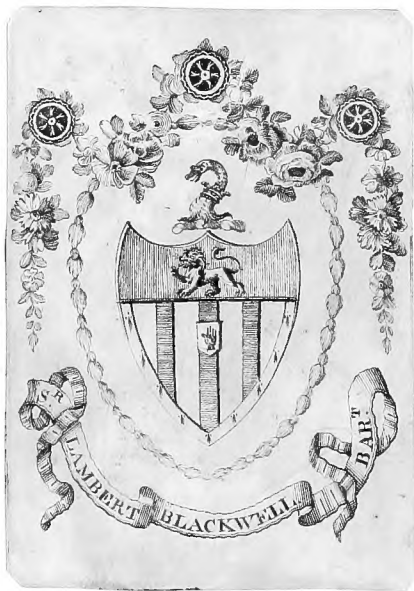






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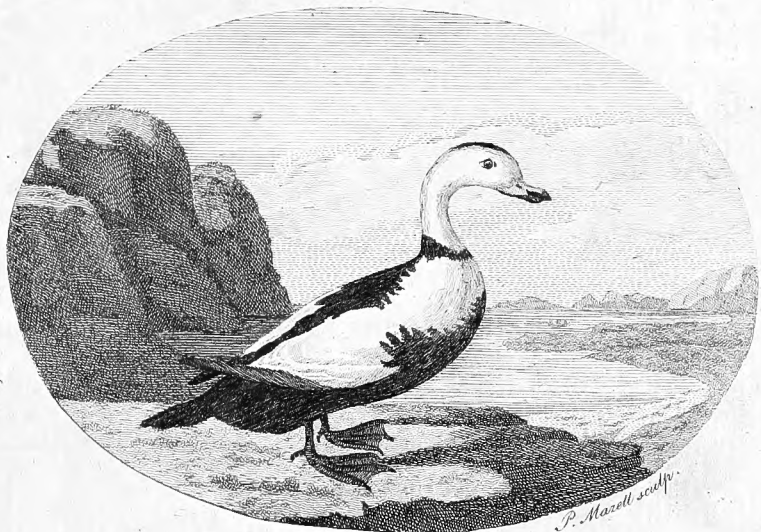
Peinmant, Thomas

Edgar A. Mearns,

ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

V O L. II.

C L A S S II. B I R D S.



PIED DUCK, N° 488.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY HENRY HUGHS.

M.DCC.LXXXV.

MEARNS
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CLASS II. BIRDS.

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CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND BIRDS.

II. WATER BIRDS.

DIV. I. ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

Genus.

- I. **V**ULTURE.
- II. **F**ALCON.
- III. **O**WL.

- IV. **P**IES.

- IV. **S**HRIKE.
- V. **P**ARROT.
- VI. **C**ROW.
* Roller.
- VII. **O**RIOLE.
- VIII. **G**RAKLE.
- IX. **C**UCKOO.
Wryneck.
- X. **W**OODPECKER.
- XI. **K**INGFISHER.
- XII. **N**UTHATCH.
- XIII. **T**ODY.
Hoopoe.

* The *Genera* which have not the number prefixed, are not found in *America*.

XIV. **C**REEPER.

Genus:

XIV. CREEPER.

XV. HONEY SUCKER.

III. GALLINACEOUS.

XVI. TURKEY.

XVII. GROUS.

XVIII. PARTRIDGE.

XIX. BUSTARD.

IV. COLUMBINE.

XX. PIGEON.

V. PASSERRINE.

XXI. STARE.

XXII. THRUSH.

XXIII. CHATTERER.

XXIV. GROSBEEK.

XXV. BUNTING.

XXVI. TANAGER.

XXVII. FINCH.

XXVIII. FLYCATCHER.

XXIX. LARK.

Wagtail.

XXX. WARBLERS.

XXXI. TITMOUSE.

XXXII. SWALLOW.

XXXIII. GOATSUCKER.

DIV. II. WATER BIRDS.

VI. CLOVEN-FOOTED.

XXXIV. SPOONBILL.

XXXV. HERON.

XXXVI. IBIS.

Genus.

- XXXVI. IBIS.
- XXXVII. CURLEW.
- XXXVIII. SNIPE.
- XXXIX. SANDPIPER.
- XL. PLOVER.
- XLI. OYSTER-CATCHER.
- XLII. RAIL.
- XLIII. GALLINULE.

VII. P I N N A T E D F E E T.

- XLIV. PHALAROPE.
- XLV. COOT.
- XLVI. GREBE.

VIII. W E B - F O O T E D.

- XLVII. AVOSET.
- XLVIII. FLAMMANT.
- XLIX. ALBATROSS.
- L. AUK.
- LI. GUILLEMOT.
- LII. DIVER.
- LIII. SKIMMER.
- LIV. TERN.
- LV. GULL.
- LVI. PETREL.
- LVII. MERGANSER.
- LVIII. DUCK.
- LIX. PELECAN.

CLASS

CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

I. VULTURE, *Gen. Birds I.*

Urubu, *Aura Tzopilotl, Mexic. Margrave, 207, 208.—Wil. Orn. 68.—Raii Syn. 86. CARRION.*
Av. 180.

Carrion Crow, *Sloane Jam. ii. 294.—Brown Jam. 471:*

Corvus Sylvaticus, Barrere, 129.

Gallinazo, *Ulloa voy. i. 60. 201.*

Turkey Buzzard, *Josselyn.—Lawson, 133.—Catesby, i. 6.—Bancroft, 152.—Du Pratz, ii. 77.*

Vultur Aura, Lin. Syst. 122.—De Buffon, i. 175.—Pl. Enl. N° 187.

Le Vautour du Brésil, Brisson, i. 468.—Latham, i. 9. N° 5.—LEV. MUS.

Weight four pounds and an half. Head small, covered with a naked wrinkled red skin, beset with black bristles. This gives it some resemblance to a Turkey; from which it derives one of the names. The nostrils are very large, and pervious: the whole plumage is dusky, dashed with purple and green: legs of a dirty flesh-color: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

These birds are common from *Nova Scotia* to *Terra del Fuego*; but swarm in the hotter parts of *America*; and are found in the islands, where they are said to be far inferior in size to those of *North America*.

PLACE.

In the warm climates they keep in vast flocks. Perch at night on rocks or trees; sitting with dishevelled wings to purify their bodies, which

MANNERS.

which are most offensively fetid. Towards morning they take flight, soaring at a vast height, with the gentle motion of a kite; expecting notice of their banquet by the tainted effluvia of carrion, excrements, or any filth. They have most sagacious nostrils, and smell their prey at a vast distance; to which they resort from all quarters, wheeling about, and making a gradual descent till they reach the ground. They do not confine themselves to dead animals, but feed on Snakes, and sometimes on Lambs. They are very tame, and, while they are at their meals, will suffer a very near approach.

In the torrid zone, particularly about *Carthagera*, they haunt inhabited places, and are seen in numbers sitting on the roofs of the houses, or walking along the streets with a sluggish pace. In those parts they are useful, as the IBIS in *Egypt*, devouring the noisome subjects, which would otherwise, by the intolerable stench, render the climate still more unwholesome than it is.

When these birds find no food in the cities, they are driven by hunger among the cattle of the neighboring pastures. If they see a beast with a sore on the back, they instantly alight on it, and attack the part affected. The poor animal attempts in vain to free itself from the devourers, rolling on the ground with hideous cries: but in vain; for the Vultures never quit hold, till they have effected its destruction. Sometimes an Eagle presides at the banquet, and keeps these cowardly birds at a distance, until it has finished its repast.

Uses.

Mischievous as they are in a few instances, yet, by the wise and beneficent dispensations of Providence, they make in the hot climates full recompence, by lessening the number of those destructive animals the Alligators, which would otherwise become intolerable by their multitudes. During the season in which these reptiles lay their eggs in the sand, the Vultures will sit hid in the leaves of the trees, watching the coming of the female Alligator to deposit its eggs, who then covers them with sand, to secure them, as she imagines, from all danger: but no sooner does she retire into the water, than

than the birds dart on the spot, and with claws, wings, and beak, tear away the sand, and devour the whole contents of the depository.

No birds of this genus are found in northern regions of *Europe* or *Asia*, at least in those latitudes which might give them a pretence of appearing here. I cannot find them in our quarter of the globe higher than the *Grison Alps**, or *Silesia*†; or at farthest *Kalish*, in *Great Poland*‡. Certainly the Count *De Buffon* was misinformed as to the habitation of the species, which he ascribes to *Norway*||. In the *Russian* dominions, the Bearded Vulture of Mr. *Edwards*, iii. tab. 106. breeds on the high rocks of the great *Altaic* chain, and beyond lake *Baikal*§; which may give it in *Europe* a latitude of 52. 20. in *Asia* of 55.

* *Wil. Orn.* 67. † *Schwenckfeldt av. Silesia*, 375. ‡ *Rzaczynski, Hist. Nat. Polon.* 298. || *Hist D'Ois.* i. 164. *Pl. Enl.* 449.

§ Dr. *PALLAS's Catalogue of the Birds of the Russian empire*, which he favored me with in MS. my surest clue to the *Arabic* birds.

II. FALCON, *Gen. Birds* II.

- §5. A. SEA EAGLE. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 44.
Falco Ossifragus, *Lin. Syst.* 124.—*Latham*, i. 30.—*Pl. Enl.* 12. 415.
 Grey Eagle, *Lawson*, 137.
 Land Oern, *Leems*, 230.
 L'Orfraie, *De Buffon*, i. 112. pl. 3.—*LEV. Mus.*

VARIES a little from the *British* species, and is much superior in size. The length three feet three inches; of wing, twenty-five inches.

Feathers on head, neck, and back, brown, edged with dirty white: chin white: breast and belly brown, spotted with white: coverts of wings brown, clouded; primaries black: tail dusky; the middle mottled with white: legs feathered half down.

PLACE.

Very common in the northern parts of *America*, and endures its severest winters, even as high as *Newfoundland*. These birds prey on sea fowls, as well as land, and on young Seals, which they seize floating, and carry out of the water.

Eagles, and all sorts of birds of prey, abound in *America*, where such quantity of game is found. Multitudes are always seen below the falls of *Niagara*, invited by the carcases of Deer, Bears, and other animals, which are so frequently hurried down in attempting to cross the river above this stupendous cataract.

This species is very frequent in *Kamtschatka*; and is found during summer even on the Arctic coast: is very common in *Russia* and *Siberia*; nor is it more rare about the *Caspian sea*, where they breed on the loftiest trees.

Br. Zool. i. N^o 43.

Falco Fulvus, *Lin. Syst.* 125.—*Latham*, i. 32, N^o 6.

White-tailed Eagle, *Edw.* i. 1.—*LEV. MUS.*

L'Aigle commun, *De Buffon*, i. 86,—*Pl. Enl.* 409.—*LEV. MUS.*

87. BLACK EAGLE.

THE whole plumage is of a dusky-brown: the breast marked with triangular spots of white; in which it varies from the *British* kind: the tail white, tipped with black; but in young birds dusky, blotched with white: legs covered to the toes with soft rust-colored feathers: vent feathers of the same color.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and northern *Europe* as far as *Drontheim* *. Is found on the highest rocks of the *Uralian* chain, where it is not covered with wood †; but is most frequent on the *Siberian*, where it makes its nest on the loftiest rocks. It is rather inferior in size to the former; but is a generous, spirited, and docile bird. The independent *Tartars* train it for the chase of Hares, Foxes, Antelopes, and even Wolves. The use is of considerable antiquity; for *Marco Polo*, the great traveller of 1269, observed and admired the diversion of the great *Cham* of *Tartary*; who had several Eagles, which were applied to the same purposes as they are at present ‡. I must add, that the *Tartars* esteem the feathers of the tail as the best they have for pluming their arrows.

PLACE.

The *Kalmucs* use, besides this species of Eagle, that which the *French* call *Jean le Blanc* ||, and also the *Lanner*; all which breed among them: but people of rank, who are curious in their Falcons, procure from the *Baschkirians* the Gyr Falcon and the Peregrine, which inhabit the lofty mountains of the country §.

* Especially in the winter, *Leems*, 233. † *Dr. Pallas*. ‡ *M. Polo*, in *Purcbas*, iii. 85. in *Bergeron*. 74. || *De Buffon*.

§ *Extracts*, iii. 303. A name by which I quote an abridgement of the travels of *PALLAS*, *GMELIN*, *LEPECHIN*, and others, published by the SOCIÉTÉ TYPOGRAPHIQUE, at *Berne*, under the title of HISTOIRE DES DECOUVERTES, faites par divers savans voyageurs dans plusieurs contrées de la Russie et de la Perse, 4 vols. 8vo.

88. BLACK-CHEEKED EAGLE.

F. With a dusky and blue bill; yellow cere: head, neck, and breast, of a deep ash-color: each cheek marked with a broad black bar passing from the corner of the mouth beyond the eyes: back, belly, wings, and tail, black: legs yellow, feathered below the knees.

SIZE, AND PLACE.

Is about the size of the last. Communicated to me by the late *Taylor White*, Esq; who informed me that it came from *North America*. Is described by Mr. *Latham*, i. 35, N° 10; and seems to be the species engraven by *M. Robert*, among the birds in the menagery of *Louis XIV*.

89. WHITE-HEADED EAGLE.

Falco Leucocephalus, *Lin. Syst.* 124.

Bald Eagle, *Lawson*, 137.—*Catesby*, i. 1*. *Brickell*, 173.—*Latham*, i. 29.—*LEV. Mus.*

Le Pygargue a tête blanche, *De Buffon*, i. 99.—*Pl. Enl.* 411.—*LEV. Mus.*

BILL, cere, and feet, pale yellow: head, neck, and tail, of a pure white: body and wings of a chocolate-color. It does not acquire its white head till the second year.

MANNERS.

This Eagle is lesser than the foregoing species, but of great spirit: preys on Fawns, Pigs, Lambs, and fish: is the terror of the Osprey, whose motions it watches. The moment the latter has seized a fish, the former pursues till the Osprey drops its prey; which, with amazing dexterity, it catches before it falls to the ground, be the distance ever so great. This is matter of great amusement to the inhabitants of *North America*, who often watch their aerial contests. This species frequently attends the sportsman, and snatches up the game he has shot, before he can reach it.

These birds build in vast decayed cypresses †, or pines, impending over the sea, or some great river, in company with Ospreys, Herons, and other birds: and their nests are so numerous, as to resemble a rookery. The nests are very large, and very fetid by reason of

* Le Pygargue a tête blanche, *De Buffon*, i. 99. *Pl. Enl.* 411.

† *Catesby*.

the reliques of their prey. *Lawson* says, they breed very often, laying again under their callow young; whose warmth hatches the eggs. In *Bering's* isle they make their nests on the cliffs, near six feet wide, and one thick; and lay two eggs in the beginning of *July*.

THIS most beautiful and scarce species is entirely white, except the tips of the wings, which are black. We know nothing of this bird, but what is collected from *Du Pratz* *. The natives of *Louisiana* set a high value on the feathers, and give a large price for those of the wings; with them they adorn the Calumet, or pipe of peace. Different nations make use of the wings, or feathers of different birds; but, according to *Hennepin*, always decorate it with the most beautiful.

90. WHITE
EAGLE.

The Calumet is an instrument of the first importance among the *Americans*. It is nothing more than a pipe, whose bowl is generally made of a soft red marble †: the tube of a very long reed, ornamented with the wings and feathers of birds. No affair of consequence is transacted without the Calumet. It ever appears in meetings of commerce, or exchanges; in congresses for determining of peace or war; and even in the very fury of a battle. The acceptance of the Calumet is a mark of concurrence with the terms proposed; as the refusal is a certain mark of rejection. Even in the rage of a conflict this pipe is sometimes offered; and if accepted, the weapons of destruction instantly drop from their hands, and a truce ensues. It seems the sacrament of the Savages; for no compact is ever violated, which is confirmed by a whiff from this holy reed. The *Dance of the Calumet* is a solemn rite which always confirms a peace, or precedes a war. It is divided into three parts: the first, appears an act of devotion, danced in measured time: the second, is a true representation of the *Pyrrhic dance* ‡: the third, is attended with songs expressive of the victories they had obtained, the nations they had conquered, and the captives they had made.

CALUMET.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 75. *Latham*, i. 36.

† *Du Pratz*, i. 298. *Kalm*, iii. 230.

‡ *Sirabo*, lib. x. p. 736. edit. *Amstel*. 1707.

From

From the winged ornaments of the *Calumet*, and its conciliating uses, writers compare it to the *Caduceus* of *Mercury*, which was carried by the *Caduceatores*, or messengers of peace, with terms to the hostile states. It is singular, that the most remote nations, and the most opposite in their other customs and manners, should in some things have, as it were, a certain consent of thought. The *Greeks* and the *Americans* had the same idea, in the invention of the *Caduceus* of the one, and the *Calumet* of the other. Some authors imagine, that among the *Greeks* the wings were meant as a symbol of eloquence. I rather think that the twisted Serpents expressed that insinuating faculty; and that the emblem was originally taken from the fatal effect the rhetoric of *Satan* had on our great mother, when he assumed the form of that reptile, which the highest authority represents as *more subtile than any beast of the field*. On this the heathen mythology formed their tale of *Jupiter* taking the figure of a Serpent, to insinuate himself into the good graces of *Olympias*; who, like *Eve*, fell a victim to his persuasive tongue. As to the wings, it is most probable that they were to shew the flight of discord; which the reconciled parties gave, with all the horrors of war, to the air, and sport of the winds.

The *Oole*, or Eagle, is a sacred bird among the *Americans*. In case of sickness, they invoke this bird to descend from heaven (which in its exalted flight it approaches nearer than any other) and bring down refreshing things; as it can dart down on its rapid wing quick as a flash of lightning*.

* *Adair's Hist. Am. Indians, 179.*

Fishing Hawk, *Catesby*, i. 2.—*Lawson*, 137.—*Brickell*, 173.
 Osprey, *Josselyn's Rarities*, ii.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 46.—*Latham*, i. 45.
 Le Balbuzard, *De Buffon*, i. 103. pl. 2.
 Falco Haliæetus. Blafot. Fisk-orn, *Faun. Suec.* N° 63.
 Fisk Gjoë, *Leems*, 234.—*Pl. Enl.* 414.—*LEV. MUS.*

91. OSPREY.

F. With blue cere, and feet: head, and lower part of the body, white: upper part brown: two middle feathers of the tail plain brown; the rest barred with white and brown.

This, in all respects, resembles the *European* kind. Notwithstanding it is so persecuted by the *Bald Eagle*, yet it always keeps near its haunts. It is a species of vast quickness of sight; and will see a fish near the surface from a great distance*: descend with prodigious rapidity, and carry the prey with an exulting scream high into the air. The Eagle hears the note, and instantly attacks the Osprey; who drops the fish, which the former catches before it can reach the ground, or water. It sometimes happens that the Osprey perishes in taking its prey; for if it chances to fix its talons in an over-grown fish, it is drawn under water before it can disengage itself, and is drowned.

MANNERS.

It is very frequent in *Kamtschatka*; and in summer, even under the *Arctic* zone of *Europe* and *Asia*. Is very common in *Siberia*, and spreads far north; probably common to the north of *America*, and *Asia*. Is rare in *Russia*. It is likewise very frequent as low on the *Wolga* as the tract between *Syfran* and *Saratoff*, where they are said to be the support of the *Ern Eagle*, as they are of the *White-tailed Eagle* in *America*, each living by the labors of the Osprey. The *Tartars* have a superstition, that a wound from its claws is mortal, either to man or fish, and consequently dread its attack †.

PLACE:

* That agreeable traveller, the reverend *Dr. Burnaby*, adds, that it is often seen resting on the wing for some minutes, without any visible change of place, before it descends. *Travels in America*, 2d ed. p. 48.

† *Extraits*, i. 479.

92. ROUGH-
LEGGED.Falco Lagopus *Brunnich*, N° 15;—*Leems Lapm.* 236.Rough-legged Falcon, *Br. Zool.* ii. *App.* 529.—*Latham*, i. 75.—*LEV. MUS.*

F With a yellow cere, and feet: head, neck, and breast, of a yellowish white, marked with a few oblong brown spots: belly of a deep brown: thighs white, striped with brown: scapulars blotched with yellowish white and brown: coverts of the wings edged with rust-color; primaries black: tail, little longer than the wings; the part next to the rump white; the end marked with a black bar; the tips white: legs feathered to the toes: feet yellow.

SIZE.

Length two feet two inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *England*, *Norway*, *Lapmark*, and *North America*. Was shot in *Connecticut*.

93. ST. JOHN'S.

Latham, i. 77; N° 58.

F With a short dusky bill: head of a deep brown: hind part of the neck, back, scapulars, and coverts of the tail, marked with bars of black, and dull white, pointing obliquely: coverts of the wings deep brown; the greater spotted on their inner sides with white; the primaries dusky, the lower part white, barred with deep ash-color and black: the under side of the body brown, marked sparingly with white and yellowish spots: tail shorter than the extremity of the wings; the end white; beneath that is a bar of black; succeeded by two or three black and cinereous bands; the rest of the tail marked with broad bars of white, and narrower of ash-color: the legs are clothed with feathers to the toes, which are yellow, and very short.

SIZE.

Length, one foot nine inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*. **BL. MUS.***Latham*,



M. Griffiths del.
St. John's Falcon N.º 93.

J. Macdonald sculp.
Chocolate Colored Falcon N.º 94.



Latham, i. 54. N° 34. A ; 76. N° 57.

94. CHOCOLATE-COLORED.

F. With a short and black bill, and yellow cere. The whole plumage of a deep bay or chocolate-color, in parts tinged with ferruginous: primaries black; the lower exterior sides of a pure white, forming a conspicuous spot or speculum: the wings reach to the end of the tail: the exterior sides of the five outmost feathers of the tail, dusky; their inner sides blotched with black and white; the two middle, black and cinereous: the legs and toes feathered; the last remarkably short. LENGTH one foot ten inches.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*. Preys much on Ducks. Sits on a rock and watches their rising, when it instantly strikes at them.

PLACE.

Latham, i. 79. N° 60:

95. NEWFOUNDLAND.

F. With a yellow cere: deep yellow irides: hind part of the head ferruginous: crown, back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, brown, edged with a paler color: belly rust-colored, blotched with deeper shades: thighs of a mottled ash, marked with round dusky spots, and on the lower parts with four large dark blotches: the tail crossed by four bars of deeper and lighter brown: legs yellow, strong, and feathered half way down. LENGTH twenty inches. The description borrowed from Mr. *Latham*.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

PLACE.

96. SACRE.

Belon, Hist. des Ois. 108.—*Buffon*, i. 246.Speckled Partridge Hawk of *Hudson's Bay*, *Phil. Transf.* lxxii. 383.—*Latham*, i. 78.

Nos 58, 59.

F. With a dusky bill; upper mandible toothed: irides yellow: cere and legs bluish. Head, and upper part of the body, of a dusky brown: hind part of the head mottled with white: whole under side of the body, from chin to vent, white; the middle of each feather marked with a dusky spot: wings reach almost to the end of the tail: coverts, scapulars, and primaries, of a deep brown, elegantly barred transversely with white: tail brown, marked on each side with oval transverse spots of red: feathers on the thighs very long, brown spotted with white: the fore part of the legs covered with feathers almost to the feet. LENGTH two feet. Weight two pounds and an half.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*: found also in *Tartary*, and is a species celebrated there for the sport of falconry. It is a hardy species; for it never quits the rigorous climate of *Hudson's Bay*. Preys on the white Grouse, which it will seize even while the fowler is driving them into his nets. It breeds in *April* and *May*, in desert places. The young fly in the middle of *June*. The females are said to lay only two eggs.

97. PEREGRINE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 48.—*Latham*, i. 68, N° 49; 73. N° 52.Spotted Hawk, or Falcon; and Black Falcon, *Edw.* i. 3, 4.Le Faucon, *De Buffon*, i. 249. pl. 16.—*LEV. MUS.*

F. With a short strong bill, toothed on the upper mandible, of a bluish color: cere yellow: irides hazel: forehead whitish: crown, and hind part of the head, dusky: the back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, elegantly barred with deep blue and black: the

primaries dusky, with transverse oval white spots: the throat, chin, and breast, of a pure white, the last marked with a few dusky lines pointing down: the belly white, crossed with numerous dusky bars, pointed in the middle: legs yellow: toes very long.

The *American* species is larger than the *European*. They are subject to vary. The black Falcon, and the spotted Falcon of Mr. *Edwards*, are of this kind; each preserve a specific mark, in the black stroke which drops from beneath the eyes, down towards the neck. The differences in the marks in the tail may possibly proceed from the different ages of the birds; for few kinds differ so much in the several periods of life as the Rapacious.

Inhabits different parts of *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* as low as *Carolina*. In *Asia*, is found on the highest parts of the *Uralian* and *Siberian* chain. Wanders in summer to the very Arctic circle. Is common in *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

Gentil Falcon, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 50.F. Gentilis. *Falk. Faun. Succ.* N° 58.—*Latham*, i. 64.—*LEV. MUS.*

98. GENTIL.

F. With a dusky bill: yellow cere, irides, and legs: head and upper side of the neck ferruginous, streaked with black: under side, from chin to tail, white, marked with dusky heart-shaped spots: back, coverts of wings, and scapulars, brown, edged with rust-color: primaries dusky, barred on the exterior side with black: wings reach only half the length of the tail: tail long, barred with four or five broad bands of black cinereous; each of the first bounded by a narrow line of dirty white.

In size superior to the *European* kind, being two feet two inches long. Shot in the province of *New York*. Is found in northern *Europe*, as far as *Finmark* *.

SIZE.

PLACE.

* *Leems*, 337. *Strom.* 224.

99. GOSHAWK.

Br. Zool. i. N° 52.F. Palumbarius, *Faun. Suec.* N° 67.—*De Buffon*, i. 230.—*Laibam*, i. 58.—*Lerv.* Mus.

F. With a bluish bill, black at the tip: yellowish green cere: yellow legs: head brown; hind part mottled with white: over each eye extends a long whitish line: hind part of the neck, back, and wings, of a deep brown color: breast and belly white, crossed with numerous undulated lines of brown: tail of a cinereous brown, crossed by four or five bars of black: wings shorter than the tail.

PLACE.

That which I saw in the *Leverian Museum*, was superior in size to the *European*. Mr. *Lawson* says, they abound in *Carolina*: are spirited birds, but lesser than those of *Muscovy*. Is common in that country, and *Siberia*. Dr. *Pallas* adds, that there is a large white variety on the *Uralian* mountains, mottled with brown and yellow. These are yet more frequent in the east part of *Siberia*; and in *Kamtschatka* they are entirely white. These are the best of all Hawks for falconry. They extend to the river *Amur*; and are used by the emperor of *China* in his sporting progresses*, attended by his grand falconer, and a thousand of the subordinate. Every bird has a silver plate fastened to its foot, with the name of the falconer who had the charge of it; that in case it should be lost, it might be brought to the proper person: but if he could not be found, the bird is delivered to another officer, called the *Guardian of lost birds*; who keeps it till it is demanded by the falconer to whom it belonged. That this great officer may the more readily be found, among the army of hunters, who attend the emperor, he erects a standard in the most conspicuous place †.

A WHITE VARIETY.

EXCELLENT FOR FALCONRY.

The emperor often carries a Hawk on his hand; to let fly at any game which presents itself; which are usually Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, or Cranes. *Marco Polo* saw this diversion about the year

* *Bell.* ii. 87.† *Bergeron*, 75, 76.

1269* ; a proof of its antiquity in these parts, when it formed so regular and princely an establishment in the state of this great eastern monarch; the origin of which might have been in some long preceding age. The custom of carrying a Falcon extended to many countries, and was esteemed a distinction of a man of rank. The *Welsh* had a saying, that you may know a gentleman by his *Hawk, Horse, and Grebound*. In fact, a person of rank seldom went without one on his hand. *Harold*, afterwards king of *England*, is painted going on a most important embassy, with a Hawk on his hand, and a Dog under his arm †. *Henry VI.* is represented at his nuptials, attended by a nobleman and his Falcon ‡. Even the ladies were not without them, in earlier times; for in an antient sculpture in the church of *Milton Abbas*, in *Dorsetshire*, appears the consort of King *Abelstan* with a Falcon on her royal fist § tearing a bird: and, perhaps to indulge his queen in her passion for the diversion, he demanded of my countrymen (besides an immense tribute) some of their most excellent Hounds, and of their best Hawks: which proves the high esteem in which our Dogs and Falcons were held in those early days ||.

American Buzzard, *Latham*, i. 50.—*LEV. MUS.*

100. RED-TAILED.

F. With a dusky bill, and yellow cere: head, lower part of the neck, and chin, brown, mixed with white: breast and belly white, varied with long stripes of brown, pointing downwards: femoral feathers very long, white, and marked with long dentated stripes of pale brown: upper part of the neck, and back, of a very deep brown: coverts and tertials brown, barred or edged with white: primaries dusky, barred with cinereous: tail of a pale rust-color, marked near the end with a dusky narrow bar: legs yellow. Size of the *Goshawk*.

Inhabits *North America*. Sent from *Carolina* to Sir *Ashton Lever*.

PLACES.

* *Bergeron*, 75. 76. † *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, i. 372. ‡ *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 33. § *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*, ii. 443. || *Malmesbury*, lib. ii. c. 6.

101. LEVERIAN. **F.** With a dusky bill, greatly hooked: head striped with brown and white: upper part of the body and wings of a deep brown; each feather elegantly marked at the end with a large white spot: the whole under side of the body white: the outmost feathers of the tail marked with nine white, and the same number of dusky bars; middle feathers with dusky and cinereous: the wings extend beyond the end of the tail: legs strong and yellow.

PLACE. SIZE of a Buzzard. Sent to Sir *Ashton Lever* from *Carolina*.

102. RED-SHOULDERED. Barred-breasted *F.* *Latham*, i. 56, N^o 36.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a slender dusky bill; yellow cere; and legs, head, and neck, of a yellowish white, streaked downwards with dusky lines: back of a deep brown, edged with rust-color: lesser coverts of wings ferruginous, spotted with black; primaries and secondaries black, spotted on each side most distinctly with white: breast and belly of a light tawny; the first streaked downwards with black; the last traversed with deeper tawny: tail short and dusky, crossed by seven narrow bands of white; the two nearest to the ends more remote than the others: legs weak. LENGTH twenty-two inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Long Island*. This is a new species, preserved in Mrs. BLACKBURNE'S *Museum*.

Ash-colored Buzzard, *Edw.* ii. 53.—*Latbarn*, i. 55, N^o 35: 48; N^o 28.—*De Buffon*, i. 223. 103. BUZZARD.
 Falco Buteo. Quidfogel, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 60.—*Br. Zool.* i. 54.—*Lev. Mus.*

F. With a dusky bill, and bluish yellow cere: head, and hind part of the neck, of a cinereous brown, streaked with yellow: back brown; lower part and rump barred with rust-color, sometimes with white: the coverts of the wings brown; the greater and scapulars spotted with white; the three first quill-feathers black, white at their bases; the interior webs of the rest blotched with black and white: the throat and breast yellowish, marked thinly with oblong brown spots: belly white, varied with great spots of brown: feathers of the thighs long, white, crossed with sagittal bars of yellow: tail marked with about nine bands of black and light cinereous; the tip white: legs short, strong, and yellow. LENGTH two feet two inches.

The *American* varies in size, and sometimes slightly in color; but in both has so much the habit of the *English* Buzzard, as not to merit separation. It is called in *New York*, the great Hen Hawk, from its feeding on poultry. It continues there the whole year. Lays in *May* five eggs: the young fly about the middle of *June*. It is also an inhabitant of *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*; and in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor*, in *Norway*; where, from its attacking the Eagle, it is called *Orne-Falk*. Migrates, before winter, from *Sweden*. Is scarce in *Russia*; and very few are found in *Siberia*. Is found in winter as low as *Woronesch**.

PLACE.

* In *Russia*, lat. 52 north.

D. d. 4.

E. With

104. PLAIN

F. With the bill black: head dusky: nape spotted with white: back, and coverts of wings, and tail, of an uniform deep brown: under side of the neck, breast, and belly, and thighs, deep brown, slightly spotted with white: primaries dusky: inner webs marked with great oval spots of white, mottled with brown: middle feathers of the tail plain brown; inner webs of the rest mottled with white; exterior webs and ends slightly edged with the same: legs strong: yellow? Wing reaches near the length of the tail. LENGTH, from bill to tail, two foot one.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.

105. MARSH

Marsh Hawk, *Edw.* iv. 291.—*Latham*, i. 99.—*Lev. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

F. With a bluish bill; orange cere, orbits, and legs: irides hazel: a black line extends from the corner of the bill beyond the eyes; above that is another of white, which encircles the cheeks, and meets in front of the neck: head, throat, and upper part of the breast, varied with black and rust-color: back, and coverts of the wings, brown: rump white: breast and belly, and thighs, of a bright ferruginous: tail dusky brown, crossed by four black bands: legs strong, thick, and short; which are specific distinctions from the next. LENGTH two feet.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*: frequents, during the summer, marshy places; where it feeds on the small birds, Frogs, Snakes, and Lizards. At approach of winter quits the country.

Br. Zool. i. N° 59.—*Edw.* iii. 107.—*Latham*, i. N°s 75, 75 A, and N° 34, is a 106. RINGTAIL. rust-colored variety.

Falco Pygargus, F. Hudsonius, *Lin. Syst.* 128.—*Muller*, N° 72.—*Bl. Mus.*

F. With a dusky bill and yellow cere: a white line over each eye: head, upper part of the neck, and back, dusky brown: coverts and primaries of the same color; the inner sides of the last white: breast, belly, and thighs, whitish, marked with ferruginous spots: vent and rump white, encircling the root of the tail: the middle feathers of the tail dusky; the next of a bluish ash-color; the outmost white, all marked transversely with orange bars: legs long, and very slender.

SIZE.

This species is superior in size to the *British* Ringtail; but having most of the characters of that bird, we doubt not but that it is the same. Like the *European* kind, skims along the ground in search of prey, which is Mice, Frogs, and small birds. Builds its nest indifferently on the ground, or on the lower parts of trees. It is subject to vary to a deep rust-color; plain, except on the rump and tail.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. Weight, in *Hudson's Bay*, seventeen ounces and a half. Length twenty-one inches. Extent three feet seven. Is very common in the open and temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*; and extends as far as lake *Baikal**. It is not found far in the north of *Europe*. *Linnaeus* omits it among the birds of his country; but Mr. *Brunnick* describes one, which had been shot in lat. 58, on the little island of *Christiansoe* †.

SIZE AND PLACE.

F. With a black bill; yellow cere: head of a deep brown: back the same, tinged with rust: hind part of the neck streaked with white: the coverts of the wings dusky, edged with dull white; those on the ridge with orange; ends of the primaries dusky; the other parts barred with brown and white: breast and belly white, marked with heart-shaped spots: thighs sulphur-colored, speckled with

107. WINTER.

* DR. PALLAS.

† In the *Baltic*, a little north-east of *Bornholm*.

E c

dusky:

dusky: vent feathers white: tip of the tail white; then succeeds a broad dusky bar; the remaining part barred with brown, tawny, and black: legs long, and very slender.

SIZE. Is of an elegant form, and about the size of the RINGTAIL.

PLACE: Inhabits the province of *New York*: appears at approach of winter, and retires in the spring. BL. Mus.

Mr. *Latham's* northern Falcon, N° 62, seems to differ from this only in age, or sex.

108. SWALLOW-TAILED.

Hirundo maxima Peruviana, avis prædatoris calcaribus instructa, Feuillee voy. Peru, tom. ii. 33.

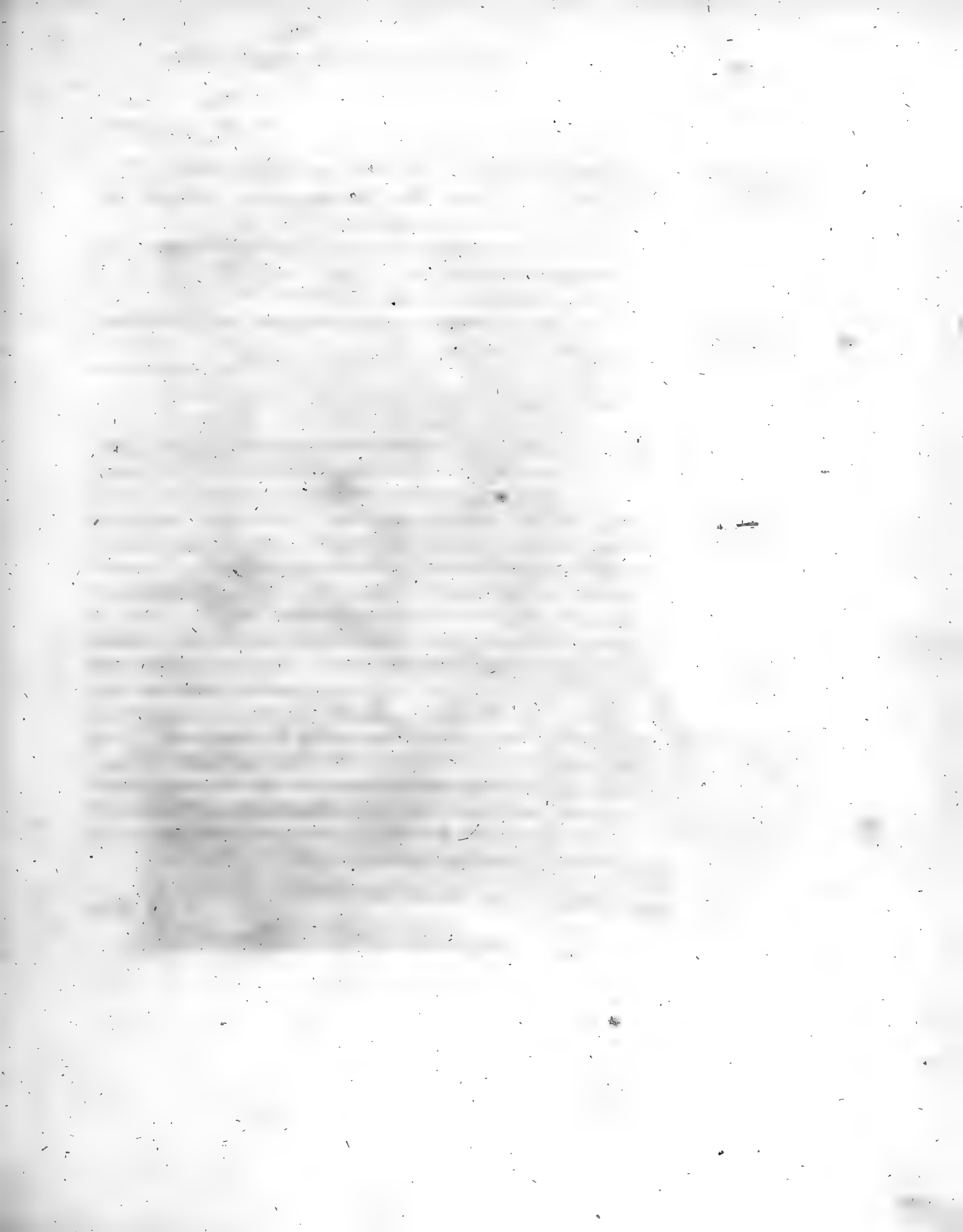
Herring, or Swallow-tailed Hawk, *Lawson, 138.—Brickell, 175.—Gatesby, i. 4.—Le Melan de la Caroline, Brisson, i. 418.—De Buffon, i. 221.*

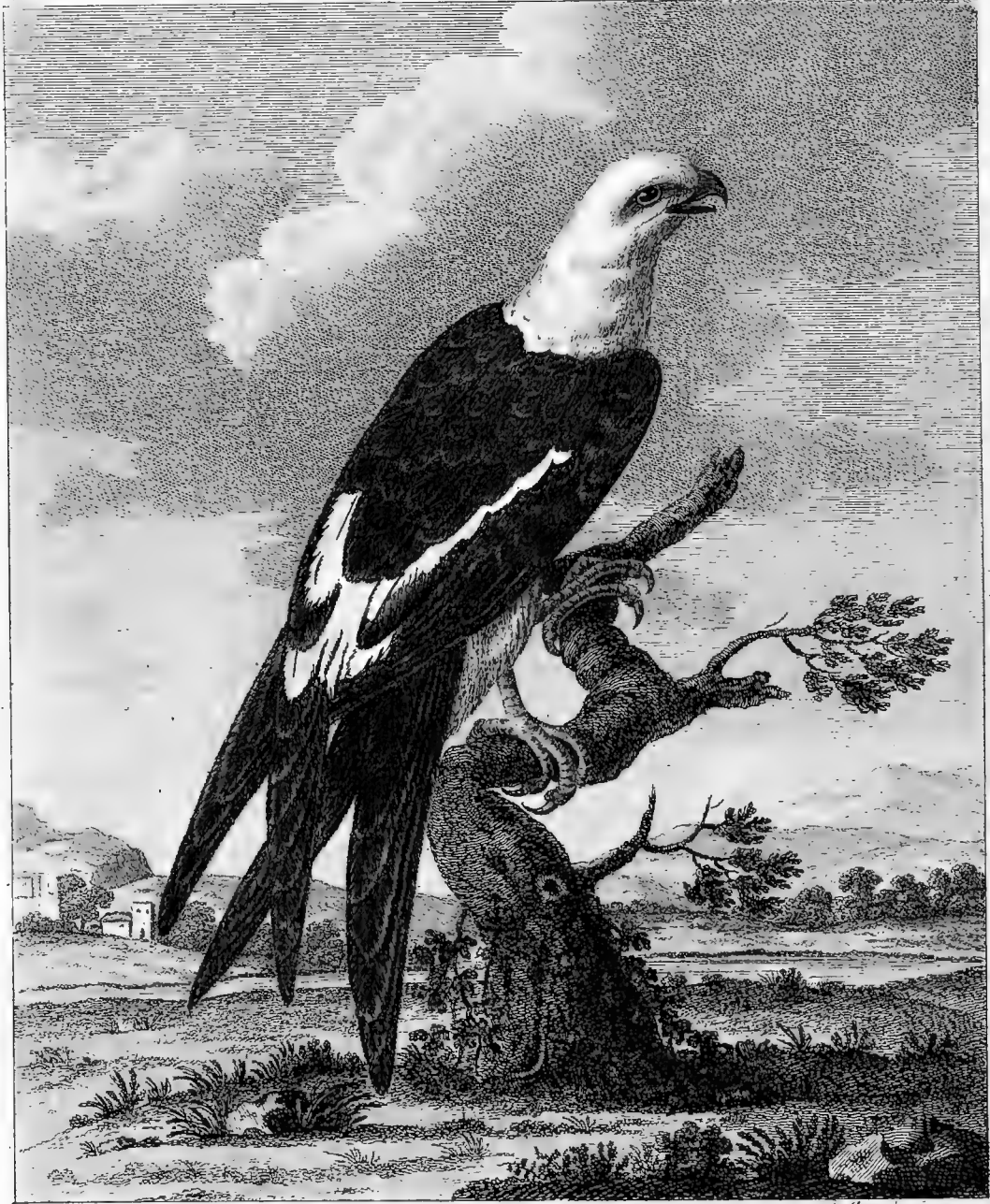
Falco Furcatus, *Lin. Syst. 129.—Latham, i. 60.—LEV. Mus.*

F. With a black bill, less hooked than usual with rapacious birds; base of the bill hid in feathers, and bristly: the eyes large; irides red: head, neck, breast, and belly, of a snowy whiteness: back, coverts of wings, and scapulars, black, glossed with purple and green: inner webs of the primaries and secondaries white towards their base; the tertials white: tail of the same color with the back; and most extremely forked; the outmost feather above eight inches longer than the middlemost: the legs yellow.

PLACE. This most elegant species inhabits only the southern parts of *North America*; and that only during summer. Like Swallows, they feed chiefly flying; for they are much on wing, and prey on various sorts of insects. They also feed on Lizards and Serpents; and will kill the largest of the regions it frequents with the utmost ease. They quit *North America* before winter. We are not acquainted with their retreat. It probably is in *Peru*: at least we have the proof of one being taken in the South-sea, off the coast which lies between *Ula* and *Arica*, in about the latitude 23 south, on *September 11th*, by the reverend the Father *Louis Feuillee* *.

* *Journal des Observ. &c. vol. ii. 33,*





Swallow-tailed Falcon N.º 108.

J. Gould del.

F. With dusky bill : head, cheeks, neck, breast, and belly, white, 109. BUZZARDET.
 marked with large brown spots, more sparingly dispersed over
 the breast and belly : lesser coverts brown ; the others colored like
 the head : primaries dusky : thighs white, with small sagittal spots
 of brown : tail dusky, barred and tipped with white : legs yellow.
 LENGTH fifteen inches. It has much the habit of the Buzzard ; but
 the legs in proportion are rather longer.

In the LEVERIAN Museum. Except in the almost uniform color of
 the tail, Mr. *Latham's* species, p. 97, N° 83, agrees with this.

Little Hawk, *Catesby*, i. 5.—*Latham*, i. 110, N° 94.
 Emerillon de Cayenne, *Buffon*, i. 291.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 444.
 Falco Sparverius, *Lin. Syst.* 128.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

110. LITTLE.

M A L E.

F. With bluish bill, and yellow cere : crown of fine light grey,
 with a red spot in the middle ; on the hind part a semicircle
 formed of round black spots : cheeks white, bounded on each side
 with a large black spot : throat white : breast of a pale yellow,
 spotted with black : back of a brilliant bay, crossed by broad black
 bars : coverts of the wings of a beautiful grey, thinly spotted with
 black ; primaries black, spotted on their inner webs with white : tail
 long ; the middle feathers barred near the end with a black band,
 and tipped with white ; the two exterior feathers white, crossed with
 three or four black bars : legs yellow.

Length eleven inches and a half. Weight only three ounces and
 an half. This varies in color from the female, in the same manner
 as the *European* Kestrels.

These birds inhabit *America*, from *Nova Scotia* to the *Antilles* ; are
 active and spirited. They prey on small birds, Mice, Lizards, and
 insects. The FEMALE is the following.

E e 2

Emerillon

SIZE.

PLACE.

Emerillon de St. Domingue, *De Buffon*, i. 291.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 465.—*Latham*, i. 111.
N° 95.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With a short and very crooked bill: crown of a deep flaty blue, obscurely spotted with red: hind part of the neck, back, and tail, of a bright ferruginous color and black, elegantly disposed in narrow transverse bars: coverts of the wings of the same colors; primaries black: under side of the neck, breast, and belly, of a dirty white, marked with large ferruginous spots: thighs and vent feathers white: legs long, slender, and orange-colored: tail long, crossed with eleven black, and the same number of bright ferruginous bars.

The *New York* Merlin of Mr. *Latham*, i. 107, N° 94, bears so great a resemblance to this, that I do not venture to separate them.

III. PIGEON.

Pigeon Hawk, *Catesby*, i. 3.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. 382.—*Latham*, i. 101.
Falco Columbarius, *Lin. Syst.* 128.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With a dusky bill, and yellow cere: crown, back, and coverts of the wings and rump, of a bluish grey, with the middle of each feather streaked with black: the hind part of the head spotted with reddish white: cheeks and under side of the body white, with large oblong spots of black: primaries and secondaries dusky; their insides marked with great oval spots of white: tail long; black tipped with white, and crossed with four bars of bluish grey: legs yellow.

SIZE. Its length is from ten to twelve inches. The weight six ounces.

PLACE. It inhabits *America*, from *Hudson's Bay* as low as *South Carolina*. In the last it attains to a larger size. In *Hudson's Bay* it appears in *May* on the banks of *Severn* river, breeds, and retires south in autumn. It feeds on small birds; and on the approach of any person, flies.

flies in circles, and makes a great shrieking. It forms its nest in a rock, or some hollow tree, with sticks and grafs; and lines it with feathers: and lays from two to four eggs, white, spotted with red. In *Carolina* it preys on Pigeons, and young of the wild Turkeys.

F. With a dusky bill: yellow cere and irides: head dusky, streaked with rust-color: back and coverts of wings brown, edged with rust; the primaries dusky ash-color, barred with black, and the inner webs marked transversely with oval ferruginous spots: tail long, of a deep cinereous, with four broad bars of black: breast and belly dirty white, marked with oblong streaks of brown: legs yellow.

112. DUBIOUS.

Length about ten inches. Weight six ounces. In the marks and colors of the tail it much resembles the Sparrow Hawk: in the spots on the breast it agrees with the *English* Merlin.

SIZE.

Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. I have my doubts whether this is any more than a variety of the preceding, especially as the *English* SPARROW HAWK varies with the same colors.

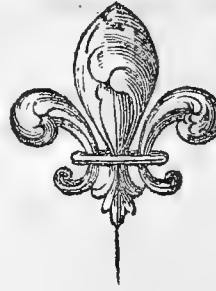
PLACE.

F. With a bluish bill; upper mandible armed with a sharp process; yellow cere: head, back, and coverts of the wings, and tail, a dusky brown, slightly edged with ferruginous: hind part of the neck spotted with white: primaries dusky; inner webs marked with oval spots of a pale rust-color: tail *short*, tipped with white, and barred with four broad dusky strokes, and the same number of narrow ones of white: the hind part of the head spotted with white: from the chin to the tail whitish, streaked downwards with distinct lines of black: legs deep yellow.

113. DUSKY.

Inferior in size to the last. Inhabits the province of *New York*.
BL. Mus.

SIZE, AND PLACE.



- A. GOLDEN EAGLE, *Br. Zool. i. N° 42.*
Orn. Faun. Suec. N° 54.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a bluish bill: plumage dusky and rust-color: tail dusky brown, blotched at the base with ash-color: legs feathered to the toes. Weight about twelve pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden*; perhaps *Norway*. Found about the southern part of the *Urallian* mountains, and the mountains which border *Siberia* on the south. Grows scarcer towards the east.

- B. CINEREOUS EAGLE, *Br. Zool. i. N° 45.—Latham, i. 33.*
Vultur Albiulla, Lin. Syst. 123.

F. With pale yellow bill, irides, cere, and feet: plumage light cinereous: body and coverts of the wings clouded with darker: primaries dusky: tail white.

SIZE, AND PLACE.

In size equal to the Black Eagle. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Iceland* and *Lapmark* *. Is common in *Greenland*; but does not extend to *America*: at least, if it does, it varies into the White-headed Eagle, to which it has great affinity, in particular in its feeding much on fish: the *Danes* therefore call it *Fiske-orn* †. Is common in the south of *Russia*, and about the *Volga*, as far as trees will grow. Is very scarce in *Siberia*; but has been observed in the eastern parts about *Nertschink*. It seems to be the species called by the *Tungusi, Elo*;

* *Leems, 331.*

† *Brunnick, N° 12.*

which

which breeds on the banks of the *Kbariousowa*, a river which falls into the *Pensbina* sea*.

It inhabits *Greenland* the whole year, sitting on the rocks with flagging wing, and flies slowly. It makes its nest on the lofty cliffs, with twigs, lining the middle with mosses and feathers. Lays two eggs. Sits in the latter end of *May*, or beginning of *June*.

These birds prey on young Seals, which they seize as they are floating on the water; but oft-times, by fixing their talons in an old one, they are overmatched, and drawn down to the bottom, screaming horribly. They feed also on fish, especially the Lumpfish, and a sort of Trout †; on Ptarmigans, Auks, and Eider Ducks. They sit on the top of rocks, attentive to the motion of the diving birds; and, with quick eyes, observe their course by the bubbles which rise to the surface of the water, and catch the fowls as they rise for breath.

The *Greenlanders* use their skins for cloathing, next to their bodies. They eat the flesh, and keep the bill and feet for amulets. They kill them with the bow, or take them in nets, placed in the snow, properly baited; or tempt them by the fat of Seals, which the Eagles eat to an excess; which occasions such a torpidity as to make them an easy prey.

C. CRYING EAGLE, *Planga* et *Clanga*, *Aristot. Hist. An.* lib. ix.

Morphnos, *Clanga*, *Anataria*, *Wil. Orn.* 63.—*Raii Syn. av.* 7, N° 7.

Spotted Eagle, *Latham*, i. 38.

Le Petit Aigle, *De Buffon*, i. 91.—BR. MUS.

F. With a dusky bill and yellow cere: color of the plumage a ferruginous brown; the coverts of the wings, and scapulars, elegantly varied with oval white spots; on the greater coverts very large: primaries dusky; the ends of the greater white: breast and belly of a deeper color than the rest of the plumage, streaked downwards with dull yellow: tail dark brown, tip with dirty white: legs feathered to the feet, which are yellow. LENGTH two feet.

* *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 501.

† *Salmo Carpio*, *Faun. Groenl.* 170, N° 124.

PLACE.

Is found in many parts of *Europe*, but not in *Scandinavia*: is frequent in *Russia* and *Siberia*, and extends even to *Kamtschatka*. Is less generous and spirited than other Eagles; and is perpetually making a plaintive noise, from which it was styled by the antients *Planga* & *Clanga*; and *Anataria*, from its preying on Ducks, which *Pliny* * describes with great elegance. The *Arabs* used to train it for the chase; but its quarry was Cranes, and other birds: the more generous Eagle being flown at Antelopes, and various quadrupeds. This species was even itself an object of diversion; and made the game of even so small a Falcon as the Sparrow Hawk: which would pursue it with great eagerness, soar above, then fall on the Eagle, and, fastening with its talons, keep beating it about the head with its wings, till they both fell together to the ground. This Sir *John Chardin* has seen practised about *Tauris*.

D. ICELAND FALCON, *Gent. Mag.* 1771, p. 297, fig. good.

Falco Islandus Fuscus, *Brunnich*, 2, N° 9.

Le Gerfault d'Island, *Briffon*, i. 373, tab. xxxi.—*Pl. Enl.* 210.

Falco Gyrfalco, *Lin. Syst.* 130.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 64.—*Latham*, i. 82, N° 68; and 71, N° 50 B. parag. 2d.—*Lev. Mus.*

F. With a strong bill, much hooked, and the upper mandible sharply angulated on the lower edges; cere bluish: head of a very pale rust-color, streaked downwards with dusky lines: neck, breast, and belly, white, marked with cordated spots: thighs white, crossed with short bars of deep brown: back and coverts of wings dusky, spotted and edged with white: the exterior webs of the primaries dusky, mottled with reddish white; the inner barred with white: the feathers of the tail crossed with fourteen or more narrow bars of dusky and white; the dusky bars regularly opposing those of white: the wings, when closed, reach almost to the end of the train: legs strong and yellow. The LENGTH of the wing, from the pinion to the tip, sixteen inches.

* *Lib. x. c. 3.*

This species is an inhabitant of *Iceland*, is the most esteemed of any for the sport of falconry, and is, with the two following, reserved for the kings of *Denmark*; who sends his falconer, with two attendants, annually into the island to purchase them. They are caught by the natives; a certain number of whom in every district are licensed for that purpose. They bring all they take, about *Midsummer*, to *Besfested*, to meet the royal falconer; and each brings ten or twelve, capped, and perched on a cross pole, which they carry on horseback, and rest on the stirrup. The falconer examines the birds, rejects those which are not for his purpose, and gives the feller a written certificate of the qualities of each, which entitles him to receive from the king's receiver-general seventeen rixdollars for F, or the purest white Falcon; ten for E, or those which are left white; and seven for this species*. This brings into the island between two and three thousand rixdollars annually †.

They are taken in the following manner:—Two posts are fastened in the ground, not remote from their haunts. To one is tied a Ptarmigan, a Pigeon, a Cock or Hen, fastened to a cord that it may have means of fluttering, and so attract the attention of the Falcon. On the other post is placed a net, distended on a hoop, about six feet in diameter. Through this post is introduced a string, above a hundred yards long, which is fastened to the net, in order to pull it down; and another is fastened to the upper part of the hoop, and goes through the post to which the bait is tied. As soon as the Falcon sees the fowl flutter on the ground, he takes a few circles in the air, to see if there is any danger, then darts on its prey with such violence as to strike off the head, as nicely as if it was done with a razor. He then usually rises again, and takes another circle, to explore the place a second time: after which it makes another stoop; when, at the instant of its descending, the man pulls the dead bird under the net; and, by means of the other cord, covers the Falcon with the net, at the moment it has seized the prey; the person lying

MANNER OF
TAKING.

* *Brunnick*, p. 2.

† *Olaffen*, i. 32.

F f

concealed

concealed behind some stones, or else lies flat on his belly, to elude the sight of the Falcon*.

As soon as one is caught, it is taken gently out of the net, for fear of breaking any of the feathers of the wings or tail; and a cap is placed over its eyes. If any of the tail-feathers are injured, the falconers have the art of grafting others †; which sometimes has occasioned a needless multiplication of species.

The *Iceland* Falcons are in the highest esteem. They will last ten or twelve years; whereas those of *Norway*, and other countries, seldom are fit for sport after two or three years use. Yet the *Norwegian* Hawks were in old times in great repute in this kingdom, and even thought bribes worthy of a king. *Geoffry Le Pierre*, chief justiciary, gave two good *Norway* Hawks to King *John*, that *Walter Le Madina* might have leave to export a hundred weight of cheese. *John*, the son of *Ordgar*, gave a *Norway* Hawk to have the king's request to the king of *Norway*, to let him have his brother's chattels; and *Ralf Havoc* fined to King *Stephen* in two Gyrfals (Gyrfalcons) and two *Norway* Hawks, that he might have the same acquittance that his father had ‡.

ANTIQUITY OF
FALCONRY.

I cannot fix the precise time of the origin of falconry; the passage in *Aristotle*, and the epigram in *Martial*, do by no means fix it to the periods in which they wrote. The philosopher § informs us, that “there was a district in *Thrace*, in which the boys used to
“assemble at a certain time of the year, for the sake of bird-catch-
“ing. That the spot was much frequented by Hawks, which
“were wont to appear on hearing themselves called: and would
“drive the little birds into the bushes, where they were caught
“by the children; and that the Hawks would even sometimes take
“the birds and fling them to these young sportsmen; who (after
“finishing their diversion) gratefully bestowed on their assistants
“part of their prey.” This tale may have some truth at the bottom;

* *Horrebow*, 59, 60.
Antiq. Exch. 469. 497.

† *Brunnick*, p. 3. *Horrebow*, 58.
‡ *Arist. de Mirabil. Auscult.*

§ *Madox*.

it being notorious that Larks, and even Partridges, will, by the terror of a Hawk passing over them, lie so still as to suffer themselves to be taken by any passenger. Here seems to have been no training of these *Thracian* Hawks, but a mere casual concurrence of Hawks and small birds, which afforded now and then an amusement to the youth of the country. The thought expressed on the antient gem, of little *Genii* engaged in the chace of Deer, assisted by an Eagle, may have originated from this story.

The Poet only describes another kind of bird-catching, in the following epigram on the fate of a Hawk :

Prædo fuit volucrum, famulus nunc Aucupis, idem
Decipit, et captas non sibi, mœret, aves †.

By the word *decipit*, it is plain that the Hawk was not trained ; but was merely used as a snare, either to entice small birds under a net, or to the limed twigs : the last is a method still in use in *Italy*. The *Italians* call it *Uccellare con la Civetta* ; for instead of a Hawk, they place a small species of Owl on a pole, in the middle of a field ; and surround it, at various distances, with lime-twigs. The small birds, from their strange propensity to approach rapacious fowls, fly around, perch on the rods, and are taken in great numbers †. A Hawk would serve the purpose full as well. *Pliny* mentions the use of bird-lime || ; and *Longus*, in his elegant romance of *Daphnis* and *Chloe*, employs the latter to catch little birds for his beloved §.

I cannot find any certainty of Hawks being trained for diversion before the time of King *Ethelbert*, the *Saxon* monarch ; who died in the year 760 ¶. He wrote into *Germany* for a brace of Falcons, which would fly at Cranes and bring them to the ground *, as there were very few such in *Kent*. This shews how erroneous the opinion was, of those who place it in the reign of the emperor *Frederic Bar-*

† Lib. xiv. ep. 216.

‡ *Olina*, 65.

|| *Hist. Nat.* lib. xvi. c. 44.

§ *Fr.* ed. octavo, 82.

¶ *Saxon Chr.* 60.

* Quoted by Mr. *Whitaker* in *Hist. Manchester*, from *Max. Bibliotheca Patrum*, xiii. p. 85. ep. 40.

*barossa**, who was drowned in 1189. By the application of *Ethelbert* to *Boniface*, archbishop of *Mentz*, for the brace of Falcons, it is evident, that the diversion was in perfection in *Germany* before the year 752, the time in which that prelate was martyred by the Pagans. It seems to me highly probable, that falconry was invented in *Scythia*, and passed from thence into the northern parts of *Europe*. *Tartary* is even at present celebrated for its fine breed of Falcons; and the sport is in such general esteem, that, according to *Olearius*, *there was no but what had its Eagle or Falcon* †. The boundless plains of that country are as finely adapted to the diversion, as the wooded or mountainous nature of most part of *Europe* is ill calculated for that rapid amusement.

The antiquity of falconry in *Tartary* is evinced by the exhibition of the sport on the very antient tombs ‡ found in that country; in which are figured horsemen at full speed, with Hawks on their hands: others again, in the same attitude, discharging their arrows at their game, in the very manner of the antient *Scythians*.

From *Germany*, falconry got footing in *England*; and became so favored a diversion, that even sanguinary laws were enacted for the preservation of rapacious fowls. *Edward III.* made it death for the stealing of a Hawk: and to take its eggs, even in a person's own ground, was punishable with a fine at the king's pleasure, and imprisonment for a year and a day. In the reign of *James I.* the amusement was carried to such an extravagant pitch, that *Sir Thomas Monson* is said to have given a thousand pounds for a cast of Hawks.

Greenland

E. DUSKY. *Falco Fuscus*, *Faun. Groen.* 56, N^o 34. b.

Λ Grey Falcon, *Crantz*, i. 78.—*Egede*, 64.

F. With dusky irides: lead-colored cere and feet: brown crown, marked with irregular oblong white spots: forehead whitish: cheeks blackish: hind part of the head and throat white: breast and

^a *Spelman's Gloss.*

† *Olearius's travels*, 177.

‡ *Strahlenberg*, tab. A. B.

belly.

belly of a yellowish white, striped downwards with dusky streaks: the back dusky, tinged with blue, the ends of the feathers lightest, and sprinkled over with a few white spots, especially towards the rump: wings of the same color, variegated beneath with white and black: the upper part of the tail dusky, crossed very faintly with paler bars; the under side whitish.

Lesser than the Collared Falcon.

Inhabits all parts of *Greenland*, from the remotest hills to those which impend over the sea. They are even seen on the islands of ice remote from shore. They retire in the breeding-season to the farthest part of the country, and return in autumn with their young. They breed in the same manner as the Cinereous Eagle, but in more distant places; and lay from three to five eggs. The tail of the young is black, with great brown spots on the exterior webs.

They prey on Ptarmigans, Auks, and all the small birds of the country: have frequent disputes with the Raven, but seldom come off victors; for the Raven will, on being attacked, fling itself on its back; and, either by defending itself with its claws, or by calling, with its croaking, numbers of others to its help, oblige the Falcon to retire. The *Greenlanders* use the skin, among many others, for their inner garments; the wings for brushes; the feet for amulets: but seldom eat the flesh, unless compelled by hunger.

It is also a native of *Iceland*.

SIZE.

PLACE.

F. GYRFALCON, *Br. Zool.* N° 47, tab. xix.—*Latham*, i. 71, N° 50 A, and N° 50 B, 1st paragr. and 83, N° 69.

Falco Islandus, *Faun. Groenl.* 58, N° 35.—*Brunnick*, *Nris* 7, 8.—*Crantz*, i. 78.—*Egede*, 64.—*Horrebow*, 58.—*LEV. MUS.*

F. With a yellow cere: bluish bill, greatly hooked: eye dark blue: the throat of a pure white: the whole body, wings, and tail, of the same color, most elegantly marked with dusky bars, lines, or spots, leaving

leaving the white the far prevailing color. There are instances, but rare, of its being found entirely white. In some, the whole tail is crossed by remote bars of black or brown; in others, they appear only very faintly on the middle feathers: the feathers of the thighs are very long, and unspotted: the legs strong, and of a light blue.

SIZE:

PLACE.

VERY HARDY.

Its weight forty-five ounces Troy: length near two feet: extent four feet two. Of the same manners and haunts with the former. Is very frequent in *Iceland*; is found in *Lapmark**, and *Norway*†; and rarely in the *Orknies*, and *North Britain*. In *Asia*, it dwells in the highest points of the *Urallian* and other *Siberian* mountains, and dares the coldest climates throughout the year. It is kept, in the latitude of *Petersburg*, uninjured in the open air during the severest winters, when the *Peregrine Falcon*, N° 97, loses its claws by the frost.

Mr. *Hutchins* ‡ has often observed it about *Albany* fort, where it appears in *May*, and retires before winter. It feeds on the white, and other Grouse. This species ought to be added to the *American* class.

This species is pre-eminent in courage as well as beauty, and is the terror of other Hawks. It was flown at all kinds of fowl, how great soever they were; but its chief game used to be Herons and Cranes.

G. COLLARED. *Falco Rusticolus*, *Lin. Syst.* 125.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 56.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 34.—*Latham*, i, 56.

F. With a lead-colored bill, tipped with black: head broad and flat, streaked lengthways with black and white; on the cheeks the white predominates: the throat, under side of the neck, and

* *Leems*, 235.

† *Strom*.

‡ At the time this sheet was printing, I had the good fortune to meet with Mr. *Hutchins*, surgeon, a gentleman many years resident in *Hudson's Bay*; who, with the utmost liberality, communicated to me his MS. observations, in a large folio volume: in every page of which his extensive knowledge appears. The benefit which this work will, from the present page, receive, is here once for all gratefully acknowledged.

breast, are of a pure white; that on the neck almost furrounds it, forming a species of collar: the belly is of the same color, marked with a few dusky cordared spots: the back is waved with ash-color and white; the tip of each feather white: the coverts of the wings of the same colors, but more obscure: the exterior webs of the primaries dusky: the tail rounded, crossed with twelve or thirteen whitish and dusky bars: the legs yellow. SIZE of a Hen.

Is rarely found in the remotest parts of *Greenland*. Inhabits also *Sweden*; and extends eastward as far as *Sibirisk*, lat. $54\frac{1}{2}$, in the government of *Casan**.

PLACE:

- H. KITE, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 53.—*Latham*, i. 61, N^o 43.
Falco Milvus Glada, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 57.
 Le Milan Royal, *De Buffon*, i. 197.—*Pl. Enl.* 422.—*LEV. MUS.*

F. With yellow bill and cere: white head, streaked with black: body ferruginous, with a few dusky spots: tail much forked and ferruginous.

Weight forty-four ounces. Length twenty-seven inches: extent five feet one.

SIZE:

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, as high as *Jarlberg*, in the very south of *Norway* †; but does not extend farther. This species, the *Sea Eagle*, *Lanner*, *Buzzard*, and *Kestrel*, quit *Sweden*, in flocks, at approach of winter, and return in spring ‡. Of these, the *Buzzard* and *Kestrel* winter at *Woronescb*, in *Russia*, in lat. 52 ‖; and, together with the *Lanner* and *Kite*, about *Astrakan* §, in lat. 46. 30; but the far greater part of the Kites are supposed to retire into *Egypt*, being seen in *September* passing by *Constantinople* ¶, in their way from the north; and again in *April* returning to *Europe* **, to shun the great

PLACE:

* *Extracts*, i. 315. † *Hammer*, *Faun. Norway*. ‡ *Amæn. Acad.* iv.
 ‖ *Extracts*, i. 100. § Vol. ii. 142. ¶ *Forskahl, Descr. Arab.* 7. ** *Wil.*
Orn. 75.

heats.

heats of the east. They are observed in vast numbers about *Cairo*, where they are extremely tame, and feed even on dates, I suppose for want of other food*. They also breed there; so that, contrary to the nature of other rapacious birds, they encrease and multiply twice in the year; once in the mild winters of *Egypt*, and a second time in the summers of the north. It makes its appearance in *Greece* in the spring; and in the early ages, says *Aristophanes* †, “it governed that country: and men fell on their knees when they were first blessed with the sight of it, because it pronounced the flight of winter, and told them to begin to shear their vernal fleeces. The CRANE likewise, by its autumnal departure, warns the mariner to hang up his rudder, and take his rest, and every prudent man to provide their winter garments: and the SWALLOW again informed them when they were to put on those of summer. Thus, adds the chorus of birds, are we to you as AMMON, DODONA, APOLLO:” meaning, in those early days, that man consulted only these natural calendars, and needed no other than what they took from the flight of birds ‡, or the flowering of plants.

They inhabit *England* in all seasons. I have seen their young taken, the last week in *May*, or first in *June*, in the great woods belonging to Sir *Joseph Banks*, in *Lincolnshire*; and have often observed them in various places in the depth of winter.

- I. HONEY BUZZARD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 56.—*Laibam*, i. 52, N° 33.
Falco Apivorus Slaghok, *Faun. Succ.* N° 65.—*LEV. MUS.*

F. With an ash-colored head; dark brown above; below white, spotted or barred with rusty brown: tail brown, barred with two dusky bars, remote from each other: legs strong and yellow: bill and cere black. LENGTH twenty-three inches. WEIGHT thirty ounces.

* *Belon Obs.* xxxvi. p. 107. b. † *Aves.*

‡ See this subject most ingeniously handled in Mr. STILLINGFLEET'S *Essays*, in the *Calendar of Flora.*

Inhabits as far north as the district of *Sondmor*, in *Norway* *. Is found in plenty in the open parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, near woods; and preys much upon Lizards.

PLACE.

- K. LANNER, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 51.—*Latham*, i. 86.
Falco Lannarius, *Faun. Succ.* N° 62.—*De Buffon*, i. 243.

F. With a white line over each eye: cere and legs bluish: breast white, tinged with yellow, and marked with brown spots: primaries and tail dusky; the first marked with oval rust-colored spots on the inner webs; the last, on both.

Inhabits *Iceland*, the *Feroe* isles, and *Sweden*; the *Tartarian* deserts and the *Baraba*. Breeds on very low trees. None in the north or east of *Siberia*. Much esteemed for falconry.

PLACE.

- L. MOOR BUZZARD, *Br. Zool.* N° 57.—*Latham*, i. 53.
Falco Æuginofus, *Faun. Succ.* N° 66.
Hons-tjuf, *Le Bufard*, *De Buffon*, i. 218. pl. x.—*Pl. Enl.* 424.

F. Entirely of a chocolate brown, tinged with rust: on the hind part of the head a light clay-colored spot: slender long yellow legs: cere black.

Weight twenty ounces. Length twenty-one inches.

Found in the *Transbaltic* countries, as far north as *Sondmor* †. Common in the south of *Russia*: not in *Siberia*. It continues the whole year in *Sweden*.

SIZE.

PLACE.

* *Strom.* 235.

† The same.

- M. KESTRIL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 60.—*Latham*, i. 94.
Falco Tinnunculus, Kirko-Falk, *Faun. Suec.* N° 61.—*Muller*, N° 65.
 La Crefferelle, *De Buffon*, i. 280. pl. xviii.—*Pl. Enl.* 401, 471.

Male. **F.** With the crown and tail of a fine light grey, the last marked with a black bar near the end: back and wings of a purplish red, spotted with black. *Female.* Head reddish; crown streaked with black: back, tail, and coverts of wings, dull rust-color, barred with black: legs yellow. WEIGHT of *Male* six ounces and a half: of *Female* eleven.

PLACE.

Frequent in the deserts of *Tartary* and *Siberia*, in the open countries, where small trees are found for it to breed in. Migrates into *Sweden*, at the time in which the White Wagtail returns, and the Saffron, Snowdrop, and buffous Violet, blossom. Each of these birds quit the country about the same day, in *September* *. Not found farther north?

- N. SPARROW HAWK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 62.—*Latham*, i. 99.
Sparfhok, *Faun. Suec.* N° 68.—*Muller*, N° 71.—*Strom.* 235.
 L'Epervier, *De Buffon*, i. 225. pl. xi.—*Pl. Enl.* 412, 467.

F. With head, back, and coverts of wings and tail, (in some) of a deep bluish grey; in others, of a deep brown, edged with rust-color: breast and belly of a whitish yellow, with wavy bars of deep brown or dull orange: tail cinereous, with five broad black bars; the tips white.

Weight of the male five ounces: female nine.

PLACE.

Found as high as *Sondmor*, and in the *Feroe* islands, in the south of *Russia*; but none in *Siberia*.

* *Calendar of Flora*, and *Migr. av.* in *Amæn. Acad.* v. 397. 382.—Is found as far south as the *Holy Land*. *Hasselquist*, *Itin.* 291.

O. HOBBY, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 61.—*Latham*, i. 103.
Falco Subluteo, *Faun. Succ.* N^o 59.

F. With crown, back, and coverts of a bluish black: from the crown a black stroke points down the cheeks, which are white: breast white, with oblong black spots: thighs and vent pale orange: inner webs of primaries marked with oval reddish spots: two middle feathers of the tail plain dove-color; the inner webs of the others marked like the primaries: legs yellow. WEIGHT of the *male* seven ounces.¹

Schonen, the most southern province of *Sweden**, and, I believe, does not extend farther north. This species winters about *Woro-nesch* and *Astrakan*†; and frequents the same places in *Siberia* with the **KESTRIL**.

PLACE.

* *Faun. Succ.*

† *Extracts*, ii. 142.

III. O W L. *Gen. Birds.* III.

* E A R E D O W L S.

114. EAGLE.

Great Horned Owl, *Edw.* 60.—*Latham*, i. 119.Great Grey Owl, *Jesselyn*, 96.—*Lawson*, 145.Jacurutu, *Margrave*, 199.Stria Bubo Uf, *Faun. Suec.* N° 69.

O. With a dusky bill : yellow irides : horns shorter than the *European Eagle Owl* ; those, with the head, black, marked with tawny : circle round the eyes cinereous, edged with black : on the throat a large cruciform mark of a pure white, reaching to the beginning of the breast : upper part of the breast dusky and tawny ; the lower part thickly barred with black ash-color, mixed with yellow : coverts of wings, scapulars, and back, elegantly painted with zigzag lines, cinereous, black, and orange ; the scapulars also marked with a few great white spots : primaries broadly barred with black and ferruginous : tail of a deep brown, crossed with brown dusky bars, and marked with numerous transverse cinereous lines : legs and feet covered with soft light brown feathers to the very claws, which are very strong and hooked.

SIZE.

This species is inferior in size to the *EAGLE OWL*, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 64 ; but seems only a variety.

PLACE.

It is common to *South* and *North America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay*. Makes, during night, a most hideous noise in the woods, not unlike the hollowing of a man ; so that passengers, beguiled by it, often lose their way.

