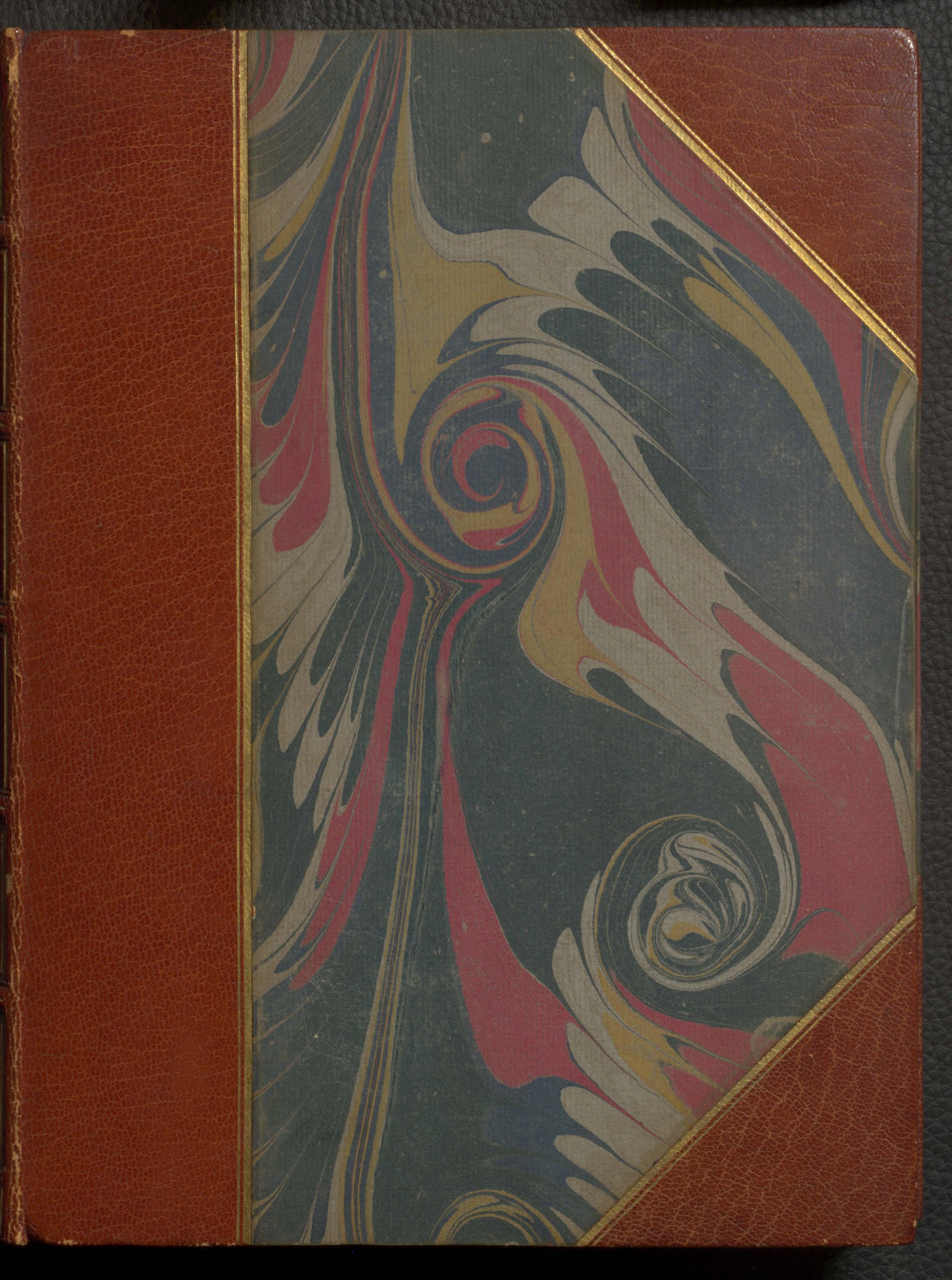

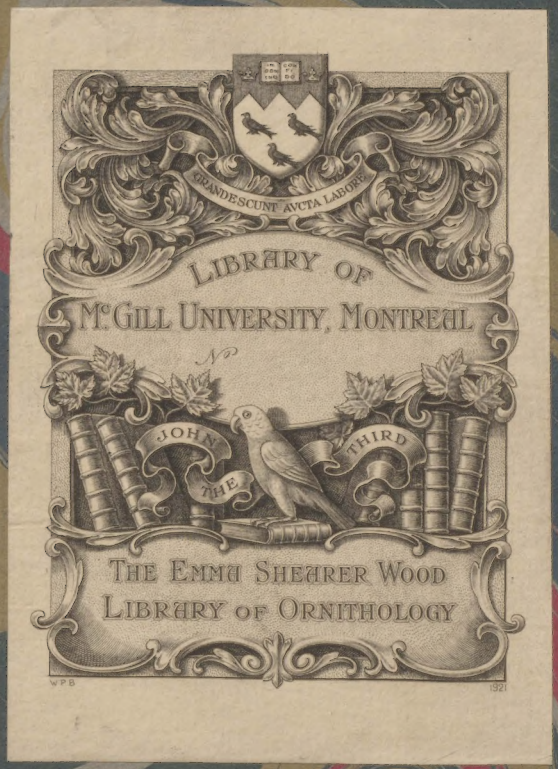

(Transcription of the list opposite. C.A.W. May 31st, 1922.)

Page

Water colour drawing of the Knot ----------

Water colour drawing of the Velvet Duck ----------

*Water colour drawing of the Scoter ----------

Water colour drawing of the Hen Scaup Duck ------

* Water colour drawing of the Tufted Duck --------

Water colour drawing of the Sheldrake ----------

Water colour drawing of the Shoveler (M. and F.)--

(Eight figures in all, only one of which -that of the Velvet Duck - is figured in Pennant's "Birds", edition of 1776.) *On same plate

Water Colour drawing of
- * Knot.
- Velvet Duck
- * Scoter
- " "
- " * Tufted Duck
- " * New Scaup Duck
- " * Shelduck
- " * Shoveler - Male & female (*)

8 figures -

* Not figured in Pennant, ed. 1776

(Transcription of the penciled title-page opposite.)

MARMADUKE TUNSTALL

of

WYCLIFFE.

MANUSCRIPT NOTES

to

PENNANT'S NATURAL HISTORY

VOLUME III.

WATER BIRDS

WYCLIFFE HALL.

1780 - 1790.

Mormaduke Duncall

Inspector

in ... Notes

to

Pennant's Natural History

Vol. II

Notes Pens.

Inspectorship

1773 - 1793

Pl. IX.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. II. WATER FOWL.

LONDON. Nº 265.
Printed for Benj. White,
MDCCLXXVI.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

VOL. II.

CLASS II. DIVISION II.

WATER-FOWL.

WITH AN

APPENDIX.

By Thomas Pennant Esq.

WARRINGTON:
Printed by WILLIAM EYRES,
FOR
BENJAMIN WHITE, at Horace's Head, Fleet-Street, LONDON.
MDCCLXXVI.

DIVISION II.

WATER-FOWL.

Crane

Mr Lloyd in a letter to Dr Tancred Robinson, in No 334 of the Philosophical transactions, mentions 2 Cranes coming into Cardiganshire, one of which was shot there & preserved, they were there in 1695.—

Inhabit all Russia & Sibiria as far as the river Anadyr & migrate even to the Arctic circle, none seen in Kamts=chatka except on the very Southern promontory, used as a resting place, lay two Olive eggs on the rushy ground are hatched late, arrive in Sweden in great flocks in Spring pair & disperse over the country usually resort to breed in the same places, the young are very as they fly follow their parents Pk. Arct. Zool: 02/19

— may not perhaps the mild weather in the Winters over almost all Europe be the cause of these Birds not migrating here so much as formerly? the scarcity of woodcocks of late years has been assigned by many to the same cause & seemingly with great probability M.S.—

Inhabit in winter the warmer regions of Egypt, Aleppo, India &c, are found at the cape of good hope, in France are seen Spring & autumn, but are generally mere passengers. Lath: Synop: vol: 3, pt 1, p: 41.

181417

it extends to India, Mr. Jos: Banks has one shot at Bombay.
Lath: suppl. to Synop: p: 142. —
Found as far north as Lapmark & as south as Aleppo, also in great flocks about the rivers Don & Irtish in Sibiria. Penn. Arct. Zool. vol 2 p. 342.
— The specimen mentioned before shot near Ormskirk & stett up by one Redrough a barber there, was procured by a friend & sent me in June 1789, it was a Cock M: S. —
— another was shot at Weston in Derbyshire by the Rev. Mr Dawson in Oct: 1784; as the colors were rather faint & dull & the crest small, it probably was a hen. —

Heron

live frequently in the North called Heron-Sews, probably an old corruption there from Heron-Shaws, as they are called in the Northumberland hunting-book, made I believe at Wreflet in Yorkshire, Heaven-Sewys; tho in the Nevil-feast called Heronshaws, probably the former name was the Northern dialect. —

Crepy Hall was originally the seat of the Crepys a family of note, an heiress of which married into the Markham family; Crepy Hall belonged afterwards to the family of the Herons, who bear a Heron for their ~~coat~~ coat of arms; the Heronry if not first established there by this family, was at least very carefully protected, as some say, on account of affinity of name; Crepy-Hall was advertised to be sold about the yr 1780 or 81, whether then sold or by whom purchased, I have not been informed. — some still esteem the Heron good eating, tho rejected by most, as rank & fishy. M: T. —

A Heron was taken some years since in England with a ring fastened to his leg, importing, that he had before been taken at Alicant, this proves they sometimes migrate over the sea, which tho it has been seldom noticed, probably may not unfrequently happen, as tho a slow & heavy flyer, yet seems to have a strong wing, ascends high & has an extensive compass of expansion or envergueure as the French call it M: T. —

a Hen, at least, one without the long Crest, shot at Wycliffe Oct 14, 1782, measured in length 3 foot 3 inches M:T:—

are found in Russia & Sibiria, Crantz says they have been seen in Greenland, tho never observed by Fabritius, yet certainly inhabit Romsdal & Nordmer in the diocese of Drontheim in Norway, this & the whole tribe of Cloven-footed Water fowl ~~quite round~~ the Grallæ of Linnæus quit Sweden & of course the more northern Countries on the approach of winter, nor is a single species seen till the return of Spring. Penn: Arctic Zool: Vol: 2, p: 544.

The Ardea Nycticorax or Night ~~Brown~~ Heron has been, tho rarely, shot in England, one was near London in 1782, the nest in Sepp is made in an artless manner of dry sticks, the eggs of a pale blue. Lath: Suppl: to Synop: p: 234.

Egret

The frequent deviation of words from the original mea:
=ning may not improperly here be taken notice of, the
Egret or Aigrette was originally so called from the
harsh sound or l'aigreur of their note, this bird
being adorned with a beautiful crest, the ornaments used
by Ladies to decorate their heads were thence called
aigrettes, without having the least affinity or derivation
from the original signification of the radical word, such
derivations, which probably at times occur in most
languages, must prove a horrid stumbling-block to the
researches of Etymologists. M: S:. —

Seldom found far north, seen sometimes abt. the black &
Caspian ~~sea~~ seas, found in France & south of Europe, migrates
into Austria in spring & autumn, seen also in the East Indies
Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 417. —

are found in Africa, at Madagascar & Isles of Bourbon, in great plenty at Siam, in America, at New-York & Long Island, some of the West India Isles & Cayenne.
Lath.: Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p. 90. —

Bittern

called frequently in the North of England a
Bitter-bump, probably from its singular note M.S. –

Some say, it makes this bellowing noise with its bill thrust
into a reed, but probably without foundation; most likely this
bellowing is a cry to love, such are most of the singular summer
notes of birds, as of the Cuckoo &c. M.S. –

found in Russia & Siberia as far as the Lena, also in Poland
Sweden in the summer season. Pennt. arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 442

This bird is found in the marshy parts of Kent, according
to Mr. Latham at all seasons, yet more frequent in winter;
according to Mr. Boys rare about Sandwich, except in
the severe season, in Jan: 1784, great numbers shot
thereabouts; the Bittern, Mr. L. says, seems to be rising
into esteem for the table, both it & the Heron being frequently
exposed to sale in the London markets, said to be in still higher
esteem in Ireland, as sometimes half a guinea is given for it in

Dublin, both it & the Heron from the frequent representa-
=tions in Paintings, is probably common in India &
China, the Heron it is said is called at Bengal Hunjan.
Latt.d Suppl.t to Synop: p: 235.

According to my opinion very dry & unpalatable meat. M.S.

Bittern,

another small ~~heron~~ bittern of this species was shot about the year 1773 near Christchurch in Hampshire & was given me by Gustavus Brander Esq.r F.R.S. M.T. —

Latham says the eggs are of a pale greenish Ash-colour. Imagine the small bittern mentioned above & that described in the Appendix 537 to be the same bird. M.T. —

~~according to my opinion may be a different species~~

White Heron

Believe extremely rare in Britain & would in my opinion have been more properly ranged among the accidental Visi=tors, than Indigenous Birds of this Island. I never saw one, nor ever saw any body who had; so most probably, tho' per=haps once an indigenous Bird, as the Crane & Egret, has with them quite deserted this Island. M. T. —

Mr Latham has since mentioned an account he had heard from Dr Heysham, of a white Heron having been shot some years since in Cumberland. — Lath.d Synop: vol: 3 pt. 1, p: 91 in a note. — not above two or three times seen in England Lath.d Suppl.t to do. in Brit: Cat: p: 291. —

found in America, at New York from June to October, also in Jamaica & Brasil, also in New Zealand. See Latham as above. –

rare in Sweden, in the Russian dominions about the Caspian & Black Seas, the lakes of great Tartary & the British & sometimes as high north as lat. 63. Penn.t ~~Brit~~ Arct. Zool. vol. 2. p. 445.

A species of Heron called by Mr Latham African H.n is said by him, Suppl.t to Synop. p. 237, to have been shot in Stokdown Park, the seat of L.d Craven's, near Lambourn, Berks & is thus described "size smaller than the common, length nearly 3 feet, bill 7 inches long of a dusky yellow, the end black or very dusky, the head & greater part of neck of a pale ferruginous color, chin & throat white, top of head black & the feathers form a crest almost 3 inches long, on the back part of neck is a stripe of black reaching two thirds of the way down; on each side, beginning behind the eye, another, continuing on each side to the breast, the feathers of the lower part of the neck before long, narrow & loose, the color of the lower part of the neck a deep ash, breast ferruginous chesnut, back very deep ash color, quills & tail black: the loose feathers on the rump like those on the fore part of the neck with a mixture of ferruginous: the belly pale ferruginous ash, legs dull yellow, fore part, toes & claws black.– generally esteemed a native of Africa, altho' owned so far, possibly eloped from some menagery; Brooks dealer in fowls in London frequently had various species of foreign Herons M.S.

Little Bittern.

One was shot about the year 1773, near Christchurch in Hampshire & given me by ~~[illegible]~~ Gustavus Brander Esq.r F. R. S. M. T. —

Spoonbill.

Stephen Tempest Esq.r of Broughton in Craven Yorkshire, assured me in 1787, that he had shot one or more Spoonbills on his piece of Water there of about 14 acres. M. T. —

— A flock of Spoon-bills migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in 1774. Lath.m list of Brit. birds, p. 291 end of his Suppl.t —

Spoonbill.

the nest is placed on high trees near the Sea-side, the female lays 3 or 4 white eggs, powdered with a few pale red spots ⅔ of the size of those of an Hen; they are very noisy during breeding-time Lath.: Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 14.

Inhabits the Feroe Islands & sometimes found in Summer as high as west Bothnia & Lapland, found also in the temperate parts of Russia & Siberia lives in flocks & solitary, frequenting the vast lakes of the Country; winters in the South, builds its nest on high trees, is very clamorous in the breeding season, lays 4 eggs, feeds on fish, sometimes on Vegetables. Penn. to Arctic Zool: vol: 2, p: 494.

Spoonbills —

Apprehend the crest is the distinction of the Male, as in the Herons, having frequently seen them without, as is drawn the figure hereto annexed. — have one in my possession with an elegant hanging crest. M.S. N. B. Mr Latham makes the crested Spoon-bill a distinct & Extra-European ~~species~~ variety.

