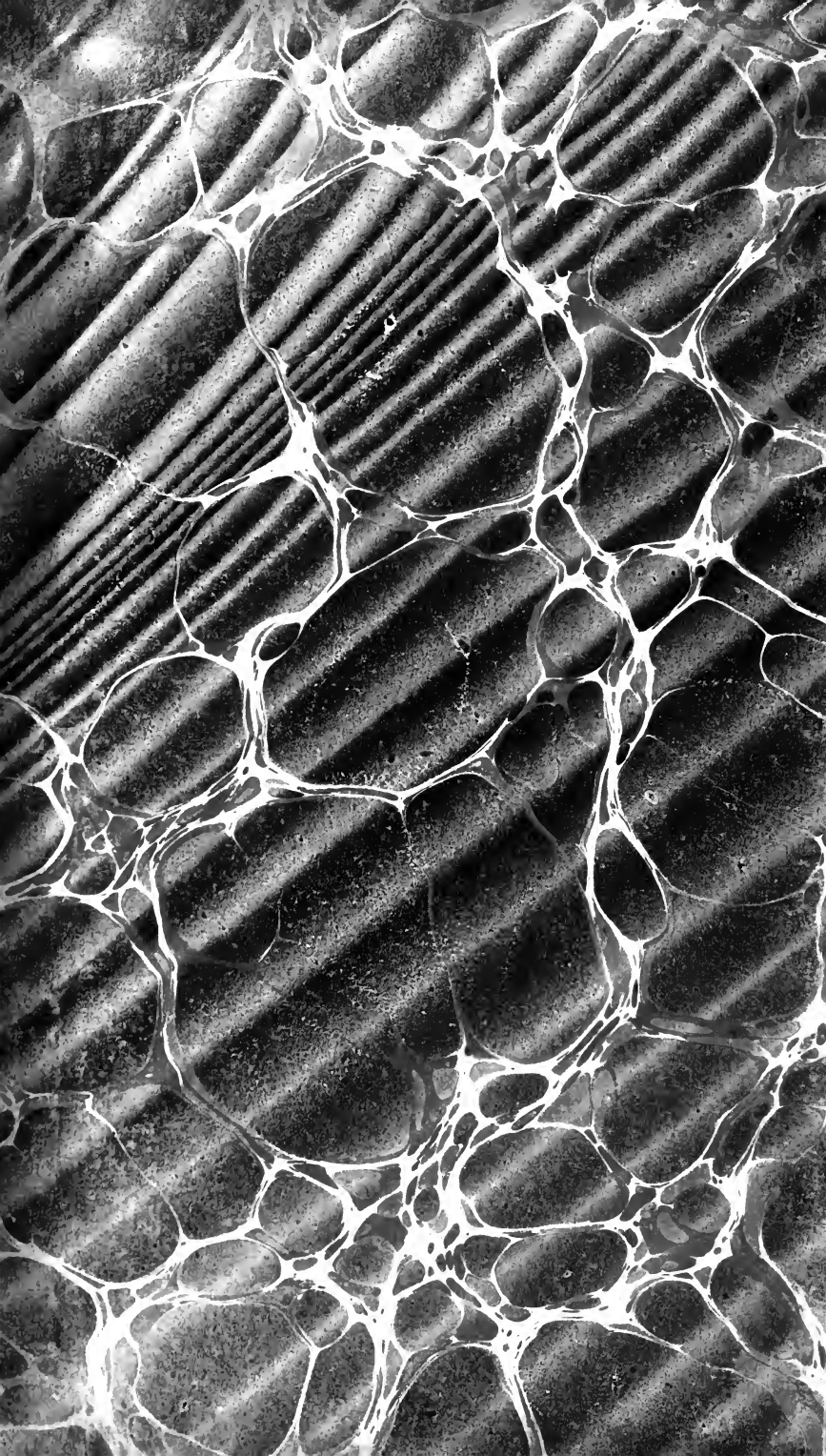
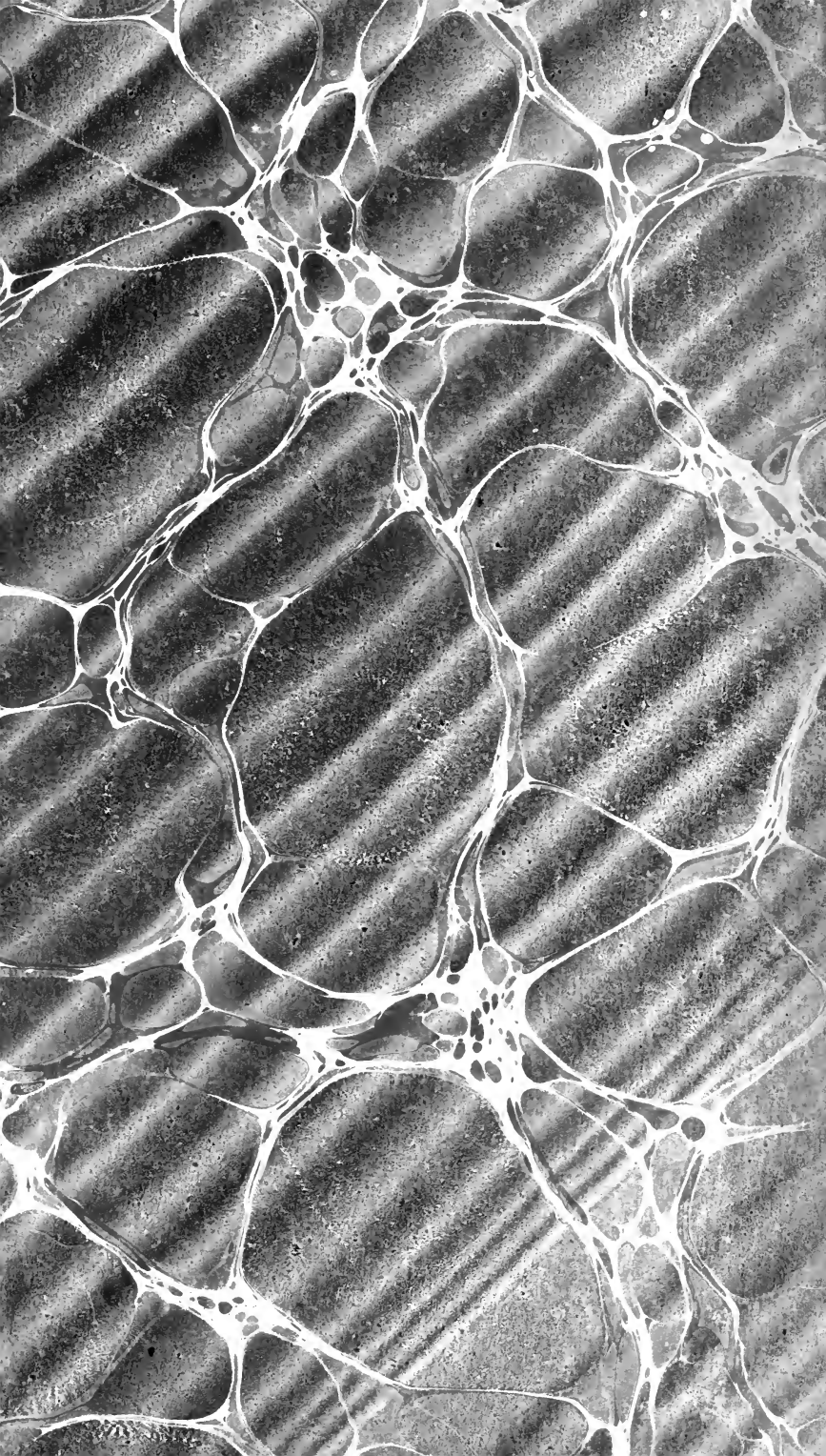




3 1761 06706768 6







No. 1

GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

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

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

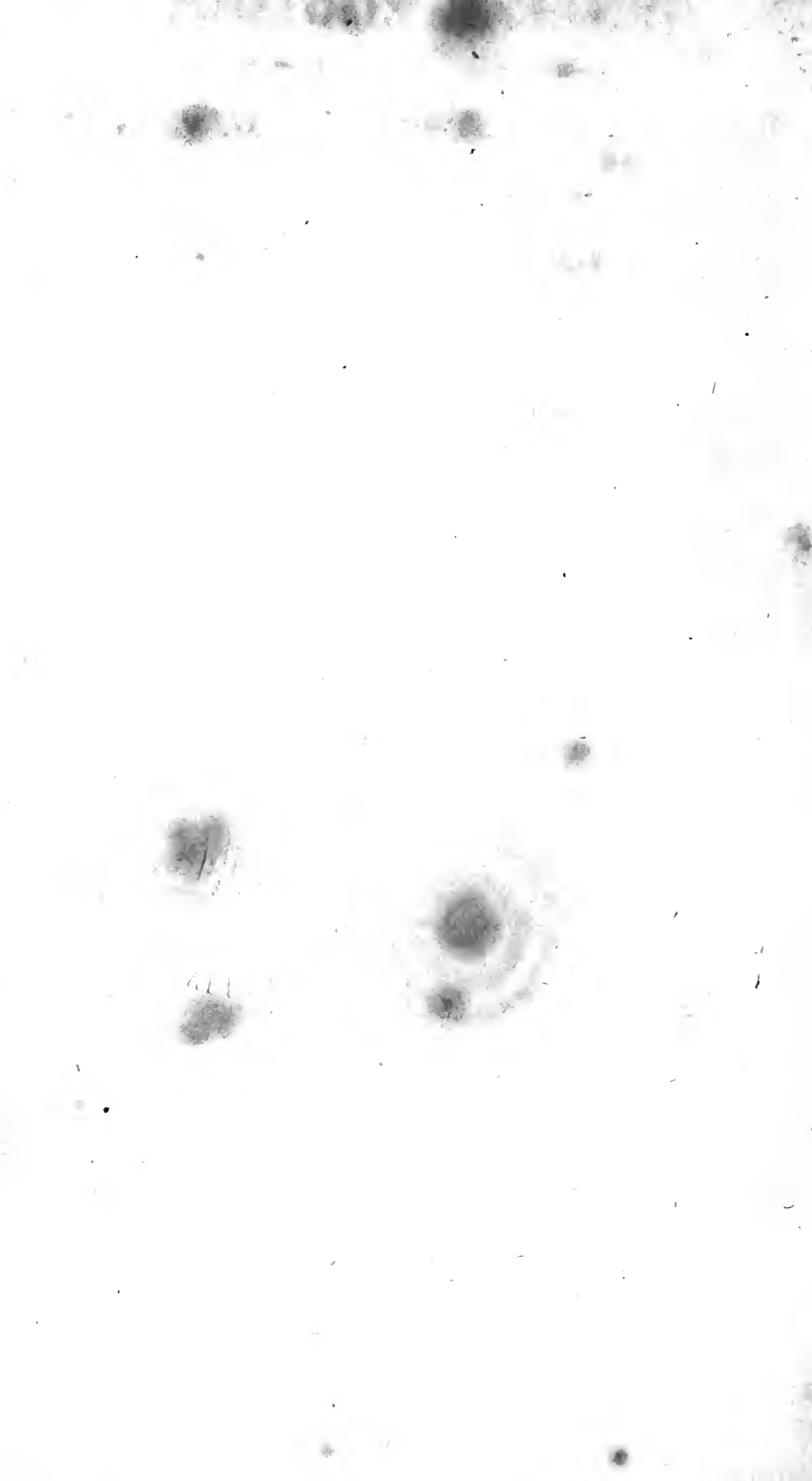
M^{rs} GRIFFITH.



36830
 3.7.39

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

Printed for G. Wilkie, J. Walker, J. & A. Arch, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme,
 & Brown, F. Jeffery, Sherwood, Neeley, & Jones, Law & Whittaker, Baldwin,
 Cradock, & Joy, R. Scholey, J. Black & Son, W. Lowe, J. Booth, R. Fenner,
 S. Panton, J. Robinson, R. & H. Manly, W. B. & F. L. & J. H.



GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME X.—PART II.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

BIRDS.

LONDON:

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

1817.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

I N D E X

TO

VOL. X.—PART II.

ALAUDA p. 501	ALAUDA <i>Capitis Bonæ</i>
_____ Africana 534	<i>Spei. Briss.</i> p. 510
_____ agrestis 527	_____ cinerea 524
_____ alpestris 530	_____ cristata 533
_____ <i>alpestris, var.</i>	_____ <i>cristata minor.</i>
<i>Lath.</i> 522	<i>Ray.</i> 505
_____ arborea 506	_____ cristatella 505
_____ arenaria 515	_____ flava 522
_____ arvensis 502	_____ fulva 516
_____ Calandra 513	_____ Gingica 523
_____ <i>Calandra,</i>	_____ Gorenسيس 520
<i>var. Lath.</i> 512	_____ Italica 509
_____ <i>Calandrilla.</i>	_____ Ludoviciana 529
<i>Bonelli.</i> 515	_____ <i>magna. Lin.</i> 493
_____ campestris 539	_____ Malabarica 531
_____ candida.	_____ <i>minor. Gmel.</i> 527
<i>Briss.</i> 502	_____ Mongolica 516
_____ Capensis 510	_____ Mosellana 523

ALAUDA *mutabilis*.

<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 511
———— <i>nemorosella</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	505
———— <i>nigra</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	503
———— <i>novæ Seelan-</i>	
<i>diæ</i> . <i>Gmel.</i>	532
———— <i>novæ Zealan-</i>	
<i>diæ</i> .	532
———— <i>obscura</i>	536
———— <i>Pensylvanica</i> .	
<i>Briss.</i>	517
———— <i>petrosus</i> . <i>Mont.</i>	536
———— <i>pratensis</i>	540
———— <i>rubra</i>	517
———— <i>rufa</i>	519
———— <i>rufa</i> . <i>Gmel.</i>	517
———— <i>Senegalensis</i>	525
———— <i>Senegalensis</i>	
<i>cristata</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	525
———— <i>sepiaria</i>	542
———— <i>Sibirica</i>	512
———— <i>spinoletta</i> . <i>Lin.</i>	539
———— <i>Tartarica</i>	511
———— <i>testacea</i>	521
———— <i>trivialis</i> . <i>Lin.</i>	542
———— <i>undata</i>	535
———— <i>Virginiana</i> .	
<i>Briss.</i>	530
———— <i>vulgaris</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	502
———— <i>Yeltonensis</i>	526

AMPELIS	424
———— <i>carnifex</i>	425
———— <i>carunculata</i>	435
———— <i>Cayana</i>	428
———— <i>cinerea</i>	427

AMPELIS *coccinea*.

<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 426
———— <i>Cotinga</i>	429
———— <i>cristata</i>	425
———— <i>cuprea</i>	426
———— <i>garrulus</i> . <i>Lin.</i>	421
———— <i>garrulus</i> , <i>var.</i>	
<i>Lin.</i>	423
———— <i>luteus</i>	428
———— <i>Maynana</i>	433
———— <i>phænicea</i>	431
———— <i>Pompadoura</i>	430
———— <i>superba</i>	436
———— <i>tersa</i>	432
———— <i>umbellata</i>	437
———— <i>variegata</i>	434

Asilus. *Ray.* . . . 742

Blue-bird. *Catesby.* . . . 663
 ————— *red-bellied*. *Ed-*
 wards. . . . 689

BOMBYCILLA	420
———— <i>Bohemica</i>	421
———— <i>Carolinensis</i>	422

Calendula Pensylvanica.
Briss. . . . 761

Cardinalis. *Briss.* . . . 440
 ————— *Americanus*.

<i>Briss.</i>	461
———— <i>Canadensis</i> .	
<i>Briss.</i>	462
———— <i>Mexicanus</i> .	
<i>Briss.</i>	465

- Cardinalis purpurea.*
 ——— *Briss.* . . . p. 439
- Cephalopterus ornatus.*
 ——— *Geoff.* 437
- Certhia Pinus. Lin.* . . 737
- Chat, yellow-breasted.*
 ——— *Wils.* 356
- CHATTERER 424
 ——— *American.*
 ——— *Wils.* 423
 ——— blue-breasted
 ——— ed 432
 ——— *Bohemian.*
 ——— *Pen.* 421
 ——— *Carolina.*
 ——— *Catesby.* 423
 ——— carunculated 435
 ——— crested 425
 ——— cupreous 426
 ——— grey 427
 ——— *grey. Lath.* . . . 430
 ——— pompadour 430
 ——— purple-breasted 429
 ——— purple-throated 428
 ——— red 425
 ——— red-winged 431
 ——— silky 433
 ——— superb 436
 ——— umbrella'd 437
 ——— variegated 434
 ——— yellow 428
- Cotinga alba, Briss.* p. 435
 ——— *Cayanensis.*
 ——— *Briss.* 426
 ——— *cinereo-purpurea.*
 ——— *Briss.* 430
 ——— *Manaynensis.*
 ——— *Briss.* 433
 ——— *nævia. Briss.* . . . 434
 ——— *purpurea. Briss.* . 430
 ——— *rubra. Briss.* . . . 425
- Creeper, black and white.*
 ——— *Edwards.* 639
 ——— *Pine. Catesby.* . . 737
 ——— *yellow-throated.*
 ——— *Catesby.* 679
- Curruca. Briss.* 581
 ——— *albo et nigro varia.*
 ——— *Briss.* 648
 ——— *arundinacea.*
 ——— *Briss.* 586
 ——— *atricapilla. Briss.* . 648
 ——— *cinerea sive cineraria. Briss.* 597
 ——— *Eliotæ. Ray.* 661
 ——— *garrula. Briss.* . . . 580
 ——— *Jamaicensis. Briss.* . 584
 ——— *minor. Briss.* 745
 ——— *nævia. Briss.* 591
 ——— *nævia Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss.* . . 615
 ——— *rufa. Briss.* 668
 ——— *sepiaria. Briss.* . . . 661
 ——— *sylvestris seu Lusiniola. Briss.* 581

<i>Cyanecula. Briss.</i>	p. 660	<i>Ficedula Jamaicensis.</i>	
—— <i>Gibraltariensis.</i>		<i>Briss.</i>	p. 667
<i>Briss.</i>	660	—— <i>Jamaicensis</i>	
<i>Emberiga flavifrons.</i>		<i>major. Briss.</i>	702
<i>Sparrmann.</i>	458	—— <i>Ludoviciana.</i>	
<i>Fauvette, lesser. Bewick.</i>	588	<i>Briss.</i>	713
—— <i>reed. Bewick.</i>	586	—— <i>Madagascari-</i>	
<i>Ficedula. Briss.</i>	592	<i>ensis major. Briss.</i>	371
—— <i>Bengalensis.</i>		—— <i>Madagascari-</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	688	<i>ensis minor. Briss.</i>	720
—— <i>Borbonica.</i>		—— <i>Martinicana.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	601	<i>Briss.</i>	699
—— <i>Canadensis.</i>		—— <i>Marylandica.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	750	<i>Briss.</i>	682
—— <i>Canadensis</i>		—— <i>Pensylvanica.</i>	
<i>cinerea. Briss.</i>	636	<i>Briss.</i>	730
—— <i>Canadensis</i>		—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
<i>cinerea minor. Briss.</i>	651	<i>cinerea. Briss.</i>	652
—— <i>Canadensis fus-</i>		—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
<i>ca. Briss.</i>	738	<i>cinerea gutture nigro.</i>	
—— <i>Canadensis ic-</i>		<i>Briss.</i>	624
<i>terocephala. Briss.</i>	623	—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
—— <i>Canadensis ma-</i>		<i>cinerea nævia. Briss.</i>	636
<i>ajor. Briss.</i>	735	—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
—— <i>Carolinensis.</i>		<i>erythrocephala. Briss.</i>	622
<i>Briss.</i>	744	—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
—— <i>Dominicensis.</i>		<i>erythrocephalos. Briss.</i>	733
<i>Briss.</i>	750	—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
—— <i>Dominicensis</i>		<i>guttire nigro. Briss.</i>	740
<i>cinerea. Briss.</i>	612	—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
—— <i>Dominicensis</i>		<i>icterocephala. Briss.</i>	623
<i>minor. Briss.</i>	734	—— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
—— <i>Dominicensis</i>		<i>nævia. Briss.</i>	715
<i>varia. Briss.</i>	639	<i>Finch-cold. Edwards.</i>	320
		FLY-CATCHER	319

FLYCATCHER, African p. 405	FLYCATCHER, dun p. 411
— agile . . . 415	— dusky . . . 405
— American 362	— <i>dusky. Pen.</i> 385
— ash-coloured 398	— dwarf . . . 346
— azure . . . 383	— fan-tailed 340
— black . . . 324	— ferruginous 395
— black and	— flammeous 372
white 323	— green . . . 409
— black-breast-	— <i>green. Pen.</i> 366
ed 360	— <i>green black-</i>
— black-cap 384	<i>capt. Wils.</i> . . . 366
— black-crown-	— <i>green Indian.</i>
ed 368	<i>Edwards.</i> . . . 688
— black-front-	— grey . . . 343
ed 407	— grey-breast-
— <i>black-throat-</i>	ed 347
<i>ed green. Edwards.</i> 741	— grey-necked 404
— <i>blue. Ed.</i> 651	— griseous 387
— blue-headed 403	— <i>golden-crown-</i>
— Bourbon 326	<i>ed. Edwards.</i> . . . 636
— brown . . . 392	— golden-
— Canada . . . 350	throated . . . 376
— Cape . . . 330	— <i>golden-wing-</i>
— Cayenne 358	<i>ed. Edwards.</i> . . . 624
— chattering 356	— Guava . . . 335
— cinereous 363	— hanging . . . 366
— cinnamon 410	— hooded . . . 379
— coach-whip 338	— <i>hooded. Wils.</i> 399
— Cochin . . . 380	— Indian . . . 397
— collared 374	— Javan . . . 400
— Coromandel 375	— Latham's 336
— coronated 345	— lesser crest-
— crested Se-	ed 381
negal 325	— Leucomele 328
— crimson-bel-	— <i>little grey-</i>
lied 391	<i>blue. Edwards.</i> . . . 652
— desert . . . 414	— long-winged 382

FLYCATCHER, luteous p.	359	FLYCATCHER, rose-	
————— Madagascar	371	breasted . . .	p. 412
————— Martinico	377	————— round-crest-	
————— melodious	360	ed . . .	412
————— mustachoe	357	————— rufous . . .	389
————— mutable	418	————— rufous-bel-	
————— nævous . . .	338	lied . . .	388
————— nitid . . .	388	————— rufous-front-	
————— olive . . .	351	ed . . .	373
————— <i>olive-colour-</i>		————— rufous-vent-	
<i>ed. Edwards.</i> . . .	379	ed . . .	367
————— orange-		————— rusty-throat-	
breasted . . .	348	ed . . .	393
————— orange-		————— Sandwich	394
rumped . . .	406	————— Senegal . . .	333
————— passerine	337	————— <i>small Ameri-</i>	
————— Paradise	416	<i>can. Wils.</i> . . .	362
————— particolour-		————— Society . . .	327
ed . . .	342	————— soft-tailed	407
————— petty . . .	347	————— solitary	349
————— petechial	396	————— southern	369
————— <i>Pewee. Wils.</i>	385	————— spotted	332
————— Philippine	339	————— spotted yel-	
————— <i>Phæby.</i>		low . . .	355
<i>Lath.</i> . . .	385	————— <i>spotted yel-</i>	
————— pied . . .	320	<i>low. Edwards.</i> . . .	738
————— <i>pied, var.</i>		————— spotted wing-	
<i>Lath.</i> . . .	322	ed . . .	390
————— pileated . . .	399	————— streaked	336
————— purple-		————— striped . . .	370
throated . . .	393	————— supercilious	386
————— red-bellied	400	————— Surinam	340
————— red-eyed	379	————— swallow-tail-	
————— red-faced	339	ed . . .	413
————— <i>red-throated.</i>		————— tufted . . .	331
<i>Edwards.</i> . . .	623	————— <i>Tyrant.</i>	
————— red-vented	334	<i>Lath.</i> . . .	343

- FLYCATCHER, undulat-
 ed p. 324
 ————— variegated . 322
 ————— warbling . 382
 ————— whiskered . 352
 ————— white-back-
 ed 328
 ————— white-front-
 ed 402
 ————— white-tailed . 376
 ————— wood . . 378
 ————— wreathed . 344
 ————— yellow-bel-
 lied 342
 ————— yellow-bel-
 lied. *Lath.* . . . 358
 ————— yellow-
 breasted 364
 ————— yellow-
 crowned 364
 ————— yellow-eared . 384
 ————— yellow-front-
 ed 351
 ————— yellow-head-
 ed 410
 ————— yellow-neck-
 ed 353
 ————— yellow-rump-
 ed 403
 ————— yellow-rump-
 ed. *Edwards.* . . . 715
 ————— yellow-tailed.
 Edwards. 362
 ————— yellow-
 throated 368
 ————— yellow-throat-
 ed. *Wils.* 376
- FLYCATCHER, yellow-
 tufted p. 354
 ————— yellow-vent-
 ed. *Lath.* 334

Garrulus Bohemicus. *Ray.* 421

 GOLD-CREST 757
 ————— common . 758
 ————— ruby-crown-
 ed 760

Gracula carunculata.
 Gmel. 499

Greenfinch, red-headed.
 Edwards. 449

Icterus Bengalensis. *Briss.* 491

Jacarini. *Edwards.* . . 475

Kruka. *Pen.* 580

Lanius garrulus. *Lin.* . 421
 ————— *Neugeta.* β . *Gmel.* 427

 LARK 501
 ————— African 534
 ————— black 511
 ————— Calandre 513
 ————— Cape 510
 ————— cinereous 524
 ————— crested 533
 ————— crested. *Pen.* . . . 505
 ————— dusky. *Lath.* 503
 ————— dusky. *Lewin.* . . . 536

LARK, ferruginous	p. 520	<i>Locustella avicula</i> . Ray.	p. 595
— field	. 527	<i>Luscinia</i> . Briss.	. 576
— Gingi	. 523	— <i>candida</i> . Briss.	576
— Italian	. 509	— <i>Madagascariensis</i> . Briss.	. 579
— <i>large</i> . Catesby.	. 493	<i>Manakin</i> , blue. Edwards.	655
— lesser crested	. 505	— <i>purple-breasted</i> .	
— <i>lesser field</i> . Willough.	527	— Pen.	. 429
— Louisiane	. 529	<i>Merula Americana tor-</i>	
— Malabar	. 531	— <i>quata</i> . Briss.	. 493
— marsh	. 523	— <i>viridis</i> Carolinen-	
— meadow	. 539	— <i>sis</i> . Briss.	. 356
— Mongolian	. 516	MOTACILLA	. 544
— <i>mutable</i> . Lath.	. 511	— <i>Acredula</i> .	
— New Zealand	. 532	— Lin.	. 744
— <i>Pensylvanian</i> . Ed-		— <i>æquinotialis</i> .	
— <i>wards</i> .	. 517	— Gmel.	. 606
— Pipit	. 542	— <i>æstiva</i> . Gmel.	750
— red	. 536	— <i>Afra</i>	. 561
— rock	. 517	— <i>Africana</i> .	
— rufous	. 519	— Gmel.	. 615
— rufous-backed	. 516	— <i>alba</i>	. 545
— sand	. 515	— <i>albicapilla</i> .	
— <i>sea</i> . Walconer.	. 536	— Gmel.	. 642
— Senegal	. 525	— <i>albicollis</i> .	
— shore	. 530	— Gmel.	. 750
— <i>shore</i> . Lath.	. 522	— <i>alpina</i> . Gmel.	487
— Siberian	. 525	— <i>Americana</i> .	
— sky	. 502	— Lin.	. 611
— testaceous	. 521	— <i>aquatica</i> .	
— Tit	. 540	— Gmel.	. 583
— <i>Tit</i> . var. Pen.	. 536	— <i>arundinacea</i> .	
— <i>tree</i> . Bewick.	. 527	— Gmel.	. 588
— undated	. 535		
— <i>white</i> . Lath.	. 503		
— white-winged	. 512		
— wood	. 506		
— Yeltonian	. 526		

MOTACILLA *asilus*.

Gmel.	.	.	p. 693
————	<i>atrata</i> .	Gmel.	677
————	<i>atricapilla</i>		553
————	<i>atricapilla</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	648
————	<i>aurantia</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	572
————	<i>auricollis</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	735
————	<i>aurorea</i> .		
Pall.	.	.	605
————	<i>Awatcha</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	614
————	<i>bananivora</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	729
————	<i>Blackburniæ</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	627
————	<i>Boarula</i>		554
————	<i>Boarula</i> . var.		
Lath.	.	.	553
————	<i>Bonariensis</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	703
————	<i>Borbonica</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	600
————	<i>borealis</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	690
————	<i>cærulea</i> . Lin.		652
————	<i>cærulescens</i>		558
————	<i>cærulescens</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	651
————	<i>Caffra</i> . Lin.		669
————	<i>Calendula</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	761
————	<i>Calidris</i> . Lin.		702
————	<i>Calliope</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	644

MOTACILLA *campestris*.

Gmel.	.	.	p. 584
————	<i>Camtschat-</i>		
————	<i>kensis</i> . Gmel.		608
————	<i>cana</i> . Gmel.		652
————	<i>Canadensis</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	651
————	<i>Capensis</i>		549
————	<i>Caprata</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	631
————	<i>caryophylla-</i>		
————	<i>cea</i> . Gmel.		693
————	<i>Cayana</i> . Lin.		655
————	<i>chloroleuca</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	734
————	<i>chrysoce-</i>		
————	<i>phala</i> . Gmel.		700
————	<i>chrysoptera</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	624
————	<i>cincta</i> . Lin.		636
————	<i>cinerea</i>		550
————	<i>cinerea</i> . Ray.		554
————	<i>citreola</i>		557
————	<i>citrina</i> . Gmel.		601
————	<i>Coromandel-</i>		
————	<i>ica</i> . Gmel.		625
————	<i>coronata</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	636
————	<i>cristata</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	686
————	<i>Curruca</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	580
————	<i>cyane</i> . Gmel.		655
————	<i>cyanea</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	754
————	<i>cyanura</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	647

MOTACILLA <i>cyanocephal-</i>	
<i>la.</i> Gmel.	p. 684
————— <i>Dominica.</i>	
Lin.	612
————— <i>dumetorum.</i>	
Lin.	618
————— <i>Erithracus.</i>	
Lin.	674
————— <i>erythrogas-</i>	
<i>tra.</i> Gmel.	672
————— <i>ferruginea.</i>	
Gmel.	643
————— <i>fervida.</i>	
Gmel.	635
————— <i>Ficedula.</i>	
Lin.	592
————— <i>flammea.</i>	
Sparr.	692
————— <i>flava</i>	560
————— <i>flava.</i> Briss.	554
————— <i>flava.</i> var.	
Lath.	559
————— <i>flavescens</i>	559
————— <i>flavescens.</i>	
Gmel.	619
————— <i>flavescens.</i>	
var. Gmel.	619
————— <i>flavicauda.</i>	
Gmel.	362
————— <i>flavicollis.</i>	
Gmel.	679
————— <i>flavifrons.</i>	
Gmel.	624
————— <i>fulva.</i> Gmel.	726
————— <i>fulicata.</i>	
Lin.	616
————— <i>fusca.</i> Gmel.	685

MOTACILLA <i>fusca.</i>	
Gmel.	p. 609
————— <i>fuscescens.</i>	
Gmel.	667
————— <i>fusicollis.</i>	
Gmel.	680
————— <i>Gibraltarien-</i>	
<i>sis.</i> Gmel.	673
————— <i>grisea.</i> Gmel.	585
————— <i>Guianensis.</i>	
Gmel.	678
————— <i>Guiana.</i> Lin.	691
————— <i>gularis.</i>	
Gmel.	667
————— <i>Hippolais.</i>	
Lin.	746
————— <i>Hirundina-</i>	
<i>cea.</i> Shaw.	613
————— <i>hortensis.</i>	
Gmel.	581
————— <i>Hottentotta.</i>	
Gmel.	573
————— <i>Hudsonica</i>	552
————— <i>icterocephala.</i>	
Lin.	623
————— <i>incana.</i> Gmel.	628
————— <i>Indica</i>	563
————— <i>Javensis.</i>	553
————— <i>Juncorum.</i>	
Gmel.	587
————— <i>leucomela.</i>	
Gmel.	326
————— <i>leucorrhoea.</i>	
Gmel.	574
————— <i>lineata.</i> Gmel.	656
————— <i>littorea.</i>	
Gmel.	691

MOTACILLA <i>livida</i> .		MOTACILLA <i>maura</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 664	<i>Pall.</i>	p. 640
<i>longicauda</i> .		<i>mauritiana</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	755	<i>Gmel.</i>	665
<i>longipes</i> .		<i>melanoce-</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	721	<i>phala</i> . <i>Gmel.</i>	648
<i>longirostris</i> .		<i>melanopa</i>	558
<i>Gmel.</i>	630	<i>modularis</i> .	
<i>Ludoviciana</i> .		<i>Lin.</i>	661
<i>Gmel.</i>	713	<i>montanella</i> .	
<i>Luscinia</i> .		<i>Gmel.</i>	626
<i>Lin.</i>	576	<i>moschita</i> .	
<i>lutescens</i> .		<i>Gmel.</i>	648
<i>Gmel.</i>	701	<i>multicolor</i> .	
<i>macroura</i> .		<i>Gmel.</i>	641
<i>Gmel.</i>	724	<i>murina</i> .	
<i>maculata</i> .		<i>Gmel.</i>	617
<i>Gmel.</i>	571	<i>nævia</i> .	
<i>maculosa</i> .		<i>Gmel.</i>	591
<i>Gmel.</i>	715	<i>nigrirostris</i> .	
<i>madagasca-</i>		<i>Gmel.</i>	731
<i>riensis</i> . <i>Gmel.</i>	579	<i>Noveboracen-</i>	
<i>madagasca-</i>		<i>sis</i> . <i>Gmel.</i>	681
<i>riensis</i> . <i>var.</i> <i>Gmel.</i>	720	<i>ochrura</i> .	
<i>Maderas</i>	548	<i>Gmel.</i>	634
<i>Maderaspa-</i>		<i>Ænanthæ</i> .	
<i>tana</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	548	<i>Lin.</i>	565
<i>Maderaspa-</i>		<i>olivacea</i> .	
<i>tana</i> . <i>Lin.</i>	720	<i>Gmel.</i>	590
<i>Maderaspa-</i>		<i>palmarum</i> .	
<i>tensis</i> . <i>Gmel.</i>	579	<i>Gmel.</i>	607
<i>Magellanica</i> .		<i>passerina</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	590	<i>Gmel.</i>	745
<i>magna</i> .		<i>Patagonica</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	698	<i>Gmel.</i>	608
<i>Massiliensis</i> .		<i>pensilis</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	570	<i>Gmel.</i>	629

MOTACILLA <i>Pensylvanica</i> . Lin.	p. 623
————— <i>perspicillata</i> .	
Gmel.	631
————— <i>petechia</i> . Lin.	733
————— <i>Philippensis</i> .	
Gmel.	617
————— <i>Phœnicurus</i> .	
Lin.	670
————— <i>pileata</i> . Gmel.	569
————— <i>pinguis</i> .	
Gmel.	637
————— <i>Protonotarius</i> . Gmel.	642
————— <i>Provincialis</i> .	
Gmel.	717
————— <i>pusilla</i> .	
White.	647
————— <i>Regulus</i> . Lin.	758
————— <i>Rubecula</i> .	
Lin.	711
————— <i>Rubetra</i> .	
Lin.	706
————— <i>Rubicola</i> .	
Lin.	709
————— <i>rufa</i> . Gmel.	668
————— <i>ruficapilla</i> .	
Gmel.	699
————— <i>ruficauda</i> .	
Gmel.	676
————— <i>salicaria</i> . Lin.	586
————— <i>Schœnobœnus</i> . Lin.	583
————— <i>semitorquata</i> .	
Gmel.	594
————— <i>Senegalensis</i> .	
Lin.	634

MOTACILLA <i>sheltobrius-</i>	
<i>chka</i> . Lepech.	p. 557
————— <i>Sialis</i> . Lin.	663
————— <i>Sibilatrix</i> .	
Beckstein	748
————— <i>Sinensis</i> .	
Gmel.	689
————— <i>Singalensis</i> .	
Gmel.	689
————— <i>Spinicauda</i> .	
Gmel.	694
————— <i>stapazina</i> .	
Gmel.	569
————— <i>striata</i> .	
Gmel.	645
————— <i>subflava</i> .	
Gmel.	611
————— <i>suecica</i> . Lin.	660
————— <i>Sunamisica</i> .	
Gmel.	633
————— <i>superba</i> .	
Shaw.	754
————— <i>superciliosa</i> .	
Gmel.	723
————— <i>sutoria</i> .	
Gmel.	753
————— <i>Sybilla</i> . Lin.	609
————— <i>Sylvia</i> . Lin.	597
————— <i>thoracica</i> .	562
————— <i>tigrina</i> .	
Gmel.	738
————— <i>Tiphia</i> . Lin.	
————— <i>Tithys</i> . Lin.	671
————— <i>Trochilus</i> .	
Lin.	742
————— <i>Troglodytes</i> .	
Lin.	763

MOTACILLA <i>Tschecants-</i>	MUSCICAPA australis	p. 369
<i>chia. Gmel.</i>	————— barbata	. 352
————— <i>Tschutschen-</i>	————— <i>barbata.</i>	
<i>sis.</i>	<i>Lath.</i>	. 336
————— <i>umbria.</i>	————— bicolor	. 323
<i>Gmel.</i>	————— <i>bicolor.</i>	
————— <i>undata.</i>	<i>Sparrman.</i>	. 342
<i>Gmel.</i>	————— Borbonica	326
————— <i>varia. Lin.</i>	————— <i>Borbonica.</i>	
————— <i>Velia. Lin.</i>	<i>Briss.</i>	. 397
————— <i>vermivora.</i>	————— <i>Borbonica-</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	<i>cristata. Briss.</i>	. 326
————— <i>verna. Briss.</i>	————— <i>cærulea</i>	383
————— <i>virens. Gmel.</i>	————— <i>Caledonica</i>	351
————— <i>viridis</i>	————— <i>Cambaien-</i>	
————— <i>Zeylonica.</i>	<i>sis</i>	. 361
<i>Gmel.</i>	————— <i>cana</i>	. 398
	————— <i>Canadensis</i>	350
MUSCICAPA	————— <i>Capensis.</i>	
————— <i>Acadica</i>	<i>Lin.</i>	. 330
————— <i>Aëdon</i>	————— <i>Carolinensis</i>	
————— <i>Afra</i>	<i>cinerea. Briss.</i>	. 363
————— <i>agilis</i>	————— <i>Carolinensis</i>	
————— <i>albicapilla.</i>	<i>fusca. Briss.</i>	. 385
<i>Vieil.</i>	————— <i>Carolinensis</i>	
————— <i>albifrons</i>	<i>rubra. Briss.</i>	. 464
————— <i>altiloqua</i>	————— <i>Cayanensis</i>	358
————— <i>Americana.</i>	————— <i>Cayanensis</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	<i>rufa. Briss.</i>	. 388
————— <i>armillata</i>	————— <i>cinerea</i>	. 388
————— <i>atra. Gmel.</i>	————— <i>cinnamomea</i>	410
————— <i>atricapilla</i>	————— <i>coccinigastra</i>	391
————— <i>atricapilla</i>	————— <i>Cochinsinen-</i>	
<i>var. Lath.</i>	<i>sis</i>	. 380
————— <i>audax</i>	————— <i>collaris</i>	. 374
————— <i>aurantia</i>	————— <i>comata</i>	. 331
————— <i>auricomis</i>	————— <i>coronata</i>	412

MUSCICAPA crepitans	p. 338
———— cristata	325
———— cristata alba	
<i>Capitis Bonæ Spei.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	416
———— cristata Ca-	
<i>pitis Bonæ Spei. Briss.</i>	416
———— cucullata	379
———— cucullata.	
<i>Wils.</i>	399
———— cyanoce-	
phala	403
———— deserti	414
———— dichroa	342
———— erythrogas-	
tra	400
———— erythropis	339
———— <i>ferox, var.</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	343
———— ferruginea	395
———— flabellifera	340
———— flammea	372
———— <i>flava. Vieil.</i>	358
———— flavicollis	352
———— flavifrons	351
———— flavigastra	343
———— flaviventris	342
———— forficata	413
———— fuliginosa	392
———— <i>fuliginosa.</i>	
<i>Sparman.</i>	414
———— fusca	384
———— gilva	387
———— grisea	404
———— Griseola	332
———— gularis	392
———— hæmorrhousa	334

MUSCICAPA <i>Jamaicensis.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	p. 379
———— Javanica	400
———— Lathamii	336
———— leucomela	328
———— leuconotus	328
———— leucura	376
———— littorea	691
———— Lucionensis	324
———— lutea	359
———— maculata	390
———— Madagasca-	
riensis.	371
———— <i>Madagasca-</i>	
<i>riensis cinerea major.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	398
———— <i>Madagasca-</i>	
<i>riensis varia longicauda.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	418
———— malachura	407
———— Manillensis	368
———— Martinicana	377
———— <i>Martinicana</i>	
<i>cristata. Briss.</i>	377
———— <i>Martinicana</i>	
<i>fusca. Briss.</i>	396
———— melanictera	364
———— melanoce-	
phala	406
———— <i>melanoptera.</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	374
———— melodia	382
———— meloxantha	368
———— minuta	347
———— <i>multicolor.</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	400
———— mutata	418

MUSCICAPA mystacea p.	357	MUSCICAPA rufifrons p.	373
_____ nævia .	338	_____ rufiventris	367
_____ nigra .	327	_____ ruticilla	362
_____ nigrifrons	407	_____ Sandvicen-	
_____ nitens	409	sis	394
_____ nitida .	388	_____ Senegalen-	
_____ Novæ Hol-		sis	333
landiæ	384	_____ Senegalensis	
_____ Novebora-		<i>cristata</i> . <i>Briss.</i> .	325
censis	366	_____ Senegalensis	
_____ <i>nunciola</i> .		<i>pectore rufo</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	333
<i>Wils.</i>	385	_____ Senegalensis	
_____ obscura .	405	<i>torquata</i> , <i>Briss.</i> .	374
_____ ochracea	405	_____ Sibirica .	411
_____ ochroce-		_____ Sinensis.	344
phala	410	_____ solitaria .	349
_____ ochroleuca	376	_____ spadicea	403
_____ olivacea	379	_____ striata .	370
_____ Paradisi	416	_____ superciliosa	386
_____ passerina	337	_____ Surinama	340
_____ pectoralis	360	_____ <i>sylvicola</i> .	
_____ petechia	396	<i>Wils.</i>	376
_____ Philippensis	339	_____ Tectec .	397
_____ <i>Phæbe</i> . <i>Lath.</i>	385	_____ torquata	330
_____ pileata .	399	_____ undulata	324
_____ Ponticeriana	375	_____ variegata	322
_____ Psidii .	335	_____ virens .	363
_____ <i>pusilla</i> . <i>Wils.</i>	366	_____ virgata .	336
_____ pygmæa	346	_____ viridis .	356
_____ <i>querula</i> .			
<i>Vieil.</i>	378	Nightingale. <i>Pen.</i> .	576
_____ rapax .	378	_____ American.	
_____ rhodogastra	412	<i>Edwards.</i>	702
_____ rhodoptera	382	_____ white. <i>Lath.</i>	576
_____ rubra. <i>Lin.</i>	464		
_____ rubricollis	393	<i>Enanthe altera</i> <i>Aldro-</i>	
_____ rufescens	389	<i>vandi</i> . <i>Ray.</i>	569

- Ænanthe secunda, et ficedula tertia Aldrovandi.*
Ray. p. 706
- Paradise, pied bird of.*
Edwards. 416
- Parus Americanus.* Briss. 737
—— *Carolinensis griseus.*
Briss. 679
—— *cinereus.* Briss. 597
- Passer Virginianus.* Briss. 587
- Pettychaps.* Lath. 581
—— *lesser.* Lath. 746
- Phœnicurus.* Briss. 674
—— *torquatus.*
Briss. 674
- Pipra polyglotta.* Wils. 356
- Pye, crested long-tailed.*
Edwards. 416
- RAMPHOPIS 438
—— *Brasilia* 440
—— *Brasilian* 440
—— *Jacapa* 439
—— *red-breasted*
ed 439
- Red-bird, summer.* Edwards. 464
—— *Surinam.* Edwards. 425
- Red-pole, yellow.* Edwards. p. 733
- Red-breast, blue.* Ed. 663
—— *blue-tailed.*
Pall. 663
- Red-start.* Lath. 671
—— *grey.* Ed. 673
—— *small American.*
Edwards. 362
- Red-tail.* Ray. 674
- REGULUS 757
—— ——— *Briss.* 763
—— ——— *calendulus* 760
—— ——— *cristatus.* Ray. 758
—— ——— *nōn cristatus*
major. Briss. 748
—— ——— *vulgaris* 758
- Rubecula Carolinensis.*
Briss. 663
- Rubetra.* Briss. 709
—— *Anglicana.* Briss. 320
—— *Luscionensis.*
Briss. 631
—— *Madagascariensis.* Briss. 609
—— *major sive Rubicola.* Briss. 706
—— *Philippensis.*
Briss. 616
—— *Philippensis major.* Briss. 617

- Rubetra Senegalensis*.
Briss. p. 634
- Ruticilla*. *Ray.* 670
 ——— *Gibraltariensis*.
Briss. 673
- Sayacu*. *Edwards.* 447
- Shrike, grey*. *Lath.* 427
- Sparrow, American hedge*.
Edwards. 584
 ——— *hedge*. *Edwards.* 661
 ——— *little brown*.
Catesby. 587
 ——— *scarlet*. *Edwards.* 462
- SPECOTHERA 480
 ——— *green* 481
 ——— *viridis* 481
- Spipola altera Aldrovandi*.
Ray. 540
- Stapazino*. *Ray.* 569
- STARLING 482
 ——— *black and white*
Indian. *Edwards.* 491
 ——— *Cape* 490
 ——— *Chili* 488
 ——— *cockscomb* 499
 ——— *collared* 487
 ——— *common* 483
 ——— *Contra* 491
 ——— *crescent* 493
- STARLING, Daurian p. 492
 ——— *green* 496
 ——— *Louisiane* 495
 ——— *Magellanic* 488
 ——— *Magellanic*.
Lath. 488
 ——— *olive* 496
 ——— *Persian* 490
 ——— *silk* 497
 ——— *wattled* 498
- STURNUS 482
 ——— *Capensis* 490
 ——— *Capensis var.*
Lath. 491
 ——— *carunculatus* 498
 ——— *collaris* 487
 ——— *Contra* 491
 ——— *Dauricus* 492
 ——— *fuscus*. *Gmel.* 495
 ——— *gallinaceus* 499
 ——— *Loyca* 488
 ——— *Ludovicianus* 495
 ——— *Ludovicianus*
var. Lath. 493
 ——— *militaris* 488
 ——— *Moritanicus* 490
 ——— *olivaceus* 496
 ——— *sericeus* 497
 ——— *torquatus* 493
 ——— *viridis* 496
 ——— *vulgaris* 483
- SYLVIA 575
 ——— *Acredula* 744
 ——— *æquinoctialis* 606
 ——— *æquinoctialis*. *Lath.* 678

SYLVIA æstiva	p. 750	SYLVIA cana, Lath.	p. 652
—— Africana	. 615	—— Canadensis, Lath.	651
—— agilis	. 732	—— canescens	. 608
—— albicapilla	. 642	—— Caprata	. 630
—— albicollis, Lath.	750	—— Carolinensis	. 752
—— Americana	. 611	—— Caryophyllacea	693
—— anilis	. 725	—— casta	. 731
—— aquatica, Lath.	583	—— castanea	. 714
—— arundinacea	. 588	—— Cayana	. 655
—— Asiatica	. 602	—— Cayanensis cæru-	
—— atrata	. 677	lea, Briss.	. 655
—— atricapilla	. 648	—— chloroleuca	. 734
—— atricapilla var.		—— chrysocephala	700
Lath.	. 650	—— chrysogastra	. 726
—— aurantia, Lath.	572	—— chrysops	. 610
—— auricollis	. 735	—— chrysoptera	. 624
—— aurorea	. 605	—— cincta, Lath.	. 636
—— autumnalis	. 632	—— cinerea	. 597
—— Awatcha	. 614	—— citrina	. 601
—— azurea	. 653	—— Coromandelica	625
—— bananivora	. 729	—— coronata	. 636
—— bicolor	. 665	—— cristata	. 686
—— Blackburniæ	. 627	—— Curruca	. 589
—— Bonariensis	. 703	—— Cyane	. 655
—— Borbonica	. 600	—— cyanea	. 754
—— borealis	. 690	—— cyanocephala	684
—— Brasiliensis viri-		—— cyanura	. 646
dis, Briss.	. 691	—— Dartfordiensis	717
—— cærulea	. 652	—— discolor	. 716
—— cærulea, Wils.	653	—— Dominica	. 612
—— cærulescens	. 651	—— dumetorum	. 618
—— Caffra	. 669	—— Erithracus	. 674
—— Calendula, Lath.	761	—— erythrogastra	672
—— Calidris	. 702	—— ferruginea	. 643
—— Calliope	. 644	—— feryida	. 635
—— Cambaiensis	705	—— Ficedula	. 592
—— campestris	. 584	—— flammea	. 692

SYLVIA flavescens	p. 619	SYLVIA locustella	p. 595
—— flavicollis	. 679	—— longicauda	. 756
—— flavifrons. Lath.	624	—— longipes	. 721
—— flavigastra. Lath.	726	—— longirostris	. 630
—— formosa	. 683	—— Ludoviciana	. 713
—— fulicata	. 616	—— Luscinia	. 576
—— fulva	. 726	—— lutescens	. 701
—— furva. Lath.	. 764	—— macroura	. 724
—— fusca. Lath.	. 685	—— maculata. Lath.	571
—— fuscata	. 609	—— maculosa	. 715
—— fuscescens	. 667	—— Madagascariensis	579
—— fuscicollis	. 680	——	720
—— Gibraltariensis	673	—— Magellanica	590
—— grisea	. 585	—— magna	. 698
—— griseicollis	. 685	—— Magnolia	. 604
—— Guianensis	. 678	—— maritima	. 739
—— Guira	. 691	—— Massiliensis.	
—— gularis	. 667	Lath.	. 570
—— Guzurata	. 725	—— maura	. 640
—— Hippolais	. 746	—— Mauritiana	. 665
—— Hirundinacea	613	—— Mediterranea	693
—— hortensis	. 581	—— melanocephala.	
—— Hottentotta. Lath.	573	Lath.	. 648
—— icterocephala	623	—— minima	. 722
—— incana	. 628	—— mitrata. Lath.	399
—— inornata	. 696	—— modularis	. 661
—— juncorum	. 587	—— montana	. 736
—— Kamtschatkensis	603	—— Montanella	. 626
—— lateralis	. 659	—— moschita. Lath.	648
—— leucogastra	. 622	—— multicolor	. 641
—— leucophea	. 658	—— murina	. 617
—— leucoptera	. 753	—— nævia	. 591
—— leucoptera. Wils.	722	—— nigricollis	. 704
—— leucorrhœa. Lath.	574	—— nigrirostris	. 731
—— leucura	. 678	—— Noveboracensis	681
—— lineata	. 656	—— ochrura	. 634
—— livida	. 664	—— <i>Ænanthe</i> . Lath.	565

SYLVIA olivacea	p. 590	SYLVIA Salicaria	p. 586
—— Palmarum	. 607	—— Schœnobœnus	583
—— palustris	. 722	—— semitorquata	594
—— Parus	. 727	—— Senegalensis	634
—— passerina	. 745	—— Sialis	. 663
—— Patagonica	. 603	—— Sinensis	. 689
—— Pensilis	. 628	—— Singalensis	. 689
—— <i>Pensylvanica.</i>		—— Sperata	. 708
<i>Lath.</i>	. 623	—— spinicauda	. 694
—— peregrina	. 621	—— <i>Stapazina. Lath.</i>	569
—— perspicillata	. 631	—— striata	. 645
—— petechia	. 733	—— subflava	. 611
—— Philippensis	. 616	—— Suecica	. 660
—— Phœnicurus	. 670	—— Sunamisica	. 633
—— <i>pileata. Lath.</i>	569	—— superciliosa	. 723
—— <i>pinguis. Lath.</i>	637	—— <i>Surinamensis cœ-</i>	
—— Pinus	. 737	<i>rulea. Briss.</i>	. 687
—— plumbea	. 646	—— sutoria	. 753
—— Protonotarius	. 642	—— Sybilla	. 609
—— <i>Provincialis.</i>		—— Sylvicola	. 748
<i>Lath.</i>	. 717	—— Sylviella	. 599
—— pusilla	. 647	—— tigrina	. 738
—— <i>pusilla. Vieil.</i>	744	—— Tithys	. 671
—— <i>pusilla. Wils.</i>	737	—— <i>torquata. Vieil.</i>	611
—— rara	. 657	—— Trichas	. 682
—— <i>Regulus. Lath.</i>	758	—— Trochilus	. 742
—— Rubecula	. 711	—— <i>Trochilus var.</i>	
—— Rubetra	. 716	<i>Lath.</i>	. 744
—— Rubicola	. 709	—— <i>Troglodytes.</i>	
—— rubricata	. 697	<i>Lath.</i>	. 763
—— rubricollis	. 703	—— Tschecantschia	695
—— rufa	. 668	—— <i>umbria. Lath.</i>	637
—— ruficapilla	. 699	—— undata	. 620
—— ruficauda	. 676	—— varia	. 639
—— rufigastra	. 619	—— Velia	. 687
—— rufiventris	. 696	—— vermivora	. 730
—— russeicauda	. 675	—— versicolora	. 666
—— sagittata	. 658	—— virens	. 740

<i>Sylvia virescens</i>	p. 650	TANAGER, red-breasted,	
——— <i>viridis. Briss.</i>	684	<i>Edwards</i>	p. 439
——— <i>Zeylonica</i>	688	——— red-headed	449
		——— red-headed	461
TANAGER	441	——— rude	471
——— Amboyna	474	——— rufous-head-	
——— Bishop	447	ed	459
——— black	477	——— St. Domingo	452
——— black and blue	453	——— Sayacu	446
——— black-crown-		——— showy	466
ed	444	——— silent	469
——— black-headed	443	——— spotted-green	455
——— <i>black-throated.</i>		——— summer	464
<i>Lath.</i>	691	——— Turquoise	452
——— blue	448	——— variable	456
——— <i>Brasilian.</i>		——— variegated	463
<i>Lath.</i>	440	——— violet	450
——— cærulean	446	——— yellow	468
——— capital	457	——— yellow-fronted	458
——— Chinese	470		
——— crested	478	TANAGRA	441
——— furrow-claw-		——— <i>æstiva</i>	464
ed	479	——— albifrons	468
——— golden	466	——— Amboynensis	474
——— grand	442	——— <i>Amboynensis</i>	
——— green	460	<i>cærulea. Briss.</i>	475
——— green-headed	450	——— <i>atra. Gmel.</i>	454
——— grey	474	——— <i>atrata</i>	477
——— grey-headed	470	——— <i>atricapilla</i>	443
——— hooded	443	——— <i>Barbadensis</i>	453
——— Jacarini	475	——— <i>Barbadensis</i>	
——— Mexican	465	<i>cærulea. Briss.</i>	453
——— Mississippi	463	——— <i>Bonariensis</i>	450
——— negro	477	——— <i>Brasilia. Lin.</i>	439
——— olive	457	——— <i>Brasiliensis</i>	452
——— Paradise	472	——— <i>Brasiliensis</i>	
——— red	462	<i>cærulea. Briss.</i>	453

TANAGRA, <i>Brasiliensis</i>	TANAGRA, grisea p. 474
<i>cinerea</i> . Briss. . . p. 443	Guianensis . 470
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	gularis . 461
<i>flava</i> . Briss. . . 468	Gyrola . 449
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>Jacapa</i> . Lin. 439
<i>nigra</i> . Briss. . . 475	Jacarina . 475
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>leucocephala</i> .
<i>nigro-lutea</i> . Briss. . 467	Gmel. . . 469
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>leucocephala</i>
<i>varia</i> . Briss. . . 446	<i>Brasiliensis</i> . Briss. . 469
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	magna . 442
<i>viridis</i> . Briss. . 460	melanictera . 444
<i>cærulea</i> . 448	melanopis . 454
<i>cærulea Novæ</i>	Mexicana . 465
<i>Hispaniæ</i> . Briss. . 446	<i>Mexicana</i> . Lath. 453
<i>canora</i> . 446	Mississippensis 463
<i>capitalis</i> . 457	<i>Mississippensis</i>
Cayana . 459	var. Gmel. . . 463
Cayana. Lin. 477	<i>Mississippensis</i>
Cayana <i>viridis</i> .	var. Lath. . . 465
Briss. . . 459	<i>nigricollis</i> .
Cayanensis . 477	Gmel. . . 691
Cayanensis <i>cæ-</i>	olivacea . 457
<i>rulea</i> . Briss. . . 453	ornata . 466
Cayanensis <i>ni-</i>	<i>Peruviana vi-</i>
<i>gra</i> . Briss. . . 477	<i>ridis</i> . Briss. . . 449
Cayanensis <i>ni-</i>	pileata . 443
<i>gra cristata</i> . Briss. . 478	punctata . 455
Cayanensis <i>va-</i>	rubra . 462
<i>ria chlorocephalos</i> . Briss. 450	rudis . 471
Cayanensis <i>va-</i>	Sayaca . 446
<i>ria cyanocephalos</i> . Briss. 450	silens . 469
cristata . 478	Sinensis . 470
Dominica . 452	striata . 479
Episcopus . 447	Tatao . 472
flava . . . 468	tricolor . 450
flavifrons . 458	variabilis . 456

TANAGRA, variegata	p. 463	VITIFLORA, rufa	p. 569
———— violacea	. 466	WAGTAIL	. 544
———— virens	. 460	———— African	. 561
Thrush, Kamtschatkan.		———— black-crown-	
Lath.	. 644	ed	. 553
———— Solitary. Mon-		———— Cape	. 549
tagu	. 483	———— cinereous	. 550
Titmouse, golden. Ed-		———— collared. Lath.	545
wards	. 467	———— Daurian	. 558
———— Paradise. Ed-		———— green	. 551
wards	. 472	———— grey	. 554
———— spotted-green.		———— Hudsonian	. 552
Edwards	. 455	———— Indian	. 563
———— yellow. Catesby	744	———— Javan	. 553
TROGLODYTES	. 762	———— New Holland	558
———— Europæus	763	———— pied	. 548
———— furva	. 764	———— thoracic	. 562
Turdus Calliope. Lath.	644	———— Timor	. 559
———— Camtschatkensis.		———— Tschutschi	. 548
Gmel.	. 644	———— white	. 545
———— Trichas. Lin.	. 682	———— yellow	. 560
VITIFLORA	. 564	———— yellow. Albin.	555
———— Ray	. 565	———— yellow-headed	557
———— aurantia	. 572	WARBLER	. 575
———— cinerea. Briss.	565	———— African	. 615
———— grisea. Briss.	565	———— aquatic. Lath.	583
———— Hottentotta	573	———— Asiatic	. 602
———— leucorrhœa	. 574	———— autumnal	. 632
———— maculata	. 571	———— Awatcha	. 614
———— Massiliensis	570	———— azure	. 653
———— Cenanthe	. 565	———— babbling	. 580
———— pileata	. 568	———— Banana	. 728
		———— bay-breasted	714
		———— belted. Pen.	636
		———— bicoloured	. 665

WARBLER, *black and white.*

<i>Lath.</i>	p. 328
———— black and yellow	604
———— black-backed	634
———— Blackburnian	627
———— black-cap	648
———— <i>black-cap var.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	650
———— black-cheeked	610
———— <i>black-headed.</i>	
<i>Pen.</i>	362
———— black-jawed	731
———— black-necked	704
———— black-poll	645
———— black red-tail	677
———— <i>black-throated.</i>	
<i>Pen.</i>	651
———— <i>black-throated green.</i>	
<i>Wils.</i>	741
———— bloody-sided	699
———— blue	663
———— blue-green	657
———— blue-grey	651
———— blue-headed	684
———— blue-mountain	736
———— blue-striped	656
———— blue-tailed	646
———— blue-throated	660
———— <i>blue yellow-backed.</i>	
<i>Wils.</i>	737
———— bogrush	583
———— Bourbon	600
———— <i>brown. Brown</i>	764
———— brown-throated	667
———— buff-faced	701
———— <i>cærulean</i>	652

WARBLER, *cærulean.*

<i>Wils.</i>	p. 653
———— Caffrarian	669
———— Cambaian	705
———— Cape	708
———— Cape May	739
———— Caspian	630
———— Cayenne	655
———— <i>Ceylon. Pen.</i>	688
———— chaste	731
———— chesnut-bellied	672
———— <i>chesnut-sided.</i>	
<i>Wils.</i>	623
———— China	689
———— Cingalese	689
———— citrine	601
———— citron-bellied	619
———— <i>citron-bellied.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	619
———— Connecticut	732
———— Coromandel	625
———— crested	686
———— crimson-breasted	703
———— dark	698
———— Dartford	717
———— Daurian	605
———— dusky	609
———— <i>dusky. Pen.</i>	637
———— dwarf	647
———— Epicurean	592
———— Equatorial	606
———— Equinoctial	678
———— ferruginous	667
———— fig-eating	591
———— flame-coloured	692
———— flaxen	611

WARBLER, garden	p. 581	WARBLER, long-billed	p. 603
_____ gilt-throat	. 643	_____ long-legged	721
_____ gold-bellied	726	_____ long-legged.	
_____ golden-crown-		<i>Lath.</i>	. 722
ed	. 636	_____ long-tailed	. 756
_____ golden-winged	624	_____ Louisiane	. 713
_____ <i>Grasset. Pen.</i>	637	_____ Luzonian	. 630
_____ Grasshopper	595	_____ Madagascar	579
_____ great-tailed	. 724	_____ <i>Madagascar.</i>	
_____ green	. 740	<i>Lath.</i>	. 664
_____ <i>green. Brown.</i>	689	_____ Magellanic	. 590
_____ green and white	734	_____ Maurice	. 665
_____ green Indian	688	_____ Mediterranean	693
_____ greenish	. 650	_____ minute	. 722
_____ grey-poll	. 628	_____ moor	. 640
_____ grey-redstart	673	_____ murine	. 617
_____ grey-throated	685	_____ Nashville	. 622
_____ <i>grey-throated.</i>		_____ New York	. 681
<i>Pen.</i>	. 652	_____ Nightingale	576
_____ grisly	. 585	_____ olive	. 752
_____ Guiana red-tail	678	_____ <i>olive-brown. Pen.</i>	685
_____ Geneva	. 691	_____ olive-coloured	590
_____ Guzurat	. 725	_____ orange-bellied	726
_____ half-collared	594	_____ orange-headed	700
_____ hang-nest	. 702	_____ <i>orange-thighed.</i>	
_____ hedge	. 661	<i>Pen.</i>	. 682
_____ Hemlock	. 727	_____ orange-throat-	
_____ <i>hooded. Pen.</i>	399	ed	. 735
_____ Indigo	. 655	_____ Palm	. 607
_____ Jamaica	. 612	_____ particoloured	716
_____ Kentucky	. 683	_____ passerine	. 745
_____ lesser white-		_____ Patagonian	. 603
throat	. 599	_____ pensile	. 628
_____ lesser wood	744	_____ Persian	. 633
_____ <i>Leucomele.</i>		_____ Pettychap	. 746
<i>Lath.</i>	. 328	_____ Philippine	. 616
_____ livid	. 664	_____ Pine	. 737

WARBLER, Pine

Swamp	p. 722
———— pink-coloured	693
———— plumbeous .	646
———— Prothonotary	642
———— <i>Quebec. Pen.</i>	623
———— red-bellied .	687
———— red-breasted	711
———— reddish-tail-	
ed	675
———— red-headed .	733
———— red-tail .	674
———— <i>red-throated.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	623
———— reed	588
———— <i>reed. Lath.</i> .	583
———— ruby-throat	644
———— ruddy	697
———— rufous	668
———— rufous and	
black	641
———— <i>rufous-crowned.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	648
———— rufous-tailed	676
———— rufous-vented	696
———— rush	587
———— rusty-headed	690
———— rusty-sided .	659
———— <i>St. Domingo</i>	751
———— <i>Sardinian. Lath.</i>	648
———— Sedge	586
———— Senegal	634
———— shore	691
———— Siberian	626
———— simple	584
———— sooty	616
———— spotted-yellow	738

WARBLER, spotted-yellow.

<i>Lath.</i>	p. 681
———— Stone-chat .	709
———— streaked	658
———— sultry	635
———— superb	754
———— Swallow	613
———— Syb ^l	609
———— <i>Sybil. Lath.</i> . .	708
———— Tailor	753
———— Tennessee	621
———— terrene	696
———— thorn-tailed	694
———— Tithys	671
———— <i>umbrose. Lath.</i>	637
———— undated	620
———— <i>undated. Lath.</i>	609
———— Van Dieman	608
———— variable	666
———— white-breasted	618
———— white-chinned	703
———— white-collared	695
———— white-crowned	642
———— white-eyed	720
———— white-poll	639
———— white-tailed	658
———— white-throat-	
ed	597
———— <i>white-winged.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	753
———— Whin-chat	706
———— wood	748
———— worm-eating	730
———— yellow	742
———— yellow-backed	611
———— yellow-bellied	619
———— yellow-bellied	680

WARBLER, yellow-breast-
 ed p. 682
 ——— *yellow-breasted.*
 Pen. 680
 ——— yellow-browed 723
 ——— *yellow-crowned* 623
 ——— *yellow-fronted.*
 Pen. 625
 ——— *yellow-poll.*
 Lath. 750
 ——— yellow-rumped 715
 ——— *yellow-rumped.*
 Wils. 636
 ——— *yellow-tailed.*
 Pen. 362
 ——— yellow-throat-
 ed 679
 ——— yellow-vented 725

WAXWING 420
 ——— Bohemian 421
 ——— Carolina 422

WHEATEAR 564
 ——— black-hood-
 ed 568
 ——— Cape 573
 ——— *grey. Pen.* 565
 ——— orange-
 breasted 572

WHEATEAR, Provence p. 570
 ——— red 569
 ——— rufous 574
 ——— *russet. Ed-*
 wards 569
 ——— spotted 571
 ——— white-rump-
 ed 565

Whip-Tom-Kelly. 345

WREN 762
 ——— *Pen.* 763
 ——— brown 764
 ——— European 763
 ——— *golden-crested. Pen.* 758
 ——— *larger yellow. White.* 748
 ——— *reed. Lath.* 588
 ——— *ruby-crowned. Pen.* 661
 ——— *willow, least. Bewick.* 746
 ——— *willow, yellow.*
 Bewick. 748
 ——— *wood. Lamb.* 748
 ——— *yellow. Edwards.* 744
 ——— *yellow. Pen.* 742

Yellow-poll. Lath. 752

Yellow-throat, Maryland.
 Edwards. 682

*Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. X.
Part II.*

The Vignette represents the Brazilian Ramphopis about one fourth the natural size : it is described in page 440.

Plate 30	to face page	320	Plate 46	to face page	498
31	—————	340	47	—————	506
32	—————	400	48	—————	532
33	—————	413	49	—————	554
34	—————	421	50	—————	562
35	—————	429	51	—————	576
36	—————	430	52	—————	574
37	—————	435	53	—————	686
38	—————	436	54	—————	694
39	—————	437	55	—————	709
40	—————	444	56	—————	717
41	—————	457	57	—————	748
42	—————	469	58	—————	754
43	—————	483	59	—————	758
44	—————	483	60	—————	763
45	—————	491			

BIRDS.

ORDER

PASSERES.

MUSCICAPA. FLYCATCHER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subtrigonum, utri-
que emarginatum, apice in-
curvo; vibrissæ patentés
versus fauces.

Nares subrotundæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus
anticis, uno postico.

Beak slightly triangular,
notched on each side to-
wards the tip, and incurved;
at the base armed with
bristles.

Nostrils rounded.

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

THE individuals forming this genus are amongst the most beautiful of the feathered tribes; they receive their name from their expertness in catching flying insects, upon which they feed: they are found throughout both continents: some few feed on fruits.

I have omitted many of the Lathamian species in the following descriptions, they having

been formed into a genus, called *Tyrannus* by Vieillot, which not only takes in a number of Latham's *Muscicapæ*, but also many *Lanii* that have been already described in this work.

PIED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa atricapilla*.)

Mu. nigra, subtus frontisque macula alarumque albis, rectricibus lateralibus extus albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the under parts, forehead, and spot on the wings, white; the lateral tail-feathers also white.

Muscicapa atricapilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 326. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 935.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 467. 2.

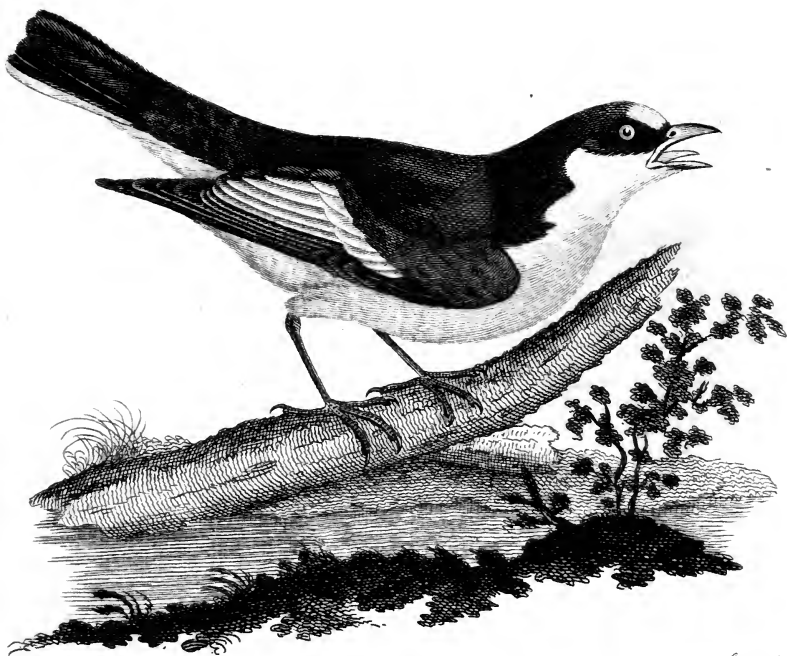
Rubetra anglicana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 436. 27.

Traquet d'Angleterre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 222.

Cold Finch. *Edw. Gl.* 1. 30.

Pied Flycatcher. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 135.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 391. B.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 88.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 324. 2.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 22.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 195.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

ABOUT the size of a Linnet: the beak is black: irides hazel: forehead white: crown of the head, cheeks, taking in the eyes, and whole upper parts, black: the lesser wing-coverts and the greater coverts of the primaries are dusky: the six first quills wholly dusky, the rest white at the base, increasing till the three last feathers are wholly white, except a spot of black near the point of



G. S. Gifford

PIED FLYCATCHER.



the outer web: the under parts of the bird, from chin to tail, are white: the tail is dusky black; the two exterior feathers white on their outer webs, and near the shaft on the inner webs, except at the point: the legs are black: the female has no white on the forehead: the whole upper parts are dusky brown; the under parts dirty white: in the wings the white is less conspicuous than in the male.

These birds are subject to great variety: they are sometimes found mixed with grey on the upper parts, or spotted with white on the rump and upper tail-coverts; others have white on the exterior feathers of the tail; some have only the outer feathers marked with white; there is another variety that has the white passing round the neck like a collar.

The young birds at first greatly resemble the female, and in their change of plumage the males have all the intermediate changes from brown to black.

It is found but rarely in this country, and appears to be very local, only making its appearance in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; in the former it is most common: it affects wild and uncultivated tracts of furze, and places where there are not many trees: its nest is constructed in the hole of a tree, and is composed of dry leaves mixed with broad pieces of bark, a little hay, and a few long hairs, with three or four feathers for a lining: its eggs are five in number, of a very pale blue, about the size and colour of

those of the Redstart, but paler : it is also found in Sweden, and the northern parts of Russia.

VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa variegata.*)

MU. fusca, subtus fronte lateribus capitis lineaque longitudinali ab humero ad dorsum albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts, the forehead, sides of the head, and longitudinal stripe from the shoulder to the back, white.

Muscicapa variegata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 949.

Muscicapa atricapilla. *♂. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 468. 2.

Pied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 326. c.

DR. LATHAM considers this species to be only a variety of the common Pied Flycatcher, but I cannot agree with him in that respect, as the country it inhabits is so very distant from those that that species frequents : it is the size of the White Wagtail : its prevailing colour is brown : the forehead, sides of the head, and all the under parts, and line from the shoulders to the middle of the back, white ; and the outer tail-feathers white at their tips. Inhabits India.