The savages have their birds of ill omen, as well as the *Romans*. They have a most superstitious terror of the Owl ; which they carry
to

so far as to be highly displeas'd at any one who mimics its hooting*.

This species is common in *Kamtschatka*, and even extends to the *Arctic* regions; in the first of which it very often inclines to white: It is found as low as *Astrakan*.

Br. Zool. i. N° 65.

Strix Otus, Faun. Suec. N° 71.—*Latham,* i. 121.

115. LONG-
EARED.

O. With very long ears, of six feathers each, yellow and black: irides yellow: back and coverts of wings deep brown, grey, and yellowish rust-color: primaries barred with dusky and ferruginous: breast and belly pale yellow, with slender brown strokes, pointing downwards: tail barred with cinereous and dusky; the bars of the middle feathers bound above and below with white: feet feathered to the claws. LENGTH fourteen inches: EXTENT of the *English* specimens three feet four †. Weight ten ounces.

Observed by Mr. *Hutchins* about *Severn* settlement in *Hudson's Bay*, where it lives in the woods, far from the sea: at night sallies in search of prey. Approaches the tents of the inhabitants, and is very clamorous. Builds its nest in trees, and lays four white eggs in *April*. Never migrates.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden*, and the northern and southern parts of the *Russian* dominions, and the eastern parts of *Siberia*. Is found as far south as *Astrakan*, and even in the hot climate of *Egypt* ‡.

Short-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 66.—*Phil. Transf.* lxxii. 384.—*Latham,* i. 124.

La Chouette ou la grande Chevêche, De Buffon, i. 372. tab. xxvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 438.

—*Bl. Mus.*—*Lev. Mus.*

116. SHORT-
EARED.

O. With a lesser head in proportion than the former: bill dusky: irides yellow: head, back, and coverts of the wings, pale

* *Colden's Six Indian Nations,* i. 17.

† If no mistake is made in Mr. *Hutchins's* MS. the extent is less by far than that of the *English* kind.

‡ *Hasselquist, Itin.* 233.

brown,

brown, edged with dull yellow: breast and belly yellowish white, marked with a few dusky streaks pointing downwards: thighs, legs, and toes, covered with plain yellow feathers: primaries dusky, barred with red: tail of a deep brown, marked on each side of the middle feathers with a large yellow circle, with a brown spot in the middle. In some, the feathers are yellowish, obliquely barred with black. The horns, or ears, consist of only a single feather, which it can raise or depress at pleasure. The wings reach beyond the end of the tail. LENGTH fourteen inches. Weight fourteen ounces.

SIZE.
PLACE.

Found in plenty in the woods near *Chateau Bay*, on the *Labrador* coast. It is also an inhabitant of the *Falkland Islands*; so probably is common to *North* and *South America*. In *Hudson's Bay* it is called the *Moose Hawk*. It never flies, like other Owls, in search of prey; but sits quiet on a stump of a tree, watching, like a Cat, the appearance of Mice. It breeds near the coast; makes its nest with dry grass upon the ground; and migrates southwards in autumn. Father *Feuillee* speaks of an Owl he found in *Peru* that has some resemblance to this, particularly in the Hawk-like shape of the bill. He says it burrows under ground to a great depth, like a Rabbit; for which reason he names it *Ulula Cunicularia* *. It is very common in the northern and woody parts of *Siberia*. Comes boldly to the night fires, and assaults men, when it is often killed with sticks.

In *Europe* it is found in *Great Britain*, and reaches to the *Orkney* isles. Does not perch, but sits on the ground, on which it lays its eggs amidst the heath. Appears and disappears in *Lincolnshire* with the Woodcock. Perhaps migrates to *Sweden* or *Norway*, where it is also found, and even as high as *Iceland* †. Flies and preys by day, in dark and cloudy weather. Friendly to the farmer, by being an excellent mouser. Does not fly far; but if disturbed, soon alights, and sits looking about; at which times its horns are very conspicuous. This circumstance hitherto unattended to; so that it has been ranked among the Earless Owls.

* *Voy. Peru*, ii. 562.

† See *Strix Funerea*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 75. *Pontop. Atlas Danica*, tab. 25. *Olaffen's Iceland*, ii. tab. 46.

Little Owl, *Catesby*, i. 7.—*Latham*, i. 123.
Strix Afo, *Lin. Syß.* 132.—*Bl. Mus.*—*Lev. Mus.*

117. RED.

O. With yellow irides: horns, head, back, and wings, of a pleasant tawny red, streaked with black: the scapulars marked with large white spots: primaries barred with black, red, and white: breast pale tawny, marked with oblong black spots: tail red, barred with dusky: feet covered with feathers to the claws. LENGTH ten inches and a half.

Inhabits *New York*, and as low as the *Carolinas*. Lives in the woods near the coast.

PLACE.

Latham, i. 126.—*Bl. Mus.*—*Lev. Mus.*

118. MOTTLED.

O. With the face white, spotted with brown: head, wings, and upper part of the body, mottled with ash-color and pale red: the scapulars marked with great white spots; as are the coverts of the wings: the primaries with black and pale ferruginous: breast and belly whitish, varied with dusky ragged stripes, pointing downwards: toes feathered to the claws. LENGTH eleven inches.

Inhabits the province of *New York*. Breeds in *May*, and continues in the country the whole year.

PLACE.

** WITHOUT EARS.

O. With glossy black bill, and claws much incurvated: base of the bill beset with strong bristles: irides bright yellow: space between the eyes, cheeks, and throat, white: the ends of the feathers on the head black: scapulars, and all the coverts of the wings, white, elegantly barred with dusky reddish marks, pointing downwards: , primaries,

119. WAPACUTHU.

primaries, secondaries, and tail feathers, irregularly spotted and barred with pale red and black: back and coverts of the tail white, mixed with a few dusky spots: breast and belly dirty white, crossed with innumerable reddish lines: vent white: legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with hairs. WEIGHT five pounds: length two feet: extent four.

PLACE.

Inhabits the woods about *Hudson's Bay*: makes its nest on the moss, on the dry ground. The young are hatched in *May*, and fly in *June*; and are white for a long time after. Feeds on Mice and small birds. Called by the *Indians*, *Wapacuibu*, or the Spotted Owl. The *Europeans* settled in the bay, reckon it a very delicate food.

120. SOOTY.

Cinereous Owl, *Latbam*, i. 134, N^o 19.—BR. MUS.

○ With a whitish bill: bright yellow irides: circlets consist of elegant alternate lines of black and pale ash-color: head, hind part of the neck, and coverts of wings, footy, marked with narrow bars of dirty white: primaries deep brown, with broad bars, composed of lesser of dusky and pale cinereous: tail most irregularly marked with oblique strokes of brown and dirty white: the breast and belly whitish, greatly covered with large oblong blotches of dusky brown: as a singular mark, from the chin to the vent is a space, about an inch in breadth, entirely naked: legs feathered to the feet. WEIGHS three pounds: length two feet: extent four.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* the whole year. Flies in pairs. Feeds on Mice and Hares. Flies very low; yet seizes its prey with such force, that, in winter, it will sink into the snow a foot deep; and, with great ease, will fly away with the AMERICAN HARE, N^o 38, alive in its talons. It makes its nest in a pine-tree, in the middle of *May*, with a few sticks lined with feathers; and lays two eggs, spotted with a darkish color. The young take wing in the end of *July*.

Great

Great White Owl, *Edw.* 61.—*Ellis's voy.* 40.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 91.—*Clayton's Virginia*.—*Ph. Transf.* iii. 589. 121. SNOWY.
 Great Speckled Owl, *Egede, Greenland*, 64.
Strix Nyctea, Harfang, *Faun. Suec.* N° 76.—*Buffon*, i. 387.—*Latham*, i. 132, N° 17.—*BL. MUS.*—*LEV. MUS.*

O. With a head less in proportion than other Owls: irides yellow: whole plumage of a snowy whiteness, sometimes pure, oftener marked with dusky spots: the legs and feet covered warmly to the very claws with long snowy feathers of the most delicate and elegant texture: the claws are of a fine contrasting blackness, very large and very crooked. Its length two feet; but it varies greatly in weight, from three pounds to one and a half.

SIZE.

It inhabits the coldest parts of *America*, even as high as the remote mountains in the icy centre of *Greenland*; from which, in intense cold, it migrates to the shores. It adds horror even to that country, by its hideous cries, resembling those of a man in deep distress.

PLACE.

It is rare in the temperate parts of *America*, and seldom strays as low as *Pennsylvania* or *Louisiana*. Is very common in *Hudson's Bay*, in *Norway*, and *Lapland*. It fears not the rigor of the season, but bears the cold of the northern regions the whole year. It flies by day, and is scarcely to be distinguished from the snow: it flies pretty swiftly, and falls perpendicularly on its prey. Feeds on the White Grouse, and probably on the Hares; for to the last circumstance it owes its *Swedish* name, *Harfang*. It preys also on Mice, and Carrion; and in *Hudson's Bay* is almost domestic, harbouring in places near the tents of the *Indians*.

Is scarce in *Russia*; grows more common on the *Uralian* mountains, and all over the north and east of *Siberia*, and in its *Asiatic* empire, even in the hot latitude of *Astrakan**; are very numerous in *Kamtschatka*.

* *Extracts*, i. 91. ii. 142.

122. BARRED.

Latbam, i. 133, N° 18.—*BL. MUS.*—*LEV. MUS.*

O. With a pale yellow bill, beset with strong bristles: irides yellow: circlets whitish, barred with dusky lines: head, back, coverts of the wings, and the breast, barred with dark brown, and white tinged with yellow; the primaries with black and white: the belly white, marked downwards with long stripes of deep brown: tail barred with broad bands of black, and narrower of white: wings reach only half the length of the tail: feet feathered to the claws.

SIZE.

A large species, two feet long; the extent four. Weight three pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and *New York*. Preys on Hares, Grouse, Mice, &c.

123. HAWK.

Little Hawk Owl, *Edw.* 62.—*Latbam*, i. 142, N° 29; 143, N° 30; 147, N° 36; 148, N° 37.—*Phil. Transf.* lxi. 385.

Le Chat-huant de Canada, *Briffon*, i. 518.—*De Buffon*, i. 391.

Chouette a longue queue de Sibirie, *Pl. Enl.* 463.—*LEV. MUS.*

O. With yellow irides: head finely spotted with dusky and pure white: back brown, with a few large white spots: primaries of a deep brown, regularly spotted with white on each web: upper part of the breast white; lower part and belly barred with brown: tail very long, and cuneiform, marked with broad bars of brown, and narrow of white: feet protected with feathers to the claws.

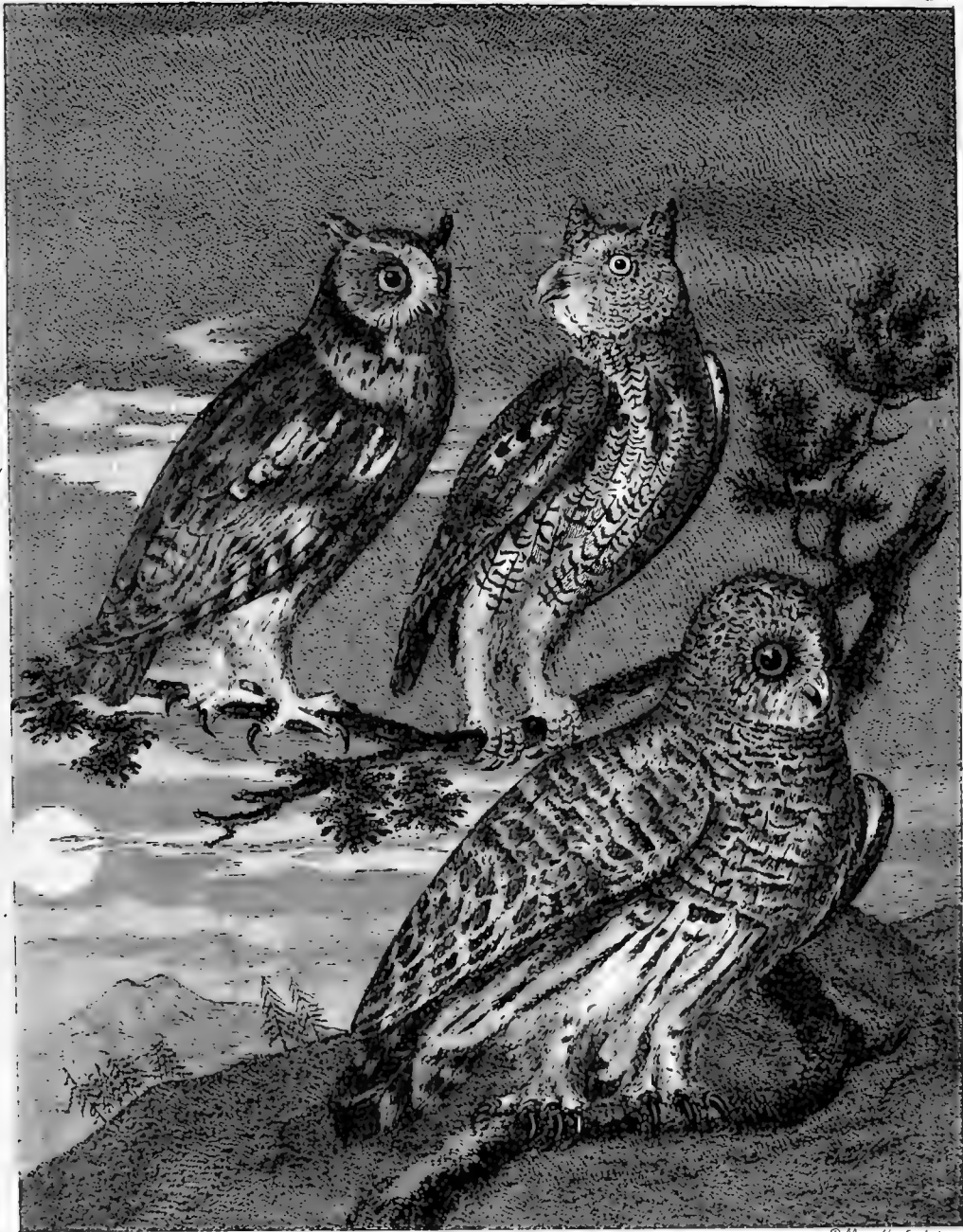
LENGTH seventeen inches. WEIGHT twelve ounces. Never hatches above two young at a time; which, for some months after flight, retain a rusty brown plumage.

PLACE.

This species is common to *North America*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*. The Savages who come down to *Hudson's Bay*, call it *Cabetitutch*. It

117

118



M. Gifford del.

P. Mazell Sculp.

117 Red Owl. 118 Mottled. 120 Barred.



flies high, like a Hawk, and preys by day on the White Grouse. Like the Short-eared Owl, will hover over the nocturnal fires. Is a bold bird; will attend the fowler, and often steal the game he has shot, before he can pick it up. Was seen by the navigators near *Sandwich* found, in *lat.* 61 north.

This bird is very frequent in all *Siberia*, and on the west side of the *Uralian* chain, as far as *Casan* and the *Volga*: not in *Russia*.

Tuidara, *Margrave*, 205.

Barn Owl, *Clayton's Virginia*.—*Phil. Transf.* iii. 589.

White Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 67.—*Latham*, i. 138.

Strix Flammea, *Faun. Suec.* N° 73.

L'Effraie, ou L'Effraie, *De Buffon*, i. 366. pl. xxvi.—*Pl. Enl.* 440.—*LEV.*

Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

124. WHITE.

O. With a white bill: dusky irides: head, back, and coverts of wings, of a pale beautiful yellow, with two grey and two white spots placed alternately on each side of the shafts: breast and belly wholly white: interior sides of the feathers of the tail white; exterior marked with obscure dusky bars: legs feathered: feet covered with short hairs. LENGTH fourteen inches. WEIGHT eleven ounces.

This bird is common to *North* and *South America*, and to *Europe*. Was found by the navigators near *Sandwich* found, *lat.* 61 north. Is rare in *Sweden*, and, I believe, not found farther north. Inhabits *Tartary*. The *Mongol* and *Kalmuc Tartars* almost pay it divine honors; because they attribute to this species the preservation of the founder of their empire, *Cingis Khan*. That prince with his small army happened to be surprized and put to flight by his enemies, and forced to conceal himself in a little coppice: an Owl settled on the bush under which he was hid, and induced his pursuers not to search there, as they thought it impossible any man could be concealed in a place where that bird would perch. From thenceforth they held it to be sacred, and every one wore a plume of the feathers of

PLACE.

H h 2

this

this species on his head. To this day the *Kalmucs* continue the custom, on all great festivals; and some tribes have an idol in form of an Owl, to which they fasten the real legs of one*.

125. BROWN. Brown Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 69.—*Latbam*, i. 140.—*De Buffon*, i. 372.—*Pl. Enl.* 438.
Strix Ulula, *Faun. Suec.* N° 78.—*Bl. Mus.*—*LEV. Mus.*

O. With dark hazel irides: head, wings, and back, of a deep brown spotted with black: coverts of the wings and scapulars varied with white spots: breast of a pale ash-color, marked with dusky jagged strokes pointing downwards: feet feathered to the claws. LENGTH about fourteen inches. WEIGHT nineteen ounces.

PLACE: Inhabits *Newfoundland*: rare in *Russia*: unknown in *Siberia*: found in *Sweden* and *Norway* †.

126. LITTLE. Little Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 70.—*De Buffon*, i. 377.
Strix Passerina, *Faun. Suec.* N° 79.—*Latbam*, i. 149, N° 38, N° 39; 150, N° 40.
 —*Bl. Mus.*—*LEV. Mus.*

O. With pale yellow irides: bill whitish brown: head light brown, speckled with white: back, and coverts of the wings, and scapulars, of the same color, marked in parts with white spots: the breast whitish, varied with rust-color: tail barred with white, and marked regularly on each web with circular white spots: feet feathered to the claws. It varies in length, from eight to seven inches. The smallest I have seen is from *Nova Scotia*; which has white circlets about the eyes, and fewer white spots on its plumage.

PLACE: Inhabits from *Hudson's Bay* to *New York*. Called by the natives of the first, *Shipmospish*. Lives in all seasons among the pines: builds its nest half way up the tree: lays two eggs. Are most solitary birds. Keep close in their retreat the whole day; but are most active moufers during night. Frequent in *Russia*; less so in *Siberia*.

* *Extracts*, ii. 142.

† *Brunnick*, N° 19.



* E A R E D.

A. SCANDINAVIAN EARED OWL, *Strix Scandiaca*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 70.—*Latbam* i. 120.

O. With the plumage entirely white, sprinkled with black spots.
Size of a Turkey: in all respects like the Snowy Owl, except the ears.

SIZE.

Inhabits the *Lapland alps*. Mentioned by *Linnaeus*; who seems to take his description from a painting of *Rudbeck's*; but its existence is confirmed by *Mr. Tonning* of *Drontheim* *.

PLACE.

* * E A R L E S S.

B. TAWNY OWL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 68.—*Latbam*, i. 139.

Strix Stridula, *Skrik Ugglä*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 77.—*Pl. Enl.* 437.—*LEV. MUS.*

O. With a plain head: dusky irides: plumage of the head, and the whole upper part of the body, tawny, spotted and powdered with dusky spots: breast and belly yellowish, mixed with white, marked downward with dusky streaks: tail blotched, barred, and spotted with pale rust-color and black: toes feathered to the claws.
WEIGHT nineteen ounces.

Inhabits *Europe*, as far as *Sweden*. Frequent in the south of *Russia*, and deserts of *Tartary*; and breeds in the nests of *Rooks*. None in *Siberia*: a suspicion that it is found in *Hudson's Bay*?

PLACE.

* *Rariora Norvegiæ*, in *Amæn. Acad.* vii. 479.

ORDER.

ORDER II. P I E S.

IV. S H R I K E. *Gen. Birds* IV.

127. GREAT.

Great Shrike, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 71.Lanius Excubitor, Warfogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 80.—*Latbam*, i. 160.White Whisky John, *Phil. Transf.* lxii. 386.La Pie-grieche Grife, *De Buffon*, i. 296. pl. xx.—*Pl. Enl.* 445.—*Lev. Mus.*

S. With a black bill and legs : cinereous crown, hind part of the neck, and back : cheeks white, crossed from the bill with a bar of black : under side, from chin to tail, white, marked with femicircular lines of a pale brown : lesser coverts black ; those on the joints of the wings ash-color : primaries black, marked with a single band of black ; secondaries tipped with white : the tail cuneiform ; the two middle feathers black, the tips of the next on each side white ; on the rest the white prevales, till the exterior, when the black almost entirely vanishes : beyond each eye of the female is a brown bar.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Louisiana*. In *Hudson's Bay*, lives in the woods remote from shores, and is the first bird there which brings out its young in the spring. Makes its nest with dry grass or bents, and lines it thickly with feathers : lays seven eggs, of a pale blue color, blotched with brown.

Is frequent in *Russia*, but does not extend to *Siberia* ; yet one was taken by our navigators within *Bering's* straits, in *lat.* 66, on the *Asiatic* side of the Frozen Sea. Has the same manner of transfixing and tearing its prey as the *English* kind.

128. BLACK-CROWNED.

S. With the bill, legs, crown, and sides of the head, back, and coverts of wings, black : primaries black, marked with a small spot of white, and another on the ridge of the wing : throat, cheeks, and vent, pure white : breast and belly tinged with ash-color : tail long ;

long; middle feathers black; the rest marked at their ends with white, which increafes to the exterior; in which the black almoft vanifhes. Rather inferior in fize to the laft.

Inhabits *North America*. Seems to be *La Pie Griefche de la Louifiane*, *Briffon*, ii. 162; *Latham*, i. 162.

PLACE.

Lanius Canadensis, *Lin. Syft.* 134.—*De Buffon*, i. 316.—*Pl. Enl.* 479. fig. 2.— 129. CRESTED:
Latham, i. 182.

La Pie Griefche de Canada, *Briffon*, ii. 171.—*LEV. MUS.*

S. With black bill and legs: head adorned with a reddifh creft: cheeks dusky, spotted with white: hind part of neck and back brown, inclining to red: throat and breast of a yellowifh red: belly and vent of a fine afh-color: coverts of the wings black, edged with white; primaries with white on their exterior fides: tail black, bordered on each fide, and tipt with white. LENGTH fix inches and a half: EXTENT about eleven.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

S. With the bill flightly incurvated at the end, black, except the upper half of the lower mandible: crown, lower part of the upper fide of the neck, and the back, black: over each eye is a white line, extending to the very nape; beneath that one of black: from chin to vent is wholly white: a narrow white circle quite encom- paffes the neck: leffer coverts of the wings black; greater white, more or lefs dashed down the shafts with black: primaries dusky, fringed with yellowifh brown; fecondaries black, edged and tipped with white: tail black, a little rounded; the four outmoft feathers tipped with white: rump cinereous, the edges of the feathers grey: legs black. LENGTH feven inches one-fourth.

130. NATKA.

Brought from *Natka* found in *North America*. Communicated to me by Mr. *Latham*.

PLACE.

Br.

131. RED-BACKED.

Br. Zool. i. N° 72.—*Latham*, i. 167.

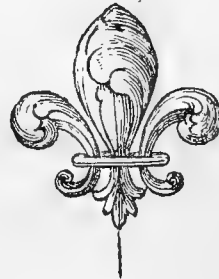
Lanius Collurio, *Faun. Suec.* N° 81.

Pie-grieche de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, i. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 397.—*LEV. MUS.*

S. With grey crown and rump : ferruginous back and coverts of wings : black line across the eyes : breast and belly roseate : tail black ; exterior feathers edged with white : head and upper part of the FEMALE dirty rust-color ; line over the eyes the same color : breast and belly dirty white, marked with dusky semicircular lines. LENGTH seven inches and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Russia* ; not *Siberia*. Is found in *Sweden* and *Christiansoe*. The Count *De Buffon* says, he received one from *Louisiana*. I imagine, that, as the *Norwegians* give the Great Shrike and this a name, that they may be found in their country. The first they call *Klavert*, the last *Hanvark*. Mr. *Ekmark* has observed both of them, only during summer, in *East Gothland* ; but is not certain whether they winter. Each species appears in *Italy* in the spring ; retires in autumn.



A. GREY, *Lanius Nengeta*, *Lin. Syst.* 135.—*Latham*, i. 183.
Grey Pye of *Brazil*, *Edw.* 318.

S. With the crown, hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, deep cinereous : a black line passes from the bill through the eyes to the hind part of the head : greater coverts and secondaries

condaries black, tipt with dirty white; primaries black: breast and belly light ash-color: tail black; ends of the outmost feathers white. Much larger than N° 127, the common Great Shrike; and differs specifically.

Inhabits *Russia*, but is more frequent in *Siberia*; where it lives in the forests the whole winter. Taken and tamed by the fowlers; and kept by the *Russians* for the diversion it affords in the manner of killing its prey. They stick a rod with a sharp point into the wall of a room, on which the Shrike perches. They turn loose a small bird, which the former instantly seizes by the throat, strangles, and then spits it on the point of the stick, drawing it on with its claws and bill. Thus it serves as many as are turned to it, and afterwards eats them, thus suspended, at its leisure*. The *Germans* style it *Wurck-angel*, or the *Suffocating-angel*. The old *English*, *Wariangel*, which signifies a bird of some very mischievous qualities; as is evident from *Chaucer*.

PLACE.

This Sompnour, which that was as ful of jangles,
As ful of venime ben thise *Wariangles* †.

B. LESSER GREY, Pie Grieche d'Italie, *De Buffon*, i. 298.—*Pl. Enl.* 32.

S. With the forehead black: a black line crosses the eyes, like as in the former: head, hind part and sides of the neck, back, and coverts of wings, cinereous, palest on the rump: ridge of the wing white: primaries black, with a white spot near the base; secondaries black, tipt with white: throat white: breast and belly tinged with rose-color: tail marked like the preceding.

Inhabits *Russia*, but not *Siberia*. Found in *Italy* and *Spain*.

PLACE.

* EDWARDS, *Gl.* p. 233.

† The Freres tale. *Ful of venime*, because it was believed, that the thorn on which it stuck its prey was venomous.

V. PARROT. *Gen. Birds* V.

132. CAROLINA.

Parrokeeto, *Lawson*, 142.—*Latham*, i. 227.—*LEV. MUS.*
 Parrot of *Carolina*, *Catesby*, i. 11.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 88.
Pittacus Carolinensis, *Lin. Syst.* 141.—*Briffon*, iv. 359.
 La Perruche a tete jaune, *De Buffon*, vi. 274.
 Le Papegai a tete aurore, *De Buffon*, vi. 247.

P With the forehead, ridge of the wings, and feathers round the knees, orange: head and neck yellow: back, body, and coverts of wings and tail, green: primaries dusky, mixed with blue and green; the upper exterior sides edged with yellow: tail very long and cuneiform: legs white. LENGTH thirteen inches. WEIGHT three ounces and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits the southern parts of *North America*, but never appears higher than *Virginia*. It is in general a migratory bird, even in *Carolina*; arriving at the season when mulberries are ripe, which they are very fond of, and which are the earliest fruits of the country, except strawberries. They infest, in autumn, the apple-orchards in vast flocks, and make great havock by splitting the fruit for the sake of the kernels only, being very greedy of them, and the seeds of cypress, and other trees. They devour too the buds of the birch.

Few of these tender birds continue in *Carolina* during the whole year. They breed in hollow trees, in low swampy grounds. When taken, they easily grow tame, but do not speak. Their intestines are said to be a speedy poison to Cats.

EGGS.

The eggs of Parrots are roundish, and generally of a pure white; those of the Maccaws spotted, like the eggs of a Partridge. The number usually two; yet the Count *De Buffon* gives an instance of a Perroquet;

Perroquet, in a state of confinement, which laid four eggs every spring, during five or six years: one of the eggs was addle; the others productive*.

Tui-apeta-jube, *Margrave*, 206, N° 2.—*Wil. Orn.* 116.—*Raii. Syn. av.* 34.— 133. ILLINOIS.
De Buffon, vi. 269.—*Latham*, i. 228.
 Psittacus Pertinax, *Linn. Syst.* 142.
 La Perruche Illinoisse, *Briffon*, iv. 353.
 Yellow-faced Parrot, *Edw.* 234.

P. With a cinereous bill: orange-colored irides: forehead, cheeks, and sometimes the hind part of the head, of a rich orange: crown, upper part of the body, tail, and coverts of the wings, of a fine green: primaries green, edged externally with blue: breast and belly of a yellowish green: vent yellow: tail very long and cuneiform. Of the same size with the former. Perhaps differs only in sex?

Inhabits the interior parts of *North America*, in the country of the *Illinois*, south of lake *Michigam*: it is also met with in the *Brazils*. Is a lively bird; but its voice not very articulate. Father *Charlevoix* met with some on the banks of the *Theatiki*, a river that rises a little south of lake *Michigam*, and runs into the *Missisipi*. He says, that those he saw were only stragglers, which migrated before winter; but that the main body passed the whole year on the borders of the *Missisipi* †.

The Count *De Buffon* confines the whole genus of Parrots to exactly twenty-five degrees on each side of the Equator ‡. It always gives me pain to differ in opinion with so illustrious a character; but I must produce my authorities of their being common at far greater distances. On the continent of *America*, two species have been observed by the *Spaniards* about *Trinity Harbour*, in the South Seas, in

PLACE.

LATITUDES OF PARROTS.

* *Ois.* vi. 115.† *Journal Historique*, vi. 124.‡ *Ois.* vi. 82.

ILLINOIS PARROT.

12
 north lat. 41. 7*. Dr. Forster saw, in the raw, rainy latitude of *Dusky Bay*, in *New Zealand*, 46 south, two kinds. In the neighborhood of *Botany Bay*, in *New Holland*, in south lat. 34, five species were discovered; among which, the greater variety of the sulphur-crested *Cockatoo* appeared in amazing multitudes. But what is most wonderful, a small species of this tender genus is to be met with as low as *Port Famine*, in the freights of *Magellan*, in ^{South} north lat. 53. 44 †, in flocks innumerable. They inhabited the vast forests of the country. Their food must be confined to buds and berries; for no sort of fruit-trees have been observed there. The forests likewise were frequently bounded by mountains, probably clothed with eternal snow.

* *Barrington's Miscellanies*, 489. 491.

† See *Spilbergen's voy.* in *Purchas*, i. 80; *Wood's*, in *Dampier's voy.* iv. 112; and *Byron's*, in *Hawksworth's Coll.* i. 38. Besides these authorities, Lieut. *Gore* (since Captain) and Mr. *Edwards*, now surgeon at *Caernarvon*, who sailed with Mr. *Byron*, confirmed to me the existence of these birds in the freights of *Magellan*.

VI. C R O W. *Gen. Birds XII.**Br. Zool.* i. N^o 74.*Corvus Corax*, *Lin. Syst.* 155.*Korp, Faun. Suec.* N^o 85.—*Leems*, 240.—*Faun. Greenl.* p. 62.—*Latbam*, i. 367.—*De Buffon*, iii. 13.—*LEV. MUS.*

134. RAVEN.

C With the point of the bill a little incurvated, with a small tooth on each side, of a black color, glossed with blue. It varies to white, and to pied. In the *Feroe* isles is a breed which are black and white, and are said to keep in a place separate from the common kind*.

The largest of the genus. Weighs three pounds. Length two feet two inches.

SIZE.

Very numerous as far north as *Finmark*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*, where it frequents the huts of the natives, and feeds on the offals of the Seals†. Preys in concert with the White Bear, Arctic Fox, and Eagle. Devours the eggs of birds, especially the Ptarmigan: eats shore-fish, and shell-fish: drops the last from on high to break them, and get at the contents. Turns round in the air, and is dexterous; changes its prey from its bill to its feet, or from its feet to its bill, by way of ease. Eats also berries; and, when almost famished, dries skins and excrements. Nests on high rocks, which overhang and afford a canopy. Couples in *March*; lays in *April*. Each preserves a district to itself. The male sits in the day; the female in the night: the former sleeps close by its mate. Have strong affection to their young brood. Hearing its croaking echoed, repeats it; as if admiring its own note. At approach of storms, collects under shelter of rocks.

PLACE.

* *Brunnick*, p. 8.† *Egede*, 64.

Caught

Caught by the natives. Its flesh is eaten. The skins reckoned the best for cloathing: the wings used for brushes: the quills split, are made into fishing-lines. They also inhabit *Newfoundland*, and now and then appear as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina* *.

This bird is, among the *American* savages, an emblem of return of health. Their physicians, or rather magicians, when they visit a sick person, invoke the Raven, and mimic his croaking voice †. The northern *Indians*, on the contrary, detest this and all the Crow kind ‡. It inhabits *Kamtschatka* and *Siberia*; but not within the *Asiatic* Arctic regions.

135. CARRION.

Br. Zool. i. N° 75 †—*Latham*, i. 370.Blaae Raage, *Brunnick*, N° 29.Corvus Corone, *Faun. Suec.* N° 86.La Corbine, ou l'Corneille, *De Buffon*, iii. 45.—*Pl. Enl.* 483.—*LEV. MUS.*

C. With the plumage wholly black, glossed with violet: bill strong, thick, and arched: nostrils covered with strong black bristles: ends of the feathers of the tail slightly pointed. LENGTH eighteen inches and a half. Weight from twenty to twenty-two ounces ||.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*, and the inland parts of *Hudson's Bay*. Mr. *Blackburn* observed, that it retains there the same manners as the *European* species; and never migrates from *New York*. MR. KALM says, that they fly in great numbers, and have a cry much resembling the Rook §. By his account, they appear of a mixed nature, feeding not only on grain, but on carrion; and are also very pernicious to young poultry. Like Rooks, they pull up the

* *Lawson*, 139.† *Adair's Hist. Am.* 173.‡ Mr. *Hutchins.*|| *Voyage*, i. 121.

§ See article Rook, p. 250, A. where a comparison is made of the differences between these two birds.

corn of the country, the new-fown maize; and, when it ripens, do pick a hole in the leaves which surround the ears, exposing it to corruption, by letting in the rain. The inhabitants of *Pensylvania* and *New Jersey* were wont to proscribe them, setting three pence or four pence on the head of each Crow; but the law was soon repealed, because of the great expence it brought on the public stock*. Mr. *Kalm* also remarks this agreement with the Rook species, that they settle much on trees, both in *February* and the spring.

These birds are so rare in *Sweden*, that *Linneus* gives only one instance of its being killed in his country. Yet it is found in the diocese of *Drontheim*, and in the *Feroe* islands. They are scarce in *Russia*; and only in the north. Grow more common in *Siberia*, and are found plentifully beyond the *Lena*, where the Hooded Crow ceases. Was observed about *Botany Bay*, in *New Holland*; and is met with in the *Philippine* isles †.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 78.—*Latham*, i. 392.—*De Buffon*, iii. 85.

Corvus Pica, *Skata*, *Skiura*, *Skara*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 92.—*LEV. MUS.*

136. MAGPIE:

C. Variegated with black and white, the black most beautifully glossed with green and purple: the tail very long, cuneiform, black, resplendent with the same rich colors as the body. Length eighteen inches: weight nine ounces.

Visits *Hudson's Bay*, where the natives call it *Oue ta-kee Ajské*, or the *Heart-bird*. It migrates, and but seldom appears there ‡.

Is found in *Europe*, as high as *Wardbuys*, in *lat.* 71½. It is esteemed there an augural bird. If it perches on the church, it is supposed to portend the death or removal of the minister: if on the castle, that of the governor. The Magpies swarm in the temperate parts of *Russia*. Common in *Siberia*, and even as far as *Kamtschatka*, and the isles.

PLACES.

* *Voyage*, ii. 65.

† *De Buffon*, iii. 66.

‡ *Phil. Transf.* lxii. 387.

|| *Leems*, 241.

137. CINEREOUS.

Corvus Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 158.—*Latham*, i. 389.Le Geay Brun de Canada, *Brisson*, ii. 54.—*De Buffon*, iii. 117.—*Lev. Mus.*

C. With a black bill, strong, strait, notched near the end of the upper mandible: nostrils covered with a tuft of whitish feathers reflected downwards: the forehead, cheeks, and under part of the body, of a dirty reddish white: the feathers on the crown long and black, forming a species of crest, like that of the *English Jay*: the plumage on the back brown, silky, loose, and unwebbed, like that of the Jay: wings black: tail long, cuneiform, black; the three outermost feathers tipped with dirty white: legs black. LENGTH near eleven inches: extent fifteen. Weight two ounces and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*, and the woods on the western coasts of *America*. These birds breed early in spring: their nests are made of sticks and grass, and built in pine-trees. They have two, rarely three, young ones at a time. Their eggs are blue. The young are quite black, and continue so for some time. They fly in pairs. The male and female are perfectly alike. They feed on black moss, worms, and even flesh. When near habitations or tents, they are apt to pilfer every thing they can come at, even salt meat. They are bold, and come into the tents to eat victuals out of the dishes, notwithstanding they have their hoard of berries lodged in the hollows of trees. They watch persons baiting the traps for Martins, and devour the bait as soon as they turn their backs. These birds lay up stores for the winter; and are seldom seen in *January*, unless near habitations: they are a kind of mock-bird. When caught, they pine away, and die, though their appetite never fails them †. Detested by the natives of *Hudson's Bay*.

† *Mr. Hutchins.*

Jay.

Jay, *Clayton's Virginia*.—*Phil. Transf.* iii. 590.—*Lawson*, 141.

Blue Jay, *Catesby*, i. 15.—*Edw.* 239.—*Latham*, i. 386.

Corvus Cristatus, *Lin. Syst.* 157.

Le Geay Bleu de Canada, *Briffon*, ii. 55.—*De Buffon*, iii. 120.—*Bl. Mus.*—*Lev. Mus.*

138. BLUE:

C. With a strong thick bill: head adorned with a rich blue crest: a stripe of black from the bill extending beyond the eyes: throat and cheeks white: neck surrounded with a black collar: breast of a pale vinaceous red: belly white: back of a pale purple: coverts of the wings and secondaries of a rich blue, beautifully barred with black; the secondaries, and one order of the coverts, tipped with white: tail long and cuneiform, barred with blue and black; the tips of all white, excepting those of the two middlemost: legs black. LENGTH twelve inches.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*, *Canada*, and as far south as *Carolina*. Has the same actions and jetting motion as the *English Jay*, but its cry is less harsh. It feeds on fruits and berries, and commonly spoils more than it eats. It is particularly fond of the berries of the bay-leaved *Smilax*. Resides in the country all the year. Lays in *May* five or six eggs, of a dull olive, with rusty spots.

PLACE.

C. With a crested head: bill, neck, and back, black: lesser coverts of the wings dusky; the others of a rich resplendent blue: exterior webs of the primaries of the same color; the inner dusky; the secondaries of a beautiful rich blue, crossed with narrow black bars, remote from each other: the rump, belly, and breast, of a dull blue: tail very long, cuneiform, and of a fine glossy blue; the middle feathers slightly barred. SIZE of an *English Jay*.

139. STELLER'S:

Inhabits the woods about *Natka* or *George Sound*, in *North America*. It had been before discovered by *Steller*, when he landed on the same side of that continent. Described from a specimen in the collection of Sir *JOSEPH BANKS*.

PLACE.

* *Latham*, i. 387.

K k

ROOK,



- A. Rook, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 76.—*Latham*, i. 372.
 Corvus Frugilegus, Roka, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 87.—*De Buffon*, iii. 55.

C. Black, glossed with purple : a tinge of dull green over part of the tail : the ends of the feathers of the tail broad, and rounded ; those of the Crow, acute : the bill straiter, slenderer, and weaker, than that of the Carrion Crow : the length two inches and a half ; that of the latter only two inches and a quarter. The bill of the Crow is of a more intense black. The nostrils and base of the bill of the Rook naked, and whitish, occasioned by being often thrust under ground in search of food. The WEIGHT of both nearly the same, about twenty-one ounces : the LENGTH about eighteen inches : the EXTENT of wings in the Rook three feet one inch and a half ; of the Crow, two inches and a half less*.

PLACE.

This species is not found farther north than the south of *Sweden*. It breeds there ; but is driven away by the severity of the winter. No mention is made of it in the *Danish* or *Norwegian* Faunæ. It is common in *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia* ; but there are none in the east. They migrate in the beginning of *March* to the environs of *Woronesch*, and mingle with the common Crows †.

* I once had the curiosity to compare the measurements of these common birds, and found them as above ; but they are often inferior in sizes to the subjects I examined.

† *Extracts*, i. 103.

- B. HOODED CR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 77.—*Latham*, i. 374.
Corvus Cornix, *Kraka, Faun. Suec.* N° 88.
Krage, Leems, 239.—*De Buffon*, iii. 61.

C. With black head, wings, and tail; ash-colored body. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as the *Feroe* islands and *Lapmark*, where it continues the whole year; but in the northern countries often retires to the shores, where it lives on shell-fish. Is very common in all *Russia* and *Siberia*: none beyond the *Lena*. Migrates to *Woronesch*, and passes the winter there. Grows very large beyond the *Ob*, and often varies to entire blackness. This bird, and the Raven, in *October* quit the *sub-alpine* woods, where they breed; and spread all over the plains of *Italy*. This species extends to *Syria*, as do the Raven, Crow, Jackdaw, and Magpie*.

PLACE.

This species, the RAVEN, CROW, JACKDAW, PIE, and JAY, pass their winter at *Woronesch*†, removing probably from hotter as well as colder climates; for three of the above can endure the severest cold.

- C. JACKDAW, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 81.—*Latham*, i. 378.
Kaia, Faun. Suec. N° 89.—*De Buffon*, iii. 69.

C. With white irides: hind part of the head light grey: breast and belly dusky ash: rest of the bird black. LENGTH thirteen inches.

Inhabits as far north as *Soudmor*: is sometimes seen in the *Feroe* isles. Migrates from *Smoland* and *East Gotbland* the moment that harvest ends; and returns in the spring, attendant on the Stares. Winters about *Upsal*, and passes the night in vast flocks in ruined towers, especially those of antient *Upsal*. Common over all *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*. A few are seen beyond lake *Baikal*. Are migratory, unless in the south of *Russia*.

PLACE.

* *Ruffel's Aleppo*, 69.† *Extraits*, i. 199.

NUTCRACKER, JAY, AND ROCK CROW.

- D. NUTCRACKER, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 625.—*Latham*, i. 400.—*De Buffon*, iii. 122.
Merula Saxatilis, *Aldr. av.* ii. 284.
Corvus Caryocatactes, *Notwecka*, *Notkraka*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 91.

C. With primaries and tail black, the last tipt with white: vent white: rest of the plumage of a rusty brown: crown, and coverts of the tail, plain; every other part marked with white triangular spots. SIZE of a Jackdaw.

PLACE:

Is found as high as *Sondmor*. Does not migrate. Common in the pine-forests of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and even in *Kamtschatka*. Lives on nuts and acorns, and on the kernels of pine-cones. Nests in the bodies of trees, which it perforates like the Woodpecker.

- E. JAY, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 79.—*Latham*, i. 384.—*De Buffon*, iii. 107.
Corvus Glandarius, *Allonskrika*, *Kornskrika*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 90.

C. With a black spot on each side of the mouth: very long feathers on the head: body purplish ash: greater coverts of wings beautifully barred with rich blue, black, and white. LENGTH thirteen inches.

PLACE:

Is met with as high north as *Sondmor*. Not migratory. Common in the woods of *Russia* and *Siberia*; but none beyond the *Lena*.

- F. ROCK, Greater Redstart, *Wil. Orn.* 197.
La Paille Solitaire, *Belon*, *Oyf.* 322.
Codirosso Maggiore, *Olina*, 47.—*Latham*, i. 176.—*De Buffon*, iii. 354.—*Aldr. av.* ii. 282.
Stein-Rotela, *Gesn. av.* 732.

C. With crown, and neck above, and coverts of wings, brown and dirty white. In the males, the middle of the back marked with a spot, consisting of a bar of blue, black, and rust-colored: throat, breast, and belly, orange, spotted with white, and a few dusky spots.

spots: two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the rest ferruginous: has the same loose silky texture of feathers as the Jay. SIZE of a Stare.

Found as high as the forests of *Lapland*. Is called by the *Swedes*, *Lappskata* and *Olyckfugl*; by the *Norwegians*, *Gertrudsfogel*; also *Ulyksfuegl*, from its being supposed to forebode ill-luck. *Linnaeus*, for the same reason, styles it *Lanius Infaustus*; and in his *Fauna*, *Corvus Infaustus**. It is common in the woods of the north of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Is a most audacious bird. *Linnaeus* relates, that in dining amidst the *Lapland* forests, it would often snatch away the meat before him. Breeds in crevices of rocks. Feeds on worms and insects. Sings finely, and is often preserved in cages for its song.

PLACE.

ROLLER. *Gen. Birds XIII.*

G. GARRULOUS, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 530 quarto, 624 octavo.—*Latbam*, i. 406.—*De Buffon*, iii. 133.—*Aldr.* i. 395.

Coracias Garrula, *Spanisk-kraka*, *Blå-kraka*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 94.

R. With a naked spot beyond each ear: head, neck, back, breast, belly, and greater coverts of the wings, of a light bluish green: back ferruginous: coverts of the tail, lesser coverts of the wings, and lower parts of the secondaries, of a rich blue; primaries black above, blue beneath: middle feathers of the tail dirty green; the rest of a light blue: the exterior feathers on each side much longer than the rest, and tipped with black: legs yellowish. SIZE of a Jay.

This elegant bird is found not spread, but as if it were in a stream, from the southern parts of *Norway* to *Barbary* and *Senegal*: from the south of *Russia* to the neighborhood of the *Irtis*, only, in that empire; and southerly, to *Syria* †. In *Sweden*, it arrives with the *Cuckoo*;

PLACE.

* *Syß.* 138. *Faun. Suec.* N° 93.

† *Ruffel's Aleppo*, 69.

retires.

retires at the conclusion of the harvest †. It makes its nest in the birch, preferably to all other trees ‡; and in places where trees are wanting, such as *Malta* and *Barbary*, it forms its nest in clayey banks. *Zinanni* says it lays five eggs, of clear green, sprinkled with innumerable dark specks ||. It feeds on fruits, acorns, and insects. Is a shy bird; but, at times, is seen in company with Crows and Pies on the plough lands, picking up worms, and grains of corn. *Schwenckfelt* says, that in autumn it grows very fat, and is esteemed as a delicacy §. It is remarkably clamorous. Is migratory. *M. Adanson* observed them in *Senegal*, in flocks, in the month of *September*, and supposes they winter there ¶.

† *Amen. Acad.* iv. 583.

‡ *De Buffon*, iii. 139: from this circumstance, one of its *German* names is *Birck-beber*, or the *Birch Jay*.

|| *Zinanni delle Nova, &c.* p. 68. tab. x. fig. 29.

§ *Av. Silesia*, 244.

¶ *Voy. Senegal*, Engl. ed. 25. 107.

VII. ORIOLE. Gen. Birds. XIV.

Atolchichi, *Fernand. Nov. Hisp.* p. 14.—*Wil. Orn.* 395.—*Raii Syn. av.* 166.— 140. RED-WINGED.
Latbam, i. 428.

Black Bird (2d sp.) *Lawson*, 139.

Red-winged Starling, *Catesby*, i. 13.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 91.

Le Troupiale a Aisles Rouges, *Briffon*, ii. 97.

Le Commandeur, *De Buffon*, iii. 214.—*Pl. Enl.* 402.

Oriolus Phœniceus, *Lin. Syst.* 161.

O With black bill and legs : plumage of a fine jetty blackness, except the lesser coverts of the wings, which are of a bright scarlet, with the lowest row white. LENGTH ten inches. The FEMALES are of a dusky color.

Inhabit from the province of *New York* to the kingdom of *Mexico*. In *North America* they are called Red-winged Starlings, and Swamp Black-birds; in *Mexico*, *Commendadores*, from their red shoulders, resembling a badge worn by the commanders of a certain *Spanish* order. That kingdom seems to be their most southern residence. They appear in *New York* in *April*, and leave the country in *October*. They probably continue the whole year in the southern parts, at least *Catesby* and *Lawson* make no mention of their departure. They are seen in flocks innumerable, obscuring at times the very sky with their multitudes. They were esteemed the pest of the colonies, making most dreadful havock among the maize and other grain, both when new sown, and when ripe. They are very bold, and not to be terrified with a gun; for, notwithstanding the sportsman makes slaughter in a flock, the remainder will take a short flight, and settle again in the same field. The farmers sometimes attempt their destruction, by steeping the maize in a decoction

PLACES.

MANNERS.

of.

of white hellebore before they plant it. The birds which eat this prepared corn are seized with a vertigo, and fall down; which sometimes drives the rest away. This potion is particularly aimed against the PURPLE GRAKLES, or PURPLE JACKDAW, which consorts in myriads with this species, as if in conspiracy against the labors of the husbandman. The fowler seldom shoots among the flocks, but some of each kind fall. They appear in greatest numbers in autumn, when they receive additions from the retired parts of the country, in order to prey on the ripened maize.

USES.

Some of the colonies have established a reward of three pence a dozen for the extirpation of the Jackdaws: and in *New England*, the intent was almost effected, to the cost of the inhabitants; who at length discovered that Providence had not formed even these seemingly destructive birds in vain. Notwithstanding they caused such havock among the grain, they made ample recompence, by clearing the ground of the noxious worms* with which it abounds. As soon as the birds were destroyed, the reptiles had full leave to multiply: the consequence was the total loss of the grass, in 1749; when the *New Englanders*, late repentants, were obliged to get their hay from *Pennsylvania*, and even from *Great Britain*.

NEST.

The Red-winged Orioles build their nests in bushes, and among the reeds, in retired swamps, in the form of a hang-nest; leaving it suspended at so judicious a height, and by so wondrous an instinct, that the highest floods never reach to destroy it. The nest is strong, made externally with broad grass, a little plastered; thickly lined with bent or withered grass. The eggs are white, thinly and irregularly streaked with black.

Fernandez says, that in *Mexico* they build in trees near towns; and both he and *Catesby* agree, that they sing as well in a state of confinement as of nature; and that they may be taught to speak. I agree with *M. de Buffon*, that, in case the manner of their nidification

* The Caterpillar of the *Bruchus Pisi*, or Pease Beetle, in particular. See *Kalm*, i. 173. 176.

is as *Fernandez* asserts, the disagreement in the different countries is very wonderful.

In *Louisiana* they appear only in winter, and are taken in a clap-net, placed on each side of a beaten path made on purpose, and strewn over with rice. As soon as the birds alight, the fowler draws the net, and sometimes takes three hundred at a haul. They are also eaten in the *English* colonies. *Fernandez* does not commend their flesh, which, he says, is unpalatable and unwholesome.

Du Pratz speaks of two kinds: this, and another which is grey and black, with a red shoulder, like the species in question. I suspect he forms out of the young birds, not yet arrived at full color, a new kind; or perhaps a female bird: for I have received from Dr. *Garden* one under that title, which agrees with the description given by *M. Du Pratz*. These are streaked with pale rusty brown: cheeks black: over each eye a white line: breast and belly black, spotted with pale brown: lesser coverts of the wings rich orange.

YOUNG, OR
FEMALES?

White-backed Maize Thieves, *Kalm*, ii. 274.

141. WHITE-
BACKED.

A Species mentioned barely as above by Mr. *Kalm*, with the addition of their being less than the last: that they sing finely, and appeared flying now and then among the bushes near *Saratoga*; but that he saw them for the first time near *New York*. As Mr. *Kalm* seems not to have had a distinct sight of these birds, it is possible that they are the WHITE-WINGED ORIOLES of Mr. *Latham*, ii. 440: the coverts of whose wings are white; the rest of the plumage entirely black. His species came from *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

Baltimore bird, *Catesby*, i. 48.—*Latham*, i. 432.
Le Baltimore, *Briffon*, ii. 109.—*De Buffon*, iii. 231.—*Pl. Enl.* 506.
Oriolus Baltimore, *Lin. Syf.* 162.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

142. BALTIMORE.

O. With the head, throat, neck, and upper part of the back, black: lesser coverts of the wings orange; the greater black tip
L 1 with

MALE.

with white: breast, belly, lower part of the back, and coverts of the tail, of a bright orange: primaries dusky, edged with white: two middle feathers of the tail black; the lower part of the rest of the same color, the remaining part orange: legs black.

FEMALE.

Head and back of the female olive, edged with pale brown: coverts of the wings of the same color, marked with a single bar of white: under side of the body, and coverts of the tail, yellow: tail dusky, edged with yellow. LENGTH of this species seven inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *Carolina* * to *Canada* †. Suspends its nest to the horizontal forks of the Tulip or Poplar trees, formed of the filaments of some tough plants, curiously woven, mixed with wool, and lined with hairs. It is of a pear shape, open at top, with a hole on the side, through which the young discharge their excrements, and are fed. In some parts of *North America*, this species, from its brilliant color, is called the *Fiery Hang-nest*. It is called the *Baltimore* bird, from its colors resembling those in the arms of that nobleman.

It quits *North America* before winter, and probably retires to *Mexico*, the *Xochitototl* of *Fernandez* † seeming to be the same species.

143. BASTARD.

Bastard Baltimore, *Catesby*, i. 49.—*Latham*, i. 433.

Le Baltimore Batard, *Briffon*, ii. 111.—*De Buffon*, iii. 233.—*Pl. Enl.* 506.

Oriolus Spurius, *Lin. Syst.* 162.—*BL. MUS.*—*LEV. MUS.*

O. With the head, neck, and upper part of the back, of a full glossy black: breast and belly of a fine orange bay: lower part of the back, and coverts of the tail, of the same color: the lesser coverts of the wings light bay; the greater black, edged with dirty white: the quill feathers dusky, edged with white: tail cuneiform and black.

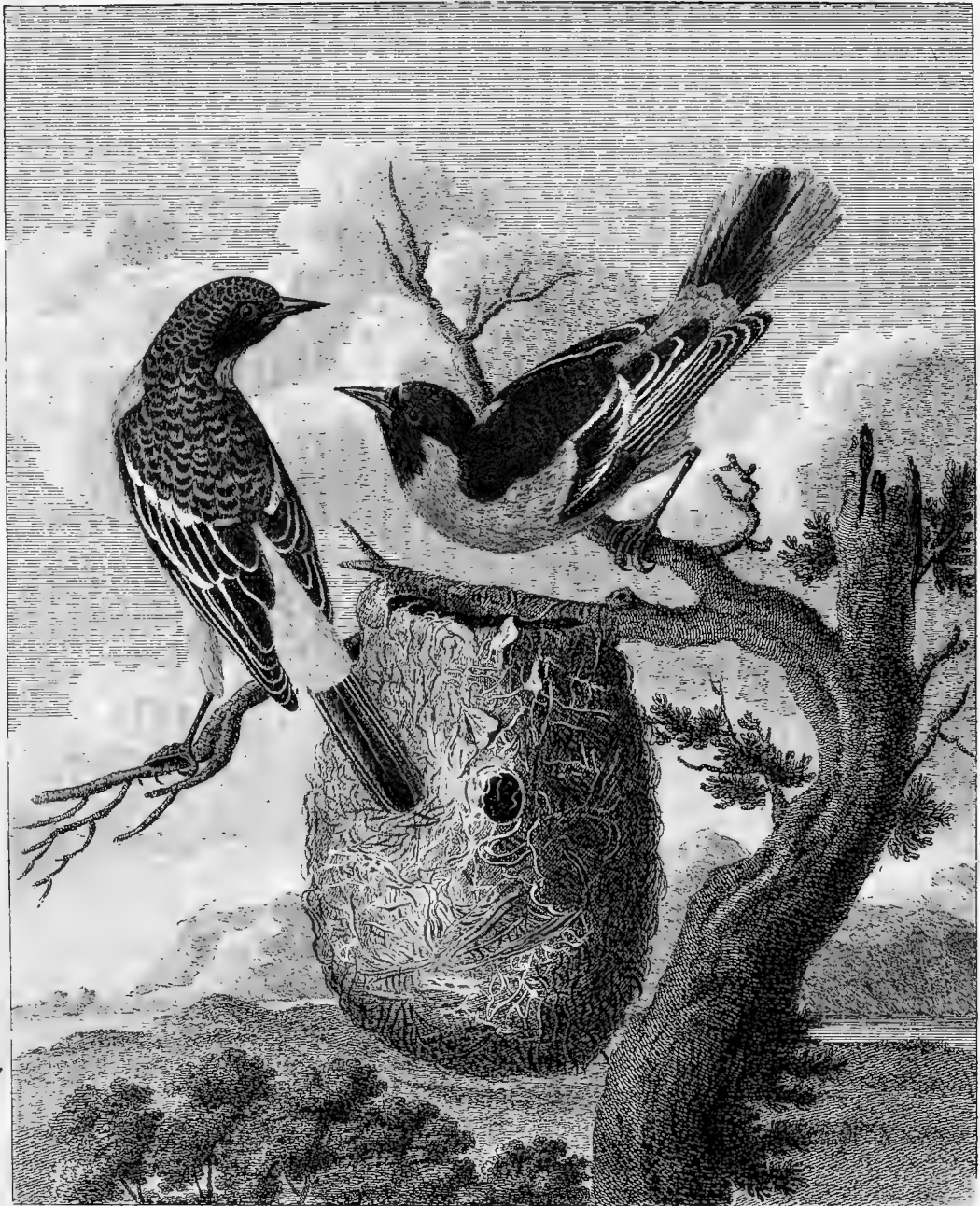
The head of the female, and hind part of the neck, deep olive: throat black: coverts of wings dusky, edged with white; primaries

* *Lawson*, 145.

† *De Buffon*.

‡ *Av. Nov. Hisp.* 39.

and



Baltimore Oriole N^o. 142.

Mazell del.

and secondaries of the same colors: under side of the body of a greenish yellow: tail dusky, edged with yellow.

Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*. Lays five eggs; and usually hangs its nest in an apple-tree.

PLACE.

Latham, ii. 445. N^o 37.

Le Troupiale Noir, *Buffon*, ii. 103. tab. x.—*De Buffon*, iii. 320.—*Pl. Enl.* 534.—
BR. MUS.

144. BLACK.

O. With a black bill, an inch long: legs of the same color: whole plumage black and glossy. LENGTH near ten inches. EXTENT one foot. WEIGHT two ounces and a quarter.

FEMALE. With head, breast, and belly, dusky, tinged with cinereous; the rest of the plumage of as greenish brown.

Inhabits *North America*, even as far as *Hudson's Bay*. Arrives there in the beginning of *June*, as soon as the ground is thawed sufficiently for them to get food, which is Worms and Maggots. They sing with a fine note till the time of incubation, when they desist, and only make a chucking noise till the young take their flight; when they resume their song. They build their nests in trees, about eight feet from the ground; and form them with moss and grass. Lay five eggs, of a dark color, spotted with black. Gather in great flocks, and retire southerly in *September*. A bird, which I apprehend to be only a lesser variety, is described by the *Comte de Buffon*, iii. 221. *Pl. Enl.* 606. *Latham*, ii. 446.

PLACE.

O. With the head of a rusty brown: the body and wings black, glossed with green: the tail of a dusky color. SIZE of a common Blackbird.—BR. MUS. LEV. MUS.

145. BROWN-HEADED.

Inhabits *New York*, and appears there in small flocks during summer. Perhaps migrates to *St. Domingo*, where it is also found, and is called there, according to Mr. *Kuchan's* account, *Siffleur*, or Whistler; but differs from that described by M. *De Buffon*, iii. 230, which is entirely yellow beneath.

PLACE.

L 1 2

O. With

146. RUSTY. **O.** With dusky bill and legs : head, and hind part of the neck, of a blackish purplish hue, with the edges of the feathers rust-colored : from the bill, over and beneath the eyes, extends a black space, reaching to the hind part of the head : throat, under side of the neck, the breast, and back, black, edged with pale rust : belly dusky : wings and tail black, glossed with green. LENGTH between seven and eight inches.
- PLACE. Appears in *New York* in the latter end of *October*, and makes a very short stay there : it probably is on its way southerly from *Hudson's Bay*, where it is also found.
147. WHITE-HEADED. Le Cassique de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 242.—*Pl. Enl.* 646.
- O.** With the head, neck, belly, and rump, white : the rest of the plumage changeable violet, bordered with white, or in some parts intermixed. LENGTH ten inches *French*.
- PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*.
148. HUDSONIAN WHITE-HEADED. **O.** With a dusky bill : head and throat pure white : ridge of the wing, some of the under coverts, first primary, and thighs, of the same color : all the rest of the bird dusky, in parts glossed with green : on the breast a few oblong strokes of white : legs dusky. LENGTH eight inches and a half. EXTENT thirteen and a half. WEIGHT an ounce and three quarters.
- PLACE. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. A very rare species. Quere, if only differing in sex from the last.—*LEV. MUS.*
149. OLIVE. Le Carouge Olive de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 607.
- O.** With the head olive, tinged with grey : hind part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, of the same color, tinged with brown,

brown, brightest on the rump and the beginning of the tail: the sides also olive, dashed with yellow; the same color edges the greater coverts and primaries: the throat is orange-colored: the under side of the body yellow: legs a brownish ash-color. LENGTH six or seven inches *French*. EXTENT from ten to twelve.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

O. With a bright yellow stroke over each eye: cheeks and throat of the same color: all the rest of the plumage tinged with green, only some of the coverts of the wings are tipped with white: bill and legs dusky. LENGTH nine inches. EXTENT fifteen and a half.

Was shot in *Hudson's Bay*.

150. YELLOW-THROATED.

PLACE.

Latham, ii. 447, N^o 40.

151. UNALASGHKA.

O. With a brown bill; between its base and the eyes a white mark: plumage above, brown; the middle of each feather clouded: chin white, bounded on each side by a dark diverging line: fore part of the neck and breast of a rusty brown: coverts of the wings, the secondaries, and tail, brown, edged with rust: primaries and belly plain: sides dusky: legs brown. LENGTH eight inches.

Brought by the late navigators from *Unalascbka*.

PLACE.

Latham, i. 448.

152. SHARP-TAILED.

O. With the crown brown and cinereous: cheeks brown, surrounded by a border of light clay-color, commenced at the base of each mandible of the bill: throat white: breast, sides, and vent, of a dull pale yellow, spotted with brown: belly white: back varied

S H A R P - T A I L E D O R I O L E.

varied with ash-color, black, and white: greater and lesser coverts of the wings dusky, deeply bordered with rust-color; primaries black, slightly edged with rust: the feathers of the tail slope off on each side to a point, not unlike those of a Woodpecker; are of a dusky color, and obscurely barred: the legs of a pale brown. Size of a Lark.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—From Mrs. *Blackburn's* collection.

VIII. GRAKLE.

VIII. GRAKLE. *Gen. Birds, XV.*

Tequiquiacatzanatl*, *Fernandez Mex.* 21.

La Pie de la Jamaïque, *Briffon*, ii. 41.—*De Buffon*, iii. 97.—*Pl. Enl.* 538.

Merops Niger iride sub-argentea, *Brown's Jamaica*, 476.

Purple Jackdaw, *Catesby*, i. 12.—*Latham*, i. 462.

Black Bird, *Lawson*, sp. 2d, 139.—*Sloane Jamaica*, ii. 299.

Gracula Quifulca, *Lin. Syst.* 165.—*BL. MUS.*—*LEV. MUS.*

153. PURPLE

G. With a black bill: silvery irides: head and neck black, glossed over with a most resplendent blue, variable as opposed to the light: back and belly, with green and copper-color, growing more dusky towards the vent: tail long, and cuneiform: legs black: wings and tail rich purple. Female entirely dusky; darkest on the back, wings, and tail.

LENGTH of the male thirteen inches and a half: the WEIGHT about six ounces. LENGTH of the female eleven inches and a half.

These birds inhabit the same countries as the Red-wing *Orioles*, and generally mingle with them. They sometimes keep separate; but usually combine in their ravages among the plantations of maize. After that grain is carried in, they feed on the seeds of the Water Tare Grass, or *Zizania aquatica*. Their good qualities, in clearing the country from noxious insects, have been recited before, in page mixed with the history of their congenial companions:

They appear in *New York* and *Philadelphia* in *February*, or the beginning of *March*; and sit perched on trees near the farms, and give a tolerably agreeable note. They also build in trees, usually in retired places, making their nests externally with coarse stalks, inter-

SIZE.

PLACE.

NEST.

* i. e. The *Salt Starling*, because in *Mexico* it frequents the salt lakes.

nally with bents and fibres, with plaister at the bottom. They lay five or six eggs, of a pale blue color, thinly spotted and striped with black. After the breeding-season, they return with their young from their most distant quarters, in flights continuing for miles in length, blackening the very sky, in order to make their depredations on the ripening maize. It is unfortunate that they increase in proportion as the country is more cultivated; following the maize, in places they were before unknown, wheresoever that grain is introduced.

They migrate from the northern colonies at approach of winter; but continue in *Carolina* the whole year, feeding about the barn-door. Their flesh is rank, and unpalatable; and is only the food of birds of prey. The small Hawks dash among the flocks, and catch them in the air.

They are also found in *Mexico*, and in the island of *Jamaica*. They are sometimes eaten; but their flesh is hard, rank, and of bad nourishment.

154. BOAT-TAIL.

Gracula Barrita, *Lin. Syst.* 165.—*Latham*, i. 460.

Le Troupiate Noir, *Icterus Niger*, *Briffon*, ii. 105.—*De Buffon*, iii. 220.—*Pl. Enl.* 534.

Monedula tota nigra, *Sloane*, 299.—*Raii Syn. av.* 185.—*LEV. MUS.*

G. With the bill an inch and a half long, sharp, and black: plumage black, glossed with purple: tail cuneiform, expanded when walking; in flight, or on the perch, folded, so as to form an oblong cavity in its upper part. LENGTH about thirteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits not only the greater *Antilles*, but the warmer parts of *North America*; consorting with the *Purple Grakles*, and *Red-winged Orioles*. Feeds on *maize* and insects; in the islands on *Bananas*.

IX. CUCKOO.

IX. CUCKOO. *Gen. Birds*, XIX.

Cuckoo of Carolina, *Catesby*, i. 9.—*Lawson*, 143.

Le Coucou de la *Caroline*, *Briffon*, iv. 112.

Cuculus Americanus, *Lin. Syst.* 170.—*Latham*, i. 537.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

155. CAROLINA.

C With the upper mandible of the bill black, the lower yellow: head, and whole upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, cinereous; under side entirely white: primaries brown on their exterior, orange on their interior sides: tail long; two middle feathers entirely cinereous, the others tipped with white: legs dusky. LENGTH twelve inches.

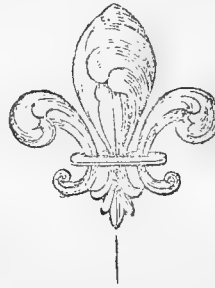
Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*. Makes its nest in *June*, usually in apple-trees; and lays four eggs, of a bluish white color. The nest is made of small sticks and roots, and resembles greatly that of the *English Jay*; but is smaller. It retires from *North America* in autumn.

PLACE.

This bird, as well as all the foreign Cuckoos, have only the general character of the well-known *European* species. They differ in their œconomy, nor have the opprobrious notes of that bird.

M m

EUROPEAN



- A. EUROPEAN CUCKOO, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 82. tab. xxxvi. fem.—*Latham*, i. 509.
Cuculus Canorus, *Gjok*, *Faun. Succ.* N^o 96.
 Le Coucou, *De Buffon*, vi. 305.—*LEV. MUS.*

C. With dove-colored head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and coverts: throat, and under side of the neck, of a pale grey: breast and belly white, barred with black: primaries dusky; inner webs marked with white oval spots: tail cuneiform; middle feathers black, tipped with white; the rest marked with white spots on each web. FEMALE. Neck of a brownish red: tail barred with rust-color and black, and spotted with white.

PLACE.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, as high as *Saltens Fogderie*, in *Norway**, within the Arctic circle; and even at *Loppen*, in *Finmark* †. It is found equally high in *Asia*; and extends as far east as *Kamtchatka*. In all places it retains its singular note, and its more singular nature of laying its eggs in the nests of small birds, and totally deserting them ‡. Of the above circumstance I beg leave to add a proof, which fell under my own notice in *June* 1778; when I saw a young Cuckoo, almost full grown (when I first discovered it) in the nest of a white Wagtail, beneath some logs in a field adjacent to my house. The Wagtail was as solicitous to feed it, as if it had been its own offspring; for, many days after the Cuckoo fled, it was seen often perched on the adjacent walls, still attended and fed by the Wagtail.

It arrives in the northern and eastern parts of *Asia*, about the tenth of *June*.

* *Rontop*, ii. 75.† *Leems*, 291.‡ *Dr. PALLAS*.

WRYNECK.

W R Y N E C K. *Gen. Birds, XX.*

B. WRYNFCK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 83.—*Latham*, i. 548.

Jynx Torquilla Gjoktyta, *Faun. Suec.* N° 97.

Le Torcol, *De Buffon*, vii. 84.—*Pl. Enl.* 698.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a black and colored list dividing lengthways the crown and back: upper part of the body elegantly pencilled with grey, black, white, and ferruginous: tail consists of ten feathers, grey, speckled with black, and marked equidistant with four broad black bars.

Extends over all *Russia* and *Siberia*, and even to *Kamtschatka*. Found in *Sweden*, and as high as *Drontheim*, in *Norway*; and probably migrates as far as the *Cuckoo*: The *Swedes* call this bird *Gjoktyta*, or the bird which *explains the Cuckoo*: probably for the same reason as the *Welsh* and *English* style it the *Cuckoo's Man*, as it seems its attendant, and to point out its arrival.

PLACE.

X. WOODPECKER. *Gen. Birds*, XXI.156. WHITE-
BILLED.Quatotomomi, *Fernand. Mex.* 50.—*Wil. Orn.* 390.Ipecu, *Marcgrave*, 207.—*Wil. Orn.* 138.—*Raii Syn. Quad.* 43.—*Latham*, ii. 553.*Picus principalis*, *Lin. Syst.* 173.Largest White-bill Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 16.—*Lawson*, 142.—*Barrere Fr. Equin.* 143.—*Kalm*, ii. 85.Grand Pic noir a bec blanc, *De Buffon*, vii. 46.—*Pl. Enl.* 690.

W With a bill of ivory whiteness; great strength; three inches long: irides yellow: a conic crest, of a rich scarlet color, on the hind part of the head: head, throat, neck, breast, and belly, black: beneath each eye is a narrow stripe of white, crooked at its beginning, running afterwards straight down the sides of the neck: upper part of the back, primary feathers, and coverts of the wings, black; lower part of the back, and the secondaries, white: tail black.

This is a gigantic species, weighing twenty ounces; and in bulk equal to a Crow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the country from *New Jersey* to the *Brazils*. Is in *North America* a scarce bird; in *South America* more common. It breeds in the kingdom of *Mexico* in the rainy season; for which reason *Nieremberg* styles it *Picus Imbrifetus* *. The *Spaniards* call them *Carpenteros*, Carpenters, on account of the multitude of chips which they hew out of the trees, either in forming their nests, or in search of food, insects, and worms, which lurk beneath the bark. They are very destructive to trees; for they have been known to cut out a measure of chips in an hour's time †. Instinct directs them to form their holes in a winding form, in order the better to protect their nests from the injury of the weather ‡.

* *Euseb. Nieremberg.*† *Catesby.*‡ *Barrere.*

Canada is destitute of these birds. The *Indians* of that severe climate purchase the bills from the savages of the more southern parts, at the rate of two or three Buck skins apiece, in order to form the coronets * of their sachems and warriors. These coronets were made with several materials. Gay plumes formed the rays; the beaks of birds, claws of rare animals, and the little horns of their Roes, were the other ornaments. They were never worn but on high solemnities; either when a warrior fung the song of war, or was setting forward on his march to meet the enemy. He went forth like a *Spartan* hero, dancing, and crowned †.

Larger Red-crested Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 17.

Le Pic noir hupe de Virginie, *Brisson*, iv. 29.

Picus Pileatus, *Lin. Syst.* 173.—*Latham*, i. 554.

Le Pic noir a huppe rouge, *De Buffon*, vii. 48.—*Pl. Enl.* 718.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

157. PILEATED.

W. With a bill two inches long, of a dusky color on the upper, and whitish on the lower mandible: irides of a gold-color: a tuft of light brown feathers reflected over the nostrils: the crown adorned with a rich scarlet crest, bounded by a narrow buff-colored line; beneath that is a broad band of black, reaching from the eyes to the hind part of the head; under this is another line of buff-color, commencing at the bill, and dropping down on each side of the neck to the pinions of the wings: from the lower mandible a line of scarlet extends along the lower part of the cheeks: chin and throat white: fore and hind part of the neck, back, breast, belly, and tail, black: the wings black, marked with a double line of white: legs dusky. **LENGTH** eighteen inches. **WEIGHT** nine ounces.

Inhabits the forests of *Pensylvania* and *New York*. When the maize begins to ripen, this and the other kinds make great havock, by

PLACE.

* *Catesby*.

† *Lafitau Mœurs de Sauvage*, ii. 60.

fettling

GOLDEN-WING WOODPECKER.

settling on the heads, and picking out the grain; or making holes in the leaves, and letting in the wet, to the destruction of the plant*. It breeds and resides the whole year in the country. It extends as high as lat. 50. 31. north; being found near the banks of *Albany* river, near four hundred miles from its discharge into *Hudson's Bay*. Lays six eggs, and brings forth its young in *June*. The *Indians* deck their *Calumets* with the crest of this species.

158. GOLDEN-
WING.

Golden-winged Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 18.

Le Pic Rayé de Canada, *Briffon*, iv. 70.

Picus Auratus, *Lin. Syst.* 174.—*Latham*, i. 597.