To these Accidental visiters might be added the Stork, Ardea Ciconia Linnei, which sometimes, tho rarely, are seen in this Island, probably blown by tempests from the Continent, as they are not unfrequent in the Austrian, French & Dutch Low-Countries; one was killed in the year 1766 in Northumberl^d, at Chollerford bridge by Mr James Moore Inn-keeper there. See Wallis's Northb. vol. 1, p. 336, Willoughby also mentions one shot in Norfolk & Albin another in Middlesex; two more are mentioned in Latham's Suppl^t p. 234, viz one found dead near Sandwich by Mr Boys & another shot in 1785 at Southfleet in Kent. —

The Ardea Nycticorax, Night Heron, was once shot in England near London viz^{on} May 1782, it was a male & is now (1785) in the Leverian Museum, see Latham's Synopsis vol. 3 p^t 1, p. 153 in a note.

The Numenius igneus of Gmelin, the glossy Ibis of Latham is said by him to have been once shot in Cornwall & the specimen^{ts} now in the above Museum. Synopsis vol. 3, p^t 1, p. 115.

The Red-breasted Goose of Latham p: 455 vol: 3 pt. 2. & of Pennant's Arctic Zoology p: 571 C: the Anser ruficollis of Pallas Sec. spic: VI, p: 21, t. 4, has been sometimes in hard winters seen in England; I have one shot near London in the hard weather in the beginning of the year 1776, another was taken alive at the same time in the Bishopprick of Durham nigh to York=shire, was given to a Lady, who kept it alive among her ducks, where it became very familiar & at last died by accident in 1784, another was taken ~~at~~ the same year in Yorkshire & kept alive, M: T.

In March 1786 in the St James Chronicle was the following acct. of a bird of the goose kind, shot upon the Severn, the beginning of the month, which seemed by description not much unlike the Anser ruficollis mentioned above; it was shot near Maisemore-bridge Gloucestershire, it weighed 10 # & measured from the extre=mities of the wings, 5 feet 9 inches; from the beak to the foot 3 ft. 7 inches & ½. the neck in length 1 ft. 9 inches & ½. the beak black, upper part of the head the same, the lower part yellow, the neck dark, breast whitish, the back & wings of a dark brown, the feet ~~black~~ webbs black, supposed to have been drove from the Northern by the severe weather at that time. —

The Chinese Goose, Anas Cygnoides, the Muscovy do. Anas Cygnoides orientalis are found in a domestic state in England & the latter at least breeds freely with the common sort, also the Canada Goose & the Egyptian are often found domesticated in Gentlemen's ponds in Eng=land. The Anas Adunca or hookbilled duck is found do=mesticated sometimes in England, tho' not so frequent as in Holland. M: T. — also the Anas moschata or Musky-scented Duck is often bred in England in a domesticated state, frequently by corruption called a Muscovy Duck, of a large size, the Drake with red glands about the neck.

Curlew

Inhabits as high as Lapmark & Iceland & the vast plains of Russia & Sibiria as far as Kamtschatka. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 460. —

They are reckoned very good eating by many; in Suffolk the old proverb is

A Curlew, be she white, be she black,
The carries twelve-pence on her back.

The apparent contradiction concerning their flavor I have heard thus reconciled, when on the Sea-coasts & feeding on fish &c their flesh is extremely rank & fishy, but when they leave the Coasts & repair to the Moors &c in the Inland parts, as they do at certain seasons, the flesh entirely looses the rankness & is very palatable, not unlike that of a woodcock. M: T:

A Curlew, apparently a young one, was shot on Scargill Moor, July 17, 1786, it was eat & thought of very good flavour M. T.:—

another was shot in May 1787 in the same place & was very good. M. T.

the American Variety, both of this & the Whimbrel rather darker. Lath. Syn: vol: 3 p. 1: p: 128 & 129.

The bill in different birds differs extremely, having been met with from two inches & a half to four & a quarter in length, & the weight from 6 ounces & $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 ounces & even more; known at Hudson's Bay by the name of Wasawsickapeshew. Lath. Suppl. to Synop: p: 245.

is sometimes, tho' not frequently, seen in Derbyshire.

Many Whimbrels were seen on the Kentish Coast in the autumn of 1779; is upon the whole, except the last time it visits Lincolnshire, a very rare bird in South Britain at least: had once a wing sent me from Lincolnshire, but could never procure the whole Bird. M: T: —

in the month of August 1784, many were seen near Sandwich, Mr Latham imagines it Guides in the sea-marshes on our Southern Coasts. M: T: —

One was shot at Romney in Kent in August called there a Jack or Jack-Curlew, in like manner as the smallest snipe is called a Jack-snipe. Latham's Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 124.

A very small species of Curlew called the dwarf or pigmy-curlew, which had been shot once before in Holland & described in Pennant's Genera of birds p: 40, was shot not long since near Sandwich in Kent, size of a lark, weighed scarce 2 ounces, length 8 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$ breadth 15 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$, bill 1 inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ curved & black, head, back & covert of the wings mixed with brown, ferruginous & white, tail & primaries dusky, the last edged with white, breast, belly & rump white, legs black, exterior feathers edged with white; N: B: in the specimen shot in Kent, the edges of all the feathers were of a pale ochre instead of white, Dr. Leith seems to think he has met with this bird in the marshes near Greenwich in the month of August. See ~~Brown~~ Lath: Synopsis vol: 3, pt: 1 p: 127 & suppl: to d° p: 291 in list of Eng: birds. — See the figure opposite.

DWARF CURLEW.

a woodcock was killed the 20th. of July 1789 on a piece of fallow ground near Axwell-Park, the seat of Sr. Thos. Clavering in Co. of Durham, where it was eat the next day & found as good as at the usual season. — in Aug: 1789 a woodcock was found sitting on 4 eggs at ~~in~~ Withington in Cheshire, belonging to John Gleggs Esq.. —

A very ~~strang~~ extraordinary Woodcock was mentioned in the Gents Mag: for November 1787 to have been shot about that time near Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, its plumage was remar=kably beautiful, the breast of a fawn colour, back, wings &c of a light & a dark dun variegated & spangled with uncommon beauty. the bill pink. Could it be any other species?

one Williams a gunsmith of Birmingham flushed & winged a fine woodcock on Cannock Heath on the 20th. of Aug: 1788, probably bred in that neighbourhood: another was shot the 27th. on the banks of the Tyne, a young one.

A white woodcock was shot Dec: 1, 1788 in Finningley Park, Nottinghs. by Benjn. Wood gamekeeper to Sr. Harvey Esq. of that place. —

it has been observed by many, that for several years back, Woodcocks have been in general much scarcer than formerly in England if so, it is probably occasioned by the greater mildness of weather for some years over almost all Europe, so are not so frequently obliged to leave their native northern countries as they used to be, when forced away by severe winters & hard frosts. M: T: . —

are found as ~~far~~ far north in summer as Lapland & Iceland & in Russia & Sibiria, but in the two last places in the time of migration only, breed in the northern marshes & arctic flats, Pennt. Arct: Zoolog. p. 47

— Aug: 25, 1787, a woodcock was shot on Black-moor near Leeds. —

The Woodcock breeds here, tho' very rarely, yet perhaps much oftener than generally imagined M. T.—

— In July 1787, a young woodcock was caught near Mr. Elias Cooke's of Trevallyn & sent to a gentleman in Chester. —

— a brace of old woodcocks & 4 young ones were flushed, by Mr Dom.d Street of Dinton, in the west end of Grovely Co. of Wilts, 1st of May 1787; one of the young ones was caught. —

September 18, 1782 a young woodcock, about two thirds grown, was shot by an officer of the North-York Militia near Aytoncamp in the Bishoprick of Durham. —

— probably arising from their commonly building in places little frequented or disturbed. —

— are found in very great quantities in Ireland. —

in the Gent.s magazine March 1760, was the following paragraph; "a very uncommon Woodcock was lately killed near Carmarthen. the head & bill were extremely large; the feathers from the crown of the head and all round the neck to the body, were coal-black; the tail was very long & like a black heath-cock's tipped with white; the wings were large and every feather in each was tipped with about an inch of white & very beautifully speckled all over with black & white spots; the feathers of the body were of the common colour, but mixed throughout with black feathers, tipped with white; & all the claws were black". —

In the latter part of December 1783 a remarkable wood=
=cock was shot in Norwood near London, the bill
measured 3 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$, the head was of a pale red, the
body & breast perfectly white, the wings deep brown, &
the legs black; it weighed 16 ounces & a half. —
A white Woodcock was shot by a Gentleman near Bristol in the
first week of January 1786. —
In the North of Yorkshire there usually are some arrived early in October
& are then mostly found on the moor edges, are more easy to gett at
then, than afterwards. Ms: T:. —
April 29, 1784, a woodcock's nest with four eggs was found
in a coppice, belonging to Lord Egremont at Petworth in
Sussex. —
Mr Latham has informed me, that the Woodcock has been
known to build three different times to his knowledge in
a wood about 5 miles from Dartford. Ms: T:. —
in the year 1784 a woodcock was shot at Ripley in York=
=shire the first week in September.

The wood-cock makes an artless nest on the ground, composed of
a few dried fibres & leaves, generally against an old stump
or root of a tree, lays 4 or 5 eggs pr bigger than Pigeon's eggs
of a rufous grey marked with dusky blotches: the young run
as soon as hatched the male & female accompany them for
some time. Lath.d Synop: vol 3 pt 1, p. 131. — on the 4th of April 1786, one
Mr Bye, a gamekeeper flushed a woodcock in a wood near Silchester
Hants, & having missed his fire, went in search of it & found soon after on
the ground a nest with 4 eggs & coming again a few days after, found the woodcock
in incubation upon them.

a woodcock was shot at Tribly Co. Durham by Genl. Lambton's game-keeper Sept: 5, 1789.

In the York Chronicle of Dec: 9, 1785 is the following account of Woodcocks in the Scilly Isles. —

On Thursday Nov: 10, the wind changed from the North, which was with light & warm breezes, to the West in the Evening; very few Cocks were then seen, but that night, they arrived in such quantities, that they might properly be said to drop in Showers; on Friday morning every garden was full of them & they were flushed from under every cabbage stump, one Mr Leggat avers, that he killed, tho' not further ~~fro~~ than a quarter of a mile from a central spot, 29 brace & ½, the two other guns were on the same spot, with only one spaniel old & with one eye, ~~only~~, another person killed the same day 14 brace, friday night the Wind still Westerly, they decamped from all the Scilly Isles, both where they had been shot at & where not ~~b~~ on Saturday Mr Leggat could with difficulty shoot five brace; the Scilly Isles are distant about 39 miles West from Penzance in Cornwall, as ~~the~~ for time immemorial the Easterly & Northerly winds have been esteemed propitious in bringing Cocks to these Islands, it is difficult to explain the cause of this Phenomenon, Mr Leggat conjectures that the Westerly wind was felt sooner in Ireland & had drove these Woodcocks from thence, afterwards to proceed to Cornwall & Devonshire, where probably they would be found in great plenty.

In 1769, a brace of young woodcocks was shot in Chellenden-wood by Thos. Smith Gardener ~~to~~ Mr Horatio Mann Esqr, another brace of young ones was shot next day near the same place, 7 other young ones were also found & the old one seen feeding them, — Wallace & others relate of young ones being found in Cornwall.

a Woodcock's nest was found, early in May 1787, with young ones just ready to fly, near the chace at Hardley in Dorsetshire. —

The female woodcock may be distinguished according to Mr. Pennant's Brit: Zool: p:268 from the male, by a narrow striped white along the lower part of the exterior web of the outmost feather of the wing: the same part in the outmost feather of the male is elegantly & regularly spotted with black & reddish white: in the barred wing of each sex, is a small pointed narrow feather, very elastic & much sought after by painters as a pencil. —

Some woodcocks have been shot weighing fourteen ounces.

The American woodcocks I have seen, are remarkably short-legged, at least, in comparison of the European M: P: — this last is described in Latham's Synopsis vol: 2, p:1, p:131, under the name of Little Woodcock. —

Woodcocks have been kept alive a considerable time in menageries &c, remmember seeing several in the King of France's menagery at Versailles in the year 1762. M: P:. —

— a frequent variation in the plumage of Woodcocks has been observed both in England & Ireland, most commonly tending to a lighter cast, many of a light dun color & some nearly white, having been seen. Such a one was shot at Norton-Conyers near Ripon in Yorkshire, in, I think, the year 1779 & one was shot in Wilton Lordship near York in 1786, which had all the large feathers perfectly white. — The adepts in Wood-cock-shooting pretend to distinguish the Cock from the Hen, but believe are often mistaken, unless instructed by long experience, as the marks are very equivocal & lightly characterised, see a note about. —

In the winter of 1783-84 a gentleman in Holderness observed some particular variations in the plumage of the Woodcocks there, in some the outer feathers of the wings were ~~a~~ waved or serrated with black or white, in others only a little as an inch or two, in others again, the line of brown or black & white came down to the tip in parallel lines, whether these were simple varieties or sexual distinctions or occasioned by age, is not yet clear. see above

Godwit.

called sometimes in Ireland Godwyn, as also Stone-plover,
See Dr. Rutty's Nat. history of the County of Dublin vol. 1, p. 322. —

is rare in Derbyshire, yet one was shot at Barlborough
& another on Sinfin Moor in that County.

Red Godwit.

found in the North of Europe & about the Caspian Sea, but never in Siberia or any part of north Asia. Penn.t: ~~Brit~~ Arct. Zool: vol. 2, p. 466.

has been shot in Dorsetshire, I eat one once from that county, which was a very well-tasted Bird. M.J.

Lesser Godwit

called by Latham the Jadreka of Brisson. –
Inhabits Iceland, Greenland & Sweden, migrates in flocks
in the South of Russia. Pennt. Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 267. –

Mr Latham says the grande Barge rousse of Brisson, the Barbary
Godwit of Shaw is found sometimes in England & imagines it a
variety only of the common Gt or Scolopax Aegocephala Synop. vol. 3,
pt. 1, p. 145.

Siberian

found in Russia & Siberia in plenty. Pennt. Arctic Zool: vol: 2, p: 469

Inhabits both India & China, in the former called Chaha

Lath. Suppt. to Synop: p: 246.

rather scarce in Britain, have seen them in the North of England

but rarely. M.T. –

Redshank

~~Mr Latham queries whether this is not the Baker of Albin vol 2 pl 71.~~

found as far north as Finmark & in Siberia, but rare in the north of it. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol:2, p: 403.
has been shot at Staveley in Derbyshire. —
Mr Latham says, it is singular to observe the very great difference of this bird in the summer & winter dress; in the latter season, is so lean as to weigh only 4 ounces; the bird is then of the usual colors, though paler; but the white spots, generally seen on the upper parts of the body, in a manner obliterated, the wing-coverts very slightly fringed with white. — the Chinese Red-shank, a variety of this, is also frequent in India & called there Teetaree. Lath? Suppl.t to Synop: p: 245.

Spotted Red

Mr Latham rather suspects this to be the Barker of Albin vol 2 pl 70
he calls it spotted Snipe. — Called in North America, with some other species
of Snipes & Sandpipers, Lumilites. Penn.ts Arct. Zool. vol 2 p. 467. —

Spotted Red

found in Iceland, Greenland & all over Russia & Sibiria
Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:464. –

Snipe

Mr. White calls this bleating noise a drumming or humming, & while they are playing on the wing make a loud piping with their mouths, but whether the bleating or humming is ventri=loquous or proceeds from the motion of the wings he cannot say, but affirms that it ever happens, when the bird is descending, & his wings violently agitated. Nat: hist: of Selborne, p:99. –

A very curious pied snipe was shot in Bottley-meadow near Oxford Sept: 8 1789 by a Mr. Court, its throat, breast back, & wings were beautifully covered or streaked with white, on its fore-head was a star of the natural colour, it had also a ring round the neck & the tail, with the tips of the wings of the same colour.

Pl. Ret. Lemur

Mr Latham has heard of two more very that in Kent, list in Suppl. to Syn: p: 292
found in Germany & also in the Arctic regions of Siberia. Penn. Arct: Zool.
vol: 2, p: 470.

Jack Snipe

called also in some places Jetcock — has been thought by many, tho' most certain erroneously, to differ from the common snipe in sex only, esteemed by several, better flavoured than the large species. M: T: — found in Sibiria & far north. Pennt: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 462. —

Lapwing.

Common in most parts of Europe, extends to the Ferroe Islands & even to Iceland, frequent in Russia, but rare ~~but~~ beyond the Uralian chain, yet some observed about the rivers Ob & Argara & beyond lake Baikal but ~~to~~ not farther Eastward, winter in Persia & Egypt, but in summer migrate to the environs of Wornezel & Astracan, appears in Lombardy in April, retire in september, remain in France all the year where many are taken in clap nets, with mirrors &c. Pennant's Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 481.