BLACK AND WHITE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa bicolor.)

Mu. nigra corpore subtus fronte orbitis uropygio fascia alarum reatricibusque apice albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the body beneath, the forehead, orbits, rump, band on the wings, and tips of the tail-feathers, white.

Muscicapa bicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 946.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 469. 4.

Le Gobe-mouche à ventre blanc de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 542.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 566. f. 3.

Le Gillit de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 542.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 675. f. 1.

Black and white Flycatcher. *Edwards. Gl.* 348. f. 1. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 327. 4.

THE Black and White Flycatcher has the forehead, orbits of the eyes, fore-part of the neck, rump, under parts of the body, bastard wing, and stripe on the greater coverts, white: the rest of the plumage, the white tips of the tail-feathers excepted, black. The Gobe-mouche pie de Cayenne of Buffon appears to be referrible to this species, only differing in having the rump black, and the tail of an uniform colour, without the white tips to the feathers: the female is of an uniform plain grey. Common in Guiana and Cayenne.

BLACK FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa lucionensis.)

Mu. violaceo-atra, subtus obscure grisea, macula alarum alba.

Violet-black Flycatcher, beneath dull grey, with a white spot on the ears.

*Muscicapa lucionensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 34.*Gobe-mouche noir de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 58. pl. 27. f. 2.*Black Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 338. 28.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 172.*

THIS species inhabits Madagascar, and the Philippine Islands: its beak is black: irides brownish: the head, throat, and all the upper parts of the plumage, black, with a violet gloss: on the wings a white spot: the under parts of the plumage, from the breast, dusky grey: legs black.

UNDULATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa undulata.)

Mu. albido fuscoque undulatum vario, capite nigricante, alis rufofuscis.

Flycatcher varied with whitish and brown undulations, with the head dusky, and wings reddish brown.

Muscicapa undulata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 140.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472. 19.

Le Gobe-mouche de l'Isle de France. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 527.

Undulated Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 333. 15.

THE male of the Undulated Flycatcher has its head dusky brown, the wings rufous brown, and the rest of the plumage variegated with spots and waves of whitish and brown : the female has more white on her plumage, and has a slight mixture of rufous on the breast and belly, and the brown inclines to grey. Inhabits the Isle of France.

CRESTED SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cristata*.)

Mu. capite cristato guttureque nitente nigris, corpore supra badio, subtus cinereo, cauda elongata.

Flycatcher with a crested head, which, with the throat, is of a shining black ; body above chocolate-coloured, beneath greyish ; tail rather long.

Muscicapa cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 938.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 470. 9.

Muscicapa senegalensis cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 422. 33. pl. 39 f. 2.

Gobe-mouche huppé du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 530. —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. f. 2.

Crested Senegal Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 329. 6.

THIS bird inhabits Senegal : it measures above eight inches in length : its beak is deep ash :

crown of the head crested, and with the throat and fore-part of the neck glossy black, changing to green: the whole upper parts of the body chesnut-coloured: the greater wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with chesnut: breast and under parts of the body cinereous: tail much wedged and long, of a purple chesnut colour: legs grey.

BOURBON FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa borbonica.)

Mu. cristata badia, subtus cinerea, capite nigro-virescente, rectricibus pallide badiis.

Crested chocolate-coloured Flycatcher, beneath cinereous, with the head greenish black, and the tail-feathers pale chocolate.

Muscicapa borbonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 470. 10.

Muscicapa borbonica cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 420. 32. *pl.* 37: *f.* 5.

Gobe-mouche huppé de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 573. *f.* 1. male.

Bourbon Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 330. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 171.

THIS greatly resembles the preceding, but is not above two thirds the size, being only five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is grey: head of the male greenish black, with a tinge of violet; of the female grey: back, lesser wing-

coverts, and tail, pale chesnut; middle coverts black, tipped with rufous; greater ones the same, with white tips: quills black, edged with chesnut: throat, under parts of the body, and rump, cinereous: legs brown. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

SOCIETY FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa nigra*.)

MU. tota nigra, rostro, capite, interscapulio pedibusque atris.

Flycatcher entirely black, with the beak, head, spot between the shoulders, and feet, darkest.

Muscicapa nigra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 474. 24.

Society Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 174. 84.

INHABITS the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean: it is in length six inches: beak stout and black: the whole plumage is black, but darkest on the head and between the shoulders: the legs are also black.

WHITE-BACKED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leuconotus.)

MU. nigra, dorso albo, femoribus albo nigroque annulatis, rectricibus albis apice nigris.

Black Flycatcher, with a white back; the thighs annulated with black and white; the tail-feathers white, with black tips.

Muscicapa melanoleuca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 6.

Black and white Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 457. 59.*

VERY like the Leucomele Flycatcher: beak and irides black: the back white: the thighs annulated with black and white: the rest of the bird black; the bases of the tail-feathers excepted, which are white: the female is brown where the male is black, and dirty grey where white. It frequents the banks of rivers in Georgia, and other parts of Circassia.

LEUCOMELE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leucomela.)

MU. nigra, pileo nucha uropygio abdomine rectricibusque maxime parte albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the top of the head, the nape, rump, belly, and greatest part of the tail-feathers, white.

Muscicapa Leucomela. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 7.

Motacilla leucomela. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 974.

Leucomele Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 456. 58.*

RATHER more than six inches in length: the beak, irides, and legs, dusky: the forehead, crown, nape of the neck, lower part of the breast, the belly, rump, and great portion of the tail, white: the rest of the plumage black: the two middle tail-feathers black; the others white, with black tips: the female has the upper parts of her body grey brown; the under parts ash-colour: the throat and fore-part of the neck ash-coloured grey; and the eye-brows white.

This bird inhabits rocky places about the banks of the Volga, where it constructs its nest in holes in the banks; it is composed of dry sticks; and the female is said to lay as many as ten eggs: it is a very bold bird: feeds on insects.

CAPE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa torquata.)

MU. nigra, subtus alba, pectore rufo, remigibus intimis apice albis.
Black Flycatcher, beneath white, with the breast rufous; the inner webs of the tail-feathers white.

Muscicapa torquata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 17. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Briss.* 3. 379. 12. *pl.* 36. *f.* 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 468. 3.

Muscicapa capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 16. female.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945. female.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 372. 9. *pl.* 36. *f.* 3. female.

Gobe-mouché à collier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. *f.* 1. male.

Gobe-mouche du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. *f.* 1. female.

Cape Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 326. 3.

THE Cape Flycatcher is the size of the Pied one: its beak is dusky: its head, throat, back, wings, and tail, are black: the sides of its neck white, ending in a narrow collar behind: the breast rufous: the belly, thighs, vent, and spot in the middle of the wing, white: legs brown: the female is brown on the upper parts of her body: the breast is black: the tail is tipped with white; and the outer feather is nearly all white: the wing-coverts have a rufous bar across them: in other respects she is similar. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa comata.)

MU. *nigra, capite cristato, subtus, uropygio, reetricumque intermediarum apice albo, crisso flavo.*

Black Flycatcher, with the head crested; the under parts, rump, and the tips of the middle tail-feathers, white; the vent yellow.

Muscicapa comata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 474. 25.

Tufted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 334. 18.

THE Tufted Flycatcher is an inhabitant of Ceylon: its beak is black: its head crested, and, with the cheeks and chin, black: the hinder parts of the neck, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, the same; the two middle feathers of the latter with white tips: the legs ash-coloured: the sides of the neck, breast, belly, and rump, white: vent yellow.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Grisola.)

MU. subfusca subtus albicans, collo longitudinaliter maculato, crisso rufescente.

Brownish Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the neck longitudinally spotted, and the vent rufous.

Muscicapa Grisola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 949.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 357. 1. *pl.* 35. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 467. 1.

Le Gobemouche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 517. *pl.* 25. *f.* 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 565. *f.* 1.

Spotted Flycatcher. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 134.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds,* 3. 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 323. 1.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 196.

THIS species is the size of a Titlark, being scarcely six inches in length: the beak is dusky: the irides hazel: the whole upper parts of the bird are brown; the head obscurely spotted with dusky: breast and belly dull white: the shafts of the feathers on the breast dusky: sides under the wings tinged with dull orange: legs short and black: both sexes nearly similar.

These birds come to us late in the spring, and depart in September: they frequent orchards and groves, particularly where cherries grow, of which they are very fond, and will destroy great quantities, from whence they are called Cherry-suckers in many parts of Kent: their nest is formed of bents, moss, and such like materials, interwoven with spiders' webs, and lined with feathers: the

female lays four or five eggs, very similar to those of the Redbreast, but rather less, and the rust-coloured spots more distinct, and more generally dispersed: when the young birds leave the nest, they are led by the old ones to some neighbouring wood or grove where there are abundance of insects: their note is only a simple weak chirp, which is very seldom exerted, and never till after their young have left the nest. They are not very uncommon in many parts of this country, especially Cornwall and Devonshire, and are found in most parts of Europe and Siberia.

SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa senegalensis*.)

Mu. varia, superciliis albis, reatricibus extimis dimidiato-albis.

Varied Flycatcher, with white eye-brows, and the outer tail-feathers half white.

Muscicapa senegalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 938.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 470. 8.

Muscicapa senegalensis pectore rufo. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 374. 10. *pl.* 37. *f.* 2.

Gobe-mouche à bandeau blanc du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 528.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 567. *f.* 1.

Senegal Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 328. 5.

THIS is in length four inches and a quarter: its beak is black: the top of its head brown: from the head to the occiput is a white stripe: the hind

part of the neck and throat rufous white: back, rump, and scapulars, varied by blackish, white, and grey: upper tail-coverts black: wing-coverts with a white band: quills brown, with grey edges: cheeks black: fore-part of the neck, belly, vent, and edge of the wing, white: breast pale rufous: thighs brown and white mixed: tail black; the four outer feathers tipped with white: legs black: female has a black band on the breast: the upper parts of her plumage black, clouded with white, and only the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white. Inhabits Senegal.

RED-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa hæmorrhousa*.)

Mu. fusco-nebulosa, subtus alba, capite subcristato caudaque nigris, crisso rubro vel flavo.

Brown-clouded Flycatcher, beneath white; the head slightly crested, which, with the tail, is black; vent red or yellow.

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 26.

Yellow-vented Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 335. 19.—*Brown. Illust. Zool.* 76. pl. 31.

Red-vented Flycatcher. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 78. pl. 31.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 335. 19.

THE Red and Yellow-vented Flycatchers of Brown appear to be the opposite sexes of the same bird, of which the following is the description: The red-vented is four inches and a half in length:

It has the beak blueish : the head slightly crested, and black : the neck and upper parts of the body varied with brown : the tail black : the breast and belly white ; and the vent red. The yellow-vented, which may possibly prove the female, is the same length as the other : has a black beak and head, the latter of which is crested : the sides of the neck, breast, and belly, are white : the vent is yellow ; and the tail is rather elongated, and dusky in colour, and has a white bar near the tip. Inhabits Java and Ceylon.

GUAVA FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Psidii*.)

Mu. fusca, subtus alba, crisso flavescente, rostro, vertice, loris, pedibusque nigris, superciliis albis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath white, with the vent yellowish ; the beak, crown, lores, and feet, black ; eye-brows white.

Muscicapa Psidii. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 27.

Petit Goiaver de Manille. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 59. *pl.* 28.

Guava Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 335. 20.

FREQUENT on the guava trees, in the island of Manilla : it is rather less than the domestic Finch : its beak and legs are black : irides yellowish : eye-brows white : crown black : stripe from the base of the under jaw to the eye of that colour : the upper parts of the body umber-coloured : the quills and tail darkest : under parts of the body white : vent yellow.

LATHAM'S FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Latham.)

Mu. fusca subtus alba, vertice genis maculaque gulari nigris.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath white, with the crown, cheeks, and spot on the throat, black.

*Muscicapa barbata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 7.*Black-cheeked Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 18.*

THIS is the size of the White Throat: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, the under yellow: the crown of the head and the cheeks black: the quills are dark brown, and some of them have yellow margins: the vent is white: the beak is black: legs lead-coloured: tail rather long. Inhabits New Holland.

STREAKED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa virgata.)

Mu. subcristata fusca, subtus sordide alba, fusco-striata, fascia alarum duplici rufa.

Brown subcrested Flycatcher, with the under parts dull white, striped with brown, and a double rufous stripe on the wings.

*Muscicapa virgata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 486. 76.*Le Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 545.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 574. f. 3.*Streaked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 360. 67.*

THE Streaked Flycatcher is found at Cayenne : it is four inches and a half in length : its beak is black : the crown of the head is ash-colour and yellowish, mixed ; it has a slight crest : the upper parts of the body brown : the middle and greater wing-coverts are tipped with rufous, forming two bands of that colour on the wings : few of the secondaries have their edges whitish ; the rest of the quills are edged with rufous : the under parts of the body are brownish white, varied with longitudinal brown streaks : legs brown.

PASSERINE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa passerina*.)

Mu. nigricans subtus alba, cauda nigra.

Dusky Flycatcher, with the under parts white, and tail black.

Muscicapa passerina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 490. 93.

Passerine Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 175.

THE Passerine Flycatcher inhabits the island of Tanna : the upper parts of its plumage are dusky black ; the under parts whitish : the tail is black.

NÆVOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nævia.)

Mu. nigricans subtus pallidior, dorso medio humerisque albo-nebulosis.

Dusky Flycatcher, beneath paler, with the middle of the back and shoulders clouded with white.

Muscicapa nævia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 49.

Nævous Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 343. 39.

ACCORDING to Dr. Latham, this species is eight inches and three quarters in length : its beak and legs are black : the irides are pale cinereous : the eyelids black : the plumage above dusky black ; below pale dusky : middle of the back and shoulders marked with white : legs black. Inhabits New Caledonia.

 COACH-WHIP FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa crepitans.)

Mu. cristata atra-cinerea, cauda subcuneiformi, gula striis transversis albis.

Dark-cinereous crested Flycatcher, with a wedge-shaped tail, and throat with transverse white stripes.

Muscicapa crepitans. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li.* 10.

Coach-whip Flycatcher.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 222. 21.

THIS singular species has obtained the name of *Coach-whip Bird* in New South Wales, from the peculiarity of its note, which has some resem-

blance to the noise made by that instrument : its irides are blueish : the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a dull slaty black : the crown of the head is slightly crested : the chin and throat are varied with dusky white lines : the tail is wedge-shaped : its beak and legs are black : it is fond of honey.

PHILIPPINE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa philippensis*.)

Mu. griseo-fusca, subtus albida, superciliis albis.

Grey-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish ; the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa philippensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind.*

Orn. 4. 476. 35.

Le Moucherolle des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 565.

Philippine Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 339. 29.

NATIVE of the Philippine Islands : it is about the size of the Nightingale : the plumage on its upper parts is grey brown ; on the under whitish : the supercilia are white.

RED-FACED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa erythropis*.)

Mu. supra varia subtus alba, fronte rubra, sub alis rufa.

Flycatcher varied above, and white beneath, with a red forehead ; beneath the wings red.

Muscicapa erythropis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.

Red-faced Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 351. 50.

THE Red-faced Flycatcher is found in Siberia, about the borders of the river Jenisei: it has all the upper parts of its body varied; the under parts white: under the wings rufous; and the fore-head red.

SURINAM FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Surinama.)

MU. cauda rotundata apice alba, corpore nigro subtus albo.
Flycatcher with a rounded white-tipped tail; the body black; beneath white.

Muscicapa surinama. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 325. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 78.

Surinam Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 361. 69.

DESCRIBED by Linneus, but the size is not mentioned: it has the upper parts of the body black, the under white; and the tail rounded, and tipped with white. Inhabits Surinam.

FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa flabellifera.)

MU. fusco-olivaceo, capite torqueque colli nigris, corpore subtus superciliis macula alarum rectricibusque lateralibus albis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, with the head and collar round the neck black; the body beneath, eye-brows, spot on the wings, and outer tail-feathers, white.

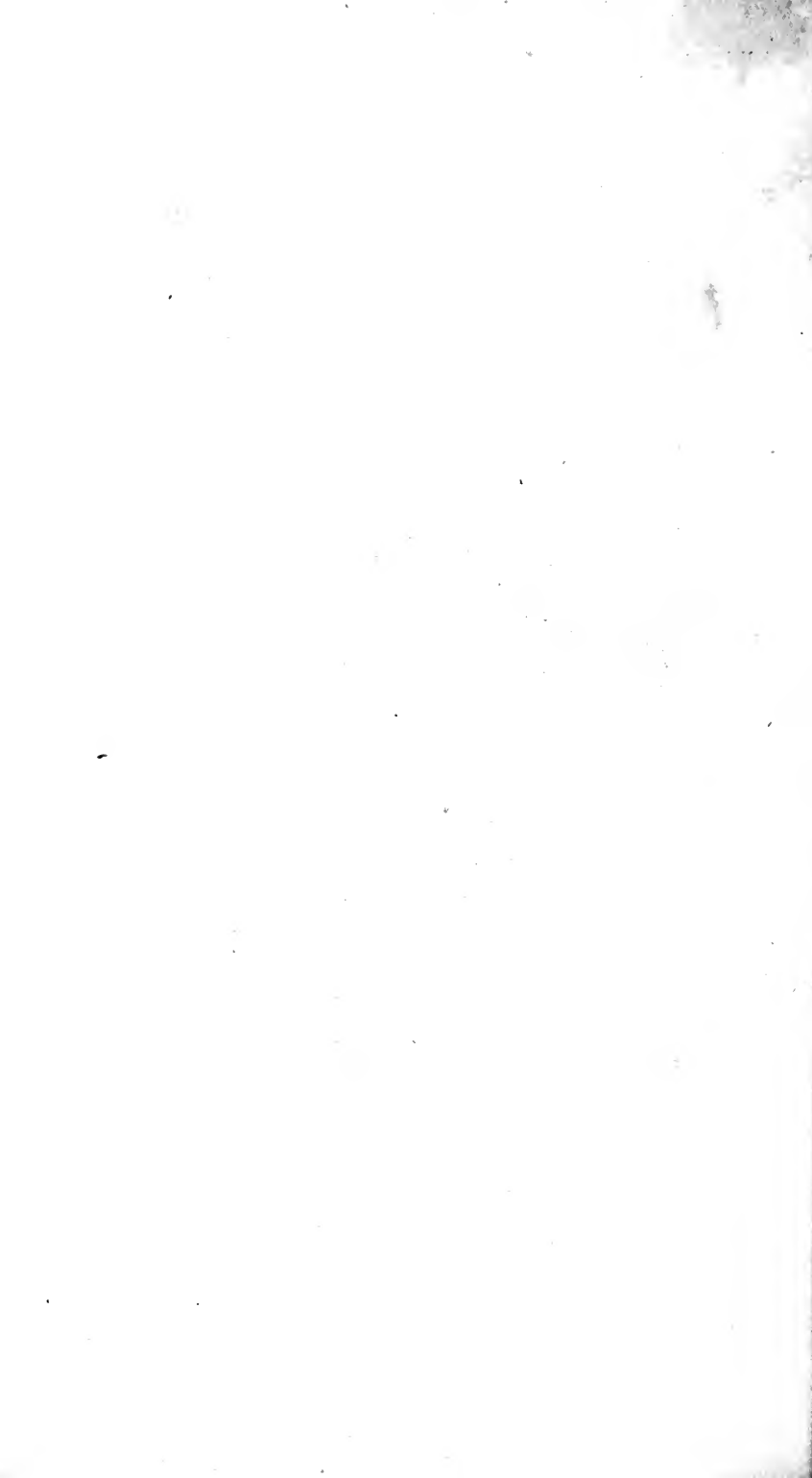
Muscicapa flabellifera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 39.

Fan-tailed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 340. 33. *pl.* 49.



Griffith

FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.



THIS beautiful species, which is figured by Dr. Latham, is thus described by that celebrated ornithologist: "Size of the Bearded Titmouse: length six inches and a half: beak black, a little bent, and furnished with bristles at the base: the irides hazel: the whole head, taking in the eyes, is black; this descends on the back part lower than the nape, from whence it passes forwards in a narrow collar to the throat: the chin, throat, and sides of the neck, except where this collar passes, are white; and over the eyes is a white streak like an eye-brow: the upper parts of the body are olive-brown, the quills darkest, and some of the wing-coverts tipped with white: the under parts yellowish rust-colour, growing whitish towards the vent: the tail is longer than the body, and cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers black, the other white: the legs dusky."

According to Dr. Forster's account, it is very familiar, and will sit upon a person's shoulder, and pick the flies off: it always flies with its tail spread, and is continually on the wing in pursuit of insects: it has no song, but only a sort of chirp. It is called *Diggo-wagh-wagh* by the New Zealanders.

Dr. Latham mentions two varieties of this bird, one of which is darker in colour, and has the two middle tail-feathers of a sooty black, with white shafts, the other margins and tips being whitish; the others have the inner webs deep black, the shafts paler black, and the outer webs almost wholly grey. The other variety has only the

outer tail-feathers white; the others white, with the margins dusky.

PARTI-COLOURED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa dichroa*.)

MU. corpore supra cinereo subtus olivaceo, reatricibus ochraceis cinereisque.

Flycatcher with the body above ash-coloured, beneath ochraceous; the tail-feathers ochraceous and grey.

Muscicapa dichroa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 949.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 490. 94.

Muscicapa bicolor. *Mus. Carls. fas.* 2. pl. 46.

Parti-coloured Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 218. 9.

THIS bird inhabits the southern parts of Africa: it is eight inches in length: the beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of its plumage above is ash-coloured, and below of an ochraceous yellow: the margins of the wing-coverts are hoary: the tail is nearly the length of the body, and is yellowish and grey in colour.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flaviventris*.)

MU. rufescens subtus flavescens, macula aurium fusca.

Reddish Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with a brown spot on the ears.

Muscicapa flaviventris. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.

Muscicapâ ferox. β . Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 485. 72.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 934.

Petit Tyran de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 571. f. 1.

Le Moucherolle à ventre jaune. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.

Tyrant Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 858. A.

ABOUT six inches in length: the prevailing colour of its plumage deep reddish brown: the wing-coverts brown; the greater ones edged with whitish olive: ears with a brown spot: chin and breast whitish grey: lower part of the latter, belly, and vent, yellowish: beak and legs dusky. Inhabits Cayenne.

GREY FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flavigastra.*)

MU. cinerascens subtus flava; remigibus rectricibusque obscuris.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.

Muscicapa flavigastra. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 14.

Grey Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 25.

INHABITS New South Wales: the beak black: the upper parts of the body and wings pale grey: the under parts yellow: the quills and tail dusky black: legs dirty flesh-colour.

WREATHED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa sinensis.)

Mu. virescente-grisea, subtus flavescens, rostro, capite, pedibusque nigris, gula alba, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis, superciliis albis.

Greenish-grey Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with the beak, head, and feet, black; the throat white; the lower part of the neck and breast grey; and the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 30.

Le Gobe-mouche verdâtre de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 107.

Wreathed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 336. 25.

THIS bird inhabits China: its beak is black: irides red: eye-brows white: head black: hind part of the neck, rump, wing-coverts, and tail, greenish grey: quills yellow green: fore-part of the neck and breast greyish: the belly and vent pale yellow: legs black: the white line over the eyes is continued to the hind head, giving the bird the appearance of a ring or wreath round that part, from whence it receives its name.

CORONATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa altiloqua.)

Mu. olivaceo-fusca, subtus albida, superciliis rufo-albis, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish; the eye-brows reddish white; the wings and tail fuscous, with olive margins.

Muscicapa altiloqua. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 67.

Le Moucherolle Altiloque. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 67. pl. 38.

THE head, neck, back, and rump of the male are olive brown: the wing-coverts and quills are edged with green; the tail the same; the feathers dull brown above, and greyish beneath: from the beak passing over the eyes and terminating on the hind head is a reddish white line: the colours of the feathers over the ears are brighter than on the back: the under parts of the body are pale white, irregularly spotted with pale yellowish: beak and feet brown: length five inches and a third: female with the markings less distinct, and the colours less brilliant. This species is a native of the southern provinces of North America, and is also found in many of the West India Islands, particularly Jamaica, where it is called *Whip-Tom Kelly*, from its note, which is similar to those words.

DWARF FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa pygmæa.)

MU. fusco-cinerea, subtus flavescens, capite cerviceque rufis nigromaculatis, sub oculis fascia pallida.

Brown-grey Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck rufous, spotted with black; beneath the eyes a pale stripe.

Muscicapa pygmæa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 84.

Gobe-moucheron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 554.

Le petit Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 831. f. 2.

Dwarf Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 363. 15.

THIS is the smallest species of the genus, being scarcely three inches in length: its beak is rather long and dusky: beneath the eyes a pale streak: the head and hind part of the neck are rufous, spotted with black: the back and wing-coverts are bright ash, with pale greenish edges: the wings are black edged with grey: the scapulars and rump are pale ash: all the under parts pale straw-colour: tail short and black: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits various parts of South America.

PETTY FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa minuta.)

Mu. olivaceo grisea, dorso supremo corporeque subtus viridi adumbratis, striis alarum flavescens sparsis.

Olive-grey Flycatcher, with the upper part of the back and under parts of the body varying to green, and a few sprinkled yellowish stripes on the wings.

Muscicapa minuta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 85.

Le Gobe-moucheron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 553.

Petty Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 364. 76.

ABOUT three inches in length: the plumage on the upper parts deep olive grey, tinged with greenish on the back; the wings blackish, slightly streaked with yellowish white: under parts of the body nearly similar to the upper: the breast slightly tinged with green: native of South America: not quite so large as the Golden-crested Wren.

 GREY-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa armillata.)

Mu. grisea subtus rufo-fusca, pectore cinereo, reatricibus tribus exterioribus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, with the under parts brownish red; the breast ash-coloured; and the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Muscicapa armillata. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69.

Le Moucherolle à bracelets. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69. *pl.* 42.

THIS bird has a dusky beak : a white stripe on each side the under mandible : orbits of the eye white : head, neck, back, rump, and middle tail-feathers, deep grey : quills and tail-feathers dusky, with grey edges ; the three lateral ones of the tail more or less tipped with white : the belly and vent are brown : the thighs yellowish red : the feet are brown : the breast slate-colour : the throat and upper parts of the neck red : length six inches and a quarter.

ORANGE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa aurantia*.)

Mv. rufo-virescens subtus alba, pectore aurantio, capite cerviceque olivaceo fuscis, remigibus nigris margine rufis.

Reddish-green Flycatcher, beneath white, with the breast orange ; the head and nape olive-brown ; the quills black, edged with rufous.

Muscicapa aurantia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 469. 80.

Le Gobe-mouche roux à poitrine orangée de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 537.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 831. f. 1.

Orange-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 361. 71.

NOT quite five inches in length : beak dusky : head and hind part of the neck greenish brown ; back rufous, tinged with green : quills black, edged with rufous : breast pale orange-colour ; rest of

the under parts white: tail rufous: legs pale. Inhabits Guiana, frequenting the environs of woods.

SOLITARY FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa solitaria.*)

MU. olivaceo-viridis, subtus alba, capite colloque cæruleo-griseis, lateribus hypochondriisque flavis, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceo-viridibus.

Olive-green Flycatcher, beneath white, with the head and neck blue green; the sides of the body and flanks yellow; the wings and tail brown, with greenish olive margins.

Muscicapa solitaria. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 143.*

Solitary Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 143. pl. 14.*

THIS bird is five inches in length: its cheeks and the upper parts of its head and neck are blue grey: the breast is cinereous: its sides and flanks are yellow: its back and tail-coverts olive green: wings dusky; the larger and middle coverts with white tips: the three secondary quills nearest the body edged with pale yellowish white; the rest of the quills bordered with pale light green: tail forked, and edged with light green; the middle of the feathers coloured like the wings: from the nostrils to the eye is a white stripe: belly and vent white: upper mandible of the beak black; lower light blue: legs and feet light blue: irides hazel. It inhabits woods in North America, but is very rare.

CANADA FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Canadensis.)

MU. *cinerea subtus lutea, loris luteis, vertice nigro maculato.*

Cinereous Flycatcher, beneath yellowish; lores yellow; crown spotted with black.

Muscicapa Canadensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 65.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 100.

Muscicapa Canadensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 406. 25. *pl.* 39. *f.* 4.

Canada Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 273.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 354. 5.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 100. 24.

THE Canada Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the crown of its head grey, spotted with black: cheeks with a black spot; space between the beak and eye yellow: upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured; the quills and tail grey brown, with grey edges: wing-coverts cinereous: under parts of the plumage yellow, varied with small black spots on the neck and upper part of the breast: under tail-coverts dirty white. Native of Canada and other parts of North America.

YELLOW-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa flavifrons.)

Mu. flavo-olivacea, subtus fronteque flava, pone oculos lunula alba, alis caudaque fuscis.

Yellow-olive Flycatcher, with the under parts and forehead yellow; behind the eyes a white crescent; wings and tail brown.

Muscicapa flavifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 48.

Yellow-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 342. 38.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch, of a pale lead-colour: the upper parts of the body yellow olive: forehead and under parts yellow: eye yellow; round the back part of it a half crescent of white: the wings are brown, edged with yellow: quills nearly black, edged with the same: tail olive-brown, with the end palest: legs pale blue. Found in the Island of Tanna.

OLIVE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Caledonica.)

Mu. viridi-olivacea subtus flavo-albida, gula crissoque flavis, remigibus ferrugineis.

Olive-green Flycatcher, beneath yellowish white, with the throat and vent yellow, and quills rust-coloured.

Muscicapa caledonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 478. 45.

Olive Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 342. 35.

“ SIZE of a Chaffinch: length six inches: general colour of the plumage olive green on the upper parts; yellowish white beneath: chin and vent yellow: quills ferruginous: legs dusky. Inhabits New Caledonia:” described as above by Dr. Latham.

WHISKERED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa barbata*.)

MU. olivaceo-fusca, subtus uropygioque virescente-flava, vertice aurantio.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath and rump greenish yellow; crown orange.

Muscicapa barbata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 86.

Le Barbichon de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 830. f. 1. 2.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 534.

Whiskered Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 364. 77.

THE beak of this bird is armed with strong bristles at its base, which are rather larger than the beak itself: the upper parts of the plumage are deep olive brown, the crown of the head, which is orange, excepted: the under parts are greenish yellow: the rump nearly yellow: legs brown: length about five inches: the female has the upper parts blackish brown tinged with green: the throat and upper part of the neck whitish: the lower

part of the latter and breast brown, with yellowish edges: belly and vent pale yellow: crown of the head with an oblong yellow spot. The sexes of this species are generally found together: they build their nests on the naked branches of trees; it is about one foot in depth, and six inches in diameter, with a hole on one side for an entrance. This bird is found in Cayenne: its note is a soft whistle.

YELLOW-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flavicollis*.)

Mu. supra viridis, vertice areaque oculorum flavescens, facie nigra, gutture remigum reetricumque margine flavo, abdomine virescente maculis tribus flavis vario.

Flycatcher above green, with the crown and space round the eyes yellowish; the face black; the throat, quills, and tail-feathers, edged with yellow; the abdomen greenish, varied with three yellow spots.

Muscicapa flavicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 476. 32.

Yellow-necked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 337. 25.

THE Yellow-necked Flycatcher is a native of China: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are reddish: the forehead and eye-brows are dusky black: from the gape to the eyes, on each side, is a dusky stripe: orbits of the eyes

yellowish, ending in a point behind: upper parts of the body greenish: quills dusky, edged with yellow: top of the head pale yellow: fore-part of the neck yellow, with an inclination to red on the sides of the breast: belly pale green, with three yellow spots: tail greatly forked, dusky, edged with yellow; the two middle feathers with white tips.

YELLOW-TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa auricomis.*)

Mu. olivacea, vertice corpore subtus maculaque aurium flavis, per oculos striga alba.

Olive Flycatcher, with the crown, under parts of the body, and spot on the ears, yellow; through the eyes a white stripe.

Muscicapa auricomis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlix. 1.

Yellow-tufted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 215. 4.*

THIS species is called *Darwang* by the natives of New Holland: it is larger than *Sylvia modularis*: its beak and legs are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is olive green on the upper parts, and yellow on the under; the crown is of this latter colour: from the gape passing through the eyes, and reaching to a tuft of yellow feathers on the ears, is a large patch of black: the outer tail-feathers are yellow. It is very abundant in New South Wales: its nest is fixed upon a slender

branch of a tree, to secure it from the attacks of those animals that would otherwise plunder it for sustenance.

SPOTTED YELLOW FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa afra*.)

Mu. sordide flavescens atro-maculata, vertice rufo atro striato, cauda alisque rufis, his margine fuscis.

Pale Yellow Flycatcher, spotted with dusky; the crown rufous, striped with black; the wings and tail rufous, with their margins brown.

Muscicapa afra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 940.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472, 15.

Spotted Yellow Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 332. 12.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being “ eight inches in length: beak somewhat broad at the base, slightly curved at the tip, and bristly at the gape: the crown of the head rufous, streaked with black: wings and tail rufous, the first edged with rusty brown: quills dusky brown: the body of a dirty pale yellow, marked on the upper parts and the neck with irregular dusky spots: on the sides of the neck two or three dusky blotches, and from the corners of the mouth a streak of the same: the under parts are marked with irregular spots, for the most part placed transversely, but in the thighs lengthwise: legs dusky ash-coloured. From the Cape of Good Hope.”

CHATTERING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa viridis.)

Mu. obscure viridis subtus lutea superciliis maculaque sub oculis candidis, imo ventre sordide albo, rectricibus fuscis.

Dull-green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the eyebrows and spot below the eyes white; the upper part of the abdomen white; the quills fuscous.

Muscicapa viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 936.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 482. 58.

Pipra Polyglotta. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 90.

Merula viridis Carolinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 315. 55.

Le Merle vert de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 396.

Yellow-breasted Chat. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 50.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 90. *pl.* 6. *f.* 2.

Chattering Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 266.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 350. 47.

THIS remarkable species is about six inches in length: the whole of the upper parts of its body are of a rich deep olive green, the tips of the wings and the inner webs of the quills and tail-feathers excepted, which are dusky brown: the throat and breast are of a bright yellow; under the wings and the sides of the body the same: the belly and vent white: the forehead pale ash: lores black: from the nostrils a line of white extends to the upper part of the eyes, which it nearly surrounds; another white spot is situated at the base of the under mandible: beak strong and black: legs and feet pale blue: female with the spot between the beak and eyes dull brown, and those parts that are white on the cheeks of the male less pure.

This bird abounds in most parts of North America during the summer months: it arrives in Pennsylvania in May, and departs to the south in August: its favourite residence is in close hazel or bramble thickets, or underwood, where it takes unbounded possession, and will not let any person approach without assaulting him with a variety of strange and uncouth notes, it having the faculty of mimicing almost any noise that it hears, and which it will repeat during the whole night if the weather be fine. About the middle of May these birds begin to build their nests in a bramble or thick shrub, about four feet from the ground; it is composed of dry leaves with layers of grape vine bark, and lined with fibrous roots and dry grass: the female lays four flesh-coloured eggs, sprinkled with brown and dull red spots: the young are hatched in twelve days, and are able to fly by the second week in June: the male is particularly noisy during the time the female is sitting: their food consists of large coleopterous insects and whortle berries.

MUSTACHOE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa mystacea.*)

Mu. virens subtus flava, tænia a rictu oris sub oculis nigra.

Green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with a stripe from the gape to the eyes black.

Muscicapa mystacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 8.*

Mustachoe Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 19.*

THIS spirited bird is found in New South Wales: its length is about eight inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is bright green on the upper parts, and greenish yellow on the under: from the gape to the hind head, passing beneath the eyes, is a broad black band, edged with yellow on the hinder parts.

CAYENNE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cayanensis*.)

Mu. fusca subtus lutea, superciliis albis, vertice subaurantio.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with white eyebrows and orange-coloured crown.

Muscicapa cayanensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 68.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 404. 24. *pl.* 38. *f.* 4.

Muscicapa flava. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69.

Gobe-mouche à ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 550.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 569. *f.* 2.

Le Moucherolle jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69. *pl.* 41.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 359. 65.

Cayenne Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 355. 58.—*Lath. Sup.* 173.

THIS beautiful species is above seven inches in length: its beak is dusky: the crown is brown yellow: from the beak to the hind head, passing over the eyes, is a white streak: between the

gape and eye, and the latter and the ears, are two brown spots: all the upper parts of the body are brown, the feathers lighter on their margins: the wing-coverts and the upper ones of the tail are brown, their edges rufous: the chin is white, and the rest of the under parts bright yellow: quills and tail brown, edged with rufous. Inhabits Cayenne and St. Domingo.

LUTEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa lutea*.)

Mu. obscure flava tectricibus alarum remigibusque nigricante-nebulosis, cauda ad apicem nigricante.

Dull-yellow Flycatcher, with the wing-coverts and quills clouded with dusky; the tail dusky at the tip.

Muscicapa lutea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 46.

Luteous Flycatcher. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 3. 342.

“LENGTH six inches: beak three quarters of an inch, and lead-coloured; straight, rather stout, and a trifle bent at the tip; base hairy: irides the colour of the beak: general colour of the plumage like yellow oker, mottled with dusky on the wing-coverts and quills: the tail is one inch and three quarters long, and dusky for one-third next the tip: legs of a pale ash-colour: claws black. This species is common at Otaheite, where it is known by the name of *Oo māmāo pōōa hōu.*” Dr. Latham.

MELODIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Aëdon.)

Mu. fusco-ferruginea subtus flavescenti-albida, cauda elongata, reëtricibus intermedijs subæqualibus, extima utrinque longe brevior.

Rusty-brown Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with an elongated tail, the two middle feathers of which are equal, and the outer ones shortened.

Muscicapa Aëdon. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 42.

Melodious Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 215. 2.

THE Melodious Flycatcher is found in various parts of Siberia: it is the size of the Red Thrush: the upper parts of the body are rusty brown; the under white: the tail is elongated, and grey brown in colour: the two middle feathers largest, and of equal length; the others much shorter: it has a beautiful song.

 BLACK-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa pectoralis.)

Mu. flavo-virescens subtus flava, capite lateribus colli fasciaque pectoris nigris, gula jugulôque albis.

Yellow-green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the head, sides of the neck, and band on the breast, black; the throat and jugulum white.

Muscicapa pectoralis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 11.*

Black-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 22.*

ABOVE eight inches in length: its beak is brown: the top and sides of the head, nape, and sides of the neck, and collar round the lower part of the latter, black: the rest of the upper parts of the plumage greenish yellow: the chin and throat white: the belly and vent yellow: wings and tail black; the coverts of the former with yellow edges, and the latter tipped with that colour: legs black. Found in New South Wales in April.

CAMBAIAN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cambaiensis.*)

Mu. nigra nitens, dorso viridi-flavescente, corpore subtus fulvo-flavo, tectricibus alarum fascia duplici alba.

Shining black Flycatcher, with the back greenish yellow; the body beneath fulvous yellow; the wing-coverts with a double white stripe.

Muscicapa cambaiensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 97.*

Cambaian Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 219. 12.*

THE Cambaian Flycatcher has a dusky beak: the upper parts of the body are black, with the back tinged with greenish yellow: wings with two white bars, formed by their coverts being tipped with that colour: under parts fulvous yellow: legs blueish. Inhabits Cambaia.

AMERICAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ruticilla.)

Mu. nigra subtus alba, pectore macula alarum basi remigum rec-tricumque flavis.

Black Flycatcher, with the under parts white; spot on the breast, base of the wings, quills, and tail-feathers, yellow.

Muscicapa ruticilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 935.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 473. 22.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 103.

Muscicapa americana. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 383. 14.

Motacilla flavicauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997. female.

Le Gobe-mouche d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 566. f. 1. 2.

Le petit Noir-aurore. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 546.

Le Moucherolle doré. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66. pl. 35. male. 36. female.

Small American Redstart. *Edwards.* 80.—*Catesby. Carol.* 1. pl. 67. male.

Yellow-tailed Flycatcher. *Edwards. pl.* 257. female.

Yellow-tailed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 301.

Black-headed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 282. male. 301. young.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 427. 18.

Small American Redstart, or Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 103. pl. 6. male.—5. 115. pl. 45. f. 2. young.

THIS species is four inches and three quarters in length: its beak is blackish: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; as are likewise the wings, which have a broad orange stripe across their centre: the sides of the body and the tail are likewise orange, the two middle feathers, and the tips of the others of the latter excepted, which are black: the belly, sides, and vent, are pale

orange: the female has all the upper parts of the body brownish ash; the under parts white: the tail, wings, and sides of the body, pale yellow. It is found in most parts of North America, from Hudson's Bay to the West Indies; appearing in the former place in the summer, and the latter in the winter. It is a vivacious bird, and frequently utters the notes *sic sic saic*, occasionally interrupting it by one like *weesy weesy weesy*, while perched upon a leafless stem watching for its prey.

CINEREOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa virens.)

MU. *fusco-virens subtus lutea, superciliis albis.*

Brown-green Flycatcher, beneath yellowish; the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa virens. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 936.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 482. 57.

Muscicapa carolinensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 368. 7.

Le Gobe-mouche brun de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 543.

Cinereous Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 270.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 350. 47.

THIS species migrates in Carolina, arriving there in the spring, and departing in the autumn: it is nearly six inches in length: the upper mandible of its beak is black, the lower yellow: the head and upper parts of its body are dark ash-colour: the wings and tail are brown, the former edged with white: under parts of the body white: legs black.

YELLOW-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa melanictera.)

Mu. cinerea-fusca luteo varia, pectore luteo, capite nigro, remigibus reetricibusque obscuris flavescente marginatis.

Grey-brown Flycatcher varied with yellowish; the breast yellow; the head black; and the quills and tail-feathers edged with dull yellowish.

Muscicapa melanictera. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 28.

Yellow-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 336. 21.

CALLED *Malkala-kourla* in Ceylon, where it is greatly esteemed on account of its melodious song: it is the size of the Goldfinch: its beak is ash-coloured: the whole head is black: the upper parts of the body and wing-coverts grey brown, varied with yellow: quills and tail dusky, fringed with pale yellow: breast yellow.

YELLOW-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa audax.)

Mu. nigricans rufo undulata, subtus flavicans, vertice flavo, uropygio caudaque rufis.

Dusky Flycatcher, undulated with rufous, with the under parts of the body yellowish, the crown yellow, and the rump and tail rufous.

Muscicapa audax. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 934.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 486. 74.

Le Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 453. f. 2.

Le Candee. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4, 582.

Yellow-crowned Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 358. 64.

ABUNDANT in Cayenne, where it affects the low branches of trees, and insnares the insects that frequent the water: it is rather a large species, being eight inches in length: its beak is stout and black: the forehead, between the beak and eye, the chin and throat, white: crown yellow: through the eye a dusky streak: the upper parts of the body dusky; the feathers with rufous brown margins; wings the same: under parts of the body, from the breast, pale yellow, varied on the sides with long narrow streaks of dusky: middle of the belly and thighs plain: rump and tail rust-coloured: legs dusky blue: female without the yellow on the head: this is a very bold species.

HANGING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa noveboracensis.)

Mu. pallide viridis, capite cinerascete, abdomine medio alba, macula varium lateribusque corporis flavis.

Pale-green Flycatcher, with the head ash-coloured; the middle of the belly white; spot on the nostrils and sides of the body yellow.

Muscicapa noveboracensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 92.

Muscicapa pusilla. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 103.

Green Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 274.

Green black-capt Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 103. *pl.* 26. *f.* 4.

Hanging Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 174. 83.

THIS bird is a native of the most swampy parts of North America, particularly those towards the Gulf of Mexico: it has a very fine note: it is four inches and a half in length: the forehead, supercilia, and under parts of the body, are yellow: the line over the eye is the brightest; and the colour of the cheeks, belly, and vent, darkest, the latter particularly, where it is tinged with olive: the upper parts of the body are olive green: the wings and tail dusky brown; the former are very short: the legs and beak are flesh-coloured: the crown of the head is deep blue: the irides hazel: female without the black on the crown, but has that part olive yellow. This species appears to be very rare, by frequenting only the almost inaccessible parts of North America:

its nest is made excessively neat, and of the shape of an inverted cone: it is composed of bits of sticks, dry stalks, weeds, paper, and such like, woven together with skill, and lined with dry grass: this bird lays five pure white eggs, with black spots at the large end: it has two broods in the year.

RUFIOUS-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rufiventris*.)

Mu. nigro, abdomine crisso macula alarum basique cauda fulvo-rufis.

Black Flycatcher, with the abdomen, vent, spot on the wings, and base of the tail, yellowish red.

Muscicapa rufiventris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 473. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.

Le Gobé-mouche de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. f. 1.
Rufous-vented Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 334. 17.

THIS, which is said to inhabit the Isle of Bourbon, is not quite five inches in length: it is entirely black, with the exception of the vent, spot on the wing, and under tail-coverts, which are rufous: legs pale red.

BLACK-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa meloxantha.)

Mu. cinerea subtus flava, vertice alis caudaque nigris, reatricibus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, with the under parts yellow; the crown, wings, and tail, black; the tips of the latter white.

Muscicapa meloxantha. Musc. Carls. fasc. 4. pl. 97.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. t. 4.

Black-crowned Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 220. 15.*

THE Black-crowned Flycatcher has its beak black: the prevailing colour of its plumage above is dusky ash-colour: the wing-coverts are black, with their tips and edges yellowish: the quills are the same: the forehead and crown are also black, but the feathers are not bordered: the under parts of the body are yellow: the tail is short and black, with a white tip: legs dusky. Locality unknown.

 YELLOW-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa manillensis.)

Mu. grisea subtus flava, dorso alisque castaneis, fascia genarum duplici alarum solitaria reatricibusque lateralibus albis.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the back and wings chesnut; cheeks with two, and wings with one white stripe; the outer tail-feathers also white.

Muscicapa manillensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 38.

Gobe-mouche à gorge jaune de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 57. pl. 26.

Yellow-throated Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 340. 32.

THE Yellow-throated Flycatcher is found in the Manilla isles: it is rather larger than *M. cyanocephala*: the beak and legs are brown: the top and sides of the head are black: the hind-head is grey: the nape black: the upper parts of the body are grey, with a large chesnut spot on the back, extending over the wings, which have a white stripe: the quills are black, with brown margins: the cheeks with two white stripes: throat and middle of the belly yellow: breast reddish: sides of the body and vent white: tail white, the two middle feathers, which are black, excepted.

SOUTHERN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa australis.*)

M. cinerea, corpore subtus superciliisque flavis.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, with the under parts of the body and eyebrows yellow.

Muscicapa australis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l.* 2.

Southern Motacilla. *White. Journ.* 239. pl.

Southern Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 219. 13.

THE beak and legs of this species are pale brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is

grey brown on the upper, and rich yellow on the under parts: the eyebrows are yellow; and between them and the ears the colour bifurcates, and is very faint: the tail is the colour of the upper parts of the body: the chin and vent are pale yellow: it varies in having the edges of the quills whitish, and the wings brown: the lines above and behind the eye white; and the tips of the two middle tail-feathers also white: it may probably be the opposite sex. Inhabits New Holland.

STRIPED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa striata.)

MU. cinereo-virens, dorso nigro striato, subtus flavescens, gula lateribusque pectoris fusco maculatis, rectricibus extimis tribus apice albis.

Grey-green Flycatcher, with the back striped with black; under parts yellowish; the throat and sides of the breast spotted with brown; and the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Muscicapa striata. *Phil. Trans.* 62. 406. and 428.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 930.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 481. 56.

Striped Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 877.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 349. 46.

THE Striped Flycatcher is in length five inches: its beak is black, with the under mandible yellowish at the base: the crown of the head is black: the back of the head varied with black and white: the back is greenish ash, with black

stripes : rump nearly the same : wing-coverts with a yellowish and a white bar : cheeks white : throat yellowish white, spotted with brown : breast and belly whitish : sides with black spots : tail brown ; the outer feather with a white spot on the inner web ; second the same, but the spot much smaller ; the next merely edged with white within : legs yellowish : the female has the head greenish yellow, with the shafts black : the eyebrows yellow : the throat, cheeks, and breast, dirty yellow, varied with oblong brown spots on the sides : in other respects she resembles the male, but has not quite so many spots. Inhabits North America.

MADAGASCAR FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa madagascariensis*.)

MU. olivacea, gula flava, jugulo pectoreque flavicantibus.

Olivaceous Flycatcher, with a yellow throat, and yellowish jugulum and breast.

Muscicapa madagascariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 940.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 472. 18.

Ficedula madagascariensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 482. 46. *pl.* 24. *f.* 5.

Le Vira-ombé de Madagascar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 198.

Madagascar Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 333. 14.

• CALLED Tectec at Madagascar : it is the size of a Lark : its length is seven inches and a half : its beak is brown : the prevailing colour of its plum-

age is olive green, with the under parts of the body darkest: the throat is yellow: the fore-part of the neck and breast are tinged with yellowish: the legs are grey.

FLAMMEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flammea*.)

Mu. nigra, dorso, tectricibus alarum minoribus, pectore, crisso, remigum secundariorum margine, rectorumque apice, aurantiis.
Black Flycatcher, with the back, lesser wing-coverts, breast, vent, edges of the secondary quills, and tips of the tail-feathers, orange-coloured.

Muscicapa flammea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 474. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.

Flammeous Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 338.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 171. 26.

THE male of this bird is thus described by Dr. Latham. "Length six inches: the beak black, with a slight notch near the tip: the plumage on the upper parts black: rump and upper tail-coverts a fine glowing orange: chin and sides of the head, beneath the eye, black: from the breast to the vent orange: vent yellowish white: thighs black: tail very cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers three inches in length; the outer one but an inch and a half; colour black; the ends of all, except the four middle feathers, more or less orange-coloured: legs black." The female

“ has the head and back ash-coloured: chin black: breast and rump orange; the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the wings black, with a bar of orange across the middle: the tail black above and yellow beneath. Inhabits India.”

RUFIOUS-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rufifrons*.)

Mu. fusca, fronte dorso basique caudæ rufis, remigibus nigris, auribus pectoreque nigro maculatis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the forehead, back, and base of the tail, rufous; the quills black; the ears and breast spotted with black.

Muscicapa rufifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 5.*

Rufous-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 220. 16.*

THIS inhabits New South Wales in the summer: its beak and legs are pale brown: the crown, nape, and upper part of the neck, wing-coverts, tip of the tail, belly, and vent, pale brown: the ears and breast are spotted with black; and on the middle of the neck is a large patch of that colour: the forehead, middle of the back, and base of the tail, are of a bright rufous colour: the chin, forepart of the neck, and breast, dirty white: tail long, and wedge-shaped.

COLLARED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa collaris.)

Mu. cinerea, subtus alba, gutture fuscescente-badio, fascia subtus transversa nigra, rostro, alis, caudaque nigris.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the throat of a brownish chocolate, with a transverse black fascia beneath; the beak, wings, and tail, black.

Muscicapa collaris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 471. 11.

Muscicapa melanoptera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.

Muscicapa senegalensis torquata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 370. 8. *pl.* 36. *f.* 1.

Gobe-mouche à gorge brun du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 533.

Gobe-mouche à gorge rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 567. *f.* 3.

Collared Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 330. 8.

THIS bird is in length near five inches: its beak is black: the head and upper parts of the body ash-colour: wing-coverts with a white fascia: quills black, with grey margins: throat and forepart of the neck brownish chesnut, with a transverse black line on the lower edge, forming a sort of collar on the neck: breast and under parts of the body white: thighs varied with dusky and white: tail black: the outer web of the exterior feather white; and the tips of the rest, the two middle ones excepted, of that colour: legs grey: claws brown. Inhabits Senegal.

COROMANDEL FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Ponticeriana.)

Mu. cinereo-grisea subtus alba, tectricibus alarum albo maculatis, recticibus lateralibus griseo alboque dimidiatis, superciliis albis.

Cinereous-grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the wing-coverts spotted with white; the lateral tail-feathers half grey and half white; supercilia white.

Muscicapa Ponticeriana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 471. 14.

Le Gobe-mouche de Pondichery. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 198.

Coromandel Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 331. 11.

THIS species is said to have a fine song: it is larger than the Domestic Finch: its beak and legs are black: the head is ash-coloured: the eyebrows are white: the hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are ash-coloured grey: the wing-coverts have a white triangular spot at their tips: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: tail-feathers, the two middle ones excepted, grey half way from the base, with their tips white. Inhabits the Coromandel coast.

WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leucura.)

*Mu. cinereo-grisea, subtus alba, reatricibus lateralibus nigro al-
boque oblique dimidiatis.*

Ash-coloured grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the lateral tail-feathers half black and half white; the colours placed obliquely.

Muscicapa leucura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 471. 13.

White-tailed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 331. 10.

THIS species inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: it is in length four inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured grey; the under parts white: the outer tail-feathers all white; the middle ones black, and the intermediate ones obliquely tipped with white, till that colour vanishes on the middle feather.

GOLDEN-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochroleuca.)

*Mu. olivacea subtus albida, gula margineque alarum fuscis, remi-
gibus reatricibusque olivaceo-viridibus.*

Olive Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the throat and edges of the wings brown; the quills and tail olive green.

Muscicapa ochroleuca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 946.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 89.

Muscicapa sylvicola. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 117.

Yellow-throated Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 117.

Golden-throated Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 276.—*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 173. 80.

THIS elegant species is a native of New York : the crown of its head, upper parts of the neck and body, are dirty olive green : the throat and margin of the wings splendid yellow : the primary quills and tail rich olive green : breast and belly white, tinged with yellow.

MARTINICO FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Martinica.*)

Mu. capite cristato, corpore fusco subtus cinereo, remigum margine exteriore albido.

Flycatcher with a crested head ; the body brown ; beneath ash-coloured ; the outer margins of the quills whitish.

Muscicapa martinica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 325. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 930.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 483. 62.

Muscicapá martinica cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 362. 3. *pl.* 36. *f.* 2.

Muscicapa albicapilla. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66. (female ?)

Gobe-mouche huppé de la Martinique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 540.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 568. *f.* 1.

Le Moucherolle a huppe blanche. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66. *pl.* 37. female ?

Martinico Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 352. 52.

THE Martinico Flycatcher is rather larger than *M. grisola* : it is in length six inches : its beak is brown : the head and upper parts of the body brown : feathers of the crown of the head long, and capable of being set up in the manner of a crest : the quills are brown, margined with whitish : under parts of the plumage cinereous : tail brown : legs grey. Inhabits Martinique.

WOOD FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rapax.)

Mu. grisea, subtus alba, tectricibus caudæ superioribus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the tips of the upper tail-coverts white.

Muscicapa rapax. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 81.

Muscicapa querula. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 68.

Le Moucherolle plaintif. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 68. *pl.* 39.

Wood Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 81. *pl.* 13. *f.* 5.

THIS species of Flycatcher, which has a note expressed by the words *peto-wāy*, *peeto-wāy*, *pee-way*, has the top of the head dull grey: the cheeks, temples, nape, and upper parts of the neck and body, wings and tail, of an uniform grey colour, getting stronger towards the rump: the upper wing-coverts are tipped with white: the throat and all the under parts of the body are also white: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellowish: the feet are dusky: the length is five inches and a half: it is called the Small Pewit in North America, where it arrives very late in the spring: it affects sequestered woods, where there is but little underwood and plenty of dead leafless twigs, upon which latter its nest is fixed: it is composed of moss, and is put together without any mud: it lays five clear white eggs: it is more numerous than the Black-cap Flycatcher.

HOODED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cucullata.)

MU. *nigro subtus alba, remigibus albo marginatis, rostro capiteque nigris.*

Black Flycatcher, beneath white, with the quills edged with white; the beak and head black.

Muscicapa cucullata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 12.*

Hooded Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 23.*

HEAD very full of feathers, which are black in colour: the upper parts of the plumage dull clouded black: the wings and tail pure black, the lesser quills excepted, which are edged with white: under parts of the body white: beak black: legs dusky. Inhabits New Holland.

RED-EYED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa olivacea.)

MU. *olivacea subtus albidior, superciliis albis, oculis rubris.*

Olive Flycatcher, with the under parts whitish; the eyebrows white and eyes red.

Muscicapa olivacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 327. 14.—Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 938.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.—Wils. Amer.

Orn. 2. 55.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 482.

Muscicapa jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn. 2. 410. 27.*

Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, et de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist.*

Nat. Ois. 4. 359.

Le Moucherolle olive. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.*

Olive-coloured Flycatcher. *Edw. Glean. pl. 253.*

Red-eyed Flycatcher. *Catesb. Car. pl. 54.—Pen. Arct. Zool.*

2. 271.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 55.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 351. 52.

THIS species is five inches and a half in length: its beak is lead-coloured, the base of the under mandible excepted, which is pale: irides bright red: all the upper parts of the plumage are of an olive-brown colour: the quills and tail are deep olive, with white edges: from the gape passing through the eyes is a brownish streak, above which there is a whitish one: the under parts of the plumage are whitish green: legs brownish.

Found in Carolina in the summer, and in Jamaica in the winter.

COCHIN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cochinsinensis*.)

MU. olivaceo-fusca subtus rufescens, cauda cuneata, reatricibus tribus exterioribus apice albo nigroque maculatis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath reddish; the tail wedge-shaped; the three outer feathers spotted at their tips with black and white.

Muscicapa cochinsinensis. Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 17.*

Cochin Flycatcher. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II. App. 374.*

BEAK dusky: upper parts of the body olive brown, the forehead darkest: quills dusky, with a white spot on the outer margin: the throat and neck bright whitish red; the rest of the under parts pale rufous: tail light olive brown, greatly wedged; the three outer feathers tipped with white,

and marked with a black lunule in the white: legs pale red: length near five inches. Inhabits Cochin China.

LESSER CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Acadica*.)

MU. subcristata cinereo-viridis, subtus flavescente alba, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Subcrested Flycatcher, of a grey green colour; the under parts of the body white, and a double stripe of that colour on the wings.

Muscicapa Acadica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 91.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Le Moucherolle d'Acadie. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Lesser crested Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 268.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 174. 82.

THE lesser crested Flycatcher is a native of North America: the head, neck, and upper parts of the plumage, dirty ash-coloured green, the former slightly crested: the wings and tail dusky: the coverts of the wings with two white stripes, and the secondary quills edged with white: breast and under parts of the body whitish, tinged with yellow: legs black.

WARBLING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa melodia.)

MU. *olivaceo-viridis, subtus superciliisque albis, pectore virescente-flava, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceis.*

Olive-green Flycatcher, with the under parts and eyebrows white; the breast greenish yellow; the wings and tail brown, with olivaceous edges.

Muscicapa melodia. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 85.*

Warbling Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 85. pl. 42. f. 2.*

LENGTH five inches and a half: upper mandible of the beak dull lead-colour, lower pale flesh: irides dark hazel: supercilia and under parts of the body white: the breast tinged with pale greenish yellow: upper parts of the body pale olive green: wings brown, edged with pale olive green: tail slightly forked, and margined with olive: legs and feet pale lead-colour: head with an inclination to ash-colour. It appears in Pennsylvania in April, and departs about October: it has a fine note.

 ROSY-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rhodoptera.)

MU. *subcristata fusca subtus alba, remigibus medio rectricibusque a basi ultra medium roseis.*

Slightly-crested Flycatcher, brown above, white beneath, with the middle of the quills and base of the tail rose-coloured.

Muscicapa rhodoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 9.*

Rose-winged Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 20.*

THE Rose-winged Flycatcher is an inhabitant of many parts of New South Wales: its beak, legs, and upper parts of its body, are brown: the feathers on the crown of the head have somewhat the appearance of a crest, and are slightly spotted with black: the under parts of the body are white: the middle of the greater quills, and the four middle tail-feathers, are rose-coloured; the latter are ornamented with a few black spots.

AZURE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cærulea.*)

Mu. cærulea nitens, subtus cærulescenti alba, macula occipitis pectorisque nigra.

Shining blue Flycatcher, beneath blueish white, with a spot on the hind head, and over the breast black.

Muscicapa cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 36.*

Le petit Azur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 554.*

Le Gobe-mouche bleu des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 666. f. 1.*

Azure Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 339.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 172. 30.*

INHABITS the Philippine Islands and India: its length is six inches: its beak is black: the pre-

vailing colour of its plumage is a beautiful rich azure blue, with a black spot on the hind head, and another on the breast: the quills blue black, edged with blue grey: the belly, thighs, and vent, blueish white: tail blue black: legs pale reddish brown.

YELLOW-EARED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ.*)

Mv. fusca subtus albida, sub oculis utrinque ad aures striga flava.
Brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish; beneath the eyes and near the ears a yellow stripe.

Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 478. 43.

Yellow-eared Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 215. 3.*

THE Yellow-eared Flycatcher is seven inches in length: its beak is yellowish: the prevailing colour of its plumage brown: ears and below the eyes yellowish: under parts of the body whitish; belly pure white: tail with the two middle feathers shortest. Inhabits New Holland.

BLACK-CAP FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa fusca.*)

Mv. fusca subtus albo-flavicans, pileo maris nigro, femine flavicante, cauda subforficata.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts yellowish white; the top of the head of the male black, of the female yellowish; tail slightly forked.

Muscicapa fusca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 931.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 483. 63.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 68.

Muscicapa Carolinensis fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 367. 6.

Muscicapa Phœbé. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 88. female.

Muscicapa atra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 946. female.

Muscicapa nunciola. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 78.

Le Gobe-mouche noirâtre de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 541.

Le Moucherolle noirâtre, ou le Pewit. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 68. *pl.* 40.

Dusky Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 275. female.

Phœby Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 173. 79.

Pewee Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 78. *pl.* 13. *f.* 4.

Black-cap Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 269.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 353. 53.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 53.

THIS bird inhabits many parts of North America: it is rather more than six inches in length: the male has the top of his head black: the upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, brown; the latter slightly forked: the beak and legs black: the female has her head dusky; the top of it yellowish: the upper parts of her body dull olive grey: the quills and secondaries dusky, and the latter with the margins white: breast pale ash: belly yellowish: tail similar to the wings, with part of the outer web of the exterior feathers white.

This species builds its nest in caves, sheds, under the eaves of outhouses, and such like places: it lays five pure white eggs, marked at the larger end with three or four red dots; it has often three

broods in the year, and generally two: it appears about March at Hudson's Bay, and disappears in August: it is there and at New York called Phœby Bird: it is fond of perching upon dead branches, and will utter the note *pe-wèe, pe-wittitee pe-wèe*, for a considerable length of time, occasionally stopping when it darts upon an insect, which it generally secures.

SUPERCILIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa superciliosa*.)

Mu. cinerea subtus incarnata, superciliis reatricibusque duabus intermediis nigris, lateralibus albis.

Cinereous Flycatcher, beneath flesh-coloured, with the eyebrows and two middle tail-feathers black; the outer ones white.

Muscicapa superciliosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 40.

Supercilious Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 341. 34.

THE locality of this species is unknown: its length is four inches and a half: its beak is black: supercilia and spot before the eyes black: upper parts of the body greyish: under parts pale reddish white: tail wedged: the two middle feathers wholly black, the next on each side black with white tips, and the rest all white: legs brown.

GRISEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa gilva.)

MU. virescente-grisea subtus albida, alis caudaque fuscis.

Greenish-grey Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the wings and tail brown.

Muscicapa gilva. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 65.*Le Moucherolle gris. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 65. pl. 34.*

THE Griseous Flycatcher is very much like *Motacilla rufa* at first sight, but greatly differs from it when examined: its beak and feet are brown: the head, upper parts of the neck and body are grey, tinged with green on the back: the quills and tail-feathers are brown, with pale margins: the under parts of the body are dull white: the sides and flanks are similar in colour to the back: the wings and tail are greyish white below: the bird is four inches and three quarters in length: it makes its appearance in the middle of the United States of North America about the end of April, and departs in the autumn.

NITID FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nitida.)

Mu. pallide viridis, tectricibus alarum margine albo, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus margine flavo.

Pale-green Flycatcher, with the edges of the wing-coverts white; the quills and tail-feathers dusky, with yellow margins.

Muscicapa nitida. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 90.

Nitid Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 173. 81.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being of a small size: with a black beak: pale green plumage, with the coverts edged with white: the quills and tail dusky, with yellowish edges: the legs black. Native of China.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cinerea.)

Mu. rufo-fusca, abdomine rufescente, capite colloque cinereis, uropygio pectore caudaque rufis.

Red-brown Flycatcher, with a reddish abdomen; the head and neck ash-coloured; the rump, breast, and tail, rufous.

Muscicapa cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 83.

Muscicapa cayanensis rufa. *Briss. Sup.* 51. pl. 3. f. 3.

Rufous-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 363. 74.

NATIVE of Cayenne: length somewhat more than eight inches: the upper mandible of the beak

dusky, the lower grey: the head, hind part, and sides of the neck, deep cinereous: the shafts of the feathers on the crown dusky: back rufous brown; wings the same, edged with pale rufous: throat and fore-part of the neck ash-colour, edged with whitish: breast, upper tail-coverts, and rump, bright rufous: belly and vent pale rufous: tail similar to the rump: legs brown: varies in having the belly yellowish white.

RUFIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rufescens.*)

MU. rufescente nitens subtus rufo-alba, remigibus nigris, vertice macula rufa.

Shining reddish Flycatcher, beneath reddish white, with the quills black, the crown with a rufous spot.

Muscicapa rufescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 82.

Le Gobe-mouche roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 549.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 453. f. 1.

Rufous Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 362. 73.

INHABITS Cayenne: length five inches and a half: beak stout and dusky: the crown of the head with a rufous brown spot: the upper parts of the plumage of a pale rufous: the quills black: the under parts of the body entirely white, with a slight tinge of rufous: legs dusky.

SPOTTED-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa maculata.*)

Mu. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus fusco rufescens, tectricibus alarum apice ferrugineo-albis, rectrice extima apice intus alba.

Ferruginous-brown Flycatcher, with the under parts brownish red; the wing-coverts tipped with whitish ferruginous, and the tip of the inner web of the lateral tail-feathers white.

Muscicapa maculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 480. 53.

Spotted-winged Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 345. 43.

THE locality of this species, which was in the late Leverian Museum, is unknown: Dr. Latham describes it as below: "Beak black: base of the under mandible yellow at the edges: the plumage on the upper parts of the body ferruginous brown, the head palest: on each of the wing-coverts at the tip is a round ferruginous white spot: the rump ferruginous: quills dusky: the under parts of the body pale reddish brown, changing to reddish white on the bottom of the belly: vent the same, but the feathers tipped with a still paler colour: tail brown; the outer feather marked at the tip of the inner web with white: legs black. Supposed to inhabit the Sandwich Islands."

CRIMSON-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa coccinogastra.)

Mu. olivacea, gula alba, pectore abdomineque coccineis, fronte nigra, remigibus reatricibusque albo nigroque dimidiatis.

Olive Flycatcher, with a white throat; the breast and belly crimson; the forehead black; the quills and tail half black, half white.

Muscicapa coccinogastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 6.*

Crimson-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 17. pl. 134.*

THIS scarce bird is described by Dr. Latham as being " five inches and a half in length: beak and legs pale brown: plumage olive brown above, but from the base of the beak to the middle of the crown, taking in the eye, black, and passing backwards into a point on the ears: the chin and sides of the neck are white: breast and belly deep crimson: the wings are black, but the quills are white half way from the base: tail longish: the two middle feathers wholly black, the others the same half way from the base, the rest of the length white: the wings reach one third on the tail. Inhabits New South Wales."

RUSTY-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa gularis.)

Mu. fusca abdomine cinerascete, gula reetricibusque ferrugineis, superciliis albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the body ash-coloured; the throat and tail-feathers ferruginous; eye-brows white.

Muscicapa superciliosa. Mus. Carls. fas. 4. pl. 96.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 3.

Supercilious Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 220. 14.*

THIS is described by Sparrman: it is the size of a small Thrush: its beak is pale at the base and black at the tip: the upper parts and side of its head, its neck, back, and wings, are dark rufous brown: line from the nostrils to the hind head, passing over the eyes, white: the chin and throat pale rust-colour: the breast, belly, and vent, dull ash: the two middle tail-feathers dark brown; the rest rust-colour, with their inner margins and tips brown: the tail itself rounded: legs pale brown: locality unknown.

 BROWN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa fuliginosa.)

Mu. fusca flavescete-marginata, subtus albida, pectore subrufo.

Brown Flycatcher, with the feathers edged with yellowish; beneath whitish; breast reddish.

Muscicapa fuliginosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 79.

Le Gobe-mouche brun de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 536.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 574. f. 1.

Brown Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 361. 70.

ONE of the smallest species of the genus, not being quite four inches in length: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of the plumage dark brown; the feathers all margined with yellowish brown: the under parts whitish, with a tinge of rufous on the breast: the quills and tail fringed with whitish; the latter even at the end: legs dusky: the female(?) has a slight tinge of green on the upper parts of the plumage: the breast is tinged with olive brown, and the belly with yellowish: the quills are likewise edged with reddish yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

PURPLE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rubricollis*.)

Mu. nigra, menti gutturisque area ingente purpurea.

Black Flycatcher, with the chin and large spot on the throat purple.

Muscicapa rubricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 87.

Le Piauhau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 588.

Le Grand Gobe-mouche noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 381.

Purple-throated Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 365. 77.

THE Purple-throated Flycatcher is about twelve inches in length: its beak is dusky: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, are of a splendid crimson, inclining to purple: the rest of the plumage and legs black: it is sometimes found without the slightest trace of crimson on the throat. It inhabits Cayenne and other parts of South America: it is gregarious, is very lively, and is said to feed on fruits and insects: it has a sharp note not dissimilar to the word *Pihauhaw*, which it frequently utters.

SANDWICH FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa sandvicensis.)

MU. fusca, subtus superciliisque albidis, pectore ferrugineo, tectricibus alarum remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus apice albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts and eye-brows whitish; the breast ferruginous; the wing-coverts, quills, and outer tail-feathers, tipped with white.

Muscicapa sandvicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 51.

Sandwich Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 344. 51.

THIS bird is not quite six inches in length: its beak is black, with the base yellowish: the forehead is buff-coloured: supercilia white: the upper parts of the body brown: wing-coverts brown, edged with pale ferruginous and tipped with white:

greater quills plain brown, with white tips: chin pale, varied with dusky: sides of the neck mottled with white: breast ferruginous: belly and vent yellowish white: tail brown; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs black. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa ferruginea*.)

MU. fusco-murina subtus flavo-alba, gutture candido, alis nigris, pennarum margine ferrugineo.

Brown mouse-coloured Flycatcher, beneath yellow white, with the throat white; wings black, their feathers margined with ferruginous.

Muscicapa ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 41.

Ferruginous Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 214. 1.

THE Ferruginous Flycatcher inhabits Carolina and other parts of North America: it is the size of a Goldfinch: its beak is black, with chesnut edges: the upper parts of the body are grey brown: the wings and tail are black; the quills of the first margined with rust-colour: the throat white: the rest of the under parts dirty yellowish white: length five inches and a half.

PETECHIAL FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa petechia.)

MU. fusca subtus cinerea rufo-maculata, gutture crissoque rufis.
Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts of the body ash-coloured,
spotted with rufous; the throat and vent rufous.

Muscicapa petechia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 948.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 486. 75.

Muscicapa martinicana fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 361. 4. *pl.* 38. *f.* 1.
Le Moucherolle brun de la Martinique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*
4. 563.

Gobe-mouche brun de la Martinique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 568. *f.* 2.
Petechial Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 360. 66.

THIS species inhabits Martinique: it is six inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the body are deep brown: the quills plain brown: the throat rufous: the fore-part of the neck and breast cinereous brown: belly and vent cinereous, varied with rufous spots: under tail-coverts rufous: tail brown: all the feathers but the two middle ones margined with paler brown and white.

INDIAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Tectec.)

MU. fusca pennis rufescente-marginatis, subtus rufescens, collo inferiore sordide albo.

Brown Flycatcher, with the feathers edged by reddish, beneath rufescent; the under part of the neck dull white.

Muscicapa Tectec. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 473. 20.

Muscicapa borbonica. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 360. 2. pl. 39. f. 1.

Indian Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 334. 16.

SIZE of *Muscicapa Grisola*: length four inches and a half: beak brown; legs the same: head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body, brown, varied with a few spots of rufous: quills brown, tipped with rufous: throat and fore-part of the neck dirty white: lower part of the body pale rufous: tail brown, edged with rufous: female dirty white, where the male is rufous. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

ASH-COLOURED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cana.)

Mu. cinerea, capite saturatiore, reatricibus nigris, duabus extimis apice cinerascentibus, remigibus intus albis.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, beneath darker, with the tail-feathers black; the two outer ones tipped with ash-colour, and the quills white on their inner webs.

Muscicapa cana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 940.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472. 16.

Muscicapa madagascariensis cinerea major. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 389. 17. *pl.* 37. *f.* 1.

Le Kinki-manou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 584.

Grand Gobe-mouche cendré Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 541.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 332. 13.