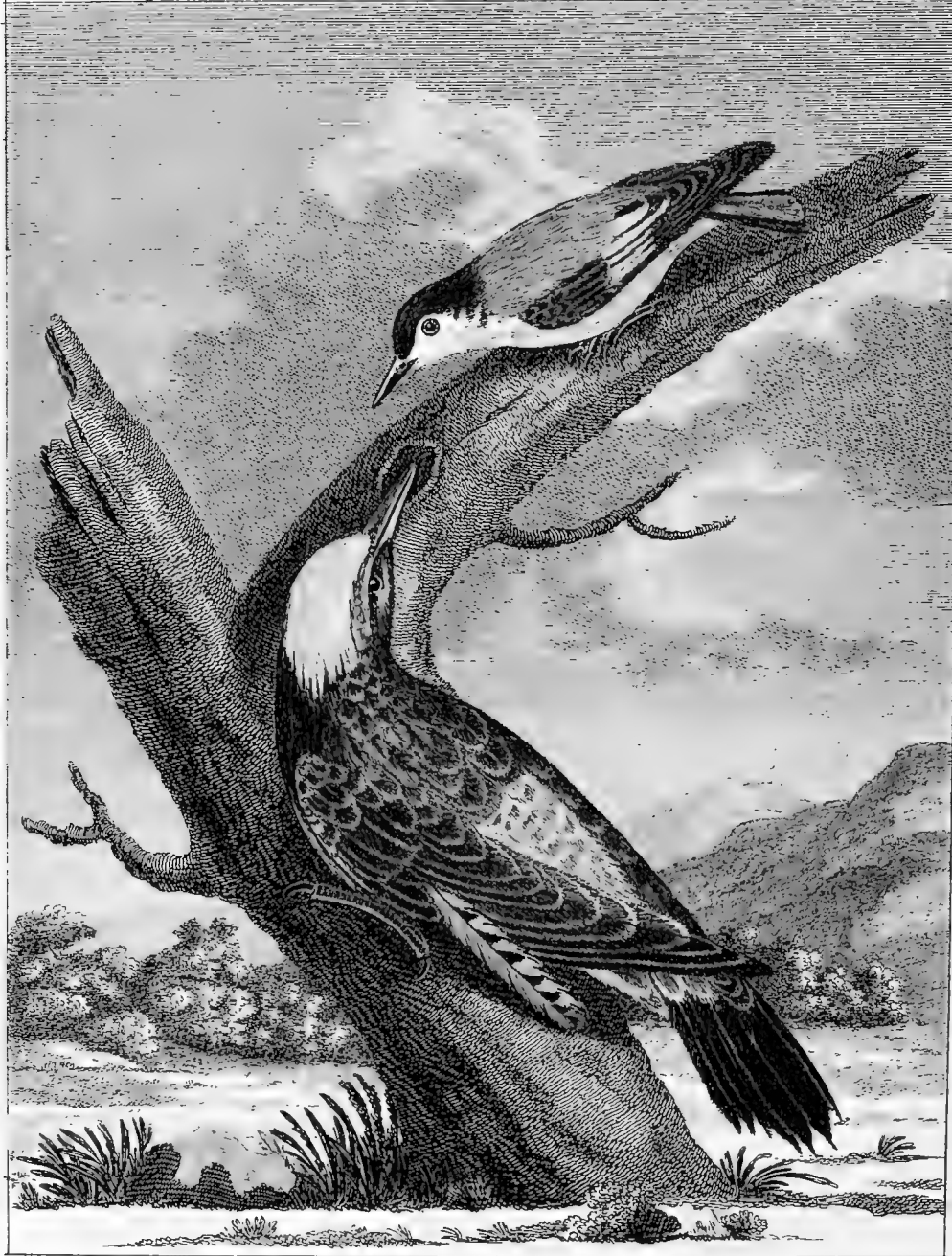
Le Pic aux ailes dorées, *De Buffon*, vii. 39.—*Pl. Enl.* 693.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BLA. Mus.*

W. With a black bill, bending like that of a Cuckoo: crown cinereous; on the hind part a scarlet spot: cheeks and under side of the neck of a pale red: from each corner of the mouth a black line extends along the cheeks: the upper part of the breast is marked with a black crescent; the remainder and the belly whitish, spotted with black: back and coverts of wings of a fine pale brown, barred with black: the primaries cinereous; their shafts of a most elegant gold-color; the under side of the webs of a glossy yellow: rump white, spotted with black: tail black, edged with white: the shafts of all the feathers gold-colored, except those of the two middle feathers: legs dusky. **LENGTH** twelve inches. **WEIGHT** five ounces. The **FEMALE** wants the black on each side of the throat.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*, and again on the western side of *North America*. In the first is migratory, appearing in *April*, and leaving the country in *September*. All the *American* Woodpeckers agree with those of *Europe* in building in hollow trees, and in laying six white eggs. The natives of *Hudson's Bay* call this species, *Ou-ibee-*

* *Kalm*.



Ferruginous Woodpecker N.º 159.

Nuthatch N.º 170. R. Stoddard sculp.

quan-nor-ow, from the golden color of the shafts and under side of the wing feathers*.

The *Swedish Americans* call it *Hittock*, and *Piut* †; words formed from its notes. It is almost continually on the ground; and never picks its food out of the sides of trees, like others of the genus: neither does it climb, but sits perched, like the Cuckoo; to which it has some resemblance in manners, as well as form. It feeds on insects. Grows very fat, and is reckoned very palatable. It inhabits the *Jersses*, and other provinces to the south, the whole year.

Latham, i. 592.

Le Pic Mordore, *De Buffon*, vii. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 524.

159. FERRUGINOUS.

W. With a dusky bill: the crown and pendent crest of a pale yellow: a crimson bar extends from the mouth along the lower part of the cheek: the cheeks, back, and coverts of the wings, of a deep ferruginous color: lower part of the back of a pale yellow: primaries ferruginous, barred on their inner webs with black. SIZE of the Green Woodpecker.

This new species was sent to me by Dr. *Garden*, of *Charlestown*, *South Carolina*.

PLACE.

Red-headed Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 20.—*Lawson*, 3d sp. 143.—*Du Pratz*, 92.—*Latham*, i. 561. 160. RED-HEADED.

Picus Erythrocephalus, *Lin. Syst.* 174.

Le Pic a teste rouge, de la Virginie, *Briffon*, iv. 53.—*Pl. Enl.* 117.

Le Pic noir a domino rouge, *De Buffon*, vii. 55.—*Pl. Enl.* 117.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With a lead-colored bill: head and neck of the most deep and rich scarlet: back, coverts of wings, primaries, and tail, of a glossy blackness: the secondaries white, marked with two black

* *Phil. Tr.* lxii. 387.

† *Kalm*, ii. 36.

bars:

bars: breast and belly white: legs black. The head of the FEMALE is brown. LENGTH nine inches and a half. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*, and the neighboring provinces. Feeds on maize and apples; and is a most destructive species. They pick out all the pulp, and leave nothing but the mere rind. They feed also on acorns. They were formerly proscribed; a reward of two pence was put on their heads: but the law was repealed. They migrate southward at approach of winter. When they are observed to linger in numbers in the woods, in the beginning of winter, the inhabitants reckon it a sign of a mild season*.

This species extends across the continent to the western coast of *America*.

161. CAROLINA.

Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 19.

Picus Carolinus, *Lin. Syst.* 174.—*Latham*, i. 570.

Le Pic varié de la Jamaïque, *Buffon*, iv. 59.—*De Buffon*, vii. 72.

Woodpecker of Jamaica, *Edw.* 244.—BL. MUS.

W. With the forehead, crown, and hind part of the head, of an orange red; under side of a light ash-color, tinged with yellow: the vent spotted with black: the back and wings closely barred with black and white: middle feathers of the tail black, the outmost barred with black and white. The crown of the female is light grey: hind part of the head red. LENGTH eleven inches. WEIGHT two ounces eleven penny-weights.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, and the greater *Antilles*.

162. SPOTTED.

Great Spotted Woodpecker? *Br. Zool.* i. N° 85.—*Latham*, i. 564.

Le Pic varié, *Buffon*, iv. 34.—*De Buffon*, vii. 57.—*Pl. Enl.* 196. 595.

Picus Major, *Faun. Succ.* N° 100.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With buff forehead; black crown, bounded behind with a crimson band: vent feathers crimson: back black: scapulars white: wings and tail barred with black and white: breast and belly

* *Kalm*, ii. 87.

white,

white, tinged with yellow. LENGTH nine inches. EXTENT sixteen: WEIGHT two ounces three quarters. FEMALE wants the crimson marks.

Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark*. Extends to the most eastern part of *Siberia*.

PLACE.

L'Epeiche de Canada, *De Buffon*, vii. 69.—*Pl. Enl.* 347.—*Briffon*, iv. 45.

163. CANADA
SPOTTED.

W. With white forehead, throat, breast, and belly: crown, black; beneath is a band of white, encircling the head; from each eye another of black, uniting behind, and running down the hind part of the neck; each side of this bounded by white; that again bounded by black, commencing at the base of the bill, and uniting with the scapulars: the back black; scapulars of the same color, mixed with a few white feathers: wings spotted with black and white: middle feathers of the tail black; the outmost black and white. SIZE of the last.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

Hairy Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 19.—*Latham*, i. 572:

Picus villosus, *Lin. Syst.* 175.

Le Pic varié de la Virginie, *Briffon*, iv. 48.

L'Epeiche ou Pic Chevelu de Virginie, *De Buffon*, vii. 75.—*LEV. MUS.*—*Bl. Mus.*

164. HAIRY.

W. With the crown black: the hind part of the head marked with a crimson spot; the cheeks with two lines of white and two of black: whole under side of the body white: back black, divided in the middle lengthways with a line of white unconnected feathers, resembling hairs: the wings black, spotted in rows with:

* *Phil. Transf.* lxii. 388.

N. n.

white ;:

white: two middle feathers of the tail black; the two outmost entirely white; the rest black, marked crossways with white. The female wants the red spot on the head. LENGTH nine inches. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE: Inhabits from *Hudson's Bay* * to *Carolina*. In the last very destructive to apple-trees.

165. DOWNY.

Smallest Spotted Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 21.

Picus Pubescens, *Lin. Syst.* 175.—*Latham*, i. 573.

Le Petit Pic varié de la Virginie, *Briffon*, iv. 50.

Fourth Woodpecker, *Lawson*, 143.

L'Epeiche ou Petit Pic varié de Virginie, *De Buffon*, vii. 76.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. Of the size of a Sparrow. In all respects resembles the last, except in size; and in having the outmost feather of the tail marked with a single white bar.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania* and *Carolina*, and is very numerous. It is also found, but more rarely, near *Albany* fort, in *Hudson's Bay*. The Woodpecker tribe is the most pernicious of all the birds of *America*, except the *PURPLE GRACLE*; but this little species is the most destructive of its whole genus, because it is the most daring. It is the pest of the orchards, alighting on the apple-trees, running round the boughs or bodies, and picking round them a circle of equidistant holes. It is very common to see trees encircled with numbers of these rings, at scarcely an inch's distance from each other; so that the tree dries and perishes.

* *Phil. Transf.* lxii. 388.

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 21.

Picus Varius, *Lin. Syst.* 176.—*Latham*, i. 574.

Le Pic Variè, *Briffon*, iv. 62.

Le Pic Variè de Carolina, *De Buffon*, vii. 77.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

166. YELLOW-BELLIED.

W. With a crimson crown, surrounded by a line of black: cheeks white, with two lines of black: chin crimson: breast and belly light yellow; the first spotted with black: coverts black, crossed by two bars of white: primaries spotted with black and white: tail black; interior webs of the two middle feathers barred with white; the two outmost feathers edged with the same color. The FEMALE wants the red on the crown. LENGTH nine inches. WEIGHT one ounce thirteen penny-weights.

Inhabits the same country with the former. Is very numerous, and very destructive to the fruits.

PLACE.

THIS is inserted on the suspicious authority of *Albin* *. He says, that it is of the size of the Little *English* Spotted Woodpecker; that the hind part of the head is black; the ridges of the wings, and the lower part of the belly, white; the rest of the plumage, and the tail, black; the legs yellow.

167. YELLOW-LEGGED.

Three-toed Woodpecker, *Edw.* 114.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. 388.—*Latham*, i. 600, 601.

Picus Tridactylus, *Lin. Syst.* 177.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 103.

Le Pic variè de la Cayenne, *Briffon*, iv. 55.—*LEV. Mus.*

168. THREE-TOED.

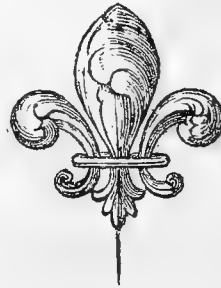
W. With black feathers reflected over the nostrils: crown of a bright gold color: irides blue: cheeks marked lengthways with three black and two white lines: hind part of the neck and back

* Vol. iii. 9:—*Briffon*, iv. 24, who follows *Albin*, calls it, *Le Pic noir de la Nouvelle Angleterre*.

black; the last spotted on the upper part with white: coverts of the wings black; primaries black, spotted with white: all the under side of the body white; the sides barred with black: the middle feathers of the tail black; the outmost spotted with white: legs dusky: toes, two before, only one behind; which forms the character of this species. LENGTH eight inches. EXTENT thirteen. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and *Norton Sound*, lat. 64. Is frequent in *Siberia*, and common as far as *Moscow*, in the alps of *Dalecarlia* in *Sweden*, and in those of *Switzerland* *.



A. BLACK W. *Picus Martius*, *Lin. Syst.* 173.

Spillkraka, *Tillkraka*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 93.—*De Buffon*, vii. 41.—*Wil. Orn.* 135.—*Latham*, i. 552.—*LEV. MUS.*

W With the crown of the head of a rich crimson: the rest of the plumage of a full black: the head of the female marked with red only behind. LENGTH eighteen inches. EXTENT twenty-nine. WEIGHT near eleven ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits the forests of *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and the north, from *Petersbourg* to *Ochotsk*, on the eastern ocean, eastward, and to *Lapmark* westward. It migrates to *Woronesch*, about the third of *March*, and continues coming in greatest numbers in *April*. Is called there *The*

* *M. Sprunglin's* collection at *Stettlin*, near *Bern*, who told me it was common among the *Alps*.

Fusilier; and is the most cunning, and difficult to be shot, of all the tribe.

It does vast damage to trees, by making holes of a great depth in the bodies to nestle in. A bushel of dust and chips, a proof of its labors, are often found at the foot of the tree. Makes as much noise in the operation, as a woodman does with an axe. Rattles with its bill against the sides of the orifice, till the woods resound. Its note very loud. Lays two or three white semi-transparent eggs. Feeds on caterpillars and insects, especially Ants.

MANNERS.

B. GREEN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 84.—*Latham*, i. 577.

Picus Viridis, *Wedknar*, *Gronspik*, *Grongjoling*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 99.—*De Buffon*, vii. 7.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With crimson crown: green body; lightest below. LENGTH thirteen inches.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high north as *Lapmark*, where it is called *Zhiraine* *. Is found in *Russia*; but disappears towards *Siberia*.

PLACE.

C. GREY-HEADED, *Edw.* 65.—*Latham*, i. 583.

W. With a grey head, and neck of a bluish grey: nostrils covered with harsh black feathers, extending in a line to the eyes: a black line, beginning at the base of the lower mandible, points beneath the cheeks towards the hind part of the neck: under side of the body of the color of the head, dashed with green: all other parts so exactly like the last, that I should suppose it to have been a variety, had not my very scientific friend, *PALLAS*, assured me that it was a distinct species, and inferior in size to the common GREEN.

* *Leems*, 292.

PLACE.

It is found in *Norway*, and among the *alps* of *Switzerland* *; and common in the north of *Russia*, and still more in *Siberia*. The *Tungusi*, of *Nijmaia Tungouška*, roast this species, bruise the flesh, and mix it with any grease, except that of the Bear, which dissolves too readily. They anoint their arrows with it, and pretend, that the animals, which are struck with them, instantly fall †.

- D. MIDDLE SPOTTED W. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 86.—*Latham*, i. 565.
Picus Medius, *Faun. Suec.* N° 101.—*Briffon*, iv. 38.

W. With a crimson crown and vent: in all other respects like the GREAT SPOTTED, N° 162, except in size, being rather less.

- E. LEST SPOTTED W. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 87.
Picus Minor, *Faun. Suec.* N° 102.
Le Petit Epeiche, *De Buffon*, vii. 62.—*Pl. Enl.* 598.—*Briffon*, iv. 41.—*LEV. MÉS.*

W. With a crimson crown: the rest of the head, breast, and belly, like those of the former: back barred with black and white: the white on the wings diffused in broad beds. WEIGHT under an ounce. LENGTH six inches. EXTENT eleven.

PLACE.

The MIDDLE is only found in *Russia*. This, and the GREAT SPOTTED, extend to the eastmost parts of *Siberia*; but all three are found as high as *Lapmark* †, the extremity of northern *Europe*, far within the polar circle; a country which is one vast forest of pines, firs, and birch †. Innumerable insects, or their *larvæ*, lurk in all seasons in the bark of the trees; so that this tribe of birds is never compelled, for want of food, to shun even the most rigorous winters of that severe climate. It also bears the heats of the torrid zone; for I discovered it among the drawings in the collection of Governor *Loten*, made in the island of *Ceylon*.

* Catalogue of *Swiss* birds in *M. Sprunglin's* cabinet, which that gentleman favored me with. This species was not unnoticed by the great *GESNER*. See his *Hist. av.* ed. p. 710, line 20.

† *Gmelin. voy. Sibiris*, ii. 113.

‡ *Leems*, 292.

¶ *Flora Lapp. Proleg.* 21.

XI. KINGFISHER. *Gen. Birds*, XXIII.

Kingfisher, *Catesby*, i. 69.

American Kingfisher, *Edw.* 115.

Le Martin pefcheur hupè de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iv. 512. & de *St. Domingue*, 515.

Alcedo Alcyon, *Lin. Syst.* 180.—*Latham*, i. 637.

Le Jaguacati, *De Buffon*, vii. 210.—*LEV. MUS.*

169. BELTED.

K. With a black bill, two inches and a half long: head crested with long bluish grey feathers: above the upper mandible of the bill, on each side, is a white spot; beneath each eye is another: chin and throat white: the upper part of the breast crossed by a broad grey belt; the lower part, and belly, white: the sides of a vermilion color; in some crossing the breast: upper part of the neck, the back, and coverts of the wings, of a pleasant bluish grey: the secondaries of the same color; their ends, and those of the lower order of coverts, tipped with white: primaries black, barred with white: tail grey; the two middle feathers plain; the rest barred with white: the legs orange. LENGTH thirteen inches. WEIGHT three ounces and a half.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, *Norton Sound*, and other parts of *North America*. The *Achalalañti*, i. e. the Devourer of fish, of the *Mexicans**, seems to be the same bird. It has the same cry, manners, and solitary disposition, with the *European* species; and feeds not only on fish, but Lizards. It makes its nest in the face of high banks, penetrating deep into them in an horizontal direction. Lays four white eggs, which discharge the young in *June*. It migrates in *Mexico*; is there eaten, but is observed to have the same rankness as other piscivorous birds.

PLACE.

* *Fernandez*, *Nov. Hisp.* 13.

EUROPEAN



A: EUROPEAN KINGFISHER, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 88.—*Latbam*, i. 626.
 Le Martin-Pecheur, *Buffon*, vii. 164.—*Pl. Enl.* 77.
Alcedo Ispida, *Lin. Syst.* 179.—*LEV. Mus.*

K. With the crown, and coverts of the wings, of a deep green, spotted with cærulean: scapulars and back bright cærulean: tail rich deep blue: breast and belly orange red.

PLACE.

Said by *Du Pratz* to be found in *North America*; but, as I never saw it in any collection, doubt the fact. Inhabits the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and is frequent about the *Jenesei*, but not farther east. It does not extend to *Sweden*, and it even seems a rarity in *Denmark*.*.

The *Tartars* and *Ostiaks* use the feathers of this bird as a love-charm. They fling them on water, and preserve those which swim; believing, that the woman, whom they touch with one of these feathers, will immediately become enamoured with them. The *Ostiaks* preserve the bill, feet, and skin, in a purse, and imagine them to be preservatives against all sorts of misfortunes †.

The most singular northern philtre, is a sort of mushroom, worn by the youth of *Lapland* in a purse, *ante pubem pendulo*. LINNÆUS'S apostrophe is very diverting.

“ O ridicula VENUS, tibi, quæ in exteris regionibus uteris *caffea* et *choco-*
 “ *lata*, conditis et faccharatis, vinis et bellariis, gemmis et margaritis, auro
 “ et argento, ferico et cosmetico, saltationibus et conventiculis, musica et
 “ comædiis, tibi sufficit hic solus exsuccus fungus.” *Flora Lappœn.* 368.

* *Muller*, *Prod. Zool. Dan.* 13.

† *Gmelin*, *voy.* ii. 112.

XII. N U T H A T C H. *Gen. Birds*, XXIV.

NUTHATCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 89 ?—*Latham*, i. 648. 651.

Le Torchepot de Canada, *Briffon*, iii. 592.

Sitta Europea Notwacka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 104.

La Sittelle, *De Buffon*, v. 460.—*LEV. MUS.*

170. CANADA.

N. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and shoulders, black : back and rump of a light blue grey : over each eye a white line : cheeks white : primaries dusky, edged with grey : breast and belly of a pure white : two middle feathers of the tail grey ; the others black, with a white spot at the end : vent rust-colored. SIZE of the *European* ; of which it seems a mere variety.

Inhabits *Canada*, and as far south as *New York* ; and extends to the western side of *America*, *Kamtschatka**, *Siberia*, and *Russia* ; *Sweden*, and *Sondmor* † in *Norway* : and does not migrate.

PLACE.

Nuthatch, *Catesby*, i. 22, lower figure.—*Latham*, i. 650. B.

Le Torchepot de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iii. 22.

171. BLACK-HEADED.

N. With the bill, head, and hind part of the neck, black : over each eye is a white line : back of a fine grey : wings dusky, edged with grey : breast and belly, and vent feathers, red : two middle feathers of the tail grey ; the rest black, marked with a white spot. Less than the *European*.

Inhabits the temperate parts of *America*.

PLACE.

* Among a small collection of drawings made in that country by one of our voyagers.

† *Strom.* 247.

O o

Small

172. LEST.

Small Nuthatch, *Catesby*, i. 22.—*Briffon*, iii. 958.—*Laikam*, i. 651. C.
 La Petite Sittelle à tête Brune, *De Buffon*, v. 474.

N. With a brown head, marked behind with a white spot: back grey: wings of a deep brown: under side of the body of a dirty white: two middle feathers of the tail grey; the others black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America*.

XIII. T O D Y. *Gen. Birds, XXV.*

Todi Sp. quarta, *Pallas Spicil.* vi. 17.—*Latbam*, ii. 661, N° 9.—BR. MUS.

173. DUSEY.

T With a bill half an inch long, broad at the base, slightly indented above the nostrils, and a little bent near the point; base beset with bristles; upper mandible brown, lower white: colors above dusky; below yellowish white: primaries and tail of the same color with the back, edged with dirty white: legs dark. Size of a Hedge Sparrow.

Inhabits *Rhode Island*. Has the actions of a Flycatcher. Frequents decayed trees, and feeds on insects. Has a brief agreeable note, which it repeats twice or thrice.—BR. MUS.

PLACE.

H O O P O E. *Gen. Birds, XXVII.*

A. HOOPOE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 90.—*Latbam*, i. 687.—*De Buffon*, vi. 439.
Upupa Eops, Harfogel, Popp, *Faun. Suec.* N° 105.—LEV. MUS.

H With a high crest, of pale orange tipped with black: back and wings barred with black and white: neck reddish brown: breast and belly white: only ten feathers in the tail; black, with a

O O 2

white

white crescent * across the middle: legs black. LENGTH twelve inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, as far as *Sweden*, where it is called *Harfugl*, or Soldier-bird, not only on account of its plumed head, but because the common people believe its appearance to be an omen of war. The *Norwegians* style it *Ærfugl*; it is therefore likely that it may sometimes visit their country. It is properly a southern bird, and extends even to *Egypt* and *India*. Is common in the southern deserts of *Russia* and *Tartary*; grows scarcer beyond the *Ob*; yet some are seen beyond lake *Baikal*. Dr. *Pallas* confirms to me its filthy manners †. He assures, that it breeds, in preference, in putrid carcases; and that he had seen the nest of one in the privy of an uninhabited house, in the suburbs of *Tzaritsyn*. Lays from two to seven cinereous eggs. Usually has no nest of its own. Breeds sometimes in hollow trees, holes in walls, or on the ground. Migratory.

* Correct the description of this part in the *British Zoology*.

† See *Br. Zool.* i. 258.—Is rarely seen in *Britain*.

XIV. C R E E P E R. *Gen. Birds, XXVIII.*

Br. Zool. i. N° 91.—Catesby, App. xxxvi.

Certhiu Familiaris Krypæ, Faun. Suec. N° 106.—Latham, i. 708.

Le Grimpereau, De Buffon, v. 481.—LÉV. Mus.

174. EUROPEAN.

C. With head and neck brown, streaked with black: rump tawny: coverts of wings varied with brown and black: primaries dusky, edged with white, and edged and barred with ferruginous marks: breast and belly silvery: tail very long, consisting of twelve sharp-pointed feathers of a tawny hue.

Inhabits *North America*. Is found, but very rarely, in *Russia* and *Siberia*. Found in *Sweden*, and never quits the country; and extends as far north as *Sondmor**.

PLACE.

Bahama Titmouse, Catesby, i. 59.

Yellow-bellied Creeper, Edw. 362.

Certhia Flaveola, Lin. Syst. 187.—Latham, i. 737.

Le Grimpereau de Martinique, ou le Sucrier, Brisson, iii. 611.

Le Sucrier, De Buffon, v. 542.

175. BAHAMA.

C. With a dusky bill head, and back: cheeks black: above each eye is a yellow line: rump yellow: wings dusky; the primaries crossed with a bar of white: neck, breast, and belly, yellow: tail black; the exterior feathers tipped with white.

The female hath the same marks, but the colors are more obscure.

Inhabits the *Bahama Islands*, and the *Antilles*; in the last it lives among the sugar-canes, and sucks the sweet juice which exudes from them †.

PLACE.

* *Strom, 244.*

† *De Buffon, v. 542.*

XV. HONEY-

XV. HONEYSUCKER. *Gen. Birds*, XXIX*.176. RED-
THROATED.*Passer Muscatus*, *Gesner*, av. 655.*Ouiriffia* sive *Tomineio*, *Claf. Exot.* 96.*Guainumbi Prima*, (œm.) *Marcgrave*, 196.*Colibry*, *Viamelin*, or *Rising Bird*, *Jesselyn's way*. 100.—*Rarities*, 6.—*LEV. MUS.**Trochilus Colubris*, *Lin. Syst.* 191.—*Latham*, i. 769.*L'Oyseau Mouche* a rouge gorge, *Briffon*, iii. 716.*Humming Bird*, *Catesby*, i. 65.—*Lawson*, 146.—*Edw.* 38.*Le Rubis*, *De Buffon*, vi. 13.

H. With a black bill, three quarters of an inch long: crown, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a most resplendent variable green and gold: chin and throat of a shining rich scarlet, changing, as opposed to the light, from gold to a full black; these feathers lie nearly as compactly as scales: breast and belly white; the sides green: middle feathers of the tail green; the exterior purple.

The chin, throat, and whole under side, of the female, is white: the exterior feathers of the tail tipped with white.

MANNERS.

This bird, so admirable for its minuteness, vast swiftness of flight, food, and elegance of form and colors, gave rise to numbers of romantic tales. They were not the *Europeans* alone, who were struck with its great beauty; the natives of *America*, to whom it was so familiar, were affected with its gemmeous appearance, and bestowed on it titles expressive of its resplendent colors. Some nations called it *Ouiriffia*, and *Guaracyaba*, or the Sun-beam; others, *Guaraeygaba*, or Hairs of the Sun; others again named it *Huitzitzil*, or *Vicililin*,

* This genus may be divided into those with straight and those with incurved bills; but there being none of the last in *North America*, the distinction is omitted.

or the *Regenerated*; because they believed it died annually, and was re-animated at the return of the flowers it fed on: that it stuck its bill into the trunk of a tree, and remained lifeless for six months; when the vital powers re-migrated, and restored to nature one of its most brilliant wonders.

It flies with a swiftness which the eye is incapable of following. The motion of the wings is so rapid as to be imperceptible to the nicest observer. Lightning is scarcely more transient than its flight, nor the glare more bright than its colors. It never feeds but upon wing, suspended over the flower it extracts nourishment from; for its only food is the honied juice lodged in the nectarium, which it sucks through the tubes of its curious tongue. Like the Bee; having exhausted the honey of one flower, it wanders to the next, in search of new sweets. It admires most those flowers which have the deepest tubes. Thus the female *Balsamine*, and the Scarlet *Monarda*, are particular favorites. Whosoever sets those plants before the window is sure to be visited by multitudes of these diminutive birds. It is a most entertaining sight to see them swarming around the flowers, and trying every tube of verticillated plants, by putting their bills into every one which encircles the stalk. If they find that their brethren have been beforehand, and robbed the flower of the honey, they will, in rage, pluck off, and throw it on the ground.

SWIFTNESS.

FOOD.

The most violent passions animate at times their little bodies. They have often dreadful contests, when numbers happen to dispute possession of the same flower. They will tilt against one another with such fury, as if they meant to transfix their antagonists with their long bills. During the fight, they frequently pursue the conquered into the apartments of those houses whose windows are left open, take a turn round the room, as Flies do in *England*; and then suddenly regain the open air. They are fearless of mankind; and in feeding will suffer people to come within two yards of them; but on a nearer approach, dart away with admirable swiftness.

RAGE.

Fernandez Oviedo, an author of great repute, speaks from his own knowledge of the spirited instinct, even of this diminutive bird, in defence

defence of its young: "So that when they see a man clime y^e tree
 " where they have their nests; they flee at his face, and stryke hym
 " in the eyes, commyng, goyng, and returnyng, with such swyft-
 " nefs, that no man woulde lyghtly beleeve it, that hath not seene
 " it*."

Father *Charlevoix* gives a more apocryphal instance of the courage of this bird, in its attack on its disproportioned enemy the Raven. As soon as the last appears, the Honey-sucker flies up like lightning, beds itself beneath the Raven's wing, and, piercing him with his needle-like bill, till the bird is heard to croak with agony, at length tumbles to the ground dead, either from the fall or the wound. This relation seems of a piece with the combat of the Wren with the Eagle, mentioned by *Aristotle* †: but, to do justice both to the *French* voyager and *Grecian* philosopher, I must add, that each of them delivered their reports from oral evidence.

NOTE.

Many fables have been related of the melody of the song of these birds. In fact, their only note is *screeep, screeep, screeep*; but the noise which they make with their wings, especially in the morning, when numbers are in motion, is a sort of buzz or sound resembling that of a spinning-wheel. Their note is chiefly emitted when they happen to strike against each other in their flight.

NESTS.

Their nests are found with great difficulty, being built in the branch of a tree, amidst the thick foliage. It is of elegance suitable to the architects; formed on the outside with moss; in the inside lined with the down or gossamer collected from the Great Mullein, or *Verbascum Thapsus*; but it is also sometimes made of flax, hemp, hair, and other soft materials. It is of an hemispherical shape. Its inner diameter an inch: its depth half an inch. The female is said to be the builder; the male supplying her with materials. Each assists in the labor of incubation, which continues during twelve days. They lay only two eggs, white, and as small as pease. The first is very sin-

* *Hist. of West Indies*, translated by *Richard Eden*, p. 199.

† *Hist. An.* lib. ix. c. 11. vol. i. 931.—*Charlevoix*, v. 232.

gular, and contrary to the general rule of nature ; which makes, in all other instances, the smallest and most defenceless birds the most prolific. The reasons of the exception in this case are double. The smallness of their bodies causes them commonly to escape the eyes of birds of prey ; or if seen, their rapid flight eludes pursuit : so that the species is preserved as fully as if they had been the most numerous breeders.

The *Indians* of *Mexico*, *Peru*, and *Maynas*, make most exquisite pictures of the feathers of birds ; but those of the *Honeysuckers* form the most brilliant part. Some use them as ornaments, and hang them as pendants in their ears, which give a blaze emulous of the *Ruby* and *Emerald*. In order to compose pictures, the *Indians* draw off the feathers with small pincers, and with fine paste most artfully join them together. They dispose them with such skill, as to give the true lights and shade to the performance, and imitate nature with the greatest fidelity. These were meant to decorate the idols and temples ; for, before the depression of the *Indian* spirit by the tyranny of the *Spaniards*, religion was highly cultivated among the *Mexicans* and *Peruvians* ; and, notwithstanding it was cruel, was attended with great splendor.

The generical name (in the *Brazilian* tongue) of these birds, is *Guianumbi*. There are several species, but only one which is found in *North America*. This kind is found from *Canada*, through that great continent, as low as *Louisiana*, and from thence to the *Brazils*. It breeds even in the northern climate of *Canada* ; but retires not only from thence, but even from the warm provinces of *Carolina*, at approach of winter. In *Hispaniola*, the mountains of *Jamaica*, and the *Brazils*, countries where there are a perpetual succession of flowers, they reside throughout the year.

PLACE.

MIGRATES.

177. RUFFED. *Latham, i. 785.*

H. With long straight slender bill: head of a rich variable green and gold: the feathers on the neck long, and disposed on each side in form of a ruff, and of a most brilliant crimson and copper color: back, and coverts of the tail, rust-colored: breast and belly white, the last dashed with red: feathers of the tail pointed; the ends brown, bottoms ferruginous: coverts of wings green: primaries deep blue.

FEMALE. Crown, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of wings and tail, green and gold: throat white, spotted with brown and variable copper: belly white, dashed with rust: primaries deep blue: middle feathers of the tail green; those on the side ferruginous at their bottoms, black in the middle, and tipped with white.

PLACE. Inhabit in great numbers the neighborhood of *Natka Sound*. The *Indians* brought them to our navigators alive, with a long hair fastened to one of their legs.

ORDER III. GALLINACEOUS.

XVI. TURKEY. *Gen. Birds*, XXXI.

Turkey, *Josselyn's voy.* 99.—*Rarities*, 8.—*Clayton's Virgin.*—*Pb. Tr. Abridg.* iii.
590.—*Lawson*, 149.—*Catesby*, App. xlv.

178. WILD.

Le Coc d'Inde, *Belon*, 248.

Gallo-pavus, *Gesner*, av. 481.—*Icon.* 56.

Gallo-pavo, *Aldrov.* av. ii. 18.

Gallo-pavo, the Turkey A. 3.

Gallo-pavo *Sylvestris Novæ Angliæ*, a *New England Wild Turkey*, *Raii. Syn.*
av. 51.

Meleagris Gallo-pavo, M. capite caruncula frontali gularique, maris pectore barbato, *Lin. Syst.* 268.

Le Dindon, *De Buffon*, ii. 132.—*Briffon*, i. 158. tab. xvi.—*Pl. Enl.* 97.

T With the characters described in the definition of the genus.
• Color of the plumage dark, glossed with variable copper color and green: coverts of the wings, and the quill-feathers, barred with black and white. Tail consists of two orders; the upper, or shorter, very elegant; the ground color a bright bay; the middle feathers marked with numerous bars of shining black and green; the greatest part of the exterior feathers of the same ground with the others, marked with only three broad bands of mallard green, placed remote from each other; the two next are colored like those of the middle; but the end is plain, and crossed with a single bar, like the exterior.

DESCRIPTION.

TAIL.

The longer, or lower order, were of a rusty white color, mottled with black, and crossed with numerous narrow waved lines of the same color, and near the end with a broad band.

P p 2

Wild

Wild Turkeys preserve a sameness of coloring. The tame, as usual with domestic animals, vary. It is needless to point out the differences, in so well-known a bird. The black approach nearest to the original flock. This variety I have seen nearly in a state of nature, in *Richmond* and other parks. A most beautiful kind has of late been introduced into *England*, of a snowy whiteness, finely contrasting with its red head; and black pectoral tuft. These, I think, came out of *Holland*, probably bred from an accidental white pair; and from them preserved pure from any dark or variegated birds.

WHITE VARIETY.

SIZE.

The sizes of the wild Turkeys have been differently represented. Some writers assert, that there have been instances of their weighing sixty pounds; but I find none who, speaking from their own knowledge, can prove their weight to be above forty. *Jesselyn* says, that he has eaten part of a Cock, which, after it was plucked, and the entrails taken out, weighed thirty*. *Lawson*, whose authority is unquestionable, saw half a Turkey serve eight hungry men for two meals †; and says, that he had seen others, which, he believed, weighed forty pounds. *Catesby* tells us, that out of the many hundreds which he had handled ‡, very few exceeded thirty pounds. Each of these speak of their being double that size, merely from the reports of others.

MANNERS.

The manners of these birds are as singular as their figure. Their attitudes in the season of courtship are very striking. The males fling their heads and neck backwards, bristle up their feathers, drop their wings to the ground, strut and pace most ridiculously; wheel round the females, with their wings rustling along the earth, at the same time emitting a strange sound through their nostrils, not unlike the *grurr* of a great spinning-wheel. On being interrupted, fly into great rages, and change their note into a loud and guttural gobble; and then return to dalliance.

NOTES.

The sound of the females is plaintive and melancholy.

* *New England Rarities*, 8.

† *Hist. Carolina*, 149 and 27.

‡ App. xlv. The greatest certain weight is given by Mr. *Clayton*, who saw one that reached 38 lb.—*Pb. Transf.*

The passions of the males are very strongly expressed by the change of colors in the fleshy substance of the head and neck, which alters to red, white, blue, and yellowish, as they happen to be affected. The sight of any thing red excites their choler greatly.

IRASCIBLE.

They are polygamous, one cock serving or hens. They lay in the spring; and will lay a great number of eggs. They will persist in laying for a great while. They retire to some obscure place to sit, the cock, through rage at loss of its mate, being very apt to break the eggs. The females are very affectionate to the young, and make great moan on the loss of them. They sit on their eggs with such perseverance, that, if they are not taken away when addle, the hens will almost perish with hunger before they will quit the nest.

POLYGAMOUS.

Turkies greatly delight in the seeds of nettles; but those of the purple Fox-glove prove fatal to them*.

They are very stupid birds; quarrelsome, and cowardly. It is diverting to see a whole flock attack the common Cock; who will for a long time keep a great number at bay.

They are very swift runners, in the tame as well as the wild state. They are but indifferent flyers. They love to perch on trees; and gain the height they wish, by rising from bough to bough. In a wild state, they get to the very summit of the loftiest trees, even so high as to be beyond the reach of the musquet †.

SWIFT.

PERCH HIGH.

In the state of nature they go in flocks even of five hundred ‡. Feed much on the small red acorns; and grow so fat in *March*, that they cannot fly more than three or four hundred yards, and are then soon run down by a horseman. In the unfrequented parts bordering on the *Mississipi*, they are so tame as to be shot with even a pistol ||.

GREGARIOUS.

They frequent the great swamps § of their native country; and leave them at sun-rising to repair to the dry woods, in search of

HAUNTS.

* *De Buffon.* † *Lawson, 45.* ‡ *Lawson, 149.* || *Adair's Amer. 360.*

§ It is in the swamps that the loftiest and most bulky trees grow: the wet, with which they are environed, makes them a most secure retreat.

acorns, and various berries; and before sun-set retire to the swamps to roost.

The flesh of the wild Turkey is said to be superior in goodness to the tame, but redder. Eggs of the former have been taken from the nest, and hatched under tame Turkeys; the young will still prove wild, perch separate, yet mix and breed together in the season. The *Indians* sometimes use the breed produced from the wild, as decoy-birds, to seduce those in a state of nature within their reach*.

Wild Turkeys are now grown most excessively rare in the inhabited parts of *America*, and are only found in numbers in the distant and most unfrequented spots.

The *Indians* make a most elegant cloathing of the feathers. They twist the inner webs into a strong double thread of hemp, or inner bark of the mulberry-tree, and work it like matting. It appears very rich and glossy, and as fine as a silk shag †. They also make fans of the tail; and the *French* of *Louisiana* were wont to make umbrellas by the junction of four of the tails ‡.

When disturbed, they do not take to wing, but run out of sight. It is usual to chase them with dogs; when they will fly, and perch on the next tree. They are so stupid, or so insensible of danger, as not to fly on being shot at; but the survivors remain unmoved at the death of their companions ||.

PLACE.

TURKIES are natives only of *America*, or the *New World*; and of course unknown to the antients. Since both these positions have been denied by some of the most eminent naturalists of the sixteenth century, I beg leave to lay open, in as few words as possible, the cause of their error.

MISTAKEN BY
BELOW.

Belon §, the earliest of those writers who are of opinion that these birds were natives of the old world, founds his notion on the description of the *Guinea Fowl*, the *Meleagrides* of *Strabo*, *Athenæus*, *Pliny*, and others of the antients. I rest the refutation on the excel-

* *Lawson*, 149.
|| *Du Pratz*, 224.

† *Lawson*, 18. *Adair*, 423.
§ 248. *Hist. des Ois.*

‡ *Du Pratz*, ii. 85.

lent account given by *Athenæus*, taken from *Clytus Milesius*, a disciple of *Aristotle*, which can suit no other than that fowl. “ They want, says he, “ natural affection towards their young. Their head is “ naked, and on the top is a hard round body, like a peg or nail : “ from their cheeks hangs a red piece of flesh, like a beard : it has “ no wattles, like the common poultry : the feathers are black, spotted with white : they have no spurs : and both sexes are so like, as “ not to be distinguished by the sight.” *Varro** and *Pliny* † take notice of the spotted plumage, and the gibbous substance on the head. *Athenæus* is more minute, and contradicts every character of the Turkey : whose females are remarkable for their natural affection ; which differ materially in form from the males ; whose heads are destitute of the callous substance ; and whose heels (in the male) are armed with spurs.

Aldrovandus, who died in 1605, draws his arguments from the same source as *Belon* ; I therefore pass him by, and take notice of the greatest of our naturalists, *GESNER* ‡ ; who falls into a mistake of another kind, and wishes the Turkey to be thought a native of *India*. He quotes *Ælian* for that purpose ; who tells us, “ that in *India* are “ very large poultry, not with combs, but with various-colored crests, “ interwoven like flowers : with broad tails, neither bending, nor “ displayed in a circular form, which they draw along the ground, “ as Peacocks do when they do not erect them : and that the “ feathers are partly of a gold color, partly blue, and of an emerald “ color ¶.”

This, in all probability, was the same bird with the Peacock Pheasant of Mr. *Edwards*, *Le Paon de Tibet* of M. *Briffon*, and the *Pavo Bicalcaratus* of *Linnaeus*. I have seen this bird living. It has a crest, but not so conspicuous as that described by *Ælian* ; but it has those striking colors in form of eyes : neither does it erect its tail like the

ALDROVANDUS,

AND GESNER.

* Lib. iii. c. 9.
lib. xvi. c. 2.

† Lib. x. c. 26.

‡ Av. 481.

¶ *De Anim.*

Peacocks

Peacock*. The *Catreus* of *Strabo* † seems to be the same bird. He describes it as uncommonly beautiful, and spotted; and very like a Peacock. The former author ‡ gives a more minute account of this species, and under the same name. He borrows it from *Clitarchus*, an attendant of *Alexander the Great* in all his conquests. It is evident from his description, that it was of this kind; and it is likewise probable, that it was the same with his large *Indian* poultry before cited. He celebrates it also for its fine note; but allowance must be made for the credulity of *Ælian*. The *Catreus*, or Peacock Pheasant, is a native of *Tibet*, and in all probability of the north of *India*, where *Clitarchus* might have observed it; for the march of *Alexander* was through that part of *India* which borders on *Tibet*, and now known by the name of *Penj-ab*, or Five Rivers.

NOT NATIVES OF
EUROPE;

I shall now collect from authors the several parts of the world where Turkeys are unknown in the state of nature. *Europe* has no share in the question, it being generally agreed, that they are exotic in respect to our continent.

NOR OF ASIA.

Neither are they found in any part of *Asia Minor*, or the *Asiatic Turkey*, notwithstanding ignorance of their true origin first caused them to be named from that empire. About *Aleppo*, capital of *Syria*, they are only met with domesticated, like other poultry ‖. In *Armenia* they are unknown, as well as in *Persia*, having been brought from *Venice* by some *Armenian* merchants into that empire §; where they are still so scarce, as to be preserved among other rare fowls in the Royal menagery ¶.

In *India* they are kept for use in our settlements, and imported from *Europe*, as I have been more than once informed by gentlemen long resident in that country.

Du Halde acquaints us, that they are not natives of *China*; but were introduced there from other countries. He errs, from misinformation, in saying that they are common in *India*.

* *Edw.* ii. 67. *Briffon*, i. 291. *Lin. Syst.* 268.

† *Lib.* xv. p. 1046.

‡ *De Anim.* lib. xvii. c. 23.

‖ *Ruffell*, 63.

§ *Tavernier*, 146.

¶ *Bell's Travels*, i. 128.

I will not quote *Gemelli Careri*, to prove that they are not found in the *Philippine* islands, because that gentleman, with his pen, travelled round the world in his easy chair, during a very long indisposition and confinement*.

But *Dampier* bears witness that none are found in *Mindanao* †.

The hot climate of *Africa* barely suffers these birds to exist in that vast continent, except under the care of mankind. Very few are found in *Guinea*, except in the hands of the *Europeans*: the negroes declining to breed any, on account of their great tenderness ‡.

NOR AFRICA;

Prosper Alpinus satisfies us that they are not found either in *Nubia* or in *Egypt*. He describes the *Meleagrides* of the antients; and only proves that the *Guinea-hens* were brought out of *Nubia*, and sold at a great price at *Cairo* §, but is totally silent about the Turkey of the moderns.

Let me in this place observe, that the *Guinea-hens* have long been imported into *Britain*. They were cultivated in our farm-yards: for I discover, in 1277, in the grainge of *Clifton*, in the parish of *Ambrosden*, in *Buckinghamshire*, among other articles, vi. *mutilones*, and *sex AFRICANÆ feminae* ¶; for this fowl was familiarly known by the names of *Afra Avis*, and *Gallina Africana & Numida*. It was introduced into *Italy* from *Africa*, and from *Rome* into our country. They were neglected here by reason of their tenderness and difficulty of rearing. We do not find them in the bills of fare of our antient feasts §: neither do we find the Turkey: which last argument amounts to almost a certainty, that such a hardy and princely bird had not found its way to us. The other likewise was then known here by its classical name; for that judicious writer,

* Sir James Porter's *Obs. Turkey*, i. 1.

† I. 321.

‡ *Barbot*, in *Churchill's Coll.* v. 29. *Bosman*, 229.

§ *Hist. Nat. Ægypti*, i. 201.

¶ *Kennet's Parochial Antiq.* 287.

§ Neither in that of *George Nevil*, archbishop of *York*, in 1466, nor among the delicacies mentioned in the *Northumberland Household Book*, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry VIII.*

Dr. *Caius**, describes, in the beginning of the reign of *Elizabeth*, the *Guinea* fowl, for the benefit of his friend *Gesner*, under the name of *Meleagris*, bestowed on it by *Aristotle* †.

Having denied, on the very best authorities, that the Turkey ever existed as a native of the old world, I must now bring my proofs of its being only a native of the new; and of the period in which it first made its appearance in *Europe*.

OUT OF AMERICA. The first precise description of these birds is given by *Oviedo*; who in 1525 drew up a summary of his greater work, the *History of the Indies*, for the use of his monarch *Charles V.* This learned man had visited the *West Indies* and its islands in person, and payed particular regard to the natural history. It appears from him, that the Turkey was in his days an inhabitant of the greater islands, and of the main land. He speaks of them as Peacocks; for, being a new bird to him, he adopts that name, from the resemblance he thought they bore to the former: "But (says he) the neck is bare of feathers, but covered with a skin which they change after their phantasia into divers colours. They have a horn as it were on their front, and HAIREs ON the breast †." He describes other birds, which he also calls Peacocks. They are of the gallinaceous genus, and known by the name of *Curassao*-birds; the male of which is black, the female ferruginous.

MEXICO.

The next who speaks of them as natives of the main land of the warmer parts of *America*, is *Francisco Fernandez*, sent there by *Philip II.* to whom he was physician. This naturalist observed them in *Mexico*. We find by him, that the *Indian* name of the male was *Huexolotl*, of the female *Cibuatotolin*: he gives them the title of *Gallus Indicus*, and *Gallo-Pavo*. As the *Indians* as well as *Spaniards* domesticated these useful birds, he speaks of the size by comparison, saying that the wild were twice the magnitude of the tame; and that they were shot with arrows or guns †. I cannot learn the time

* *Caii Opusc.* 93. † *Hist. An.* lib. vi. c. 2. ‡ In *Purchas*, iii. 995.
 § *Hist. An. Nov. Hisp.* 27.

when *Fernandez* wrote. It must be between the years 1555 and 1598, the period of *Philip's* reign.

Pedro de Cieza mentions Turkeys on the Isthmus of *Darien* *. *Lery*, a Portuguese author, asserts that they are found in *Brazil*, and gives them an *Indian* name †; but since I can discover no traces of them in that diligent and excellent naturalist *Marcgrave*, who resided long in that country, I must deny my assent. But the former is confirmed by that able and honest navigator *Dampier*, who saw them frequently, as well wild as tame, in the province of *Yucatan* ‡, now reckoned part of the kingdom of *Mexico*.

DARIEN.

YUCATAN.

In *North America* they were observed by the very first discoverers. When *Renè de Laudonniere*, patronized by Admiral *Coligni*, attempted to form a settlement near the place where *Charlestown* now stands, he met with them on his first landing, in 1564, and by his historian, has represented them with great fidelity in the Vth plate of the recital of his voyage ||. From his time, the witnesses to their being natives of this continent are innumerable. They have been seen in flocks of hundreds in all parts, from *Louisiana* even to *Canada*: but at this time are extremely rare in a wild state, except in the more distant parts, where they are still found in vast abundance.

N. AMERICA.

It was from *Mexico* or *Yucatan* that they were first introduced into *Europe*; for it is certain that they were imported into *England* as early as the year 1524, the 15th of *Henry VIII* §. We probably received them from *Spain*, with which we had great intercourse till about that time. They were most successfully cultivated in our kingdom from that period; insomuch that they grew common in every farm-yard, and became even a dish in our rural feasts by

WHEN FIRST INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE.

* *Seventeen Years Travels*, 20.

† In *De Laet's Descr. des Indes*, 491.

‡ *Voyages*, vol. ii. part 2d. p. 65, 85, 114.

|| *De Bry*.

§ *Baker's Cbr.* *Anderson's Diet. Com.* i. 354. *Hackluyt*, ii. 165. makes their introduction about the year 1532. *Barnaby Googe*, one of our early writers on husbandry, says they were not seen here before 1530. He highly commends a *Lady Hales*, of *Kent*, for her excellent management of these fowl. p. 166.

WILD TURKEY.

the year 1585; for we may certainly depend on the word of old *Tusser*, in his account of the *Christmas* husbandlie fare*.

Beefe, mutton, and porke, shred pies of the best,
Pig, veale, goose and capon, and *Turkie* well drest:
Cheefe, apples, and nuts, jolie carols to heare,
As then in the countrie, is counted good cheare.

But at this very time they were so rare in *France*, that we are told that the very first which was eaten in that kingdom appeared at the nuptial feast of *Charles IX.* in 1570 †.

They are now very common in all parts of *Russia*, but will not thrive in *Siberia*. Are cultivated in *Sweden*, and even in *Norway*, where they degenerate in size ‡.

* *Five hundred pointes of good husbandrie*, p. 57.

† *Anderson's Dict. Comm.* i. 410.

‡ *Pentopp.* 78.

XVII. GROUS. *Gen. Birds.* XXXVI.

Ruffed Heathcock, or Grouse, *Edw.* 248.—*Latham*:

Morehen, *La Hontan*, i. 69.

Pheasant, *Lawson*, 139.

Tetrao umbellus, *Lin. Syst.* 275.—*Tetrao togatus*, *ibid.*

La gelinote hupée de Pensylvanie, *Briffon*, i. 214.—and, La grosse gelinote de Canada—207.

Le Coq de Bruyere a fraise, *De Buffon, Ois.* ii. 281.—*Pl. enl.* 104. — *LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

179. RUFFED.

GR. With a great ruff on the hind part of the neck, to be raised or depressed at pleasure: the head crested: that, hind part of the neck, the ruff, back, and coverts of the wings, prettily varied with brown, ferruginous, and black: the black on the ruff disposed in broad black bars: the coverts of the tail marked with heart-shaped spots of white: chin white: fore part of the neck yellowish: breast and belly dirty white, barred with cinereous brown: primaries barred on their outmost sides with black and rust-colour.

Tail large, expansible like a fan; in some of a cinereous colour, in others orange, most elegantly barred with narrow undulated lines of black; near the end with a broad band of ash-color, another of black, and tipped with white.

Legs feathered to the feet: toes naked and pectinated.

Female wants both crest and ruff. Crown dusky: back mixed with black and rust-colour like a Woodcock: breast, belly, and coverts of the wings, barred with dirty white and cinereous brown: tail short, brown, tip with white; two middle feathers mottled with red.

In.

SIZE. In size these birds observe a medium between a Pheasant and a Partridge. Length 1 foot 5 inches.

PLACE. They inhabit *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* * to the *Carolinas*, and probably to *Louisiana* †.

MANNERS. The history of this species is very curious: all which I beg leave to transcribe from Mr. *Edwards*, according to the accounts given him by Mr. *Bartram* and Mr. *Brooke*, who had frequent opportunity of observing its manners; to which I shall add another, borrowed from the Travels of the Baron *La Hontan*.

FROM MR. BAR-
TRAM.

“ He is (says Mr. *Bartram*) a fine bird when his gaiety is displayed; that is, when he spreads his tail like that of a Turkey-cock, and erects a circle of feathers round his neck like a ruff, walking very stately with an even pace, and making a noise something like a Turkey; at which time the hunter must fire immediately at him, or he flies away directly two or three hundred yards, before he settles on the ground. There is something very remarkable in what we call their thumping; which they do with their wings, by clapping them against their sides, as the hunters say. They stand upon an old fallen tree, that has lain many years on the ground, where they begin their strokes gradually, at about two seconds of time distant from one another, and repeat them quicker and quicker, until they make a noise like thunder at a distance; which continues, from the beginning, about a minute; then ceaseth for about six or eight minutes before it begins again. The sound is heard near half a mile, by which means they are discovered by the hunters, and many of them killed. I have shot many of them in this position; but never saw them thump, they mostly seeing me first, and so left off. They commonly exercise in thumping spring and fall, at about nine or ten in the morning,

* *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 393.

† The accounts given by *Bossu*, *Engl. ed.* i. 95. and by *Du Pratz*, ii. are too slight for us to determine the species they mean. *Charlevoix*, in his account of *Canada*, vol. v. describes it very well.

“ and

“and four or five in the afternoon. Their food is chiefly berries and seeds of the country: their flesh is white, and choice food. I believe they breed but once a year, in the spring, and hatch twelve or fourteen at a brood; which keep in a company till the following spring. Many have attempted to raise the young ones, and to tame them; but to no purpose. When hatched under a hen, they escape into the woods soon after they are hatched, where they either find means to subsist, or perish.”

The history of this bird is thus further illustrated by Mr. Brooke of *Maryland*, in *North America*: “The ruffed Grouse, or Pheasant, breeds in all parts of *Maryland*, some countries on the Eastern shore excepted. They lay their eggs in nests they make in the leaves, either by the side of fallen trees, or the roots of standing ones. They lay from twelve to sixteen eggs: the time of incubation is in the spring; but how long their eggs are hatching I cannot say; but probably it is three weeks, the time that a Dunghill Hen sits. I have found their nests when a boy, and have endeavoured to take the old Pheasant, but never could succeed: she would almost let me put my hand upon her before she would quit her nest; then by artifice she would draw me off from her eggs, by fluttering just before me for a hundred paces or more; so that I have been in constant hopes of taking her. They leave their nests as soon as they are hatched; and I believe they live at first on ants, small worms, &c. When they are a few days old, they hide themselves so artfully among the leaves, that it is difficult to find them: as they grow up, they feed on various berries, fruits, and grain of the country: grapes they likewise are fond of in the season; but the Pheasant is more particularly fond of the ivy-berry. I do not know any other animal that feeds on this berry: I know it is poison to many. Though the Pheasant hatches many young at a time, and often sits twice a year, the great number and variety of Hawks in *Maryland* feeding on them, prevents their increasing fast. The beating of the Pheasant, as we term it, is a noise chiefly made in the spring of the year by the cock-bird;

MR. BROOKE.

“is.”

“ it may be distinctly heard a mile in a calm day : they swell their
 “ breasts like the Powting Pigeon, and beat with their wings, which
 “ make a noise not unlike a drum in sound ; but the Pheasant shor-
 “ tens each founding note, till they run one into another undistin-
 “ guishably, like striking two empty bottles together.”

LA HONTAN.

In order to perfect, as far as I am able, the history of this bird, I shall give a quotation from Baron *La Hontan's Voyages to North America*, published in *English*, (vol. i. p. 67.) where he speaks of a bird found near the lakes of *Canada*, which, I think, can be no other than the above-described, though the names given them disagree.

La Hontan says, “ I went in company with some *Canadese* on purpose to see that fowl flap with its wings : believe me, this sight is one of the greatest curiosities in the world ; for their flapping makes a noise much like a drum, for about the space of a minute ; then the noise ceases for half a quarter of an hour ; after which it begins again. By this noise we were directed to the place where the unfortunate More-hen sat, and found them upon rotten mossy trees. By flapping one wing against the other they mean to call their mates ; and the humming noise that ensues thereupon may be heard half a quarter of a league. This they do in the months of *April, May, September, and October* ; and, which is very remarkable, the More-hen never flaps in this manner but upon one tree. It begins at break of day, and gives over at nine o'clock in the morning, till about an hour before sun-set, then it flutters again, and continues so to do till night.”

Mr. GRAHAM:

To these accounts I beg leave to add the following, out of the *Philosophical Transactions* ; which informs us, that this species of Grouse bears the *Indian* name of *Puskee*, or *Puspuskee*, at *Hudson's Bay*, on account of the leanness and dryness of their flesh, which is extremely white, and of a very close texture ; but when well prepared, is excellent eating. They are pretty common at *Moose Fort* and *Henly House* ; but are seldom seen at *Albany Fort*, or to the northward of the above places. In winter they feed upon juniper-tops, in summer on gooseberries, raspberries, currants, cranberries, &c. They are not migratory ;

migratory; staying all the year at *Moose Fort*: they build their nest on dry ground, hatch nine young at a time, to which the mother clucks as our common hens do; and, on the first appearance of danger, or in order to enjoy an agreeable degree of warmth, the young ones retire under the wings of their parent.

Urogallus minor fuscus cervice plumis alas imitantibus donata, Catesby, App. tab. 1.
Tetrao Cupido, Lin. Syst. 274.—Latbam.
La Gelinote hupèe d’Amerique, Brisson, i. 212.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

180. PINNATED.

GR. With head, cheeks, and neck of a reddish brown, marked with dusky lines: chin and throat of a pale rusty brown: on the head is a small crest: on each side of the neck a most singular tuft (five feathers in each) gradually lengthening to the fifth, which is about three inches long: the upper feathers ferruginous and white; the lower black: back and scapulars black and pale rust-colour; the former spotted with white: breast and belly barred with white and pale brown: tail barred with pale brown and black.

Legs covered with soft brown feathers: toes naked and pectinated.

SIZE of a Pheasant. A peculiar species, not to be confounded with the preceding*. Described from the real bird by Mr. *Catesby*; and by myself from the specimens in Mrs. *Blackburn’s* cabinet; which were sent from the province of *Connecticut*. Is frequent about a hundred miles up *Albany* river, in *Hudson’s Bay*.

SIZE.

PLACE.

The tufts, which distinguish this species from all others, are rooted high on the neck, not far from the hind part of the head. The bird has the power of erecting or dropping them at pleasure. When disturbed, it would spread them horizontally, like little wings; at other times let them fall on the sides of the neck †. It is probable, that they assist in running or flying, or perhaps both, as the real wings are very short, in proportion to the weight of the body. These appendages are peculiar to the cock, and almost the only difference between it and the hen.

* The Comte *De Buffon*, ii. 282. falls into this mistake.

† *Catesby*.

181. SHARP-
TAILED.

Long-tailed Grouse, *Edw.* 118.—*Pb. Tr.* lxii.

Tetrao Phasianellus, *Lin. Syst.* 273.—*Latbam.*

Le Coq de Bruyeres à longue queue, de la Baye de *Hudson*, *Brisson*, *App.* 9.—*De Buffon*, ii. 286.

GR. With the head, cheeks, and hind part of the neck, varied with reddish brown and black: the back and coverts of the tail of the same color: the scapulars and great coverts of the wings ferruginous, spotted with black, and great spots of white: primaries black, spotted with white: breast and sides white, elegantly marked with sagittal spots of black: belly white: tail short and cuneiform; the two middle feathers two inches longer than the others: the tail is of the same color with the back, only the exterior feathers are spotted with white: the legs are covered with soft and long feathers, extending over the pectinated toes, which would be otherwise naked.

SIZE.

The LENGTH of this species is seventeen inches: the EXTENT of wings twenty-four: WEIGHT two pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*; and, according to *Dr. Mitchel*, the unfrequented parts of *Virginia*; but none have been brought over to *England* from any other place than the *Bay*.

Linnaeus confounds this with the Wood Grouse, or Cock of the Wood*. Comparison will shew with how little reason the *Comte De Buffon* † makes it to be the female of the next species, our Spotted Grouse. If the female of that was not ascertained, the difference in the form of the tail would be sufficient to establish a distinction; by which it approaches nearest to the *European Pheasant* of any bird in *North America*.

* *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 92. tab. xl.

† *Ois.* ii. 279.

The *Indians* about *Hudson's Bay* call this species the *Au Kuskwow*. It continues there the whole year; lives among the small larch bushes, and feeds, during winter, on the buds of that plant and the birch; in the summer, on all sorts of berries. The females lay from nine to thirteen eggs. The young, like others of this genus, run as soon as hatched, and make a puling noise like a chicken. They differ chiefly from the cock, in having less of the red naked skin over the eyes. The cock has a shrill crowing note, but not very loud. When disturbed, or while flying, it makes a repeated noise of *cuck, cuk*; and makes a noise with the feathers of its tail like the cracking of a fan. The flesh of these birds is of a light brown color, plump, and very juicy.

Black and Spotted Heathcock (male) *Edw.* 118.

Brown and Spotted Heathcock (female) *Edw.* 71.

Tetrao Canadensis (male) *Lin. Syst.* 274.

Tetrao Canacé (female) *Lin. Syst.* 275.—*Latham.*

La Gelinote de la Baye de Hudson, *Briffon*, i. 201. and the same, *App.* 10. (male.)

La Gelinote de Canada, *Briffon*, i. 203. tab. xx. fig. 1. 2. (m. and fem.)—*De Buffon*, ii. 279.—*Pl. Enl.* 131, 132.

182. SPOTTED.

GR. With a white spot before and behind each eye: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings and tail, dusky brown, crossed with black: throat of a glossy black, bounded by a white line, commencing at the external corner of each eye: breast of the former color: belly white, marked with great black spots: tail black, external feathers tipped with orange: legs feathered: toes naked and pectinated.

The **FEMALE** is of a reddish brown, barred and spotted with black: belly of a dirty white, spotted with black: tail of a deep brown, barred with mottled bands of black; the tips of the exterior feathers orange.

FEMALE.

The **WEIGHT** is twenty-three ounces: **LENGTH** fifteen inches: **EXTENT** near two feet.

SIZE.

R r 2

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*. Is called by the *English* of *Hudson's Bay*, the *Wood Partridge*, from its living in pine woods. These birds are very stupid; so that they are often knocked down with a stick; and are usually caught by the natives with a noose fastened to a stake. In summer they are very palatable; for in that season they feed on berries. In winter they live on the shoots of the spruce-fir, which infects the flesh with a very disagreeable taste. If it is true, that this species lays but five eggs*, it is a strange exception to the prolific nature of the genus.

183. WHITE.

White Partridge, *Edw.* 72.—*Ellis's Voy.* 37.La Lagopede de la Baie de *Hudson*, *De Buffon*, ii. 276. tab. ix.—*Latham*.La Gelinote blanche, *Brisson*, i. 216.—*Pl. Enl.*Tetrao Lagopus, *fasciis* Snoripa, *Lappis* Cheruna, *Faun. Suec.* N° 203.SUMMER
PLUMAGE.

GR. With a black bill: scarlet eye-brows, very large in the male; in the female far less conspicuous. Head, neck and part of the back, coverts of the tail, and scapulars, deep orange, crossed with numerous dusky lines, and often marked with great blotches of white: belly, legs, and middle feathers of the tail, white: the rest of the tail dusky, tipped with white: the shafts of the quill feathers black: the legs and toes warmly clad with a very thick and long coat of soft white feathers: the claws broad and flat, adapted for digging.

WINTER
PLUMAGE.DOUBLY
FEATHERED.

Such is the summer dress: in winter they change their color to white, or, more properly speaking, moult, and change their colored plumes for white ones. By a wonderful providence, every feather, except those of the wings and tail, becomes double; a downy one shooting out at the base of each, as expressed in the plate, which gives an additional protection against the cold. In the latter end of *February*, the summer plumage begins to appear first about the

* *Ph. Tr.* lxii. 390.

rump, in form of brown stumps *, the first rudiments of the coat they assume in the warm season, when each feather is single, suitable to the time. I ought to have observed before, that the SPOTTED GROUS also changes its single for double feathers at approach of winter, notwithstanding it undergoes no change of color.

The WEIGHT of this species is twenty-four ounces: its LENGTH sixteen inches and a quarter: EXTENT twenty-three.

SIZE.

These birds are met with round the globe, within and without the arctic circle, and as high as lat. 72, in the countries round Hudson's Bay, and as low as Newfoundland; in Norway; perhaps in the N. of the Russian dominions in Europe †, and certainly in Asia all over Sibiria, as far as Kamtschatka, and in the islands which lie between that country and America. Finally, they abound in Lapland and Iceland; and I repeat, with certainty, that Norway has supplied me with this species, which was sent to me by the late Mr. Fleischer, of Copenhagen, along with the lesser kind, which proved to be the same with the White Grouse of the Alps, and the Ptarmigan of the Highlands of Scotland. Each of the varieties of the Norwegian birds were in their summer dress; and differed most materially in size as well as color, the one being in all respects like the American kind: the lesser agreed in every point with that which I describe, N° 95, vol. i. of my British Zoology.

PLACE.

NORWAY.

The natives distinguish the kinds. The larger, which inhabits forests, is styled by them *Skorv Rype*, or the Wood Grouse; the lesser, which lives in the mountains, is called *Fjæld Rype*, or the Mountain Grouse ‡. They all burrow under the snow; and form extensive walks beneath. There they feed, especially in Lapland, on

NORWEGIANS
DISTINGUISH
TWO KINDS.

* *Drage's Voy.* ii. 9.

† The feathers of the Russian kind, whichever it was, in early times, about Pechora, were an article of commerce, and were sold for two pence of their money per Pood, or 38 lb. *Purchas*, iii. 536.

‡ The Russian White Grouse inhabits indifferently woods, mountains, plains, and marshes. The British species or variety is in Russia about half the size of the Sibirian kind.

the

the seeds of the dwarf birch *, and in the season on variety of berries of mountain plants. During winter they are taken and brought to *Bergen* by thousands; are half roasted, and put into firkins, and transported to other countries †.

The lesser variety is not unknown in *America*. The sort here described is found in amazing quantities, especially about *Hudson's Bay*, where they breed in all parts along the coasts, make their nests on dry ridges on the ground, and lay from nine to eleven eggs, powdered with black.

This is the only species of Grouse in *N. America* to which Providence hath given that warm protection to its feet, evidently to secure them against the cold of their winter lodgings: and, as they are greatly sought after by Eagles, Owls, and other birds of prey, a fine provision is made for their safety, by the change of color, which renders them not to be distinguished from the snow they lie on.

Every morning they take a flight into the air directly upwards, to shake the snow from their wings and bodies. They feed in the mornings and evenings, and in the middle of the day bask in the sun. In the morning they call to one another with a loud note, interrupted; feeding in the intervals, and calling again.

In the beginning of *October*, they assemble in flocks of two hundred, and live much among the willows, the tops of which they eat; whence they are called *Willow Partridges*. About the beginning of *December* they appear in less plenty, retiring from the flats about the settlements on *Hudson's Bay* to the mountains, where in that month the snow is less deep than in the lowlands, to feed on cranberries and other berries ‡. In *Greenland* they resort in summer to the mountains for the sake of the crowberries ||, which they eat even with the leaves of the plant. In winter they descend to the shores, where the winds sweep the snow off the rocks, and enable them to pick up a sustenance.

* *Fl. Lap.* 268.

† *Pontoppidan*, ii. 92.

‡ *Drage's Voy.* i. 174.

|| *Empetrum Nigrum*. See *Crantz. Greenl.* i. 64, 75.

They

They are an excellent food, and much searched after by the *Europeans* in *Hudson's Bay*. They are generally as tame as chickens, especially in a mild day: sometimes they are rather wild; but by being driven about, or shot at with powder, they grow so weary, by the short flights they take, as soon to become very tame again. Sometimes the hunters, when they see the birds likely to take a long flight, imitate the crying of a Hawk, which intimidates them so much, that they instantly settle. When the female is killed, the male can scarcely be forced from the body of its mate*.

The usual method of taking them is in nets made of twine, twenty feet square, fastened to four poles, and supported in front in a perpendicular direction with sticks. A long line is fastened to these props, the end of which is held by a person who lies concealed at a distance. Several people are then employed to drive the birds within reach of the net, which is then pulled down, and often covers at one haul fifty or seventy. At this time they are so plentiful, that ten thousand are taken for the use of the settlement from *November* to the end of *April*. In former days, they must have been infinitely more numerous; for Sir *Thomas Button* relates, that when he wintered there in 1612, he took eighteen hundred dozens of these and other fowl †: but this is a trifle to the success of M. *Jeremie*, who asserts, that there were eaten in one winter, between himself and seventy-nine others, ninety thousand Grouse, and twenty-five thousand Rabbits ‡.

The *Laplanders* take them by forming a hedge with the boughs of birch-trees; leaving small openings at certain intervals, and hang in each a snare. The birds are tempted to come and feed on the buds or catkins of the birch; and whenever they endeavour to pass through the openings they are instantly caught.

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 117.

† Quoted in *North-west Fox*, 228.

‡ *Recueil de Voy. au Nord.* iii. 344.

184. ROCK.

ROCK Gr. With a black line from the bill to the eye. In all other parts of the plumage of the same colors with the WHITE, N° 183; but inferior in size by one third.

Differs in nature. Feeds on the tops of small birch. Frequents only the dry rocky grounds, and the larch plains. Makes a singular snoring noise, with its neck stretched out, and seemingly with difficulty. Is very numerous in the northern parts of *Hudson's Bay*, and never visits the southern end, except in very hard weather. Never takes shelter in the woods, but sits on the rocks, or burrows in the snow. Is inferior in goodness to the preceding.



A. WOOD GROUS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 92.

Tetraonis alterum Genus, *Plinii*, lib. x. c. 22.

Tetrao urogallus Kjader, *Faun. Suec.* N° 200.—*Latbam.*

La Tetras ou le grand Coq de Bruyere, *De Buffon*, ii. 191. tab. v.—*Pl. Enl.* 73, 74.

MALE.

GR. With head, neck, and back crossed with slender lines of black and grey: upper part of the breast glossy green: tail black; the feathers on each side spotted with white: legs feathered: toes naked and pectinated. LENGTH two feet eight: WEIGHT sometimes fourteen pounds.

SIZE.

FEMALE.

Length of the female only two feet two: color ferruginous and black, disposed generally in bars.

Notwith-

Notwithstanding the opinions of *Linnaeus* and the Count *De Buffon*, this species is unknown in *North America*. Its most southerly habitation, as far as I can discover, is the *Archipelago*, it being found in the islands of *Crete* and of *Milo*. One was shot in the last, perched on a palm-tree, on whose fruit it probably fed. I suspect that it does not extend into *Asia Minor*; for Doctor *Ruffell* does not enumerate it among the *Syrian* birds. As the *Tetrao*, which *Athenæus** calls a sort of Pheasant, was found in the ancient *Media*, it may still be met with in the northern part of *Persia*. If *Aristotle* intends this species by the words *Tetrix* and *Ouran* †, it was likewise found in *Greece*; but he applies those names only to a bird which lays its eggs on the grassy ground, and says no more.

PLACE.

Pliny gives a far clearer description of the *Tetraones* of *Italy*. *Decet TETRAONAS suus nitor, absolutaque nigritia, in superciliis cocci rubor*. This certainly means only the cock of the *Black Grouse*; which is distinguished by the intense blackness and the brilliant gloss of its plumage, as well as by its scarlet eyebrows, which is common to it and the *Wood Grouse*; which last is the species described by the ancient naturalist; truly in some respects, hyperbolically in others. He says it is of the size of a *Vulture*, and not unlike it in color ‡. Both these assertions approach the truth; for the upper part of the body has a dusky or sooty look, not unlike that of the *Vulture* of the *Alps*. But when he speaks of its being the heaviest bird next to the *Ostrich*, we see plainly he goes beyond all bounds.

It is a species found in most parts of the wooded and mountainous countries of *Europe*, and extends even to the arctic *Lapmark* §: is common in *Russia* and *Siberia*; in the last are found greater and lesser varieties. It is found even as far as *Kamtshatka*.

* *Lib. xiv. p. 654.*
 § *Leems, 241.*

† *Hist. An. lib. vi. c. 1.*

‡ *Hist. Nat. lib. x. c. 22.*

B. SPURIOUS GR. Tetrao Hybridus. Racklehane. *Roslagis* Rodlare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 201.

GR. With a spotted breast and forked tail. In size equal to the hen of the preceding. Is much scarcer, more timid, and its note very different. *Linnaeus* says it is a mixed breed between the WOOD and BLACK GROUS; but his account of it is obscure.

C. BLACK GROUS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 93.

Tetrao i^{us}, *Plinii*.

Tetrao Tetrix, Orre, *Faun. Suec.* N° 202.

Le Petit Tetras. ou Coq de Bruyere a queue forchue, *De Buffon*, ii. 210.—*Pl. Enl.* 172, 173.

GR. With a white spot on the shoulders, and white vent feathers: rest of the plumage of a full black, glossed with blue: tail much forked, exterior feathers curling outwards. Weight near four pounds. Length one foot ten inches.

Female weighs but two pounds. The tail is slightly forked and short: the colors rust, black, and cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapland*: extends over *Russia* and *Siberia* as far as birch-trees grow, of the catkins and buds of which it is very fond. Feeds much on the *populus balsamifera**, which gives its flesh a fine flavor. In northern *Europe*, this and the last species live during summer on whortle-berries, and feed their young with gnats. In summer the males perch on trees, and animate the forests with their crowing. In winter they lie on the ground, become buried in the snows, and form walks beneath, in which they

* The *Taccamabacca* of *North America*. *Catesby*, i. 34.

often continue forty days *. They are at present taken in snares ; but in *Lapland* were formerly shot with arrows †.

During winter, there is at present a very singular way of taking the BLACK GROUS in *Siberia*. In the open forests of birch, a certain number of poles are placed horizontally on forked sticks : by way of allurement, small bundles of corn are placed on them ; and not remote, are set certain tall baskets of a conic shape, with the broadest part uppermost : within the mouth is placed a small wheel, through which passes an axis fixed so nicely as to admit it to play very readily, and permit one side or the other, on the least touch, to drop down, and again recover its situation. The BLACK GROUS are soon attracted by the corn on the horizontal poles ; first alight on them, and after a short repast fly to the baskets, attempt to settle on their tops, when the wheel drops sideways, and they fall headlong into the trap, which is sometimes found half full.