~~The eggs of the lapwing are esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans;~~

large ~~great~~ flocks of lapwings are in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where great quantitys of their eggs are eat in the Spring-meetings. they lay their eggs on the ground, scraping together a little dried grass for a bed.

Grey Plover

usually called the <u>Grey plover</u>, esteemed by Connoiseurs very delicate eating & superior to most of the species of this genus M:T:. —

Common in Siberia & in autumn gather into flocks. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2 pp. pl: 77. found also in Carolina ibid:.
has been shot at Tideswell & Sinfin Moor Derbyshire. —

The green or golden plover is frequently in many parts of England called the grey plover, tho a species much more common & less delicate than the <u>true</u> Grey. M:T:.

In the roof of the mouth of this bird is a double row of spinous appendages pointing inwards; tongue is the length of the bill: under the wing long black feathers long in number as is observed in the Snipe sandpiper, no back toe, but spur only as in the Petrel. Lath: suppl: to Synop: p: 2 d. —

Ruff

called in some places a Jar from its perpetually quarrelling.

This variety of color, tho' common among almost every species of domesticated fowls or animals, is very rare among any in the state of nature & is here confined to the males only M.T. –

Inhabits the north of Europe in Summer as far as Iceland, Common in the Marshes of north Russia & Sibiria. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:479.

Ruff

† are not unfrequent in some parts of Holderness M. T. —

have been seen on Sinfin Moor in Derbyshire.

seen by Dr. Pallas about lake Baikal. Pennt. abrct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 478.

Knott Pen. 387

a pair of Knots were shot near Barnard-Castle in Sept.r 1790, none had ever been seen by any one in that neighbourhood before. —

Tringa Canutus

breeds in Denmark. Penn.t Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 474.

Spotted Sandpiper

has been seen at Staveley in Derbyshire.

Northern Seal.

Inhabits Scandinavia & Iceland, in the last called Stelker from its note, taken in the frozen sea between Asia & Scandinavia in lat: 69½ long: 191½. Pennt: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 477. –

Porpoise

Inhabit the coasts of Kent, but not in great plenty, a male was shot near Sandwich, in August, 1785; called at Hudson's bay Mishee-quasqua-sopa-Shish. Lath: Suppl: to Synop: p: 249.

Tringa Interpres

found in Greenland, Arctic flats of Siberia, comes in Spring into the Isles of the Baltic, quits them in autumn. Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. p. 472.

They appear in flocks on the Western shores of England at Penzance in Cornwall & Aberdaven in Monmouthshire, also in Shropshire & on the shores of Norfolk, Latham's Synop: vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 189. —

Makes a slight nest on the dry ground & lays 4 olive coloured eggs spotted with black & hatches early: the young seen the middle of July, Lath. Synop: vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 189.

The Tringa Morinella of Linnæus or Sea Dotterel is also seen in Scotland, imagined by Latham to be a variety of the above, see him as before.

found in Iceland & very common in all the watery places of Cumbria & Silvia Penn.ts. Brit: Zool: vol 2 p: 475.

A Green Sandpiper was killed near Barford &c. sent me about the 20th. of October 1784. M.T. —

The Tringa littorea of Linnæus, Shore Sandpiper of Mr Pennants Arctic Zoology & Albin's Mr Oldham's Reeve Albin vol: 3, pl: 89 is also found in England suspected by Mr Latham to be a variety of the Green Sandpiper, See Synop: vol: 3, pt: 1, p: 171. — said to migrate from Sweden to England Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 474.

found in Iceland Pennt. Arct: Zool vol: 2, p: 475.

Mr Latham suspects this to be a female or young bird of the Red Sandpiper.

Common Land Rail

found in the north of Siberia as far as Kamtschatka Pennt. Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 474.

The female lays her eggs in a hole in the bank of a river, the color of them dirty yellowish white, with numerous dusky markings, mostly round & a few larger of a paler colour, mostly at the large end. Latt. Syn. vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 279.

Lemmus

Inhabits Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, alps of Silesia
in its migrations the coasts of the Caspian Sea. Pennant Arct: Zool
vol: 2. p: 175.

found also in Hudson's bay with scarce any variation.
Latham Suppl.t to Synop: p: 249.

Common all over Russia & Siberia Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 75.

called in Ireland Bullseye, see Dr. Rutty's nat. history of the County of Dublin vol. 1, p. 324.

Little Sandpiper

—found in Iceland & Greenland, Penn.ts Brit. Zool: vol: 2, p: 479. —also found in L. St. Domingo, but differs in the white on the under part, being tinged with rufous, the 3 outer tail feathers having white shafts & the rump a little mottled. also found at Nootka Sound. Lath.ms Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 184. —

A singular & new Species of Sandpiper is mentioned by Mr Latham in Suppl.t to his Synopsis p:249 shot at Greenwich Augt, 1785 by Mr Boys & now in his collection, & called by him the Greenwich ~~plover~~ Sandpiper & is thus described. — Size of the Redshank, weight near 8 ounces, length 12 inches & ½, bill an inch & ½ long, black, curved, crown of the head reddish brown streaked with black, nape, cheeks, & neck ash color, the middle of the feathers dusky down to the shaft, lower part of the neck & back black, the feathers margined on the sides with pale ferruginous, some on the back at the tips also, chin nearly white, forepart of neck very pale ash as far as breast, which is of a dusky white, belly, sides, vent & upper tail coverts on each side & whole of under ones white, lesser & greater wing coverts ash, latter obscurely margined with pale ferruginous, greatest tipped with white, underwing coverts pure white, prime quills dusky, shafts more or less white, secondaries & scapulars nearly color of back, the secondaries & primaries little differing in length, the lower part of back, rump & middle of tail coverts ash, tail little rounded at end, brownish ash, rather ~~marbled~~ mottled with brownish near tips & fringed near end with pale ferruginous, legs dusky olive green, bare an inch above the knee, outer & middle toe connected at the base. — only another of this species shot in France, has ever been mentioned throughout Europe.

Golden Plover

found in Iceland & North of Europe, Scarce in Russia, frequent in Siberia where they breed & as far as Kamtschatka Penn. Brit: Zool, vol. 2, p. 484.

Many of this Species were observed in 1779, by a gentleman well versed in Natural history, to come down to the Kentish Shore just at low water, in the autumn & were ~~observed~~ remarked to fly in pairs, tho' most of the plover-kind, at that time, were together in flocks. — used to be often called the Green plover & not unfrequently by ignorant ornithologists taken for the Grey, which is a much scarcer as well as more delicate Species M: F. —

Long Legged Plover

are at times seen in flocks on the Yorkshire & other northern moors. M:T. –

This species varies in having the belly sometimes black & at other times black & white, said to be entirely owing to difference of season Latham's Synop: vol: pt 1, p: 193.

Has been seen in drawings from India said to be called there Bugadee. Suppl.t to the above p: 252. –

Long legged Plover

I believe ~~extremely~~ this species is extremely rare in Britain, M:T. –

Said with some variation to be found in India in company with the Seetaree or Chinese ~~Green~~ redshank & is said to be called there Crakdi Suppl.t to Latk.s Synop: p: 253.

Dotterel.

another now in possession of Mr. White of Fleet street was shot out of a flock of 6 or 7 in Frencham ponds in Hampshire, Latham's Synop: vol 3 pt 1 p 196. — the plumage of this last wholly white, except wings & back which were black, supposed a sexual variety, only ibid. ——

— found in Europe as high as Lapmark, first appears in Dron=
=them diocese, then seeks the Lapland alps, appears at Upsal in May, breeds in all the northern parts of Russia & Siberia but seen in the temperate latitudes only in their migrations. Penn.t. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 488. —

The Dottrel appears in Spring in the peak of Derbyshire & stays about six or eight weeks.

found also on the Yorkshire Wolds & sometimes in tolerable plenty. —

Mr. Latham says he was informed by Dr. Heysham that he once received some Dotterel's eggs from Keswick in Cumberland & also that a female was killed upon the top of Skiddow in the breeding season. Lath. Supplt. to Syn: p: 253. —

Sandling

found in Summer in Greenland, common every where in Russia & Siberia, seen as low as Otaghe one of the Sandwich Isles. Pennt. Arctic Zool. vol:2, p:484. -

I have a light coloured Variety M. J.

Oyster Catcher

Sea-Pie —
found as far as Lapmark, all over Rusia & Sibiria, breeds on the great Arctic flats, extends to Kamtschatka. Penn.ts Arct: Zool; vol:2: p:289. —
— they are often sold for eating at the London Markets, tho not very palatable, M: T: —

believe this is the Bird frequently sold in the Markets at Paris & called there a Dominican from the resemblance in color to the habit of those Friers; it is allowed to be eat there on Meagre days, probably from the absurd Ob notion of having cold blood like fish, which is not even true in regard of them. M: T: — Latham says their eggs are of a greenish grey. Lath: Synop: vol:3, pt.1 p:220.

Believe now, the Bird eat on Maigre days at Paris & called the Dominican is the Tufted Duck: See its Article page 495 of this vol: M: T: —

The Sea-pie has been seen near Derby, tho' in an inland county.

Rail

is often sold in the London Markets for eating, but is very indifferent, by no means comparable to the Land-rail or Crake-Gallinule. M: T:.

The eggs are more than an inch & ½ long of a pale yellowish colour, marked all over with dusky brown spots, of nearly the same size, but irregular. Latt: Synop: vol: 3, pt: 1, p: 227.

Motacilla Calamodyta.

are found in the North of Yorkshire, not unfrequently; have been shot there, as late as October, M.T. –

Mr Latham says a pair together were shot near Dartford in Kent the farthest South they have been known to migrate, has not been traced farther North in Britain than Cumberland: Latham's Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 264.

Builds among the reeds, the nest composed of rushes matted together in form of a boat, like which it is as it were moored by fastening one end to a reed, to prevent its being carried away by the water. Lath.d Synop: vol: 3 pt. 1, p: 264.

commonly called Land-Rail —

This Bird seems very improperly to be ranked among Water-birds, as it is ever fond of dry situations & even avoids the water. —

found as far north as Drontheim & tho' a short-winged bird & bad flier, found in the Schetland Isles, not uncommon in Russia & Siberia, but not in the northern parts or toward the shores, in general where quails abound, this bird abounds also & the contrary, from this probably is derived its name of Roi des Cailles. Penn. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p. 92.

a land-rail was shot on Scargill-moor near Richmond in Yorkshire very late in October 1778, was very lean. M: J: — it was mentioned in the papers, as part of the furniture of the Leyden, at the Bush-tavern Bristol, at Christmas 1789. —

Latham says the Crake lays only from ten to twelve eggs like those of a Mistel Thrush & differs from Mr Pennant in regard to the colour, saying they are of a reddish cinereous white, marked with ferruginous blotches, with a few indistinct ones of a pale reddish ash colour; these they lay among the thickest grass, on a bed of moss or dry grass. Latt: Synop: vol: 3, pt: 1, p. 261. —

Reed Reed

are said to be frequent in the Isle of Thanet. M: T: —

by drawing a piece of stick along the teeth of a comb, their cry is almost exactly imitated & by this may be enticed to come quite close. —

are a very delicious food. —

more heard in the neighbourhood of Wyclife in the summer of 1788, than I ever remmembered before. M: T: —

found in Sweden according to Mr Leemans, tho omitted by Linnæus in his Fauna Suecica. Suppl.t to Pennt. Brit: Zool: p 69. —

upper part of bill & front of ~~the~~ a bright crimson, as also tops of the leggs M: T: .

breeds twice in a season.

Had sent me in December 1788 a species of water-hen shot at Croxdale near Durham, which I am pretty certain was the Fulica furca of Linnaeus, the brown Gallinule of Latham & la Poulette d'eau of Buffon, a scarce species in England & omitted by Mr Pennant. M. T. — on farther inspection (finding the feet not ~~lineated~~ pinnated) believe it only a young bird of the common kind, whose front was not yet become red. M. T. —

Grey Phalarope

Is found in Scandinavia, Iceland & Greenland, in the last lives on the frozen side, near the great lakes, quits the country be=
=fore winter, seen on the full seas in April & September during the time of migration, not found in Russia but frequent in all Siberia about the lakes & rivers especially in autumn probably in its migration from the arctic flats, seen also on the ice between Asia & America. Pennt. ~~Brit~~ Arct. Zool. vol. 2 p. 494.

The Grey Phalarope or Scollop-toed Sandpiper was shot. not many years since at Staveley in Derbyshire.

Red Partridges

Found in Hudsons bay & Scandinavia, common about the Caspian sea & lakes adjacent, but not in the farther part of Sibiria, yet seen between Asia & America, they go in pairs. Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. 2 p. 498.

— Mr Johnson, here quoted, the correspondent friend & assistant of the immortal Ray, was in=ducted to the Vicarage & parish of Brignal near Richmond in the North-riding of Yorkshire the ninth of October 1662, continued incumbent after till May 7, 1695, when he died aged 66 & is buried there; his wife died a few days before him viz April 17, the same year, aged 72. — this I had authenticated from the register at Brignal, by his successors, the Rev. Mr. Farrer, Vicar of Brignal, who died in 1780. M.S. —— the present Vicar of Brignal (1784) is the Rev Mr. Francis Blackburne LL.D. son of the Revd Mr. Blackburne Arch-deacon of Cleveland, who immediately succeeded Mr. Farrer in 1780. M.S. —

they must be rare in that neighbourhood, as tho' I have lived many years in it & made many enquiries, never myself saw or heard of any being seen during that time, nor any memory of their have been ever seen, was left. M.T.

Commonly called Bald-Coot. –

Inhabits the shores of Sweden & Norway, frequent in Russia & even to the East of Siberia, called in Carolina Hustorers
Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 496. –

it makes a very large nest of weeds well matted together lined with grass, the eggs 2 inches & a quarter long of a pale brownish white, regularly peppered with chocolate coloured spots, some of them very minute, the largest only an eighth of an inch in size, most spots at the larger end. Latham Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 276.

was informed by Mr. Latham, a large flock of grebes, but of what species they were, did not mention, were seen at Greenwich in the winter of 1783-4 many of which were shot there, a great variation about the head from being perfectly without a crest to the utmost ~~of~~ complete one, was observed in them, with all the intermediate changes, Lath.s Synop: vol: 3, p: 284.

In one of the Tippet-grebes shot near Carlisle, were found half digested vegetables & a number of feathers as related by Dr. Heysham see ibid p: 283.

Has been seen at Osmaston in Derbyshire. –

Great Crested Grebe

Inhabits Iceland, all northern Europe & the temperate & northern parts of Siberia in every reedy lake. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 499.
Is it entirely certain, that this Grebe & the preceeding are not male & female of the same species? in many kinds of birds, the males have crests, which the hens are without & the males are frequently larger, these seem to be nearly the only characteristic distinctions between them. the greater scarcity of the former kind may appear perhaps another argument of their being distinct species, but seems far from conclusive, as the hen being employed in incubation &c may be more rarely seen than the male, the difference of the crests at different ages ~~seem~~ in those shot at Greenwich corroborates my argument. M: T. –
Mr. Latham seems to think the Dipper-grebe to be only a young one of the great crested & appears to have strong reasons. see Lath: Synop: vol: 3, pt: 1, p: 284. –

The great crested Grebe is in some places called the Cargoose, it is thought, does not acquire its crest till the second year; the young ones differ exceedingly at different stages, first they are perfectly downy & striped especially down the neck, with black, after this, when about half grown, the stripes are less distinct, being rather mottled than striped, & the under part, tho' white, is clouded with dusky; at this period a fullness round the head is observed, as the bird advances, the brown & white appear clear & distinct, the head becomes much tufted & the horns are elongated; but as mentioned before, there is great reason to think, it does not obtain its full & perfect crest till the second year at least, see Brunnich & Latk.' Synop: as quoted over leaf. —

Inhabits Iceland, Norway & Sweden, also the lakes of Lapland where it makes a floating nest, quits those countries in winter, common in Siberia & Russia in all latitudes. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 499. N. B. stays in England the whole year, see ibid: found in the Falkland Islands by Bouganville & called by him Diver with Spectacles. See his voyage p: 61. –

Lousley Pike

frequently found in the London markets, tho' should apprehend very bad eating. — Seen near Derby.

Little Bittern

has been seen at Staveley in Derbyshire.

Latham in his Synopsis vol: 3, pt: 1, says the eggs are of a dirty yellowish white.

