. Griffin sculp.

RED BILLED TOUCAN.

semble ill articulated words, and hence, in its native regions, has obtained the popular name of the Preacher.

RED-BILLED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos erythrorynchos. *R. niger*, collo antice albo, fascia pectorali crissoque rubris, uropygio flavo.

Black Toucan, with the fore-part of the neck white, red pectoral bar and vent-feathers, and yellow rump.

Ramphastos erythrorynchos. *R. nigricans*, genis colloque subtus albis, fascia pectoris crissoque coccineis, uropygio sulphureo.
Lath. ind. orn.

Toucan à gorge blanche. *Buff. ois.*

Toucan à gorge blanche de Cayenne, appellé Tocan. *Pl. Enl. 262.*

Red-beaked Toucan. *Edw. 238. Lath. syn.*

FIRST correctly described by Edwards. "This bird, says he, is of the bigness of a common-sized tame pigeon, and shaped like a Jackdaw: the bill is very large in proportion to the body; the head is also large in order to support it: the bill, from the angles of the mouth to its point, is in length six inches and a half; its height or width, in the thickest part, is a little more than two inches: its thickness near the head is one inch and a quarter: it is arched or rounded along the top of the upper mandible; the under side is also round: the upper mandible round its base, or joining to the head, and at its upper part quite to its point, is of a bright yellow-colour: its sides are of a fine red or

scarlet colour, and so is the lower mandible, except at its base, which is purplish: the red, both on the upper and under chap, is clouded more or less in different parts with black; so that the point of the lower mandible is black: a black list passes almost round the bill near its base, which separates the red from the other colours: between the head and bill there passes a narrow black line, of separation all round the base of the bill, in the upper part of which the nostrils are placed, which do not shew themselves, being almost covered with feathers, which occasioned our first natural historians to say it was without nostrils, and set them on straining their wits to supply that want some other way: round the eyes, on each side of the head, is a space of blueish skin void of feathers, above which the head is black, except a white spot on each side, joining to the base of the upper mandible of the bill: the hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, tail, belly, and thighs are black: the under side of the head, the throat, and beginning of the breast, are white: between the white on the breast and the black on the belly is a space of red feathers in form of a new moon, having its points upwards: the covert-feathers under the tail are red, and those above the tail yellow: the legs, feet, and claws are of an ash-colour."

In the above specimen the tail, which is black, was wanting; but Edwards supplied that part to his own figure from a drawing of the same bird by Madam Merian, preserved in the British Museum. The Red-billed Toucan, like the rest of its tribe, is

a native of South America, and particularly of Brasil and Guiana.

 COLLARED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos torquatus. *R. supra niger, collo subtus albido, abdomine viridi postice rubro, torque rubro.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Toucan, with the neck whitish beneath, green abdomen, red at the lower part, and red collar behind the neck.

Cochitenacatl. *Fern. Hist. Nov. Hisp. p. 46.*

Le Cochicat. *Buff. ois.*

Collared Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson and Buffon: total length eighteen inches; of the bill seven: upper mandible whitish; lower black: general colour of the bird black, with the back of the neck crossed by a red collar or bar: fore-part of the neck whitish, spotted with red, and streaked with black: belly green; vent-feathers red: thighs purple, and legs greenish. Native of those parts of Mexico which border on the sea, and supposed to feed on fish.

PAVONINE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos pavoninus. *R. corpore viridi rubro pavoninoque colore variegatus, rostro luteo nigroque vario.* Lath. ind. orn.

Toucan, with the body variegated with green, red, and peacock-colour, and bill varied with yellow and black.

Xochitenacatl. *Fernand. Hist. N. Hisp. p. 51.*

Hochicat. *Buff. ois.*

Tucana Mexicana viridis. *Briss. av.*

Pavonine Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Fernandez, and from him by Brisson and Buffon. Size that of the Brazilian Toucan: bill nearly four inches long: colour of the bird green, with a mixture of red and changeable or peacock-coloured feathers interspersed: legs black: native of the littoral parts of Mexico.

 GREEN TOUCAN.

Ramphastos viridis. *R. nigro-virescens, capite colloque nigris (feminae castaneis,) abdomine flavo, uropygio rubro, cauda cuneata.*

Blackish-green Toucan, with black head and neck, (in the female chesnut,) yellow abdomen, red rump, and cuneated tail.

Ramphastos viridis. *R. viridis, abdomine flavo, uropygio rubro.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Toucan verd de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 727. 728.*

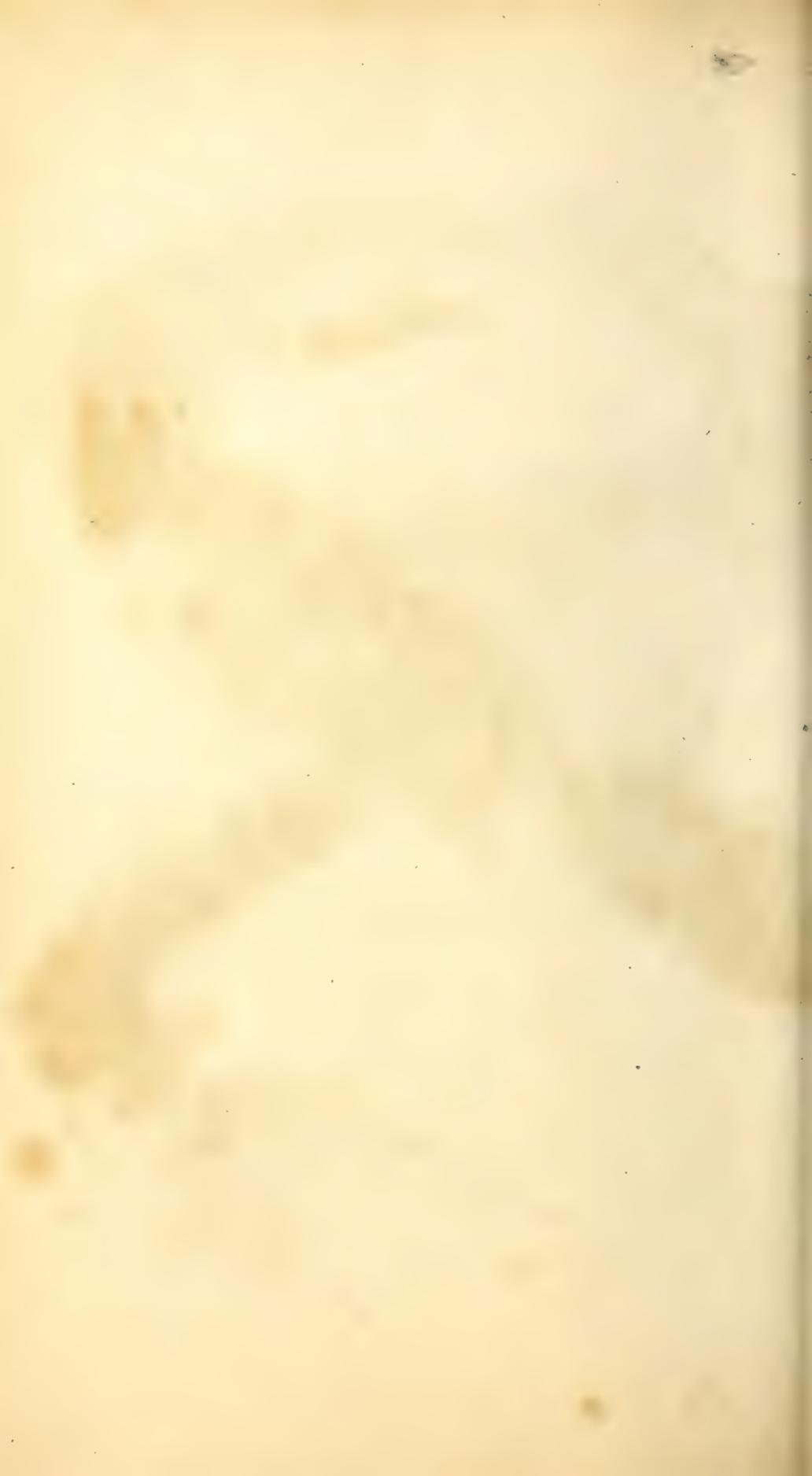
Tucana Cayanensis viridis. *Briss. av.*

Green Toucan. *Lath. Syn.*

TOTAL length about fourteen inches: of the bill near three inches: upper mandible yellow at the



GREEN TOUCAN.





M. Griffith sculp.

ARACARI TOUCAN.

top, and reddish on the sides, with a line of black separating the two colours: lower mandible black; with reddish or yellowish base: head and neck deep black: back, wings, and tail, dull or blackish-green, the larger quill-feathers and tail being nearly black: breast, belly, and vent-feathers pale yellow: rump red: tail slightly lengthened, and cuneated: legs and feet grey. In the female the head and neck are chesnut instead of black: native of Cayenne.

 ARACARI TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Aracari. *R. nigro-virescens, abdomine flavo, fascia abdominali media uropygioque rubris, cauda cuneata.*

Blackish-green Toucan, with yellow abdomen, red middle abdominal bar and rump, and cuneated tail.

Ramphastos Aracari. *R. viridis, fascia abdominali, crisso uropygioque rubris, abdomine flavo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Aracari. *Marcgr. Bras. Will. orn. Ray. syn.*

Le Grigri. *Buff. ois.*

Toucan verd du Bresil. *Pl. Enl. 166.*

Aracari Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

TOTAL length near seventeen inches: of the bill about four inches: upper mandible white, marked along the top by a longitudinal black stripe: lower mandible black: head and neck deep black, with a chesnut-coloured spot behind each ear: back, wings, and tail dull green: breast, belly, and sides pale yellow, the upper part of the breast reddish, and across the middle of the belly

a moderately broad red bar: rump of the same colour: tail lengthened and considerably cuneated: legs and feet greenish. This species is known to vary, in having the wings and tail black, a black roundish spot on the breast, and a slight bar of the same colour on the abdomen. In the female the head and neck are brown instead of black. Native of South America, particularly of Brasil and Surinam.

PIPERINE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos piperivorus. *R. olivaceus, capite collo pectoreque nigris, macula postoculari lunulaque cervicali fulvis, cauda cuneata.*

Olivaceous Toucan, with black head, neck, and breast, orange ear-spot and nuchal crescent, and cuneated tail.

Ramphastos piperivorus. *R. viridis antice niger, crisso femoribusque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Toucan. *Edw. pl. 330.*

Le Koulik. *Buff. ois.*

Toucan à collier de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 577.*

Toucan à ventre gris de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 729.*

Piperine Toucan. *Lath. Syn.*

THIS species has been described by Edwards, under the name of the Green Toucan. Its total length is about seventeen inches, and its general colour dull green: the head, neck, and breast deep black: behind each ear is a somewhat lengthened orange-coloured spot, and immediately behind the lower part of the neck an orange-coloured bar or collar: the belly is pale yellowish-green;

the thighs purple; the vent red, and the tail, which is cuneated, slightly tipped with dull red: the bill is about three inches long, and of a black colour, but towards the base varied with red, whitish, and orange-yellow. In the female the head, neck, and breast are brown instead of black, and the lower part of the belly grey instead of greenish-yellow. Native of Cayenne, and said to feed much on pepper; by which must be understood Capsicum or Cayenne pepper. The female of this species has been known to vary in having the bill horn-colour, with a black bar near the end, and two others near the edge; the ridge also being black, and the yellow crescent at the neck wanting.

 BLACK-BILLED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos lutens. *R. flavescens, lateribus colli utrinque striga longitudinali nigra, cauda et alis albo nigroque variis, tectricibus alarum minoribus flavis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellowish Toucan, with a longitudinal black streak on each side the neck, wings and tail varied with black and white, and the smaller wing-coverts yellow.

Alia Xochitenacatl. *Will. orn. Nieremb. p. 207.*

Aracari à bec noir. *Buff. ois.*

Black-billed Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon from Nieremberg, &c. Size that of a pigeon: bill black, thick, and bent: general colour of the body yellowish-white: on each side of the neck, from the bill to the breast, a

black stripe: smaller wing-coverts yellow; remainder of the wings varied with black and white: tail of the same colour: legs brown. Native of Mexico.

BLUE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos cæruleus. *R. cæruleus cinereo variegatus, rostro corpore longiore, iridibus fulvis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Blue Toucan, varied with ash-colour, with the bill longer than the body, and fulvous irides.

Xochitenacatl. *Fern. Hist. N. H. p. 47.*

L'Aracari bleu. *Buff. ois.*

Blue Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Fernandez: size that of a pigeon: colour blue, intermixed with ash-colour: bill very large, and even longer than the body of the bird. Native of Mexico.

BLUE-THROATED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos dubius. *R. gutture cæruleo.* Lath. ind. orn.

Toucan with blue throat.

Blue-throated Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is mentioned by Dr. Latham from a catalogue of the Museum of Baron Faugeres of Montpellier, where it is announced as an undescribed species, but without any farther particulars relative to its colours or history.

SMOOTH-BILLED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos glaber. *R. corpore viridi, subtus virescente-flavo, capite colloque castaneis, uropygio rubro, rostro lateribus glabro.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Toucan with green body, yellowish-green beneath, chesnut head and neck, red rump, and smooth-edged bill.

Smooth-billed Toucan. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Green Toucan: length twelve inches: bill an inch and three quarters long, and one inch thick at the base; the upper mandible yellowish-brown, the lower black; the edges of both perfectly smooth or without serratures: orbits blue: head and neck chesnut, the top of the head darkest: upper parts of the body dark green; rump crimson: lower part of neck, breast, and belly pale greenish-yellow: thighs green, with the insides dusky: legs brown: described from Dr. Latham, and is, in all probability, the young or unadvanced state of the green or some other species. The two specimens from which Dr. Latham's description was drawn up were brought from Cayenne.

INDIAN TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Indicus. *R. niger viridi-cæruleo nitens, genis abdomineque albis, femoribus crissoque flavis, vertice uropygioque rubris.*

Black Toucan with blue-green gloss, white cheeks and abdomen; yellow thighs and vent, and red crown and rump.

Ramphastos Indicus. *Cimelia Physica. t. 57.*

THIS, which rests entirely on the faith of Mr. Miller's figure, is represented, perhaps through some error, as a native of India. Its total length is nearly twelve inches, and its general colour black, with blue-green glosses: the bill, which is perfectly smooth, and considerably less than in most others of the genus, is of an orange-red half-way from the base, the remainder being black: the base is also surrounded by a narrow black edge: the crown of the head is red; the cheeks white, and the orbits of the eyes naked and pale blue; the belly white, the thighs and vent yellow, and the upper tail-coverts red: the legs are black. This, like the immediately preceding, is probably an unadvanced specimen of some other species.

I cannot dismiss the present genus without observing that the true determination of the species is extremely difficult. The Count de Buffon considers the *Brazilian* and *Red-Billed* Toucans as no other than the female, (varying slightly in colour,) of the *Red-Breasted Toucan*; and consequently no less than four commonly supposed distinct species

are by this author comprehended under one. Dr. Latham, though he describes them as distinct, seems yet inclined to believe that Buffon's supposition may be right. The *Red-Billed* Toucan however seems to differ so strikingly from the rest in the colour of the bill, that it can hardly be supposed the same with the *Green-Billed* or *Brazilian* Toucan; but it is not improbable that the *Brazilian* and *Yellow-Throated* Toucans of Edwards may constitute but a single species, of which the *Yellow-Throated* may be the male, and the *Brazilian* or *White-throated* the female.

SCYTHROPS. CHANNEL-BILL.

Generic Character.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> magnum, convexum, cultratum, longitudinaliter sulcatum, apice incurvo.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> rotundatæ, nudæ, ad basin rostri.</p> <p><i>Lingua</i> elongata, cartilaginea, apice bifida.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> scansorii.</p>	<p><i>Bill</i> large, convex, cultrated, longitudinally furrowed, and curved towards the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> rounded, naked, at the base of the bill.</p> <p><i>Tongue</i> elongated, cartilaginous, bifid at the tip.</p> <p><i>Feet</i> scansorial.</p>
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AUSTRALASIAN CHANNEL-BILL.

Scythrops Australasiæ. *S. plumbeus, rectricibus albo nigroque fasciatis.*

Lead-coloured Channel-Bill, with the tail-feathers barred with black and white.

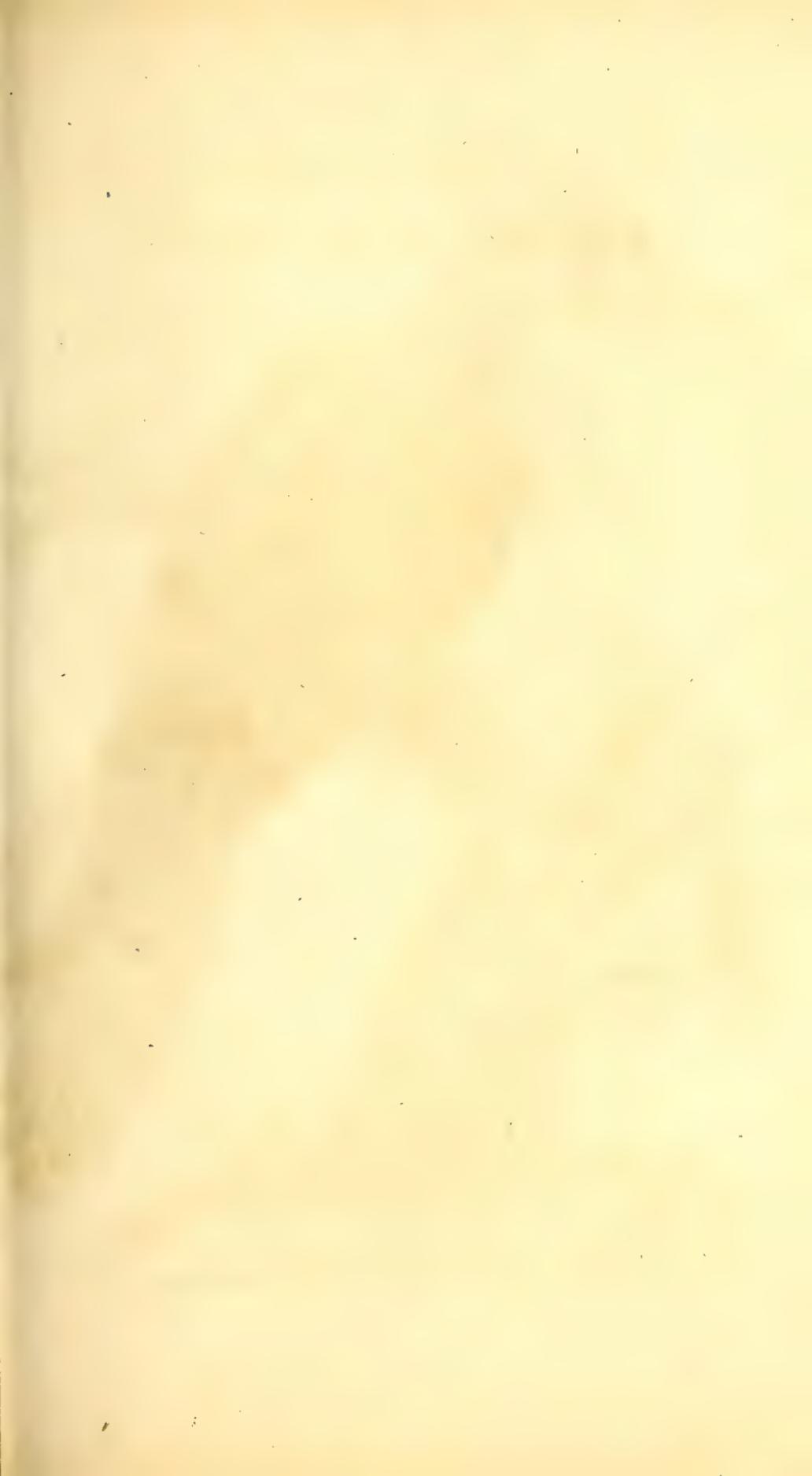
Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ. *Lath. ind. orn.*

New Holland Channel-Bill. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Psittaceous Hornbill. *Phill. Bot. Bay. p. 165.*

Anomalous Hornbill. *White's Journ. p. 142.*

THIS genus, at present consisting of a single species only, is nearly allied to that of Ram-





AUSTRALASIAN CHANNEL BILL.

phastos, from which it principally differs in the greater strength or stoutness of the bill, and in having the tongue entire at the sides, and bifid at the tip.

The Australasian or New-Holland Channel-Bill is nearly of the size of a Crow, and measures in total length about seventeen inches, of which the bill measures almost four inches. The general proportions of the bird somewhat resemble those of a Cuckow, but with a longer and more cunated tail. The colour of the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail is deep blueish ash-brown, the tips of the feathers somewhat more intense than the rest: the head, neck, and under parts of the bird are of a pale grey or dove-colour: the two middle tail-feathers have a black bar near the tip, which is white: all the remaining tail-feathers are ash-brown externally, but on the inner webs are white, crossed by numerous black bars, and marked, like the middle ones, by a broader black bar near the end, the tips being white: the eyes and the nostrils are seated in a reddish naked skin: the bill and legs are pale yellow; the former marked on the upper mandible by a longitudinal dusky streak or two, and on the lower by three or four dusky bars near the base.

This bird is a native of New-Holland, where it is sometimes seen in small flocks, but more frequently in pairs; frequenting trees, and uttering, during flight, a loud, screaming noise, not unlike the crowing of a cock. Its food appears to consist of fruit and insects.

CROTOPHAGA. KEEL-BILL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> compressum, arcu- atum, dorso carinatum.	<i>Bill</i> compressed, arched, keeled on the top.
<i>Nares</i> perviæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> pervious.
<i>Lingua</i> compressa, apice subulata.	<i>Tongue</i> compressed, point- ed at the tip.
<i>Pedes</i> scansorii.	<i>Feet</i> scansorial.

AMERICAN KEEL-BILL.

Crotophaga Americana. *Crotophaga nigro-violacea, viridi-nitens, cauda cuneata.*

Violet-black Keel-Bill, with green glosses and cuneated tail.

Crotophaga Ani. *C. pedibus scansoriis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Ani. *Marcgr. Bras. Will. orn.*

Razor-Billed Blackbird. *Catesb. Carol. append. pl. 3.*

L'Ani des Savanes. *Buff. ois.*

Petit Bout de Petun. } *Pl. Enl. 102.*

Grand Bout de Petun. }

Lesser and Greater Ani. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is principally an inhabitant of the hotter regions of South America, and particularly of Brasil: it occurs however in various parts of North America, as well as in several of the West-



M. Griffiths sculp.

AMERICAN KEEL BILL.



Indian islands. There appear to be two races or varieties, agreeing in colour and general appearance, but differing in size; the larger being nearly of the size of a Magpie, and the smaller hardly exceeding that of a Blackbird.

In their mode of life these birds resemble the genus *Buphaga*, feeding principally on insects which infest cattle, and particularly on those of the genus *Acarus* ranking under the division *Ricinus* or Tick, which in those regions are often dreadfully injurious to the cattle: they also feed on various kinds of lizards, worms, caterpillars, &c. and, in defect of these, will often attack various kinds of vegetables, and particularly maize and rice. They generally frequent open places, and are never observed in woods of any considerable size. They usually fly in small flocks of twenty or thirty together, and when on the ground or perched, are always observed to carry their heads drawn in, or close to the shoulders, sitting near each other, and uttering a constant chattering cry, somewhat in the manner of Starlings. They are of a bold and fearless nature, and are scarcely alarmed at the sound of fire-arms, and as they are not numbered among edible birds, on account of the rankness of their flesh, they may be said to enjoy a kind of privileged security. Their wings are short and their flight feeble, and, during a storm, numbers are said to be destroyed. They breed in March, and build in thick bushes, forming a very large nest of interlaced twigs and grasses; lined with dried leaves. It is pretended that

several females lay, and hatch their eggs in the same nest; so that these birds may be considered as in some degree analogous to Beavers among quadrupeds. The nest is about a foot and half in diameter, and of a very considerable depth; but varies according to the number of families that are to inhabit it. Some individuals however are said to build single nests, or else make divisions in the cavity of a large one for their own offspring: where this is not done, the whole of the eggs roll together in the middle of the nest, and one bird is said often to cover or sit on the whole; but it is to be supposed that, in this case, they relieve each other by turns: when the nest is at any time left without an attendant, care is taken to cover the eggs with a layer of leaves, both for concealment, and in order to preserve a proper degree of heat, and when the numerous family is hatched, the busy mothers are assisted by the males in feeding the young; and where several groupes have been hatched in the separate inclosures of the larger nests, the parents are said to feed all in common, without making any particular distinction between their own offspring and that of their neighbours. They are observed to breed several times in a year, and the eggs, which are several in number, are of a blueish-green colour.

The Keel-Bill is a bird of a tame and gentle nature, and when taken early, may be educated in the same manne as a Parrot, and taught to speak; but its disagreeable smell is a reason for seldom practising this experiment.

Whether the larger and smaller races above-mentioned ought to be considered as constituting one and the same species only, or whether they are truly distinct, can perhaps only be ascertained by an accurate examination of all particulars relative to these birds when observed in their native regions.

PSITTACUS. PARROT.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> aduncum, mandibula superiore mobili, plerisque cera instructa.		<i>Bill</i> hooked, with the upper mandible moveable, and generally furnished with a cere.
<i>Nares</i> in rostri basi.		<i>Nostrils</i> in the base of the bill.
<i>Lingua</i> plerisque carnosae, obtusa, integra.		<i>Tongue</i> , in most species, fleshy, obtuse, entire.
<i>Pedes</i> scansorii.		<i>Feet</i> scansorial.

THIS most numerous and splendid genus is chiefly confined to the warmer regions of the ancient and new continent, or within the limits of the tropics, none being natives of Europe. Some few however are found in latitudes far beyond what was supposed by Buffon, and even as far as forty or forty-five degrees on each side the equator. They may be considered, in the Linnæan phrase, as the Monkeys of Birds, being remarkable for their active and imitative disposition. From the peculiar form of their tongue, which in most species is thick, flattish, rounded, and fleshy, they are often enabled to articulate with greater distinctness than other birds: the upper mandible is



SKELETON OF ASH COLOURED PARROT.

moveable, and the feet formed for climbing, with a power also of bringing forward at pleasure one of the hind toes. They are frugivorous and monogamous, depositing their eggs, which are generally two in number, in the holes of decayed trees. Though generally observed in pairs, they sometimes assemble in vast flocks.

The whole genus may be very properly divided, according to the example of Linnæus, into the *Psittaci macrouri*, or those which have more or less long, cuneated, and pointed tails, and into *Psittaci brachyuri*, or those which have more or less short and even-feathered tails. These divisions however are not to be understood as settled with rigorous exactitude, it being hardly possible to mark the precise limits of the two assortments.

With more or less long and pointed tails.

SCARLET MACCAW.

- † Psittacus Macao. *P. coccineus, alis cæruleis, tectricibus luteo-variis, genis nudis rugosis albis.*
 Scarlet Maccaw, with blue wings, wing-coverts varied with yellow, and white naked wrinkled cheeks.
 Psittacus Macao. *P. macrourus ruber, remigibus supra cæruleis, subtus rufis, genis nudis rugosis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*
 L'Ara rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 12.*
 Le petit Ara rouge? *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 641.*
 Red and blue Maccaw. *Edw. pl. 158. Lath. syn.*
 L'Ara Canga. *Levaill. Perr. pl. 2.*
 L'Ara Macao. *Levaill. Perr. pl. 1.*
 L'Ara tricolor? *Levaill. Perr. pl. 3.*
 Psittacus Macao. *Lath. ind. orn.*
 Psittacus Aracanga. *Lath. ind. orn.*

THE Scarlet Maccaw, by far the most magnificent of the whole Parrot tribe, is a native of South America and of some of the larger West-Indian islands, where it resides in woods, and feeds, like all the rest of this vast and splendid genus of birds, on various kinds of fruit. Its plumage is accurately described by the ingenious Edwards, who selected for this purpose a specimen in the highest state of perfection. The best figure extant is also that of Edwards, which, in the true expression of character, far surpasses that given in the Planches Enluménées of Daubenton.

“ This bird, says Edwards, is undoubtedly the first of the Parrot kind, if we consider either its



Griffith sculp

GREAT SCARLET MACCAW

magnitude, or the great variety and beauty of the colours with which its plumage is adorned. It is the biggest of all the kinds I have met with: when the tail is perfect, I have found some of them to measure more than thirty-six inches from bill-point to tail-end: the arch of the upper mandible of the bill, from the forehead to the point of the bill is near three inches: the leg, from the knee downwards, is not an inch and half long; the longest toe, with the claw, is two inches and a half long: the upper mandible of the bill is whitish, except on each side next the head, where it is dusky: the lower mandible is black or dusky: it hath not a bare skin, covering the bill, as some Parrots have: the nostrils are placed in the upper part of the bill, just within the feathers: the bill is great and strong; the tongue roundish and soft; the sides of the head, from the bill backwards, for a good broad space, are bare of feathers, and covered with a whitish, wrinkled, rough skin: in the upper parts of these spaces the eyes are placed, whose irides are yellow: the head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, upper part of the back, and lesser covert-feathers of the wings are of a very fine bright red or scarlet colour: the quill-feathers of the wings are of a very fine blue on their outsides, and a faint red on their under sides: the first feathers next above the quills are of a fine yellow colour, some of the feathers being tipped with green: the blue quills which fall next the back are tinged with green: the hinder part of the thigh has some green intermixed with the red:

the lower belly, and coverts under the tail, as also the lower part of the back, and coverts on the upper side of the tail, are of a very fine blue colour: the tail-feathers gradually shorten towards the sides; some of the longest or middle-feathers are wholly red; the shorter or side-feathers are partly red and partly blue; their tips being blue, and their bottoms red: the legs and feet are covered with blackish or dusky scales: the toes are disposed two forwards and two backwards, as in other Parrots, all armed with strong claws."

This noble bird, at its first introduction into Europe, was justly considered as a present fit for royal personages, and was one of the principal ornaments in the halls of palaces. It seems to have been extremely rare till towards the decline of the sixteenth century.

Aldrovandus, a zealous naturalist, mentions his having seen one at the court of the Duke of Mantua, where he also observed a very fine specimen of the next species, or Great Blue and Yellow Maccaw.

The Scarlet Maccaw is a bird which occasionally varies in some degree in point of size and colours, but the differences seem to be merely such as may be supposed to result from the more or less advanced age of the bird, and a more or less perfect state of plumage.

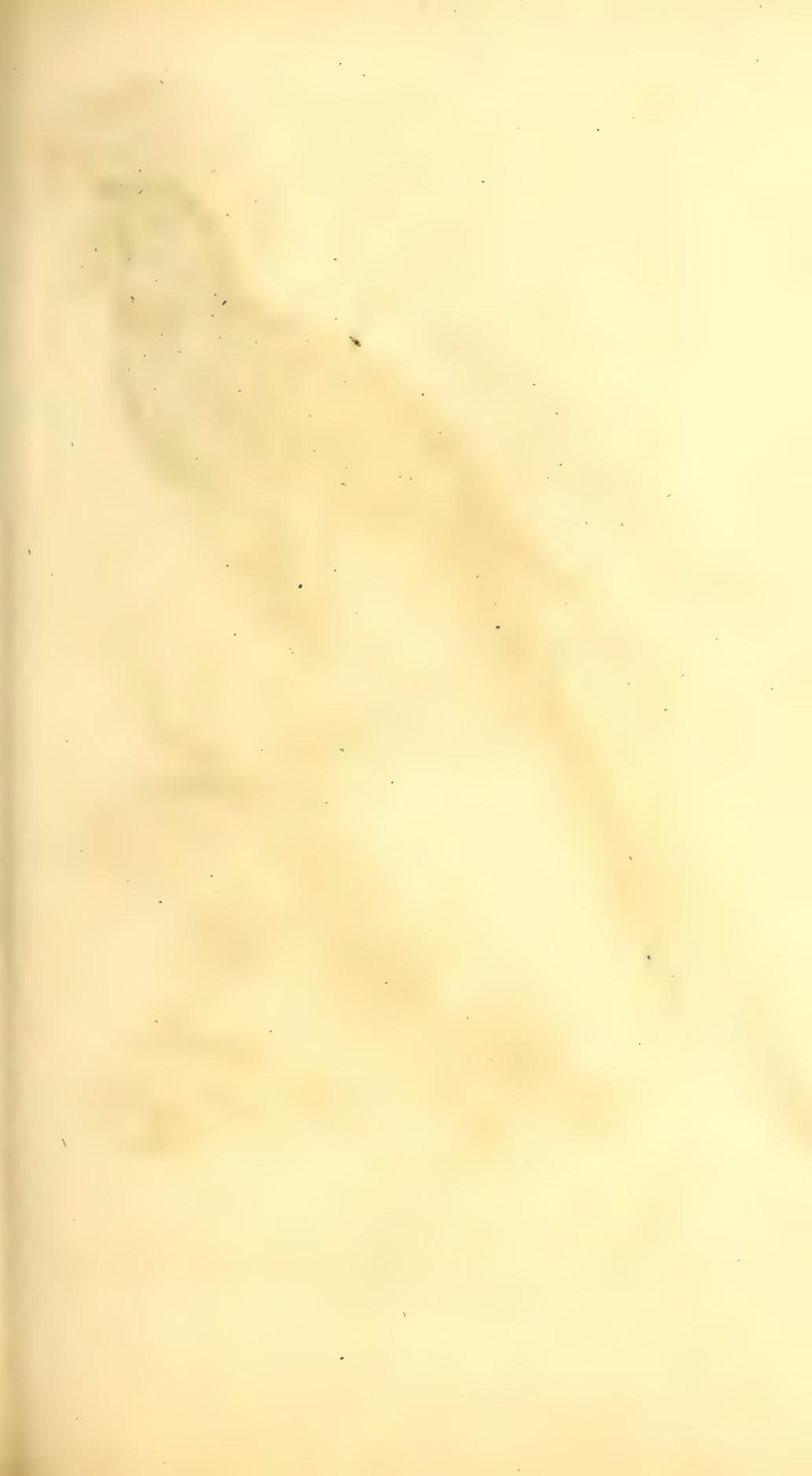
The manners of this species and the next or Blue and Yellow Maccaw, in a state of nature, are said to be exactly similar, and are well detailed in the Ornithology of the Count de Buffon. They

live, according to the testimony of those who have studied their habits, in the woods that cover swampy grounds, and which abound in palm-trees, feeding on the fruit of the Palmettoes or Borassi, of which there are innumerable forests in the overflowed savannahs of South-America. They generally appear in pairs, and but seldom in flocks: sometimes however they assemble together, and their united screams are then heard at a vast distance. Of all the Parrot tribe they fly the best, and are always observed to perch on the summits of trees, or on the highest branch. During the day they wander to the distance of about a league from their favorite spot or home, but always return in the evening. They build in the holes of old trees, which are very common in their native regions, and even more numerous than the rising and vigorous plants. They enlarge the hole when too narrow, and line the inside with feathers. They have two hatches annually, like all other American Parrots, and each consists of two eggs, which are said to be of the size of Pigeon's eggs, and spotted like those of a Partridge. The males and females sit alternately on the eggs, or cherish the young, and both equally carry the food: they never desert their charge, so long as their assistance is required, and always perch near their nest. The young are said to be easily tamed, and in many parts of South-America these birds are never taken but in the nest, the grown birds being much less easily educated. Fernandez relates that they may be taught to speak, but that their articulation

is hoarse and unpleasant. It is but rarely however that those which are brought to Europe are known to articulate more than a word or two; and their general voice is a loud and piercing scream. In a state of captivity, like many other birds, they are subject to epileptic fits, which however do not prevent them from arriving at a very considerable age, sometimes not less than thirty years.