D. PTARMIGAN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 95.

Tetrao Lagopus. *Suecis* Snoripa. *Lappis* Cheruna, *Faun. Suec.* N° 203.

Le Lagopede, *De Buffon*, ii. 264. tab. ix.

GR. With the head, neck, back, scapulars, and some of the coverts of the wings, marked with narrow lines of black, ash-color, and rust, intermixed with some white: wings and belly white: outmost feathers of the tail black; those of the middle cinereous, mottled with black, and tipped with white. The male has a black spot between the bill and the eye; which in the female is scarcely visible. One which I weighed in *Scotland* was nineteen ounces. Another weighed by Mr. *Ray*, in the *Grisons* country, only fourteen. It regularly changes its colors at approach of winter.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 591.

† *Olaus Gent. Septr.* lib. xix. c. 13.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Greenland, Iceland, Lapland, all Scandinavia, and Russia*; but I believe does not extend to *Siberia* or *Kamtchatka*. This, from its haunts, is called by the *Norwegians, Fielde Rype*, or Mountain Grouse. But in *Russia* it inhabits indifferently woods, mountains, plains, and marshes. Its feathers were formerly an article of commerce. It is taken among the *Laplanders*, by the same stratagem as the *WHITE GROUSE*, N° 183.

The *Greenlanders* catch it in nooses hung to a long line, drawn between two men, dropping them over the neck of this silly bird. They sometimes kill it with stones; but of late oftener by shooting. It is said, that when the female is killed the male unwillingly deserts the body*.

The *Greenlanders* eat it either dressed, or half rotten, or raw, with seals lard. The intestines, especially those next to the rump, and fresh drawn, are reckoned great delicacies. They also mix the contents with fresh train-oil and berries; a luxury frequent among these people. The skins make a warm and comfortable shirt, with the feathers placed next to the body. The women formerly used the black feathers of the tail as ornaments to their head-dresses.

E. REHUSAK. *Montin, in Act. Physogr. Lund. i. 150.*

GR. With neck rust-colored, spotted with black: back and coverts of tail black, varied with rusty streaks: breast divided from the lower part of the neck by a dark shade: rest of the breast and vent white; the hen spotted with yellow: primaries white: tail black; end whitish: thighs white, with some rusty spots: legs feathered to the toes: toes naked, covered with large brown scales. SIZE of a small Hen.

* *Faun. Groenl. p. 117.*

Inhabits both the woods and alps of *Lapland*. Lays thirteen or fourteen reddish eggs, marked with large brown spots. When disturbed, flies away with a loud noise, like a coarse laugh. The *Keron*, or common Ptarmigan, on the contrary, is silent. The *Keron* inhabits the *Alps* only.

PLACE.

F. HAZEL GR. *Will. Orn.* 175.

Tetrao. bonasia. *Hiarpe, Faun. Suec.* N° 204.

La Gelinotte, *De Buffon*, ii. 233. tab. vii.—*Pl. Enl.* 474, 475.

GR. With the chin black, bounded with white: head and upper part of the neck crossed with dusky and cinereous lines: behind each eye a white line: coverts of wings and scapulars spotted with black and rust-color: breast and belly white, marked with bright bay spots: feathers of the tail mottled with ash and black; and, except the two middlemost, crossed with a broad single bar of black: legs feathered half way down. FEMALE wants the black spot on the chin, and white stroke beyond the eyes. Its size superior to an *English* Partridge.

SIZE.

Inhabits the birch and hazel woods of many parts of *Europe*, as high as the diocese of *Drontheim*, and even *Lapland**; and is not unfrequent in the temperate parts. *Paulsen* † says that it migrates into the south of *Iceland* in *April*, and departs in *September*? It lays from twelve to twenty eggs: perches usually in the midst of a tree: is attracted by a pipe, imitative of its voice, to the nets of the sportsmen, who lie concealed in a hovel ‡. Is excellent meat, in-somuch that the *Hungarians* call it *Tschafarmadar*, or the bird of *Cæsar*, as if it was only fit for the table of the Emperor. Is found in most parts of the *Russian* dominions with the *Ptarmigan*, but grows scarcer towards the east of *Siberia*.

PLACE.

* *Scheffer Lapl.* 138.

† *Catalogue of Iceland Birds*, MS.

‡ *Gesner Av.* 230.

XVII. PARTRIDGE.

XVII. PARTRIDGE. *Gen. Birds*, XXXVII.

185. MARYLAND. *American Partridge*, Clayton, *Pb. Tr. abridg.* iii. 590.—*Lawson*, 140.—*Catesby*, *App.* plate xii.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 86.
Tetrao Virginianus, *Lin. Syst.* 277.
 Le Perdrix d'Amerique, *Briffon*, i. 231.—*Et de la Nouvelle Angleterre*, 229.—*De Buffon*, ii. 447.

P. With white cheeks and throat, bounded by a line of black on all sides, and marked with another passing beneath each eye: breast whitish, prettily marked with semicircular spots of black: upper part of the breast, coverts of wings, scapulars, and coverts of tail, bright bay, edged with small black and white spots; scapulars striped with yellowish white: primaries and tail of a light ash-color.

The head of the female agrees in the white marks of the male, but the boundaries are ferruginous. There is also more red on the breast. In other respects the colors nearly correspond. In SIZE, above half as big again as the *English Quail*.

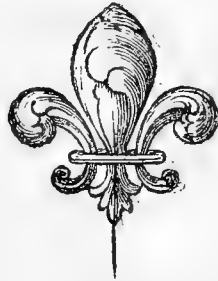
PLACE.

Frequent from *Canada* to the most southern parts of *North America*, perhaps to *Mexico*. Are great breeders, and are seen in covies of four or five and twenty. Breed the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*. Collect, towards the beginning of *June*, in great flocks, and take to the orchards, where they perch when disturbed. Feed much on buck-wheat; grow fat, and are excellent meat. Migrate from *Nova Scotia*, at approach of winter, to the southern provinces; but numbers reside in the latter the whole year. The males have a note twice repeated, which they emit, while the females are sitting,

fitting, usually perched on a rail or gate. Make a vast noise with the wings when they arise.

Of late they have been introduced into *Jamaica*; are naturalized to the climate, and increase greatly in a wild state; and, as I am informed, breed in that warm climate twice in the year.

IN JAMAICA



A. COMMON PARTRIDGE. *Tetrao Perdix. Rapphona. Faun. Suec. N^o 205.*
La Perdrix Grise, De Buffon, ii. 401.—Pl. Enl. 27.

INHABITS as high as *Sweden*; but has not yet reached *Norway* *. Found in the west, and all the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and even beyond lake *Baikal*; where it winters about steep rocky mountains exposed to the sun, and where the snow lies left.

During winter, in *Sweden* it burrows beneath the snow; and the whole covey retires there, leaving a spiracle at each end of their lodge.

* *Brunnich, N^o 201.*

QUAIL.

B. QUAIL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Wachtel, Faun. Suec.* N° 206.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

IS found no further north than *Sweden*. It appears there in the beginning of the *leafing month* (*May*); and is neither heard or seen there in autumn or winter, unless it should, as *Linnaeus* supposes, migrate to the southern province, or *Schonen*, or retire to the *Ukraine*, *Wallackia*, &c*.

Quails swarm so greatly, at the time of their migration, about the *Dnieper*, and in the south of *Russia*, that they are caught by thousands, and sent to *Moscow* and *Petersburgh* in casks. They are common in all parts of *Great Tartary*; but in *Siberia* only in the south, as their passage is hindered by the lofty snowy mountains. It is said they winter beneath the snow; and in great frosts, to be found torpid in the *Ant-hills*. Beyond lake *Baikal*, the Quails exactly resemble those of *Europe*, but are quite mute. These are used by the *Chinese* in fighting, as we do Cocks.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 592.

XVIII. B U S T A R D. *Gen. Birds.* XXXIX.

I Am sorry that I have it not in my power to do more than ascertain that a bird of the BUSTARD genus is found in *North America*. Captain KING was so obliging as to inform me, that he saw on the plains near *Norton Sound*, N. lat. $64\frac{1}{2}$, great flocks of a large kind. They were very shy; ran very fast, and for a considerable way before they took wing; so that he never could get one shot.

186. NORTON
SOUND.

I often meet with the word *Outarde*, or *Bustard*, among the *French* voyagers in *North America*; but believe it to be always applied to a species of Goose.

The Great Bustard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 98, is frequent over all the desert of *Tartary*, and beyond lake *Baikal*. Is a solitary bird; but collects into small flocks at the time of its southern migration, and winters about *Astracan**.

A. LESSER BUSTARD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 99.Tetrão Tetrax, *Faun. Suec.* N° 196.La Petite Outarde ou la Cane-petiere, *De Buffon*, ii. 40.—*Pl. Enl.* 10. 25.—*LEV. MUS.*

B. With crown, back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, ferruginous and black; primaries black at their ends, white at their bottoms; the secondaries quite white: neck black, marked near the top and bottom with a white circle: breast and belly white: middle feathers of the tail crossed with rust and black, the rest white. FEMALE entirely ferruginous and black, except wings and belly. SIZE of a Pheasant.

Appears in *Sweden* rarely in the spring: not traced further north. Very frequent in the southern and south-west plains of *Russia*, and in small flocks when it migrates. Continues a good way into the deserts of *Tartary*; but is never seen in *Siberia*.

PLACE.

* *Extraits*, 143.

T t

O R D E R

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

XIX. PIGEON. *Gen. Birds, XL.*

187. PASSENGER.

Pigeon, *Jesselyn's Voy.* 99.

Wild Pigeon, *Lawson*, 140.—*Kalm.* ii. 82.

Pigeon of Passage, *Gatesby*, i. tab. 23.

Wood Pigeon, *Du. Pratz*, ii. 88.

Columba Migratoria, *Lin. Syst.* 285.

Le Pigeon sauvage d'Amerique, *Briffon*, i. 100.—*De Buffon, Oif.* ii. 527.—

LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

P. With a black bill: red irides: head, and hind part and sides of the neck, of a slaty-blue; on each of the last a large shining golden spot: coverts of the wings of a dark blueish grey, marked with a few black spots: quill feathers brown: tail of a great length, and cuneiform: the middle feathers dusky grey, the next paler, the outmost white. **WEIGHT** nine ounces.

MANNERS.

These birds visit the provinces of *North America* in most amazing numbers every hard winter. They appear in greater or lesser numbers, according to the mildness or severity of season; for when the weather proves mild, few or none are seen in the southern parts. Necessity alone obliges them to change their quarters, in search of acorns, mast, and berries, which the warmer provinces yield in vast abundance. When they alight, the ground is soon cleared of all esculent fruits, to the great loss of the hog, and other mast-eating animals. When they have devoured every thing which has fallen on the surface, they form themselves into a great perpendicular column, and by rotation keep flying among the boughs of the trees, from top to bottom, beating down the acorns with their wings, and some

FOOD.

or

or other, in succession, alight on the earth and eat*. The species of food they are fondest of is the small acorn, called the *Turkey acorn*, it being also a favorite food of those birds. In *Canada* they do vast damage in autumn, by devouring the corn, before they begin their southern flight †.

They build their nests in trees, and coo like the *English Wild Pigeon*; and lay two eggs. They breed in the more northern parts, from the country south of *Moose Fort*, in *Hudson's Bay* ‡, to that between *Fort Frederick* and *Fort Anne*, and the woods about the river *Onandago* §. During the time of incubation and nutrition, they feed first on the seeds of the § red maple, which ripens in *May*; and after that, on those of the elm ¶. It appears by those accurate observers, Mr. *Bartram* and Mr. *Kalm*, that they continue in their breeding-places till the middle at least of *July*: the first having seen them in *June*; the last, the 19th of *July*. Mr. *Hutchins* assures me, that they continue in the inland parts of *Hudson's Bay* till *December*; and when the ground is covered with snow, feed on the buds of juniper.

NESTS.

As soon as these birds find a want of food, they collect in vast flocks, and migrate to such places as are likely to supply them with subsistence. The multitudes which appear during the rigorous seasons are so immense, that the mention of them, unless supported by good authority, would seem incredible. They fly by millions in a flock; and in their passage literally intercept the light of the sun for a considerable space. As soon as one flock has passed, another succeeds, each taking a quarter of an hour before the whole flock is gone. This continues, in some seasons, for three days without any intermission**.

MIGRATIONS.

VAST NUMBERS.

The inhabitants of *New York* and *Pennsylvania* are frequent witnesses of the phenomenon, and kill numbers of these migrants from

* *Du Pratz*. † The same. ‡ *Pb. Tr.* lxii. 398. § *Bartram's Journey to Onandago*, 36.—*Kalm's Travels*, ii. 311. ¶ *Ulmus Americana*, *Lin.*
—*Catesby*, i. 62. ** *Catesby*. § *Acqr Rubrum*, *Lin.*

their balconies, and the roofs of their houses. When they alight on trees to roost, they often break the limbs of stout oaks, unable to support the weight of the crowds which perch on them. The ground beneath the trees on which they have lodged a night, is covered with their dung to a considerable depth*.

RETURN.

Josselyn, who observed these Pigeons in 1638, in *New England*, before they were disturbed by population, says, he has seen flights of them moving at *Michaelmas* to the southward, four or five miles long, so thick that he lost sight of the sun. He adds, that they return in spring; and that they join nest to nest, and tree to tree, by their nests, for many miles together, in the woods †. *Kalm* mentions their passage through *Jersey* in *March*.

THEIR OIL.

The inhabitants of *North America* profit by this kind gift of Providence, and shoot them in their passage; for they are very fat, and excellent meat. The *Indians* watch the roosting-places; go in the night, and, knocking them down with long poles, bring away thousands. Formerly, you could not go into a little *Indian* town, in the interior parts of *Carolina*, but you would find a hundred gallons of Pigeons oil or fat, which they use with their mayz, as we do butter ‡. They scorn to obtain that useful article from the quiet employ of the dairy; but are fond of the similitude, provided it could be obtained by any means suitable to their active spirit.

M. du Pratz hit upon an ingenious expedient of taking them on roost, by placing under the trees vessels filled with flaming sulphur; the fumes of which ascending, brought them senseless to the ground in perfect showers.

I shall conclude this account with what was communicated to me by the late *Mr. Ashton Blackburne*, from his own observations, or those of his friends, who were eye-witnesses to the wondrous facts related of these birds.

* *Lawson*, 44.—The Rev. *Mr. Burnaby* relates the prodigious flights he saw passing in *September*, southerly, over *New England*. He adds, he scarcely met with any other food in the inns he was at. p. 132.

† *Voy.* 99.

‡ *Lawson*, 44.

“ *New York, June 21, 1770.*

“ I think,” says Mr. *Blackburne*, “ this as remarkable a bird as
“ any in *America*. They are in vast numbers in all parts, and have
“ been of great service at particular times to our garrisons, in sup-
“ plying them with fresh meat, especially at the out-posts. A
“ friend told me, that in the year in which *Quebec* was taken, the
“ whole army was supplied with them, if they chose it. The way
“ was this : every man took his club (for they were forbid to use
“ their firelocks) when they *flew*, as it was termed, in such quan-
“ tities, that each person could kill as many as he wanted. They
“ in general begin to fly soon after day-break, and continue till
“ nine or ten o’clock ; and again about three in the afternoon,
“ and continue till five or six : but what is very remarkable, they
“ always fly westerly. The times of flying here are in the spring,
“ about the latter end of *February* or the beginning of *March*,
“ and continue every day for eight or ten days ; and again in the
“ fall, when they begin the latter end of *July* or the beginning of
“ *August*. They catch vast quantities of them in clap-nets, with
“ stale pigeons. I have seen them brought to this market by sacks-
“ full. People in general are very fond of them ; and I have heard
“ many say they think them as good as our common Blue Pigeon ;
“ but I cannot agree with them by any means. They taste more
“ like our *Queest*, or Wild Pigeon ; but are better meat. They
“ have another way of killing them—They make a hut of boughs
“ of trees, and fix stale Pigeons on the ground at a small distance
“ from the hut. They plant poles for the Wild Pigeons to light
“ on when they come a *salting* (as they term it) which they do
“ every morning in the season, repairing to the marshes near the
“ sea-side ; then the persons in the hut pull the stale Pigeon, when
“ the birds will alight in vast numbers on the poles, and great
“ multitudes are shot. Sir *William Johnson* told me, that he killed
“ at one shot with a blunderbuss, a hundred and twenty or thirty.

Some

“ Some years past they have not been in such plenty as they used to be. This spring I saw them fly one morning, as I thought in great abundance ; but every body was amazed how few there were ; and wondered at the reason.

“ I must remark one very singular fact : that, notwithstanding the whole people of a town go out a *pigeoning*, as they call it, they will not on some days kill a single hen bird ; and on the very next day, not a single cock (and yet both sexes always fly westerly) ; and when this is the case, the people are always assured that there will be great plenty of them that season. I have been at *Niagara* when the centinel has given the word that the Pigeons were *flying* ; and the whole garrison were ready to run over one another, so eager were they to get fresh meat.”

188. CAROLINA.

Picacuroba, *Marcgrave*, 204.

Turtle Dove, *Lawson*, 142.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 88.

La Tourterelle de la *Caroline*, *Briffon*, i. 110.

Turtle of Carolina, *Catesby*, i. 24.—*De Buffon*, ii. 557.—*Pl. Enl.* 175.

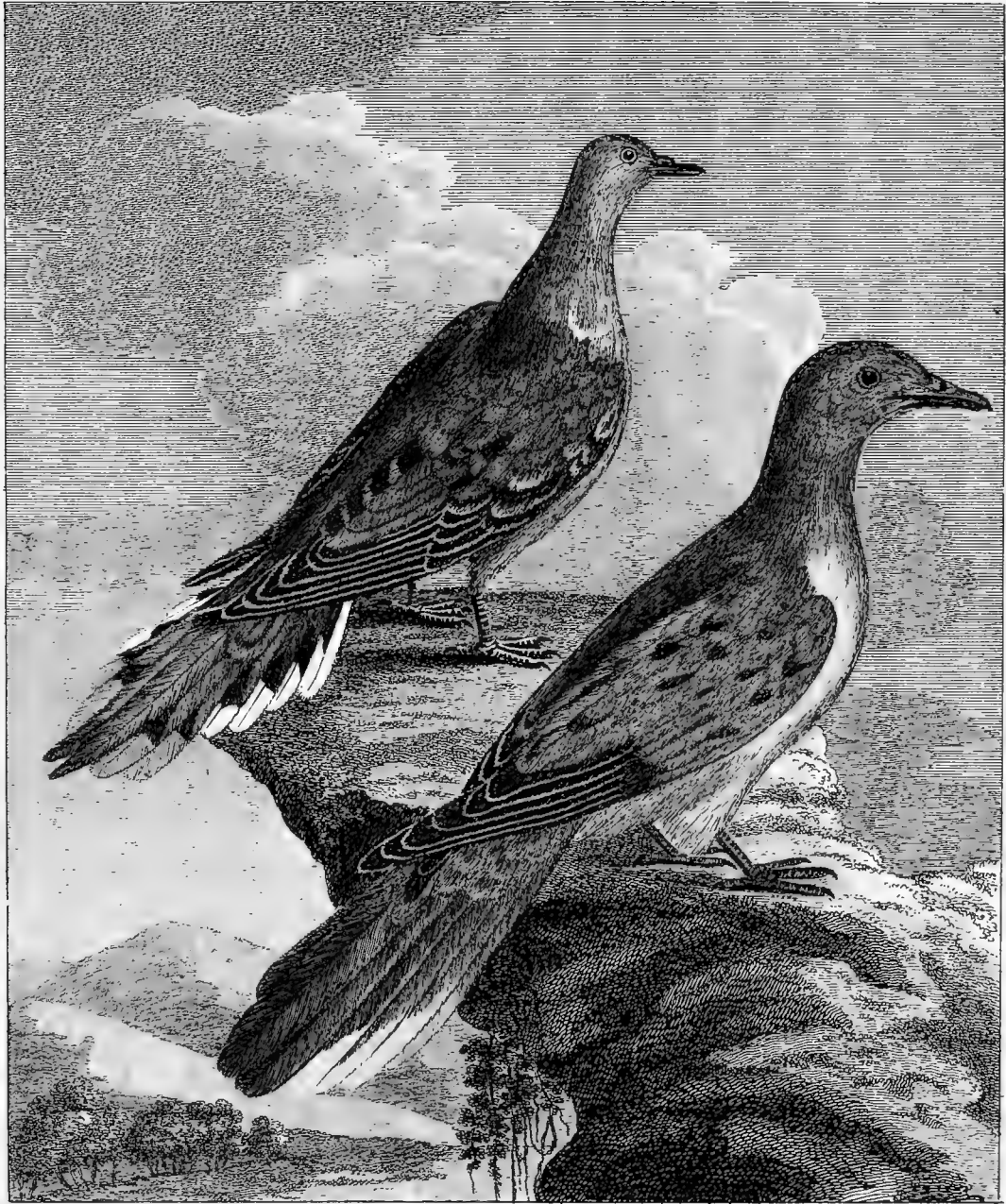
Columba Carolinenfis, *Lin. Syst.* 286.

Long-tailed Dove, *Edw.* 15.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

P. With the orbits naked and blue : crown, neck, back, and scapulars, brown ; the last spotted with black : some of the lesser coverts of a lead-color : quill feathers dusky : beneath each eye in the male a black spot ; on each side of the neck another, variable, with green, gold, and crimson : breast of a pale claret-color : belly and thighs of a dull yellow : tail very long and cuneiform ; the two middle feathers brown ; the others white, marked in the middle with a black spot. LENGTH fourteen inches.

Inhabits *Carolina* the whole year ; and is found as far south as the *West Indies* and *Brazil*. Feeds much on the berries of the poke or *Phytolacca Decandria* *, and the feeds of the mug-apple or *Podophyl-*

* *Phytolacca Decandria*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 631.



Passenger Pigeon, N. 187.

Carolina Pigeon, N. 186.

P. Maxwell sculp.

lum Peltatum *. *Lawson* says, it is a great devourer of peas; on which account the *Americans* catch as many as they can in traps; and as an additional reason, because of the delicacy of their flesh.

White-crowned Pigeon, *Cateby*, i. 25.

Bald-pate, *Brown. Jam.* 468.—*Sloane*, ii. 303.

Le Pigeon de la Roche, de la *Jamaïque*, *Briffon*, i. 137.—*De Buffon*, ii. 529.

Columba Leucocephala, *Lin. Syll.* 281.

189. WHITE-CROWNED.

P. With the end of the bill white; the base purple: crown white, beneath that purple: hind part of the neck changeable green, edged with black.

Inhabit the *Babama* islands, and breed among the rocks; and prove of great use to the inhabitants, who take vast numbers. This species is found also in *Jamaica*, where *Brown* says they feed on the seeds of the mangrove and wild coffee.

I do not recollect that our navigators saw any Pigeons on the western side of *America*; but the *Spaniards* saw abundance in lat. 41. 7. north †.

PLACE.

La Tourterelle de *Canada*, *Briffon*, i. 118.—*De Buffon*, ii. 552.—*Pl. Enl.* 176.

Columba Canadensis, *Lin. Syll.* 285.

190. CANADA.

P. With the crown, hind part of the head, and upper part of the back, of a cinereous brown: the lower part of the back and rump ash-colored: lower part of the neck and the breast cinereous, dashed with rust: coverts of the wings spotted with black: primaries dusky, the exterior edges of the greater yellowish: the tail long and cuneiform; the middle feathers ash-colored; the exterior on each side white, marked on their inner side with a red spot, and beneath that with a great black one.

The head, neck, back, breast, and coverts of the wings, of the female have the feathers terminated with dirty white and yellow.

* *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 723.

† In *Barrington's Miscellanies*, 492.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*. Greatly resembles, in size, form, and some of the colors, the *Carolina* Pigeon: I guess therefore, that it is here needlessly separated from that species.

191. GROUND.

Picupinima, *Maregrave*, 204.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 62. 184.—*Sloane. Jam.* ii. 305.—*Brown*, 469.

Ground Dove, *Catesby*, i. 26.

La petite Tourterelle, *Briffon*, i. 113.

Columba Pafferina, *Lin. Syst.* 285.

Le Cocotzin, *Fernandez*, 24.—*De Buffon*, ii. 559.—*Pl. Enl.* 243.

SIZE.

P. With a yellow bill tipped with black: red irides: upper part of the head, body, and coverts, of a cinereous brown; the coverts spotted with black: breast and belly a variable purple, spotted with a deeper: the two middle feathers of the tail cinereous brown, those of the sides dusky: legs yellowish. In SIZE does not exceed a Lark.

PLACE.

This diminutive species is not found further north than *Carolina*, where they sometimes visit the lower parts near the sea, where shrubs grow, in order to feed on the berries; especially of the pellitory, or tooth-ach tree *, which gives their flesh a fine flavor. The species is continued through the warm parts of *America*, the islands *Mexico* and *Brazil*. The *French* islanders call them *Ortolans*, from their excessive fatness and great delicacy. They take them young, when they will become very tame.



THERE is not a single species of Pigeon to be found in *Kamtchatka*; a proof that the birds of this genus do not extend far to the north-west of *America*: otherwise the narrow sea between the two continents could never confine birds of so swift and strong a flight.

* *Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 1455.—*Catesby*, i. 26.

A. The Stock Dove, *Wil. Orn.*

Columba Oenas, Skogsdufva, *Faun. Suec.* N° 207.

IS very frequent in a wild state in the south of *Russia*, breeding in the turrets of village-churches, and in steep rocky banks of rivers; but at approach of winter, migrates southward. It does the same in *Sweden* *. Is among the birds of the *Feroe* isles, and sometimes strays as far *Finmark* †.

No Pigeons are seen in *Siberia*, till you come beyond lake *Baikal*, where a very small variety (with a white rump) breeds in great plenty about the rocks. This is the same with our ROCK PIGEON, one stock or origin of our tame Pigeons. This species breeds in the cliffs as far north as the diocese of *Bergen* in *Norway* †. Haunt during winter the cliffs of the *Orknies*, by myriads.

B. Ring Dove, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 102.

Columba Palumbus. Ringdufwa, *Faun. Suec.* N° 208.

Le Ramier, *De Buffon*, ii. 531.

COMMON in the *Russian* forests: very scarce in *Siberia*; none in the north-east. Visits *Sweden* in summer: migrates in autumn. None in *Norway*.

None of the Pigeon tribe inhabit the *arctic* zone, by reason not only of the cold, but of defect of food.

* *Ekmark Migr. av.* in *Ancæn. Acad.* iv. 593. † *Leems*, 245.

† *Pontop.* ii. 69.—Since the publication of the last edition of the *British Zoology*, I have been informed, by the Rev. Mr. *Asby*, of *Barrow*, near *Newmarket*, that multitudes of *Stock Doves* breed in the rabbit-burrows on the sandy plains of *Suffolk*, about *Brandon*; and that the shepherds annually take the young for sale.

ORDER V. PASSERINE.

XX. STARE. *Gen. Birds.* XLI.

192. CRESCENT.

Lark, *Lawson*, 144.—*Catesby*, i. 33.Le Merle a collier d'Amerique, *Briffou*, ii. 243.

L'Etourneau de la Louifiane—449.

Le Fer a Cheval, ou Merle a collier d'Amerique, *De Buffon, Oif.* iii. 371.—
Pl. En. 256.—*Latham*, iii. 6.Alauda Magna, *Lin. Syst.* 289.Sturnus Ludovicianus—290.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

ST. With a dusky head, divided in the middle by a pale brown line, bounded on the side by two others: on the corner of each eye, above the bill, is a yellow spot: whole upper part of the body, neck, and wings, reddish brown and black: breast and belly of a rich yellow; the former marked with a black crescent: primaries pale brown, barred with a darker: tail very short, the feathers sharp-pointed; the three outmost white, marked with a pale brown stripe on the exterior side; rest of the feathers light brown, marked with pointed bars of black: legs long.

SIZE. LENGTH above ten inches: WEIGHT between three and four ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits most parts of the continent of *North America*: lives in the *savannas*, feeding chiefly on the seeds of grasses; sits on small trees and shrubs; has a jetting motion with its tail; is reckoned excellent meat; has a musical but not a various note. Arrives in *New York* in *March*, or the beginning of *April*: lays in *June*, in the grass, five white eggs, thinly spotted with pale rust-color. Leaves the country in *September* or *October*.

Sturnus

Sturnus Ludovicianus; *Lin. Syst.* 290.—*Latham*, iii. 6.

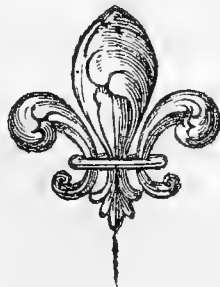
L'Étourneau de la Louifiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 192.—*Briffon*, ii. 449.—*Pl. Enl.* 256:

193. LOUISIANE.

ST. With a whitish bill, tipped with brown: with the crown, back, wings, and tail of a rusty ash-color; the first marked along the middle with a white line; and another of the same color over each eye; inner webs of the four outmost feathers white: in front of the neck a large black spot; each feather tipt with grey: rest of the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a rich yellow: thighs and vent dirty white.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.



A. STARE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 104.

Sturnus, vulgaris Stare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 213.

L'Étourneau, *De Buffon*, iii. 176.—*Latham*, iii. 2.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

STARE.

ST. With a yellow bill: black body glossed with purple, and spotted with yellow and white: legs black.

Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Salten*, in the diocese of *Drontheim*, in *Norway*; and in great numbers in *Næsne Helgeland**, in *Feroe*, and in *Iceland*†. They migrate from *Norway*, a few excepted, which lodge in the fissures of the rocky isle near *Stavanger*, at the southern extremity of that kingdom, and come out to bask in the sunny days of winter. They are found in vast flocks in all parts of *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*; but are very scarce beyond

PLACE.

* *Leem*, 194.

† *Brunnich*, 64.

the *Jenesei*. In many places of *England* reside the whole year: in others, migrate after the breeding-seasons by thousands to other countries.

WATER OUZEL. B. WATER OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 111.

Sturnus cinclus, *Watnfare*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 214.

Le Merle d'Eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 134.—*Latham*, iii. 48.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

ST. Dusky above: throat and breast white: belly rust-colored: tail black. WEIGHT two ounces and a half: LENGTH seven inches and a half.

PLACE.

Found in *Europe* as high as *Feroe* and *Finmark* *: in the *Russian* empire, as far as *Kamtschatka*. The *Tartars* believe, that the feathers of this bird, tied to their nets, produce good fortune in their fishery †.

* *Leem*, 261.

† *Voy. en Sibirie*, ii. 112.

XXI. THRUSH. *Gen. Birds.* XLII.

Mock-bird, *Catesby*, i.—*Lawson*, 143.

Le Moqueur, *De Buffon*, *Ois.* ii. 323.—*Pl. Enl.* 645.—*Briffon*, ii. 262.—*Latham*, iii. 40.

Turdus Polyglottos, *T. Orpheus*, *Lin. Syst.* 293.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

194. MIMIC.

TH. With a black bill and legs: head, neck, back, and lesser coverts on the ridge of the wing, ash-colored: the other coverts dusky, slightly edged with white: quill feathers black; white on their lower parts: under side of the body white: tail very long; the middle feathers dusky; two outmost feathers white; the exterior margins black.

The breast of the female of a dirty white.

A. The Lesser, *Edw.* 78.

DIFFERS from the former in having a white line over each eye; and in being somewhat inferior in size. *Jamaica* *.

B. Varied. *Tetronpan*, *Fernandez*, 38.

WITH a spotted breast; probably a young bird of one of the others.

These birds shun the cold parts of *America*; and are found from the province of *New York* as far south as *Mexico* and the *Antilles*. They are so impatient of the rigorous season, as to retire at approach of winter from all the provinces north of *Carolina* or *Virginia*. In the first they inhabit the whole year. They visit *New York* in *April*, or the beginning of *May*, but are rather scarce in that part of *America*: they breed there in *June*, and lay five or six blue eggs, thickly spotted with dull red.

They build often in fruit trees †; are very familiar; and love to be conversant about dwellings; and, during summer, usually deliver

PLACE.

* *Sleane*, ii. 306.† *Lawson*.

their

their song perched on the chimney's top. During breeding season, are very shy, and will desert their nest if any one looks on the eggs*: but are sometimes preserved, and brought alive to *England*.

During summer they feed on berries, mulberries, and other fruits, and insects. In winter, when other food is scarce, on the berries of the *Dogwood* †. When tamed, feed on every thing.

VARIOUS SONG.

These birds are perhaps the first among the choristers of the woods; and are justly famed not only for the variety, fulness, and melody of their own notes, but their imitative faculty of the notes of all other birds or animals, from the Humming-bird to the Eagle. They will even imitate the sound of other things. I have heard of one, confined in a cage, that would mimic the mewing of a cat, the chattering of a magpie, and the creaking of a sign in high winds. The *Mexicans* call them *Cencontlatolli* ‡, or the birds of four hundred tongues, on account of their vast variety of notes and imitative powers. In the warmer parts of *America* they sing incessantly from *March* to *August*, day and night, beginning with their own compositions, and then finishing by borrowing from the whole feathered choir, and repeat their tunes with such artful sweetness, as to excite pleasure and surprize. The super-excellence of their songs makes ample amends for the plainness of their plumage.

They may be said not only to sing, but dance: for, as if excited by a sort of extasy at their own admirable notes, they gradually raise themselves from the place where they stand, with their wings extended, drop with their head down to the same spot, and whirl round with distended wings, accompanying their melody with variety of pretty gesticulations §. They are birds of vast courage; and will attack any large bird.

* *Kalm*, i. 218.

† *Cornus Florida*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.*

‡ *Fernandez*, p. 20.

§ *Catesby*.

Ground Mocking-bird, *Lawson*, 143.

Fox-coloured Thrush, *Catesby*, i. 28.

Turdus rufus, *Lin. Syst.* 293.—*Latham*, iii. 39.

La Grive de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 223.

Le Moqueur François, *De Buffon*, iii. 323.—*Pl. Enl.* 645.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

195. FERRUGINOUS.

TH. With yellow irides: head, and whole upper part of the body, coverts of the wings, and the tail, of a pale rust-color: under part of a dirty white, spotted with brown: across the coverts of the wings are two white lines: tail very long: legs brown. **LENGTH** twelve inches.

Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to *Carolina*. In the former, arrives in *May*, and migrates to the south in *August*: continues in *Virginia* and *Carolina* the whole year: builds in low bushes, and (in *New York*) breeds in *June*, and lays five white eggs, closely spotted with rust-colour.

It feeds on berries, especially those of the cluster bird-cherry, of which all the Thrush kind are very fond. It is called in *America* the *French Mocking-bird*, from the variety of its notes; but they are far inferior to the real.

PLACE.

Fieldfare of *Carolina*, *Catesby*, i. 29.

La Grive de *Canada*, *Briffon*, ii. 225.

La Litorne de *Canada*, *De Buffon*, iii. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 558.

Turdus migratorius, *Lin. Syst.* 295.—*Latham*, iii. 26.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

196. RED-BREASTED.

TH. With the bill half yellow and half black: head and cheeks black: orbits covered with white feathers: chin and throat black, streaked with white: under part of the neck, the breast, and upper part of the belly, of a deep orange: vent white: back and rump of a deep ash-color: coverts and quill feathers dusky, edged with white: inner coverts of the wings orange: tail black; the outmost feather marked with white: legs brown. **SIZE** of an *English Thrortle*.

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Natka Sound*, on the western coast; and south as low as *Carolina*. Quits the warmer parts in the spring, and retires north to breed. Appear in pairs in *Hudson's Bay*, on *Severn River*, at the beginning of *May*. At *Moose Fort*, these birds build their nest, lay their eggs, and hatch their young, in fourteen days; but at *Severn* settlement, which lies in 55, or four degrees more north, the same is not effected in less than twenty-six days*. They are also very common in the woods near *St. John's*, in *Newfoundland*.

They arrive in *New York* in *February*, and lay their eggs in *May*, and quit the country in *October*: in each country where they pass the summer, they adapt their retreat to the time in which winter sets in.

NESTS.

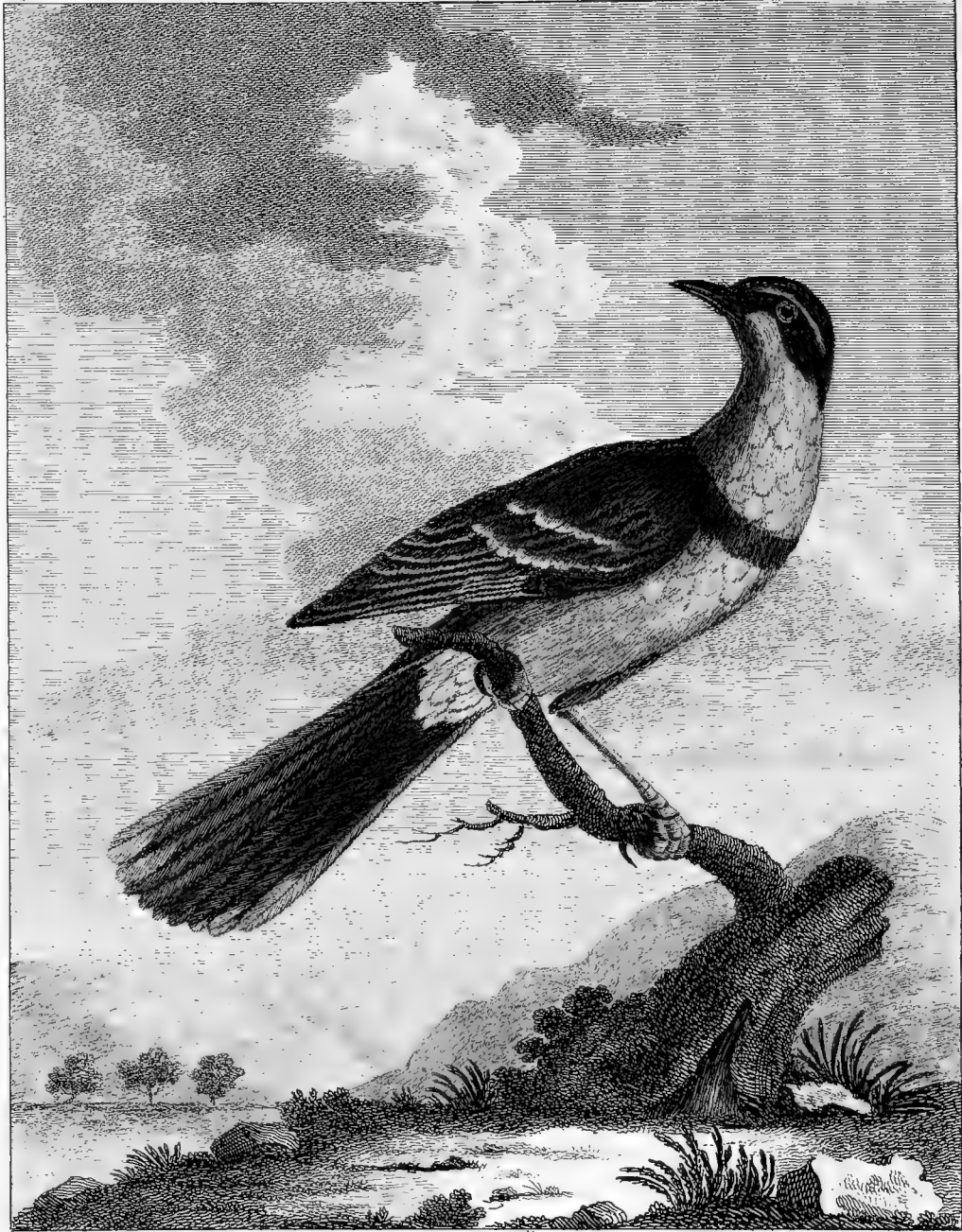
They make their nests with roots, moss, &c.; and lay five eggs, of a most lively sea-green colour. The cock is most assiduous in assisting its mate in making the nest and feeding the young; and in the intervals cheers her with its musical voice.

Like the *English* Fieldfare, they come and go in large flocks. They have two notes; one a loud scream, like the *Miffel-bird*: the other, a very sweet song, which it delivers from the summit of some lofty tree.

They feed on worms, insects, and berries. *Mr. Catesby* brings a proof, that it is not the heat of the season alone that forces them away. He had, in *Virginia*, some trees of the *Aluternus*, in full berry; the first which were known in *America*: a single Fieldfare was so delighted with them, as never to quit them during the whole summer.

They are called in *America*, the *Robin*; not only from the redness of the breast, but from their actions and tameness, as I have observed in those kept in aviaries.

* *Pb. Transact.* lxiii. 399.



Varied Thrush N. 197.

P. Marshall sculp.

TH. With a dusky crown: upper part of the neck and back of an iron grey: cheeks black: beyond each eye is a bright bay line: throat, under side of the neck, and breast, of the same color; the breast crossed by a black band: sides orange-colored: middle of the belly white: lesser coverts of the wings iron grey: greater, dusky, tipped with bright ferruginous: primaries dusky, crossed and edged with bay: tail long, of a deep cinereous color: legs pale brown. SIZE of the former.

197. VARIED.

Inhabits the woods of *Natka* Sound. *Latbam*, iii. 27.

PLACE.

TH. With the head, back, and coverts, tawny; the head the brightest: cheeks brown, spotted with white: throat, breast, and belly, white, with large black spots: rump, primaries, and tail, of a pale brown: the ends of the tail sharp-pointed: legs pale brown. SIZE of the Redwing Thrush.

198. TAWNY.

From the province of *New York*. *BL. Mus.*—*Latbam*, iii. 28.

PLACE.

TH. With the head, neck, back, cheeks, coverts, and tail, of an olive brown: primaries dusky: breast and belly of a dirty white, marked with great brown spots: legs dusky. SIZE of the former; and a native of the same country. *BL. Mus.*—*Latbam*, iii. 28.

199. BROWN.

Merle appellé Tilly? Feuillec, i. 126.

Red-leg'd Thrush, *Catesby*, i. 30

Le Merle cendré de l'Amerique, *Briffon*, ii. 288.

Turdus plumbeus, *Lin. Syst.* 294.—*Latbam*, iii. 33.

Le Tilly, ou la Grive cendrée de l'Amerique, *De Buffon*, iii. 314.—*Pl. Enl.* 560.

200. RED-LEGGED.

TH. With a dusky bill: irides, edges of the eyelids, and legs, red: throat black: whole body of a dusky blue: tail long, and cuneiform: tail dusky, with the three exterior feathers on each side

X x

tipt

tipt with white. WEIGHT two ounces and a half. The hen is a third part less than the cock.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Babama* islands, *Andros*, and *Ilathera*. Has the voice and gestures of Thrushes. Feeds on berries, especially of the gum *elimy* tree*.

201. LITTLE. Little Thrush, *Catesby*, i. 31.—*Edw.* 296.—*Latham*, iii. 20.
Le Mauvis de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 212.
La Grivette d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, iii. 289.—*Pl. Enl.* 398.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

TH. With the head, whole upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of an uniform brown color: eyelids encircled with white: chin white: breast, and under side of the neck, yellowish, marked with large brown spots: belly white: legs long, and brown. SIZE of a Lark.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*, *Newfoundland*, and the whole continent of *North America*, and even *Jamaica*. In all the cold parts, even as low as *Pensylvania*, they migrate southward at approach of winter. They arrive in that country in *April*, and breed there. They inhabit thick woods, and the dark recesses of swamps: are scarce, and not often seen †. In *Jamaica* they inhabit the wooded mountains ‡. They feed on berries, &c. like other Thrushes, but want their melody.

202. UNALASCHA. TH. With the crown and back brown, obscurely spotted with dusky: breast yellow, spotted with black: coverts of the wings, primaries, and tail, dusky, edged with testaceous. SIZE of a Lark.

PLACE. Found on *Unalaska*. *Latham*, iii. 23.

* *Amyris Elemifera*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* i. 495. † *Catesby*. ‡ *Sloane*, ii. 305.

Golden-crowned Thrush, *Edw.* 252.

Motacilla auropapilla, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latbam*, iii. 21.

Le Figuier a tete d'or, *Briffon*, iii. 504.

La Grivelette de St. Domingue, *De Buffon, Oif.* iii. 317.—*Pl. Enl.* 398.—

Bl. Mus.

203. GOLDEN-CROWNED.

TH. With the crown of the head of a bright gold-color, bounded on each side by a black line: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of an olive brown: under side of the neck, breast, and sides, white, spotted with black; or, as the *French* expressively call, it *grivelées*: belly in some of a pure white; in others, spotted: legs of a yellowish brown. In SIZE lesser than the last.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*, and probably all the southern provinces. It builds its nest on the ground, on the side of a bank, in the form of an oven, with leaves, lining it with dry grafs, and lays five white eggs, spotted with brown. Migrates on approach of winter to the islands, such as *St. Domingo*, *Jamaica*, &c. Some having been taken at sea in *November* in their passage*.

PLACE.

TH. With a black bill: general color of the plumage deep blueish ash: crown, nape, coverts of the wings, and primaries, more or less edged with pale chestnut: coverts of the tail of the same color: tail deep ash, rounded at the end: legs black. LENGTH of the whole bird seven inches and a half.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. LEV. MUS.

PLACE.

TH. With a dusky strong bill, half an inch long: head, neck, and breast, mottled with light rust-color and black: back very glossy: and the edges of the feathers ferruginous: from the bill, above and beneath each eye, extends to the hind part of the head

205. NEW-YORK.

* *Edwards.*

X x 2

a band

LABRADOR THRUSH, AND FIELDFARE.

a band of black : belly dusky : wings and tail black, glossed with green : tail rounded : legs black. SIZE of an *English* BLACKBIRD.

Appears in the province of *New York* in the latter end of *October*, in its way from its more northern breeding place. BL. MUS.

200. LABRADOR.

Latham, iii. 46.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

TH. With a black bill, rather slender, near an inch long. In one specimen the plumage wholly black, glossed with variable blue and green* : in another †, the feathers on the head, neck, and beginning of the back, slightly edged with deep rust : tail, and rest of the plumage, full black ; tail *even* at the end.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Labrador*, and the province of *New York*.



A. FIELDFARE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 106.

Turdus pilaris. *Suecis* Kramsfogel. *Uplandis* Snokkata, *Faun. Suec.* N° 215.

La Litorne, *De Buffon*, iii. 301.—*Pl. Enl.* 490.—*Latham*, iii. 24.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With head and rump cinereous : back and wing coverts chestnut : breast and belly of a rusty white, spotted with black. WEIGHT about four ounces. LENGTH ten inches.

PLACE.

These birds swarm in the woods of *Sweden* and *Norway* : breed in the highest trees ; and continue, at least in *Sweden*, the whole year †. In *Norway*, I do not trace them further north than the diocese of

* From *Hudson's Bay*.—LEV. MUS.

† *New York*.—BL. MUS.

‡ *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 594.

2

Bergen.

Bergen. They migrate in great numbers into *Britain* at *Michaelmas*, and depart about the beginning of *March*; but I have no certainty of the place they come from. Multitudes are found in all seasons in *Poland**: multitudes also migrate from other places to the *Polish* woods in autumn. Perhaps the woods in all those countries may be overcharged with them, so that annually numbers may migrate into other places, without being missed by the inhabitants. *Pontoppidan* says, that Fieldfares are in great flocks in autumn, when berries are most plenty †. Possibly, after they have exhausted the woods, they may migrate to us, compelled both by cold and want of food. They appear constantly in the *Orknies*, near the approach of winter, in their way south, and feed during their residence in those isles on the berries of *empetrum nigrum*, *arbutus alpina*, and *uva ursi*, and those of the *juniper*. They arrive in *England* about *Michaelmas*, and leave it early in *March*. They are frequent in the forests of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and even *Kamtschatka*, as is the REDWING THRUSH. Both visit *Syria* ‡, and both migrate into *Minorca* in the end of *October*, and winter in that climate §.

B. MISSEL TH. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 105.

Turdus viscivorus, *Biork-Trakt, Faun. Succ.* N° 216.

Le Draine, De Buffon, iii. 295.—*Pl. Enl.* 489.—*Latbam*, iii. 16.

TH. Olive-brown above: whitish yellow below, spotted with black: inner coverts of wings white: tail brown; three outmost feathers on each side tipped with white. WEIGHT near five ounces: LENGTH eleven inches.

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Norway*; but not higher than the middle part. Common in *Russia*; but has not reached *Siberia*.

PLACES

* *Klein Migr. av.* 178.

† *Hist. Norway*, 69.

‡ *Russel's Aleppo*, 65, 71.

§ *Cleghorn's Minorca*, 56.

THRUSTLE,

C. THROSTLE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 107.

Turdus musicus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 217.

La Grive, *De Buffon*, iii. 280.—*Pl. Enl.* 406.—*Latham*, iii. 18.—*Léy. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

TH. Above of an olive-brown: breast white, with large dusky spots: inner coverts of the wings of a deep orange: cheeks white, spotted with brown. WEIGHT three ounces: LENGTH nine inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor* *. Is found in most parts of *Russia*, where juniper grows, especially about the river *Kama*: not in *Siberia*.

D. REDWING, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 108.

Turdus iliacus. *Klera. Kladra. Talltraft. Faun. Suec.* N° 218.

Le Mauvis, *De Buffon*, iii. 309.—*Latham*, iii. 22.

TH. With a whitish line above each eye: and the cheeks bounded beneath by another: head, and upper part of body, brownish: on each side of the neck a spot of deep yellow: tail of an uniform brown: breast white, spotted with brown: inside of the wings deep orange. WEIGHT two ounces and a quarter.

PLACE. Is met with as remote as *Sondmor*, and even in *Iceland*. In *Sweden* sings sweetly, perched on the summit of a tree, among the forests of maples: builds in hedges, and lays six blueish green eggs, spotted with black †. Appears in *England* with the Fieldfare, and has with us only a piping note. Such numbers of these birds, Thrustles, and Fieldfares, are killed for the market in *Polish Prussia*, that excise was payed in one season at *Dantzick* for thirty thousand pairs, besides what were smuggled or payed duty in other places ‡. Found with the Fieldfare in the *Russian* dominions,

* *Strom*, 260.

† *Faun. Suec.* N° 218.

‡ *Klein, Migr. av.* 178.

E. *Latham*, iii. 28.—*Lev. Mus.*

KAMTSCHATKAN.

TH. With a dusky bill: crown, upper side of the neck, back, and wings, light brown: from the base of the bill, on each side, a black line passes to the eyes, and a little beyond; over each, a line of white: chin and throat of an elegant rose-color: breast and belly of a whitish brown: tail of a light brown, and rounded. LENGTH six inches.

Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

F. ORIOLE, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 626, 8^{vo}.—4^{to}, 532. tab. iv.—*Will. Orn.* 198.
Oriolus galbula, *Lin. Syst.* 160.—*Faun. Suec.* N^o 95.
Loriot, De Buffon, iii. 260. tab. xvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 26.

TH. With head and whole body of a rich yellow: bill red: wings black; the primaries marked with a yellow spot: tail black; tips yellow. FEMALE dull green: ends of the exterior feathers of the tail whitish. LENGTH ten inches.

Inhabits many parts of *Europe*. Has been shot in *Finland*; but is in *Sweden* a rare bird. Seen in *England* but very seldom: affects warm climates: frequent in *India* and *China*. Found in the temperate parts of the *Russian* empire, as far as lake *Baikal*: none beyond the *Lena*. Is almost constantly flitting from place to place: makes no long residence in any. Builds a hanging nest between the forks of a bough, usually of some lofty tree. Lays four or five eggs, of a dirty white, spotted with dusky. Is reckoned very good meat. Receives its name of *Loriot* from its note. Feeds on insects, berries, and fruits.

PLACE.

ROSE-COLORED THRUSH, AND RING-OUZEL:

- G. ROSE-COLORED OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 627. 8vo.—4^{to}. tab. v.
Turdus roseus, *Faun. Succ.* N° 219.—*Will. Orn.* 194.—*De Buffon*, iii. 348. tab. xxii.
 —*Pl. Enl.* 251.—*Latham*, iii. 50.

TH. With a crested head: head, neck, wings, and tail, black, glossed with variable purple, blue, and green: breast, belly, back, and lesser coverts of the wings, of a fine rose-color. Size of a Stare.

Linnaeus, on the authority of Mr. *Adlerheim*, says it is found in *Lapland*. Has been shot in a garden at *Chester*; and twice besides near *London*. Is migratory. I cannot discover its breeding-place in *Europe*. Is found during summer about *Aleppo*, where it is called, from its food, the *Locust-bird* *.

Appears annually in great flocks about the river *Don*: and in *Siberia* about the *Irtish*, where there are abundance of *Locusts*, and where it breeds between the rocks.

- H. RING-OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 110.
Turdus torquatus, *Faun. Succ.* N° 221.
Ring-trost, *Norvegio*, *Brunnich*, N° 237.—*De Buffon*, iii. 340.—*Latham*, iii. 46.—
 LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With wings and tail black: upper part of the body dusky; lower part the same, edged with ash-color: breast marked with a white crescent. LENGTH eleven inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Lapmark* †. Is not found in *Russia* and *Siberia*: is, in the south of *England*, and in *France*, an errant passenger, for a week or two, to other countries: in alpine parts, resident. Is met with about *Mount-Caucasus*, and in *Persia*.

Belon ‡ says, that in his time they swarmed so in their season about *Embrun*, that the hosts were used to treat their guests with them instead of other game. We are told by the *Count de Buffon*, that they build their nests on the ground at the foot of some bush; from which they are called *Merles Terriers*.

* *Ruffel's Aleppo*, 70. † *Gjelavælgø Lapponum*.—*Leems*, 260. ‡ *Oyseaux*, 319.

- I. BLACKBIRD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 109.
Turdus merula. *Traut. Kohltraut. Faun. Suec.* N° 220.—*Latham*, ii. N° 46.—*LEV.*
Mus.—*Bl. Mus.*

TH. With a yellow bill: plumage and legs intensely black.
 FEMALE with bill and plumage of a dusky hue. LENGTH nine
 inches and a half: WEIGHT about four ounces.

Inhabits *Europe* as high even as *Drontheim*. Is uncommon in
Russia, except beyond the *Uralian* chain, and in the western pro-
 vinces. But about *Woronesch*, this bird, and the STARE, do not
 make their appearance till about the 17th or 18th of *April**, search-
 ing for food in other places during the severe season.

PLACE.

* *Extracts*, i. 107.

XXII. CHATTERER. *Gen. Birds*, XLIII.

207. PRIB.

Chatterer, *Catesby*, i. 46.—*Edw.* 242.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 112.Le Jaseur de la Caroline; *Brisson*, ii. 337.—*De Buffon*, *Ois.* iii. 441.—*Latham*, ii. 93.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

CH. With a black bill: black band of feathers across the forehead, extended on each side of the eyes towards the hind part of the head: head crested; color of that and neck a pale reddish brown: chin black: back deep brown: rump grey: coverts of wings cinereous: quill feathers dusky; ends of the seven last tipped with wax-like, or enameled appendages, of a bright scarlet color: tail dusky, tipped with bright yellow: breast whitish: belly and thighs of a light yellow: legs black. LENGTH seven inches. FEMALE wants the scarlet appendages to the wings.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, from *Nova Scotia* to *Mexico* and *Cayenne* *. The *Mexican* name is *Coquantototl*. *Fernandez* † says, it lives in the mountainous parts of the country. Feeds on seeds; but is remarkable neither for its song, or the delicacy of its flesh. It migrates in flocks to *New York* the latter end of *March*; breeds there in *May* and *June*; and retires south in flocks in *November*.

The differences between this bird, and the CHATTERERS of the old continent, are these:—it is about an inch inferior in length: it wants the rich yellow on the wings; but, as a recompence, has the same beautiful color on the belly.

IN EUROPE.

The *European* varieties are found as high as *Drontheim*, and appear in great numbers during winter, about *Petersburg* and *Moscow*, and in all parts of *Russia*, and are taken in flocks. They do not breed there: retiring to the very *arctic* circle for that purpose. It is said, that they never have been observed beyond the river *Lena*: and that they are much scarcer in *Siberia* than *Russia*. Mr. *Bell* saw some about *Tobolski* in *December* ‡. The navigators found them, *September* 1778, on the western coast of *America*, in lat. 64. 30.: long. 198. 30.

* *De Buffon*.† *Hist. av. Nov. Hisp.* 55.‡ *Travels*, i. 198.

XXIII. GROSBEAK. *Gen. Birds*, XLV.

Le Bec croisé, *De Buffon*, iii. 449.—*Pl. Enl.* 218.—*Br. Zool.* i. N^o 115.

208. CROSSBILL.

Loxia curvirostra. Korfnaf. Kiagelrifvare, *Faun. Succ.* N^o 224.—*Latham*, ii. 106.

—LEW. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With each of the mandibles crooked, and crossing each other at the tips: wings, head, neck, and body, of a full red: wings and tail dusky: the coverts crossed with two white lines.

The FEMALE is of a dirty green: rump of a deep yellow: the colors of each sex vary wonderfully; there being scarcely two which agree in the degree of shades of red or green: but the bills are sufficient distinctions from all other birds.

Inhabits the northern latitudes of *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Newfoundland*. Mr. *Edwards* mentions one taken off *Greenland*; but that individual must have been driven there by a storm, since it could never have subsisted in that woodless region, its food being the kernels of pine-cones, apples, and berries.

PLACE.

These birds arrive at *Severn* river in *Hudson's Bay*, the latter end of *May*; but so greatly affect a cold climate, as to proceed even more northward to breed. They return in autumn at the first setting-in of the frost. Their habitations are the forests of pines.

They are found in all the evergreen forests of *Russia* and *Siberia*. In *Scandinavia*, as high as *Drontbeim*. In *England* they only appear in certain years. I do not find that they migrate in any part except in *America*.

The *American* species varies from the *European* in being much less; and in the two white lines across the wings.

209. PINE.

PINE GROSB E A K, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 114.—*Edw.* 123.Le Dur-bec, *De Buffon*, iii. 444.—*Pl. Enl.* 135.*Loxia enucleator*. *L. Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 299, 304.Tallbit, Swansk-Papgoia, *Faun. Succ.* N^o 223.—*Latbam*, ii. 111.—*LEV. Mus.*

GR. With a very strong thick bill, hooked at the end: head, and upper part of the body, of a rich crimson; each feather marked with black in the middle: lesser coverts incline to orange; the others dusky, crossed by two white lines: the primaries and tail dusky: lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a pale crimson: vent cinereous: legs black. **FEMALE** of a dull dirty green; twice the size of the *English Bullfinch*.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay**, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*, and as far as the western side of *North America*: visits *Hudson's Bay*, in *April*: frequents the groves of pines and junipers: sings on its first arrival, but soon grows silent: makes its nest on trees, at a small height from the ground, with sticks, and lines it with feathers. Lays four white eggs, which are hatched in *June*. The clerk of the *California* observed these birds first on the 25th of *January*: they fed on the poplar tree †. It is remarked, that birds of plain colors only inhabit the frigid climates: but this gay bird is an exception.

It is likewise an inhabitant of the northern parts of *Europe*, as far as *Drontheim*; and in *Asia*, in all the pine forests: is frequent in *Siberia*, and the north of *Russia*: is taken in *autumn* about *Petersburg*, and brought to market in plenty. In spring it retires to *Lapland*.

I have seen them in the pine forests near *Invercauld*, in the county of *Aberdeen*, in *Scotland*, in the month of *August*; therefore suspect they breed there.

* *Ph. Transf.* lxii.† *Voy. to Hudson's Bay*, ii. 5.

Coccothraustes Indica cristata, *Aldr.* ii. 289.

Virginian Nightingale, *Will. Orn.* 245.—*Raii Syn. av.* 85.

Redbird, *Lawson*, 144.—*Catesby*, i. 38.

La Cardinal hupè, *De Buffon*, iii. 458.

Grosbec de Virginie, *Briffon*, iii. 253.

Loxia Cardinalis, *Lin. Syst.* 300.—*Latham*, ii. 118.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

210. CARDINAL.

GR. With a light red bill; base encompassed with black feathers: head adorned with an upright pointed crest: head, neck, and body, of a rich scarlet color: wings and tail of a dark and dull red. FEMALE of a much duller hue, with brown cheeks and back: belly of a dirty yellow. LENGTH nine inches.

Inhabits the country from *Newfoundland* to *Louisiana*. Is a hardy and familiar bird: very docile. Lives much on the grain of mayz, which it breaks readily with its strong bill. Lays up a winter provision of that grain; and conceals it very artfully in its retreat, first with leaves, and then with small branches, with an aperture for an entrance*.

PLACE.

Their song is remarkably fine; so that they are called the *Virginian Nightingale*. They sit warbling in the mornings, during spring, on the tops of the highest trees †. They also sing when confined in cages, and are much sought on account of their melody. In a state of confinement the female and male are at such enmity, that they will kill one another. They seldom are seen in larger numbers than three or four together. I have heard that their note is toned not unlike that of a Thrush; and that when tame, they will learn to whistle. Arrives in the *Jersies* and *New York* in the beginning of *April*; and during the summer, haunts the *magnolia* swamps. In autumn retires to the south.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 94.

† *Kalm*, ii. 71.—He says that they are very destructive to Bees.

211. POPE.

Crested Cardinal, *Brown's Illustr.* tab. xxiii.Le Paroure hupè, *De Buffon*, iii. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 103.—*Latham*, ii. 124.

GR. With a most elegant upright pointed crest: that, head, and neck, of a most rich scarlet: sides of the neck, breast, and belly, white: upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, dark grey: legs flesh-color.

SIZE a little inferior to the last. Is said to have a soft feeble note*.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *Louisiana* to *Brazil*.

212. RED-BREASTED.

Loxia Ludoviciana, *Lin. Syst.* 306.—*Latham*, ii. 126.—*Briffon*, iii. 247.Le Rose Gorge, *De Buffon*, iii. 460.—*Pl. Enl.* 153.—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With the head, chin, and back, deep black: coverts of the wings black, crossed with two white lines: upper part of the primaries black; lower white: tail black; inner webs of the two outmost feathers marked with a large white spot: breast and inner coverts of the wings of a fine rose-color: lower part of the back, belly, and vent, white: legs black. Head of the FEMALE spotted with white: breast yellowish brown, spotted with black.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *New York* to *Louisiana*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*: lays five eggs: retires in *August*. Is in that province a scarce bird.

213. SPOTTED.

GR. With the middle of the head, neck, and whole under side of the body, white, marked with narrow spots of brown: above each eye is a long bar of white, reaching from near the bill to the hind part of the head: back, wings, and tail, brown: the coverts of the wings crossed with two white lines: inner coverts of the wings of a fine yellow: on the inner side of the outmost feathers of the tail is a white spot: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New England*.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*—*Latham*, ii. 126.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 93.

Grosbec appellé queue en éventail de Virginie, *Pl. Enl.* 380.—*De Buffon*, iii. 463. 214. FANTAIL.
—*Latham*, ii. 128.

GR. With a dusky bill: scarlet head, neck, breast, and belly; colors most lively on the head: back and wings dusky, tinged with scarlet: the coverts of the tail a rich red: tail dusky, edged with red: lower belly and thighs in some white, perhaps females.

Inhabits *Virginia*. Mr. *Blackburne* sent one from *New York*, shot in *November*. This species has a custom of spreading its tail like a fan, from which arose the name.

PLACE.

GR. With a yellow bill: red head; hind part of an olive brown: hind part of the neck, and whole under side, of a fine red: wings; lower part of the back, and the tail, olive, the two middle feathers of the last excepted, which are red: belly yellow.

215. YELLOW-BELLIED.

Inhabits *Virginia*. From Mr. *Kuckahn's* collection.—*Latham*, ii. 125.

PLACE.

GR. With the head, neck, and back, dusky, edged with pale brown: coverts of the wings dusky, crossed with two bars of white: quill feathers dark; their outmost edges of a pale yellowish green: middle of the throat white: the breast, and sides of the belly, white spotted with brown.

216. DUSKY.

New York. Killed in *June*.—*Bl. Mus.*—*Latham*, ii. 127.

PLACE.

Loxia Cærulea, *Lin. Syst.* 304.—*Latham*, ii. 116.

Pyrrhula Carolineus Cærulea, *Briffon*, iii. 223. tab. xi.

Blue Grosbeak, *Careby*, i. 39.—*De Buffon*, iii. 454.—*Pl. Enl.* 154.

217. BLUE.

GR. With a narrow black list round the base of the bill: head, whole body, and coverts of the wings, of a deep blue; the last marked with a transverse bar of red: primaries and tail brown, dashed with green: legs dusky. FEMALE of a dark brown, with a small mixture of blue.

7.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina* during summer only. Is a scarce bird, and seen only in pairs. Has but a single note.

218. PURPLE.

Loxia violacea, *Lin. Syst.* 306.—*Latham*, ii. 117.

Purple Grosbeak, *Catesby*, i. 40.

Pyrrhula Bahamensis violacea, *Briffon*, iii. 326.

La Bonvreuil ou Bec rond violet de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 395.—
LEV. MUS.

GR. With head and body entirely purple: wings and tail of the same color: over each eye a stripe of scarlet: throat and vent feathers of the same color. FEMALE wholly brown, with red marks similar to the cock.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Bahama* islands. Feeds much on the mucilage of the poison * wood-berries. From the trunk of this tree distils a liquid, black as ink, said to be a poison.

219. GREY.

Le Grifalbin, *De Buffon*, iii. 467.—*Latham*, ii. 134.

Grosbec de Virginie, *Pl. Enl.* 393, N° 1.

GR. Entirely of a light grey color, except the head and neck, which are white. SIZE of a Sparrow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Virginia*.

220. CANADA.

Loxia Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 309.—*Latham*, ii. 127.

Le Flavert, *De Buffon*, iii. 462.—*Briffon*, iii. 229.—*Pl. Enl.* 152.

GR. With the upper part of the plumage of an olive green; the lower light-colored, and inclining to yellow: chin black: base of the bill surrounded with feathers of the same color: legs grey.

PLACE.

Supposed, from the *Linnean* name, to inhabit *Canada*: but is also found in *Cayenne*.

* *Amyris Toxicifera*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 496.

A. BULFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 116.

Loxia Pyrrhula. Domherre, *Faun. Succ.* N° 225.

Le Bouvreuil, *De Buffon*, iv. 372.—*Latham*, ii. 143.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With a short thick bill : full black crown : whole under side rich crimson : tail black. Under part of the FEMALE of a light brown.

Is found in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor**. Frequent in the north of *Russia*; and during winter, all over *Russia* and *Siberia*, where it is caught for the table. The *LOXIA ATRA*, *Brunnich*, N° 244, a bird shot at *Christiansoe*, and described as wholly black, except a white line on the wings, and the outmost feather in the tail, seems only a variety of this species.

PLACE:

B. GREEN GR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 113.

Loxia chloris. Swenska, *Faun. Succ.* N° 226.

Le Verdier, *De Buffon*, iii. 171.—*Latham*, ii. 134.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With the plumage of a yellowish green.

Inhabits *Europe* as far north as *Drontheim*. Is rare in *Russia*. Seen about the *Kama*. None in *Siberia*: yet *Steller* describes it among the birds of *Kamtschatka*. Inhabits *Sweden* the whole year, as does the BULFINCH.

PLACE:

* *Faun. Succ.* N° 222.

C. HAW GR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 113.

Le Gros-bec, *De Buffon*, iii. 444. tab. xxvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 99, 100.

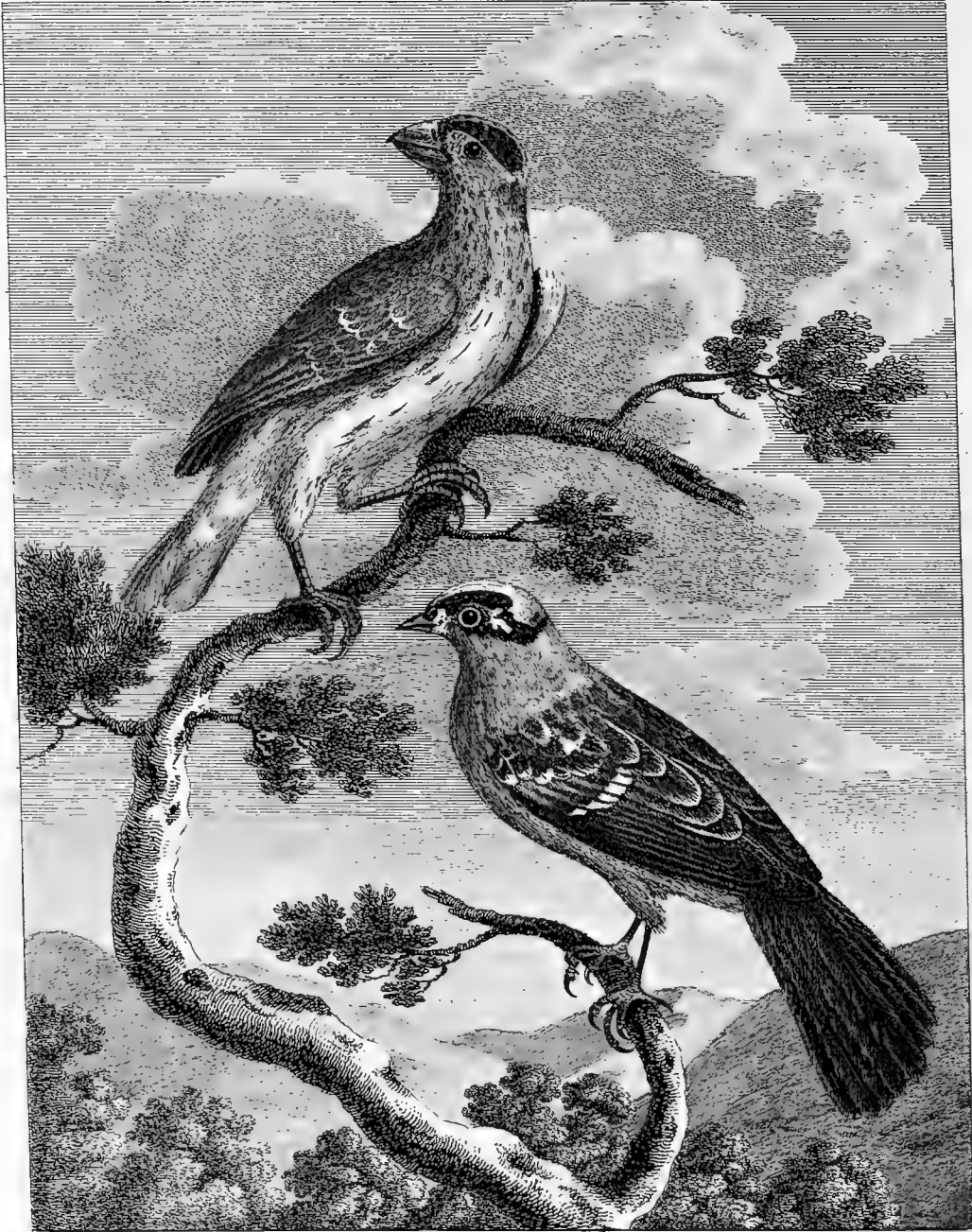
Loxia coccothraustes. Stenckneck, *Faun. Suec.* N° 222.—*Latham*, ii. 109.—

LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With a large conic thick bill: crown and cheeks bay: hind part of the neck of a fine grey: chin black: breast dirty flesh-color: back, and coverts of wings, deep brown: tail short; inner webs white. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE.

Is a species that seldom is seen far north. Newly arrived in *Schonen*, where it does much damage to cherry-orchards. Lives on the kernels of fruits, and even on walnuts and almonds, which it easily breaks with its strong bill. Is migratory: appears only accidentally in *England*. Known only in the west and south of the *Russian* empire, where fruits grow, wild or cultivated. Disappears in other parts, as far as beyond lake *Baikal*; where they come from the south in great plenty, and feed on the *pyrus baccata*, a tree peculiar to that country. They build their nest, like that of the Turtle, with dry sticks fastened with slender roots; and lay five blueish eggs, spotted with brown.



Spotted Grosbeak N. 213.

White Crowned Bunting N. 221.

P. Marshall sculps

XXIV. BUNTING. *Gen. Birds, XLVI.*

Emberiza Leucophrys, Forster.—Phil. Transf. lxxii. 403, 426.—Latham, ii. 200.

221. WHITE-CROWNED.

B. With a red bill: white crown: sides of the head black: beneath the eyes a black line joining the former: space between both white: front, sides of the neck, and breast, cinereous: back and coverts of the wings of a rusty brown, spotted with black, crossed with two lines of white: scapulars edged with white: primaries brown: tail long, and of the same color: legs flesh-colored. LENGTH seven inches and a half: EXTENT nine: WEIGHT three-quarters of an ounce.

PLACE.

Inhabits the country round *Hudson's Bay*. Visits *Severn* river in *June*. Feeds on grass seeds, grubs, insects, &c. Makes its nest at the bottom of willow-trees: lays four or five eggs, of a dusky color. Appears near *Albany* Fort in *May*: breeds there, and retires in *September*. Its flight short and silent; but when it perches, sings very melodiously.

Br. Zool. i. N° 122.—Tawny B. N° 121.—Edw. 126.

Emberiza nivalis, Lin. Syst. 308.—Latham, ii. 16.

Sno-sparf, Faun. Suec. N° 227. tab. i.—Sneekok, vinter fugl. Cimbris.—

Snee-fugl. Fialster Norvegis, Brunnich, N° 245.

L'Ortolan de Neige, De Buffon, iv. 329.—Pl. Enl. 497.—Lev. Mus.—

Bl. Mus.

222. SNOW.

B. With a short yellow bill, tipped with black: crown tawny: neck of the same color: breast and belly of a dull yellow, declining into white towards the vent: back and scapulars black, edged with reddish brown: the coverts of the tail white on their lower, yellowish on their upper parts: on the wings is a large bed of white: the other parts black and reddish brown: tail a little

Z z 2

forked;

forked; three outmost feathers white; the third black, tip with white; the rest wholly black: legs black: hind claw long, but not so strait as that of the Lark. WEIGHT one ounce five drams: LENGTH six inches and a half: EXTENT ten.

PLACE.
HUDSON'S BAY.

The earliest of the migratory birds of *Hudson's Bay*. Appeared in 1771, at *Severn* settlement, on *April* 11th; stayed about a month or five weeks; then proceeded farther north to breed*. Return in *September*; stay till *November*, when the severe frosts drive them southward. Live in flocks: feed on grass seeds, and are conversant about dunghills: are easily caught, under a small net baited with oatmeal, and are very delicate meat. I am not certain of the winter retreat of these birds out of *Hudson's Bay*; but having seen one of this species among those sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, I imagine that they spread over the more southern parts of *North America* in the rigorous season, as they do over *Europe* in the same period.