The Red-necked Grebe, le Grebe à joues-gris ou le jougris of Buffon described in Penn.ts Arct: Zool p: 499 ts by Mr Latham Synop: vol: 3, p.t 1, p: 283 No 7 & again in his Suppl.t p: 260, he says he received a perfect specimen of, a male bird taken by Major Hammond in April 1786 near his house in East-Kent, this & another alighted in a farm yard & were taken alive; another was sent him in Jan.y the same year by Mr. Martin of Teingmouth, also another ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ by Mr. Boys of Sandwich in 1787, these two last he judges to be only young birds, not yet come to their full color, as he also imagines the specimen to be, figured in Sparman's Museum Carsonianum pl: 9., Mr. Pennant supposed it to be a variety of the Great-crested Grebe, but Mr. Latham judges it a distinct species, imagined to be principally a native of Denmark, Norway & the Caspian Sea; see Latham as quoted above, —

Is rare in Sweden, sometimes appears in Spring in the Isle of Oeland, frequent about the salt lakes of the Tartarian Desart & about the Caspian sea. Penn.ts Brit: Zool: vol:2, p:503.

Mr Latham says the weight is frequently 14 ounces & the length 22, appears on the Kentish coast from the middle of April to September, as informed by Mr Boys. Suppl.t to Synop: p:263.—

the Land Rail, or Crake Gallinule, has been shot in the North of Yorkshire, as late as the latter end of October; as also the Spotted Gallinule. N. T. -

Vrat

are there called Gelpers.-

Have seen them, tho' rarely, exposed to sale in the London Mar=kets, whether they are of a good flavor or not, I cann'ot say. M: T:

the eggs according to Latham are an inch & 3 quarters in length, of a cinerous grey, whimsically marked with deep brownish black patches of irregular sizes & shapes, besides some under marking of a duskish hue. —

found in such numbers on the coast of Bas Poictou, that the peasants take their eggs by thousands, Salern: Comit: p: 359.

Inhabits, but not frequently, the coasts of Norway, the Ferroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, where the inhabitants make use of the gullet as a bladder to support their darts, also in Newfoundland, hatches late the young being in August only covered with grey down. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 503.

Pl. LXXXI.

Nº 229.

GREAT AUK.

BILL ſtrong, thick, compreſſed. XL. AUK.
NOSTRILS linear; placed near the edge of the mandible.
TONGUE almoſt as long as the bill.
TOES, no back toe.

229. GREAT.

Goirfugel. *Cluſii exot.* 367.
Penguin. *Wormii*, 300.
Wil. orn. 323.
Raii ſyn. av. 119.
Edw. av. 147.
Martin's voy. St. Kilda. 27.
Avis, *Gare* dicta. *Sib. Scot.* III. 22.
Alca major, le grand Pingoin. *Briſſon av.* VI. 85. *Tab.* 7.
Eſorokitſok *. *Crantz's Greenl.* I. 82.
Alca impennis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 210.
Faun. Suec. ſp. 140.
Iſlandis Gyr-v Geyrfugl. *Norvegis* Fiært, Anglemaage, Penguin, Brillefugl. *Brunnich*, 105.
Br. Zool. 136.

Briſſon 14 vol. iv. 393.
Lathams Syn. vol. 3 p. 310, p. 311.

ACCORDING to Mr. *Martin*, this bird breeds on the iſle of St. *Kilda*; appearing there the beginning of *May*, and retiring the middle of *June*. It lays one egg, which is ſix inches long, of a white color; ſome are irregularly marked with purpliſh lines croſſing each other, others blotched with black and ferruginous about the thicker end: if the egg is taken away, it will not lay another that ſeaſon. A late writer † informs us, that it does not viſit that iſland annually, but ſometimes keeps away for ſeveral years together; and adds, that it lays its egg cloſe to the ſeamark; being incapable, by reaſon of the ſhortneſs of its wings, to mount higher.

* Or little wing.

† *Macaulay's hiſt. St. Kilda.* p. 156.

DESCRIP. The length of this bird, to the end of its toes, is three feet; the bill, to the corner of the mouth, four inches and a quarter: part of the upper mandible is covered with ſhort, black, velvet like feathers; it is very ſtrong, compreſſed and marked with ſeveral furrows that tally both above and below: between the eyes and the bill on each ſide is a large white ſpot: the reſt of the head, the neck, back, tail and wings, are of a gloſſy black: the tips of the leſſer quil-feathers white: the whole under ſide of the body white: the legs black. The wings of this bird are ſo ſmall, as to be uſeleſs for flight: the length, from the tip of the longeſt quil-feathers to the firſt joint, being only four inches and a quarter.

This bird is obſerved by ſeamen never to wander beyond *ſoundings*; and according to its appearance they direct their meaſures, being then aſſured that land is not very remote. Thus the modern ſailors pay reſpect to *auguries*, in the ſame manner as *Ariſtophanes* tells us thoſe of *Greece* did above two thouſand years ago.

> Προσρεῖ τις ἀεὶ τῶν ορνίθων μαντευομένω περι τȣ̃ πλȣ̃,
> Νυνὶ μὴ πλεῖ, χειμων ἔσται, νυνὶ πλεῖ, κερδος εσεται.
>
> *Aves.* 597.

> From birds, in ſailing men inſtructions take,
> Now lye in port; now ſail and profit make.

Razor-

Inhabits the North of Europe, Iceland, Greenland & coast of Labrador, extends in Europe along the White Sea into the Arctic Adriatic shores & from thence to Kamtschatka & the gulph of Ochotsk, wherever there are lofty rocks, it is the only one of this species which reaches the Inland Baltic, found there on Carls-Ozar Isles, near Gothland & the Isle of Bondon off Ungermanland. Pennt. Arct. Zool: vol:2, pit:10.

Some say, they are kept firm on the Rocks by a glutinous matter.

Black billed Mew Gull.

Inhabits the North of Europe & the same Countries as the former, see ibid: p: 510. —

Mr Latham seems convinced this is only a young bird of the preceeding Species, the number of furrows or grooves on the bill being supposed to increase with age.

Inhabits all the coasts of Northern Europe, the icy sea, as far as Kamtschatka, where they are larger & blacker than usual & their crown cinereous, found in the Feroe Islands, where they are called Lunda, extend to Iceland, Greenland & Spitz=
=bergen, seen in ~~summer~~ winter in Carolina, numbers of these Birds & the Razor bills at the same season frequent the coasts of Andalusia in Spain, but retire in Spring. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 511. –
– It is almost astonishing, how this species & some cogenerous ones can bear fasting, had some once sent me from the Isle of Wight to London by the carrier, having had no food for near a week & arrived seemingly in ~~great~~ full health, they with great avidity devoured the meat presented to them, but died all the next day. M. I.

Common in Ireland & on the Island Skerries 3 leagues N.N.W. of Hollyhead & in the S. Stack in that vicinity, goes by various names as Guillemot, Bottle-nose & Heleguy in Wales, at Scarborough Guillet & in Cornwall Pope. Latk. Synopsis vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 317. –

Inhabits the North of Europe, frequent in Greenland, thought not to extend to Asia, called in Newfoundland the Ice bird being the harbinger of ice, called by the Dutch Rotter from its note. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 435.

esteemed rare in England, Mr Latham has received it from Dover & also had one shot at Dartford, it flies quick & dives well, walks on land better than others of the genus ~~Colymbrian~~ sometimes seen of a pure white. Lath: Synop: vol: 3, pt: 1, p: 328. –

In the spring of 1771, Mr White found a little chick fluttering & unable to rise, but alive & unhurt in a lane a few miles from Alresford Hants, where there is a great lake, it was kept a while, but died. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 99.

Sea Dwarf.

Inhabits all North of Europe to Spitzbergen, the coasts of Lap=
=mark & along the White & icy seas to Kamtschatka & N. America & Newfoundland, not found in ~~England~~ Greenland, winters in Italy. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p. 516. —
— called in some parts of England Willocks — great plenty are found in the Isle of Candy, near the mouth of the Thames in the winter season. M: T. —

They also breed in great numbers on Priestholme Isle near Anglesey, on a rock called Godreve near St. Ives in Cornwall, the Farn Isles & the cliffs about Scarborough, known by several names, by the Welsh Guillem, in Yorkshire & Durham Guillemots or Sea-hens, in the South Willocks, in Kamtschatka Utre or Kara, where these eggs are much esteemed. Latt: Synop: vol: 3, p.t. 1, p: 330.

Lesser Guillemot.

Inhabits Iceland & probably all the other Northern Coasts of Europe Brypt.[t] to Penn.[t] Arct. Zool: vol. p. 169. –

~~Much suspected by Mr Latham to be the preceding species when young~~

Much suspected by Mr Latham to be only young birds of the preceding species.

Black Guillemot

called at the Orkneys the Tyste. –

found in the same places as the Foolish Guillemot, except Italy, doubtful as to Newfoundland, the Greenlanders eat the flesh, use the skin for cloathing & the legs as lures for fish, a variety with a white oblique line issuing from the white spot on the wings is seen in Kamtschatka. Penn.t Arct. Zool. vol:2, p:447. – the excrements of this kind in the Norwegian seas are of a scarlet colour, occasioned as supposed by its feeding on the ascaris versipellis or rodaat. Suppl.t to the above p:70. –

in the Fauna Groenlandica, the spotted variety is said to lay two eggs of a whitish color, as big as those of a Hen, marked with many grey & black spots. Lath.^d Synop: vol: 3, p.^t 2, p: 335.

Sometimes found quite black see as above. –

Common in the bay of Dublin, where it remains the whole year, see Lath.^d Supplt. to Synop: p: 265.

Inhabits the north of Europe & the Arctic Coasts as far as the mouth of the Ob only, found about Spitz-bergen, Iceland, Hudson's bay, where called Athinuq-moqua & as low as New York makes its nest in the north on little isles of fresh water lakes, flies very high & darting obliquely, falls heavily into its nest, tries to secure itself by diving not flying, appears in Greenland in April or beginning of May leaves it in Sept: or Oct: on the first fall of snow, the natives use the skins for cloathing. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 519.

Supposed not to arrive to it's perfect color till the second year.
the female less & in her the ring on the neck is less distinct.
Lath.d Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 338.

Grebes.

they lay two large pale brown or stone-coloured eggs in June, Lath.: Synop.: vol:3, pt.2, p:339.

found frequently on the Newfoundland Coast in America, had a fine specimen from thence given me by the Hon.ble Admiral Byron, when Governor of Newfoundland. M.S. —

found in Iceland & most parts of North Europe, extends to Kamtschatka, but in no part of Russia or Siberia, found in winter at New York. Penn.ts Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p:518. — The female said to be less defined in colour, being merely brown on the upper parts, of a dusky white beneath & scarcely speckled at all on the sides of the neck, often seen on the lake of Constance, where it is called Kluder makes its nest among the reeds & flags in the water, where it is continually wett, like that of the Grebe; has a loud shrill cry. Lath.: Synop.: vol:3, pt.1, p:341. —

Greatest Speckled Brown
or Dun

Inhabits Kamtschatka & found about the Baltic & White Seas, tho' not in other parts of Russia.

Lays two eggs, in the grass on the borders of lakes not far from the sea, they are exactly oval, the size of those of a goose, dusky, marked with a few black spots. Lath.: Synop. vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 342.

Red throated.

found in the north of Europe, Iceland & the ~~th~~ northern coasts of Russia, Siberia & Kamtschatka, but they do not haunt the Inland lakes, prey much on fish taken in nets, tho often caught in them themselves, found with other birds in plenty in Hudson's bay. Pennt. Brit. Zool: vol: 2, p: 522.

breeds in Greenland in June & in the Northern parts of Scot=land, lays two ash-coloured eggs, marked with a few black spots, they are longer & more slender than those of a Hen, builds on the shores in the grass contiguous to the water & composes its nest of Moss & grass. Lath. Synop: vol: 3, p: 2, p: 344.

Called at Hudson's bay Aree-mogna, see as above.

Black Throated

thought by many naturalists to differ from the former in sex only. M.S. —

Inhabits Hudson's bay, North of Europe & Iceland, few in Russia, frequent in the inland lakes of Siberia, especially in the arctic regions, in the migrating season spread thro' every latitude. Penn.t Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 520 Their skins are exceeding tough & are used for gun-cases & facings for winter-caps &c &c see ibid. —

The Guillemots & Divers according to Mr Pedman, are distinguished till their third year from the other ones, by the softness of their nails, Penn. Arct. Zool. p. 62. —

Barder
Black ~~Atlantic~~ Gull
L. marinus

Inhabits northern Europe as high as Iceland, Lapmark & the White Sea, Greenland & North America down to S. Carolina, where they are called Old wives, the Esquimaux & Greenlanders make garments of their skins. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 427.

lays 3 eggs in May, placing them on the rocks on the heaps of dung, which the birds leave there from time to time. Lath.m Synop: vol: 3, pt. 2, p: 372.

thought by Mr Latham to be very probably the same bird in a different state, as the Herring Gull & Wagel, & perhaps the Jarock & Kittiwake. See Lath.m Suppl.t to Synop: Cat: of Eng: birds p: 296.

Black headed Gull

one of this sort was shot by Mr Latham of Dartford on the Thames near that place, it measured full two feet in length. M: T: —

very different from the Cornish Gannet, which is now ascertained to be the Solan-Goose M: T: —

Skua

A Skua was shot at Deptford 1783 & sent to Mr Latham of Dartford. M: T:

Inhabits Europe very locally; only from Foula & Unst two of the Shetland Islands to the Ferroe Islands, Norway, & as far as Iceland, not known to breed nearer than the Shetland Isles, found in the Falkland Islands & various parts of America Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, pitt 2. —

not found north of England in Europe except in Denmark, also in Hudsons bay & Newfoundland Penn.t Brit: Zool: vol: 2 p. 331. –

another killed near Horsham in Sussex. –

Arctic Plea

found in Greenland & to Spitzbergen, Denmark, Hudsons bay & Newfoundland. Penn's Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 530. –

called Teaskiddar in the Erse or Gaelic tongue. ~~according to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Tiaar.

it makes an artless nest of grass & moss on a hillock in some marshy place, lays two ash-coloured eggs spotted, ~~with~~ the size of those of a Hen. Lath. Synop: vol: 3, p: 2, p: 390.

Herring Gull

Inhabits the North of Europe, Iceland, Greenland where very common & continues the whole year, frequent about the Caspian & Black Seas & great lakes of Siberia & Hudson's Bay & breeds on the Coasts of S. Carolina Penn^a. Brit. Orn^t. Zool. vol. 2 p. 528. the eggs of the Herring Gull in Sweden are darker than those in England, when young, is the same bird as the Wagel described as another species see No. 297 & when very old become white & has also been thought & described as the Silvery Gull or Larus argentatus Brunnich Suppl^t to Orn^t. Zool. ~~vol 2~~ p. 70.

Wagtail

now found to be only a young bird of the preceeding species not arrived to its full plumage. Suppl.t to Ann.ts. Arch: Zool: p.170. –

has been seen on Sinfin moor, Derbyshire.

Winter Gull
Coddy Moddy

now found to be only a young bird of the Larus Canus or Common Gull, suppl. to Arct. Zool: p. 170.

Kittiwake -

found as high North as Iceland, frequent about the Kuprian lakes, & in Newfoundland, Pennt. Brit. Zool: vol 2 p. 530.
When young is the Winter-Gull or Mew or Coddy Moddy. Supplt. to Pennt. p. 270

~~Much admired in Scotland & frequently eat in Edinburgh for a short breakfast, like the Scotch Sparrow. Mr. Ch.~~ —

it breeds on the rocks & cliffs, the eggs are 2 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$ long of a deep olive brown, marked with irregular deep reddish blotches. Lath. Synop: vol: 3, pt. 2, p: 379.

~~has been seen near Chelsea~~

Inhabits Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland & all the North of Europe, also Arctic coast Asia & Kamtschatka & Newfoundland. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol 2: p. 529.

it undergoes 2 alterations of color, in the first it is the Darrock in the second as here described, ~~in the 3 is the Larus Ridibundus~~
Supplt. to Pennt. Brit: Zool: p: 270

has been at Chelaston & Bretby in Derbyshire.

The young Solan Geese are used in Scotland for the same purpose & by all accounts are equally ~~disston~~ disgusting. N.S. –

Jarrock

now found to be only a young bird of the Kittiwake or Larus Rissa, Suppl.t to Penn.ts. Arct. Zool. p. 70.

breeds in rocky crags of the bays, in June, lays 2 eggs of a greenish Ash color spotted with brown. Latt.s Synop. vol. 3 pt. p. 392

Black Headed Gull

Mr Latham says the eggs are of a greenish brown, marked with red brown blotches Lath. Synop: vol:3, pt:2, p:380. —

Supposed only a variety of the Larus Ridibundus or laughing Gull, found in all parts of Russia, Sibiria & Kamtschatka, only in Summer in New England, found no higher North than Britain. Penn. Brit: Zool: vol:2, p:529.

has been seen on Sinfin moor Derbyshire.