To this general description of the manners of the Maccaw it would be unpardonable not to add the short but striking description of a flight of Maccaws, which made its appearance in view of Lord Anson and some of his company, while seated in a romantic spot in the island of *Quibo*, and admiring the view of a magnificent waterfall.

“Near the north-east point of the island, says the relator, they discovered a natural cascade, which surpassed, as they conceived, every thing of this kind which human art or industry hath hitherto produced. It was a river of transparent water, about forty yards wide, which ran down a declivity of near a hundred and fifty yards in length: the channel it ran in was very irregular, for it was entirely formed of rock; both its sides and bottom being made up of large detached blocks, and by these the course of the water was frequently interrupted, for in some places it ran sloping, with a rapid but uniform motion, while in other parts it tumbled over the ledges of rocks with a perpendicular descent. All the neighbourhood of this





M. G. Smith sculp.

BLUE & YELLOW MACCAW.

stream was a fine wood, and even the huge masses of rock which hung over the water, and which by their various projections formed the inequalities of the channel, were covered with lofty forest-trees. While the Commodore and those who were with him attentively viewing the place, were remarking the different blendings of the waters, the rocks, and the woods, there came in sight, as it were, still to heighten and animate the prospect, a prodigious flight of Maccaws, which hovering over this spot, and often wheeling and playing on the wing about it, afforded a most brilliant appearance, by the glittering of the sun on their variegated plumage; so that some of the spectators cannot refrain from a kind of transport when they recount the complicated beauties which occurred in this extraordinary water-fall."

BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAW.

Psittacus Ararauna. P. supra cæruleus, subtus luteus, genis nudis, lineis plumosis nigris.

Blue Maccaw, deep yellow beneath, with naked cheeks marked by black plumy lines.

Psittacus Ararauna. P. supra cæruleus, subtus luteus, genis nudis, lineis plumosis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Ararauna. Marcgr. Bras.

Psittacus maximus cyano-croceus. Aldr. Will.

Blue and Yellow Maccaw. *Edw. pl. 159. Lath. syn.*

L'Ara bleu. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 36. Levaill. Perr. pl. 3.*

THIS beautiful bird is but very little inferior in point of size to the preceding, which it also re-

sembles in its general shape and proportions. It is described in the following manner by Edwards.

“ The bill is arched, the upper part hooked and hanging over the nether, and is all of a black colour: the nostrils are placed at the base of the upper mandible, in a white bare skin, which extends itself on the sides of the head all round the eyes, and a good way beneath them: these white bare plats of skin on the sides of the head are variegated with fine lines of small black feathers, which appear like needle-work: the circle round the eye is of a pale yellow colour: it hath immediately under the bill a large black spot, which turns round and upwards on its sides, and encompasses part of the bare white space on the sides of the head: the feathers on the top of the head are green, which gradually become blue on the neck: the upper side of the neck, the back, and upper sides of the wings and tail are of an exceeding fine blue colour, with some little variation of shade, viz. the lesser coverts of the wings and the rump are a little tintured with green, and the tail and quill-feathers on their upper sides a little tintured with purple: all the blue feathers of the back, wings, and tail are of a reddish yellow on their under sides: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, belly, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail, are of a fine yellow-orange-colour, except the hinder part of the thighs, where there is a little blue intermixed: the covert-feathers withinside the wings are yellow, which appears outwardly on the ridge or joint in the upper part of the

wing: the legs and feet are of a blackish colour."

This species is less common than the Scarlet Maccaw, of which it has by some been most erroneously considered as the female. It seems to have been first described by Aldrovandus, from a specimen which he saw in the year 1572, in the palace of the Duke of Mantua. It was brought over from America in 1569, and lived upwards of twenty years. Its death was occasioned by the gout in its feet, which at length swelled, and at intervals were extremely painful; the bird expressing its sufferings at such times by most lamentable screams; and in one of these fits it died, in the month of February 1599.

HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

Psittacus augustus. P. cyaneus, rostro pedibusque nigris, orbitis basique mandibulæ inferioris luteis. Museum Leverianum. No. 2.
 Deep-blue Maccaw, with the bill and legs black; the orbits and base of the lower mandible yellow.

Hyacinthine Maccaw. *Nat. Misc. vol. 15. pl. 609.*

Psittacus hyacinthinus. P. macrourus violaceo-cæruleus, capite colloque dilutioribus, orbitis gulaque nudis flavis. Lath. ind. orn.

Hyacinthine Maccaw. *Lath. syn.*

THIS august species, which is a degree larger than the Blue and Yellow Maccaw, was first described by myself, in the work entitled *Museum Leverianum*, from a very fine specimen preserved in that celebrated collection. I must therefore

repeat my former description. The colour of this bird is the richest and deepest mazarine blue, uniformly diffused over the whole plumage; except that on the edges of the wings and the forehead is a very slight tendency to a sea-green or blueish-green cast: the under surface of the wings and tail is black: the beak is most uncommonly large and strong, and considerably exceeds those of the Macao and Ararauna: it is totally black: the legs and feet are also black, and extremely strong: the orbits or bare spaces round the eyes are of a deep yellow, and the base of the lower mandible is surrounded by a bare skin of the same colour: the general proportions of this magnificent bird are the same as in the two species above-mentioned. Nothing certain is known relative to its native country; but it may be presumed that, like the rest of the large Maccaws, it is an inhabitant of South-America. It may be added, that the specimen in the Leverian Museum was probably the first of its kind ever brought into Europe, and before its introduction into the Leverian Museum, had been in the possession of the then Lord Orford, with whom it lived a considerable time. I have been informed that a second specimen was some time afterwards brought to Lisbon, and was presented to the Queen of Portugal. It is therefore probable that the bird is of Brazilian origin. It is remarkable that it differs from the rest of the Maccaws in having the cheeks covered with feathers.

MILITARY MACCAW.

Psittacus militaris. *P. viridis fronte rubro, genis nudis, remigibus uropygioque cæruleis, reatricibus rubris apice cæruleis.*

Green Maccaw, with red forehead, naked cheeks, blue quill-feathers and rump, and red tail-feathers tipped with blue.

Psittacus militaris. *P. macrourus viridis, alis cæruleis, fronte caudaque rubris, genis nudis lineis plumosis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. syn.*

Great Green Maccaw. *Edw. pl. 313.*

Le Grand Ara militaire. *Levaill. Perr. pl. 6.*

Military Maccaw. *Lath. syn.*

THE first description of this species seems to be that of Edwards, who represents it as a Maccaw of the first magnitude, the wing, when closed, measuring about thirteen inches in length, and the middle tail-feathers about fifteen; the general proportions of the bird seeming to be similar to the species before described. "The head, says Edwards, was large in proportion to the bird: the bill was of a dusky colour, pretty strong, the upper mandible pretty much hooked, having angles on each side: the tongue dusky, round, and soft: the nostrils small, placed in a narrow whitish skin that wholly surrounded the bill: on each side of the head was a pretty broad portion of skin, bare of feathers, of a flesh-colour, with several oblique lines under the eyes, composed of minute black feathers: the eyes are placed in these bare parts of the head: their irides are bright yellow; the pupils black: the forehead, adjoining to the

bill, is covered with beautiful red feathers: a little dusky red is seen under the bill, mixing with the green feathers: the top of the head, whole neck, breast, and feathers of the wings, are of a fine full green colour: the green coverts beneath the tail are a little mixed with red: the quills and part of the row of coverts above them are of a very fine sky-blue, except a few next the back, which gradually become green: the insides of the wings, and the under side of the tail are of a dirty orange-colour: the middle of the back, the rump, and coverts of the tail are of a fine blue: the middle feathers of the tail are very long, and gradually shorten towards the side-feathers, which are not above a third the length of the middlemost: they are all pointed, and of a fine red colour, with blue tips: their number is twelve: the legs and feet are covered with scales of a dusky flesh-colour; the claws dusky."

The native region of the above bird was unknown to Edwards, but it is since ascertained to be an inhabitant of Guiana. A variety or smaller race also occurs, and which appears to differ in size only from the larger; and this, according to Monsr. Levaillant, has been confounded by the Count de Buffon with the following species.

Monsr. Levaillant figures also a variegated specimen, patched with red, yellow, &c. an accident common, as he observes, to almost all the Parrot tribe; and with respect to the supposition, somewhere mentioned by Buffon, of producing colours *ad libitum* by means of art, he very justly considers

the notion as totally absurd, unless by absolutely dying or painting the feathers.

BRASILIAN GREEN MACCAW.

Psittacus severus. P. viridis, genis nudis, fronte fusco-purpureo, remigibus reatricibusque cæruleis subtus fusco-rubentibus.

Green Maccaw, with naked cheeks, purple-brown front, and blue wing and tail-feathers dusky-red beneath.

Psittacus severus. P. macrourus viridis, genis nudis, remigibus reatricibusque cæruleis subtus purpurascensibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Brasilian Green Maccaw. *Edw. pl. 229. Lath. syn.*

Maracana. *Marcgr. Bras. Will. orn.*

L'Ara vert. *Buff. ois.*

L'Ara Marakana. *Levaill. Perr. pl. 8. 9.*

L'Ara verd du Bresil. *Pl. Enl. 383.*

GENERAL length about seventeen inches: size that of a tame pigeon: habit similar to that of the Military Maccaw: colour fine green; the bend of the shoulders, and whole underside both of wings and tail red: quill-feathers and some of the larger coverts fine blue: tail green above, but growing blue at the tips; the two middle feathers blue throughout their whole length on the outer edges: bill black, with flesh-coloured cere: orbits pale flesh-coloured, with a few minute scattered black plumes: feathers round the bill, both above and beneath, blackish: irides yellow: legs black, with a feathery red zone round the bottom of the thighs: native of Brasil, where, according to Monsr. Levaillant, it is extremely common; appearing in

innumerable flocks, and committing great devastation among the coffee-plantations, by devouring the ripe berries. The same author adds, that the old birds make an excellent soup, while the young are equally delicate when roasted. This species seems to have been first described by Marcgrave, under its native name *Maracana*. Monsr. Levaillant observes that the figure given in the *Planches Enluminees*, No. 383, instead of a narrow dusky or blackish-purple bar on the forehead, has a broad red one, like that of the former species; and this, he observes, has been evidently done in order to accommodate the plate to Buffon's description, who confounded it with the preceding species.

PARROT MACCAW.

Psittacus Makavouanna. *P. viridis, genis nudis albis, subtus subrufescens, vertice remigibusque cærulescentibus.*

Green Maccaw, with naked white cheeks, beneath subrufescent, with blueish crown and wing-feathers.

Psittacus Makavouanna. *P. macrourus viridis, genis nudis, subtus rufescens, abdomine virescente, remigibus cæruleis, apicibus extus fuscis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Perriche Ara. *Buff. ois.*

La Perruche Ara de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 864.*

L'Ara Macavouanne. *Levaill. Perr. pl. 7.*

Parrot Maccaw. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Barrere in his *France Equinoxiale*, and from him by Buffon. Length eighteen inches; of which the tail measures nine inches: colour deep brownish green above, except the

larger quill-feathers, which are blue, edged with green, and tipped with brown: head green, with a cast of deep blue, appearing blue in some lights: cheeks bare and whitish: throat and breast tinged with rufous: remainder of the under parts of a paler green than the upper: lower part of the abdomen, and vent-feathers, reddish brown: under parts both of wings and tail yellowish-green: bill and legs blackish. Native of Cayenne, where it is considered as a migratory bird. It frequents the overflowed savannahs, and feeds on the fruits of the Palmetto. Its native name is *Makavouanne*.

 BLACK MACCAW.

Psittacus ater. Psittacus macrourus nigricans, viridi-splendidissimus, rostro oculisque rubentibus, pedibus flavis. Lath. ind. orn.

Blackish Maccaw, with a strong gloss of green, reddish eyes and bill, and yellow legs.

Ararauna, ou Machao. *De Laet. descr. des Ind. occ. p. 490.*

Ara Noir. *Buff. ois.*

Black Maccaw. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon, but merely from report: said to be a native of Guiana, and supposed by Buffon to be the same with the *Ararauna* or *Machao* of De Laet in his *Description des Indes Occidentales*, and which is said to be of a black colour, but so blended with green as to appear very splendid in the sunshine: bill and eyes reddish: legs yellowish. It is said to differ from the rest of the Maccaws in never approaching the set-

lements of the natives; remaining altogether among the rocks and mountains.

OBSCURE MACCAW.

Psittacus obscurus. *P. macrourus fuscus, genis nudis rubris, vertice cinereo-nigrescente vario, cauda cinerea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Dusky Maccaw, with naked red cheeks, crown varied with ash-colour and black, and cinereous tail.

Psittacus obscurus. *Hasselq. itin. p. 236.*

THIS species seems obscure in every sense of the word; being known only from the short description given by Hasselquist, and repeated by Linæus. It is said to be of the size of a Jay or a Cuckow, with a black bill, surrounded by black rough feathers, intermixed with hairs: the crown of the head variegated with black and grey: the upper parts of the neck and wings black: the belly and thighs ash-coloured, with transverse hoary lines: the legs furnished with black tubercles; the claws black; the tail long and cuneiform. Native of Africa.

NOBLE MACCAW.

Psittacus nobilis. *P. macrourus viridis, genis nudis, humeris coccineis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Maccaw, with naked cheeks, and scarlet shoulders.

Psittacus nobilis. *Lin. Mus. Ad. Frid. 2. p. 13.*

Noble Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

KNOWN only from the short description given by Linnæus in his work entitled *Museum Adolphi Friderici*, where it is said to be of the size of a Turtle, and of a green colour, with the bend of the wing scarlet; the face naked and white; and the tail cuneated. Native of Surinam.

PAVOUANE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Guianensis. P. viridis, orbitis nudis albidis, costa humerali tectricibusque inferioribus rubris, remigibus reatricibusque subtus flavescens.

Green Parrakeet, with naked whitish orbits, ridge of the shoulders and under wing-coverts red, and quill and tail-feathers yellowish beneath.

Psittacus Guianensis. P. macrourus viridis, genis rubro maculatis, tectricibus alarum minoribus inferioribus coccineis, majoribus luteis, armillis rubris. Lath. ind. orn.

La Perriche Pavouane. *Buff. ois.*

Perruche de la Guiane. *Pl. Enl. 167. 407.*

La Perruche Ara Pavouane. *Levail. pl. 14.*

Pavouane Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson and Buffon as of the length of twelve inches: head and upper parts fine green; cheeks and sides of the neck, in the old birds, speckled with bright red; gradually becoming more conspicuous as the bird advances in age: smaller wing-coverts red; greater yellow, and both quill and tail-feathers dusky yellow beneath: bill whitish; legs and feet grey. Native of Cayenne and the Antilles, where it is not uncommon; often flying in flocks; frequenting wooded savannahs, and feeding in preference on the berries of the *Erythrina Corallodendron*. Buffon observes, that in one of the plates of the *Planches Enluménées*, viz. pl. 167, the bill is erroneously represented of a red colour.

Monsr. Levaillant observes that the Pavouane

Parrakeet varies considerably both in size and colour according to the regions in which it occurs. In Guiana it is not only smaller, but less brilliant than in the Antilles, where its length, according to Monsr. Levaillant's figure, seems to be near fourteen inches. The red spots on the cheeks, described by Buffon as appearing in the old birds, and the red garter round the thighs, mentioned by Brisson, are, as Monsr. Levaillant assures us, merely owing to that variegation of plumage which occasionally takes place in all the Parrot tribe, when in a state of captivity, and are by no means to be considered as forming any part of the natural character of the species.

It may be here not improper to observe, that Monsr. Levaillant makes a very important observation relative to the long-tailed Parrakeet tribe in general; viz. that though this tribe may properly enough be allowed to constitute two natural subdivisions, one distinguished by having the tail regularly or gradually cuneated by the successive elongation of the side-feathers to the middle ones, and the other by an elongation of the side feathers to a certain distance only, the two middle ones running out to a great extent beyond them, yet in a state of domesticity it not unfrequently happens, in consequence of the process of moulting, that the genuine shape of the tail is injured or altered in its proportions; thus causing a great degree of uncertainty as to the tribe to which the bird belongs. It is to this circumstance that Monsr. Levaillant attributes the mistakes in

the work of Buffon, who has often described the same species under different names, and under different divisions in the tribe. Hence the necessity of obtaining, if possible, such specimens as have been taken in their truly natural or wild state.

BANDED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus vittatus. P. viridis, subtus olivaceo-flavescens, orbitis nudis, fronte fusco-purpureo, femoribus caudaque subtus rufescentibus.

Green Parrakeet, yellowish-olive beneath, with naked orbits, purple-brown front, reddish thighs, and tail reddish beneath.

La Perruche Ara a bandeau rouge. *Levaill. pl. 17.*

GENERAL appearance much allied to that of the immediately preceding, but of rather smaller size, and of a more slender and elegant aspect: colour green, with olive throat, the feathers of which are edged with pale yellow: remainder of the under parts pale olive, edged in a similar manner: thighs, and under surface of the tail rufous: across the forehead, immediately beyond the base of the upper mandible, a narrowish purple-brown bar, slightly speckled with red: bill and legs pale. Native of Brasil, and considered by Levaillant as a species before undescribed.

WAVE-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus versicolor. *P. viridis, collo subtus pectoreque nigricantibus aurantio-undulatis, abdomine medio caudaque subtus rubris.*

Green Parrakeet, with the fore-part of the neck and breast blackish, waved with orange-colour, the middle of the belly and under surface of the tail red.

Psittacus versicolor. *P. macrourus viridis, capite corporeque subtus fuscis, pennis juguli aureo, abdominis cæruleo-rubro undatis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

La Perriche a gorge variée. *Buff. ois.*

Perruche a gorge tachetée de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 144.*

La Perruche Ara a gorge variée. *Levaill. pl. 16.*

Waved-Breasted Parrakeet. *Lath. Syn.*

VAR.

Psittacus squamosus. *P. macrourus viridis, capite collo pectoreque marginibus pennarum aurantiis, humeris coccineis, uropygio abdomineque medio sanguineis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Scaly-Breasted Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

AN elegant species: size rather smaller than that of a Blackbird: length about ten inches: colour fine deep green: forehead blue; cheeks orange-brown: back part of the head dusky: throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast blackish, each feather edged with orange-colour: ridge of the shoulders, lower part of back, and rump red: outside edges of the quill-feathers blue, with dusky tips: middle of the belly red, or ferruginous with dusky undulations: thighs green: under surface of the tail red or ferruginous: bill and legs dusky: orbits naked and whitish.

The variety, described as a distinct species by Dr. Latham, under the name of *Scaly-Breasted Parrakeet*, seems to differ chiefly in having the head itself, as well as the fore-part of the neck and breast coloured as in the first-described kind, and in having the lower part of the back and rump, and the middle of the belly blood-red.

This species is a native of Cayenne, and is considered by Buffon as a very rare Parrakeet. It is however, according to Monsr. Levaillant, very common throughout all Guiana.

EMERALD PARRAKEET.

Psittacus smaragdinus. P. viridis, abdomine subviolaceo, crisso caudaque rubro-purpureis.

Green Parrakeet, with subviolaceous abdomen, and purple-red vent-feathers and tail.

Psittacus smaragdinus. P. macrourus viridis nitens, abdomine postico caudaque ferrugineo-castaneis. Lath. ind. orn.

Perruche emeraude. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 21.*

Perruche des terres Magellaniques. *Pl. Enl. 85.*

Emerald Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH rather more than thirteen inches: colour fine glossy green, the belly tinged with violet, and the vent-feathers and tail dusky-red or purple, darker beneath: the feathers on the whole bird have narrow dusky edges, as in many of the Parrot tribe, giving a scaled appearance to the plumage: bill and legs black. Native, according to report, of the Magellanic regions; but Buffon is not will-





M. Griffith sculp.

TABUAN PARRAKEET.

ing to admit this supposition; conceiving it improbable that any bird of the Parrot genus should be found at so great a distance beyond the equator; a fancy now sufficiently exploded by the numerous species of late years discovered in the southern extra-tropical regions.

TABUAN PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Tabuensis. *P. viridis*, fascia humerali pallidiore, capite collo corporeque subtus coccineis.

Green Parrakeet, with paler shoulder-stripe, and scarlet head, neck, and under-parts.

Psittacus Tabuensis β. *P. macr. viridis*, capite collo corporeque subtus coccineis, &c. *Lath. ind. orn.*

La Grande Perruche à collier et croupion bleu. *Levaill. pl. 55.*

Psittacus Tabuensis. *Museum Leverianum*. No. 6. p. 29.

Tabuan Parrot. *White's Bot. Bay. pl. p. 168.*

VAR.?

Psittacus Amboinensis. *P. macrourus coccineus*, dorso cæruleo, alis macula viridi. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Psittacus Amboinensis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Lori Perruche tricolor. *Buff. ois.*

Perruche rouge d'Amboine. *Pl. Enl. 240.*

Amboina Red Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about sixteen, or even eighteen inches: head, neck, and whole under parts bright scarlet: back, wings, and tail deep grass-green, with an oblique bar of much brighter and paler green across the smaller wing-coverts, passing from the shoul-

ders towards the back: larger quill-feathers tipped with dusky blackish-blue: tail dusky, with a varying cast of green: upper mandible orange-red with dusky tip; lower mandible blackish: legs of the same colour. Native of New Holland, and, in all probability, of some of the East-Indian islands, since there can be little doubt that the *Psittacus Amboinensis* of Linnæus is in reality the same species.

The Tabuan Parrakeet is a bird of great beauty, and has often been brought from New Holland to this country in a living state. It appears to be of a gentle, but not remarkably lively disposition.

The figure of this species in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South-Wales seems to represent the tail as nearly even at the end; a circumstance which must have arisen either from some slight accidental mutilation of the specimen, or inattention on the part of the artist; the tail, in all the specimens brought over in a perfect state, being long, and moderately cuneiform, as in the immediately preceding species.

POMPADOUR PARRAKEET.

Psittacus atropurpureus. *P. atropurpureus*, dorso alis caudaque saturate holoserico-viridibus, remigibus primoribus reatricibusque exterioribus cyaneis. *Museum Leverianum*. p. 140.

Dark-crimson Parrakeet, with velvet-green back, wings, and tail; the larger quill-feathers and exterior tail-feathers blue.

Pompadour Parrot. *Mus. Lev. pl.* p. 142.

Psittacus Tabuensis. *P. macr. viridis*, capite collo corporeque subtus purpureo-coccineis, cervice basi lunula cærulea, remigibus reatricibusque cæruleis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Tabuan Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

GENERAL length about eighteen inches: head, neck, and whole under parts fine but very deep crimson or pompadour-colour: back, shoulders, scapulars, and tail, deep grass-green, with a rich silky or velvet-like surface; the two middle tail-feathers slightly clouded with a varying cast of blue; the two or three exterior ones inclining strongly to this colour: larger wing-feathers deep blue: bill and legs dusky or blackish. Native of New Holland.

This bird is the Tabuan Parrot of Dr. Latham, who considers the brilliant species before described as a variety of the present. The difference of colour however, and in some degree, of shape, this being of a somewhat more slender habit than the preceding, seem to indicate a specific difference, unless the darker colours of the present bird should be merely owing to a less advanced state of age and plumage.

PENNANTIAN PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Pennantii. *P. coccineus*, gula alis caudaque cæruleis, dorso nigro variato.

Scarlet Parrakeet, with blue throat, wings, and tail, and back varied with black.

Psittacus Pennantii. *P. macr. coccineus*, dorso antico nigro coccineo undulato, lateribus corporis gulæque cæruleis, remigibus intus macula alba. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Psittacus gloriosus. } *Nat. Misc. pl. 53.*
 Splendid Parrot. }

Pennantian Parrot. *White's Journ. pl. p. 174.* *Lath. syn. suppl.*
 Beautiful Lory. *Lath. syn.*

La Perruche à large queue. *Levaill. pl. 78. 79. 80.*

A SPECIES of great elegance, both in shape and plumage: length about fifteen or sixteen inches: bill horn-colour: head, neck, back, rump, and whole under parts from the throat, fine scarlet, every feather on the back being black in the middle, so as to appear deeply edged with scarlet: the scapular-feathers are also of similar appearance: throat fine blue: wings and tail the same, with a much paler and brighter gloss on the coverts or shoulder-parts: inner bend of the wing on each side the back black: tips of the larger quill-feathers black or dusky: side-feathers of the tail pale or whitish towards the tips; the two middle feathers deep blue: legs black. Native of New Holland. The female is said to be olive-green on the back, spotted in the same manner as in the male, and the tail dark blue, edged or fringed with chestnut colour.

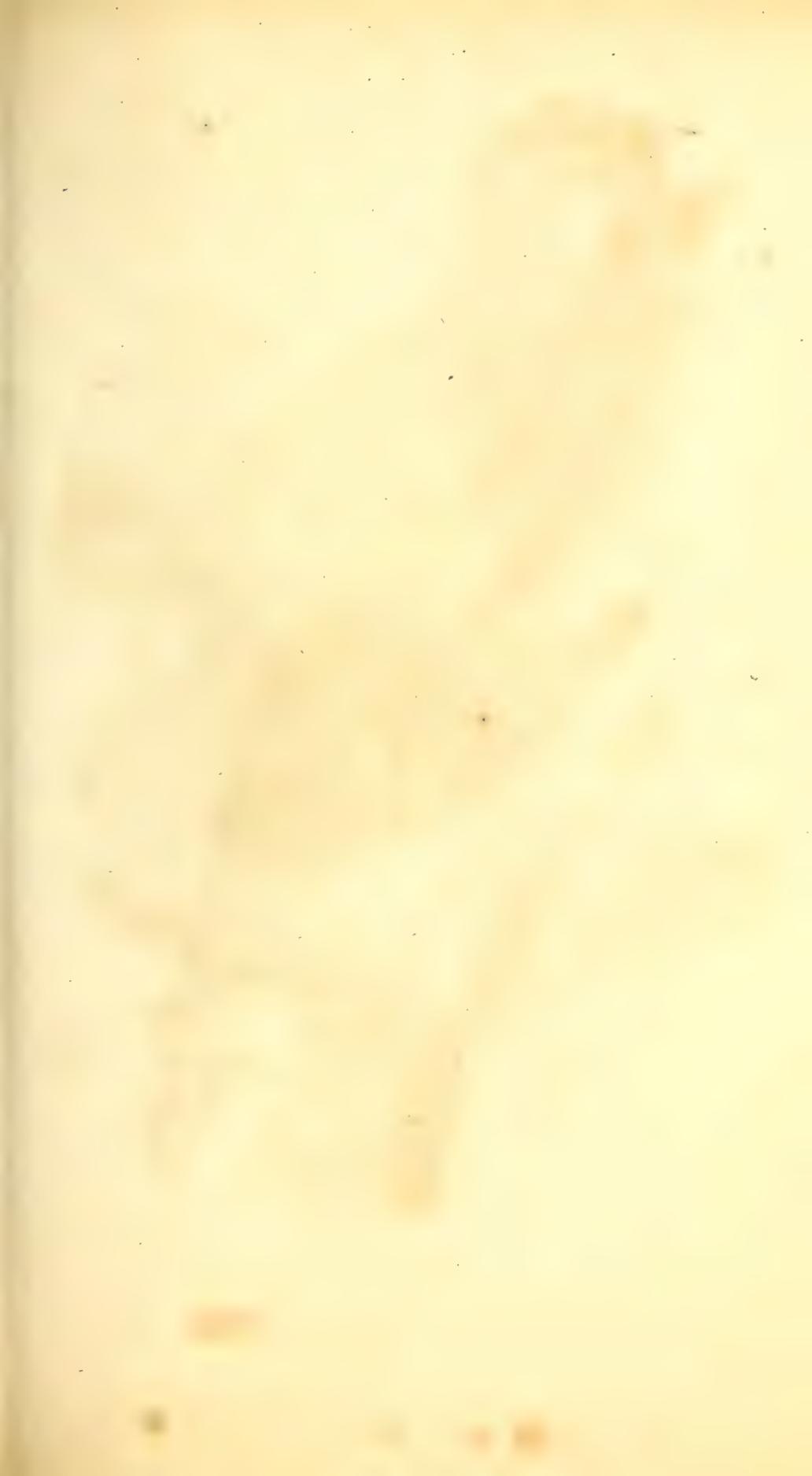


M. Cruttick sculp.

PENNANTIAN PARRAKEET.

1817, Aug. 1. London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.







M. Cruttan sculp.

NONTARELL. PARRAKEET.

The Parrakeet described in Dr. Latham's Ornithology under the title of *Beautiful Lory* is certainly no other than the present species, and indeed Dr. Latham, in his second Supplement, has made the same observation. The specimen described under that name by Dr. Latham seems not to have arrived at its full colours; the red on the back being slightly tinged with green, and the black itself of a brownish cast.

NONPAREIL PARRAKEET.

Psittacus eximius. *P. capite collo pectoreque coccineis, alis caudaque cæruleis, dorso nigro viridi undulato, abdomine flavescente.*

Parrakeet, with scarlet head, neck, and breast, blue wings and tail, black back undulated with green, and yellowish abdomen.

Perruche omnicolore. *Levaill. 28. 29.*

Psittacus eximius. *P. macrourus varius, capite gula pectore crissoque coccineis, dorso nigro flavo-viridi undulato, alis caudaque cæruleis.* *Vivar. Nat. t. 93.*

Nonpareil Parrot. Long-tailed variegated Parrot, with head, throat, breast, and vent crimson, back black undulated with yellow-green, and blue wings and tail. *Nat. Misc. pl. 93.*
New Holl. Zool. pl. 1.

Psittacus eximius. } *Lath. suppl. 2.*
Nonpareil Parrot. }

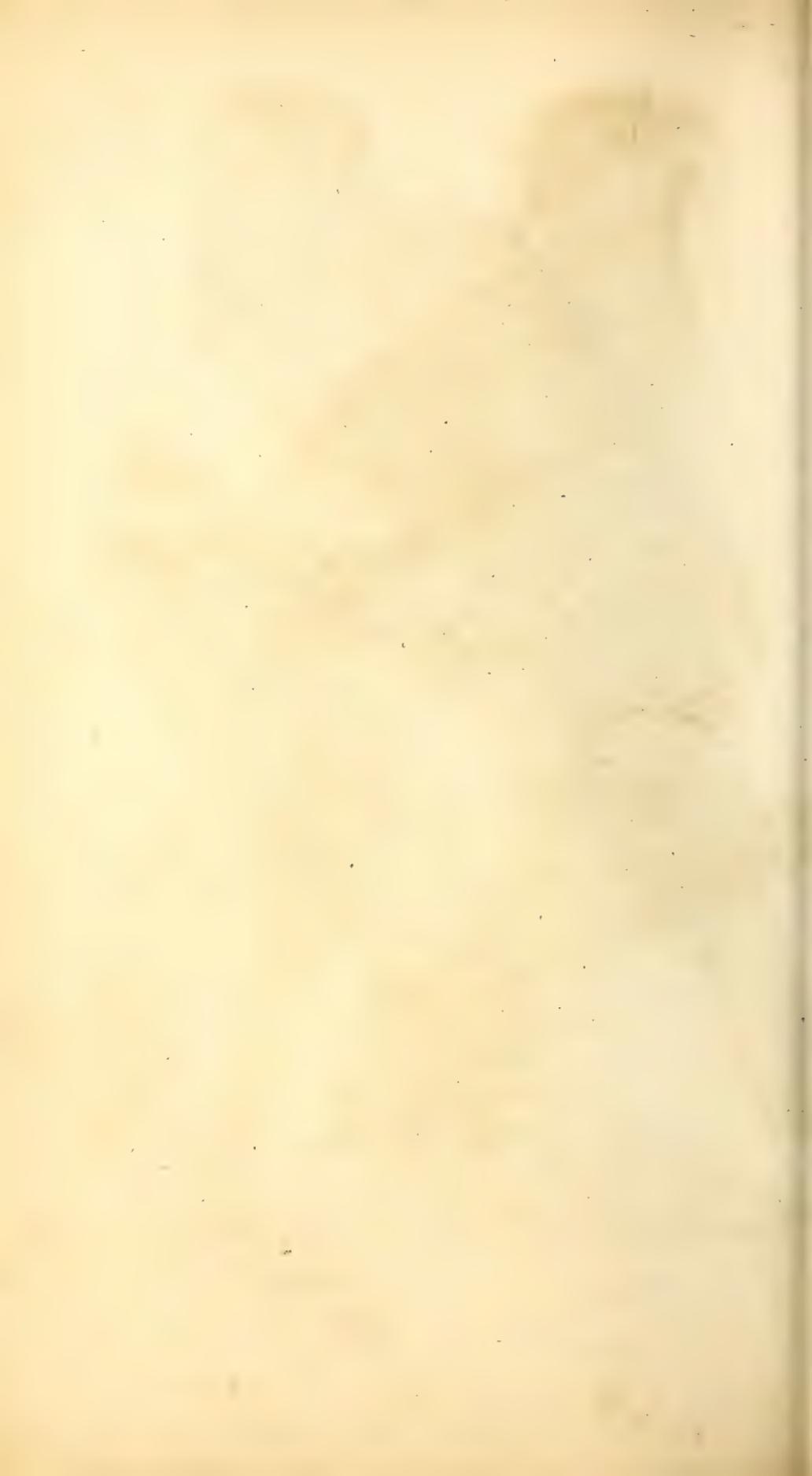
THIS most beautiful species, which was first described by myself in the Naturalist's Miscellany, and afterwards in the Zoology of New Holland, is in size, shape, and general distribution of colours, greatly allied to the Pennantian Parrakeet: the colours themselves however, on some parts of the

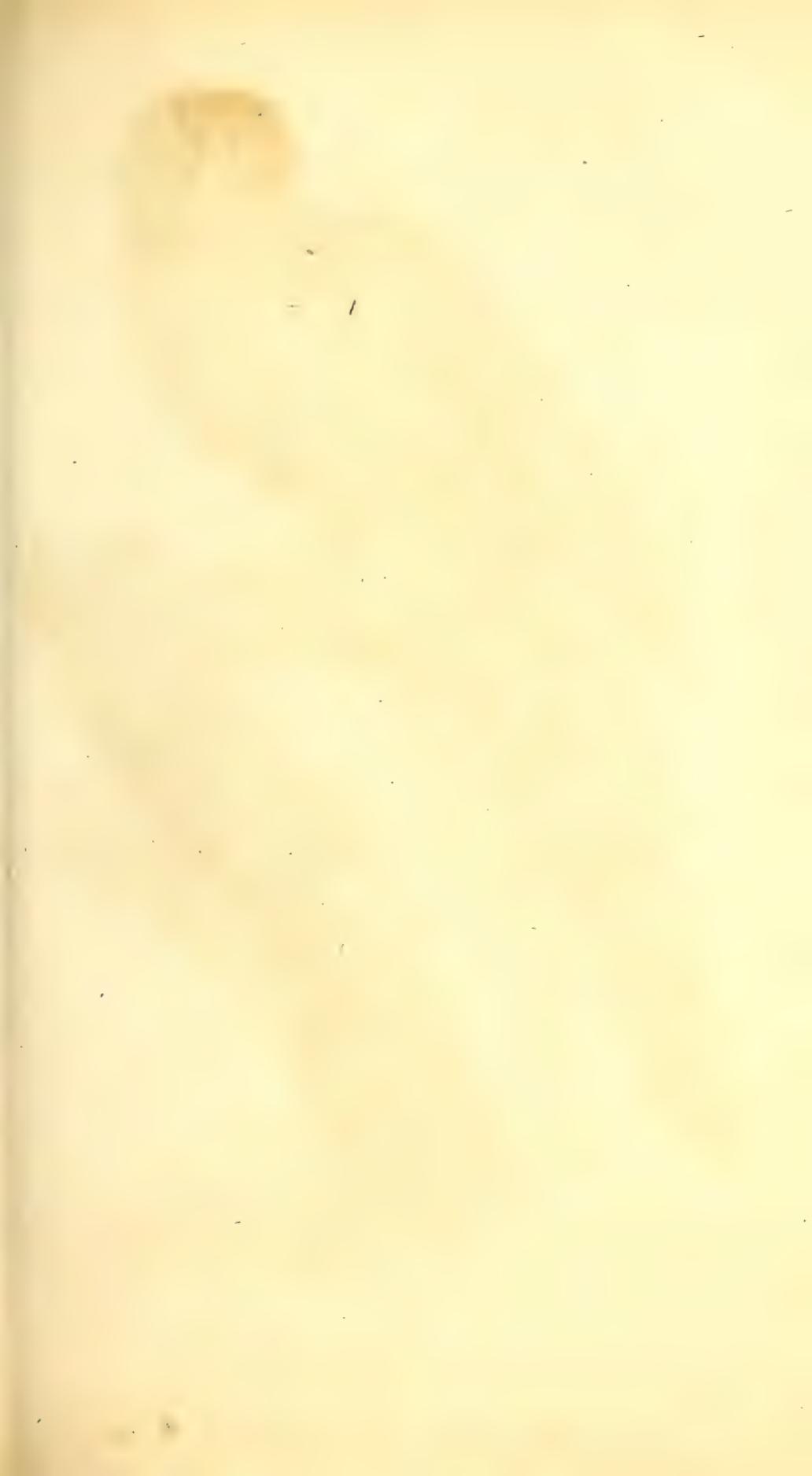
bird, are widely different: the bill is horn-coloured; the upper mandible palest: the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the belly of a beautiful scarlet: the throat white with a slight tinge of blossom-colour: the wings fine mazarine blue, with a paler glossy lustre on the middle of the covert-feathers: the prime quills dusky blue with pale edges: the smaller coverts next the back black: hind part of the neck, scapulars, and whole back, as far as the rump, black, each feather elegantly bordered with bright apple-green: lower part of the belly of the same colour, but yellower, and in some specimens slightly undulated with pale red; tail fine blue, growing pale or whitish toward the tips; but the two middle feathers blue-green: legs cinereous. Native of New Holland, from whence it has been often brought into England. In a state of captivity it appears of a mild disposition, but has not, I believe, been observed to articulate. It is one of the most beautiful Parakeets yet discovered.