CHANGE OF
COLOR.

These birds have a summer and a winter dress. The first we have described. Against the rigorous season they become white on their head, neck, and whole under side: great part of their wings, and the rump, assumes the same color: the back, and middle feathers of the tail, are black. But *Linnaeus*, who was very well acquainted with this species, says, that they vary according to age and season. Mr. *Graham* sent to the Royal Society two specimens; one in its summer feathers, which exactly answered to our TAWNY BUNTING, N° 121; the other, to our SNOW BUNTING, N° 122, in its winter feathers. On this evidence, I beg the readers of the *British* to consider the above as one and the same species.

GREENLAND.

Hudson's Bay is not the farthest of their northern migrations. They inhabit not only *Greenland* †, but even the dreadful climate of *Spitzbergen*, where vegetation is nearly extinct, and scarcely any but *cryptogamious* plants are found. It therefore excites wonder, how

* *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 403.

† *Grantz*, i. 77.

birds, which are graminivorous in every other than these frost-bound regions, subsist: yet are there found in great flocks, both on the land and ice of *Spitzbergen* *. They annually pass to this country by way of *Norway*: for in the spring, flocks innumerable appear, especially on the *Norwegian* isles: continue only three weeks, and then at once disappear †. As they do not breed in *Hudson's Bay*, it is certain that many retreat to this last of lands, and totally uninhabited, to perform in full security the duties of love, incubation, and nutrition. That they breed in *Spitzbergen* is very probable; but we are assured that they do so in *Greenland*. They arrive there in *April*, and make their nests in the fissures of the rocks, on the mountains, in *May*: the outside of their nest is grass; the middle of feathers; and the lining the down of the *Arctic Fox*. They lay five eggs, white, spotted with brown: they sing finely near their nest.

They are caught by the boys in autumn, when they collect near the shores in great flocks in order to migrate; and are eaten dried ‡.

In *Europe* they inhabit, during summer, the most naked *Lapland Alps*; and descend, in rigorous seasons, into *Sweden*, and fill the roads and fields; on which account the *Dalecarlians* call them *Illvarsfogel*, or bad-weather birds. The *Uplanders*, *Hardvarsfogel*, expressive of the same. The *Laplanders* style them *Alaipg*. *Olaus Magnus* speaks of them under the name of *Avicula nivales* §, but mixes much fable in his narrative: he perches them also on trees; whereas they always sit upon the ground.

Leems || remarks, I know not with what foundation, that they fatten on the flowing of the tides, in *Finmark*, and grow lean on the ebb. The *Laplanders* take them in great numbers in hair springs, for the tables, their flesh being very delicate.

They seem to make the countries within the whole *arctic* circle:

* *Lord Mulgrave's Voy.* 188.—*Marten's Voy.* 73.

† *Leems*, 256.

‡ *Faun. Greenl.* 118. § *De Gént. Septentr.* lib. xix. p. 156.

|| *Finmark*, 255.

their summer residence; from whence they overflow the more southern countries in amazing multitudes, at the setting-in of winter in the frigid zone. In the winter of 1778-9, they came in such multitudes into *Birfa*, one of the *Orkney* islands, as to cover the whole barony; yet, of all the numbers, hardly two agreed in colors.

NORTH OF
BRITAIN.

Lapland, and perhaps *Iceland*, furnishes the north of *Britain* with the swarms that frequent those parts during winter, as low as the *Cheviot* hills, in lat. 55. 32. Their resting-places, the *Feroe* isles, *Schetland*, and the *Orknies*. The highlands of *Scotland*, in particular, abound with them. Their flights are immense; and they mingle so closely together, in form of a ball, that the fowlers make great havock among them. They arrive lean, soon become very fat, and are delicious food. They either arrive in the highlands very early, or a few breed there; for I had one shot for me at *Invercauld*, the 4th of *August*. But there is a certainty of their migration, for multitudes of them often fall, wearied with their passage, on the vessels that are sailing through the *Pentland Firth* *.

In their summer dress they are sometimes seen in the south of *England* †, the climate not having severity sufficient to affect the colors; yet now and then a milk-white one appears, which is usually mistaken for a white Lark.

RUSSIA.
SIBIRIA.

Russia and *Siberia* receive them, in their severe season, annually, in amazing flocks, overflowing almost all *Russia*. They frequent the villages, and yield a most luxurious repast. They vary there infinitely in their winter colors; are pure white, speckled, and even quite brown ‡. This seems to be the influence of difference of age more than of season.

GERMANY.

Germany has also its share of them. In *Austria* they are caught, and fed with millet, and afford the epicure a treat equal to that of the *Ortolan* §.

* Bishop *Pocock's* Journal, MS.
Travels, i. 198.

† *Morton's Northamp.* 427.
§ *Kramer Anim. Austr.* 372.

‡ *Bell's*

Fringilla Hudsonias, *Forster*.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii.—*Latham*, ii. 666.
Snow-bird, *Catesby*, i. 36.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

223. BLACK.

B. With a white short bill: blue eye: head, neck, wings, body, and tail, of a sooty blackness, edged with rust: breast, belly, and vent, of a pure white: exterior sides of the primaries edged with white; of the secondaries, with pale brown: exterior webs of the outmost feathers of the tail white: of the specimen described in the *Transactions*, the two outmost are wholly white, and the third marked with a white spot; the rest dusky. LENGTH six inches and a half: EXTENT nine: WEIGHT half an ounce.

PLACE.

Appears near *Severn* settlement not sooner than *June*: stays a fortnight: frequents the plains: feeds on grass seeds: retires into the *arctic* parts to breed. Returns to *Hudson's Bay* in autumn, in its passage to the south. Migrates into *New York*, where it continues the whole winter. Appears in the southern provinces, as low as *Carolina*, but chiefly in snow, or when the weather is harder than ordinary*. Arrive in millions, in very rigorous seasons, and fly about the houses and barns to pick up the corn. Frequent the gardens, and the small hills, to feed on the scattered seeds of grass. Are called by the *Swedes*, *Snowogel*, or *Snow-bird*; by the *Americans*, *Chuck-bird* †. They do not change their colors in any season of the year. Are esteemed very delicate meat.

Towhee-bird, *Catesby*, i. 34.—*Latham*, ii. 199.

Fringilla Erythrophthalma, *Lin. Syst.*—*Briffon*, iii. 169.

Le Pinçon noir, aux yeux rouges, *De Buffon*, iv. 141.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

224. TOWHEE.

B. With the head, coverts of the wings, whole upper side of the body, and breast, black: middle of the belly white: sides orange: quill feathers black, edged with white: tail long, and

* *Lawsen*, 146.† *Kalm*, ii. 51, 81.

black; exterior edge of the outmost feathers white; and a large white spot on the end of the three first; middle feathers entirely black.

FEMALE of a rusty brown: belly white, bounded by dirty yellow: irides in both sexes red. LENGTH eight inches and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. Has a pretty note.

225. RICE.

Maia Fernandez, 56. C. ccxix.—*Wil. Orn.* 386.—*Raii Syn. Av.*

Rice-bird, *Hortulanus Carolinensis*, *Catesby*, i. 14.—*Edw.* 291.

Emberiza oryzivora, *Lin. Syst.* 311.—*Latham*, ii. 288, 289.

L'Ortolan de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iii. 282.

L'Agripenne, ou l'Ortolan de Riz, *De Buffon*, iv. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 388.—*LEV. Mus.*
—*BL. Mus.*

B. With the head, and whole under side of the body, black: hind part of the neck in some pale yellow; in others, white; coverts of the wings, and primaries, black; the last edged with white: part of the scapulars, lesser coverts of the wings, and rump, white: back black, edged with dull yellow: tail of the same colors, and each feather sharply pointed: legs red. LENGTH seven inches and a quarter.

Head, upper part of the neck, and back, of the FEMALE, yellowish brown, spotted with black: under part of a dull yellow: sides thinly streaked with black. The bird described by *le Comte de Buffon*, under the title of *l'Agripenne de la Louisiane**, seems to be no other than a female of this species, varied by having some of the secondary feathers wholly white.

PLACE.

These birds inhabit in vast numbers the island of *Cuba*, where they commit great ravages among the early crops of rice, which precede those of *Carolina*. As soon as the crops of that province are to their palate, they quit *Cuba*, and pass over the sea, in numerous flights, directly north; and are very often heard in their passage by sailors frequenting that course. Their appearance is in

* *Hist. d'Ois.* iv. 339.—*Pl. Enl.* 388. fig. 2.

September, while the rice is yet milky; and commit such devastations, that forty acres of that grain have been totally ruined by them in a small time.

They arrive very lean; but soon grow so fat, as to fly with difficulty; and, when shot, often burst with the fall. They continue in *Carolina* not much above three weeks, and retire by the time the rice begins to harden. They are esteemed to be the most delicate birds of the country. I am informed, that the male birds have a fine note.

It is very singular, that, among the myriads which pay their autumnal visit, there never is found a single cock-bird. Mr. *Catesby* verified the fact by dissecting numbers, under a supposition, that there might have been the young of both sexes, which had not arrived at the full colors; but found them all to be females, which are properly the RICE-BIRDS. Both sexes make a transient visit to *Carolina* in the spring. It is said, that a few stragglers continue in that country the whole year.

RICE, the periodical food of these birds, is a grain of *India* *: it probably arrived in *Europe* (where it has been much cultivated) by way of *Bactria*, *Susia*, *Babylon*, and the lower *Syria* †. The time in which it reached *Italy* is uncertain: for the *Oryza* of *Pliny* is a very different plant from the common Rice; but the last has been sown with great success about *Verona* for ages past; and was imported from thence, and from *Egypt* ‡, into *England*; until, by a mere accident, it was introduced into *Carolina*. It was first planted there about 1688, by Sir *Nathaniel Johnson*, then governor of the province; but the seed being small and bad, the culture made little progress.

Chance brought here, in 1696, a vessel from *Madagascar*; the master of which presented a Mr. *Woodward* with about half a bushel, of an excellent kind §; and from this small beginning sprung an

* *Raii Hist. Pl.* ii. 1446.
Dict. ii. 327.

† *Strabo*, lib. xv. p. 1014.

‡ *Anderson's*

§ The same, 238—and *Catesby*, ii. Account of *Carolina*, xvii.

immense source of wealth to the southern provinces of *America*; and to *Europe* relief from want in times of dearth. Within little more than half a century, a hundred and twenty thousand barrels of Rice have been in one year exported from *South Carolina*; and eighteen thousand * from *Georgia*: and all from the remnant of a sea store, left in the bottom of a sack!—Ought I not to retract the word *chance*, and ascribe to PROVIDENCE so mighty an event from so small a cause?

226. PAINTED.

Painted Finch, *Catesby*, i. 44.—*Lawson*, 144.

Emberiza ciris, *Lin. Syst.* 313.—*Edw.* 130, 173.

Le Verdier de la Louisiane, dit vulgairement le Pape, *Briffon*, iii. 200. App. 74.

—*Pl. Enl.* 159.—*De Buffon*, iv. 176.—*Latbam*, ii. 206.—LEV. MUS.—
BL. MUS.

B. With the head, and hind part of the head, of an exquisite deep blue: orbits scarlet: back, greater coverts, and secondaries, green: primaries dusky: the upper orders of lesser coverts of a fine blue; the lower, orange: rump, and whole under side of the body, of a rich scarlet; the sides declining into yellow: tail dusky, edged with green.

This beautiful species is some years in arriving at the height of its colors. At first is of a plain brown, like a hen Sparrow; in the next stage, becomes blue; in the third, attains the perfection of its gay tints.

The FEMALE is brown, and has over its plumage a tinge of green.

* *American Traveller*, 95, 101.—In a news-paper of last year, I met with the following article:—A Gentleman died lately in *Carolina*, without any nearer relation than a third cousin. He determined to leave his estate, consisting of three fine plantations, to some person whose public deserts would justify such a step. The Gentleman, on consideration, determined in favour of Mr. *Abby*, a gentleman in the province, whose ancestor had introduced the culture of rice, by which *Carolina* had increased so amazingly in wealth, declaring at the same time in his will, that if there had been any living person to whom his country was equally obliged, in the same line of peace, he would have preferred him. Mr. *Abby*, on his death, which happened lately, took possession of the Gentleman's estate, in consequence of this will.—How much more rational is such a conduct, than endowing colleges or hospitals!

Inhabits *Carolina* in the summer-time; but migrates in winter perhaps as far as *Vera Cruz*, in *Spanish America*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Mariposa pintada*, or the Painted Butterfly. It chuses a tree for nestling equal to its own elegance of form and color; affecting the orange for that purpose.

PLACE.

Hortulanus Ludovicianus, *Briffon*, iii. 278.—*De Buffon*, iv. 325.—*Pl. Enl.* 158.
Emberiza Ludovicica, *Lin. Syst.* 310.—*Latham*, ii. 177.

227. LOUISIANE.

B. With the crown reddish, surrounded with a black mark, in form of a horse-shoe: another black line beneath each eye: the whole upper part of the body of a rusty brown, spotted with black: lower part of the back, lesser coverts of the wings, and rump, black: breast and belly reddish; towards the vent growing more faint: tail and primaries black.

Inhabits *Louisiana*. Nearly allied to the *European* species: perhaps a female, or young bird.

PLACE.

B. With a large and thick bill: fore part of the head of a yellowish green: hind part and cheeks cinereous: above each eye a line of rich yellow: on the corner of the mouth another: on the throat a black spot: breast and belly of a fine yellow: back, scapulars, and secondaries, black, edged with reddish brown: lesser coverts of a bright bay: primaries and tail of a dusky brown: vent and thighs white: legs dusky.

228. BLACK-THROATED.

Inhabits *New York*. *LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*—*Latham*, ii. 197.

PLACE.

B. With a yellow line from the bill, reaching over each eye: crown dusky, divided lengthways with a white line: back black, edged with pale brown: tail and primaries dusky, edged with white: throat and breast white, spotted with black: belly white.

229. UNALASCHA.

Inhabits *Unalaska*. *Latham*, ii. 202. N° 47.

PLACE.

230. BLACK-CROWNED.

B. With a deep black crown, and a rich yellow spot on the fore part: feathers on the back black, edged with rust-color: wings of the same color, crossed with a double line of white: rump olive brown: throat and breast cinereous; belly whitish: tail long, and of a deep brown: legs yellowish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Natka Sound*. *Latham*, ii. 202.

231. RUSTY.

B. With head, neck, breast, and sides, rust-colored: belly white: wings ferruginous, with two white marks on the primaries: tail of the same color: the two outmost feathers of the tail tip with white.

PLACE.

New York. In Mrs. *Blackburn's* collection. Perhaps the same with Mr. *Latham's* species, ii. 197 *: if so, it is common to *Russia* and *America*. *Latham*, ii. 202.

232. UNALASCHA.

B. With head, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, brown, tinged with red: breast and sides dirty white, clouded: middle of the belly plain dirty white.

PLACE.

Inhabits the western side of *North America*.Le Bruant de Canada? *Briffon*, iii. 296.Le Cul-roullet, *De Buffon*, iv. 368.—*Latham*, ii. 204.—*LEV. MUS.*

233. CINEREOUS.

B. With a short bill: head, neck, back, breast, and coverts of the wings and tail, of a pale reddish brown, edged with ash-color: on the neck and breast the ash-color predominates: belly white: primaries dusky, edged with white: tail pale brown, with the ends sharp-pointed.

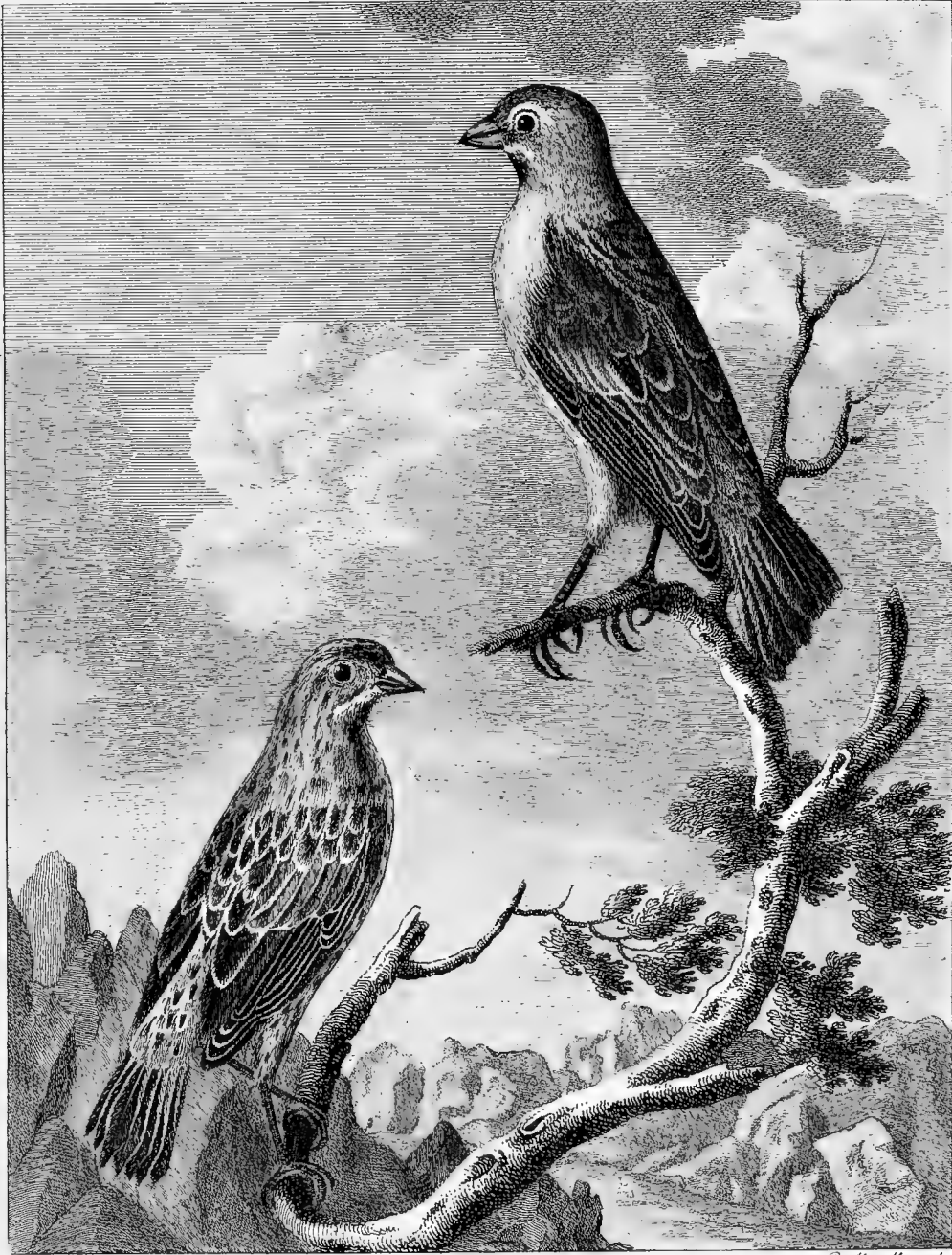
PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*.

233. A VAR.

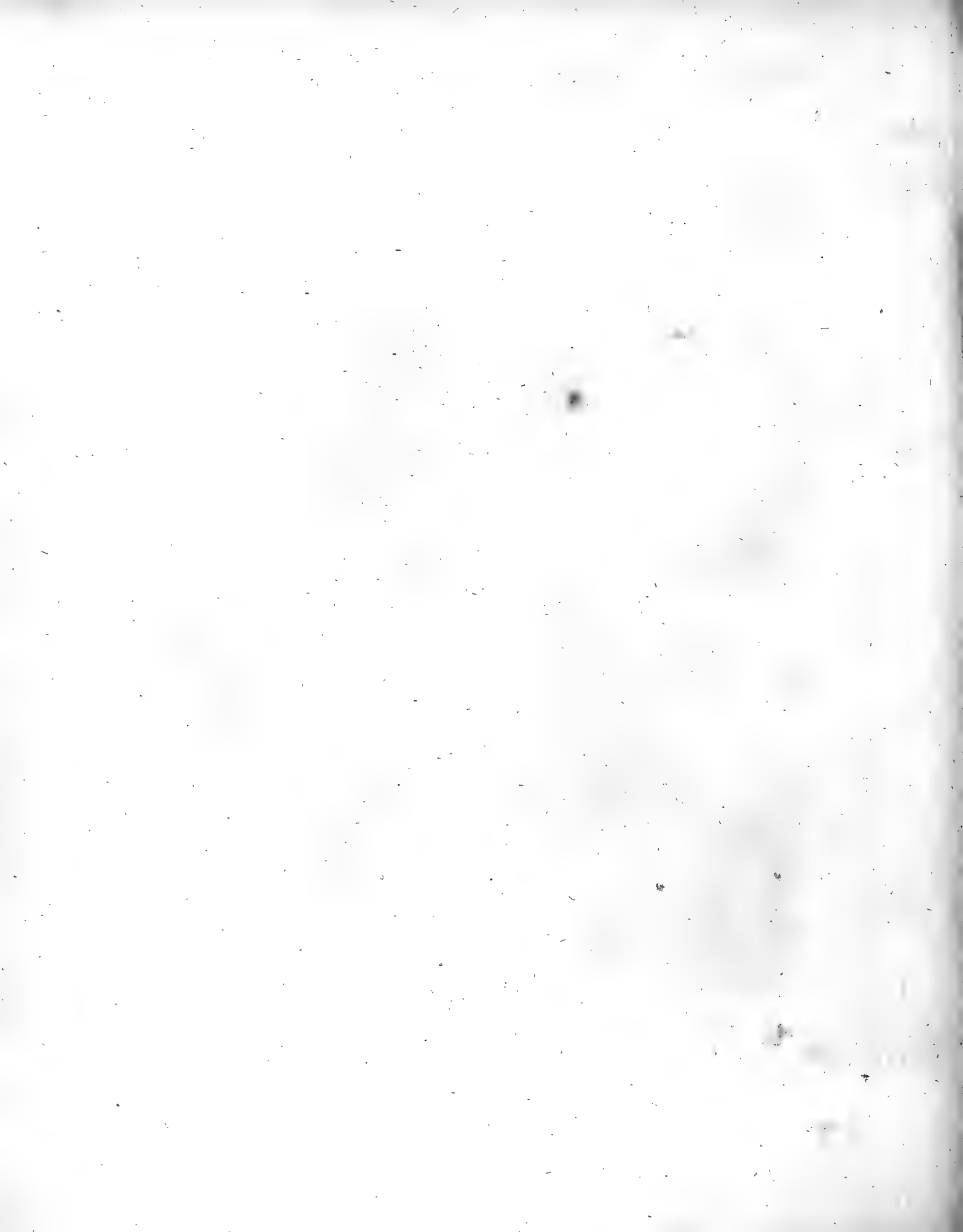
B. With a yellow bill: head, back, and wings, rust-colored; each feather deeply and elegantly edged with pale grey; some of the greater coverts edged with paler rust; the primaries and

* *Emberiza Rutila*, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 698.



Black-throated Bunting N. 228. Cinereous Bunting N. 333.

P. Marshall sculp.



tertials with white: throat, breast, and sides, white, fully spotted with rust: middle of the belly white: middle feathers of the tail brown; exterior feathers white; each feather truncated obliquely.

Inhabits *New York*. BL. MUS.

PLACE.

Le Bruant bleu de Canada, *Briffon*, iii. 298.

234. BLUE.

L'Azuroux, *De Buffon*, iv. 369.—*Latham*, ii. 205.

B. With the crown of a dirty red: the upper part of the neck and body, scapulars, and lesser coverts of the wings, of the same color, varied with blue: the lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a lighter red, mixed with blue: primaries and tail brown; with the exterior edges of a cinereous blue.

Inhabits *Canada*. Breeds in *New England*; but does not winter there.

PLACE.

Tanagra cyanea, *Lin. Syst.* 315.—*Latham*, ii. 205.

235. INDIGO.

Blue Linner, *Catesby*, i. 45.

Le Tangara bleu de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iii. 13.

Le Ministre, *De Buffon*, iv. 86.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

B. With a dusky bill: plumage of a rich sky-blue color; lightest about the belly and breast: across the coverts of the wings is a row of black spots: primaries and tail dusky, edged with blue.

FEMALE brown above; of a dirty white beneath. In SIZE less than the *English Goldfinch*.

Inhabits (according to *Catesby*) the interior parts of *Carolina*, a hundred and fifty miles from the sea. Has the note of a Linner. It is found as low as *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Azul Lexos*, or the far-fetched bird: and the *Americans* call it the *Indigo* bird. Notwithstanding *Catesby*, it appears in the province of *New York*, in *May*. Makes its nest of dead yellow grass, lined with the down of some plant; and places it between the fork of an upright branch.

PLACE.



A. GOLDEN BUNTING. *Emberiza Aureola*, *Pallas Itin.* ii. 711.—*Latham*, ii. 261.

B. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, of a deep bay: sides of the head, throat, and space round the nostrils, black: under part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a most beautiful citron-color: the middle of the neck crossed by a bar of bay: vent white: wings dusky, marked with a great bed of white: tail a little forked; two outmost feathers on each side crossed obliquely with white: legs pale ash-colored.

PLACE. Found only in *Siberia*. Most frequent in the east part; where it extends even to *Kamtschatka*. Is conversant in the islands, in rivers overgrown with reeds and willows. Has the note of the Reed Sparrow.

B. COMMON B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 118.

Kornlarka, Faun. Suec. N° 228.

Knotter Norwigis, Brunnich, N° 247.

Le Poyer, De Buffon, iv. 355.—*Pl. Enl.* 30. 1.—*Latham*, ii. 171.—*LEV. Mus.*

B. With the head, and upper part of the body, light brown; lower part yellowish white: all parts, except the belly, spotted with black: tail subfurcated, dusky edged with white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Sondmor**. Migrates into the south of *Russia*. Unknown in *Siberia*.

* *Strom.* 240.

C. YELLOW B. *Br. Zool. i. N° 119.*

Groning. Goldspink, *Faun. Suec. N° 230.*

Le Bruant de France, *De Buffon, iv. 340.*—*Pl. Enl. 30. 2.*—*Latham, ii. 170.*—
LEV. MUS.

B. With the crown of a fine light yellow: chin, throat, and belly, yellow: breast marked with orange red: rump rust-colored: tail brown; two outmost feathers marked, near the end, obliquely with white.

Found as high as *Sondmor* *, in the *Russian* empire. In *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*: but none in the wilds of the east.

PLACE.

D. ORTOLAN, *Wil. Orn. 270.*—*Raii Syn. Av. 94.*

Emberiza Hortulana, Lin. Syst. 309.—*Faun. Suec. N° 229.*

L'Ortolan, *De Buffon, iv. 305.*—*Pl. Enl. 247. 1.*—*Latham, ii. 166.*—LEV. MUS.

B. With a cinereous crown: yellow throat: back pale brown, spotted with black: rump dashed with yellow: belly rust-colored: tail dusky; inner ends of the outmost feathers marked with a great spot of white.

These are a southern species; but sometimes wander into *Sweden*, in *March*. Breed, and quit the country in autumn †. Are common in *Russia* and *Siberia*, but not further than the *Oby*. Arrive in *France* with the Swallows ‡. In *Italy*, about *Padua*, in *May*, and retire in *September* §. I cannot trace their winter residence. They come rather lean. Make an artless nest: lay four or five greyish eggs: and usually lay twice in the summer. These birds sing prettily, and in the night ||: but, by epicures, are valued more as a delicious morsel, than for their song. They are taken and placed in a chamber lightened by lanthorns; so that, not knowing the vicissitudes of day and night, they are not agitated by the change. Are

PLACE.

* *Strom. 230.*

† *Amæn. Acad. iv. 595.*

‡ *De Buffon, iv. 309.*

§ M. SCOPOLI's List of *Italian* birds, MS. with which he favored me.

|| *Kram-*

Austr. 371.

fed with oats and millet; and grow so fat, that they would certainly die, if not killed in a critical minute. They are a mere lump of fat; of a most exquisite taste; but apt soon to satiate.

These birds receive both their *Greek* and their *Latin* name from their food, the millet. *Aristotle* calls them *Cynchromi*; and the *Latins*, *Miliaræ* *. The latter kept and fattened them in their *ornithones*, or fowl-yards, as the *Italians* do at present; which the ancients constructed with the utmost magnificence, as well as conveniencey †.

℞. REED B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 120.

Saf. Sparf. *Faun. Suec.* N° 231.

Ror-Spurv. *Brunnich*, N° 251.

L'Ortolan de roseaux, *De Buffon*, iv. 315.—*Pl. Enl.* 247. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 173.—
LEV. MUS.

B. With black head and throat: cheeks and head encircled with white: body above rusty, spotted with black; beneath white. FEMALE has a rust-colored head, spotted with black: wants the white ring.

PLACE.

Is found as far north as *Denmark*: and is rare in *Sweden*. Common in the south of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Its song nocturnal, and sweet. Makes a nest pendulous, between four reeds.

* *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. viii. c. 12: and *Varro de re Rust.* lib. iii. c. 5.—*Ficedulæ et miliaræ dicitur à cibo, quod alteræ fico: alteræ milio fiant pingues.* *Varro de Ling. Lat.* iv.

† See a plan in the *Leipsic* edition of *Var. de re Rust.* lib. iii. v.

XXV. T A N A G E R. *Gen. Birds.* XLVII.

Summer Red-bird, *Catesby*, i. 56.—*Edw.* 239.

Muscicapa rubra, *Lin. Syst.* 326.—*Briffon*, ii. 432.

Tangara du Missisipi, *De Buffon*, iv. 252.—*Pl. Enl.* 741.—*Latham*, ii. 220.

236. SUMMER:

T Wholly red, except the wings; the ends of which are brown: bill yellow: legs reddish. FEMALE brown, with a tinge of yellow.

Inhabits the woods on the *Missisipi*. Sings agreeably. Collects, against winter, a vast magazine of maize, which it carefully conceals with dry leaves, leaving only the hole by way of entrance; and is so jealous of it, as never to quit its neighborhood, except to drink*.

PLACE.

Scarlet Sparrow, *Edw.* 343.

Tanagra rubra, *Lin. Syst.* 314.—*Latham*, ii. 217. N° 3. A.

Tangara de Canada, *De Buffon*, iv. 250.—*Pl. Enl.* 156.

237. CANADA.

T With a whitish bill: head, neck, and whole body, of a brilliant scarlet; the bottoms of the feathers black: primaries dusky; lower part of their inner webs white: tail and legs black; tips of the first white; but that circumstance is sometimes wanted. The supposed FEMALE is of a green color, light and yellowish beneath. SIZE of a Sparrow.

Inhabits from *New York* to the *Brasils*. In *New York* it appears in *May*, and retires in *August*. Is a very shy bird, and lives in the deepest woods.

PLACE.

T With the head, whole upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive green, fading into cinereous towards the rump: wings and tail brown, edged with white: throat and breast of a fine yellow: belly white: legs brown. Wings and tail

238. OLIVE.

* *Du Pratz.*

of the FEMALE dusky, edged with olive: under side of the body of a very pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*: and as far south as *Cayenne* *. BL. Mus.—
Latham, ii. 218.

239. GREY. Le Gris-olive, *De Buffon*, 277.—*Pl. Enl.* 714.—*Latham*, ii. 236.

T. With a black bill: forehead, and space above the eyes, grey: back of an olive grey: wings and tail dusky, edged with grey: under part of the body an uniform grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana* and *Louisiana*.

240. BISHOP. *Latham*, ii. 226.
Tanagra episcopus, *Lin. Syst.* 316.
L'Eveque, *Brisson*, iii.
Le Bluet, *De Buffon*, iv. 265.—*Pl. Enl.* 176.—LEV. Mus.

T. With a black bill: whole plumage of a blueish grey; in some places greenish: on the coverts of the wings the blue predominates: legs ash-colored. Head, neck, and breast, of the FEMALE of a blueish green: back, and coverts of the wings, brown; the last crossed obliquely with a greyish stroke: primaries and tail black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana* †; and as low as *Cayenne*. Haunts the skirts of forests, and feeds on the smaller fruits. Is sometimes gregarious, but usually found in pairs. Roosts on the palm-trees. Has a very sharp and disagreeable note.

* L'Olivet, *De Buffon*, iv. 269.

† *Du Pratz*, ii.

XXVI. FINCH. *Gen. Birds.* XLVIII.

Cowpen-bird, *Catesby*, i. 34.—*Latham*, ii. 269.

Le Pinçon de Virginie, *Briffon*, iii. 165.

Le Brunet, *De Buffon*, iv. 138.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

241. COWPEN.

F. With the head and neck of a dusky brown: back, wings, and body, of a fine black, glossed with green and blue: tail the same: legs black. Crown and upper part of the FEMALE deep brown: throat white: breast and belly light cinereous brown: wings and tail dusky, edged with brown. Bigger than the *English* Bulfinch.

Arrives in *New York* in *May*: lays five eggs in *June*: and migrates southward in *August*. Appears in flights in winter, in *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and associates with the Redwing Orioles, and Purple Grakles. It delights much to feed about the pens of cattle; which gave occasion to the name.

PLACE.

American Goldfinch, *Catesby*, i. 43.—*Edw.* 274.—*Latham*, ii. 289.

Fringilla Tristis, *Lin. Syst.* 320.

Le Chardonneret jaune, *De Buffon*, iv. 212.—*Pl. Enl.* 202.—*BL. MUS.*

242. GOLDEN.

F. With a flesh-colored bill: fore part of the head black: rest of the head, neck, and whole body, of a most beautiful gold color; whitening towards the vent: wings black, with two lines of white: tail black: inner webs of the exterior feathers white: legs brown. FEMALE wants the black mark on the head: whole upper part of an olive green; lower part of a pale yellow: in other marks the sexes agree: on coverts of wings two bars of yellow.

243. NEW-YORK SISKIN. Le Tarin de la Nouvelle York, *De Buffon*, iv. 231.—*Pl. Enl.* 292.—*Latbam*, ii. 291.

F. With a black crown : neck encircled with yellow : breast and rump of the same color ; the last fading into white : back olive brown : wings and tail black, edged with white : belly and vent whitish. The crown of the FEMALE wants the black : its colors also in general are less brilliant than those of the male. Superior in size to the *European* kind ; but seems only a variety.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.

244. ORANGE. Bahama Finch, *Catesby*, i. 42.—*Latbam*, ii. 276.
Fringilla Zena, *Lin. Syst.* 320.—*Briffon*, iii. 368.—*De Buffon*, iv. 140?

F. With a yellow throat : head and neck black : above and beneath each eye a long white line : breast orange-colored : belly white : back greenish : coverts of the wings black ; lowest order white : primaries and tail dusky, edged with white : legs lead-color. Head of the FEMALE ash-color : back of a dull green : belly of a dull yellow.

FEMALE.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama* isles.

245. RED-BREADED. **F.** With a white bill : cheeks, throat, and under side of the neck and breast, of a rich crimson : belly white : crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black : coverts crossed with two lines of white : legs black.

Eight of these were driven, in a storm, on *Sandy Hook*, in *April* 1779. *Latbam*, ii. 272.

Br. Zool. i. N° 128.

Mountain Sparrow, fem. *Edw.* 269.—*Latham*, ii. 252, 265.

Moineau de Canada, *Brisson*, iii. 102.—*Pl. Enl.* 223.

Le Soulciet, *De Buffon*, iii. 500.—*BL. Mus.*—*LEV. Mus.*

246. TREE.

F. With the end of the bill dusky; base of the lower mandible yellow: cheeks, and under side of the neck, pale ash-color: from the base of the bill, on each side, is a red line passing above the throat: crown, hind part of the neck, and feathers on the ridge of the wings, bay: back ferruginous, spotted with black: coverts of the wings black, edged with rust-color, and crossed with two bars of white: belly and breast of a dirty white: tail dusky, edged with ash-color. LENGTH six inches and a half: EXTENT ten.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* during summer. Comes to *Severn* settlement in *May*. Advances farther north to breed; and returns in autumn, in its way southward. Found also in *Pensylvania*. Supposed, by *Mr. Edwards*, to be the female of the Tree, or Mountain Sparrow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 128; but as I have had opportunity of seeing specimens of this bird from *Hudson's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *New York**, all of which agreed in marks and colors, I have no doubt but that it is a distinct species.

PLACE.

Bahama Sparrow, *Catesby*, i. 37.—*Latham*, ii. 300.

Fringilla bicolor, *Lin. Syst.* 324.

Le Verdier de Bahama, *Brisson*, iii. 202.—*LEV. Mus.*

247. BAHAMA.

F. With the head, neck, and breast, black: the remaining parts of a dirty green color. SIZE of a Canary-bird.

Inhabits the woods of the *Bahama* islands. Sits perched on a bush, and sings, repeating one set tune.

PLACE.

Edwards, 304.—*Latham*, ii. 272.—*BL. Mus.*

248. WHITE-THROATED.

F. With a broad bar crossing from the bill, over each eye, towards the hind part of the head; orange-colored near the bill;

* *BL. Mus.*

white beyond the eyes ; and bounded above and below with a dusky line : crown divided lengthways by a white stroke : throat white : hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, prettily spotted with black, ash-color, and ferruginous : primaries and tail dusky, edged with white : ridge of the wing pale yellow : breast and belly of a brownish white : legs yellowish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*. Mr. *Blackburne* saw a small flock of them in the province of *New York*, in *January*. I have likewise described them from *Newfoundland*, where they are found during summer : one, which I suppose to be the female, had the yellow spot at the base of the bill very obscure, nor had it the white spot on the chin.

249. YELLOW-THROATED.

F. With head, and upper part of body, cinereous : primaries dusky, edged with pale brown : chin white : on the throat a pale yellow spot : belly of a dirty white : legs and bill of a blueish grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.

250. STRIPED.

Latbam, ii. 275.

F. With a lead-colored bill : forehead, and space between the beak and eyes, yellow : on the crown are three black stripes on a white ground : behind each eye is a black spot : cheeks and chin whitish : hind part of the neck and back brown, spotted with dusky : coverts of the wings uniform brown : tail of the same color, and subcuneiform : primaries dusky : breast light grey : belly still paler.

PLACE.

Shot in *New York* in *May*. In the cabinet of Major *Davies*, of the Artillery : a gentleman to whom this Work is under great obligations.

Little Sparrow, *Edw.* 354.—*Latham*, ii. 272.—BL. MUS.

251. FERRUGINOUS.

F. With the head and back cinereous, edged with rust-color: coverts of the wings and tail of a bright ferruginous: inner webs of the primaries, and the tail, dusky; the exterior ferruginous: the cheeks, breast, and belly, white, marked with large bright spots of ferruginous: legs yellowish. SIZE of a House Sparrow.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*, and as low as *Pensylvania*. Called in *New York*, the Shepherd, from its note *shep, shep*: stays there only the winter. Fond of scraping the ground.

PLACE.

A bird of a plain dusky rust-color above, and white beneath, spotted like the former, shot at *Unalaska*, seems a variety.

F. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, rust-colored, spotted with black; the spots on the back large: coverts of the wings of a plain ferruginous: primaries dusky, edged with dirty white: whole under side white, with black streaks pointing downwards: tail brown, crossed by numerous dusky bars.

252. FASCIATED

Inhabits *New York*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 273.

PLACE.

F. With the head, upper part of the neck, and back, cinereous, rust-colored, and black: cheeks brown: lesser coverts of the wings bright bay: the orders below black, edged with white: primaries dusky, edged with white: lower part of the neck and sides white, spotted with small white streaks: belly pure white: tail dusky.

253. GRASS.

Inhabits *New York*. Lays five eggs in *May*, in the grass. Called the *Grey Grass-bird*. Continues the whole winter. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 273.

PLACE.

254. WINTER. **F.** With the head, neck, and back, of a light brown, spotted with black: under part of the neck, breast, and sides, white, with small brown spots: belly white, and unspotted: primaries brown, edged with white; as are the coverts.
- PLACE. Inhabits *New York*. Seen and killed there, out of a small flock, in *January*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 274.
255. BLACK-FACED. Le Moineau de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iii. 496.—*Pl. Enl.* 181. fig. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 253.]
- F.** With the fore part of the head and chin black: hind part, neck, and rump, crimson: back, tail, and wings, black, edged with rust-color: breast crossed with a black band: belly brownish.
- PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*, according to the Count *De Buffon*, who supposes it to be the female of a crested Finch, of a very different aspect*.
256. NORTON. **F.** With the head, upper part of the neck, and secondaries, black, edged with bright bay: rump bright bay, edged with ash: lesser coverts of the wings bright bay; middle order black, crossed with a white line; primaries dusky: throat buff-colored; bounded on each side by a dusky line: belly and sides white: sides and under part of the neck spotted with rust-color: tail dusky, edged with dirty white: along the middle of the outmost feather is a pure white line, ending at the tip.
- PLACE. Discovered in *Norton Sound*.—*Latham*, ii. 274.
257. CRIMSON-HEAD. **F.** With a crimson head and breast; the first faintly marked with dusky spots: space behind each eye dusky: back, coverts of the wings, primaries, and tail, black, edged with crimson: belly white, tinged with red.

* *Pl. Enl.* 183. fig. 1.

Inhabits *New York*. Arrives there in *April*. Is very frequent among the Red Cedars, and shifts most nimbly around the stems. BL. MUS.—A bird of this species, or nearly related, is described by Doctor *Pallas*, under the name of *Fringilla rosea* *; which, he says, frequents lake *Baikal*, and the country to the north of that water.

PLACE.

IN ASIA.

Purple Finch, *Catesby*, i. 41.—*Latham*, ii. 275.

Le Bouvreuil violet de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iii. 324.

253. PURPLE.

F. With a purple head and body, with some dusky mixture, especially the inner webs of the primaries, and the tail: belly white. FEMALE brown, with the breast spotted like a Thrush.

Appears in *Carolina*, in *November*. Feeds on *juniper*-berries. In *February*, destroys the swelling buds of fruit trees.

PLACE.

Fringilla Lapponica, *Lin. Syst.* 317.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 235.

Fringilla calcarata, *Pallas Travels*, ii. App. 710. tab. E.

Le Grand Montain, *De Buffon*, iv. 134.—*Latham*, ii. 263.

259. LAPLAND.

F. With a yellow bill, with a dusky point: crown black: from the base of the bill is a white line, passing under each eye, descending down the sides of the neck, bending towards the breast: throat, and fore part of the breast, black: its sides and belly white: hind part of the neck and back brown, mixed with rust-color: tail forked; that, and the wings, dusky, edged with rust-color; some of the exterior feathers of the tail marked, near their ends, with a white spot: legs dark brown: hind claw long, like a Lark's, and almost straight. LENGTH five inches: EXTENT seven: WEIGHT half an ounce.

A bird of a hardy constitution. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* during winter. Appears in *November*, and lives among the *juniper* bushes. Is called by the natives, *Tecurmasbisb*.

PLACE.

* *Travels*, iii. 699.

It also inhabits *Greenland*, but continues there only in the summer. Makes an artless nest of moss and grass, lined with a few feathers; and lays in *June* five or six eggs, of a clay-color, clouded: departs early*. Is found in *Lapland*, in the *Feroe* isles, the northern parts of *Siberia*, and near the *Uralian* chain, where it breeds. Arrives in flocks, from the south, and frequent the fields at the first flowering of the *Draba verna*, or *Whitlow-grass*. Has nearly the note of a Linnæus; but its flight is higher, and more lasting: It runs on the ground like a Lark: and feeds on seeds.

260. CINEREOUS. **F.** With the head, upper part of the body, wings, and tail, deep cinereous brown, edged with obscure rust-color: at the corner of the upper mandible is a light grey line; another bounds the cheeks beneath; and a dusky line bounds that: the throat is of a light grey: under side of the neck pale cinereous, marked with great dusky black spots: middle of the belly whitish: bill long: that and the legs dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Unalaska*. *Latham*, ii. 274.

261. GREATER
REDPOLL.

Greater Red-headed Linnæus, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 131.—*Latham*, ii. 304.

Hamping, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 240.

La Linotte, *De Buffon*, iv. 58.—*Pl. Enl.* 485.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With a blood-red spot on the forehead: breast tinged with rose-color. In the *European* species, a rust-color prevales in all the upper part of the body; in this the greatest portion is white. LENGTH five inches and a half: EXTENT nine.

PLACE. Is found in the northern parts of *North America*. Is seen only in the south and west of *Russia*: yet is met with in *Scandinavia*, as high as *Drontheim*. None in *Siberia*.

* *Fauna Greenl.* 119.

Br. Zool. i. N° 132.—Pb. Transf. lxii. 405.

Grafiska, Faun. Suec. N° 241.

Le Sizerin, De Buffon, iv. 216.—Pl. Eul. 151. 2.—Latham, ii. 305.—LEV. Mus.—BL. Mus.

262. LESSER
REDPOLL.

F. With a red spot on the forehead: breast of the same color: back dusky, edged with rusty brown: coverts brown, with two transverse bars of white.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and probably other parts of *America*: also *Greenland*, where it arrives in *April*, and quits the country in autumn. Is found in *Sweden*. Is seen in prodigious flocks all over *Russia* and *Siberia*, particularly in the spring, flying about the villages. Mr. *Steller* also saw it in *Kamtshatka*, and the islands.

PLACE.



A. ARCTIC F. *Fringilla flavirostris*, *Lin. Syst.* 322.
Riska, *Faun. Suec.* N° 239.—*Latham*, ii. 260.

F. With a yellow bill: body black and ash-color, lightest in front: wings and tail black: tips of the feathers on the breast glossed with crimson. FEMALE of a dusky ash.

Appears about the *Jenesei*, and in the eastern parts of *Siberia*, even in the severest of winters: and returns to the north even before the Snow Bunting*. Is not seen in *Russia*, but inhabits *Sweden*.

PLACE.

* *Pallas's Travels*, ii. 710.

- B. LULEAN F. *Fringilla Lulensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 318.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 234.—*Latbam*, ii. 287.
Le Chardonneret à quatre raies, *De Buffon*, iv. 210.

F. With body and tail dusky cinereous: chin white: breast and shoulders ferruginous: belly whitish: primaries dusky: on part of the wings two black lines, one rusty, and a fourth white.

PLACE. Inhabits about *Lulea*, in *West Bothnia*.

- C. TWITE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 133.
La Linotte de Montagne, *De Buffon*, iv. 74.—*Latbam*, ii. 307.

F. With a short yellow bill: head cinereous, and black: above each eye a spot of pale brown: back rusty, spotted with black: coverts of the tail rich scarlet: tips of the greater coverts of the wings white: primaries dusky; inner sides white: tail dusky; all but the two middle feathers edged with white. About the SIZE of the greater Red-headed Linnet.

PLACE. Is seen in northern *Europe* as high as *Finmark* *. I discover it only in the *Fauna* of that country, of *Silesia* †, and of *Great Britain*. It flits in great numbers, in spring and fall, in the neighborhood of *London*, to and from its breeding place.

- D. FLAMING. *Fringilla flammea*, *Lin. Syst.* 322.—*Faun. Suec.* N° —*Latbam*, ii. 259.
LEV. MUS.

F. With a pale brown bill: crown of a deep crimson flame-color, slightly crested: upper part of the body and wings brown: lower parts of a light rose-color: legs pale brown. LENGTH four inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norland*, in *Sweden*.

* *Gran-Isik*, *Leems*: well described, p. 256.

† *Linaria Saxatilis*. *Stein-henffling*, *Schwenckfelt. Av. Silesia*, 294.

E. BRAMBLING, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 126.Norquint, *Faun. Suec.* N° 233.—*Latham*, ii. 261.Le Pinçon d'Ardenne, *De Buffon*, iv. 123.—*Pl. Enl.* 54. 2.

F. With head and back of a glossy black, edged with dull yellow: breast, and lesser coverts of the wings, orange: inner coverts rich yellow: primaries dusky; exterior sides edged with yellow: tail a little forked; black, with the outmost webs of the outmost feather white.

Breeds in the woods of *Nordland* and *Drontheim*. In hard winters descends into *East Gotbland* *.

PLACE.

F. CHAFFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 125.Finke. Bofinke, *Faun. Suec.* N° 232.—*De Buffon*, iv. 109.—*Pl. Enl.* 54.—*Latham*,ii. 257.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With the front black: crown blueish-grey: cheeks, throat, and breast, reddish: upper part of the back tawny; lower, green: wings and tail black, marked with white. FEMALE of duller colors: breast of a dirty white.

Is found as high as *Drontheim*. Both sexes continue in *England* the whole year. By admirable and unusual instinct, in *Sweden* the females, to a bird, collect in vast flocks at the latter end of *September*, desert their mates, and, passing through *Schonen*, *Denmark*, *Holstein*, and *Holland*, visit several parts of *Europe*. They reach *Holland* about a fortnight after *Michaelmas*, and at that time afford great amusement to the gentry at their country houses, in taking them while they sit at tea in their pavilions. They spread nets among their plantations, and strew the ground with hemp-feed, by way of bait. The birds arrive, and perch by thousands in the trees: then alight on the ground, hungry, and inattentive to the danger. The nets are closed by the pulling of a cord by the persons in the pavilions; and

PLACE.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 596.

multitudes

multitudes are thus taken. Those which escape, continue their route to *Flanders*, *France*, and *Italy*. The males continue in *Sweden*, and enliven its rigorous winter with their chearful twitter. Towards spring, they receive additional spirits; perch on every tree, and animate with their notes every spray, expecting the arrival of spring, and of their mates. The last return invariably the beginning of *April*, in such numbers as almost to darken the skies; join their consorts, perform their nuptials, retire to the woods, increase and multiply*.

France has its resident Chaffinches; as well as *England*: many also winter in *Italy*: many come there in *April*, and migrate in *October* †; perhaps into *Minorca*, where it arrives in *October*, and continues in that island the whole winter ‡.

- G. SPARROW, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 127.—*Latham*, ii. 243.
 Fattig. *Grasparf, Faun. Suec.* N^o 242. †
 Le Moineau, *De Buffon*, iii. 474.—*Pl. Enl.* 6. 1. 55. 1.

PLACE.

INHABITS *Europe* in plenty as high as *Drontheim* §: infests the corn, in the *Orknies*, by thousands: is native among the rocks beyond lake *Baikal*; but it is said, that they were unknown in the greatest part of *Siberia* before the *Russians* attracted them by the cultivation of corn. By a wonderful instinct, these and many other birds discover the effects of rural œconomy, which draws various species, unknown before, from distant parts, to share with mankind the several sorts of grain or seeds which are grateful to them. Partridges keep pace with the spreading of corn over many parts of the earth, and appear where they were never seen before: and RICE-BIRDS quickly discovered the cultivation of *rice* in *South Carolina*, and come annually some hundreds of miles to feed on it.

* *Aman. Acad.* iv. 595.
 † *Cleghorn*, 56.

‡ *M. Scopoli, MS. List, & Av.* 148.
 § *Aves Nidr. Enum.* MS.

H. GOLDFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 124.Stigitza, *Faun. Suec.* N° 236.Le Chardoneret, *De Buffon*, iv. 187.—*Pl. Enl.* 4.—*Latham*, ii. 281.—*LEV. MUS.*
BL. MUS.

F. With the base of the bill encircled with rich scarlet: cheeks white: crown black: primaries dusky, marked with a rich yellow spot: tail black; tips white: feathers round the bill of the FEMALE brown: other colors less brilliant.

This elegant bird is found as high as *Sondmor* *: whether it goes farther north, is rather doubtful †. In *Italy*, appears in *April*: breeds; and retires in *October* and *November*. Is common in *Russia*, and the greatest part of *Siberia*. None beyond the *Lena*, and lake *Baikal*.

PLACE.

I. SISKIN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 129.Le Tarin, *De Buffon*, iv. 221.—*Pl. Enl.* 485.Siska, *Groufiska*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 237.—*Latham*, ii. 289.

F. With a black crown: body yellowish; green above: breast the same: wings green, with a yellow spot in the middle: tail black; yellow at the base: head and back of the FEMALE greenish ash, spotted with brown.

Found as high as *Sweden*, and perhaps *Norway* †. In *Sweden*, during summer, lives in woods, and among junipers: in winter, consorts with Red-headed Linnets, and feeds on the buds of alders. Plenty in the south and west of *Russia*, but none towards the *Urallian* chain, nor in *Siberia*.

PLACE.

* *Strom.* 255.† *Gunner*, in *Leem*, 256.‡ *Siisgen*? *Pontoppidan*, ii. 94.

XXVII. FLY-CATCHER. *Gen. Birds*, XLIX.

263. TYRANT.

Tyrant, *Catesby*, i. 55.—*Briffon*, ii. 391.Lanius Tyrannus, *Lin. Syst.* 136—*Latham*, i. 186.Le Tyran de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 577.—*Pl. Enl.* 676.—*LEV. MUS.*—

BL. MUS.

FL. With a black bill and head; the crown divided lengthways by a stripe of scarlet; in some, yellow: back ash-color: wings dusky, edged with white: tail black, tipped with white: under side of the body white: legs black. SIZE of a Redwing Thrush.

PLACE.

This species appears in *New York* in *April*: lays five white eggs, spotted with rust-color: builds in low bushes: makes its nest with wool, and some moss, and lines it with small fibres of roots: leaves the country in *August*: observes the same time of migration in the southern provinces. Mr. *Catesby* gives so very good an account of its manners, and singular spirit, that I beg leave to express it in his own words:—"The courage of this little bird is singular. He pursues
 "and puts to flight all kinds of birds that come near his station,
 "from the smallest to the largest, none escaping his fury; nor did I
 "ever see any that dared to oppose him while flying, for he does not
 "offer to attack them when sitting. I have seen one of them fix
 "on the back of an Eagle, and persecute him so, that he has
 "turned on his back into various postures in the air, in order to get
 "rid of him; and at last was forced to alight on the top of the
 "next tree, from whence he dared not to move, till the little
 "Tyrant was tired, or thought fit to leave him. This is the
 "constant practice of the cock, while the hen is brooding: he sits
 "on the top of a bush, or small tree, not far from her nest; near
 "which, if any small birds approach, he drives them away; but
 "the great ones, as Crows, Hawks, and Eagles, he won't suffer to
 "come within a quarter of a mile of him without attacking them.

“ They have only a chattering note, which they utter with great
 “ vehemence all the time they are fighting.

“ When their young are flown, they are as peaceable as other
 “ birds. It has a tender bill; and feeds on insects only. They are
 “ tame and harmless birds. They build their nest in an open
 “ manner, on low trees and shrubs, and usually on the *saffras-*
 “ tree.”

Le Tyran de la Louifiane, *De Buffon*, iv. 583.—*Latham*, ii. 358.

264. LOUISIANA
TYRANT.

FL. With a long flat beak, hooked at the end: head and back
 cinereous brown: throat clear slate-colour: belly yellowish:
 primaries bright bay: on the greater coverts some lines of white:
 tail long, of a cinereous brown. Rather inferior in size to the last.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

Muscicapa Tyrannus, *Lin. Syst.* 325.—*Latham* ii. 355.

Le Tyran a queue fourchue, *Briffon*, ii. 395.

Le Savana, *De Buffon*, iv. 557.—*Pl. Enl.* 571.—*LEV. MUS.*

265. FORK-TAIL.

FL. With head and cheeks black: feathers on the crown yellow at
 their bottoms: upper part of the body ash-colored; lower
 white: tail greatly forked; the two outmost feathers on each side
 five inches longer than the others; color black: the lower half of
 the exterior feather white.

Inhabits *Canada*, and as low as *Surinam*.

PLACE.

Yellow-breasted Chat, *Catesby*, i. 50.—*Latham*, ii. 350.

Le Merle verte de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 315.—*De Buffon*, iii. 396.—*Pl.*

Enl. 627.—*BL. MUS.*

266. CHATTER-
ING.

FL. With the crown, upper part of neck and back, and tail, of a ci-
 nereous green: each eye encircled with yellow: from the throat
 to the thighs of a fine yellow: belly white: tail dusky, edged with
 white: legs black. SIZE of a Sky-Lark.

3 D

Inhabits

CRESTED, AND LESSER-CRESTED FLY-CATCHER.

PLACE.

Inhabits the interior parts of *Carolina*, two or three hundred miles from the sea. Is so very shy, as to be shot with the utmost difficulty. Lives by the banks of great rivers; and makes so loud a chattering, as to reverberate from rock to rock. Flies with its legs hanging down. Its musical note is good. Often flies up perpendicular, and lights by jerks.

267. CRESTED.

Crested Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 52.—*Latham*, ii. 357.

Muscicapa crinita, *Lin. Syst.* 325.

Le Gobe-Mouche huppé de Virginie, *Briffon*, ii. 412.

Le Moucherolle de Virginie a huppé verte, *De Buffon*, iv. 565.—*Pl. Enl.* 569.

—BL. MUS.

FL. With an upright crest: head and back olive: the coverts of the same color, crossed with two white lines: primaries dusky; the four first edged, on their outmost sides, with ferruginous: tail dusky; two middle feathers plain; the inner webs of the others orange: neck and breast of a lead-color: belly and thighs yellow: legs black. I have seen one of a cinereous color on the upper parts, and white belly: perhaps a young bird, or a hen. **WEIGHT** one ounce.

SIZE.

LENGTH eight inches. Sent from *New York*, with the name of the Large Wild *Phœby Bird*, or Bee-eater.

PLACE.

Breeds in *New York* and *Carolina*. Its note extremely brawling, as if at enmity with all other birds. Makes its nest of snake-skins and hair, in holes of trees. Retires in *August*.

268. LESSER-CRESTED:

FL. With a small backward crest: head, neck, and back, of a dirty light cinereous green: breast and belly whitish, tinged with yellow: wings and tail dusky; coverts crossed with two bars of white; secondaries edged with white: legs black.

PLACE:

Inhabits *Nova Scotia*. Captain *Davies*.

Black-cap Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 53.—*Latham*, ii. 353.
 Le Gobe-Mouche brun de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 367.
 Le Gobe-Mouche noirâtre de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 541.

269. BLACK-HEADED.

FL. With a black crown: back brown, wings and tail dusky, edged with white: whole under side white, tinged with yellowish green: legs black. Head of the hen of not so full a black as that of the cock.

Breeds in *Carolina*. Is supposed to migrate in the winter.

PLACE.

Little brown Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 54. fig. 1.
 Le Gobe-Mouche cendré de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 368.
Muscicapa virens, *Lin. Syst.* 327.
 Le Gobe-Mouche brun de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 543.—*Latham*, ii. 350.
 —BL. MUS.

270. CINEREOUS.

FL. With the upper mandible black; the lower yellow: eyes red: head and back of a deep ash-color: over each eye a faint white line: wings and tail brown: secondaries edged with white: whole under side of the body dirty white, tinged with yellow: legs black.
WEIGHT nine pennyweights.

Inhabits *Carolina*, in the summer only.

PLACE.

Red-eyed Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 54. fig. 2.—*Edw.* 253.
Muscicapa Olivacea, *Lin. Syst.* 327.—*Brown Jam.* 476.
 Le Gobe-Mouche de la Jamaïque, *Briffon*, ii. 410.
 Le Gobe-Mouche olive de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 539.—*Latham*, ii. 351, 352.—LEV. MUS.

271. RED-EYED.

FL. With red irides: crown, and whole upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a cinereous brown: over each eye a white line: edges of the primaries and tail whitish: under side of the body white, dashed with olive: legs black. **WEIGHT** ten pennyweights and a half.

3 D 2

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and as high as *New York*; and migrates at approach of winter: probably into *Jamaica*; the same kind being found there, where, from its note, it is called *Whip Tom Kelly*. Has great affinity with the preceding: perhaps they differ only in sex. Makes a pendulous nest, usually in apple-trees, and hangs it between the horizontal fork of some bough, beneath the leaves. It is most curiously formed with cotton and wool, lined with hair and dead grass; and wonderfully bound to the branches by a certain thread, like moss, twisted round them, and likewise all about the outside of the nest. Lays five eggs, white, thinly spotted with deep rust-color.

NEST.

Makes a pendulous nest, usually in apple-trees, and hangs it between the horizontal fork of some bough, beneath the leaves. It is most curiously formed with cotton and wool, lined with hair and dead grass; and wonderfully bound to the branches by a certain thread, like moss, twisted round them, and likewise all about the outside of the nest. Lays five eggs, white, thinly spotted with deep rust-color.

272. CAT.

Cat-bird, *Catesby*, i. 66.—*Lawson*, 143.—*Latham*, ii. 353.

Le Gobe-Mouche brun de Virginie, *Briffon*, ii. 365.

Muscicapa Carolinensis, *Lin. Syst.* 328.

Le Moucherolle de Virginie, *De Buffon*, iv. 562.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

FL. With a black crown: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, blueish grey: the tail cuneiform, marked with numerous dusky bars: under side of the body of a pale grey: vent ferruginous: legs brown. Larger than a LARK.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. Mews like a kitten; from which arose its name. Lives among bushes and thickets. Feeds on insects. Makes the outside of its nest with leaves and matting rushes; the inside with fibres of roots. Lays a blue egg. Has a great spirit, and will attack a Crow, or any large bird. Mr. *Latham* saw one which was brought from *Kamtschatka*, which differed from this only in having no rust-color on the vent.

273. CANADA

Muscicapa Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 324.—*Latham*, ii. 354.

Gobe-Mouche cendré de Canada, *Briffon*, ii. 406. tab. xxxix.—*De Buffon*, iv. 538.

—*Catesby*, i. 60.

FL. With a cinereous head, spotted with black; a yellow spot between the bill and the eyes; and beneath each eye a black one: the

the upper part of the body cinereous; the lower, yellow, marked on the under side of the neck with small black spots: the tail of a cinereous brown, with the exterior webs ash-colored.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

FL. With a yellow spot on each side of the bill: head a cinereous green: back and coverts of the wings of a pale green; cross the last are two bars of white: primaries and tail dusky, edged with green: throat of a pale ash-color: middle of the belly white: sides of a fine yellow.

274. GREEN-

Sent from *New York* by Mr. *Blackburne*, under the name of the small Green Hanging Bird. It comes there in *May*, breeds, and retires in *August*: and is a scarce species. BL. Mus.

PLACE.

FL. With a dusky head: back of a dull cinereous olive: quill feathers and secondaries dusky; the last edged with white: breast of a pale ash-color: belly of a whitish yellow: tail dusky; exterior web of the exterior feather white: legs black.

275. DUSKY.

Sent from the same place, under the title of The Small or Common *Phœby* Bird, or Bee-eater. Appears the latter end of *March*, or beginning of *April*; lays five white small eggs: disappears in *August*. Eats Bees. BL. Mus.

PLACE.

FL. With the crown, upper part of the neck, and body, of a dirty olive: throat and ridge of the wing of a very rich yellow: breast and belly white, tinged with yellow: primaries and tail of a bright olive green.

276. GOLDEN-
THROAT.

Inhabits *New York*. BL. Mus.

PLACE.

Striped

277. STRIPED.

Striped Fly-catcher, *Forster*, Ph. Tr. lxii. 406.*Muscicapa striata*, *the same*, 429.—*Latham*, ii. 349.—*Miller's Plates*, N^o 15.

FL. With a black crown; white cheeks: hind part of the head varied with black and white: throat of a yellowish white, striped with brown: breast white, striped on the sides with black: belly white: back of a cinereous green, marked with black: wings dusky, mixed with white: tail dusky, with the three outmost feathers marked with a white spot: legs yellow.

Head of the FEMALE of a yellowish green, with short streaks of black: a short yellow line passes from the bill over each eye: throat, cheeks, and breast, of a yellowish white, striped on the sides with black: in other respects like the MALE, but greener. LENGTH five inches; EXTENT seven.

PLACE.

Arrives at *Severn* settlement, *Hudson's Bay*, in the summer. Feeds on grass-seeds.



A. DUN FL. *Faun. Ruff.*—*Latham*, ii. 351.

FL. Dusky above; ash-colored beneath: throat and vent spotted with white.

PLACE:

Found about lake *Baikal*, and in the eastern part of *Siberia*: and observed by *Steller* in *Kamtschatka*.

B. PIED FL. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 135.

Muscicapa Atricapilla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 256, tab. 1.*.

Le Gobe-Mouche noir a Collier, *De Buffon*, iv. 520.—*Pl. Enl.* 565.

Motacilla Leucomela, *Muller*, N° 268.—*Latham*, ii. 324.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

FL. With white front : bill, head, back, and legs, black : coverts of tail spotted with white : coverts of wings dusky, crossed with a white bar : primaries dusky : exterior sides of secondaries white ; interior black : breast and belly white : middle feathers of tail black ; exterior black, marked with white : head of the FEMALE wholly brown, as is the upper part of the body ; white in the wings obscure : breast and belly dirty white.

Found as far north as *Sondmor*. Inhabits that diocese the whole year ; and, during winter, frequently takes refuge in the very houses †. Feeds on the buds of birch. Is met with in *Russia* only between the *Kama* and the *Samara*.

PLAGE.

* The description refers to the *Black-cap Warbler*. The figure to this bird.

† *Act. Nidros*, v. 543.

XXVIII. L A R K. *Gen. Birds, L.*

278. SHORL.

Alauda gutturo flavo. The Lark, *Catesby, i. 32.**Alauda alpestris, Lin. Syst. 289.*Gelbburtige Lerch, *Klein, Av. 72.*—*Latham, ii. 385.*Le Hauffe-col noir, ou l'Alouette de Virginie, *De Buffon, v. 55.*—*Briffon, iii. 367.*

LEY. MUS.—BL. MUS.

L With yellow cheeks and forehead: breast and belly white: head divided by a line of black; another passes beneath each eye, bounding the throat, which is yellow: across the upper part of the breast is a broad black mark; beneath that is a tinge of red: upper part of the neck, and coverts of the wings and tail, are ferruginous: back brown: primaries dusky: two middle feathers of the tail brown; the rest black; those on the outside edged with white: legs dusky: head of the FEMALE dusky. LARGER than the common Lark.

PLACE.

Inhabit the large plains of several provinces, and breed there. They appear on our settlements in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*, and proceed farther north to breed. Feed on grass-seeds, and the buds of the sprig birch. Run into small holes, and keep close to the ground; whence the natives call them *Cbi-chup-pi-sue*.

In-winter they retire to the southern provinces in great flights; but it is only in very severe weather that they reach *Virginia* and *Carolina*. They frequent sand-hills on the sea-shore, and feed on the *sea-side* oats, or *uniola panicula*. They have a single note, like the Sky-lark in winter.

They are also found in *Poland*; in *Russia* and in *Siberia* more frequent: in both are very common during winter; but retire to the north on approach of spring, except in the north-east parts, and near the high mountains.

Red

Red Lark, *Edw.* 297.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 140.—*Briffon*, App. 94.—*Latham*, ii. 376.
L'Alouette aux joues brunes de Pensylvanie, *De Buffon*, v. 58.—*LEV. MUS.*

279. RED.

L. With a white line above and beneath each eye: thickish bill: chin and throat whitish: head, and whole upper part of the body, and coverts, pale ferruginous, spotted with black: breast whitish, with dusky spots: belly of a dirty white: side tinged with rust: tail dusky; outmost feathers white; the two next edged with white: legs dusky. When the wing is closed, says Mr. *Edwards*, the third quill from the body reaches to its tip; a constant characteristic of the Wagtail genus.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*; appears there in *March*, in its passage northward. Found also near *London*.

PLACE.

Edw. 268.—*Latham*, ii. 382.

Alauda Calandra, *Lin. Syst.* 288.

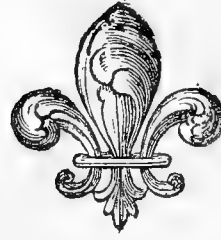
La Calandra ou grosse Alouette, *De Buffon*, v. 49.—*Pl. Enl.* 363.—*Briffon*, iii. 352.

280. CALANDRA.

L. With a bill thicker and stronger than usual to the genus: from the bill a black line passes to and beyond the eye; above and beneath are two others of white, faintly appearing: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, reddish brown, spotted with black: primaries and tail dusky, edged with rust-color: throat white: upper part of the breast crossed by a narrow black crescent; beneath that the breast is of a pale brown, spotted with a darker: belly and vent white: tail a little forked: legs of a pale flesh-color. In *SIZE* rather superior to the Sky-Lark; but the body thicker. It is a species allied to the common BUNTING.

Brought from *North Carolina*; and first described as an *American* bird by Mr. *Edwards*. Is common in many parts of *Europe*, especially in the southern. In *Asia* it is found about *Aleppo*, and is pretty frequent about the *Tartarian* deserts bordering on the *Don* and *Volga*.

PLACE.



A. SKY-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 136.

L'Alouette, *De Buffon*, v. I.

Alauda arvensis. Larka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 209.—*Latbam*, ii. 368.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

L. With the crown of a reddish brown, spotted with black: hind part of the head cinereous: chin white: breast and belly pale dull yellow; the first spotted with black: back and coverts of wings dusky, edged with pale reddish brown: exterior web, and half the interior web of the outmost feather of the tail, white: legs dusky.

SIZE. LENGTH seven inches one-fourth: EXTENT twelve and a half: WEIGHT an ounce and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, even as high as *Nordland* in *Norway*, beneath the *Arctic* circle. They migrate in *Scandinavia*. They are the first birds, in *East Gothland* in *Sweden*, which give notice of the return of spring, singing with a tremulous note, and flying in flocks near to the ground. Enlivened by the warmth of summer, they soar and sing with full voices. In *September* they collect in flocks, and retire south; probably into the province of *Schonen*, where they are found in vast multitudes during winter*. They are frequent in all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and reach even *Kamtschatka*.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 593.

B. WOOD-LARK, *Br. Zool. i. N° 137.**Alauda arborea, Faun. Suec. N° 211.**Le Cujelier, De Buffon, v. 25.—Pl. Enl. 660.—Latham, ii. 371.*

L. With crown and upper part of back reddish brown : head furrounded with a whitish coronet from eye to eye : first feather of the wing shorter than the second. In form shorter and thicker than the Sky-Lark.

Inhabits not farther north than *Sweden*. Found in the woods of *Russia* and *Siberia*, as far east as *Kamtschatka* *.

PLACE.

C. TIT-LARK, *Br. Zool. i. N° 138.**Alauda pratensis, Faun. Suec. N° 210.**La Farlouse, De Buffon, v. 31.—Pl. Enl. 574.—Latham, ii. 374.*

L. With a black bill : olivaceous brown head and back, spotted with black : breast yellow, with oblong streaks of black. Of a slender form.

Found not higher than *Sweden*.

PLACE.

D. FIELD-LARK, *Br. Zool. i. N° 139.**Alauda campestris, Faun. Suec. N° 212.—Raii Syn. Av. 70.**La Spipolette, De Buffon, v. 43.—Latham, ii. 375.*

L. With head and neck pale brown, marked with dusky lines, faintest on the neck : rump and back of a cinereous olive ; the first spotted with black, the last plain : legs pale brown : hind claw shorter than usual with Larks. Lesser than the Sky-Lark.

Extends only to *Sweden*. These three species disappear in that kingdom in the height of winter. If the weather softens, they return in *February*. The Comte *De Buffon* † describes a variety of this, under the name of *La Farlouzzane* ; which, he says, came from *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

* *Mr. Latham, ii. 372.*† *v. 38.*

WAGTAIL. *Gen. Birds.* LL.

- E. WHITE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 142.
 M. Alba. Arla, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 252.—*Latham*, ii. 395.
 La Lavandiere, *De Buffon*, v. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 652.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. T. With head, back, and neck, black: cheek, front, and chin, white: belly white: primaries dusky: tail long, dusky, with part of the webs white.

PLACE.

Inhabits as high as *Iceland*, the *Feroe Isles*, and *Drontheim**. It is a bird of augury with the *Swedish* farmers; who have a proverb relative to this and the *WHEAT-EAR*, which is another bird of direction: “When you see the *WAGTAIL* return, you may turn your sheep into the fields; and when you see the *WHEAT-EAR*, you may sow your grain †.”

It is common in *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamtshatka*, but does not extend to the arctic regions.

- F. Yellow Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 143.
 M. Flava. Sadesarla, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 253.—*Latham*, ii. 400.
 La Bergeronette grise, *De Buffon*, v. 261.—*Pl. Enl.* 674.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. T. With crown and upper part of the body of an olive-green: breast and lower part of the body of a rich yellow: throat spotted with black. In the *FEMALE* those black spots are wanting: the other colors are also much more obscure.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden*; but not higher. Migrates like the former. Common in all parts of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and even *Kamtshatka*.

* *Av. Nidr. Enum. MS.*

† *STILLINGFLEET'S Tracts*, 2d ed. 265.

G. Yellow-headed Wagtail. *Motacilla ciferola*, *Pallas Lin.* iii. 696.—*Latham*, ii. 401.

W. T. with citron-colored head, neck, breast, and belly: the hind part of the neck marked with a black crescent: the back blueish grey.

Common in *Siberia*, as far as the *Arctic* circle: less so in *Russia*.
Migrates with the last.

PLACE.

H. TCHUTSCHI, *Latham*, ii. 403.

W. T. With crown and back deep olive-brown: a spot of white between the upper mandible and eye: coverts and primaries deep brown; the first crossed with two bars of white: breast and belly white, dashed with rust: vent pale yellow: tail very long; outward web, and half the inward web, of outmost feather, white; all the rest dusky: legs black.

Taken off the *Tchutschki* coast, within the Straights of *Bering*, lat. 66, north.

PLACE.

XXIX. WARBLER. *Gen. Birds*, LII.281. BLUE-BACKED
RED-BREAST.Blue-bird, *Catesby*, i. 47.Blue Red-breast, *Edw.* 24.—*Lawson*.Motacilla Sialis, *Lin. Syst.* 336.—*Latbam*, ii. 446.Le Rouge gorge bleu, *De Buffon*, v. 212.—*Pl. Enl.* 390.—*Briffon*, iii. 423.—
LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With bill and legs of a jetty blackness: head, hind part of the neck, back, tail, and coverts of the wings, of a rich deep and glossy blue: primaries dusky, tipped with brown: from the bill to the tail red. Head, and lower part of the neck, in the FEMALE, cinereous blue: breast duller than that of the MALE.

PLACE.

Frequent in most parts of *North America*, from *New York* to the *Bermuda* islands. Is the same in the new world as the *Robin-red-breast* is in the old. Are harmless, familiar birds. Breed in holes of trees. Have long wings. Are swift of flight, therefore elude the pursuit of the Hawk. Have a cry and a whistle. Feed usually on insects; but, through deficiency of that food, come to the farm-houses, to pick up grass-seeds, or any thing they can meet with.