Larus Canus - a Variety

supposed a young bird of the preceding, & not to acquire the black head till the second year. Lath.'s list in suppl.t to Synopsis p: 296.

a brown-headed Gull resembling in other respects the preceding, but judged by Mr Latham to be a distinct species was shot on the banks of the Esk near Netherby Lath.' ~~list Supp.~~ Synop.: vol: 3 p.t 2, p: 383, & in list in his suppl.t p: 296.

Parson Gull

for an account of this Mr. Johnson, who was a clergy=
=man & able naturalist, see page 414 of this work under
the article of the Red Phalarope. N. T. — Mr Latham
places it among the Terns & calls it the brown Tern, tho' he
says it is probably a young bird & is rather doubtful whether of the
Tern or Gull kind. —

A Gull called by Mr Latham, Synopsis av: vol:3 pt2 p:383,
the brown-headed Gull, supposed the same as the Red legged Gull
of the Arctic Zoology, was killed on the banks of the Esk near
Netherby in Cumberland & another was shot in Anglesea. —

Found in Europe as high as Spitzbergen & on the Arctic coasts of Siberia & Kamtschatka & the northern parts of America as far as Hudsons bay & comes to New England in May, retires even from great Britain in winter. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 24.

lines its nest sometimes with a few leaves, often ~~builds~~ found on Islets in the middle of rivers & is thought good eating Lath: Synop: vol:3, pt:2, p:362.

Lesser Tern

not found higher than the Baltic, inhabits South Russia & about the black & Caspian seas & in Siberia about the Irtish & in Summer sees York. Pennt: Arct Zool. vol:2, p:522

Both the Great & lesser Tern have been seen on Sington-Moor Derbyshire, tho' an inland county.

breeds on many of our shores, the egg is an inch & half, of dirty yellowish brown, dashed all over with reddish blotches. Lath.
Syn-op: vol:3, pt.2, p:364.

found in Hudsons bay, Newfoundland, as far as Iceland in Europe, numerous in Siberia & salt lakes of the deserts of Tartary. Pennt.
Arct: Zool: vol:2, p: 525. –

Mr Latham says it sometimes lays 4 eggs of a dirty greenish colour spotted with black & surrounded with a band of black about the middle, breeds among the reeds in marshy places
Lath: Synop: vol:3, pt.2, p:367.
appears on the coasts of Kent soon after the other Terns, but does not associate with them, never like the rest deposits its eggs on the sea beach, but breeds & feeds in the flows within land, it is more familiar & its note less shrill than the other Terns. suppl.t to Lath. Syn-op: p: 267. –

one was shot in Feb: 1786 at Derby. —

Not found in ~~Asia~~ North Europe, in Asia about lake Baikal. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 487.

pretty frequent on the coast of Kent at all seasons, particu=larly about Sandwich, frequently varies in plumage & in autumn gathers in small flocks with the purres & both of them called indiscriminately Ox-birds. Lath.s Suppl.t to Synop: p: 253.

has been shot at Staveley in Derbyshire. —

Besides the Terns above mentioned, Mr Latham sets down another British one, which he says is pretty common on the Kentish Coast, particularly about Sandwich, from which circumstance he calls it the Sandwich Tern, is supposed to lay its eggs upon the rocks in June & to hatch them before the middle of July, as he had received the young birds from Mr Boys there about the end of August 1784, about the same time one was shot on the Thames, a young bird by Dr Leith of Greenwich near that place, another was shot near Thornbury; the Sterna noria of Linnæus he thinks is undoubtedly a young bird of the Sandwich tern. – generally seen abt the neighbourhood of Romney by the 15th of April & quits about the 15th of September.

Walrus

abounds in the seas of Spitzbergen & Greenland, where the flesh tho' excessively fetid & even the fat is eaten, it also supplies them with oil for their lamps, found also between Kamtschatka & America, these last are darker than the European. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 534. —

it lays one large white & very brittle egg, the young bird is hatched in the middle of June Lath. Synop: vol. 3, p. 2, p. 403

Shear Water.

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Iceland & Greenland, extends in the Atlantic ocean to America & again to the Cape of good hope, also found in the Southern hemisphere, having been seen in S: lat: 13, 13 in Cooks passage from Easter Island to Otaheite & again in numbers at Cape Deseada S: lat: 53. Pennt. Arctic Zool. vol: 2, p: 538.

Stormy Petrel —

called by the Seamen, who hold them in execration as being the sure prognostics of a storm, Mother Carey's Chickens — one of this species was shot in Derbyshire, a very particular circumstance, as being an inland County, probably driven by some severe storm or hurricane; it was shot near Bakewell & sent me by Thos. Eyre Esq. of Hassop in that neighbourhood. M. T. —

another was shot in 1784 at Walthamstow in Essex & was sent to the Leverian Museum, another at Oxford, & one at Yarrich among a flock of Hoopoes. —

Visits the Isle of Thanet early in the winter, sometimes in October, one was brought alive to Mr. Latham taken on the banks of the Thames near Northfleet, lived 3 days, tho' it refused all food. Lath. Suppl. to Synop. p. 269.

Inhabits the North of Europe, common about Kamtschatka where it is larger than in Europe, does not extend to the Arctic Circle, found at all distances from land between Great Britain to the Coast of North-America. Pennt. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 36.

Petrel

the Stormfinch was once shot in Derbyshire an inland County near Bakewell & sent me by Thomas Eyre Esqr of Hassop near that town, a very singular instance of a bird being drove so much out of its usual course, it being an inhabitant of the high seas. M.T.

breeds in every latitude in the Russian Empire, common in Kamtschatka, extend thro' Northern Europe to Iceland & Greenland, continue the whole year in the Orkneys, but come to S: Britain only in severe winters, seen at New York in winter retires to Hudson's bay in April found as low as S: Carolina Pen: Arct. Zoolog. 1785
– Many of the Goosanders & several Co-generous kinds were shot in Inland lakes & fresh rivers in the severe winter of 1775-76.

A very fine Goosander was shot by my postilion on the Tees Jan: 14 1789, it was then very severe weather. M: S: –

Goosander

3 Dun-divers shot on Gilling-beck near Richmond about Christmas 1788, in very severe weather. M. T.

Mr Latham still much doubts the Dun-diver being the female of the Goosander, but thinks it a distinct species & confidently asserts, that upon anatomical observations & dissections, some of the Dun-divers have been proved to be males, he says Dr Heysham has upon dissection found several to be so, the last he met with, was at Carlisle in the month of December 1784. See Lat Lam's Synopsis vol. 3, pt 2, p. 422.

The Mergus Castor of Linnæus is supposed by Mr Latham to be only a slight variety of the Dun-diver, one however was killed on the Suffolk coast. — Mr Pennant at last seems to think the Mergus Castor of Linnæus to be the true female of the Goosander. See Suppl. to Arct. Zool. p. 73. —

Mr Latham asserts in suppl. to Synop. p. 270 that Dr Heysham has since dissected 2 Dun-divers, one a hen with egg, the other much larger weighing 3 pounds, a male on dissection, having testes very apparent & beginning to grow turgid, at this time no Goosanders were to be seen, the crest in the male was longer than in the female & the belly of a bright buff-colour, appear at Sandwich in winter, seen in Ireland &

breeds upon the Islands of the Shannon near Killaloe &
frequently stays the whole Summer.

Smew

Frequents Newfoundland, Greenland & Hudsons bay during Summer in great flocks, found in Europe as high as Iceland, where it is called Vatns-önd, found gregarious in Kupid & about the great rivers of Siberia & lake Baikal. Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol:2, p:h 38.

In a male shot near Sandwich the crest was totally black also down the middle of the crown as well as space before the eye, the male has also a large & curious labyrinth. Latt. Supplt. to Syn: p: 271. —

Smew

its eggs like those of the wild Duck, but smaller & whiter, in Newfoundland they generally come in pairs as soon as the Ice breaks up in June & build on dry spots of ground in the Islands, lay from 8 to 13 eggs the nest made of withered grass & lined with their own down. the young are of a dirty brown like young Goslings Lath: Synop: vol: 3 p: 2 p: 425.

— Many of this species as well as the preceeding were found in the interior parts of the Kingdom during the severe frost of 1775 but on experiment, proved very strong, disgusting meat. Mi: J. —

the next species is now found to be the female of this.

In Europe it extends to Iceland, visits Britain in the severe season only, in the Russian Empire frequents the same places as the Goosander, each retire Southward at approach of winter & are observed returning up the Volga in February, migrates during Summer even as low as Pinos in the Archipelago. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 519.

Red Headed Smew

The long-diver is now found to be a distinct species, Mr. Plymley dissected several & found males & females without any distinction of plumage in either sex. Penn. Brit. Zool. vol. 2 p. 539 in a note. –

This is now found to be the female of the Smew, see suppl. to Pennants Arct. Zoology p. 74.

called also Whistling swan.

Inhabit North Europe as high as Iceland & as low as the soft Climate of Greece or of Lydia & even as far as Egypt, swarm during summer in the great Tartarian & Siberian marshes, winter about the Caspian & Euxine seas, in Silesia spread far north but not to the arctic Circle, arrive at Hudson's bay breed there in numbers but retire to the S: parts in autumn. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 1, p: 541 — Mr Latham says the flocks are seldom composed of more than 5 or 6 birds see Synop: vol: 3, pt 2, p: 434. —

a small flock of wild swans were seen near Winston in January 1789, one of which was fired at & lamed, as supposed, by my gamekeeper, being found by another person soon after, it was in severe frosty weather. M: T:

another flock, said to be above 30 in number, was seen the same month & year near Hartle-pole in the Bishopwick of Durham. M: T: — some were seen that year in Kent, as Mr. Latham informed me, one flock of 28 in number & several smaller ones. M: T: —

a considerable price is given for the down from the breast of this species, for making powder puffs &c being esteemed much superior to that of the tame swans. M: T: —

This swan is often called the Whistling swan, & supposed to be the bird the vulgar among the antients ~~supposed~~ imagined to have the power of melody, this bird being ~~sacr~~ made by the Pythagoreans the ~~sac~~ mansion of souls ~~departed~~ departed, not distinguishing between sweetness of numbers & melody of voice understood really, what was meant only figuratively, in Russia this is the species usually kept tame. Penn.t ~~Brit.~~ Arct. Zool. vol 2 p. 424. are hunted in Iceland see ibid.

Mr Latham says the legs are sometimes reddish, perhaps a ~~difference~~ variation occasioned by different ages. — he also says on the authority of Mr. Boys of Sandwich, that some have weighed 25 pounds, not uncommon in the lakes of America, migrate from thence southward in great numbers in ~~the~~ October. Gatt.? Sup.t to Sloane p. 2/30. — these swans will run as fast as a tolerable horse, not being able to fly when they lose their feathers in August, great numbers are caught by dogs, which are taught to seize them by the necks, which causes them to lose their balance & become an easy prey, see Penn.t as above. —

It is almost the universal opinion, that Swans are very longlived, which seems highly probable. —

The eggs are laid on a bed of grass near the water & according to Mr Latham sits only 6 weeks, see Lath.: Synop.: vol:3, pt.2, p:338. —

This mute or as called here, tame Swan, is found in a wild state in some parts of Russia, but is more plentiful in Siberia, it arrives, in Summer, later than the former species from the South & does not spread so far North, those which frequent the provinces of Ghilan & Mazen==daran on the South of the Caspian Sea, grow to a vast size & are esteemed great delicacies, Penn.: Arct.: Zool.: vol:2, p:464

one person in Norfolk was remarkably famous for fattening Cygnets or young Swans principally with oats, I think he sold them at a considerable higher price, than mentioned on other side, I have tasted them at the D: of Norfolk's table, but thought them extremely indifferent, hard & dry, somewhat re= =sembling a bad hare. M: J:

D

Snow Bunting.

This species inhabits the north of Europe, Asia & America & migrates into Hudson's bay, frequents in the winter the rice ground of S: Carolina, are seen early in the Spring flying over Sweden to the Laplanders & to the eastern & southern parts of Iceland, in which quarters of the Island they breed only, return in Autumn, make a short stay along the shores, but never winter in Sweden, abound in Russia, Siberia & Kamtschatka, but breed principally in the north.— they breed in the fens of Lincolnshire & remain there the whole year. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 482. —

appear early in May in Hudson's bay, as soon as the ice disappears; collect in flocks of 20 or 30, stay about 3 weeks then separate into ~~flocks~~ pairs & resort to the coasts to breed, some are brought alive to the factories, where they are fed with corn & thrive greatly, about the middle of August they return to the marshes with their young & continue there till September. Suppl: to Penn: Arct: Zool: p: 74.

Geese.

In the Leeds Mercury of the latter end of December 1781, was an account of 3 geese, sold in Manchester market the week before, bred upon a heath near Cheadle, whose ages united amounted to 84 years; one being 37, a second 25 & the third 23 years old. —

Domestic Geese frequently arrive to a very considerable weight; one was sent to a Gentleman in Manchester in November 1785 only 6 months old, which weighed 21 pounds & $\frac{1}{2}$, notwithstanding its extraordinary size & weight, was of a good flavour & particularly tender. — about the year 1770 a gosling was given me hatched at Hafrop near Bakewell Derbyshire, which had its head divided toward the extremity & had two distinct beaks. M. T.

In the St. James's Chronicle from Tuesday May 29 to Thursday 31, 1787, it was asserted as a fact, that a Goose was then living in the County of Fife, that could be ascertained by a family there, to have been kept in it, seventy years, this could be proved by them incontestably, & might possibly be still older! —

A Goose belonging to Robert Shore of Blacktoft in Yorkshire hatched nine goslings on the 21st of Novr. 1788. —

among tame Geese, the Gander is usually quite white, which is much to be wondered at, as whiteness is usually esteemed a sign of weakness, when in the natural state are usually grey, the Gander in the North of England frequently called a Steg. M. T. —

Domestic Geese will frequently travel from 8 to 10 Miles a day, on an average, in their road to London, from 3 in the morning till 9 at night, they are mostly fed with barley on the road & if any are much fatigued, with oats. Lath.[?] Suppl.[t] to Synop: p: 273.

Mr. Latham mentions that White ones have been sometimes seen.

The leading goose which forms the point or edge of the wedge, probably endures the most labour by cutting the wind & forming a passage for the rest; so it is always observed, that they are frequently changed & alter their situation ~~frequently~~ perpetually, which they do with very little confusion & with scarce at all disranging their usual form of flying M: T: —

White fronted Goose

Inhabits during Summer Hudson's bay & the north of Europe, breeds also in the extreme north of Asia, & in its migration is frequently scattered over Siberia, migrates over only the east of Russia & is very scarce in the West: Mr Fabricius suspects that they are found in Greenland. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 3: p: 548.—

The Barnacle ~~as well as the~~ Scoter is allowed among the Roman Catholics to be eaten in Lent & on maigre days as well as the Scoter & some others, from the old tho' long exploded notion of their having cold blood. The Otter is also allowed & probably, originally, from the same plea M.T.

See a Mr note in this work vol: 4, p: 63 on the anatiferous shell from Mr. Barbut in his vol: on testaceous animals, which gives some probable cause of the origin of the most absurd notion of their producing ducks, he says that some sea fowls come to devour the inhabitants of these shells & build & lay near them, which & when the young ones fly were strangely supposed to be the produce of these shells. M: T: —

Brent Goose

frequent in Hudson's bay, breed in the Islands & along the coasts, but never fly inland, winter in the Southern parts, probably Carolina; in Europe they retire very high to breed in the extreme north, a few, after passing over Sweden, stop on the borders of Lapland, but the great flocks continue their flight to the most northern Isles of Greenland & Spitzbergen; appear in small flocks in Hoy-sound in the Orkneys, but winter in Horra sound in Schetland, in great flocks & called there Horra-geese. Pennt. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 522. —

— This species as well as the former, are frequently sold in the London markets & admired by several. — The seeming great resemblance in size & shape between this & the Bernacle & the difference between them consisting principally in the variation of plumage & size, has sometimes induced me to suspect they may possibly be only sexual distinctions, but this I hazard only as a simple conjecture of my own, having no authority from any ornithologist, to found my ~~conjecture~~ supposition upon. M: T: have since found in Willoughby, that his friend & correspondent Mr: Johnson of Brignal was of the above opinion & asserts they are frequently in the same flocks with the Bernacles. M: T: has been seen on Sinfin moor, Derbyshire. —

The name of Radgaas or Rat or Road-goose is said to be derived from some similarity to its usual cry.