A. Griffith sculp.

NONPAREIL PARRAKEET *var.*







BLUE-BELLIED PARRAKEET.

BLUE-BELLIED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus cyanogaster. *P. viridis capite cæruleo, subtus luteo rubro cæruleoque varius, remigibus intus macula lutea.*

Green Parrakeet, with blue head, beneath varied with yellow, red, and blue; the quill-feathers marked within by a yellow spot.

Psittacus hæmatodus var. β . γ . δ . *Lath. ind. orn.*

Red-Breasted Parrot var. A. B. *Lath. syn.*

Perruche des Moluques. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 743.*

Perruche d'Amboine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 61.*

Blue-Bellied Parrot. *White's Journ. pl. p. 140.*

Perruche à tete bleue. *Lexaill. 24. 25. 26. 27.*

THIS is a very beautiful and richly variegated species, and appears to occur, with some variations, through a large extent of space; being found in several of the Molucca islands, as well as in New Holland, where it occurs in the highest state of perfection, generally measuring about fourteen or fifteen inches in length: the bill is pale orange-red: the head and throat fine violet-blue, the feathers on those parts being somewhat lanceolate: the neck, back, and wings deep grass-green, but the larger quill-feathers dusky, and crossed on the inner webs by a deep-yellow bar: the breast deep red, waved or mottled transversely with bright yellow: the under coverts of the wings, beneath the shoulders, are red: the belly fine blue, and the thighs varied with green and yellow; the legs dusky. The tongue in this, as well as in some other New Holland Parrakeets, is finely ciliated, as it were,

on each side the tip, by a number of lengthened white papillæ or processes. The Blue-Bellied Parakeet is a bird of a lively disposition, and may be rendered perfectly familiar and caressing. It feeds readily, in a state of captivity, on bread soaked in milk or water, as well as on various kinds of fruits.

Monsr. Levaillant, during his residence at the Cape of Good Hope, had an opportunity of contemplating a pair of this species, which were imported from Amboina. These birds bred during their confinement in the menagerie of Monsr. Van Bletemberg, then governor at the Cape. The female deplumed her breast, and after having collected the feathers into a heap, deposited two round white eggs, on which she sat most assiduously; the male feeding her at intervals, by disgorging what he had swallowed into his beak, and presenting it to her. The young were produced at the end of nineteen days, and in the space of a few more were covered with a cinereous-grey down, which was by degrees succeeded by green feathers on the body, by blue ones on the head. At the end of three weeks they left the nest, and perched on the neighbouring sticks, where the male and female in concert fed them as above described, in the manner of pigeons. The parent birds continued to feed them in this manner for six months, and often afforded a very interesting scene; the young being frequently seated beyond the female; and the male, not being able to reach them, first presented the food to the female, who immediately

delivered it to her young in succession. The young, though of different sexes, were perfectly alike till the first moulting, at which time red feathers, bordered with green, began to appear on the breast, and the male became distinguished by the blue patch on the abdomen. This species is most elegantly figured, in its several states, in the splendid work of Monsr. Levaillant, who has also given a plate of a remarkable variety, in which the back and coverts are yellow, and the sides both of the neck and lower part of the abdomen richly scalloped with the same colour.

VAR.?

RED-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus hæmatodes. P. macr. viridis, pectore rubro, facie cærulea, lunula cervicis flava. Lin. Syst. Nat. Mantiss. 1771. p. 524.

Red-Breasted Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 232.*

La Perruche à face bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Perruche d'Amboine. *Pl. Enl. 61.*

La Perruche a face bleue. *Levaill. pl. 47.*

MONSR. Levaillant considers this, which was first described by Edwards, under the name of the Red-Breasted Parrakeet, as a distinct species, having had an opportunity of viewing three specimens in different collections, all which exactly coincided in colours with Edwards's figure and description, and were all said to be natives of some part of the East Indies, though their precise native region seemed

unknown. Levaillant observes that, exclusive of its colours, it differs in having the tail-feathers much more pointed than those of the Blue-Bellied Parrakeet.

VARIEGATED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus ornatus. *P. viridis luteo variatus*, vertice cæruleo, occipite gula pectoreque rubris atro-viridi undulatis.

Green Parrakeet varied with yellow, with blue crown, and red hind-head, throat and breast undulated with blackish-green.

Psittacus ornatus. *P. macrourus luteo-viridis*, occipite gula pectoreque rubris, vertice auribusque cæruleis, orbitis cinereis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Lory Parrakeet. *Edw. pl.* 174. *Lath. syn.*

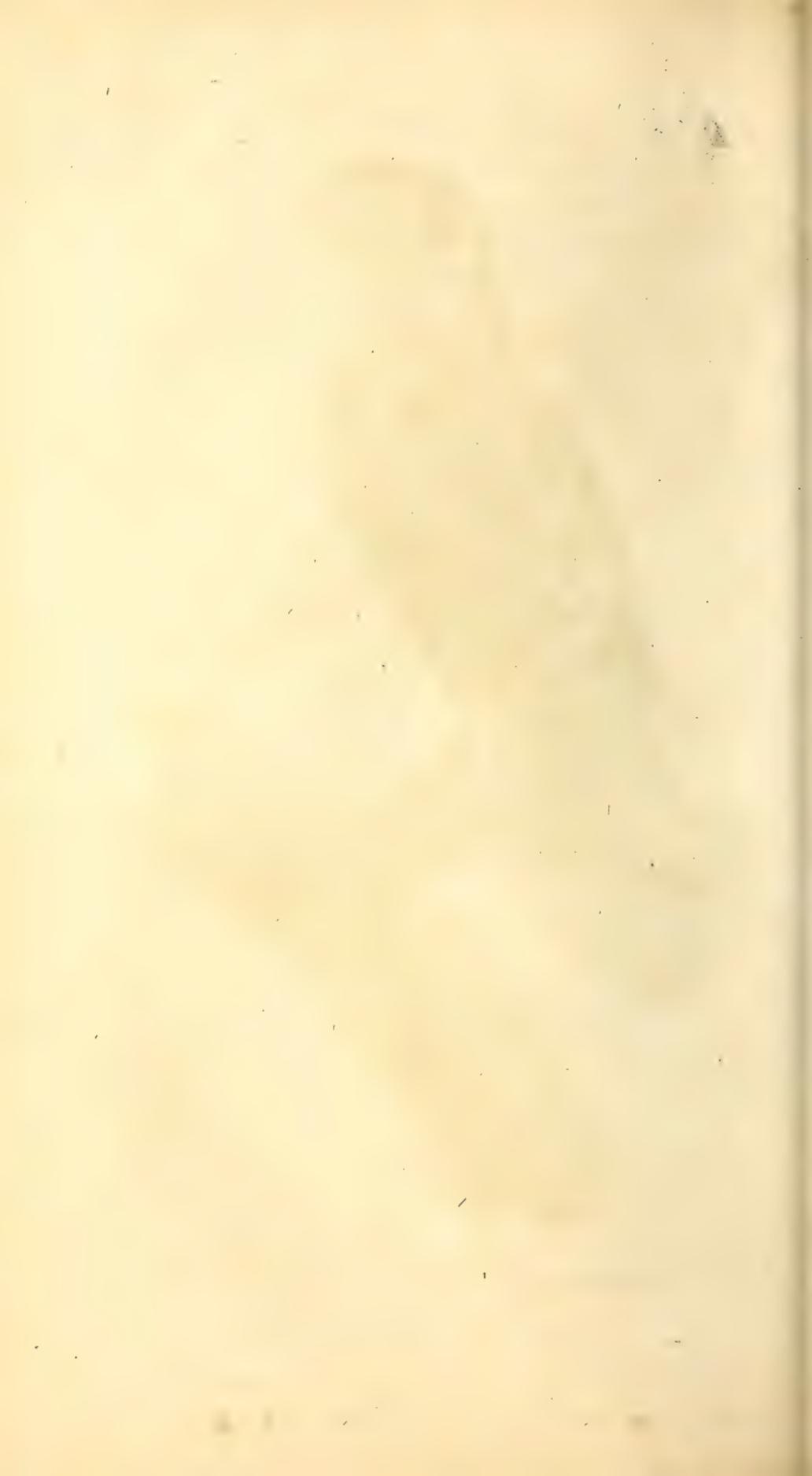
La Perruche Lori. *Buff. vis.*

La Perruche variée des Indes. *Pl. Enl.* 552.

IN its general appearance, and disposition of colours, this species is strongly allied to the *Psittacus cyanogaster* or Blue-Bellied Parrakeet, but is of smaller size, with a much shorter tail in proportion: the general length of the bird is about eight inches: the bill is orange-coloured; the fore-part of the crown violet-blue; the hind-part crimson with the feathers edged with violet; the orbits of the eyes bare and of a blue-grey colour: from behind each eye springs a short broad violet stripe, pointing backwards, and immediately beyond this is an orange yellow stripe: the chin, throat, and breast are crimson, the feathers edged either with dark green or violet-colour: the remainder of the



VARIEGATED PARRAKEET.



bird is grass-green, scalloped or varied on the upper part of the back, and sides of the body with orange-yellow: the tail is green above, but orange-red beneath, with yellowish-green tips: the legs deep ash-colour.

So great is the general similarity between this bird and the Blue-Bellied or Red-Breasted Parakeet, that on a cursory view it might pass for a small specimen of the same species, with a shorter tail than ordinary.

JAPANESE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Japonicus. *P. macr. viridis, subtus reatricibusque lateralibus ruber, remigibus cæruleis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Psittacus erythrochlorus macrourus. *Aldrov.*

La Perruche verte et rouge. *Buff. ois.*

Japanese Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

SLIGHTLY described by Willughby, Linnæus, Buffon, and others from Aldrovandus, whose description rests merely on the faith of a Japanese drawing; so that the very existence of the bird is by no means fully ascertained. It is to be numbered, according to Aldrovandus, among the middle-sized Parrots, being about the same size with the common Ring-Parakeet: the bill is very small, and different from that of other Parrots in being curved beneath: the whole back, crown of the head, neck, and wing-coverts are deep green, except at the scapulæ, where the upper feathers are

blue: all the quill-feathers are deep blue, except the two exterior ones, but all of them have white shafts: the irides are red: the bill red, and very slightly curved: the chin ferruginous or reddish: before and behind the eyes is a blue spot: the whole breast and belly are of a vermilion red, the tips of the feathers being marked with small longitudinal lines: the tail is very long in proportion, and even longer than the whole body; the two larger feathers are greenish with white shafts; the interior ones are deep red with black shafts; the legs and feet deep black.

RED-TOPPED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus verticalis. *P. macrourus viridis, vertice medio rubro, remigibus cæruleis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green Parrakeet, with the middle of the crown red, and blue quill-feathers.

Red-topped Parrot. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH eighteen inches: bill large, blue, with a black tip: colour of the bird dark green, paler beneath: legs brown. Native of New Holland: described by Dr. Latham, who observes, that it is most allied to the Pacific Parrakeet, but seems to be nearly twice the size.

VAR. ?

CRIMSON-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Size of Tabuan Parrakeet, to which it seems extremely allied: colour similar, except that the crown of the head alone is of a rich scarlet: across the shoulders a pale-green bar, as in the Tabuan: rump blue: colour of the under parts uncertain, the bird having been described from a specimen in a glass case, and so disposed as to exhibit the upper parts only. Supposed to be a native of New Holland.

 PACIFIC PARRAKEET.

*Psittacus Pacificus. P. macr. viridis, fronte temporibus uropygi-
oque lateribus rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with the forehead, temples, and sides of the rump scarlet.

Pacific Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Psittacus australis. Lath. ind. orn.

Psittacus concinnus. Nat. Misc. pl. 87.

SIZE of a small Turtle: general length about twelve inches: colour deep grass-green, paler beneath: behind each eye a short, pointed spot or stripe of the same colour: crown pale blue: back of neck and tips of wings pale brown: tail of very moderate length, but strongly cuneated and sharp-

pointed: bill blueish; legs dusky. In some specimens a red spot appears on each side the vent, and in some the crown of the head is green like the rest of the plumage; in others yellowish, and the rump red. Native of New Holland and several of the southern isles.

VARIED-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus marginatus. *P. viridis*, *vertice cæruleo*, *tetricibus alarum nigro cæruleo flavoque variis*.

Green Parrakeet, with blue crown, and wing-coverts varied with black, blue, and yellow.

La Perruche de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonner. voy. p. 80. t. 44.*

Varied-Winged Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Psittacus marginatus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat, who says it is considerably larger than the common Parrakeet, but does not mention its length: bill large and flesh-coloured: eyes small: irides white: crown of the head blue: upper parts of the bird grass-green; under parts yellowish-green: smaller wing-coverts black, edged with yellow-brown; greater coverts black, edged with blue, and again with yellow-brown, so as to form a richly variegated patch on the wings: legs blackish. Native of Luzonia.

VAR. ?

Psittacus phrygius. *P. viridis*, *vertice cæruleo, tectricibus alarum cæruleis flavo marginatis.*

Green Parrakeet, with blue crown, and blue wing-coverts edged with yellow.

Psittacus olivaceus. *Lath. ind. orn. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Perruche à ailes chararrées. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet de l'isle de Luçon. *Pl. Enl. 287.*

Lace-winged Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

La Perruche aux ailes chararrées. *Levaill. pl. 60.*

THERE is great reason for supposing this to be a mere variety, owing to a different stage of plumage; or a sexual difference of the preceding. Its total length, according to Levaillant, is from twelve to thirteen inches; and in size of the body it is nearly equal to a common Grey Parrot: its colour is deep green, somewhat yellower beneath: the crown of the head is blue, the colour forming a broad transverse bar on the head: the wing-coverts are blue, with yellow borders, and the alulet or spurious wing green: bordered in a similar manner: the larger quill-feathers dusky, with yellow edges: the bill large and red; the tail of very moderate length in proportion to the bird, and not very sharply cuneated. In the Planches Enluminées this bird is represented of an olive-colour, and this accounts for Buffon's erroneous description of the colours, since he may be supposed, according to Monsr. Levaillant, to have made

up his description from the figure in that publication.

Levaillant also adds, that the name of *Perroquet de Luçon*, by which it is called in the work just mentioned, is highly exceptionable, since it is found not only through a great extent of the East Indies, but in all the Molucca islands.

RED-RUMPED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Zælandicus. *P. macr. fusco-viridis, capistro purpureo-nigro, vertice viridi-castaneo, striga per oculos uropygioque coccineis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Dusky-green Parrakeet, with blackish-purple frontlet, greenish-chesnut crown, red eye-stripe and rump.

Red-rumped Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

FIRST described by Dr. Latham, from a specimen then in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks. Length fifteen inches: colour above dusky green, beneath cinereous green: quill-feathers with blueish edges: forehead dark purple: crown greenish chesnut: from the base of the bill, through the eyes, a crimson streak: rump crimson with a tinge of chesnut: tail blueish, the two middle-feathers edged with green, and the shafts of all the feathers deep chesnut: bill stout, and dusky-blue at the base: legs black. Native of New Zealand.



ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET.

ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Alexandri. *P. viridis, striga humerali collarique postico rubris, gula collarique antico nigris.*

Green Parrakeet, with red hind-collar and shoulder-stripe, and black fore-collar and throat.

Psittacus torquatus macrourus atiquorum. *Aldr. orn. Will. orn.*

Psittacus Alexandri. *Lin. Lath. &c. Pl. Enl. 642. Edw. pl. 292.*

Levaill. pl. 30.

THIS elegant species, which has so long maintained a distinguished reputation for its docility and imitative powers, is supposed to have been the only bird of the Parrot kind known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, having been brought from the island of Ceylon, (the ancient Tabropane,) after the Indian expeditions of Alexander the Great. In the reign of Nero the Romans first became acquainted with other species of Parrots, which they obtained from various parts of Africa. The description given of the present species by Pliny, however short, was sufficient to distinguish it from all others at the time he wrote. It is, says he, entirely green, with a red collar on the neck. These birds appear to have been in great request among the Romans, who lodged them in superb cages, ornamented with silver, tortoise-shell, and ivory; and the price of a Parrot often exceeded that of a slave.

The size of the Alexandrine or Ring Parrakeet is that of a common Pigeon, its general length

about fifteen inches, and its colour an elegant bright green above, paler or yellower beneath: across each shoulder, on the smaller coverts, is a lengthened purplish-red patch or spot, and from the base of the lower mandible, on each side, proceeds a moderately broad black band or stripe, which after descending a little way, passes backwards, so as almost to encircle the neck, growing very narrow as it approaches the back part, which is marked by a red collar, near half an inch wide, but narrowing as it passes forwards immediately beneath the black one, almost reaching the front of the neck: the back part of the head, towards the commencement of the red collar, has a slight blueish tinge, and the edges of the tail-feathers are often of a similar cast: the bill is of a bright orange-red; the legs ash-coloured; and the under surface of the tail, which is strongly and regularly cuneated, is of a yellowish cast.

A variety of this bird is described and figured by Edwards, which in size and all other particulars resembled the common kind, except in being the head of a sky-blue colour, without any appearance of a collar round the neck; the tail pale blue above, and the spot on the shoulders dull yellow instead of red. Exclusive of this, some other kinds appear to exist, retaining the leading characteristics of the species, but, like the race of pigeons, constituting so many permanent varieties. Of these the following are enumerated by the Count de Buffon, Dr. Latham, and others.

ROSE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length rather more than fifteen inches: upper mandible blood-red with a black tip; lower black: eyes surrounded by a flesh-coloured skin: colour of the plumage pale green, the hind-head inclining to violet: round the neck a ring of light rose-colour, and which is not visible till the third year of the animal's growth. This variety is a native of several parts of Africa. Monsr. Levaillant considers it as a distinct species.

DOUBLE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIBED by Brisson and Buffon: length thirteen inches and a half: bill as in the preceding kinds: plumage deep green, yellower beneath: the ring round the neck rose-colour, and broadest in front, while from each side of the lower mandible passes a narrow black stripe, accompanying the red bar as it passes backwards: the plumage of the neck, immediately above the collar, being tinged with blue-green, and beneath it with yellowish. Native of the East Indies and some parts of Africa.

PURPLE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH seventeen inches: bill as in the immediately preceding: collar round the neck purple, and the fore part of the neck and breast pale rose-colour. This is figured in the work of Albin, and is said to come from the East-Indies. It is perhaps rather the Mustachoe Parrakeet ill figured.

BLUE-COLLARED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a common Parrakeet: bill and irides red: head, neck, and belly greyish-green: on the neck a bar of pale lilac-colour, forming a collar: wings and tail grass-green: on each shoulder a large deep red spot. Native of the island of Luzonia, where it was observed by Sonnerat, and though sometimes considered as a distinct species, seems too nearly allied to the Alexandrine to be regarded in any other light than a variety.

JAVAN PARRAKEET.

LESS than the common Ring-Parrakeet: upper mandible pale red; lower pale yellow: head of a mixed pale blue and pale yellow: temples black: remainder of the bird grass-green, except that the

throat and breast are pale red, and five of the wing-coverts yellow: tail yellowish: legs greenish-grey. This is described by Osbeck, who observed it in Java, and considers it as a variety of the Alexandrine.

BLUE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIBED by Brisson, who says it is of the size of a common Parrakeet, and about eleven inches and a half in length: the upper mandible yellow with a cinereous tip, the lower cinereous: head blue with a tinge of red on the forehead, and of violaceo-cinereous on the throat: colour of the upper parts deep shining green, the wings tipped with cinereous, the shafts of the quill-feathers black: upper part of the breast, and under parts of the bird tinged, or rather varied with yellow: tail-feathers blueish towards the tips, and yellowish on their inner webs: legs ash-coloured. Native of the East Indies. Quer. Whether it be any thing more than the blue-headed variety already described, with the additional circumstance of being varied beneath with yellow?

JONQUIL PARRAKEET.

THIS most elegant bird is described and figured as a distinct species in Dr. Latham's second Sup-

plement, from a drawing communicated by General Davies, taken from the living bird, which was said to have come from the province of Bahar in Bengal. Its length is about ten inches and a half; its habit that of the Ring-Parrakeet, and the tail very long and slender in proportion: the colour of the plumage is a fine jonquil yellow, paler beneath, but the head of a bright crimson, bounded on the back of the neck by a sea-green collar, narrowing as it approaches forwards, where it meets a white one arising from the sides of the lower mandible: on the shoulders, at the bend of the wing, is an oblong red patch, and the bill and legs are flesh-coloured.

SULPHUR PARRAKEET.

LENGTH about fifteen inches: habit that of the Alexandrine Parrakeet: colour uniform pale or sulphur-yellow, rather deeper on the back: bill, legs, and feet pale: described and figured by Levaillant, from a preserved specimen in a collection at Leyden: uncertain whether a distinct species, or a variety of some other.

Monsr. Levaillant reasons well on the subject of the varieties with respect to plumage which so often take place in the Parrot tribe. All birds in general, he observes, are subject to become white, as we know from the numerous examples daily before our eyes; even such birds as are naturally

of the opposite colour, as Ravens, Magpies, Black-birds, &c. There are also white varieties of Thrushes, Jays, Partridges, Snipes, and Woodcocks, Sparrows, Swallows, Martins, and Goatsuckers. It has been imagined that such changes were owing to age; but, on the contrary, it is certain that these variations from the genuine colour are always observed to take place in young birds or nestlings, and these birds at their first moulting sometimes recover, either wholly or in part, their proper colours. Neither is this change confined, as is often supposed, to the birds of Northern Climates, but takes place equally in those of Africa and South-America. There is however, adds Monsr. Levaillant, no example of any kind of the Parrot tribe becoming white or varied with white, (exclusive, of course, of the Cockatoos,) which are naturally of that colour. We frequently however observe several of the Parrot tribe to become patched with yellow, and even to become entirely of that colour, however different their natural plumage may have been. We find that throughout Nature yellow forms the base of green, which is the prevailing colour in the Parrot tribe. Thus the leaves of trees, when fading, or dried, turn yellow. This colour also, according to Monsr. Levaillant, is the basis of red; and from the whole he concludes that yellow is to the Parrot tribe what white is to the generality of birds.

To return to the individual above described, or Sulphur Parrakeet, Monsr. Levaillant considers it as most allied to the Rose-Ringed Parrakeet, of

which he therefore supposes it may be a variety ; though he does not presume absolutely to pronounce it such.

It would be unpardonable to dismiss the history of the Alexandrine or Ring-Parrakeet without observing that it was in commemoration of a bird of this species that Ovid's celebrated elegy on the death of Corinna's Parrot was composed, and which may justly be considered as one of the most elegant trifles that antiquity can boast. In the full confidence that it cannot be unacceptable to the poetical and sentimental reader, I here subjoin it, accompanied by a free translation.

Psittacus, Eois imitatrix ales ab oris,

Occidit. exequias ite frequenter aves.

Ite, piæ volucres, et plangite pectora pennis;

Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.

Horrida pro moestis lanietur pluma capillis:

Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.

Quid scelus Ismarii quereris Philomela tyranni?

Expleta est annis ista querela suis.

Alitis in raræ miserum divertite funus.

Magna, sed antiqui causa doloris Itys.

Omnes quæ liquido libratis in aëre cursus

Tu tamen ante alias turtur amice dole.

Plena fuit vobis omni concordia vita,

Et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides.

Quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phocæus Orestæ,

Hoc tibi, dum licuit, Psittace, turtur erat.

Quid tamen ista fides? quid rari forma coloris?

Quid vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis?

Quid juvat, ut datus es, nostræ placuisse puellæ?

Infelix avium gloria, nempe jaces.

Tu poteras virides pennis hebetare smaragdos,

Tincta gerens rubro punica rostra croco.

Non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales;
 Reddebas blæso tam bene verba sono.
 Raptus es invidia. Non tu fera bella movebas:
 Garrulus, et placidæ pacis amator eras.
 Ecce, coturnices inter sua prælia vivunt:
 Forsitan et fiant inde frequenter anus.
 Plenus eras minimo; nec præ sermonis amore
 In multos poteras ora vacare cibos.
 Nux erat esca tibi, causæque papavera somni;
 Pellebatque sitim simplicis humor aquæ.
 Vivit edax vultur, ducensque per aëra gyros
 Miluus, et pluviae graculus auctor aquæ.
 Vivit et armiferæ cornix invisæ Minervæ;
 Illa quidem sæclis vix moritura novem.
 Occidit ille loquax, humanæ vocis imago,
 Psittacus, extremo munus ab orbe datum.
 Optima prima fere manibus rapiuntur avaris;
 Implentur numeris deteriora suis.
 Tristia Phyllacidæ Thersites funera vidit:
 Jamque cinis, vivis fratribus, Hector erat.
 Quid referam timidæ pro te pia vota puellæ;
 Vota procelloso per mare rapta Noto?
 Septima lux aderat, non exhibitura sequentem,
 Et stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo.
 Nec tamen ignavo stupuerunt verba palato:
 Clamavit moriens lingua, Corinna, vale.
 Colle sub Elysio nigra nemus ilice frondens,
 Udaque perpetuo gramine terra, viret.
 Si qua fides dubiis; volucrum locus ille piarum
 Dicitur, obscænae quo prohibentur aves.
 Illic innocui late pascuntur olores:
 Et vivax phoenix, unica semper avis.
 Explicat ipsa suas ales Junonia pennas:
 Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.
 Psittacus has inter, memoriali sedè receptus,
 Convertit volucres in sua verba pias.
 Ossa tegit tumulus; tumulus pro corpore parvus:
 Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet.
 Colligor ex ipso dominæ placuisse sepulchro.
 Ora fuere mihi plus ave docta loqui.

BORN in the fav'ring blaze of Eastern skies,
 Corinna's pride, the feather'd talker dies.
 Attend, ye tuneful denizens of air,
 And join your sorrows with the weeping fair.
 With flagging wings and ruffled plumes appear,
 And sing a mournful requiem round his bier.
 Sad Philomel, thy notes no longer ply
 On Ity's fate and Tereus' cruelty.
 If still thou call'st it pleasure to complain,
 Now let the Indian favourite claim thy strain.
 But chief, mild Turtle, o'er his body bend,
 And wail in lengthen'd notes the parted friend.
 With thee thro' life his fond affection ran;
 Nor death extinguish'd what so well began.
 Nor Pylades with his Orestes join'd
 E'er found a friend more constant or more kind.
 Now what avails, alas! that sacred name?
 Or what the beauties of thy matchless frame?
 Or what the mimic voice, that well could try
 Each varying word and changing minstrelsy?
 Ill-fated praise! nor could thy mistress save
 Her feather'd favourite from a timeless grave.
 Scarce could the emerald match thy verdant quill;
 While saffron tinged the ruby of thy bill.
 Thy temperance no sage hath e'er surpass'd:
 Nuts, poppies, water, form'd the sole repast.
 Thy speech excell'd thy own loquacious race,
 And lisp'd each falling word with happier grace.
 Oft would thy ready tongue each accent steal,
 While talk supplied thy interrupted meal.
 Invidious Fate! with ruthless hand to seize
 A harmless, peaceful prattler, born to please!
 Yet fretful Quails amid' their contests live,
 And thro' the series of their wounds survive.
 Yet the fierce Vulture lives, and tears his prey;
 And the Kite wheels in air his circling way.

The boding Raven mocks the shafts of fate ;
And scarce nine ages fill his endless date.
The worthless Jackdaw hovers o'er the plain,
And calls with noisy throat th' impending rain.
But thou, sweet copier of the human strain,
Art gone ; and India sent her bird in vain !
Fate seizes first the worthiest and the best ;
And, with perverse forbearance, spares the rest.
The base Thersites Peleus' son surviv'd ;
And Hector perish'd, while his brethren liv'd.
Why should I tell thy gentle mistress' prayers,
Giv'n to the winds, tho' urg'd with falling tears ?
Sev'n days had now their gloomy tenor run,
And Fate, her distaff bare, thy thread had spun.
E'en then ere yet the power of speech had pass'd,
Farewell, belov'd Corinna ! was thy last.
Deep in Elysian vales, in waving rows
Spread the green shades where pious birds repose :
And whence debarred, no place of rest can claim
Or fowl of cast obscene, or evil fame.
But peaceful Swans their silver wings display,
And gently glide along their watery way.
There too, 'tis said, the living Phoenix blooms,
And waves in purple skies his golden plumes.
There Juno's birds, with harmless pride, display
The varying gems that o'er their plumage play.
While, deep in myrtle shades, the cooing Doves
Breathe their soft murmurs, and indulge their loves.
There too, receiv'd amid the sacred groves,
Corinna's pride, the emerald stranger roves ;
While, gathering round him, the selected quire
Catch the new accents, and their notes admire.
His bones beneath their little tomb repose :
His character this short inscription shows.
Here lies the glory of the feather'd race ;
The first in language as the first in grace.

ROSE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus rodocephalus. *P. viridis*, capite roseo-cæruleo, gula et torque nigris, reatricibus mediis cæruleis apice albidis.

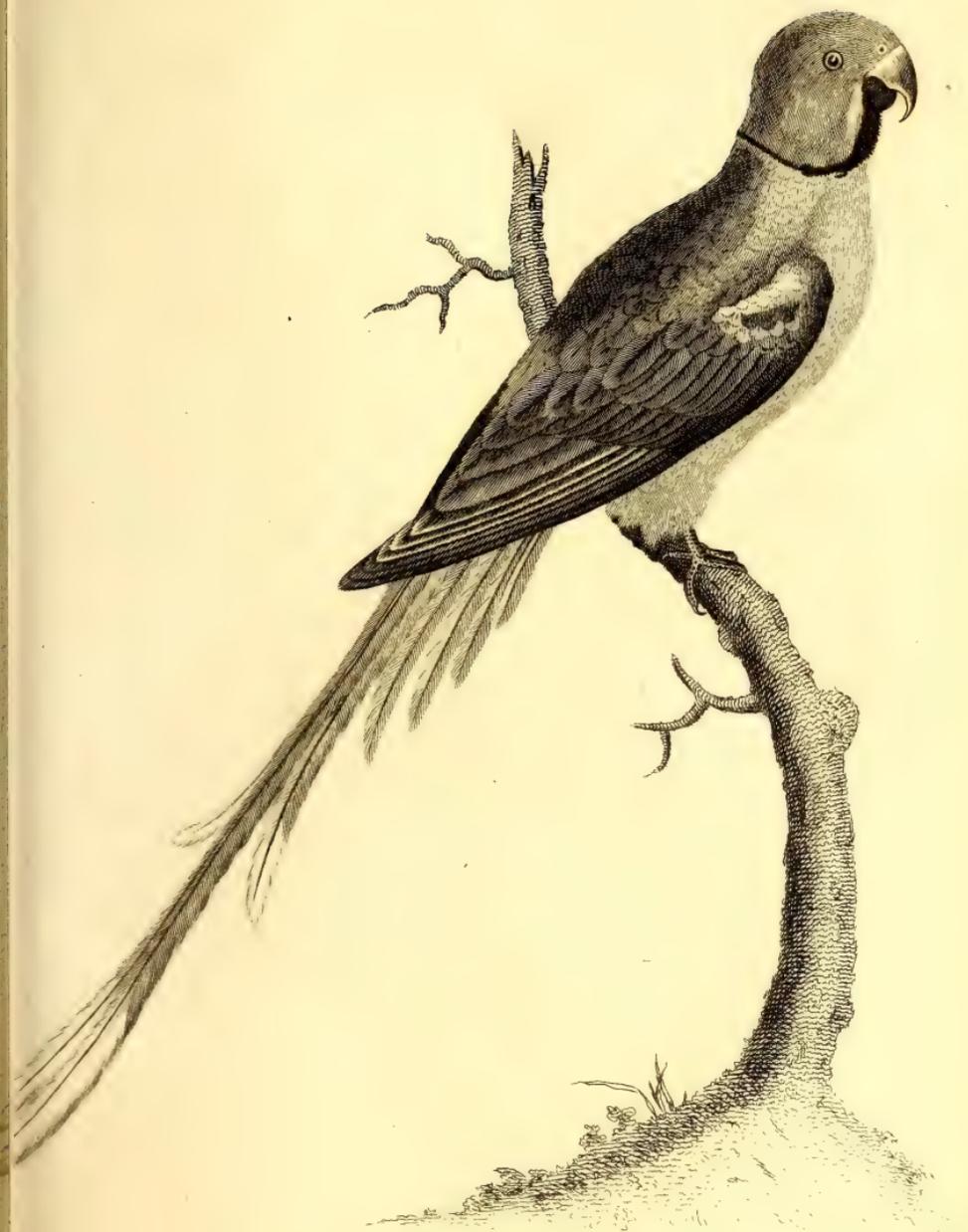
Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head, black throat and collar, and blue middle tail-feathers with whitish tips.