THIS species inhabits Madagascar: it is eight inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the head, throat, and nape, dusky cinereous; the rest of the neck and the upper part of the plumage clear ash: the quills dusky, with grey edges: lower parts of the body pale ash: vent white: tail black; the two middle feathers ash-colour, with dusky tips, and the outer one on each side pale ash-colour at their tips.

PILEATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa pileata.)

MU. *olivacea subtus flava, fronte genis menteque flavis, pileo nucha torque colloque inferiore nigris.*

Olive Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow; the upper parts of the head, collar, and under parts of the neck, black.

Muscicapa cucullata. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 101.

Sylvia mitrata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 71.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 538.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 666.

Hooded Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 287.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 462. 68.

Hooded Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 101. *pl.* 25. *f.* 3.

THIS species is in length five inches and a half: its forehead, cheeks, and chin, are yellow, surrounded with a black band that covers the crown, hind head, and part of the neck, and descends over the breast; from thence all the under parts are of a rich yellow: back and upper parts of the wings and tail olive yellow, with the inner webs and tips of the two latter dusky: some of the tail-feathers are slightly tipped with white, and edged with pale yellow olive: the female has the throat and breast yellow, and the black on the collar is more dull than in the male.

JAVAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa javanica.)

Mu. corpore nigro ferrugineoque vario subtus albo, jugulo nigro, superciliis albis.

Flycatcher with the body varied with black and ferruginous, beneath white, jugulum black, eyebrows white.

Muscicapa javanica. Mus. Carls. fas. 3. pl. 75.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 95.

Javan Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 218. 10.*

INHABITS Java: beak and legs black: eyebrows white: upper parts of the plumage dusky, with rusty edges: under parts white: on the front of the neck a black bar: tail long and rounded at the end: the four middle feathers black; the others black, with white tips.

 RED-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa erythrogastra.)

Mu. nigra, fronte fasciaque alarum albis, pectore abdomineque coccineis.

Black Flycatcher, with the forehead, and stripe on the wings, white; the breast and belly scarlet.

Muscicapa erythrogastra. Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl. 147.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 50.

Muscicapa multicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.

Red-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 343. 40. pl. 50.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 216. 5.*



Croft

RED-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.



THE Red-bellied Flycatcher is very abundant in Norfolk Island, in the southern ocean: the male is in length four inches and a half: his beak is black, with the base of the under mandible yellowish: the forehead and lower wing-coverts are white: the breast and belly are deep crimson: the vent reddish: the rest of the body, wings, and tail, black: legs very slender, and yellowish brown: the female is brown in those parts where the male is black, and has the space between the beak and eye, and the chin, cinereous brown: the vent, sides, and thighs, yellowish white; and the breast and belly pale orange.

This appears to be a very variable species, as Dr. Latham commemorates no less than five varieties: the first has the head, neck, back, and wings, slaty black: the quills and tail black: the chin and throat pale dusky: forehead with a white spot: breast purplish: belly and vent white: the second has no white on the forehead, but has a white streak over the eye: the chin is also white: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black: the breast and belly crimson: vent white: and tail very short: the next has an oblique white stripe on the wing, and most of the outer tail-feathers white: the fourth has the plumage black above and deep crimson below: forehead with a small white spot just over the beak, and on the wing-coverts are a few faint white markings; the last has the prevailing colour of the upper parts grey black: the chin, fore-part of the neck, and breast, crimson: spot over the forehead, a broad longitu-

dinal streak on the wings, and all the belly and vent white.

This bird is not only common in the sequestered parts of Norfolk Island, but is also found at Port Jackson and its vicinity, but not very numerous in the latter place.

WHITE-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa albifrons*.)

MU. supra nigro-fusca, jugulo et pectore sordide albis, abdomine dilute ferrugineo, fronte albida, pedibus nigris.

Flycatcher above black brown, with the jugulum and breast dull white; the abdomen pale ferruginous; the forehead white, and feet black.

Muscicapa albifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 948.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 469. 5.

White-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 173.

THE White-fronted Flycatcher is very similar to the Pied Flycatcher, but differs in many respects: it is near six inches in length: its beak is black: its forehead dusky white: the hinder part of the head, nape, shoulders, and wing-coverts, dull black: primaries dusky brown, with rusty margins: secondaries black: fore-part of the neck and breast dusky white, with brown shafts to the feathers: under parts of the body pale ferruginous: tail-feathers and legs black; the former about two inches in length. Inhabits the country about the Cape of Good Hope.

YELLOW-RUMPED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa spadicea.)

Mu. rubro-fusca subtus obscure flavescens, uropygio flavo, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis.

Red-brown Flycatcher, beneath dull yellow, with the rump bright yellow; the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Muscicapa spadicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 67.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 354. 57.

BEAK brown: the upper parts of the body reddish brown: the wing-coverts with rufous margins: the quills brown: rump yellow: under parts of the body and vent dull yellow: tail brown. Inhabits Cayenne: length about seven inches.

BLUE-HEADED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cyanocephala.)

Mu. rubra, subtus fuscescens, capite cæruleo, reatricum apice nigro.

Reddish Flycatcher, beneath brownish, with the head blue, and the tip of the tail black.

Muscicapa cyanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 37.

Gobe-mouche à tête bleuâtre de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 57. pl. 26. f. 1.

Blue-headed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 339. 31.

THE Blue-headed Flycatcher is the size of the Linnet: its beak is brown: its head is of a deep blue black: the throat, back, wing-coverts, and tail, deep red; the tips of the feathers of the latter black, and forked: the breast, belly, and vent, pale brown: legs brown. Inhabits Manilla.

GREY-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa grisea*.)

MU. nigra, subtus rubescens, gutture griseo, tectricum alarum fascia alba, cauda subcuneata.

Black Flycatcher, beneath reddish, with the throat grey; a white fascia on the wing-coverts, and the tail slightly wedge-shaped.

Muscicapa grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 476. 31.

Grey-necked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 337. 24.

THE upper parts of the plumage of this species of Flycatcher are black, with a white bar across the wing-coverts: the fore-part of the neck is dark ash: the breast and belly are pale red: the tail is slightly wedged, and the feet are yellowish brown. It inhabits China.

DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa obscura.)

*MU. fusca subtus cinerascens, abdomine rufo, cauda integra, re-
trixibus apice acutiusculis.*

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ash-coloured, with the belly rufous ;
the tail entire ; the tips of its feathers sharp pointed.

Muscicapa obscura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
2. 479. 52.

Dusky Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 344. 42.

THE Dusky Flycatcher is a native of the Sand-
wich Islands, and measures near eight inches in
length : the beak and legs are dusky : the prevail-
ing colour of the plumage brown above, and pale
ash-colour, tinged with rufous, beneath : tail long,
the feathers slightly pointed, and even at the end.

 AFRICAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochracea.)

*MU. collo pectoreque cinereo-ferrugineis, alis caudaque nigro-
cinereis.*

Flycatcher with the neck and breast rusty grey ; the wings and
tail blackish grey.

Muscicapa ochracea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind.*
Orn. 2. 472. 17.

African Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 175.

THIS greatly resembles the Ash-coloured Flycatcher: it is in length eight inches and a half: its beak is brown: the head and upper parts of the body brownish: the wing-coverts and quills black, edged with white: neck and breast rusty grey; the feathers greatly elongated, especially beneath the ears, where they are raised into a small tuft: belly rusty ochre: tail black at the tip and inner sides; the outer edges white: legs black: claws yellowish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

ORANGE-RUMPED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa melanocephala*.)

MU. capite colloque nigris, dorso fulvo, corpore subtus albo maculis nigris, alis caudaque fuscis, uropygio aurantio.

Flycatcher with a black head and neck; fulvous back; body beneath white, with black spots; wings and tail brown; and rump orange.

Muscicapa melanocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 16.*

Orange-rumped Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 225. 27.*

THIS bird has a tail composed, something like that of the Soft-tailed Flycatcher, of distinct hairy filaments: its head and neck are black: the back and rump are orange red: the wings and tail are brown: the under parts of the body are white: the beak and legs are dusky. Inhabits New South Wales: carries its tail erect.

BLACK-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nigrifrons.)

MU. *fusca, subtus olivaceo-fusca, fronte temporibusque nigris, mente gulaque flavis.*

Brown Flycatcher, beneath of an olive brown, with the forehead and temples black; the chin and throat yellow.

Muscicapa nigrifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 471. 12.

Black-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 331. 9.

THE Black-fronted Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of the plumage brown on the upper parts, and olive-brown on the under: the forehead and temples black, ending in a point behind the eyes: the chin and throat yellow: the two middle tail-feathers plain brown, the rest olive brown: locality unknown.

SOFT-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa malachura.)

MU. *fusca subtus ferruginea, gula cinerea, cauda longa cuneata reatricibus pinnulis disjunctis.*

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ferruginous, with the throat ash-coloured, the tail much wedged, and its feathers composed of soft disjointed plumes.

Muscicapa malachura. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii.* 15.

Soft-tailed Flycatcher. *Lin. Trans.* 4. 240. pl. 21.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 224. 26.

THIS most singular species is thus commemorated in the second Supplement to the General Synopsis of Dr. Latham : “ Length from beak to rump three inches : beak brownish black ; base furnished with strong bristles : nostrils low down on the beak : the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, but the feathers of the upper parts of the body and wings are streaked down their middle with brownish black : the middle of the belly nearly white : over the eyes, arising at the base of the beak, is a pale blue streak : throat and fore-part of the neck of the same blue colour : the feathers of the rump are soft, long, and silky : wings short, nearly reaching to the base of the tail ; the quills are dusky, edged with ferruginous : the tail is four inches or more in length ; the shafts very slender and black, the webs on each side consisting of minute slender hairy black filaments, placed at distances, and distinct from each other, as in the feathers of the Cassowary : legs pale brown : the female is like the male in colour, but wants both the blue streak over the eye, and the chin and throat are of the same colour as the rest of the under parts.

“ Inhabits New Holland ; being found about Sydney and Botany Bay in marshy places, abounding with long grass and rushes, which afford it an hiding place, and where, like the Bearded Titmouse, it is supposed to make the nest : when disturbed, its flight is very short, and it is found to run on the ground with great swiftness : feeds on small flies and other insects : known in the

country by the name of *Merion Binnion*, or Cas-sowary Bird.”

GREEN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa nitens*.)

MU. *viridi-aurea*, *alis atris*, *guttore pectoreque rufis*, *uropygio abdomineque flavis*, *cauda elongata*.

Golden-green Flycatcher, with the wings dusky; the throat and breast rufous; the rump and abdomen yellow; the tail elongated.

Muscicapa nitens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 29.

Green Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 336. 22.

THE Green Flycatcher has its head, back, and wing-coverts, of a beautiful variable green-gold colour: wings dusky: throat and breast dun-colour: belly and rump yellow: the outer edges of the tail-feathers green, the inner dusky: tail much elongated. Inhabits India.

YELLOW-HEADED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochrocephala.)

Mu. flavescence-viridis subtus alba, capite collo pectoreque aureo-flavis.

Greenish-yellow Flycatcher, beneath white, with the head, neck, and breast, golden yellow.

Muscicapa ochrocephala. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 47.

Yellow-headed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 342. 37.

SAID by Dr. Latham to be in "length five inches and a half: beak seven lines, rather stout, and bent only at the tip; nostrils covered by a membrane; base of the beak bristly: irides hazel: the head, neck, and breast, golden yellow: upper parts dusky pale yellowish green, inclining on the rump to ash-colour: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs black: claws long. Inhabits Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand."

 CINNAMON FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cinnamomea.)

Mu. flavicante cinnamomea, alarum fascia, tectricumque apice flavis, remigibus atris margine ferrugineis.

Yellowish cinnamon-coloured Flycatcher, with a stripe on the

wings, and the coverts, at their tips, yellow; the quills dusky, edged with ferruginous.

Muscicapa cinnamomea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 66.

Cinnamon Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 354. 56.

THIS Flycatcher is a native of Cayenne: its length is eight inches: its beak is black: the general tinge of the plumage is yellowish cinnamon-colour, varied on the upper parts; and the rump and under parts are paler, and almost yellow in colour: wings with a yellow bar, arising from the coverts, being tipped with that colour: quills dusky, edged with rust-colour.

DUN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa sibirica.*)

MU. fusca subtus cinerea, gula crissoque albo maculatis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ash-coloured, with the throat and vent spotted with white.

Muscicapa sibirica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 936.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 482. 59.

Dun Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 390. A.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 351. 49.

THE prevailing colour of this bird is brown, inclining to ash-colour beneath: the throat and vent are spotted with white. Found in the eastern provinces of Siberia, and in Kamtskatka.

ROSE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rhodogastra.)

MU. fusca subtus pallida, pectore roseo, tectricibus alarum albido marginatis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath pale, with the breast rose-coloured; the wing-coverts edged with whitish.

Muscicapa rhodogastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 13.*

Rose-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 24.*

THIS bird has the breast of a beautiful rose or carmine tint, but the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white: the upper parts are pale brown: the wing-coverts are sprinkled with a few pale spots: the beak and legs are brown: the irides are blueish. Inhabits New South Wales.

ROUND-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa coronata.)

MU. crista erecta rotundata, corpore supra fusca, subtus crista lateribusque capitis coccineis.

Flycatcher with an erect rounded crest, with the body above brown; the under parts, crest, and sides of the head, scarlet.

Muscicapa coronata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 932.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 487. 81.*

Le Rubin, ou Gobe-mouche rouge huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 547.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 675. f. 1.*

Round-crested Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 362. 72.*





Griffith

SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

KNOWN by the name of *Putillas* in South America: the beak of the male is brown; and the crown of his head is ornamented with a most singular rounded crest, very similar to that of *Pipra rupicola*; it is of a most splendid crimson colour, as are also the sides of the head, and all the under parts of his body; the rest of the plumage brown; the quills edged with grey: legs reddish: female without a crest, and with those parts of her body, which, in the male are crimson, merely tinged with that colour: the rest of the plumage is also much paler: length five inches and a half. Inhabits the borders of the river Amazons.

SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa forficata*.)

MU. cauda longissima forficata, corpore pallide griseo subtus albo, tectricibus alarum cinereis albido undulatis, inferioribus rubris.

Flycatcher with a very long forked tail, pale grey body, beneath white; the wing-coverts ash-colour, waved with white; under the wings red.

Muscicapa forficata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 931.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 485. 70.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Le Moucherolle à queue fourchue du Mexique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 564.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 677.

Le Moucherolle à queue fourchue. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Swallow-tailed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 356. 60.

THE Swallow-tailed Flycatcher is thus noticed by Dr. Latham. "Bigger than a Lark in the body: length ten inches, of which the tail is five: the beak is straight, eight lines long, compressed, and weak; the colour of it black: irides red: the head and back are light grey, with a little tinge of red: the under parts of the body white; beneath the wing red; and when closed a little of this colour appears just above the bend of it: the lesser wing-coverts are ash-colour, with pale edges, giving the appearance of scales; the greater wing-coverts marked in the same manner, but blackish: the quills black, edged with grey: the tail is greatly forked; the outer feathers are five inches long, and the middle ones but two; these are all black, edged with rufous grey, but the outer ones have the exterior webs white for half their length: the legs are black. Inhabits Mexico." It varies in the length of its tail.

 DESERT FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Deserti*.)

Mu. corpore ex ferrugineo nigricante-fuliginoso, alis caudaque nigricantibus, rostro flavicante.

Flycatcher with the body of a ferruginous sooty black, with the wings and tail dusky, and beak yellowish.

Muscicapa Deserti. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 44.

Muscicapa fuliginosa. *Mus. Carls. fas.* 2. pl. 47.

Desert Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 217. 7.

THIS bird, according to the account in the Museum Carlsonianum, inhabits the deserts of Africa, between the river Heni and the spring Quamo-dacka: its beak is yellowish: legs black: the prevailing colour of its plumage dusky ferruginous: the wings and tail black; the latter much longer than the body.

ACTIVE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa agilis.*)

Mu. fusco olivacea subtus albida, gutture subrufo, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the throat reddish, the quills and tail dusky.

Muscicapa agilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 948.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 486. 77.

Le Gobe-mouche olive de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 544.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 574. f. 2.

Active Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 360. 68.

THE Active Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of its plumage are olive brown; the under dirty white: the throat inclines to rufous: the quills and tail are dusky black; the latter is rather elongated, and is edged with olive brown: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne, and, like the rest of its tribe, lives upon flying insects.

PARADISE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Paradisi.)

Mu. capite cristato nigro-virescente, corpore albo, cauda cuneata, reatricibus intermediis longissimis.

Flycatcher with a crested blackish-green head, white body, wedge-shaped tail, with the two middle feathers very long.

Muscicapa Paradisi. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 324. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 929.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 481. 54.

Muscicapa cristata alba Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 2. p. 414. 29. *pl.* 41. *f.* 2.

Le Moucherolle huppé à tête couleur d'acier poli. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 558.

Pied bird of Paradise. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 113.

Paradise Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 345. 44.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 172. x.

β. castanea subtus alba, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis.

Chesnut-coloured, beneath white, with the lower part of the neck and the breast grey.

Muscicapa Paradisi. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 480. 54.

Muscicapa cristata Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 418. 31. *pl.* 41. *f.* 1.

γ. pectore cærulescente.

With a cærulean breast.

Crested long-tailed Pye. *Edwards. Glean.* 325.

THIS singular and variable bird is about the size of a Lark in the body, but measures upwards of twenty inches in length, owing to its long and disproportioned tail, which is generally about fourteen inches long: its beak is dusky: its head, hind part of the neck, and throat, are greenish black; the feathers on the former are very long,

and form a crest : the back and rump are white : the wing-coverts and tail-feathers the same, with their shafts black : the greater coverts and quills black, fringed with white : the fore-part of the neck, and all the under parts of the body, pure white : tail wedged : legs ash-coloured. It varies in being rather smaller, and in having the upper parts of the body (the top of the neck excepted) pale chesnut, and the neck and breast grey ; the quills and tail-feathers are also pale chesnut : it is likewise observed to have its breast of a blueish ash : the female has the tail-feathers much shorter than those of the male.

This bird is found in the southern parts of Africa, and is particularly fond of the borders of rivers, as its food, consisting of insects, is most abundant in those situations.

MUTABLE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa mutata.)

Mu. capite cristato nigro-virescente, cauda cuneata rectricibus intermediis longissimis, palpebris cæruleis.

Flycatcher with a blackish-green crested head, a wedge-shaped tail, with its two middle feathers longest, and blue eyelids.

Muscicapa mutata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 347. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 930.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 481. 55.

Muscicapa madagascariensis varia longicauda. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 430. 36. *pl.* 40. *f.* 1.

Gobe-mouche à longue queue et ventre blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 568.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 248. *f.* 2.

Gobe-mouche à longue queue de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 248. *f.* 1. *var.*

Schet-all. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 568. *var.*

Schet vouloulou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 569. *var.*

Mutable Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 347. 45.

AT first sight this greatly resembles the preceding, but it is not much more than half the size, measuring only a foot in length, of which the tail is upwards of seven inches: its beak is blackish: its irides are yellow, and eyelids blue: the head, neck, and back, are greenish black; the latter is varied with white: the wings black; with a white fascia: the breast and under parts of the body white: the two middle tail-feathers very long and white, with their shafts and a spot at their tips black; the rest of them white on their inner, and black on their outer webs: it varies in having the body and tail of a clear cinnamon colour, and in

having a mixture of white on the thighs: it likewise varies in having the body of a chesnut hue, and in having the two middle tail-feathers white, and fringed with black for half their length; the four next on each side chesnut, and the outermost feathers black, with the inner web white. All the varieties are common in the island of Madagascar, and are known by the names Schet, or Schet-vouloulou.

BOMBYCILLA. WAXWING.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, basi paulo depressum et trigonum; supra convexum, versus apicem deflexum, utrinque emarginatum.

Nares ovatæ, plumis minimis obtectæ.

Pedes tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi sola connexi.

Beak short, slightly depressed and triangular at the base; above convex, towards the tip bent down, and emarginate on each side.

Nostrils oval, covered with small feathers.

Feet four-toed, with the outer one connected at the base.

THE Waxwings, which have been detached from the Chatterers by Monsieur Vieillot, have a most remarkable and peculiar appendage on the tips of some of the quills, which has very much the appearance of red sealing-wax, and by which they may be distinguished at first sight from any other known genus of birds.

They were considered by the older ornithologists as forming a distinct genus, but were placed by Linneus, in his *Fauna Suecica*, in *Lanius*; but in the *Systema Naturæ*, in *Ampelis*, in which latter circumstance he has been followed by most modern authors. They feed on berries, but of their nests we are ignorant.





BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

(Bombycilla Bohemica.)

Bo. occipite cristato, remigibus secundariis apice membranaceo colorato.

Chatterer with a crested occiput, and the tips of the secondary quills with a coloured membranaceous appendage.

Ampelis Garrulus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 297. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 838.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 363. 1.

Garrulus bohemicus. *Ray. Syn.* p. 85: A.

Bombycilla bohemica. *Briss. Orn.* 2. p. 333. 63.

Lanius garrulus. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 82.

Le Jaseur de Boheme. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 429. pl. 26.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 261.

Bohemian Chatterer. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 112. pl. 48.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 91. 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 65.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 11.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 11.

THIS is the only species of Waxwing that is found in Europe: its length is about eight inches: its beak is black: irides purplish: the head and upper parts of the body vinaceous brown, dashed with ash-colour, lightest on the rump; the feathers on the crown of the head are long, and form a pointed crest, reclining backwards, of a chesnut colour; over the eye is a black streak, passing from the beak to the hind head: chin and throat black: breast and belly pale purplish ash-coloured brown, lightest towards the vent: the greater coverts of the primaries black, tipped with white; greater quills black; the three first tipped with white, the others with yellow on their outer mar-

gins; the secondaries tipped on the outer web with white, terminating in flat horny appendages, the colour of red sealing-wax; these appendages vary in number, some birds only having four or five on each side, and others having as many as eight; the tail is also adorned with them in few specimens, but such are very rare: the tail is black, with a yellow tip; it is dashed with cinereous at the base: its under coverts are pale chestnut: legs black.

The Bohemian Waxwing, as before observed, is a native of Europe, and is occasionally captured in this country: it is supposed to breed in Bohemia and other parts of Germany, where they are very abundant: it has been observed from St. Petersburg to Italy, but in the latter country it is very rare: it feeds on berries of all sorts, particularly those of the mountain ash; but of its nest we are quite ignorant: this bird is said to be good eating.



CAROLINA WAXWING.

(*Bombycilla carolinensis*.)

Bo. occipite cristato, abdomine fulvo, remigibus secundariis apice membranaceo colorato.

Chatterer with a crested occiput, yellow belly, and the tips of the secondaries with a membranaceous appendage.

Bombycilla carolinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 337. 1.

- Ampelis Garrulus. β . *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 297. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 838.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 364. 1.
Chatterer of Carolina: *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 46.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 207.—*Edwards. pl.* 242.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 93. 1. A.
American Chatterer. *Wils. Amer. Orn.*

THE Carolina Waxwing, which has been generally confounded with the Common or Bohemian species, which it is very like, has the belly of a pale yellow, and the wings of both sexes are of a plain colour, and the female is destitute of the red appendages to the quill-feathers.

This species is found throughout the whole of North America, from Carolina to Mexico; but of its habits we are as much in the dark as we are respecting the European species: it is known by the names of Chatterer and Recollect in the United States, where it makes its appearance in June when the cherries are ripe, and in the autumn when the cedar berries are in perfection: they generally arrive in large flocks.

AMPELIS. CHATTERER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, convexum, subincurvatum, utrinque emarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> straight; convex, slightly incurved, and emarginated on each side.
<i>Nares</i> setis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with bristles.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Lingua</i> acuta, bifida.	<i>Tongue</i> acute and bifid.

ALL the Chatterers but one are natives of America: they feed on fruits and berries, but of their manners of life we are utterly ignorant, as they do not reside near the habitations of man, and no person has yet discovered their haunts, or the period of their incubation.

CRESTED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis cristata.)

AM. *capite cristato, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine genisque albis, dorso rubro.*

Chatterer with a crested head, with the wings and tail black, the abdomen and cheeks white, and the back red.

Ampelis cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 368. 14.

Crested Chatterer. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 190. 4.

THIS species inhabits America: it has the head crested: the back red: the cheeks and belly white; and the wings and tail black.

 RED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis carnifex.)

AM. *rubra fascia oculari remigum rectricumque apicibus nigris.*

Red Chatterer, with a band through the eyes, and the tips of the quills and tail-feathers black.

Ampelis carnifex. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 839.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 366. 7.

Cotinga rubra. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 351. 7.

Cotinga rouge ou l'Ouette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 452.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 378.

Red bird from Surinam. *Edwards.* 1. 39.

Red Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 97. 7.

THE note of this bird is very similar to the word *Ouette*, from whence it has received a corresponding name by the natives of the parts it inhabits: it is in length seven inches: the male has the beak dull red: the head is crested, and with the lower part of the back and belly, the rump, thighs, and vent, is of a bright crimson; the rest of the plumage is of a dull red, with the tips of the feathers dusky: the tail is crimson, with the tip black: the legs are dirty yellow: the female is entirely of a reddish brown, with the wings and tail tipped with black, as in the male.

This bird is very common in Cayenne, Guiana, and many other parts of South America.

CUPREOUS CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis cuprea*.)

AM. *olivacea*, *pennis apice cupreo-aurantiis*, *pileo rubro*, *genis aurantiis*, *pectore abdomineque sanguineis margine viridi-nitentibus*.

Olivaceous Chatterer, with the tips of the feathers of a golden copper; the top of the head red; the cheek orange; the breast and abdomen blood-coloured, edged with shining green.

Ampelis cuprea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 366. 8.

Ampelis coccinea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 839.

Cupreous Chatterer. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 190. 2.

VERY similar to the preceding, but sufficiently distinct: its prevailing colour is olive, with the

feathers glossed with bronzed copper, and orange at the tips: the crown of the head is red: the breast and belly are of a blood-red colour, with the margins of the feathers glossed with green: the cheeks are orange: legs brown. Inhabits Surinam.

GREY CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis cinerea.*)

Am. cinereo-grisea, subtus grisescens, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Ash-coloured grey Chatterer, beneath greyish, with the beak and feet red.

Ampelis cinerea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 367. 11.

Lanius Neugeta. β. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 7.

Variété du Guiravou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 461.

Cotinga gris de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 699.

Grey Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 184. 36. A.

THIS species is only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is red: the prevailing colour of its plumage is cinereous; paler beneath: the quills and tail are dusky: the legs are red. Inhabits the swampy places in Guiana.

YELLOW CHATTERER.

(Ampelis luteus.)

AM. corpore supra fusco olivaceo, subtus uropygio reatricibusque lateralibus luteis, macula faucium alba.

Chatterer with the body above of brown green; beneath, rump, and lateral tail-feathers; yellow; and a white spot near the gape.

Ampelis luteus. *Musc. Carls.* 3. 70.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 368. 13.

Yellow Chatterer. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 190. 3.

THIS anomalous species is six inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the sides of the gape have a white spot: the upper parts of the plumage are olive brown: the under parts yellow, getting paler towards the vent, where it is white: rump yellow: the two middle tail-feathers black, with yellow tips; the others dull yellow.

 PURPLE-THROATED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis Cayana.)

AM. nitida cærulea, collo subtus violaceo, remigibus reatricibusque nigris cæruleo marginatis.

Shining blue Chatterer, with the neck beneath violet; the quills and tail-feathers black, margined with blue.

Ampelis cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 840.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 3.



PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

Cotinga Cayanensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 344. 32. *pl.* 34. *f.* 3.

Cotinga de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 624.

Le Queréiva. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 444.

Purple-throated Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 95. 3.

INHABITS Cayenne: its length is eight inches and a half: its beak, tail, and legs, are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage blue green, varied with black, the bases of the feathers being of the latter colour, giving it that appearance: the greater wing-coverts and quills black, with blue edges: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, of a most splendid purplish crimson.

PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis Cotinga.*)

AM. nitidissima cærulea, subtus purpurea, alis caudaque nigris.

Chatterer of a most splendid blue; beneath purple; with the wings and tail black.

Ampelis Cotinga. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 840.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 340. *pl.* 34. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 364. 2.

Le Cordon bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 442. *p.* 21.

Cotinga du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 188. male. 186. female.

Purple-breasted Manakin. *Pen. Gen. Birds.* *p.* 63. *pl.* 9.—*Edwards.* 340. male. 341. female.

Purple-breasted Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 94. 2.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters: beak black: the head, all the upper parts of the body,

and wing-coverts, of a splendid glossy blue: the greater coverts, wings, and tail, black: the throat and fore-part of the neck purple, varied with three or four irregular patches of bright scarlet: breast with a blue band, and in some individuals another of scarlet; rest of the under parts of the body blue: legs dusky: the female has all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful blue, and the throat, neck, and breast, purple: the belly and vent blue, in some places varied with black. Inhabits Brasil.

POMPADOUR CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis Pompadoura*.)

AM. purpurea, tectricibus alarum proximis ensiformibus elongatis carinatis rigidis.

Purple Chatterer, with the feathers of the greater wing-coverts sword-shaped, stiff, elongated, and carinated.

Ampelis Pompadoura. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 839.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 6.

Cotinga purpurea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 347. 5. *pl.* 35. *f.* 1.

Cotinga cinereo-purpurea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 349. 6. *pl.* 35. *f.* 2. young?

Le Pacapac ou Pompadour. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 448.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 279.

Cotinga gris-pourpré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 450.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 699. young?

Grey Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 97. 6. A. young?

Pompadour Chatterer. *Edwards.* 341.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 96. 6.



POMPADOUR CHATTERER.



THE Pompadour Chatterer is seven inches and a half in length: its beak is brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a glossy purple: the feathers of the greater wing-coverts are narrow, long, and hollowed beneath, with their shafts white, and the tips bare of webs; they hang over the quills, which are white, except the tips of a few of the primaries, which are brown: the legs are black: this species varies in having a mixture of brown with the purple; the under tail-coverts rose-colour, and the tail brown: it has also occurred entirely of a grey brown.

Common in Cayenne and Guiana: it makes its appearance in the latter place in March and September: it feeds on fruits, and builds its nest in high trees, near the margins of a large river.

RED-WINGED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis phœnicea.*)

AM. *cæruleo nigra, alarum tectricibus minoribus fulvo-coccineis.*
Blue-black Chatterer, with the lesser wing-coverts of a fulvous crimson.

Ampelis phœnicea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 367. 12.

Red-winged Chatterer. Lath. Syn. Sup. 146. 10.

SAID to inhabit Africa: length about seven inches and a half: the beak and legs black: the prevailing colour of the plumage blue black, with

a polished steel gloss : the lesser wing-coverts of a beautiful crimson, and some of them of a reddish yellow : tail rather long.

BLUE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis tersa*.)

Am. nitida cærulea, dorso nigro, abdomine albo flavescente.
Shining blue Chatterer, with a black back, and yellowish white abdomen.

Ampelis tersa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 4.

La Tersine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 446.

Blue-breasted Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 95. 4.

THIS species, which is described by Linneus, has the upper part of the head, the shoulders, quills, and tail, black; the throat, breast, lower part of the back, and fascia on the wing-coverts, pale blue; the belly yellowish white, deepest on the sides, and the outer edge of the quills are blueish: native place unknown: it appears to have a great affinity to the following species.

SILKY CHATTERER.

(Ampelis Maynana.)

Am. nitida cærulea, gula violacea, remigibus intus albis.

Shining blue Chatterer, with the throat violet, and inner webs of the quills white.

Ampelis Maynana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 840.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 5.Cotinga Maynanensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 341. 2. *pl.* 34. *f.* 2.Le Cotinga à plumes soyeuses. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 447.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 229.Silky Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 96. 5.

THIS elegant bird is above seven inches in length; and is thus described by Dr. Latham: “beak brown: the feathers of the head and hind part of the neck are long and narrow, and of a fine blue; the base of them brown: the chin and throat deep purple: the back and rump, fore-part of the neck, and from thence to the vent, of the same blue as the head; but the feathers are white at the base and blue only at the tips, the intermediate part being of a violet purple, so that, except the feathers lie exactly over each other, this last colour seems mixed with the blue: the thighs are brown: the quills and tail are blackish brown; the outer margins and ends blue; but the outer ones only brown: the legs are black. The feathers of this bird have the appearance of silky hairs, serving to distinguish it from the others, and the

blue in some lights appears green. This beautiful species inhabits the province of Mayna, in South America."

VARIEGATED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis variegata*.)

AM. cinerea, gutture carunculis duabus nigris lanceolatis.

Grey Chatterer, with two black spear-shaped wattles on the throat.

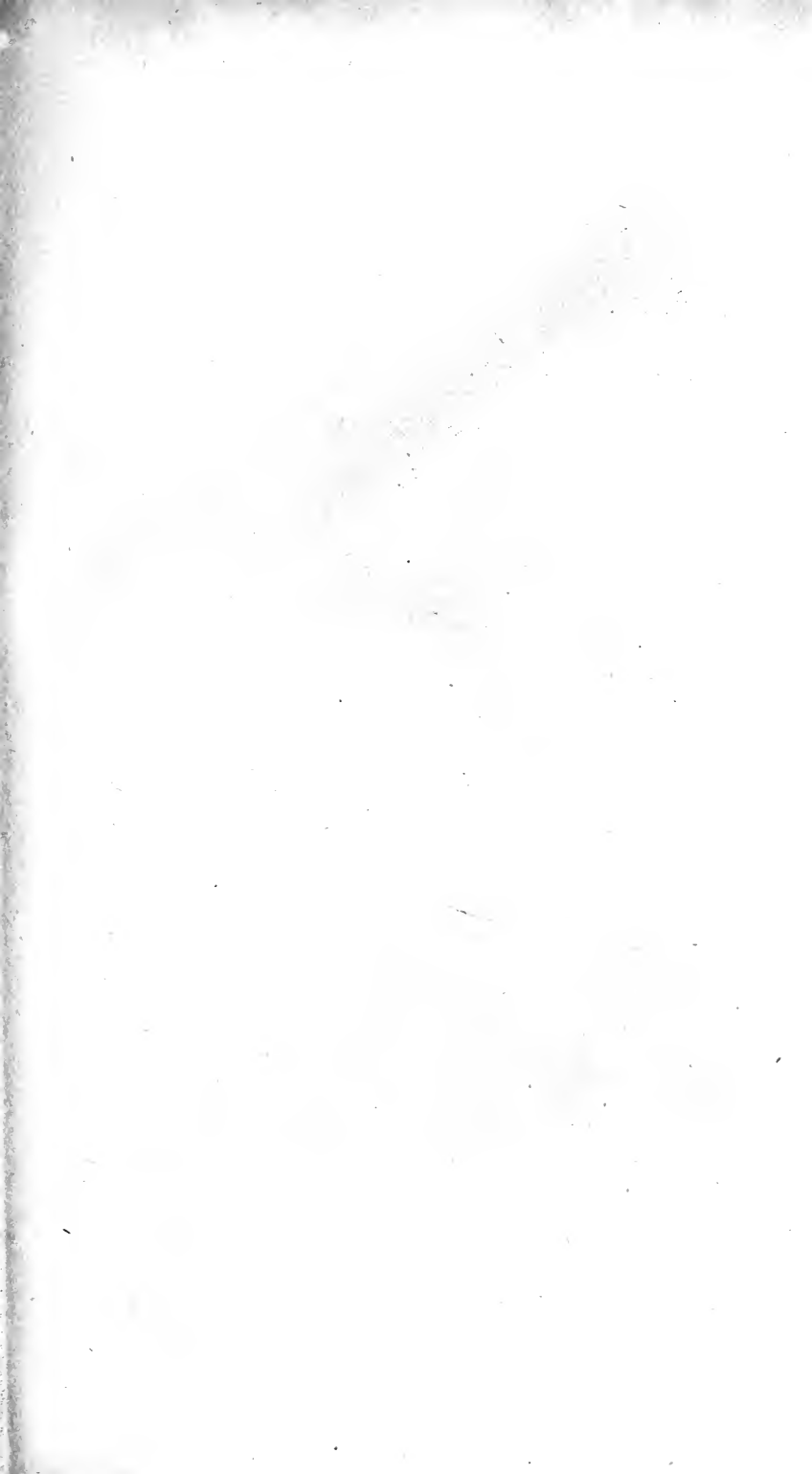
Ampelis variegata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 367. 10.

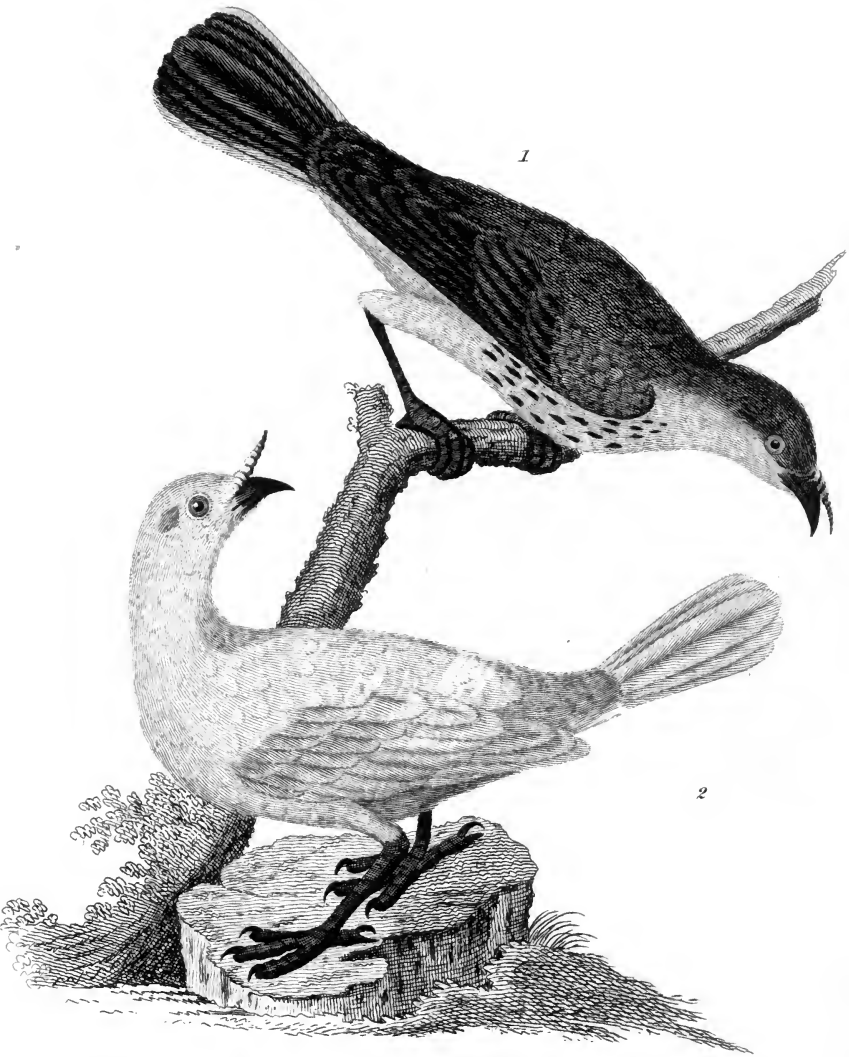
Cotinga nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 354. 9.

L'Averano. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 457.

Variegated Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 99. 9.

THIS curious bird is said to make a noise like that of a cracked bell : its voice is as loud as that of the Carunculated Chatterer, and is only uttered during the months of December and January : its beak is black : the throat and fore-part of the neck is ornamented with a number of black fleshy wattles : the feathers of the breast are divided as it were into a kind of furrow : the colour of the head is brown : the neck, breast, belly, back, and thighs, are ash-coloured ; the back being varied with black and the rump with green : the wing-coverts are black, but the greater ones are varied with dull green : legs and quills dusky : tail cine-





G. Griffith

CARUNCULATED CHATTERER.

1 Male • 2 Female

reous, variegated with black and green: the female is much smaller than the male, and is destitute of the wattles on the neck and throat: her plumage is entirely of a dusky colour; the back rather inclining to brown, and the belly to green.

CARUNCULATED CHATTERER,

(*Ampelis carunculata*.)

Am. albo, uropygio remigibus rectricibusque flavescente adumbratis fronte denudata elongata carunculata.

White Chatterer, with the rump, quills, and tail-feathers inclining to yellowish; the forehead naked with an elongated caruncle.

Ampelis carunculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 366. 9.

Cotinga alba. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 356. 13.

Le Cotinga blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 454.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 793. male. 794. female.

Carunculated Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 98. 8. pl. 40.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being twelve inches in length; the beak black; at its base a fleshy caruncle hanging over it like that of a Turkey-cock, being more or less dilatable, as far as two inches in length: the whole plumage of the male is of a pure white, except a slight tinge of yellow on the rump, quills, and tail: the legs are black: the female is furnished with the same caruncle as

the male: the upper parts of her plumage are olive grey: her forehead and cheeks are white: throat grey, edged with olive: breast and upper part of the belly the same, tipped with yellow: lower part of the belly and vent pale yellow: the two middle tail-feathers like the back, the others grey, edged with yellow. The note of these birds, which is composed of the two syllables *in, au*, is uttered in a drawling kind of tone, but may be heard half a league off. They are common in Cayenne and Brasil.

SUPERB CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis superba*.)

AM. nitidissima cærulea, subtus purpurea, maculis fulvo-coccineis.
Chatterer of a shining blue, beneath purple, with fulvous scarlet spots.

Ampelis superba. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 19.*

Superb Chatterer. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 19. pl. 821.*

THIS most elegant and scarce bird has been generally considered as the male of *Ampelis cotinga*, but Levaillant considers it as a distinct species, as it differs very materially from that bird. It inhabits Brasil.



SUPERB CHATTERER.







UMBRELLA'D CHATTERER .

UMBRELLA'D CHATTERER.

(Ampelis umbellata.)

Am. nigra, crista verticali pennisque pectoralibus dependentibus violaceo splendidis.

Black Chatterer, with the vertical crest and pendant breast feathers glossed with violet.

Ampelis umbellata, Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 21.

Cephalopterus ornatus. Geoff. Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. no. 75. f. 235. pl. 15.

Umbrella'd Chatterer. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 21. pl. 897.*

A VERY singular and highly elegant species, described by Geoffroy de St. Hilaire in the Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, where it is formed into a genus by the name of *Cephalopterus*.

It is nearly the size of a Jay, and its colour is black; the crest and the breast feathers, which hang down, are richly glossed with violet. It is an inhabitant of Brasil.

RAMPHOPIS. RAMPHOPIS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum crassum, supra convexum, lateratim compressum, mandibula inferiore transversim, basi dilatata, oculis tenus continuata.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak thick, convex above, compressed at the sides, with the under mandible transverse, dilated at the base, and reaching as far as the eyes.

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

THE species included in this genus may be easily distinguished from the birds belonging to the genus *Tanagra*, from the peculiar structure of the under mandible of their beaks, which is very broad and much rounded at the base, and reaches far down on the chin. The little that is known of the habits of the birds will be given with the first species, which is common in many parts of America.

This genus was established by M. Vieillot.

RED-BREASTED RAMPHOPIS.

(Ramphopis Jacapa.)

RA. *atra, fronte jugulo pectoreque coccineis.*

Dark-coloured Ramphopis, with the jugulum and breast scarlet.

Tanagra Jacapa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 888.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 1.Cardinalis purpurea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 49. 29. *pl.* 3. *f.* 2.Le Cardinal pourpré. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 128. *f.* 1. 2.Le Bec d'argent. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 259.Red-breasted Tanager. *Edwards. pl.* 267.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.

214. 1.

THIS species of Tanager is abundant in Cayenne, Guiana, Mexico, and other parts of America, within the tropics: it is a very sociable bird, and frequents gardens and such like places, generally in pairs: the female constructs a cylindrical nest, composed of dried leaves and fibres, and lined with large leaves; it has the opening beneath, and is attached to the horizontal branch of some low trees: the female lays two white eggs, marked at the larger ends with small dull red spots.

The bird is described as the size of a Sparrow, and being in length six inches and a half: its beak is black, with the base rather lighter, and rounded with a silvery gloss: the irides are brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with a strong purplish cast, the chin, throat, and breast, excepted, which are fine crimson, as is also the forehead in some individuals: legs

brown: the female is destitute of the peculiar formation of the under mandible of the beak, and the colour of her plumage is dull purplish brown, with the under parts reddish, and the wings and tail brown.

BRASILIAN RAMPHOPIS.

(*Ramphopis Brasilia.*)

RA. *coccinea*, *alis caudaque nigris.*

Scarlet Ramphopis, with the wings and tail black.

Tanagra Brasilia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 888.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 420. 2.

Cardinalis. *Briss.* 3. 42. 24. *pl.* 3. *f.* 1.

Brasilian Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 215. 2.

THE Brazilian Ramphopis is rather larger than the House Sparrow, and is six inches and upwards in length: its beak is black, with the base of the under mandible of a silvery white hue for half its length: the whole of the plumage is of a brilliant crimson, the thighs, which are black, excepted: the wing-coverts, quills, tail, and legs, are also deep black, but the lesser coverts are mixed with crimson: it varies in having the breast and upper parts of the back marked with greenish crescent-shaped spots, but is the same as the above in other respects. Inhabits Mexico, and many parts of South America.

TANAGRA. TANAGER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum, basi subtrigonum, apice declivi.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak conic, acuminate, emarginated at the base, somewhat triangular, and towards the tip bent down.

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

THE greatest portion of the Tanagers are inhabitants of America: they feed on fruits and seeds: they are generally very shy and solitary birds, being mostly found only in pairs, but some few are said to be gregarious.

GRAND TANAGER.

(Tanagra magna.)

TA. *fusco-olivacea, fronte genisque cæruleis, striga maxillari nigra, gula crissoque rubris, superciliis maculaque gulæ albis.*

Olive-brown Tanager, with the forehead and cheeks blue; stripe near the jaw black; throat and vent red; supercilia and spot on the throat white.

Tanagra magna. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 890.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 8.

Le grand Tangara. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 239. pl. 11.

Tangara des grands bois de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 20. 5.

Grand Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 220.

THE Grand Tanager is eight inches and a half in length, and is about the size of the Song Thrush in appearance: its beak is stout and brown: the upper parts of its body are olive brown: forehead and cheeks blue; line from the gape to the sides of the neck black: eyebrows white: throat, thighs, and vent, red, with a white spot in the middle of the former; rest of the under parts pale red: quills and tail the same as the upper parts of the body, with the edges of the feathers palest: legs blueish. This bird frequents the thick woods of Guiana, Cayenne, and other parts of South America: both sexes are generally observed together: they are called *Olive birds*, and feed upon small insects and fruits.

BLACK-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra atricapilla.)

TA. rufo-rubra, capite alis caudaque nigris, striga alarum alba.
Rufous-red Tanager, with the head, wings, and tail black, and stripe on the wings white.

Tanagra atricapilla. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 899.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 423. 13.

Le Mordoré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 255.*

Tangara jaune à tête noire de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 809. f. 2.*

Black-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 224. 13.*

INHABITS Guiana. Length seven inches: beak dusky black: the whole of the body, the head, wings, and tail, excepted, which are glossy black, of a reddish rufous colour, with the fore-part of the neck and breast deepest: legs brown.

HOODED TANAGER.

(Tanagra pileata.)

TA. cærulescente-cinerea subtus alba, vertice strigaeque lateribus colli nigris, inter rostrum et oculos macula alba.

Blue-grey Tanager, beneath white, with a stripe on the top of the head, and the sides of the neck black; between the beak and eyes a white spot.

Tanagra pileata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 898.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 423. 11.

Tanagra brasiliensis cinerea. Briss. Orn. 3. 17. 9. female.

Le Coiffe noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 284. male.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 720. f. 2. male.*

Hooded Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 223. 11.*

FOUND in Guiana and Brasil: size of the Hedge Warbler: beak and legs dusky: the top of the head and sides black; sides of the neck as far as the wings also black: the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail, blueish ash; the two last darkest: between the beak and eyes a spot of white: all the under parts of the body of a silvery white: the female is destitute of the black markings on the head and neck: the upper parts of her body are blueish ash, and the under dirty white.

BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra melanicterica*.)

TA. ferrugineo-fusca subtus lutea, pileo genisque nigris, alis albo longitudinaliter striatis.

Rusty brown Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the top of the head and cheeks black, the wings longitudinally striped with white.

Tanagra melanicterica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 423. 12.

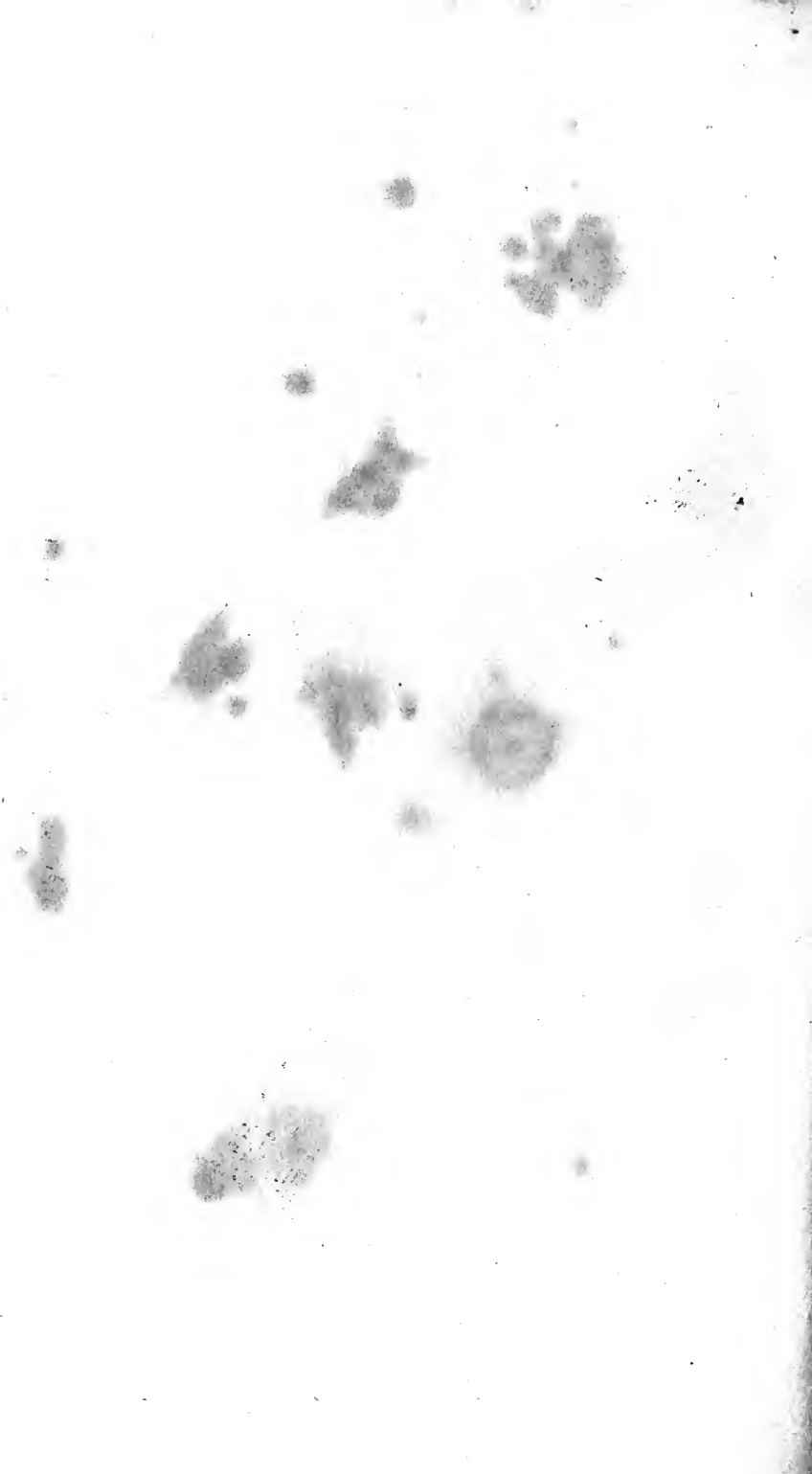
Black-crowned Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 223. 12.

THE Black-crowned Tanager is thus described by Dr. Latham. "Size of the Common Bunting: length seven inches and a half: beak of a livid colour; the sides of the under mandible bent inwards, and the end of the upper one a trifle margined; the base furnished with a few hairs: irides



BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

Grylls



brown : the top of the head and sides, beneath the eye, black : hind part of the neck and back ferruginous brown, changing to a rust-colour on the rump : under parts of the body deep yellow : the wings reach to the middle of the tail, and are marked with longitudinal whitish streaks : quills brown, with whitish margins : the tail a trifle forked, brown, edged with yellowish white : legs dusky flesh-colour : claws brown. - The female is of a dirty ferruginous olive on the upper parts, spotted with brown, and beneath of a whitish yellow.

“ This species is found in the neighbourhood of the Caucasian mountains, and Teflis in Georgia : it frequents the Christ's-thorn, and makes the nest on the branches of it, which being well defended with sharp spines, secures the brood from birds of prey. The food chiefly consists of the seeds of the same plant. It is a solitary bird, and the voice not greatly different from that of the Greater Titmouse.”

CÆRULEAN TANAGER.

(Tanagra canora.)

TA. *cyanea maculis fulvis varia, alis cyaneis fulvo nigroque variis, rectricibus nigris apice albis.*

Blue Tanager varied with fulvous spots, with blue wings mixed with fulvous and black; the tail-feathers black, with white tips.

Tanagra canora. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 432. 43.

Tangara cærulea Novæ Hispaniæ. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 15. 7.

Cærulean Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 245. 44.

THIS species is said to be a fine songster: it is the size of a Nightingale: its beak is brownish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a blue cast, inclining to fulvous: the wings are part blue, part black, with white tips: its legs are grey. Inhabits New Spain.

 SAYACU TANAGER.

(Tanagra Sayaca.)

TA. *cana, alis subcæruleis.*

Hoary Tanagra, with blueish wings.

Tanagra Sayaca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 897.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 425. 18.

Tanagra brasiliensis varia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 18. 10.

- Sayacu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 288.
 Tangara tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 301. f. 1.
 Sayacu Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 227. 19.

LENGTH not quite six inches: beak black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a variable cinereous and green hue; the upper parts having the greatest proportion of the latter. It inhabits Cayenne, and is called *Sayacou*.

BISHOP TANAGER.

(*Tanagra Episcopus*.)

TA. *cinerea, alis caudaque extus cæruleis*,

Grey Tanager, with the wings and tail blue on their outer edges.

Tanagra Episcopus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 19.—*Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 896.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 40. pl. 1. f. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
 1. 424. 17.

Le Bluet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 265. pl. 12.

L'Evêque. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 178. f. 1. 2.

Sayacu. *Edwards. Glean.* 351. f. 1.

Bishop Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 240. ?—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.
 226. 18.

THIS elegant species is found in Cayenne: it is six inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black, with the under mandible greyish: the prevailing colour of the bird is greyish blue, in some parts inclining to green, and in others to grey, according to the position of the light: the lesser

wing-coverts have the greatest inclination for blue: the legs are ash-coloured: the female has her head, neck, and breast, blue green; the back and wing-coverts brown, with an oblique greyish bar across the latter: quills and tail black: under parts of the body grey: assembles in large flocks about the skirts of forests: it roosts on the palm at night, and feeds on small fruits: it has only a disagreeable note, not worthy the name of a song.

BLUE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra cærulea*.)

Ta. tota cærulea, rostro atro, pedibus spadiceis.

Tanager wholly blue, with the beak dusky and feet chesnut.

Tanagra cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1: 891.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 27.

Le Pape-bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 495.

Moineau bleu de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 203. f. 2.

Blue Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 234. 28.

THIS bird, which is the size of the Domestic Finch, has the whole of its plumage blue: its beak dusky, and legs reddish brown: it is in length about five inches. Native of Cayenne.

RED-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra Gyrola.)

TA. *viridis*, capite rubro, collari flavo, pectore cœrulea.

Green Tanager, with a red head, yellow collar, and blue breast.

Tanagra Gyrola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 891.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 26.Tanagra peruviana viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 23. 13. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.Le Rouverdin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 286.Tangara de Perou. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 133. 2.Red-headed Greenfinch. *Edwards.* 23.Red-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 233. 27.

NOT quite five inches in length: beak and legs pale brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage glossy green: the head entirely rufous: the quills and tail are brown, with green edges, the two middle feathers of the latter excepted, which are green: spot near the shoulders yellow: breast pale blue. Edwards's bird has a complete yellow collar round the neck. It is found in various parts of South America, and frequents large trees, upon whose fruits it feeds: it affects sequestered places.

VIOLET TANAGER.

(Tanagra bonariensis.)

TA. *atro-violacea, alis caudaque viridi-nitentibus.*

Dark-violet Tanager, with the wings and tail shining green.

Tanagra bonariensis, *Gmel, Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 439. 36.Le Tangario, *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 241.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 710.Violet Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 222. 9.

THE male of this species has a stout dusky black beak: the prevailing colour of the plumage is an intense violet, appearing nearly black; the wings and tail are glossed with greenish: the legs are blackish: the female has her head black, with a polished steel gloss; the rest of her plumage is dull brown, with the upper parts of her body and rump slightly glossed with black: length of the two sexes about eight inches. Native of Buenos Ayres,

GREEN-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra tricolor.)

TA. *viridis splendens, subtus viridi-flavescens, tectricibus alarum violaceis, capistro dorsoque superiore nigris, uropygio fulvo.*

Shining green Tanager, beneath yellowish green; with the wing-coverts violet; base of the beak and upper part of the back black; rump fulvous,

Tanagra tricolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 891.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 29.

Tangara cayanensis varia chlorocephalos. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 59. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.

Tangara cayanensis varie cyanocephalos. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 62. *pl.* 4. *f.* 2. female.

Le tricolor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 276.

Tangara varié à tête verte de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 33. *f.* 1. 2. female. ?

Green-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 234. 30.

THE Green-headed Tanager is five inches and a quarter in length : its beak is black, surrounded with that colour at the base : the head is of a pale sea-green : the upper part and sides of the neck green gold : the upper part of the back black ; the lower part and rump orange yellow : the lesser and middle wing-coverts violet blue ; the greater ones greenish black, edged with green on their outer webs : quills and tail the same ; the latter with a small violet blue spot on the outer margin, near the tip : chin pale sea-green : throat with a large black spot : fore-part of the neck and breast similar to the chin, with a slight blue bar between them and the black on the throat : belly, sides, thighs, and vent, bright yellowish green : legs lead-coloured : the female ? has the crown of the head and throat violet blue : the sides of the head and back part of the neck orange red : wing-coverts with a yellow band ; in other respects like the first described, except that the wing-coverts are greenish instead of blue.

ST. DOMINGO TANAGER.

(Tanagra dominica.)

TA. *nigro maculata, supra olivaceo-fusca, subtus albida.*

Black spotted Tanager, above olive brown, beneath whitish.

Tanagra dominica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 16.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 895.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 424. 16.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 37.21. *pl.* 2. *f.* 4.L'Esclave. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 263.Tangara de Saint Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 156. *f.* 2.St. Domingo Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 226. 17.

CALLED *L'Esclave* in St. Domingo: its length is six inches and a half: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its head and body are olive brown: the quills are brown, with olive-coloured margins: the under parts of the body are dirty white, with the shafts brown: the two middle tail-feathers are olive brown, the rest of the tail ash-coloured brown, with the outer edges slightly olive.

 TURQUOISE TANAGER.

(Tanagra brasiliensis.)

TA. *nigra subtus alba, jugulo uropygioque cærulescentibus, facie pectoreque nigris.*

Black Tanager, beneath white, with the jugulum and rump blueish, and the face and breast black.

- Tanagra brasiliensis*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 895.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 424. 15.
Tanagra brasiliensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 9. 4. *pl.* 1. *f.* 1.
 Le Turquin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 258.
 Tangara bleu du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 179. *f.* 1.
 Turquoise Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 225. 16.

THIS measures rather more than six inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the head, fore-part of the neck, and lower part of the neck, ash-coloured blue: spot on the breast, hind part of the neck, upper part of the back, round the beak, and the tail, black: under parts dirty white. Inhabits Brasil.

 BLACK AND BLUE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra barbadensis*.)

- Ta. nigra, subtus flavicans, pectore uropygioque cæruleis*.
 Black Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the breast and rump blue.
Tanagra barbadensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 8. 3.
Tanagra cayenensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 6. 2. *pl.* 1. *f.* 3.
Tanagra mexicana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 426. 23.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 893.
 Tangara blue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 282.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 155. *f.* 1.
 Tangara diable-enrhumé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 27.
 Tangara tcheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 290. *f.* 2.
 Black and blue Tanager. *Edwards. Glean.* 350.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 230. 24.

... CALLED *Diabie-enrheumé* by the Creoles: it is five inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the head and the cheeks are blue: the hind part of the head and neck, the upper parts of the back, and the scapulars, are black: the throat, neck, breast, lower part of the back and rump, blue: the upper wing-coverts glossy blue green: the greater ones black, with blue edges: quills black, part edged with green, and the rest with white: the belly, thighs, and vent, yellowish white; the sides spotted with black and blue, and the thighs with black: tail black: it varies in having the lower part of the back and the rump black; the wing-coverts black, with blue edges; the upper tail-coverts green; the belly, sides, thighs, and vent, white; and the quills and tail black, with purplish edges. Both varieties are found at Cayenne and Guiana, and, according to Brisson, in Barbadoes.

BLACK-FACED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra melanopis.*)

TA, *cinerea*, capite anterieus colloque toto inferiore nigris.

Grey Tanager, with the head in front, and the whole of the lower part of the neck black.

Tanagra melanopis. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 10.

Tanagra atra. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.

Le Camail, ou la Cravatte. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 254.—Buff.

Pl. Enl. 714. f. 2.

Black-faced Tanager. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 222. 10.

THIS, like the Crested Tanager, is found only in the open places of Guiana, where it is very rare: it is in length seven inches: its beak is black, with the base of the under mandible whitish: the front of the head, the cheeks, chin, and fore-part of the neck, black, the colour ending in a point on the breast: the prevailing colour of the plumage is cinereous, with the under parts palest, and the quills and tail darkest: legs dusky: the female has the head and fore-parts brown, where the male is black; and the plumage is pale yellowish ash on the upper parts; the under parts are the same, but the colours are much paler.

SPOTTED GREEN TANAGER.

(*Tanagra punctata*.)

TA. *viridis nigro punctata, subtus flavescente-albida.*

Green Tanager spotted with black, beneath yellowish white.

Tanagra punctata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 897.—*Briss. Orn.* 8. 19. pl. 4. f. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 425. 19.

Le Sayacou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 288.

Tangara vert tacheté. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 133. f. 1.

Spotted green Titmouse. *Edwards.* 262.

Spotted green Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 228. 20.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak and legs brown: the upper parts of the body green varied

with brown : rump green : quills and tail brown, fringed with green : chin and throat brown, the feathers edged with whitish : breast varied with brown and yellow ; from thence to the vent yellowish white, with a green tinge. Inhabits Cayenne.

VARIABLE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra variabilis*.)

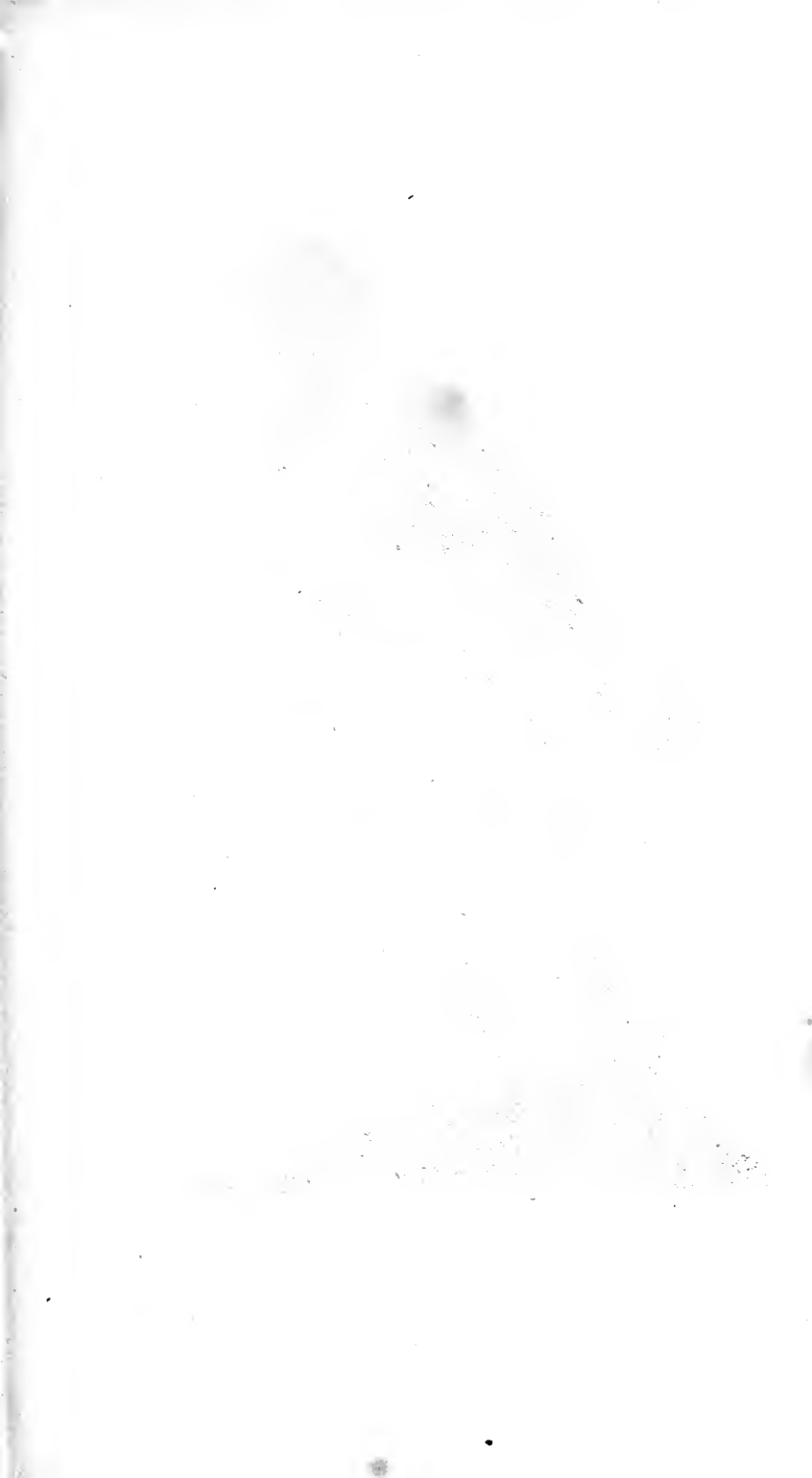
TA. *viridis cæruleo fuscoque splendens, uropygio virescente, fascia per oculos nigra, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus.*

Tanager shining with green, blue, and brown ; with the rump greenish ; stripe through the eyes black ; quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Tanagra variabilis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 891.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 28.

Variable Tanager. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 234. 29.

THE locality of this species is unknown : it is four inches and a half in length : its beak and legs are pale brown : through each eye runs a black stripe : its plumage, according to the position of the light, appears blue, or brown : it has a very glossy appearance : the back between the shoulders is darkest, and towards the rump it is pale green : the quills and tail are dusky, fringed with green.





CAPITAL TANAGER.

Griffith.

OLIVE TANAGER.

(Tanagra olivacea.)

TA. *viridi-olivacea subtus alba, gula pectoreque luteis, remigibus reetricibusque fuscis.*

Olive-green Tanager, beneath white, with the throat and breast yellow, the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Tanagra olivacea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 4.

L'Olivet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 269.

Olive Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 238.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 218. 4.

THE male Olive Tanager has his head, upper parts of his body, and wing-coverts, olive green, changing to ash-colour towards the rump: the throat and breast are clear yellow, and the belly white: the quills and tail are brown, with white edges: the female has the under parts of her body pale yellow, and the wings and tail dusky, with olive margins. Inhabits America.

 CAPITAL TANAGER.

(Tanagra capitalis.)

TA. *supra viridis, subtus flava, capite colloque inferiore nigris.*

Tanager above green, beneath yellow, with the head and under part of the neck black.

Tanagra capitalis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 430. 44.

Capital Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 162. 45. pl. 112.

THE locality of this beautiful species, which was in the late Leverian Museum, is unknown: it is in length five inches: its beak is dusky lead-colour: the head, throat, and all the fore-part of the neck, as far as the breast, black: the upper part of the neck behind, its sides, and all the under parts of the body, are of a fine yellow, inclining to orange on the breast: the rest of the plumage is of a pale olive green, with the wings and tail darkest, and bordered with yellow: legs flesh-colour.

YELLOW-FRONTED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra flavifrons*.)

TA. viridis, fronte lutea, rostro pedibus alis caudaque nigris.

Green Tanager, with the forehead yellow, the beak, feet, wings, and tail, black.

Tanagra flavifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xvii. 1.*

Emberiga flavifrons. *Mus. Carls. 4. pl. 92.*

Yellow-fronted Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 204. 2.*

THIS, which may probably prove to be the young bird or the female of the following species, has a black beak: blue crown, hind head and nape: yellow forehead: dusky tail and quills: the rest of the plumage being green, with the throat inclining to yellow: legs black.

RUFIOUS-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra cayana.)

Ta. fulvo dorso viridi, pileo rufo, genis nigris.

Fulvous Tanager, with a green back, red crown, and black checks.

Tanagra cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 892.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 25.Tanagra cayanensis viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 21. 12. *pl.* 4. *f.* 3.Le Passevert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 494. and 4. 273.Passe-vert à tête bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 275. ?Moineau à tête rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 201. *f.* 2. male.Tangara à tête rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 290. *f.* 1. female.Rufous-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 231. 26.

THIS species, which is rather variable in its plumage, is generally about four inches in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the crown is rufous: cheeks black: the back part of the neck, the lower part of the back, and the rump, are pale golden yellow, with a gloss of green in certain positions: the rest of the back, the scapulars, and upper tail-coverts, are green: throat blue grey: the under parts of the body varied with pale golden yellow, rufous, and slate colour, in different lights: the quills and tail are brown, with golden green margins: the female has the upper parts of the plumage plain green, and the under dull yellow, with a slight green tinge: this bird varies in having the red on the top of the head much more extensive in some individuals than in others; it also varies in being tinged with rufous on the breast and belly;

and likewise in the back being rufescent: there is also a variety described by Buffon, that has the head of a bright blue; but in other respects it agrees tolerably with the above.

This species has very little song: it is very common at Cayenne, where it is called *Le Dauphinois*: it is said to destroy great quantities of rice, upon which it feeds, as it does also upon bananas and guavas, of which it is particularly fond: like the rest of the genus, they are generally found by pairs, and frequent open and uninhabited places.

GREEN TANAGER.

(Tanagra virens.)

TA. *viridis subtus flavescens, loris gulaque nigris, fascia maxillari cærulea.*

Green Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the lores and throat black, and stripe near the jaw blue.

Tanagra virens. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 897.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 426. 21.

Tangara brasiliensis viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 25. 14.

Le Tangara verd du Brasil. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 268.

Green Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 229. 22.

THE Green Tanager is larger than the Domestic Finch, and measures six inches and a quarter in length: the beak is dusky; between which and the eyes is a black spot, bounded on the lower

edge with deep blue: head and upper parts of the body bright green: the lesser wing-coverts glossy sea-green, the rest green: the quills dusky, margined with blue: throat pure black: fore-part of the neck yellow: rest of the under parts of the body yellowish green: the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest dusky, edged with blueish: legs brown. Inhabits Mexico, Peru, and Brasil.

RED-HEADED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra gularis*.)

TA. nigra, subtus alba, capite rubro, jugulo purpureo.

Black Tanager, beneath white, with a red head and purple jugulum.

Tanagra gularis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 13.?—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 425. 20.

Cardinalis Americanus. *Briss. Orn. App.* 67. *pl.* 4. *f.* 4.

Le Rouge Cap. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 267.

Tangara brun d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 155. *f.* 2.

Red-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 228. 21.

THIS beautiful bird has the head, chin, and throat crimson, on the latter sprinkled with purple, and ending in a point near the breast: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, which is rounded, are of a fine shining black: the under parts are pure snowy white: the female? has the upper parts brown. Occasionally found in Cayenne and Guiana.

RED TANAGER,

(Tanagra rubra.)

Ta. rubra, alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice albis.

Red Tanager, with the wings and tail black, the tail-feathers tipped with white.

Tanagra rubra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 420. 3.Cardinalis canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 48. 28. pl. 2. f. 5.Le Scarlat. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 245. var. ?Scarlet Sparrow. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 343. var. ?Red Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 237.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 217. 3.