Eider -

Inhabit the seas near New York in the Spring & breed on the desert Isles of New England & from thence to the extreme Coasts of America, Europe & Asia, they are seen in Greenland in winter in flocks of thousands in the southern sheltered bays; go to the more northern to breed, in Greenland they ~~lays~~ lay among the grass in Sweden among the juniper bushes. Pennant's Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 454.

— The Eider Drake among the aquatics, as well as the Silver or pencilled Pheasant among the land birds, may be reckoned instances ~~of strong~~ contrary to the usual disposition of nature; in having the under plumage darker than the upper. M: P:

Eider -

The Drake is said to pass thro' several variations of colour for 3 or 4 years before he attains to his perfect plumage M: T: -

it is certain, they have sometimes more eggs than 5, as eighteen young ones have been found in one nest, sett up on by two females, who agree remarkably well, an instance I believe hitherto unknown elsewhere in Ornithology, see Von Troil's Iceland. p: 144.

They are rarely seen in the south of England, yet Mr La=
=tham was informed a male of this species was shot in the Isle of Thanet in March 1786. Lath: Suppl. to Synop: p: 274

In January 1789 a drake of the Eider species was shot near Hartle-pool; on being first fired at, it dived deep & for a consi=
=derable time, but was dispatched on its rising again, I have it now in my Museum (1789) M: T: -

Velvet Duck Pen. 493

Very common in the great lakes & rivers of the North & east of Siberia & on the shores, extends to Kamtschatka, not so common in Russia, frequents the seas about New-York. Notwithstanding they are a species, which at all other times frequent the sea, yet in the laying season go far inland to make their nests: when that is over, the males fly away & are not followed by the females, till the young brood can fly. Penn. Brit: Zool: Vol: 2, p: 555.

It never frequents lakes, returns to Sweden the latest of any & lays the latest, even the eggs have been found fresh layed in the beginning of July, they are white & about 8 or 10 in number, they lay them under the Juniper bushes & cover them close with their elastic feathers, the young dive admirably, when at sea, live entirely on shells Suppl.t to Penn. Brit. Zool. ~~vol~~ p: 77. — N.B all the above refers to the Velvet Duck Mill.

believe the velvet Duck is very scarce in most parts of Eng=land at least. M: T: —

Mr Latham says, they go far inland to lay their eggs, which are white & usually 8 or ten in number, tho in America have not above five or six, Lateles there in July, makes its nest of grass, seen only now & then on the English coast. Lath: Synop: vol: 3, pt: 2, p: 483. —

Differs little from the Scoter except in having the white mark beneath the eye & a band of the same crossing the wing, the male of the scoter is without any enlargement of the windpipe, the Velvet Duck has a large one, tho no labyrinth Lath: Synop

Scoter & tufted Ducks – Pen. 494

The female Scoter differs so much as to mimic another species, the young males resemble the females the first year & have scarce any protuberance on the bill, tho' on close observation, the swelling of the knob or some rudiments of it might be perceived. –

Has been sent from New-York, Inhabits Sweden & Norway, abounds on the great lakes & rivers & on the shores of North & east Siberia, is not so frequent in Russia, lives much at sea, is of a very fishy flavour. Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. 2. p. 550. –

– another species of ~~bird~~ water Bird called a Dominican, at Paris being black & white, like the frock of those Friars, is allowed to be eat in Lent & other indigo days in France & other Roman-Catholic countries, I imagine it to be the oyster-catcher or Sea-pie, see the description of that bird. M. S. –

the Barnacle is also allowed, see the article Barnacle, p. 488. –

perhaps the Dominican may be really the ~~Scoter, or else the~~ tufted Duck, see next article. –

Many Scoters seen on the Durham Coast near Hartlepool in the severe frost of the winter 1788-89. –

Tufted.

Inhabits Europe as high as Norway, frequent in all latitudes of the Russian Empire & Kamtschatka, commonly travels northward to breed

A tufted Duck, I believe a female or young Drake, tho' it had a small crest, as the breast was not of a deep black, was brought to Wycliffe in Jan: 1784 from about Scarborough, it being then sharp frost & snow M: T:—

Mr Latham says this as well as the Scoter, is allowed on maigre days in France, if so, this is probably the bird I have seen there on those days called a Dominican, see a note the page preceding. M: T:—

Hen Scaup Duck
Pen. 496

Ducks

Inhabits America as high as Hudson's bay, comes there in May, retires in October, found in Iceland & most part of the North of Europe, common on the northern coasts of Russia & Siberia, particularly about the river Ob, migrate Southward, dives much & lives on shell-fish. Penn.t Arctic Zool: vol: 2, p: 562.

Mr. Buffon judges this bird, at least le petit Morillon rayé of Brisson, one of the Synonyms, to be a variety only of the preceeding see Buffon vol: 9, p: 233.

This species of Duck has been generally esteemed very rare in Britain, but not unoften found on the Bishopprick & Yorkshire Coasts & in the winter of 1788-89 was found in such quantities about Hartlepoole, that above a thou-sand were said to be caught in a week & were sold at 1d a piece. M: T: — all the females had a pure white circle round the base of the beak like that in the White-fronted wildgoose, it was of a fainter plumage than the male & had the powdering on the back in a much less degree, most of the females were smaller than the males contrary to what Mr Latham asserts, tho' not always, in one pair the male weighed 1-7 oz & the female 1-13 oz — in another the female 1-9½ oz & the male 1-11½ oz & of above 3 dozen examined by a Gent.n the males were always the largest. M: T: — Mr. Latham informs me some of the White-fronted ones proved males, but they appeared young ones, the white was not pure & some appearances of the green gloss feathers on head & neck were to be seen. M: T:

Morton says the Golden-eye is in some places called The Shelden also by some the Golden-eyed Spot, & I think by some authors St Cuthbert's Duck as well as the Eider. M: T:

makes a round nest of grass in hollow trees, lined with feathers from it's breast, lays from 7 to 10 white eggs. Lath: Synopsis vol: 2, p: 536.

A female of this species was shot on a small pool in Hutton-Manor Oct 29 1779, another at Scargill in Nov: 1781, another near Wycliffe in Nov: 1782, another abt middle of Jan: 1789, a male was sent from Bd Castle in Feb: 1784. M: T:

In the winter of 1788-89 many were taken at Hartlepoole & several both males & females brought hre; they are not very good eating. M: T:

Inhabits from New York to Greenland, in the last very rare, frequents fresh-water lakes, is expelled Sweden by the frost, except a few in frozen parts of rivers near cattaracts, where they live diving continually for shell-fish — extend to Norway. Penn: Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 548.

two Ducks much resembling the Golden eye, but about one third less were shot near Staveley in Derbyshire.

Merillon.

Inhabits Sweden & as high as Greenland, probably to be found in all the intermediate parts, frequents every place in Russia & Sibiria even to Kamtschatka. Penn. Brit. Zool. vol. 2. p. 473.

I have one, shot in the severe frost of 1776, at Mr Portmans seat, ~~at~~ Bryanston near Blandford in Dor: = setshire. M. T. –

Shelduck

Inhabits as high north as Iceland, visits Sweden & the Orkneys in winter, returns in Spring, continues in England all the year, found in Asia about the Caspian Sea & all the salt lakes, the Dahurian & Siberian deserts even to Kamtschatka. Penn.ts Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p. 473. –

are pretty frequent in Lancashire. Some have derived their name from the river Scheld in Flanders, but I believe erroneously, as I never heard they were remarkably plentiful on it M. T. –

Shieldrake Pen. 499

Shieldrake

— the younger ones lay not above twelve eggs, their nests are covered with down, the eggs are esteemed, tho' the flesh of the ducks is reckoned rank & unsavoury. see Lath.: Synop.: vol 3 pt 2 p: 506. — Mr. Daubenton asserts that a mixed breed between the Shieldrake & common duck has taken place, but the produce proved sterile. see Lath.: Supp. to Synop.: p: 273.

— Inhabits the northern parts of America from Hudson's bay to Carolina, frequent in Greenland & continue there the whole year, arrives in Hudsons bay in May retires in October, common in all latitudes of the Russian Empire, & seen by Steller in the Aleutian Isles; in Sweden retires in winter to the Island of Schonen, but in severe seasons passes over into Denmark Germany & possibly to England, for the immense flocks seen here in winter can scarce be all bred here. Penn.: Arct.: Zool.: vol.: 2 p: 563. —

Mr. White relates, that in the severe weather of 1708-9, a duck was shot in the parish of Trotton in Sussex, having a silver collar about its neck, on which were engraven the arms of the King of Denmark. see Nat.: Hist.: of Selborne, p: 140.

Mallard

What is the reason, that the Duck, which in its wild state pairs & is Monogamous, becomes when tame Polygamous? is it on account of greater plenty of food, that one Drake will suffice for many Ducks?

In the beginning of Nov.r 1788, a tame duck belonging to Mr Blyth of Cotness in Yorkshire, hatched a clutch of young ones. —

In July 1786 a duck was hatched at a place called Evergreen near Cork in Ireland, which had two heads distinctly & completely formed, but natural in every other respect. —

In June 1776 a wild duck was found sitting upon nine eggs, in an oak tree, near Mr Nevington's at Et=
=chingham in Sussex, about 24 feet from the ground; the eggs were supported by some small twigs laid cross=
=ways. — heard of another, that built in a high pollard tree without branches M.T. —

— In 1777 hearing there was a clutch of young tame Ducks in my neighbourhood, in Lincolnshire, several of which were not webb-footed, I went to see them, appre=
=hending they might possibly proceed from a mixture of the common fowl or some other Bird; but on inspection found the difference was observable only in two or 3 & that on one-foot only & so little differing on the whole from usual, that I could only judge it a slight variegation or luxurs nature. M.T. —

Mallard

In the English translation of the Marquis de Chastellux's travels in America, is a note by the translator vol: 1, p: 210, of a Cock at Germantown near Philadelphia in Pensilvania, which ~~that~~ altho' he was surrounded by many females of his own species, frequently copulated with a duck, but did not know whether any spurious breed was ever propagated; from the diversity of their natural habits, one may strongly presume not. M: T. —

The following very singular article was in the St. James's Chronicle of Oct: 22 – 24, 1789. —

A Man called John Magrath, who lives on the estate of James Stackpoole Malone, of Castle Malone, in the County of Clare, in Ireland, Esqr. has arrived at great perfection in the art of breeding ducks by an ingenious method, from a very inconsiderable number of old ones – When they lay 6 or 8 setts of eggs, he putts them under a hen; she sitts on them for a week or ten days, he then places the eggs in a horse-dunghill & takes care to turn them every twelve hours, till they are hatched, which is generally in a month; but he can force it a week sooner if necessary; he then putts fresh eggs under the hen, which is kept constantly sitting for 2 or 3 months: he mostly takes them from her at the time before mentioned; but in rainy or cold

weather, he lays the eggs before the fire, which answers the same purpose, by turning them every twelve hours, and by those means, he raises every year from ten or twelve ducks, between 5 & 600 young ones. —

Wild ducks vary surprizingly in goodness at a small distance, many being found of a loose texture, whitish & flabby: the best are those that are large & have their flesh firm & dark coloured: in general they are but indifferent in the North of England; amazing quantitys are almost daily sent to London in the season, from Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire. M:T: —

in an extract Mr Latham quotes from the memoirs of the Antiquarian Society of Spalding, is the following: "at the ducking on Thursday, were taken up one hundred seventy four dozen of Mallards or Drakes moulting; & on Monday forty six dozen & a half: in all two thousand six hundred & forty six birds".

there was so great plenty of Wild Ducks in Hungary in 1786, that in the district of Holicks alone 14,623 were killed between Sept: 1 & the end of November:

The common Wild-duck, Shoveler & Gadwal inhabit the Coast of Coromandel in India. Lath.: Suppl.t to Synop: p.276.

—Found about New-York & even as low as Carolina during winter, inhabits Sweden & ~~Denmark~~ Norway, common in Kamtschatka & breeds in every latitude of the Russian dominions, but chiefly in the North.-Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p.477.—

often seen in the London markets, tho' but an indifferent meat.—

it lays ten or twelve nitous-coloured eggs, placed on a bed of rushes. Lath[m] Synop: vol: 3, p.t 2, p: 810. –

Pintail

Appears about New-York in winter: breeds in the North in Europe about the White Sea, migrates south in the beginning of frost, is seen in Sweden in Spring & autumn, visits the Orkneys in winter, in flock, in the Russian Empire, extends to Kamtschatka Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 566. —

Morton says this is the species of Duck called the Easterling by the London poulterers, but this seems doubtful. M: T: —

they are not unfrequently exposed to sale in the London markets, particularly in severe weather, being then more easy to meet with; have tasted them, but they seemed to me rank & strong. M: T:

The white-throated duck figured opposite is said sometimes to visit Sinfin moor in Derbyshire.

Long tailed Duck

they are, I believe, extremely scarce in the British Islands, especially South Britain, & a pair sent me, from Scotland, by Mr Paton of Edinburgh. M: J:. —

The long-tailed Duck, it is said, has been shot on Sinfin Moor in Derbyshire. —

Mr Latham says the Anas hyematis of Linnæus is the female of the glacialis & is sometimes as well as it taken in England See his Synop: avium vol: 3, pt 2, p: 330. — this last is said to make a nest among the grass like the Eider Ducks & to lay 5 bluish white eggs, tho Mr Hutchins says never less than 10 & upwards, about the middle of June; lines the nest with the feathers of the breast like the Eider Duck & like it the down is very valuable. Lath: Synop: vol: 3 pt 2 p: 330.

N: B: if Mr Hutchins is right in his assertion, that they are frequently 10 or 15 eggs in one nest, it seems probable that two females join together ~~in one nest~~, which, however singular is asserted to be a fact in regard to the Eider Duck, see Mr's note in that article p: 402, M: J:. —

Pochard

Inhabits North America in winter as low as Carolina, found in Europe as high as Drontheim, is met with in the great rivers & lakes in all latitudes of the Russian Empire. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 461. —

have seen them in the North of England, tho' they are not common there. one was shot near my house, I think in 1781. — M.T.
two others were shot in the winter of 1788-9, one on the piece of Water at Teorceit. M: T:.

Wigeon

probably a female or young male unmounted of some known species
M.T. —

Inhabits Europe, perhaps not higher than Sweden, frequent about the Caspian sea & sometimes seen in the great lakes, east of the Uralian chain, but not in the rest of Siberia, found in plenty about Aleppo during winter & taken also in the Nile, these probably retire north to breed, called by the Germans Pfeiff-ent or fifing Duck & by the French Canard siffleur from its shrill note Pennt. Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 475.
very frequent in the London markets but not in general highly esteemed M.T. —

Jackdaw.

Not found higher in Europe than Sweden, found over most
** latitudes of the European & Siberian parts of the Russian empire
except abt. Kamtschatka & to the east. Pennt. Arct. Zool. vol. 2 p. 57 &c.

This species is not numerous, sometimes exposed to sale in
the London markets. M. T. —

Pergauley.

—Does not inhabit farther to the north in Europe than Sweden, but found in all parts of the Russian empire even to Kamts=chatka. Penn.ts Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 477.—

This species has been seen in the North of Yorkshire & B.rk of Durham. M: T:.—

Both Garganey & Teal are found on the coasts of Kent in winter, both extend to India, as found drawn in India paintings. Lath.s supp.t to Synop: p: 276.—

Male & Female Shoveler. Pen. 504

found in Europe as high as Iceland even in that severe climate
is said by some to lay from 13 to 19 eggs, found in the Russian em=
=pire in the same places with the Garganey, also in America but
not near so prolific there. Penn. Brit: Zool: vol: 2, p: 577. —

by many esteemed one of the most delicate of the Duck tribe.

The Teal is now known to breed in Cumberland near Carlisle
Lath: Supp. to Synop: p: 270.

~~The strong barriers or commercial of Rays supposed was
intended to be of England or America no migratory visitor
into this kingdom ~~[illegible]~~ to be a later species is suspected
begins ~~[illegible]~~ by Mr Latham among the most accurately
female of the common Teal perhaps slightly varying from
age ~~[illegible]~~ Supp. vol. 2 p. 2, p. 223. —~~

The Teal is also found to breed in Hampshire, as many young ones
were seen on a pond near Wolmer forest in July 1773 by Mr White, not known
before to breed in the South of England, see his Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 143.