Psittacus rodocephalus. *Museum Leverianum*. p. 83. *Vivarium Naturæ*, vol. 21. pl. 877.

La Perruche Fridytutah. *Levaill*. pl. 74.

Psittacus Ginginianus. var. β . *Lath. ind. orn.*

A MOST beautiful species, of smaller size, in general, than the Alexandrine Parrakeet, but greatly allied to it in the general distribution of its colours: it differs however in the shape of the tail, the two middle feathers of which extend far beyond the rest. In length this species seems to vary from twelve to fifteen inches: its plumage is a fine green, paler or yellower beneath: on the shoulders is a small oblique purple-red patch or spot: the upper mandible is bright orange-colour, the lower black: the front and cheeks are of a fine rosy-red, which colour on the remainder of the head gradually declines, and is overcast by a strong tinge of full, yet softened blue, which, perhaps, can be explained by nothing so well as by the appearance of that beautiful bloom which shews to so much advantage on the surface of the Orleans plum. From the base of the lower mandible, round the neck, proceeds a narrow collar of the deepest black; immediately beneath which is a



M. Crillith sculp.

ROSE HEADED PARRAKEET.



corresponding circle of sea-green, a tinge of which colour is also observable in the shoulders and rump: the two middle tail-feathers are of a fine deep ultramarine blue, with white tips; the two next pair have yellowish tips, while the remaining ones are blueish-green on their exterior sides, and yellowish on the interior: the legs and feet are pale grey. This species is a native of India and some of the Indian islands, and varies somewhat as to the colour of the head in different individuals; the deep rose-colour prevailing in some, and the blue in others, while in some the breast is tinged with rose-colour, and in others the head has a cast of green, and the ring round the neck is wanting; perhaps from not having arrived at full perfection of plumage. A most beautiful specimen of the Rose-Headed Parrakeet was preserved in the Leverian Museum, and is described and figured in the fourth number of the work entitled *Museum Leverianum*. This species is also most elegantly figured in the superb work of Monsr. *Levaillant*, under its Indian name of *Fridytutah*.

MUSTACHOE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus mystaceus. *P. viridis, vertice cano, fascia frontali maculaque utrinque postmandibulari nigris, pectore roseo.*

Green Parrakeet, with grey crown, black frontal bar, black spot behind each side the bill, and rose-coloured breast.

Psittacus Pondicerianus. Mustachoe Parrakeet. *Lath.*

Perruche à moustaches. *Buff. ois.*

La Perruche à poitrine rose. *Levaill. pl. 31.*

Bracelet Parrakeet? *Albin. 2. pl. 18.*

THIS species seems to have been first described by the Count de Buffon, and is a native of India. Its length varies from twelve to fifteen inches: the colour of the plumage dark green above, but the smaller wing-coverts yellow, and the larger edged with that colour: the head grey, with a narrow black band across the forehead, from eye to eye immediately above the base of the upper mandible, while from each corner of the lower mandible springs a black streak, widening, as it passes backwards, into the appearance of a rounded whisker, and giving the bird a very singular aspect when viewed in front: the throat is white, the breast and belly pale rose or blossom-colour, and the larger wing-feathers and tail blueish; the tail straw-coloured beneath, the two middle feathers considerably exceeding the rest in length. A bird of this species which I examined, appeared to be of a gentle disposition, but by no means lively, and was remarkable for being best pleased when placed



M. G. Smith sculp.

MUSTACHOE PARRAKEET.



in an obscure corner of the room in which it was kept. From the singular appearance of this species when viewed in front, it has obtained among the bird-dealers the name of the Jew Parrakeet.

BLOSSOM-CHEEKED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus erubescens. *P. viridis*, *genis nuchaque roseo-violaceis*,
macula utrinque postmandibulari nigra.

Green Parrakeet, with rose-violet cheeks and nape, and a black spot behind each side the bill.

Grande Perruche à longs brins. *Buff. ois.*

Perruche de Malac. *Pl. Enl. 887.*

Psittacus Ginginianus. Blossom-Headed Parrakeet. var. C.
Lath.

Perruche à nuque et joues rouge. *Levaill. pl. 72.*

LENGTH from sixteen to eighteen inches: general habit that of *P. Alexandri*, but with an arrow-shaped tail, or with the two middle feathers much exceeding the rest in length: colour fine green: the back and shorter quill-feathers tinged with blue, and the two middle tail-feathers with violet: cheeks and nape blueish rose-colour, and on each side the base of the lower mandible a broad black whisker-shaped spot, as in the immediately preceding bird: upper mandible red, lower dusky: wings glossy-black beneath; tail dull yellow: legs and feet dusky.

GINGI PARRAKEET.

*Psittacus Eupatria. P. viridis, subtus subflavescens, rostro fasci-
aque humerali rubris, reatricibus mediis attenuato-elongatis.*

Green Parrakeet, yellowish-green beneath, with red bill and
shoulder-stripe, and lengthened narrow middle tail-feathers.

Psittacus Eupatria. Lin. Lath.

Perruche de Gingi. *Pl. Enl. 239.*

Perruche à Epaulettes rouge. *Levaill. pl. 73.*

LENGTH twenty inches: whole bird above deep
grass-green, except a lengthened red spot towards
the bend of the wing, and the two middle tail-
feathers, which are slightly tinged with blue: under
parts of the bird pale green with a yellowish mix-
ture: bill and legs red: the tail in this species is
very long, and sharply cuneated or rather arrow-
shaped, the two middle feathers much exceeding
the rest in length: said to be a native of Gingi
in the East-Indies. Dr. Latham observes that the
eyes are surrounded by a naked reddish skin, and
this circumstance forms a part of the Linnæan
specific character of the bird. Monsr. Levaillant
however does not mention this particular, nor does
any such appearance occur in his elegant plate of
this species.

YELLOW-COLLARED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus flavitorquis. *P. viridis*, *subtus subflavescens*, *capite violaceo*, *collari flavo*, *rectricibus mediis cæruleis apice albidis*.

Green Parrakeet, yellowish-green beneath, with violet head, yellow collar, and blue middle tail-feathers with whitish tips.

Perruche à collier jaune. *Levaill. pl. 75. 76*.

AN elegant species: general shape or habit similar to that of *P. rodocephalus*, but a size smaller: head violet-blue, but tinged in front with brown: neck surrounded by a jonquil-yellow collar; remainder of the plumage green, but somewhat paler or yellower beneath: largest or lowest wing-coverts tinged with blue, and the edges of the larger quill-feathers with pale yellow: tail as in the *rodocephalus*, viz. green, with the two middle feathers sky-blue, pretty deeply tipped with yellowish-white: bill yellowish: legs dusky. Female like the male, but with pale-violet head, with any appearance of brown in front, and the yellow collar less conspicuous. Native of India, and considered by Levaillant as a species before undescribed.

PAPUAN PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Papuensis. *P. coccineus*, *alis caudaque viridibus, nucha atrocæruleo, lateribus reatricibusque luteo variis.*

Scarlet Parrakeet, with green wings and tail, the hind-head varied with deep-blue, the sides of the body and tail with deep yellow.

Psittacus Papuensis. Papuan Lory. *Lath.*

Perruche Lori-Papou. *Levaill. pl. 77.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat : length sixteen inches : bill red : head, neck, breast, and belly carmine-colour : on the back of the head a blue spot, beyond which are two black crescents : wings grass-green, the colour extending across the middle of the back : lower part of the back red, with a blue stripe down the middle : on each side the wing, at the base is an oblong yellow spot ; and above each thigh a large yellow spot : tail longer than the rest of the bird, and green for two-thirds, the remainder being yellow : legs red. Native of Papua or New Guinea, where two or three varieties of this species are said to have been observed ; in one of which a broad black bar, edged with green on its upper part, passed across the belly ; and in another the tail was shorter than described by Sonnerat ; the rump blue ; the hind part of the neck blackish-blue ; the thighs yellow, and the breast marked by a yellow spot : in others the blue-black marks on the hind part of the head were wanting ; the middle of the belly was green ; and the



A. G. Smith sculp.

PAPUAN PARRAKEET.

yellow on the sides came forwards so as almost to form a crescent across the breast. It should be added that the tail in this beautiful species is most strongly arrow-shaped or pointed, the two middle feathers extending far beyond the rest.

SINCIALO PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Sincialo. *P. viridis, humeris subflaventibus, cauda longa apicibus cæruleis, mandibula superiore orbitis pedibusque incarnatis.*

Green Parrakeet, with subflavescent shoulders, long tail with blue tips, and flesh-coloured upper mandible, orbits, and legs.

Psittacus rufirostris. *Lin.*

Long-tailed green Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 175. Lath.*

Le Sincialo. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 42.*

THIS, says Aldrovandus, is of equal length with the Ring Parrakeet, but smaller bodied, being not bigger than a Thrush: the bill is red, especially on the upper part, the edges and tip being blackish: the irides red or saffron-coloured: the rest of the bird of a pleasant grass-green colour, but the belly paler, and the quill-feathers deeper: the tail narrow, ending almost in a point, and near nine inches in length: the feet and legs differ from other Parrots in colour, being reddish or flesh-coloured: it is found in the American island Hispaniola, (St. Domingo,) where it is called *Scincialo*. The Italians, adds Aldrovandus, from its small size, name it Perochino, and the French Perroquet.

According to Dr. Latham the length of this bird

is twelve inches and a quarter; the bill blood-red, and black at the point; the under mandible wholly black; the eyes situated in a bare flesh-coloured skin.

It is considered as a lively and docile bird; is very noisy in its natural state, and when tame is easily taught to articulate, and shews considerable powers of imitation. It is found not only in St. Domingo, but in various parts of South-America.

VAR.

In Brasil it varies with the bill entirely flesh-colour; and it is to this variety that the specimen figured by Edwards is to be referred. Edwards observes that the tail-feathers are nearly blue towards their tips, which are very short.

JAQUILMA PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Jaquilma. P. macr. viridis, remigibus apice fuscis, orbitis fulvis. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrakeet, with fulvous orbits, and quill-feathers dusky at the tips.

Psittacus Jaquilma. Molina Chil. p. 228.

Jaquilma Parrot. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a turtle: plumage wholly green, except the tips of the quills, which are brown, and the orbits fulvous: tail very long and cuneiform. Native of Chili, where it is often seen in large flocks.

BLACK-NECKED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus nigricollis. *P. macr. viridis, collo subtus nigro, loris lineaque lateribus colli albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

Green Parrakeet, with the fore-part of the neck black; the lores and line on each side the neck white.

Black-Necked Parrakeet. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of Alexandrine Parrakeet: native of Brasil: described by Dr. Latham from a drawing in the collection of General Davies.

 CRIMSON-VENTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus erythrogygius. *P. macr. viridis, capite colloque flavis, crisso coccineo, remigibus reetricumque apice cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with yellow head and neck, scarlet vent, blue quill-feathers, and tail tipped with blue.

Crimson-vented Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE rather large: bill dusky: tail cuneiform: vent crimson: quills and end of the tail-feathers blue. Described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. Supposed to be a native of the East Indies.

CAROLINE PARROT.

- Psittacus Carolinensis. *P. macr. viridis, capite colloque luteis.*
 Green Parrakeet, with orange-yellow head and neck.
 Psittacus Carolinensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*
 Caroline Parrot. *Lath. syn. Catesb. Car. 1. pl. 11.*

THE size of this species is similar to that of the Sincialo Parrakeet, and its length about thirteen inches: forehead, side of the wings, and feathers round the knees orange: head and neck yellow: larger quill-feathers dusky, mixed with blue and green; the upper exterior sides edged with yellow: tail very long; bill and legs white. Native of Guiana and other parts of South America, migrating in autumn into various parts of North America, particularly Carolina and Virginia; arriving at the season when mulberries are ripe, which it is very fond of. It also commits great havoc among the apples, splitting the fruit, according to Catesby, merely for the sake of the kernels. It also feeds on the seeds of the Cypress and other trees, as well as on the buds of the birch, &c. Very few of these birds remain in Carolina during the whole year. They breed in hollow trees, in low swampy grounds, and when taken are easily tamed, but cannot be taught to speak.

As a proof how common this species is in Carolina and Virginia, Monsr. Levaillant assures us that he has seen a packet of above six thousand

skins of this bird sent to a Plumassier at Paris for the purpose of ornamenting dresses, &c.

 ILLINOIS PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pertinax. *P. macr. viridis, genis fulvis, remigibus retri-*
cibusque canescentibus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Parrakeet, with fulvous cheeks, and greyish quill and tail-feathers.

Illinois Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Yellow-faced Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 234.*

SIZE similar to that of the Caroline Parrakeet; from which it has been sometimes considered as differing merely in sex: forehead, cheeks, and whole head bright orange-colour, but the crown generally green: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail green: larger quill-feathers green, edged with blue: breast and belly yellowish-green, vent yellow: bill pale; legs deep ash-colour. Native of the Brasils, and other parts of South America, as well as of the interior parts of North America, as in the country of the Illinois, south of the Lake Michigam, and in its manners resembling the Caroline Parrakeet.

Mr. Pennant, who describes this bird in his Arctic Zoology, observes that the Count de Buffon confines the whole Parrot genus to exactly twenty-five degrees on each side the Equator; but that this limit is unquestionably by far too contracted. In his Index to the Planches Enluminées, Mr. Pennant is somewhat more pointed in his observations,

and I shall extract what he has said on the subject. Indeed, after the numerous species of Parrots which have been discovered in New Holland, we can no longer doubt the impropriety of the limits assigned to this genus by Buffon.

“ This illustrious author, says Mr. Pennant, having resolved that no Parrots should pass beyond the tropic of Capricorn, despises the authority of the Dutch navigator Spilbergen, who was eye-witness to the woods of Terra del Fuego, the very southern boundary of the Straits of Magellan, in lat. 44, being full of a species of these birds. He might have cited the evidence of Captain Hood, who saw a small Parrot at Cape Famine; and he might have quoted Commodore Byron, who says that, notwithstanding the coldness of the climate, he observed Parrots innumerable in the woods of the same harbour. Mr. Edwards, one of the surgeons, now living at Caernarvon, informed me that he saw them in abundance, and that they were of a deep green; probably the very species engraven in the Planches Enluminées, No. 85. The Count treats with the same contempt the authority of the observant and veracious Captain Cook, who, in defiance of the Count's canon, had the hardiness to trust to the evidence of his own senses, and assert that he saw Parrots in the isle of New Zealand; and even to suffer Captain Furneaux to blab out that Parrakeets were inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, the very extremity of New Holland; both of them countries interdicted by the illustrious naturalist to the whole Parrot race. How greatly

again has our able navigator aggravated matters by not silencing the learned Forster, for proving more than one species to be found in the raw wet climate of Dusky Bay, in lat. 46; and to make bad worse, to connive at several of the companions of his voyage bringing into this kingdom not fewer than eight species of this vagabond genus, who had dared to take up their residence beyond the genial limits of the torrid zone, which the Count de Buffon had so authoritatively decreed to them, and, like a great Creator, had said, hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther !”

The Illinois Parrakeet varies considerably in plumage from age and other circumstances. The male, according to Levaillant, has a yellow face, and a rufous-grey breast; blue quill-feathers, and the tail about or nearly the length of the body. The female is rather smaller than the male, and has a shorter tail in proportion. The young of both sexes resemble each other completely, and have no yellow on the face, which is rufous-grey.

Mr. Levaillant has observed many varieties, which, having been kept in a state of domesticity, were more or less covered with yellow on different parts of the plumage: one in particular which had the whole under parts, from the bill to the tail, of a fine deep yellow; and another which had the front and breast of that colour.

SOLSTITIAL PARRAKEET.

Psittacus solstitialis. *P. macr. luteus, alarum tectricibus viridibus, orbitis rubris, reatricibus lateralibus extus cæruleis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Luteous Parrakeet, with green wing-coverts, red orbits, and tail-feathers edged outwardly with blue.

Angola Yellow Parrot, and Brazilian Yellow Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Psittacus aurantius. *Miller Ill. pl. 5.*

Perruche jaune, et Perruche Guarouba. *Buff. ois.*

Perruche jaune de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 525.*

SOMEWHAT smaller than the common Parrakeet: length about thirteen inches: colour fine yellow, more or less clouded in different specimens with bright orange colour: wing-coverts slightly varied with green: larger quill-feathers blue, some of them edged and tipped with yellow-green: tail apple-green, with blue tips: orbits of the eyes bare and flesh-coloured: bill dusky; legs flesh-colour.

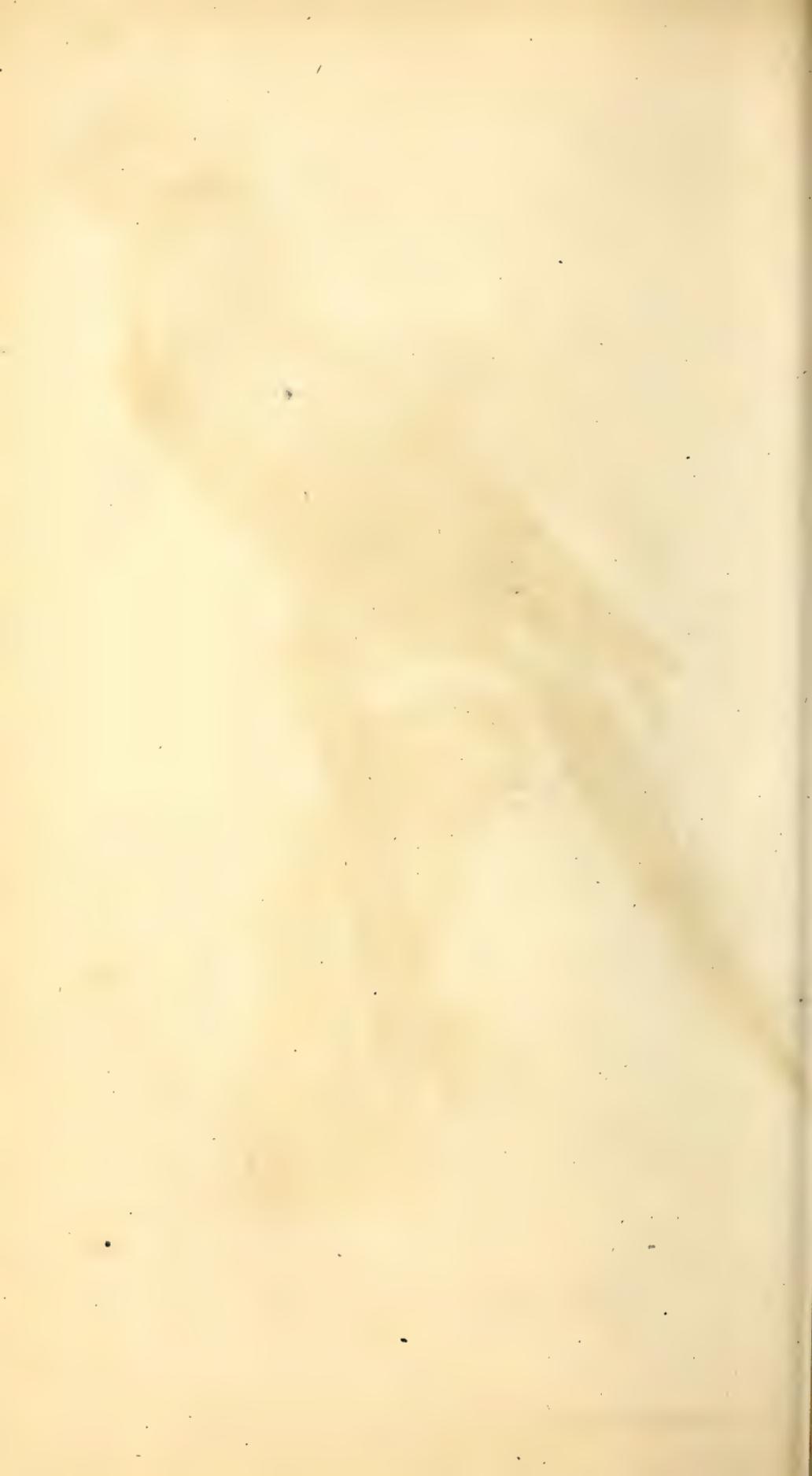
There can be no doubt that the bird figured in the Planches Enluménées, No. 525, under the title of Perruche jaune de Cayenne, represents the present species, but in a young state, as Monsr. Levaillant observes. If collated with the figure in Miller's miscellaneous plates of Natural History, it will be found to differ merely in being of a somewhat paler yellow, or with less of the orange cast, and with the tail somewhat shorter in proportion. Native of Brasil, and not, as formerly supposed, of Angola in Africa.

The female is rather smaller, according to Monsr.



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SOLSTITIAL PARRAKEET.



Levaillant, and is of a jonquil yellow on the upper parts, with orange front, cheeks, and sides of the body; and the wings have more green and less blue in them than those of the male: the same is also the case with the tail, which is only slightly edged and tipped with blue. The young or first year's male is of a still paler yellow than the female, with green wing-feathers, slightly tinged with blue, and the tail the same. It is the state in which this species is represented in the Planches Enluminees, No. 525.

The Solstitial Parrakeet is twice described by Buffon, under different divisions of the genus; viz. first among the cuneated *equal-tailed* division, under the name of Perruche jaune; and again under the *unequal-tailed*, under the name of Perruche Ara Guarouba.

VAR. ?

BRASILIAN YELLOW PARRAKEET.

Smaller than the common Parrakeet, measuring about eleven inches: colour of the whole bird fine yellow, except the greater quill-feathers, which are green: bill and legs grey. Native of Brasil and some other parts of South America. It is said to be of a solitary nature, and is easily tamed, but does not learn to articulate, being chiefly valued on account of its colour and scarcity. The account given by the Count de Buffon of his Guarouba ou Perruche jaune can apply to no other than the

preceding species, which the plate referred to in the Planches Enluminées evidently represents.

VAR.

MEXICAN YELLOW PARRAKEET.

In size it is equal to the common Parrakeet, and measures about eleven inches in length: the head is pale red, the neck orange-coloured: the back, rump, breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts are light yellow: the upper wing-coverts varied with green, red, and orange: the quill-feathers green, the tail pale yellow, and the bill reddish. Native of Mexico.

I conclude the account of the Solstitial Parrakeet by proposing a query, viz. whether the Illinois and Caroline Parrakeets may not in reality be varieties of the same species, viz. the Solstitial Parrakeet, differing only in sex, and the more or less advanced state of their respective plumage?

JENDAYA PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Jendaya. *P. macr. viridis, capite collo abdomineque flavis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with yellow head, neck, and belly.

Jendaya. *Will. orn. Buff. ois.*

Yellow-Headed Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

SLIGHTLY described by Marcgrave, who says it is of the size of a Blackbird, with the head and neck yellow, and the plumage green above, and yellow beneath, with the bottom of the belly green, and the bill and legs black: the shape of the tail is not particularized, so that even the section to which it belongs in the genus remains uncertain. Native of Brasil, where it is called Jendaya. Perhaps no other than a variety of the preceding species.

 BLACK PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Novæ Guineæ. *P. macr. cæruleo-nigricans nitidus, orbitis nudis fuscis, cauda subtus rubra. Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy blue-black Parrakeet, with naked brown orbits, and tail red beneath.

Black Lory. *Lath. syn. Lori noir, &c. Sonner. voy. Levaill. pl. 49.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat: size of the common Parrakeet: colour black, with a cast of blue, accompanied by a metallic gloss, and a velvet soft-

ness: tail red beneath, growing yellowish towards the tips: bill and legs blackish. Native of New Guinea.

HORNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus bisetis. *P. viridi-flavescens*, capite (maris) coccineo pennis duabus elongatis, alis caudaque extus cæruleis.

Yellowish-green Parrakeet, with the head (of the male) scarlet and furnished with two lengthened feathers, and the wing and tail-feathers outwardly blue.

Psittacus bisetis. Horned Parrot. *Lath. male*.

Psittacus Caledonicus. Caledonian Parrot. *Lath. female*.

LENGTH about eleven inches: habit that of the Alexandrine Parrakeet. Bill and legs blueish-black. In the female the frontlet alone is crimson. Native of New Caledonia.

CRESTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Novæ Hollandiæ. *P. fusco-olivaceus*, capite (maris) luteo pennis senis cristato, macula postoculari coccinea, fascia alari alba.

Brownish-Olive Parrakeet, with the head, (in the male) luteous and furnished with a six-feathered crest, a crimson spot behind each eye, and a white bar on the wings.

Psittacus Novæ Hollandiæ. Crested Parrakeet. *Lath.*

LENGTH about twelve inches: in the female the head is olive, but crested as in the male; and the rump and tail crossed by numerous grey bars. Native of New Holland.

BONTIAN PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Bontii. *P. macr. coccineus, gula grisea, alis et scapularibus viridi variis, rectricibus lateralibus roseis apice cæruleis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Scarlet Parrakeet, with grey throat, wings and scapulars varied with green, and the outside tail-feathers rose-coloured with blue tips.

Psittacus parvus Bontii. *Ray. et Will.* Crested red Parrakeet,
Lath.

DESCRIBED by Bontius in his History of Java : size of a Lark : tail very long : bill and legs grey. It builds in lofty trees, flies in flocks ; in confinement is very garrulous, and may be taught to articulate.

 GOLDEN-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Regulus. *P. viridis, vertice aurantio, fascia alarum remigibusque extus cæruleis.*

Green Parrakeet, with orange crown, blue bar across the wings, and tail-feathers blue on the outsides.

Golden-Crowned Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 235.*

Psittacus Brasiliensis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

SIZE, according to Edwards, its first describer, rather larger than a Blackbird : throat yellowish, with a tinge of dull red : bill black : orbits bare and flesh-coloured. Native of Brasil.

GROUND PARRAKEET.

Psittacus terrestris. *P. viridis nigro flavoque maculatus, capistro rubro, cauda flava fasciis numerosis nigris*. Zool. New Holl. No. 1. pl. 1. Nat. Misc. vol. 7. pl. 228. Museum Leverianum, p. 217.

Green Parrakeet, spotted with black and yellow; with red frontlet, and yellow tail crossed by numerous black bars.

Psittacus formosus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

La Perruche ingambe. *Levaill. pl. 32.*

A HIGHLY elegant and singular species: size that of a Turtle; ground-colour green, brightening almost into yellow on the back, and yellow-green beneath: whole plumage on the upper parts beautifully variegated with black, each feather being crossed by three or four bars of that colour: larger wing-feathers plain green, inclining to blue on the edges; some of the interior ones marked by a yellow spot, and forming a yellow bar when the wings are spread: forehead as far as the eyes red: tail strongly cuneated, and consisting of sharp-pointed feathers of the finest jonquil yellow, crossed by very numerous arrow-shaped black bars, the forks pointing downwards; the two middle feathers green, with numerous paler bars of the same shape: bill and legs horn-coloured; the structure of the feet remarkable, the toes being of a more slender and lengthened shape than in the rest of the Parrot tribe, and the exterior hind-claw remarkably long. In its habits also this bird departs from the rest of



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GROUND PARRAKEET.



the genus, being hardly ever observed to perch on trees, but to remain on the ground in sedgy places, or among long grass, and running in the manner of a Rail. Native of New Holland.

RED-AND-BLUE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus canicularis. *P. viridis, subtus subflavescens, fronte rubra, vertice cæruleo, orbitis nudis aurantiis.*

Green Parrakeet, yellowish-green beneath, with red forehead, blue crown, and naked orange-coloured orbits.

Psittacus canicularis. *Lin. Lath.*

Red-and-Blue-Headed Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 176.*

Buff-fronted Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

FIRST described by Edwards: size of a Thrush: length about ten inches: larger quill-feathers tipped with blue: tail strongly cuneated: bill pale grey; legs dull flesh-colour. Native of South America.

BROWN-THROATED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus æruginosus. *P. viridis, vertice remigibusque primoribus cæruleis, genis gulaque fusco-cinereis.*

Green Parrakeet, with blue crown and larger quill-feathers, and grey-brown cheeks and throat.

Psittacus æruginosus. *Lin. Lath.*

Brown-Throated Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 177.*

LENGTH about ten inches: larger quill-feathers tipped with blue: bill grey: legs brownish flesh-

colour: tail of moderate length. Native of South-America: sometimes varies, in having the forehead brown.

GREY-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus murinus. P. olivaceus remigibus viridioribus, facie gula pectoreque griseis.

Olive Parrakeet, with greener quill-feathers, and grey face, throat, and breast.

Psittacus murinus. Grey-Breasted Parrakeet. Lath.

La Perruche souris. *Buff. ois.*

LENGTH ten inches: bill and legs grey. Native of South-America, and said to be of a docile nature, easily tamed, and taught to speak.

LITTLE RED-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus incarnatus. P. viridis, gula tectricibusque alarum rubris, rostro pedibusque incarnatis.

Green Parrakeet, with red throat and wing-coverts, and flesh-coloured bill and legs.

Little Red-Winged Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 236.*

Psittacus incarnatus. Lath. ind. orn.

SIZE of a Crested Lark: length about eight inches and a half: chin scarlet; wing-coverts paler red. Native of the East Indies.

SOCIETY PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Ulietanus. *P. macr. capite fusco, uropygio obscure coccinea, corpore viridi-olivaceo, marginibus pennarum remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Dusky-Olive Parrakeet, with brown head, dull-red rump, dusky quill and tail-feathers, and those of the remainder of the plumage edged with dusky.

Society Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH ten inches and a half: bill blue; legs black. Native of the Society Isles.

 BIMACULATED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus bimaculatus. *P. macr. viridis, maculis colli duabus oblongis nigris, utriusque aë macula magna et sulphurea.* *Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls.*

Green Parrakeet, with two oblong black spots on the neck, and a large sulphur-coloured spot on each wing.

LENGTH about eleven inches: front and throat inclining to orange-colour: on each side the neck a large black spot composed of several small ones: edges of the quill-feathers pale yellow, forming a large spot on the wing. Native region unknown.

YELLOW-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus virescens. *P. virescens, remigibus primoribus cærulescentibus, secundariis albis flavo marginatis, tectricibus flavo terminatis.*

Palish-green Parrakeet, with the greater quill-feathers blueish, the secondaries white with yellow edges, and their coverts tipped with yellow.

Psittacus virescens. Yellow-Winged Parrakeet. *Lath.*

La Perriche à ailes variées. *Buff.ois. Pl. Enl. 359. Levaill. pl. 57.*

SIZE less than that of a Blackbird: length about eight inches and a quarter: wings varied longitudinally with pale yellow, white, and blueish-green: bill and legs grey: tail cuneated, but rather short than long in proportion to the bird. Native of Cayenne, where, according to Buffon, it is not uncommon, often flying in flocks, and even settling in the midst of inhabited places. Monsr. Levaillant seems to confound this species with the Gold-Winged Parrakeet of Edwards, or *Psittacus chrysopterus* of Linnæus, belonging to the second division of the genus.

LINEATED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus lineatus. *P. macr. viridis, remigibus subtus fuscis margine interiore pallidis*. *Lin. Syst. Nat. 3. append. p. 223.*

Green Parrakeet, with the quill-feathers brown beneath, with pale inner margins.

Lineated Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a dove; the wings brown beneath, with the inner margins of the feathers very pale, causing a longitudinally striped or lineated appearance: tail rather longer than body. Native region uncertain.

 SEBAN LORY.

Psittacus Sebanus. *P. cæruleus subtus ruber, pileo nigro, collari rubro viridique, abdomine femoribus que viridibus.*

Blue Lory, red beneath, with black crown, red and green collar, and green belly and thighs.

Psitt. orient. exquis, Loeri dictus. Seb. 1. p. 63. t. 38. f. 4.

Psittacus atricapillus. Black-crowned Parrot. *Lath.*

SLIGHTLY described, and figured in Seba's *Treasaurus*. Length seemingly about fourteen inches: size rather larger than that of the Amazons Parrot: bill pale, or yellowish-white: legs black. The individual mentioned by Seba was a native of one of the Papuan isles: it had been taught to speak in various languages with great distinctness, and was of a mild and affectionate disposition.

BORNEAN LORY.

Psittacus Borneus. P. macrourus ruber, remigibus reatricibusque apice viridibus, alis macula cærulea, orbitis fuscis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Red Lory, with the quill and tail-feathers tipped with green; a blue spot on the wings, and dusky orbits.