282. BLACK-
HEADED.Redstart, *Catesby*, i. 67.—*Edw.* 80.Muscicapa ruticilla, *Lin. Syst.* 326.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 180. N° 51.Le Gobe-Mouche d'Amerique, *Briffon*, iii. 383.—*De Buffon*, v. 178, 566.—LEV.
MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the head, neck, breast, back, and wings, black: the primaries crossed with a broad bar of orange: the sides and inner coverts of the wings, belly, and vent, white, spotted with black on the upper sides: two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the rest of the same color at their ends; the lower parts orange: legs black. The FEMALE cinereous olive above; white beneath, bounded on each side by yellow: the parts of the tail which are red in the male, are in this sex yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the shady woods of *New York*, *Virginia*, *Hudson's Bay*,
and

and *Carolina*, during the summer. Retreat to *Jamaica*, and perhaps others of the *Antilles*, during winter*.

Maryland Yellow-throat, *Edw.* 237.

Le figuier de Maryland, *Briffon*, iii. 506.

Le figuier a joues noires, *De Buffon*, v. 292.

Turdus Trichas, *Lin. Syst.* 293.—*Latham*, ii. 438.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

283. YELLOW-BREAST.

W. With black forehead and cheeks: crown cinereous: hind part, whole upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep olive green: primaries and tail edged with yellow: under side of the neck, breast, and belly, of a rich yellow.

Inhabits *Pensylvania* and *Maryland*. Frequents bushes and low grounds, near rills of water. Quits the country in autumn.

PLACE.

La Fauvette a poitrine jaune de la Louifiane, *De Buffon*, v. 162.—*Pl. Enl.* 709.—*Latham*, ii. 439.

284. ORANGE-THIGHED.

W. With forehead and cheeks black: head crossed in the middle with a white band, which divides the cheeks from its hind part: nape, back, wings, and tail, deep olive: lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, fine yellow: thighs and vent reddish orange: tail rounded.

Inhabits *Louisiana*; and is a most elegant species: differs from the last in its rounded tail.

PLACE.

Blue Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 252.

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 336.

Le petit figuier cendré de Canade, *Briffon*, iii. 527.—*Latham*, ii. 487.

Le figuier bleu, *De Buffon*, v. 304.—*Pl. Enl.* 685.—*BL. MUS.*

285. BLACK-THROAT.

W. With the head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a slaty blue: throat, under part, and sides of the neck, black: primaries dusky; white at bottom: breast and belly white: tail dusky.

Inhabits, during summer, *Canada* and other parts of *America*, to the south. Arrives in *Pensylvania* in *April*. Migrates in winter to the *Antilles*, and returns in spring.

PLACE.

* *Sloane's Jamaica*, ii. 312.

286. YELLOW-
THROAT.

Yellow-throated Creeper, *Catesby*, i. 62.—*Latham*, ii. 437.
La Mefange grise a gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 454.—*Briffon*, iii. 563.

W. With a yellow spot on each side of the upper mandible : throat of a bright yellow : from the bill, a black line extends across each eye, pointing down, and bounding the sides of the neck : forehead black : crown, hind part of the neck, and back, grey : wings dark cinereous ; the coverts edged with white : middle of the breast and belly of a pure white : side spotted with black : tail black and white. The FEMALE wants both the yellow and black marks.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* ; and is continually creeping about the trees in search of insects.

287. HOODED.

Catesby, i. 60.—*Latham*, ii. 462.
Le Gobe-Mouche citrin, *De Buffon*, iv. 538.—*Pl. Enl.* 666.
La Mefange a Collier, *De Buffon*, v. 452.—*BL. Mus.*

W. With the forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow, regularly encircled with black like a hood. This black is the color of the head, breast, and each side of the neck : back, wings, and tail, of a dusky green : inner webs of the exterior feathers of the tail white : breast and belly bright yellow. SIZE of a Gold-Finch.

PLACE.

Frequents the thickets and shady parts of the uninhabited places of *Carolina*.

288. YELLOW-
RUMP.

Yellow-rumped Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 255.
Le figuier tacheté de la Pensylvanie, *Briffon*, iii. 503.
Le figuier a tête cendré, *De Buffon*, v. 291.—*Latham*, ii. 481.

W. With cheeks and crown of the head cinereous : hind part of the neck and back of an olive-green ; the last spotted with black : rump of a bright yellow : throat and breast of the same color ; the breast spotted with black drops : rest of the under side white : wings dark ash-color ; the coverts crossed with two bars of white :

white: inner sides of the primaries edged with white: coverts of the tail black; two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the middle part of the inner webs of the rest white; the tops and bottoms black.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*.

PLACE.

Yellow Red-poll, *Edw.* 256.

Motacilla petechia, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 479.

Le figuier à tete rouge de *Pensylvanie*, *Briffon*, iii. 488.—*De Buffon*, v. 286.
—*BL. Mus.*

289. RED-HEAD.

W. With the crown scarlet: cheeks yellow: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, of an olive-green: wings and tail dusky, edged with yellow: all the under side of the body of a rich yellow, speckled with red, except the vent, which is plain. A bird, which I suspect to be the FEMALE, shot in *Newfoundland*, had the scarlet crown; but the upper part of the body was dusky, edged with pale brown: coverts of the tail white: primaries and tail dusky: breast and belly of a dirty white, and unspotted.

Visits *Pensylvania* in *March*. Is a lonely bird, keeping in thickets and low bushes. Does not breed there; but goes farther north to breed; probably to *Canada* and *Newfoundland*. Feeds on insects.

PLACE.

W. With the crown black: cheeks white: upper part of the body ash-colored, with long black strokes pointing to the tail: coverts of the wings and primaries dusky; the first marked with two white bars: the secondaries edged with white: tail dusky; ends of the two outmost feathers marked with a white spot: throat white, streaked on each side with black: breast and belly of a dirty white, streaked downwards with black: legs whitish.

Inhabits, during summer, *Newfoundland* and *New York*; called in the last, *Sailor*. Arrives there in *May*; breeds; and retires in *August*. *BL. Mus.*—*Latham*, ii. 460.

290. BLACK-POLL.

PLACE}

3 F.

W. With

291. GREY-POLL. **W**. With head, sides of the neck, and coverts of the wings and tail, of a fine grey; the coverts of wings crossed with two white bars: primaries and tail dusky, edged with grey: throat orange: chin and breast of a fine yellow: belly whitish ash-color.

PLACE. Sent from *New York* to Mrs. *Blackburn*.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

292. YELLOW-POLL. — Le figuier tachete 1 Espece, *De Buffon*, v. 285.—*Pl. Enl.* 58.—*Latham*, ii. 514.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With the forehead and whole under side of the body of a fine yellow; the last streaked with red: the upper part, and coverts of wings, of an olive-green: the primaries brown, bordered with green: tail brown, bordered with rich yellow. FEMALE of a duller color.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*; where it makes only a short stay, and does not breed there. Found in *New York*; and even *Hudson's Bay* during summer. Retires into *South America*, according to M. *De Buffon*. He suspects that N° 1, plate 58, *Pl. Enl.* is the female. Till that is ascertained, I beg leave to make a new species of it, in the OLIVE, N°

The nest is very elegant, composed of down, mixed with dead, grafs; the inside lined with fine fibres. The eggs spotted near the larger end. Sent from *New York*, under the name of the *Swamp Bird*.

293. WHITE-POLL. — Black and white Creeper, *Edw.* 300.
Le figuier variè, *De Buffon*, v. 305.—*Latham*, ii. 488.
————— de *St. Domingue*, *Briffon*, iii. 529.—*BL. MUS.*

W. With the crown white, bounded by a black line passing from the corners of the bill; beneath that is a stripe of white: below the eyes a broad bed of black, bounded with white: chin and throat black: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, white,

white, marked with great black spots: coverts and primaries black; the first crossed with two white bars; the last edged on their inner sides with white: belly white: sides spotted with black: tail black, edged with grey; inner webs of the outmost feathers spotted with white.

Arrives in *Pensylvania* in *April*; stays there the whole summer. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, &c. Probably winters in the *Antilles*, where it is likewise found*.

PLACE.

Golden-crowned Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 298.

Le figuier couronne d'or, *De Buffon*, v. 312.—*Latham*, ii. 486.

294. GOLDEN-CROWNED.

W. With a golden crown, bounded on all sides with a blueish slate-color: above each eye, a narrow white line: from the bill, across the eyes, a broad band of black: throat and chin white: hind part of neck and back blueish, with dusky oblong spots: rump yellow: breast black, edged with grey; sides of the breast yellow: belly and vent white, spotted with black: wings dusky; coverts and secondaries edged with white: tail black; three outmost feathers on each side marked on their inner webs with white. FEMALE is brown on the back; wants the black stroke through the eye, and mark on the breast: in other respects agrees with the cock.

Arrives in *Pensylvania* in spring: stays there but three or four days, proceeding northward to breed. Appears likewise in the same manner in *Nova Scotia*.

PLACE.

Golden-wing Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 299.

Le figuier, aux ailes dorées, *De Buffon*, v. 311.—*Briffon*, App. 109.

Motacilla chrysoptera, *Lin. Syst.* 333.—*Latham*, ii. 492.

295. GOLD-WING.

W. With a golden crown: eyes inclosed in a bed of black, reaching from the bill to the hind part of the head, and bounded above and below with a white line: throat, and under side

* *Sloane*, i. 309.

3 F 2

of

of neck, black : upper part, back, and lesser coverts of wings, pale blueish grey : greater coverts rich yellow : primaries and tail dark cinereous : belly white.

PLACE. Like the preceding, transient in the spring through *Pensylvania*.

296. YELLOW-FRONTED.

W. With the forehead and crown of a bright yellow : from the bill extends through the eyes a band of black, bounded on each side with white : chin, throat, and lower side of the neck, black : breast and belly white : upper part of the neck, back, rump, and lesser coverts of the wings, of a light blueish grey ; the greater coverts, and lower order of lesser, of a bright yellow, forming a great spot in each wing : primaries and tail of a deep ash-color ; inner webs of the outmost feathers of the tail spotted with white.

PLACE. A passenger, like the former, through *Pensylvania*.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

297. GREEN.

Green black-throated Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 300.—*Latham*, ii. 484.
Le figuier à cravate noire, *De Buffon*, v. 298.—*Briffon*, App. 104.

W. With yellow cheeks and sides of the neck : black throat, under side of the neck, and sides under the wings : upper part of the breast yellowish ; lower, and belly, white : head, and upper side of the body, of an olive-green : coverts of the wings of the same color, marked with two bars of white : primaries and tail dusky ; the inner webs of the first edged with white ; of the three outmost feathers of the tail, spotted with white.

PLACE. Appears and migrates in the same manner as the other.

Red-throated Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 301.

La figuier a poitrine rouge, *De Buffon*, v. 308.—*Briffon*, Add. 105.

Motacilla Pensylvanica, *Lin. Syst.* 333.—*Latham*, ii. 489.

298. BLOODY-
S.D.E.

W. With a yellow crown: white cheeks: a small black mark passing under each eye: throat, and whole under side of the body, white, except part of the breast, which is of a blood-red, which color extends along the sides under the wings: hind part of the head black: back and rump dusky, edged with yellowish green: coverts of the wings, and primaries, dusky; the first marked with two bars of white: tail dusky, with a white mark on the exterior feathers. FEMALE wants the black spot on the hind part of the head, and those on the back; in other respects agrees with the cock.

Attends the preceding species in their short passage through *Pennsylvania*.

PLACE.

Little blue-grey Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 302.

La figuier gris de fer, *De Buffon*, v. 309.—*Briffon*, App. 107.

M. Cærulea, *Lin. Syst.* 337.—*Latham*, ii. 490.

299. CÆRULEAN.

W. With the head and whole upper part of the body of a blueish slate-color: wings brown; a few of the secondaries edged with white: over each eye a narrow line of black: tail dusky; two outmost feathers white; the third on each side tipped with white. FEMALE wants the black stripe over the eyes: and the colors of the tail, and upper part of it, brownish.

Appears in *Pennsylvania* in *March*. Builds its nest in *April*, with husks from the buds of trees, down of plants, &c. coating it with lichens, and lining it with horse-hair. It continues in the country
all

PLACE.

all summer, and retires south at approach of winter; perhaps to *Cayenne*, where the same species is found*.

300. WORM-EATER.

Worm-eater, *Edw.* 305.—*Latham*, ii. 499.

Le Demi-fin. Mangeur de vers, *De Buffon*, v. 325.

W. With the crown of a reddish yellow, bounded by a line of a lighter; beneath that, another of black; and through the eye, from the bill, a third of yellow, bounded beneath by a dusky stroke: cheeks, throat, and breast, of a yellowish red, deepest on the breast, fading towards the belly, which is white: upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep olive-green: legs flesh-colored. BILL of this species is much thicker than others of the genus.

PLACE.

Does not appear in *Pensylvania* till *July*, in its passage northward. Does not return the same way; but is supposed to go beyond the mountains which lie to the west. This seems to be the case with all the transient vernal visitants of *Pensylvania*.

301. YELLOW-TAIL.

Yellow-tail Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 257.

W. With an ash-colored crown: hind part of the neck, coverts of the wings, and the back, of an olive-green: rump cinereous; sometimes that and the head of the same color with the back: throat, under side of neck, breast, and belly, white; the sides of the breast dashed with rust-color: sides, under the wings, yellow: on the lower part of the primaries a large bed of yellow: two middle feathers of the tail brown; the rest yellow, tipped with brown.

PLACE.

Taken on its passage, with other birds (before described) of this genus, off *Hispaniola*, at sea, supposed to be on their way to their winter quarters in *Jamaica*, and other islands.

* *Pl. Enl.* 704.

Spotted yellow Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 257.—*Latham*, ii. 482.

La figuier brun de Canada, (the male) *Briffon*, iii. 515.

————— de St. Domingue (the female) 513.—*De Buffon*, v. 293.

302. SPOTTED.

W. With the head, upper part of the body, and wings, of a dark olive green: primaries and tail of a more dusky hue: the interior web of the outmost feathers of the tail marked with a large white spot: lesser coverts of the wings, near the ridge, crossed with white: rump yellowish: all the under side of the body yellow: under side of the neck, breast, and sides, spotted with black: middle of the belly and vent plain.

Taken with the preceding. Inhabits also *Canada*, which may be its place of summer residence and breeding. The FEMALE, which has a white breast, and the colors of the upper part of the body more dull than that of the cock, has been found in the isle of *Hispaniola*; which may be one of the winter quarters of this and congenious birds.

PLACE.

Le figuier à gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 283.

Le figuier de le Louifiane, *Briffon*, iii. 500.—*Latham*, ii. 480.

303. LOUISIANE.

W. With the head and whole upper part of the body of a clear olive-green: cheeks inclining to cinereous: coverts of the wings of a blueish ash-color, crossed with two white bars: primaries dusky, edged externally with olive, internally with white: tail of a dusky brown, edged like the wings; and the three outmost feathers marked near their ends with a white spot: lower side of the neck and breast of a fine yellow; the last spotted with red: belly and vent white, tinged with yellow. FEMALE wants the red spots on the breast.

Inhabits *Louifiana* and *St. Domingo*.

PLACE.

La

304. ORANGE-
THROAT.Le figuier à gorge orangée, *De Buffon*, v. 290.
Le grand figuier de Canada, *Briffon*, iii. 508.

W. With the head, upper part of the neck and back, and lesser coverts of the wings, of an olive-green: the lower part of the back, rump, and greater coverts, ash-colored: primaries brown, edged on the outmost webs with dark cinereous; on the inner with dirty white: throat and under side of the body orange, except the vent, which is white. FEMALE differs from the male in having its under side of a duller and paler color.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*.

305. QUEBEC.

Le figuier à tête jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 298.—*Briffon*, iii. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 731.
Motacilla icterocephala, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 484.

W. With a yellow crown: space between the bill and the eyes black: below the eyes, and on the sides of the neck, white: hind part of the head, neck, back, and rump, black, edged with yellowish olive: ridge coverts of the wings, and tail, of the same color; other lesser coverts, and the greater coverts, black, marked with two transverse bars of yellow: tail dusky, edged with olive; the outmost feathers marked half the length of their inner webs with yellowish white: all the lower part of the body of a dirty white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*.

306. BELTED.

Le figuier a ceinture, *De Buffon*, v. 503.
Le figuier cendré, *Briffon*, iii. 524.
Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 486.

W. With an oblong yellow spot on the crown: rest of the head, upper side of the body, and coverts of wings, of a deep blueish ash-color, almost black; the last crossed with two white bars:

BELTED, OLIVE, &c. WARBLER.

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bars: from the bill, above each eye, passes a white line: the under side of the neck, breast, and belly, are white; the two first marked longitudinally with brown streaks: between the breast and belly is a transverse belt of yellow: tail dusky, a little forked; the two outmost feathers on each side white at their ends and inner sides: coverts of the tail yellow. FEMALE is brown on the upper side: the coverts of the tail are not yellow.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

Le figuier de la Caroline, *Pl. Enl.* 58, N° 1.—*De Buffon*, v. 286.

307. OLIVE.

W. With the head, upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive-green: primaries and tail brown; the first bordered with green, the last with yellow: under side of the body of a pale yellow.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Le Fauvette tachetée de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, v. 161.—*Pl. Enl.* 752.—*Latham*, ii. 436. 308. NEW-YORK.

W. With a black bill, slightly bent at the end: over each eye a white line: crown, and all the upper plumage, cinereous and deep brown: lower part of the neck and body yellowish, streaked with black: legs reddish brown. LENGTH near six inches.

Inhabits *Louisiana*, and the hedges about *New York*. Not gregarious.

PLACE.

309. DUSKY. Fauvette ombrée de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, v. 162.—*Pl. Enl.* 709.—*Latham*, ii. 437.

W. With a black slender bill: upper part of the plumage greyish brown: back marked faintly with black: wings, coverts of the tail, and the tail itself, dusky; the last edged with white, thinly speckled with black: legs dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*.

310. PROTHONOTARY. Le figuier protonotaire, *De Buffon*, v. 316.—*Pl. Enl.* 704.—*Latham*, ii. 494.

W. With the head, neck, throat, breast, and belly, of a fine jonquil yellow: vent white: back olive: rump ash-color: wings and tail black and cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*. Called there *le Protonotaire*; but the reason has not reached us.

311. HALF-COLLARED. Le figuier a demi collier, *De Buffon*, v. 316.—*Latham*, ii. 494.

W. With a yellowish olive crown: an ash-colored band behind the eyes: coverts of the wings brown, edged with yellow: primaries brown, edged with white: throat and all the under side of the body of a clear ash-color: across the breast is a half-collar of black: belly tinged with yellow: tail ash-color: four feathers on each side edged with black on their inner sides.

312. ORANGEBELLIED. Le figuier a gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 317.—*Latham*, ii. 495.

W. With the head and upper part of the body of an olive-brown: coverts of the wings yellow, varied with brown: primaries brown: secondaries and tail brown, bordered with olive: throat, under side of the neck, and breast, yellow; part of

of the latter tinged with brown: the rest of the lower part of the body reddish, approaching to yellow.

Le figuier brun olive, *De Buffon*, v. 318.—*Latham*, ii. 495.

313. OLIVE-
BROWN.

W. With the upper part of the head and body of a brownish olive: the coverts of the wings, and primaries, brown; the first edged and tipped with white; the last edged with grey: throat and breast white, varied with tints of grey: belly of a yellowish white: vent quite yellow: tail brown, bordered with clear grey; those of the middle tinged with yellow; the two outmost on each side bordered with white.

Le figuier grasset, *De Buffon*, v. 319.—*Latham*, ii. 496.

314. GRASSET.

W. With the head and upper part of the body of a deep greyish green and deep olive; the middle of the head marked with a yellow spot: back tinged with black: wings brown or dusky: throat and under side of the neck reddish; the rest of the lower part white: tail black, edged with grey; and the four outmost feathers on each side marked near their ends with white.

Le figuier cendre, a gorge cendré, *De Buffon*, v. 319.—*Latham*, ii. 496.

315. GREY-
THROAT.

W. With the head, and upper part of the body and wings, ash-color; the last edged with white: throat and under side of the body of a more clear ash-color: tail black: first feather on each side almost white; the second half white; the third tipped with the same.

These five species inhabit *Louisiana*, and are called there *Grassets*, from their exceeding fatness. They frequent the tulip-trees; in particular the *magnolia grandiflora*, or the *laurel-tree**, whose ever-green leaves give ample shelter to the feathered tribe.

PLACE.

* *Gatesby*, ii. 61.

316. GUIRA.

Motacilla Guira, *Lin. Syst.* 336.—*Edw.* 351.—*Latham*, ii. 505.—*Marcgrave*, 212.—*De Buffon*, v. 343.—*Bl. Mus.*

W. With head, hind part of neck, and back, of an olive green; lower part dashed with yellow: lesser coverts dusky, slightly edged with white; greater, and primaries, dusky, with their edges deeply marked with white: throat, and lower part of the neck, full black: breast and belly of a fine light yellow: tail brown, edged with dull yellow. The crown of the FEMALE olive green, spotted with black: hind part of the neck plain green: chin and fore part of neck black: breast and belly yellow, spotted with red: wings and tail like those of the male.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*. Makes its nest between the small branches of some tree. It is open at top, shallow, and formed of broad dead grass, and some fibres. Its eggs white, thinly spotted with black.

317. BLACK-
BURNIAN.

W. With the crown intensely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from each corner of the upper mandible is another of the same color: through the eye passes one of black, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: sides of the neck, the throat, and middle of the breast, are of a beautiful yellow: sides spotted with black: vent and thighs white: lesser coverts black; greater white: back striped black and white: primaries dusky: middle feathers of the tail dusky; three outmost on each side marked with white.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*.—*Bl. Mus.*

318. PINE.

Pine-Creeper, *Catesby*, i. 61.—*Edw.* 277.

Le figuier-de-sapins, *De Buffon*, v. 296.—*Latham*, ii. 483.

W. With the crown, cheeks, breast, belly, and thighs, of a bright yellow: from the bill to the eyes is a dusky line: hind part of the neck, the back, and rump, of a yellowish green, inclining

to olive, brightest on the rump : wings and tail of a blueish grey : coverts marked with two white lines : outmost feathers of the tail with their inner webs white. FEMALES of a brownish color.

Appears in *Pensylvania*, from the south, in *April*. Feeds on insects and buds of trees. Continues there the whole summer. Inhabits the softer climate of *Carolina* the whole winter ; and is seen creeping about the trees, especially the firs and pine, with other congenerous birds, which associate during that season in small flights.

PLACE.

Yellow Titmouse, *Catesby*, i. 63.

Yellow Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 151.—*Edw.* 278.

Le figuier brun & jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 295.

Le Pouillot, ou le Chantre, *Ib.* 344.—*Briffon*, iii. 479.

Le figuier de Caroline, *Ib.* 486.—*Latham*, ii. 512.

M. Trochilus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 264.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

319. YELLOW.

W. With the head and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a deep olive : cheeks yellow : through the eyes passes a dusky line, and beneath them another : whole under side and inner coverts of the wings, of a fine yellow ; but in some much paler than others.

Inhabits *North Carolina* ; breeds there, and disappears in winter, retiring to *Jamaica* and other islands. Is almost an universal bird. Found in most parts of *Europe*. Bears all climates, from the *East Indies* to the rugged *Kamtschatka*. Is one of the smallest birds of *Europe*. Feeds on insects.

PLACE.

Ruby-crowned Wren, *Edw.* 254.

Le Roitelet rubis, *De Buffon*, v. 373.—*Latham*, ii. 511.—*LEV. MUS.*

320. RUBY-CROWNED.

W. With a rich ruby-colored spot towards the hind part of the head : rest of the head, upper part of the neck, body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive-colour : coverts crossed by two white lines : primaries and tail dusky, edged with yellow : from bill.

- SIZE. bill to tail a light yellow. LENGTH four inches : extent five : weight four drams.
- PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Pensylvania*; probably through the whole continent. A most delicate bird, to be found in the rude climate of the bay.

321. GOLDEN-CRESTED.

Br. Zool. i. N° 153.—Catesby, App. 13.

M. Regulus. Kongsfogel, Faun. Suec. N° 262.—Latham, ii. 508.

Le Roitelet, De Buffon, v. 363.—Pl. Enl. 651. 3.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With a black crown, divided lengthways with a rich scarlet line, which it shews or conceals at pleasure. In other respects, the colors and marks resemble the former. The least of all *European* birds. LENGTH only three inches and a half.

PLACE.

Is found in *New York*; and inhabits the red cedars. Is met with in *Europe* as high as *Drontheim**. Crosses annually from the *Orknies* to the *Shetland* isles; where it breeds, and returns again before winter: a long flight, of sixty miles, for so small a bird. Rare in *Russia*. Frequent in *Siberia*, about the *Jenesei*.

322. WREN.

Br. Zool. i. N° 154.

M. Troglodytes, Faun. Suec. N° 261.—Latham, ii. 506.

Le Troglodyte, De Buffon, v. 352.—Pl. Enl. 651. 2.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With head and back brown, obscurely barred with dusky: coverts of wings, quill-feathers, and tail, elegantly barred with black and ferruginous: whole under side of a dirty white, mottled with pale brown.

Twice the size of the *European Wren*; yet appears to be of the same kind. Is one of the exceptions to the remark made, that the

* *Aw. Nidr. Catal. MS.*

animals of the same species in the new are lesser than those of the old world.

Appears in the province of *New York* in *May*, and lays in *June*. Builds its nest in holes of trees, with fibres of roots and sticks, lining it with hairs and feathers. Lays from seven to nine eggs, white, thinly spotted with red. Has the same actions with the *European Wren*: sings, but with a different note. Retires south in *August*.

PLACE.

The *European* kind reaches to the *Heroe* isles; where it enters the cottages, to peck the dried meat of the inhabitants*. Found also in *Norway*; but not far north. Rare in *Sweden* and *Russia*. Unknown in *Siberia*.

Little Sparrow? *Catesby*, i. 35.

Hedge Sparrow, *Lawson*, 144.—*Latham*, ii. 420.

323. BUSH?

W. With the body entirely brown.

Less than the *European Hedge Sparrow*. Mr. *Catesby* says, that it partakes much of the nature of that species. Mr. *Lawson* says, that the Hedge Sparrow of *Carolina* differs scarcely from the *English*; only that he never heard it sing. They are not numerous; are usually seen single, hopping under bushes: feed on insects: and are commonly seen near houses in *Carolina* and *Virginia*, where they continue the whole year.

PLACE.

* *Brunnich*, N° 284.

NIGHTINGALE.



- A. NIGHTINGALE, *Br. Zool. i. N° 145.*
 Nächtergahl, *Faun. Suec. N° 345.*—*Latham, ii. 410.*
 Le Rossignol, *De Buffon, v. 81.*—*Pl. Enl. 615.*—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With head and neck tawny, dashed with olive: throat, breast, and belly, glossy ash-color: tail deep tawny.

PLACE.

Inhabits the groves of *Oland, Gotbland, Upsal, and Schonon*; but not farther north. Appears about the middle of *May*: retires about the time of hay-harvest*. Found in the temperate parts of *Russia*; and in *Siberia*, as far as *Tomsk* only; not as yet in the eastern parts. None in *Scotland*. Extends over every temperate part of *Europe*; to *Syria* †, *Persia* ‡, and the *Holy Land* §; and to the banks of the *Nile*.

- B. REDSTART, *Br. Zool. i. N° 146.*
 M. Phœnicurus Rodsjert, *Faun. Suec. N° 257.*—*Latham, ii. 421.*
 Le Rossignol de muraille, *De Buffon, v. 170.*—*Pl. Enl. 351.*—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With white front: crown and back deep blueish grey: cheek and throat black: breast, rump, and sides, red: two middle feathers of tail brown; the rest red. FEMALE, head and back ash-color: chin white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*; as high as *Drontheim*. In all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*: in the last, the colors are extremely vivid. Extends to *Kamtchatka*, and even to the *Arctic* circle.

* *Amœn. Acad. iv. 597.* † *Russell, as quoted by Mr. Latham.* ‡ *Fryer's Trav. 248.* § *Hasselquist.*

C. GREY REDSTART:

M. Erithacus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 258.

Le Rouge-queue, *De Buffon*, v. 180.—*Latham*, ii. 423.

W. With a hoary crown: back and wings cinereous: whole under side of the body and tail ferruginous.

Inhabits *Sweden*. Lives in trees. Lays nine blueish grey eggs. Seen also near the *Volga*.

PLACE.

D. Red-breast, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 147.

Rotgel, *Faun. Suec.* 260.—*Latham*, ii. 442.

Le Rouge-gorge, *De Buffon*, v. 196.—*Pl. Enl.* 361.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With front, chin, and breast, of a deep orange red: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, olivaceous.

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Drontheim*. Scarce in *Russia*. Is seen above the *Kama*; but never in *Siberia*. Its familiarity with mankind has occasioned it, in many countries, to receive a fond name: thus the *Danes* call it *Tommi-Liden*; the *Norwegians*, *Peter Ronsmad*; the *Germans*, *Thomas Gierdet*; and we, *Robin Red-breast**.

PLACE.

E. BLUE-THROAT. *M. Suecica*, N° 259.

Bloukropff, *Kram. Aust.* 375.—*Latham*, ii. 444.

La Gorge-bleue, *De Buffon*, v. 206.—*Pl. Enl.* 361.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent: over each eye a white line: head and back brown: tail dusky, ferruginous towards the base, and tipped with yellow: belly whitish: the vent yellowish.

Inhabits *West Bothnia* and *Lapland*. Lives among the alders and willows, and is supposed not to migrate from that severe climate †. Is found in all the northern parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Sings finely.

PLACE.

* *Mr. Latham.*

† *Amen. Acad.* iv. 597.

A bird, differing from this only by a blue line below each eye, is figured by Mr. *Edwards*, tab. 28, and drawn from one shot on the rock of *Gibraltar*.

F. BLACK-CAP, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148.

M. *Atricapilla*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 256.—*Latham*, ii. 415.

La Fauvette à tête noire, *De Buffon*, v. 125.—*Pl. Enl.* 580.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With a black crown: hind part of neck pale ash: back, and coverts of wings, greyish olive: breast and belly light ash. Crown of the FEMALE dull rust-color.

PLACE.

Found in *Sweden*; chiefly in *Schonon*. Not in the *Russian* catalogue.

G. PETTY-CHAPS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 149.

M. *Hippolais*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 248.—*Latham*, ii. 413.

La Fauvette, *De Buffon*, v. 117.—*Pl. Enl.* 579.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With inside of the mouth red: head, back, and wings, olivaceous ash: inner coverts yellow: breast white, tinged with yellow: belly silvery: tail dusky.

PLACE.

Found as far as *Sweden*.

H. HEDGE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 150.

M. *Modularis* *Jarnsparf*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 245.—*Latham*, ii. 419.

Le Traîne Buiffon, ou Mouchet, ou la Fauvette d'hiver, *De Buffon*, v. 151.—*Pl. Enl.* 615.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a deep brown head, mixed with ash: throat and breast of a dull slate-color: belly dirty white: sides, thighs, and vent, of a tawny brown: tail dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden*, its farthest northern residence. Lays four or five fine pale blue eggs.

I. BOG-RUSH.

M. Schænobæmus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 246.—*Latham*, ii. 418.

La Rouffette, ou la Fauvette des bois, *De Buffon*, v. 139.

W. With head, back, and rump, of a testaceous brown; the two first spotted: the wings testaceous on their outmost sides: throat and belly of the same color: tail dusky. SIZE of a Wren.

Inhabits among the bog-rushes of *Schonen* in *Sweden*.

PLACE.

K. FIG-EATER.

M. Ficedula, *Faun. Suec.* N° 251.—*Latham*, ii. 432.

Le Bec-figue, *De Buffon*, v. 187.—*Pl. Enl.* 668.

W. With head and upper part of the body and wings dusky, mixed with chestnut: breast of a cinereous white; that of the female white: tail of the male black; of the female inclined to chestnut: legs of the male chestnut, of the female black.

Inhabits (but rarely) the gardens and cultivated parts of *Sweden*.

PLACE.

L. GRASSHOPPER, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 382.

Alauda trivialis, *Lin. Syst.* 288.—*Latham*, ii. 429.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head and upper part of the body of an olive brown, spotted with black: primaries dusky, edged with olive brown: breast and belly dirty white: tail very long, and cuneiform, composed of twelve sharp-pointed brown feathers.

Inhabits *Sweden*. Is frequent in *Siberia*. Scarce in *Russia*. Has the note of a Grasshopper.

PLACE.

M. SEDGE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 155.

M. Salicaria, *Faun. Suec.* N° 249.—*Latham*, ii. 430.

La Fauvette de roseaux, *De Buffon*, v. 142.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a brown head, streaked with dusky: over each eye a line of white, bounded above by another of black: throat white: breast and belly white, tinged with yellow: back reddish brown,

3 H 2

spotted

SCOTCH, LONG-BILLED, &c. WARBLER.

spotted with black : rump tawny : tail brown ; circular when spread.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Is frequent in *Russia* and *Siberia*, in willow thickets near rivers, even to the *Arctic* circle.

N. SCOTCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 152.

M. *Acredula*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 263.—*Latham*, ii. 513.

W. With front and under side of the body of a fine pale yellow : back and wings green, dashed with ash-color : tail forked and brown. SIZE of a Wren.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*, about *Upsal*. Found also in *Russia* and *Siberia*.

O. LONG-BILLED.

W. With a very long slender bill : forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale rust-color : upper part of body and tail brown, tinged with olive : under part of the body of the same color, but lighter : middle of the belly white. Lesser than a Hedge Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

* * WITH PARTICOLORED TAILS.

P. WHEAT-EAR, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 157.

M. *Oenanthe. Steniqueta*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 254.—*Latham*, ii. 465.

Le Motteux, ou Cul blanc, *De Buffon*, v. 237.—*Pl. Enl.* 554.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head and back grey, tinged with red : from the bill to the hind part of the head, across each eye, is a broad bar of black ; above that a line of yellow : breast and belly white, tinged with yellow : rump and lower half of the tail white ; the end black. FEMALE wants the black bar across the eyes : legs white on the tail, and the colors in general are duller.

A species

A species which extends from the sultry climate of *Bengal** to the frozen region of *Greenland*. Is migratory, at least in the temperate and frigid zones. Goes even in summer as high as beyond the *Arctic* circle, in *Europe* and *Asia*, wherever the country is rocky. In *Greenland*, is conversant among rills of water. Feeds on insects and worms, especially those of places of interment; is therefore detested by the natives †. Breeds in that country in *June*. Is found in *Iceland* and the *Feroe* islands. On its first appearance in *Sweden*, the peasants expect to be freed from the severe nocturnal frosts ‡. Its winter retreat unknown.

PLACE.

Q. STAPAZINA.

M. Stapazina, *Lin. Syst.* 331.—*Latham*, ii. 468.

Le Motteux, ou Cul blanc roufsâtre, *De Buffon*, v. 454.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head, neck, and breast, of a reddish brown: throat and belly, white: across the eyes a brown bar: rump white: tail like that of the former.

Is frequent, with the preceding, in *Russia* and *Siberia*; and extends to *Kamtschatka*. Often found in the warmer parts of *Europe*.

PLACE.

R. WHIN-CHAT, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 158.

Le Tarier, *De Buffon*, v. 224.—*Pl. Enl.* 678.

M. Rubetra, *Faun. Suec.* N° 255.—*Latham*, ii. 245.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head and back of rusty brown, spotted with black: over each eye a white line; under that a broad bed of black: breast reddish yellow: two middle feathers of the tail black; the rest white at their bottoms, black at their ends. The FEMALE has on the cheeks a bed of brown instead of black, and the other colors less vivid.

* *Edw. Birds*, i. Preface, xii. † *Faun. Groenl.* N° 84. ‡ *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 597.

Found

PLACE. Found not farther north than *Sweden*. Is found in the temperate parts of *Russia*, as far as the *Uralian* chain; but has not reached *Siberia*.

S. WHITE-THROAT.

M. Sylvia. Skogfnetter mefar, *Faun. Suec.* N^o. 250.—*Latbam*, ii. 428.
La Grifette, ou Fauvette grise, *De Buffon*, v. 132.—*Pl. Enl.* 579. 3.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head of a brownish ash: back tinged with red: lesser coverts of wings pale brown; greater dusky, edged with tawny brown: wings and tail dusky, with reddish brown margins: exterior side, and part of the interior sides, of the outmost feather of the tail white.

PLACE. Not farther north than *Sweden*. Scattered over all *Russia* and *Siberia*.

T. AWATCHA.

W. With crown, upper part of neck and body, deep brown: primaries edged with white: lower part of the five outmost feathers of the tail deep orange; ends brown; two middle feathers wholly brown: throat and breast white; the sides of the first, and all the last, spotted with black: from upper mandible to each eye, an oblique white line: sides pale rust-color: middle of the belly white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

U. KRUKA.

M. Curruca. Kruka, *Faun. Suec.* N^o. 247.—*Latbam*, ii. 417.

W. With head, wings, and upper part of body, brownish ash; lower part white: tail dusky; but each outmost feather striped down with a line of white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*, and all parts of *Russia*; but not *Siberia*. Its eggs ash-colored, spotted with rust. Not our Hedge Sparrow, which *Linnaeus* makes synonymous with it.

XXX. TIT-

XXX. TITMOUSE. *Gen. Birds* LIV.

Crested Titmouse, *Catesby*, i. 57.—*Latham*, ii. 544.

La Mefange huppée de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, v. 451.—*Briffon*, iii. 561.

Parus bicolor, *Lin. Syst.* 340.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

324. TOUPET.

T. With the forehead, head, and upper part of the neck and body, of a deep grey: under side white, tinged with red; deepest under the wings: feathers on the head long, which it erects occasionally into a pointed crest, like a toupet: legs of a lead-color. FEMALE differs not in color.

Inhabits the forests of *Virginia* and *Carolina* the whole year, and feed on insects. Shuns houses. Found also in *Greenland* *. Flies swift; and emits a weak note.

PLACE.

Yellow-rump, *Catesby*, i. 58.—*Latham*, ii. 546.

La Mefange à croupion jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 453.

Parus Virginianus, *Lin. Syst.* 342.—*Briffon*, iii. 575.

325. VIRGINIAN.

T. With the head, whole body, wings, and tail, brown, tinged with green: rump yellow.

Inhabits *Carolina*. Frequents trees, and feeds on insects.

PLACE.

Finch Creeper, *Catesby*, i. 64.—*Latham*, ii. 558.

Parus Americanus, *Lin. Syst.* 341.—*BL. MUS.*

326. CREEPING.

T. With a blueish head: white spot above, and another beneath each eye: upper part of the back of a yellowish green; rest of the back, tail, and wings, of a dusky blue; the last crossed with two bars of white: throat yellow, bounded beneath by a black

* *Faun. Groenl.* 123.

band, extending to the hind part of the neck; which is of the same color: breast yellow: belly white: sides tinged with red: legs dull yellow. FEMALE dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina* all the year. Creeps up and down the bodies of trees, and picks insects out of the bark.

327. COLEMOUSE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 164.

Parus âter, Faun. Suez. 268.—Latbam, ii. 540.

La petite Charbonniere, De Buffon, v. 400.—LEV. Mus.

T. With a black head, marked on the hind part with a white spot: back and rump of a cinereous green; brightest on the last: coverts of the wings of a dusky green; the lowest order tipt with white.

PLACE.

Shot during summer in *Newfoundland*. Is found in *Siberia*, even beyond the *Lena*; and winters in that climate.

328. CANADA.

Mefange à tête noire du Canada, De Buffon, v. 408.—Briffon, iii. 553.

Parus Atricapillus, Lin. Syst. 341.—Latbam, ii. 542.

T. With the head and chin black: sides of the neck, cheeks, and all the under part of the body, white: upper side of the neck, back, and rump, of a deep ash-color: coverts of the wings, and primaries, brown; the first edged with grey; the exterior sides of the last with a lighter grey; the inner with white: the two middle feathers of the tail cinereous; the others brown on the inner side, and ash-colored on the outmost, edged with light grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada* and *Hudson's Bay*, and as high as lat. 64. 30, on the western side of *North America*. Is a most hardy bird; and continues about *Albany Fort* the whole year; but most numerous in cold weather, probably compelled by want of food. Feeds on worms and insects: makes a twittering noise; from which the natives call it *Kifs-kifs-kesbifb* *.

* *Phil. Transf. lxii. 407.*

I cannot add a bird of this kind from *Louisiana* as a new species, as it differs in nothing, except having the black spot on the chin larger, and the colors deeper. The FEMALE has a tinge of red amongst the cinereous, and on the head*.

Parus Hudsonicus, Forster.—Ph. Transf. lxi. 408. 430.—Latham, ii. 557.

329. HUDSON'S BAY.

T. With the head of a rusty brown: a white line beneath each eye: black throat: feathers on the back long, brown tipped with olive: feathers on the breast and belly black, tipped with white: sides under the wings ferruginous: wings brown: edges of the primaries cinereous: tail rounded; brown, edged with cinereous: legs black. Male and Female resemble each other. LENGTH five inches and an eighth. EXTENT seven. WEIGHT half an ounce.

Continues, even about *Severn* river, the whole year. Frequents the juniper-bushes, on buds of which it feeds. Lays five eggs. In winter collects in small flocks, flying from tree to tree. The natives call them *Peché-ke-ke-shish*.

PLACE.



- A. GREAT TITMOUSE, *Br. Zool. i. N° 162.—Latham, ii. 536.*
 Le Charbonniere, ou grosse Mefange, *De Buffon, v. 392.—Pl. Enl. 3.*
 Talg-oxe, *Faun. Suec. 265.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.*

T. With white cheeks: bill, head, and throat, black: belly yellowish green, divided lengthways with a bed of black: rump blueish grey: coverts of wings blue: primaries edged with blue: tail

* *De Buffon, v. 407.—Pl. Enl. 502.*

STROMIAN AND AZURE TITMOUSE.

dusky; exterior sides of the outmost feathers white; of the others blueish: legs lead-color. SIZE of a Chaffinch.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Sibiria*, even in the winter.

B. STRÖMIAN, *Strom. Sond.* i. 240.—*Brunnich*, p. 73.—*Latham*, ii. 537.

T. With bill black above, yellow below: neck and upper part of the body yellowish green: throat yellow: breast yellow, spotted with bay: belly blue, yellowish near the vent: tail bifurcated, of the same color with the back; the two middle feathers greenish; the two outmost edged with white: legs black.

PLACE. Discovered by Mr. *Ström*, in *Sondmor*.

C. AZURE TITMOUSE.

Parus Cyaneis, *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xiv. 498. tab. xiii. fig. 1.—588. tab. xxiii. fig. 10.
Parus Indicus, *Aldr.*—*Raii. Syn. Av.* 74.—*Latham*, i. 538.

T. With a very short and thick bill: crown and hind part of the neck of a hoary whiteness; the lower part of the last bounded by a transverse band of dark blue: cheeks white, crossed by a deep blue line, extending beyond the eyes: back light blue: rump whitish: under side of the neck, breast, and belly, of a snowy whiteness, with a single dusky spot on the breast: wings varied with rich blue, dusky, and white: tail rather long; of a dusky blue, tipped with white: legs dusky blue.

SIZE of the *English Blue Titmouse*. The plumage of this elegant species is extremely loose, soft, and of most exquisitely fine texture, and so liable to be raised, that when the bird is sitting, but especially when it is asleep, it appears like a ball of feathers.

PLACE. It inhabits, in great abundance, the northern woods of *Sibiria* and *Russia*, and about *Synbirsk*, in the government of *Kasan*. It is a migratory bird, and appears in winter conversant about the houses in *Peterburgh*. It twitters like the common Sparrow, but with a softer and sweeter note.

BLUE,

D. BLUE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 163.

Blamées, *Faun. Suec.* N° 267.—*Latham*, ii. 543.

La Mefange bleue, *De Buffon*, v. 413.—*Pl. Enl.* 3. 2.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With a rich blue crown, wings, and tail: a black line over each eye: cheeks and forehead white: back yellowish green: breast and belly yellow.

Inhabits as high as *Sondmor**. Found in southern *Russia*, but not in *Siberia*.

PLACE.

E. MARSH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 165.

Entita, Tomlinge, *Faun. Suec.* N° 269.—*Latham*, ii. 541.

La Nonnette cendrée, *De Buffon*, v. 403.—*Pl. Enl.* 3. 3.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With head wholly black: under side of the body white: back cinereous. Like the *Colemouse*, N° it wants the white spot on the hind part of the head: its tail is longer, and the bulk larger.

Is found as far as *Sondmor* †. Inhabits all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, even as far as *Kamtschatka*; and endures the hardest frosts.

PLACE.

F. CRESTED.

Parus cristatus. *Tofsmysfa*. *Tofstita*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 266.

La Mefange huppée, *De Buffon*, v. 447.—*Pl. Enl.* 502.—*Latham*, ii. 545.

T. With a large upright crest: chin black: rest of the plumage a mixture of black, ash-color, and white.

Is found in *Sweden*, and in the west and temperate parts of *Russia*; but does not reach *Siberia*.

PLACE.

* *Strom.* 239.

† *Ibid.*

G. LONG-TAILED, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 166.

Lanius caudatus Ahlita, *Faun. Suec.* N° 83.—*Latham*, ii. 551.

La Mefange à longue queue, *De Buffon*, v. 436.—*Pl. Enl.* 502: 3.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With crown white, mixed with dark grey: head furrounded by a bed of black, beginning at the base of the bill: from the hind part of the head to the rump a line of black; feathers on each side of that line, and those on the breast, a fine purplish red: tail very long and cuneiform; black, with the interior edges of the three outmost feathers white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Frequent, even in winter, in thickets and woods, all over *Russia* and *Siberia*. Its elegant nest described in the *Br. Zool.* i. p. 395.

H. BEARDED, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167.—*Latham*, ii. 552.

La Moufatche, *De Buffon*, v. 418.—*Pl. Enl.* 618.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With a fine grey head: beneath each eye a deep black triangular tuft of feathers: back, sides, and thighs, orange-colored: secondaries black, edged with orange: middle of the breast bloom-colored: tail long, cuneiform, and ferruginous. FEMALE wants the black tufts: crown of a dirty brown: outmost feathers of the tail black; the ends white.

PLACE. Found but rarely in *Schonen* in *Sweden*. Is very common about the *Caspian* and *Palus Mæotis*, and among the rushes of the rivers which fall into them; but in no high latitudes in *Asia*. None in *Siberia*.

XXXI. SWALLOW. *Gen. Birds*, LV.

Br. Zool. N° 168.—*Latbam*, ii. 560.

Hirundo rustica. Ladu Swala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 270.

L'Hirondelle de cheminée, *De Buffon*, vi. 591.—*Pl. Enl.* 543.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

330. CHIMNEY.

SW. With the head, upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, black, glossed with rich purplish blue: forehead red: under side ferruginous. That of *Europe* white; in the *MALE* tinged with red: tail black; every feather, unless the two middle, marked with a white spot near the end.

Differs in nothing from the *English* chimney Swallow, but in the redness of the under side.

These birds inhabit, during summer, *Newfoundland*, and other parts of *North America*. Build on lofty rocks and precipices, especially such as yield shelter by overhanging their base. Others, since the arrival of the *Europeans*, affect the haunts of mankind, and make their nests in barns, stables, and out-houses: in some parts they are, on that account, called Barn Swallows. The *Swedes* give them the same name, *Ladu Swala*, because in their country they also nestle in barns.

PLACE

They appear in the *Ferries* the beginning of *April*, wet, says *Mr. Kalm*, from the sea or lakes, at the bottom of which they had passed torpid the whole winter—I should rather imagine, from the casual showers they met with in their long flight from their winter quarters: and that they do take such, *Mr. Kalm* himself is witness to, by meeting with them on their passage at sea, nine hundred and twenty miles from any land*.

In the province of *New York* they appear in *May*. Make the same sort of nest with the *European*. Lay in *June*. Disappear in *August*, or early in *September*.

* *Voy. i.* 24.—See also *Br. Zool. i.* p. 344, &c.

Is found in *Europe* as far north as *Drontheim*, and sometimes frequents the *Feroe* isles.

IN SIBIRIA.

This species is very common all over *Siberia*; but those which are found beyond the *Jenesei*, and in all the north-east part of that country, have their lower part rust-colored, like the *American* variety; for they cannot be deemed a distinct species.

331. MARTIN.

Br. Zool. i. N° 169.—*Latham*, ii. 564.

Hirundo urbica. Hus-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 271.

L'Hirondelle au Croupion blanc, ou de Fenêtre, *De Buffon*, vi. 614.—

Pl. Enl. 542.—BL. MUS.

SW. With a white rump, breast, and belly: head and back black, glossed with blue: wings and tail black: feet covered with white down.

PLACE.

In *Europe* is seen as high as *Drontheim*.

Inhabits, during summer, *Newfoundland* and *New York*. It was also found by the navigators on the western coast in the month of *October*: it was inferior in size to those found in *Europe*. A specimen, with a black rump, was sent from *Hudson's Bay**; doubtful whether a variety or distinct species. They build there under the windows of the few houses, or against the steep banks of rivers.

IN SIBIRIA.

Is very common in *Siberia* and *Kamtchatka*.

332. SAND.

Br. Zool. i. N° 170.—*Latham*, ii. 568.

Hirundo riparia. Strand-Swala. Back-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* N° 273.

L'Hirondelle de rivage, *De Buffon*, vi. 632.—*Pl. Enl.* 543. 2.—BL. MUS.

SW. With the head and upper part of the body of a mouse-color: wings and tail dusky: under side white: throat crossed by a mouse-colored ring: feet smooth and black.

* *Pb. Transf.* lxii. 408.

Arrives in *June* in *New York*. Builds in deep holes of banks, over lakes and rivers; and departs in *August* or the beginning of *September*. It is frequent in *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*. Is found in *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor* *.

PLACE.

Purple Martin, *Catesby*, i. 51,

Great American Martin (fem ?) *Edw.* 120.

Hirundo purpurea. H. Subis, *Lin. Syst.* 344.—*Latbam*, ii. 574. N^o 21.—575. N^{os} 23, 24.

Le Martinet couleur de pourpre, *De Buffon*, vi. 676.

L'Hirondelle de la Baie de Hudson, *Ib.* 677.

L'Hirondelle de la Louisiane, *Ib.* 674.—*Pl. Enl.* 722.—*LEV. MÜS.*—*BL. MÜS.*

333. PURPLE SWIFT.

SW. With its whole plumage black, glossed most richly with variable blue and deep purple: wings and tail of a duller color: legs and feet naked, large, and strong; three toes only standing forward, not all four, as in the *European* kind. In *SIZE* far superior to the *English* Swift; but the wings in proportion shorter.

The colors of the *FEMALE* are less glossy on the upper part of the body; below of a dirty white: in some, the ridge of the wings is white, and the breast grey. Such is the specimen engraven by Mr. *Edwards*; which I suspect to be a young bird, and not to differ in species, although it may in sex, from that of Mr. *Catesby*; for I have had opportunity of examining both male and female from *New York*. I must also unite the *Louisiane* of the Count *De Buffon*, to this species.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *South Carolina* and *Louisiana*. Appears in *New York* in *April*. Leaves the province the latter end of *August*. By the self-interest of mankind, they are welcome guests, and provided with lodgings, in form of earthen pots or boxes, placed on the outsides of the houses, against their arrival, and sometimes with empty calabashes hung on the tops of poles †. In these they make their nests, and lay four or five eggs. In return for these benefits, they are the guardian of the poultry; driving

PLACE.

* *Strom.* 249.† *Lawson*, 144.

away.

away, and pursuing with great noise, Crows, Hawks, and all kinds of vermin. On the approach of any thing noxious, they set up a loud note; which the chickens consider as an alarm, and instantly run under shelter.

334. SWIFT.

Br. Zool. i. N° 171.—*Latham*, ii. 584.

Swift, or Diving, *Lawson*, 145.

Hirundo apus. Ring-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* 272.

Le Martinet noir, *De Buffon*, 643.—*Pl. Enl.* 542.—BL. MUS.

SW. With a very small bill: white chin: all the plumage besides dusky: all the toes standing forward.

PLACE.

According to Mr. *Lawson*, inhabits *Carolina*. Found in vast abundance beyond lake *Baikal*, on the loftiest rocks; chiefly about the river *Onon*, where a variety with a white rump is very common. Extends in *Europe* as high as *Drontheim*.

335. ACULEATED.

American Swallow, *Catesby*, i. 8.

Chimney Swallow, *Kalm*. ii. 146.

Hirundo pelagica, *Lin. Syst.* 345.—*Latham*, ii. 583.

Le Hirondelle brune acutipenne, *De Buffon*, vi. 699.—*Pl. Enl.* 726.

—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

SW. With the bill short, broad, and black: head, upper part of the neck, and wings, dusky: breast cinereous: back, tail, and belly brown: tail even at the end; extremities of each shaft naked and sharp-pointed: wings extend far beyond the tail: legs longer than common to this tribe, and naked a little below the knee. LENGTH five inches and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits many parts of *North America*. Arrives in *New York* and *Pennsylvania* in *May*; sometimes early, sometimes late in the month. Builds in chimnies, forming a most curious nest, with bits of small sticks, cemented by peach-tree gum. It is open at top, and forms about a third of a circle. Lays four or five eggs in *June*, and quits the country

country in *August*. They often stick close to the chimney-wall by their feet, and support themselves by applying their sharp tail to the sides. They make all day a great thundering noise, by flying up and down the funnel.

It is remarkable, that three species of the *American Swallows*, in general seek the protection of houses for their places of building their nests, ovation, and nutrition; yet it is very certain, that before the arrival of the *Europeans* they must have had recourse to rocks or hollow trees for those purposes; for the miserable hovels of the *Indians* had neither eaves for the uses of the 331st and 330th species, nor chimnies for that of the bird in question. The two first must therefore have fixed their nest against the face of some precipice, as some of the House Swallows do at present in *America*, and this species does about the steep rocks about *Irkutsk* in *Siberia*. The instinct that directs part of this genus to fly to the protection of mankind, as soon as opportunity, unknown to preceding broods, offered, is as wonderful as it is inexplicable.

IN SIBERIA.

The Comte *De Buffon* mentions another of this species*, which is found in *Louisiana*. It differs only in the superior length of the wings, from the bird I describe: I therefore can consider it but as a mere variety.

LOUISIANE.
A VARIETY.

* vi. 700.

XXXII. GOATSUCKER. *Gen. Birds*, LVI.336. SHORT-
WINGED.Goatsucker of Carolina, *Catesby*, i. 8.East India Bat, or Musqueto Hawk, *Lawson*, 144.L'Engoulevent de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, vi. 532.—*Latham*, ii. 592.

G With the head, back, breast, and coverts of the wings, elegantly mottled with black and bright rust-color, and spotted with large ragged black marks: the scapulars of the same color, here and there spotted with white: on the lower part of the back is a mixture of ash-color: primaries and secondaries most beautifully varied with narrow bars of black and ferruginous: the four middle feathers of the tail barred and mottled with the same colors; as are the external webs of the three outmost on each side; but the inner webs of a snowy whiteness. Wings, when closed, reach little farther than half the length of the tail. LENGTH twelve inches: EXTENT twenty-four.

SIZE.

PLACE.

I received this species from Doctor GARDEN of Charlestown, South Carolina; where it is called, from one of its notes, *Chuck, Chuck Will's widow*; and in the northern provinces, *Whip poor Will*, from the resemblance which another of its notes bears to those words. This, Mr. *Kalm* says, is the fancy of the Europeans; for the real sound is likest to *Whipperiwhip*, with a strong accent on the first and last syllable*. It begins its note about the time that the cherry-trees begin to blossom, or near the 22d of April, in the *Ferries*; probably sooner in the southern provinces. Mr. *Blackburne* observed them first, in the province of *New York*, in May. Adds, that they lay two eggs on the bare ground; and that they will scarcely quit them on the nearest approach. They disappear in August.

EGGS.

FOOD.

Their food is entirely insects, which they catch night and morning, at the time in which they emit their song. They never settle

* *Kalm*, ii. 152.

on high trees; but on bushes, rails, or the steps of houses, which they frequent, as insects swarm more, near to habitations, than other places. They give their note fitting: if they see an insect pass, they fly up, catch it, and then settle again, and renew their song. Oft-times numbers perch near one another, make a vast noise, repeating their song as if in emulation. They continue their call till it is quite dark: their note ceases during night; but commences at the dawn, and is continued till the sun rises, when they again desist for the whole day*. I must add, that, besides these notes, it has that strange sound resembling the turning of a great spinning-wheel; probably common to the whole genus †.

They are extremely rare towards the sea-side; but swarm towards the mountains. Doctor *Garden* never got but this one. Mr. *Clayton* confirms their scarcity in the maritime parts of the provinces; and favors us with the following account of them.

“ I never heard but one in the maritime parts; though my abode
 “ has been always there; but near the mountains, within a few mi-
 “ nutes after sun-set, they begin, and make so shrill and loud a noise,
 “ which the echoes from the rocks and sides of the mountains increase
 “ to such a degree, that the first time I lodged there I could hardly
 “ get any sleep. The shooting them in the night is very difficult;
 “ they never appearing in the day. Their cry is pretty much like
 “ the sound of the pronunciation of the words *Whip poor Will*, with
 “ a kind of a *chucking* between every other, or every two or three
 “ cries; and they lay the accent upon the last word *Will*, and left of
 “ all upon the middle one.

“ The *Indians* say, these birds were never known till a great
 “ massacre was made of their country folks by the *English*, and that
 “ they are the departed spirits of the massacred *Indians*. Abundance
 “ of people here look upon them as birds of ill omen, and are very

* *Kalm*, ii. 153.

† *Br. Zool.* i. p. 352, 4to—417, 8vo.

“ melancholy if one lights on their house or near their door, and sets
 “ up its cry (as they will sometimes upon the very threshold); for
 “ they verily believe one of the family will die very soon after *.”

337. LONG-
WINGED.

Whip poor Will, or lesser Goatsucker, *Edw.* 63. — *Catesby*, App. 16. —
Latham, ii. 595.

Caprimulgus minor Americanus, *Lin. Syst.* 346. — *LEV. MUS.* — *BL. MUS.*

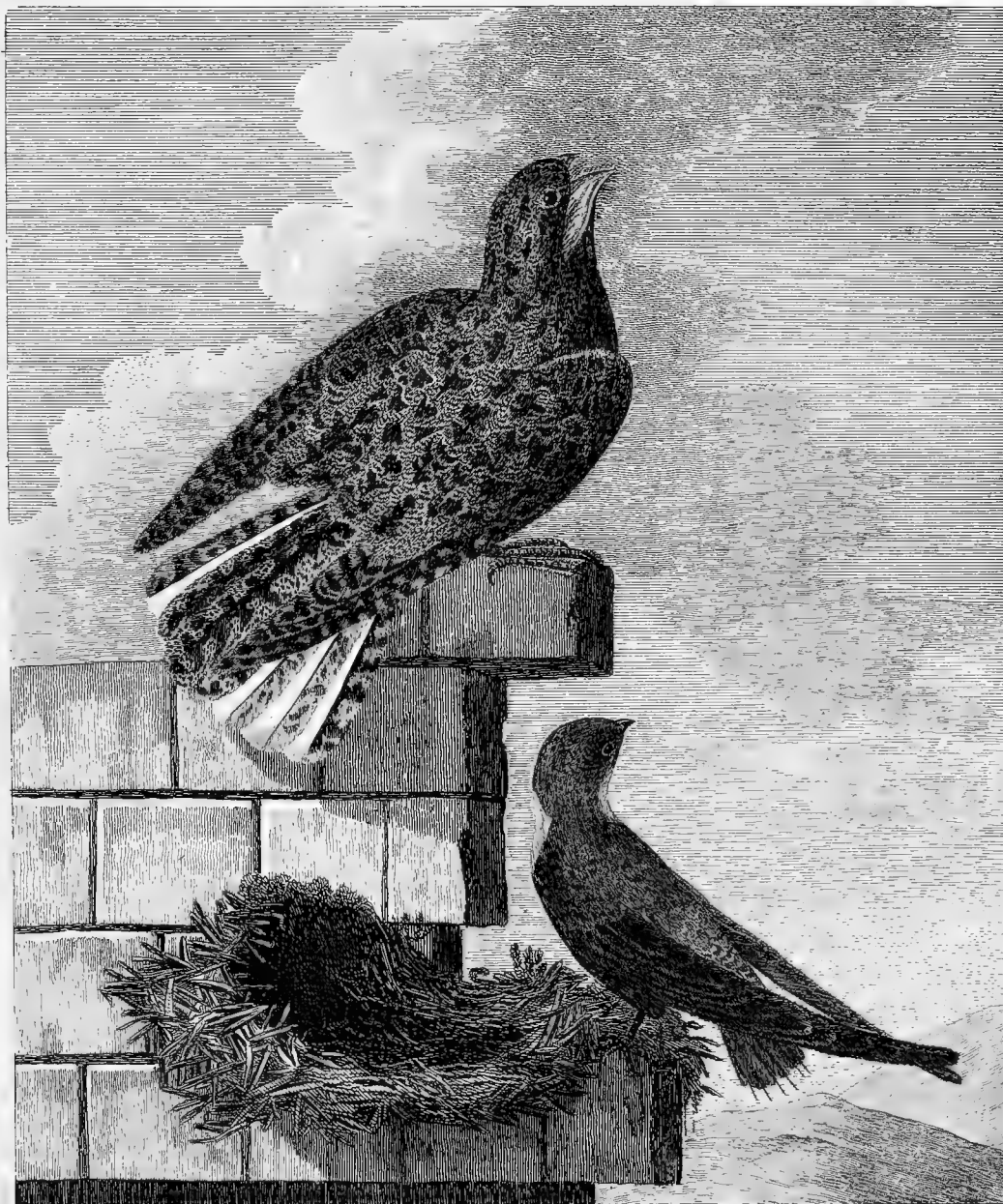
G. With the head and body dusky, mottled with white and pale
 rust-color: primaries black, marked near the middle with a
 white bar: under the throat is a white crescent, with the ends pointing
 upwards: breast barred with dirty white and dusky: tail black,
 marked regularly on each web with spots, mottled with black and
 white: near the ends of each feather is a large white spot, the ends
 quite black: wings, when closed, extend beyond the end of the tail.
 LENGTH nine inches and a half: EXTENT about twenty-three.

PLACE.

Inhabits the same provinces with the former, and seems to have
 the same manners and notes; for, according to Doctor *Garden*, each
 are known in different places, by the name of *Whip poor Will*. It is
 found as far north as *Henly House*, a settlement for about a hundred
 miles up *Albany river* in *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called the *Musqueta*
Hawk.

* *Catesby*, App. 16.

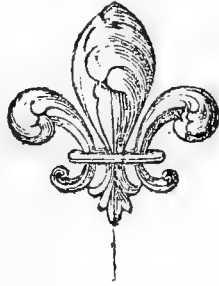
EUROPEAN.



P. Mazell sculp.

Aculeated Swallow, N. 335. Longwinged Goatsucker, N. 337.





A. EUROPEAN.

Caprimulgus Europeanus. Nattskafwa. Quallknarran, *Faun. Suec.* N° 274. — *Latham*, ii. 593.

L'Engoulevent, *De Buffon*, vi. 512. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° — *LEV. MUS.* — *BL. MUS.*

G. With head and back elegantly streaked with narrow lines of black and grey, and with a few long oblong strokes of black and rust: belly barred with black and grey: wings black; each web finely marked with rusty spots: near the ends of the three first primaries, a large oval white spot: tail dusky, with regular spots, mottled with rust and black; ends of the two first feathers white. FEMALE wants the spots on the wings and tail.

It is found in *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor*, and is common all over *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*; and lives not only in forests, but in open countries, where it finds rocks or high banks for shelter.

PLACE.
IN KAMTS-
CHATKA.

D I V. II.

W A T E R F O W L S.

SECT. I. CLOVEN-FOOTED.

D I V. II. Water-Fowls.

SECT. I. CLOVEN-FOOTED.

XXXIII. SPOON-BILL. *Gen. Birds*, LIX.

338. ROSEATE.

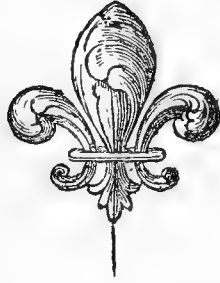
Ajaja, *Marégrave*, 204.—*Wil. Orn.*—*Raii Av.*—*Platalea ajaja*, *Lin. Syst.* 231.
—*Latham*, iii.La Spatule d'Amérique, *De Buffon*, vii. 456.—*Pl. Enl.* 165.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 84.

PLACE.

SP. B. With the fore part of the head and throat naked and whitish : the whole plumage white, tinged with a beautiful rose-color, deepest about the wings and coverts of the tail, where it nearly approaches crimson. SIZE of a Goose. Is an eatable fowl. Is conversant in *Louisiana*, about the shores and rivers ; and lives on water-insects and small fish. Is found also in *Mexico**, *Guiana* †, *Brazil*, and in *Jamaica*, and the greater *Antilles*. The plumage acquires its beauty in proportion to the age of the bird ‡ ; so probably is whitish when young. It soon grows tame.

* *Fernandez*, 49.† *Barrere*, 125.

‡ The same.



- A. SPOON-BILL, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N^o ix.—*La Spatule, De Buffon*, vii. 443. tab. xxiv.
 —*Pl. Enl.* 405.—*Latham*, iii.
Platalea Leucorodia, *Pelekan*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 160.—*LEV. MUS.* }

SP. B. Wholly white, with a pendent crest: legs and bill black; at the angles of the bill, on each cheek, a bright orange spot. From the end of the bill to end of the claws, forty inches. EXTENT fifty-two.

Inhabits the *Feroe* isles*; and on the continent is sometimes found in summer as high as *West Bothnia* and *Lapland* †. Inhabits also the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, both in flocks and solitary, frequenting the vast lakes of the country. Is seen even beyond lake *Baikal*. Winters in the south. Builds its nest on high trees, and is very clamorous in the breeding season. Lays four eggs. Feeds on fish, which it is said to take from the diving tribe of birds, frightening them from their prey by clattering its bill ‡. It devours frogs and snakes; and will even feed on vegetables.

PLACE:

* *Worm. Mus.* 310.

† *Faun. Suec.* N^o 160.

‡ *Worm. Mus.* 310.

XXXIV. HERON. *Gen. Birds.* LXIII.339. HOOPING
CRANE.Hooping Crane, *Catesby*, i. 75.—*Edw.* 132.—*Laibam*, iii:*Ardea Americana*, *Lin. Syst.* 234.La Grue blanche, *De Buffon*, vii. 308.—*Pl. Enl.* 889.

H. With a yellowish brown bill, serrated near the end: crown covered with a red skin, thinly beset with black bristles: from the bill, beneath each eye, extends a similar stripe: on the hind part of the head a triangular black spot: quill feathers, and a few of the greater coverts, black: secondaries, and the whole plumage, of a pure white: webs of the tertials elegantly loose and unconnected, and, falling over the primaries, almost conceal them: legs and feet black and scaly. LENGTH from the bill to the tip of the claws five feet seven inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits all parts of *North America*, from *Florida* to *Hudson's Bay*. Is migratory: appears early in the spring about the *Alatamaha*, and other rivers near *St. Augustine*, and then quits the country in great numbers, and flies north in order to breed in security. They appear in summer in *Hudson's Bay*, and return southward with their young on approach of winter. They make a remarkable hooping noise: this makes me imagine these to have been the birds, whose clamor Captain *Philip Amidas*, (the first *Englishman* who ever set foot on *North America*) so graphically describes, on his landing on the isle of *Wokokou*, off the coast of *North Carolina*: "WHEN," says he, "such a flock of Cranes (the most part white) arose under us, with such a cry, redoubled by many echoes, as if an armie of men had shrowted all together." This was in the month of *July**, which proves, that in those early days this species bred in the then desert parts of the southern provinces, till driven away by population, as was the case with the common Crane in *England*; which abounded in our undrained fens, till cultivation forced them entirely to quit our kingdom.

* *Smith's Hist. Virgin. &c.* 2.

Brown and ash-colored Crane, *Edw.* 133.—*Grus Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 234.—
 Toquil Coyotl, *Fernandez*, 44.—*Latbam*, iii.
 La Grue brune, *De Buffon*, vii. 310.—*LEV. MUS.*

340. BROWN
 CRANE.

H. With a dusky bill, near four inches long: crown red and naked: cheeks and throat white; hind part of the head and whole neck cinereous; rest of the plumage of the same color, tinged with pale rust: primaries black, shafts white; the row of feathers incumbent on them light ash: tertials brown with elegant loose webs, incurvated, and extending beyond the ends of the primaries: tail cinereous: legs black. LENGTH three feet three. EXTENT three, five. WEIGHT seven pounds and a half.

SIZE.

PLACE.

This species is found in *Mexico*; but migrates into the north to breed. About the middle of *February* they are seen in their flight over the *Ferries*, steering northerly; and in the spring some make a short halt there*. They arrive in *May* about *Severn* river in *Hudson's Bay*. Frequent lakes and ponds. Feed on fish and insects. Hatch two young; and retire southward in *autumn* †. I must observe, that they formerly made a halt in the *Hurons* country, at the season in which the *Indians* set their *maiz*; and again on their return from the north, when the harvest was ready, in order to feed on the grain. The *Indians*, at those times, were used to shoot them with arrows headed with stone; for *Theodat* ‡, my authority, made his remarks in that country in the beginning of the last century.

Largest crested Heron, *Gatesby*, App. 10.—*Ardea Herodias*, *Lin. Syst.*
 Le grand Heron d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, vii. 385.—*Latbam*, iii.

341. GREAT.

H. With a bill eight inches long: on the hind part of the neck a long crest of slender herring-bone feathers, of a brown color, to be erected at pleasure: the head, neck, and whole of the body, brown,

* *Kalm*, ii. 72. † *Ph. Transf.* lxii. 409. ‡ As quoted by *De Buffon*.

RED-SHOULDERED, AND COMMON HERON.

palest on the under part, and spotted : primaries black : legs brown.
 HEIGHT, when erect, four feet and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*. Feeds on fish, frogs, and lizards.

342. RED-SHOULDERED. Ash-colored Heron, *Edw.* 135.—*Ardea Hudsonias*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. Le Heron de la Baie d'Hudson, *De Buffon*, vii. 386.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With a white forehead : black crest : hind part of the neck of a reddish brown ; fore part white, spotted with black : feathers on the breast long and narrow : belly black and white, bounded with black : sides grey : primaries and tail dusky : coverts and secondaries cinereous : shoulders and thighs of an orange red : bill yellowish : legs dusky. In SIZE superior to the *English* Heron.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, frequenting, during summer, the inland lakes.

FEMALE? Head smooth, deep cinereous : neck paler : throat white : breast and belly white, striped downwards with black : back, tail, and coverts of wings, light ash : primaries black : shoulders and thighs of a dirty yellow : legs dusky.

PLACE. Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, under the name of the *Heron*. It probably is the female of the last. Its LENGTH was three feet to the tail : to the end of the toes four feet nine.

343. COMMON HERON. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 173.—*Ardea cinerea*. Hagen, *Faun. Suec.* N° 165.—*Latham*, iii. Le Heron commun, *De Buffon*, vii. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 787. 755.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

H. With a white crown : long pendent black crest : white neck, streaked before with black : coverts of the wings, scapulars, and tail, grey : belly white : primaries dusky. Crest on the FEMALE very short. LENGTH three feet three.

PLACE. Is frequent in *Carolina* * ; and I think a specimen was sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, where they breed in flocks as they do

* *Catesby*, App. xxxvi.—*Lawson*, *Hist. Carol.* 148.

in *England*. If I mistake not the kind, they come to *New York* in *May*, and retire in *October*. They are found in *Russia* and *Siberia*, but not very far north. *Crantz* says, that they have been seen in the south of *Greenland*; but were never observed by *Fabricius* * : but it certainly inhabits *Romsdal* and *Nordmer* †, in the severe climate of the diocese of *Drontheim*.

It may be here remarked, that this, and the whole tribe of what *Linnaeus* calls *Grallæ*, or the *Cloven-footed Water Fowl*, quit *Sweden*, and of course the more northern countries, at approach of winter; nor is a single species seen till the return of spring ‡.

White Heron, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 175.—*Ardea Alba*, *Lin. Syst.* 239.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 166.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Heron blanc, *De Buffon*, vii. 365.—*Pl. Enl.* 886.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

344. GREAT
WHITE.

H. With a very slender yellow bill: plumage entirely of a milk white: legs black. LENGTH to the toes four feet and a half.

Inhabits *America*, from *Jamaica* and *Mexico*, to *New England*. It migrates, being seen in *New York* from *June* to *October* only. Is found, but rarely, in *Sweden*. Inhabits the *Russian* dominions, about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the river *Irtish*, and sometimes extends north as high as lat. 53. Captain *Cook* observed this species in *New Zealand* §.

PLACE.

Garzetta, *Alar. Av.* lib. iii. 161.—*Will. Orn.* 280.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 99.—*Catesby*, i. 77.—*Latham*, iii.
La Garzette blanche, *De Buffon*, vii. 371.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

345. LITTLE
WHITE.

H. With the bill and legs black: whole plumage white: on the head a short crest. LENGTH two feet.

This species is found in *New York*. Is met with again in *New Zealand* and *Otaheite*.

PLACE.

* *Faun. Greenl.* 106. † *Leems*, 242. ‡ *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 588.
§ *Voy. towards S. Pole*, i. 87.

The little white *Carolina* Heron of *Catesby*, with a red bill and green legs, seems only a variety of this.

346. GREAT
EGRET.

La grande Aigrette, *De Buffon*, vii. 377.—*Pl. Enl.* 925.—*Latham*, iii.

H. With a long slender crest: bill and legs black: whole plumage of a silvery whiteness: the feathers on the back inexpressibly elegant, long, silky, narrow, and with unwebbed plumes; hanging over the wings and tail; the same kind are pendent from the breast. Of double the SIZE of the *European* species. LENGTH of which, from bill to the tip of the tail, is two feet*.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana* and *Guiana*. Does not frequent the shores; but the vast morasses and overflown tracts, where it nestles on the little isles formed by the inundations. The *Guiritinga* of the *Brazilians* † is probably the same species. It extends to the *Falkland* isles; for *Bougainville* observed these Egrets, which he first thought were common Herons. They fed towards night, and made a barking noise ‡.

The feathers of the Great Egret would prove a valuable article of commerce, being very much sought after for the ornamental part of drefs.

347. LITTLE
EGRET.

Br. Zool. ii. App. N° vii.—*Ardea Garzetta*, *Lin. Syß.* 237.—*Latham*, iii.
L'Aigrette, *De Buffon*, vii. 372. tab. xx.—*Pl. Enl.* 901.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With yellow irides: a crest with some short and two long pendent feathers: whole plumage of a delicate silvery white: feathers on the breast and scapulars very delicate, loose, and unwebbed: legs a blackish green. WEIGHT about one pound. LENGTH to the tip of the tail two feet.

* *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° vii.
World, Engl. ed. 67.

† *Maregrave*, 209.