THIS is the size of the Domestic Finch: the male is six inches and a quarter in length: his beak is horn-coloured: the prevailing colour of his plumage is pale dull red: his wing-coverts are black, and the quills are brown, the two nearest the body excepted, which are black; all of them have their inner margins white for the greatest portion of their length from the base: tail black, tipped with white: legs black: the female is entirely of a greenish colour above, and yellowish green beneath. Edwards describes a bird which appears to be a variety of this, as it only differs in wanting the white tips to the tail. It inhabits North America, and is said to sing very agreeably.

VARIEGATED TANAGER.

(Tanagra variegata.)

TA. *rubro virescente flavoque variegata.*

Tanager variegated with red, greenish, and yellow.

Tanagra variegata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 6.Tanagra mississippiensis. β . *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.Variegated Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 219. pl. 46.

PERHAPS a variety of the following, which it equals in size: its beak and legs are pale brown: its entire plumage is variegated with crimson and greenish buff; some spots on the neck, the whole of the wing, the lower part of the back, and middle of the belly, being of the latter colour: the quills and lower wing-coverts are dusky: the tail is half crimson and half greenish buff. It inhabits North America.

MISSISSIPPI TANAGER.

(Tanagra mississippiensis.)

TA. *tota rubra, alis caudaque saturatioribus.*

Tanager entirely red, with the wings and tail darkest.

Tanagra mississippiensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 5.Le Tangara du Mississippi. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 252.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 741.Mississippi Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 218. 5.

THE whole of the plumage of this elegant bird is of a fine red, with the wings and tail darkest in colour: the legs are reddish, and the beak horn-coloured. Du Pratz assures us that this species will collect an immense quantity of maize together against winter, and that it is so extremely careful of its treasure as seldom to stir from the spot where it is stored up, except to drink: it secures this hoard, which has been known to equal a bushel, by covering it with dry leaves, leaving a small passage for itself to enter. It is found about the borders of the Mississippi.

SUMMER TANAGER.

(*Tanagra æstiva*.)

TA. rubra, rostro flavescente, remigibus intus fuscis.

Red Tanager, with the beak yellowish, and the quills within brown.

Tanagra æstiva. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.

Muscicapa rubra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 326. 8.

Muscicapa Carolinensis rubra. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 432. 37.

Summer Red bird. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 56.—*Edwards. Glean.* pl. 239.

Summer Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 236.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 220. 6.

RATHER larger than the Domestic Finch: beak yellowish: irides black: the whole of the plumage

of a beautiful scarlet, the tips of the quills, which are pale red, excepted: legs dusky: the female is brown, tinged with yellow. Inhabits Carolina and Virginia.

MEXICAN TANAGER.

(*Tanagra mexicana*.)

TA. rubra, capite alis caudaque amethystinis, cervice tectricibusque alarum viridibus, scapularibus flavis virescente marginatis.

Red Tanager, with the head, wings, and tail, of an amethyst colour; the top of the neck and wing-coverts greenish; the scapulars yellow, with greenish margins.

Tanagra mississippiensis. β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889. γ .

Cardinalis mexicanus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 46. 27.

Mexican Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 219. 5. B.

INHABITS Mexico: its beak is ash-coloured: the irides are white: the head, wings, and tail, are of a fine amethyst colour: the hind parts of the neck are green: the under part of the neck and the rump are crimson: the wing-coverts are reddish green: the scapulars are yellowish, all the feathers edged with greenish: tip of the tail pale red: legs greyish violet.

SHOWY TANAGER.

(Tanagra ornata.)

TA. subtilus cinereo-nitens supra fusco-virescens, capillis cervice humerisque violaceis, macula alarum aureo-lutea.

Tanager beneath of a shining ash, above greenish brown, with the hairs at the base of the beak, the top of the neck and shoulders violet, and a golden yellow spot on the wings.

Tanagra ornata. Muse. Carlso. 4. pl. 95.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. II. xlvii. 3.

Showy Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 205. 4.*

TANAGRA ornata inhabits the East Indies: its beak and legs are dusky cinereous: the upper parts of its plumage are of a dull brownish green: its head is of a pale violet, glossed with blue: the lesser wing-coverts are like the upper parts of the plumage, but the middle ones are tipped with yellow; the rest of the coverts are red brownish green: the quills and tail are black, with the outer webs greenish yellow.

 GOLDEN TANAGER.

(Tanagra violacea.)

TA. violacea, subtus sincipiteque flavissima, remigibus intermediis reatricibusque lateralibus intus albis.

Violet Tanager, with the under parts and back of the head fine yellow; the middle quills, and the lateral tail-feathers, with their inner webs white.

Tanagra violacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 890.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 429. 33.

Tanagra brasiliensis nigro-lutea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 31. 18. *pl.* 2. *f.* 2. male.

Le Teité. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 295.

Tangara du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 114. *f.* 2.

Golden Titmouse. *Edwards. pl.* 263. *f.* 1.

Golden Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 239. 35.

THE Golden Tanager is nearly four inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the forehead and all the under parts of its body are of a rich golden yellow: the rest of the plumage of a violet black, appearing like polished steel: the quills have the bases of their inner webs white: the two middle tail-feathers are black; the others are black, with their inner webs white at the base: the female has the upper parts of her plumage olive green: the forehead yellowish: the chin with a spot of yellow: the throat ash-coloured: the rest of the under parts yellowish, with a slight tinge of olive: only the two outer tail-feathers are white at their bases: the legs are brownish: the young bird has the yellow on the forehead very dull: the plumage is blue and olive green mixed; and the under parts of the body are yellow.

The nest of this bird is composed of reddish herbs, and is of a hemispherical shape: like the Jacarini Tanager, it commits great depredations in the rice plantations of Cayenne, Surinam, and Brasil: it is often kept in cages by the natives,

YELLOW TANAGER.

(Tanagra flava.)

TA. *obscuræ flava, abdomine nigro-maculato, collo inferiore pectoreque nigris.*

Dull yellow Tanager, with the abdomen spotted with black, and the under part of the neck and breast black.

Tanagra flava. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 896.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 431. 40.*

Tangara brasiliensis flava. *Briss. Orn. 3. 39. 22.—Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 300. pl. 3.*

Yellow Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 244. 42.*

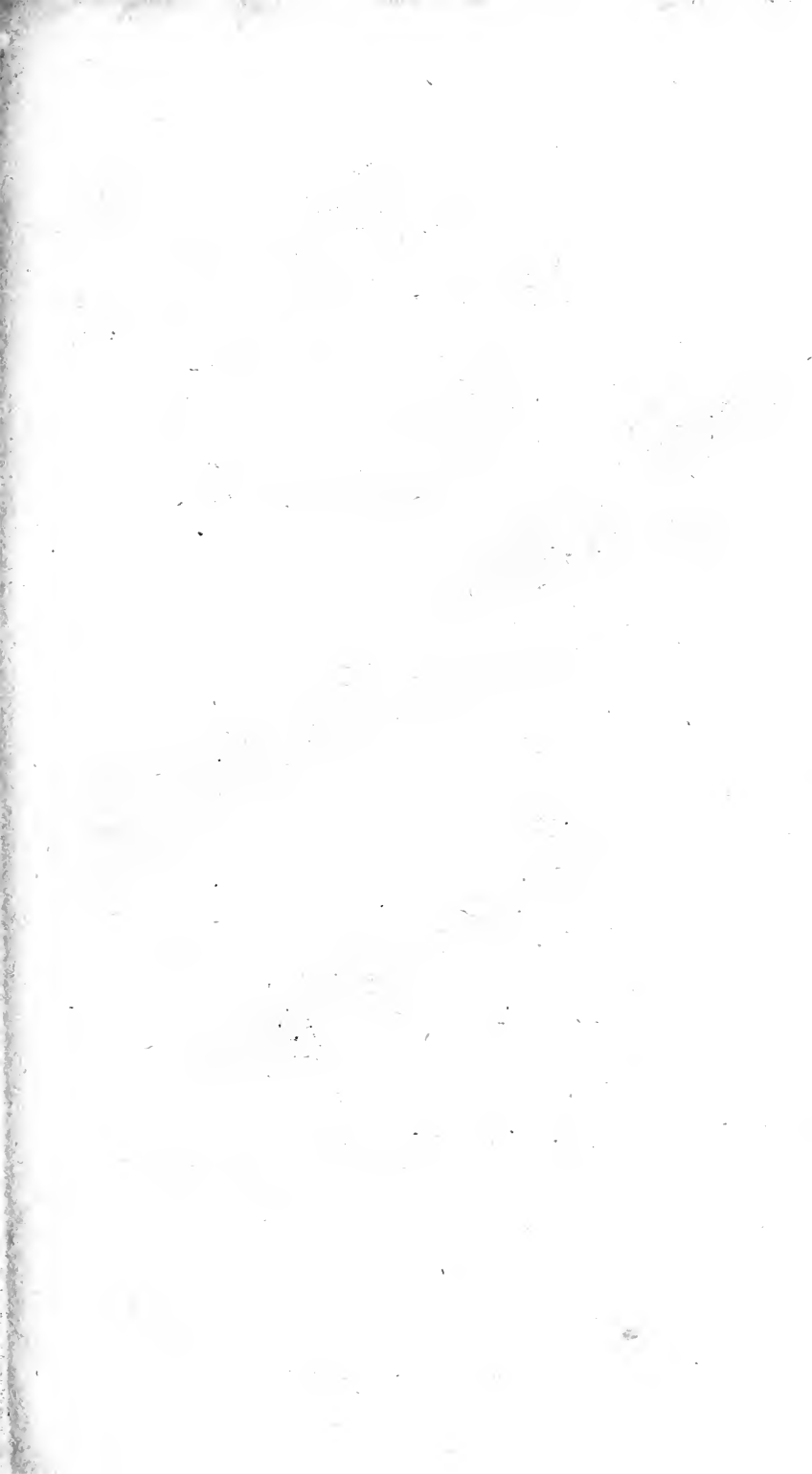
THIS singular species is the size of a Lark: its beak is black: all the upper parts of its plumage are dark yellow: the lower part of the neck and the breast are black: the belly is spotted with black, and towards the vent is plain dark yellow: the quills and tail are dusky, with green edges: legs cinereous. Inhabits Brasil.

 WHITE-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra albifrons.)

TA. *fusco-nigra, subtus flavescens, gula juguloque pallide rubris, pectore alisque purpureo-rubris, fronte albo.*

Brown-black Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the throat and jugulum pale red, the breast and wings purple red, the forehead white.





Griffith

SILENT TANAGER.

Tanagra albifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 431. 39.

Tanagra leucocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.

Tanagra brasiliensis leucocephalos. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 35. 20.

White-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 243. 40.

ABOUT the size of *T. violacea*: beak and legs yellow: forehead white: all the upper parts of the body dusky brown: throat and fore-part of the neck reddish: breast and wings purplish red: belly and vent pale yellow: tail dusky brown. Inhabits the mountainous parts of Brasil.

SILENT TANAGER.

(*Tanagra silens.*)

TA. viridis, capite subtusque incana, superciliis vitta oculari fasciaque jugulari nigris.

Green Tanager, with the head and under parts hoary, the eyebrows, stripe near the eyes, and band on the throat black.

Tanagra silens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 432. 42.

L'Oiseau silentieux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 304.

Tangara de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 742.

Silent Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 204. 1.

THIS solitary bird is found only in the thick woods of Guiana: it is in length seven inches: its beak and legs are black: its prevailing colour is green, with the head and under parts of the body hoary; the sides of the head black: the eyebrows and throat white; the latter with a black crescent beneath: shoulders yellow.

GREY-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra guianensis.)

TA. *viridis, capite cinereo-cano, fronte fasciaque verticis duplici rufis.*

Green Tanager, with the head of an ashy grey, with a band on the forehead and another on the crown rufous.

Tanagra guianensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 893.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 24.

Le Verderoux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 272.

Grey-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 231. 25.

RATHER more than five inches in length; forehead with a rufous spot on each side, above which is a band of the same colour that passes backwards to the nape; the rest of the head is ash-coloured grey; the body is coloured with various shades of green. It is a native of the close forests of Guiana.

 CHINESE TANAGER.

(Tanagra sinensis.)

TA. *viridi-olivacea, subtus flava, remigibus rectricibusque flavo marginatis, basi remigum ferrugineo.*

Olive-green Tanager, beneath yellow, with the quills and tail-feathers edged with yellow, and the base of the former rust-coloured.

Tanagra sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 897.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 426. 22.

Mesange de Nanquin. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 204. pl. 114.

Chinese Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 229. 23.

THIS is one of the few Tanagers that are found in the old Continent: it is a native of China, and is as large as the Domestic Finch: its length is five inches and a half: its beak is red brown at the base and yellow at the tip: the upper parts of its plumage are olive green: its quills are dusky, with the base rather rust-coloured and the edges yellowish: between the beak and eye is a yellowish white spot: all the under parts of the plumage are yellow, the belly and vent being palest: tail the same as the wings: legs dusky.

RUDE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra rudis.*)

TA. *rostro jugulo pedibusque fusco-cinereis, pectore abdomine crisso uropygioque ferrugineo-rufis, reliquis fusco-nigris.*

Tanager with the beak, jugulum, and feet, brown ash; the breast, abdomen, vent, and rump, rusty red; and the other parts of the body brown black.

Tanagra rudis. *Mus. Carls.* 4. pl. 94.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* *xlvi.* 2.

Rude Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 205. 3.

DESCRIBED in the Museum Carlsonianum, where it is stated to be a native of the Coromandel Coast:

it is about eight inches in length: its beak is grey brown: the top of its head, nape, and between the shoulders, are blackish: the back and rump are rusty brown: the wings and tail dusky: the breast, belly, and vent, rusty red: the legs ash-coloured.

PARADISE Tanager.

(*Tanagra Tatao*.)

TA. violacea, dorso nigro, uropygio fulvo, capite viridi, pectore alisque violaceis.

Violet Tanager, with a black back, brown rump, green head, and violet wings and breast.

Tanagra Tatao. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 893.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 31.

Tangara. *Briss. Orn.* 8. 3. 1. *pl.* 1. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 7. *f.* 1.—127. *f.* 2.

Le Septicola. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 279. *pl.* 13.

Titmouse of Paradise. *Edwards.* 349.

Paradise Tanager. *Lath, Gen, Syn.* 3. 236. 32.

THIS most elegant species is described in Dr. Latham's Synopsis as being "somewhat less than a Goldfinch: length near six inches: beak black: the upper part and sides of the head yellowish green: the feathers small, and seem distinct from each other: the hind part of the head and neck, the upper part of the back and scapulars, of a velvety black: the lower part of the back and

rump of a bright fire-colour, verging to orange towards the tail: the throat and fore-part of the neck glossy violet blue: breast, belly, sides, and vent, sea-green: thighs dull green: the lesser wing-coverts green gold; the middle ones blue; and the greater violet blue: the quills black, with blue margins: the second quills, tail, and legs, black: the female and young males differ from the above description, as they have not the fire-colour on the lower part of the back: the male gains this at a mature age, but it is ever wanting in the female, as that part is wholly of an orange-colour, and in general the whole plumage is less brilliant; not but both males and females vary much, as some of them have been of a bright red both on the back and rump, while others have those parts wholly of a golden yellow."

This bird appears in large flocks in the neighbourhood of Cayenne, about September, and frequents a particular large tree when the fruit is just set, upon which it commits its depredations: it remains there about six weeks, and returns in April and May, when the fruit is ripe: it is only found about this one tree: in confinement it will feed on bread and meal, but it has no song. It is very common in the inhabited parts of Guiana at certain seasons.

GREY TANAGER.

(Tanagra grisea.)

TA. *olivaceo-grisea, subtus grisea, alis caudaque nigricantibus griseo marginatis.*

Olive-grey Tanager, beneath grey, with the wings and tail dusky, with grey edges.

Tanagra grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 892.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 30.

Le Gris-olive. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 277.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 714. f. 1.

Grey Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 239.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 236. 31.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: the forehead and space between the eyes grey: the upper parts of the plumage olive grey: the wings dusky black, with grey fringes: the quills and tail dull black, but darker than the wings: under parts of the body grey. Found in Guiana and Louisiana.

 AMBOINA TANAGER,

(Tanagra amboinensis.)

TA. *nigro cyanoque varia, subtus nivea, macula tectricum purpurea, cauda fusca apice rufo.*

Tanager varied with black and blue, beneath snow white, with a purple spot on the wings, and brown tail with a red tip.

Tanagra amboinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 431. 41.

Tanagra amboinensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 12. 5.

Calatti. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 301. 5.

Amboina Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 241. 33.

CALLED *Calatti* in Amboyna: it measures six inches and three quarters: the crown is black: the upper parts of its body are variegated with blue and black: the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale blue green: the upper wing-coverts are blue, with a purple spot: the quills are varied with blue, black, and green: the cheeks, under parts of the neck and breast, blue: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail brown, with the tip of a greyish rufous colour.

JACARINI TANAGER.

(*Tanagra Jacarina.*)

TA. atro-violacea, alis subtus albicantibus, cauda divaricata bifurca.
Dark violet Tanager, with the wings beneath whitish, and the tail divaricating and forked.

Tanagra Jacarina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 890.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 429. 32.

Tanagra brasiliensis nigra. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 28. 16.

Le Jacarini. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 293.

Moineau de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 224.

Jacarini. *Edwards.* 306.

Jacarini Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 238. 34.

THE Jacarini Tanager receives its appellation from the Brasilians: it is the size of the Goldfinch: its beak and legs are cinereous: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black, glossed with blue and green: the inside of its wings are white, and its tail is rather forked: the female is entirely grey: but during the season of moulting the male is also of that colour, from which it may be found in all the intermediate stages from grey to black.

This bird is extremely abundant at Guiana, and particularly frequents coffee trees in newly cultivated places: it is very destructive to the rice-fields. Buffon says the male is remarkable for hopping upwards frequently from the branch, first alighting down on one foot and then the other, each leap being accompanied by a note that is far from unpleasing, and spreading out the tail at the same time: the female lays two greenish white eggs sprinkled with red spots, particularly at the larger end: the nest is about two inches in diameter; it is constructed of dried herbs, and is of a hemispherical shape.

BLACK TANAGER.

(Tanagra atrata.)

Ta. atra nitens, dorso subviolaceo.

Dark shining Tanager, with the back pale violet.

Tanagra atrata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 892.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 430. 35.Black Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 241. 38.

THIS species is the size of a Thrush, and is wholly of a black colour, with the back glossed with blue: its legs and beak are also black. It is found in the East Indies.

NEGRO TANAGER.

(Tanagra cayanensis.)

Ta. nigra nitida, pectore utrinque alisque subtus flavis.

Shining black Tanager, with the breast on each side and wings beneath yellow.

Tanagra cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 430. 34.*Tanagra cayana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 14.*Tangara cayanensis nigra.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 29. 17. f. 2. f. 1.*Le Tangara Negré.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 297.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 114. f. 3.Negro Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 240. 36.

INHABITS Mexico, Brasil, Guiana, and other parts of South America: it is about five inches in

length: its beak is dusky: the bird when at rest appears to be wholly black, with a blue reflection: but when examined, a small space on each side of the breast of a yellow colour presents itself; but when the wings are closed it cannot be seen: some of the quills are also white on their inner webs: its legs are dusky.

CRESTED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra cristata*.)

TA. nigricans, crista aurantia, gula uropygioque fulvis.

Dusky Tanager, with an orange crest, and fulvous throat and rump.

Tanagra cristata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 9.

Tanagra Cayanensis nigra cristata. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 65. *pl.* 4. *f.* 3.

La Houppette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 240.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 7. *f.* 2. male? 301. *f.* 2. female?

Crested Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 221. 8.

SIZE of the Domestic Finch: length upwards of six inches: beak black: head with an orange-coloured crest: chin pale buff: outer edge of the wing, near the head, white: scapulars likewise with a band of that colour: lower part of the back and rump pale buff-colour: rest of the plumage dull black: legs lead coloured: the buff spot

on the chin is wanting in some specimens, and the edge of the wing is occasionally yellow.

This species is very abundant in Guiana, but it does not frequent the woods, being only found in the most open places : it feeds on small fruits.

FURROW-CLAWED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra striata*.)

TA. nigra subtus flava, capite cæruleo nigroque striata, dorso infimo aurantio.

Black Tanager, beneath yellow, with the head striated with blue and black, and the lower part of the back orange.

Tanagra striata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 899.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 423. 14.

L'Onglet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 256.

Furrow-clawed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 224. 14.

THIS curious bird has a very singular formation of claw, each having a furrow on the sides parallel to the edge, and from this it takes its name : it is supposed to inhabit South America, and is in length seven inches : its head is striped with alternate lines of black and blue : the upper part of the back is blue, and the lower part bright orange : the under parts of the body are yellow : its upper wing-coverts, quill, and tail, are black, fringed with blue : its upper tail-coverts are brown olive.

SPHECOTHERA. SPHECOTHERA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi crassum et glabrum, validum, supra convexum, versus apicem declive: *orbitæ* nudæ.

Nares orbiculares.

Beak thick and smooth at the base, strong, above convex, towards the tip bent down: *orbits* naked.

Nostrils rounded.

THERE is only one species known of this genus, which is described by Mons. Vieillot, but nothing is known of its habits.

GREEN SPHECOTHERA.

(Sphecothera viridis.)

SP. *supra virescens, subtus flavo-viridis, capite, rostro, pedibusque nigris.*

Sphecothera above greenish, beneath yellowish, with the head, beak, and feet, black.

Sphecothera viridis. *Vieil. Analyse d'une nouvelle Ornithologie Élémentaire, p. 68. (H).*

THIS bird is the size of the Greater or Pied Butcher bird: it has the upper parts of the plumage greenish, and the under yellowish green: the head, beak, and feet, are black. It inhabits New Holland.

STURNUS. STARLING.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subulatum, angulatum, depressum, obtusiusculum: mandibula superiore integerrima, marginibus patentiusculis.

Nares supra marginatæ.

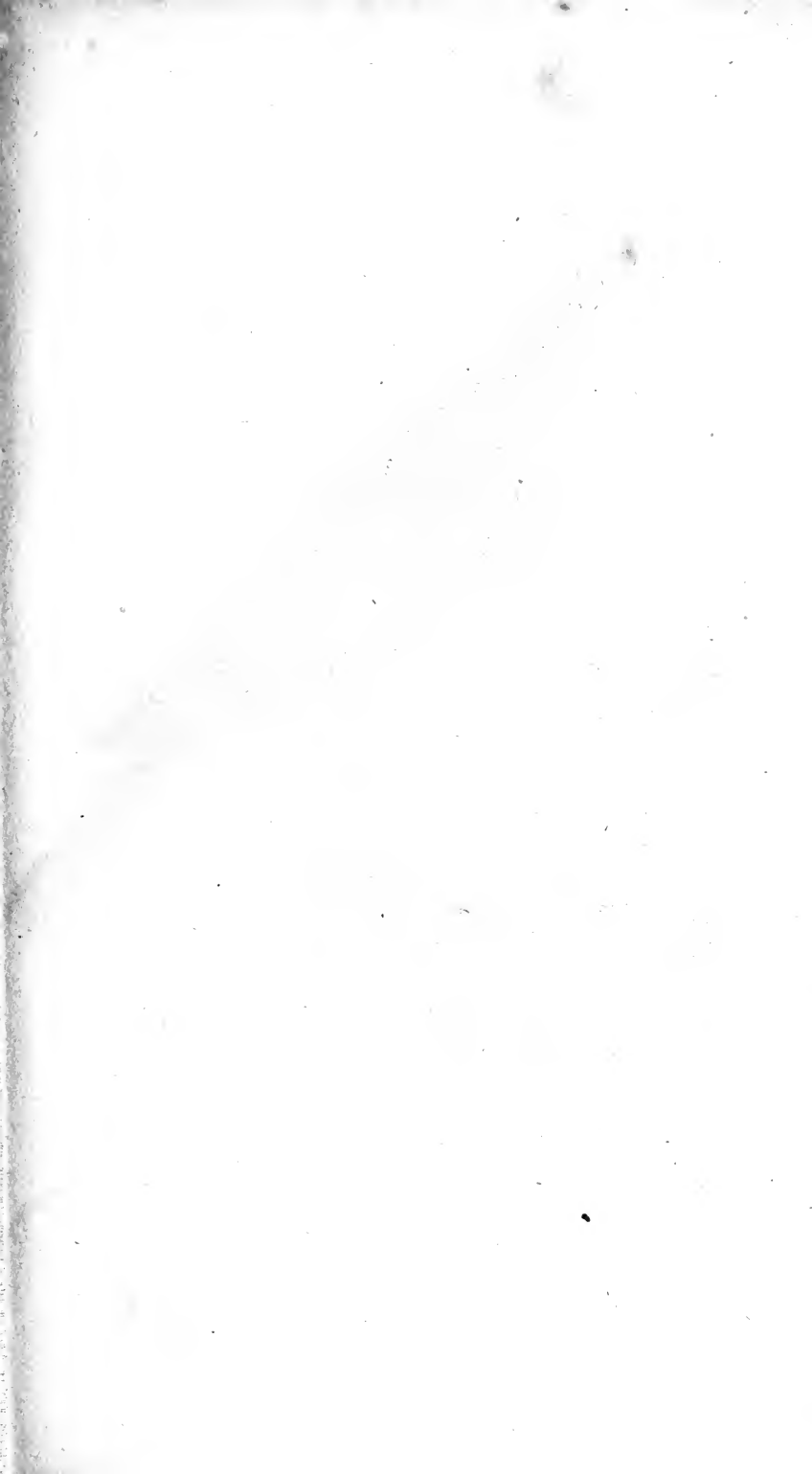
Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

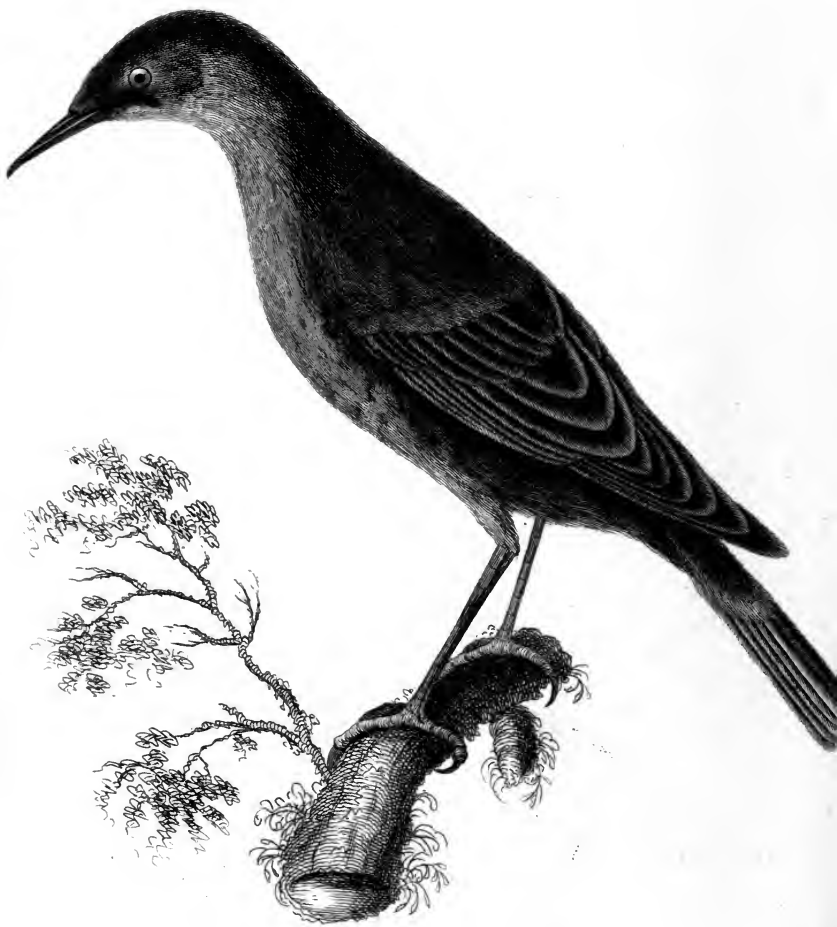
Beak awl-shaped, angulated, depressed, and obtuse: the upper mandible entire, the margins rather gaping.

Nostrils above margined.

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

THE Common Starling, which forms the type of this genus, is so well known and fully described in the following pages, that any general account of the habits of the genus in this place is unnecessary.





G. G. G. G.

COMMON STARLING.

young.





COMMON STARLING.

COMMON STARLING.

(Sturnus vulgaris.)

St. rostro flavescente, corpore æneo-nigro nitente, punctis albis.
Starling with a yellowish beak, shining brassy-black body, spotted with white.

Sturnus vulgaris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec. No.* 213.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 801.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 439. 1.—*Ray. Syn.* p. 67. A. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 321. 1.

L'Etourneau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 176. pl. 15.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 75.

Solitary Thrush. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.* young.

Stare, or Starling. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 104. pl. 46.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 331. A.—*Will. Orn.* 196. pl. 37.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 40.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 32.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 56.—*Wale. Syn.* 2. pl. 195.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 8.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. pl. 2. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 137.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* v. 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. p. 88.

FEW birds are better known than the species now under consideration, upon which account the description need not be very laboured: its beak is blueish at the base, and yellow towards the tip: irides hazel: the head, neck, and upper parts of the back, are black, glossed with purple and green, according to the light; the feathers on the neck are long, narrow, and pointed: the breast, lower part of the back, the wing-coverts, and rump, are black, varied with dark green; the entire plumage, except the throat, is beautifully sprinkled with spots, white on the breast, and yellowish brown on the head and back: the greater

quills are dusky on the inner webs, and black on their outer ones, the exterior feathers excepted; the rest of the quills are of a dark cinereous, edged with green, and the border itself reddish brown: the tail is similar to the quills: legs reddish brown: the sexes are very like, but the male exceeds the female in weight.

The young of this species differs so very materially from the old as to have deceived one of the most acute ornithologists, the late Colonel Montagu, who has described it in the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, under the name of the Solitary Thrush; but as this bird was received from a distant part, and does not breed in the neighbourhood of the spot near which he resided, it is not very surprising that he should be deceived, as the specimen in question (which is now in the British Museum) has not much the appearance of the common Starling, otherwise than belonging to the genus where Colonel Montagu should certainly have placed it, and not in *Turdus*, as described in the Ornithological Dictionary. As the young bird may not be well known to all, the following account of it from the above work may not be unacceptable: its beak is dusky, and not tipped with yellow as in the mature bird: "The general colour of the plumage is brown, the upper parts and sides of the head, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, plain, except the tips of the feathers on the back being paler, giving that part a slightly spotted appearance: the chin is sullied white: above and

behind the eyes the feathers are paler than those adjacent: from the beak to the eye dusky: the feathers on the throat and neck beneath are pale yellowish brown at their tips, whitish at their base, which gives that part a mottled appearance: the upper part of the breast plain brown, but rather paler than the back; the sides under the wings nearly the same: the lower breast and belly down to the vent mottled, or streaked with brown and white, the middle of the feathers being of the former colour: the under tail-coverts pale brown, with a rufous tinge: the quills and greater coverts of the wings are brown, margined with rufous: the tail is a little forked: the feathers are brown, their margins tinged with rufous: the legs are rather long in proportion, strong, and, with the toes and claws, are of a yellowish brown colour: the middle toe is closely connected to the outer as far as the first joint."

The Starling, like many other birds, has been found entirely of a white cast, with reddish legs and beak: it likewise occurs in all the stages between that and the common appearance; also in having the ground colour cream-colour, spotted with pure white: again it has been observed with the upper parts of its plumage of a rufous ash, inclining to yellow, the breast being slightly spotted.

This species constructs an artless nest in the old deserted habitation of a Woodpecker, in the hollow of a tree, naturally formed, or in old buildings, pigeon-houses, and such like situations; it is

made of dry grass or leaves, on which the eggs are placed; they are of a light blue colour, and are four or five in number: many of these birds are taken during the winter in dovecotes, and by some they are accused of feeding on the eggs of the pigeons, but most probably without foundation: their usual food is insects, but in default of these they will eat grain and fruits; in a state of domestication they will readily eat meat of any kind, and will become extremely docile, imitating the human voice, whistling, &c.; their natural note is a shrill whistle. In the winter these birds fly in large flocks, and associate not only with their own species, but will intrude themselves into the company of Crows, Pigeons, and Thrushes of the gregarious kinds: in the evening they appear in the greatest numbers, assembling in marshy places, where they roost among the reeds: their flight is not undulated, but smooth and even, and they walk very easily in the manner of a Wagtail; but when many congregate they may be known by their peculiar tumultuous and disorderly flight, which is compared to a kind of vortex, in which there is an uniform circular revolution, and at the same time a progressive advance.

The species is abundant throughout the old continent from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope, and in this country it has been observed to migrate during very severe winters, retiring westward into Devonshire and Cornwall, and returning eastward as soon as the frost breaks up.

COLLARED STARLING.

(Sturnus collaris.)

St. fusco-nigricans, dorso maculato, uropygio albo vario, gula alba fusco maculata, remigibus caudaque apice fuscis.

Brown-dusky Starling, with the back spotted, the rump varied with white, the throat white, spotted with brown, and the quills and tail tipped with brown.

Sturnus collaris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 323. 5.

Motacilla alpina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 957.

La Fauvette des Alpes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 156. *pl.* 10.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 668. *f.* 2.

Alpine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 434. 25.

Collared Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 8. 5.

THIS bird inhabits the southern Alps of Europe, particularly the lofty mountains of Auvergne and Dauphiny: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are brownish, with the base of the former yellowish: the upper parts of the body dusky, spotted with paler: rump varied with brown and white: quills blackish; the inner webs and tips edged with rufous: throat white, with brown spots: breast grey brown: belly brown, the sides darkest: tail brown, tipped with pale rufous: it is a solitary and retired species, seeking the most sequestered places: it feeds on insects and seeds, and is very shy. M. Meyer forms a genus for this species, by the name of *Accentor*.

CHILI STARLING.

(Sturnus Loyca.)

St. fusco alboque maculatus, pectore coccineo.

Starling spotted with brown and white; the breast crimson.

Sturnus Loyca. *Molin. Chili.* 325.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 804.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 12.Magellanic Starling. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II,* 174. 2.

THIS approaches very close to the Magellanic Starling, but is destitute of the crimson markings near the eyes and the lores. The male has the breast crimson, and the rest of his body variegated with brown and whitish: the female is pale grey, with the breast tinged with dull crimson. This species is found in Chili: it constructs its nest in cavities in the ground: it lays three eggs, that are of a grey colour varied with brown: the natives are said to esteem it very much on account of its song, which they hold in great veneration: its plumage is also of value to them, as they form it into ornaments.

 MAGELLANIC STARLING.

(Sturnus militaris.)

St. griseus, pectore gulaque sanguineis cauda subfurcata.

Grey Starling, with the breast and throat blood-coloured; the tail slightly forked.

Sturnus militaris. *Lin. Mont.* 1771. *p.* 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 803.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 323. 4.—*Daud. Orn.* 2. 305.

Etourneau des terres Magellaniques. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3.

196.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 113.

Magellanic Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. *p.* 7. 4.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, the edges of the feathers being palest: between the beak and eye a spot of crimson: the sides of the neck are black: behind the eye is a white streak, and at the base of the under mandible is a spot of that colour: the chin, fore-part of the neck, breast, bend of the wings, and upper part of the belly, deep crimson: the sides of the body and thighs are black, the feathers bordered with cinereous: the vent, under tail-coverts, and tail, black; the latter slightly forked: legs brown: some specimens have a white line beginning at the nostrils and terminating on the hind head, but such have not the spot at the base of the under mandible; they may be immature birds. Native of the Falkland Islands: supposed to feed on insects.

PERSIAN STARLING.

(Sturnus moritanicus.)

St. cinereus, capitis parte inferiore gulaque cinereo alboque variis, ventre cano rufescente maculato, rostro apice nigro.

Ash-coloured Starling, with the lower part of the head and the throat varied with grey and white, the belly hoary, spotted with rufous, and the beak black at the tip.

Sturnus moritanicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 804.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 325. 11.

Etourneau more. *Daud. Orn. 2. 302.*

Persian Starling. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 174. 1.*

INHABITS the alpine parts of Persia : its nest is placed in holes and cavities of rocks : it is about the size of the Skylark : its beak is tipped with black : the prevailing colour of its plumage is cinereous : the fore-part of the head and the throat variegated with white, and the belly spotted with rufous.

 CAPE STARLING.

(Sturnus capensis.)

St. nigricans, capitis lateribus subtusque albus.

Dusky Starling, with the sides of the head and the under parts of the body white.

Sturnus capensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 290. 2.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.





Griff. 16

CONTRA STARLING.

1. 802.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 446. 2. *pl.* 41. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 322. 2.

L'Etourneau pie du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 191.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 280.

Cape Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 5. 2.

THE Cape Starling is the size of *Sturnus vulgaris*: its beak and legs are yellowish: the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are black: from the base of the upper mandible arises a streak of white that surrounds the eyes, and increases in size so as to cover nearly the whole sides of the head, where it is produced into a stripe that reaches down each side of the neck, and meets the white on the breast: the belly, vent, and rump, are also white: the scapulars and edge of the wing are tipped with white. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

CONTRA STARLING.

(*Sturnus contra.*)

St. fuscus, macula oculoari, fascia alarum, abdomineque albis.

Brown Starling, with a spot near the eye, a band on the wing, and the abdomen white.

Sturnus contra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 803.

Sturnus capensis. β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 322. 2.

Icterus bengalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 94. 9.

Black and white Indian Starling. *Edwards. Glean.* 2. 187.

Contra Stare. *Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 21.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 5. 2. A.

THE Contra Starling may possibly be only the immature plumage of the preceding, which it greatly resembles, having, like that species, the head, neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars, black: a white line also is observed to arise from the beak, which inclines to the hind head: beneath the eye is a white spot, and round the upper part of the neck is a band of a dingy white: the upper wing-coverts are black, variegated with six white spots: the under parts of the body, from the breast to the vent, are white: the quills and tail are black: the legs yellowish brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is known by the name of Contra.

DAURIAN STARLING.

(Sturnus Dauricus.)

St. corpore supra atro-violaceo, subtus cinerascete-albo, capite cerviceque cærulescente-canis, verticis litura violaceo atra.

Starling with the body above dark violet, beneath greyish white, with the head and top of the neck hoary blue, the crown with a dark violet stripe.

Sturnus Dauricus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 806.—*Pall. Act. Holm.* 1778. 3. 198.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 13.

Etourneau de la Daoure. *Daud. Orn.* 2. 302.

Daurian Stare. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 175. 3.

INHABITS the willow plantations of Dauria: it is in length six inches: its beak is black: irides

brown: between the beak and eyes is a streak of white, and another over the eyes: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dark blue black: the head and nape are blueish white: the crown of the head in the male has a violet black stripe; in the female it is brown: the wing-coverts are black, tinged with green; the quills are black, the two nearest the body with white tips, and the rest tipped with white on their outer webs: the under parts of the body sullied white: the tail greenish black, its coverts violet: legs blue black. The eggs of this bird are of a ferruginous colour, tinged with blue; they are three in number.

CRESCENT STARLING.

(*Sturnus torquatus*.)

St. supra fusco rufescente nigricanteque varius, subtus flavus, fascia pectorali curva nigra, rectricibus tribus lateralibus albis.

Starling above brown, varied with rufous and dusky; beneath yellow, with a curved band on the breast black; the three outer tail-feathers white.

Sturnus ludovicianus. β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 322. 3.

Alauda magna. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 289. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 801.

Merula Americana torquata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 242. 15.

Le Merle à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 376.

Large Lark. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 33.

Crescent Stare. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 192.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 6. 3.

THIS bird, which appears specifically distinct from *S. ludovicianus*, is in length eleven inches: its beak is dusky: the top of its head and neck are brown, with their sides pale grey; the crown is marked with a stripe of the latter colour; between the beak and eye is a yellowish spot, and above each eye, pointing backwards, is a stripe of the same: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, varied with red and dusky: the greater quills are plain brown, and the lesser ones are spotted with rufous, having the ground colour brown: all the under parts of the plumage are yellow, a crescent-shaped mark on the breast excepted, which is deep black: the tail is brown, sprinkled with rufous on the outer margins; its under coverts are grey: legs and claws brown: the young are nearly destitute of the crescent on the breast.

Common in North America, where it is known by the name of the Meadow Lark, as it principally affects meadows, and rarely perches on trees: it is migratory and gregarious: its legs are pure white.

LOUISIANE STARLING.

(Sturnus ludovicianus.)

St. griseo fuscoque maculatus, subtus flavus, linea capitis superciliisque albis, gula nigra.

Starling spotted with grey and brown; beneath yellow; with a line on the head and the eyebrows white; the throat black.

Sturnus ludovicianus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 802.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 449. 4. *pl.* 42. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 323. 3.

Etourneau de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 192.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 256.

Louisiane Starling. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 193.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 6. 3.

THE Louisiane Stare is common in some of the provinces of North America: it is in length nine inches and a half: its beak is whitish at the base and brown at the tip: the upper parts of its plumage are varied with brown and reddish grey: its head has three white stripes, one of them over each eye, and the other down the crown: edge of the wing yellow: the quills rufous grey, varied with brown on the outer webs: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a clear yellow; the fore-part of the neck being ornamented with a fine patch of black; the ends of each of the feathers of which it is composed being tipped with grey: the sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, sullied white, sprinkled with a few

brownish spots: tail like the quills, with the inner edges of the four exterior feathers white: legs and claws grey.

OLIVE STARLING.

(*Sturnus olivaceus*.)

St. fusco-olivaceus, subtus flavescens, vitta oculari cærulea.

Olive-brown Starling, beneath yellowish, with a stripe near the eyes blue.

Sturnus olivaceus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 10.

Sturnus fuscus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.

Brown Stare. *Osbeck. Voy. Chin.* 2. 328.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 11. 10.

THIS bird is described by Osbeck: its beak is whitish red: the orbits and space round the eyes are bright blue: the whole body, wings, and tail, are pale olive brown, the belly palest, and sprinkled with yellowish: legs pale red. Inhabits China.

GREEN STARLING.

(*Sturnus viridis*.)

St. viridis subtus cærulescens, macula sincipitis poneque oculos unica, scapulari duplici alba.

Green Starling, beneath blueish, with a spot on the sinciput,

another beyond the eyes, and a double one on the scapulars white.

Sturnus viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 9.

Green Stare. *Osbeck. Voy. Chin.* 2. 327.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 10. 9.

DESCRIBED by Osbeck, in his Voyage to China, as a native of that country: it has a tuft of black and white feathers on the forehead and chin, with a white spot on the front of the crown, and another beyond the eyes: the upper parts of its plumage are green: the scapulars are adorned with two white spots: the wings green, with the outer webs and the shafts of the feathers white: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, pale cærulean: the tail very similar to the wings, but the outer webs of the feathers are not white: legs grey blue.

SILK STARLING.

(*Sturnus sericeus.*)

St. pallide griseus, capite flavescente-albo, basi remigum albo, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Pale grey Starling, with the head yellowish-white, the base of the wing white, and the quills and tail-feathers black.

Sturnus sericeus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 324. 8.

Silk Starling. *Brown. Ill. Zool. pl.* 21.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 10. 8.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 137. 8.

LENGTH about eight inches: beak and legs reddish: the entire head and the fore-part of the neck yellowish white, the crown inclined to dusky: the upper parts of the body pale cinereous: wings glossy black: quills white at the base: the under parts of the body of the same colour as the upper, but paler; the vent inclining to white: tail similar in colour to the wings, about two inches and a half in length, and even at the end. The female is brown where the male is black: the crown is also black: the forehead varied with white and black, and the sides of the head and spot behind the eyes white: the wings incline to cinereous, and are very glossy: the rump is white: the tips of the tail-feathers white. Inhabits China.

WATTLED STARLING.

(*Sturnus carunculatus*.)

St. niger, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, ad basin mandibulae inferioris palea duplici carunculata fulva.

Black Starling, with the back and wing-coverts rust-coloured, and at the base of the under mandibles of the beak a double carunculated fulvous wattle.

Sturnus carunculatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 805.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 324. 6.

Wattled Star. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 9. pl. 36. 6.*

THESE most curious birds are described by Dr. Latham in the following manner. "Size of our



Griffith

WATTLED STARLING.

Male & Female



Starling: length nearly ten inches: the beak rather long and somewhat bent; it is sharp at the tip, but a trifle flattened; the colour is black, tinged with blue towards the base: irides dull hazel: from the angle of the lower mandible springs a carunculated orange-coloured membrane, tending downwards like the wattle of a cock; this is about a quarter of an inch in size: the general colour of the plumage is dull black, but the back and wing-coverts are ferruginous: the legs are black. The female is wholly of a dull ferruginous brown: the bill and legs are the same as in the male, but the wattle is not so large, nor is it very conspicuous, except in old birds. This species is found in New Zealand, particularly in the southern island, where it is pretty common: it has a weak piping voice, not worthy being called a song."

COCKSCOMB STARLING.

(*Sturnus gallinaceus*.)

St. cinereus, regione oculorum nuda, ad basin mandibulae inferioris palea duplici, cristaque vertici membranacea bifida erecta fulva.

Cinereous Starling, with the space round the eyes naked, the base of the under mandible with a double wattle, and the crown with a bifid, erect, membranaceous and fulvous crest.

Sturnus gallinaceus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 324. 7.

Gracula carunculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 399.

Cockscomb Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 9. 7.

A VERY singular species: it is in length rather more than six inches: beak brown; from its lower mandible depends a deep orange-coloured double wattle, above an inch in length; the crown of the head is also ornamented with two similar excrescences, one placed behind the other; the region of the eye is bare of feathers, and is of a yellow colour: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a dirty slate, with the under parts of the body palest: the quills and tail black: legs pale yellowish brown, very long. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

ALAUDA. LARK.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subcylindricum, magis minusve crassum; basi pennis minimis recumbentibus tectum.

Lingua bifida.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Unguis posticus rector, digito longior.

Beak subcylindrical, more or less thickened; covered with small recumbent feathers at the base.

Tongue cloven at the tip.

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

Hinder claw straight, and longer than the toe.

LARKS are distinguished from all other birds by the superior length of their hinder claws, which, in some of the species, are upwards of an inch in length, and totally incapacitates them from perching on trees; consequently, they rest on the ground, where they all place their nests: some few that have shorter claws perch upon trees, but only on the larger branches. From the situation of their nests they are greatly exposed to the attacks of predaceous animals of the weazel kind, &c. which destroy great numbers of the eggs and young: the Cuckow also frequently deposits its eggs in them.

These are the only birds that sing during flight,

and there are few persons that have heard their song but must have admired the various modulations of their melodious strains, which may be heard when the performers are invisible from the great height to which they soar. Their usual food consists of insects and their larvæ; they will also eat seeds, and in a state of confinement will eat bread, eggs, &c.

SKY-LARK.

(*Alauda arvensis*.)

AL. nigricante griseo rufescente et albido varia, subtus rufo-alba, rectricibus extimis duabus extrorsum longitudinaliter albis, intermediis interiori latere ferrugineis.

Lark varied with dusky grey, reddish and white, beneath reddish white, with the outer webs of the two exterior tail-feathers white, and the two middle ones with their edges ferruginous.

Alauda arvensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 209.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 791.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 491. 1.

Alauda vulgaris. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 335. 1.

L'Alouette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 1. *pl.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 363. *f.* 1.

Skylark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 136.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 394. *Λ.* —*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 41.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 368. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 226.—*Will. Ang.* 203.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 89.—*Wale. Syn. pl.* 189.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 178.

β. toto luteo-alba.

Entirely of a yellowish white colour.

Alauda candida. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 339. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1.

Alouette blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 20.

White Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 369. A.

γ. fusco-nigra.

Variety of a brown black.

Alauda nigra. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 340. B.

Alouette noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 22.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 650. *f.* 1.

Dusky Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 370. 1. B.

THIS delightful singing bird is about seven inches in length: its beak is dusky; the base of the under mandible yellowish: the feathers on the top of the head are dusky, edged with rufous brown; they are rather elongated, and may be set up like a crest; the back of the head is inclined to cinereous: the feathers on the upper part of the body are reddish brown, with the middle darkest, and the edges pale: the under parts are dirty buff; the neck and breast are darkest, and streaked with dusky: quills brown, with the outer webs and the tips lightest: the tail is dusky brown, the two middle feathers darkest, with light rufous edges; the outer feather is white on the exterior web and tip of the inner; the second that colour on the outer web only, and the next with a slight edging of white on the outer web: legs dusky; claws dusky, the hind one very long and straight: the female differs in being much less than the male.

This species is subject to considerable variety, some being found of a pure white, others of a light cream-colour; again mixed brown and white, with the belly white; and also of a dusky black, the hind part of the head, the beak, and legs,

being dirty yellow, and some of the feathers on the under side being edged with white.

A very well known species, and one whose history most persons are acquainted with: it is very common throughout this country, and is almost universally diffused over Europe; it is likewise found in many parts of Asia and Africa; in Egypt they generally appear for a few days in the month of September: immense quantities of these birds are said to be taken in Germany, for which there is a duty paid at Leipsic, that at the rate of one half-penny per dozen amounts to about 12,000 crowns per annum, which may seem prodigious, but from Michaelmas to Martinmas the fields are literally covered with them: they are likewise taken in great abundance in England and other parts of Europe. If the above account relative to the duty be correct, the enormous quantity of upwards of seventeen millions must be caught in one twelvemonth's time! which appears too great a number for any person to appreciate; and which is certainly too improbable to occur: no doubt Dr. Latham, from whose work the account is extracted, must have been misinformed as to the sum.

In the morning early these birds may be observed rising perpendicularly in the atmosphere to a great height, singing the whole time most delightfully, and increasing as they mount, till they are nearly imperceptible; upon their descent they fly in an oblique direction, unless attracted by their mates, or alarmed by the sudden appear-

ance of a predaceous bird, when they fall like a stone: they are most abundant in the more open and highest cultivated situations abounding in corn, being but seldom seen in extensive moors at a distance from arable land: they place their nest on the ground amongst grass or corn, between two clods of earth; it is composed of dried grass and other vegetable substances, lined with very fine dry grass: the female lays four or five dirty white eggs, blotched and spotted with brown; she has generally two broods in the year.

LESSER-CRESTED LARK.

(*Alauda cristatella*.)

Al. capite cristato, corpore supra fusco subtus albicante, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, pedibus subrubris.

Lark with a crested head, the body above fuscous, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail-feathers brown, and feet reddish.

Alauda cristatella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 26.

Alauda nemorosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.

Alauda cristata minor. *Raii. Syn.* p. 69. A. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 361. 9.

Le Lulu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 74.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 503. f. 2.

Crested Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1: 141.

Lesser-crested Lark. *Will. Ang. p.* 207.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 391. 24.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

ORIGINALLY described by Aldrovandus, who tells us that it is not so brown as the Greater-crested Lark, and the tuft on the head is larger in proportion to the size of the bird, and that the legs are red: all other authors have given the above description, from which it should appear that it cannot be a species, as it could not well have passed unnoticed so great a length of time as has elapsed since Aldrovandus wrote.

Colonel Montagu appears to think that it is only an accidental variety of the Lesser Field Lark, as in *Harmonia Ruralis* that bird is figured for the one now under consideration; and Dr. Latham received a specimen of that bird from Yorkshire under the name of Lesser-crested Lark. Dr. Latham informs us that it is said to fly in flocks, contrary to the Greater-crested Lark, and that it is for the most part met with in woods and thickets, where it makes its nest: he also tells us that it is found in Italy, Austria, Poland, and Siberia; and according to Mr. Bolton is abundant in Yorkshire, but the latter fact cannot be substantiated, as it is shewn above, that he has mistaken the Lesser Field Lark for this bird.

WOOD-LARK.

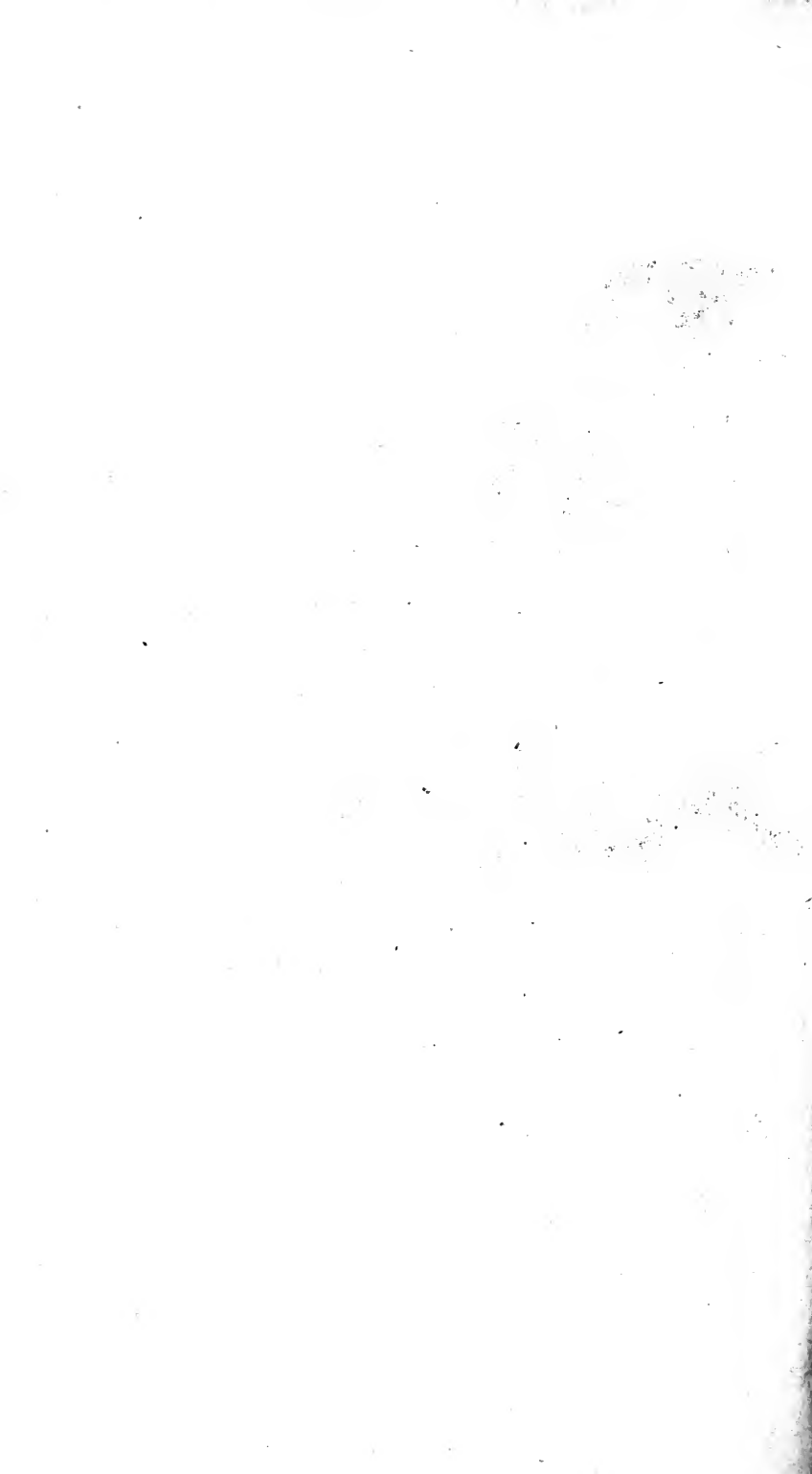
(Alauda arborea.)

AL. nigricante griseo rufescenteque varia, capite vitta annulari alba cincto.

Lark varied with dusky, grey, and reddish; the head with an annular stripe bordered with white.



WOOD LARK.



Alauda arborea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 211.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 492. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 340. *pl.* 20. *f.* 1.

L'Alouette de bois, ou le Cujelier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 25.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 660. *f.* 2.

Wood Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 137.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. B.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 42.—*Will. Orn.* 204.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 371. 3.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 90.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 190.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 183.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

In plumage this species greatly resembles the Skylark, but it is much less than that bird, and only measures six inches in length: its beak is dusky, with the base of the under mandible whitish: irides hazel: the feathers on the crown and upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with light reddish brown; on the former they are elongated, and form a slight crest at the will of the bird: from the beak over the eye is a narrow yellowish white band surrounding the crown of the head; the feathers over the ears are brown, beneath which is another light band: quills dusky, slightly edged with brown: neck and breast yellowish white tinged with brown, and marked with dusky spots: tail short; the two middle feathers brown, the next dusky, and the four outer ones on each side black, with dirty white tips; tail-coverts very long and brown: legs yellowish flesh-colour: hind claws long, and slightly bent.

This species can be easily distinguished from the Skylark during flight, as it does not mount in the air in a perpendicular manner, and continue hovering and singing in the same spot like that

bird; but will often rise to a great height, and keep flying in large irregular circles, singing the whole time with little intermission, sometimes for an hour together: it will also sing when perched on a tree, even in the dead of winter, should the weather be fine: its song is more melodious than the Skylark's, and is continued throughout the year, except during the months of June and July.

This bird feeds on grain, seeds, and insects: it builds its nest very early, and the young are capable of flying in April; the nest is placed under a tuft of high grass or furze, or in a low bush; it is made of dry grass, lined with finer grass and a few hairs: the eggs are brown, varied with dusky and ash-colour, particularly at the larger end; they are mostly four in number, and are rather less than those of the Skylark: it often has two broods in the year.

It appears to be a general inhabitant of Europe, but is not so plentiful as the Skylark: in Devonshire it is found more abundantly than in any other part of England, particularly in the winter season, when they are said to be excellent eating, and are very fat: it is rarely seen in greater flocks than six or seven.

ITALIAN LARK.

(Alauda Italica.)

AL. *fusco-castanea subtus alba, capite vitta annulari albicante, rectrice extima alba, proxima apice alba.*

Chesnut brown Lark, beneath white; head with an annular whitish stripe; the outer tail-feather white, and the next at the tip white.

Alauda Italica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 355. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 492. 4.

Giarola. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 47.

Italian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 373. 4.

THIS scarcely appears to be more than a variety of the young of the Wood Lark, except being much larger than that bird even when full grown: it was taken in Italy: its length is eight inches: its beak is red: the upper parts of the plumage are chesnut brown, with the feathers edged with pale reddish white, especially those of the hind head, which greatly inclines to white: the breast, belly, and sides, are white: the outer tail-feather is white, the next has the tip white, and the rest of the tail is chesnut-brown with pale edges: legs flesh-coloured: claws whitish.

CAPE LARK.

(Alauda capensis.)

AL. reatricibus tribus lateralibus apice albis, gula lutea nigro marginata, superciliis flavis.

Lark with the three lateral tail-feathers white at the tips; the throat yellow, margined with black; eyebrows yellow.

Alauda capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 10.

Alauda Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 364. 11. *pl.* 19. *f.* 3.

Cravate jaune, ou Calandre du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff.*

Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. *pl.* 54.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 504. *f.* 2.

Cape Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 384. 18.

LA Cravate jaune of Buffon is found at the Cape of Good Hope: it is eight inches in length: its beak is yellowish horn-colour: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, with the shafts of the feathers darkest: over the eye is a streak of yellow, and one of brown beneath, passing to the ear: the chin and throat are orange; the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the four outer tail-feathers are tipped with white: the legs are dusky; the hind claws slightly bent: the male has the yellow on the throat bordered with black, and the stripe above the eye deep yellow: the breast varied with brown, grey, and pale yellow, and the belly and sides reddish yellow: the female sometimes has the breast spotted with brown.

BLACK LARK.

(Alauda tartarica.)

AL. fusco-nigricans, pennis albido marginatis, remigibus reetricibusque nigris.

Dusky-brown Lark, with the feathers margined with white, and the quills and tail-feathers black.

Alauda tartarica. *Pall. It.* 2. 707. 15. *pl. c.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 795.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 496. 15.

Alauda mutabilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 796. var.?

Mutable Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 381. 14. var.?

Black Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 380. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 177. 15.

THIS equals the Starling in size: its beak is of a yellowish horn-colour, with the tip brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is dusky black; the edges of the feathers of the head and neck being dusky white, and of the upper parts of the body pure white: quills black: the two middle tail-feathers black, with pale edges, the next with the edge at the tip pale, and all the rest plain black: legs black; the hind claw nearly straight: the females and young are brown: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are bordered with grey, and of the under with whitish: the quills and two outer tail-feathers are edged with white: legs brown. Inhabits the arid deserts of Tartary: during the summer is found but sparingly, and singly; but upon the approach of winter it becomes gregarious, and frequents inhabited places.

A variety of this species frequents the country about Astrachan in the winter, and towards the spring retires to the most sequestered places near the Volga: it is rather smaller in size than the first described, but in other respects it approaches very near to that bird, having the whole plumage black, with the edges of the feathers on the hind part of the neck and back hoary: the quills and tail are tipped with brown, the latter slightly forked, and the outer feathers not brown at the tip: legs and claws black: the female has the forehead hoary: the plumage of the young inclines to ferruginous.

WHITE-WINGED LARK.

(Alauda Sibirica.)

AL. flavo-ferruginea subtus albida, jugulo ferrugineo vario, remigibus secundariis maxima parte albis.

Rusty-yellow Lark, beneath whitish, with the jugulum varied with ferruginous, and the greater part of the secondary quills white.

Alauda sibirica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 799.—*Pall. It.* 2. 708. 15.

Alauda Calandra. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 497. 17.

White-winged Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 353.

PLENTIFUL in the vicinity of the river Irtis, in Siberia, and is probably a variety of the preceding species: its size is the same as that bird: its beak

is livid at the base, and brown at the tip: the crown of the head, the ears, lesser wing-coverts, and tail-coverts, of a yellowish rust-colour: the first primary quill wholly white, the next of that colour on the margin, and the greatest part of the secondaries the same: the under parts of the body sullied white, with the fore-part of the neck varied with rust-colour: legs grey.

CALANDRE LARK.

(*Alauda Calandra.*)

AL. rectrice extima exterius tota, secunda tertiaque apice, albis, fascia pectorali fusca.

Lark with the whole of the outer web of the exterior tail-feather, and the second and third at the tip, white; breast with a fuscous band.

Alauda Calandra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. ♀.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 800.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 352. 6. *pl.* 20. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 496. 17.

Calandre Lark. *Edwards. Birds.* 268.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 382. 18.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 177. 15.

THIS species has been observed throughout the greatest part of Europe, and also in many parts of Asia, frequenting the deserts of Tartary, and the vast tracts of the Russian empire: Edwards affirms that it is found in America, but that account is doubtful: in its native countries it is often confined for the sake of its song, which is greatly

esteemed by many, as it not only has a fine note of its own, but will imitate that of many other song birds, as the Goldfinch, Linnet, &c. : it constructs its nest after the manner of the Skylark, on the ground, and lays four or five eggs.

It is rather more than seven inches in length : its beak is rather short, and is of a pale horn-colour : the upper parts of its body are variegated with brown and grey, the shafts of the feathers being of the former, and the edges of the latter colour : the quills are very dark, with their outer webs brown edged with whitish : the throat is white, bordered on the lower part with a black lunulated stripe, beneath which, towards the breast, the feathers are dirty white, varied with black : the belly is white, and the sides of the body and thighs reddish brown : the outer tail-feather is white on the outer and tip of the inner web ; the next is bordered on the outer web with white, and is tipped with that colour ; the third is edged with grey, and tipped with white ; and the fourth is merely tipped with grey : the rest of the tail is black : the legs are pale grey : the male is rather larger than the female, and has his back of a darker black.

SAND LARK.

(Alauda arenaria.)

AL. rufescenti-gilva, nigro maculata, subtus alba, fascia pectorali maculari, medio interrupta, nigra; cauda nigra, rectricibus lateralibus oblique albis.

Reddish ash-coloured Lark, spotted with black; beneath white, with a black band on the breast, composed of spots, interrupted in the middle; tail black, the outer feathers white towards their tips.

Alauda calandrilla. Bonelli, Memoires de l'Academie de Turin.

THIS bird has the upper parts of its body of a reddish grey, sprinkled with black: the under parts white, with an interrupted band on the breast composed of black spots: tail-feathers black, with the first obliquely tipped with white on the outer web; the second with the tip and outer margin only of that colour; the third and fourth with only the outer web, towards the tip, white. Inhabits France.

MONGOLIAN LARK.

(Alauda Mongolica.)

AL. capite colloque ferrugineis, vitta annulari verticis marginali maculaque medio albis, gula macula nigra bifida.

Lark with the head and neck ferruginous, with an annular stripe on the edge of the crown, and a spot in the middle white; throat with a bifid black spot.

Alauda Mongolica. *Pall. It.* 3. 697. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 799.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 497. 18.

Mongolian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 384. 16.

THE Mongolian Lark is much superior in size to the Calandre, and has a finer note: it inhabits the salt meadows, on the Chinese frontiers, between the rivers Argun and Onon: its beak is stout as in the Black Lark: the head and neck are rust-coloured, with the crown of the former deepest in colour, encircled with white, and ornamented with a distinct white spot in the middle: the throat is ornamented with a large divaricating patch of black.

 RUFOUS-BACKED LARK.

(Alauda fulva.)

AL. fusco-nigricans, cervice dorso scapularibusque rufo aurantiis, alis caudaque obscuris.

Brown-black Lark, with the neck, back, and scapulars, reddish orange; the wings and tail obscure.

- Alauda fulva.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 492. 2.
Alauda rufa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 792.
 L'Alouette noire à dos fauve. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 23.
 L'Alouette noire d'Encenada. Buff. Pl. Enl. 738. f. 2.
 Rufous-backed Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 371. 2.

MUCH smaller than the Sky-Lark, scarcely measuring five inches in length: the beak, legs, head, throat, fore-part of the neck, under parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts, are dusky brown: hinder part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, rufous orange: lesser and middle wing-coverts dusky, edged with fulvous: quills and tail deep dusky brown, the outer feathers of the latter edged with rufous. Inhabits Buenos Ayres.

RED LARK.

(*Alauda rubra.*)

- AL. obscure fusca, subtus fulvo-rufescens maculis fuscis varia, genis nigricantibus, superciliis pallide rufis.*
 Dull-brown Lark, beneath fulvous red, varied with fuscous spots; cheeks dusky; eyebrows pale rufous.
Alauda rubra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 794.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 494. 10.
Alauda pensylvanica. Briss. Sup. 94.
 Alouette à joues brunes de Pensylvanie. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 58.
 Lark from Pennsylvania. Edwards. Birds. 297.
 Red Lark. Pen. Brit. Zool. 140.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 279.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 376. 8.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. 93.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.—Mont. Sup. App.

As large as the Sky-Lark : its beak is blackish : the upper parts of the body are dusky brown : a black stripe passes through the eyes, and a clay-coloured one is situated above it : the irides are dark : the under parts of the body are pale reddish brown, varied with dusky spots : legs dark brown : hind claw slightly curved. Common in North America, and is said to have been captured in England, but not upon good grounds, as American animals have generally proved distinct to any found on the old continent, when they have been properly examined : it has been confounded with some other species, as the two Waxwings and various other birds have been confounded.

Colonel Montagu describes as a species the following, which he says was taken in Middlesex*, and which he considers to be the Red Lark : “ This species is rather superior in size to the Sky-lark : the beak is dusky above, whitish beneath, except at the point : irides hazel : the upper part of the head, hind part of the neck and back, rufous brown, each feather a little dusky in the middle : over the eye a pale ferruginous streak : chin and throat the same : the ear-coverts inclining to dusky : from the beak under the eye a narrow dusky line : the sides of the neck and breast ferruginous, with dusky spots : belly and under tail-coverts ferruginous white : greater quill-feathers dusky, slightly edged with yellowish white ; the rest of the quills deeply margined with rufous : some of the larger coverts the same, but

* Which we doubt.

those immediately impending the secondary quills have whitish tips, making a small bar across the wing; one row also of the smaller coverts is tipped with white, making another line of that colour across the superior part of the wing: the two middle feathers of the tail are dusky, deeply margined with rufous brown; the outer feather is white, the next is white on the exterior web, and part of the inner web towards the tip: the shaft dusky; the rest are dusky: legs yellowish brown: hind claws as long as the toe, and somewhat curved."

RUFIOUS LARK.

(*Alauda rufa.*)

AL. nigricans rufo nebulosa, corpore subtus gulaque albis, rectricibus duabus extimis albo marginatis.

Dusky Lark, clouded with rufous, with the body beneath and the throat white, the two outer tail-feathers edged with white.

Alauda rufa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498: 22.

Variolè. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 63.

Petite alouette de Buenos Ayres. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 738. f. 1.

Rufous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 388. 20.

THE Rufous Lark is five inches and upwards in length: its beak and legs are brownish: the crown of the head and upper parts of the plumage dusky, varied with rufous: the greater quills grey, the lesser brown, all bordered with rufous: the

fore-part of the neck rufous, darkened with black: the throat and all the under parts of the body dirty white: the tail-feathers brown, all edged with pale rufous but the two outer ones, which have white edges. Found in South America, in the vicinity of the Rio de Plata.

FERRUGINOUS LARK.

(*Alda Gorenensis*.)

AL. nigro-maculata ferrugineo-fusca subtus ferruginea, abdomine albo, cauda nigricante, reatricibus extimis oblique albis.

Rusty-brown Lark spotted with black, beneath ferruginous; the abdomen white; tail dusky, with the outer feathers obliquely marked with white.

Alda Gorenensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii. 1.*

Ferruginous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 229. 5.*

BEAK brown: the feathers on the crown of the head, nape, and upper part of the back, dusky, with rufous edges: back and rump ferruginous: quills with their margins pale: chin and under parts of the body rust-colour; the feathers on the throat and breast streaked with dusky: belly nearly white, with dusky spots: vent white: edges of the tail-feathers white; the outer feather with a triangular white spot on the tip, and the two middle feathers rusty brown: legs pale: locality unknown.

TESTACEOUS LARK.

(Alauda testacea.)

AL. testacea subtus albida, vertice tectricibusque alarum nigro maculatis, reatricibus quatuor exterioribus testaceo-albis.

Testaceous Lark, beneath whitish, with the crown and wing-coverts spotted with black, and the four outer tail-feathers of a testaceous white.

Alauda testacea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 29.

Testaceous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 393. 27.

DR. LATHAM, on the authority of Mr. Pennant, describes this species as a native of Gibraltar: its "beak is black: the upper parts of the body testaceous: crown of the head dashed with black: the wing-coverts marked with the same: the under parts of the body testaceous white: quills dusky; the secondaries deeply margined with testaceous; the edges of the greater pale: four of the middle tail-feathers marked as the quills; the others testaceous white: legs yellow: hind claw a trifle incurvated."

SIBERIAN LARK.

(Alauda flava.)

AL. rufa, griseo varia subtus alba, vertice nigro maculato, fascia pectorali suboculari lorisque nigris.

Rufous Lark, varied with grey, beneath white, with the crown spotted with black, a band on the breast and beneath the eyes, and the lores black.

Alauda flava. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 800.

Alauda alpestris. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 21.

La Ceinture de Prêtre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 61.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 650. f. 2.

Shore Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 387. 19. A.

FOUND in Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Siberia, but not very abundant, particularly in the former places: its length is somewhat less than six inches: the beak is lead-coloured: the forehead, chin, throat, and sides of the head, are pale yellow: between the beak and eye is a spot of black, which passes beneath the eye, and unites with a larger spot near the ear: the top of the head and upper parts of the body are varied with rufous and grey brown: the crown is spotted with black: the quills are grey, edged with darker: the breast has a large spot of black; the rest of the under parts are whitish: the rump is slightly inclined to yellow: the outer tail-feathers are edged with white, and the others with grey, with the middle of each nearly black: the legs are lead-coloured; and the hind claw is almost straight.

GINGI LARK.

(Alauda Gingica.)

AL. cinereo-fusca, capite cinereo, subtus vittaque per oculos nigra.
Brown-ash Lark, with the head ash-coloured, the under parts
of the body and stripe through the eyes black.

Alauda Gingica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 496. 14.

La petit alouette grise de Gingi. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 203. pl.
113. f. 2.

Gingi Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 380. 12.

NATIVE of the Coromandel Coast: it is four inches
and a half in length: beak pale rufous grey: the
head greyish ash: the upper parts of the plumage
greyish brown: the whole of the under parts, and
stripe through the eyes, black: the legs pale rufous
grey.

 MARSH LARK.

(Alauda Mosellana.)

AL. rufa, fusco varia subtus rufescens, pectore fusco maculato,
fasciis tribus subocularibus fuscis.

Red Lark, varied with brown, beneath rufescent, with the
breast spotted with brown, and three stripes beneath the eyes
brown.

Alauda Mosellana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 794.—Lath. Ind. Orn.
2. 495. 11.

Le Rousseline, ou l'Alouette de marais. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.
5. 60.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 661. f. 1.

Marsh Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 377. 9.

COMMON in marshy places in many parts of Germany, particularly in Alsace, and the borders of the river Moselle, in the neighbourhood of Metz, in the autumn: it is said to be a very charming songster: its length is six inches and a quarter: the entire plumage inclines to rufous; on the top of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, varied with brown: beneath the eye are three stripes of brown: the sides of the head and throat pale rufous: the breast and thighs rufous, the former striped with brown; the rest of the under parts rufous white: tail dusky brown, with rufous edges: beak, legs, and claws, yellowish.