Long-tailed Scarlet Lory. *Edw. pl. 173. Lath.*

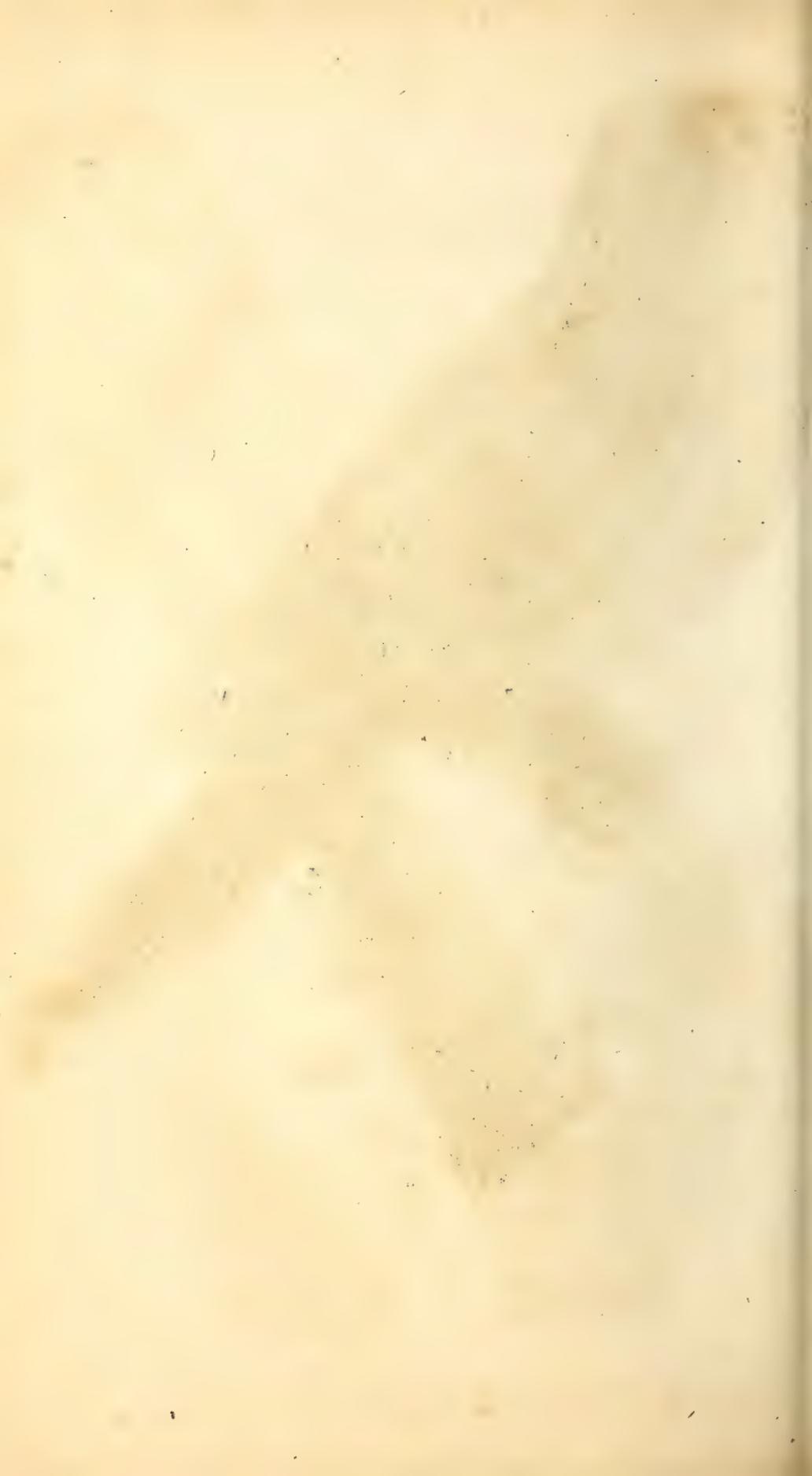
La Perruche ecarlate. *Levaill. pl. 44.*

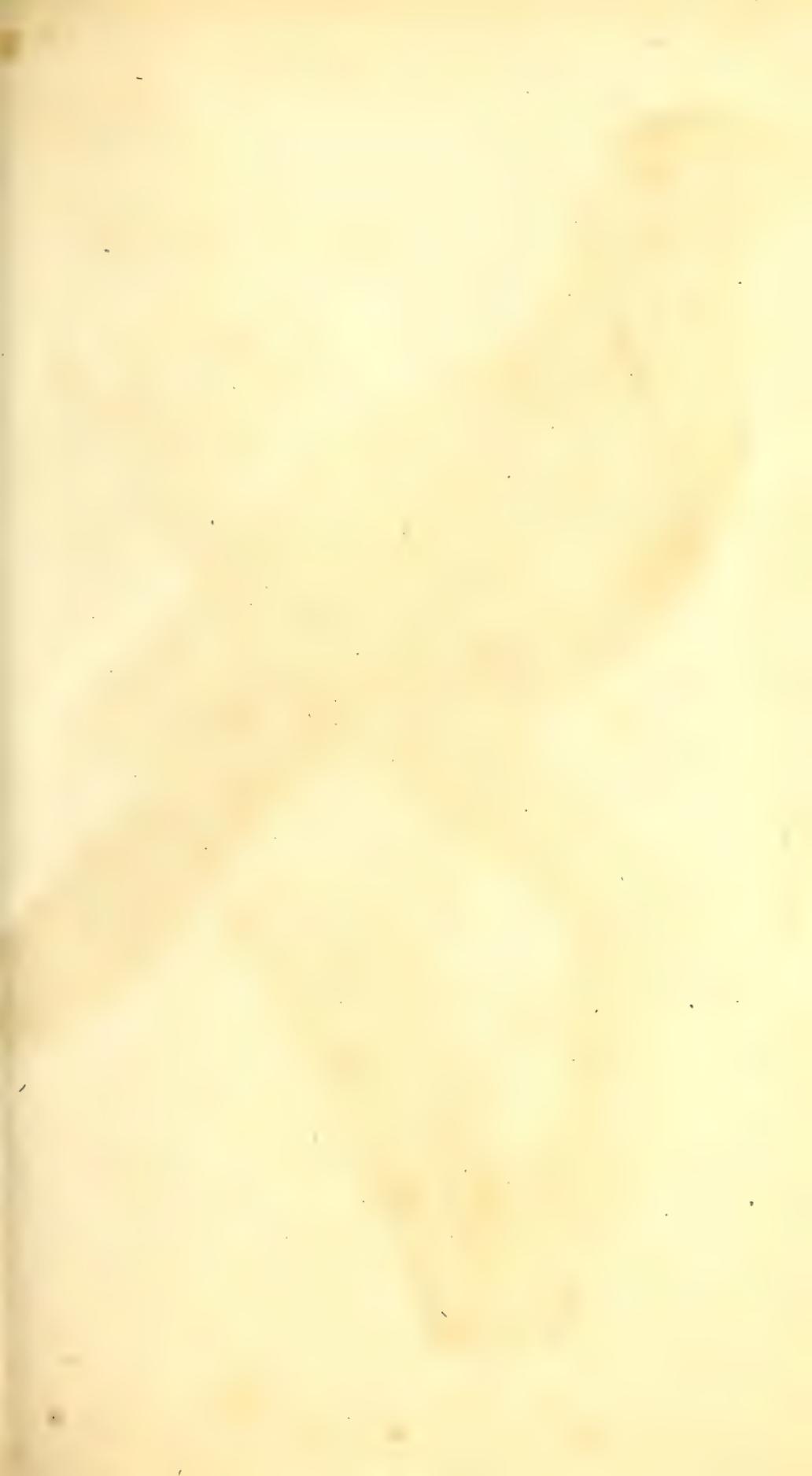
It has been usual among collectors of birds to call such of the middle-sized Parrots and Parakeets as have a red ground-colour by the name of Lories. It must be observed however that this is by no means a scientific, but merely a popular distinction. It should also be added, that species of this denomination rank in either division of the genus according to the different proportion and shape of the tail, which in some is lengthened and cuneated, and in others short and even. The present beautiful species is from nine or ten to twelve inches in length, and is of a bright, but rather light scarlet colour, deeper or purplish on the back and tail, and somewhat inclining to yellow on the breast: the tips of the larger wing-coverts, as well as those of the shorter, and sometimes of the longer quill-feathers, together with those of the tail, are green: the scapulars fine pale blue: the tail is moderately cuneated, the orbits of the eyes bare and dusky; the bill pale orange, and the legs brown. Native of the island of Borneo, where it is not uncommon.



M. Crispin sculp.

BORNEAN LORY.





INDIAN LORY.



INDIAN LORY.

Psittacus coccineus. *P. coccineus violaceo undulatus, vertice collo superiore abdomine caudaque cæruleis, remigibus fusco-flavescentibus.*

Crimson Lory, with violet undulations, blue crown, upper-neck, abdomen, and tail, and yellowish-brown quill-feathers.

Psittacus coccineus. Indian Lory. *Lath.*

Lori Perruche violet et rouge. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 55.*

Perruche des Indes orientales. *Pl. Enl. 143.*

A MOST elegant species: length near eleven inches; colour fine deep scarlet or crimson, variegated with violet-blue, as described in the specific character: larger wing-feathers yellowish-brown: bill red: legs blackish. Native of the Molucca islands. It may not be improper to observe that in the Planches Enluménées of Buffon the quill-feathers are coloured yellow.

 BLUE-HOODED LORY.

Psittacus cucullatus. *P. coccineus, nucha collo abdomineque cæruleis, remigibus violaceo-olivaceis rubro mistis.*

Crimson Lory, with blue nape, neck, and belly, and violet-olive quill-feathers mixed with red.

Perruche à chaperon bleu. *Levaill. pl. 54.*

THIS species Monsr. Levaillant is inclined to think entirely new or before undescribed. Size rather smaller than that of the Indian Lory:

colour deep plain scarlet or crimson, the back-part of the head and neck deep or violet-blue, passing forwards and entirely surrounding the neck with a broad collar: on the middle of the belly a very large patch of the same colour: greater and smaller quill-feathers deep violet-olive, or nearly blackish, marked by an interrupted red bar: tail of moderate length, and slightly cuneated; bill red: legs black. Native of the Moluccas.

GUEBY LORY.

Psittacus Gueoiensis. *P. macr. coccineus*, pectore, interscapulis abdomineque purpureis, hoc saturatiore, remigibus nigris fascia rubra. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Scarlet Lory, with purple breast, interscapulars, and belly, the latter darkest, and black quill-feathers with a red bar.

Perroquet violet. *Fermin Surin. 2. p. 175.*

DR. Latham's description of this species seems to come very near to the immediately preceding bird, more especially as he mentions a broad ring of purple, beginning at the lower part of the neck behind, and passing to the breast, where it occupies a large space. Some of the synonyms however quoted by Dr. Latham seem by no means to agree with his specific character, but rather with the following bird, which yet may be the same species in a different stage of colour.

SCALY LORY.

Psittacus squameus. *P. coccineus, nigricante undulatus, alis sub-nigris coccinea variis, cauda fusco-rubente.*

Crimson Lory, with blackish undulations, blackish wings varied with crimson, and brownish-red tail.

Loris rouge et violet. *Buff. ois.*

Loris de Gueby. *Pl. Enl. 684. et var. ? 519.*

Le Lori écaillé? *Levaill. pl. 51.*

P. ruber? & *Moluccensis?* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Molucca Lory? *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH nine or ten inches: colour bright crimson or carmine; the plumage of the back of the head, neck, breast, and belly beautifully undulated or scalloped with violet-colour: wings and scapulars blackish-violet, the wings barred and scalloped with crimson: tail dull or brownish-crimson, of moderate length, and moderately cuneated: bill red: legs dusky. Native of Gueby and the rest of the Moluccas. The Lori écaillé of Monsr. Levaillant seems to be the same species, differing merely in cast of colour, the crimson being rather deeper, and the wings rather dusky-olive than violet, but varied in a similar manner. The *Lori de la Chine* of the *Pl. Enl. No. 519.* differs in having the plumage plain crimson, without undulations, and the tips alone of the larger and smaller quill-feathers violet or blackish.

CRIMSON LORY.

Psittacus puniceus. *P. coccineus, subtus violaceus, rectricibus saturate coccineis apice rubescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crimson Lory, violet beneath, with deep crimson tail pale red at the tip.

Le Loris cramoisi. *Buff. ois. Lori d'Amboine. Pl. Enl. 518.*

Blue-breasted Parrot. *Brown. Illustr. pl. 6.*

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: colour deep crimson, brightest on the head and breast: edge of the shoulders violet: greater quill-feathers violet-blue: tail long, yet but very slightly cuneated: bill reddish; legs brown. Native of the Moluccas.

 VARIEGATED LORY.

Psittacus variegatus. P. macr. coccineus, dorso anteriore corporeque subtus purpureo-cæruleis, remigibus intus flavis, cauda viridi. Lath. ind. orn.

Crimson Lory, with the fore-part of the back, and the body beneath violet-blue, the quill-feathers yellow within, and the tail green.

THIS bird was preserved in the Leverian Museum, and was rather smaller than the Bornean or Scarlet Lory; its length was near eleven inches, and its general colour deep scarlet, but the lower or back part of the neck, upper part of the back,

breast, belly, and vent fine purplish blue, but deepening almost to blackness on the lower part of the belly; the tail green, but slightly cuneated, and the two exterior feathers edged towards the tips with blue: bill dusky. Native of the East Indies.

ZONED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus viridis. *P. capite remigibusque nigris, torque nuchali fasciæque abdominali flavis.*

Green Parrakeet, with black head and quill-feathers, and yellow nape-collar and abdominal zone.

Psittacus zonarius. Zoned Parrot. *Nat. Misc.* 16. *pl.* 657.

DESCRIBED in the Naturalist's Miscellany: size that of the Tabuan Parrakeet: tail long, and strongly cuneated, but not acute at the end: bill brown; legs dusky. Native of New Holland.

DUBIOUS PARRAKEET.

Psittacus dubius. *P. macr. viridis, collo rufescente, remigibus toto reatricibusque quatuor intermediis apice cæruleis, orbitis nudis flavescens.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with blue-edged quill-feathers, the four middle tail-feathers tipped with blue, and yellowish naked orbits.

LENGTH nine inches: bill and legs dusky: edge of the alulet blue. Native region uncertain.

RED-HOODED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus capitatus. *P. olivaceo-flavescens, capite pectoreque rubris, remigibus caudaque cæruleis.*

Yellow-olive Parrakeet, with red head and breast, and blue quill and tail-feathers.

Lori Perruche de la mer de Sud. *Sonnini Buff.*

DESCRIBED by Mons. Virey in Sonnini's edition of Buffon. Length between seven and eight inches: bill and legs grey. Native of the Southern islands.

RED-SHOULDERED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus discolor. *P. viridis, humeris margine subtusque sanguineis, tectricibus cæruleis, reatricibus basi ferrugineis.*

Green Parrakeet, with the margins and under parts of the shoulders red, the wing-coverts blue, and the tail-feathers ferruginous at the base.

Red-shouldered Paroquet. *White's Journ. p. 263.*

La Perruche Latham. *Levaill. pl. 62. & Perr. Banks. pl. 50?*

DESCRIBED and figured in White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales: length about ten inches: bill and legs pale brown. Native of New Holland.

BLACK-BACKED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus melanotus. *P. viridis, dorso nigro, tectricibus alarum sanguineis, uropygio cæruleo.*

Green Parrakeet, with black back, scarlet wing-coverts, and blue rump.

Psittacus melanotus. *Nat. Misc. 16. pl. 653.*

Psittacus erythropterus? *Lath. ind. orn.*

A MOST beautiful species: length eleven or twelve inches: size of a small turtle: colour very bright yellowish grass-green, somewhat paler beneath: all the wing-coverts of the brightest scarlet: scapulars jet-black: smaller quill-feathers black, but appearing in a full light very dark green: tail rather long, but so slightly cuneated as to leave it doubtful whether it should not rather be placed in the even-tailed division of the genus, and slightly tipped with pale yellow: bill red: legs dusky. Native of New Holland.

ORANGE-BELLIED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus chrysogaster. *P. macr. viridis, tectricibus alarum majoribus extus cæruleis intus macula alba, abdomine postico aurantio, rectricibus quatuor extimis apice luteis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with the larger wing-coverts blue, marked within by a white spot, lower belly orange-coloured, and the four outward tail-feathers tipped with yellow.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from Mr. Pennant. Length seven inches and a half: bill and legs greenish. Native country uncertain.

 PALM PARRAKEET.

Psittacus palmarum. *P. submacr. viridis, rostro pedibusque rubentibus, rectricibus tribus exterioribus utrinque margine apiceque flavis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with reddish bill and legs, and the three exterior tail-feathers edged and tipped with yellow.

LENGTH about eight inches: tail sharp, but not very long. Native of the Southern isles, and particularly that of Tanna, frequenting palm-trees.

PEREGRINE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus peregrinus. *P. macr. viridis, macula alarum longitudinali fusca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with a longitudinal brown band.

LENGTH eight inches: tail short, but cuneiform: bill and legs pale red. Native of the Southern isles.

 UNDULATED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus undulatus. *P. viridi-flavescens, supra fusco undulatus, cauda caerulea fascia utrinque versus basin obliqua flavissima.*

Yellowish-green Parrakeet, undulated above with brown, with blue tail crossed on each side towards the base by an oblique deep-yellow bar.

Psittacus undulatus. *Nat. Misc. 16. pl. 673.*

DESCRIBED in the Naturalist's Miscellany: length about seven inches and a half: cheeks marked by a few small black spots: tail strongly cuneated: bill and legs pale brown. Native of New Holland.

Var?

Of a palish sparrow-colour above, with greenish quill-feathers, tail, and under parts: head very finely traversed with numerous tender dark lines

or streaks, and on, or rather under each cheek, a small ultramarine-blue spot, formed by the tips of three or four of the feathers. In the Liverpool Museum; received from New Holland.

TURCOSINE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pulchellus. *P. viridis, subtus luteus, capistro alisque cæruleis.*

Green Parrakeet, yellow beneath, with blue wings and frontlet.

Nat. Misc. 3. pl. 96.

La Perruche Edwards. *Levaill. pl. 68.*

FIRST described in the Naturalist's Miscellany: length from six to seven inches: side-feathers of the tail yellow, with a black streak near the shaft; the two middle feathers green: bill blackish; legs brown. Native of New Holland, and a most elegant species, representing, in some degree, the *Psittacus Ararauna* in miniature.

ORANGE-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pyrrhopterus. *P. submacr. viridis, vertice cærulescente; humeris tectricibusque alarum inferioribus aurantiis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green Parrakeet, with blueish crown, and orange shoulders and under-coverts.

LENGTH seven or eight inches: bill pale; legs red: supposed to inhabit the Brasils.

SMALL PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pusillus. *P. viridis, capistro reetricumque basi rubris.*
Green Parrakeet, with the frontlet and base of the tail-feathers red.

Small Parrakeet. *White's Journ. p. 262.*

LENGTH between six and seven inches: tail strongly cuneated, with the side-feathers red on their inner webs towards the base: bill brownish; legs dusky: tongue furnished at the tip with a kind of brush of lengthened papillæ, as in several of the smallish New Holland Parrakeets.

 PALE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pallidus. *P. flavus, alis albidis rosaceo leviter tinctis, virescenteque, pro luce, variatis.* *Nat. Misc. pl. 258.*

Yellow Parrakeet, with whitish wings slightly tintured with rose-colour, and with a cast of greenish according to the direction of the light.

A SMALL species, measuring about six inches in length: tail slightly cuneated, but rather short: bill and legs whitish: supposed to be a native of New Holland.

BLUE-CRESTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pipilans. *P. viridis*, *vertice subcristato caruleo, gula abdomineque medio rubris.*

Green Parrakeet, with slightly-crested blue crown, red throat, and red abdominal bar.

Psittacus pipilans. *Lath. ind. orn.* *Psittacus porphyrocephalus*.
Nat. Misc. pl. 1.

La Perruche fringillaire. *Levaill. pl. 71.*

A MOST beautiful species: length about six inches: feathers of the crown narrow and pointed: tail short, but pretty strongly cuneated: bill and legs orange-red. Native of the Sandwich islands.

 PHIGY PARRAKEET.

Psittacus coccineus. *P. vertice femoribusque violaceis, alis cauda lunulaque cervicali viridibus.*

Crimson Parrakeet, with violet crown and thighs, and green wings, tail, and nuchal crescent.

La Perruche Phigi. *Levaill. pl. 64.*

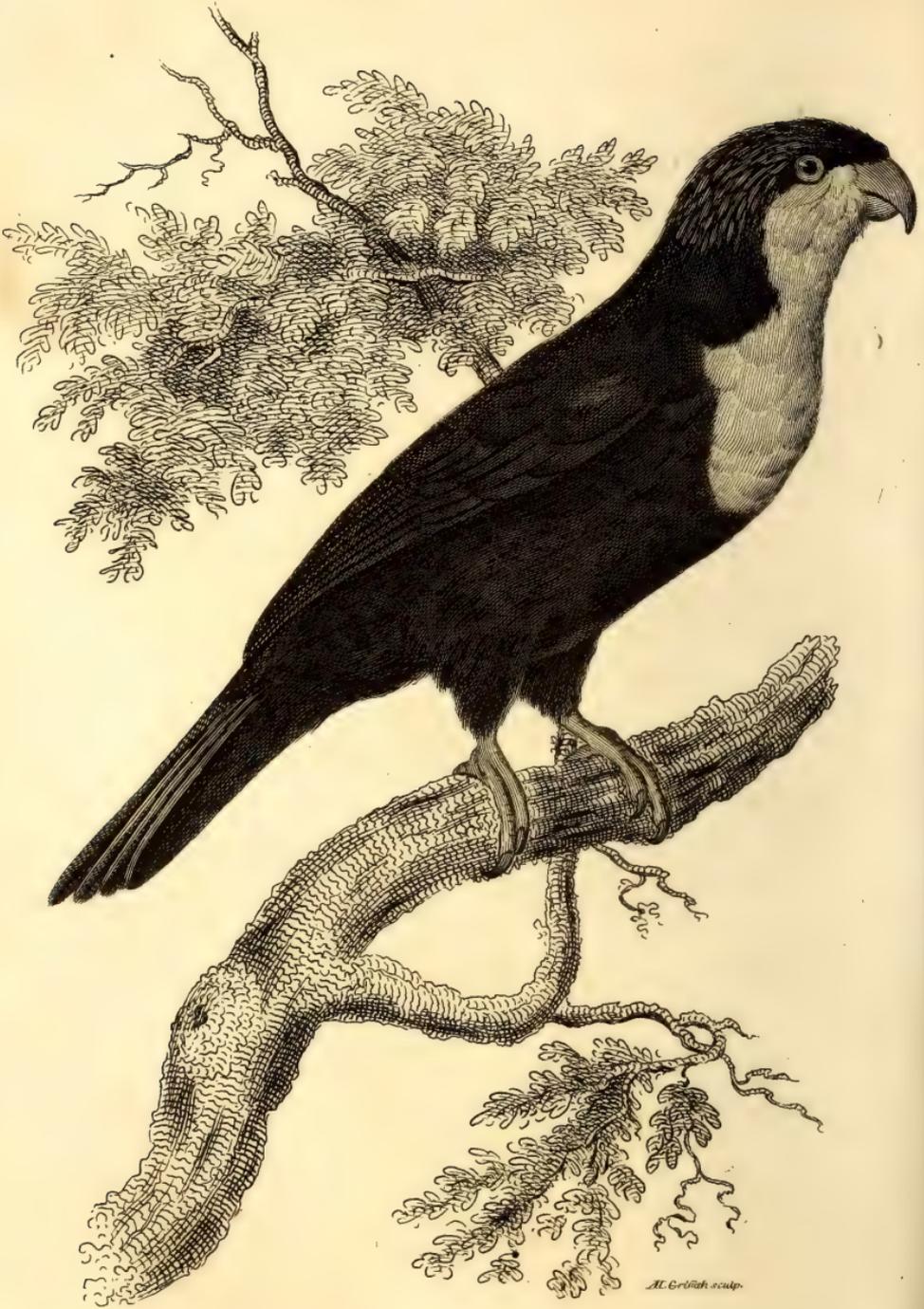
ALLIED in appearance to the Blue-crested Parrakeet, but seems a degree larger: bill reddish; legs yellowish: described by Levaillant from a specimen in the Paris Museum.



M. Cristatus, group.

BLUE CRESTED PARRAKEET.





VIOLET PARRAKEET.

VIOLET PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Porphyrio. *P. violaceo-cæruleus, vertice subcristato, gula alba.*

Violet-blue Parrakeet, with slightly-crested crown, and white throat.

Psittacus Taitanus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Psittacus Porphyrio. Violet-Blue Parrakeet. *Nat. Misc. pl. 7.*

La Perruche Arimanon. *Levaill. pl. 65.*

La Perruche Sparman. *Levaill. pl. 66.*

A SIZE smaller than the Blue-crested Parrakeet, which it resembles in shape: sometimes varies in having no white on the throat: bill orange; legs flesh-colour. Native of some of the small Southern islands, and particularly of Otaheitee, feeding on the fruit of the Banana or Musa; the structure of the tongue resembling that of several other Southern Parrakeets, being furnished with a sort of fibrous brush at the tip.

 PYGMY PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pygmæus. *P. submacr. viridis, pennarum apice ex virescente flavo, remigibus intus obscuris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrakeet, with the feathers tipped with yellow-green, and the quill-feathers dusky within.

Pygmy Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH six inches: bill whitish; legs lead-colour. Native of the Sandwich islands: first de-

scribed by Dr. Latham, from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.

With more or less short and even tails.

BLACK COCKATOO.

Psittacus Gigas. *P. cristatus nigro-cinereus, (femina dilutiore,) genis nudis rubris.*

Crested Grey-black Parrot, (the female paler,) with naked red cheeks.

Psittacus Gigas. *P. brach: niger, crista occipitis dilutiore elongata, genis nudis rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Kakatoës noir. *Buff. ois.*

Great Black Cockatoo. *Edw. pl. 316.*

L'Ara noir a trompe. } *Levaill. pl. 11, 12, 13.*
 L'Ara gris a trompe. }

THE Black or Giant Cockatoo was first described and figured by Edwards, from a drawing taken from the living bird in the island of Ceylon, and communicated by Governor Loten. Edwards's description runs as follows. " This is a parrot of the first magnitude: it equals in size the Great Scarlet, and the Blue and Yellow Maccaw: the bill is strong, much arched or hooked, and of a dusky brown colour, with an angle on each side of the upper mandible: the nostrils appear to be amongst the feathers at the basis of the upper mandible: the eyes are of a dark colour: the sides of the head, from the eyes to the under part of the bill, are covered with a red, bare, wrinkled



A. G. G. sculp.

BLACK COCKATOO.



skin: the crest is of a light grey colour, the feathers pointed and reflected upwards at their tips: the bird can raise it higher, or let it fall flat on the head: the whole plumage, from the crest downwards, is of a blueish black or dark lead-colour, a shade lighter on the under side than on the back and wings: the tail is longer than usual, where the feathers are of equal length: the legs and feet are of a brownish black, like the bill, covered with a rough scaly skin."

Edwards observes that this species seems to be figured in a small book of prints of birds, drawn from the life, and published by S. Vander Meulen at Amsterdam, 1707. It is there called by the name of *Corvus Indicus*.

The female seems to be described in Mons. Levaillant's splendid History of Parrots, under the title of *Aras gris a trompe*. It resembles the male, except in its colour, which is of a slate-grey. Monsr. Levaillant observes that the tongue of this species of Cockatoo has a great peculiarity in its structure; being hollow at the tip, so as to constitute a kind of tube or trunk, assisting the bird in the act of taking its food, and of penetrating into the substance of fruits, &c. Mons. Levaillant also observes that this bird, in cold weather, covers the bare space on each side the bill, by lowering over them the plumes of the crest.

BANKSIAN COCKATOO.

Psittacus Banksii. *P. subscristatus niger, fronte humerisque gilvo maculatis, cauda medio rubra fasciis numerosis nigris.*

Slightly-crested black Cockatoo, with buff-spotted front and shoulders, and tail red in the middle with numerous black bars.

Banksian Cockatoo. *Lath. Syn. suppl. pl. 109. White's Journ. pl. p. 139.*

Magnificent Cockatoo. *Nat. Misc. 2. pl. 50.*

Funereal Cockatoo. *Nat. Misc. 6. pl. 186.*

THE Banksian Cockatoo is a native of New Holland, where it was discovered during the first circumnavigation of Captain Cook. Its size is that of the Scarlet Maccaw, and its length about twenty-two inches: its colour is black, more or less varied or spotted about the shoulders, front, and under parts of the body with yellowish or clay-coloured spots: the head is furnished with a moderately large crest, but not extending so far back as in most of the other cockatoos; and the tail, which is of greater length than in the rest, is bright scarlet; all the feathers except the two middle ones being crossed by pretty numerous black bars, making an elegant appearance when the tail is spread: the bill is very large, and of a yellowish horn-colour, and the legs black.

This magnificent species varies considerably in its plumage in different specimens. Whether these differences are owing merely to sex and the dif-

ferent periods of growth, or whether they constitute so many permanent varieties does not at present seem distinctly ascertained. Among the most remarkable are the following.

CRIMSON-TAILED COCKATOO.

This differs in having the tail of a bright crimson or scarlet colour, without any black bars, the base and tip alone being of that colour.

FUNERAL COCKATOO.

This is described in the sixth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, and differs in having the middle region of the tail of a pale yellow-brown or buff-colour, varied or freckled with innumerable black specks.

BROAD-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus cristatus. *P. albus, cristu plicatili, maris subtus rubra.*

White Cockatoo, with expansile crest, that of the male red beneath.

Psittacus rosaceus. } *Lath. ind. orn.*

Psittacus cristatus.

Greater Cockatoo. *Edw. pl. 160.*

Great White Cockatoo.

Great Red-crested Cockatoo. } *Lath. syn.*

Kakatoës, &c. *Pl. Enl. 263. 498.*

White-crested Parrot of Aldrovandus. *Will. orn.*

Psittacus cristatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

THE size of the present elegant species is that of a common fowl, and its colour white, with an extremely slight tinge of rose-colour on the head and breast, and of yellow on the inner wing-coverts and tail-feathers: on the head is a very ample crest, consisting of large and long feathers of different extent, and arching over the whole head, and which the bird can either raise or depress at pleasure: these feathers are white above, but of a fine red or scarlet beneath: the habit of the bird is stout, the tail short in proportion, and even at the end: the bill very large, strong, and of a blueish black: the orbits of the eyes bare, and of a pale ash-colour, and the legs deep cinereous. It is of a mild and docile disposition, but can rarely be taught to articulate any other word than its own name, which it pronounces with great distinctness.



M. Crayth sculp.

BROAD CRESTED COCKATOO.

1811, Aug. 5. London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.



The female seems to be described and figured by authors under the name of the Great White, or White-crested Cockatoo, and is of similar size and appearance with the preceding, but differs in the colour of the crest, which is entirely white.

GREAT SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus galeritus. *P. albus, crista plicatili elongato-acuminata sulphurea.*

White Cockatoo, with expansile lengthened-acuminate sulphur-coloured crest.

Psittacus galeritus. *P. brach: albus, crista plicatili acuminata elongata basique caudæ sulphureis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crested Cockatoo. *White's Journ. p. 237.*

THIS is somewhat larger than the Red or Broad-crested Cockatoo, being of the size of a domestic cock, and measuring somewhat more than two feet in length: its colour is white, with a slight cast of yellow on the sides of the tail, and about the wing-coverts: the head is furnished with a large lengthened and pointed crest, of a fine sulphur-colour, slightly reversed at the tip: the bill is black; the legs dusky, and the tail longer in proportion than in the Broad-crested Cockatoo. It is a native of New Holland.

VAR. ? *White-crested Cockatoo*

SMALLER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus sulphureus. *P. albus*, *crista plicatili acuminata et macula infra oculos sulphureis*. *Lath. ind. orn.*

White Cockatoo, with pointed sulphur-coloured crest, and a sulphur-coloured spot beneath each eye.

Psittacus albus galeritus. *Frisch. t. 50.*

Avis Kakatoeha orientalis, &c. *Seb. 1. t. 59. f. 1.*

Kakatoës a huppe jaune. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 14.*

Lesser White Cockatoo. *Edw. pl. 317.*

THIS, in almost every respect except in size, is so perfectly similar to the preceding, as to make it doubtful whether it should not rather be considered as a variety than a distinct species. It has long ago been described and excellently figured in the work of Edwards. Its size is a trifle smaller than that of the common grey Parrot, and its length about fifteen inches: its colour white, with a cast of pale yellow on the breast, the sides, and the inner wing-coverts: there is also a large yellow spot beneath each eye: the crest is shaped as in the preceding bird, and is of a fine sulphur-yellow; the orbits of the eyes bare and ash-coloured; the bill black, and the legs deep lead-colour. It is a native of the Molucca islands.



M. Griffith sculp.

SMALLER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

1811, Aug. 1 London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet-Street.



RED-VENTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus Philippinarum. *P. albus, crista plicatili elongato-acuminata, crisso rubro.*

White Cockatoo, with expansile lengthened-acuminate crest, and red vent.

Psittacus Philippinarum. Red-Vented Cockatoo. *Lath.*

Petit Kakatões à bec couleur de chair. *Buff. ois.*

Petit Kakatões des Philippines. *Pl. Enl.* 191.

Red-Vented Cockatoo. *Brown's Illustr. pl.* 5.

THIS is the smallest of the White Cockatoos, measuring between thirteen and fourteen inches in length, and is of a white colour, with a smaller crest in proportion than the rest of the tribe, tinged with yellow at the upper part of the base, and with red beneath: the inner tail-feathers are sulphur-coloured towards the base: the bill is of a pale flesh-colour, and the legs cinereous. It is a native of the Philippine isles.

 CROWNED COCKATOO.

Psittacus coronatus. *P. brachyurus viridis, crista plicatili rubra apice cærulea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Cockatoo, with expansile red crest tipped with blue.

Crowned Cockatoo. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species seems to be at present unknown in European collections: according to Linnæus it is of a green colour, and of the size of the *Psittacus cristatus*: the forehead yellow, the crest scarlet

with bright-blue tips: the two exterior tail-feathers blue on the inner webs; and the vent red, with the margins of the feathers blue. Linnæus refers to no author for this species, but sets it down as a native of Surinam. I have sometimes been inclined to suspect that the Clusian or Ruff-Necked Parrot is, in reality, the same bird with this supposed Cockatoo.

CLUSIAN PARROT.

Psittacus Clusii. *P. viridis, capite colloque ferrugineis cæruleo undulatis, remigibus rectribusque cæruleo marginatis.*

Green Parrot, with ferruginous head and neck waved with blue, and quill and tail-feathers edged with blue.

Psittacus accipitrinus. *P. subbrachyurus viridis, capite griseo, collo pectoreque subviolaceo vario, remigibus rectricibusque apice cæruleis.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

Psittacus elegans Clusii. *Ray. syn.*

Hawk-headed Parrot. *Edw. pl. 165. Lath. syn.*

Perroquet varié; & *P. maillé. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 526.*

Psittacus violaceus. Ruff-necked Parrakeet. *Lath.*

THIS singular and beautiful species seems to have been first described by Clusius, from a painting sent him in the year 1605 by Jean Plateau, who had kept the bird two years. Its size, says Clusius, was that of a Pigeon, and its head like that of a Hawk in colour: the eyes brilliant, and the neck covered with parti-coloured feathers, which, when irritated, it would set up in such a manner as to appear crested: these feathers were of a reddish colour, and on the verge of a most

elegant blue: the feathers of the belly were nearly of the same colour, but with dusky clouds or variegations: the back and tail green, and the larger quill-feathers blueish.