‡ *Voy. round the*

Is frequent in *New York* and *Long Island*: about the *Black* and *Caspian* seas; but seldom farther north. Are found in *France*, and the south of *Europe*. Migrates into *Austria* in spring and autumn *. Is frequent in *Senegal*, *Madagascar*, *Isle de Bourbon*, and *Siam* †.

PLACE.

L'Aigrette rousse, *De Buffon*, vii. 378.—*Pl. Enl.* 902.—*Latham* iii.

348. REDDISH EGRET.

H. With the body of a blackish grey: the silky long feathers of the neck and back of a rusty red. LENGTH about two feet.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Small Bittern, *Catesby*, i. 80.—*Ardea virescens*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. Le Crabier vert, *De Buffon*, vii. 404.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

349. GREEN.

H. With a green head, and large green crest: bill dusky above, yellow beneath: throat white: neck a bright bay, streaked before with white: coverts of the wings dusky green, edged with white: tail and primaries dusky: feathers on the back cinereous, long, narrow, and silky: belly of a cinereous red: legs yellowish. The colors of the FEMALE less brilliant: wings spotted with rust-color. It wants the long silky feathers. LENGTH eighteen inches.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*. Usually sits, with its long neck contracted, on trees hanging over rivers. Feeds on small fish, frogs, and crabs. From the last, the *French* call several of these Herons *Crabiers*.

PLACE.

They are supposed to migrate, even from *Carolina*, at approach of winter.

* *Kram. Austr.* 346.

† *De Buffon, Ois.* vii. 375. 376.

350. LOUISIANE.

Le Crabier roux à tête & queue vertes, *De Buffon*, vii. 407.—*Pl. Enl.* 909.—*Latham*, iii.

H. With the crown and tail of a dull green: the neck and belly red, tinged with brown: coverts of the wings dusky green, edged with tawny: the back covered with long slender feathers, faintly dashed with purple.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*.

351. BLUE.

Blue Bittern, *Catesby*, i. 76.—Le Crabier bleu, *De Buffon*, vii. 398.—*Ardea Cærulea*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii.—*LEV. Mus.*

H. With a blue bill, dusky at the point: head and neck of a changeable purple; the first adorned with a beautiful crest of long slender feathers: the remainder of the plumage entirely of a fine deep blue: from the breast depend several long feathers: the back is covered with others a foot in length, hanging four inches beyond the tail; they are silky, and of the same fine texture with those of the crest: the legs are green. WEIGHT fifteen ounces.

PLACE. It appears, but not in numbers, in *Carolina*, and that only in the spring of the year. Its winter residence seems to be *Jamaica* *.

352. YELLOW-CROWNED.

Crested Bittern, *Catesby*, i. 79.—*Ardea Violacea*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. Le Crabier gris de fer, *De Buffon*, vii. 399.

H. With a black, strong, and thick bill: crown of a pale yellow: from the hind part issue three or four long slender white feathers, erigible at pleasure; some are six inches long: a broad white stripe runs from the corner of the lower mandible as far as the ears: the rest of the cheeks and head are of a blueish black: head, breast, belly, and coverts of wings, of a dusky blue: the primaries brown, tinged with blue: the back striped with black, mixed with

* *Sloane's Hist. Jamaica*, ii. 315.

white:

white: from the upper part arise tufts of elegant slender silky feathers, falling beyond the tail: the legs and feet yellow. WEIGHT one pound and a half.

This species appears in *Carolina* in the rainy seasons: but their native places are the *Babama* islands, where they breed in amazing numbers, amidst the bushes in the rocks. They are called by the islanders *Crab-catchers*, as they chiefly live on those crustaceous animals. They are of great use to the inhabitants; who take the young birds before they can fly, and find them delicious eating. They swarm so on some of the rocky isles, that two men, in a few hours, will fill a small boat with them, taking them when perched on the rocks or bushes; for they will make no attempt to escape, notwithstanding they are full grown.

PLACE.

H. With a black strong bill: crown dusky: cheeks and chin whitish: neck of a pale cinereous brown, streaked before with white: back, wings, and tail, cinereous, clouded round each feather with dusky: feathers on the sides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: belly white: legs yellowish. LENGTH two feet one inch.

353. ASH-COLORED.

Inhabits *New York*. Arrives there in *May*: breeds, and leaves the country in *October*.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, iii.

PLACE.

H. With a bill about two inches long: crown, back, and tail, of an uniform dusky color: hind part of the neck and cheeks rusty and black: chin and throat white: fore part of the neck marked with streaks of white and black: coverts of the wings, with streaks of black and yellowish white: ridge of the wing white: primaries dusky.—LEV. MUS.—*Latham*, iii.

354. STREAKED.

Another, in the same *Museum* and same case (probably differing only in sex) has, from the lower mandible, a white line bounding the lower part of each cheek: the greater coverts of the wings and

3 M

scapulars

scapulars dusky, each feather tipped with white. In other respects it agrees with the former: the legs of each are greenish: the form of their bodies slender and elegant. LENGTH, from bill to the tip of the tail, about seventeen inches.

PLACE. Sent to Sir *Ashton Lever* from *North America*.

355. GARDENIAN. Le Pouacre de Cayenne ? *Pl. Enl.* 939.—*Latham*, iii.

H. With a dusky strong bill: head, neck, breast, and belly, whitish, elegantly streaked downwards with short fine lines of black; the crown and hind part the darkest: upper part of the back streaked with white; the lower dusky and plain: the whole wing of the same color: the lesser coverts marked with small yellowish spots; the greater coverts marked with a white spot at the end of each feather, forming, across the wings, two rows: the primaries edged with dull white; the ends tipped with the same: tail dusky: legs of a deep dirty yellow. LENGTH about twenty-two inches.

PLACE. Doctor GARDEN, of *South Carolina*, favoured me with this bird. From the characteristic lines of white spots in the wings, I do not doubt but that the Brown Bittern of *Catesby*, i. 78, is the same* with this: notwithstanding, it would hardly be known, had he not preserved the spots in his very bad figure of it. He says it frequents ponds and rivers in the interior part of the country remote from the sea.—LEV. MUS.

356. NIGHT. *Ardea Nycticorax*, *Lin. Syst.* 135.—*Will. Orn.* 279.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Bihoreau. Le B. de Cayenne, *De Buffon*, vii. 435. 439. tab. xxii.—*Pl. Enl.* 758. 759. 899.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

H. With a black bill, crown, back, and scapulars; the last broad and long: forehead, cheeks, neck, and under side of the body, white: wings and tail of a very pale ash-color: the hind part of the

* Also l'Etoile of *De Buffon*, vii. 428.

head is most specifically distinguished by three very slender white feathers, five inches long, forming a pendent crest: legs of a yellowish green. The LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, one foot seven inches.

Inhabits *New York*; and a variety is found as low as *Cayenne*. Is common to *Europe*. Is frequent in the southern parts of the *Russian* dominions; but does not extend farther than lat. 53. It must not at this time be sought for in the wood near *Sevenbuys* in *Holland*, so noted in the days of Mr. *Willughby* for the vast rendezvous of Shags, Herons, Spoon-bills, and these birds, besides Ravens, Wood-pigeons, and Turtles*, it being now cut down. When Mr. *Willughby* visited the place it was rented, for the birds and grafs, for three thousand guilders a year.

PLACE.

This bird is not the *Nycticorax* of the Antients; which was some rapacious fowl, probably of the Owl kind. It is the *Nacht-rab*, or Night-Raven of the *Germans*; so called from its nocturnal cry, resembling the straining of a person to vomit.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 174.—*Ardea Stellaris*. *Rordrum, Faun. Suec.* N° 164.—*Latham*, iii. Bittern from *Hudson's Bay*, *Edw.* 136.—*Le Butor, De Buffon*, vii. 411. 430.—*Pl. Enl.* 789.—*LEV. MUS—BL. MUS.*

357. BITTERN.

H. With the upper mandible dusky; lower yellow: feathers on the crown black and long; on the cheeks tawny; on the throat white: hind part of the neck brownish red; fore part white, beautifully marked with short stripes of red, bounded on each side with one of black: feathers on the breast very long: the belly of the colors of the fore part of the neck: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, are ferruginous, traversed with dusky lines: primaries black: legs yellowish green. Rather inferior in size to the *European* Bittern; but so like, as not to merit separation.

* *Ray's Travels*, i. 33.

PLACE.

It inhabits from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina* *. In the former, it appears the latter end of *May*: lives among swamps and willows: lays two eggs. Like the *European* species, is very indolent; and, when disturbed, takes but a short flight †.

That of the old continent is found in *Russia*; and, in *Asia*, in *Siberia*, as far north as the river *Lena*, and is continued considerably to the north. Inhabits *Sweden* ‡; but, with all the other Herons, disappears at approach of winter §.

The second species of Bittern, mentioned by *Lawson*, p. 148. as being lesser than the former, with a great topping, of a deep brown color, and a yellowish white throat and breast, is at present unknown to us.

358. RUSTY-CROWNED.

H. With yellow irides: very small crest: the bill seven inches long, slender, and of the same color with the former: forehead dusky: throat white: crest and hind part of the neck of a deep ferruginous color: the fore part of the neck marked with four rows of black spots: the feathers towards the breast long: a dark line passes from the breast upwards to the back of the neck: the upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, deep ferruginous, marked with a few large black spots: primaries dusky: tail short, and of a lead color: belly and breast of a dirty white, striped with black: legs of a dirty yellow. The crest on the head is very small, and the feathers lie universally smooth. SIZE of the *European* Bittern.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*; the province unknown. Described from a live bird at *Amsterdam*.—*LEV. Mus?*—*Latham*, iii.

* *Lawson*, 148.† *Pb. Transf.* lxii. 410.‡ *Faun. Suec.* N^o 164.§ *Amoen. Acad.* iv. 588.

Little Bittern, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° x. tab. viii.—*Pl. Enl.* 323.—*Latham*, iii.
Ardea Minuta, *Lin. Syst.* 240.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

359. LITTLE.

H. With a smooth head: crown black: hind part of the neck and cheeks ferruginous: coverts on the ridge of the wing, and ends of the greater, of a bright bay; the rest of the coverts of a very pale clay color: primaries and secondaries dusky, with ferruginous tips: lower side of the neck and belly of a yellowish white: breast crossed with a band of black: tail black: legs of a dusky green. **LENGTH**, to the end of the tail, fifteen inches. The body narrow: neck very long.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*, and many parts of *Europe*. Extends to, and perhaps winters in *Jamaica*. Its eggs are of a sea-green color.

PLACE.



A. COMMON CRANE, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° vi.—*Ardea Grus*, *Trana*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 161.
 —*Latham*, iii. —*La Grue*, *De Buffon*, vii. 286. tab. xiv.—*Pl. Enl.* 769.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

H. With a bald crown: fore part of the neck black: primaries black: a large tuft of elegant unwebbed curling feathers springing from one pinion of each wing: those, and all the rest of the plumage, cinereous. **LENGTH** six feet. **WEIGHT** about ten pounds.

Cranes arrive in *Sweden* in great flocks in the spring season; pair, and disperse over the whole country; and usually resort to breed to the very same places which they had used for many years past*.

PLACE.

* *Amen. Acad.* iv. 588.

No augural attention is paid to them there; yet *Hesiod* directs the *Grecian* farmer "to think of ploughing whenever he hears the annual clamor of the Cranes in the clouds *."

PLACE.

Inhabits all *Russia* and *Siberia*, even as far east as the river *Anadyr*; and migrates even to the *Arctic* circle. None seen in *Kamtschatka*, except on the very southern promontory, which they probably make a resting-place, on their re-migration; *Kamtschatka* being destitute of serpents and frogs, on which they feed in countries where corn is unknown. They lay two blueish eggs on the rushy ground: the young are hatched late; and as soon as they can fly attend their parents in their southern migration:

Potuzæ te, Nile, GRUES.

For *Egypt* is generally supposed to be the great winter quarters of these birds. Previous to their retreat, they assemble in amazing numbers, choose their leader, soar to a considerable height, and then, with continued clamor, proceed to their designed place. *Milton*, when he touches on this wonderful instinct of nature, describes their progress with equal truth and elegance.

Part loosely wing the region: part more wise,
In common, rang'd in figure (>) wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons, and set forth
Their airy caravan, high over seas
Flying, and over lands with mutual wing
Easing their flight. So steers the prudent CRANE
Her annual voyage, borne on winds;
The air flotes as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes.

* Εγγων και Εμεγων. II. v. 66.

B. SIBIRIAN CRANE. *Grus Leucogeranos*, *Pallas Iin.* ii. 714.—*Latham*, iii.

H. With a red bill like the former, serrated near the end : face naked beyond the eyes : coverts and primaries black : all the rest of the bird of a snowy whiteness : legs red. Its HEIGHT is four feet and a half.

Inhabits the vast morasses of *Siberia*, and every part where lakes abound ; and penetrates far north into the boggy forests about the *Ischim*, *Irtish*, and *Oby*. Makes its nest among the inaccessible reeds, with layers of plants. Lays two great grey eggs, streaked with numerous dusky lines. Makes a clamorous noise, and that frequently, especially during its flight. Feeds on small fish, frogs, and lizards. Winters usually about the *Caspian* sea. Observed to migrate in spring northward along the course of the *Wolga*, always in pairs*.

PLACE.

C. WHITE STORK. *Ardea Ciconia*. *Storck*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 162.—*La Cigogne*, *De Buffon*, vii. 253.—*Pl. Enl.* 866.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

H. With red bill and legs : primaries black : the rest of the plumage white : skin of the color of blood. Larger than the common Heron.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*, except *England*. In the west of *Russia*, is not found beyond 50 degrees north, nor to the east of *Moscow*. It appears in *Sweden* in *April* ; retires in *August* † : does not reach *Norway*, unless tempest-driven.

PLACE.

This species is semi-domestic : haunts towns and cities ; and in many places stalks unconcerned about the streets, in search of offals and other food. Removes the noxious filth, and clears the fields of serpents and reptiles. They are, on that account, protected in *Holland* ; held in high veneration by the *Mahomedans* ; and so greatly

* *Extracts*, ii. 146.† *Amcn. Acad.* iv. 588.

respected were they in old times by the *Thessalians*, that to kill one of these birds was a crime expiable only by death*.

The Storks observe great exactness in the time of their autumnal departure from *Europe* to more favorable climates. They pass a second summer in *Egypt*, and the marshes of *Barbary* †: in the first they pair, and lay again, and educate a second brood ‡. Before each of their migrations they rendezvous in amazing numbers; are for a while much in motion among themselves; and after making several short flights, as if to try their wings, all of a sudden take flight with great silence, and with such speed, as in a moment to attain so great a height as to be instantaneously out of sight. The beautiful and faithful description which the NATURALIST'S POET ‖ gives of this annual event, ought not by any means to be omitted.

Where the *Rhine* loses his majestic force
 In *Belgian* plains, won from the raging deep
 By diligence amazing, and the strong
 Unconquerable hand of Liberty,
 THE STORK-ASSEMBLY meets; for many a day
 Consulting deep and various, ere they take
 Their arduous voyage thro' the liquid sky.
 And now, their route design'd, their leaders chose,
 Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vigorous wings;
 And many a circle, many a short essay,
 Wheel'd round and round, in congregation full
 The figur'd flight ascends, and riding high
 The aerial billows, mixes with the clouds.

D. BLACK STORK. *Ardea nigra*. Odenwala, *Faun. Succ.* N° 163.—*Latbam*, iii.
 La Cigogne noire, *De Buffon*, vii. 271.—*Pl. Enl.* 399.

H. With the bill, legs, and skin, red: head, neck, body, and wings,
 black, glossed with blue: breast and belly white. About the
 SIZE of the former.

* *Pliny*, lib. x. c. 23.

† *Shaw's Trav.* 428.

‡ *Belon Oyf.* 201.

‖ THOMSON.

Inhabits

Inhabits many parts of *Europe*. It is not uncommon in the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, as far as the *Lena*, where lakes and morasses abound. Migrates to warmer countries in autumn. Is a solitary species. Preys on fish, which it not only wades for, but, after hovering over the waters, will suddenly plunge on its prey. It also eats beetles and other insects. Perches on trees: and builds its nest in the depths of forests.

These birds pass over *Sweden* in the spring in vast flocks, flying towards the extreme north. They sometimes rest in the moors at night; but it is reckoned a wonder, if any one is found to make its nest in the country. They return southward in autumn; but, in both their passages, soar so high as to appear small as sparrows*.

* *Aman. Acad. iv. 589.*

XXXV. IBIS. *Gén. Birds*, LXV.

360. WOOD.

Wood Pelecan, *Catesby*, i. 81.—*Latbam*, iii.Curicaca, *Marcgrave*, 191.—*De Buffon*, vii. 276.—*Pl. Enl.* 868.—*Briffon*, v. 335.Tantalus Loculator, *Lin. Syst.* 240.

I. With a bill near ten inches long; near seven in girth at the base; straight till near the end, where it bends downwards: fore part of the head and face covered with a bare dusky blue skin: hind part of the head, and the whole neck, of a pale yellowish brown: under the chin is a pouch capable of containing half a pint: the greater primaries, and some of the greater coverts, are black glossed with green; the rest of the wing, back, and belly, white: tail square, short, and black: legs very long, black, and semi-palmated. The body of the SIZE of a Goose.

PLACE.

Appears in *Carolina*, at the latter end of summer, during the great rains, when they frequent the overflown *savannas* in vast flocks; but retire in *November*. They perch erect on tall cypress and other trees, and rest their monstrous bills on their breasts for their greater ease. They are very stupid and void of fear, and easily shot. Fly slowly. Their food is herbs, fruits and seeds, fish, and water insects; notwithstanding which they are excellent eating.

The residence of these birds, the rest of the year, is *Brazil*, *Guiana**, and perhaps other parts of *South America*.

361. SCARLET.

Guara, *Marcgrave*, 203.—*De Buffon*, vii. 35.—*Pl. Enl.* 81:Red Curlew, *Catesby*, i. 84.—*Latbam*, iii.Tantalus Ruber, *Lin. Syst.* 241.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

I. With a slender incurvated bill, and naked skin on the face, both of a pale red color: the whole plumage of the richest scarlet, only the ends of the wings are black: legs pale red. In SIZE somewhat larger than the *English CURLEW*.

* *Des Marchais*, iii. 326.

Frequent

Frequent the coasts of the *Bahama* islands. Are common in *East Florida*: in *Georgia* are frequent in the months of *July* and *August*, after which they retire southward. A few are seen in the south of *Carolina*, and the parts of *America* within the tropics, and very seldom to the north. These birds perch, like the former, upon trees, and make a most resplendent appearance. They lay their eggs in the tall grass. When first hatched, the young are of a dusky color: their first change is to ash-color; then to white; and, in their second year, to columbine; and with age acquire their brilliant red. In *Guiana* it is often domesticated, so as never to leave the poultry yard. It shews great courage in attacking the fowls, and will even oppose itself to the cat. The flesh is esteemed excellent. Its rich plumage is used by the *Brazilians* for various ornaments.

PLACE.

Brown Curlew, *Catesby*, i. 83.—*De Buffon*, vii. 42.—*Latham*, iii.
Tantalus Fuscus, *Lin. Syst.* 242.

362. BROWN.

I. With the bill six inches and a half long, resembling the former: bill, face, and legs, red: neck, upper part of the back, and tail, of a cinereous brown: lower part of the back, breast, and belly, white.

White Curlew, *Catesby*, i. 82.—*De Buffon*, vii. 41.—*Pl. Enl.* 915.—*Latham*, iii.
Tantalus Albus, *Lin. Syst.* 242.

363. WHITE.

I. With the face, bill, and legs, like the former: the whole plumage of a snowy whiteness, except the ends of the four first primaries, which are green. —The flesh and fat is of saffron-color.

These birds arrive in *South Carolina*, with the *Wood Ibis* and the *Brown Curlew*, in great numbers, in *September*, and frequent the low watery tracts: continue there about six weeks, and then retire south to breed. This species goes away with egg. There was a suspicion, that the BROWN and the WHITE differed only in sex; but experiment proved the contrary. The white kind are

PLACE.

times more numerous than the others ; the flesh of the latter also differs, being of a dark color.

All these species frequent the sides of rivers, and feed on small fish, crustaceous animals, and insects.



A. BAY IBIS. *Tantalus Falcinellus*, *Lin. Syst.* 241.—*Muller*, N^o 178.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

I. With a black face : violet-colored wings and tail : blue legs.

Inferred here on the authority of Mr. *Muller* ; but this species has hitherto been known only to southern *Europe*, and about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*.

XXXVI. CURLEW. *Gen. Birds*, LXVI.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 177.—Eskimaux Curlew, *Faun. Am.*—Latham, iii.
—LEW. MUS.

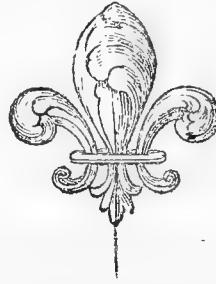
364. ESKIMAUX.

C With a dusky bill, near three inches long: crown of a deep brown, divided lengthways by a white stripe: cheeks, neck, and breast, of a very pale brown, marked with small dusky streaks, pointing down the back: scapulars and coverts spotted with black and pale reddish brown: primaries dusky; shafts white; inner webs marked with red oval-spots: tail barred with black and light brown: legs blue. Larger than the *English WHIMBREL*, of which it is a variety; and differs only in having its back brown instead of white.

Were seen in flocks innumerable, on the hills about *Chateaux Bay*, on the *Labrador* coast, from *August* the 9th to *September* 6th, when they all disappeared, being on the way from their northern breeding-place. They kept on the open grounds, fed on the *empetrum nigrum*, and were very fat and delicious. They arrive in *Hudson's Bay* in *April* or the beginning of *May*: pair and breed to the north of *Albany Fort*, among the woods: return in *August* to the marshes; and all disappear in *September* *.

PLACZ.

* *Ph. Transf.* lxii. 411. where it is called the *Eskimaux Curlew*.



- A. CURL EW, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 176.—*Scolopax arquata*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 168.—*Latbam*, iii. Le Courlis, *De Buffon*, viii. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 818.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

C. With an incurvated bill, seven inches long : head, and upper part of the wings, pale brown, spotted with black : back white : tail white, barred with black : legs blueish. WEIGHT from twenty-two to thirty-seven ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark* * and *Iceland* † ; and is found on the vast plains of *Russia* and *Siberia*, quite to *Kamtschatka*.

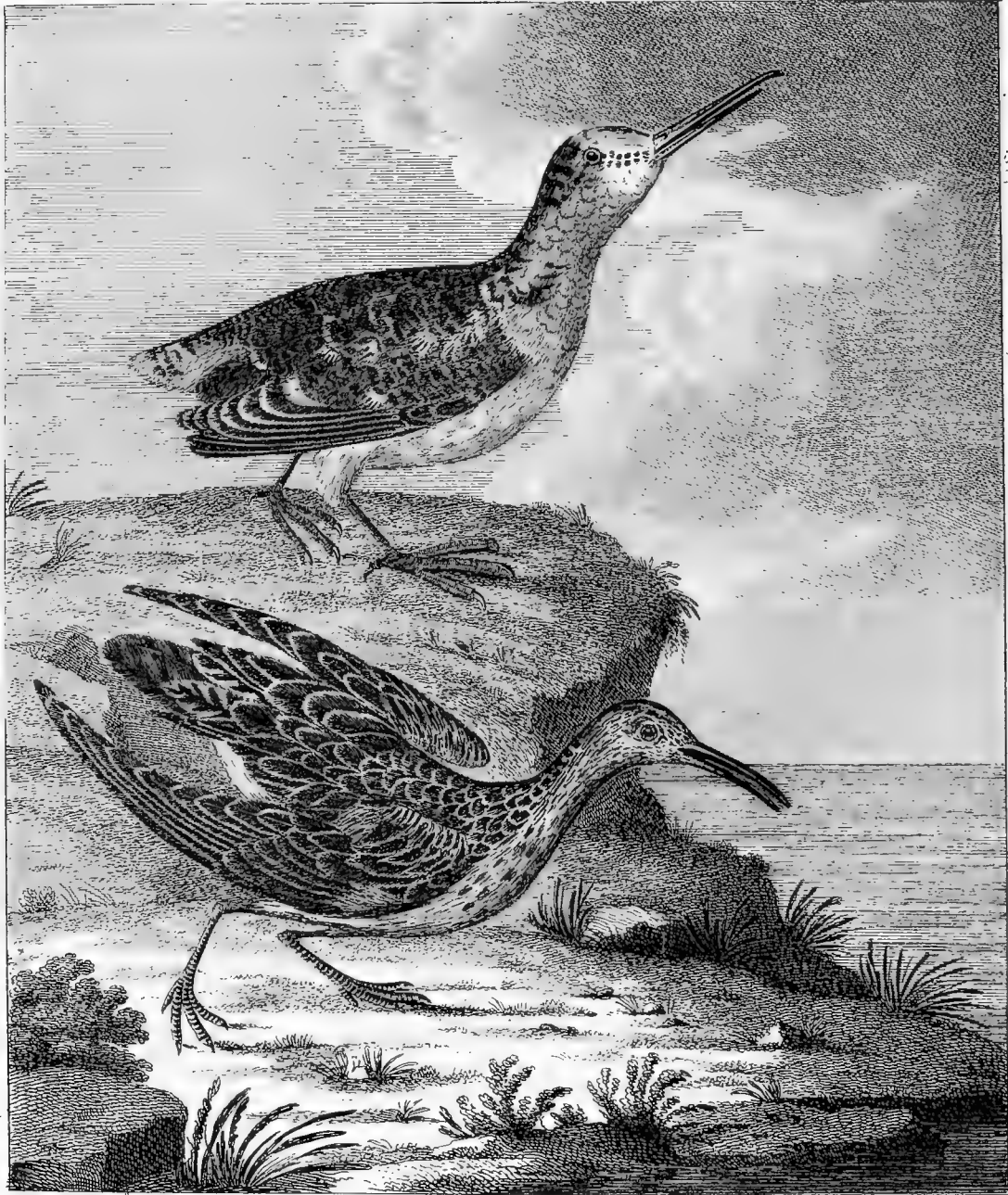
- B. WHIMBREL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177.—*Scolopax Phæopus*. Windspole. *Spor. Faun. Suec.* N° 169.—*Latbam*, iii. Le Courlieu, ou petit Courlis, *De Buffon*, viii. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 842.—*LEV. MUS.*

C. With a bill near three inches long : head marked lengthways by a whitish line, bounded on each side by one of black : neck, coverts of wings, and upper part of the back, pale brown, spotted with black : lower part of the back and the belly white : tail light brown, barred with black : legs blueish grey. WEIGHT twelve ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits the same places with the former.

* *Leems*, 249.

† *Brunnich*, p. 49.



P. Macoll, sculp.

Eskimaux Curlew, N. 364.

Little Woodcock, N. 365.

XXXVII. S N I P E. *Gen. Birds, LXVII.*

SN. With the upper mandible of the bill two inches and a half long; the lower much shorter: forehead cinereous; hind part black, with four transverse yellowish bars: from bill to the eye a dusky line: chin white: under side of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, of a dull yellow, palest on the belly: hind part of the neck black, edged with yellowish red: back, and lesser coverts, of the same colors; rest of the coverts marked with zigzags of black and dull red: primaries dusky: inner coverts rust-colored: tail black, tipped with brown: legs short, pale brown. LENGTH, from tip of the bill to the end of the tail, eleven inches and a half.

365. LITTLE
WOODCOCK.

This species has entirely the form of the *European Woodcock*; but differs in size and color. They appear in the province of *New York* in the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*. They lay, the latter end of the last month or beginning of *June*, from eight to ten eggs? and usually in swampy places. Mr. *Lawson* * found them in *Carolina* in *September*. He prefers them, in point of delicacy, to the *European* kind.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PLACE:

Br. Zool. ii. N° 187.—*Scolopax gallinago*, *Horsgjak*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 173.—*Latham*, iii.

La Becassine, *De Buffon*, vii. 483.—*Pl. Enl.* 883.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

366. COMMON
SNIPE.

SN. With head divided lengthways with two black lines, and three of reddish-brown: throat white: neck mottled with brown and testaceous: ridge of the wing dusky: greater coverts and primaries dusky, tipped with white: belly white: lower half of the tail black; upper orange, with two dusky stripes: toes divided to the origin. The *American* is lesser than the *British*.

* P. 44.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Iceland*: extends even to *Greenland**; and common in all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Is found all over *North America*, and swarms in *South Carolina*. The lines on the head are less distinct in the *American* kind: the bill is also shorter than that of the *English*.

367. JACK.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 189.—*Petite Becassine, ou le Sourde, De Buffon,* vii. 490.
—*Latham,* iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SN. With crown of the head black, tinged with rust: a yellow stroke over each eye: neck mottled with white, brown, and testaceous: rump of a glossy purplish blue: tail brown, edged with tawny. **WEIGHT** under two ounces.

PLACE. These two inhabit *Europe, North America,* and *Siberia*.

368. RED-BREAST-
ED SNIPE.

SN. With a bill like the common kind, two inches one-eighth long: head, neck, and scapulars, varied with black, ash-color, and red: under side of the neck and breast ferruginous, thinly spotted with black: coverts and secondaries dark cinereous; the last tip with white: back and rump white, concealed by the scapulars: tail barred with dusky and white: legs dark green: middle and outermost toe connected by a small web. **SIZE** of the *English* Snipe.

PLACE. Inhabits the coast of *New York*.—*Latham,* iii. —*BL. MUS.*

369. BROWN.

SN. With a bill like the former: from that to each eye a white bar: head, neck, and scapulars, of a fine uniform cinereous brown, in a very few places marked with black: coverts and primaries dark brown; shaft of the first primary white: secondaries light brown, edged with white: back white: rump and tail barred

* *Faun. Greenl.* N° 71.

with black and white : breast mottled with brown and white : belly white : legs and toes like the former. Its SIZE the same.—BL. MUS.

Inhabits the same place.

PLACE.

SN. With the bill very slender, long, and black : the crown, and upper part of the back, dusky, streaked with red : cheeks cinereous, streaked with black : neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-color, and marked obscurely with dark spots : belly white : thighs spotted with black : lesser coverts of wings ash-colored ; greater dusky, edged with brown : primaries and secondaries dusky ; the last tip with white : lower part of the back white, spotted with black : tail barred with black and white ; tips reddish : legs greenish : the toes bordered by a narrow plain membrane. SIZE of the *English* Snipe.

370. NODDING.

Observed in *Chateaux Bay*, on the coast of *Labrador*, in *September*. Are perpetually nodding their heads.—*Latham*, iii.

PLACE.

Edw. 137.—*Scolopax Fedoa*, *Lin. Syst.* 244.—*La Barge rousse de Baie de Hudson*, *De Buffon*, vii. 507.—*Latham*, iii.—*LEV. MUS.*

371. GREAT GODWIT.

SN. With bill six inches long : throat white : from the bill to the eye extends a dusky line : head and neck mottled with dusky and light brown : breast barred with black : belly plain brown : back and coverts varied with rusty brown and dusky : the primaries and secondaries ferruginous on their exterior webs : tail barred with light brown and black : legs very long, black, and naked very high above the knees.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* and *Connecticut*.—BL. MUS.

PLACE.

372. RED.

Red Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 181.—*Edw.* 138.—*Scolopax Lapponica, Faun. Succ.* N^o 174.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 411.—*Latham*, iii.
 La Barge rousse, *De Buffon*, vii. 304.—*Pl. Enl.* 900.—*LEV. MUS.*

SN. With a bill three inches three quarters long, reflecting a little upward; yellow near the base; dusky towards the end: head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back, ferruginous, and streaked with black, excepting the neck, which is plain: lower part of the back white: lesser coverts of the wings cinereous brown: exterior webs of the primaries black; the lower parts white: the lower part of the tail white; the upper black; the tips white: the legs dusky. **LENGTH**, to the tip of the tail, one foot six inches. **EXTENT** two feet four. **WEIGHT** twelve ounces. Varies much in colors, according to age.

PLACE.

Is common to the north of *Europe* and of *America*. Very numerous, in summer time, in the fens of *Hudson's Bay*; where they breed, and then retire. Appear about the *Caspian* sea in the spring; but never in *Siberia*, nor in the north of *Asia*.

373. COMMON.

Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 179.—*Catesby*, App.—*Latham*, iii.
 La Barge Aboyeuse, *De Buffon*, vii. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 876.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SN. With the bill turning a little up; four inches long; pale purple at the base; dusky at the end: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a very light brown, with a brown spot in the middle of each feather: primaries dusky; inner webs of a reddish brown: tail barred with black and white: belly and vent white: legs dusky; in some of a greyish blue. In **SIZE** somewhat inferior to the last.

PLACE.

Common to the north of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *America*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 186.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. 410.—*Latham*, iii.—*Bl. Mus.*

374. SPOTTED.

SN. With a very slender bill, a little more than two inches long: orbits, chin, and throat, white: from bill to eye a line of white: cheeks and under side of the neck white, with short streaks of a dusky color: crown and upper part of the neck brown, with white streaks: coverts of the wings, primaries, secondaries, and scapulars, black, with elegant triangular spots of white: tail barred with black and white: breast and belly white: legs long; and in the live bird of a rich yellow; sometimes red. **LENGTH**, to the tip of the tail, near sixteen inches.

Arrives in *Hudson's Bay* in spring. Feeds on small shell-fish and worms; and frequents the banks of rivers. Called there, by the natives, from its noise, *Sa-sa-shew*; by the *English*, *Yellow legs*. Retires in autumn. Makes a stop in the province of *New York*, on its return, but does not winter there. This, and several other species of Snipes and Sandpipers, are called, in *North America*, *Humilities*.

PLACE.

Lesser Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—*La Barge commune*, *De Buffon*, vii. 500.

375. JADREKA.

—*Pl. Enl.* 874.—*Latham*, iii.

Scolopax Limosa, *Faun. Suec.* N° 172.

Jadreka, *Olaf. Iceland*, ii. 201. tab. xlvi.

SN. With a bill near four inches long: head and neck cinereous: cheek and chin white: back of an uniform brown: wings marked with a white line: rump and vent feathers white: middle feathers of the tail black; in the rest the white predominates more and more, to the outmost: legs dusky. **WEIGHT** nine ounces. **LENGTH**, to the tail, seventeen inches.

Inhabits *Iceland*, *Greenland**, and *Sweden*. Migrates in flocks in the south of *Russia*.

PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 72.

376. STONE.

SN. With a black bill : head, neck, and breast, spotted with black and white : back, scapulars, and greater coverts, of the same colors : primaries dusky : rump and tail barred with black and white : belly white : legs long and yellow. Double the SIZE of a Snipe.

PLACE.

Observed in autumn feeding on the sands on the lower part of *Chateaux Bay*, continually nodding their heads. Are called there *Stone Curlews*.

377. REDSHANK.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 184.—*Scolopax Totanus, Faun. Succ.* N^o 167.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Chevalier aux pieds rouges, De Buffon, vii. 513.—*Pl. Enl.* 845.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

SN. With bill red at the base, black at the end : head, hind part of neck, and scapulars, of a dusky ash-color, faintly marked with black : back white, sprinkled with black : under side of neck white, streaked with dusky : breast and belly white : tail barred with black and white : legs of a bright orange-color.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, in common with the north of *Europe*, as high as *Finmark* * ; and is found in *Siberia*. Grows less common towards the north of that country. Is sometimes found in *Hudson's Bay*; quite white †.

378. YELLOW-SHANKS.

SN. With a slender black bill, an inch and a half long, a little bent at the end : head, hind part of the neck, back, and greater coverts of the wings, dirty white, spotted with black : lesser coverts plain brown : primaries dusky : breast and fore part of the neck spotted with black and white : belly and coverts of the tail pure white : tail barred with brown and white : legs yellow. LENGTH, from tip of the bill to the tail, eleven inches.

PLACE.

Appears in the province of *New York* in autumn.—*BL. Mus.*

* *Leems*, 253. † *Edw.* 139.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 183.—*La Barge varié, De Buffon*, vii. 503.—*Latham*, iii. *Scolopax Glottis, Faun. Suec.* N° 171.—*LEV. MUS.*

379. GREENSHANK.

SN. With a bill two inches and a half long, very slender, and a little recurvated: head, and upper part of neck, cinereous, with dusky lines: over each eye a white line: coverts of wings, scapulars, and upper part of the back, of a brownish ash-color: breast, belly, and lower part of the back, white: primaries dusky: tail white, finely marked with waved dusky bars: legs green. LENGTH fourteen inches. WEIGHT only six ounces.

Inhabits the province of *New York*; and in every latitude of *Russia* and *Siberia*, in plenty. Is found in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *.

PLACE.

SN. With a bill two inches long, and dusky: head and neck streaked with black and white: breast white, with round brown spots: belly and sides white; the last marked with transverse bars of brown: back and coverts of the wings cinereous, with great sagittal spots of black: primaries dusky, with a transverse white bar: secondaries white: the middle feathers of the tail cinereous, barred with black; outmost white: legs dusky: toes semipalmated. LENGTH fourteen inches.

380. SEMIPALMATED.

Inhabits *New York*.—*BL. MUS.*

PLACE.

SN. With red bill and legs: the plumage most intensely black.

381. BLACK.

Observed by *Steller* in the islands towards *America*.

PLACE.

* *Strom.* 235.



- A. EUROPEAN WOODCOCK, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 178.—*Le Becaffe, De Buffon*, vii. 462.—*Pl. Enl.* 885.—*Latham*, iii.
Scolopax rusticola. *Morkulla, Faun. Suec.* N° 170.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SN. With a reddish cinereous front: hind part of the head barred with reddish brown: upper part of the body and wings barred with rust-color, black, and grey: breast and belly dirty white, barred with dusky lines. WEIGHT twelve ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Scandinavia*, *Lapland*, and *Iceland*. Migrates southerly at approach of winter. Common in *Russia* and *Siberia*, but only in the time of migration; and breeds in the northern marshes and *Arctic* flats.

- B. GREAT SNIPE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—*Latham*, iii.
Scolopax Media, *Frisch.* tab. 228.—*LEV. MUS.*

SN. With head divided lengthways by a testaceous line, bounded on each side by one of black; above and beneath each eye another: neck and breast yellowish white, marked with semicircular spots of black: sides undulated with black: back and coverts testaceous, spotted with black, and edged with white: primaries dusky: tail rust-color; external feathers barred with black. WEIGHT eight ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Arctic* regions of *Siberia*. Found in *England* and *Germany*. The link between the Woodcock and Snipe.

- C. DUSKY SNIPE. *Scolopax Fusca*, *Lin. Syst.* 243.—*Briffon*, v. 276. tab. xxiii.
 La Barge brun, *De Buffon*, vii. 508.—*Pl. Enl.* 875.—*Latham*, iii.

SN. With the upper part dusky black, with the edges of the feathers whitish: lower part of the body dark cinereous: two middle feathers of the tail dusky, streaked crossways with white: the side feathers brown, streaked in the same manner: legs black. LENGTH twelve inches; of the bill two and a quarter.

Breeds within the *Arctic* circle. Migrates into *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

- D. FINMARK SNIPE. *Scolopax Gallinaria*, *Muller*, N^o 183.—*Latham*, iii.

SN. With the bill tuberculated like that of the common Snipe: head entirely grey: legs yellow. In other respects, has great agreement with the common sort.

Inhabits *Finmark*.

PLACE.

XXXVIII. SANDPIPER. *Gen. Birds*, LXVIII.

382. HEBRIDAL.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 200.—*Tringa interpres*, *Tolk*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 178.*Turnstone*, *Cateby*, i. 72.—*Tringa Morinellus*, *Lin. Syst.* 249.—*Latham*, iii.*Le Tourne-pierre*, *De Buffon*, viii. 130.—*Pl. Enl.* 130.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

S With black bill, red at the base: white forehead, throat, belly, and vent: crown white, spotted with black: sides of the head white: a black line passes above the forehead; is continued under each eye to the corner of the mouth; drops on each side of the neck to the middle, which is surrounded with a black collar: breast black: coverts cinereous: upper part of the back, scapulars, and tertials, ferruginous, spotted with black: lower part of back white, traversed with a black bar: tail black, tipped with white: legs short; of a bright orange. WEIGHT three ounces and a half. LENGTH eight inches and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, *Greenland**, and the *Arctic* flats of *Siberia*, where it breeds; wandering southerly in autumn. It lays four eggs. It migrates in *America* as low as *Florida*. In spring it possesses itself of the isles of the *Baltic*, till it quits them in autumn †.

383. STRIATED.

Tringa Striata, *Lin. Syst.* 248.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 71.—*Faun. Dan.* N° 194.—*Latham*, iii.

S With the base of the bill and legs yellow: upper part of the body undulated with dusky and cinereous: front of the neck dusky: breast and belly white: primaries and secondaries black; the last tipped with white: tertials white, with a stripe of black: tail black: the feathers on the side cinereous, edged with white. SIZE of a Stare.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*. Is found, but not frequently, in *Russia* and *Siberia*; and is conversant, even during winter, in the

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 74.† *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 590.

frosty

frosty climate of *Greenland*; but retires to breed into the bottom of the bays: flies very swiftly along the surface of the water, catching the insects on the surface. Never touches the water with its feet or body; but dexterously avoids the rising of the highest waves. Twitters with the note of the Swallow*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 193.—*Le Canut, De Buffon*, viii. 142.—*Latbam*, iii.
Tringa Canutus, Faun. Succ. N° 183.—*LEV. MUS.*

384. KNOT.

S. With a black bill: between the base and eyes a white line: crown and upper part of the body of a dusky brown: wings of the same color, crossed with a line of white: the breast and under side of the neck white, spotted with black: rump white, with large black spots: legs short, of a blueish grey: toes divided to the origin.

I have seen this species from the province of *New York*. Observed by Dr. *Pallas* only about lake *Baikal*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 196.—*Tringa Macularia, Lin. Syst.* 249.—*Edw.* 277.—*Latbam*, iii.
La Grive d'eau, De Buffon, viii. 140.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

385. SPOTTED.

S. With a white line above each eye: crown, upper part of neck and body, and coverts of the wings, olive brown, with triangular black spots: under side, from neck to tail, white, with brown spots: middle feathers of the tail brown; those on the side white, with dusky lines: legs of a dirty flesh-color. FEMALE has no spots on the lower part of the body. SIZE of the Striated.

Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *Pensylvania* in *April*, and stays there all the summer. Visits *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: breeds there, and retires in *September*.

PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 73.

386. ASH-COLORED.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 194.—*Tringa Cinerea*, *Brunnich*, N^o 179.—*Latham*, iii.—*BL. MUS.*

S. With a dusky cinereous head, spotted with black : neck cinereous, marked with dusky streaks : back and coverts of wings finely varied with concentric semicircles of black, ash-color, and white : coverts of the tail barred with black and white : tail cinereous, edged with white : breast and belly pure white ; the first spotted with black : legs dusky green : toes bordered with a narrow membrane, finely scolloped. LENGTH ten inches. WEIGHT five ounces.

PLACE.

Seen in great numbers on *Seal Islands* near *Chateaux Bay*. Continues the whole summer in *Hudson's Bay*, and breeds there. Breeds in *Denmark*? Has been shot on the *Flintshire* shores in the winter season.

387. NEW YORK.

S. With the under side of neck and body white : the breast spotted with brown : lesser coverts dusky, edged with white : back and greater coverts dusky in the middle ; the edges cinereous : the secondaries of the same colors : coverts of the tail barred with black and white : sides beneath the wings streaked with brown : tail cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—*BL. MUS.*

388. COMMON.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 204.—*La Guignette*, *De Buffon*, vii. 540.—*Pl. Enl.* 850.—*Latham*, iii.*Tringa Hypoleucus Snappa*, *Faun. Succ.* N^o 182.—*LEV. MUS.*

S. Above of a deep brown, spotted with rugged marks of black : the plumage most glossy and silky : fore part of the neck and breast white, with a few black spots : belly white : primaries and secondaries dusky ; the last with their bottoms and ends white : the outmost feathers of the tail spotted with white and brown ; the middle brown, tipped with white : legs yellowish. WEIGHT about two ounces. Differs little from the *European* kind, but in the colors of the legs.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chateaux Bay*, and the northern latitudes of *Siberia*, as far as *Kamtschatka*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 201.—*Le Becaffeau, De Buffon*, vii. 535.—*Pl. Enl.* 843.
Tringa Ocropus, Faun. Succ. N° 180.—*Tr. Littorea? Faun. Succ.* N° 185.—
Latham, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

389. GREEN.

S. With head and upper part of the neck cinereous brown, streaked with white: lower part of neck mottled with brown and white: back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, of a dusky green, glossy as silk, and elegantly speckled with white: primaries dusky: rump, breast, and belly, white: tail white, the feathers marked with different numbers of spots: legs a cinereous green. About a third larger than the COMMON.

I have seen this species in Mr. *Kuckan's* collection, which he made in *North America*. It is also found in *Iceland*; and is very common in all the watery places of *Russia* and *Siberia*. The *Tringa Littorea* is said to migrate from *Sweden* to *England*, at approach of winter*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 206.—*Tringa Cinclus, Lin. Syst.* 251.—*Latham*, iii.
L'Alouette de mer, De Buffon, vii. 548.—*Pl. Enl.* 851.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

390. PURRE.

S. With a slender black bill: head and upper part of neck ash-colored, streaked with black: from bill to eyes a white line: under side of the neck white, mottled with brown: back and coverts of wings a brownish ash-color: greater coverts dusky, tipped with white: breast and belly white: two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the others ash-color, edged with white: legs of a dusky green. WEIGHT an ounce and a half. LENGTH seven inches and a half.

Inhabits the coast of *New York*, and extends as low as *Jamaica* and *Cayenne*. Not mentioned among the *Scandinavian* birds. Common in all latitudes of *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

Aman. Acad. iv. 590.

391. DUNLIN.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 205.—*La Brunnette, De Buffon*, vii. 493.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa Alpina, Faun. Suec. N° 181.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 77.
Loar Thrall, Olaf. Iceland. i. N° 677. tab. xli.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

S. With head, hind part of the neck, and back, ferruginous, marked with great black spots: lower part of neck white, streaked with black: coverts of the wings ash-colored: breast and belly white, marked with a black crescent: tail ash-colored; the two middle feathers longest and darkest: legs black. In SIZE somewhat larger than the last.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia*, the alps of *Siberia*, and, in its migration, the coasts of the *Caspian sea*.

392. RED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 202.—*Aberdeen Sandpiper*, N° 203.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa Islandica, Lin. Syst. Add.

S. With the bill black and slender, a little bending: head, upper part of the neck, and beginning of the back, dusky, marked with red: lower side of the neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-color, and obscurely spotted with black: lesser coverts of the wing cinereous; primaries dusky; secondaries tipped with white: two middle feathers of the tail are dusky, and extend a little beyond the others; the rest are cinereous: legs long and black.

PLACE.

The birds which I have seen of this kind came from the coasts of *New York, Labrador, and Natka Sound*. They are also found in *Iceland**. Probably are the same with the *Scolopax Subarquata*, which, during summer, frequent the shores of the *Caspian sea*, lake *Baikal*, and especially the mouth of the *Don* †. I believe them to be the young,

* *Brunnich*, N° 180.

† *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xix. 471. tab. xix.—The *Tringa Ruficollis*, *PALLAS* *Ier.* iii. 700, is another red-necked species, found about the same salt lakes.

or the females, of that which is described in the *Br. Zool.* under the name of the Red. The last differs in nothing, but in having the whole under side of a full ferruginous color. LENGTH from eight to ten inches. Varies greatly in size.

SIZE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 191.—Grey Plover, *Wil. Orn.* 309.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa Squatarola, *Faun. Suec.* N° 186.

Le Vanneau Pluvier, *De Buffon*, viii. 68.—*Pl. Enl.* 854.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

393. GREY.

S. With a strong black bill: head, back, and coverts of wings, black, edged with grey, tinged with green, and some white: cheeks and throat white, streaked with black: primaries dusky, white on their interior lower sides: belly and thighs white: rump white: tail barred with black and white: legs of a dirty green: back toe very small. WEIGHT seven ounces. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, twelve inches.

According to *Lawson*, frequents the vallies near the mountains of *Carolina*. Are seen flying in great flocks; but seldom alight*. Very common in *Siberia*; and appear in autumn in flocks, after breeding in the extreme north.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 198.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa Gambetta, *Faun. Suec.* N° 177.—*Tr. Variegata*, *Brunnich*, N° 181.

394. GAMBET.

S. With head, back, and breast, of a cinereous brown, spotted with dull yellow: coverts of the wings, and scapulars, cinereous, edged with yellow: primaries dusky: belly white: tail dusky, bordered with yellow: legs yellow. SIZE of the Greenshank.

Taken in the frozen sea, between *Asia* and *America*, lat. $69\frac{1}{2}$, long. $191\frac{1}{2}$. Inhabits also *Scandinavia* and *Iceland* †; in the last it is called *Stelkr*, from its note.

PLACE.

* *Hist. Carol.* 140. *Catesby*, App.

† *Paulsen's List.*

395. ARMED.

Le Vanneau armé de la Louisiane, *Briffon*, iv. 114. tab. viii.—*De Buffon*, viii. 65.—*Pl. Enl.* 835.—*Latham*, iii.

S. With an orange bill, depressed in the middle: on each side of the base is a thin naked skin of a light orange-color, which rises above the forehead, extends beyond each eye, and falls, in form of a pointed wattle, far below the chin: crown dusky: hind part of the neck, back, rump, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, of a dusky grey: from the chin to the vent white, tinged with tawny: primaries mostly black: the fore part of the wing is armed with a sharp spur, a most offensive weapon: the tail short, whitish, crossed near the end with a black bar, and tipped with white: legs long, and of a deep red. LENGTH, from bill to tail, above ten inches. EXTENT about two feet two.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

396. SWISS.

Tringa Helvetica, *Lin. Syst.* 250.—*Le Vanneau Suisse*, *De Buffon*, viii. 60.—*Pl. Enl.* 853.
Vanellus Helveticus, *Briffon*, v. 106. tab. x.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

S. With a strong bill an inch long, depressed in the middle: front and sides of the head white; hind part spotted with black and white: cheeks, under side of the neck, breast, and belly, black: thighs and vent white: primaries black: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, white, barred with black: legs black: back toe very small. SIZE of a Lapwing.

PLACE.

Inhabits the coast of *Connecticut* and *Hudson's Bay*. Visits the last in the spring. Feeds on berries, insects, and worms. Retires in *September*. Breeds also in the *Arctic* flats of *Siberia*; and, in the time of migration, appears in all parts of the south of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Is found in *France* and *Switzerland*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 207.—*Tringa pusilla*, *Lin. Syst.* 252.—*Oddinstiane Islandis*, 397. **LITTLE**
Latham, iii.

S. With crown black : upper part of the plumage brown, edged with black and pale rusty brown : belly and breast white : tail dusky : legs black. **SIZE** of a Hedge Sparrow.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland*. Observed also in *Natka Sound*. It is met with as far south as *St. Domingo**. Probably migrates there in the winter.

PLACE.



A. **RUFF**, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 192.—*Le Combattant*, ou *Paon de mer*, *De Buffon*, vii. 521.—*Pl. Enl.* 305, 306.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa pugnax, *Bruffhane*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 175.—*Leems Lapm.* 246.—**LEV. MUS.**—**BL. MUS.**

S. With a long ruff of feathers on the fore part and sides of the neck ; and a long tuft on the hind part of the head : legs yellow. **REEVES**, or the females, are of a pale brown : back slightly spotted with black : breast and belly white : neck smooth.

Inhabits the north of *Europe* in summer, as far as *Iceland*, and is very common in the northern marshes of *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

* *Briffon*, v. 222.

B. **FRECKLED.**

B. FRECKLED.—*Calidris nævia*, *Briffon*, v. 229. tab. xxi. fig. i.—*Latham*, iii.

♂. Above of a dusky cinereous, spotted with red and black; the last glossed with violet: lower part of the body of a reddish white, varied with dusky and chestnut-colored spots: two middle feathers of the tail ash-colored, edged with white; the rest dark cinereous: the outmost feather on each side marked lengthways, on the exterior side, with a white line: legs greenish. LENGTH near nine inches.

PLACE.

Is found in the north of *Russia* and *Siberia*; and also in *France*.

C. SELNINGER, *Muller*, N° 206.—*Tringa Maritima*, *Brunnich*, 182.—*Leems*, 254.—*Latham*, iii.

♂. Above varied with grey and black: the middle of the back tinged with violet: fore part of the neck dusky: lower part of the body white: tail dusky; four outmost feathers on each side shorter than the rest, and edged with white: legs yellow. SIZE of a Stare.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Norway* and *Iceland*. Lives about the sea-shores, and is always emitting a piping note.

D. LARWING, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 190.—*Le Vanneau*, *De Buffon*, viii. 48.—*Pl. Enl.* 242.—*Latham* iii.

Tringa Vanellus Wipa, *Cowipa*, *Blæcka*, *Fawn. Succ.* N° 176.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

♂. With a black bill: crown and breast black: head adorned with a very long slender crest, horizontal, but turning up at the end: cheeks and sides of the neck, and belly, white: back and scapulars glossy green; the last varied with purple: primaries and secondaries black, marked with white: coverts of tail, and vent, orange: outmost feathers of the tail white, marked with one dusky spot: the upper half of the rest black; the lower of a pure white. WEIGHT eight

eight ounces. LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. EXTENT two feet and a half.

The Lapwing is common in most parts of *Europe*. Extends to the *Feroe* isles, and even to *Iceland* *. Is very frequent in *Russia*; but becomes very rare beyond the *Urallian* chain; yet a few have been observed about the rivers *Ob* and *Angara*, and beyond lake *Baikal*; but never farther to the east. They extend southward as far as *Persia* and *Egypt* †, where they winter; but, unable to bear the vast heats of the summer, migrate to the countries about *Woronesch* and *Astracan* ‡. Appears in *Lombardy*, in *April*; retires in *September*. Continues in *England*, and I believe in *France*, the whole year; but constantly shifts its quarters in search of food, worms and insects. In *France*, multitudes are taken for the table in clap-nets, into which they are allured by the playing of a mirror.

PLACE.

E. WAVED. *Tringa Undata*, *Brunnich*, N° 188.—*Latbam*, iii.

S. Of a dusky color, marked with undulated lines of white and yellowish clay-color: shaft of the first primary white: tips of the secondaries, and their coverts, white: tail ash-colored, tip with black.

Inhabits *Denmark* and *Norway*.

PLACE.

F. SHORE. *Tringa Littorea*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 183.—*Brunnich*, N° 177.—*Latbam*, iii.
Le Chevalier varié, *De Buffon*, vii. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 300.

S. With a dusky neck, striped obliquely with white: back and coverts of the wings dusky, with small rusty spots, lightest on the last: primaries and secondaries dusky, the last tip with white; shaft of first primary white: breast and belly white: tail crossed with waved bars of dusky and white: legs dusky. SIZE of a Turtle Dove.

Inhabits the marshes of *Sweden*; and is found in *Denmark*.

PLACE.

* *Brunnich*.

† *Hasselquist*, 288.

‡ *Extracts*, i. 107. ii. 147.

G. Wood. *Tringa Glareola*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 184.—*Latham*, iii.

S. With the back dusky, speckled with white : primaries and secondaries dusky ; the last tip with white : breast and belly whitish : tail barred with black and white ; the outmost feathers lightest : rump white : legs of a dirty green. SIZE of a Stare.

PLACE. Inhabits the moist woods of *Sweden*.

H. UNIFORM. *Keildu-fuin*, *Ilandis*, *Muller*, N° 205.—*Latham*, iii.

S. With a short black bill, and of an uniform light ash-color on all its plumage.

PLACE. Inhabits *Iceland*.

XXXIX. PLOVER. *Gen. Birds, LXIX.*

Spotted Plover, *Edw.* 140.—Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire, *De Buffon*, viii. 85. 398. ALWARGRIM.
 Charadrius Apricarius. Alwargrim, *Faun. Suec.* N° 189.—*Latbam*, iii.
 —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With a short bill, like that of the *Swiss* Sandpiper: the forehead white, from which a white line falls from each corner, along the sides of the neck, and unites at the breast; the whole intervening space black, as are the breast, belly, thighs, and vent; only on the last are a few white spots: crown, hind part of neck, back, and coverts of wings and tail, dusky, most elegantly spotted with bright orange: the primaries dusky, edged with ash-color: secondaries and tail barred with dusky and brown: legs black. SIZE of a Golden Plover.

Inhabits all the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Hudson's Bay*, and all the *Arctic* part of *Siberia*; and descends southward in its migrations. Is called in *Hudson's Bay*, the *Hawk's eye*, on account of its brilliancy. It appears in *Greenland* in the spring, about the southern lakes, and feeds on worms and berries of the Heath*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*: breeds there, and disappears in the latter end of *October*, after collecting in vast flocks. Is reckoned most delicious eating.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 208.—Le Pluvier doré, *De Buffon*, viii. 81.—*Pl. Enl.* 904. 399. GOLDEN.
 Charadrius Pluvialis, *Akerhoua*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 190.—*Latbam* iii. —LEV.
 MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of wings, dusky, elegantly spotted with yellowish green: breast brown, streaked with greenish lines: belly white: middle feathers of the tail barred with black and yellowish green; the others with

* *Faun. Grænl.* N° 79.

black and brown: legs black. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, eleven inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, as low as *Carolina**. Migrates to the *Labrador* coast, about a week after the *Eskimaux* WHIMBRELS, in its way to *New York*; but not in such numbers. Found in *Iceland* and the north of *Europe*; but are scarcely seen in *Russia*. Very frequent in *Siberia*, where they breed in the north. They extend also to *Kamischatka*, and as far south as the *Sandwich* isles: in the last it is very small. I have seen, which I suppose to be young, a variety with black breasts: and sometimes a very minute black toe.

400. NOISY.

Chattering Plover, *Catesby*, i. 71.—*Le Kildir*, *De Buffon*, viii. 96.—*Latham*, iii. *Charadrius Vociferus*, *Lin. Syst.* 253.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

PL. With a broad black bar, extending from the bill, beneath each eye, to the hind part of the head: orbits red: forehead, and space before and beyond the eyes, white: fore part of the crown black; the rest brown: a white ring encircles the throat and neck; beneath that another of black; under that succeeds, on the breast, two semicircles, one of white, another of black; all below is white: back and coverts of wings brown: primaries dusky: the feathers on the rump are orange, and extend over three parts of the tail; the lower part of which is black. SIZE of a large Snipe.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*; where they reside the whole year. Are the plague of the sportsmen, by alarming the game by their screams. They are called in *Virginia*, *Kill-deer*, from the resemblance their note bears to that word. Migrate to *New York* in the spring: lay three or four eggs: stay late.

* *Lawson*, 140.—*Catesby*, App.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 211.—*Le Pluvier à collier*, *De Buffon*, viii. 90.—*Pl. Enl.* 921.
Charadrius Hiaticula, *Strandpipare*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 187.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*Lev. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

401. RINGED.

PL. With a short bill ; upper half orange-color ; the end black : crown light brown : forehead, and a small space behind each eye, white : from the bill, beneath each eye, extends a broad bar of black : the neck is encircled with a white ring ; and beneath that is another of black : coverts of wings of a pale brown : primaries dusky : tail brown, tip with lighter : legs yellow.

VARIES.

Almost all which I have seen from the northern parts of *North America*, have had the black marks extremely faint, and almost lost. The climate had almost destroyed the specific marks ; yet, in the bill and habit, preserved sufficient to make the kind very easily ascertained. The predominant colors were white, and very light ash-color. WEIGHT near two ounces. LENGTH, to tip of the tail, seven inches and a half. Those of the western coasts of *North America* are much smaller.

SIZE.

Inhabits *America*, down to *Jamaica** and the *Brazils* ; in the last it is called *Matuitui* †, where it frequents sea-shores and estuaries. Is found in summer in *Greenland* : migrates from thence in autumn. Is common in every part of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Was found by the navigators as low as *Owyke*, one of the *Sandwich* isles, and as light-colored as those of the highest latitudes.

PLACE.

PL. With the bill an inch long ; black towards the end ; red towards the base : forehead black : crown black, surrounded with a circle of white : throat white : neck and breast of a very light ash-colored brown, divided from the belly by a dusky transverse stroke : belly and vent white : back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, ci-

402. BLACK-CROWNED.

* *Sloane*.

† *Marcgrave*, 199.

nerous brown : primaries dusky ; white towards their bottoms : tail white towards the base ; black towards the end ; and tipt with white : legs very long, naked an inch above the knees, and of a blood-red : toes very short. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, about ten inches.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*. Has much the habit of the *European DOTTREL*.—LEV. MUS.

403. SANDER-
LING.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 212.—Le Sanderling, *De Buffon*, vii. 532.

Charadrius Calidris, *Lin. Syst.* 255.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With a slender, black, weak bill, bending a little at the end : head and hind part of the neck cinereous, streaked with dusky lines : back and scapulars of a brownish grey, edged with dirty white : coverts and primaries dusky : belly white : feathers of the tail sharp-pointed and cinereous : legs black. WEIGHT near an ounce and three quarters. LENGTH eight inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*. Abounds about *Seal Islands*, on the *Labrador* coast. I do not find it among the birds of northern *Europe* ; nor in *Asia*, nearer than lake *Baikal*.

404. RUDDY.

PL. With a black strait bill, an inch long : head, neck, breast, scapulars, and coverts of wings and tail, of a ruddy color, spotted with black, and powdered with white ; in the scapulars and coverts of wings the black prevails : the outmost web of the four first quill feathers brown ; the internal white, tipt with brown : the upper part of the others white ; the lower brown : the two middle feathers of the tail brown, edged with rust ; the others of a dirty white : legs black ; toes divided to their origin.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.—*Mr. Hutchins*.

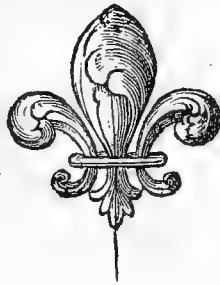
Br. Zool. ii. N° 209.—*Fl. Scot.* i. N° 157.—*Latham*, iii.
Charadrius Himantopus, *Lin. Syst.* 255.—*Hasselquist*, 253.
L'Echasse, *De Buffon*, viii. 114.—*Pl. Enl.* 878.—*LEV. MUS.*

405. LONG-LEGGED.

PL. With the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wings, dusky; the last crossed with a white line: tail of a greyish white: forehead and whole under side of the neck and body white: legs the most disproportionably long and weak of any known bird; the *French*, for that reason, call it, very justly, *l'Echasse*, or the bird that goes upon stilts; they are of a blood-red, four inches and a half long, and the part above the knees three and a half. **LENGTH**, to the end of the tail, thirteen inches.

Inhabits from *Connecticut* to the islands of the *West Indies* *. Is not a bird of northern *Europe*. Frequent in the southern desert of independent *Tartary*: very common about the salt lakes; and often on the shores of the *Caspian* sea. Is again found on the *Indian* shores near *Madras* †.

PLACE.



A. DOTTREL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 210.—*Charadrius Morinellus Labul*, *Lappis*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 188.—*Leems Lapmark*, 260.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Guignard, *De Buffon*, viii. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 832.—*LEV. MUS.*

PL. With bill and crown black: from the bill, over each eye, a white line: breast and belly dull orange; the first crossed with a white line: vent white: back, coverts of wings, and tail, olivaceous, edged

* *Sloane*.

† *Raii Syn. Av.* 193.

ALEXANDRINE PLOVER.

with dull yellow: tail dusky olive; ends of the outmost feathers white. Colors of the female duller. WEIGHT four ounces. LENGTH ten inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, even as high as *Lapmark*. First appears in *Drontheim*; then seeks the *Lapland* alps. Returns in smaller numbers. Appears in *May* at *Upsal*, in its passage northward. Breeds in all the north of *Russia* and *Siberia*; but appears in the temperate latitudes only in their migrations.

- B. ALEXANDRINE.—*Charadrius Alexandrinus*, *Lin. Syst.* 253.—*Brünnich*, *App.* p. 77.—*Hasselquist Itin.* 256.—*Latham*, iii.

PL. With a black bill: a white line over each eye, and collar round the neck: head, upper part of body, and coverts of wings, light cinereous brown: primaries dusky; from the fifth to eighth marked with an oblong white spot on the exterior margin: secondaries dusky, tipped with white: middle feathers of the tail black, outmost white: under side of the body white: legs dusky blue. SIZE between a Lark and a Thrush.

PLACE.

Found in the diocese of *Drontheim*, *Norway*. Common about the salt lakes between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*; but not observed in any other part of *Russia* or *Siberia*. Inhabits also the canal which conveys water from the *Nile* to *Alexandria* *.

* *Hasselquist Itin.* 256.

XL. OYSTER-CATCHER. *Gen. Birds.*

Br. Zool. ii. N° 213.—*Catesby*, i. 85.—*L'Huitrier*. La pie de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 119.—*Pl. Enl.* 929.—*Latham*, iii.
Hæmatopus ostralegus *Strand&jura*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 192.—*Brunnich*, N° 189.—
 —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.* 406. PIED.

O With a long depressed bill, cuneated at the end, and of a rich orange-color : beneath the throat sometimes a white bar ; the whole neck besides, with head, back, and coverts of wings, of a fine black : wings dusky, crossed with a bar of white : under side of the body white : lower part of the tail white ; end black : legs strong and thick, of a dirty flesh-color. **WEIGHT** sixteen ounces. **LENGTH** seventeen inches.

Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to the *Babama* Islands ; and again is found in *Sharks Bay*, on the west coast of *New Holland* *, with some variation of color. It is met with about *Curaçoa* in the *West Indies* †, and wholly black, with a red bill and cinereous legs.

PLACE.

Found as far as *Lapmark* ‡. Inhabits all *Russia* and *Siberia*. Breeds on the great *Arctic* flats : and extends to *Kamtschatka*.

* *Dampier*, iii. 85.
Lapmark, 252.

† *Fenillee*, *Observ.* ed. 1725. p. 289.

‡ *Leems*

XLI. RAIL. *Gen. Birds.* LXXIII.

407. CLAPPER.

R. With the crown, and whole upper part of neck, back, and wings, of an olive brown, edged with pale ash-color: primaries dark, edged with tawny: tail of the same color: cheeks cinereous: throat white: under side of the neck and breast brown, tinged with yellow: space beyond the thighs barred with dark cinereous and white: legs brown. LENGTH fourteen inches; of the bill two.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*. Called there the *Meadow Clapper*. It arrives there in *May*, lays in *June*, and disappears in *October*.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

408. VIRGINIAN.

Rallus Virginianus, *Lin. Syst.* 263.—*Latham*, iii.
American Water Rail, *Edw.* 279.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

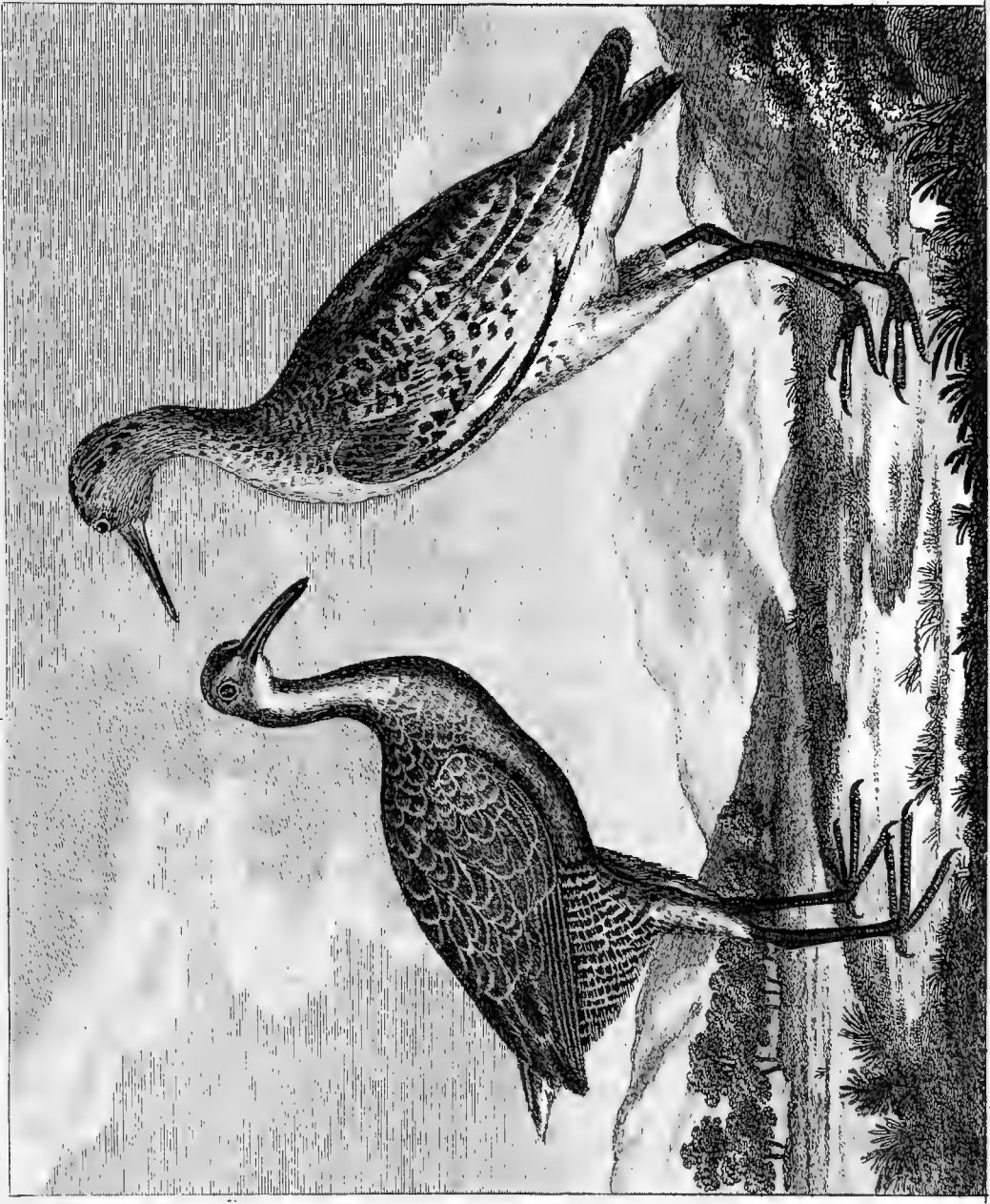
R. With a dusky bill, red at the base of the lower mandible: crown dusky: cheeks cinereous: from the bill to each eye a white line: throat whitish: upper part of the neck and back dusky, bordered with brown: ridge of the wing white: coverts ferruginous: primaries and tail dusky: under side of the neck and breast of a brownish orange: lower belly, sides, and thighs, dusky, barred with white: vent black, white, and orange: legs of a dirty flesh-color. In size and shape like the *English Rail**, of which it seems a mere variety; ours having a deep ash-colored breast instead of a red one.

A VARIETY
OF THE
ENGLISH RAIL.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*. The common kind is found in the *Feroe* islands, *Norway*, as far as *Sondmor*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*.

* *Le Rale-d'Eau*, *De Buffon*, viii. 154.—*Pl. Enl.* 749.



E. Macmill engr.

Semipalmated Suispe, N. 380.

Clapper Rail, N. 407.

XLII. GALLINULE. *Gen. Birds.* LXXV.

Little American Water Hen, *Edw.* 144.—*Latbam*, iii.

Soree, *Catesby*, i. 70.—*Le Râle de Virginie*, *De Buffon*, viii. 165.—*LEV. Mus.*

409. SOREE.

G. With a yellow bill: crown, hind part of the neck, back, tail, and wings, of a rusty brown, spotted with black: coverts of the wing alone plain and more ferruginous: forehead, throat, and great part of the front of the neck, of a deep black: cheeks, sides of the neck, and breast, of a fine blueish ash-colour: belly and sides of a dirty white; the last barred downwards with black: legs of a dull green. Rather larger than a Lark.

These birds migrate in great numbers into *Virginia* the latter end of *September*, and continue there about six weeks. During that space they are found in vast multitudes in the marshes, feeding on wild oats. On their first arrival they are exceedingly lean; but soon grow so fat as to be unable to fly. In that state they lie upon the reeds; and the *Indians* go in canoes and kill them with their paddles, or run them down. It is said that they have taken a hundred dozen in a morning. They are most delicious eating; and, during the season, are found on the tables of most of the planters, for breakfast, dinner, and supper*.

PLACE.

G. With the crown and hind part of the neck dark olivaceous brown, spotted with white: back plain brown: scapulars edged with yellowish white: breast dirty yellow: belly white: legs brown. In SIZE lesser than an *English Quail*.

410. YELLOW-BREASTED.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—*BL. Mus.*

PLACE.

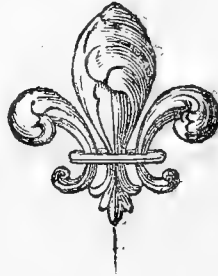
* *Burnaby's Travels*, octavo ed. 42.

411. COMMON.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 217.—*Brunnich*, N° 191.—*La Poule d'Eau*, *De Buffon*, viii. 171.
—*Pl. Enl.* 877.—*Latham*, iii.
Fulica chloropus, *Lin. Syst.* 258.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With the head and upper part of the neck, body, and coverts of the wings, of a fine deep olive green: primaries and tail dusky: breast and belly cinereous: vent white: legs green. WEIGHT of the male fifteen ounces: length fourteen inches.

Inhabits *New York*, and as low as *Carolina*: does not cross the *Baltic*: rare in *Denmark*: inhabits *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*, but not the east.



A. CRAKE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 216.—*Rallus crex*. *Angsnarpa*; *Kornkraka*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 194.—*Le Rale de Terre*, *Genet*, ou *Roi des Cailles*, *De Buffon*, viii. 146.—*Pl. Enl.* 750.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, black, edged with bay: coverts of wings plain bay: tail of a deep bay: belly dirty white: legs cinereous. When lean weighs six, when fat eight ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, even as far north as *Drontheim*. Notwithstanding it is so short-winged a bird, and a bad flier, yet it is found in summer in the *Schetland* isles; not uncommon in the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, but none in the north, or towards the shores. Where *Quails* are common, in those countries this bird abounds; and the contrary where *Quails* are scarce. The *Crakes* depart at the same time with the *Cranes*. The *Tartars* observe how ill adapted the first are for a long flight; therefore believe that every *Crane* takes a *Crake* on its back, and so assists the migration*.

* *Gmelin.*

D I V.

D I V. II.

SECT. II. PINNATED FEET.

D I V. II.

SECT. II. PINNATED FEET.