CINEREOUS LARK.

(*Alauda cinerea.*)

AL. cinerea, abdomine albo, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, rectrice extima extus apice alba.

Cinereous Lark, with the abdomen white, the quills and tail brown, the outer feather of the latter tipped with white on the exterior edge.

Alauda cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 23.

Cinereous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 388. 21.

LOCALITY unknown, but supposed to be from the Cape of Good Hope: it was described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the late Leverian

Museum: it is six inches in length: the upper parts of its plumage cinereous: the under parts white: the quills and tail dark brown; the outer feather of the latter white near the tip: legs dusky.

SENEGAL LARK.

(*Alauda Senegalensis*.)

AL. fusco griseoque varia subtus albida, collo inferiore fusco maculato, reatricibus duabus extimis extus rufo-albis.

Lark varied with brown and grey, beneath whitish, with the lower part of the neck spotted with brown, and the two outer tail-feathers with their exterior webs reddish white.

Alauda Senegalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 28.

Alauda Senegalensis cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 362. 10. *pl.* 19. *f.* 2.

Grisette, ou Cocheris du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 79.
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 504. *f.* 1.

Senegal Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 392. 26.

THE Senegal Lark is six inches and a half in length: its beak is horn-coloured: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are brown in the middle and grey at their edges, giving those parts a variegated appearance: the quills are grey brown, with grey borders on their outer webs, and rufous on their inner: the throat is whitish, spotted with brown; the rest of the under parts plain whitish: the sides of the body are tinged

with rufous: the outer tail-feather is nearly all rufous; the next has the outer edge of that colour; and the others, with the exception of the two middle ones, which are grey, are plain brown: legs and claws grey.

YELTONIAN LARK.

(*Alauda Yeltonensis*.)

AL. nigra supra rufescente varia, sexta remigum margine exterioriore alba, reatricibus duabus intermediis rufis.

Black Lark, varied with rufous above, with the outer web of the sixth quill white, and the two middle tail-feathers rufous.

Alauda Yeltonensis. Phil. Trans. LVII, p. 350.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 496. 16.

Yeltonian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 228. 3.*

THIS species is the size of a Starling: its beak is black at the base and pale at the tip: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with the head, back, and shoulders, varied with rufous: the outer web of the sixth quill-feather is white: the two middle tail-feathers are rufous; the rest are similar to the upper parts of the plumage: the hind claws nearly straight. Very abundant near the Volga.

FIELD LARK.

(Alauda agrestis.)

AL. rubro-fusca subtus maculata, gula abdomineque albis, jugulo pectoreque obscure flavescens.

Red-brown Lark, spotted beneath, with the throat and abdomen white, the jugulum and breast dull yellowish.

Alauda minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 8.

Lesser Field Lark. *Will. Ang. p.* 207.

Tree Lark. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 181.?

Field Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 139.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. D.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 375. 6.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 92.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 192.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS species measures six inches and a half in length: its weight is five drams and three quarters: its beak is dusky above and whitish beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage are of a light yellowish brown, with the middle of each feather dusky brown: the coverts of the wings are tipped with whitish: the rump is plain light brown: the throat and breast are of an ochraceous yellow, the feathers of the latter with their centres dusky black: belly yellowish white: the outer tail-feathers white; the next slightly tipped with that colour; the rest dusky: legs yellowish brown; claws horn-colour; the hind one short and hooked.

This bird greatly resembles the Tit-lark, but the beak and legs will enable any one to distinguish it with certainty: the present species

having the beak much broader at the base than that bird, and having the legs yellowish brown, and not dusky; this has also the hind claw shorter and more curved. The manners of this bird also greatly resemble those of the Tit, but it is a solitary species, never associating in flocks as that bird is accustomed to do, but appearing to be thinly scattered over the more enclosed places, not being seen on the moors and downs, where the Tit-lark is most abundant. The nest of this bird is placed only amongst high grass in the most cultivated parts, where there are plenty of trees: it is composed of dry grass, fibrous roots, and a little moss, lined with fine grass and hair: its eggs are of a dirty blueish white, blotched and spotted with purplish brown: they are four in number.

The song of this bird, which is only uttered during its descent from flight, is greatly superior to that of the Tit-lark, though somewhat similar. Its flight is very peculiar, mounting up in a fluttering manner, and after some time descending to a neighbouring tree with motionless wing and expanded tail, and then pitching on the ground, warbling during its descent. It is found in the western and southern parts of England, and in South Wales.

LOUISIANE LARK.

(*Alauda ludoviciana*.)

AL. fusco nigricans subtus fulva, jugulo pectoreque flavescente-griseis, pectore fusco maculato.

Dusky-brown Lark, beneath fulvous, with the jugulum and breast yellowish-grey, the latter spotted with fuscous.

Alauda ludoviciana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 9.

La Farlouzanne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 38.

Louisiane Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 376. 7.

LARGER than *Alauda agrestis*, which it greatly resembles: it is seven inches in length: the upper parts of its body are varied with greenish and dusky brown: the wing-coverts and quills are blackish brown, bordered with paler brown: the throat, neck, and breast yellowish grey, the two latter spotted with brown; the rest of the under parts fulvous: the outer tail-feather half brown, half white, the next tipped with the latter colour, and the rest of the tail plain brown. Inhabits Louisiana.

SHORE LARK.

(Alauda alpestris.)

AL. reatricibus dimidio interiore albis, gula flava, fascia suboculari pectoralique nigra.

Lark with the inner half of the tail-feathers white, the throat yellow, and a band beneath the eyes and on the breast black.

Alauda alpestris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 289. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 800.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 21.

Alauda virginiana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 367. 12.

Le Haussecol noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 55.

Shore Lark. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 278.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 32.

—*Phil. Trans.* LXII. 398.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 385. 19.

A VERY abundant species in North America, visiting the country about Albany in the early part of May, and retiring to the northern parts to breed: in the winter it makes its appearance in Virginia and Carolina: it is called Snow-bird, or Ortolan; the former from its being abundant in the winter, and the latter from its delicious flavour: during the winter many are captured by horse-hair springes, which are placed in the snow: it feeds on grain, grass, and the buds of the birch: it is quite destitute of a song.

The length of this species is six inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of its body are reddish brown, striped with dusky: the forehead and space round the eyes are of a clear yellow: from the beak, passing beneath the eye and on the sides of the neck, is a stripe of

black, which ends at a small distance below the ears: the throat and fore-part of the neck are pale yellow; the latter is varied with a broad band of black: all the rest of the under parts are pale yellow: the tail-coverts are pale rust-colour: the tail itself and wings are similar in colour to the upper parts of the body, with their edges rather paler: claws black: the female differs slightly from the male, having the back grey, with the shafts of each feather darker brown than in him, and the crown is not black, but dusky.

MALABAR LARK.

(*Alauda Malabarica.*)

AL. fusca pennis rufo marginatis, apice albo maculatis, collo rufescente maculis sagittatis nigris.

Brown Lark, with the feathers edged with rufous and tipped with white, the neck reddish, spotted with black arrow-shaped marks.

Alauda malabarica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 795.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 495. 13.

L'Alouette huppée de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 203. *pl.* 113. *f.* 1.

Malabar Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 379. 11.

INHABITS the Malabar coast: length above five inches and a half: the beak is black: the feathers on the crown of the head are brown, tipped with white: back and wing-coverts brown, edged with

pale rufous, and marked with a small white spot at the tip of each feather: quills dirty brown, edged with pale rufous: the neck pale rufous, with each feather black on the shafts: the throat and belly rufous white: the tail similar to the quills: legs pale rufous.

NEW ZEALAND LARK.

(*Alauda novæ Zælandiæ.*)

AL. obscura pennis cinerascente marginatis, abdomine, superciliisque albis, fascia oculari nigra.

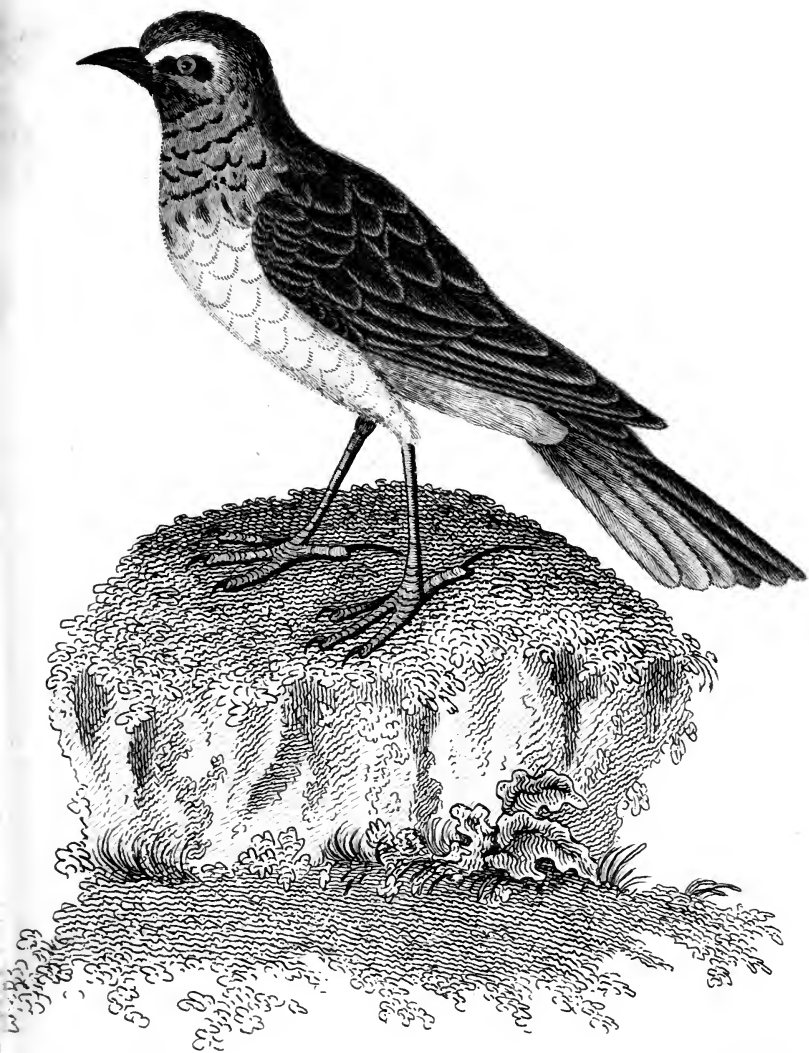
Obscure Lark, with the feathers edged with greyish, the abdomen and eyebrows white, and a black band near the eye.

Alauda novæ Zealandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 497. 19.

Alauda novæ Seelandiæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 799.

New Zealand Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 384. 17. pl. 51.

SAID by Dr. Latham to be "in length seven inches and a half: beak half an inch, pale ash-colour, with the upper part black: the upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with pale ash-colour: above the eye a white streak; through the eye one of mottled black: fore-part of the neck marked as the upper parts, but much paler: breast and belly white: vent pale cinereous: legs reddish ash-colour: claws black; hind one almost straight, and half an inch in length. Inhabits Charlotte Sound, and called *Kogoo aroûre.*"



Griffiths

NEW ZEALAND LARK.

CRESTED LARK.

(Alauda cristata.)

AL. reatricibus nigris, extimis duabus margine exteriori albis, capite cristato.

Lark with black tail-feathers, the two outer of which are white on their exterior edges; head crested.

Alauda cristata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 796.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 357. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 25.

Le Cocheris, ou la grosse Alouette huppée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 66.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 503. f. 1.

Crested Lark. *Will. Ang.* 208.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 52.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 389. 23.

LARGER than the Sky-lark: length about seven inches: beak brown: irides hazel: head with the feathers on the crown much elongated and forming a crest, which is darker in colour than the rest of the plumage: the back ash-coloured, and spotted with brownish, but less than in the Sky-lark: the rump scarcely spotted: the breast and belly yellowish white: the throat slightly spotted with dusky: tail rather short; the two outer feathers with their exterior edges white, tinged with red.

Found in many parts of Europe, but not in England: it is a fine songster, but does not equal the Sky-lark: it delights in frequenting the banks of rivers and lakes: its nest is placed carelessly on the ground, if possible where junipers are abundant: its eggs, which are said to be deposited twice a year, are four or five in number.

AFRICAN LARK.

(Alauda Africana.)

AL. fusca rufo alboque varia, subtus alba maculis fuscis, alis caudaque fuscis.

Lark varied with brown, rufous, and white; beneath white, with brown spots; wings and tail fuscous.

Alauda africana. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 24.

Le Sioli du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 65.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 712.

African Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 389. 22.

THE beak of this bird is black: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are mostly dark brown in the middle, rufous on their margins, and white at their tips, giving those parts the appearance of different shades of those colours: the under parts of the body are white, varied with longitudinal spots of brown: the wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown, edged with white: legs brown: the hind claws above half an inch in length, and straight. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: length eight inches.

UNDATED LARK.

(Alauda undata.)

AL. cristata nigricans rufo varia, subtus alba, pectore nigro maculato, tectricibus alarum majoribus apice albis.

Crested dusky Lark, varied with rufous, beneath white, with the breast spotted with black, and the greater wing-coverts white at their tips.

Alauda undata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 27.

La Coquillade. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 77.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 662.

Undated Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 391. 25.

FOUND in Provence: it is nearly seven inches in length: the beak is rather stout; its upper mandible is brown, and lower whitish: the crown of the head is slightly crested, the feathers being dusky in the middle, and white on their edges: the head, upper parts of the neck, and body, are varied with dusky and pale rufous: the greater coverts are tipped with white: the quills are brown, with some of them edged with rufous, and the rest with white: the throat and all the under parts of the body white, with the neck and breast striped with dusky: tail brown, edged with rufous: legs yellowish.

This delightful songster was sent to Buffon, who first described it, and states that both sexes are always found together, whether in search of food, which consists of insects, or during the period of incubation: its song is commenced at sun-rise.

ROCK LARK.

(Alauda obscura.)

Al. olivaceo-fusca nigricante varia subtus flavicans, lateribus colli pectoreque maculis fusciscentibus, rectrice extima dimidiato, secunda apice albo-cinerascente.

Olive-brown Lark, varied with dusky, beneath yellowish, with the sides of the neck and breast with brownish spots, half the outer tail-feathers, and the tip of the second, of an ashy-white.

Alauda obscura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 7.

Alauda Petrosus. *Mont. in Lin. Trans.* 4. p. 41. pl. 2. egg.

Dusky Lark. *Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 94.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 227. 2.

Sea Lark. *Walc. Syn. pl.* 193.

Tit Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool. folio. pl. P.* 1.? var.

Rock Lark. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

MR. LEWIN appears to be the person that first ascertained this to be a distinct species, although perhaps the author of *British Zoology* was the first that mentioned it; for in the folio edition of that work he has given a figure of a bird shot on the rocks of Carmarthenshire, which he calls a variety of the Tit-lark, and which appears to agree tolerably well with the present species: Colonel Montagu has well described it in the *Linnean Transactions*, and has appended to his description an account of its habits; the former I shall extract verbatim, and give the substance of the latter.

“ The bird weighs about seven drams: the length six inches and three quarters: the beak is

dusky; near seven eighths of an inch long from the apex to the corner of the mouth: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, back of the neck, and tail-coverts, are of a dark brown: the back and scapulars of the same colour, obscurely marked with dusky strokes; above the eyes, and beneath the ear, is a lightish coloured stroke: the throat whitish; the breast and belly yellowish white, the former blotched with large dusky spots; the sides marked with strokes of the same: under tail-coverts light brown; the two middle feathers of the tail dark brown, the others dusky; the outer one of a dirty yellowish white on the interior web and the point of the exterior; in the second feather the light colour is just visible at the end: the quill-feathers and wing-coverts are dusky, slightly edged with light brown: legs and toes dusky: claws black: hind claw four tenths of an inch long, and somewhat crooked. The female resembles the male. The young birds are not maturely feathered till after the winter of their first year; till then their upper parts have a tinge of olivaceous ash-colour; beneath the lighter parts are yellowish, and the coverts of the wings more deeply margined with light brown: the base of the under mandible and legs less dusky."

Colonel Montagu ascertained this to be an inhabitant of Britain in the year 1791, during the course of a journey in South Wales, where he observed it in great abundance, and found several nests with eggs, proving beyond a doubt that it was not an accidental visitor, but that it breeds in

this country: he afterwards found it not uncommon on all the abrupt rocky coasts from Kent to the Land's-End, in Cornwall: it appears to be entirely confined to the vicinity of the sea, as it is never found, even in winter, at a great distance from the shore: it commences breeding early in the spring, and places its nest on the ledge of a rock near the sea, where there are a few scanty bushes or tufts of grass: it is formed of dry grass, marine plants, and a small quantity of moss, and lined with fine grass and a few long hairs: the eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty white, sprinkled with numerous specks of brown, darker and confluent at the larger end, appearing on that part wholly of that colour; they weigh about thirty-six grains, and are rather larger than those of the Tit-lark. At the commencement of the spring it begins its song, which greatly resembles that of the bird above mentioned; and like that species it mounts in the air, and returns to the ground or some neighbouring rocks with apparently motionless wings.

MEADOW-LARK.

(Alauda campestris.)

AL. reatricibus fuscis, inferiori medietate, exceptis intermediis duabus albis, gula pectoreque flavescente.

Lark with brown tail-feathers, the base half, except of the two middle ones, white; the throat and breast yellowish.

Alauda campestris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 212.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 349. 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 495. 12.

Alauda spinolette. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794. 4.

La Spipolette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 43.

Meadow-lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 378. 10.

THIS equals the Tit-lark in size: the upper mandible of its beak is dusky, the under one is flesh-coloured: the upper parts of the plumage are greyish olive brown: over each eye is a white stripe: the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white, the lower parts of the neck and breast being striped with longitudinal spots of dusky: the outer tail-feather white half way from the tip on the inner web, and entirely so on the outer; the next with a small spot of that colour on the tip; all the rest of the tail but the two middle feathers, which are grey brown, are dusky: the legs and claws grey brown.

This species is common in many parts of Italy and in Carniola: it affects damp and sheltered places.

TIT-LARK.

(Alauda pratensis.)

AL. viridi-fusca, reatricibus duabus extrorsum albis, linea superciliari alba.

Greenish-brown Lark, with the two outer tail-feathers externally white, eyebrows white.

Alauda pratensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 2.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 210.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 792.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 343. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 493. 5.

Sipola altera Aldrovandi. *Ray. p.* 80. 4.

L'Alouette de prés. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 31. pl. 3.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 660. f. 1.

Tit-lark. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. c.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 138.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 43.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 374. 5.—*Will. Ang.* 110. 206.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. p. 198.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 191.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.* —*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 185.

THE Tit-lark is about five inches and three quarters in length: its beak is slender and dusky, the base of the under mandible excepted, which is paler: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, and the plumage above, is of a dusky brown; the edges of the feathers palest: the quills are dusky brown, slightly edged with paler: from each side the under mandible arises a line of dusky, which passes down the sides of the throat; which, with the under parts of the body, are dirty white: the sides of the neck and breast are marked with oblong dusky spots: tail dusky brown, edged with paler; the outer feather, with the exception of

the base of the inner web, white; the next with a little white at the tip: legs brownish.

This is a very common bird in many parts of this island, and remains here the whole year: it affects barren situations of all sorts, whether swamps and marshes, or mountainous moors: its nest is placed on the ground amongst furze or long grass; it is made of bents, dry grass, and stalks of plants, lined with fine grass and horse-hair: the eggs are generally six in number, but vary considerably in size and colour; some are of a dark brown, others whitish, speckled with rufous brown, or of a pale brown, tinged with red: the Cuckow is said to deposit its eggs in the nest of this species. During the period of incubation the male sits upon an adjoining tree, and pours forth its short but pleasing song; it likewise sings in the air, increasing its song as it descends to the branch on which it is going to perch. In the winter these birds frequent the low grounds in search of insects and worms, and fly in small flocks.

Colonel Montagu appears to consider this and the following species as the same in the Appendix to the Supplement of the Ornithological Dictionary.

PIPIT LARK.

(Alauda sepiaria.)

AL. reatricibus fuscis, extima dimidiato alba, secunda apice cuneiformi alba, linea alarum duplici alba.

Lark with brown tail-feathers, the outer one half white, the second with a wedge-shaped spot at the tip of that colour, and a double line of the wings also white.

Alauda sepiaria. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 347.

Alauda trivialis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 493. 6.

Alouette pipi. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 39. pl. 4.

Pipit Lark. *Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 44.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

THE top of the head and the whole of the upper parts of the body are of a rusty olivaceous brown, striped with dusky: the wing-coverts and quills are dusky; the former are edged with pale olivaceous brown, the primary quills excepted, which are bordered with olive green: the sides of the neck, breast, and sides of the body, streaked with oblong dusky spots: the whole of the under parts pale ferruginous; darkest on the breast, vent, and under tail-coverts, and lightest on the chin: rump plain brown: the two middle tail-feathers dusky brown, with pale margins; the outer web of the exterior feather on each side white, towards the tip brownish; the web also white, except at the base; the second feather is white at the tip only, and the rest are dusky black, slightly edged with greenish brown: legs dull yellow: claws horn-colour; the hinder one slightly bent.

The weight of this bird is five drachms and a half: its length is six inches and a half: its beak is dusky, with the sides and base of the upper mandible dull yellow: irides hazel.

The Pipit Lark frequents the same places as the preceding species, to which it is most decidedly greatly allied, although the proofs given in the Ornithological Dictionary are not quite conclusive enough to warrant their being considered as one species; as the Pipit not only differs in the colour of its plumage, but is of a much superior size, and has the hinder claw nearly straight, and longer than the toe, whereas the Tit-lark has it bent, and shorter than the toe. It is to be hoped that future Ornithologists will pay particular attention to this species, to ascertain if it be a species or not. This bird appears in the neighbourhood of London, in the autumn, in flocks; it has also been captured in Cornwall and Devonshire in the winter.

MOTACILLA. WAGTAIL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, cylindricum, rectum, apice subemarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, cylindrical, straight, and slightly notched at the tip.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata.	<i>Tail</i> elongated.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: <i>unguis</i> posticus longior.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind: the hinder <i>claw</i> rather long.

THE Wagtails are principally confined to the continents of Europe and Asia, where many of the species are very numerous: they do not hop, like the generality of small birds, but run nimbly along the ground, and are easily distinguished by their lively motions, and by the continual jerking up and down of their long tails.

They frequent the borders of pools and rivulets, picking up the worms and insects that inhabit those places: for the most part they have a weak and vacillating flight, during which they make a twittering noise: they seldom perch, and they mostly construct their nests on, or very near, the ground.

WHITE WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla alba.)

Mo. pectore nigro, rectricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.

Wagtail with a black breast, and the two lateral tail-feathers obliquely half white.

Motacilla alba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 11.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 252.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.—*Ray. Syn.* 75.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 461. 38.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 501. 1.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl.* 207.

La Lavandiere. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 251. *pl.* 14. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 652. *f.* 1.

Collared Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 396.

White Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 142. 55.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 396. B.—*Will. Ang.* 237.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 49.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 395. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 178. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 230.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 95.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 226.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 5.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 188.

LENGTH about seven inches: weight about six drachms: beak black: irides hazel: forehead, cheeks, and sides of the neck, white: the hind part of the head and neck, the chin, fore-part of the neck, and upper parts of the breast, black; the edges of the two latter are bordered slightly with white, in the form of a gorget: the back and rump are deep cinereous, in some approaching to dusky: the wing-coverts and secondary quills dusky, bordered with light grey: primaries black, with pale edges: the lower part of the breast, and the under parts of the body, white: the tail-

feathers are black, with the exception of the exterior one on each side, which has the outer web entirely, and the middle part of the inner web, white: legs black. The female is dusky where the male is black, and the rump and back incline more to cinereous. The young have no black on the throat till the returning spring, but about the beginning of March they obtain it: in the autumn the black feathers, on the chin and throat of the old birds, fall off, and are replaced by white ones, leaving only a black crescent-shaped patch on the breast. Dr. Latham mentions having seen a variety white, except on the hind parts, which were yellowish: he also describes a bird which came from Luçonia, which differs in few particulars from the first described, as it has the throat and a band on the wings white, and the black on the breast joins that of the hind part of the neck, and forms a collar of that colour: in other respects it is nearly similar.

The nest of the Water-wagtail, or as it is called in many parts Dish-washer, or Washerwoman, is placed either amongst a heap of stones, in the hole of a wall, or on the top of a pollard tree; it is composed of moss, dry grass, and fibrous roots, woven together with wool, and lined with feathers or hair: the female lays four or five eggs, which exactly resemble those of the Cuckow; they are white, spotted with light brown and ash: the parent birds are very attentive to their young, and continue to feed them for three or four weeks after they are able to fly; they will defend them

with great courage when in danger, and upon the approach of a Hawk will give an alarm, and pursue it in company with the Swallows: they are extremely nice about their nests, and will remove any dirt or extraneous substances, as bits of paper, straws, and the like, which have been placed as a mark for the nest: they constantly reside in the vicinity of watery places, feeding on flies and other insects that frequent those parts: in the winter they change their abode, and haunt marshes that are overflowed by the tide, in the southern parts of England; in the northern parts and in Scotland they are seldom seen during that season of the year, but upon the return of spring they go back to their former situations, and appear to be gregarious at that time, as immense numbers are often seen on new ploughed land. They are very active birds, continually in motion, and leaping after flies and other insects, after which it will sometimes wade a short distance in the water: the note of these birds is small and insignificant, but is continually repeated, especially in the spring.

This species appears to be pretty generally diffused over the old continent, the most northern parts excepted.

PIED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Maderas.)

Mo. nigra, ventre, fasciaque alarum longitudinali albis, rectricibus duobus intermediis nigris, lateribus albis.

Black Wagtail, with the belly, and a longitudinal band on the wings, white; the two middle tail-feathers black, the lateral ones white.

Motacilla maderaspatensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 961.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 2.

Motacilla maderaspatana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 478. 44.

Pied Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 397. 2.

THE Pied Wagtail has the beak, head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body, black; the under parts, and an oblique bar on the wings, white: the two middle tail-feathers black, and the lateral ones white: the female has those parts grey that are black in the male. Inhabits Madras.



TSCHUTSCHI WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Tschutschensis.)

Mo. olivacea fusca, subtus loris fasciaque duplici alarum alba, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore alba.

Olive-brown Wagtail, with the under parts, lores, and double band on the wings, white; the whole of the outer tail-feather, and the inner edge of the second, white.

- Motacilla tshutschensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 12.
Tschutschi Wagtail. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 397. H.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 403. 10.

THIS has the crown of the head and the back deep olive brown: the wing-coverts and primary quills deep brown; the tips of the middle and greater coverts are white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: between the beak and eye is a white spot: the breast and belly are white, with a tinge of ferruginous: the vent is pale yellow: the outer tail-feathers white, except the base of the inner web; the rest of the tail dusky: tail very long: legs black. Native of Tschutschi.

CAPE WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla capensis.*)

- Mo. fusca subtus albida, fascia pectorali fusca, superciliis albis, cauda nigra, rectricibus lateralibus oblique albis.*
 Brown Wagtail, beneath whitish, with a brown band on the breast; the eyebrows white, and tail black, with the lateral feathers obliquely white.
Motacilla capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 476. 45. pl. 25. f. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 10.
 La Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 273.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28. f. 2.
 Cape Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 402. 8.

SIZE of *Motacilla alba*: beak dusky: the upper parts of its plumage brown: the eyebrows whitish:

the quills brown, with grey edges: the under parts of the body dirty white, the sides inclining to dusky: breast with a dusky band: the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white; the rest of the tail black: legs dusky. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

CINEREOUS WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla cinerea.*)

Mo. cinerea subtus alba, fascia pectorali fusca, rectrice prima alba, secunda basi apiceque alba.

Cinereous Wagtail, beneath white, with a brown band on the breast, the first tail-feather white, and the second at the base and tip of that colour.

Motacilla cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 961.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 465. 39. *pl.* 25. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 3.

Bergeronette grise. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 261.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 674. 1.

Cinereous Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 397. 3.

Not uncommon in many parts of Europe, but it is not found in England: it measures six inches and upwards in length: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its head, neck, and body, are greyish ash: the wing-coverts and secondary quills are dusky, edged with whitish: the greater quills are blackish brown: the breast is marked with a dusky band, but the rest of the under parts are whitish: the outer tail-feather is

white, except towards the base of the inner web ; the next has the tips of each web white, and the base of the inner web black ; the rest of the tail is dusky black : the female is destitute of the pectoral band. In the summer this species appears in pastures, and in the winter it approaches the rivulets in search of insects that frequent the water : its nest is placed near the ground in willows or such like trees : it has two broods in the season.

GREEN WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla viridis.*)

Mo. pallide viridis subtus alba, capite cinereo, alis caudaque cinereis albo marginatis.

Pale-green Wagtail, beneath white, with the head grey, and the wings and tail cinereous, edged with white.

Motacilla viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 13.

Green Wagtail. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 86. pl. 33.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 403. 11.

DESCRIBED by Brown in his *Illustrations of Zoology*, but the length is not mentioned : its head, wings, and tail, are cinereous ; the two latter edged with white : the neck, back, and breast, pale green : the belly white. Inhabits Ceylon.

HUDSONIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Hudsonica.)

Mo. ferrugineo-fusca subtus albida, collo subtus striis obscuris, rectrice extima alba, secunda alba margine intus nigro, tertia disco albo.

Rusty-brown Wagtail, beneath whitish, with the neck beneath with obscure striæ; the outer tail-feather white; the second white, with the inner margin black, and the third with the disc white.

Motacilla hudsonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 6.

Hudsonian Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 3.

DESCRIBED in the second Supplement of Dr. Latham: length six inches: beak yellowish brown: plumage above brown; the feathers edged with ferruginous: quills dusky; the secondaries with rusty margins: chin and throat pale rust-colour, streaked with dusky: breast, belly, and vent, dusky white: the outer tail-feather white; the next of the same colour, with the inner edge brown; the third dusky, with the shaft white; the rest plain dusky: legs similar to the beak. Inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

BLACK-CROWNED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla atricapilla.)

Mo. fusco-rubra subtus alba, vertice remigibusque nigris, rectricibus fuscis flavescente dimidiatis.

Red-brown Wagtail, beneath white, with the crown and quills black; the tail-feathers half fuscous, half yellowish.

Motacilla atricapilla. Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup. liii.* 1.

Black-crowned Wagtail. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 4.

A NATIVE of New South Wales: it is the size of the White Wagtail: its beak is yellow: the crown of the head is black: the back and wings are reddish brown: the quills are black: the under parts of the body are white, the breast inclining to orange; the tail reddish brown at the base, and yellowish at the tip: legs yellow.

 JAVAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Javensis.)

Mo. fusco-olivacea subtus flava, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis, rectrice prima tota, secunda tertiaque latere interiore apiceque albis.

Olive-brown Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the lower parts of the neck and breast grey; the whole of the first tail-feather, and the second and third, on the inner web and tip, white.

Motacilla javensis. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 474. 42. pl. 25. f. 2.

Motacilla Boarula. β. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 4.

Bergeronette de Java. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 272.

Javan Wagtail. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 399. 4. A.

THIS species approaches very near, but cannot be associated with, the Grey Wagtail, as its residence is so remote, this being found in Java, and the latter inhabiting only Europe, unless the bird mentioned by Adanson be the same which he calls the Ortolan of Senegal; but most probably it is a distinct species.

The length of this bird is seven inches: its beak and legs are grey: the head, upper parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts, are olive yellow: the greater wing-coverts and quills are brown, the base of the secondaries excepted, which are white: the throat and neck are grey: the rest of the under parts are yellow, towards the vent deepest: the six middle tail-feathers are dusky, the two next white within and at the tip, with the outer edge dusky; the outer one white, the base of the shaft excepted, which is dusky.

GREY WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Boarula.)

Mo. cinerea subtus flava, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore, alba.

Cinereous Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the whole of the first tail-feather, and the inner web of the second, white.

Motacilla Boarula. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 997.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 4.

Motacilla flava. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 471. 41. *pl.* 23. *f.* 3.

Motacilla cinerea. *Ray. Syn.* 75. 3.



G. A. S.

GREY WAGTAIL.



Bergeronette jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 268.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28. f. 1. male.

Yellow Wagtail. *Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 58. female.

Grey Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 144.—*Will. Ang.* 238.—*Edwards. pl.* 259.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 398. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 178. 4.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 40.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 95.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 227.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 190.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE winter plumage of the Grey Wagtail is as follows: beak dusky: irides dark hazel: the crown of its head, cheeks, back of the neck, back, and scapulars, dark cinereous: rump greenish yellow; eyelids, chin, throat, and breast, buff-coloured yellow; behind the eye a line of the same: eyebrows pale: wing-coverts and quills black, the former edged with light brown, and the latter slightly edged on the exterior webs of the primaries, and the three next the body deeply margined on their outer webs with yellowish white; the inner webs of all, except the three or four largest, are white at the base: the belly pale yellow: the vent, sides of the upper and the under tail-coverts, bright yellow: the outer tail-feather is entirely white; the second white, except on the outer web, which is black to within half an inch of the end; the third similar to the last, with a small streak of black on the edge of the inner web; the two next black; the middle ones dusky, tinged with ash, and edged with yellow towards the base: legs dusky brown: both sexes are similar. About the beginning of March the chin and throat become black, and by the end of that month

the summer plumage is obtained, when the sexes may be discriminated by the colour of the chin and throat, which is rather of a dusky hue in the female, and pure black in the male; in both it is bordered with white: at this time the breast and belly of the male become of a brilliant yellow; and in the female they are brighter than in the winter.

This elegant species is a constant inhabitant of the southern parts of England in the winter, retiring to the northern about April, and continuing there till September: it is supposed to breed in Cumberland and the adjoining counties, as young birds have been shot in June. Colonel Montagu relates an instance, on the authority of Mr. Tucker, of a pair being seen in the summer of 1808, in Devonshire, upon the borders of the Dart, near Ashburton, to which belonged four young birds that had recently left their nest, which is said to be constructed of dried fibres and moss, lined with hair, feathers, or wool; it is placed on the ground, not far from the water; the eggs are six or eight in number, of a dirty white, marked with yellow spots.

This species, like the White Wagtail, is solitary, except in pairing time: it frequents watery places, particularly small shallow streams, for the insects, on which it feeds: it is found in many parts of Europe, and Linnæus asserts that it is gregarious: the length of this species is seven inches and three quarters.

YELLOW-HEADED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla citreola.)

Mo. cinereo-cærulescens, capite collo corporeque subtus flavis, nucha lunula nigricante.

Grey-blue Wagtail, with the head, neck, and body beneath yellow; the nape with a dusky crescent.

Motacilla citreola. *Pall. Trav.* 3. 696. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 9.

Motacilla sheltobriuschka. *Lepech. Trav.* 2. 187. pl. 8. f. 1.

Yellow-headed Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 401. 7.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 297. G.

DESCRIBED by Pallas, who informs us that it is extremely common in Siberia, and that its habits are similar to the others of its tribe: it is rather larger than, but similar to, the Yellow Wagtail: the head, neck, and all the under parts of the body, are yellow: the back is of a blueish ash-colour: the nape of its neck is marked with a dusky crescent: in other respects it resembles the Yellow Wagtail.

DAURIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla melanopa.)

Mo. cærulescenti-cinerea subtus flava, loris gutturoque nigris, superciliis reetricibusque utrinque tribus lateralibus albis, extrema margine exteriori nigra.

Blueish-ash Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the lores and throat black; the eyebrows and three lateral tail-feathers on each side white, the outer one with the exterior edge black.

Motacilla melanopa. *Pall. Trav.* 3. 696. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 5.

Daurian Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 2.

THE prevailing colour of this bird, which slightly resembles the Yellow Wagtail, is blueish ash on the upper parts, and yellow on the under: over the eyes is a white streak, commencing at the gape: the lores and throat are black: the three exterior tail-feathers are white, except the outer edge, which is black. It inhabits the eastern parts of Dauria.

 NEW HOLLAND WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla cærulescens.)

Mo. pallide cærulea, subtus flavescens, alula alba, remigibus reetricibusque nigris.

Pale-blue Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with the spurious wing white, the quills and tail-feathers black.

Motacilla cærulescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii.* 2.

New Holland Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 232. 5.

BEAK and legs black: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage pale blue, of the under pale yellow: the quills and tail are black; the latter very long: the spurious wing whitish. Inhabits New South Wales.

TIMOR WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla flavescens.*)

Mo. cinereo-grisea, subtus flava, superciliis flavis, remigibus retricibusque nigris, fascia alarum alba.

Ashy-grey Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the eyebrows yellow, the quills and tail black, and a white band on the wings.

Motacilla flava, β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 504. 8.

Bergeronette de l'isle de Timor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 275.*

Timor Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 401. 6. A.*

THE Timor Wagtail has its beak black, and slightly curved: the upper part of its plumage is greyish ash-colour: the eyebrows and under parts of the body are yellow: the greater wing-coverts are tipped with white: the quills and tail are black: the legs pale red: hind claws very long. Inhabits Timor.

YELLOW WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla flava.)

Mo. pectore abdomineque flavis, reatricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.

Wagtail with the breast and abdomen yellow, and the two outer tail-feathers obliquely half white at the tips.

Motacilla flava. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 12.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 253.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 963.—*Ray. Syn.* 75. A. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 8.

Motacilla verna. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 468.

Bergeronette de Printemps. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 265. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 674. 2.

Yellow Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 143.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 396. F.—*Will. Ang.* 238. pl. 68.—*Edwards.* 258.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 400. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 179.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 97.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 228.—*Don, Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 15.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 191.

LENGTH six inches and a half: beak black: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, the coverts of the ears, and back of the neck, pale olive green: the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and rump, dark olive green: eyebrows white: quills dusky; those next the body, and the greater coverts, edged with yellowish white: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, bright yellow: tail dusky, except two of the outer feathers that are half white, half black, divided obliquely, and leaving the outer web of the exterior one white; the two middle feathers with a tinge of olive: legs black: the hinder claws very

long, and slightly curved: the female has the colour of the under parts of the body very pale, nearly approaching to white: the young birds are less vivid in their colour than the old, which also become very pale in the winter, and possess an olivaceous band on the breast.

This agrees in habits and general manners with the other species of the genus: its nest is placed on the ground, and is composed of dried stalks and fibres, and lined with hair: the eggs are very like those of the Sedge Warbler, are four or five in number, of a pale brown, sprinkled with a darkened shade. It visits the southern parts about March, and returns in September: it delights in moist meadows and corn-fields, but it does not affect watery places so much as the other indigenous species. It is found in Sweden, Russia, Siberia, and France, remaining the whole year in the latter place.

 AFRICAN WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla Afra.*)

Mo. flavescence fusca subtus flava, crisso albo, superciliis alis caudaque nigris.

Yellowish-brown Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the vent white, eyebrows, wings, and tail, black.

Motacilla Afra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 11.

La petite Bergeronnette du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 274.

African Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 402. 9.

THE African Wagtail inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: length about six inches and a half, of which the tail is nearly half: the beak is black: the upper parts of its plumage are yellowish brown: the eyebrows, wings, tail, and legs, are black: the under tail-coverts are white: the rest of the under parts of the plumage yellow: the hind claws very long.

THORACIC WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla thoracica*.)

Mo. griseo-olivacea, subtus flavescens, gula alba, loris fasciaque pectorali nigris.

Greyish-olive Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with white throat, black lores, and pectoral band.

Motacilla thoracica. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 22.*

Le Plastron noir. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq. pl. 123.*

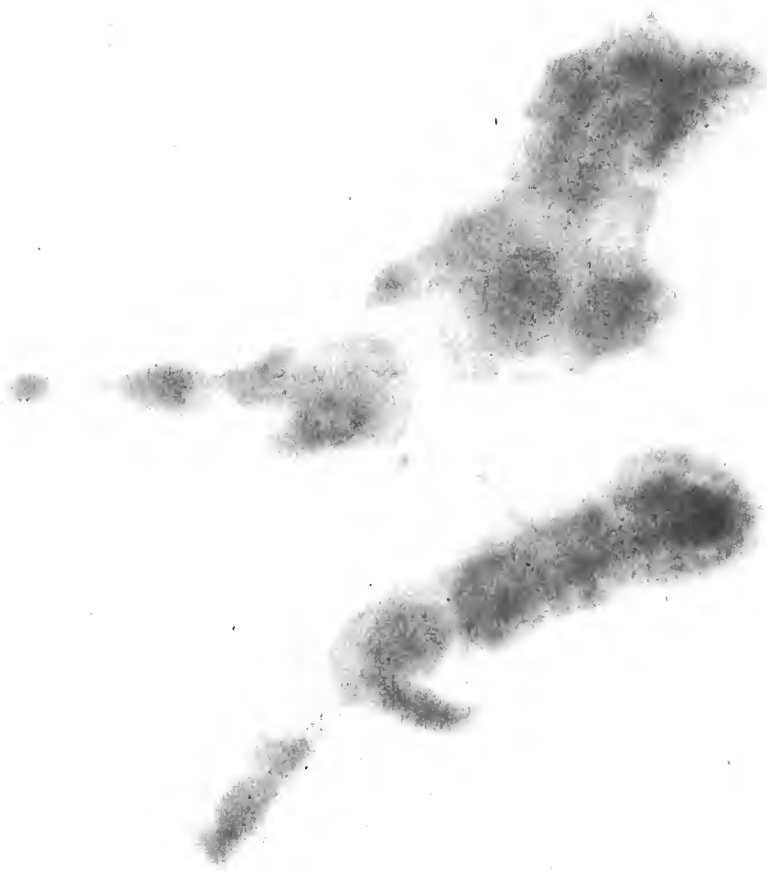
Thoracic Warbler. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 22. pl. 969.*

THE Thoracic Wagtail inhabits the interior of Africa: it is described by Mon. Le Vaillant in his splendid work on the African Birds.



L. Griffith

THORACIC WAGTAIL.



INDIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Indica.)

Mo. griseo-virescens subtus flavescens, pectore lunulis duabus nigris confluentibus, reatricibus duabus extimis femoribus crissoque albis.

Greenish-grey Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with two black confluent lunules on the breast; the two outer tail-feathers, thighs, and vent, white.

Motacilla Indica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 7.

Le Bergeronette grise des Indes. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 207.

Indian Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 399. 5.

INHABITS the East Indies: beak pale rufous: irides yellow: head, hind part of the neck, lesser wing-coverts, back, and rump, dirty greenish grey: the greater wing-coverts yellow; the secondary quills part brown, part yellow; the primaries dirty brown, with yellow margins: breast with two lunulated black bands, coalescing at their tips, and connected with a line of the same colour in the middle; the rest of the breast, throat, and belly, whitish yellow: thighs and vent white: the two middle tail-feathers greenish grey; the rest dusky brown; the two outer ones white: legs pale rufous.

VITIFLORA. WHEATEAR.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi altius quam latum, rectum, inter nares angulosum, et ad apicem incurvatim.

Nares obovatæ, depressiusculæ.

Pedes digitis tribus anticis, uno postico; digitus exterior medio basi subtus connexus.

Beak higher than broad, straight, between the nostrils angulated, and bent down towards the tip.

Nostrils suboval and depressed.

Feet with three toes before, and one behind; the outer toe connected with the middle at the base.

THE birds belonging to this genus are of a very timid nature, retiring beneath stones and turfs upon the appearance of the least danger, or even upon the motion of a cloud, which has devised a very easy method of capturing them, as mentioned in the account of *V. Cœnanthe*, which is the only indigenous species: they all feed upon insects, and are of a solitary disposition: they have been separated from the modern genus *Sylvia*, and placed by themselves, agreeably to the excellent arrangement of the older naturalists, but which has been subverted, in many instances, by later writers.

WHITE-RUMPED WHEATEAR.

(Vitiflora Cenanthe.)

V1. dorso cano, fronte superciliis uropygio basique caudæ albis, per oculos fasciâ nigra.

Wheatear with a hoary back; the forehead, eyebrows, rump, and base of the tail, white; and a band of black through the eyes.

Vitiflora. *Raii. Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 499. 33.

Motacilla Cenanthe. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 15.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 254.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.

Sylvia Cenanthe. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 79.

Le Cul-blanc, Vitrec, ou Motteux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 237.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 554. f. 1. 2.

Wheatear, Fallowsmich, or Whitetail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 157.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. p.—*Will. Ang.* 133. pl. 41.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 55.—*Edwards. Birds.* pref. p. 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 465. 75.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 182.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 110.—*Lin. Trans.* 4. p. 17.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 241.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 229.

β. fulvo albidoque varia, jugulo griseo maculato, rectricibus duabus intermediis toto nigris.

Varied with fulvous and white, with the jugulum spotted with grey, and the two middle tail-feathers entirely black.

Vitiflora grisea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 452. 34. pl. 21. f. 2.

Motacilla Cenanthe. *β. Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 15.

Sylvia Cenanthe. *β. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 530.

Cul-blanc gris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 244.

Grey Wheatear. *Pen. Brit. Zool. App.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 467.

γ. supra cinerea, griseo-fusco varia.

Above ash-coloured, varied with grey brown.

Vitiflora cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 454. 35. pl. 21. f. 3.

Cul-blanc cendré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 245.

Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. B.

THIS species of Wheatear is six inches and a half in length: its beak is black: irides hazel: from the beak, passing through the eyes, and ending on the ears, arises a black streak: the eyebrows are white, and join a spot of that colour on the forehead: the upper part of the head and back are hoary grey: the quills are dusky, edged with pale rust: wing-coverts black, tipped with rusty yellow: rump, upper and under tail-coverts, white; tail with its two middle feathers, with one inch, and the rest half an inch, black at their tips: under part of the neck buff-coloured: breast and belly yellowish white: legs and claws black: the female is rather heavier than the male, but her colours are not so beautiful; the white line over the eye and on the forehead is very obscure, as is also the black streak which passes through the eyes: the back is varied with grey and brown: the young bird resembles the female.

There are several varieties of this species described by authors: the first is mentioned by Brisson, who observes that it has a mixture of whitish and fulvous on the upper parts, and that the lower part of the neck is varied with small grey spots: its two middle tail-feathers are entirely black; and its beak and legs brown. Mr. Pennant also mentions one that approaches very near the last: another described by Brisson has the rump grey-brown, and the upper parts of the body varied with that colour and grey. There is a white variety in the British Museum, which was killed on Dartmoor, by P. Ilbert, Esq. who sent it to Montagu.

These birds, which are very abundant in many parts of Britain, arrive in this country in March, the females generally appearing first: they continue migrating till May, when the young are hatched. They are not gregarious, seldom more than a pair or two being seen together, except towards autumn, when they appear in small flocks of forty or fifty: the numbers that are taken in the neighbourhood of East Bourne, in Sussex, are really astonishing, when we consider that so few are ever seen together, generally amounting to upwards of 1800 dozens in number annually; as many as 84 dozens are recorded to have been captured in one day on the South Downs by a single shepherd. They are caught in a singular manner, by placing two turfs on edge in the shape of a Roman T; at each end a small horse-hair noose is fastened to a stick, which the birds, either in search of food, or on the appearance of a hawk, or the motion of a cloud, get under for shelter, being very timid animals, and are certain to be entangled in the noose. Pennant informs us that they sold at the rate of six-pence per dozen: they cannot be had now for more than treble that sum, even in the height of the season. It used to be a common custom for the inhabitants in the vicinity of the traps to visit them, take out the bird, and leave a penny for the shepherd, but that is in a great measure abolished. Numbers of them are picked and sent up to the London poulterers, and others are potted, and are as much esteemed in England as the Ortolan is on the continent.

They breed under shelter of a clod or turf, on

heaths, or newly ploughed lands, or in old deserted rabbit burrows; if the latter, the nest is generally placed very far within: it is composed of dry grass and moss, mixed with wool, rabbit fur, &c. and lined with feathers, hair, or wool, and is very neatly put together: the eggs are five or six in number, of an uniform pale blue colour, and weigh about forty-three grains.

The White-rump has a very pretty song, which is occasionally uttered on wing, especially during the breeding season, at which time it also displays its tail in a very extraordinary manner: its food consists of insects; but in rainy seasons, when there are but few to be procured, it will feed upon worms. During the months of August and September the migration of these birds commences, and they assemble in quantities on the Sussex and Dorset downs, preparatory to their departure, which is believed to take place in the night. They are found in most parts of Europe, and have been observed in the Isles of Orkney and Zetland, and on the continent still farther north: they likewise inhabit Asia.

BLACK-HOODED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora pileata*.)

Vi. capite reatricibus intermediis lateribusque apice nigris, superciliis, fronte, mento, uropygio, abdomineque albis.

Wheatear with the head, middle tail-feathers, and tips of the lateral ones, black; the eyebrows, forehead, chin, rump, and abdomen, white.

Sylvia pileata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 84.

Motacilla pileata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Black-hooded Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 471. 80.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, who informs us that it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Schaap Wagter*: it is the size of the White-rump: length six inches: beak black: head black, uniting on each side the neck with a deep crescent of the same: the eyebrows are white: forehead and chin the same: the back and wing russet-brown: rump, belly, and tail, white, the whole of the two middle, and tips of the other, feathers of the latter excepted, which are black. It approaches near to the common species.

RED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora rufa.*)

VI. ferruginea, alis fuscis, area oculorum caudaque nigris, rectricibus extimis latere albis.

Ferruginous Wheatear, with the wings brown, space round the eyes and the tail black, and the sides of the outer tail-feathers white.

Vitiflora rufa. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 459. 37.

Sylvia Stapazina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 530. 80.

Motacilla Stapazina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 966.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 14.

Cul-blanc roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 246.

Cenanthe altera Aldrovandi. *Raii. Syn.* p. 76. 2.

Stapazino. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 241. Q.—*Raii. Syn.* 81. No. 13. var.

Russet Wheatear. *Edwards. Birds. pl.* 31.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. 76.

TAKEN at Gibraltar and near Bologna: about six inches in length: the male has the head, neck, back, and breast, of a faint dirty orange; the back darkest, and the breast palest: the lower part of the back has a crescent of black spots: the rump, lower part of the belly, and upper tail-coverts, are white: the chin, cheeks, and throat, black: the wings light brown: the two middle tail-feathers black; the rest white, edged with black: beak and legs black: the female differs in having the throat white. Willoughby describes a bird that has the wing-feathers half black, half yellow; the throat, breast, and belly, white; and the tail towards the base yellowish: in other respects it agrees very well with the above. It was taken near Nismes.

PROVENCE WHEATEAR.

(Vitiflora massiliensis.)

VI. rufa, subtus rufo-alba, pectore nigricante maculata, vertice cerviceque rufo fuscescentibus, macula sub oculis ochroleuca, rectricibus duabus extimis totis albis.

Rufous Wheatear, beneath reddish white, with the breast spotted with dusky; the crown and nape reddish brown; spot beneath the eyes ochraceous white, and the two outer tail-feathers entirely white.

Sylvia massiliensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 531. 85.

Motacilla massiliensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Fist de Provence. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 194.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 654. f. 1.

Provence Wheatear. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 471. 81.

THIS bird receives the name of *Fist* from its cry, which is said to resemble that word: it is a timid species, hiding itself beneath a turf or stone when disturbed: its length is seven inches: beak dusky: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale rufous brown; the tips of the feathers dusky: upper part of the back rufous: lesser wing-coverts and quills black, edged with rufous: beneath the eyes a yellowish white spot: neck and breast spotted with black: the rest of the under parts reddish white: tail slightly forked, dusky black; the two middle feathers edged with rufous, and the four next with white: the two outer ones entirely of the latter colour: legs yellowish. Inhabits Provence.

 SPOTTED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora maculata*.)

VI. *nigro-maculata supra fusca subtus albida, orbitis ochroleucis, uropygio fusco, cauda nigra basi alba, reatricibus extimis exterius et apice albis.*

Black spotted Wheatear, above fuscous, beneath white; orbits yellowish white; rump brown; tail black, with a white base, with the outer margin and tip of the exterior feather white.

Sylvia maculata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 86.

Motacilla maculata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Pivote ortolane. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 195.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 654. f. 2.

Spotted Wheatear. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 472. 82.

THE upper part of the plumage of this bird is brown, spotted with dusky black: the wing-coverts and quills black; edged with sullied white: primaries black: rump and upper tail-coverts brown: eyelids yellowish white: neck and breast spotted with black: under parts of the plumage dusky white: sides spotted with dusky: tail black, with the outer webs and tips of the exterior feathers, and the bases of the rest, white: legs yellowish. Inhabits Provence with the last, which it greatly resembles: it may possibly be a variety of that species.

ORANGE-BREASTED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora aurantia*.)

VI. *fusca*, *subtus aurantia*, *gutture albido infra nigro vario*, *rectricibus alarum majoribus caudæque albis*, *rectricibus fuscis*, *lateralibus apice albis*.

Brown Wheatear, beneath orange-coloured, with the throat whitish, varied with black beneath; the greater wing-coverts and tail white; the feathers of the latter fuscous, the outer ones tipped with white.

Sylvia aurantia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 83.

Motacilla aurantia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Motteux ou Cul-blanc brun-verdâtre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 248.

Orange-breasted Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 470. 79.

LENGTH six inches: upper parts of the plumage dark brown, varied with greenish brown: the

greater wing-coverts, upper and under tail-coverts, white: throat dirty white: fore-part of the neck the same, sprinkled with dirty black: breast orange, palest on the lower parts: all but the two middle tail-feathers with white tips; the rest of the tail brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora Hotentotta.*)

VI. fulvo fusca, gula abdomineque inferiore albidis, superiore uropygioque fulvis, tectricibus caudæ superioribus flavicantibus, cauda nigra basi alba, apice albida.

Fulvous-brown Wheatear, with the throat and lower part of the belly white; the upper part and rump brown; the upper tail-coverts yellowish; the tail black, with a white base and whitish tip.

Sylvia Hotentotta. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 531. 82.

Motacilla Hotentotta. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Grand Motteux ou Cul-blanc du Cap de Bonne Espérance.
Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 248.

Cape Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 470. 78.*

THE Cape Wheatear, as its name imports, is found at the Cape of Good Hope: it is eight inches in length: the crown of the head and the breast are varied with dark and pale brown: the upper parts of the plumage fulvous brown: rump with a pale fulvous band: upper tail-coverts white: wings brown, edged with yellowish: upper parts of the belly and sides fulvous; lower part of the

former dirty white: under tail-coverts yellowish: the base of the tail is white, the middle black, and the tip whitish, except of the two middle feathers, which are fulvous.

RUFIOUS WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora leucorrhœa*.)

VI. rufo-fusca, subtus ochroleuca, uropygio tetricibus basi que caudæ albis.

Red-brown Wheatear, beneath yellowish white, with the rump, base, and coverts of the tail, white.

Sylvia leucorrhœa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 81.

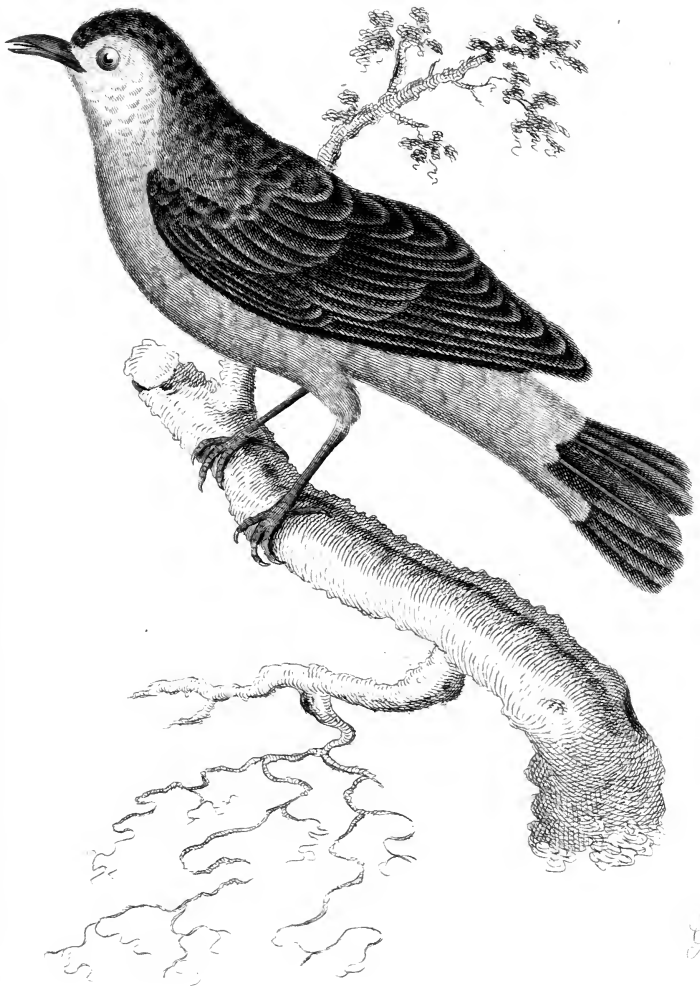
Motacilla leucorrhœa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 966.

Mottéux du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 249.

Cul-blanc du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 583. f. 2.

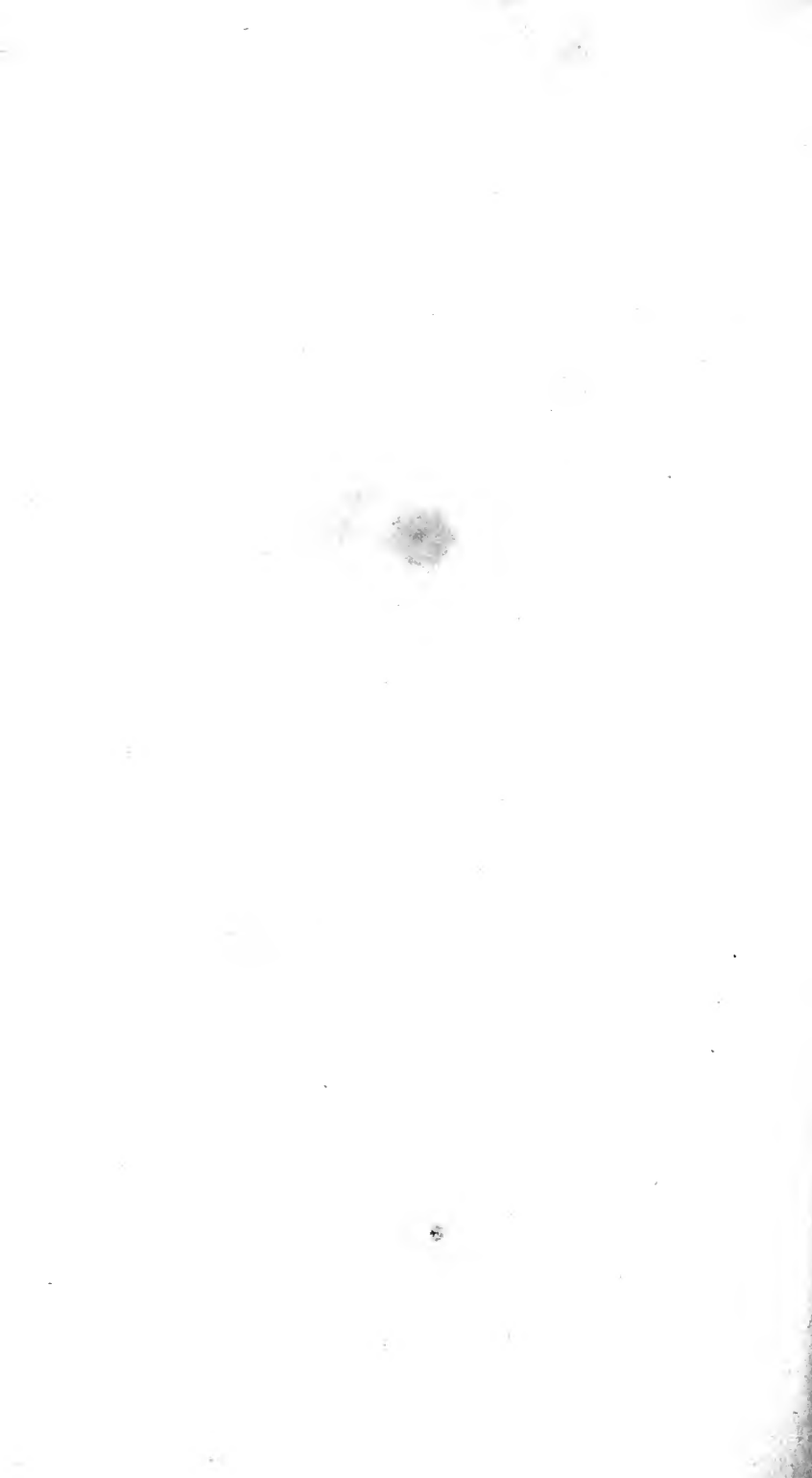
Rufous Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 499. 77.

THIS bird is rather larger than the White-rumped Wheatear: it is a native of Senegal: length seven inches: beak black: the upper parts of the body are reddish brown; the wing-coverts and quills are margined with rufous: the rump, upper and under tail-coverts, and base of the tail, are white: the breast inclines to reddish, and the rest of the under parts are yellowish white: the legs are black: the tip of the tail is similar to the quills.



Griffith

RUFIOUS WHEAT-EAR.



SYLVIA. WARBLER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, rectum, cylindricum, mandibulis subæqualibus.		<i>Beak</i> slender, straight, cylindrical, the mandibles nearly equal.
<i>Nares</i> obovatæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> slightly oval.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.		<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE Warblers, as they now stand, form one of the largest divisions of birds, which it is impossible to separate into genera on account of the great number of species, that are either not sufficiently well figured, or are merely known from description; but it is to be hoped that some future ornithologist will undertake the laborious task of separating the birds belonging to the genera *Luscinola*, *Ficedula*, *Curruca*, and others, of the older authors; as the present genus consists of an heterogeneous assemblage of small birds, having a few characters in common: many are noticed for their charming songs: they perch on trees, and proceed upon the ground by leaps, and some are distinguished by their peculiar flight: their principal food is insects, but some few will eat berries and fruits: they are found in all parts of the globe.

NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Luscinia.)

Sy. rufo-cinerea subtus cinereo-alba, reatricibus fusco-rufis.

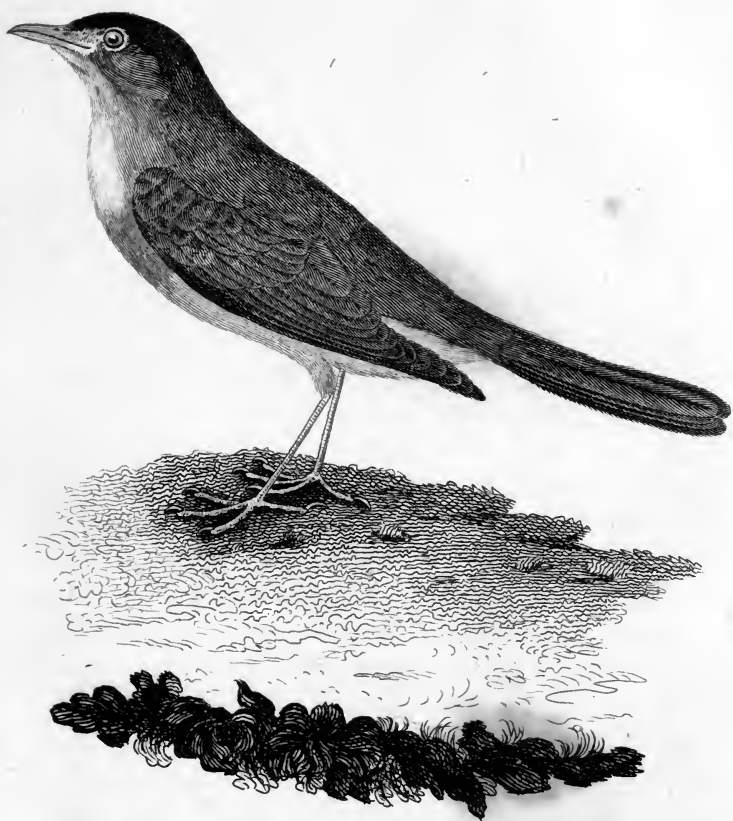
Red-grey Warbler, beneath cinereous white, with the tail of a brownish-red.

Sylvia Luscinia. *Scop. Ann.* 1. 227.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 506. 1.Motacilla Luscinia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 950.—*Ray. Syn.* 78. A. 2.Luscinia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 397. 13.Rossignol. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 81. pl. 6. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 615. f. 2.Nightingale. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 145.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 416.A.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 53.—*Albin. Song Birds.* 67.—*Will. Ang.*220. pl. 41.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 408. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*180.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 233.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 99.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 229.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 108.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 199.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont.**Sup.**β. tota alba.*

Entirely white.

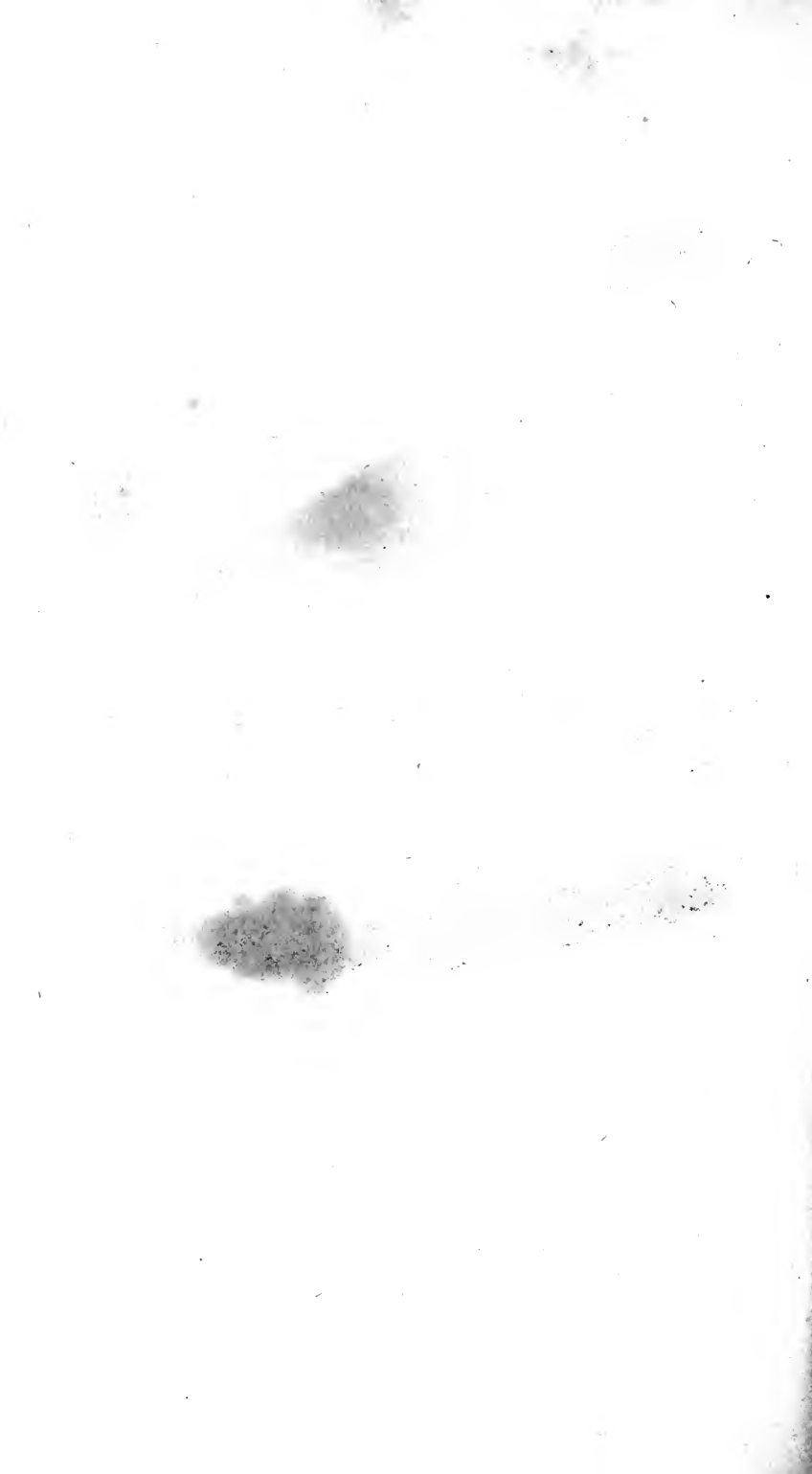
Luscinia candida. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 401. B.Rossignol blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 114.White Nightingale. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 412.

OF all the Warblers this appears to be the greatest favourite, not on account of its plumage, which is extremely simple and elegant, but for the charming melody of its voice, which enlivens the solitary gloom of night to the bewildered traveller. It is the largest of the genus found in England: it is the size of a Skylark: its length is about six inches: beak brown: irides hazel:



Griffiths

NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.



the head and upper parts of the body pale tawny : the quills brown, their outer webs reddish brown : the under parts are grey brown : the tail deep tawny red : female rather less, but similar in colour.

Notwithstanding this bird is common in this country, it never visits the northern parts, and but seldom occurs in the western counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, although it is plentiful in the adjoining counties of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and the two former places are well wooded, and apparently equally calculated for its abode : its northern bounds appear to be about Doncaster, in Yorkshire ; but on the continent it occurs in Sweden and Germany much farther north than many parts of Scotland. In Asia it extends even to Siberia and Kamtschatka : in the eastern quarter of the globe it appears to be most abundant, and appears at all times in India, Persia, China, and Japan, where it is greatly prized. In Aleppo these birds are tamed, and are let out for the evening for the purpose of entertaining by their song.

The males appear about the latter end of April, or the beginning of May ; the females about a week or ten days later : the male never quits the spot first resorted to, but entices the female with his song.

Shortly after their arrival the nest is constructed ; it is fixed in a low bush or hedge, well covered with leaves, and is composed of dry leaves and grass, and lined with hair or down ; it is often

placed upon the ground amongst the same materials with which it is composed: the eggs are four or five in number, of a greenish brown: the female alone performs the business of incubation, while the male amuses her with his delightful song; but as soon as the young are hatched he ceases, and assists the female in procuring food: when the young are able to provide for themselves, the female, it is said, provides for a second brood, and the male recommences singing: they will often have three, and in hot countries four broods in the year; but Colonel Montagu doubts whether they have more than one, at least in this climate, unless the first be destroyed accidentally.

They are very solitary birds, never uniting into flocks, and residing wholly in close woods and thickets, where they are seldom seen: their food consists principally of small worms, insects, and occasionally a few berries: they are often taken for the sake of their song, and although very shy are easily captured, being taken with snares or twigs of birdlime. Young ones are frequently brought up from the nest, and when well managed will sing all the year round, except during the time of moulting: of the superior melody of the song of these birds it is useless to give an account, as it must be known to all; it is sufficient to state that it is generally uttered in the still summer's night, when all nature is silent.

There are two or three varieties mentioned; one is much larger, and is said to sing even better; another entirely white; and it has been

found with the head, neck, wings, and tail, white ; the rest of the plumage pale brown and white mixed.

MADAGASCAR WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Madagascariensis*.)

Sy. olivaceo-fusca, capite rufo, gula alba, pectore rufescente, abdomine rufo-fusco.

Olive-brown Warbler, with a red head, white throat, reddish breast, and reddish-brown abdomen.

Sylvia Madagascariensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 2.

Motacilla Madagascariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

Luscinia Madagascariensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 401. 14. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1.

Foudi-jala. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 116.

Madagascar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 412. 2.

THE Madagascar Warbler is the size of the Nightingale : it is in length six inches and a half : its beak and legs are deep brown : the head is rufous : the coverts of the ears are brown : the upper parts of the body are olive-brown : the throat is white : the breast pale rufous, and the belly olive-brown, with a tinge of reddish : the upper parts of the tail are olive-brown, and the lower olive. Inhabits Madagascar.

BABBLING WARBLER.

(Sylvia Curruca.)

Sy. supra fusca, subtus albida, reatricibus fuscis, extima margine tenuiori alba.

Warbler above brown, beneath whitish, with the tail-feathers brown, the outer one with the inner margin white.

Sylvia Curruca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 509. 9.

Motacilla Curruca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 6.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 247.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Curruca garrula. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 384. 7.

Fauvette babillarde. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 135.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 580. f. 3.

Kruka. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. u.

Babbling Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 417. 6.

THIS is a very noisy and restless bird: it is abundant in gardens in Pisa, where the natives call it Bianchetto: it is likewise abundant in other parts of Italy and France: its eggs are said by some to be greenish, with brown spots; but by Linneus they are described as cinereous, sprinkled with ferruginous: its food consists of insects and their larvæ. The bird is five inches in length: its beak is dusky: the crown of its head is grey: beneath the eye is a stripe of deep cinereous: the upper parts of the neck and body resemble the crown, but incline to brown: the quills are brown, margined with white on their inner edges, and with reddish grey on their outer: the primaries are edged with cinereous: the under parts of the body, and edge of the wing, are reddish white:

the tail is brown, with grey edges ; the outer web and tip of each side feather is white ; the rest of the inner web ash-coloured, edged with white : tail slightly forked : legs brown.