Edwards describes this bird as of the size of a small Pigeon, with the bill, cere, and orbits blackish; the irides deep yellow or hazel; the head and throat brown, each feather marked by a longitudinal pale stripe: the neck, breast, and belly purple, the feathers edged with blue; the back, rump, scapulars, upper part of the wings, and tail fine green; the greater wing-feathers and the side-feathers of the tail dark blue towards the tips; the legs dark lead-colour. He adds, that the bird, when provoked, sets up the neck-feathers in the manner of a ruff.

The bird described by Buffon under the name of Papegai maillé is no other than a variety, differing in the brighter colour of the neck-feathers, which are rather purple-ferruginous than brown, but edged with blue as in the former. It is said to have been originally brought from India, but to have become in a manner naturalized in Guiana, where it is at present found.

It is possible that the *Psittacus coronatus* of Linnæus may in reality be no other than the present species; the slight differences in the colour of the forehead, &c. in the different descriptions are not such as to have much weight. In the Natural History of Guiana it is termed a Cockatoo; and as the author of that work never pretended to give a deeply scientific description of the

several birds and other subjects introduced into his publication, but merely a short general notice of their most remarkable characters, he would, on seeing this bird with the neck-feathers erected, as in the representation given by Clusius, very naturally term it a Cockatoo; and for a similar reason Linnæus might have considered it as belonging to that division of the Parrot tribe.

RED AND WHITE PARROT.

Psittacus erythroleucus. P. cinereus, uropygio remigibus rectricibusque coccineis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Cinereous Parrot, with bright-red quill and tail-feathers.

Red and white Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Le Kakatões a ailes et queue rouges. *Buff. ois.*

FIRST described by Aldrovandus, who informs us that it is of the size of a moderately large Capon, and measures seventeen inches in length; the head and neck thick; the whole body white, but moderately shaded with dusky, so as to appear ash-coloured; the bill black, with the hooked part longer than in other Parrots; the hinder part of the back, the rump, the whole tail, and prime feathers of the wings scarlet; the legs blackish. Aldrovandus adds that in size of body it is not inferior to the largest and less vocal Parrots called Maccaws, appearing smaller only in consequence of its shorter tail.

This species seems since the days of Aldrovandus to have been very rarely imported into Europe,

since the generality of naturalists content themselves with repeating the Aldrovandine description. Our countryman Dr. Hill, whose works on Natural History are not often quoted, assures us that the then Lord Petre had a beautiful bird of this species, which lived several years, and spoke very articulately. Its size was that of a well-grown Pullet; the bill remarkably large, very hooked, and black: the whole bird of a very pale and beautiful grey, having nothing of the dusky lead-colour or blueish tinge of the Common Grey Parrot, but a silvery grey, almost white; the hinder part of the back and rump of a bright and beautiful scarlet, as were also the larger wing-feathers, making an elegant variegation in the colour of the bird when sitting, but still more so when the wings were in an expanded state: the legs and feet were lead-coloured; the tail very short, hardly reaching beyond the tip of the wings, and of the same colour with the body. Dr. Hill adds that it is frequent in some of the American islands, and is also sometimes brought from Madagascar, but this, perhaps, may be doubted.

CINEREOUS PARROT.

Psittacus cinereus. *P. corpore toto cærulescente-cinereo.*

Parrot with the whole plumage of a blueish ash-colour.

Psittacus Brasiliensis cinereus. *Briss. orn.*

Maracana. *Raii syn.*

Cinereous Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is mentioned by Marcgrave in his History of Brasil, is said to resemble the Grey Parrot, but to be larger, and entirely of a blueish grey. Marcgrave supposes it to be a native of Brasil, but it seems more probable that it was imported into that part of America from Guinea.

 ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Psittacus Erithacus. *P. canus, temporibus nudis albis, cauda coccinea.* *Lyn. Syst. Nat.*

Grey Parrot, with naked white orbits and bright-red tail.

Psittacus cinereus seu subcæruleus. *Aldr. orn.*

Ash-coloured Parrot. *Will. orn.*

Perroquet cendré ou Jaco. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 311. Levaill. pl. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.*

Common Grey Parrot.

THIS well known species is remarkable for its docility, the distinctness of its articulation, and its unrestrained loquacity; readily imitating every sound within its hearing. Its general size is that of a small Pigeon, and its length about twelve inches: its colour an elegant ash-grey, deeper on

the upper parts, and more inclining to white beneath; the whole, though of a sober colour, having a very elegant aspect, from the deeper and lighter undulations formed by the edges of the feathers, as well as from a kind of efflorescence resembling fine powder, which, in a healthy state, is perpetually diffused over the plumage: the whole tail is of the brightest crimson; the temples or orbits of the eyes bare and white: the bill black, and the legs cinereous. This appears to have been one of the earliest imported species from the African regions, in many of which it is common. It is said to be generally brought from Congo and Angola. Buffon mentions a variety with the wings marked with red; and in the work of Edwards we meet with a mixed or pied variety, the grey ground-colour of the bird being on all parts varied with red.

The Grey Parrot seems to have been the species to which the memorable anecdote related by Gesner, and so often repeated by succeeding writers, refers. The bird belonged to King Henry the eighth, and accidentally fell out of the palace at Westminster into the Thames; and then, says Willoughby, "very seasonably remembering the words it had often heard some, whether in danger or in jest use, cried out amain *A boat, a boat, for twenty pounds.* A certain experienced boatman made thither presently, took up the bird, and restored it to the King, to whom he knew it belonged, hoping for as great a reward as the bird had promised. The King agreed with the boatman

that he should have as the bird, being asked anew, should say; and the bird answers *Give the knave a groat.*"

It is also probable that the Parrot mentioned by Cælius Rhodoginus, and which belonged to Cardinal Ascanius, was of this species. "I cannot," says this author, "omit an extraordinary wonder seen in our times. This was a Parrot at Rome, belonging to Cardinal Ascanius*, who purchased it for an hundred gold pieces, and which, in the most articulate and uninterrupted manner, recited the Apostles Creed as well as the best reader could have done, and which, as a most extraordinary and wonderful thing, I could not pass unnoticed."

Buffon informs us that the Grey Parrot has been known to breed in France. A gentleman at Marmande in that country had a pair which for five or six years together produced young ones, which were successfully reared: these Parrots made their nest in spring, in a cask filled with saw-dust: the number of eggs was four, one of which was always unproductive. A similar instance occurred long before at Paris according to Labat.

The Grey Parrot, like many others, is extremely long-lived, and we are sometimes told of individuals which have attained to the age of fifty, sixty, or even an hundred years.

Monsr. Levaillant gives us a curious and interesting account of one at Amsterdam which

* Probably about the year 1500.

lived in the family of a Mr. Meninck-Huysen in that city for the space of thirty-two years, and which had before lived forty-one years with Mr. Meninck-Huysen's uncle, who bequeathed it to him: thus it had lived in a state of domesticity no less than seventy-three years, and there can be little doubt that it must have been at least two or three years old at the time of its arrival in Europe. This bird, at the time Monsr. Levailant saw it, was in a state of entire decrepitude, and, having lost its sight and memory, was in a kind of lethargic condition, and was fed at intervals with biscuit dipped in Madeira wine. In the time of its vigor and earlier age it had been a kind of Cicero among Parrots; speaking with the greatest distinctness, repeating innumerable sentences, and of so docile and obedient a disposition as always to fetch regularly its master's slippers when he required it, as well to call the servant, &c. At the age of sixty its memory began to fail, and instead of acquiring any new phrases, it began very perceptibly to lose those it had before attained, as well as to intermix in a discordant manner the words of its former language. It moulted regularly every year till the age of sixty-five, when its moulting grew very irregular, and the red feathers of its tail were supplied by yellow ones, after which no other change of plumage took place.

RED-SIDED PARROT.

Psittacus lateralis. P. viridis, lateribus corporis tectricibusque alarum inferioribus rubris, remigibus margine cæruleis.

Green Parrot, with the sides of the body and under wing-coverts red, and the quill-feathers edged with blue.

Green and Red Chinese Parrot. *Edw. pl. 231.*

Psittacus Sinensis. Lath. ind. orn.

Perroquet vert de la Chine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 514.*

Le Perroquet à flancs rouges. *Levaill. pl. 132.*

THIS fine species was first described and figured by Edwards, under the title of the Green and Red Parrot from China. It is however in reality a native of the Molucca islands, where it was observed by Sonnerat. It is one of the largest of the Parrot tribe, being of the size of a middling Hen. The colour of the plumage is a fine bright green, with a cast of yellow on the under parts: the sides of the body beneath the wings, as well as the whole under wing-coverts, are red: the ridges of the shoulders, the larger wing-coverts, and the outsides of the larger quill-feathers are blue: the insides of the quill-feathers and the under side of the tail are of a dusky colour, the tips of the tail on the under side inclining to yellow: the irides of the eyes are orange-yellow, and the eyes are closely surrounded with feathers: the upper mandible is orange-red, and the lower black; the legs and feet black. Monsr. Levaillant, who has given a figure of this bird, observes that authors have unnecessarily divided it into two species;

and that the *Grand Peroquet verd de la Nouvelle Guinée* of Sonnerat is undoubtedly the same with the *Green and Red Chinese Parrot* of Edwards. Dr. Latham, in his ornithology, has separated Sonnerat's bird from Edwards's, under the name of the *New-Guinea Green Parrot*. It should seem however from Sonnerat's description that the specimen observed by himself was of smaller size than that described by Edwards, since he compares its magnitude to that of an Amazon Parrot. The figure given by Buffon in the *Planches Enluminées* is justly censured by Levaillant, but that of Edwards, which was copied from the living bird, is extremely good.

ALDROVANDINE PARROT.

Psittacus poikilorynchos. *P. viridis*, *vertice flavo, macula alari rubra, rostro vario*.

Green Parrot, with yellow crown, red wing-spot, and variegated bill.

Psittacus poikilorynchos. *Aldr. orn.*

Psittacus Amazonicus? *Lyn. Syst. Nat.*

Yellow-Headed Amazons Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

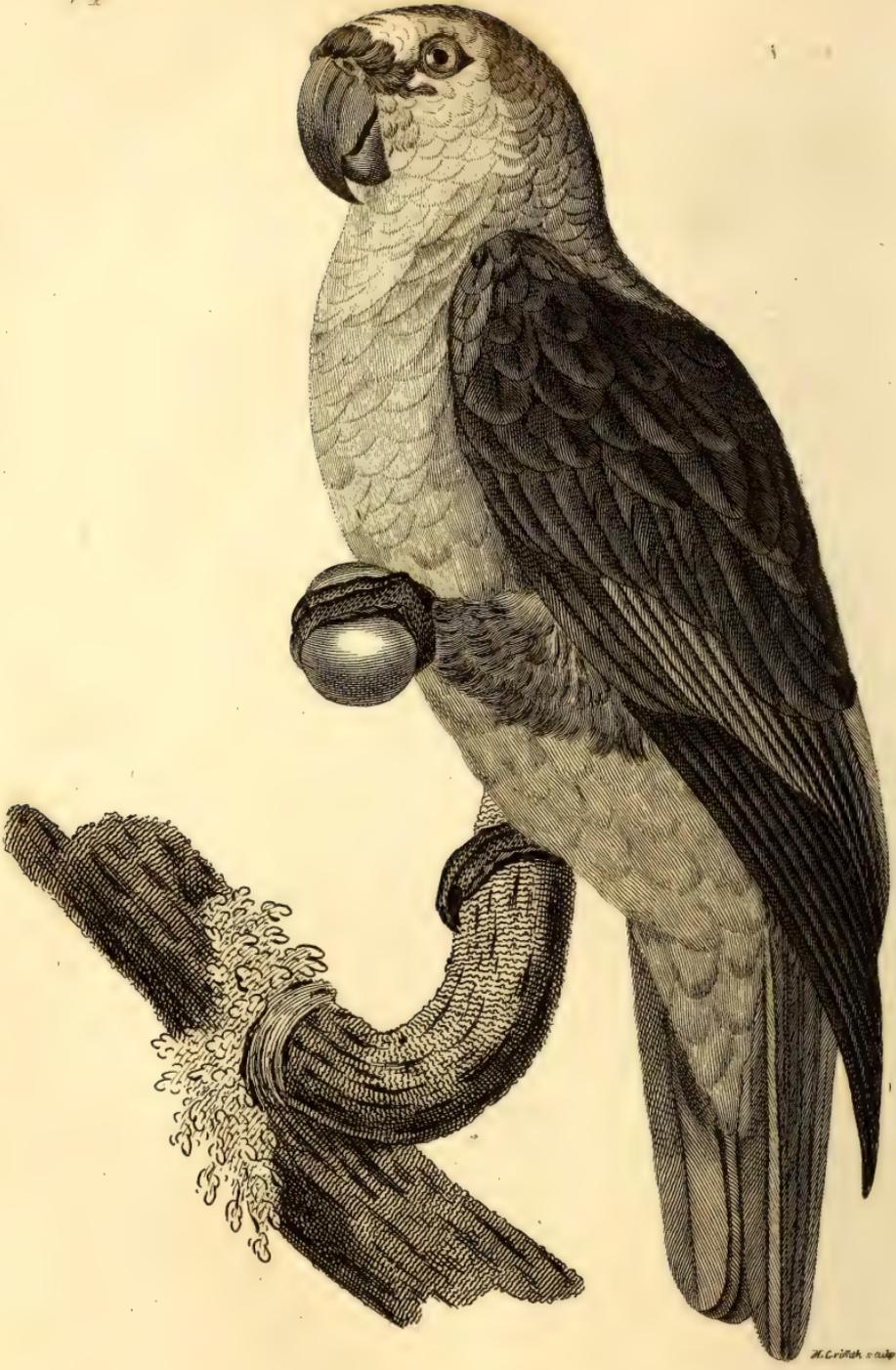
THIS species, if such it really be (for it is generally considered as a large variety of the Amazon Parrot), seems unknown to modern ornithologists, and rests entirely on the faith of Aldrovandus, by whom it was first described.

It may certainly, says Aldrovandus, be considered as the chief of the middle-sized Parrots, being not inferior to a Hen in size, and measuring

two spans from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail: the upper mandible of the bill was greenish-blue with ochre-coloured sides, and marked across the tip by a white bar: the lower mandible was lead-coloured, but yellowish on the middle: the crown of the head was adorned with gold-yellow feathers: the remainder of the plumage was green; deepest on the back, and lightest on the breast and belly, where it had a cast of yellow, but the bottoms or bases of the feathers were cinereous: the quill-feathers on their outsides towards the belly were first green, gradually changing to a blueish, amethystine, or rather purplish colour, and the remainder black: the longest of the secondaries were entirely luteous, those about the middle of the wings being on their outsides, towards the belly, first green, then dark red, then again green, and lastly, at the tips, partly violaceous, and partly black: the tail consisted of twelve feathers, of which the four lateral ones on each side were at their origin or base green on the outside, luteous on the inside, then red, and then again green with yellow tips: the remaining four, or middle feathers, were entirely green, but somewhat yellowish at the ends: the feet were lead-coloured, with two toes before and two behind, as in Woodpeckers, the inner toes being considerably shorter than the outer: the claws were crooked, as in birds of prey; the legs very short, measuring only an inch from the knees to the feet, but of considerable thickness.

It is probable that the above-described bird was in reality no other than a large yellow-headed





M. Griffith sculp.

AMAZON PARROT.

Amazon Parrot, of which the specimens, in a domestic state, are known to vary not only in the colour of the bill but in extent of plumage.

 AMAZON PARROT.

Psittacus Amazonicus. *P. viridis*, *marginē humerali maculaque alari rubris, vertice flavo, fascia frontali cærulea.*

Green Parrot, with the edges of the shoulders red, a red patch on the wings, yellow crown, and blue frontal bar.

Psittacus æstivus. *P. brachyurus viridis, luteo submaculatus, fronte cærulea, humeris sanguineis, orbitis incarnatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Psittacus Amazonicus? *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Common Amazons Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Jamaica Parrot.

Main Parrot.

Blue-Topped Parrot.

West-Indian Green Parrot.

Brasilian Yellow-Fronted Parrot?

Yellow-Shouldered Parrot.

Yellow-Winged Parrot.

} *Lath. syn.*

Common Green Parrot, &c. *Will. orn.*

Le Parroquet Amazone. *Briss. orn. Pl. Enl. 547.*

L'Amazone. *Levaill. pl. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.*

Le Perrôquet à Epaulettes jaunes. *Levaill. pl. 98?*

THE Parrots which bear the title of Amazon Parrots are natives of many parts of South America, and particularly of the regions on each side of a great extent of the river *Amazons*: some varieties are also found in the West-Indian islands. In a domestic state they are observed to vary so much in plumage as to bear many distinct names according to the particular disposition of their colours.

The general length of the Amazon Parrots is about fourteen inches: the bill in some kinds is blackish or dusky; in others pale or whitish; and in some ash-coloured, with a reddish or yellowish cast towards the base: the irides yellow or orange: the plumage bright-green, with the feathers marked by dusky or blackish margins: the tops or edges of the shoulders and a conspicuous patch on the middle of the wings bright red: the red wing-patch is usually accompanied or bounded by shades of blue, green, and yellow, which colours are completely visible only in the expanded state of the wings: the greater quill-feathers are shaded or edged with deep blue, and have dusky tips: the tail-feathers are green, but, when expanded, appear red beneath towards the base: immediately above the bill, from eye to eye, generally passes a pale but bright blue band, often accompanied on its upper part by a whitish mixture, beyond which the feathers of the crown, cheeks, and throat are of a jonquil yellow, but paler or deeper in different individuals: the legs and feet are generally either dusky or of a pale greyish brown.

The colours in these birds which seem least liable to alteration are the red and blue of the wings, and particularly the red; which remains throughout all the numerous varieties to which the species appears subject, and which have given rise to a very unnecessary multiplication of supposed species in the works of various authors.

I shall beg leave in the present instance to pursue, with some variation, the plan of the cele-

brated Monsr. Levaillant in the arrangement of these birds, and to consider as the genuine representative of the species the kind which he has himself described under the name of *L' Amazone*.

From a collation of six specimens, killed in their native woods, it appears that the Amazon Parrot has the front girt immediately above the bill by a blue band passing from eye to eye; and immediately above this are a few white feathers, forming a slight transverse white bar above the blue one, but not extending to each eye like the former: the remainder of the front, to some little distance beyond the eyes, is of a jonquil yellow, as are also the chin and the throat: the remainder of the plumage is of a bright and beautiful green, deepest on the back and wings, and lighter beneath, where it has a slight inclination to a blueish or glaucous colour on the breast, and to yellowish on the abdomen; and round the bottom of the thighs this latter colour forms a yellowish garter: the smallest of the wing-coverts, forming the ridge of the shoulders, for about the length of two inches and the breadth of half an inch, are of a bright and beautiful red: the larger wing or quill-feathers are externally of a deep blue with a cast of violet; the middle ones of the same colour at their tips, but red on their outward edges, thus forming a lengthened red band on the middle of the wings, but which often becomes nearly imperceptible when the wings are completely closed: the tail is deep green above, and yellowish beneath, and has some red on the upper part of each feather, which

however is not seen when the tail is closed: the bill is black-brown, and the legs whitish grey: the irides of a yellow colour, more or less deep in different individuals. The total length of the male bird is fourteen inches, the tail measuring five inches.

The Female differs in having only a yellow spot on the top of the head, and in having no red on the shoulders: it has however a red bar on the middle of the wings, as in the male: the plumage of the upper parts of the body, as well as on the neck and head, has a glaucous hue, as if slightly powdered; the throat is yellowish, and the under parts dullish or subolivaceous green; the upper part of the tail deep green, growing yellowish at the edges and tip; the under part pale greenish, but with a slight appearance of red between the webs of the feathers, which however is only perceptible when the tail is spread: the ends of the larger quill-feathers are blue; the bill pale grey, and the legs and feet pale brown.

The Amazon Parrot is found in a large extent of South America, abounding in Guiana, and especially Surinam, where it causes great devastation in the plantations. It builds in the midst of impenetrable forests, the female laying four white eggs in the hollow of a tree. The young are at first quite naked, then covered with a whitish-grey down, which is gradually succeeded by the plumage. At first coming from the nest the Males and Females resemble each other; are not furnished with the red on the shoulders, and have only a

small spot of yellow on the forehead: in short, in this state the young have the colours of the adult female, with this difference, viz. that the green of the plumage is of a yellower cast, and powdered above with a kind of meal, which has often caused this species in a young state to be confounded with the young of the Mealy Parrot.

VAR. 1.

YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON.

L'Amazone à tete jaune. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 86.*

Yellow-Headed Amazons Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

In this the whole forepart of the head, to some distance beyond the eyes, is yellow, without any band of blue over the bill: in other particulars it resembles the first-described bird, except that the bill is pale, and the legs grey. This, which Buffon, after the example of Brisson, makes the chief or leading representative of the Amazon Parrot, is no other than a mere variety. It differs indeed in having a pale or yellowish bill, and legs of the same colour, and in having no other colour but yellow on the head; but Monsr. Levaillant assures us that this is no other than the gradual and accidental variation of colour: the individual which he kept for three years was in the first year tinged with blue round the front; but in each succeeding moult the blue decreased, and at length vanished altogether: the bill and legs also, which were at first brown, became yellowish-white; so that the

bird appeared to be evidently a variety of the first-described kind.

VAR. 2.

BLUE-FRONTED AMAZON.

L'Amazone à calotte bleue. *Levaill. pl. 87.*

This resembles the Yellow-Headed Amazon, but has the front, immediately above the upper mandible, and rather more than half way to the eyes, blue: bill and legs dusky.

VAR. 3.

RED AND GREEN AMAZON.

L'Amazone tapirè en rouge. *Levaill. pl. 88.*

In this variety the plumage on the upper part of the head, back, wing-coverts, and breast is scalloped with red: a narrow red band passes over the base of the upper mandible, and the rump is of the same colour: the bill and legs are dusky.

VAR. 4.

PARTICOLOURED AMAZON.

L'Amazone tapirè en jaune. *Levaill. pl. 89.*

This has a richer appearance than the preceding: the forehead and cheeks are pale blue; the

throat and fore part of the neck yellow; the shoulders varied with red and yellow; the larger coverts and sides of the body with green and yellow: the wings and tail as usual; the bill dusky, and the legs brown.

VAR. 5.

JONQUIL-HEADED AMAZON.

In this the whole head and neck are yellow, the shoulders varied with red and yellow, the thighs red; the bill and legs pale. A specimen of this variety is in the British Museum.

VAR. 6.

YELLOW-SHOULDERED AMAZON.

Le Perroquet a epaulettes jaunes. *Levaill. pl. 98.*

Yellow-Winged Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

In this variety the whole forepart of the head, to a considerable distance beyond the eyes, together with the whole throat, are yellow; the shoulders and thighs are also of the same colour: the wings and tail as in the rest: the bill pale, and the legs dusky. The shoulders in this variety are sometimes tinged with red, and the front of the head, immediately above the bill, with white. Monsr. Levaillant, who considers this as a distinct species, observes that in a state of domesticity, it is subject to be varied in all parts with yellow.

VAR. 7.

WHITE-FACED AMAZON.

This is mentioned by Monsr. Levaillant. It has the face all round the bill, to some distance, white, and may by that circumstance be always distinguished from the *Psittacus leucocephalus*, in which the upper part of the front alone is white.

There can be little doubt that many other kinds of Amazon Parrots have been described in the works of naturalists as constituting so many distinct species, which a more correct and enlarged examination would reduce to varieties; some owing to a difference of sex, and others to mere accidental alterations of colour in particular individuals. It is certain that the bill in these birds varies from a dark or blackish horn-colour to a dull or yellowish white; while the red on the shoulders is sometimes mixed with yellow, and sometimes entirely changed to that colour: nay the whole bird occasionally varies into yellow; and Monsr. Levaillant even goes so far as to maintain that there is no kind of red or green Parrot that is not liable to vary into the above-mentioned colour. There is therefore reason for supposing that even the *Psittacus Paradisi* of Linnæus may be nothing more than a yellow variety, with the major part of the plumage fringed or edged with orange-colour or red; and the *Psittacus Aurora* may be con-





M. Griffith sculp.

PARADISE PARROT.

sidered as a farther variety, still maintaining the characteristic mark of the red patch on the middle of the wings, which seems to remain through all the changes of plumage.

VAR? 8.

PARADISE PARROT.

Psittacus Paradisi. *P. flavus, marginibus pennarum rubro-aurantiis.*

Yellow Parrot, with the feathers edged with orange-red.

Psittacus Paradisi? *P. brachyurus luteus, gula ventre rectricum-que basi rubris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Papagai de Paradis. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet de Cuba. *Pl. Enl. 336.*

Paradise Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Perroquet jaune ecaillé de rouge. *Levaill. pl. 137.*

Size of the preceding kinds: colour fine yellow, with the whole plumage edged or scalloped with red: forehead and larger wing-feathers pale grey: on the middle of the wings a red patch: bill white; legs and feet pale brown. The specimen figured in the Planches Enluménées has the whole plumage pretty strongly edged with red: in that represented in the work of Monsr. Levaillant the edging or scalloping is narrower and of a more delicate appearance.

VAR? 9.

AURORA PARROT.

Psittacus Aurora. *P. flavus, margine humerali maculaque alari rubris.*

Yellow Parrot, with the edges of the shoulders red, and a red patch on the wings.

Psittacus Aurora. *P. flavus, axillis lateribusque extimis alarum caudæque rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Psittacus Aurora. *P. flavus, alarum marginibus, remigibusque . . . majoribus extrorsum in medio rubris. Lin. Mantiss. 1771.*

L'Amazone jaune. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 90.*

Le Perroquet jaune. *Pl. Enl. 13.*

Aurora Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Size of the former kinds: colour fine yellow, the shoulders slightly speckled or tinged with red, and a red wing-patch as in the rest of the tribe: tail slightly tinged with red on the under edge of some of the feathers: tips of the wings whitish: bill and legs pale flesh-colour. In a specimen figured in the work of Monsr. Levaillant the forehead is of a pale blueish ash-colour, the middle of the wing red, and the edges of the larger quill-feathers greyish; the legs and feet pale grey. According to Monsr. Levaillant this bird is no other than the Amazon Parrot in a state of extreme old age, the yellow in these birds increasing more and more as the age of the bird advances.

After having thus enumerated the principal varieties of the Amazon Parrot, I shall add a curious

account of the successful raising of some young Amazon Parrots at Rome in the year 1801. The account is given in the publication entitled *Magazin Encyclopedique*, vol. 4.

In the year 1789 Monsr. Passeri purchased a pair of Amazon Parrots, the female of which, in the year 1793, laid two eggs, and in the three or four succeeding years regularly laid two or three eggs, which she sat on assiduously, being regularly attended and fed by the male: the eggs however were unproductive. At length, in the year 1800, Monsr. Passeri retired to Rome, where the Parrots were kept in a warm room, with a southern aspect. In the month of June the female again laid two eggs, which she sat on for the space of forty-one days. On the fifteenth of July one of the eggs hatched; but the young bird died the next morning, and the female forsook the remaining egg. In the spring of the year 1801 the female laid three eggs, which she diligently sat on; and in the evening of the twenty-fourth of June one of the eggs hatched; after which the male frequently brought food to the female, which immediately divided it with her young, which continued many days unfeathered and with its eyes closed. On the twelfth of July it screamed, and the male immediately brought it food. On the fourteenth it opened its eyes, and its feathers began to appear: on the sixteenth it was covered with plumes, which were fully expanded by the twenty-second: on the twenty-fourth the green quill-feathers were conspicuous, and after forty days the bird was in com-

plete plumage, and the parent no longer regularly attended it. This young Parrot was of a bright-green colour; the wings mixed with red, blue, and violet feathers, and the tips of those near the neck yellow and red: those on the head green, with a yellow stripe towards the bill: those on the thighs yellow. After this period the male and female sometimes fed it alternately, though their regular attendance had ceased.

I cannot dismiss the history of the Amazon Parrot without observing that it appears to yield to no other kind in docility, memory, and powers of articulation; and to this species, in all probability, belonged the marvellous Parrot so solemnly commemorated by Sir William Temple, and quoted by Locke, in his celebrated work on the Human Understanding.

“ I had a mind to know (says Sir William Temple), from Prince Maurice’s own mouth the account of a common, but much credited story, that I had heard so often from many others, of an old Parrot he had in Brasil during his government there, that spoke, and asked, and answered common questions like a reasonable creature; so that those of his train there generally concluded it to be witchery or possession; and one of his chaplains, who had lived long afterwards in Holland, would never from that time endure a Parrot, but said they all had a Devil in them. I had heard many particulars of this story, and assevered by people hard to be discredited, which made me ask Prince Maurice what there was of truth in it. He said,

with his usual plainness and dryness in talk, there was something true, but a great deal false, of what had been reported. I desired to know of him what there was of the first; he told me short and coldly, that he had heard of such an old Parrot when he came to Brasil, and though he believed nothing of it, and 'twas a good way off, yet he had so much curiosity as to send for it; that 'twas a very great and a very old one; and when it came first into the room where the Prince was, with a great many Dutchmen about him, it said presently, *What a company of white men are here!* They asked it what he thought that man was; pointing at the Prince. It answered *Some General or other.* When they brought it close to him, he asked it, *D'ou venes vous?* It answered *De Marinnan.* The Prince. *A qui estes vous?* The Parrot. *A un Portugais.* Prince. *Que fais tula?* Parrot. *Je garde les poulles.* The Prince laughed and said, *Vous gardez les poulles?* The Parrot answered, *Ouy, moy & je scay bien faire;* and made the chuck four or five times that people use to make to chickens when they call them." "I set down," adds Sir William Temple, "the words of this worthy dialogue in French just as Prince Maurice said them to me. I asked him, in what language the Parrot spoke, and he said in Brasilian. I asked whether he understood Brasilian. He said no, but he had taken care to have two interpreters by him, the one a Dutchman that spoke Brasilian, and the other a Brasilian that spoke Dutch: that he asked them separately and privately, and both

of them agreed in telling him just the same thing that the Parrot said."

In modern times we have heard of no bird of this genus that could rival the celebrated Parrot so many years in the possession of the late Colonel O'Kelly. The following particulars, politely communicated by Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. afford a convincing proof of the memory and docility sometimes exemplified in the present race of Parrots.

"Col. O'Kelly's Parrot was of a beautiful green colour, and had, I think, a spot of red on each shoulder. I saw him in company with eight or ten other strangers. At first the bird seemed alarmed at the number of people, and was quite sullen. The housekeeper was sent for, and she gradually brought him into good humour by caressing him, talking, and singing to him. The first tune he sung was *The banks of the Dee*. He sung several verses of this by snatches, pausing between whiles, as if his memory failed him. The maid then helped him, by going on where he left off, and then he took her up, not repeating what she had sung, but going on from her last words. He pronounced the words of the song very distinctly, much more so indeed than when he spoke, for his articulation in speaking was not remarkably clear. The tone of his singing was very odd. It seemed like an automaton imitating a human voice; but the intonation was very good, and had he been taught by a good singer instead of a kitchen-maid, I have no doubt that he would have sung very agreeably. The maid prompted him to sing *God*

save the King. He sang all the verses of it, but every now and then wandered back into the *Banks of the Dee*, which seemed his favourite. Afterwards he sung the *hundredth Psalm*, and one or two Scotch songs the names of which I forget. I think in the whole he sung six different songs, all with words to them. He did not sing them all entirely through, but seemed as if he could have done it had he been quite in good humour. Col. O'Kelly told us that he knew about twenty songs, and, from what I saw and heard, I can readily believe it. Ices and cakes were brought to the company. A teaspoon with cream ice in it was given to the bird. He took it in one foot, standing on his perch on the other, held it up to his bill, and supped it up gently, looking round and talking at intervals to the company in a most singular manner, and with an air of intelligence quite surprising. While thus employed, somebody pushed him with a finger; he turned quick round and said in an angry tone *Don't throw me down*. Col. O'Kelly told us that his power of catching sounds was quite astonishing: that when a newspaper had been read aloud in his presence, the Colonel, on coming into the room half an hour after, had, as he opened the door, been convinced by the sound that the same person was still reading aloud, and had been scarce able to believe that it was the Parrot repeating to himself inarticulate sounds precisely in the tone and manner of the reader. He also delighted in imitating the Puppet-shows that exhibit in the streets. This is all I can distinctly remember of this very extraordinary bird."

AOUROU PARROT.

Psittacus Aourou. *P. viridis vertice flavo, fascia frontali superciliarisque cæruleis, genis aurantiis, macula alari rubra.*

Green Parrot, with yellow crown, blue frontlet and brows, orange cheeks, and red wing-spot.

Le Perroquet Aourou-couraou. *Levaill. pl. 110. 111.*

L'Aourou-couraou No. 5. *Buff. ois.*

Le Perroquet Amazone? *Pl. Enl. 547.*

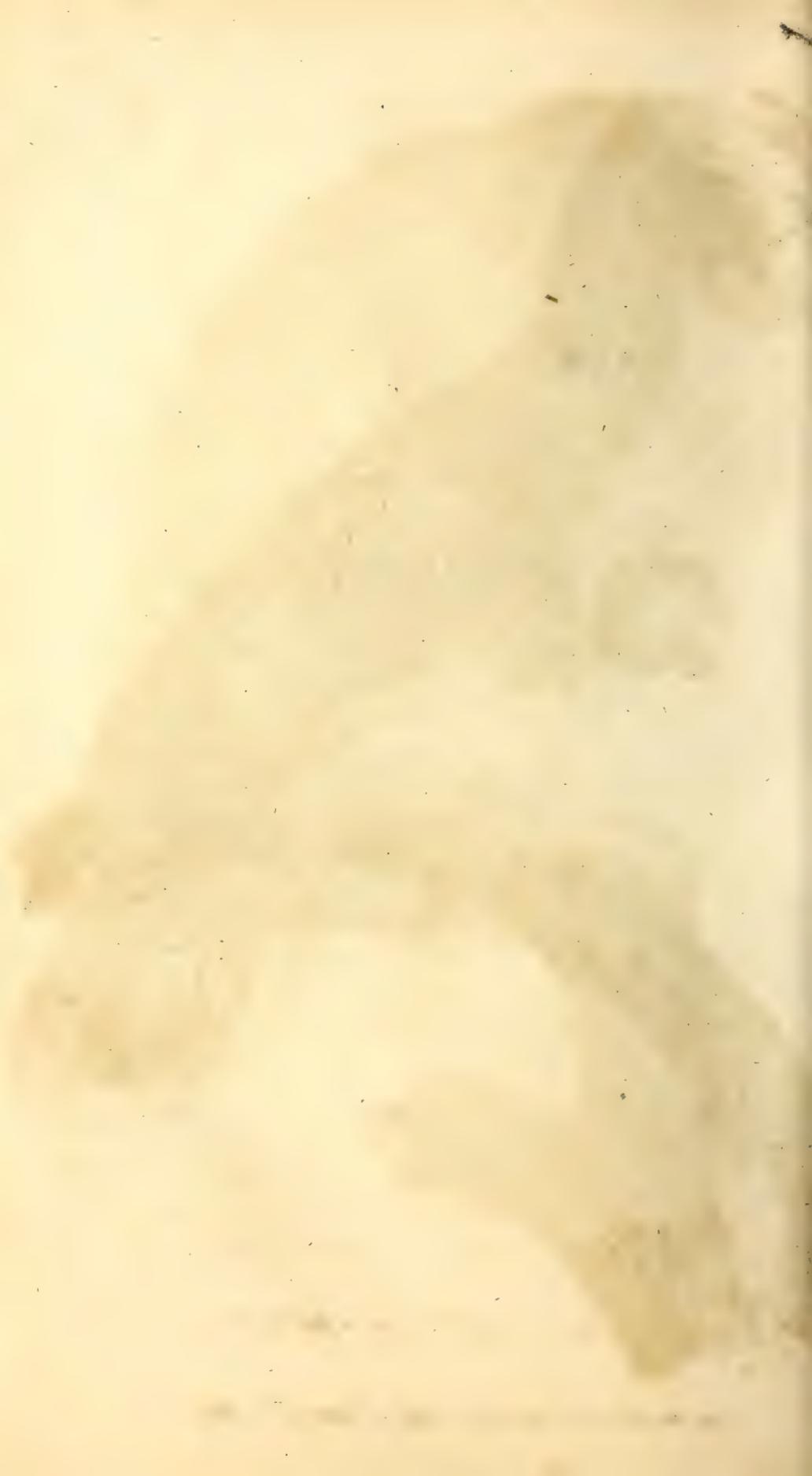
Brasilian Yellow-Fronted Parrot. Var. E. of Common Amazon. *Lath.*

Psittacus agilis. *Lin.* Little Green Parrot. *Edw.* 168. A young bird?