Teal

it makes a nest in April among the rushes on the edges of ponds, it is composed of the tenderest stalks with the additions of the pith & a quantity of feathers, it is of a large size & so placed as to rise & fall with the water, the eggs are the size of those of a Pidgeon of a dirty white, marked with small hazel spots, lays six or 7. some say the Teal as well as the Gargany lay their eggs in a hole hollowed out. Lath.[m] Synop: vol:3, p.[t]2, pitt.[h]2.
—Ray says it is rather smaller, perhaps a slight variety by age or accident. M:T:—
Altho Mons.[r] Buffon has doubts of its being a distinct species, yet he gives an account of its graping the summer & breeding in France & that in April ~~they~~ it makes a covered nest of rushes & grass, the opening mostly to the South & lays from 10 to 14 eggs of a dirty white of the size of a Pullet's. Lath.[m] Synop: Vol:3, p.[t]2, pitt.[h]3.—
—Much apprehend the Duck tribe is as yet far from being thoroughly ascertained, particularly, as in many species the male & female differ considerably, from which frequently much confusion ensues & the variation in sex is frequently mistaken for a distinct species. M:T:—

Inhabits all the north of Europe as far as Greenland, where it continues all the year, the jugular pouch made use of there as a bladder to float their darts after they are flung, the skins used there in cloathing & flesh eaten, but the eggs are too fetid even to be eat by Greenlanders; found in all the temperate latitudes of the Russian Empire even to Kamtschatka, in immense numbers on the Caspian Sea, also at New York, supposed to be the species used by the Chinese in fishing with a ring round the neck to prevent it ~~swal~~ swallowing its prey. Pennt. Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 528 No. 422.
— a crested variety of Corvorants has been seen —

a Corvorant was shot near Wychiffe in September 1782, Wychiffe is at least 20 miles from the Sea M: S: —
Mr Pennt. makes the ~~crested~~ crested corvorant, a species of Shag — see that article further on.
The whiteness under the chin & of the thighs is not confined to the Males as one withe it, sent me out of Holderness in 1775 was full of Egg. M: S:

They have a white spot on the outward thigh. M.S. —

Cormorant

Mr Latham says their eggs are only 3 in number of a pale green, a Russian account asserts that they build in trees, 5 or 6 nests on one tree, these are large, composed of sticks & roots, in England they sometimes build on the trees with the Herons. Lath.: Synop: vol: 3, pt. 2, p. 97. —
Tho the Cormorant is in general a Wary bird, yet at times is unaccountably torpid or stupid according to Mr Latham, & often after a full surfeit of fish, or when asleep will suffer a net to be thrown over it or a noose put round its neck, so as to be easily taken: about twenty five years since (this wrote in 1784) one of these perched upon the castle at Carlisle & soon afterwards removed to the Cathedral, where it was shot at upwards of twenty times without effect, at length a person got upon the Cathedral, fired at & killed it: in another instance a flock of 15 or 20 perched at the dusk of Evening in a tree on the banks of the River Esk near Whitby, the seat ~~then~~ now of Sr James Graham, a person who saw them ~~flying~~ settle, fired at random at them in the dark 6 or 7 times without either killing any, or frightening them away; surprised at this, he came again, at day-light, & killed one, whereupon the rest took flight, See Latham's Synop: vol: 3 pt. 2, p. 97.

Both Cormorant & Shag are called about Sandwich Cole-Geese. the young will come out of the nest when frightened, before they are fledged, drop into the water & immediately swim about & dive. Lath. Suppl^t to Syn: p: 279. —

The Cormorant is sometimes seen in Derbyshire, tho' an inland county.

Shag.

found in Norway, Sweden & Iceland Penn.t Arct: Zool: vol: 2 p: 581.

Suppose the crest is peculiar to the males, or does not appear till they become of a certain age, as I have one without any. M: T: — N: B: this was nearly as large as a cormorant & quite black. —

their eggs are long & white.

Mr Pennant in his Arctic Zoology vol: 2 p: 583, seems to think the crested shag to be a distinct species from the other & that in Norway they are distinguished by different names, he says they are less than the other, which seems not the case in the specimen I have, found in the same places as the other & also in South-Greenland, believe it is very far from clear yet whether these two sorts are distinct species or varieties M: T:.

Inhabits the coast of Newfoundland, where it breeds & migrates Southward as far as South Carolina, the ~~head~~ head ~~of the bird~~, in Catesby called the <u>greater Barby</u> vol. 1. pl. 6, is of this bird when young, being then deep ash colored, spotted with white, Common in Europe on the coasts of Norway & Iceland, but as it never volun=tarily flies over land, is not seen in the Baltic, wanders for food as far as the coast of Portugal & Gibraltar, where it has been seen in December plunging for fishing; straggles as high as Greenland, was once seen by Steller in northern Asia off Bering's Isle, frequent=ly met with in the Southern hemisphere in the Pacific ocean, particularly in numbers about New Zealand & Holland, seen by Capt. Cook in his passage from England to

the Cape of good hope & remoter from land than had been seen elsewhere; among those observed in the South Seas, is the variety called Sula with a few black feathers in the tail & among the secondaries, found not only on the Feeroe islands, but on our coasts, one having been brought to Mr. Pennant a few years since, which had fallen down wearied with its flight. Penn.t: Brit: Zool: vol: 2 p: 483. — Mr Latham says the above Variety is not the Pelecanus Sula of Linnæus, but the Pelecanus Floeri Lath.: Suppl.t to Synop: p: 280. — he in the same place relates, that he has been informed by Mr Martin of Teignmouth in Devonshire, that Old birds are often seen in that neighbourhood in Summer, so are suspected to breed there. See ibid: —

The Bass Island is farmed out at a considerable rate, for the sake of the Solan Geese & it principally supplys Edinburgh with, that, (there supposed,) dainty.

A Gannet or Soland goose was once shot at Thenford in Northamptonshire, tho' an inland County, See Morton.

Mr Latham in his Synopsis of Birds vol: 3 pt: 2. mentions two other species of this genus having been seen in England viz the great white Pelican, Pelecanus Onocratalus Linn:, from a MS in the British Museum, which was shot at Horsey-Fen in May 1663, tho there was some reason to think it was one of the King's Pelicans, which escaped not long before from St. James's: — he also in the same place mentions his having been assured by Dr Leith, that a few years since in May, he saw a Pelican fly over his head on Blackheath in Kent near the seat of Sr Gregory Page, but being of a brownish color, he apprehended it might be the Pelecanus Onocratalus occidentalis, supposed by Linneus to be only a variety of the former; very common in America, Mr Latham makes it a distinct species under the name of Brown Pelican, many still suspect it to be only a young one of the White species not yet arrived at its proper color. —

Mr Latham says the common Booby, Pelecanus Sula of Linneus has been met with on our coasts, see his Synopsis vol: 3, pt: 2, p: 613.

A bird Catcher.

I believe, the person here alluded to, was one Trunket a per=
=fumer by Trade, near Temple-bar in the Strand, who was
extremely intelligent about Birds & very Skilful in curing
any disorders they were Subject to, as I have myself experienced
in some I have put under his care; he was remarkably
curious in Robins, of which he bred many in cages & had
always several in very high song: he was unfortunately drown
being overset in a small boat on the Thames in 1775: I knew
him first by the means of the Hon.ble Daines Barrington the author of
this treatise. M: T:.

When at College, I remember well a young man remarkably fond of Birds & had been from his earliest years singularly attentive to their manners & cries; he asserted he could in almost all species, in the breeding season, distinguish by the variation of the notes, whether they were sitting or had young ones & still farther, of what age the young ones were & this by the cry of the old ones; however singular this may appear, I can aver, he generally was right. — the clucking of hens in the breeding time so different from their common call, is well known to the world, the variation of cry in the Chaffinches & some other Birds have myself perceived & probably with sufficient attention might be observed in most; but how the different states of progress of incubation of egg or age of young ones can be distinguished, seems difficult to account for or at least shows a remarkable quickness in the auditory nerves, joined with a surprising attention to these objects. M:T.

Some Hen birds have been known to sing, especially in a domestic State as Hen Canary-birds not unfrequently, probably owing to the warmth of their situation & abundance of food, many esteem the song of a hen Virginia Nightingale or Grosbeak superior to that of the Cock. N.T.

It is not I believe unusual among the Dorking fowls & other species formed, as I may say, by the art of man & by luxurious feeding to have the hens crow & most have spurs; so much can art alter or rather imitate the laws of nature, most of these species are bad layers & worse sitters; have this, known some to breed up chickens very well. N

Migration & Commencement of singing in some Birds observed at Wycliffe.—

In the ~~winter~~ Spring 1779 the winter being remarkably mild, Swallows & Cuckows were both seen very early in April & much latter in the year 1780, when the Spring was rather backward. Wagtails were seen thro' the following winter both ~~green~~ white & gray, tho' the weather was frequently severe.

1781

Thrushes began to sing about the middle of February & nearly at the same time Robins, Tits & the yellow hammer.

March 2, the Ring-dove first Cooes.
——3d, the Chaffinch begins to sing
——6th, the Blackbird—
April 1st, Easter Sunday, Swallows first seen, saw them myself first the 19th
——17, the Cuckow first heard, first heard it myself the 28th

I did not perceive any wagtails this winter, tho' the weather was remarkably mild & the Thrushes, Black-birds, Robins &c began to sing about the middle of December, a circumstance very unusual at that time, tho' afterwards stopped by frost.

1782

March 2, first heard the Ringdove Cooe, about the same time, the

Rooks & Carrion Crows began to build & cawe, the same day a
the yellow hammer in full song.

April 21 the first Swallow seen, many on the 22d, saw them fir
myself May 10.

May 3 the Cuckow first heard, was seen some days befor
heard it myself the 13th do. Swifts first seen May

1783

Several species of Birds heard singing early in Janu
as hedge-sparrows, Robins & some day Thrushes, on the 4th
do. a Blackbird was heard to sing out loud & the ring=
=dove to coo, soon silenced by a frost, yet early in
February Thrushes & Blackbirds resume their song &
on the 8th very loud the weather being wett & warm.
about the 20th most of the small-birds began to sing
& the Rooks prepare for building.

April 10 Swallows first seen, two that day observed at
the pond, weather being warm, 3 more on the 17th saw
them myself first the 30th.

29, Cuckow first heard near Greta bridge, heard it
first myself the 5th of May. — some birds disposed to
sing in December.

1784

Jan: 3 saw a White Wagtail, tho a sharp frost & a deep
snow on the ground.

Thrushes first heard to sing March 6, about which time many small birds begin to Warble, the Rooks to Caw & sett about their nests, the weather then being mild & genial: the yellow Hammer & chaffinches sing. Larks were heard to sing on the 8th — on the 11th a Blackbird was heard to sing, on the 18th Ring-doves first heard to coo, tho' extremely cold. Wheat-ears first seen April 17. ~~two~~ four Swallows seen April 26 & the Cuckow heard near Pickering's farm the same day. Saw Swallows first myself May 6. heard the cuckow first the 16th of do. the Swallows began to gather together in order to migrate about the 16 & 17th of September & disappeared soon after. — Fieldfares & Redwings seen on the moor edges about the 7 or 8th of October & about Wycliffe, the Redwings at least soon after, first heard of Woodcocks being seen near Skargill on the 22. Saw the same day a Sea Gull near Wycliffe. a Grey wagtail seen very near Christmas this year.

1785.

Thrushes not heard till about the 3 of March, the weather had been & then still continuing severe: The Rooks begin building about the same time, some of the small birds sing a little about that time. The Ring doves heard to coo on the 5th & 6th — the Mistel Thrush heard the 17th. the common Thrush on the 18th, some day before, the Blackbird said to be heard singing the same time. yellow wagtails then seen... the first Swallow seen April 18. a Redstart seen the 20th. The Cuckow heard & seen the first time for any certainty on the 30th of April in a field near Orington, a very cold, rain, raining day Wind at N.E: succeeding some fine days — some suspected to have heard it a few days before. Saw Swallows first myself

~~April~~ May 12th & the same day first heard the Cuckow abt. Girlington & in several other places. –

The first woodcock in 1785 seen Oct 20, in the Gate-rain. –

1786

The yellow-hammer & Chaffinch were heard to begin singing in a low note Feb: 11, & several other small birds about the same time on the 15th. Ring-doves first heard to coo, on the 16th. Thrushes began to sing were silent for some time after this, but began again in March, Black-birds not heard till the 30th of March, Lapwings first heard to cry the 29th of do. – Goslings first seen out April 7. A swallow seen near Gairs April 17. Saw Swallows first myself the 23. – Martins seen April 28. Cuckow first heard April 21, heard it myself first May 28. Swifts first seen May 10, as also Sand-martins. – first Woodcock in the neighbourhood of Wycliffe seen about the 14th of October. –

1787

First Thrush heard to sing Feb: 3, many small birds singing about that time & before, the weather being very mild. – a Blackbird heard the 9th to sing pretty full out. – on the 10th Chaffinches heard to sing, ~~Crows~~ Rooks begin building about the same time, a Ring-dove first heard to coo the 19th. Some woodcocks seen & one shot about the 17th. – A flock of Bohemian Chatterers seen at Winston about the 24th or 25th of March & some at Wycliffe abt the 30th 31st one a hen killed there that day. Many had been seen on the Eastern Coast in Cleveland & flocks in Holderness, were very tame, extremely fond of berries. Goslings first seen April 1. first lapwings eggs brought the same day.

Continuation of 1787

Several Swallows first seen at Wycliffe April 11, few ~~one~~ seen afterwards till the 27th & 28th first saw them myself May 3, when they were ~~plenty~~ pretty plentiful. —
Cuckoo first heard May 4, heard it myself first May 16. —
first woodcock shot in Wycliffe wood Nov: 2, some few had been seen before in the neighbourhood about the ~~ea~~ latter end of October, more seen & shot that season in this neighbourhood, than I ever remember, 3 seen one day, (Nov 28) in the grove, close by my house. —

1788.

First Thrush heard to sing Jan: 27, a fine mild day, several birds then singing both. on the 28th a Blackbird also, tho' a slight frost, sing out loud the 9th of Feb a mild day, heard that day the yellow hammer singing the first time; the Rooks beginning to caw & build a few days before, very busy on the 15th. — a woodcock shot about the 13th. chaffinches heard to sing out the 22, tho' very raw & wett, wind at N.E. ring doves heard first to coo the 27th tho a frost. some more woodcocks seen in Wycliffe wood about the same time, heard a lark sing first March 25, Swallows first seen at Wycliffe April 12, again on the 18th, I saw them first the 29. — Cuckoo first heard April 30 first ~~saw~~ heard it myself May 6. — first woodcock seen about Rombaldkirk the latter end of September first brought to Wycliffe Oct: 5th, killed at Scargill. — several Bohemian Chatterers shot in Nov. & Dec. in

various parts of Yorkshire & Durham prognostic of the severe weather that followed soon after. — many Scaup-ducks by the supposed females ~~not~~ marked with white at the base of their bills like the white-fronted wild Geese, found in various places, never saw any before.

1789

Some small birds heard to sing & warble a little Jan: 31, a Gentleman thought he saw a Cuckoo that day, tho' probably mistaken; that day & the preceeding were unusually warm for the season, tho' so ~~soon after~~ lately very severe frost & snow. a Lark also was heard to warble a little that day. — on the 2d of February two thrushes heard to sing out pretty loud in the wood at Wycliffe, a blackbird was heard to ~~sing~~ sing on the 20th, about the same time, the crows began to build. — I first heard Thrushes sing Feb: 23. — I first heard yellow-hammers sing out loud March 2. — some wood-cocks seen about same time, some ring-doves heard to coo the 15th, heard a chaffinch sing out loud the 27th. — first swallow seen at Wycliffe April 17, no more seen till the first of May when several appeared ~~were seen~~, the Cuckoo was heard first April 29 & by two different persons, heard it first myself May 13, saw swallows first myself the 14th & swifts the same day. Swallows & Martins were not gone in the beginning of October tho' then seemed to be uniting into flocks, with intention for a speedy departure. — a woodcock killed near Lartington about Oct: 20, heard of none seen about Wycliffe till Nov: 5; some ~~wood~~

seen the 13th & 14th abt. Newsam, Hutton & Wycliffe & a few in the grove near the house.