GARDEN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia hortensis*.)

Sx. griseo fusca, subtus rufo alba, superciliis albidis, remigibus cinereo fuscis, margine griseis, rectricibus fuscis, extima extus et versus apicem intus albida.

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the eyebrows whitish ; the quills grey-brown, edged with grey ; the tail-feathers fuscous, the outer feather whitish on the outer web and towards the tip within.

Sylvia hortensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 3.

Motacilla hortensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.

Curruca. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 372. 2.

Fauvette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 117. pl. 7.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 579. f. 1.

Petty-chaps. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 234. 2.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 100.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 230.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 209. ?

THIS is in length six inches : weight about five drachms : beak dusky above ; the base of the under mandible yellowish : irides hazel : orbits white : the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage light brown, inclining to olive : quills dusky, edged with olive : beneath the ear a dash

of cinereous: throat, neck, breast, and sides, dirty white; the two latter inclining to brown: belly and under tail-coverts white: tail similar to the wings: legs blueish brown: both sexes are alike.

This species is found in Sweden, Italy, England, and other parts of Europe: in this country the males arrive about the last week in April, the females some days later: it frequents fields and gardens, and builds its nest in a thick bush, or on pea-sticks; it is composed of dried fibres, wool, and a little moss, outwardly, the inside lined with horse-hair; it is flimsily put together: the eggs are generally four in number, of a dirty white, blotched with light brown, especially at the larger end, where there are also some spots of ash. The young remain in the nest till they are nearly feathered.

The song of this bird is only inferior to that of the Nightingale, either in melody or variety: some of the notes are sweetly and softly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, reaching the ear with pleasing harmony, like the whistle of the Blackbird; by some the song is thought superior to the Nightingale. Its general food consists of insects; but it will also feed on fruits, resorting, in the autumn particularly, to gardens with other birds of a like disposition, for the sake of the currants and other fruits.

This was first discovered to be a native of England by Sir Ashton Lever, who took several in Lancashire; but since that time it has been ob-

served in most of the southern counties, even to Devonshire: it is most abundant in Lincolnshire: according to Bewick, it occurs in Northumberland.

BOGRUSH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Schœnobænus*.)

Sy. testaceo-fusca, subtus pallide testacea capite maculato.

Testaceous-brown Warbler, beneath pale testaceous, the head spotted.

Sylvia Schœnobænus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 510. 10.—Scop. Ann. 1. 235.

Sylvia aquatica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 510. 11. var.

Motacilla Schœnobænus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 329. 4.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 246.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 953.

Motacilla aquatica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 953. var.

Curruca sylvestris seu Luscinolâ. Briss. Orn. 3. 393. 11.

Fauvette des bois ou Roussette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 139.*

Aquatic Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 419. 8. var.*

Reed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 418. 7.*

Bogrush Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 419. L.*

SIZE of *Sylvia Hippolais*: the beak dusky: the whole of the feathers on the upper parts of the body brown, edged with rufous; quills the same: the under parts of the plumage incline to rufous: the tail is entirely brown: the legs are whitish.

The nest of this bird, which inhabits France, Italy, and Sweden, is composed of moss and wool, and lined with the latter: the eggs are plain sky-

blue, and are four or five in number: it has a pleasing song, which is uttered through the winter: both young and old birds are very tame, and the former are easily reared: it is a migrative species, wintering in the southern provinces of France.

The Aquatic Warbler of Dr. Latham does not appear specifically distinct from the above, as it only differs in having the belly and rump whitish, a white spot near the outer angle of the eye, and a band of white at the base of the wing: it is found in the same situations as the former, and is called by the Italians, *Grisato*.

SIMPLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia campestris*.)

Sy. fusca, capite virescente-cinereo, rectricibus concoloribus, abdomine albido.

Brown Warbler, with the head greenish-ash; the tail-feathers of the same colour; the belly white.

Sylvia campestris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 139.

Motacilla campestris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 5.

Curruca jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 100.

Habit-uni. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 336.

American Hedge Sparrow. *Edwards. Birds.* 122. f. 1.

Simple Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 500. 134.

THE Simple Warbler is the size of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is black: the head and neck are

greenish ash-colour above: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are rufous brown; the under parts brownish white: legs brown. Inhabits Jamaica.

GRISLY WARBLER.

(Sylvia grisea.)

Sy. cinereo grisea, vertice, rostro, gutture pectoreque nigris, stria oculari, recticum apice, abdomine crissoque albis.

Cinereous-grey Warbler, with the crown, beak, throat, and breast, black; stripe through the eyes, tip of the tail-feathers, abdomen, and vent, white.

Sylvia grisea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 88.

Motacilla grisea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.

Griffin de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 408.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 643. f. 1. 2.*

Grisly Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 84.*

INHABITS Cayenne: length four inches and a half: the male has the beak black: the crown of the head dusky black: the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured grey, edged with grey: the wings and tail are the same, but bordered with white: through the eye a white stripe: the throat, forepart of the neck, and breast, are black: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: the legs are ash-coloured: the female has all the upper parts of her body deeper ash than the male, and those parts that are black in him are dusky in her.

SEdge WARBLER.

(Sylvia salicaria.)

SY. *cinerea, subtus alba, superciliis albis.*

Cinereous Warbler, beneath white, with white eyebrows.

Sylvia salicaria. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 516. 26.Motacilla salicaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 8.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 249.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.Curruca arundinacea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 378. 5.Fauvette des roseaux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 142.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 2.Reed Fauvette. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 215.Sedge Bird, or Warbler. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 155.—*Pen. Arct.**Zool.* 2. 419. M.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 60.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*4. 430. 21.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 180. 21.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3.105.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 48.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont.**Sup.*

AN elegant species : it is five inches and a half in length : its beak is dusky above, and whitish beneath : irides hazel : crown of the head and upper parts of the body yellowish brown : the crown and back spotted with dusky : wing-coverts dusky, edged with olive-brown ; quills the same : over the eyes a stripe of white : all the under parts yellowish white, the breast and sides darkest : tail similar to the wings, and rounded ; its coverts tawny : legs dusky.

This bird greatly resembles the Reed Warbler, but the latter wants the white stripe over the eyes, and the feathers on the back and wing-coverts are not dusky : the eggs and nest greatly differ.

The Sedge Warbler is found where there are abundance of reeds and sedges, by the sides of rivers and marshes: the nest is sometimes fastened to two or three reeds, either on the ground or some distance up; it is also placed occasionally on a short tuft of the same, or in a low bush, or willow stump; it is composed of moss and dried stalks, lined with dried grass and a few hairs: the eggs are five or six in number, of a light brown colour, varied with darker shades: the young will desert the nest if any one approaches it. The note of this bird is so varied, that it has obtained the name of the English Mock-bird, as during the breeding season it is singing continually, and imitating the song of the Skylark and Swallow, and even the chatter of the Domestic Finch; it also sings during the night, and if silent, a stone thrown into the bush where it is perched will cause it to begin singing instantly.

 RUSH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia junco*.)

Sy. fusca, subtus dilutior, cauda subfurcata.

Brown Warbler, beneath palest, with the tail slightly forked.

Sylvia junco. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 14.

Motacilla junco. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

Passer Virginianus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 101. 14.

Little brown Sparrow. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 35.

Rush Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 415. 323.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*
4. 420. 10.

THE Rush Warbler is less than *S. modularis*: it is scarcely five inches in length: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, with the under parts palest: the tail is greatly forked: the beak and legs are brown. It is common near habitations in Virginia and Carolina, and feeds upon insects.

REED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia arundinacea*.)

Sy. supra olivaceo-fusca subtus albida, loris et orbitis fusco-albescentibus, angulo carpi subtus luteo-fulva, cauda subcuneata fusca.

Warbler above olive-brown, beneath whitish, with the lores and orbits brownish-white; the angle of the wings brownish-yellow beneath; the tail slightly wedged and brown.

Sylvia arundinacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 510. 12.

Motacilla arundinacea. *Lightfoot. Phil. Trans.* lxxv. p. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.

Lesser Fauvette. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 212.

Reed Wren. *Phil. Trans.* lxxv. p. 8. pl. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 184.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 114.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Reed Warbler is scarcely five inches and a half in length: its beak is broad at the base; it is dusky above and yellowish beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage are plain olive-brown: from the beak to the eye is an obscure lightish streak; the eyelids are also light,

but the eyebrows are like the rest of the head : the under parts of the body yellowish white ; the throat, and down the middle of the belly, are lightest ; the sides incline to reddish brown : the quills and tail are dusky, edged with olive-brown ; the feathers of the latter are wedged : legs dusky brown : both sexes are similar.

The nest of this bird is curiously suspended between three or four reeds, or upon some plant overhanging the water ; it is fastened by means of dead grass, of which, and reeds, it is principally composed on the outside ; the lining consists of the flowery tufts of the reeds, dead grass, and a few horse-hairs ; it is very deep in proportion, which gives great security to the eggs, as the nest is perpetually swinging about with the wind, every gust forcing it nearly to the water. The eggs are four or five in number, rather larger than those of the Sedge Warbler, of a greenish white, blotched with dusky brown, particularly at the larger end.

About the latter end of April or the beginning of May this species makes its appearance, and is found during the summer in many parts of the eastern division of the kingdom, but has not been seen to the west as far as Wiltshire or Somersetshire : it is very abundant near the river Coln, in Buckinghamshire, among the reeds : it is a very shy bird, and is difficult to meet with : its note is similar to that of the Sedge Warbler, with which it is often confounded.

OLIVE-COLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia olivacea.)

Sy. olivacea, pectore abdomineque albis.

Olive Warbler, with the breast and abdomen white.

*Sylvia olivacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 90.**Motacilla olivacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.**Olive-coloured Warbler. Brown. Ill. Zool. 33. pl. 14.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 86.*

SIZE of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is whitish, with a few yellow bristles at its base: the head and upper parts of the plumage are olive: the breast and belly white. Inhabits Ceylon.

 MAGELLANIC WARBLER.

(Sylvia Magellanica.)

Sy. flavo-fusca, nigro undulata, subtus cinereo-flava nigricante transversim striata, cauda brevior nigra lineis transversis.

Yellow-brown Warbler, waved with black, beneath cinereous yellow, transversely striped with dusky; the tail short, with black transverse stripes.

*Sylvia Magellanica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 528. 75.**Motacilla Magellanica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 979.**Magellanic Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 464. 72.*

“ LENGTH four inches and a half: beak half an inch: visage somewhat prolonged: irides reddish:

upper parts of the body yellow-brown, waved with black, with a mixture of red, especially on the sides over the wings: under parts cinereous yellow, crossed with blackish: tail cuneiform, yellowish brown, mixed with red, and barred with black lines; it is very short, the longest feather being only one inch: legs three quarters of an inch long, but stout, and of a yellow colour. Inhabits Terra del Fuego." Described by Dr. Latham from Sir Joseph Banks's drawings.

FIG-EATING WARBLER.

(*Sylvia nævia.*)

Sx. rufo-fusca, flavicante cinereoque varia, subtus alba, pectore flavicante nigro maculato, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus margine albis.

Red-brown Warbler, varied with yellow and cinereous; beneath white, with the breast yellowish, and spotted with black; the quills and tail dusky, margined with white.

Sylvia nævia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 517. 29.

Motacilla nævia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 957.

Curruca nævia. Briss. Orn. 3. 389. 9.

Fauvette tachetée. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 149.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 581. f. 3.

Fig-eater. Albin. Birds. 3. pl. 26.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 433. 24.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak and legs reddish: the upper parts of the body and wings reddish brown, varied with yellowish and cinere-

ous: the quills dusky, edged with white: the breast yellowish, spotted with dusky; the rest of the under parts white: tail slightly forked, the same colour as the wings. Common in the vicinity of Bologna, in Italy, in cow pastures: its nest is placed about twelve inches from the ground, on a shrub or bush; and, according to Buffon, it is very courageous in defence of its young, as it will sooner lose its life than they should be hurt.

EPICUREAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Ficedula.*)

Sy. subfusca, subtus alba, pectore cinereo maculato.

Brownish Warbler, beneath white, with the breast spotted with cinereous.

Sylvia Ficedula. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 28.

Motacilla Ficedula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 10.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 251.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 956.

Ficedula. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 369. 1.

Becfigue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 187.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 668. f. 1.

Epicurean Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. κ.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 432. 23.

As its name imports, this species is greatly prized on the continent as a very great delicacy, particularly in the autumn, when it feeds upon, and commits great havoc on, figs and grapes: it is rather small, measuring only five inches in length:

its beak and legs are dusky: the orbits of the eyes are reddish white: the upper parts of the plumage are grey brown: the greater wing-coverts are cinereous brown, tipped with white, forming a bar of that colour on the wings; the quills of which are cinereous brown, edged with greyish brown, the three nearest the body excepted, which have white edges: the under parts of the body grey white: the breast tinged with brown: the outer tail-feather on the exterior web is white, as is the next for two-thirds of its length: the rest of the tail is dusky, edged with grey brown: the female is paler in colour. Found on all parts of the continent from Sweden to Greece, retiring to the southern parts on the approach of winter: they are so abundant in the islands of Cyprus and Candy, that 1000 or 1200 pots of them, filled with vinegar and sweet herbs, are exported from thence and sent to Italy annually.

HALF-COLLARED WARBLER.

(Sylvia semitorquata.)

*Sy. fusca subtus dilute cinerea, vertice flavicante olivaceo, stria pone oculos cinerea, tectricibus alarum remigibusque fuscis, re-
triticibus cinereus acutis, lateribus intus albis.*

Brown Warbler, beneath pale grey, with the crown olive yellow; stripe behind the eyes ash-coloured; the wing-coverts and quills brown; the tail-feathers acute and cinereous, the outer ones white within.

Sylvia semitorquata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 129.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Motacilla semitorquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier à demi-collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 316.

La Fauvette à demi-collier. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Half-collared Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 311.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 494. 124.

INHABITS Louisiana: length four inches and a half: beak dusky above and whitish beneath: crown yellowish olive: behind the eyes a stripe of cinereous: upper parts of the plumage brown; wing-coverts the same, edged with yellow: primaries and secondaries brown, the former edged with whitish, and the latter with olive, and tipped with white: the lower part of the neck with a yellow stripe like a half collar: under parts of the body pale cinereous, the belly inclining to yellow: tail ash-coloured; the four outer feathers edged with white on the inner margins, all the feathers pointed: legs dusky.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

(Sylvia Locustella.)

Sy. fusco-viridis maculis nigricantibus subtus flavescens, pectore saturatiore, cauda cuneata rectricibus apice mucronatis.

Brown-green Warbler, spotted with dusky, beneath yellowish, with the breast darker; the tail wedged, the tips of the feathers pointed.

Sylvia Locustella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 515. 25.

Locustella avicula. *Will. Orn.* 151.—*Ray. Syn.* 70. A. 7.

La Locustelle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 42.

Fauvette tachetée. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 3.

Grasshopper Warbler. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 156.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. L.—*White. Hist. Selb.* 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 429. 20.?—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 240. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. —*Mont. Sup.*

LENGTH rather more than six inches: beak dusky above, white beneath: irides dark hazel: the whole upper parts of the bird are olivaceous brown; the middle of each feather dusky, except on the neck, which gives it a spotted appearance: quills dusky brown, the edges lighter and tinged with olive: eyelids, chin, throat, and belly, yellowish white: breast, sides, and thighs, inclining to brown, the two last faintly streaked with dusky: under tail-coverts very pale brown, marked down the shafts with long pointed dusky streaks: tail similar in colour to the quills, but greatly wedged; the two middle feathers being two inches and a half long, and pointed at the tips; the outer feather only one inch and a quarter, and rounded

at the tip, the intermediate ones decreasing in sharpness as they approach the sides: legs pale brown: claws light horn-colour; the hind claw short and crooked.

This species receives its name from its note, which greatly resembles that of the Mole Cricket*, or Field Cricket†, and which is generally uttered about dusk; further than that it is destitute of a song: it is a very local species, principally confined to the south-western counties of England, the south of Wales and Ireland; by Colonel Montagu its eastern range is fixed in Hampshire, but many specimens have been taken at Coombe Wood, near London. The males generally arrive first, appearing about the second week in April, when they settle upon the highest sprigs of bushes and furze, and utter their singular note: the females arrive about ten days after, when the males cease singing in the daytime: the nest is built in thick brambles or furze; it is like that of the White-throat, composed of dried stalks and goose-grass, lined with fibrous roots, and of a flimsy construction: the eggs are blueish white, and are not spotted: they weigh twenty-one grains.

* *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. Latreille.

† *Acheta campestris*. Fabricius.

WHITE-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia cinerea.)

Sy. supra cinerea, subtus alba, rectrice prima longitudinaliter dimidiato alba, secunda apice alba.

Warbler above cinereous, beneath white, with the outer tail-feather longitudinally half white, the next tipped with white.

Sylvia cinerea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 23.

Motacilla Sylvia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 9.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 250.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 956.

Parus cinereus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 549. 4.

Mesange cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 409. 3.

β. supra rufo-cinerea, subtus rufo alba, gula alba.

Above of a reddish ash, beneath reddish white, with the throat white.

Curruca cinerea sive cineraria. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 376. *pl.* 21. *f.* 1.

Fauvette grise, ou la Grissette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 132.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 579. *f.* 3.

Le Bouscarle de Provence. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 134. ?—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 655. *f.* 2. ?

White-throat. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 160.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. s.—*Will. Ang.* 210.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 58.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 104.—*White. Hist. Selb.* 103.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 428. 19.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 219.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.

THE White-throat weighs about four drams, and is in length five inches and three quarters: its beak is dusky brown above, whitish beneath: irides yellowish: the whole of the upper parts cinereous brown, the wing-coverts darkest, edged with brown, and tinged with rufous: quills dusky, slightly edged with grey-brown: under parts of the plumage grey-brown, the thighs and breast

darkest; the latter in some tinged with rosy: tail similar to the quills; its outer feather white, except the base of the inner web: legs pale brown: female like the male. A variety is mentioned by Colonel Montagu which has the irides paler yellow; the whole of the upper parts rufous brown; the coverts of the wings and quills next the body deeply margined with bright rufous; throat and belly silvery white; breast inclining to brown, darker on the sides; in other respects like the above. Dr. Latham also mentions a variety which is considered a distinct species by Buffon: it differs from the first in being fulvous throughout: it was found in Provence.

This is a very common species in England: it is a bird of passage, arriving with others of this genus in the spring, when it enlivens the hedges with its song, which is attended with a peculiar motion of the wings: it is very shy: its nest is placed two or three feet from the ground; it is made of goose-grass, lined with fibres and moss, with a few long hairs, but is of a very flimsy construction: the eggs are four or five in number, of a greenish white colour, speckled with light brown or cinereous: during the spring the feathers on the head are generally erected, forming a slight crest: its principal food consists of insects and berries, but in the autumn it will eat cherries and other ripe fruit; and in France during that season it destroys the fig and olive: in the autumn it departs from this part.

LESSER WHITE-THROAT.

(Sylvia Sylviella.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca subtus sordide alba, reatricibus duabus intermediis brevioribus subulatis.

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath dull white, with the two middle tail-feathers short and awl-shaped.

Sylvia Sylviella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 515. 24.

Lesser White-throat. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 185. 152. pl. 113.—
Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 239. 8.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 86.—
Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Lesser White-throat was first described by Dr. Latham from specimens transmitted by Mr. Lightfoot, from Buckinghamshire, where they were taken near Bulstrode, during the months of May and June: it is less than the common White-throat: its length is five inches and a quarter: weight rather more than three drams: the beak is dusky: irides yellowish, with a tinge of pearl: the upper parts and sides of the head are dark ash-colour: the rest of the upper parts grey-brown: quills and tail dusky, edged with ash: under parts from throat to vent, including the tail-coverts, silvery white: the outer tail-feathers white, except at the very base of the inner web: legs dusky lead-colour: both sexes nearly similar.

This bird builds in brambles and thickets: the nest is situated very near to the ground, and, like that of the White-throat, is very flimsily put together; it is composed of goose-grass and wool,

with a few hairs that scarcely serve the purpose of a lining: the eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white, sprinkled at the larger end with brown and ash-colour; but occasionally the egg is nearly covered with spots.

It does not appear to be plentiful in this country: in the eastern parts, as about the fens of Lincolnshire, it is most abundant: in the north of Wiltshire it is not uncommon, where it generally arrives in the latter end of April: it may be easily discovered by its shrill note, which is hardly worth being called a song; which, however, it so modulates occasionally as to be very pleasing when close: it generally resides in the thickest bushes: it has never been seen as far west as Devonshire, or farther north than Lincolnshire: Dr. Latham says he received this species from Sweden, by the name of *Motacilla Curruca*.

BOURBON WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Borbonica*.)

*Sy. griseo fusca, subtus flavicante sordide grisea, remigibus re-
triticibusque fuscis, margine griseo-fuscis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath dirty yellowish grey; the quills and tail brown, edged with grey-brown.

Sylvia Borbonica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 95.

Motacilla Borbonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 981.

Ficedula Borbonica. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 510. 60. *pl.* 28. *f.* 3.

Petit Simon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 280.

Figuier de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. *f.* 2.

Bourbon Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 475. 92.

THE Bourbon Warbler flies in flocks: it feeds on insects: its nest is formed in the spring, of dried plants, lined with hair: it lays three blue eggs: it is a native of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon: it is the size of the White-eyed Warbler: its beak, legs, and upper parts of its body, are grey-brown: the quills and tail plain brown, edged with grey-brown: the under parts of the plumage dirty yellowish grey.

CITRINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia citrina.*)

Sy. flava, supra atro-striata, genis, gutture pectoreque albis, cauda nigra apice flava.

Yellow Warbler, above striped with dusky, with the cheeks, throat, and breast, white; the tail black, tipped with yellow.

Sylvia citrina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 76.

Motacilla citrina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

Citrine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 464. 73.

“ SIZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch long, straight, and black: irides very pale blue: plumage above yellow, streaked with dusky: sides of the head, beneath the eye, fore-part of the neck, and breast,

white: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, yellow: tail short, only half an inch long; colour of it black, with the ends of the feathers of a dull yellow: legs one inch long, dusky: claws large. Inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand." Described by Dr. Latham from the same source as the Magellanic Warbler.

ASIATIC WARBLER.

(Sylvia Asiatica.)

Sy. fusca subtus flavicans, capite colloque nigris, loris gulaque albis, cauda elongata.

Brown Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck black; the lores and throat white; the tail elongated.

Sylvia Asiatica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 554. 174.

Asiatic Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 247. 27.

THE Asiatic Warbler is a native of Guzerat, in India: its beak is dusky: the head and neck are black: the upper parts of the body brown: the lores and chin are white: the under parts of the plumage are yellowish; the breast is spotted with white: the tail is very long and wedged; the five outer feathers on each side pale at the tip from the middle: it varies in having the forehead, eyebrows, under parts and tips of the five outer tail-feathers, white.

LONG-BILLED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Kamtschatkensis.)

Sy. fusca, subtus dilutior, abdominis medio albo, fronte, genis, mentoque dilute-ferrugineis.

Brown Warbler, beneath paler, with the middle of the belly white; the forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale ferruginous.

Sylvia Kamtschatkensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 162.

Motacilla Camtschatkensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Long-billed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. o.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 245. 20.

NATIVE of Kamtschatka: the beak is rather elongated: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are olive-brown: the forehead, cheeks, and chin, are pale rust-colour.

PATAGONIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Patagonica.)

Sy. cinerea, mento, gula, superciliis rectricibusque extimis albis, alis fuscescente variis, tectricibus fascia fuscescente, remigibus margine fuscis.

Cinereous Warbler, with the chin, throat, eyebrows, and outer tail-feathers, white; the wings varied with brownish, their coverts with a brownish band, and the quills edged with brown.

Sylvia Patagonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 30.

Motacilla Patagonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Patagonian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 434. 26.

THIS species inhabits the sea-coast of Terra del Fuego: it measures nine inches in length: its beak, which varies very much in size, is black: the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured: the eyebrows, chin, and throat, are white: the wing-coverts are tipped with pale brown; the quills are dark ash, with brown edges: the under parts of the body are pale ash, striped with white: the tail-feathers are cinereous, the outer ones excepted, which are white: the supposed female has fewer stripes of white on the breast.

BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Magnolia*.)

Sy. nigra subtus flava, fronte, loris, maculaque aurium nigris, uropygio flavo, superciliis crissoque albis, cauda subfurcata.

Black Warbler, beneath yellow, with the forehead, lores, and spot on the ears, black; the rump yellow, and the eyebrows and vent white; tail slightly forked.

Sylvia Magnolia. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 63.

Black and Yellow Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 63. *pl.* XXIII. *f.* 2.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: front, lores, and behind the ear, black: over the eye a white stripe, and immediately below another of the same: crown dark ash: back nearly black; shoulders slightly streaked with olive: rump yellow: tail-coverts deep black: inner webs of the lateral tail-

feathers white, with the tip black; the middle feathers entirely black: the under parts of the plumage rich yellow, spotted from the throat downwards with black streaks: vent white: tail slightly forked: wings black, crossed with two transverse white bars: legs brown. This species inhabits the banks of the Miami, near its junction with the Ohio; it is also found on the Mississippi and in the vicinity of Philadelphia: it delights to sit on the highest branches of the trees.

DAURIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia aureora*.)

Sy. subtus fulva, vertice cerviceque canis, fronte maculaque alarum albidis, gutture atro, rectricibus fulvis, intermediis duabus nigris.

Warbler beneath fulvous, with the crown and top of the neck hoary; the forehead and spot on the wings white; the throat dusky; the tail-feathers fulvous, with the two middle ones black.

Sylvia aureora. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 66.

Motacilla aureora. *Pall. Trav.* 3. 695. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Daurian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 460. 64.

FREQUENTS the willows in the neighbourhood of the river Selinga, in Siberia, and on the confines of China: it is a very familiar and common species: it is the size of the Redstart: the forehead is

whitish: the crown of its head and the nape are hoary: the back and wings are black, the latter marked with a triangular white spot: the throat and fore-part of the neck are black: the under parts of the body are deep yellow; the tail is also yellow, the two middle feathers excepted, which are wholly black.

EQUATORIAL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Æquinoctialis*.)

Sy. virescente fusca, subtus ochroleuca, gula pectoreque flavescens, remigibus, cauda pedibusque fuscis.

Green-brown Warbler, beneath yellow white, with the throat and breast yellowish; the quills, tail, and feet, brown.

Sylvia æquinoctialis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 127.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26.

Motacilla æquinoctialis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier olive de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 315.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 685. f. 1.

La Fauvette olive. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26. pl. 81.

Equatorial Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 122.

THIS bird is above five inches in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of the plumage are greenish brown: the quills and tail dusky brown: the throat and breast pale yellow: the under parts of the body yellowish white: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne and North America.

PALM WARBLER.

(Sylvia Palmarum.)

Sy. fusca, subtus sordide ochroleuca, abdomine flavescente, uropygio olivaceo, rectricibus duabus extimis fascia intus prope apicem alba.

Brown Warbler, beneath dull yellow white, with the belly yellowish; the rump olive, and the two outer tail-feathers with a white stripe near the tip within.

Sylvia palmarum. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 136.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 21.

Motacilla palmarum. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 951.

La Fauvette Bimbelé. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 21. pl. 73.

Bimbelé ou fausse Linotte. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 330.

Palm Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 498. 131.

CALLED *Bimbelé* by the negroes of St. Domingo: its length is five inches: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, the head deepest: wings and tail brown, with paler edges: rump and upper tail-coverts olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, yellowish white: belly and vent pale yellow: the two outer tail-feathers with a white band on the inner web near the tip. Inhabits the island of St. Domingo, among palm-trees, where its nest is constructed: the female lays two or three eggs: their principal food consists of seeds and insects: it has scarcely any song, but what little there is, is far from being unpleasant.

VAN DIEMAN'S WARBLER.

(Sylvia canescens.)

Sy. fusco-canescens subtus alba, capite nigro, fronte albo striata, pectore crissoque striis nigris.

Hoary-brown Warbler, whitish beneath, with the head black; the forehead striped with white, and the breast and vent with black.

Sylvia canescens. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 168.

Van Dieman's Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 187. 153.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham: "Length six inches and a half: beak the length of the head, colour black: forehead marked with white striæ: space over the eyes and the cheeks whitish: back brown, mixed with white: wings pale brown; the edges of most of the feathers fulvous on their outer margins, forming a spot of the same on the wings: tail shorter than the body, somewhat cuneiform in shape; the outer margin of the feathers, half way from the base, pale fulvous; the two outer ones on each side marked with a white spot within, at the tips: the under parts of the body white: the breast and vent striped longitudinally with white: legs black. Inhabits Van Dieman's Land."

DUSKY WARBLER.

(Sylvia fuscata.)

Sy. fusca, subtus grisea, cauda æquali longa.

Brown Warbler, beneath grey, the tail even and elongated.

*Sylvia fuscata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 535. 101.**Motacilla fuscata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 982.*Figuier brun du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 584. f. 1.*Undated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 471. 97.*

LENGTH six inches : the beak dusky : the whole of the upper parts of the plumage brown ; the quills and tail darkest ; the latter even at the end, and much elongated : the under parts of the plumage grey : legs yellow. Inhabits Senegal.

 SYBIL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sybilla.)

Sy. nigricans, subtus alba, pectore rufo, macula alarum alba.

Dusky Warbler, beneath white, with the breast red, and spot on the wings white.

*Sylvia Sybilla. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 523. 50.**Motacilla Sybilla. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 337. 44.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 992.**Rubetra madagascariensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 439. 28. pl. 24. f. 4.*Traquet de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 231.*Sybil Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 450. 47.*

LARGER than *S. rubicola*: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; the edges of the feathers of the back and wing-coverts tawny: the quills near the body have a white spot on them: the whole of the under parts white, with a stripe passing over the lower part of the neck like a half collar: the breast is reddish: the tail entirely black: it has much the appearance of the Stone Chat Warbler. Its native place is Madagascar.

BLACK-CHEEKED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chrysops*.)

Sy. rufo-fusca subtus alba, genis nigris, sub oculis striga flava.
Red-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the cheeks black, and beneath the eyes a yellow stripe.

Sylvia chrysops. Lath: *Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 5.*

Black-cheeked Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II. 248. 31.*

LARGER than the Domestic Finch: beak dusky: tongue jagged at the tip: the plumage above dusky brown: through the eye an irregular stripe of yellow: cheeks and sides of the head, surrounding the eye, black: chin blue-grey: under parts of the body dirty white. Inhabits New South Wales.

YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER, .

(Sylvia Americana.)

Sy. cinereo-cærulea, axillis olivaceo luteis, gula pectoreque flavis, abdomine tectricumque alarum apice albis, caudæ apice pallido.

Grey-blue Warbler, with the axillæ of an olive yellow; the throat and breast yellow; the abdomen and tips of the wing-coverts white; and the tip of the tail pale.

Sylvia americana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 40.

Sylvia torquata. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 38.

Motacilla americana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Yellow-backed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 36.

La Fauvette à collier. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 38. pl. 99.

THE Yellow-backed Warbler inhabits America: its beak and legs are pale brown: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, cinereous blue: between the shoulders olive yellow: tips of the wing-coverts white, exhibiting a bar of that colour: throat and breast yellow: belly white: tip of the tail pale.

 FLAXEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia subflava.)

Sy. fusca, subtus alba, cauda cuneiformi.

Brown Warbler, beneath white, with the tail wedged.

Sylvia subflava. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 102.

Motacilla subflava. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier bloud du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 584. f. 2.

Figuier à ventre gris du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 584. f. 3.

Flaxen Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 478. 98.

LENGTH not quite five inches: beak dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown; the rump palest: the tail short and wedge-shaped: the sides of the body pale red; the under parts white: legs yellow: the female has the under parts grey. Inhabits Senegal.

JAMAICA WARBLER.

(*Sylvia* Dominica.)

Sy. cinerea subtus alba, macula ante oculos lutea, pone alba, infra nigra.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath white, with a spot of yellow before the eyes, and one of white behind, the latter with a black one beneath.

Sylvia dominica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 114.

Motacilla dominica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

Ficedula dominicensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 520. 65. pl. 27. f. 3.

Figuier cendre à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 300.

Jamaica Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 485. 110.

THE length of this species is four inches and a half: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous: between the beak and eye a streak of yellow; beneath the latter a spot of black, and behind it one of white: wing-coverts brown, with two bands of white: quills grey brown, edged with grey: throat and forepart of the neck yellow; from thence to the

vent white: sides of the breast sprinkled with small spots of dusky: tail like the quills, with a white spot near the tips of the inner webs. Inhabits the West Indies.

SWALLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Hirundinacea*.)

Sy. corpore supra nigro, jugulo pectoreque coccineis, abdomine albo striga longitudinali nigra, crisso fulvo.

Warbler with the body beneath black; the jugulum and breast crimson; the belly white, with a longitudinal black stripe; the vent fulvous.

Sylvia hirundinacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 13.*

Motacilla hirundinacea. *Nat. Misc. 4. pl. 114.*

Swallow Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 39.*

FOUND in New South Wales: the whole of the plumage above is black: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and the breast, crimson: the rest of the under parts white, divided down the middle with a broad black streak: vent and under tail-coverts orange.

AWATCHA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Awatcha.)

Sy. fusca, gula pectoreque albis nigro-maculatis, remigibus primoribus margine albis, reatricibus basi aurantiis.

Brown Warbler, with the throat and breast spotted with black; the primary quills edged with white, and the base of the tail-feathers orange.

Sylvia Awatcha. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 167.

Motacilla Awatcha. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Awatcha Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 184. 150.

THE Awatcha Warbler has the crown of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, deep brown: from the nostrils to the eye an oblique stripe of white: throat white, its sides spotted with black: breast also white, sprinkled with spots of black: sides of the body rusty: middle of the belly and margins of the greater quills pure white: base of the five outer tail-feathers deep orange, tips brown: the two middle feathers totally brown. Inhabits Kamtschatka.

AFRICAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Africana.)

Sy. nigra, pennarum margine rufo-griseo, subtus rufo albida, vertice rufo nigricante maculato, gula stria utrinque longitudinali nigra, rectricibus fuscis rufo marginatis.

Black Warbler, with the edges of the feathers red-grey, beneath reddish white; the crown of the head red, spotted with dusky; the throat with a longitudinal black stripe on each side; and the tail-feathers brown, edged with red.

Sylvia africana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 32.

Motacilla africana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Curruca nævia Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 390. 10. *pl.* 22. *f.* 2.

Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 160.

African Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 436. 28.

THE African Warbler is rather more than seven inches in length: its beak is grey brown: the crown of its head is rufous, and striped with dusky: the hind part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, are black, with rufous grey edges: the quills, rump, and upper tail-coverts, the same, but edged more deeply with rufous: the throat is ornamented with a longitudinal black streak on each side: the under parts of the body dirty rufous white; the sides sometimes dashed with dusky: the tail slightly wedged; its four middle feathers brown, with reddish margins; the four outer ones rufous outwardly, with brown shafts: legs grey brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

SOOTY WARBLER.

(Sylvia fulicata.)

Sy. nigro-violacea, crisso castaneo, macula tectricum alba.

Violet-black Warbler, with the vent chesnut, and spot on the wing-coverts white.

*Sylvia fulicata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 524. 53.**Motacilla fulicata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 336. 39.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 990.**Rubetra philippensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 444. 31. pl. 23. f. 2.**Traquet des Philippines. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 230.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 185. f. 1.**Sooty Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 451. 49.*

LENGTH rather more than six inches: the beak and legs brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage violet black: the wings with a white bar: the under tail-coverts pale chesnut. Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

 PHILIPPINE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Philippensis.)

Sy. violacea nigra, subtus rufescente alba, capite rufescente albo, collo sordide rubro, fascia pectoris cærulescente, rectricibus extimis extus rufo albis.

Violet-black Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the head reddish white, the neck dull red, a blue band on the breast, and the exterior tail-feathers reddish white on the outer edges.

Sylvia philippensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 56.

Motacilla philippensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Rubetra philippensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 446. 32. *pl.* 22. *f.* 3.

Grand Traquet des Philippines, *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 230.

—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 185. *f.* 2.

Traquet de Manille. *Salern. Orn.* 225.

Philippine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 453. 52.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter: beak dirty yellow: head reddish white, inclining to yellow: back, wings, and tail, violet black; wing-coverts with a stripe of white, and outer edge of the wing with another: some of the greater coverts have white tips, forming a third stripe of that colour: the neck dirty red: breast with a blueish band: belly and vent reddish white: the outer tail-feathers with rufous white margins on the exterior web: legs ferruginous. Inhabits the Philippine Isles.

MURINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia murina.*)

Sy. murina, capite, collo caudaque nigris, stria oculari, abdomine, rectricumque extimarum margine albis.

Mouse-coloured Warbler, with the head, neck, and tail, black; stripe through the eye, abdomen and margins of the outer tail-feathers white.

Sylvia murina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 73.

Motacilla murina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.

Murine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463. 70.

LOCALITY unknown. "Size of the Domestic Finch: head and neck black: the body and wings mouse-coloured: from the beak through the eye, passing down on each side of the neck, a white streak: the belly white, except the middle, which is black: the tail black; the outer feather rather shorter, and fringed with white."—Dr. Latham.

WHITE-BREASTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Dumetorum*.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, capite cærulescente, gula pectoreque albis.

Grey-brown Warbler, with the head blue, and the throat and breast white.

Sylvia dumetorum. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 45.

Motacilla dumetorum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

White-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 447. 41.

THE White-breasted Warbler has all the upper parts of its body grey brown; the throat and breast white, and the head blueish. It inhabits Russia.

YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia flavescens.)

Sy. fusca, subtus flavescens, temporibus albidis, rectricibus remigibusque margine rufo-fuscis.

Brown Warbler, beneath yellowish; the temples white; the tail-feathers and quills edged with red-brown.

Sylvia flavescens. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 98.

Motacilla flavescens. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier à ventre jaune du Sénégal. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 3.

Citron-bellied Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 95.

LENGTH above four inches: the beak and legs are dusky: the upper parts of its head and body are brown; the quills are dark brown, edged with reddish brown: the sides of the head are whitish: the under parts of the body pale yellow: the tail similar to the quills. Inhabits Senegal.

CITRON-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rufigastra.)

Sy. olivaceo-fusca subtus rufo-flavescens, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath reddish yellow; the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Sylvia rufigastra. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 99.

Motacilla flavescens. β. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier du Sénégal. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 282.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 1.

Citron-bellied Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 95. A.

PERHAPS a variety of the preceding, from which it differs in being smaller, in having the tail shorter, and the body beneath tinged with red: the sides of the head are not pale, as in the above-mentioned.

UNDATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia undata*.)

Sy. nigra, pennarum margine rufo, subtus alba, uropygio rufo, cauda cuneiformi, reatricibus remigibusque fuscis, margine rufo-albis.

Black Warbler, the feathers edged with rufous; beneath white; the rump rufous; the tail wedged, its feathers and the quills brown, margined with reddish white.

Sylvia undata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 100.

Motacilla undata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier tacheté du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 2.

Undated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 96.

THIS greatly approaches the Yellow-bellied Warbler, and is even conjectured to be the male of that species by Buffon; but the cuneiform and elongated tail appear to remove it from that bird; it is found in the same country, Senegal: its length is four inches: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body are black, edged with rufous: the quills and tail are brown, edged with rufous white: rump plain deep rufous: under parts of the body white.

TENNESSEE WARBLER.

(Sylvia peregrina.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava subtus alba, genis pileoque pallide cæruleis, superciliis flavis, cauda furcata.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath white, with the cheeks and top of the head pale blueish, the eyebrows yellow, and the tail forked.

Sylvia peregrina. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 83.

Tennessee Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 383. *pl. xxv. f. 2.*

THE back, lesser wing-coverts, rump, and tail-coverts of this bird, are of a rich yellow olive: wings deep dusky, broadly edged with yellow olive: cheeks and upper part of the head light blueish, tinged with olive: line from the nostrils over the eye pale yellow, fading to white: throat and breast pale cream-colour: belly and vent white: tail forked, olive, shaded with dusky: beak strong, the upper mandible dusky, the lower pale: irides hazel: legs purplish brown: the female less brilliant in colour. Inhabits the Tennessee country, in North America.

NASHVILLE WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucogastra.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava cinereo variegatis, subtus, uropygio tectricibus-
que caudæ flavis, ventre albo, vertice maculis spadiceis, cauda
subfurcata.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, varied with ash, with the under parts,
rump, and tail-coverts, yellow; the belly white; the crown with
chesnut spots; and the tail slightly forked.

Sylvia ruficapilla. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 120.

Nashville Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 120. *pl.* xxvii. *f.* 3.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak dusky
ash: irides hazel: upper parts of the head and
neck pale ash, inclining to olive: crown spotted
with patches of deep chesnut: orbits of the eye
pale yellow: back yellow-olive, slightly striped
with ash: rump and tail-coverts rich yellow-olive:
wings nearly black, broadly edged with olive: the
under parts of the body bright yellow, except the
middle of the belly, which is white: tail slightly
forked, and dark olive: legs pale ash: feet dirty
yellow. Inhabits North America.

YELLOW-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia icterocephala.)

Sy. nigra, subtus albida, pileo luteo, fascia oculari nigra, duabus-que alaribus flavescente.

Black Warbler, beneath white, with the crown yellow, a black stripe near the eye, and two yellowish ones on the wings.

Sylvia icterocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 113.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 31.

Sylvia Pensylvanica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 120.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 99.

Motacilla icterocephala. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

Motacilla Pensylvanica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Ficedula Canadensis icterocephala. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 517. 64. *pl.* 17. *f.* 2.

Ficedula Pensylvanica icterocephala. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 105. 78.

Figuier à tête jaune, de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 299.

Figuier à poitrine rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 308.

La Fauvette à tête jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 31. *pl.* 90.

Red-throated Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 301.

Red-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 490. 116.

Chesnut-sided Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 99. *xiv. f.* 5.

Quebec Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 305.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 484. 109.

LENGTH rather more than four inches: beak and legs dusky: the crown of the head yellow: between the beak and eye a spot of black, and beneath the latter a white mark: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the plumage, black, the feathers edged with yellowish green:

the quills dusky, edged with olive green and whitish; wings with two yellowish bands: throat and under parts of the body whitish: tail similar to the quills, with the inner webs of the three outer feathers yellowish white from the middle to the end: it has been found with the top of the breast and sides deep red, in other respects the same as the above. This inhabits the continent of North America, appearing in Canada and Pennsylvania in April, and disappearing in the autumn: it frequents shrubs.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chrysoptera*.)

Sy. atro-cinerea subtus alba, vertice maculæque alarum flavis, gula nigra, reatricibus extimis albo-maculatis.

Dark-grey Warbler, beneath white, with the crown and spot on the wings yellow, the throat black, and outer tail-feathers spotted with white.

Sylvia chrysoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 123.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 37.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 113.

Sylvia flavifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 69.

Motacilla chrysoptera. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Motacilla flavifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Ficedula Pensylvanica cinerea, gutture nigro. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 109. 80.

Figuier aux ailes dorées. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 311.

La Fauvette chrysoptère. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 37. pl. 97.

Golden-winged Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 299.

Yellow-fronted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. 296.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 67.

Golden-winged Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 492. 118.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 403. 295.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 113. xvi. f. 6.

SIZE of the Petty chaps: beak and legs black: the middle of the crown yellow: through the eyes a streak of black, bounded by white above: the upper parts of the body deep ash: the wing-coverts spotted with yellow: the chin, throat, and forepart of the neck, black: the rest of the under parts white: quills and tail deep cinereous; the outer feather of the latter with a spot of white near the tip of the inner web: both sexes nearly similar. Inhabits Pennsylvania.

COROMANDEL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Coromandelica.*)

Sy. nigra, tectricibus alarum minoribus macula flavicante, reliquis macula alba notatis, uropygio abdomineque rufescente, hoc nigro-fasciato.

Black Warbler, the lesser wing-coverts with a yellowish spot, the others with a white one; the rump and abdomen rufescent, the latter striped with black.

Sylvia Coromandelica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 55.

Motacilla Coromandelica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Petit Traquet des Indes. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 207.

Coromandel Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 452. 51.

THIS inhabits the Coromandel coast: its beak and legs are black: the irides are reddish yellow:

the head, neck, breast, lesser wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black, all but the two latter, with a yellow spot on each feather: the middle and greater wing-coverts are edged with yellow, and spotted with white in the middle: the belly and rump are pale rufous, banded with irregular black stripes.

SIBERIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Montanella*.)

Sy. subtestacea fusco-maculata, subtus dilute ochracea, vertice fusco nigro, superciliis gulaque ochraceis, auribus nigris.

Subtestaceous Warbler, spotted with brown; beneath pale ochraceous; with the crown brown black; the eyebrows and throat ochraceous; the ears black.

Sylvia Montanella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 60.

Motacilla Montanella. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Siberian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 456. 56.

A NATIVE of the Daurian Forests: rather larger than *S. Rubetra*: crown of the head dusky: eyebrows yellowish: coverts of the ears black, and situated in an area of grey: back testaceous, with brown spots: wings brown; the primaries edged with grey, and the secondaries with white: chin sometimes yellowish, at others white: the feathers on the throat with their bases brown: under parts of the body pale ochraceous: tail pale cinereous, the two middle feathers, and the outer one, shorter than the rest.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Blackburniæ.)

Sy. pileo atro, linea verticali et suboculari loris pectoreque medio flavis, fascia alarum crisso rectricibusque extimis tribus albis, per oculos vitta nigra.

Warbler with a black crown, a vertical stripe, and another above the eye, the lores, and middle of the breast, yellow; a fascia on the wings, vent, and three outer tail-feathers, white; through the eyes a black stripe.

Sylvia Blackburniæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 70.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 36.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 64.

Motacilla Blackburniæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

La Fauvette Blackburniæ. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 36. *pl.* 96.

Blackburnian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 67.*—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. 317.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 64. *pl.* XXIII. *f.* 3.

A NATIVE of New York: it is thus described by Dr. Latham: "Crown intensely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from the corner of the upper mandible another of the same; through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: sides of the neck, throat, and middle of the breast, yellow: sides spotted with black: vent and thighs white: lesser wing-coverts black; the greater white; primaries dusky; the middle tail-feathers dusky; the three outer ones on each side white."

GREY-POLL WARBLER.

(Sylvia incana.)

Sy. capite, colli lateribus tectricibusque caudæ superioribus griseis, gula aurantia, mento pectoreque flavis, subtus fasciaque alarum duplici alba.

Warbler with the head, sides of the neck, and upper tail-coverts, grey; throat orange; chin and breast yellow; beneath, and double stripe on the wings, white.

Sylvia incana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 68.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Motacilla incana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

La Fauvette à tête grise. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Grey-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 402. 291.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 65.

THE Grey-poll Warbler inhabits New York: its head, the sides of its neck, and the upper tail-coverts, are grey: the wing-coverts have two white bars; the primary quills are dusky, edged with grey: the throat is orange: the chin and breast pale yellow: the belly whitish ash: the tail is similar to the wings.

 PENSILE WARBLER.

(Sylvia pensilis.)

Sy. grisea subtus flava, abdomine superciliisque albis, loris flavo maculatis, tectricibus alarum fasciis alternis albis nigrisque.

Grey Warbler, beneath yellow, with the abdomen and eyebrows

white; the lores spotted with yellow, and the wing-coverts with alternate black and white bars,

Sylvia pensilis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 41.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 20.

Motacilla pensilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Cou-jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5, 165.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 686. f. 1.

La Favette à Cou-jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 20. pl. 72.

Pensile Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 441. 37.

THIS elegant little species receives its name from the singular manner in which its nest is suspended: it is composed of the small dry fibres of plants, roots, and decayed leaves; and is fastened by its top to the extremity of a branch that reaches over the water; the opening is at the bottom, and about midway up is a kind of partition, which descends to the bottom, which is lined with soft down, and upon which the eggs are placed: they are three or four in number, and the parents have often two, and sometimes three broods in the year. The following is the description of this industrious little creature: it is four inches and three quarters in length: its beak is dusky: the head is greyish black, getting paler towards the nape: the back of the neck and back are deep grey: the eyebrows and orbits are white: between the beak and eye a few yellow spots: wing-coverts barred with white and black: quills edged with grey: the throat, neck, and breast, yellow: the sides of the neck sprinkled with dusky, and of the body with black: belly white: tail dark grey, with the four outer feathers marked with large white spots:

legs greenish grey. The song of the male is very agreeable, and is continued all the year; the female is also said to possess a slight song: their food consists principally of insects. They are natives of St. Domingo.

CASPIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia longirostris*.)

Sy. cinerea, subtus atra, rostro longo.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath dusky; the beak long.

Sylvia longirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2: 552. 164.

Motacilla longirostris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.—Gmel. It. 3. 98. pl. 19. f. 2.

Caspian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 22.*

INHABITS the mountains in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea: the beak is rather long: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous; the under parts black.

LUZONIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Caprata*.)

Sy. nigra, uropygio, crisso, maculaque tetricum alari albis.

Black Warbler, with the rump, vent, and spot on the wing-coverts, white.

Sylvia Caprata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 524. 52.

- Motacilla Caprata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 33.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.
 Rubetra lucionensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 442. 30. *pl.* 24. *f.* 2. male.
f. 3. female.
 Traquet de l'isle de Luçon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 229.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 235. *f.* 1. 2.
 Luzonian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 451. 48.

THE male of this bird has the beak and legs dusky: the lesser wing-coverts nearest the body and the vent are white, and the rest of the plumage blackish brown: in some the rump is whitish: the female is brown above, and rufous beneath: her throat is whitish: the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale rufous, and the under dirty rufous white: the tail is brown. Inhabits the Isle of Luzonia.

SPECTACLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia perspicillata.*)

Sy. nigra, tetricibus alarum macula alba notatis, orbitis nudis flavicantibus rugosis.

Black Warbler, with a white spot on the wing-coverts; the orbits naked, rugged, and yellowish.

Sylvia perspicillata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 54.

Motacilla perspicillata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 969.

Clignot ou Traquet à lunette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 234.

Spectacle Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 452. 50.

THIS is a very singular species, and is well marked by the following peculiarities: its eyes

are situated in a naked wrinkled space, resembling lichen, and which gives the bird the appearance of wearing spectacles: its irides are yellow, and the pupil blue: the general colour of its plumage is black: the wing-coverts have a white spot on them, and in some specimens the under tail-coverts are white: the tail itself is even at the end. Found about Montevideo, and other parts in the neighbourhood of the river Plata.

AUTUMNAL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia autumnalis.*)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus alba, gula pectoreque sordide flavis, alis fasciis duabus albis.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath white, with the throat and breast dull yellow; the wings with two white stripes.

Sylvia autumnalis. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 65.

Autumnal Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 65. *pl.* xxiii. *f.* 4.

SCARCELY five inches in length: the upper mandible of the beak brown; lower, and orbits of the eye, yellow: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green; the back streaked with dusky: wings dusky black, edged with olive, and crossed with two bars of white: primaries tipped with, and the three secondaries nearest the body edged with, white: chin and breast dull yellow: belly and vent white: legs dusky brown: feet and claws

yellow: tail-coverts ash, tipped with olive: tail black, edged with dull white: the three exterior feathers with a white mark near the tip.

This bird passes through Pennsylvania in October, when it is very abundant, though rare in the spring: it frequents marshy places amongst willows: the male has a slight warble: about the first or second of November it retires.

PERSIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Sunamisica*.)

Sy. cinereo-rufescens, mento gulaque nigris, pectore abdomineque rufescentibus, pennarum apice albo, crisso niveo, rectricibus intermediis fuscis, lateralibus fulvis.

Cinereous-red Warbler, with the chin and throat black; the breast and belly reddish, the tips of the feathers white; the vent pure white; the middle tail-feathers brown, and outer ones fulvous.

Sylvia sunamisica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 166.

Motacilla sunamisica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.—Gmel. It. 4. 181. 182.

Persian Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 246. 24.*

THE prevailing colour of the Persian Warbler is reddish ash: the wing-coverts and quills are white on the outer margins and tips: the eyebrows are white: the chin and throat black: the breast and belly are pale rufous, the feathers tipped with white: the two middle tail-feathers are brown, the rest fulvous: the vent is white. This species is a native of the alpine parts of Persia.

BLACK-BACKED WARBLER.

(Sylvia ochrura.)

Sy. capite cinereo, cervice dorsoque antice atris, jugulo pectoreque splendide nigris, abdomine flavo.

Warbler with a cinereous head; the top of the neck, and upper part of the back, dusky; the jugulum and breast shining black; the belly yellow.

Sylvia ochrura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 165.

Motacilla ochrura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.—*Gmel. It.* 4. 178.

Black-backed Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 245. 23.

THE beak of this species is brown: the crown and nape are grey brown; the lower part of the latter and the back are black: the throat and breast are shining black; the belly is yellow: the rump and vent are grey and white mixed: the legs are dusky. It inhabits the mountainous parts of Persia.

 SENEGAL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Senegalensis.)

Sy. fusca, remigibus interius rufis, rectricibus nigris apice albis.

Brown Warbler; with the quills rufous within, and the tail-feathers black, tipped with white.

Sylvia senegalensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 61.

Motacilla senegalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 974.

Rubetra senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 449. 29.

Senegal Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 456. 57.

THE Senegal Warbler is rather above five inches in length : its beak and legs are brown, as is the prevailing colour of the plumage : the quills are rufous, with brown edges : the tail is black, tipped with white, the two outer feathers excepted, which are entirely black. Inhabits Senegal.

SULTRY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia fervida*.)

Sy. fusca, pennarum margine rufo, subtus ochroleuca, alarum maculis duabus albis, cauda atra.

Brown Warbler, with the feathers edged with rufous, beneath yellowish white; the wings with two white spots; the tail dusky.

Sylvia fervida. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 59.

Motacilla fervida. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Traquet du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 228.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 583. f. 1.

Sultry Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 455. 55.

THE beak and legs of this bird are black : the upper parts of its body, head, and neck, are deep brown : the wings are the same, but edged with rufous, and spotted with white, as in *S. Rubetra* : the under parts of the body are yellowish white, the breast inclining to rufous : the tail is dusky, with pale edges. Inhabits Senegal.

GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia coronata.)

Sy. supra nigro cinereoque varia, subtus alba, pileo uropygio hypochondriisque flavis, fascia oculari alis caudaque nigricantibus.

Warbler varied above with black and grey, beneath white, with the crown, rump, and sides, yellowish; a stripe on the eyes, wings, and tail, dusky.

Sylvia coronata. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 115.—Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 24.—Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 2. 138.

Motacilla coronata. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 31.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 974.

Ficedula pensylvanica cinerea nævia. Briss. *Orn. Sup.* 110. 81.

Figurier couronné d'or. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 312.

Figurier de Mississipi. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 731. f. 2.?

La Fauvette couronnée. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 24. pl. 78. male. pl. 79. young.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher. Edwards. *Glean. pl.* 298.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 2. 138. xvii. f. 4. 5. 121. xlv. f. 3. winter dress.

Golden-crowned Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 403.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 486. 111.

β. superciliis, orbitisque albis, pectore fascia flava.

With the eyebrows and orbits white; breast with a yellow band.

Sylvia cincta. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 116.

Motacilla cincta. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 27.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

Ficedula canadensis cinerea. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 524. 67. pl. 27. f. 1.

Figurier à ceinture. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 303.

Belted Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 306.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 487. 112.

γ. corpore supra griseo-olivacea, gula juguloque rufo cinereoque variis.

With the body above olive-grey, with the throat and fore-part of the neck red and grey mixed.

Sylvia pinguis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 132.

Motacilla pinguis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973.

Figuier grasset. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 319.

Grasset Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 314.—*Lath. Gen.*

Syn. 4. 496. 127.

♂ *gula pectoreque albis, fere impunctatis.*

With the throat and breast white, scarcely spotted.

Sylvia umbria. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 34.

Motacilla umbria. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette ombrée de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 162.

Fauvette tachetée de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 709. f. 1.

Dusky Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 309.

Umbrose Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 437. 30.

THE four species of Warblers, designated by the names of Golden-crowned, Belted, Grasset, and Umbrose, by Dr. Latham, are said, by Mons. Vieillot, to form but one genuine species; and, as the differences are but trifling, he most probably is correct. The usual appearance of this bird agrees tolerably well with the following description; after which the several varieties will be noticed. Its beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are grey blue, spotted with black: the crown of the head, rump, and sides of the breast, yellow, the latter sprinkled with a few black spots: the cheeks and throat whitish: through the eyes a band of black: wing-coverts and quills dusky; the first with two bands of white, and the latter edged with grey: fore-part of the neck and upper part of the breast black, varied with grey blue: the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white; the sides slightly spotted with dusky: tail similar to the quills, with a spot of white at the tips of

the inner webs of the three outer feathers : legs dusky.

The first variety principally differs in having a white line over the eyes, and their orbits being also of that colour : the fore-part of the neck and breast are only spotted with blackish, and not, as in the former, a stripe of that colour varied with blue ; the yellow on the sides of the breast is produced into a slender band that encircles that part ; and the plumage above is very deep grey blue, scarcely spotted with black.

The next, or Grasset Warbler, has the body above greyish olive, sprinkled with black : the throat and fore-part of the neck are varied with pale rufous and ash-colour ; in other respects it agrees with the first.

The Umbrose Warbler is destitute of any particular marks on the lower parts of the throat and breast, those parts being white, with one or two dusky spots : it likewise wants the stripe through the eyes, so conspicuous in the first described.

All the above varieties are found in the United States, where they make their appearance in the spring, and return in the autumn : they get very fat before their departure, when they are greatly prized as a delicacy.

This species arrives in Pennsylvania in October, where it remains three or four weeks, feeding on red cedar berries ; it then leaves, departing to the south : about the middle of April it returns : it is a lively active bird, but has scarcely any note, having only a kind of chirp, which is frequently repeated : its nest and eggs are unknown.

WHITE-POLL WARBLER.

(Sylvia varia.)

Sy. albo nigroque maculata, fasciis duabus alarum albis, cauda furcata.

Warbler spotted with black and white, with two white bars on the wings, and the tail forked.

Sylvia varia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 118.

Motacilla varia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

Ficedula dominicensis varia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 529. 69. *pl.* 27. *f.* 5.

Figuier varié de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 305.

Black and White Creeper. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 300.

White-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 402. 293.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 488. 114.

FOUND in many parts of North America and the West Indies: it is the size of the Blackcap: length nearly five inches: beak dusky: crown of the head white; the sides black, with two streaks of white: the back, rump, and throat, white, varied with large black spots: wing-coverts black, with two white bands: quills dusky, edged with grey: some of them nearest the body are nearly white: breast and sides white, spotted with black: belly white: tail slightly forked, dusky, edged outwardly with grey, and the exterior feathers whitish on the inside: legs greenish brown.

MOOR WARBLER.

(Sylvia maura.)

Sy. atra, subtus alba, uropygio lateribusque colli albis, jugulo intense ferrugineo, macula alarum basique caudæ albis.

Dusky Warbler, beneath white, with the rump and sides of the neck white; the jugulum bright ferruginous; a spot on the wings, and the base of the tail, white.

Sylvia maura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 62.

Motacilla maura. *Pall. Trav.* 2. 708. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 975.

Moor Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 458. 60.

FIRST described by Pallas, who informs us that it is found amongst the birch-trees that are scattered in the forests of Ural, and in the fields between the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, in Russia: it feeds on insects, and places its nest in the deserted habitation of a mouse or other quadruped, in holes of trees: it has a slight resemblance to the Whin Chat, which it equals in size: its head and neck are black, edged with paler: back and base of the wings the same, the latter with grey edges: wing-coverts with an oblique yellowish white stripe; wings brown: rump and base of the tail white: throat ferruginous: sides of the throat, and all the under parts of the body, white: tail black: the female and young have the head grey, varied with brown; the back the same, and the rest of the plumage much paler. Dr. Latham mentions a bird, which he considers a variety of the above: it

differs in having the plumage rufous brown on the upper parts: the eyebrows are rufous; the secondaries are edged with the latter colour; and the two middle tail-feathers are wholly black: it was found on the ice between Asia and America.

RUFIOUS AND BLACK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia multicolor.*)

Sx. nigra, pectore, colli lateribus, tectricum alarum majorum apice, caudaque dimidiata rufis, abdomine crissoque albis.

Black Warbler, with the breast, sides of the neck, tip of the greater wing-coverts, and half the tail, rufous; the abdomen and vent white.

Sylvia multicolor. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 126.

Motacilla multicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 314.

Figuier noir et jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 391. f. 2.

Rufous and Black Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 121.

OCCASIONALLY met with at Cayenne: it is five inches in length: its beak and legs are brown: the head, throat, and upper parts of the body and wings are black, the tips of the greater wing-coverts excepted, which are rufous, and form a band of that colour on the wings: the sides of the neck and breast are also rufous: the middle of the breast, belly, and vent, are white: the base half of the tail is rufous; the tip black.

WHITE-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia albicapilla.)

Sy. nigra, subtus albida, gula, macula verticis oculorumque alba.
 Black Warbler, beneath whitish, with the throat, spot on the crown, and behind the eyes, white.

Sylvia albicapilla. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 87.

Motacilla albicapilla. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.

White-crowned Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 472. 83.

THE White-crowned Warbler inhabits China: its length is seven inches: its beak and legs are black: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are also black, with a white spot on the crown of the head, and another behind the eye: the chin is likewise white: the under parts of the body are sullied white.

 PROTONOTARY WARBLER.

(Sylvia Protonotarius.)

*Sy. flava, uropygio cinereo, crisso albo, remigibus cinereo nigri-
 canteque variis rectricibus lateralibus intus albis.*

Yellow Warbler, with an ash-coloured rump, white vent, quills varied with cinereous and dusky, and the outer tail-feathers white within.

Sylvia Protonotarius. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 542. 128.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 27.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 72.

Motacilla Protonotarius. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 972.

Figuier Protonotaire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 316.

Figuier à ventre et tête jaunes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 704. f. 2.

La Fauvette Protonotaire. *Vieil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept.* 2. 27. pl. 83.

Protonotary Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 310.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 494. 123.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 242. 11.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 72. pl. xxiv. f. 3.

THIS species, which has received the name of *Protonotaire*, is a native of Louisiana; but it is not common: it is about five inches in length: its beak is dusky: the head, neck, breast, and belly, are yellow: the vent is white: the back olive yellow: rump cinereous: quills dusky and cinereous: tail with the bases of the inner webs of the three outer feathers white; the fourth feather with a white spot on the same part, and the rest of the feathers dusky black: legs black.

GILT-THROAT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia ferruginea.*)

Sy. supra cinerea, subtus albida, gula colloque ferrugineis.

Warbler above ash-coloured, beneath whitish, with the throat and neck rust-coloured.

Sylvia ferruginea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 64.

Motacilla ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Gilt-throat Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 459. 63.

ACCORDING to Mr. Pennant, this bird inhabits the banks of the Tunguska river in Russia: it

has the throat and neck of a rich ferruginous : the upper parts of the body cinereous, and the lower whitish.

RUBY-THROAT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Calliope*.)

Sy. fusco-ferruginea, subtus flavescente alba, gula cinnabarina albo nigroque marginata, loris nigris, superciliis albis.

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath yellowish white, with the throat vermilion, bordered with black and white ; the lores black, and the eyebrows white.

Motacilla Calliope. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.—*Pall. Trav.* 3. 697. 17.

Turdus Calliope. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 331. 14.

Turdus Camtschatkensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 817.

Kamtschatkan Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 28. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 140. *pl.* in frontispiece.

Ruby-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 343. E.

LENGTH about six inches : beak dusky, with a black tip : the upper parts of the plumage pale brown, similar to the Nightingale : spot between the beak and eye black, reaching rather below the latter : eyebrows white : the chin and throat of a beautiful pink or vermilion colour, bounded on each side with a black and white streak : the rest of the under parts yellowish white : tail similar to the upper parts of the plumage : legs dusky : claws black. Inhabits the eastern provinces of Siberia

and Kamtschatka : it is an excellent songster, and warbles during the night : it is fond of perching on the highest trees.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia striata*.)

Sy. nigro-striata, supra cinerea, subtus alba, vertice nigro, genis niveis.

Warbler striped with black; above ash-coloured; beneath white; crown black; cheeks snowy white.

Sylvia striata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 67.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 22.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 40.

Motacilla striata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Black-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 401. 290.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 460. 65.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 243. 13.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 40. *pl. xxx. f.* 3. male. 6. 101. *pl. LIV. f.* 4. female.

La Fauvette rayée ou Le Sailor. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 22. *pl.* 75. male. *pl.* 76. female.

THE male Black-poll Warbler has the crown black : the upper parts of its plumage cinereous, streaked with black : the wing-coverts and primary quills dusky ; the former with two bars of white ; the secondaries are edged with white : the cheeks and throat are white, the latter streaked on each side with black : the breast and belly are dirty white, longitudinally streaked with black : the tail is dusky ; the tips of the two outer feathers with a large white spot : the legs are whitish : the female wants the black crown ; the double bar

on the wing-coverts is not so distinct; and the tail has a very minute white spot at the tip. This bird inhabits New York and Newfoundland.

PLUMBEOUS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia plumbea*.)

Sy. plumbea subtus cinerea, remigibus reatricibusque obscuris.

Lead-coloured Warbler, beneath ash-coloured, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.

Sylvia plumbea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 171.

Plumbeous Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 188. 156.

LOCALITY unknown: it is a small species, measuring scarcely four inches in length: its beak is short, and is of a dusky brown colour: the upper parts of the plumage are very deep lead-colour: the quills and tail are dusky: the under parts of the body pale cinereous: legs deep brown.

BLUE-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanura*.)

Sy. cinereo-flavescens, subtus superciliisque flavo-albis, alis caudaque fuscis, uropygio reatricumque marginibus cæruleis.

Ash-coloured yellow Warbler, with the under parts of the body

and the eyebrows yellowish white; the wings and tail brown; the rump and tail-feathers edged with blue.

Sylvia cyanura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 65.

Motacilla cyanura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Blue-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 459. 63.

COMMON in the early winter months among the rivulets of Siberia: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous yellow, tinged with green: the eyebrows, throat, and under parts of the body, are yellowish white: the sides of the breast are orange-coloured: the quills are brown, with their outer edges greenish yellow, and their inner yellow: the rump is blueish: the tail-feathers are slightly pointed, and are of a deep brown colour, with pale blue edges, appearing wholly of that colour when closed.

DWARF WARBLER.

(*Sylvia pusilla.*)

Sy. fusca subtus pallida, cauda prope apicem fascia fusca.

Brown Warbler, beneath paler, with a fuscous stripe towards the tip of the tail.

Sylvia pusilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi.* 16.

Motacilla pusilla. *White. Journ. pl. in p.* 257.

Dwarf Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 251. 42.

SOMEWHAT like the Superb Warbler: it has the upper part of its plumage brown, the under pale; with a band of brown towards the tip of the tail, which is even at the end: its beak and legs are black. It inhabits New South Wales.

BLACK-CAP WARBLER.

(Sylvia atricapilla.)

Sy. testacea, subtus cinerea, pileo obscuro.

Testaceous Warbler, beneath ash-coloured, with the top of the head obscure.

Sylvia atricapilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 508. 6.

Sylvia melanocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 509. 7. var. male.

Sylvia moschita. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 509. 8. var. female.

Motacilla atricapilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 18.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 256.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 970.

Motacilla melanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 970. var.

Motacilla moschita. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 970. var.

Curruca atricapilla. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 380. 6.

Fauvette à tête noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 125. pl. 8. f. 1.

Black-cap. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 148.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418.

F.—*Ray. Birds.* 79. 8.—*Will. Ang.* 225.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4.

415. 5.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 116.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 217.

Sardinian Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 236. 2. var.

Rufous-crowned Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 236. 3. var.

β. corpore toto albo nigroque vario.

With the whole body varied with black and white.

Curruca albo et nigro varia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 388.

Black-cap Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 416. A.

γ. supra nigricans, lateribus griseis, gula alba.

Above dusky, with the sides grey and the throat white.

La petite Columbaude. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 131.

Blap-cap Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 416. B.

THE Black-cap Warbler weighs about four drachms and a half: length near six inches: beak brown: irides dark hazel: the male has the upper part of his head black: the hind part of the neck

grey brown : back greyish brown, tinged with green : quills and tail dusky, margined with dull green : breast and upper parts of the belly light ash : legs lead-colour : the female is known by her head being dull rust-colour ; she is also superior in size : this species is variable : one has been found in Sardinia with a red band over the eyes, and another with a rufous crown ; both are said to be rather smaller than the Black-cap : it has also occurred with its whole plumage varied with black and white : likewise with the upper parts deep dusky ; the throat white, and the sides grey.

The song of this bird is very fine, and by many is thought as much of as that of the Nighthale, which has caused it to be called the Mock Nighthale in Norfolk ; it has not, however, quite so much compass as that bird : it is a migrative species, coming here early in the spring, and returning in September : it is very partial to orchards and gardens ; not but it affects woods and thick hedges : its nest is placed in a low bush or shrub ; it is made of dried stalks, grass, and wool, and lined with fibrous roots and horse-hair ; the outside is sometimes covered with green moss : the female lays five pale reddish brown eggs, mottled with a deeper colour, and sprinkled with a few cinereous spots : during the period of incubation the male assists the female, and should any one approach the nest, shortly after the young are hatched, they will leap out and forsake it entirely. The Black-cap is very fond of berries of various

kinds, particularly those of the ivy, upon which it feeds upon its first arrival, if there be not a sufficient supply of insects, which are its principal food.

GREENISH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia virescens*.)

Sy. fusco-virescens, pileo nigricante, cervice cinereo, superciliis albis, alis caudaque nigricantibus.

Brown-green Warbler, with the top of the head dusky, the nape ash-coloured, the eyebrows white, and the wings and tail dusky.

Sylvia virescens. Vieil. *Ois. de l' Amer. Sept. 2.* 40.

Sylvia atricapilla. ♂. Lath. *Ind. Orn. 2.* 509. 6.

Fauvette verdâtre de la Louisiane. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois. 5.* 162.

—Vieil. *Ois. de l' Amer. Sept. 2.* 40.

Black-cap Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn. 4.* 417. c.

THIS equals the Black-cap in size: its beak is dusky: eyebrows white: the top of the head dusky: the hind part of the neck is deep ash; the sides and back pale brown, tinged with green: the wings and tail green-brown: throat white: rest of the under parts grey. Inhabits Louisiana.

BLUE-GREY WARBLER.

(Sylvia cærulescens.)

Sy. supra cærulea, subtus alba, jugulo nigro, alis caudaque nigricantibus.

Warbler above blue, beneath white, with the jugulum black, and the wings and tail dusky.

Sylvia cærulescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 39.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 25.

Sylvia canadensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 117.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 115.

Motacilla cærulescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Motacilla canadensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 42.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 991.

Ficedula Canadensis cinerea minor. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 527. 68. *pl.* 27. *f.* 6.

Figuier bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 304.

Petit figuier cendré de Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 685. *f.* 2.

Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 164.

La Fauvette bleuâtre. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 25. *pl.* 80.

Blue-grey Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 35.

Blue Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 252.

Black-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 399. 285.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 487. 110.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 115. xv. *f.* 7.

THE Black-throated Warbler is four inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body deep grey-blue: quills dusky black; the primaries with a white spot near the base, and edged with pale grey-blue: the sides of the head, the throat, and fore-part of the neck, are black: the belly and under parts whitish; the

sides spotted with black: the tail-feathers grey-blue; the three outer ones white at the base and tips within; the two next whitish at the tip: legs brownish: it varies in not having the sides sprinkled with black. Native of North America and the West Indies: it is migratory.

CÆRULEAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cærulea.*)

Sy. supra cinerea aut cærulea, subtus alba, alis caudaque nigricantibus, remigibus lateralibus fere albis.

Warbler above cinereous or blue, beneath white, with the wings and tail dusky, the outer feathers of the latter nearly white.

Sylvia cærulea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 121.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 30.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141.

Sylvia cana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 133. female.

Motacilla cærulea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.

Motacilla cana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973. female.

Ficedula pensylvanica cinerea. *Briss. Orn. App.* 107. 79. male.

Figuier gris-de-fer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 309. male.

Figuier cendré à gorge cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 319. female.

La Fauvette gris-de-fer. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 30. pl. 88. male.

Little blue-grey Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 302. male.

Grey-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 315. female.
—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 496. 128. female.

Cærulean Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 405. 299. male.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 490. 117. male.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141. xvii. f. 5.