THIS, which, from the general disposition of its colours, might be supposed no other than a variety of the *Psittacus Amazonicus*, is, according to *Levaillant*, a distinct species, differing in being of smaller size, of a duller or darker green, more especially on the upper parts, which have a greyish or brownish cast in different lights, but particularly in the bill, which is yellowish with dark brown or blackish edges and tip: across the forehead and over each eye runs an ultramarine-blue bar, and the cheeks and throat are rather orange-coloured than yellow: the disposition of the colours on the wings and tail is similar to that of the Amazon Parrot, but there is no red on the shoulders, and a narrow patch or spot of bright yellow appears on the edge of the wing towards the middle. The female is rather smaller, with the blue bar on the forehead paler, and the general colour some-



AOUROU PARROT.



what less vivid. Native of Guiana, where it is very common.

It is to this species, according to Monsr. Levaillant, that the *Psittacus agilis* of Linnæus or *Little Green Parrot*, Edwards Pl. 168. is to be referred; Monsr. Levaillant supposing it to be no other than the *Aouro-couraou* in its young state, and consequently an imaginary species. Against this supposition, however, militates the assertion of Edwards, its first describer, who says, "I kept it alive some years; it was a brisk, lively, nimble bird, and talkative in a language unknown to me." Now it seems probable that had it been, as Monsr. Levaillant supposes, a young bird, or in its first years of plumage, it would afterwards have gradually exhibited the proper colours of its species. It remains, however, to give an abridgement of the description of Edwards, and to leave the scientific ornithologist to judge for himself on the subject.

"This bird is about the size of a small Pigeon: the bill of a light ash-colour: round each eye is a small space of bare skin of a light ash-colour: the whole head, neck, and body, both above and beneath, are of a green colour, though lighter and more inclining to yellow on the throat, breast, belly, thighs and coverts under the tail: the greater quills of the wings are of a dusky or black colour, their outer webs being blue almost to their tips: the remainder of the quills next the back are green: amongst the first row of covert-feathers there is one red feather, which falls over the bot-

toms of the blue quills: all the remainder of the covert-feathers, both above and beneath, are green: the two middle feathers of the tail are a little longer than those on the sides, but not so as to make it one of the long or pointed-tailed Parrots: the upper side of the tail is green, except the outer webs of the two outermost feathers, which are blueish: the inner webs of the tail-feathers are red, till within less than an inch of their tips, which are wholly green; and the outer webs of the two outer feathers, which are blue above, are light green beneath: the legs and feet are ash-colour. I take it to be from the West Indies."

RED-BAR PARROT.

Psittacus signatus. P. viridis, remigibus extus cæruleis, tectricibus majoribus rubris, cauda subtus versus basin rubra.

Green Parrot, with the quill-feathers blue externally, the larger coverts red, and the tail red beneath towards the base.

Le Petit Perroquet Vert. *Levaill. pl. 105.*

Little Green Parrot? *Edw. pl. 168. an var?*

THIS species has all the upper parts of its plumage of a fine green colour, with a yellowish cast on the under parts, and a slight blueish or glaucous tinge on the back and shoulders: the largest row of wing-coverts, or those immediately covering the quill-feathers, are scarlet: the larger quill-feathers dusky, with the outward edges blue: the smaller quill-feathers green, like the back: the

tail green, but with all the feathers except the two middle ones red on their inner webs from the base to two thirds of their length: the bill very pale ash-colour, and the legs and feet dull grey. According to Monsr. Levaillant's plate, this bird should seem to measure about ten inches and three quarters from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. It is said to be a native of Brasil, and seems so very nearly allied to Edwards's Little Green Parrot, mentioned under the description of the immediately preceding species, as to make it very doubtful whether Monsr. Levaillant be correct in maintaining either Edwards's bird to be merely a young *Oura-Ouraou*, or this to be different from the bird described by Edwards, and which, as has been before observed, would, in all probability, have gradually displayed the distinctive colours of the *Aouro-couraou*, had it been a young of that species.

 MEALY PARROT.

Psittacus pulverulentus. *P. viridis albo-pulvereus, macula verticali flava, alari rubra, remigibus apice nigro-cæruleis.*

Mealy-green Parrot, with yellow spot on the crown, red patch on the wings, and quill-feathers blackish-blue towards the tips.

Psittacus pulverulentus. Mealy Parrot. *Lath.*

Meunier, ou Crik poudrè. *Buff. ois.*

Le Perroquet Meunier. *Levaill. pl. 92.*

THIS species, which was first described by Buffon, seems to be next in size to the Aldrovandine

Parrot. Buffon, indeed, says it is the largest of all the American Parrots next to the Maccaw tribe; but he evidently forgets the measure of the bird above-mentioned. The Mealy Parrot, according to the admirable figure given by Monsr. Levaillant, appears to measure about fifteen inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and is consequently a size larger than the Amazon Parrot, to which it is in some points considerably allied. Its colour is a beautiful green, deepest on the head and wings, and palest on the breast and belly: the whole of the plumage, but particularly on the shoulders, upper part of the back and wings, breast, and belly, has an elegant glaucous cast, owing to the secretion of a whitish powder, which, in the healthy state of the bird, never fails to diffuse itself over the feathers, and which is observable, though in a much slighter degree, on the plumage of some other parrots: on the top of the head is a moderately-sized yellow spot: the edge or border of the wing, a little beyond the shoulders, is red for the length of about two inches: the innermost of the larger quill-feathers are red on their middles, forming a longish patch of this colour, as in the Amazon Parrot, and the remainder is deep blue, darker or blacker at the tips: the outside feather on each side the tail, which is larger in proportion than in the Amazon Parrot, is deep-blue on the outside web, growing somewhat paler at the tip: the remaining tail-feathers are green, with slightly yellowish tips, but have not the least appearance of red on their

inner webs, as in the Amazon Parrots: the bill is dusky or blackish, with the upper mandible yellowish on each side towards the base; the legs and feet deep cinereous, and the irides of the eyes yellow.

The Mealy Parrot is a native of South America, and particularly of Cayenne, and, when in a young state, is often mistaken for the Amazon Parrot in its incomplete plumage, or before it has arrived at its full colours. In a domestic state it is much esteemed for its size and singularity of appearance, as well as for its mildness and docility of disposition.

DUFRESNE'S PARROT.

Psittacus Dufresnianus. P. viridis, genis colloque antico subviolaceis, fascia frontali maculaque alari aurantiis.

Green Parrot, with subviolaceous cheeks and fore-neck, and orange frontal band and wing-patch.

Le Perroquet Dufresne. *Levaill. pl. 91.*

THIS is considered by Monsr. Levaillant as a new and extremely rare species. Its size is nearly equal to that of the Mealy Parrot, and its colour a deep or full green: immediately above the base of the upper mandible, from eye to eye, runs an orange-yellow bar: the cheeks and sides of the neck are tinged with blue: the ridge of the wings, and the outside edges and tips of the larger quill-feathers are deep-blue; the inner webs of the lat-

ter marked in the middle by a broad orange-coloured bar: the bill is pale brown, and the legs dusky ash-colour. Native of Cayenne.

BRASILIAN GREEN PARROT.

Psittacus Brasiliensis. P. viridis, capistro rubro, genis cæruleis, cauda apice flava.

Green Parrot, with red frontlet, blue cheeks, and yellow-tipped tail.

Psittacus Brasiliensis. P. brachyurus viridis, facie rubra, temporibus cæruleis, orbitis cinereis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Brasilian Green Parrot. *Edw. pl. 161.*

Blue-Faced Parrot. var. C. *Lath. syn.*

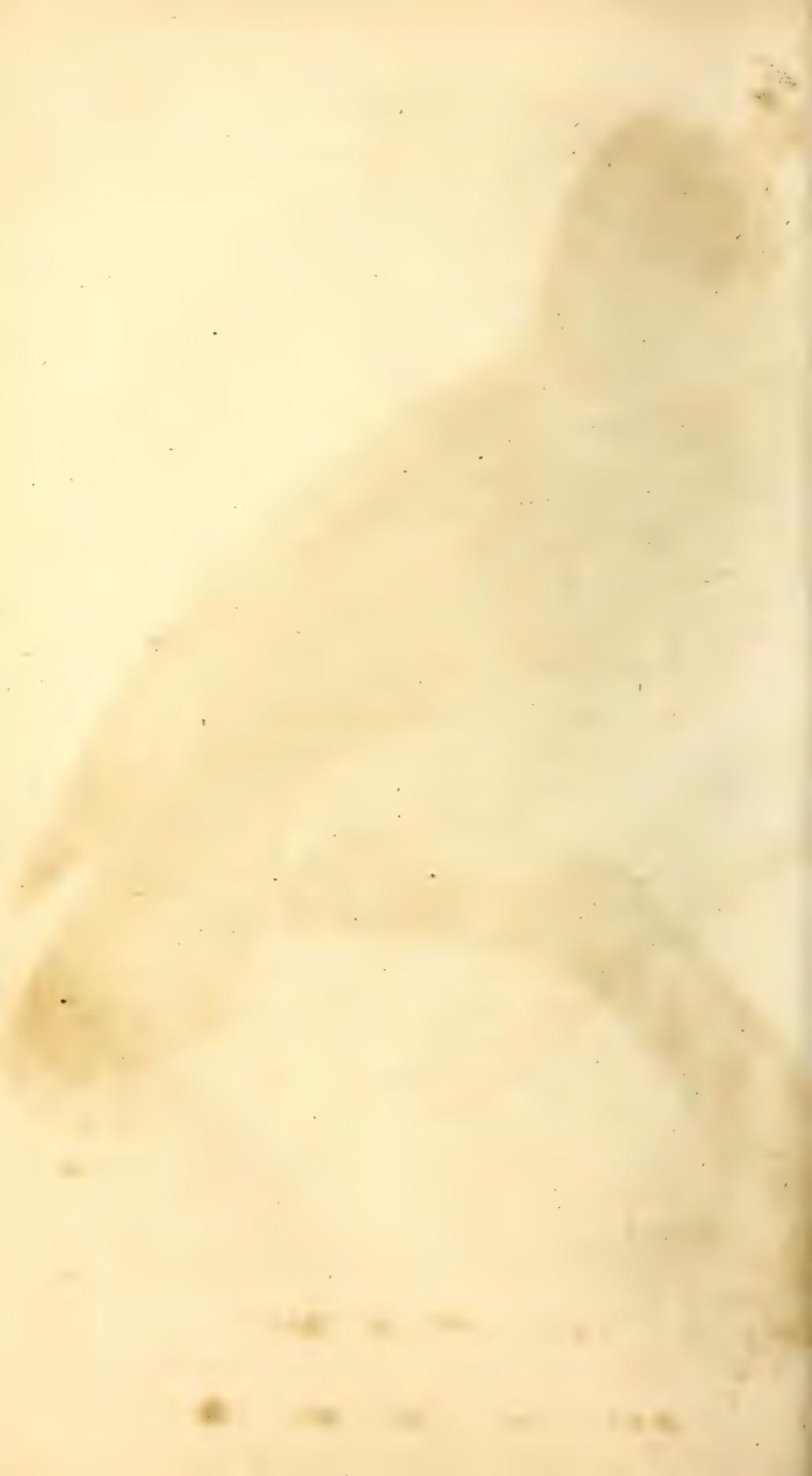
Perroquet à joues bleues. *Levaill. pl. 106.*

THIS is one of the most beautiful of the short or even-tailed Parrots, and in size is at least equal, if not rather superior to the *Psittacus erithacus* or Common Grey Parrot. Its plumage is fine grass-green, rather paler beneath; the feathers edged or fringed with purplish-brown: the front, all round the base of the bill, is bright-red; the cheeks fine deep-blue, and the top of the head yellow: the edge of the wing, at some distance beyond the shoulders, is red; all the wing-coverts and the shorter quill-feathers edged with yellow: the alulet pale, and the larger quill-feathers deep or dusky blue: the outside feather on each side the tail deep blue, tipped pretty deeply with yellow; the next feather red with a similar yellow tip, and all the remaining ones green with yellow



M. Griffith sculp.

BRASILIAN GREEN PARROT.



tips: the bill pale or whitish, and the legs and feet dusky.

The Count de Buffon considers this bird as a variety of his *Crik à tete bleue*, which is the *Blue-Faced Parrot* of Edwards; but Monsr. Levaillant assures us that this is a mistake, and that the present bird is an entirely distinct species. It is a native of South America, and particularly of Brasil.

BLUE-FACED PARROT.

† *Psittacus cærulifrons*. *P. viridis*, *facie remigibusque primoribus cæruleis*, *gula maculaque alari rubris*, *cauda apice flavescente*.

Green Parrot, with blue face and larger quill-feathers, red throat and wing-patch, and yellowish-tipped tail.

Blue-faced Green Parrot. *Edw. pl. 230.*

Psittacus autumnalis var. β . *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Perroquet Bouquet. *Levaill. pl. 135.*

THIS is one of those Parrots which were first described by Edwards, and is certainly much allied to the *Psittacus Brasiliensis*. Its size, according to Edwards, is that of a small-sized Hen or Pullet: its colour is green, paler beneath, and the edges of the plumage on the wings yellowish: the whole front, to some little distance beyond the eyes, is blue, somewhat inclining to violet: the throat, immediately under the blue of the chin, and to some distance down the breast, red, terminating in a pointed manner: the larger quill-feathers blue; but three or four of the secondaries

are red towards their base, thus forming a red patch on the wings: the tail is green, the feathers tinged with red at the base, and pretty deeply edged with yellowish or apple-green: the bill dusky ash-colour, the middle part of the upper mandible inclining to orange: the orbits bare and flesh-coloured, and the legs and feet of the same hue. Native, according to Buffon, of Guiana. A supposed variety of this bird is mentioned by Dr. Latham (from Buffon,) which differs in having the head varied with red and dull white.

AUTUMNAL PARROT.

Psittacus autumnalis. P. brachyurus viridis, fronte remigumque macula coccinea, vertice remigibusque primoribus cæruleis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

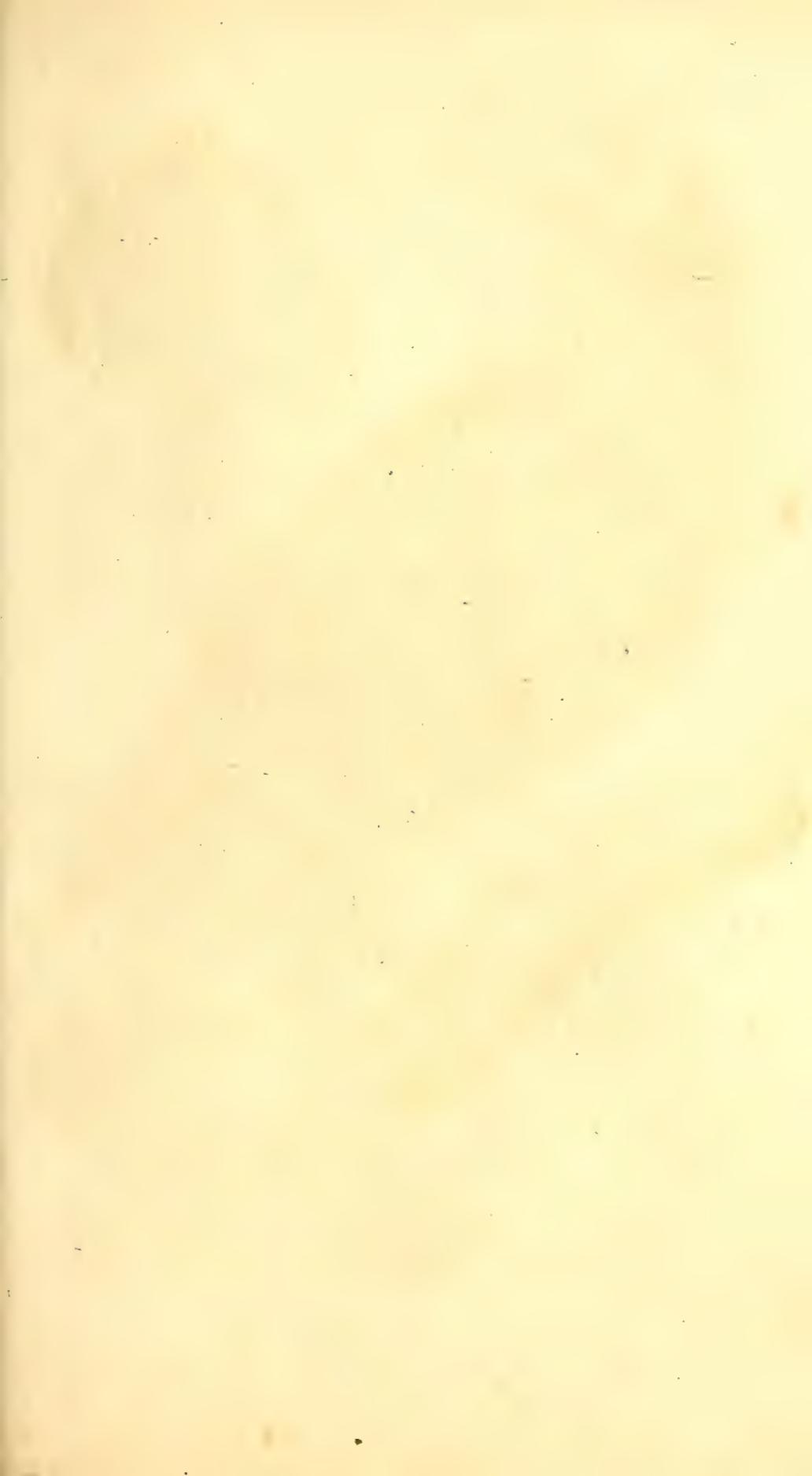
Green Parrot, with red front and wing-patch, orange cheeks, and blue crown and quill-feathers.

Autumnal Parrot. var. B. Blue-Faced Parrot. *Lath.*

Lesser Green Parrot. *Edw. pl. 164.*

Le Perroquet à joues orange. *Levaill. pl. 111.*

FIRST described by Edwards, and allied to the Blue-Faced and Blue-Cheeked Parrots, but smaller than either, being, according to Edwards, of the size of a middling Pigeon. Its colour is dark green above, paler or inclining to apple-green beneath; the thighs and vent-feathers pale yellow-green; the forehead red, the top of the head blue, and the cheeks orange, fading into yellow as it joins the plumage on the sides of the neck: the





A. Griffith sculp.

WHITE-FRONTED PARROT.

alulet is blue; the ridge of the wing yellow, and the larger quill-feathers dusky, but blue on the outer edges and red towards the base, forming a red patch on each wing: the bill, and orbits are whitish, and the legs and feet ash-colour. Supposed to be a native of Guiana.

This and the two last-described birds are, in Dr. Latham's Ornithology, considered as constituting one and the same species, under the name of the *Blue-Faced Parrot*, of which the present and the *Brasilian Green Parrot* rank as varieties. In this he follows the example of Buffon; but Edwards considered them as so many distinct species, and Monsr. Levaillant is loud in his declarations of hostility against the arrangement of the Count de Buffon.

 WHITE-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus leucocephalus. *P. viridis, fronte alba, gula rubra, remigibus coccineis.*

Green Parrot, with white front, red throat, and blue quill-feathers.

Psittacus leucocephalus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Psittacus leucocephalus. *Aldrov. orn.*

Amazone à tete blanche. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet &c. *Pl. Enl.* 335. 549. 548.

White-Headed Parrot. *Edw. pl.* 166.

White-Fronted Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Perroquet à face rouge. *Levaill. pl.* 107. 108. 109.

THIS highly elegant species is a native of the larger West Indian islands, and has by some been

named the White-Headed Amazon Parrot. Its size is somewhat smaller than that of the Amazon, measuring from ten to twelve inches in length. The plumage is light green, with a yellowish cast on the under parts of the body; and the feathers are elegantly marked or fringed by a dusky or blackish edge. The front, to a greater or smaller extent in different individuals, is milk-white; in some extending half way over the head and including the eyes; in others reaching only about a third part over the head; and scarcely passing beyond the eyes: the upper part of the head, behind the white feathers, is of a pale but bright blue, and is sometimes slightly intermixed with red: the lower part of the cheeks, the throat, and under part of the neck to a considerable extent, are of a bright scarlet colour: the larger wing-feathers bright blue with dusky tips, and some of the larger coverts are often tinged with the same colour: the rest of the wing-feathers are green, and are destitute of the red bar, so conspicuous in the Amazon Parrots: the edge of the shoulder is, however, in some specimens, slightly tinged with red: the lower part of the belly is generally more or less varied or scalloped with red, but in some individuals is marked by a large bed of purplish red, or darker than that on the throat: the tail is green above, with the exterior webs of the two outside feathers blueish; but on the under part the three or four lateral feathers are red from their base to about half their length: the bill is pale or white; the orbits surrounded by a white

skin, the irides hazel, and the legs dusky. Native of St. Domingo, where it is common, but said to occur also in Jamaica, &c.

The variations exhibited by this bird, (at least in the full-grown male,) are rarely such as to prevent the ready determination of the species; the bill being constant in its colour, and the white front pretty conspicuous. In some the edges of the shoulders are white, in some reddish, but in the major part green: the red on the throat is sometimes confined to a small space, and that on the belly is in some specimens of a brownish cast. Monsr. Levaillant also mentions some specimens which had their green plumage varied or scolloped with red. In the female, according to Levaillant, the plumage is of a more dusky green than in the male, and the front is red instead of white: there is also no appearance of red either on the throat, the abdomen, or beneath the tail. The female has been erroneously described by Buffon as an entirely different species, under the title of *Papegai a bandeau rouge*. The young of both sexes, at first leaving the nest, are entirely similar to each other; but after the first moulting the male exhibits the white front as well as a red spot on the throat, and beneath the tail-feathers; but the female at that period is entirely green, except on the edges of the quill-feathers, which are blue. The young male, after its moulting, is the *Psittacus albifrons* or *White-Crowned Parrot* of Dr. Latham, who has introduced it into his Ornithology on the faith of Sparmann's description given

in the work entitled *Museum Carlsonianum*. Monsr. Virey also, in Sonnini's edition of Buffon, has continued the error, by repeating Sparmann's description of the young male under the title of *Papegay a front blanc*.

 BLUE-CAPPED PARROT.

Psittacus gramineus. *P. viridis subtus olivaceo-flavescens, pileo cæruleo.*

Green Parrot, yellowish-olivaceous beneath, with blue crown.

Psittacus gramineus. Amboina Parrot. *Lath.*

Grand Perroquet vert à tête bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet d'Amboine. *Pl. Enl.* 862.

Perroquet a calotte bleue. *Levaill. pl.* 121.

THIS is a large and elegant species, equal in size to the Mealy Parrot, and measuring sixteen inches in length: the crown of the head, from the base of the upper mandible to some distance beyond the eyes, is sky-blue: the back of the neck and whole upper parts of the bird full grass-green; the whole under parts, from the base of the lower mandible to the end of the tail, pale yellow-green. In the description given by the Count de Buffon the under parts are said to be olive-green, and are represented of that colour in the Planches Enluménées, No. 862. but in the elegant figure given by Monsr. Levaillant the colour is rather pale yellow, accompanied by a slight subolivaceous cast: the bill is pale rufous or yellow-brown, and from its corners to the eyes runs a narrow

black streak: the legs are dusky. It is supposed to be a native of Amboina, and is considered as a very rare species.

FESTIVE PARROT.

Psittacus festivus. *P. brachyurus viridis, fronte purpurascete, superciliis gulaque cæruleis, dorso sanguineo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Parrot, with purplish forehead, blue brows and throat, and red back.

Tavoua ou Tahué. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet Tahué de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 840.*

Le Perroquet Tavoua. *Levaill. pl. 129.*

Festive Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Amazon Parrot: colour deep green: over the base of the upper mandible from eye to eye a very deep crimson bar: crown of the head, brows, and cheeks tinged with blue, and on the throat a deep-blue spot: larger wing-feathers edged and tipped with deep-blue: lower part of the back, or rump scarlet: bill and legs black: irides orange. Native of Guiana. It is said by Buffon to be of an active and lively nature, and to articulate even more clearly than the Common Grey or Guinea Parrot, but to be of a capricious and malignant disposition. It is observed by Levaillant that this species is not often seen in a living state in Europe: one which he observed in a state of domesticity was variegated with red on the green part of the plumage, and the red on the back had extended itself almost to the shoulders. This change began about the fifth year of its captivity,

when the wing-coverts became chequered with red, and at every successive moulting the red feathers increased in number, till at length there seemed to be as many red as green feathers on the bird. Monsr. Levaillant adds that though the individual described by Buffon was of a perverse temper, yet he has himself seen one which was remarkably tame and good-natured; and that it is therefore probable that the faults of that commemorated by the Count de Buffon were owing rather to improper education than to any inherent malignity of disposition.

SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

Psittacus Nestor. *P. fuscus, capite incano, collo inferiore castaneo, uropygio crissoque castaneo-rubris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Parrot, with grey head, chesnut underneck, and reddish-chesnut rump and vent.

Southern Brown Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Psittacus Australis. *Museum Leverianum. No. 2. t. 9.*

A LARGE species, measuring about sixteen inches in length: general colour ash-brown; head pale grey: under parts of the neck chesnut: lower part of the belly the same, but of a somewhat redder cast: bill large, very much hooked, and horn-coloured: legs grey. Native of New Zealand.

RED-CROWNED PARROT.

Psittacus galeatus. *P. brachyurus cristatus fusco-viridis, vertice rubro, abdomine rubro viridique undulato*. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
 Dusky-green Parrot, with red crown, and abdomen undulated with red and green.

Red-crowned Parrot. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of the Grey Parrot: length about fifteen inches: colour dusky with a green gloss, the margins of the feathers pale: under parts paler than the upper, and undulated with dull red: feathers on the head deep-red, full, and forming a kind of crest: bill yellow-brown; legs dusky. Native of New Holland.

 DAMASK PARROT.

Psittacus infuscatus. *P. olivaceo-fuscus thalassino varius, margine humerali femoribusque aurantiis, rostro albido*.

Olivaceous-brown Parrot, varied with sea-green; the edges of the shoulders and thighs orange-coloured.

Le Perroquet à franges souci. *Levaill. pl. 130. 131.*

THIS species is nearly equal in size to the Common Grey Parrot, and like that bird, is of a stout habit: the colour of the head, neck, and breast is olivaceous grey-brown; the abdomen, rump, and vent-feathers, bright glossy sea-green; back and wings greenish brown; edges of the shoulders, alulets, and thighs orange or marigold-colour; bill

strong and whitish; legs dusky. This bird, which is described by Levaillant, is a native of the eastern parts of Africa, inhabiting deep forests, and not advancing so far southwards as the Cape of Good Hope; being found in lat. 32 south, and consequently far beyond the limits so vainly and absurdly assigned by Buffon to the Parrot tribe. It delights particularly in the fruit of the tree called by the Dutch in those regions *Geele Hoult* (bois jaune,) or *Wild Kaersen*, (*Cerisier sauvage*, Fr.) Vast flocks fly into the above-mentioned Eastern forests, in which they pass all the warm season, and return again to higher latitudes on the approach of the rainy season, after they have reared their young. These flocks often fly at such a height as to be heard without being seen. During the breeding-season each pair remain inseparable, either in the hollow of a tree or of a rock, where the female lays four white eggs, about the size of Pigeon's eggs, on dry leaves, moss, or decayed wood; the male partaking the task of incubation with the female. The exact period of this could not be ascertained by Monsr. Levaillant, but he is inclined to think that the young are hatched in less than twenty-four days. The young are at first entirely naked, and are afterwards covered with greyish-white down, through which, in the space of about six days, the shafts of the feathers may be perceived; and at this period nothing can be more ugly than the young birds. In about six weeks they are entirely covered with plumage, but remain in the nest a con-

siderable time longer, and are fed by the parents, who disgorge in the manner of Pigeons. At the age of about two months they begin to feed themselves, at first accompanying the parents in their flights, by whom they are afterwards driven away, when they form a separate party.

Every day, at the same hour, says Monsr. Levaillant, the Parrots of this species fly to the water in order to bathe themselves, in which operation they take great delight: their hours of feeding are also extremely regular, and their whole day is distributed by rule. At the dawn of morning the whole flight of each canton assemble, and alight, with much noise, on one or more dead trees, according to the size of the flock, and there, displaying their wings to the first rays of the sun, recal to the mind of the spectator the idea of some ancient race, of simple manners, assembled on some hill, in order to chant a hymn in honour of the God of Day. The reason, however, of this assembly of the Parrots is to warm and dry their plumage, moistened and chilled by the dews of night, which in these regions is often very cold, and always damp. When they are once warmed and dried, they arise in small flocks, and fly about in quest of their favourite fruit, the stone of which they break in order to obtain the kernel; in this resembling the generality of the Parrot tribe, which prefer the kernel to the fruit itself. This their morning repast continues till about ten or eleven o'clock, at which time all the separate flocks fly to the water to bathe. When the heat

of day commences they again seek the recesses of the woods, in order to enjoy the refreshment of the shade; and at this time they keep a silence so profound, that not a single bird shall be heard by a person sitting beneath a tree which contains legions in its upper part; but on the report of a gun the whole group fly off with the rapidity of lightning, and with a confused mixture of the most discordant cries. When this their resting or sleeping-time is elapsed, they again disperse, in order to gain their second or evening meal, when all the flocks of the whole canton again assemble, with much noise and animation; and this is the signal for their second visit to the water, which is often at a great distance, since no other than the purest water will please them. They are then seen huddling or rolling over each other pell-mell on the banks of the water, frolicking together, dipping their heads and wings into the water in such a manner as to scatter it over all their plumage, and exhibiting a most entertaining spectacle to the observer. This ceremonial being finished, they revisit the trees on which they assembled at sunrise, where they sit in order to adjust and preen their feathers; and this being finished, they fly off in pairs, each pair seeking its particular retirement in the woods, where they wait till morning.

The male and female of this species resemble each other, except that the male is a degree larger, and the colours, especially the marigold and green, somewhat brighter than in the female.

Monsr. Levaillant describes a variety of this species, which he took from the nest, and bred in a domestic state, and which, after having lived some time in perfect health, at length began to languish, and, on moulting, exhibited the appearance of marigold-coloured feathers on the head: after this, every feather which it lost was replaced by one of a marigold-colour. This bird died on board the ship in which it was conveying to Europe. Monsr. Levaillant also once, and but once, saw an approach to this variegated appearance in the wild bird, which, however, had only a few marigold-coloured plumes on the front of the head; and here Monsr. Levaillant observes, that he once saw, among a parcel of birds sent from Cayenne, two specimens of the Parrot called *Macca-vouanne* (*Psittacus Makavouanna*,) variegated with red, though they had been killed in their native woods: a proof that this kind of variegation in the Parrot tribe sometimes takes place in a state of nature, as well as in a state of confinement.

MASCARINE PARROT.

Psittacus Mascarinus. *P. cinereo-fuscus, facie nigra, rostro pedibusque rubentibus, cauda versus basin albida.*

Grey-brown Parrot, with black face, reddish bill and legs, and tail whitish towards the base.

Psittacus mascarinus. *P. fuscus, facie nigra, cauda albente.* *Lath. ind. orn. Lin. Mant. 1771. p. 524.*

Mascarin. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 35. Levaill. pl. 139.*

A DEGREE larger than the Grey Parrot, of a somewhat more slender appearance, and with the tail longer in proportion: head and neck grey, but the whole front, as far as the eyes, and beneath the throat towards each side of the neck, deep black, forming the appearance of a kind of mask: remainder of the plumage deep grey-brown above, and paler beneath: tail whitish on each side towards the base. Native of Madagascar.

 VASA PARROT.

Psittacus Vasa. *P. subcinereo-niger, rostro orbitisque albidis, cauda subelongata.*

Greyish-black Parrot, with whitish bill and orbits, and somewhat lengthened tail.

Le Grand Vasa. *Levaill. pl. 81.*

LENGTH twenty-one inches French from the top of the head to the end of the tail: bill large and whitish: colour of the whole bird black, with

a cast of grey or brown, according to the direction of the light: orbits naked and whitish; legs black. Said to be a native of the southern parts of Africa, but not observed in those regions by Levaillant, who describes it from a specimen in the cabinet of Monsr. de Breukelvaart of Amsterdam.

 SMALLER VASA PARROT.

Psittacus niger. P. nigro-cærulescens, rostro orbitisque albidis, cauda subelongata.

Blueish-black Parrot, with whitish bill and orbits, and somewhat lengthened tail.

Psittacus niger. P. corpore cærulescente-nigro, rostro orbitisque albidis. Lath. ind. orn.

Psittacus niger. P. cauda elongata æquali, corpore cærulescente-nigro, rostro orbitisque albidis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Black Parrot of Madagascar. *Edw. pl. 5.*

Le Vasa ou Perroquet noir. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet noir de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl. 500.*

Le Petit Vasa. *Levaill. pl. 82.*

THIS, according to Monsr. Levaillant, is by no means to be confounded with the preceding, from which it differs greatly in size, though similar in its general appearance: the bill is also small in proportion to the bird, whereas in the preceding it is very large. The Smaller Vasa measures about fourteen inches in length, and the tail, when expanded, is wider at the end than in the former species. It is a bird of a very lively disposition, and though it cannot be taught to speak,

imitates with great readiness and exactness any tune which it hears, as well as the barking of dogs, mewing of cats, &c. &c. in the manner of the Mocking-Bird. It is a native of the island of Madagascar.