1790

A Thrush heard to sing the morning of January 3, some small birds heard to warble, a mild open morning after a few days frost & snow, a black bird heard the morning of the 8th tho not full in song, the Thrush heard again Jan: 20, the yellow-hammer the 27th do. a chaffinch heard to sing out Feb: 18, very mild warm weather then & for some time past, the wood pigeon or Cushat heard to coo the 21st about the 23d. The Rooks begin to caw & sett about building their nests. — first swallow seen at Wycliffe April 24, the next day a martin, the Cuckoo first heard May 1, I first saw swallows May 3, first heard the Cuckoo myself May 14. — many swallows seen gathered together Oct: 3, as if about to depart, had not been seen before for some days.

Compositions for two piping Bullfinches.

Allegretto

1st. B.

2d. B.

1st. B.

2d. B.

Allegro

1st. B.

2d. B.

Allegro

1st. B.

2d. B.

Chevere Sc.

Ridell cancellario meo, *Will. de Wenn. Hamone de Valoin*, *Rogero de Novoburgo*, *Ingelram de Pincoll. Rob. de Moritomari*, *Waltero Maltravers. Rad. Morin. Walt. de Cantelu. Gilberti Morin* et multis aliis.

Seal appendant, an armed man on horſeback, and on the reverſe, a ſmall impreſſion from an antique head — the legend broken.

No.

No. III.

Of the CHOICE of his MAJESTY's HAWKS.

TO all thoſe to whome this preſent Writinge ſhall come I Sr. *Anthony Pell* Knight Maiſter Faulkner Surveyor and Keeper of his Majeſties Hawkes ſend greetinge, Whereas I am credibly informed that divers perſons who doe uſuallie bringe Haukes to ſell doe commonlye convey them from ſhipbord and cuſtome howſe before ſuch tyme as I or my ſervants or deputies have any ſight or choiſe of them for his Majeſties uſe whereby his Highneſs is not nor hath not lately beene furniſhed with the number of Hawkes as is moſt meete, Wherefore theis are in his Majeſties name to will charge and commaund you and every of you that ſhall at any tyme hereafter bringe any Hawkes to ſell, That neither you nor any of you nor any others for you or by your appointment doe remove or convey awaye any of your Hawkes whatſoever from ſhipbord or the cuſtome houſe untill ſuch tyme as the bearer hereof my welbeloved friend *William Spence* Gent. have his firſt choiſe for his Majeſties ſervice, And that you and every one of you do quietly permitt and ſuffer the ſaid *Wm. Spence* the bearer hereof to take his choiſe and make tryal of ſuch of your Hawkes as he ſhall thinke meete with a gorge or two of meat before ſuch

tyme

tyme as his Majeſties price be paide beeinge as hereafter followeth, viz for a Faulcon twenty ſix ſhillings and eight pence, for a Taſſell-gentle thirteene ſhillings and four pence, for a Lanner twenty ſix ſhillings and eight pence, for a Lannarett thirteene ſhillings and foure pence, for a Goſhawke twentie ſhillings, for a Taſſell of a Goſshawke thirteene ſhillings and foure pence, for a Gerfaulkon thirtie ſhillings, for a Jerkin thirteen ſhillings and fourepence, hereof fayle you not as you will anſwere the contrary at your perills. Dated the ſix and twentieth day *Januarie* Anno Domini 1621.

This warrant to endure untill the
firſt daye of *Auguſt* next comeinge.

No.

No. IV.

OF THE SMALL BIRDS OF FLIGHT,

By the Honble. DAINES BARRINGTON.

IN the ſuburbs of *London* (and particularly about *Shoreditch*) are ſeveral weavers and other tradeſmen, who, during the months of *October* and *March*, get their livelihood by an ingenious, and we may ſay, a ſcientific method of bird-catching, which is totally unknown in other parts of *Great Britain*.

The reaſon of this trade being confined to ſo ſmall a compaſs, ariſes from there being no conſiderable ſale for ſinging birds except in the *metropolis*: as the apparatus for this purpoſe is alſo heavy, and at the ſame time muſt be carried on a man's back, it prevents the bird-catchers going to above three or four miles diſtance.

This method of bird-catching muſt have been long practiſed, as it is brought to a moſt ſyſtematical perfection, and is attended with a very conſiderable expence.

The nets are a moſt ingenious piece of mechaniſm, are generally twelve yards and a half long, and two yards and a half wide; and no one on bare inſpection would imagine that a bird (who is

ſo

ſo very quick in all its motions) could be catched by the nets flapping over each other, till he becomes eye witneſs of the pullers ſeldom failing *.

The wild birds *fly* (as the bird-catchers term it) chiefly during the month of *October*, and part of *September* and *November*; as the flight in *March* is much leſs conſiderable than that of *Michaelmaſs*. It is to be noted alſo, that the ſeveral ſpecies of *birds of flight* do not make their appearance preciſely at the ſame time, during the months of *September*, *October* and *November*. The Pippet †, for example, begins to *fly* about *Michaelmaſs*, and then the Woodlark, Linnet, Goldfinch, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, and other birds of flight ſucceed; all of which are not eaſily to be caught, or in any numbers, at any other time, and more particularly the Pippet and the Woodlark.

Theſe birds, during the *Michaelmaſs* and *March* flights, are chiefly on the wing from day break to noon, though there is afterwards a ſmall *flight* from two till night; but this however is ſo inconſiderable, that the bird-catchers always take up their nets at noon.

It may well deſerve the attention of the naturaliſt whence theſe periodical flights of certain birds can ariſe. As the ground however

* Theſe nets are known in moſt parts of *England* by the name of *day-nets* or *clap-nets*; but all we have ſeen are far inferior in their mechaniſm to thoſe uſed near *London*.

† A ſmall ſpecies of Lark, but which is inferior to other birds of that *Genus* in point of ſong.

is ploughed during the months of *October* and *March* for ſowing the winter and lent corn, it ſhould ſeem that they are thus ſupplied with a great profuſion both of ſeeds and inſects, which they cannot ſo eaſily procure at any other ſeaſon.

It may not be improper to mention another circumſtance, to be obſerved during their flitting, *viz.* that they fly always againſt the wind; hence, there is great contention amongſt the bird-catchers who ſhall gain that point, if (for example) it is weſterly, the bird-catcher who lays his nets moſt to the eaſt, is ſure almoſt of catching every thing, provided his call-birds are good: a gentle wind to the ſouth-weſt generally produces the beſt ſport.

The bird-catcher, who is a ſubſtantial man, and hath a proper apparatus for this purpoſe, generally carries with him five or ſix *linnets* (of which more are caught than any ſinging bird) two *goldfinches*, two *greenfinches*, one *woodlark*, one *redpoll*, a *yellowhammer*, *titlark*, and *aberdavine*, and perhaps a *bullfinch*; theſe are placed at ſmall diſtances from the nets in little cages. He hath, beſides, what are called *flur-birds*, which are placed within the nets, are raiſed upon the *flur* *, and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them. Theſe generally conſiſt of the *linnet*, the *goldfinch*, and the *greenfinch*, which are ſecured to the *flur* by what is called a *brace* †; a contrivance that ſecures the birds without doing any injury to their plumage.

* A moveable perch to which the bird is tied, and which the bird-catcher can raiſe at pleaſure, by means of a long ſtring faſtened to it.

† A ſort of bandage, formed of a ſlender ſilken ſtring that is faſtened round the bird's body, and under the wings, in ſo artful a manner as to hinder the bird from being hurt, let it flutter ever ſo much in the raiſing.

It

It having been found that there is a ſuperiority between bird and bird, from the one being more *in ſong* than the other; the bird-catchers contrive that their *call birds* ſhould moult before the uſual time. They, therefore, in *June* or *July*, put them into a cloſe box, under two or three folds of blankets, and leave their dung in the cage to raiſe a greater heat; in which ſtate they continue, being perhaps examined but once a week to have freſh water. As for food, the air is ſo putrid, that they eat little during the whole ſtate of confinement, which laſts about a month. The birds frequently die under the operation*; and hence the value of a *ſtopped bird* riſes greatly.

When the bird hath thus prematurally moulted, he is *in ſong*, whilſt the wild birds are *out of ſong*, and his note is louder and more piercing than that of a wild one; but it is not only in his note he receives an alteration, the plumage is equally improved. The black and yellow in the wings of the *goldfinch*, for example, become deeper and more vivid, together with a moſt beautiful gloſs, which is not to be ſeen in the wild bird. The bill, which in the latter is likewiſe black at the end, in the *ſtopped bird* becomes white and more taper, as do its legs: in ſhort, there is as much difference between a wild and a *ſtopped bird*, as there is between a horſe which is kept in body cloaths, or at graſs.

When the bird-catcher hath laid his nets, he diſpoſes of his *call-birds* at proper intervals. It muſt be owned, that there is a moſt

* We have been lately informed by an experienced bird-catcher, that he purſues a cooler regimen in *ſtopping* his birds, and that he therefore ſeldom loſes one: but we ſuſpect that there is not the ſame certainty of making them moult.

malicious joy in theſe *call-birds* to bring the wild ones into the ſame ſtate of captivity; which may likewiſe be obſerved with regard to the decoy ducks.

Their ſight and hearing infinitely excels that of the bird-catcher. The inſtant that the * wild birds are perceived, notice is given by one to the reſt of the *call-birds*, (as it is by the firſt hound that hits on the ſcent, to the reſt of the pack) after which, follows the ſame ſort of tumultuous ecſtacy and joy. The *call-birds*, while the bird is at a diſtance, do not ſing as a bird does in a chamber; they invite the wild ones by what the bird-catchers call *ſhort jerks*, which when the birds are good, may be heard at a great diſtance. The aſcendency by this call or invitation is ſo great, that the wild bird is ſtopped in its courſe of flight, and if not already acquainted with the nets †, lights boldly within twenty yards of perhaps three or four bird-catchers, on a ſpot which otherwiſe it would not have taken the leſt notice of. Nay, it frequently happens, that if half a flock only are caught, the remaining half will immediately afterwards light in the nets, and ſhare the ſame fate; and ſhould only one bird eſcape, that bird will ſuffer itſelf to be pulled at till it is caught, ſuch a faſcinating power have the *call-birds*.

* It may be alſo obſerved, that the moment they ſee a hawk, they communicate the alarm to each other by a plaintive note; nor will they then *jerk* or call though the wild birds are near.

† A bird, acquainted with the nets, is by the bird-catchers termed a *ſharper*, which they endeavour to drive away, as they can have no ſport whilſt it continues near them.

While

While we are on this ſubject of the *jerking* of birds, we cannot omit mentioning, that the bird-catchers frequently lay conſiderable wagers whoſe *call bird* can *jerk* the longeſt, as that determines the ſuperiority. They place them oppoſite to each other, by an inch of candle, and the bird who *jerks* the ofteneſt, before the candle is burnt out, wins the wager. We have been informed, that there have been inſtances of a bird's giving a hundred and ſeventy *jerks* in a quarter of an hour; and we have known a linnet, in ſuch a trial, perſevere in its emulation till it ſwooned from the perch: thus, as *Pliny* ſays of the nightingale, *victa morte finit ſæpe vitam, ſpiritu prius deficiente quám cantu**.

It may be here obſerved, that birds when near each other, and in ſight, ſeldom *jerk* or ſing. They either fight, or uſe ſhort and wheedling calls; the *jerking* of theſe *call-birds*, therefore, face to face, is a moſt extraordinary inſtance of contention for ſuperiority in ſong.

It may be alſo worthy of obſervation, that the female of no ſpecies of birds ever ſings: with birds, it is the reverſe of what occurs in human kind: among the feathered tribe, all the cares of life fall to the lot of the tender ſex: theirs is the fatigue of incubation, and the principal ſhare in nurſing the helpleſs brood: to alleviate theſe fatigues, and to ſupport her under them, nature hath given to the male the ſong, with all the little blandiſhments and ſoothing arts; theſe he fondly exerts (even after courtſhip) on ſome ſpray contiguous to the neſt, during the time his mate is performing her parental duties. But that ſhe ſhould be ſilent, is alſo another wiſe pro-

* *Lib.* x. *c.* 29.

viſion

viſion of nature, for her ſong would diſcover her neſt; as would a gaudineſs of plumage, which, for the ſame reaſon, ſeems to have been denied her.

To theſe we may add a few particulars that fell within our notice during our enquiries among the bird-catchers, ſuch as, that they immediately kill the hens of every ſpecies of birds they take, being incapable of ſinging, as alſo being inferior in plumage; the *pippets* likewiſe are indiſcriminately deſtroyed, as the cock does not ſing well: they ſell the dead birds for three-pence or four-pence a dozen.

Theſe ſmall birds are ſo good, that we are ſurprized the luxury of the age neglects ſo delicate an acquiſition to the table. The modern *Italians* are fond of ſmall birds, which they eat under the common name of *Beccaficos:* and the dear rate a *Roman Tragedian* paid for one diſh of ſinging birds * is well known.

Another particular we learned, in converſation with a *London* bird-catcher, was the vaſt price that is ſometimes given for a ſingle ſong bird, which had not learned to whiſtle tunes. The greateſt ſum we heard of, was five guineas for a *chaffinch*, that had a particular and uncommon note, under which it was intended to train others: and we alſo heard of five pounds ten ſhillings being given for a *call-bird linnet.*

* *Maximè tamen inſignis eſt in hac memoria,* Clodii Æſopi *tragici hiſtrionis patina ſexcentis H. S. taxata; in quo poſuit aves cantu aliquo, aut humano ſermone, vocales.* Plin. lib. x. c. 51. The price of this expenſive diſh was about 6843 *l.* 10 *s.* according to *Arbuthnot*'s Tables. This ſeems to have been a wanton caprice, rather than a tribute to epicuriſm. T. P.

This rule, tho' general, is not universal, the Hen of the Virginia
Nightingale & some other Species sing near as well as the Cock
M.S. See another Mss note on this farther on p: 265.

A third ſingular circumſtance, which confirms an obſervation of *Linnæus*, is, that the male *chaffinches* fly by themſelves, and in the *flight* precede the females; but this is not peculiar to the *chaffinches*. When the *titlarks* are caught in the beginning of the ſeaſon, it frequently happens, that forty are taken and not one female among them: and probably the ſame would be obſerved with regard to other birds (as has been done with relation to the *wheat-ear)* if they were attended to.

An experienced and intelligent bird-catcher informed us, that ſuch birds as breed twice a year, generally have in their firſt brood a majority of males, and in their ſecond, of females, which may in part account for the above obſervation.

We muſt not omit mention of the *bulfinch*, though it does not properly come under the title of a ſinging bird, or a bird of *flight*, as it does not often move farther than from hedge to hedge; yet, as the bird ſells well on account of its learning to whiſtle tunes, and ſometimes flies over the fields where the nets are laid; the bird-catchers have often a *call-bird* to enſnare it, though moſt of them can imitate the call with their mouths. It is remarkable with regard to this bird, that the female anſwers the purpoſe of a *call-bird* as well as the male, which is not experienced in any other bird taken by the *London* bird-catchers.

It may perhaps ſurprize, that under this article of *ſinging birds*, we have not mentioned the *nightingale*, which is not a bird of *flight*, in the ſenſe the bird-catchers uſe this term. The *nightingale*, like the *robin*, *wren*, and many other ſinging birds, only moves from hedge to hedge, and does not take the periodical *flights* in *October* and *March*. The perſons who catch theſe birds, make uſe of ſmall trap-

trap-nets, without call-birds, and are conſidered as inferior in dignity to other bird-catchers, who will not rank with them.

The nightingale being the firſt of ſinging birds, we ſhall here inſert a few particulars relating to it, that were tranſmitted to us ſince the deſcription of that bird was printed.

Its arrival is expected, by the trappers in the neighborhood of *London*, the firſt week in *April*; at the beginning none but cocks are taken, but in a few days the hens make their appearance, generally by themſelves, though ſometimes a few males come along with them.

The latter are diſtinguiſhed from the females not only by their ſuperior ſize, but by a great ſwelling of their vent, which commences on the firſt arrival of the hens.

They do not build till the middle of *May*, and generally chuſe a quickſet to make their neſt in.

If the nightingale is kept in a cage, it often begins to ſing about the latter end of *November*, and continues its ſong more or leſs till *June*.

A young *Canary bird*, *linnet*, *ſkylark*, or *robin* (who have never heard any other bird) are ſaid beſt to learn the note of a *nightingale*.

They are caught in a net-trap; the bottom of which is ſurrounded with an iron ring; the net itſelf is rather larger than a cabbage net.

When the trappers hear or ſee them, they ſtrew ſome freſh mould under the place, and bait the trap with a meal-worm from the baker's ſhop.

Ten or a dozen nightingales have been thus caught in a day.