THIS elegant species has the beak black, with the base of the under mandible reddish: eyelids white; from the beak to the hind head a stripe of black: the head and upper parts of the plumage blue-grey: wings grey-brown; the quills edged with whitish within, and some of them with the outer edges and tips of that colour: the under parts of the body white: the eight middle tail-feathers dusky blue, the outer ones tipped with white. The female has the plumage in general ash-coloured, the head and upper parts deepest: the quills are edged with whitish: the outer tail-feather is nearly all white, the next so towards the tip, and the third slightly tipped with that colour. This bird is migratory, arriving in Pennsylvania in the spring, and retiring in the autumn: its nest is very singularly constructed: it is cylindrical, and is placed between two branches of a tree; the top is open; its outside is composed of moss and lichen neatly put together, and the lining consists of horse-hair.

AZURE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia azurea.*)

Sy. cærulea subtus alba, lateribus pectoris cæruleo maculatis.

Blue Warbler, beneath white, with the sides of the breast spotted with blue.

Sylvia cærulea. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141.

Cærulean Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141. *pl. xvii. f. 5.*

FOUND during the summer in Pennsylvania, frequenting the borders of streams and marshes: it is migratory, and retires very early in the autumn towards the south. It is thus described by the author of American Ornithology: "It is in length four inches and a half: the front and upper part of the head are of a fine verditer blue; the hind head and back of the same colour, but not quite so brilliant: a few lateral streaks of black mark the upper part of the back: wings and tail edged with sky-blue; the three secondaries next the body edged with white; and the first and second rows of coverts also tipped with white: tail-coverts large, black, and broadly tipped with blue: lesser wing-coverts black, also broadly tipped with blue, so as to appear nearly wholly of that tint: sides of the breast spotted or streaked with blue: belly, chin, and throat, pure white: the tail is forked; the five lateral feathers with a white spot on each side, and the two middle slightly marked with the same: from the eye extends a line of dusky blue: from the nostrils, passing over the eye and reaching to the ears, is a white stripe: beak dusky above, and light blue beneath: legs and feet light blue."

INDIGO WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cyane.)

Sy. supra tota cyanea subtus nivea, striga a rostro ad alas atra.

Warbler entirely blue above, beneath snowy, with a dusky stripe on the sides of the neck from the beak to the wings.

Sylvia Cyane. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 122.Motacilla Cyane. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.—*Pall. It.* 3. 697. 18.Indigo Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 243. 15.

THE prevailing colour of this bird's plumage is deep blue on the upper parts, and white on the under: the sides of the neck are black: the outer tail-feathers are white. It inhabits the country between the rivers Onon and Argun, in Dauria, in the spring, but is not common.

CAYENNE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cayana.)

Sy. cærulea, capistro, humeris, alis caudaque nigris.

Blue Warbler, with the capistrum, shoulders, wings, and tail, black.

Sylvia cayana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 143.Motacilla cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 40.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 990.Sylvia cayanensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 533. 72. *pl.* 28. *f.* 1.Pitpit bleu de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 339.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 669. *f.* 2. *f.* 1. var.Blue Manakin. *Edwards. Glean.* 263. var.Cayenne Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 502. 138.

LENGTH nearly five inches : beak dusky : forehead, upper part of the back, wings, and tail, deep black : rest of the plumage blue : legs grey : it varies in having the throat black, and the head blue, in other respects the same : another variety has been observed with the head plain blue, and the rest of the plumage similar to the first described. Inhabits Guiana.

BLUE-STRIPED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia lineata*.)

Sy. subtus cærulea, linea alba a pectore ad crissum producta, verticis macula longitudine fronteque cæruleis.

Warbler beneath blue, with a white stripe from the breast to the vent, and the forehead and longitudinal spot on the crown blue.

Sylvia lineata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 145.

Motacilla lineata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 990.

Pitpit à coëffe bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 342.

Blue-striped Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 504. 140.

THE Blue-striped Warbler inhabits Cayenne : its beak and legs are black : the forehead is of a deep bright blue, passing over each eye to the middle of the back : on the top of the head is a longitudinal blue spot : on the breast begins a white stripe that reaches to the vent, and increases in width as it passes backward : the rest of the under parts are blue.

BLUE-GREEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia rara.)

Sx. cæruleo viridis subtus albidis, cauda alisque nigricantibus, rectricibus lateralibus extus albis, margine viridibus.

Blue-green Warbler, beneath whitish, with the tail and wings dusky; the lateral tail-feathers white on their outer webs, and edged with green.

Sylvia rara. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 119.

Blue-green Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 119. *pl.* xxvii. *f.* 2.

THIS bird appears about Cumberland River in North America in April: it is four inches and a half in length: the upper parts are verditer, tinged with pale green, brightest on the forehead; lores, line over the eye, throat, and under parts, pale cream-colour: cheeks tinged with greenish: tail and wings dusky; the former marked on the three outer webs with white, and edged with greenish; and the greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with white: beak with the upper mandible dusky, the lower, and the legs, blue.

STREAKED WARBLER.

(Sylvia sagittata.)

Sy. nigro sagittato-striata, corpore supra fusco subtus albo, vertice nigro striis albis, per oculos vitta ferruginea.

Warbler striped with black sagittal marks, with the body above fuscous, beneath white; the crown black, striped with white; through the eyes a ferruginous stripe.

Sylvia sagittata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 3.

Streaked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 29.*

THIS fine songster is the size of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body, wings, and tail, are dusky, spotted with blackish sagittal marks, and inclining to ferruginous on the rump: the crown of the head is black, and the under parts of the body are white; the former is marked with white sagittal spots, and the latter with black: from the nostrils, passing through the eyes, and reaching to the hind head, is a ferruginous streak: tail brown, the feathers loosely webbed: legs dusky.

 WHITE-TAILED WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucophæa.)

Sy. fusca subtus albo-cærulescens, macula remigum rectricibusque, duabus intermediis exceptis, albis.

Brown Warbler, beneath whitish blue, with a spot on the

quills, and the tail-feathers white, the two middle ones excepted.

Sylvia leucophæa. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 10.*

White-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 36.*

THE White-tailed Warbler is an inhabitant of New Holland: it is brown above: the quills are black, with a patch of white across their middle: the under parts of the body are blueish white: the tail is greatly elongated, and has all but the two middle feathers white: legs lead-colour.

RUSTY-SIDED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia lateralis.*)

Sy. griseo-cærulescens subtus albida, alis uropygio reatricibusque lateralibus viridibus, loris nigris.

Blue-grey Warbler, beneath white; with the wings, rump, and lateral tail-feathers, green; the lores black.

Sylvia lateralis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 12.*

Rusty-sided Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 38.*

THIS bird is the size of a Wren: its beak is dusky: the greater part of its head and wings, the lower part of its back, and all but the two middle tail-feathers, green: the hind part of the neck, the upper part of the back, and two middle tail-feathers, are blue-grey: the sides of the body are rust-coloured; the under parts are white: between the beak and eye black: legs pale. It is found in New South Wales.

BLUE-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Suecica.)

Sy. pectore ferrugineo fascia cærulea, rectricibus fuscis versus basin ferrugineus.

Warbler with a rust-coloured breast, striped with blue; the tail-feathers brown, rusty towards the base.

Sylvia suecica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 521. 43.

Motacilla suecica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 37.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 259.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 989.

Cyanecula. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 413. 19. male.

Cyanecula gibraltarensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 416. 20. female.

La Gorge-blue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 206. pl. 12.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 610. f. 1. male. f. 2. female. f. 3. young.

Blue-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. E.—*Edwards. Birds.* pl. 28. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 444. 30.

β. macula pectoris nivea.

With a pure white pectoral spot.

La Gorge-blue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 361. f. 2.

THIS beautiful species is nearly the size of the Red-breast: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish: the eyebrows white: the throat, and fore-part of the neck, are of a bright azure blue; beneath which is a black border, then red: the belly, thighs, and vent, are dusky white: the tail is brown, with the base of all but the two middle feathers orange-red: the female has the throat white: across the neck a band of blue, edged with one of black beneath: in other respects she resembles the male: in some specimens of the male there is a beautiful silvery spot in the middle of

the blue on the front of the neck: the young do not obtain the blue breast till some time after leaving the nest; that part is then spotted with brown, and, when confined, that colour disappears after the first moult.

Common in many parts of Europe from Sweden to Gibraltar, but not found in Britain: it frequents marshy places, fixing its nest on willows: it is often eaten, and is esteemed very good: it has an agreeable song, which is often uttered in the night.

HEDGE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia modularis*.)

Sx. supra griseo-fusca, tectricibus alarum apice albis, pectore cærulescente-cinereo.

Warbler above grey-brown, with the tips of the wing-coverts white; the breast of a grey-blue.

Sylvia modularis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 13.

Motacilla modularis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 245.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

Curruca Eliotæ. *Raii. Syn.* 79. 6.

Curruca sepiaria. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 394. 12.

Traîne-buisson, Mouchet ou Fauvette d'hiver. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 151. 9.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. 5. f. 1.

Hedge Sparrow, or Warbler. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 59.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 150.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418. H.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 419. 9.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 102.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 213.

THIS common bird is somewhat more than five inches in length: it weighs near six drams: its

beak is dusky: irides dark hazel: the prevailing colour dusky brown; the feathers of the back and wings edged with reddish brown: the rump greenish brown: the cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck, dull blueish ash: the sides of the body and thighs pale tawny brown: the belly dirty white: the quills and tail dusky: the legs brown: the female has less cinereous about the head and breast.

This bird has very little song, and what it has is only uttered in the winter season, when it continually repeats the notes *tit, tit, tititit*, which has occasioned it to be called Titling in some places: it remains with us throughout the whole year, but in France it is migratory, appearing in October, and returning to the north in the spring: it breeds very early, commencing its nest in March; it is composed of green moss and wool, and lined with hair; it is placed in a low thick bush or hedge, and is often selected by the Cuckow to deposit her eggs in. The female mostly lays four or five uniform pale blue eggs: its food is insects and worms, and it will frequently pick up crumbs, when there is a deficiency of the former.

BLUE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sialis.)

Sy. supra cærulea, subtus tota rubra, abdomine albo.

Warbler above blue, beneath entirely red, with a white belly.

*Sylvia Sialis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 522. 44.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer.**Sept. 2. 40.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 56.**Motacilla Sialis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 336. 38.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 989.**Rubecula carolinensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 423.**Rouge-gorge bleue de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5.**212.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 390. f. 1. 2.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer.**Sept. 2. 40. pl. 101.**Blue Bird. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 47.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 56.**III. f. 3.**Blue Red-breast. Edwards. Birds. pl. 24.**Blue-backed Red-breast. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 398. 281.**Blue Warbler. Lath Gen. Syn. 4. 446. 40.*

THIS bird is nearly six inches in length: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of its plumage are of a fine blue: the throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and sides, rufous; the breast sometimes tinged with blue: the belly and under tail-coverts white: the female is less brilliant in colour, and has the upper parts varied with brown, and the edges of the secondaries white.

This migrative bird makes its appearance in Carolina and Virginia very early in the spring, in flocks: it feeds on insects, to procure which it frequents fields of maize and marshy places: it often perches upon rails and posts, and jumps at

an insect in the manner of a Flycatcher : it flies quick : it has only a slight plaintive note : its nest is placed in the hole of a tree, or wall. In the United States the inhabitants fix boxes for this species to nidificate in, as they are very partial to its melody.

LIVID WARBLER.

(*Sylvia livida*.)

Sy. cæruleo grisea, crisso albo, rostro pedibusque plumbeis, remigibus nigricantibus margine albis, reatricibus nigris; extimis duabus albis.

Blue-grey Warbler, with a white vent ; the beak and legs lead-colour ; the quills dusky, edged with white ; the tail-feathers black, the two outer ones white.

Sylvia livida. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 97.

Motacilla livida. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Figuier bleu de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. f. 3.

Madagascar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 476. 94.

THE Madagascar Warbler is four inches and a half in length : the beak and legs are pale plumbeous : the upper parts of the body are deep blue-grey : the quills are dusky, edged with white : the tail rather long and black, the two outer feathers excepted, which are white : under parts of the body pale blue-grey, inclining to white towards the vent. Said to be the male of the Maurice Warbler, but differs too remarkably for that to be the fact.

MAURICE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Mauritiana.)

Sy. cæruleo grisea, subtus alba, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, margine albis.

Blue-grey Warbler, beneath white, with the quills and tail black, margined with white.

Sylvia mauritiana. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 96.

Motacilla mauritiana. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Figuier bleu. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 282.

Figuier de l'isle de France. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 705. f. 1.

Maurice Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 476. 93.

THIS inhabits the Isle of France: its length is three inches and three quarters: the beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are blue-grey: the quills and tail black, with white edges: the under parts of the plumage are white.

 BICOLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia bicolor.)

Sy. supra pallide-cærulea, subtus gilva.

Warbler above pale blue, beneath grey.

Sylvia bicolor. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32.

La Fauvette bicolor. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. pl. 90. bis.

THIS species has the whole of its upper parts pale blue; the quills and inner tail-feathers darkest: the under parts are grey: its legs and beak are brown: it is in length four inches and a quarter. Inhabits North America.

VARIABLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia versicolora*.)

Sy. fusco-nebulosa subtus albo-cærulescens, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis, lateralibus rubris apice albis.

Clouded-brown Warbler, beneath blueish white, with the two middle tail-feathers brown, the lateral ones red, tipped with white.

Sylvia versicolora. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 14.

Variable Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 40.

UPPER parts of the plumage brown, clouded with purplish red: below blueish white: the two middle tail-feathers brown; the rest purplish red, tipped with white: beak black: legs pale brown. Native of New South Wales.

FERRUGINOUS WARBLER.

(Sylvia gularis.)

Sy. supra ferruginea subtus alba, gula, alis, caudaque nigris.

Warbler above ferruginous, beneath white, with the throat, wings, and tail, black.

Sylvia gularis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 160.Motacilla gularis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997. 171.Ferruginous Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 244. 18.

THIS bird inhabits South America: it is entirely of a deep ferruginous above, with the wings and tail black: the under parts are white, the throat excepted, which is black.

BROWN-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia fuscescens.)

Sy. fuscescens, subtus nigricante et rufo-griseo varia, rostro, gula fasciaque oculari fusca.

Brownish Warbler, beneath varied with dusky and reddish grey; the beak, throat, and stripe on the eye, brown.

Sylvia fuscescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 109.Motacilla fuscescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.Ficedula jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 512. 61.Figuier brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 292.Brown-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 105.

INHABITS Jamaica: length five inches: beak and legs pale brown: the upper parts of the plum-

age, the quills, and tail, the same: from the beak, passing through the eyes, a dull brown stripe: throat dull brown: rest of the under parts varied with dusky and rufous grey.

RUFIOUS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia rufa.*)

Sy. rufo-grisea, subtus rufescens, temporum stria longitudinali, remigibus reatricibusque rufescentibus.

Reddish-grey Warbler, beneath reddish, with a longitudinal stripe on the temples, and the quills and tail-feathers reddish.

Sylvia rufa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 516. 27.

Motacilla rufa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.

Curruca rufa. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 387. 8.

Fauvette rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 146.

Rufous Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 431. 22.

LENGTH not quite five inches: the beak is grey-brown: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey; the under parts are sometimes pale rufous, at others white: the cheeks are marked with a stripe of rufous: the quills and tail are reddish grey, edged with pale rufous: legs brown. This species inhabits France and Germany: it generally resorts to gardens, and fixes its nest, which is constructed of dried herbs, and lined with hair, on a low bush or plant: its eggs are five in number, and are of a greenish white, sprinkled with a darker colour.

CAFFRARIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Caffra.)

Sy. olivacea, gula caudaque ferrugineis, superciliis albis.

Olive Warbler, with the throat and tail ferruginous; the eyebrows white.

*Sylvia Caffra. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 514. 22.**Motacilla Caffra. Lin. Mant. 1771. p. 527.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.**Caffrarian Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 426. 17.*

NATIVE of the Cape of Good Hope: the head and back are olive: the quills are brown: the eyebrows white: between the beak and eyes black: the breast and belly whitish: the throat, rump, and tail, ferruginous; the feathers of the latter tipped with brown, and even.

REDSTART-WARBLER.

(Sylvia Phœnicurus.)

Sy. gula nigra, abdomine caudaque rufis, capite dorsoque cano.

Warbler with a black throat, red belly and tail, and hoary head and back.

Sylvia Phœnicurus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 511. 15.

Motacilla Phœnicurus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 335. 34.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 257.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 987.

Ruticilla. Raii. Syn. 78. A. 5.—Briss. Orn. 3. 403. 15.

Rosignol de muraille. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 170. pl. 6. f. 2.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 331. f. 1. 2.—Buff. Hist. Prov. 1. 501.

Redstart. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 146.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 416. B.—Will. Ang. 218.—Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 50.—Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl. 40.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 421. 11.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 108.—Don. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 82.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 208.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Sup.

THE Redstart is five inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: irides hazel: forehead white: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blueish grey: cheeks and throat black: the breast, sides, and rump, rusty red: quills and two middle tail-feathers brown; the rest of the tail-feathers red: female light brown, with a dash of grey on the head and back: the chin is whitish: the red is not so bright as the male.

The Redstart is far from a shy bird, as it will often build its nest and rear its young in some hole of a wall where persons are continually passing, but upon being disturbed will immediately

forsake the place: it is generally found near habitations, in villages, and small towns: its nest, as before mentioned; is generally built in old ruinous walls, or hollow trees; it is composed chiefly of moss, and lined with hair and feathers; the eggs are five or six in number, of a fine blue, not much unlike those of the Hedge Warbler, but larger, and of a lighter cast. The young, at first, are speckled all over.

Its song is rather agreeable, and it will imitate that of other birds in confinement, which, however, but few individuals of this species will bear, unless they be brought up from the nest: it is migratory, appearing about the middle of April, and retiring the latter end of September or beginning of October; it is rarely seen farther to the north than Yorkshire, or to the west than Exeter. Its food consists of insects and worms: when perched, it has a peculiar method of wagging its tail.

TITHYS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Tithys.*)

Sy. remigibus nigricantibus, reatricibus rufis, intermedio pari nigro extrorsum rufescente.

Warbler with dusky quills, and rufous tail-feathers; the two middle ones black, outwardly rufous.

Sylvia Tithys. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 512. 16.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 233.

Motacilla Tithys. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 34. β .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 987. β .

Redstart. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 423. c.

THE male of this species is greyish on the upper parts: his throat and breast are black: the belly is whitish between the thighs: the rest of the plumage varied with black and white: the female is entirely of a fuscous brown: both sexes have the two middle tail-feathers brown, and the rest brown at the tips: the vent and bases of the outer tail-feathers are red. Found in Italy: its eggs are whitish.

CHESNUT-BELLIED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia erythrogastra.*)

Sy. subtus badia, capite nucha alarumque speculo albis, genis, temporibus, collo, interscapulio et alis aterrimis, uropygio caudaque badiis.

Warbler beneath chesnut-coloured, with the head, nape, and spot on the wings, white; the cheeks, temples, neck, between the scapulars and the wings, dark; the rump and tail chesnut.

Sylvia erythrogastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 18.

Motacilla erythrogastra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 975.

Chesnut-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 424. 13.

DISCOVERED by Gueldenstaedt among the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian mountains: its nest is placed between the branches of the sea-buckthorn: it is a migratory species, retiring to the south in the winter when its food becomes scarce: it is fond of the berries of the plant above mentioned, and will feed on insects, like the rest

of the genus: the male has his beak black: the irides brown: the crown and nape are sullied white: the feathers at the base of the beak are deep black, as are those of the throat, cheeks, temples, neck, and between the wings: the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, is white, forming a spot across them: the breast, belly, vent, rump, and tail, are deep chesnut: the knee is black: legs and claws the same: the female has the rump and tail paler than the male; the tips of the two outer feathers, and the whole of the inner ones, are brown: the rest of the plumage is ash-coloured, palest beneath, with a tinge of rufous.

GREY REDSTART WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Gibraltariensis.*)

Sy. cinerea, fronte, temporibus gulaque nigris, occipite abdomine-que inferiori albis, uropygio caudaque aurantiis, rectricibus intermediis fuscis.

Cinereous Warbler, with the forehead, temples, and throat, black; the hind head and lower part of the belly white; the rump and tail orange, and the middle tail-feathers brown.

Sylvia gibraltariensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 17.

Motacilla gibraltariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 987.

Ruticilla gibraltariensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 407. 16.

Rossignol de muraille de Gibraltar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 177.

Grey Redstart. *Edwards. Birds. pl.* 29.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. c.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 423. 12.

INHABITS Gibraltar: size of the Redstart: beak dark brown: forehead, sides of the head, and throat, black: hind head white: top of the head, neck, back, wing-coverts, breast, and upper part of the belly, blue-grey: lower part of the latter white: quills grey-brown, with white margins: rump and tail orange; all the tips of the feathers of the latter brown; the two middle feathers entirely brown: legs brown.

RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Erithracus*.)

Sy. dorso remigibusque cinereis, abdomine, reetricibusque rufis, extimis duabus cinereis.

Warbler with the back and quills ash-colour; the belly and tail-feathers rufous, the outer feathers cinereous.

Sylvia Erithracus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 19.

Motacilla Erithracus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 35.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 258.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988.

Phœnicurus torquatus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 411. 18. male.

Phœnicurus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 409. 17. female.

Rouge-queue à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 180.

Red-tail. *Ray. Syn.* 78. 5. 2.—*Will. Ang.* 218. 7. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 425. 14.

LARGER than the Redstart: beak dusky: the top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts, grey: rump rufous: greater wing-coverts and quills grey-brown, margined with rufous: throat and under

parts of the body whitish grey, irregularly varied with pale rufous: sides and under tail-coverts pale rufous; tail deep rufous, and somewhat forked: legs black: according to Buffon, the male has a large brown lunulated mark on the fore-part of the neck, with the concave part uppermost; he has also a small spot of that colour between the beak and eyes, and the two middle tail-feathers are also brown.

This species inhabits the southern parts of Europe, frequenting woods and low bushy places: its nest is placed within a short distance of the ground; it is composed of moss without, and wool and feathers within: the eggs are white, varied with grey, and are five or six in number. The bird is accounted very fine eating in the autumn, as it is then very fat: it feeds on worms, flies, and other insects: its song is very trifling.

REDDISH-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia russeicauda*.)

Sy. griseo-fusca, reatricibus lateralibus rufis.

Grey-brown Warbler, with the lateral tail-feathers red.

Sylvia russeicauda. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 17.

La Fauvette à queue rousse. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 17.
pl. 71.

THIS species has a very great affinity to *Sylvia erithracus* and *S. ruficauda*, but may be readily

distinguished from the former by having the middle tail-feathers of the same colour as the rest of the body, and from the latter by the same parts not being orange: it is about five inches and a half in length: its beak and feet are black.

It inhabits North America, from Georgia to Hudson's Bay: it is migratory, arriving at the latter place in April, and retiring to the south in the autumn.

RUFIOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia ruficauda*.)

Sy. fusca subtus alba, dorsi colore in rufum vergente, tectricibus alarum caudaque rufis, gula alba, fusco maculata, pectore dilute fusco.

Brown Warbler, beneath white, with the back inclining to rufous; the wing-coverts and tail rufous; the throat white, spotted with brown; the breast pale brown.

Sylvia ruficauda. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 519. 37.

Motacilla ruficauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette de Cayenne à queue rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 163.

Rufous-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 439. 33.

INHABITS Cayenne: it is five inches and a quarter in length: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, with the back inclining to rufous: the quills are edged with rufous: the wing-coverts and tail are entirely of that colour: the throat is

white, edged with pale rufous, and dotted with brown: the breast is pale brown: the under tail-coverts are tinged with rufous: the rest of the under parts white.

BLACK RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia atrata*.)

Sy. nigra, vertice plumbeo, remigibus atris; secundariis margine exteriore albis, rectricibus rufis; intermediis duabus atris.

Black Warbler, with the crown lead-colour; the quills dusky; the outer margin of the secondaries white; the tail-feathers rufous, the two middle ones dusky.

Sylvia atrata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 21.

Motacilla atrata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988. 162.

Black Red-tail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 16.

LOCALITY unknown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black: the top of the head lead-colour: the quills dusky: the outer edges of the secondaries bordered with white: the feathers of the back have dusky margins: the two middle tail-feathers are dusky, the others red: the bird is about six inches in length.

GUIANA RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Guianensis*.)

Sy. grisea, subtus alba, alis caudaque longa rufis.

Grey Warbler, beneath white, with the wings and elongated tail rufous.

Sylvia guianensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 20.

Motacilla gujanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988. 161.

Rouge-queue de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 186.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 686. f. 2.

Guiana Red-tail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 15.

THIS inhabits Guiana: it is six inches and a half in length: its beak is pale: the upper parts of its body are grey: the wings and tail entirely rufous, the latter very long: the under parts of the body are white: the legs are pale flesh-coloured.

EQUINOCTIAL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia leucura*.)

Sy. fusco-testacea subtus alba, uropygio pallido, rectricibus fasciis obsoletis.

Testaceous-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the rump pale, and the tail-feathers obsoletely banded.

Sylvia æquinoctialis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 169.

Equinoctial Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 187. 154.

THIS bird inhabits Christmas Island: it is as large as the Domestic Finch: its beak is dusky: the prevailing colour of its upper parts is testaceous brown, the rump palest: the quills and tail are brown, the latter slightly forked, and crossed with obsolete bars: the under parts of the body are white: it has a short but not unpleasing warble.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia flavicollis.*)

Sx. grisea, subtus alba, ad latera nigro-varia, fronte, fascia oculari rectricibusque nigris, lateribus interiori latere albidis, macula utrinque ad basin rostri guttureque flavis.

Grey Warbler, beneath white, towards the sides varied with black; the forehead, stripe through the eyes, and tail, black; the lateral feathers white on their inner webs; a spot on each side the base of the beak and the throat yellow.

Sylvia flavicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 35.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 64.

Motacilla flavicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Parus carolinensis griseus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 563. 10.

Mesange gris à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 454.

La Fauvette gris à gorge jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Yellow-throated Creeper. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 62.

Yellow-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400. 286.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 437. 31.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 64. XIII. f. 6.

THE Yellow-throated Warbler is five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black; forehead

the same, with a spot of yellow on each side near the base of the beak: from the beak, passing through the eyes, is a stripe of black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are of a beautiful grey: the wing-coverts are brownish, and are marked with two white bars: the quills are also brownish, but paler than the coverts: the throat and fore-part of the neck are bright yellow, and are bounded by the streak that passes through the eyes: the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white, sprinkled on the sides with black: the tail is slightly forked, and has all but the two middle feathers whitish on the inner webs: the legs are brown: the female is destitute of the black and yellow markings on the head. This bird is very abundant in Carolina.

YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia fuscicollis*.)

Sy. virescente fusca, pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda virescente, tetricibus alarum remigibusque fuscis, margine rufescentibus.

Greenish-brown Warbler, with the breast and abdomen yellow; the tail greenish; the wing-coverts and quills brown, with reddish margins.

Sylvia fuscicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 38.

Motacilla fuscicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette de Cayenne à gorge brune et ventre jaune. *Buff.*

Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 163.

Yellow-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 34.

NATIVE of Cayenne : the upper parts of its head and body are greenish brown : the wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with pale rufous : throat greenish brown : breast and belly yellow, tinged with fulvous : tail-coverts greenish.

NEW YORK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia noveboracensis*.)

Sy. cinereo fuscoque varia, subtus flavicans nigro variegata, superciliis albis.

Cinereous Warbler, varied with fuscous; beneath yellowish, varied with black; the eyebrows white.

Sylvia noveboracensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 33.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26.

Motacilla noveboracensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Fauvette tachetée de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 161.

—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 752. f. 1.

La Fauvette brune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26. pl. 82.

Spotted Yellow Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 106. female.

New York Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 409. 308.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 436. 29.

A SOLITARY species, inhabiting New York and Louisiana : it is five inches and three quarters in length : its beak is black : all the upper parts of the body are variegated with grey and deep brown : the eyebrows are white : the under parts of its plumage are yellowish, striped with black, the streaks on the sides and breast broadest : legs pale

reddish brown: the female, which is that of the Yellow-spotted Warbler of Latham, is rather less than the male, and has the under parts whitish.

YELLOW-BREASTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Trichas.)

Sy. olivacea, corpore subtus flavo, fascia oculari nigra.

Olive Warbler, with the body beneath yellow, and stripe through the eye black.

Sylvia Trichas. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 519. 36.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 28.

Turdus Trichas. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 811.

Ficedula marylandica. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 506. 58.

Le Figuier aux joues noires. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 292.

La Fauvette aux joues noires. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 28. *pl.* 85. male. *pl.* 86. female.

Maryland Yellow-throat. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 237.

Yellow-breasted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 283.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 436. 32.

β. fascia transversa capitis alba, femoribus crissoque aurantiis.

With a transverse white-stripe on the head, and the thighs and vent orange.

La Fauvette à poitrine jaune de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 162.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 709. *f.* 2.

Orange-thighed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 284.

Yellow-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 439. 32. A.

THIS elegant species, which inhabits various parts of North America, is subject to slight variations in its plumage: it is of a small size, only measuring five inches in length: its beak is brown:

the plumage above is deep olive-brown: the forehead is black: the crown of the head reddish yellow: the quills are fringed with olive-yellow: the sides of the head are black: the throat and breast bright yellow: the belly and vent are yellowish white: the tail is similar to the quills: the legs are dull flesh-colour: it varies in having a transverse band of white on the top of the head, passing from eye to eye: the sides, thighs, and vent, are orange, the former palest: legs reddish: in other respects similar to the first. The last is the male, according to Vieillot.

KENTUCKY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia formosa.*)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus flava, vertice, lorisque nigris, superciliis maculaque infra oculos flavis, capite subcristato.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the crown and lores black; the eyebrows, and spot beneath the eye, yellow; the head slightly crested.

Sylvia formosa. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 85.

Kentucky Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 85. *pl. xxv. f. 3.*

LENGTH five inches and a half: head slightly crested: the crown deep black, towards the hind part spotted with light ash: upper parts of the body olive-green: tail nearly even at the end, and of a rich olive-green: its inner webs, and those of the wings, dusky: the lores, and a stripe on each

side of the neck, beneath the eye, black: the eyebrows, spot beneath the eye, and the under parts of the plumage, brilliant yellow: legs flesh-colour: the female has but little black on the crown, and is destitute of the spot beneath the eye.

This bird is common in Kentucky and the Tennessee country, among low and damp grounds, where it builds its nest on a tuft of grass, or in a low bush; it is composed of dry loose grass and weeds, and lined with hair: the eggs are four in number, pure white, with reddish spots. About April it arrives in Kentucky from the south, and remains there till the approach of cold weather, when it disappears; it is a restless quarrelsome species.

BLUE-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanocephala*.)

Sy. viridis, capite tectricibusque alarum superioribus cæruleis, gula cana, remigibus fuscis margine viridibus.

Green Warbler, with the head and greater wing-coverts blue; the throat hoary; the quills brown, edged with green.

Sylvia cyanocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 144.

Motacilla cyanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 990. 163.

Sylvia viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 531. 70. *pl.* 28. *f.* 4.

Pitpit vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 338.

Blue-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 503. 139.

Not quite five inches long: beak brown: the head, and upper wing-coverts, blue: the throat

blue-grey: the rest of the body, and the greater coverts, bright green: the quills brown, with green margins: legs grey. Inhabits Cayenne.

GREY-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia griseicollis*.)

Sy. supra fusco-virescens, gula gilva, pectore hypochondriis tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis, ventre rectricibusque lateralibus albis.

Warbler above brown-green, with the throat grey; the breast, sides, and under tail-coverts, yellow; the belly and outer tail-feathers white.

Sylvia griseicollis. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 29.

Sylvia fusca. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 543. 131. young?

Motacilla fusca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 973. young?

Figuier brun-olive. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 318. young.

Olive-brown Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 411. 313. young.—
Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 495. 126. young.

INHABITS Louisiana: the legs and beak are brown: between the latter and the eye is a spot of white: the eyelids are also white: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are green-brown: the quills and wing-coverts are brown, edged with yellowish: the throat is whitish grey: the breast, sides, and under tail-coverts, are yellow: the belly is white: the tail similar to the quills, with the outer feathers white: the young differs in having the throat, fore-part of the neck,

and sides, whitish and grey, mixed: belly yellowish white; and the middle tail-feathers tinged with yellow.

CRESTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cristata*.)

Sx. supra fuscescente viridis, subtus virescente grisea, capitis crista nigricante fusca, margine alba.

Warbler above brown-green, beneath green-grey, with a dusky brown crest on the head, margined with white.

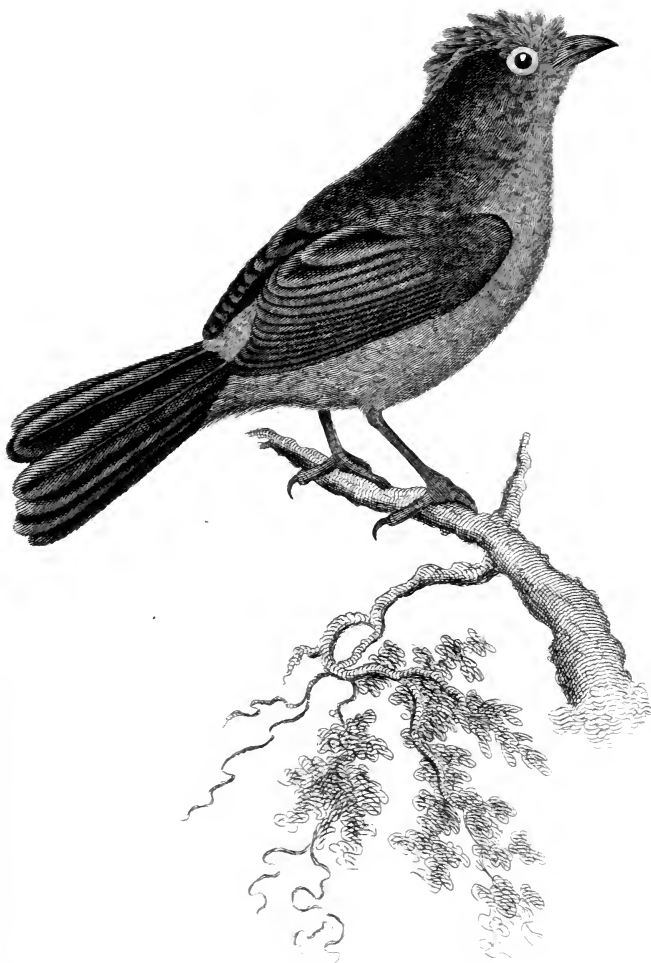
Sylvia cristata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 125.

Motacilla cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

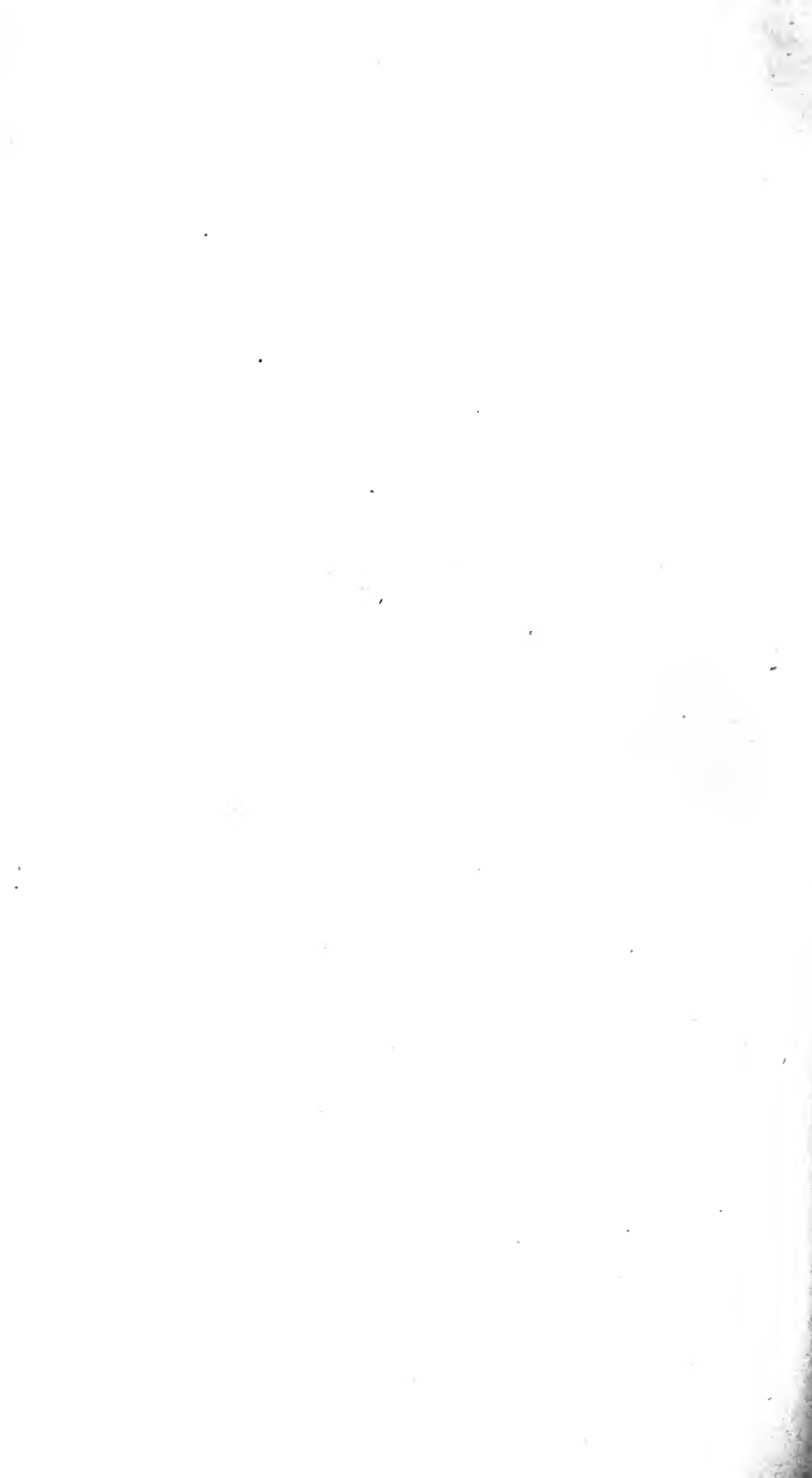
Figuier huppée de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 314.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 391. f. 1.

Crested Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 20.

THE Crested Warbler is in length four inches: its beak is dusky brown: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish brown; the under greenish grey: the feathers on the top of the head are blackish brown, edged with white, are much elongated, and may be elevated at pleasure, and form a crest: legs yellowish brown. This frequents the open parts of Guiana: it feeds on insects.



CRESTED WARBLER.



RED-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Velia.)

Sy. nigra viridi-cæruleo varia, ventre fulvo, uropygio viridi-aureo.
Black Warbler, varied with green-blue, with the belly fulvous,
and rump golden green.

Sylvia Velia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 146.

Motacilla Velia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 41.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
1. 991.

Sylvia surinamensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 536. 73.

Pitpit varié. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 341.

Pitpit bleu de Surinam. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 669. f. 3.

Red-bellied Blue-bird. *Edwards. Birds.* 1. pl. 22.

Red-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 504. 141.

BEAK lead-colour; the under mandible whitish: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are black, variegated with blue-green; the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, are black, bordered with blue: the rump is of a golden green: the throat is violet, as is the fore-part of the neck, but the latter is varied with brown: the rest of the under parts is rufous: legs ash-coloured: it varies in having the forehead golden green; and also in having the belly and rump reddish. It is a native of Surinam and other parts of South America: it is greatly esteemed as food, and is considered as fine as the Ortolañ.

GREEN INDIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Zeylonica.)

Sy. viridis, subtus flavescens, alis nigris, fasciis duabus albis.

Green Warbler, beneath yellowish; wings black, with two white bars.

*Sylvia zeylonica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 91.**Motacilla tiphia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 331. 13. male.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 963.**Motacilla zeylonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964. female.**Ficedula bengalensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 484. 47.**Le Figuier vert et jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 278.**Ceylon Warbler. Brown. Ill. Zool. p. 36. pl. 15.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 87.—Lath. Sup. 474.**Green Indian Flycatcher. Edwards. Glean. 1. 15. male. pl. 79. female.**Green Indian Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 90.*

LENGTH above four inches: beak dusky, with a yellowish base: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green; the rump palest: lesser wing-coverts deep brown: the middle and greater ones the same, tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills and tail blackish, with yellow edges: cheeks and under parts of the body pale greenish yellow: legs dusky: the opposite sex differs in having the crown and nape black. Inhabits Bengal and Ceylon.

CINGALESE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Singalensis.)

Sy. variabili-viridis, gutture aurantio, pectore abdomineque flavis.
Changeable-green Warbler, with the throat orange; the breast
and abdomen yellow.

Sylvia singalensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 92.

Motacilla singalensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.

Green Warbler. *Brown. Illust. Zool. 82. pl. 32.*

Cingalese Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 88.*

THE Green or Cingalese Warbler inhabits Ceylon: its length is four inches and a half: its beak is brown: the upper parts of its plumage are changeable green: the fore-part of the neck is orange: the breast and belly are yellow.

 CHINA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sinensis.)

Sy. viridis, subtus incarnata, macula aurium striaque ab oculis ad nucham producta pallidis, cauda acuta.

Green Warbler, beneath flesh-coloured, with a spot on the ears, and stripe from the eyes to the nape, pale; tail pointed.

Sylvia sinensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 93.

Motacilla sinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 963.

China Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 89.*

INHABITS China: length six inches: beak pale dusky red: the prevailing colour of the plumage

green : a spot on the ears, and a stripe from the eyes to the nape of the neck, pale : under parts of the body flesh-coloured : legs dusky : tail greatly pointed.

RUSTY-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia borealis*.)

Sy. viridis, subtus flava, fronte, gula, temporibusque ferrugineis, cauda rotundata, reatricibus lateralibus apice albis.

Green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the forehead, throat, and temples, rusty ; the tail rounded, its outer feather tipped with white.

Sylvia borealis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 47.

Motacilla borealis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Rusty-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 448. 44.

INHABITS Kamtschatka : length five inches : beak pale : forehead, throat, and temples, ferruginous : the upper parts of the body green, inclining to olive : the tail rounded ; the tips of all but the two middle feathers white : the under parts of the body yellow : legs dusky.

SHORE WARBLER.

(Sylvia littorea.)

Sy. supra obscure viridis, subtus ochroleuca, remigibus reatricibus que nigricantibus.

Warbler above dull green, beneath yellow-white, with the quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Sylvia littorea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 163.

Motacilla littorea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 977.

Shore Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. II. 245. 21.

THIS inhabits the shores of the Caspian Sea: it lives on worms: its plumage is dull green above, with dusky quills and tail: the under parts yellowish white.

GUIRA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guira.)

Sy. viridis, subtus lutea, genis gulaque nigris linea lutea cinctis.

Green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the cheeks and throat black, bounded with a yellow line.

Sylvia Guira. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 547. 147.

Motacilla Guira. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 335. 36.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 988.

Tanagra nigricollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 894.

Sylvia brasiliensis viridis. Briss. Orn. 3. 533. 71.

Guira-beraba. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 342.

Tangara à gorge noire. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 283.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 720. f. 1.

Guira-guia-beraba. Edwards. Glean. 351. f. 2.

Black-throated Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 237. 33.

Guira Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 505. 142.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 316.

LENGTH five inches : the upper mandible of the beak black ; the lower flesh-coloured : the head and throat are black : the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are olive-green : the rump is orange, and the upper tail-coverts are yellow : the supercilia are yellow, and join a line of that colour that passes down the sides of the neck, and separates the black of the head and throat from the colour on the lower part of the neck, which is fine orange : from thence to the vent yellow : legs dusky : the quills are tipped with brown. Inhabits Guiana and Brasil.

FLAME-COLOURED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia flammea.*)

Sy. supra flammea subtus grisea, alis caudaque nigris.

Warbler above flame-colour, beneath grey, with the wings and tail black.

Sylvia flammea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 15.*

Motacilla flammea. *Musc. Carls. 4. pl. 98.*

Flame-coloured Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 251. 41.*

THIS splendid species is a native of Java, where it is found among the palm trees : it is the size of a Wren : the head, neck, and back, are of a most beautiful pale orange, or flame-colour : the beak, irides, legs, wings, and tail, are black : the belly is pale grey : the tongue is ciliated at the tip.

PINK-COLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia caryophyllacea.)

Sy. dilute caryophyllacea, rostro pedibusque rubescentibus.

Pale-pink Warbler, with the beak and feet reddish.

*Sylvia caryophyllacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 89.**Motacilla caryophyllacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.**Pink-coloured Warbler. Brown. Illust. Zool. 84. pl. 33.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 85.*

THE Pink Warbler is described in the Illustrations of Zoology by Mr. Brown, and is stated to be a native of Ceylon: it is the size of the Willow Wren: its beak is reddish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is pale pink; the wings and tail tinged with dusky; and the legs red.

 MEDITERRANEAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Mediterranea.)

Sy. fusco-virescens, subtus ferruginea, collo subtus pectoreque fulvis.

Brown-green Warbler, beneath ferruginous, with the neck beneath and breast fulvous.

*Sylvia Mediterranea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 156.**Motacilla asilus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 996. 168. ♂.**Mediterranean Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 244. 17.*

INHABITS Spain : its beak is somewhat curved at the tip : its plumage is greenish brown above, and ferruginous beneath : the fore-part of the neck and the breast are fulvous.

THORN-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia spinicauda.*)

Sy. spadicea, subtus alba, vertice flavo-maculato, facie superciliisque flavis, cauda cuneiforma, rectricibus apice nudis subulatis.

Chesnut Warbler, beneath white ; with the crown spotted with yellow ; the face and eyebrows yellow ; the tail wedge-shaped, its feathers at the tip naked and awl-shaped.

Sylvia spinicauda. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 74.

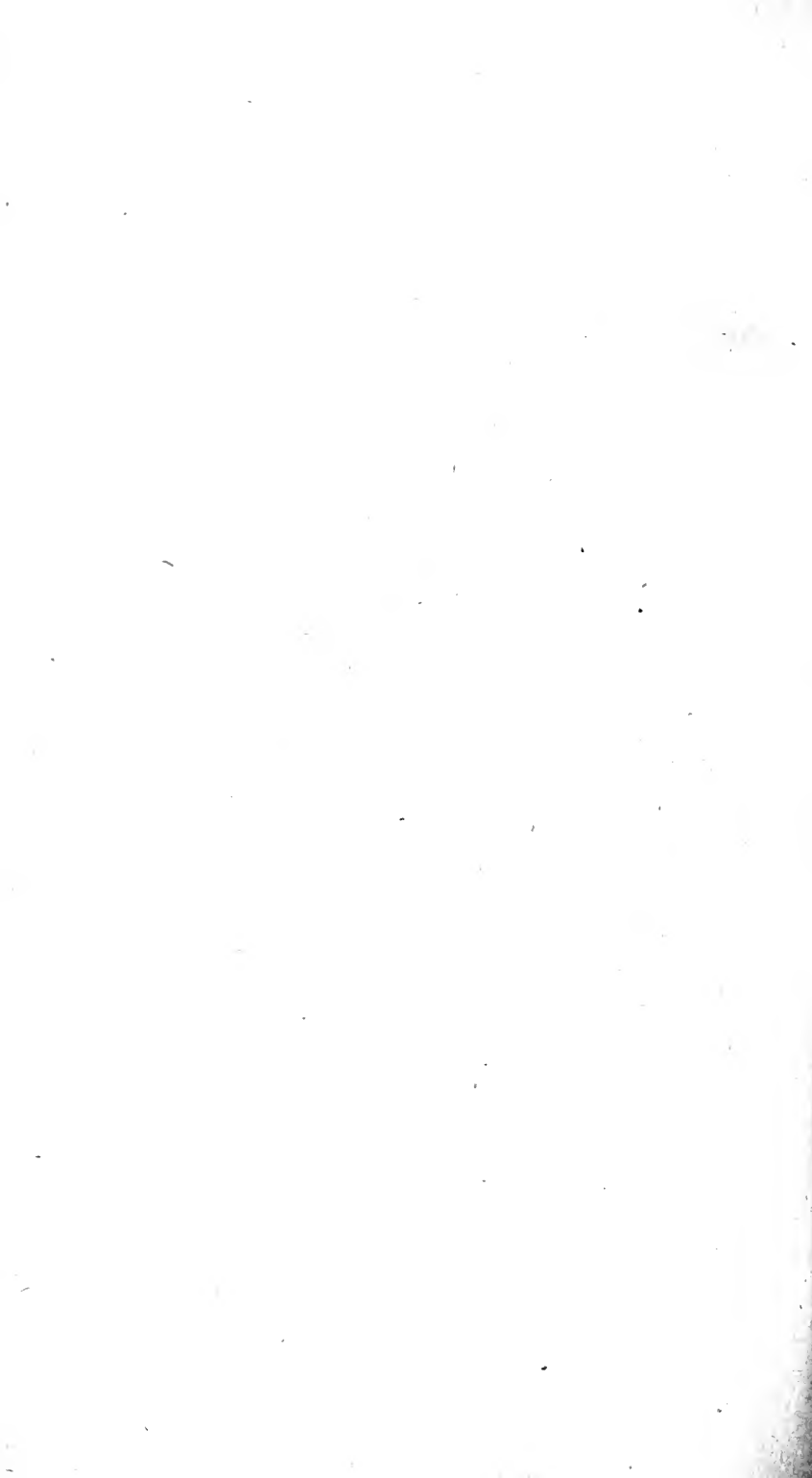
Motacilla spinicauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.

Thorn-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463. 71. *pl.* 52.

A VERY singular species, described and figured by Dr. Latham ; who informs us that it is the " size of a Sparrow : length (the appendage of the tail included) more than six inches : beak three quarters of an inch, straight, except the very tip : base of the under mandible white : the head and upper part of the body dusky reddish brown, mottled with yellow on the crown : between the beak and eye yellow, passing in a streak over the eye to the hind head, where it is rufous : the wing-coverts are rufous, mixed with brown, except the shoulder, which is white : the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are white



THORN-TAILED WARBLER.



also: the greater coverts and quills brown, with pale margins: the tail is cuneiform in shape, and of a very singular construction; for the end of each feather, for about one third of its length, is almost bare of webs, ending in a point; the four middle feathers are ferruginous; the other reddish brown, with the ends white: the legs are brown, one inch in length. 'Inhabits Terra del Fuego.'

WHITE-COLLARED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Tschecantschia.*)

Sy. supra nigricans, subtus ferruginea, capite atro, nucha albicante, torque maculaque alarum oblonga albis, dorso nigro.

Warbler above dusky, beneath ferruginous; with the head dusky; the nape whitish; the collar, and oblong spot on the wings, white; back black.

Sylvia Tschecantschia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 161.

Motacilla Tschecantschia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.—Lepech. Trav. 2. 186.

White-collared Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 19.*

INHABITS Siberia: the plumage above is dusky: the head is black: the nape of the neck whitish; beneath which is a white collar: the back is black: the wings are ornamented with an oblong white spot: the under parts of the body are ferruginous.

TERRENE WARBLER.

(Sylvia inornata.)

Sy. flavo-fuscescens subtus flava, remigibus nigris, cauda apice pallida.

Yellow-brown Warbler, beneath yellow, with the quills black, and the tip of the tail pale.

Sylvia inornata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 4.

Terrene Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 30.*

BEAK and legs black : the prevailing colour of the plumage of a greenish yellow, tinged with brown ; the under parts palest : quills dull black : tips of the tail-feathers cinereous : common at Port Jackson, New South Wales : its habits agree very much with the Wagtails, as it is but seldom seen perching, but generally on the ground, and takes but short flights at a time.

 RUFOUS-VENTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rufiventris.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, abdomine rufo, jugulo albo, lunula pectoris cærulea.

Cinereous-brown Warbler, with a red belly, white jugulum, and a blue crescent on the breast.

Sylvia rufiventris. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 6.

Rufous-vented Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 32.*

NATIVE of New South Wales: somewhat like the Blue-throated Warbler, which it more than equals in size: beak dusky: tongue ciliated at the tip: upper parts of the plumage slaty grey: breast with a lunulated blue stripe, extending from the colour on the shoulders: chin and fore-part of the neck white: breast, and all the rest of the under parts, rufous: tail even at the end: legs like the beak.

RUDDY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia rubricata*.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, subtus toto ferrugineo-rubra, alis caudaque fuscis.

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath entirely rusty red, with the wings and tail brown.

Sylvia rubricata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 8.*

Ruddy Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 34.*

BEAK dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage brownish cinereous: the under parts ferruginous, inclining to yellow: wings and tail brown, the latter rounded: legs yellow. Native of New South Wales: it is rather larger than the Redbreast.

DARK WARBLER.

(Sylvia magna.)

Sx. fusca, cervice dorsoque dilutiori, subtus rufescens, gula al-bida, remigibus rectricibusque dimidiato-rufis, extimis extus albis.

Brown Warbler, with the top of the neck and back palest; the under parts rufescent; the throat whitish; the quills and tail-feathers half red; the outer web of the exterior tail-feather white.

Sylvia magna. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 525. 57.

Motacilla magna. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 968.

Grand Traguet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 232.*

Dark Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 453. 53.*

LOCALITY unknown: length seven inches and a half: the head brown, varied with darker brown: upper part of the neck and body pale brown: wing-coverts and outer edge of the quills brown; the inner edge of the latter half brown, half rufous: throat whitish, mixed with brown: breast of the latter colour: under parts of the body pale rufous: tail similar to the quills, with the outer web of the exterior feathers white.

BLOODY-SIDE WARBLER.

(Sylvia ruficapilla.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus flava, gutture pectoreque maculis rufis variis, vertice rufo, tectricibus alarum, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, margine olivaceis.

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat and breast varied with rufous spots; the crown red; the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers, brown, edged with olive.

Sylvia ruficapilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 119.

Motacilla ruficapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Ficedula martinicana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 490. 50. *pl.* 22. *f.* 4.

Figurier à tête rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 306.

Bloody-side Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 405. 298.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 489. 115.

THE Bloody-side Warbler is found in Martinico: it is a trifle more than four inches in length: its beak is brown: the crown is rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body are olive-green: the wing-coverts and quills are brown, edged with olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, are yellow, marked with longitudinal rufous spots: belly and vent yellow: tail brown, edged with olive; the two outer feathers yellowish within: legs grey: it has a very agreeable and melodious note, scarcely worth the name of a song.

ORANGE-HEADED WARBLER.

(Sylvia chrysocephala.)

Sy. spadicea subtus alba, capite colloque aurantiis, fascia supra infraque oculos fusca, tectricibus alarum albis nigrisque, rectricibus nigris, margine flavescens.

Chesnut-coloured Warbler, beneath white, with the head and neck orange; a brown stripe above and another beneath the eye; the wing-coverts black and white; the tail-feathers black, edged with yellowish.

Sylvia chrysocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 124.

Motacilla chrysocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Figuier orangé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 313.

Figuier étranger. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. f. 3.

Orange-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 492. 119.

THE Orange-headed Warbler is of very rare occurrence, and is a native of Guiana: its beak is black: the top and sides of the head, the front, and sides of the neck, orange: the eyebrows brown: the upper part of the body and the quills reddish brown: wing-coverts varied with black and white: beneath the eye a pale brown streak: breast and belly pale yellow: tail black, edged with yellow: legs yellow.

BUFF-FACED WARBLER.

(Sylvia lutescens.)

Sy. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus rufo-alba, fronte, mentoque atro lutescentibus, macula aurium rubra, pectore atro-maculato.

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the forehead and chin dirty yellow, a red spot on the ears, and the breast spotted with dusky.

Sylvia lutescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 523. 48.

Motacilla lutescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Buff-faced Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 448. 45.

LOCALITY unknown : described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks : " Beak dusky : forehead and chin dusky buff-colour : on the ears a patch of dusky red : upper parts of the body and tail-coverts ferruginous brown : under parts reddish white, mottled across the breast with dusky : legs pale brown."

HANG-NEST WARBLER.

(Sylvia Calidris.)

Sy. supra fusco-virescens, subtus flava; linea oculari subocularique nigra.

Warbler above brown-green, beneath fulvous, with a black line through the eyes and another beneath.

Sylvia Calidris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 543. 134.

Motacilla Calidris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 950. 2.

Ficedula jamaicensis major. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 101.

Grand Figuier de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 320.

American Nightingale. *Edwards. Birds.* 121. f. 2.

Hang-nest Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 297. 129.

THE upper mandible of the beak of this bird is dusky; the under pale flesh-colour: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish brown; the rump palest: the wing-coverts are edged with yellowish, and the quills are rufous on the inner webs: through and beneath the eyes a dusky line: the sides of the head and under parts of the body dirty orange: the tail greenish brown, all but the two middle feathers rufous within, and the tips pale green-brown: legs dusky. Inhabits Jamaica.

WHITE-CHINNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Bonariensis.)

Sy. nigra, gutture hypochondriisque ferrugineis, facie, mento, abdominis medio reatricibusque extimis albis.

Black Warbler, with the throat and sides rusty; the face, chin, middle of the belly, and outer tail-feathers, white.

Sylvia bonariensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 543. 135.

Motacilla bonariensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 951.

Demi-fin noir et roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 328.*

White-chinned Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 497. 130.*

INHABITS Buenos Ayres: length scarcely six inches: the beak dusky: irides chesnut: the upper parts of the body deep black: space between the beak and eyes white: chin, middle of the belly, and outer tail-feathers, white: throat, fore-part of the neck, and sides of the body, beneath the wings, ferruginous.

 CRIMSON-BREASTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rubricollis.)

Sy. cærulea subtus alba, jugulo pectoreque coccineo-rubris.

Blue Warbler, beneath white, with the jugulum and breast red-crimson.

Sylvia rubricollis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 11.

Crimson-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 37.*

THE Crimson-breasted Warbler is blue on the upper parts, and white on the under: the fore-part of its neck and the breast are fine crimson; and the beak and legs are brown. It is a native of New South Wales.

BLACK-NECKED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia nigricollis*.)

Sy. subcristata supra pallide grisea subtus incarnata, pileo cervice remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Slightly crested Warbler, above pale grey, beneath flesh-colour, with the top of the head and neck, the quills, and tail-feathers, black.

Sylvia nigricollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 170.

Black-necked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 187. 155.

INHABITS India: the beak is yellow, with the base blue: the feathers on the crown of the head are elongated and black, and are capable of being erected into a crest: the hind part of the neck is also black: the back and wing-coverts are light grey: the greater quills and tail are black: the sides of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish white: legs yellow.

CAMBAIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cambaiensis.)

Sy. fusco-nigricans subtus nigra nitida, abdomine imo crissoque rufo-ferrugineis, tectricibus alarum albis.

Dusky-brown Warbler, beneath shining black, with the lower part of the belly and the vent dull red; the wing-coverts white.

Sylvia Cambaiensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 554. 172.

Cambaian Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 246. 25.

BEAK black: plumage above dusky brown: wing-coverts white: under parts glossy black; lower part of the belly and vent dull red: tail three inches long, and even at the end: legs brown. Inhabits Guzurat.

WHIN-CHAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubetra.)

*Sy. nigricans, superciliis albis, macula alarum alba, gula pectore-
que flavescente.*

Dusky Warbler, with white eyebrows, a white spot on the wings,
and the throat and breast yellowish.

Sylvia Rubetra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 58.

Motacilla Rubetra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 16.—*Lin. Faun.*
Suec. 255.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 967.

Rubetra major sive Rubicola. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 432. 26. *pl.* 24.
f. 1.

Cenanthe secunda, et Ficedula tertia Aldrovandis. *Will. Orn.*
232. 234.—*Ray.* 76. 77.

Grand Traquet ou Tarier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 224.—*Buff.*
Pl. Enl. 678. *f.* 2.

Whin-chat. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 158.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 421.
R.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 454. 54.
—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 60.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 109.
—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 140.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit.*
Birds. 1. 231.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: irides dark
hazel: crown of the head, cheeks, hind part of
the neck, back, and upper tail-coverts, black,
each feather edged with rufous brown, giving the
bird a pretty spotted appearance: from the upper
mandible a broad white streak passes over the eye
on each side to the back of the head, where it
almost meets; from the chin another white streak
passes down each side of the neck: wing-coverts
and quills dusky black, slightly edged with rufous
brown: on the wing, near the shoulder, is a large

patch of white, and another smaller near the bastard wing: throat and breast light rust-colour; sides the same, but not so bright: belly and under tail-coverts white, tinged with ferruginous: tail short, the feathers white for two-thirds from the base; the rest blackish, except the middle feathers, which are wholly of the latter colour: legs black. The colours of the female are paler; the white streak over the eye, and the spots on the wings, are much less conspicuous; and the cheeks, instead of being black, are like the rest of the head.

This bird appears with us about the middle of April: its manners are similar to those of the Stone-chat; but, unlike that bird, it leaves us in the winter, at least that is the case with some counties: in Kent it is seen all the year: it frequents furzy places, where it breeds: its nest is artfully concealed on the ground; it is constructed of dried grass and stalks, with a little moss externally, and lined with fine dried grass: its eggs are six in number, entirely blue: it feeds on worms and insects, and, like the Flycatcher, it will sit upon the upper sprig of a furze or bush, dart after the flies, and return to the same place again: in the autumn this species grows very fat, and is said to be as great a delicacy as the Ortolan.

This is not so common as the Stone-chat; but it occurs, though sparingly, in most parts of Europe: it is most common with us in the eastern parts.

CAPE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sperata.)

Sy. fusco-viridis subtus uropygioque rufo-grisea, reatricibus duabus intermediis nigricantibus, lateribus fusco-fulvo oblique dimidiatis.

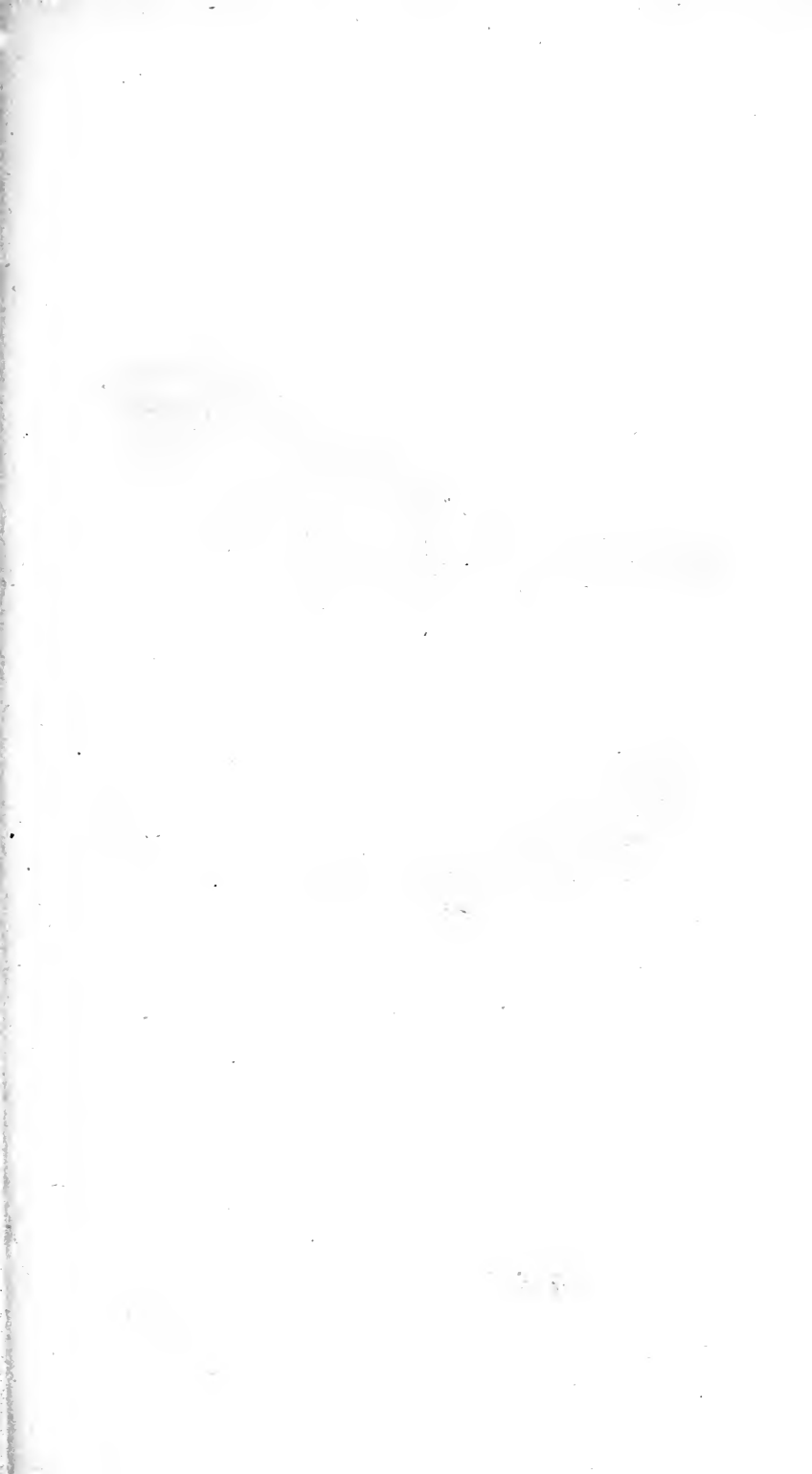
Brown-green Warbler, with the under parts and rump reddish grey; the two middle tail-feathers dusky, and the outer ones obliquely half brown and fulvous.

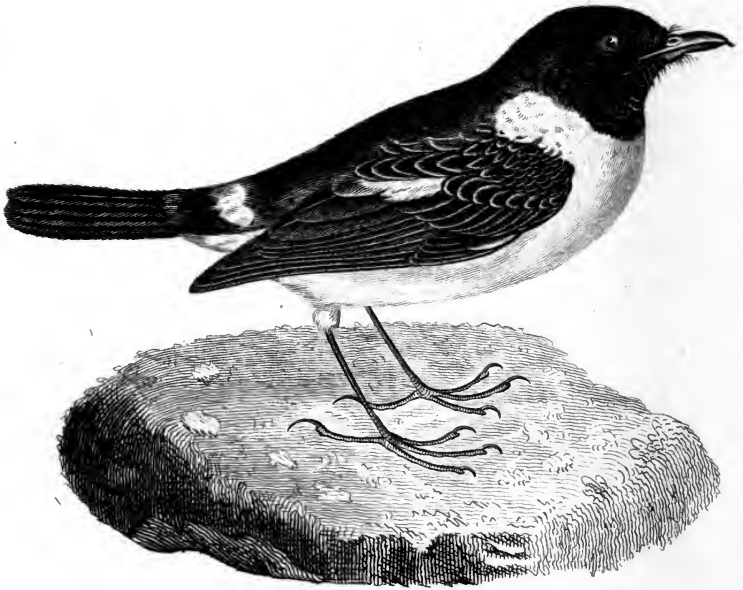
Sylvia Sperata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 523. 51.

Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 233.*

Sybil Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 450. 47. A.*

PERHAPS but a variety of the Sybil Warbler: length six inches: the beak black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, greenish brown: the wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with paler: the rump rufous: under parts grey, tinged with rufous: tail slightly forked: the two middle feathers dusky brown; the rest obliquely brown and fulvous: another bird from the same part had the whole of the upper parts blackish brown, the throat white, and the breast rufous. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.





STONECHAT WARBLER.

STONE-CHAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubicola.)

Sy. grisea, subtus rufescens, jugulo fascia alba, loris nigris.

Grey Warbler, beneath reddish, with a white stripe on the jugulum, the lores black.

Sylvia Rubicola. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 523. 49.*Motacilla Rubicola.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 969.*Rubetra.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 428. 25. *pl.* 23. *f.* 1. male.*Traquet.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 215. *pl.* 13.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 678. *f.* 1.

Stone Smith, Stone Chatter, Moor Titling, or Stone-chat.

Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 159.—*Will. Ang.* 235. *pl.* 41.—*Albin.**Birds.* 3. *pl.* 52.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*4. 448. 46.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 108.—*Don. Brit. Birds.*4. *pl.* 92.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 239.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 233.

A SOLITARY species, weighing about five drams: length five inches and a quarter: beak black: irides dusky: the head and throat black; on each side the neck, immediately above the wings, is a large white spot: the back and wing-coverts are of a fine velvet black; the feathers edged with tawny: the quills are dusky, the lesser ones edged on their outer webs with bright ferruginous: the coverts black, slightly tipped and edged with rusty brown, except some of the larger ones near the body, which are of a pure white, forming a large conspicuous spot on the wing: the lower part of the rump and tail-coverts white: the breast deep

ferruginous; belly lighter: tail black, slightly tipped and edged with pale brown: the legs black: the female has no black on the head, which is of the same dusky colour as the back; on the throat is an obscure dusky spot; and the white on the wings is wanting: the male has the head varied with black and rufous the first year.

It appears that a partial migration takes place with this species, as it is not so abundant in the winter as in the summer: it is a solitary species, chiefly confined to dreary moors and commons, where it sits on the uppermost sprays of furze and brambles: it builds its nest at the roots of bushes, or beneath stones; it is formed of moss and bents, lined with hair and feathers; and the parent birds use such art to decoy any person away, that it is rarely found, except by chance: its eggs are blue, faintly spotted with rufous at the larger end; they are five in number: it is a very early breeder, eggs being often found in the nest by the middle of April: the flight of this bird is low, and it is almost continually on the wing, flying from bush to bush, alighting only for a few seconds. The note is compared by Buffon to the word *ouistrata* frequently repeated; but Dr. Latham compares it to the clicking of two stones together, from whence it is probable its name is derived.

It is common in many parts of Europe; and Buffon asserts that it departs south in September.

RED-BREAST WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubecula.)

Sy. grisca, gula pectoreque ferrugineis.

Grey Warbler, with the throat and breast ferruginous.

Sylvia Rubecula. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 42.*Motacilla Rubecula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 45.—*Lin. Faun.**Suec.* 260.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 993.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 231.—*Raii. Syn.* 78. A. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 418. 21.Rouge-gorge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 196. pl. 11.—*Buff. Pl.**Enl.* 361. f. 1.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 508.Red-breast. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 147.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. D.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 51.—*Will. Ang.* 219. pl. 39.—*Hayes.**Brit. Birds.* pl. 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 442. 38.—*Lewin.**Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 107.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 123.—*Bewick.**Brit. Birds.* 1. 204.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS quarrelsome but favourite bird is so well known, that the following short description will suffice: the upper parts are yellowish brown, tinged with ash: forehead, and from chin to breast, deep rufous orange: belly and vent whitish: legs and beak dusky: both sexes are alike: the young do not possess the red feathers on the breast for two or three months after leaving the nest; during that time the breast is spotted with rust-colour. It has been found totally white.

The Red-breast is generally observed to be most numerous in the winter, which has made many conjecture that it is a migrative species, but the fact has never been correctly ascertained: Scopoli asserts that it is migratory in Carniola: Buffon

also allows it to migrate, and states that its departure takes place singly, and not in flocks. Its familiarity during the winter must be known to all: during that season it will enter houses that have the windows open, and pick up the crumbs beneath the table, when it often falls a victim to the cat: it will also follow the gardener while he is at work, closely attending his heels for the sake of the worms that are dug up. It sings throughout the winter, except in very severe weather. About the beginning of April it prepares its nest in some mossy bank, bush, or out-house; it is composed of dried leaves, mixed with hair and moss, and lined with feathers: the eggs are of a dirty white, spotted with rust-colour and cinereous; they are from five to seven in number. During the period of incubation the male sits at a little distance and utters his delightful song: he will pursue any small birds, not excepting even his own species, that approach near.

It is a general inhabitant of Europe, being found from Sweden to Italy; and from its familiarity it has obtained a peculiar name in many countries. About Bornholm it is called *Tommi-liden*, in Norway *Peter Ronsmad*, in Germany *Thomas Gierdet*, and with us *Robin Red-breast* and *Ruddock*.

LOUISIANE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Ludoviciana.)

Sy. olivacea, gutture pectoreque rubro-maculato flavis, abdomine ochroleuco, alarum fasciis duabus, rectricibusque duabus extremis intus ad apicem albis.

Olive Warbler, with the throat and breast yellow, spotted with red; the abdomen yellowish white; the wings with two bands, and the two outer tail-feathers white towards the tip within.

Sylvia ludoviciana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 105.

Motacilla ludoviciana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

Ficedula ludoviciana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 500. 55. *pl.* 26. *f.* 4.

Figuier à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 288.

Louisiane Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 480. 101.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: beak brown, with the lower mandible grey: the plumage on the upper parts of the body olive-green: wings with two white stripes: the quills dusky brown, with blue-grey edges, and their inner webs white: the fore-part of the neck and breast yellow, the latter spotted with red: the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white on their inner webs, and the next with a small oval spot at the tip: legs cinereous: the female has the breast plain. It inhabits North America.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia castanea.)