GREAT-BILLED PARROT.

Psittacus macrorhynchus. *P. viridis, dorso alisque cærulescentibus, tetricibus nigris luteo marginatis.*

Green Parrot, with blueish back and wings, with black coverts edged with orange-colour.

Psittacus macrorhynchus. Great-Billed Parrot. *Lath.*

Perroquet à bec couleur de sang. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 83.*

Perroquet de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Pl. Enl. 713.*

LENGTH from twelve or thirteen to fifteen inches: colour fine green, with a blueish cast on the upper part of the neck and back, and a still stronger one on the wings: the smaller wing-coverts are black, beautifully edged with pale orange, the lowest row or those nearest the larger coverts being of a green colour, with paler edges inclining to yellow: the larger quill-feathers are of a greenish blue on their outsides, but blackish at their tips and on the inner webs: the bill very large, and of a bright red; the legs dusky. Native of New Guinea, and is considered as a rare species. Monsr. Levaillant justly observes that the figure given in the Planches Enluménées was copied from an ill-prepared specimen. Both the head and bill in that figure are indeed represented beyond their true proportions.



H. Smith sculp.



HAVANNA PARROT.

Psittacus Havanensis. *P. viridis, subtus subviolaceus, facie remigumque marginibus cæruleis, macula alari rubra, crisso flavo.*

Green Parrot, subviolaceous beneath, with the face and edges of the quill-feathers blue, red wing-spot, and yellow vent.

Psittacus Havanensis. Havanna Parrot. *Lath.*

Crik à face bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet à face bleue. *Levaill. pl. 122.*

Perroquet de la Havane. *Pl. Enl. 360.*

LENGTH from twelve to fifteen inches: whole face considerably beyond the eyes, sky-blue: edges of the larger quill-feathers deep blue: under parts pale lilac undulated or edged with green: on the wings a patch of red, as in the Amazon Parrot: vent yellow: bill and legs horn-colour. Native of Mexico, as well as of Cuba and some other American islands. The specimen described by Buffon was received from Havanna. This species, according to Levaillant, may be numbered among the most docile and intelligent of the whole Parrot tribe.

COCHINCHINA PARROT.

Psittacus Cochinsinensis. P. cæruleus, fronte nucha pectore abdomineque coccineis, fascia tectricum remigibus caudaque nigris.

Blue Parrot, with scarlet forehead, nape, breast, and belly; black bar across the coverts, and black quill-feathers and tail.

Psittacus Cochinsinensis. P. cæruleus, fronte nucha collo inferiore pectore abdomineque medio coccineis, tectricibus alarum fascia remigibus caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing in the possession of Lady Impey: size not mentioned. Native of Cochinchina.

 PARAGUAN LORY.

Psittacus Paraguanus. P. niger, dorso gula pectore abdomineque coccineis.

Black Lory, with red back, throat, breast, and belly.

Psittacus Paraguanus. P. coccineus, capite cervice crisso cauda humeris alisque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Paragua. *Raii syn. Will. orn. Marcg. Bras.*

Paraguan Lory. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which seems to have been first described by Marcgrave, is said to be of the size of the Amazon Parrot, and is supposed to be a native of Brazil.





GRAND LORY.

GRAND LORY.

Psittacus grandis. *P. coccineus*, *zona corporis subviolacea, marginē humerali remigumque cæruleis, cauda subtus flavescente.*

Scarlet Lory, with a subviolaceous zone round the body, edges of the shoulders and quill-feathers blue, and tail yellowish beneath.

Psittacus grandis. Grand Lory. *Lath.*

Le Grand Loris. *Buff. ois. Levaill. p. 126. 127. 128.*

Lory de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Pl. Enl. 683.*

SIZE of the Amazon Parrot: colour deep scarlet; the upper part of the body clouded by a broad zone of pale violet, sometimes intermixed with green, and surrounding the breast and upper part of the back: edges of the shoulders bright blue; larger quill-feathers of the same colour: vent-feathers yellow; inner edges of the tail-feathers yellow towards the tip: bill black; legs dusky. Native of New Guinea and the Moluccas, and said to be sometimes found in Ceylon.

Monsr. Levaillant describes and figures a variety in which the pale violet zone is scarcely perceptible, and the feathers of the breast and belly edged with green; and another in which the breast and belly are very strongly clouded or scalloped with grass-green, intermixed with red and violet; while the vent and whole under part of the tail are deep yellow. It seems to have been this latter variety which Buffon describes, who does not appear to have known the genuine colour of the male bird in its complete plumage.

BLACK-CAPPED LORY.

Psittacus Lory. *P. coccineo violaceoque varius, vertice nigro, alis viridibus, cauda viridi rubro violaceoque varia.*

Scarlet and violet Lory, with black crown, green wings, and tail varied with red, green, and violet.

Psittacus Lory. *P. brachyurus purpureus, pileo violaceo, alis viridibus, pectore genubus caudaque cæruleis, orbitis subincarnatis.*
Lin. Syst. Nat.

First Black-Capped Lory. *Edw. pl. 170.*

Lori tricolor. *Buff. ois.*

Lory des Philippines. *Pl. Enl. 168.*

Perroquet Lory à scapulaire bleue. *Levaill. pl. 123. 124.*

THE size of this beautiful species is nearly equal to that of a common dove-house Pigeon: the crown is violet-black; the cheeks, neck, throat, lower part of the back, and rump scarlet: the upper part of the back, sides, belly, and thighs violet-blue: the tail the same towards the end, the two middle feathers more or less tinged with green: wings green, sometimes slightly edged with scarlet towards the shoulders: bill red; legs and feet black. In the female, according to Monsr. Levaillant, the blue colour is less diffused than in the male, the sides of the body being scarlet. The young male resembles the female, and in both sexes, in the living bird, the bill is red, but fades after death into flesh-colour, or even into white. This species abounds in the Moluccas, and is much esteemed for its gentleness and docility. It is often imported in considerable





COLLARED LORY.

numbers to the Cape of Good Hope. During his residence at the Cape Monsr. Levaillant dissected several of these birds, and carefully ascertained their sexual difference as above described. He adds, that it is to this species in particular that the name *Lory*, applied to this tribe of Parrots, belongs; the bird pronouncing that word with extreme distinctness.

 COLLARED LORY.

Psittacus Domicella. *P. coccineus, alis viridibus, pileo atroviolaceo, fascia pectorali flava.*

Scarlet Lory, with green wings, violet-black crown, and yellow pectoral bar.

Psittacus Domicella. *P. brachyurus ruber, pileo violaceo, alis viridibus, humeris genibusque cæruleis, orbitis fuscis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Second Black-Cap Lory. *Edw. pl. 171.*

Lory à Collier. *Buff. ois.*

Lory des Indes Orientales. *Pl. Enl. 119. 84.*

Perroquet Lori à collier jaune. *Levaill. pl. 95.*

Purple-Capped Lory. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Dove-House Pigeon: colour scarlet; the wings grass-green, with the ridge of the shoulders blue, and the quill-feathers somewhat dusky towards the tips: across the breast a moderately broad yellow bar, often more or less waved or intermixed with red: thighs violet-blue: crown of the head violet-black; bill yellow or reddish: legs and feet dusky: under coverts of the wings violet-blue; the insides of the quill-feathers yellow with dusky tips: the under sur-

face of the tail less vivid or more inclining to purple than the upper. In some specimens of this beautiful bird the outside edges of the wing-feathers are tinged with yellow; in others the yellow bar on the breast is wanting, and the thighs are green instead of blue.

Like the former, this species is of an active and lively disposition, and remarkable for its docility and distinctness of utterance. It is a native of the Molucca islands.

CERAM LORY.

Psittacus garrulus. *P. coccineus*, *humeris maculaque dorsali luteis, alis viridibus, cauda versus apicem cærulea.*

Scarlet Lory, with yellow shoulders and back-spot, green wings, and blue-tipped tail.

Psittacus Garrulus. *P. brachyurus ruber, orbitis cinereis, genibus alisque viridibus, rectricibus mediatate postica cæruleis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Lory de Ceram. } *Buff. ois.*
 Le Lory Noira. }

Lori des Moluques. *Pl. Ent.* 216.

Scarlet Lory. *Edw. pl.* 172.

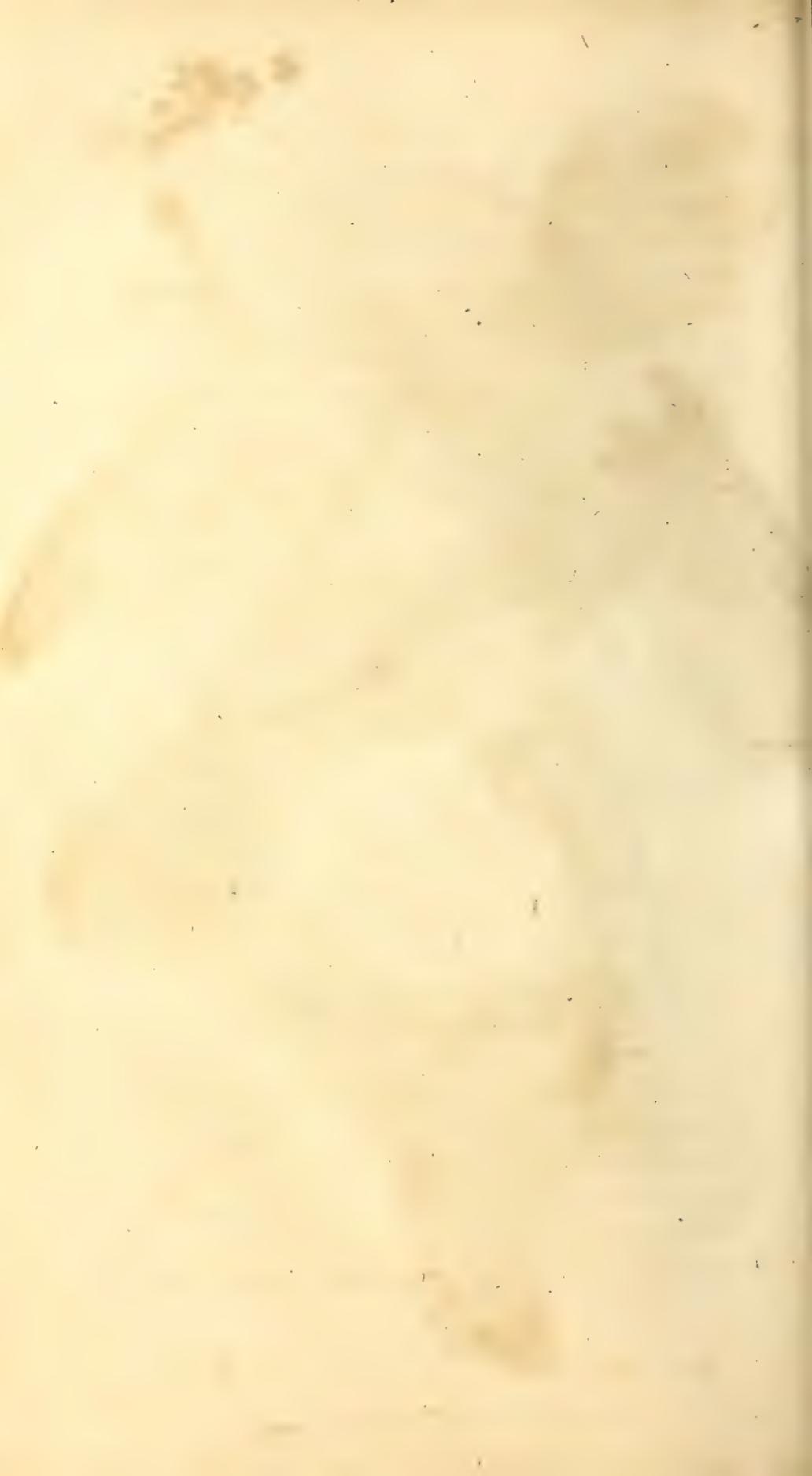
Ceram Lory. *Lath. syn.*

Le Perroquet Lori-Nouara. *Levaill. pl.* 96.

SIZE of the Collared Lory: colour scarlet, with deep grass-green wings and thighs: shoulder-tips yellow, and at the beginning of the back one or more yellow spots or patches: tips of the wings inclining to dusky or violet-brown: tail generally of the same scarlet colour with the rest of the



RAJA LORY.



plumage for about half its length, the remainder blue, but the two middle tail-feathers greenish, and in some specimens the whole colour of this part may rather be termed green than blue. Native of the Molucca isles.

The celebrated Monsr. Levaillant seems to entertain a doubt whether this bird be really distinct, as a species, from the Collared Lory, its general proportions being the same, and the flights of both kinds being observed to associate in their native regions.

RAJA LORY.

Psittacus Raja. P. coccineus, alis, macula verticali, fascia pectorali, femoribusque luteis.

Scarlet Lory, with gold-yellow wings, crown-spot, pectoral bar, and thighs.

Lory Rhadia. *Levaill. pl. 94.*

HABIT and size of *Psittacus Domicella* or Collared Lory, of which it is not improbable that it may be a variety. It is most elegantly figured in Monsr. Levaillant's work, and must be allowed to surpass in beauty most of the Lory tribe. Its colour is a vivid scarlet, with the wings entirely gold-yellow: on the top of the head is a broad spot of the same colour, and across the breast a broad bar: the thighs are also yellow: the bill pale or yellowish white, and the legs blackish. This bird is called *Rhadia* in the Moluccas, and is very rare in European collections, and even in

its native regions. Monsr. Levaillant, having seen three specimens which exactly agreed in all points, is inclined to consider it as a species distinct from the Collared Lory.

UNICOLOR LORY.

Psittacus unicolor. *P. coccineus, rostro rubro.*

Lory entirely scarlet, with red bill.

Le Perroquet Lori unicolor. *Levaill. pl. 125.*

SIZE and habit of *P. garrulus* or Ceram Lory: colour entirely scarlet, deeper or more inclining to crimson on the back and wing-coverts; the very tips alone slightly inclining to purple: bill red: legs and feet dusky, or brownish purple. This bird is finely figured in the work of Monsr. Levaillant, who informs us that it is a native of the Moluccas, and that he has seen two specimens, both in the collection of Mr. Temminck of Amsterdam.

BLUE-TAILED LORY.

Psittacus cyanurus. *P. coccineus, scapularibus caudaque cæruleis, tetricibus cæruleo-variis, remigibus nigricantibus.*

Scarlet Lory, with blue scapulars and tail, wing-coverts varied with blue, and blackish quill-feathers.

Le Perroquet Lori à queue bleue. *Levaill. pl. 97.*

SIZE and habit of the Collared Lory: colour deep scarlet, or bright crimson; with the scapular

feathers and some of the larger wing-coverts fine blue; the rest slightly edged with blue: larger quill-feathers black, slightly edged with blue: tail short in proportion, and blue both above and beneath: vent-feathers blue: bill red; legs black or dusky. Native of Borneo, where it is not uncommon: described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Raye de Breukelervaert at Amsterdam.

 BLUE-FRINGED LORY.

Psittacus cæruleatus. *P. coccineus, cauda sub-purpurea, scapularibus apice cæruleis, tectricibus remigibusque secundariis apice nigris.*

Scarlet Lory, with purplish tail, scapulars tipped with blue, coverts and secondary quills with black. *Nat. Misc.* 22. pl. 937.
Lori à franges bleues. *Levaill.* pl. 93.

DESCRIBED as a new species by Levaillant: size nearly that of the Black-Capped Lory: colour deep scarlet, with the larger quill-feathers edged, and the smaller pretty deeply tipped with black; as are also the feathers of the alulet or shoulder-edge: middle-coverts fine blue, forming an oblique bar on each wing: insides of the thighs slightly marked with blue: tail very slightly lengthened, and rounded at the tip, but with the feathers considerably shortening on each side from the middle-feathers: the colour of the tail is purplish brown: the bill yellow, and the legs and feet dusky. Native of the Molucca islands, and is not

uncommon in the cabinets of the Dutch collectors. The individual described by Levaillant was in that of the Stadholder. In the disposition of its colours it is allied to the Blue-tailed Lory, but the greater length of the tail, together with its different form and colour sufficiently prove it a distinct species.

BLUE-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus menstruus. *P. viridis, capite collo pectoreque violaceo-cæruleis, crisso caudaque subtus versus basin rubris.*

Green Parrot, with the head, neck, and breast violet-blue; the vent and under parts of the tail towards the base red.

Psittacus menstruus. P. brachyurus viridis, capite cærulescente, crisso rubro. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Blue-Headed Parrot. *Edw. pl. 314.*

Perroquet a Camail bleue. *Levaill. pl. 114.*

Papegai à tete et gorge bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet a tete bleue de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 384.*

Blue-Headed Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

FEM.?

Psittacus purpureus. P. atro-fuscus subtus purpureus, vertice genisque nigris, torque ferrugineo, maculis nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.

Papegai violet. *Buff. ois.*

Perroquet variè de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 408.*

Femelle du Perroquet à Camail bleue. *Levaill. pl. 115.*

Little Dusky Parrot. *Edw. pl. 315. Lath.*

RATHER smaller than a Dove-House Pigeon: head and neck violet-blue, shaded on the breast with purple: remainder of the plumage, in the

male, green; but the larger quill-feathers deep blue on the outer edges, and blackish within: vent, and tail-feathers to some distance from the base red: bill ash-coloured, with a reddish or orange-coloured spot on each side the upper mandible: legs blackish. Native of Cayenne, where it is common. The *Little Dusky Parrot* of Edwards, (*Psittacus purpureus* Lath.) is supposed by Levaillant to be the female, which appears to vary much in colour according to its more or less advanced age. That represented by Levaillant being brown, with a strong cast of violet-blue on the wings and under parts; the face blackish, and the head varied with ash-colour: the vent and base of the tail red, as in Edwards's bird.

YELLOW-BREASTED PARROT.

Psittacus Guineensis. *P. viridis*, vertice collo apiceque caudæ rubris, pectore superciliisque flavis, genis gula abdomineque albis.

Green Parrot, with red crown, neck, and tail-tip, yellow brows and breast, and white cheeks, throat, and belly.

Psittacus Guineensis. *Miller Ill. pl. 29.*

Yellow-Breasted Lory. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the preceding species: belly cinereous white: quill-feathers blue with yellowish edges: bill black; legs brown. Said to be a native of Guinea.

WHITE-BREASTED PARROT.

Psittacus melanocephalus. *P. viridis, subtus luteus pectore albido, remigibus apice cæruleis.*

Green Parrot, beneath luteous with whitish breast; the quill-feathers tipped with blue.

Psittacus melanocephalus. *P. brachyurus viridis, subtus luteus, pileo nigro, pectore albo, orbitis incarnatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

White-Breasted Parrot. *Edw. pl. 169. Lath. syn.*

Le Naïpouri. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 527. Levaill. pl. 119, 120.*

SIZE of a Turtle: breast white, generally waved with dull yellow: bill and legs dusky. Native of Mexico, Guiana, &c.

 HOODED PARROT,

Psittacus Caïca. *P. viridis, capite nigro, collo utrinque luteo, macula alari apiceque caudæ cæruleis.*

Green Parrot, with black head, neck luteous on each side, and blue wing-spot and tail-tip.

Psittacus Caïca. *P. viridis, capite nigro, orbitis albis, collo flavo, humerorum macula et rectricum apicibus cæruleis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Hooded Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Le Caïca. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 744.*

Le Perroquet Caïca. *Levaill. pl. 133.*

Var. ? Le Caïca Barraband. *Levaill. pl. 134.*

LENGTH about eight inches: front of the neck greyish brown: bill and legs reddish. Native of Guiana, where it is known by the name of *Caïca*. In the variety described by Levaillant under the

name of *Caïca Barraband*, in honour of the ingenious artist of that name, the cheeks alone are luteous, the breast olive-brown, the inner edges of the shoulders and the bottoms of the thighs orange-colour, and the under wing-coverts red. This, according to Levaillant, forms a distinct race, and is a native of Brasil.

RED-NAPED PARROT.

Psittacus nuchalis. *P. viridis, fronte pectore lunulaque nuchali coccineis.*

Green Parrot, with red front, breast, and nuchal crescent. *Nat. Misc.* 21. *pl.* 913.

Psittacus cervicalis. *P. viridis, fronte lunula cervicis collo subtus pectoreque coccineis.* *Lath. ind. orn.* Red-Naped Parakeet. *Lath. syn. supp.*

Le Perroquet Langlois. *Levaill. pl.* 136.

LENGTH about eight inches: bill red: legs brown: supposed by Levaillant to be a native of South-America. Perhaps rather of New-Holland.

GOLDEN PARROT.

Psittacus aureus. *P. totus luteus, rostro pedibusque pallidis.*

Parrot entirely gold-yellow, with pale bill and legs.

Perroquet d'Or. *Levaill. pl.* 138.

SIZE nearly that of the preceding: length about eight inches: edges of the shoulders slightly tinged with rose-colour. Supposed to be a native of Bra-

sil. Monsr. Levaillant considers this as a truly distinct species, and not a yellow variety of any other kind; which however seems very doubtful.

SENEGAL PARROT.

Psittacus Senegalus. *P. viridis, capite colloque canis, pectore virescente, abdomine flavo.*

Psittacus Senegalus. *P. viridis subtus luteus, capite cinereo, orbitis nigris nudis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Perroquet à tête grise. *Buff. ois. Levaill. pl. 116, 117.*

Petite Perruche du Senegal. *Pl. Enl. 288.*

LENGTH about seven inches: habit stout; tail very short: bill and legs dusky. In the female the grey colour of the head has a greenish cast. Native of Senegal. A variety of this species is mentioned by Levaillant, in which the whole bird is yellow, except the tips of the wings, which are slightly tinged with green.

RED-MASKED PARROT.

Psittacus personatus. *P. viridis, facie gulaque coccineis, vertice subviolaceo, tectricibus inferioribus cæruleis.*

Green Parrot, with scarlet face and throat, subviolaceous crown, and blue under wing-coverts.

Le Perroquet Geoffroy. *Levaill. pl. 112, 113.*

SIZE and habit of the Senegal Parrot: colour grass-green: the top of the head, in the male, pale violet-blue; the forehead, cheeks, and throat scarlet; and the under wing-coverts pale-blue: the

bill red, and the legs dusky. The female wants both the blue on the crown and the red on the face. Native of New Holland.

GOLD-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus chrysopterus. *P. brachyurus viridis, alis macula cœrulea fulvaque, orbitis nudis albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Parrot, with blue and orange wing-patch, and naked white orbits.

Golden-Winged Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 293. f. 2. Lath. syn.*

FIRST described by Edwards: size scarcely larger than that of a Lark: habit rather stout: colour bright-green, somewhat yellower beneath: on each wing a lengthened orange-coloured patch, formed by some of the middle quill-feathers and larger coverts: the larger quill-feathers are blue on the middle of the outside edges, as are likewise the scapulars, thus bounding the orange spot with blue: bill pale, and rather of a more lengthened figure than in most other parrots: orbits bare and whitish: legs dusky. Native of the East Indies.

TOUI PARROT.

Psittacus Toui. *P. viridis, macula gulari alarique fulvis.*

Green Parrot, with a fulvous spot on the throat and wings.

Psittacus Toui. Yellow-Throated Parrakeet. *Lath.*

Toui à gorge jaune. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche à gorge jaune? *Pl. Enl. 190. f. 1.*

La Perruche à tache souci? *Levaill. pl. 58, 59.*

SIZE of the Gold-Winged Parrot: immediately under the throat a roundish subfulvous spot: on the wing-coverts a chesnut-fulvous bar: bill grey: legs dusky.

Monsr. Levaillant ranks his *Perruche à tache souci*, which I suspect to be the same species, among the former division of the genus, the tail-feathers (in his specimen) being pointed, though short; but this is the case in several of the short-tailed Parrots. In Monsr. Levaillant's figure the fulvous wing-patch is also succeeded by a blue one, the outsides of some of the quill-feathers, as well as the two middle tail-feathers being of that colour. Native region uncertain.

TUI PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Tui. P. viridis, fronte aurantia, orbitis flavis, rostro nigro. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrot, with orange forehead, yellow orbits, and black bill.

Gold-Headed Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

La Toui à tete d'or. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche de l'isle de St. Thomas. *Pl. Enl. 456. f. 1.*

La Perruche Tui. *Levaill. pl. 70.*

SAID by Brisson to be of the size of a Starling; but the specimens figured in the Planches Enluménées and the work of Levaillant far less, being not larger than the Otaheitan Blue Parrakeet: colour entirely green, except the forehead, pretty deep on the crown, which is pale orange: head and neck slightly tinged with a cast of pale blue: bill and legs yellowish-brown. Native of Cayenne, where, according to Levaillant, it is common.

 PURPLE-TAILED PARROT.

Psittacus porphyurus. P. viridis, uropugio cyaneo, rectricibus (exceptis intermediis duabus) purpureis. Vivar. Nat. 1. pl. 16.

Green Parrot, with the rump blue, and the tail (except the two middle feathers), purple. *Nat. Misc. vol. 1. pl. 16.*

Psittacus purpuratus. Purple-tailed Parrakeet. Lath.

SIZE of a Lark: length between seven and eight inches: crown and back dusky green; remainder bright-green: edges of the shoulders and tips of the wings dusky: tail-coverts lengthened and fibrous; bill pale; legs dusky. Native of Cayenne; a rare and highly elegant species.

BLACK-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus melanopterus. *P. thalassinus*, dorso alisque nigris, remigibus secundariis flavis apice cæruleis, cauda purpurea fascia nigra.

Sea-green Parrot, with black wings; the secondary quill-feathers yellow with blue tips; the tail lilac-coloured, crossed by a black bar.

Psittacus melanopterus. Black-winged Parrakeet. *Lath. Nat. Misc.* 4. pl. 132. *Brown Ill.* pl. 8.

Perruche à ailes variées. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche de Batavia. *Pl. Enl.* 791. f. 1.

La Perruche Javane. *Levaill.* pl. 69.

A BEAUTIFUL species: size smaller than that of the immediately preceding: forehead and back of the neck slightly tinged with yellow: tail-feathers pointed, and of a beautiful blueish purple or lilac-colour, crossed near the tip by a black bar: bill pale; legs brown. Native of Java.



BLACK-WINGED PARRAKEET.







M. Cristofoli sculp.

GUINEA PARROT.

GUINEA PARROT.

Psittacus pullarius. *P. viridis facie rubra, uropygio cæruleo, cauda fulva fascia nigra.*

Green Parrot, with red face, blue rump, and orange-red tail crossed by a black bar.

Psittacus pullarius. *P. brachyurus viridis, fronte rubra, cauda fulva fascia nigra, orbitis cinereis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Little Red-Headed Parrakeet, or Guinea Sparrow. *Edw. pl. 237. Lath. syn.*

Guinea Parrakeet. *Nat. Misc. vol. 1. pl. 35.*

La Perruche à tete rouge de Guinée. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche male de Guinée. *Pl. Enl. 60.*

Var? *Psitt: minor. Amer: versicolor. Seb. 2. t. 40. f. 1.*

A HIGHLY beautiful species: length about five inches and a half: habit stout: bill orange; legs grey. Native of Guinea, where it is common. It is remarkable for the gentleness of its disposition, but, in general, cannot be taught to articulate. There can be little doubt that the figure in *Seba's Thesaurus*, vol. 2. pl. 40. f. 1. is intended for the present species. What seems to have rendered this doubtful to Buffon is the declaration of Seba relative to the distinct articulation and imitative powers of the individual there described.

GREY-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus canus. *P. viridis, capite colloque griseis, cauda fasciâ nigra.*

Green Parrot, with grey head and neck, and black bar across the tail.

Grey-Headed Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

La Perruche à tête grise. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl. 791. f. 2.*

SIZE of a Common Sparrow: bill and legs pale: tail-feathers pointed, as in the Black-Winged Parrot, though the tail, when closed, appears rounded. Native of Madagascar.

SAPPHIRE-CROWNED PARROT.

Psittacus Galgulus. *P. viridis, uropygio pectoreque coccineis, vertice cæruleo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Green Parrot, with red rump and breast, and blue crown.

Sapphire-Crowned Parrakeet. *Edw. pl. 293. f. 2.*

La Perruche à tête bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche de Perou. *Pl. Enl. 190. f. 2.*

VAR.

Philippine Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

Perruche des Philippines. *Pl. Enl. 520.*

Le Coulacissi. *Buff. ois.*

A most elegant species; size about a third less than the Guinea Parrot: bill and legs grey: in some specimens, perhaps young birds or females, the blue spot on the crown is wanting. Native of the Philippine islands.

COLLARED PARROT.

Psittacus torquatus. *P. viridis*, fascia nuchæ lutescentē nigro undulata. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrot, with a broad yellow bar undulated with black at the back part of the neck.

Le Perruche à Collier. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche à Collier de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonn. Voy. p. 77. pl. 39.*

Collared Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Guinea Parrot: bill and legs dark grey: tail short and pointed. In the female the collar at the back of the head is pale blue instead of yellow, but spotted or waved with black, as in the male. Native of the Philippine islands.

 CRESTED RED PARROT.

Psittacus erythrochlorus. *P. viridis cristatus*, occipite alis caudaque rubris. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrot, with red hind-head, crest, wings, and tail.

Crested Red and Green Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Aldrovandus: said to be of the size of a Blackbird: the crest consists of six feathers, three of which are longer than the rest.

SOSOVÈ PARROT.

Psittacus Sosovè. P. viridis, macula alari uropygioque flavis, orbitis nudis albidis, rostro pedibusque carneis.

Green Parrot, with yellow wing-spot and rump, naked whitish orbits, and flesh-coloured bill and legs.

Cayenne Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

Sosovè. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 456. f. 2.*

ABOUT the size of the Guinea Parrot. Native of Cayenne, where it is called Sosovè, and is said to be of a very docile disposition.

TIRICA PARROT.

Psittacus Tirica. P. viridis, rostro incarnato, pedibus cærulescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrot, with flesh-coloured bill and blueish legs.

Green Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

Le petite Jaseuse. *Pl. Enl. 837.*

Tirica. *Buff. ois.*

ABOUT the size of the Guinea Parrot: said to be a native of Brasil.

LUZONIAN PARROT.

Psittacus minor. *P. viridis, pileo tectricibusque caudæ coccineis, pectore cæruleo.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrot, with scarlet crown and rump, and blue breast.

La Perruche à ailes noires. *Buff. ois.*

Petites Perruches de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. p. 77. pl. 4.*

Luzonian Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

SMALLER than the Guinea Parrot: larger quill-feathers black: bill and legs yellow. In the female there is only a red spot immediately above the upper mandible. Native of the island of Luzonia.

 ASIATIC PARROT.

Psittacus Asiaticus. *P. viridis, rostro pileo dorsoque postico fulvois, remigibus reetricibusque subtus cæruleo-viridibus, orbitis pedibusque incarnatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrot, with fulvous-red bill, crown, and rump; wings and tail blue-green beneath, and flesh-coloured orbits and legs.

Red and green Indian Parrot. *Edw. pl. 6.*

SIZE somewhat smaller than that of the Guinea Parrot. Native of India, and seems much allied to the immediately preceding species.

CHESNUT-CROWNED PARROT.

Psittacus Anaca. P. viridis, subtus rufo-fuscus, pileo castaneo, gula cinerea, macula dorsali caudaque pallide fuscis, margine alarum rubra. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrot, rufous-brown beneath, with chesnut crown, cinereous throat, pale-brown back-spot and tail, and red wing-edge.

Chesnut-Crowned Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

Anaca. *Will. orn. Raii syn.*

SIZE of a Lark; greater quill-feathers tipped with sea-green: bill, orbits, and legs dusky. Native of Brasil and Guiana.

 BLUE-RUMPED PARROT,

Psittacus Malaccensis. P. viridis, fronte uropygioque cæruleis, tectricibus alarum inferioribus rubris. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrot, with blue forehead and rump, and red under wing-coverts.

Blue-Rumped Parrakeet. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Petite Perruche de Malacca. *Sonner. voy. Ind. 2. p. 212.*

SIZE of the Guinea Parrot? bill violet-grey; legs brown: irides red; tail yellowish beneath. Native of Malacca,

TUIPARA PARROT.

Psittacus Tuipara. P. viridis, lunula frontis rubra, macula alarum lutea, rostro incarnato. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrot, with red frontal crescent, luteous wing-spot, and flesh-coloured bill.

Red-Fronted Parrot. *Lath. syn.*

Tuipara. *Will. orn. Raii syn.*

SIZE of a Lark: tail very short: legs grey. Native of Brasil.

FRINGILLACEOUS PARROT.

Psittacus fringillaceus. P. viridis, capite cyaneo, genis gula jugulo maculaque abdominis ex lacteo sanguineis, abdomine violaceo. Lath. ind. orn.

Green Parrot, with blue head, pale red cheeks, throat and belly-spot, and violaceous abdomen.

Sparrow Parrot. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Sparrow: length six inches: bill and legs yellow: insides and tips of the tail-feathers yellow. Native of South America.

PASSERINE PARROT.

Psittacus passerinus. *P. viridis*, macula alarum uropygio alisque
subtus cæruleis.

Green Parrot, with blue wing-patch and rump, and wings blue
beneath.

Least blue and green Parrakeet. *Edw. pl.* 235.

Psittacus passerinus. *P. brachyurus luteo-virens*, macula alarum
alisque subtus cæruleis. *Lyn. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Tuietè. *Will. orn. Raii syn.*

THIS is, perhaps, the smallest of the short-tailed Parrots, measuring but little more than four inches in length: colour green, somewhat yellowish beneath: on the wings a blue patch: rump and upper tail-coverts pale blue: under surface of the wings, according to Edwards, greenish ash-colour, mixed with blue on the smaller coverts; but, according to Linnæus, blue. Native of Brasil and Guiana.

VAR.?

CAPE PARROT.

Psittacus Capensis. *P. viridis*, alis supra cæruleo variis, subtus
cæruleis, rostro pedibusque rubescentibus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Parrot, with the wings varied with blue, and blue beneath,
and the bill and legs reddish.

Perruche à ailes bleues. *Buff. ois.*

Petite Perruche de Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Pl. Enl.* 445. f. 1.

Blue-Winged Parrakeet. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE similar to that of the preceding, of which it is, perhaps, rather a variety than a truly distinct

species: plumage green, but some of the wing-feathers blue: under wing-coverts blue: bill and legs reddish. Native, according to Buffon, of the Cape of Good Hope. It is said sometimes to vary in having a blue spot on the crown, and yellow legs.

END OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

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Whitefriars, London.

Directions for placing the Plates in vol. VIII.

Part II.

The Vignette represents a diminished view of the yellow-collared Parrakeet, page 439.

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* The Plate No. 79, SENEGAL CREEPER, should be 29, and placed opposite page 205, in Part I.

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