Sx. griseo-flavescens, gula, pectore hypochondriisque pallide castaneis, fronte, genis, superciliis, strigaeque per oculos, nigris, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Greyish-yellow Warbler, with the throat, breast, and sides, pale chesnut; the forehead, cheeks, eyebrows, and stripe through the eyes, black; and a double white stripe on the wings.

Sylvia castanea. Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 97.

Bay-breasted Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 97. pl. XIV. f. 4.*

THE Bay-breasted Warbler is a very scarce species, at least in Pennsylvania, through which place it passes during the month of May, in its passage to the north: it soon disappears, and is not seen again till the autumn, when very few, in proportion to those seen in the spring, are observed: it is an active, restless bird, and feeds upon insects: the nest and eggs are unknown. The length of it is five inches: the beak is black: the irides hazel: the throat, breast, and sides of the body, pale chesnut: the forehead, cheeks, eyebrows, and stripe through the eye, black: the crown deep chesnut: towards the nape yellowish: hind head and back greyish buff-colour, striped with black: wings brownish black, crossed with two bars of white: tail forked, dusky black, with cinereous margins, the three outer feathers marked with a white spot on their inner webs: beneath the eye is a broad oblong spot of yellowish white:

the legs and feet dark ash: the female has less of the bay colour on the breast; the black on the forehead is of a brownish tinge.

YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia maculosa*.)

Sy. olivacea nigro-maculata, capite remigibusque cinereis, abdomine, crisso alarumque fasciis duabus albis, gula, uropygio pectoreque nigro-maculato flavis.

Olive Warbler, spotted with black, with the head and quills cinereous; the belly, vent, and two bars on the wings, white; the throat, rump, and breast yellow, the latter spotted with black.

Sylvia maculosa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 108.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33.

Motacilla maculosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

Ficedula pensylvanica nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 502. 56.

Figuier à tête cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 291.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33. pl. 93.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 255.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400. 288.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 481. 104.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 182.

THE Yellow-rumped Warbler is five inches in length: its beak is brown: the top and sides of the head are cinereous: the hind part of the neck and back are olive-green, spotted with dusky: the wing-coverts have two white stripes; the quills are deep ash, edged with white: the throat and rump are plain yellow: the breast is also yellow,

but is ornamented with spots of black: the belly and vent are white: the tail-feathers are dusky, with the middle of their inner webs white; but the two middle ones are totally black: legs brown. Inhabits North America: its nest is composed of grass and feathers, and its eggs are four in number.

PARTICOLOURED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia discolor.*)

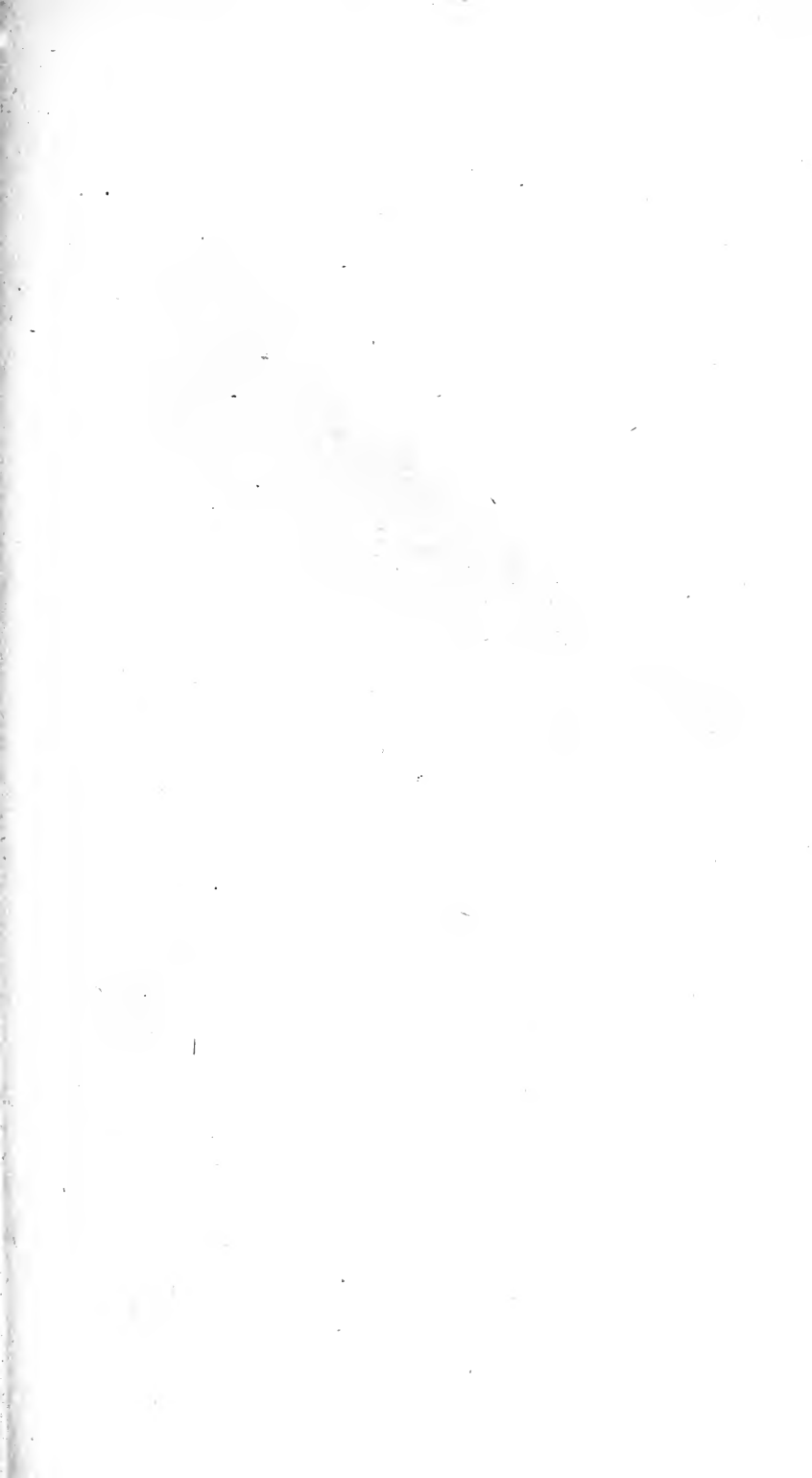
Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus flava, lateribus capitis colli hypochondriisque nigro-maculatis, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the sides of the head, neck, and body, spotted with black; the quills and tail dusky.

Sylvia discolor. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 37.

La Fauvette discolor. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 37. pl. 98.

THE whole plumage of this bird above is olive-green: the quills and tail are dusky; the lateral feathers of the last white: the under parts of the body are yellow, as are also the eyebrows: beneath the eye are two large blackish spots: the sides of the neck, breast, and body, are likewise ornamented with a few dusky spots. Native of North America.





Griffith

DARTFORD WARBLER.

DARTFORD WARBLER.

(Sylvia Dartfordiensis.)

Sy. spadicea, subtus ferruginea, abdominis medio, remigum margine, alis spuris, et rectricum extimarum exteriori latere albis, palpebris rubris.

Chesnut-coloured Warbler, beneath ferruginous, with the middle of the belly, the edges of the quills, bastard wing, and the outer margin of the exterior tail-feather, white; eyelids red.

Sylvia provincialis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 517. 31.

Motacilla provincialis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 958.

Pitchou de Provence. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 158.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 655. f. 1.

Dartford Warbler. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 161. pl. 56.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 435. 27.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 181. 27.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 241. 10.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. pl. 10.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 106.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Sup.—Mont. Lin. Trans. 7. 280. and 9. 191.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 203.

THIS singular Warbler is rather larger than the Wren: its length is five inches and a half: beak black, at the base of the upper mandible whitish: irides and eyelids yellow: the whole upper parts are of a dusky brown: cheeks dark ash: throat, neck, and breast, deep ferruginous; sides the same, but not so bright: middle of the belly white: quills dusky; the outer webs slightly edged with dark cinereous, those next the body and the coverts with dark ferruginous brown: at the bend of the wing, beneath the alula spuriaræ, is a spot of white: the tail is greatly wedged: the

outer feather is tipped with white, and edged with the same on the exterior web; the next slightly tipped with white; the rest of the tail dusky; the middle feathers edged with ash-colour, and upwards of two inches in length: legs yellowish: the female and young birds are of a much lighter colour, and are without the rufous breast.

This interesting species was first taken near Dartford, in Kent, and from that circumstance the name is derived; but until the late Colonel Montagu was so fortunate as to detect it in the south of Devon and Cornwall, nothing was known of its habits, which have been very fully described in the Linnean Society's Transactions by that gentleman. He first observed it near Penryn, in Cornwall, frequenting the furzy hills, from the month of September till Christmas, when a fall of snow suddenly drove the birds away. A few years afterwards he discovered a nest and young, which latter he reared till they arrived at maturity: the nest was composed of dry vegetable stalks, particularly goose-grass, mixed with tender branches of furze, not sufficiently hardened to become prickly; they are put together in a very loose manner, and sparingly mixed with wool; the lining consists of a few stalks of carex: the whole nest is so slight, that it can be seen through in all directions: the eggs are tinged with green, and are speckled all over with olivaceous brown and cinereous; the markings becoming more dense, and forming a zone at the larger end: the young consume an amazing quantity of provisions, as Colonel

Montagu weighed a pair, and found them two drams and a quarter each; at that time they ate about one dram and a quarter each, or above half their weight daily, which is almost incredible; their growth is in proportion: during the day they are very active, and are continually uttering the note *cha*, twice or thrice repeated: the males begin to sing upon the first appearance of the red feathers on the breast: the song somewhat resembles that of the Stone-chat. This bird appears to have two broods in the year: it has a singular manner of flying in short jerks, owing to its short wing and long tail, which latter is thrown up when on the wing: this is a very shy bird, concealing itself amongst the thickest furze on the slightest alarm: its food consists of insects. It is found throughout Devonshire and Cornwall, and has been taken in several places in the neighbourhood of London; it also occurs in France, where it is said to frequent cabbages, not only for the sake of food, but for protection in the night, but the latter circumstance is most likely erroneous.

WHITE-EYED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Madagascariensis.)

Sy. viridescens, subtus albida, gula crissoque flavis, palpebris albis.

Greenish Warbler, beneath whitish, with the throat and vent yellow, the palpebræ white.

Sylvia madagascariensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 533. 94.

Motacilla madagascariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Motacilla mederaspatana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 28.

Ficedula madagascariensis minor. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 498. 54. pl. 28. f. 2.

Le Cheric. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 279.

White-eyed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 475. 91.

THIS inhabits the Isles of France and Madagascar, and also Madras: it is a solitary species, rarely appearing near inhabited places: it is not quite four inches in length: its beak is grey-brown: the orbits of the eyes are white: the head and upper parts of the body are olive-green: the throat and vent are yellow, the intermediate parts being whitish: the quills are pale brown, edged with olive: the two middle tail-feathers are olive-green, the rest brown, with olive margins: legs cinereous.

LONG-LEGGED WARBLER.

(Sylvia longipes.)

Sy. dilute viridis, subtus cinerea, arcu infra oculari albo, fronte, temporibus, genis, collique lateribus cinereis, crisso virescente, cauda brevissima.

Pale-green Warbler, beneath cinereous; with an arch beneath the eyes white; the forehead, temples, cheeks, and sides of the neck, ash-coloured; the vent greenish; the tail very short.

Sylvia longipes. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 529. 77.

Motacilla longipes. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 979.

Long-legged Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 465. 74.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 181. 74.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing of Sir Joseph Banks's: "Length four inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch, straight, black: irides blueish ash-colour: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of an elegant pale green: forehead, sides of the head, under the eye, and sides of the neck, ash-colour: above the eye a semicircular white mark: the under parts are very pale ash-colour: thighs and vent greenish: tail not longer than in the Citrine Warbler: legs above one inch long, and flesh-coloured: toes and claws rather stout. This inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and is named there *E Teetee tee poinom*." It varies in being brownish instead of green.

MINUTE WARBLER.

(Sylvia minima.)

Sy. pallide fusca subtus albida, rostro caudaque brevissima flavescens.

Pale-brown Warbler, beneath whitish, with the beak and tail yellowish, the latter very short.

Sylvia minima. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 78.

Long-legged Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 181. 74. A.

A VERY small species, measuring only three inches in length : its beak and legs are yellowish : the prevailing colour of its plumage is brownish ; the under parts inclining to dusky white. It inhabits Van Dieman's Land.

 PINE SWAMP WARBLER.

(Sylvia palustris.)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis cæruleo nitente, subtus flavicans, gula atra, superciliis albis, rectricibus tribus exterioribus intus macula alba, remigibus macula triangularis alba.

Olive-green Warbler, glossed with blue; beneath yellowish, with the throat dusky; eyebrows white; the three outer tail-feathers with a white spot on their inner webs; the quills with a triangular whitish spot.

Sylvia leucoptera. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 100.

Pine Swamp Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 100. *pl.* XLIII. *f.* 4.

THIS active species frequents the deep pine and hemlock forests of North America, amongst moss and swamps: it is in length five inches and a half: beak black: the upper parts of its plumage deep olive-green, glossed with blue, particularly on the edges of the tail and head: wings dusky, but so broadly edged with olive-green as to appear wholly of the latter colour; immediately below the greater coverts there is a triangular spot of yellowish white: the three exterior tail-feathers have each a spot of white on their inner webs; the tail itself is slightly forked: from the nostrils, over the eyes, extends a fine line of white, and the lower eyelid is touched with the same tint: lores blackish: sides of the neck and coverts of the ears olive-green: the entire lower parts of the colour of yellow ochre, with a tinge of greenish: throat dusky: legs long, and flesh-coloured: both sexes are similar in plumage.

YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia superciliosa*.)

Sy. supra virescens, subtus pallida, verticis stria pallida, superciliis flavis.

Warbler above greenish, beneath pale, with a pale stripe on the crown, and the eyebrows yellow.

Sylvia superciliosa. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 526. 63.

Motacilla superciliosa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 975.

Yellow-browed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 409. 61.

THIS species has a pale streak on the crown of the head: the eyebrows are yellow: the upper parts of the body are greenish, and the lower pale. It inhabits Russia.

GREAT-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia macroura.*)

Sy. fusca, subtus ochroleuca nigricante-maculata, superciliis albis, cauda magna cuneiformi.

Brown Warbler, beneath yellow-white, spotted with dusky; eyebrows white; the tail wedge-shaped and large.

Sylvia macroura. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 545. 140.

Motacilla macroura. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 953.

Petite fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Espérance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 161.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 752. f. 2.

Great-tailed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 500. 135.

THIS bird receives its name from the great length of its tail, which is above half the length of its body: it is less than *S. Curruca*: length six inches: beak brown: the plumage of the upper parts of the body brown: the under parts yellowish white, sprinkled on the breast and sides with dusky: the chin and throat are also dashed with minute dusky markings: from the nostrils a white stripe passes above each eye: the tail is wedged: the legs are reddish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia anilis.)

Sy. fuscescens subtus albida, crisso flavo, iridibus rubris.

Brownish Warbler, beneath whitish, with the vent yellow, and irides red.

Sylvia anilis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 2.*Yellow-vented Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 28.*

THIS species inhabits New South Wales in the summer: the beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its plumage are pale brown; the under dirty white: the vent yellow: irides red.

GUZURAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guzurata.)

Sy. virescens, subtus alba, vertice spadiceo, remigibus caudaque fuscis.

Greenish Warbler, beneath white, with the crown chesnut, and the quills and tail brown.

Sylvia Guzurata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 554. 173.*Guzurat Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 246. 26.*

NATIVE of Guzurat: length four inches and a half: beak and legs pale brown: crown chesnut: upper parts of the body dull green: under parts white: quills and tail brown; the latter rounded; both edged with green.

GOLD-BELLIED WARBLER.

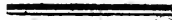
(Sylvia chrysogastra.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, corpore subtus uropygioque flavo, loris nigris.
 Cinereous-brown Warbler, with the body beneath and rump yellow; the lores black.

Sylvia flavogastra. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 7.

Gold-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 33.*

SIZE of the Rufous-vented Warbler: beak and legs dusky black: upper parts of the body slate-colour, darkest on the wings and tail: rump and all the under parts yellow; the throat and fore-part of the neck brightest: between the beak and eye, and orbit of the latter, black. Found in New South Wales.



ORANGE-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia fulva.)

Sy. olivaceo-fusca, subtus flava, reatricibus remigibusque fuscis margine olivaceis, primoribus margine dilute griseis.

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath yellow, with the tail-feathers and quills brown, edged with olive; the edges of the primaries pale grey.

Sylvia fulva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 542. 130.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 46.

Motacilla fulva. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 973.

Figuier à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 317.

La Fauvette à gorge jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

Orange-bellied Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 312.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 495. 125.

THE Orange-bellied Warbler has the upper mandible of its beak brown, and the lower whitish: the head and upper parts of its body are olive-brown: the quills are brown; the primaries edged with pale grey, and the secondaries with olive; the outer quill is white: the throat and under parts of the neck are yellow: the breast is brownish: the rest of the under parts rufous, the vent inclining to yellow: the tail-feathers are brown, with olive edges: legs yellowish brown. Inhabits Louisiana.

HEMLOCK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Parus.*)

Sy. nigricans subtus flavescens, superciliis, lateribus colli, pectoribusque flavis, alarum fasciis duabus albis, rectricibusque tribus exterioribus apice extus albis.

Dusky Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the eyebrows, sides of the neck, and breast, yellow; wings with two white stripes, and the three outer tail-feathers white at the tips of their exterior webs.

Sylvia Parus. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 114.

Hemlock Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 114. *pl. XLIV. f. 3.*

THIS species has very much the habits of the birds of the Titmouse genus, darting after flies

and other insects, as well as lodging on the branches of trees after the manner of those birds: it is peculiar to the great Pine Swamp of Pennsylvania, and appears to be very rare, as the male only is known, which is thus described by Wilson: "Length five inches and a half: beak black above, paler below: upper parts of the plumage black, thinly streaked with yellow-olive: head above yellow, dotted with black: line from the nostril over the eye, sides of the neck, and whole breast, rich yellow: belly paler, streaked with dusky: round the breast some small streaks of blackish: wings black; their greater coverts, and next superior row, broadly tipped with white, forming two broad bars across the wings: primaries edged with olive, tertials with white: tail-coverts black, tipped with olive; tail slightly forked, and edged with olive; the three exterior feathers altogether white on their inner vanes: legs and feet dirty yellow: irides dark hazel."

BANANA WARBLER.

(*Sylvia bananivora.*)

Sy. atro grisea, subtus flavescens, crisso flavo griseoque vario, gula cinerea, reatricum apice, alarum macula superciliisque albis, loris nigris.

Dusky-grey Warbler, beneath yellowish; the vent varied with yellow and grey; the throat grey; the tips of the tail-feathers, spot on the wings, and eyebrows, white; lores black.

Sylvia bananivora. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 137.

Motacilla bananivora. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 951.

Bananiote. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 332.

Banana Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 498. 132.

SAID to feed on the fruit of the banana tree, and also on oranges and other fruits, as well as seeds and insects: it is found in St. Domingo: length scarcely four inches: beak black: the upper parts of the plumage very dark grey; the bend of the wings yellow: the wing-coverts brown, with a white spot: eyebrows white: from the beak, passing through the eyes to the hind head, a black streak: throat greyish ash: breast, belly, and rump, pale yellow: sides, thighs, and vent, that colour, and grey mixed: tail grey brown, tipped with white: legs cinereous. The nest of this species is fixed on the low branches amongst bananas.

WORM-EATING WARBLER.

(Sylvia vermivora.)

Sy. olivacea, capite, gutture pectoreque fulvis, fascia oculari et arcu superciliari nigris, linea supra oculi flavicante, crisso cinereo.

Olive Warbler, with the head, throat, and breast, brown; stripe through the eyes and superciliary arch black; a line above the eye yellowish; the vent ash-coloured.

Sylvia vermivora. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 138.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 74.

Motacilla vermivora. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 951.

Ficedula pensylvanica. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 102. 76.

Demi-fin mangeur de vers. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 325.

La Fauvette vermivore. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Worm-eater. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 406. 300.—*Edwards. Birds.* 305.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 499. 133.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 74. *pl.* xxiv. f. 4.

THE food of this species consists principally of worms, from whence it takes its name: its beak is dusky, with the lower mandible flesh-coloured: the eyebrows are yellowish, with an arch of black above: from the beak to the hind head, passing through the eyes, is a black stripe: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dark olive-green: the upper parts of the head, throat, and breast, reddish yellow; the belly and vent white: the under tail-coverts cinereous: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Pennsylvania, appearing for a short time in the month of July, and again in the autumn.

CHASTE WARBLER.

(Sylvia casta.)

Sy. fusco-ferruginea, subtus flavescens, pectore cæruleo, nebuloso, superciliis obscuris.

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the breast clouded with blue; the eyebrows dull brown.

Sylvia casta. Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 9.*

Chaste Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II. 249. 35.*

FOUND in New Holland: the plumage above rusty brown: over the eye an irregular dusky brown streak: the under parts of the body yellowish white; the breast clouded with pale blue, and the sides with ferruginous: tail dull pale yellow, sprinkled with brown spots.

 BLACK-JAWED WARBLER.

(Sylvia nigrirostris.)

Sy. fusco-olivacea subtus alba, pectore rufo nigro-striato, loris gulaque rufo-flavis, striga maxillari nigricante, rectrice extima toto, sequenteque apice alba.

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the breast rufous, striped with black; the lores and throat reddish yellow, maxillary stripe dusky; the whole of the outer tail-feather, and tip of the next, white.

Sylvia nigrirostris. Lath. *Ind. Orn. 2. 522. 46.*

Motacilla nigrirostris. Gmel. *Syst. Nat. 1. 986.*

Black-jawed Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn. 4. 447. 43.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks as follows: "Length seven inches: beak black, and pale at the base: plumage above olive-brown; middle of each feather darkest: from the base of the beak to the eye rufous yellow; throat the same: on each side of the jaw a blackish streak: breast rufous, dashed perpendicularly with blackish: belly white; the sides dashed with dusky black: wing-coverts dark olive-brown, with reddish white tips: quills still darker, with yellowish edges: tail even, but the feathers pointed at the ends; outer feathers white; the end of the second white; the rest brown: legs pale yellow brown." Locality unknown.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia agilis*.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus flava, gula cinereu, remigibus fuscis margine olivaceis, orbitis albis.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat cinereous; the quills brown, edged with olive, and the orbits white.

Sylvia agilis. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 64.

Connecticut Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 64. *pl.* XXIX. *f.* 4.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters: upper parts of the body rich olive yellow: wings dusky brown, edged with olive: throat dirty white, or pale ash: upper parts of the breast dull greenish

yellow; lower part and belly pure rich yellow: round the eye a narrow ring of yellowish white: upper mandible of the beak pale brown, lower whitish: irides dark hazel: legs long and slender, of a pale flesh-colour: a bird, supposed by Wilson to be the female, had the throat dull buff. Inhabits Connecticut and Philadelphia: nest and eggs unknown.

RED-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia petechia*.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus flava, rubro guttata, pileo rubro.

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, spotted with red; top of the head red.

Sylvia petechia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 103.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* 2. 32. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17.

Motacilla petechia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

Ficedula pensylvanica erythrocephalos. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 488. 49.
Figuier à tête rouge de Pensylvanie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 286.

La Fauvette à tête rouge de Pensylvanie. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* 2. 32. *pl.* 91.

Yellow Redpole. *Edwards. Glean.* 256.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17. *pl.* xxviii. *f.* 4.

Red-headed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 401. 289.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 479. 99.

THIS bird inhabits Pennsylvania, where it makes its first appearance in March, and retires in the autumn: it frequents bushy places, and is a soli-

tary species: the male has its beak black: the crown of the head red: the upper parts of the body olive-green: the wings and tail dusky, with yellow edges: the under parts of the plumage are bright yellow, sprinkled on the breast and belly with red: the legs are dusky: the female has her colours less brilliant.

GREEN AND WHITE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chloroleuca*.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus ochroleuca, capite cinereo, olivaceo vario, tectricibus alarum majoribus rectricibusque fuscis, margine flavicante viridibus.

Olive Warbler, beneath whitish yellow; the head ash-coloured, varied with olive; the greater wing-coverts and tail-feathers brown, edged with yellowish green.

Sylvia chloroleuca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 106.

Motacilla chloroleuca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

Ficedula dominicensis minor. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 496. 53. *pl.* 26. *f.* 2.

Figuier vert et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 289.

Green and White Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 480. 102.

INHABITS St. Domingo: length about four inches and a half: beak and legs grey-brown: the head and upper parts of the neck ash-coloured, varied with olive: the plumage above olive-green: the greater coverts and quills brown, with yellowish

green edges: the under parts yellowish green: tail deep olive; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers varied with yellow: female duller in colour.

ORANGE-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia auricollis*.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus aurantia, abdomine flavescente, crisso albido, tectricibus alarum majoribus rectricibusque intermediis cinereis, lateribus intus albis, extus apiceque nigris.

Olive Warbler, beneath orange-coloured, with the abdomen yellowish; the vent white; the greater wing-coverts and middle tail-feathers ash; the lateral ones white within, and outwardly tipped with black.

Sylvia auricollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 107.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

Motacilla auricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

Ficedula canadensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 508. 59. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.

Figuier à gorge orangée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 290.

La Fauvette à gorge orangée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

Orange-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 304.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 481. 103.

THE Orange-throated Warbler is upwards of five inches in length: the upper mandible of the beak brown, the lower whitish: the plumage above olive-green; the rump inclining to grey: the greater coverts ash-coloured; quills brown, with ash-coloured edges: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, orange: belly pale yellow: vent

and thighs yellowish white: the two middle tail-feathers ash-coloured; the rest black, with the bases of their inner webs white: legs grey. Inhabits Canada.

BLUE MOUNTAIN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia montana*.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus dilute flava, fronte, genis, mento, lateribusque colli flavis, cauda rotundata; reatricibus duobus lateribus apice interne albis.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath pale yellow, with the forehead, cheeks, throat, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; tail rounded, its two outer feathers white at the tip within.

Sylvia montana. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 113.

Blue Mountain Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 113. *pl.* XLIV. *f.* 2.

THE male of this bird is four inches and three quarters in length: the upper parts rich olive-yellow: front, cheeks, and chin, and sides of the neck, yellow: breast and belly pale yellow, streaked with blackish: vent plain dull yellow: wings black; first and second row of coverts broadly tipped with pale yellowish white; tertials the same: the rest of the quills edged with whitish: tail rounded, black, edged with pale olive; the two exterior feathers, on each side, white on their inner vanes from the middle to the tips, and on their outer edges: legs and feet purple-brown: beak dark

brown: irides dark hazel: female unknown. Inhabits the Blue Mountains: it has but a feeble song: it is very active, and darts after flies with great rapidity.

PINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Pinus*.)

Sy. olivacea subtus flava, loris nigris, alis cæruleis fasciis duabus albis.

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, with the lores black, and wings blue, with two white bands.

Sylvia Pinus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 111.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 25.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 44.

Sylvia pusilla. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17.

Certhia Pinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 187. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 478.

Parrus americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 576. 15.

Le Figuier des sapins. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 296.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 44.

Pine Creeper. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. p. 46. pl. 46.—*Edwards. Glean. pl.* 277. f. 2.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 25. pl. XIX. f. 4.?

Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17. pl. XXVIII. f. 3.

Pine Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. 318.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 483. 107.

FREQUENT among pine trees, in Carolina, in the summer, and in Pennsylvania from April to September, departing to the south in the latter month: its length is nearly five inches: its beak and legs are brown: the head, hind part of the neck, back,

and rump, olive: upper wing-coverts brown, tipped with white, and forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills brown: through the eye a black streak: the throat, neck, and breast, yellow: belly and vent white: tail brown, slightly forked: the outer webs of the exterior feathers white: the female is entirely brown. This bird has very much the manner of a Creeper, running up and down the decayed trunks of trees in search of insects and their larvæ.

SPOTTED YELLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia tigrina*.)

Sy. fusca, pennarum margine olivaceo, subtus uropygioque flava, abdomine inferiori sordide ochroleuco, litura aurium rufa, rectricum remigumque margine olivaceo.

Brown Warbler, with the edges of the feathers olive; the under parts and rump yellow; the lower belly dirty yellow-white; spot on the ears rufous; the tail-feathers and quills edged with olive.

Sylvia tigrina. — *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 110.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 34.

Motacilla tigrina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

Ficedula canadensis fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 515. 63. pl. 27. f. 4.

Figuier tacheté de jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 293.

La Fauvette tigrée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 34. pl. 94.

Spotted Yellow Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean.* pl. 257.

Spotted Yellow Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. 302.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 106.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown, the feathers edged with greenish: spot on the ears rufous: the greater wing-coverts with a white fascia: the quills edged with olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, upper part of the belly, the sides, and rump, yellow; the neck and breast spotted with dusky: the lower part of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dirty yellowish white: tail similar to the quills, with the two outer feathers whitish on the inner webs near the tips; it is slightly forked: legs brown. Inhabits North America and the West Indies.

CAPE MAY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia maritima*.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus ochroleuca, superciliis, mento, lateribusque colli flavis, fascia alarum alba, rectricibus tribus exterioribus intus macula alba; cauda furcata.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath yellowish white, with the eyebrows, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; a white bar on the wings; the three outer tail-feathers with a spot of white within, and the tail forked.

Sylvia maritima. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. 100.

Cape May Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. 100. *pl. LIV. f. 3.*

THE Cape May Warbler is five inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the head deep black: line from

the nostrils, over the eye, chin, and sides of the neck, rich yellow: ears orange: at each angle of the eye is a spot of black: hind head, back, rump, and tail-coverts, yellow olive, thickly streaked with black: the exterior edges of several of the greater wing-coverts are pure white, forming a broad bar on the wings; rest of the wing dusky, slightly edged with dark olive-yellow: the sides beneath the wings are also of the latter colour, striped with black: belly and vent yellowish white: tail forked; the feathers dusky black, edged with olive-yellow; the three outer ones on each side marked on their inner vanes with a spot of white: the yellow on the throat and sides of the neck reaches nearly all round it, in the manner of a collar, and is very bright. It inhabits swamps on the Cape May coast.



GREEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia virens.)

Sy. olivacea, gutture nigro, pectore, colli capitisque lateribus flavis, abdomine, crisso alarumque fasciis duabus albis.

Olive Warbler, with a black throat; the breast and sides of the head and neck yellow; the abdomen, vent, and two bars on the wings, white.

Sylvia virens. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 537. 112.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 33.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 137.

Motacilla virens. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 985.

Ficedula pensylvanica gutture nigro. Briss. Orn. App. 104. 77.

Figuier à cravatte noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 298.

La Fauvette à cravatte noire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33.
pl. 92.

Black-throated Green Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 300.

Black-throated Green Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 137. xvii.
f. 3.

Green Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. 297.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*
4. 484. 108.

BEAK black: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green: the sides of the head and neck bright yellow: wing-coverts olive-green, with the middle and greater ones tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills cinereous, edged with white: throat, and fore-part of the neck, black: the upper part of the breast yellow; the lower part, belly, and vent, white: the sides of the body varied with black and white: the tail ash-colour; the three outer feathers with a tinge of white on the inner web: legs brown. This arrives in Pennsylvania in the month of April, in its passage northwards, and returns in September.

YELLOW WARBLER.

(Sylvia Trochilus.)

Sy. cinereo-virens, alis subtus reatricibusque flavescens, superciliis luteis.

Grey-green Warbler, with the wings beneath and quills yellowish, the eyebrows yellow.

Sylvia Trochilus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 550. 155.

Motacilla Trochilus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 338. 49.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 264.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 995.

Asilus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 479. 45.—*Raii. Syn.* 80. A. 10.—*Will. Ang.* 228.

Le Pouillot. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 344.

Yellow Wren. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 151.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 319.—*White. Hist. Selb.* p. 28. and 55.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 38.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 512. 147.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 238. 7.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 14.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 113.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Birds.* 1. 222.

THE Willow or Yellow Warbler weighs rather more than two drams and a half: its length is five inches and a quarter: the beak is dusky above and yellowish beneath: irides hazel: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are of a greenish yellow-brown: the quills are dusky brown, edged with yellow; their coverts are yellow: the under parts of the plumage are white, tinged with yellow: on the breast are a few yellow streaks: thighs yellow: tail similar to the quills, slightly edged with yellow: over the eye a faint yellow streak: legs light brown: the female can scarcely be dis-

tinguished from the male, except in being rather paler.

This species greatly resembles the Pettychap Warbler, from which it may be readily known by its superior size: it also approaches the Wood Warbler, which is known by its white belly and tail-coverts: it is very abundant in some places, affecting wooded and enclosed situations, where willows abound: it arrives here early in April, and soon commences its song, which is simple, and similar to the words *twit, twit*, and is uttered while running up and down the branches of trees in search of insects: in the beginning of May it makes an oval nest with a small opening at the top, composed of moss and dried grass, lined with feathers, and placed in the hollow of a ditch or low bush: the eggs are six or seven in number, white, spotted towards the larger end with ferruginous; some are sprinkled all over with that colour: it disappears in the autumn, and is abundant in many parts of Europe as well as England,

LESSER WOOD WARBLER.

(Sylvia acredula.)

Sy. supra fusco-virens, subtus flava, gula pectoreque albo-flavescentibus.

Warbler above brown-green, beneath yellow, with the throat and breast yellowish white.

Sylvia Trochilus. *β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 550. 155.

Sylvia pusilla. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 39.

Motacilla acredula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 338. 49. *β.*

Ficedula Carolinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 486. 48.

Le Figuier brune et jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 295. ?

Yellow Titmouse. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 63.

La Fauvette naine. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 39. pl. 100.

Yellow Wren. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 278. f. 2.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. n.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 513.

THE plumage on the upper parts of this species is very similar to that of the Yellow Warbler, but is more inclined to brown; beneath it is olive-green: in other respects it agrees with that species, Buffon describes a bird which approaches very near to this, only differing in being somewhat larger: the upper parts are olive-green; the under yellow: found with the former. It is a native of North America, Jamaica, and other of the West India islands: it feeds on insects.

PASSERINE WARBLER.

(Sylvia passerina.)

Sy. cinerea, subtus griseo alba, superciliis albidis, remigibus caudaque atris.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath greyish white, with the eyebrows white; the quills and tail dark-coloured.

Sylvia passerina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 508. 5.

Motacilla passerina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Curruca minor. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 374. 3.

Passerinette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 123.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 579. f. 2.

Passerine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 414. 4.

LENGTH rather more than five inches: beak brown: irides red-brown: the upper parts of the plumage pale cinereous: eyebrows white: the under parts of the body pale greyish white: quills and tail dusky: legs lead-colour. This species makes its nest in a low bush close to the ground: it is constructed of dry grass and herbs, and lined with finer materials: the eggs are of a dingy white, varied with two shades of green, especially at the larger end; they are four in number. The note is very trifling, consisting only of a chirp. It is a native of many parts of Europe, but does not occur in England.

PETTYCHAP WARBLER.

(Sylvia Hippolais.)

Sx. virescente-cinerea, subtus flavescens, abdomine albido, superciliis albidis.

Greenish-ash Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the belly whitish, eyebrows white.

Sylvia Hippolais. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 4.

Motacilla Hippolais. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 7.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 248.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Least Willow Wren. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 223.

Lesser Pettychaps. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3. *

Pettychaps. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 149.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418. 6.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3. *—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 236. 4. *Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 101.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Lesser Pettychap Warbler weighs scarcely two drams: its length is about four inches and a half: it is the smallest bird found in England, the Golden-crested Wren excepted: it greatly resembles the Yellow Wren; its principal marks of distinction from which consist in the prevailing colour being scarcely tinged with yellow, and in having the legs dusky: both sexes are the same in plumage.

Common in many parts of Europe: with us it is the earliest species of Warbler that arrives, being often heard in the beginning of March, and towards the latter end of that month appearing in great numbers; next to the Wryneck it is the first migrative bird that appears: upon its arrival

it commences singing, and prepares its nest, which is composed of dry leaves and coarse dry grass externally, and fine downy feathers within; its shape is oval; it is generally placed on or near the ground, in a tuft of grass or low bush: the eggs are six in number, white, sprinkled with purplish red at the larger end, and one or two spots at the sides. The note of this bird, which is continually repeated, is extremely simple, and not at all interesting, except from its being the harbinger of spring: it has a resemblance to the words *chip chop chop*, *chip chop*, or, according to some, *chiff chaff*: it is continued throughout the summer. This is a very hardy bird, and is greatly diffused over England, being found in all places where the woods and hedges afford it shelter: it often remains here till the latter end of October, and even through the winter, as it has been seen by Colonel Montagu in Devonshire in the months of December and January, but the season was extremely mild, the thermometer being but once below the freezing point.

WOOD WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sylvicola.)

Sy. virescens subtus flavescens, superciliis, luteis, abdomine crissoque niveis.

Greenish Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the eyebrows yellow, and the belly and vent snow white.

Sylvia sylvicola. *Lin. Trans.* 4. 35.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* liii. 1.

Motacilla Sibilatrix. *Naturf.* 27. 47. 4.

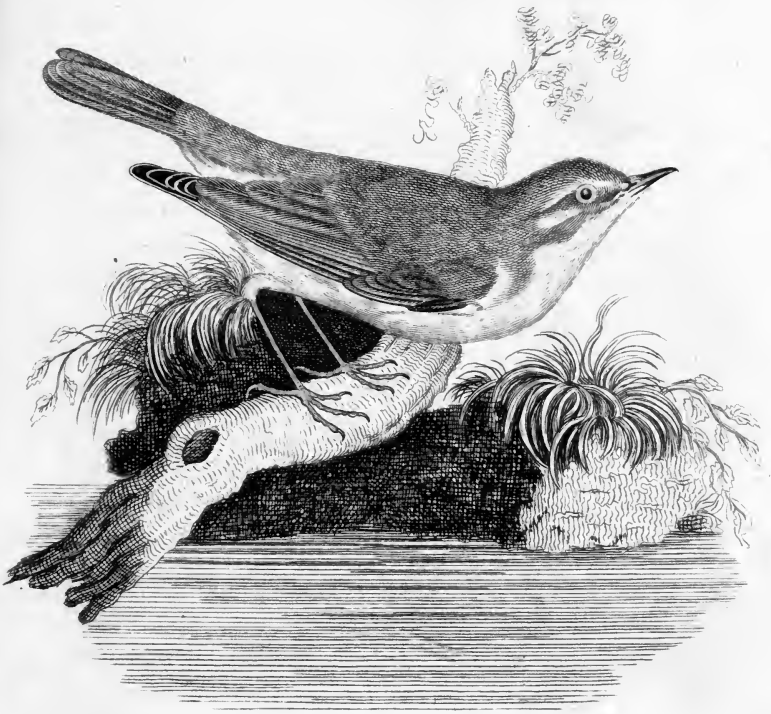
Regulus non cristatus major. *Will.* 164.—*Briss. Orn.* 3, 482. A.

Yellow Willow Wren. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 220.

Larger Yellow Wren. *White. Selb.* 55.

Wood Wren. *Lin. Trans.* 2. 245. pl. 24.—*Lin. Trans.* 4. 35. pl. 2. f. 1. egg.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 237. 6.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Lamb as a new species of Warbler in the second volume of the Linnæan Transactions, though noticed before by Mr. White, in his Natural History of Selborne; but as it has been again described by Colonel Montagu in the fourth volume of the former work, the description there given will be repeated. “ This species weighs about two drams, forty grains: the length five inches and a quarter: the beak is dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head, back, scapulars, and upper coverts of the tail, are of a lively yellow-green: over the eye is a bright brimstone-coloured stroke: the cheeks and throat yellow: the upper part of the breast white, tinged with yellow; the lower part, belly, and under tail-



G. G.

YELLOW WARBLER.



coverts, pure white: the quill-feathers are dusky, edged on their exterior webs with yellow-green: the tail very little forked, coloured like the wing-feathers, except the two outermost, which want the yellow margins: the legs are of a yellowish brown. The female caught on the nest weighed three drams:” her plumage corresponds with that of the male.

This is a migrative species, the males arriving towards the latter end of April, ten days or a fortnight before the females; they both depart in September. It is not a rare bird, as it appears to occur in all parts of England, in places congenial to its habits: it seems most partial to oak and beech woods, where it may be found by its peculiar note, which is compared by Colonel Montagu to the word *twee*, drawn out to some length, and repeated five or six times successively, terminating with the same notes delivered in a hurried manner, at which time it shakes its wings; the latter only takes place during the incubating season, after which it is not so vociferous. It makes its nest on the ground, beneath the shades of trees or bushes, constructing it of dry grass with a few dead leaves, and a little moss externally, and lined with finer moss and a few long hairs: it is oval, and differs materially from those of the Yellow Willow Warbler and Pettychap Warbler, as those birds line the nest with feathers: the eggs weigh from eighteen to twenty-two grains; they are white, sprinkled with rust-coloured spots, in some parts confluent; they are six in number.

This bird appears to have remained in obscurity from its great similarity to the Yellow Willow Warbler, and to the Pettychap Warbler, both of which approach very near to this in size and colour. It differs from the former in having the plumage more vivid in colour, and in the belly and under tail-coverts being pure white, whereas in that bird they are tinged with yellow; and from the latter in its superior size: its manner and habits are likewise different.

It is found in Germany, where it is also migrative.

YELLOW-POLL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia æstiva*.)

Sy. viridi-olivacea subtus flava, gutture pectore hypochondriisque maculis rufescentibus, reetricibus lateralibus intus flavescentibus.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat, breast, and sides, spotted with reddish, and the outer tail-feathers yellow within.

Sylvia æstiva. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 551. 157.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 35.

Sylvia albicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 104.

Motacilla æstiva. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 996.

Motacilla albicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

Ficedula canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 492. 51. *pl.* 26. *f.* 3.

Ficedula dominicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 494. 52. *pl.* 26. *f.* 5.

Le Figuier tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 285.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. *f.* 2.

Figuier à gorge blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 287.

La Fauvette tachetée. *Vieil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept.* 2. 35. pl. 95.
 St. Domingo Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 479. 100.
 Yellow-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 292.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*
 4. 515. 148.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 183.

LENGTH nearly five inches: beak blackish: irides blue: the upper parts of the body are olive-green: the under parts and the head fine yellow: the neck, breast, and sides, longitudinally spotted with reddish: the quills and tail are brown, edged with olive-green; the two middle feathers of the latter entirely dark brown; the outer ones yellow within: legs blackish: one sex has the top of the head greyish.

Common in many parts of America and the West Indies: it appears in Canada and Hudson's Bay in the summer, and retires in the autumn to the south: it breeds in the latter place, and its nest is constructed amongst willows; it is composed of moss, hair, grass, and feathers, well woven together; it is placed at various heights from the ground: the female lays from three to five white eggs, sprinkled with rusty spots: it has a very agreeable note.

OLIVE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Carolinensis.)

Sy. viridi-olivacea subtus flavescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectricibus flavo marginatis.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the quills and tail brown, the feathers of the latter edged with yellow.

Sylvia carolinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 551. 158.

Le Figuier de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 285.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. f. 1.

Yellow-poll. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 515. 148. var.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 183.

Olive Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 307.

THIS species approaches very near to the Yellow-poll Warbler, differing only in having the whole of the upper parts brown, the forehead and under parts of the body excepted, which are of a pure immaculate yellow: it inhabits the same parts as that bird, and is considered to be a variety of it by Dr. Latham.

WHITE-WINGED WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucoptera.)

Sy. viridi-flava, subtus lutea, tectricibus alarum superioribus apice albis, cauda viridis.

Green-yellow Warbler, beneath yellow, with the tip of the upper wing-coverts white; the tail green.

Sylvia leucoptera. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 28.

La Fauvette leucoptère. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 28. pl. 84.*

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak black; its sides white: the whole of the upper parts of the body yellowish green, inclining to brown; the upper wing-coverts tipped with white, forming a bar of that colour on the wing; the bend of which, with the cheeks, throat, and under parts of the body, are fine yellow: the tail is dark green: the legs are black. It is an inhabitant of North America: it somewhat resembles the Pine Warbler.

 TAILOR WARBLER.

(Sylvia sutoria.)

Sy. tota flava.

Warbler entirely yellow.

Sylvia sutoria. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 159.

Motacilla sutoria. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.—Zool. Ind. p. 17.

Tailor Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 515. 149.—Ind. Zool. pl. 8.*

THIS dextrous Warbler is only three inches in length, and weighs but ninety grains: it is entirely of a light yellow colour. It inhabits India, and is remarkable for the construction of its nest, which is extremely curious: it is composed of two leaves; the one generally dead, which it fixes at the end of a branch, to the side of a living one, by sewing both together with slender fibres; the lining is composed of feathers and soft vegetable down: the nest and birds taken together are so buoyant, that the leaves of the slenderest twigs are generally chosen for the purpose, as the nest then becomes less likely to be attacked by predaceous animals; occasionally two living leaves are sewn together: its eggs are pure white.

SUPERB WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanea*.)

Sy. nigro-cyanea subtus alba, capite nigro-sericeo tumido, sincipite genis lunulaque cervicis cæruleo-nitidis, fascia per oculos nigra.

Black-blue Warbler, beneath white, with the head swelled, and of a silky black; the hind part of the head, cheeks, and lunule on the top of the neck, of a shining blue; stripe through the eyes black.

Sylvia cyanea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 545. 142.

Motacilla cyanea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 991.

Motacilla superba. Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 1.

Superb Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 501. 137. pl. 53.—Shaw. Nat. Misc. 1. pl. 10.



Griffith

SUPERB WARBLER.



THIS highly elegant species is thus described by Dr. Latham, who has also given a figure of it. "The length of this beautiful species is five inches and a half: the beak is black: the feathers of the head are long, and stand erect like a full crest; from the forehead to the crown they are of a bright blue; from thence to the nape black like velvet: through the eyes from the beak a line of black; beneath the eye springs a tuft of the same blue feathers; beneath these, and on the chin, it is of a deep blue, almost black, and feeling like velvet: on the ears is another patch of blue, and across the back part of the head a band of the same; the whole giving the head a greater appearance of bulk than is natural: the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail, deep blue black; the under pure white: wings dusky; shafts of the quills chesnut: the tail two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform; the two outer feathers very short: legs dusky brown; claws black." Inhabits Van Dieman's Land: it varies slightly in its markings, particularly about the head, where the blue patches often become confluent: some have the shafts of the quills blackish instead of chesnut. This bird forms the type of the genus *Malurus* of Vieillot, possessing the following characters. Beak very slender, straight, entire, and short; the base ciliated: legs very slender: the outer toes united to the second at the base: wings stout: tail very long and slender.

LONG-TAILED WARBLER.

(Sylvia longicauda.)

Sy. olivacea, vertice-rufescente, remigibus olivaceo fuscis, rectricibus longis angustis, intermediis longioribus.

Olive Warbler, with the crown reddish; the quills olive-brown; the tail-feathers long and narrow, the middle ones very long.

Sylvia longicauda. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 141.

Motacilla longicauda. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Petit figuier à longue queue de la Chine. Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 2. 206.

Long-tailed Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 501. 136.

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat, who tells us that it is abundant among the trees that adorn the shrubberies of the Chinese: that it is very tame, and has an agreeable note: the top of its head is pale rufous: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing-coverts, and tail, are pale olive-green: the quills are olive-brown: the tail is long and slender, and is composed of very narrow feathers; the two middle ones are as long as the body.

REGULUS. GOLD-CREST.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> tenue, breve, rectum, lateratim subcompressum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, short, straight, compressed at the sides.
<i>Nares</i> pennis duabus recumbentibus tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with two recumbent feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE genus *Regulus* was first established by Ray, but by Linnæus and his followers it was placed amongst the birds belonging to kindred genera under the name of *Motacilla*: the individuals composing this genus subsist upon insects, worms, and seeds.

COMMON GOLD-CREST,

(Regulus vulgaris.)

RE. virescens, remigibus secundariis exteriori margine flavis, medio albis, vertice luteo.

Greenish Gold-crest, with the exterior edges of the secondary quills yellow; the middle white; the crown yellow.

Regulus cristatus. Ray. *Syn.* p. 79. A. 9.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 579. 17.

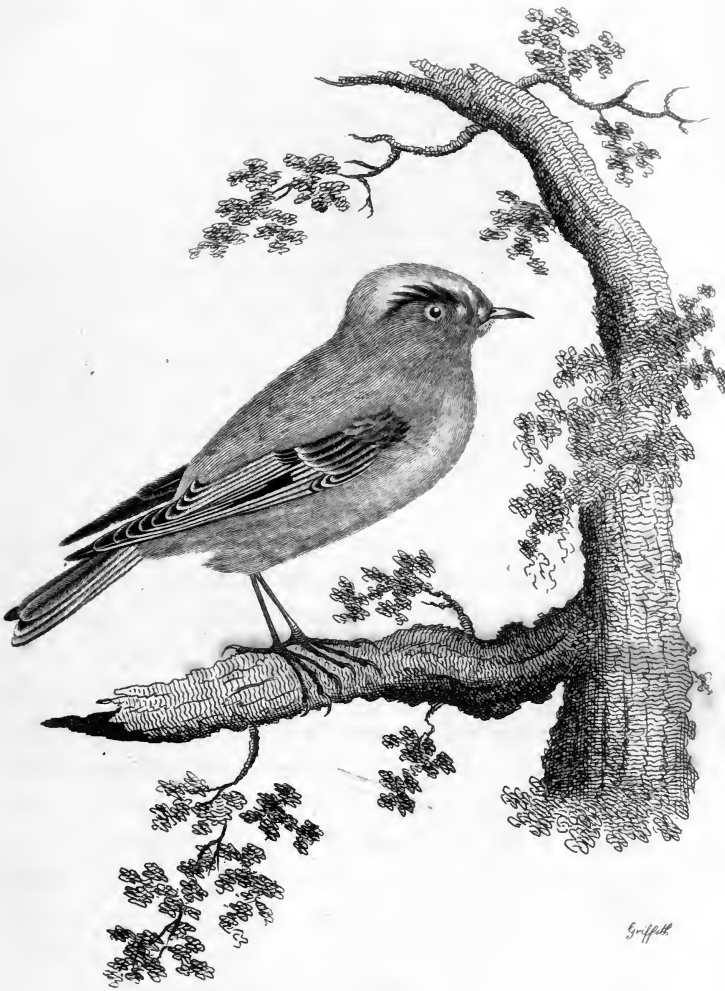
Motacilla Regulus. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 338. 48.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 262.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 995.

Sylvia Regulus. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 548. 152.

Roitelet, Poul, Souci. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. p. 363. pl. 16. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 651. 3.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 509.

Golden-crested Wren. Pen. *Brit. Zool.* 153.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 321.—*Will. Ang.* p. 227.—*Edwards. pl.* 254. 1.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 53.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 38.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 508. 145.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 112.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 243.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 4.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl.* 165.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS elegant species is the smallest bird found in Europe, measuring scarcely three inches and a half in length, and the body, when stripped of its feathers, but little more than an inch: its weight is between seventy and eighty grains: its beak is black: irides hazel: the crown of the head is ornamented with a crest composed of a double series of feathers arising from each side, and nearly meeting at their points; the exterior are black, the interior bright yellow; between which, on the crown, the feathers are shorter, and of a fine deep orange: the forehead, chin, and round the eyes,



COMMON GOLDCREST.



whitish: the hind part of the head, neck, and back, greenish: quills dusky, edged with green; at the base of the secondaries is a black bar, above which the coverts are tipped with white, forming a narrow bar of that colour; and above that the lesser coverts are black, tipped with white, resembling two obscure bars: the plumage beneath brownish white; the belly lightest, and tinged with yellow: the tail slightly forked; its feathers dusky, edged with yellowish green: the female had the head less crested, and the crown bright yellow instead of orange: the young do not attain the crest till autumn. There is a beautiful white variety of this species in the British Museum, which was captured in Devonshire.

Montagu has given a very pleasing account of the manners of this species in the introduction to his Ornithological Dictionary, of which the following is an abridgement. A nest containing ten young birds was placed in a small basket near the window of Colonel Montagu's study, for the purpose of enticing the old birds, who soon made their appearance, and became very familiar; the female attending upon the young, even when the nest was placed far in the room, or held in the hand: the male constantly accompanied the female as far as the window-frame, but would not venture within the room; he never uttered any note except the female was out of sight, and then only a slight chirp: the female repeated her visits every two or three minutes, for full sixteen hours daily, each time loaded with food, which the

young devoured in great quantities, considering their diminutive size, consuming above their own weight in four days.

The nest is composed of green moss, interwoven with wool, and lined with a profusion of small feathers, which completely conceal the eggs: it is often placed among the branches of ivy, or beneath the thick stem of the fir: the eggs weigh about nine or ten grains, are from seven to ten in number, and are of a brownish white colour, darker at the larger end.

The song of this species is repeated at intervals during the day, in the spring, but is discontinued when it has young: it is a very active species, and braves the severest winters: it delights in woody countries, particularly where fir abounds: in all parts of England it is very abundant, as it is likewise in Europe and the rest of the old continent, but does not occur in America: its food consists of insects, small worms, and seeds.

RUBY-CROWNED GOLD-CREST.

(*Regulus Calendulus.*)

RE. cinereo-virens, linea verticali rubini colore abdomine alisque subtus flavescens.

Brown-green Gold-crest, with a ruby red stripe on the crown; the body and wings beneath yellowish.

Regulus Calendulus. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.

- Motacilla Calendula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 47.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 994.
Sylvia Calendula. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 549. 154.
Calendula Pensylvanica. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 584. 18.
Roitelet rubis. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 373.
 Ruby-crowned Wren. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 413. 300.—*Edwards. Glean. pl.* 254. f. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 511. 146.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

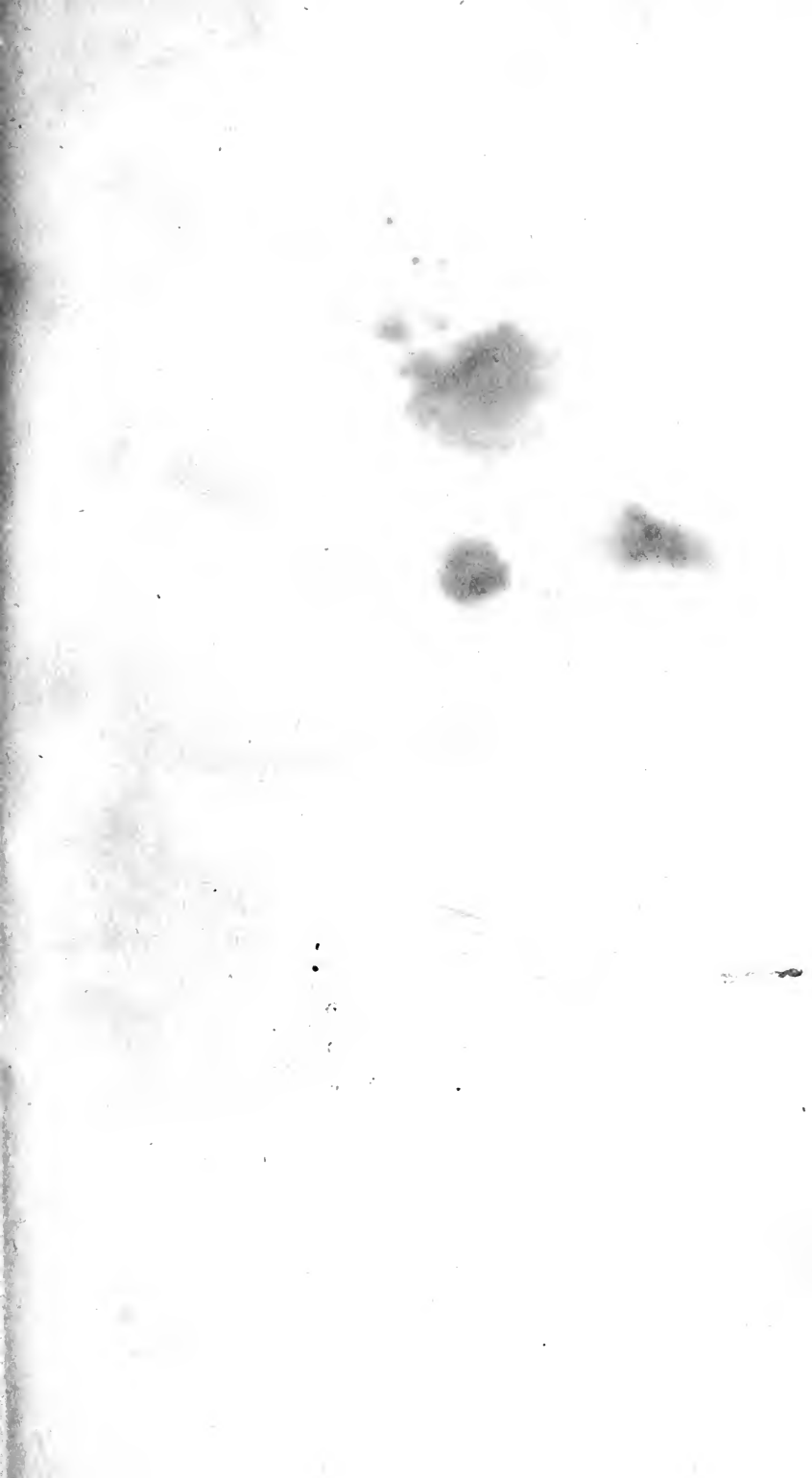
THIS greatly resembles the former species, but is nevertheless very distinct: it is much larger than that bird, measuring above four inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of the plumage are of a brown olive, the rump being palest: the wings are adorned with two yellowish stripes, and the head with a spot of a bright ruby-red colour: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, the breast greatly inclining to yellow: the quills and tail resemble those of the former species: the female is destitute of the red on the head: it varies in having the hind part of the head striped with crimson. Inhabits North America: its habits are similar to those of the European species, with which it has been confounded by many.

TROGLODYTES. WREN.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, integrum, mandibulæ æquales.	<i>Beak</i> slender, entire, the man- dibles equal.
<i>Alæ</i> breves rotundatæ.	<i>Wings</i> short and rounded.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Cauda</i> ascendens.	<i>Tail</i> bent upwards.

THIS genus, like the preceding, was established by the older ornithologists, but by the moderns placed with the rest of the Warblers: there are but two species, one of which is an inhabitant of the old continent, the other of the new; they both feed on insects, worms, and small seeds.





G. P. H. K.

EUROPEAN WREN.

EUROPEAN WREN.

(Troglodytes Europæus.)

Tr. griseus, alis nigro cinereoque undulatis.

Grey Wren, with the wings undulated with black and grey.

Motacilla Troglodytes. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 46.—*Lin. Faun.**Suéc.* 261.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 993.Sylvia Troglodytes. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 547. 148.Troglodytes. *Ray. Syn.* 80. A. 11.—*Wils.* 164. 42.Regulus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 425. 24.Troglodytes, Roitelet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 352. *pl.* 16. *f.*1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 651. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 510.Wren. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 154.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 322.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 53. B.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 111.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 242.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 506. 143.—*Bewick.**Brit. Birds.* 1. 227.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.Troglodytes Europæus. *Leach.*

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: beak dusky brown, and nearly straight: irides dark hazel: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, deep reddish brown, obscurely marked with transverse dusky lines: the eyebrows pale-coloured: the quills and tail dusky brown, the latter crossed with undulated dusky black lines, the former spotted with light brown: the plumage beneath light rufous brown, the sides and thighs with darker lines: the under tail-coverts spotted with dusky and white: legs pale brown.

This bird is found throughout Europe, and, like the Gold-crest, defies the severest winters, approaching, during that season, the habitations of man: it commences building its nest very early

in the spring; it is constructed with very great art, but, unlike other birds, this does not begin at the bottom of the nest, but traces the outlines first: it is of an oval shape, and is composed of various materials according to the substance with which it is in contact; if it be built against a tree covered with white moss, it is made of that material; if with green, that is the substance chosen: it is invariably lined with feathers, and has a hole near the top for an entrance. The eggs are seven or eight in number, white, slightly marked with reddish spots at the larger end. The song of this bird is greatly esteemed, being a pleasing but short warble; it is continued throughout the year: its tail is generally carried erect.

BROWN WREN.

(*Troglodytes furvus*.)

Tr. fuscus, dorso, alis caudaque lineis atris.

Brown Wren, the back, wings, and tail, with black stripes.

Motacilla furva. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 994. 168.

Sylvia furva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 548. 151.

Brown Warbler. *Brown. Illust. Zool. 68. pl. 18.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 508. 144.*

THE Brown Wren is four inches and a half in length: its beak is slightly bent, and of a yel-

lowish brown colour: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, the belly palest: the back, wings, and tail, are striped with dusky bars: legs yellow brown. Inhabits Surinam, and other parts of America.

END OF VOL. X.

*On the First of July will be published, Price 6s. plain,
7s. 6d. coloured,*

No. XV.

OF

MALACOSTRACA PODOPHTHALMA
BRITANNIÆ;

OR

DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH CRABS,
LOBSTERS, &c.

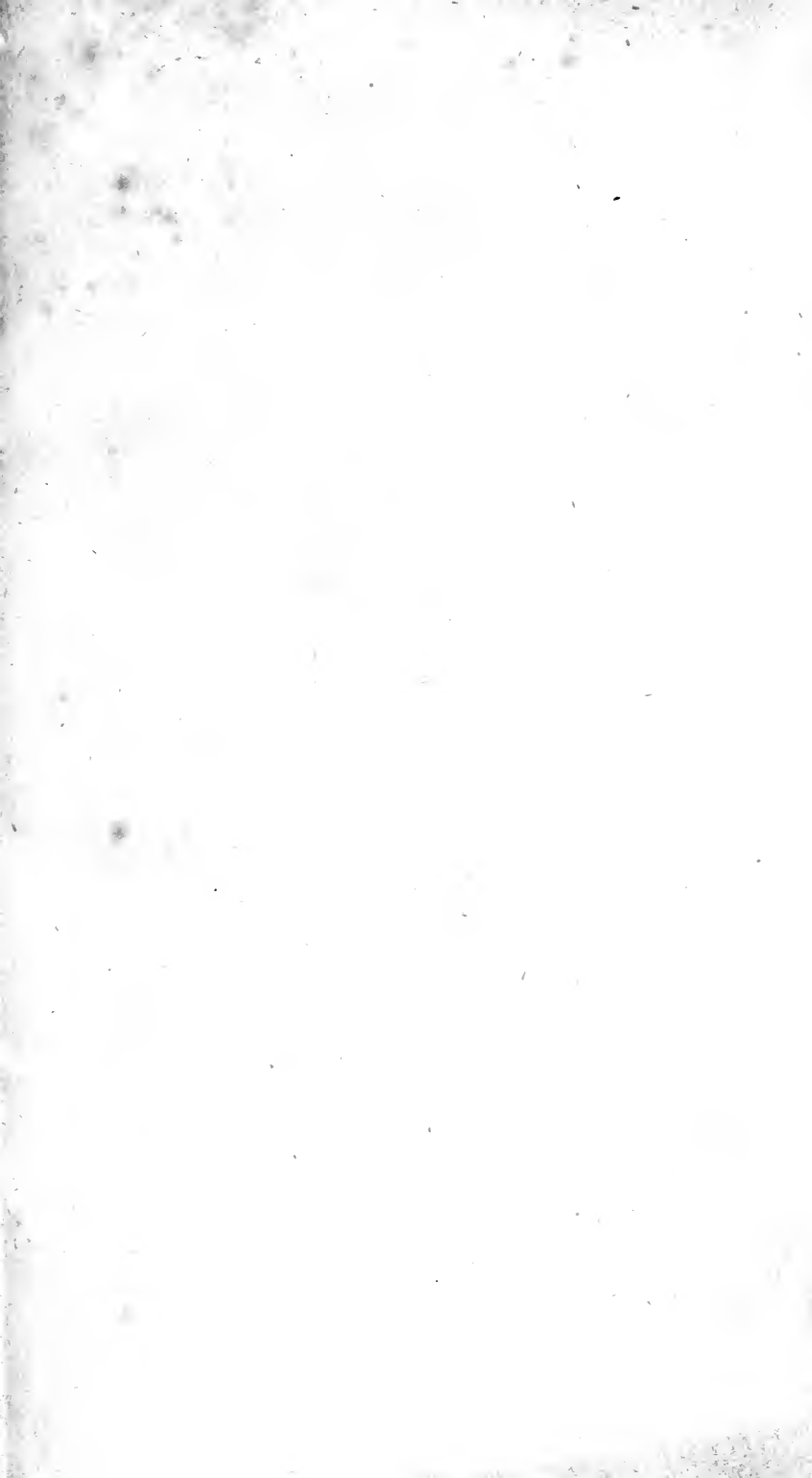
BY WM. ELFORD LEACH, M.D. F.R.S.—L.S., &c.

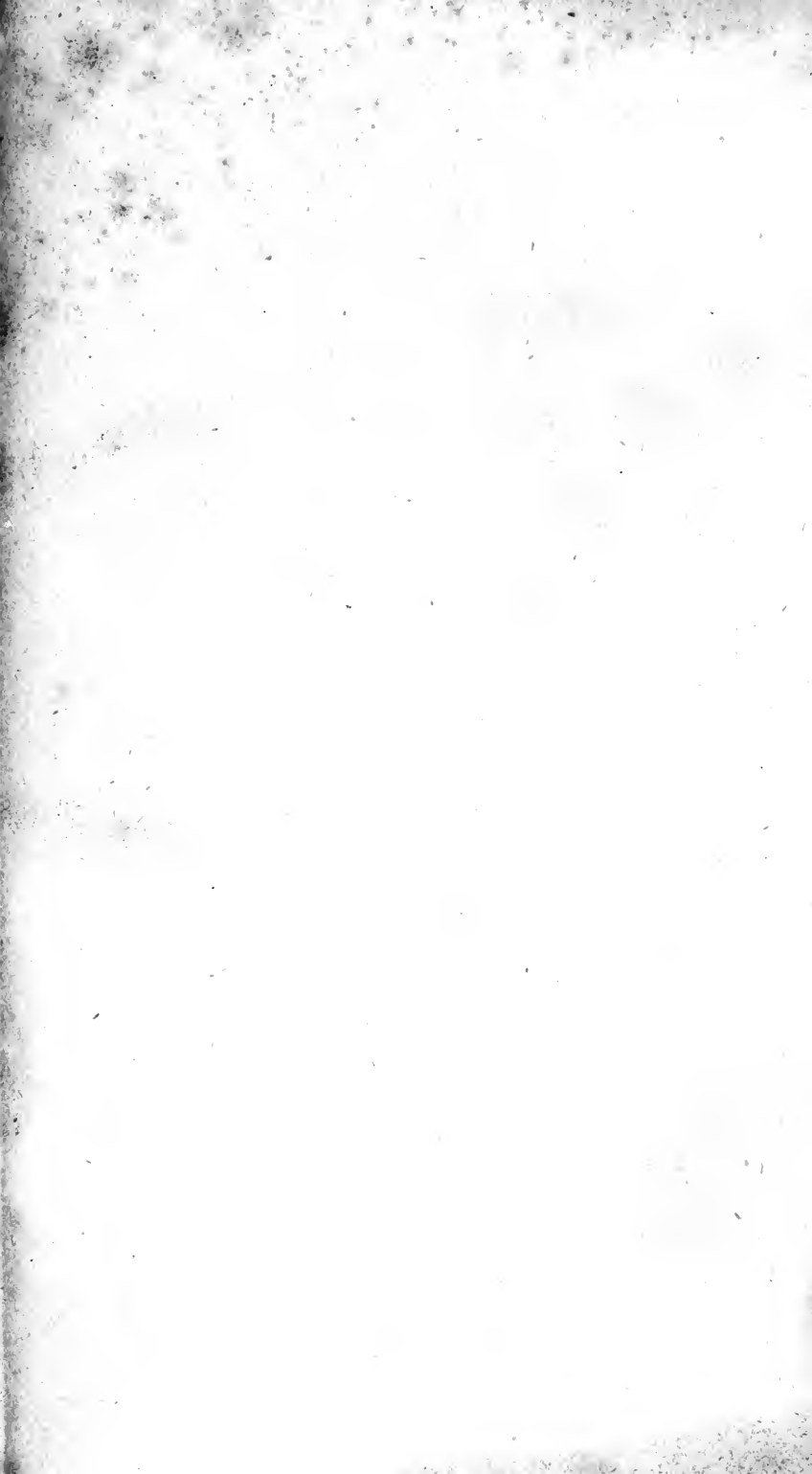
ILLUSTRATED WITH

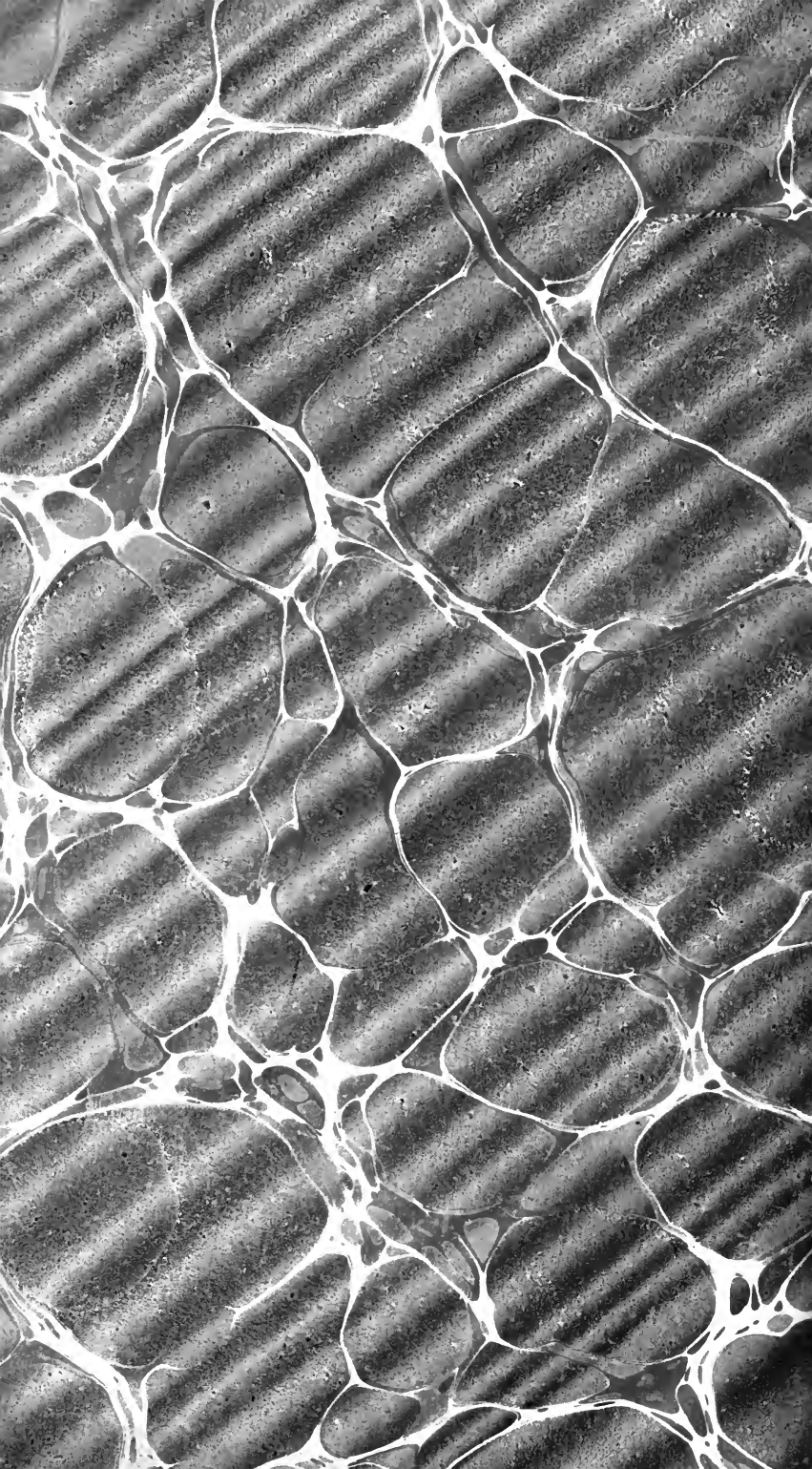
HIGHLY FINISHED FIGURES OF ALL THE SPECIES,

BY JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S., &c.

This work will be completed in nineteen numbers, and will form one quarto volume. A few copies are printed on extra royal paper, price 10s. 6d. each number. No. XVI. will be published on the first of September, 1817.







Zool
S

Shaw, George
General zoology. Vol.10² - Birds,
by James Francis Stephens.

568307

DATE

NAME OF BORROWER

**University of Toronto
Library**

**DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET**

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