XLIII. PHALAROPE. *Gen. Birds*, LXXVI.

412. GREY.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 218.—*Edw.* 308.—*Latham*, iii.*Tringa lobata*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 179.—*Muller*, N° 195.—*Brunnich*, N° 171.Le Phalarope à festons dentelés, *De Buffon*, viii. 226.—*Pl. Enl.* 766.—*LEV. Mus.*

PH. With a black bill, flattened and dilated near the extremity: eyes placed far back: white forehead: crown dusky: upper part of the neck light grey: back, rump, and scapulars, deep dove-color, marked with dusky spots: edges of the scapulars yellow: coverts and primaries dusky; the first edged with white: breast and belly white: tail dusky, edged with ash-color: legs black: toes scolloped; the margins of the membranes finely serrated. SIZE of a Purre.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Scandinavia*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*: in the last, lives on the frozen side, near the great lakes: quits the country before winter: is seen on the full seas in *April* and *September*, in the course of its migration. Swims slowly: cannot dive. Twitters like a Swallow. The feathers being very soft, the *Greenlanders* use it to wipe their rheumy eyes. Is not found in *Russia*, but is frequent in all *Siberia*, about the lakes and rivers, especially in autumn; probably in its migration from the *Arctic* flats: it was also met with among the ice, between *Asia* and *America*.

413. RED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 219.—*Edw.* 142, 143.—*Latham*, iii.*Tringa fulvicaria*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 179.—*Brunnich*, N° 172.—*Muller*, N° 196.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 76.Le Phalarope rouge, *De Buffon*, viii. 225.

PH. With bill in form of the last: crown, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, of a dusky ash-color: sides of the neck ferruginous: throat, belly, and vent, white: wings black: greater coverts

coverts and secondaries tipped with white: back and scapulars dusky; the last edged with bright ferruginous: rump white, barred with cinereous: tail dusky: toes like the former. The whole under side of the neck, the breast, and belly, of the supposed FEMALE are ferruginous. *Linnaeus* calls the male *Tringa Hyperborea*, and separates them*.

Found in *Hudson's Bay* and *Scandinavia*; common about the *Caspian* sea, and lakes and rivers adjacent, during spring; but does not extend to the farther part of *Siberia*; yet was found by the navigators between *Asia* and *America*. They go in pairs. Swim in the ponds of the fens; and are perpetually dipping their bills in the water in search of insects.

Edw. 46.—*Latbam*, iii.

PH. With a slender black bill, a little bending at the end: crown black: cheeks and neck of a light ash-color, tinged with bloom-color: breast and belly white: back, wings, and tail, dusky: greater primaries and greater coverts tipped with white: legs like the preceding.

Taken on board a ship off the coast of *Maryland*, the wind blowing from land. The form of the bill is a specific distinction from the last.

PH. With a slender black bill, dilated at the end: crown dusky and dull yellow: across each eye a black line: cheeks and fore part of the neck a pale clay-color: breast and belly white: back and tertials dusky, edged with dull yellow: coverts, primaries, and tail, cinereous; the last edged like the tertials: legs yellowish: toes bordered with a plain or unscalloped membrane.

Taken in the frozen sea, about *Lat.* 69 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Long.* 191 $\frac{1}{2}$.

* *Syst. Nat.* 249.

PLACE.

414. BROWN.

PLACE.

415. PLAIN.

PLACE.

XLIV. COOT. *Gen. Birds.* LXXVII.

416. COMMON.

Br. Zool. i. N° 220.—*La Foulque, De Buffon,* viii. 211.—*Pl. Enl.* 197.—*Latham,* iii.*Fulica atra, Faun. Suec.* N° 193.—*Brunnich,* N° 196.—*Lev. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

C With a white bill: head, neck, body, wings, and tail, of a full
 black: legs yellowish green. **WEIGHT** from twenty-four to
 twenty-eight ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits the shores of *Sweden* and *Norway*: appears in spring, and very rarely visits the lakes or moors*. Frequent in *Russia*, and even to the east of *Siberia*. I found it among the birds sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *North America*. The *Indians* about *Niagara* dress their skins, and use them for pouches. They are frequent in the rivers of *Carolina*, where they are called *Flusterers* †; I suppose, from the noise they make in flying along the surface of the water.

* *Amer. Acad.* iv. 591.† *Lawson,* 149.

XLV. GREBE. *Gen. Birds*, LXXVIII.Eared or horned Dobchick, *Edw.* 49.—*Latham*, iii.

417. HORNED.

GR. with the head very full of feathers, and of a mallard green color: from each eye issues a long tuft of yellowish orange-colored feathers, almost meeting at the hind part of the head; beneath them is a large ruff of black feathers: fore part of the neck and breast of an orange red; the hind part and back dusky: coverts of the wings cinereous: primaries and tertiaries black: secondaries white: belly glossy and silvery: legs of a bluish ash-color before; flesh-colored behind. Of the SIZE of a Teal. Not the male of my Eared Dobchick, as Mr. *Edwards* supposes*; there being in that species no external difference of sexes, as I have had frequent opportunities of observing.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*: appears there in the fresh waters in *June*: lays its eggs among the aquatic plants. Retires towards the south in autumn: is called by the natives, *Sekeep*. It appears in *New York* in that season, and continues there till spring, when it returns to the north. For its vast quickness in diving is called, in *New York*, the *Water Witch*.

PLACE.

Colymbus podiceps, *Lin. Syst.* 223.—*Latham*, iii.Pied-bill Dobchick, *Catesby*, i. 91.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

418. PIED-BILL.

GR. with a strong arched bill, not unlike that of the common poultry; of an olive-color, crossed through the middle of both mandibles with a black bar: nostrils very wide: chin and throat of a glossy black, bounded with white: upper part of the neck and back dusky: cheeks and under part of the neck pale brown: breast silvery, mottled with ash-color: belly silvery: wings brown: ends of the

* See *tab.* 96. *Edw.* and my account of that species, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 224.

secondaries white : toes furnished with broad membranes. The female wants the black bar on the bill. LENGTH fourteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina* : is called in the first, the *Hen-beaked Wigeon*, or *Water Witch*. Arrives there late in the autumn, and goes away in *April*.

419. LOUISIANE. Le Grebe de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, viii. 240.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 943.—*Latham*, iii.

GR. The end of the bill slightly bent : middle of the breast white, tinged with dusky : sides of the neck and body, quite to the rump, rust-colored : from the base of the neck to the thighs marked with large transverse black spots : upper part of the body and wings deep brown : legs dusky. In SIZE rather less than the common Grebe.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

420. DUSKY.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 225.—*Edw.* 96. fig. 1.—*Le petit Grebe*, *De Buffon*, viii. 232.—*Pl. Enl.* 942.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With the crown, neck, back, and primaries, dusky : ridge of the wings and secondaries white : rest of the wings dusky : breast and belly silvery, but clouded. SIZE of a Teal.

PLACE.

Sent from *New York* with the *Horned Grebe*, as its female ; but is certainly a distinct species.



A. GREAT CRESTED GREBE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 223.—*Le Grebe cornu*, *De Buffon*, viii. 235.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 151.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With the cheeks and throat furrounded with a long pendent ruff, of a bright tawny color : on the head a great dusky crest : hind part of the neck and back dusky : primaries of the same color : secondaries

aries white: breast and belly of a glossy silvery white: outside of the legs dusky; inside greenish. WEIGHT two pounds and a half. LENGTH twenty-one inches. EXTENT thirty.

Inhabits *Iceland*, northern *Europe*, and the temperate and northern parts of *Siberia*, in every reedy lake.

PLACE.

B. EARED, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 225.—*Edw.* 96. fig. 2.—*Latbam*, iii.
Colymbus Auritus. *Fiorna. Skrænloim, Faun. Suec.* N° 152.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

GR. With crimson irides: behind each eye a large tuft of ferruginous feathers: the head, upper part of the body, and primaries, dusky: secondaries white: whole under side white: feathers above the thighs ferruginous. LENGTH, to the rump, twelve inches.

Inhabits *Iceland**, *Norway*, and *Sweden*, and also the lakes of *Lapland*, where it makes a floating nest: quits those countries in winter. Common in *Siberia* and *Russia*, in all latitudes. Inhabits *England* the whole year. I have seen numbers shot in *Lincolnshire*. Could observe no external sexual differences; so am certain they are not of the same species with the *Horned Grebe*, N° 417.

PLACE.

C. RED-NECKED GREBE.

GR. With the crown, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, dusky brown: secondaries white? cheeks and throat white; the first marked with a few brown streaks: under side of the neck bright ferruginous: belly white: legs dusky.

This species was sent to me by the late Mr. *Fleischer* of *Copenhagen*, from either *Denmark* or *Norway*. The same species is found, but very rarely, towards the *Caspian sea* †.

PLACE.

* *Olaffen.* † *DoBoR PALLAS.*

D I V. II.

SECT. III. WEB-FOOTED.

D I V. II.

S E C T. III. WEB-FOOTED.

* WITH LONG LEGS.

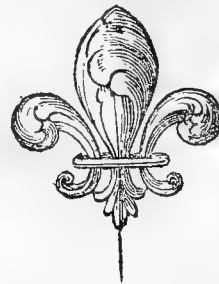
XLVI. AVOSET. *Gen. Birds*, LXXIX.

421. AMERICAN.

A V. With a slender black bill, slightly turning up: head, neck, and upper part of the breast, of a pale buff-color: rest of the lower part of the body white: back and primaries black: lesser coverts white; greater black; beneath which is a long transverse bar of white: legs very long, and dusky: feet semipalmated; the webs bordering the sides of the toes for a considerable way. Larger than the *English* AVOSET.

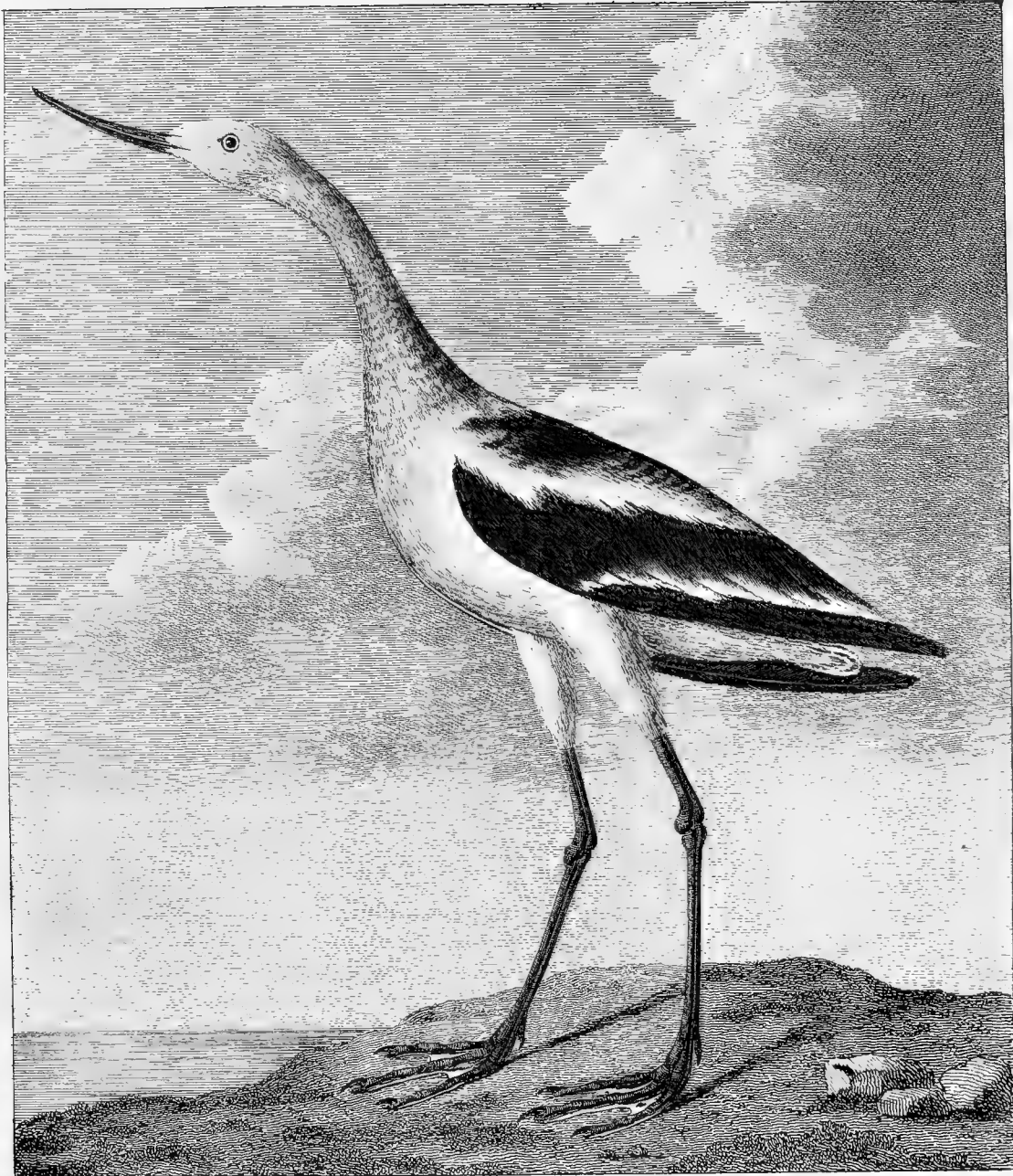
PLACE.

This species is preserved in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM. It is a native of *North America*. I imagine that it sometimes is found entirely white; for the bird called by Mr. *Edwards* (tab. 139.) the *White Gadwit* from *Hudson's Bay*, seems to be the same with this.



A. TEREK. *Scolopax cinerea*, *Nov. Com. Petrop*, xix. 473. tab. xix.—*Latham*, iii.

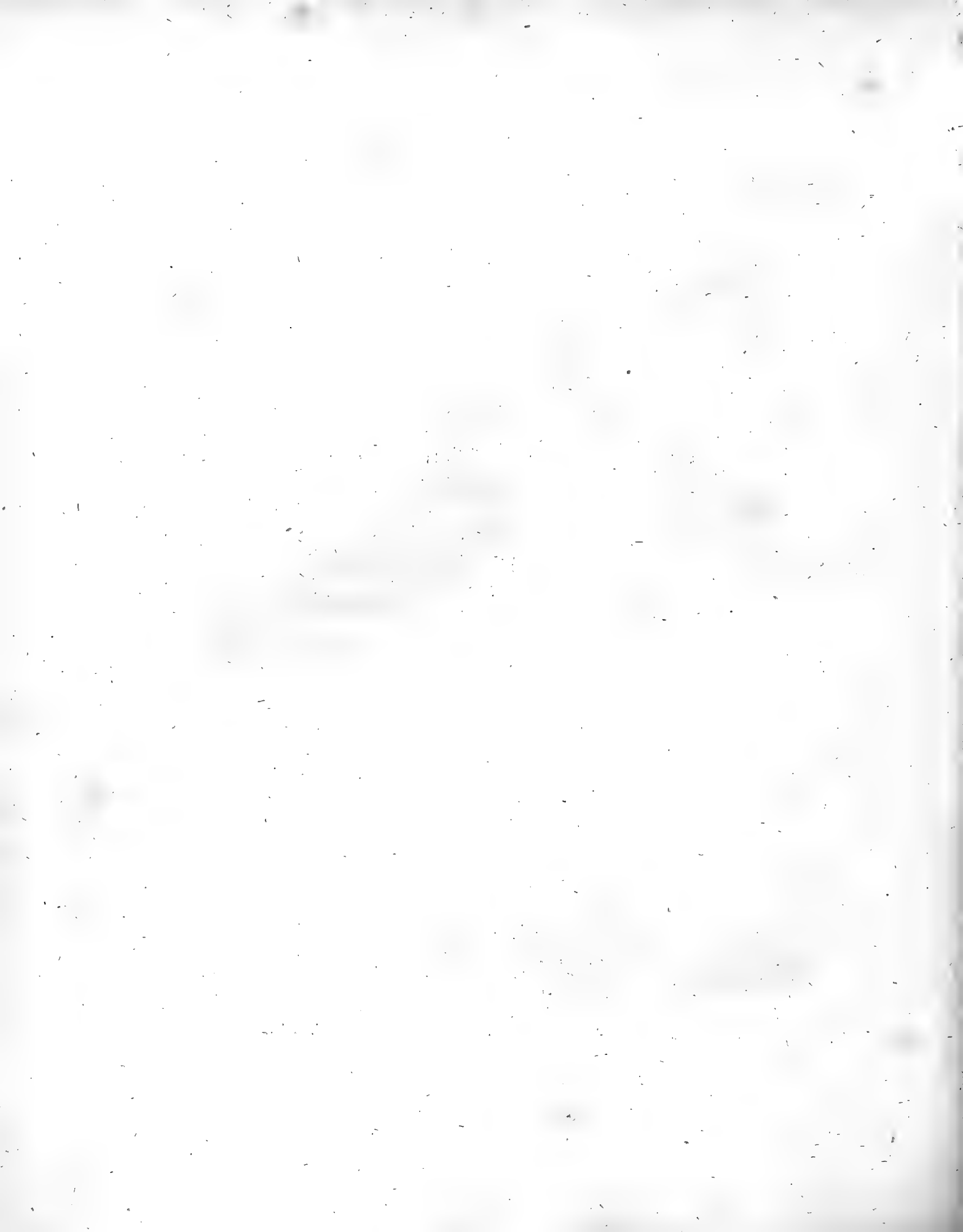
A V. With a bill one inch ten lines long, slightly recurvated: whole upper part of the plumage cinereous: the middle of each feather marked with dusky; on the rump in form of bars: lower part of



P. Bronni del.

P. Marell sculp.

American Avocet. N. 421.



of body white : tail cinereous ; outmost feather on each side varied with white and ash-color : legs short, femipalmated. SIZE of the *Red Sandpiper*.

Frequents and breeds in the north * ; and haunts, during the summer, the *Caspian* sea. Migrates through *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

- B. SCOOPING, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 228.—*Skarflacka. Alft, Faun. Suec.* N° 191.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. 591.—*L'Avocette, De Buffon*, viii. 466.—*Pl. Enl.* 353.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

AV. With a black, thin, flexible bill, three inches and a half long, bending upwards half its length : head, hind part of the neck, and part of the wings and scapulars, black : rest of the neck, breast, belly, and tail, white. WEIGHT thirteen ounces. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, eighteen inches. EXTENT thirty.

Inhabits, in *Scandinavia*, only the isle of *Oeland*, off *Sweden* ; where it rarely appears in the spring. Is properly a southern bird. Very frequent, in the breeding season, about *Fossdike Wash*, in *Lincolnshire* : are then very easily shot, flying about one's head like the *Lapwing*, repeating shrilly, *twit, twit*. Lay two eggs, white, tinged with green, and spotted with black. Are frequent about the salt lakes of the *Tartarian* desert, and about the *Caspian* sea.

PLACE.

* *Doctor PALLAS.*

XLVII. FLAMMANT. *Gen. Birds, LXXXI.*

422. RED.

Flamingo, *Catesby*, i. 73.—*Phœnicopterus ruber*, *Lin. Syst.* 230.—*Le Flammant*, ou le Phœnicoptere, *De Buffon*, viii. 475.—*Pl. Enl.* 63.—*Latbam*, iii.—*LEV. MUS.*

FL. With the upper mandible extremely convex, ridged, and sloping to a point; the under very deep, and convex on the upper part; the edges of both furnished with numerous teeth: space between it and the eyes naked: neck very long: tail short: primaries black: all the rest of the plumage of a fine crimson color; but the *European* birds, which are the only I have seen, are roseate: legs very long: toes webbed: hind toe very small. The attitude is erect: and its HEIGHT usually five feet.

PLACES IN AMÉ-
RICA.

These birds inhabit *Louisiana**, the *Bahama* islands, and those of the *West Indies*; and frequent only salt waters. They live in flocks, and are uncommonly tame, or rather stupid. A person who can stand concealed may shoot as many as he pleases; for they will not arise at the report of the gun; but the survivors will stand as if astonished: nor will they take warning at the sight of the slain; but continue on the spot till most of them are killed. Such is *Catesby's* account. But the honest and intelligent *Dampier* gives a very different one; and says that they are extremely shy, and very difficult to be shot.

NESTS.

They build their nests in shallow ponds; and form, for that purpose, with mud, hillocks with a broad base, which appear about a foot and a half above the water: these taper to the top, in which the birds make a hollow for the eggs. They lay two, and cover them with their rump, their legs resting beneath the water. As soon as the young are hatched they run very fast, but cannot fly till they are full grown †. They are for a long time of a grey color, nor do they attain that of red till near two years.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 81.† *Voyages*, i. 71.

They

They stand upright, and in a row; so at a distance look like a file of soldiers. They feed on the seeds of water-plants: not fish. Their flesh is good, notwithstanding it is lean, and looks black. *Dampier* also bears witness to the delicacy of the tongues; which, says he, are large, and furnished with a knob of fat at the root, the so much boasted morsel. *Apicius*, a *Roman*, probably cotemporary with *Tiberius*, had the honor of first introducing them to table: the same person whom *Pliny* so forcibly stigmatizes with the title of *Nepotum altissimus gurgis**.

The FLAMMANT inhabits several parts of the old world: such as some of the coasts of the *Mediterranean* sea; the *Cape De Verd* islands; and the *Cape of Good Hope*. They are common on the shores of the *Caspian* sea, on the *Persian* and *Turcomannian* coasts: repairing in flocks to the mouth of the river *Yemba*; and sometimes to that of the *Yaik*; and also to that of the *Volga*, below *Astracan*.

PLACES IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

* *Lib. x. c. 48.*

• WITH SHORT LEGS.

XLVIII. ALBATROSS. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXII.

423. WANDERING.

Diomedea Exulans, *Lin. Syst.* 214.—*Pl. Enl.* 237.—*Latham*, iii.
Albatross, *Edw.* 88.—*Pallas, Spicil. Zool. Fasc.* v. 28.
 Tschaikei of the Kamtschatkans, *LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

ALB. With a strong bill, sinking a little in the middle; hooked at the end of the upper mandible, abrupt at that of the lower; nostrils covered with a strong guard, and opening forward; color red; tip dusky: the plumage, in some, wholly dusky, with the color most intense on the upper part; others again have their under side entirely white: the tail is rounded: legs and feet of a dusky red: the webs dusky.

SIZE.

ALBATROSSES differ greatly in size. Whether they differ in species I cannot determine. They weigh from twelve to twenty-eight pounds: and vary in extent of wings, from seven feet seven inches to ten feet seven.

PLACE.

The white and the brown variety or species appear annually in flocks of thousands, about the end of *June*, and spread over the whole *Ochotschan* sea, the gulph of *Penschinshi*, and the *Kurile* islands; but very rarely on the eastern coast of *Kamtschatka*. They also arrived in great numbers about *Bering's* Island, at the time when *Steller* was preparing to depart from his long confinement, after the shipwreck of his illustrious commander. He sailed from thence on the 10th of *August*. This coincides with the re-migration of these birds, who retire from the former places about the end of *July* or the middle of *August*. Their arrival is the certain forerunner of fish. It is probable that they pursue their prey northward, as they do not return the same way. They spread to the coasts of *America**, and tend

* Seen the 4th of *July*, in lat. 56. 30, off the western coast of *America*.—*Ellis's Voy.* i. 292.

from

from each continent to their breeding-places in the southern hemisphere, which they may arrive at by the season of summer in that adverse part of the globe.

They seek the northern shores, in pursuit of the vast shoals of salmon which frequent those distant places. They are the most voracious of birds; and will so fill themselves with fish, that sometimes a large one will hang half out of their mouths till those in their stomach are digested. They will be at times so laden with food as to become incapable of flying; and even so stupified, as to be readily hunted down by boats, or transfixed in the water by darts: neither can they arise till they have vomited up their prey, which they strive to do with all their might.

The *Kamtschatkans* are very solicitous about the capture of these birds, not so much for the sake of their flesh (which is very tough and dry, and never eaten unless hunger compels) but on account of the intestines, which they blow into bladders, in order to form floats for their nets. They angle for the Albatrosses as they do for the scaly race, baiting with a whole fish, a large hook fixed to a long cord. This they sling into the water, when there is an instant contest among these greedy birds, which shall first lay hold of it*.

They have only the vestige of a tongue; which is one of the characters of the Gannet, Corvorants, and other voracious birds. Their voice, like that of the Pelecan, resembles the braying of an ass.

The voyage which these birds undertake, from perhaps almost the extremity of the southern hemisphere to that of the northern, urged by instinct, to attend the migration of certain fishes, is very amazing. They are, indeed, seen in *April* and *May* off the *Cape of Good Hope* †, sometimes soaring in the air with the gentle motion of a Kite, at a stupendous height; at others, nearer the water, watching the motions of the Flying Fish, which they catch while those miserable beings spring out of their element to shun the jaws of the *Coryphenes*.

MANNERS.

CAPTURE.

MIGRATIONS.

* *Hist. Kamtschatka*, Engl. edit. 155.† *Dampier*, i. 531.—*Osbeck*, i. 109.

NESTS AND EGG.

I have not authority to say that some of them do not reside about the *Cape* the whole year: but I am acquainted with only two places in which they breed; one is the *Falkland* islands, the other the coast of *Patagonia* *. In the first, they begin to lay their eggs in *October*, the spring of those regions, and continue that function about a month. They build their nests with sedges, in form of a haycock, about three feet high, leaving a hollow in the summit for the egg; for they lay but one, which is four inches and a half long, white, with some small obscure spots at the thicker end. They are constantly watched while on their nests by multitudes of Hawks, who no sooner see the Albatross quit its nest, but they instantly dart down and carry off the egg. This obliges them to lay another, and prolong the season of incubation.

The remaining part of the summer they wander over all parts of the *Antarctic* seas; and were seen as low as lat. 67. 20. in the middle of our *January* †; and have been seen in several successive months to the northward, shunning the winter of their native hemisphere, and seeking warmth and food in the remote climate of *Kamtschatka*.

STELLER takes notice of some birds which the *Russians* rank under the name of *Gloughpichi*. He says they are found in great numbers on the isles between *Asia* and *America*; that they were of the size between an Eagle and a Goose, had a yellow crooked bill, and their plumage of the color of umber, spotted with white. He also saw numbers feeding on a dead whale. And in crossing the *Penobian* sea, he observed several flying: some white, others black ‡. All these I suspect to have been different sorts of ALBATROSSES, which may have wandered here; for the *Antarctic* voyagers observed at least three species in their approaches towards the southern pole ||.

* This account is given by a distinguished officer in our navy, who had visited these islands.

† *Cook's Voy. S. Pole*, i. 256. ‡ *Descr. de la Kamtschatka*, 492. || *Cook's Voy. towards the S. Pole*, i. 43, 256, 258.

XLIX. A U K. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXIII.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 229.—*Edw.* N° 147.—*Latham*, iii.

Alca Impennis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 140.—*Brunnich*, N° 105.—*Muller*, N° 139.—

LEV. MUS.

424. GREAT.

A. With a strong bill, bending at the end; black, and furrowed transversely: between that and the eyes, a bean-shaped white spot: above, the whole plumage is of a glossy black; the secondaries alone tipped with white: breast and belly white: wings very short, and useless for flight, covered with very short feathers: legs black. To the end of the toes, three feet.

Inhabits (but not very frequently, the coasts of *Norway*) the *Feroe* islands (in a certain number of years, *St. Kilda*) *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland*. It lives chiefly on the sea; but never wanders beyond the soundings. Feeds much on the *Lump-fish*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 57. and *Father Lasher*, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 99. and other fish of that size. Builds on rocks remote from shore. Lays one egg, six inches long, irregularly marked with purplish lines on a white ground; or blotched near the thicker end with black or ferruginous spots. Hatches late. The young, in *August*, are only covered with grey down. Their food, at that period, is vegetable, the *Rhodiola Rosea*, and other plants, having been found in their stomachs. The *Greenlanders* use the gullet as a bladder to support their darts*: and I think I have seen some habits of the *Eskimaux* made of the skins.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 230.—*Le Pingoin*, *Pl. Enl.* 1004, 1005.—*Latham*, iii.

Alca Torda, *Faun. Suec.* N° 139.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

425. RAZOR-BILL.

A. With a white line from the bill to the eyes: bill thick, bent at the end, crossed with transverse grooves; the largest white, and passing over each mandible: head, back, wings, and tail black:

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 82.

secondaries tipped with white: breast and belly white: legs black. WEIGHT near twenty-three ounces. LENGTH eighteen inches. EXTENT twenty-seven.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and the coast of *Labrador* *. Extends in *Europe*, along the White sea, into the *Arctic Asiatic* shores; and from thence to *Kamtschatka* and the gulph of *Ochotsk*, wherever there are lofty rocks †. It is the only one of this species which reaches the inland *Baltic*. It is found there on the *Carls-Ozar* isles, near *Gotland*, and the isle of *Bondon* off *Angermanland*.

426. BLACK-BILLED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 231.—*Alca Pica*, *Lin. Syst.* 210.—*Latham*, iii.
Alca Unifuleata, *Brunnich*, N° 102.—*Muller*, N° 138.

A. With a black bill, marked with one furrow: whole upper side of the body black; the under, from chin to tail, white. WEIGHT only eighteen ounces. LENGTH fifteen inches and a half. EXTENT twenty-five.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*; and the same countries with the former. It extends farther south than any of the genus; being found on the coasts of *Candia*, the ancient *Crete*; where it is called *Vuthamaria*, and *Calicatczu* †. In *Greenland* neither of them frequent the bays till the intense cold sets in; but live in the sea, resorting, in the

* Doctor *PALLAS*; to whom it was sent by a *Moravian* missionary.

† In the *British Zoology*, ii. N° 230, I made matter of wonder, the manner in which this bird placed its egg on the naked rock, with so secure a balance that it would not roll off. Mr. *Aikin* referred me to the following passage in *HARVEY de Generatione Anim.* which most clearly explains the cause: "In the same island" (the *Basi*), says he, "una mihi monstratur avis, quæ ovum duntaxat singulare, sive unicum, parit, idemque super cujusdam lapidis acuti fastigium collocat (nullo nido, aut conquistâ sive suppositâ), idque tam firmiter, ut mater abire & redire, salvo ovo, possit. Hoc autem si quis loco dimoveat, nullâ arte postea stabiliri potest; quin inde devolutum præceps in mare ruat. Locus nempe (ut dixi) cæmento albo incrustatur; ovumque, cum nascitur, lentâ & viscosâ madet humiditate, quâ citò concrefcente, tanquam ferrumine quodam substrato saxo agglutinatur."

‡ *Belon. Obs.* 12.

breeding

breeding season, to the cliffs in flocks, where each knows its station. Feed on the *cancer pedatus*, and other marine insects; and grow very fat. In winter, resort to the bays to feed; but at night return to sea. Vie with the *Eider-duck*, in point of utility to the *Greenlanders*. The skins are used for cloathing: the raw fat is sucked as broth: the flesh, half putrid, is much admired: and the whole fowl, dressed with the intestines in it, esteemed a high delicacy.

They are taken in the sea with darts; or, chased in canoes, are driven on shore, and killed by the persons who wait for them; or are taken in nets made of split whalebone. They are the chief food of the natives during *February* and *March* *.

The *Alca Baltica* of *Brunnich*, N° 115, is a variety of these birds, only wants the white line from the bill to the eyes.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 232.—*Edw.* 358.—*Le Macareux*, *Pl. Enl.* 275.—*Latbam*, iii.
Alca Arctica, *Faun. Suec.* N° 141.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

427. PUFFIN.

A. With a short bill, deep at the base, ridged, triangular, ending in a sharp point; base strongly rimmed; upper part blueish grey; lower red; both furrowed transversely: crown, and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, black: cheeks white, bounded by grey: breast and belly white: legs orange-colored. WEIGHT twelve ounces. LENGTH twelve inches. EXTENT twenty-one.

Inhabits all the coasts of northern *Europe*, the icy sea, and all the way to *Kamtschatka*; where they are larger and blacker than usual, and their crown cinereous. Found in the *Feroe* isles, where they are called *Lunda*; extends to *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. *Catesby* enumerates this species, and says that the GREAT AUK, and RAZOR-BILL, frequent the coasts of *Carolina* during winter †. In the same season, numbers of these birds, and the RAZOR-BILLS, frequent the coast of *Andalusia*; but disappear in the spring. It is supposed that they continue swimming from the northern parts in search of food; the fish of the softer latitudes not retiring to the great deeps out of their reach, as is the case with the fish of more rigorous climates.

PLACE.

* *Grantz*, i. 48.

† *Catesby*, App. xxxvi.

A. With

428. LABRADOR.

A. With a bill about an inch and a quarter long, much carinated at top, not very deep, a little convex; upper mandible dusky, lower whitish, marked with a black spot, and angulated like that of a Gull: crown, and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, dusky: lower part white: legs red. SIZE of the former.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Labrador* coast?—BR. MUS.

429. LITTLE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 233.—*Edw.* 91.—*Latbam*, iii.Alca Alle, *Faun. Suec.* N° 142.—*Brunnich*, N° 106.—Rot-ges, or Rottet, *Marten's Spitzb.* 85.—LEV. MUS.

A. With a short, black, convex, and thick bill: whole upper part black: cheeks and lower parts white: scapulars streaked downwards with white: legs dirty greenish white: webs black: throat of the male is black. In SIZE not superior to that of a Blackbird.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, as far as *Spitzbergen*; but I believe does not extend to *Asia*. Frequent in *Greenland*. Dives well. Is always putting its bill to the water as if drinking. Grows very fat in stormy weather, when the waves bring small Crabs and little fish near the surface. Is called in *Newfoundland* the *Ice-bird*, being the *barbinger* of ice*. Varies to quite white; and sometimes is found with a reddish breast. Is called by the *Dutch*, *Rottet*, from its note.

430. ANTIENT.

A. With a black bill, crown, and throat: on each side of the head a short whitish crest: on the hind part of the neck are numbers of white, long, loose, and very narrow feathers, which give it an aged look: wings, back, and tail, sooty: breast and belly white. SIZE of the former.

PLACE.

Inhabits from the west of *North America* to *Kamtschatka* and the *Kurile* islands.—PALLAS, MS.—LEV. MUS.

* *Crantz*, i. 85.

A. With

A. With the bill black and ridged : crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, dusky : under side of the neck and breast of a deep iron grey : belly of a dirty white : legs dusky.

SIZE of the *Water Ouzel*.

Seen in vast multitudes about *Bird Island*, between *Asia* and *America*.

431. PYGMY.

PLACE.

Alca Cirrhata, *Pallas, Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 7. tab. i.—Latham, iii.*
—*LEV. Mus.*

432. TUFTED.

A. With a strong thick bill, of a sub-triangular form, arched, hooked near the end ; the lower mandible truncated ; the upper mandible, near the base, rising into a distinct prominence : the bill of the male marked with three furrows ; of the female with two : its colors a fine red, yellow, and corneous : from the sides of the head are two long silky tufts of a yellow color, falling down the sides of the neck to the back : cheeks white : the rest of the plumage entirely black ; lightest beneath : legs of a bright red. In SIZE superior to the *Puffin Auk*.

Inhabits only the shores of *Kamtschatka*, the *Kurile* islands, and those intervening between *Kamtschatka* and *America*.

In manners this species greatly resembles the *Puffin*. Lives all day at sea, but at no great distance from the rocks : comes on shore at night : burrows a yard deep under ground, and makes there a nest, with feathers and sea plants : is monogamous, and lodges there the whole night with its mate. Lays one white egg, in the latter end of *May* or beginning of *June*. Bites fiercely when taken. Feeds on Crabs, Shrimps, and shell-fish, which it forces from the rocks with its strong bill.

The females of *Kamtschatka* copy from this bird the fashion of hanging, from behind each ear, tufts made of slips of the white part of the skins of the *Glutton*. These are reckoned the most valuable

PLACE.

MANNERS.

present a lover can give his mistress, or a husband to his wife, and the strongest proof of affection.

Their magicians formerly used to recommend the bills of this bird, mixed with those of the Puffin, and the parti-colored hairs of Seals, as a powerful amulet. The distant islanders still bear the bills in their helmets and caps, and make their garments of the skins; but the *Kamtschatkans* at present make no use of any part but the eggs, which are a common food; the flesh being hard and insipid.

433. PERROQUET.

Alca Puffinula, Pallas, Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 15. tab. ii.—Latham, iii.

A. With an oval bill, or the upper and lower parts convex, and of a bright red color: from the remote corner of each eye is a very slender tuft of fine white feathers, hanging down the neck: the head and upper part of the body dusky; the lower whitish, varied with black edges: legs dirty yellow: webs dusky. About the Size of the Little Auk.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Kamtschatka*, the isles towards *Japan*, those towards *America*, and the western shores of *America*, in great abundance. They swim in flocks; but never, unless tempest-driven, go far from the rocks, to which they resort towards night, and shelter themselves in the fissures or holes, without keeping any certain nest. Are the most stupid of all birds, and caught by the natives in this ridiculous manner:—towards evening they put on their garment with great sleeves, pull out their arms, and leave the sleeves distended, which the birds will creep into by flocks, and thus become an easy prey.

The stupidity of this species has often been the salvation of mariners sailing by night in these dangerous parts; being often warned of the neighborhood of a dreadful rock, by these birds flying on board their vessel, mistaking it for their designed lodging. They lay one egg, uncommonly great for their size; it is of a whitish color, speckled with brown, dusky, or yellow; and is esteemed for its delicacy.

Alca Cristatella, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 18. tab. iii.*—*Latham*, iii.

434. CRESTED.

A. With a scarlet bill : upper mandible convex, and end hooked ; and near the angle of the mouth a scarlet heart-shaped substance : on the forehead rise some upright feathers ; and above that a fine crest of longer feathers, curling forwards : head and neck black : behind each eye hang a few narrow feathers : back black, marked with dusky ferruginous strokes : rump hoary : wings sooty : under side of the body of a dusky cinereous cast : legs livid : webs dusky. SIZE of the Mistle Thrush.

Frequent on *Bird Island*, between *Asia* and *America*.

PLACE.

Alca Tetracula, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 23. tab. iv.*—*Latham*, iii.

435. DUSKY.

A. With a small arched bill, dusky and yellow : above the base, on the forehead, the feathers divide into two points : beyond each eye is a whitish descending line, in which are a few setaceous feathers : general color of the bird dusky : belly hoary : on the hind part of the head and neck, and near the tail, a few rusty marks : tail very short, dusky, and some of the feathers tipped with ferruginous : legs livid : webs intensely black. LENGTH eleven inches. EXTENT eighteen.

Frequent about *Kamtschatka*, the *Kurile* isles, and those situated towards *America*. Live in flocks on the rocks ; but appear at sea solitary : most stupid, and clumsy. Can scarcely fly ; or stand, except they rest against the rocks, where they lodge in the fissures the whole night ; or in burrows, which they make with great facility. They swim and dive admirably well. Are exceedingly bad food ; but are eaten by the almost-famished natives.

PLACE.

L. GUILLEMOT. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXIV.

436. FOOLISH. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 234.—*Colymbus Troille*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 149.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With the bill three inches long: head, neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep mouse-color: secondaries tipped with white: breast and belly pure white: legs dusky. WEIGHT twenty ounces, LENGTH seventeen inches. EXTENT twenty-seven and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits all parts of the north of *Europe*, to *Spitzbergen*; the coast of *Lapmark*, and along the white and icy sea, quite to *Kamtschatka* and *North America*. Found in *Newfoundland*. Not mentioned among the birds of *Greenland*. Is a species that winters on the coast of *Italy**; possibly those which quit *England* before that season.

437. BLACK. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 236.—*Colymbus Grylle*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 148.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

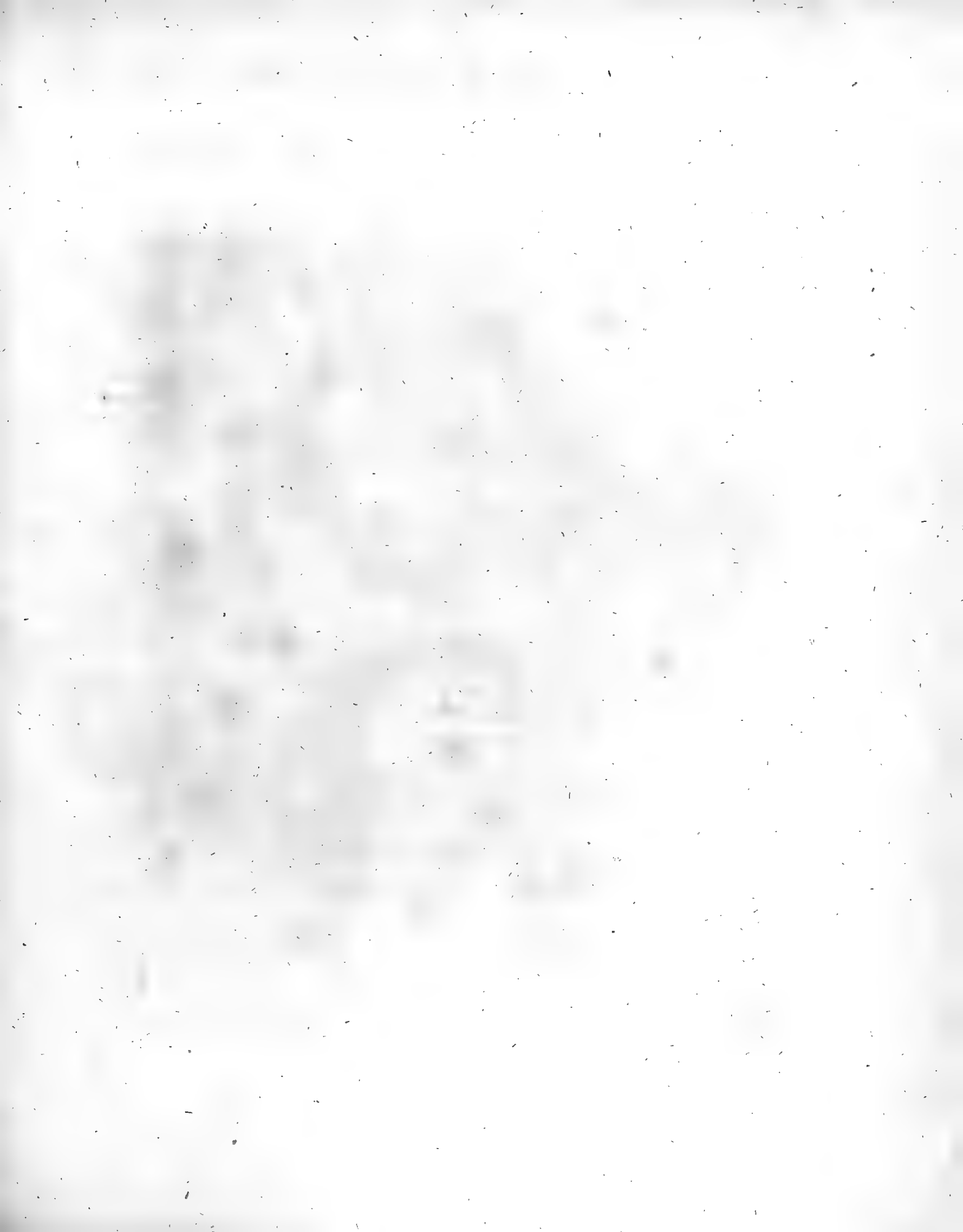
G. With the bill an inch and a half long: inside of the mouth of a fine red: bill, head, neck, back, tail, and under side of the body, black: wings dusky; the coverts marked with a bed of white; secondaries tipped with white: legs scarlet. LENGTH fourteen inches. EXTENT twenty-two.

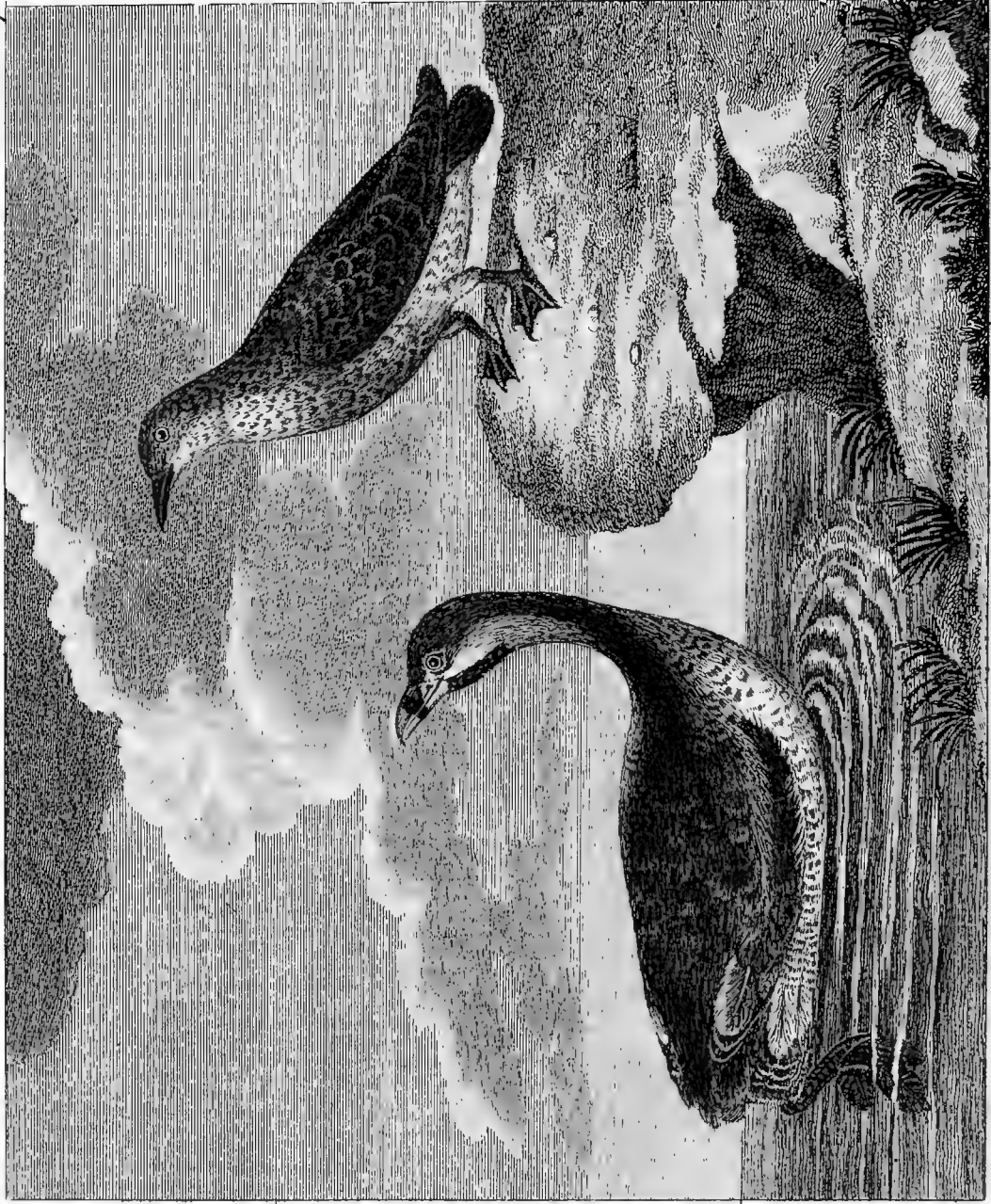
PLACE.

Found in all the same places with the former, except *Italy*; doubtful as to *Newfoundland*. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* the whole year. The young are mottled with black and white, and sometimes are quite white †. Are excellent divers; therefore called sometimes *Diving Pigeons*. Make a twittering noise. The *Greenlanders* eat the flesh, use the skin for cloathing, and the legs as lures for fish.

* *MS. List. of Birds of Italy*, sent to me by that eminent Ornithologist, M. SCOPOLI, from *Pavia*.

† Mr. *Hutchins* assures me, that the old birds do not vary, as has been imagined.





P. Gould engr.

Marbled Grebe N. 438.

Pied billed Grebe N. 418.

MARBLED GUILLEMOT.

517

In *Kamtchatka* is a variety, with a white oblique line issuing from the white spot on the wings.

G. With a black bill: crown dusky: throat, breast, and belly, 438. MARBLED.
mottled with black and white: back and sides very glossy,
and marbled with black and rust-color: wings dusky; greater co-
verts edged with white: tail black: legs yellow: webs black.
LENGTH nine inches.

Inhabits *Prince William's Sound*, on the western coast of *North America*, and probably *Kamtchatka*.—**LEV. MUS.**

PLACE.

LI. DIVER.

LI. D I V E R. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXV.

439. NORTHERN. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 237.—L'Imbrim, ou grand Plongeon de la Mer de Nord, *De Buffon*, viii. 258.—*Pl. Enl.* 952.
Colymbus Glacialis, *Lin. Syst.* 221.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With head and neck black: throat, and hind part of the neck, marked with a femilunar spot of white, and with white streaks pointing downwards: upper part of the body and wings black, varied with white spots: tail dusky: breast and belly white: legs black. LENGTH three feet five inches. EXTENT four feet eight. WEIGHT sixteen pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, and spreads along the *Arctic* coasts, as far as the mouth of the *Ob* only. Is found about *Spitzbergen*, *Iceland*, *Hudson's Bay*, and as low as *New York*. Makes its nest, in the more northern regions, on the little isles of fresh-water lakes. Every pair keeps a lake to itself. Sees well: flies very high, and, darting obliquely, falls secure into its nest. Tries to save itself by diving, not flying. The young defend themselves stoutly with their bills. Appears in *Greenland* in *April* or the beginning of *May*. Goes away in *September* or *October*, on the first fall of snow. The natives use the skins for cloathing; and the *Indians* about *Hudson's Bay* adorn their heads with circlets of their feathers.

440. IMBER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 238.—Le Grand Plongeon, *De Buffon*, viii. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 251.
Colymbus Immer, *Lin. Syst.* 222.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a dusky head: back, coverts of wings, and tail, dusky, elegantly edged with greyish white: primaries and tail black: breast and belly silvery: legs black: webs marked with white stripes. Larger than the last.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York* during winter. Extends to *Kamtschatka*; but in no part of *Siberia* or *Russia*. Found in *Iceland*, and most parts of northern *Europe*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 239.—*Le petit Plongeon, De Buffon*, viii. 254.—*Pl. Enl.* 992. 441. SPECKLED.
Colymbus Stellatus, *Soehane, Brunnich*, N° 130.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*
 —*BL. MUS.*

D. With the bill turning a little upwards: head dark grey, spotted with white: hind part of the neck of an uniform grey: back, coverts of wings, primaries, and tail, dusky; the two first spotted with white: from chin to tail a fine silvery white. WEIGHT two pounds and a half. LENGTH two feet three. EXTENT three feet nine.

These three species visit *New York* in the winter, and return very far north to breed. This is common about the *Baltic* and *White Sea*; but not observed in other parts of *Russia*; yet is a native of *Kamtschatka**. It lays two eggs in the grass, on the borders of the lakes, not far from the sea. The eggs are exactly oval, of the size of those of a Goose, dusky, marked with a few black spots.

PLACE.

D. With a strong black bill, three inches long: head and neck light grey, striped regularly downwards with long narrow black lines: back and scapulars dusky and plain: primaries, tail, and legs, dusky: cheeks, and whole under side of the body, of a glossy white. WEIGHT between two and three pounds. 442. STRIPED.

Inhabits the inland lakes of *Hudson's Bay*, about a hundred miles southward of *York Fort*. Lays, in *June*, two eggs. Flies high, and passes backwards and forwards, making a great noise; which is said to portend rain. Detested by the natives, who look on this note as supernatural.—*Mr. Hutchins.*

PLACE.

* *Steller, in Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv. 424.

443. RED-
THROATED.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 240.—*Le Lumme, ou petit Plongeon de Mer de Nord, De Buffon*, viii. 261.—*Pl. Enl.* 308.
Colymbus Septentrionalis, *Lin. Syst.* 220.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With head and chin of an uniform grey: throat, and lower side of the neck, of a dull red: upper part grey, streaked with black: upper part of body, wings, and tail, dusky: back and coverts of wings spotted with white: breast and belly white: legs dusky. **WEIGHT** three pounds. **EXTENT** three feet five. **LENGTH**, to the tip of the tail, two feet.

PLACE.

Found in the north of *Europe* and *Iceland*, along the northern coast of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamtschatka*; but does not haunt the inland lakes. Inhabits the rivers of *Hudson's Bay* during summer. Prey much on the fish entangled in the nets; but are often caught themselves in their rapid pursuit of the fish. Mr. *Hutchins* took fourteen out of a single net in one tide. Numbers of every species of Diver are frequently taken in this manner about *Hudson's Bay*.

444. BLACK-
THROATED.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 241.—*Colymbus Arcticus*, *Lomm. Faun. Suec.* N^o 150.
Le Lumme, &c. De Buffon, viii. 261.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With bill, forehead, and cheeks, black: hind part of the neck cinereous: sides of the neck streaked downwards with black: fore part varying with black, purple, and green: back and coverts of wings dusky; the first marked with square, the last with round white spots: breast and belly white: tail black: legs partly red, partly dusky.

PLACE.

This, and the preceding, inhabit *Hudson's Bay**, the north of *Europe*, and *Iceland*. Few in *Russia*: but frequent in the inland lakes of *Siberia*, especially those of the *Arctic* regions; but in the wandering season spread over all latitudes.

* *Edwards*, 147.

The *Norwegians* remark the sagacity of these birds, in presaging the change of weather. When the skies are big with rain, they fly wildly about, and make the most horrible hoarse noise, fearing that the swelled waters should invade their nest; on the contrary, in fine weather, their note is different, and seemingly in an exulting strain. The *Norwegians* think it impious to destroy, or even to disturb, this species*.

The *Swedes* have less superstition: they dress the skins; which, when prepared, shew in the clearest manner, on the inside, the quincuncial disposition of feathers. They are exceedingly tough, and are used for gun-cases and facings for winter-caps †.

* *Worm. Mus.* 394.

† *Faun. Suec.*

LII. SKIMMER. *Gen. Birds, LXXXVI.*

445. CUT-WATER.

Cut-water, *Catesby*, i. 90.—*Le Bec en Cifeaux, De Buffon*, viii. 454. tab. 36.—*Pl. Enl.* 357.*Rynchops nigra, Lin. Syst.* 229.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SK. With the bill greatly compressed, the edges sharp; lower mandible four inches and a half long; upper only three; base red; the rest black: forehead, chin, front of neck, breast, and belly, white: head, and whole upper part of the body, black: wings of the same color: lower part of the inner webs of the primaries white: tail short, and a little forked; middle feathers dusky; the others white on their sides: legs weak and red. **LENGTH** one foot eight inches. **EXTENT** three feet seven.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, from *New York* to *Guiana* *. Skims nimbly along the water; with its under mandible just beneath the surface, feeding on the insects and small fish as it proceeds. Frequents also oyster-banks; its bill being partly, like that of the Oyster-catcher, adapted for preying on those shell-fish. In *Mr. Ray's Synopsis* † is a sketch, sent from *Madras*, of one of this species.

* *Barrere France Equin.* 135.

† 194. N° 5. tab. i. N° 5.

LIII. TERN. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXVII.

Catesby, i. 88.—*Le Noddi*, *De Buffon*, viii. 461.—*Pl. Enl.* 461.
Sterna Stolidus, *Lin. Syst.* 227.—*Lev. Mus.*

446. NODDY.

T With a black long bill : crown white, gradually darkening to the hind part : whole plumage brown : wings and tail almost dusky. WEIGHT four ounces.

Inhabit, in vast numbers, the *Babama* islands, where they breed on the bare rocks. In the breeding season they, and numbers of other birds, are seen in great flights, flying near the surface of the water, continually dropping on the small fish which are driven to the top, to shun the persecution of the greater. The whole air resounds with the noise of the birds, who seem in full exultation on their success ; which is expressed in vast variety of notes. A rippling and whiteness in the water marks the course of the shoals of fish ; and above them the air is animated with their feathered enemies. Where the strongest rippling is, there appear the thickest swarms of fowls. As soon as the time of nutrition is over, these birds disperse over the ocean separately ; and are seen at the distance of hundreds of leagues from land ; but very seldom on the outside of the tropics. Their stupidity is notorious ; for they will suffer themselves to be taken by the hand, when they settle, as they often do, on the yards of ships.

PLACE.

T With a black bill, two inches long : forehead white : crown, hind part of the head and neck, back, and wings, of a sooty blackness : cheeks, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and ridge of the wings, white : tail greatly forked ; tip of the exterior feathers white ; the rest of the tail dusky. Nearly the SIZE of the Common Gull.

447. SOOTY.

Sent from NEW YORK to Sir *Ashton Lever*. These birds are found in very remote climates. They swarm in the isle of *Ascension*, 8 south latitude. Emit a most sharp and shrill cry : are quite fearless ; and

PLACE.

fly so close to the few men who visit that distant isle, as almost to touch them. They lay only two or three eggs, which are of a surprising size, yellowish, spotted with brown and pale violet. The flocks which possess the different parts of the isle, lay at different times. In some quarters the young were found very large; in others only a single egg was found just then layed. Mr. *Osbeck* and Doctor *Forster*, who were here in *April* and *May*, are silent about this species: possibly it was then on its migrations. It is to the Comte de *Buffon* * we owe this account; who received it from that observant nobleman the Marquis de *Querboënt*.

443. GREAT.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 254.—*Sterna Hirundo*, *Tarna*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 158.

Le Pierre garin, ou grande Hironnelle de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 331.—*Pl. Enl.* 987.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With bill and feet of a fine crimson color: forehead, throat, and whole under side, of a pure white: crown black: upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, an elegant pale grey: tail much forked, white, with the exterior edges of the three outmost grey. WEIGHT four ounces one quarter. LENGTH fourteen inches. EXTENT thirty.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Spitzbergen*; and also the northern parts of *North America*, as far as *Hudson's Bay*. It appears in *New England* in *May*, and goes away in autumn: called there the *Mackerel Gull*. It is found on the *Arctic* coasts of *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*. Retires even from *England* at approach of winter.

449. LESSER.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 255.—*Sterna minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* 228:

La petite Hironnelle de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 996.—*Latham*, iii. *LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With a yellow bill and legs; the first tipt with black: forehead and cheeks white: from the back to the eyes is a black line: crown black: breast and belly of the most exquisite and glossy whiteness, unequalled by the finest satin: back and wings of a pale grey: tail

* *Oif.* viii. 345.

I

white;

white; legs forked than that of the preceding. WEIGHT two ounces eight grains: LENGTH eight inches and a half: EXTENT nineteen and a half.

This species is too tender to endure the high northern latitudes, nor even beyond the *Baltic*. Is met with in the south of *Russia*, and about the *Black* and *Caspian* sea; and in *Siberia* about the *Irtish*. In *America* is seen, during summer, about *New York*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 256.—*Sterna fflipes*, *Lin. Syst.* 228.

Le Guiffette noire, ou l'Epouvantail, *De Buffon*, viii. 341.—*Pl. Enl.* 333.—

Latbam, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

450. BLACK.

T. With the bill, head, neck, breast, and belly, black: vent white: wings and back of a deep ash-color: tail short; exterior feathers white; the others cinereous: legs a dirty red: webs deeply hollowed in the middle, so as to form a crescent.

This is the species which I apprehend was sent to the Royal Society from *Hudson's Bay*; and was seen in vast flocks beyond lat. 41 north, long. 47 west from *London*, by Mr. *Kalm**, somewhat south of the bank of *Newfoundland*. Is found in *Europe*, as far as *Iceland*. Very numerous in *Siberia*, and about the salt lakes of the deserts of *Tartary*, which they animate by their note and active flight and motions.

PLACE.



A. KAMTSCHATKAN. PALLAS, MS.

La Guiffette? *De Buffon*, viii. 339.—*Pl. Enl.* 924.

T. With the bill and crown black: forehead and space over the eyes white.

Observed by *Steller* about *Kamtschatka*. A bird seemingly of this species was shot on the *Severn* a few miles below *Shrewsbury*; and is

PLACE.

* *Voyage*, i. 23.

among

among the elegant drawings of my friend, *Joseph Plymley*, Esq; of *Longnor*.

- B. CASPIAN T. Terna Caspia, Mr. *Lepechin*, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xiv. 500. tab. xiii.
—PALLAS, 483. tab. xxii.—*Latham*, iii.

T With a scarlet bill, three inches long: crown and hind part of the head of an intense black, hoared with white: space round the eyes black; under each a white crescent: cheeks, lower side of the neck, and whole under side of the body, of a snowy whiteness: upper part cinereous and hoary: six first primaries darker, edged and tipped with black: tail deeply forked, and of a pure white: legs black. The specimen described by Doctor PALLAS was of darker colors; perhaps differed in age and sex. LENGTH near two feet. EXTENT three feet two inches. Seems, in the air, as big as a KITE.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Caspian* sea, about the mouth of the *Yaik*. Makes a laughing noise. Fishes both in the sea and rivers. Remains long suspended in the air, then dashes on its prey; and skims the surface of the water like a Swallow. Lays, on the back of desert isles, two eggs marked with dusky spots. Wanders up the great river *Oby*, even towards the *frozen* ocean*.

* PALLAS MS. Catalog.

LIV. GULL. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXVIII.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 242.—*Larus marinus*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 155.
 Le Goeland à manteau noir, *De Buffon*, viii. 405.—*Pl. Enl.* 990.—*Latbam*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

451. BLACK-BACKED.

G. With a strong pale yellow bill; the lower mandible marked with a black spot, encircled with red: upper part of the back and wings black; primaries tipped with white; the rest of the plumage of a snowy whiteness: legs pale flesh-color. **WEIGHT** sometimes five pounds. **LENGTH** twenty-nine inches. **EXTENT** five feet nine.

SIZE.

Inhabits northern *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*, *Lapmark*, and the *White Sea*; *Greenland*, and the coast of *North America* down to *New York* and *South Carolina*, where they are called *Old Wives*. Is observed, in *Greenland*, to attack other birds, especially the *Eider Duck*. The *Eskimaux* and *Greenlanders* make their garments of the skins of these, as well as other water fowl. This was a practice, in early times, with every people to whom manufactures were unknown. *Non avium plumæ in usum vestis conferuntur** ?

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 246.—*Larus fuscus*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 154.
 Le Goeland à manteau gris brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 410.—*Latbam*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

452. HERRING.

G. With a yellow bill; lower mandible marked with a red spot: irides straw-colored: head, neck, and tail, white: back and coverts of wings ash-color: primaries dusky, with a white spot near their ends: legs of a pale flesh-color; vary to yellow. **WEIGHT** about thirty ounces. **LENGTH** twenty-three inches. **EXTENT** four feet four.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*: even in the last country a common species; and continues there the whole year.

PLACE.

* *Seneca Epist.* Ep. xc.

Breeds among broken rocks: much upon wing: is caught in snares, or by a baited hook. The flesh and eggs eaten; and the skin used, like that of most other Gulls, for garments. Is found in *Hudson's Bay* during summer: breeds there, and retires at approach of winter. It breeds likewise on the islands on the coast of *South Carolina*. Is frequent about the *Caspian* and *Black seas*, and their great rivers: also about the greatest lakes of *Siberia*.

453. WAGEL.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 247.—*Larus naevius*, *Lin. Syst.* 225.

Le Goeland varié, ou le Grifard, *De Buffon*, viii. 413.—*Pl. Enl.* 266.—

Latham, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With a black bill: irides dusky: whole plumage, above and below, varied with brown, white, and cinereous: primaries dusky: tail mottled with dusky and white; near the end a black bar; tips whitish: legs of a dirty white. **WEIGHT** thirty-two ounces. **LENGTH** near two feet. **EXTENT** four feet eight.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Hudson's Bay*, and *Newfoundland*. Frequent about the lakes of *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*.

454. LAUGHING.

Catesby, i. 89.—*Will. Orn.* 346. N° iv.—*La Mouette rieuse*, *De Buffon*, viii. 433.—*Pl. Enl.* 970.

Larus atricilla, *Lin. Syst.* 225.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a red bill: black head: the ends of the primaries black: back and coverts of the wings cinereous: all the rest of the plumage white: legs black and long. **LENGTH** about eighteen inches. **EXTENT** three feet.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Bahama* islands. Their note resembles a coarse laugh.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 252.—*Larus ridibundus*, *Lin. Syst.* 225.—*La Mouette rieufe*,
De Buffon, viii. 433.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

455. BLACK-
HEADED.

G. With a red bill and legs: head and throat black: neck, belly,
and tail, white: back and wings ash-colored: ends of the pri-
maries marked with black. LENGTH about fifteen inches. EXTENT
thirty-seven. WEIGHT ten ounces.

Inhabits *New England*: comes in *May*, leaves the country in *August*.
In *Europe*, not farther north than *England*. In all parts of *Russia* and
Siberia, and even *Kamtshatka*. Has the laughing notes of the former,
of which it seems a variety.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 250.—*Phipps*, 187.—*Larus Riffa*, *Lin. Syst.* 224.
Kutge-gehes, *Marten's Spitzbergen*, 82.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS?*

456. KITTIWAKE.

G. With a yellow bill: inside of the mouth orange: head, neck,
under side of the body, and tail, white: behind each ear is a
black spot: the back and coverts pale grey: primaries dusky, with a
white spot near the ends: legs dusky: no back toe. LENGTH four-
teen inches. EXTENT three feet two.

Is found about *Newfoundland*. Inhabits *Spitzbergen*, *Greenland*,
Iceland, and the north of *Europe*, the arctic coast of *Asia*, and *Kamt-
shatka*.

PLACE.

Larus eburneus, *Phipps's Voy.* 187.—*Larus candidus*, *Faun. Groenl.* N^o 67.
Rathser, *Marten's Spitzb.* 77.—*La Mouette blanche*, *De Buffon*, viii. 422.—
Pl. Enl. 994.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

457. IVORY.

G. With the bill and legs of a lead-color: whole plumage of a
snowy whiteness. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, sixteen inches.
EXTENT thirty-seven.

3 Y

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland*: also very frequent in the frozen sea between *Asia* and *America*; and off cape *Denbigh*, a little to the south of *Bering's Streights*. Keeps usually far at sea; but when it does alight, is very stupid, and easily killed. The young are spotted with black, and their bills are black.

458. COMMON. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 249.—*Larus canus*. *Homaka*. *Mave*. *Lappis* *Straule*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 153.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a yellow bill: head, neck, tail, and all the under side of the body, white: back and coverts of wings light grey: primaries dusky; near their extremities a white spot: legs dull white, tinged with green. LENGTH seventeen inches. EXTENT three feet. WEIGHT twelve ounces and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits as high as *Iceland*; and is common about the *Russian* lakes. Is frequent on the coast of *Newfoundland*.

459. ARCTIC. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 245.—*Phipps*, 187.—*Le Labbe à longue queue*, *De Buffon*, viii. 445.—*Pl. Enl.* 762.—*Ph. Transf.* lxii. 421.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a dusky bill, much hooked at the end: upper part covered with a thin cere: crown black: back, wings, and tail, dusky: neck, breast, and belly, white: tail cuneiform; two middle feathers near four inches longer than the rest. FEMALE wholly brown; under side lightest. LENGTH twenty-one inches.

PLACE. Inhabits, in *America*, *Hudson's Bay**; all the north of *Europe* to *Spitzbergen*; frequent in *Greenland*. Feeds almost entirely on fish caught by other birds, which it persecutes till they drop their prey, or vomit for fear; when it catches their droppings before it falls into the water. The *Dutch* call it, from a now exploded notion, that it lives on the dung of fowl, the *Stront-jagger*. Extends along the *arctic* coast to *Kamtschatka*. Ascends the great rivers, the *Ob*, *Jenesei*, and *Lena*, above a hundred leagues inland.

* *Ph. Transf.* lxii.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 244.—*Catharacta cepphus*. Strandhoeg, *Brunnich*, N° 126.—Le 460. BLACK-TOED.
 Labbe, ou Stercoraire, *De Buffon*, viii. 441. tab. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 991.—*Latham* iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a bill resembling the former: head and neck of a dirty white, marked with dusky spots: back, scapulars, coverts of wings, and tail, black, prettily edged with pale rust: breast and belly white, crossed with numerous dusky and yellowish lines: the sides and vent barred crossways with black and white: tail black, tipped with white; the exterior webs of the outmost, spotted with rust; the two middle feathers are near an inch longer than the others. These birds vary into lighter and darker colors; but the color of the toes are specific marks: the legs are of a blueish lead-color: the toes and webs have their lower parts of a deep black. WEIGHT eleven ounces. LENGTH fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-nine.

Inhabits, in *America*, the coast of *Newfoundland* and *Hudson's Bay*: is hated by the natives, who have a notion that the birds are companions to the detested *Eskimaux*. I cannot, in *Europe*, trace it higher than *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; yet it has been shot, in the *Atlantic* ocean, as near to the line as north *lat.* 8, west *long.* 22. 12.

PLACE.



A. SKUA, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 243.—*Catharacta Skua*, *Brunnich*, N° 125.—*Muller*, N° 169.
 Le Goeland brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 408.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a strong sharp black bill and cere: head, back, and coverts of the wings, brown and rust-colored: primaries and secondaries dusky; the shafts of the primaries white: on the secondaries a great
 3 Y 2 white

white spot : breast and belly of a rusty ash : tail brown, white at the base : legs black and scaly : claws black, sharp, strong, and hooked like those of a KITE. LENGTH two feet. EXTENT four and a half. WEIGHT three pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* very locally ; only from *Foula* and *Unst*, two of the *Schetland* isles, to the *Feroe* isles, *Norway*, and as far as *Iceland*. Its manners, such as its great courage, and fierceness in defending its young, in driving away the eagle from its haunts, and, as is firmly asserted by Mr. *Schroter*, a surgeon in the *Feroe* isles, its preying on the lesser water fowl, like a rapacious land bird, are fully described in the *British Zoology*. They abound about *Port Egmont*, in the *Falkland* islands, and are therefore stiled by navigators, *Port Egmont Hens*. They have been observed in many parts of the *Pacific* ocean, as low as *lat.* 36. 56 south, to the east * of *New Zeland* ; and as high, in the same hemisphere, as *lat.* 67. 15 †. The navigators found them in great plenty, in their breeding season, in the latter end of *December*, about *Christmas Sound*, in *Terra del Fuego*, making their nests in the dry grass. They have not been remarked in other parts of the globe, nearer than the *Schetlands*.

B. GLAUCOUS, *Larus Glaucus*, *Brunnich*, N° 148.—*Muller*, N° 169.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 64.—*Latbam*, iii.

G. With a yellow bill, and orange spot near the end : head and lower part of the body white : back and wings of a fine hoary grey ; primaries darkest, and tipped with white : legs of a pale fulvous hue. In SIZE superior to the *Herring Gull*.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norway*, *Lapmark*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. Is called by the *Dutch*, *Burgermeister*, being the master of all other sea fowl. It builds its nest high on the cliffs : preys on dead whales : attends the *Walruses*, in order to feed on their dung ; and, as *Frederic*

* *Cook's Voy.* *Hawksworth's Coll.* ii. 283. † *Forster's Voy.* i. 109.

Martens asserts, will even destroy and eat the young of the Razor-bills. It also feeds on fish; and does not despise the berries of the *Empetrum Nigrum*. It is almost continually on wing; and makes a hoarse noise, like the Raven.

C. SILVERY. *Larus argentatus*, *Brunnich*, N° 149.—*Latham*, iii.

G. With a white head and neck, streaked downwards with cinereous lines: back and under part of the body like the former species: lower part of the primaries greyish; upper black; the tips white: bill yellow, with an orange spot. SIZE of the Herring Gull. This and the former seem nearly.

Inhabits *Norway*.

PLACE.

D. TARROCK, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—*Larus tridactylus*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 157.—*La Mouette tachetée*, *De Buffon*, viii. 424.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a strong, thick, black bill: with white head, neck, breast, and belly: behind each ear a black spot: on the hind part of the neck a black crescent: back and scapulars blueish grey: ten middle feathers of the tail white, tipped with black; outmost quite white: a protuberance instead of the back toe. SIZE of the former.

Inhabits *Europe* quite to *Iceland* and *Spitzbergen*; the *Baltic* and *White sea*; and again in *Kamischatka*.

PLACE.

E. RED-LEGGED.

G. With blood-red bill and legs: head and neck white, mottled about the former: back and coverts of wings fine grey: lesser coverts mottled: under side of body and the tail white; the last tip with black. SIZE of the Black-cap Gull.

A bird of this species was brought from *Kamischatka*. Another of the same kind has been shot in *Anglesey*.

PLACE.

LV. P E-

LV. PETREL. *Gen. Birds*, LXXXIX.

461. FULMAR.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 257.—*Procellaria glacialis*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 144.—Petrel de l'isle de St. Kilda, *Pl. Enl.* 59.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

P With a strong yellow bill: head, neck, tail, and under side of the body, white: back and coverts of wings cinereous: primaries dusky: legs of a pale yellow. Rather larger than the Common Gull.

PLACE.

Abound in the seas of *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland*, and common in those between *Kamtshatka* and *America*: the latter are darker colored than the former. They are equally abundant in the southern hemisphere. Captain *Cook* found them among the ice, in his voyage towards the south pole, in lat. 64. 55 *; in lat. 59, to the south of the isle of *New Georgia* †; and even in the moderate climate of lat. 34. 45, not remote from the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡. They keep chiefly in the high seas, and feed on dead whales, or any thing that offers on the surface; but will, with their strong bills, pick the fat out of the backs of living whales, especially of the wounded; whose bloody track they will follow by hundreds, to watch its rising. Their flight resembles running on the top of the water; for which reason the *Norwegians* call it *Hav-hest*, or Sea-horse; and *Storm-fugl*, or Storm-fowl, as being supposed to be a preface of tempests. The *Dutch* call it *Mall-mucke*, or the Foolish Fly, from their multitudes, and their stupidity. They very seldom come to land, unless they chance to lose their way in the mists, which are so frequent on the coast of *Greenland* during the month of *August*. They breed on the broken rocks about *Disco*, and remote from the main land.

They are, by reason of their food, excessively fetid; yet the flesh is used as a food by the *Greenlanders*, both raw and dressed. The fat

* *Cook's Voy. S. Pole*, i. 252.† *Forster's Voy.* ii. 534.‡ *Forster*, i. 52.

is also eaten, and serves to supply their lamps with oil. The prey of these birds being chiefly the blubber of cetaceous fish, it is quickly converted into oil, which serves the *Fulmars* for a double end; as a sustenance for the young, and a defence against their assailants; for they spurt it, on being seized, out of their mouths and nostrils, into the faces of the persons who lay hold of them. The *Greenlanders* take them by darting them in the water.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 258.—*Edw. Av.* 359.—*Procellaria Puffinus*, *Lin. Syst.* 213.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

462. SHEAR-WATER.

P. With a dusky bill, more slender than that of the former: head, wings, and whole upper part of the body, of a footy blackness: lower part, from chin to tail, and the inner coverts of the wings, white: legs weak, compressed; whitish before, dusky behind. LENGTH fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-one. WEIGHT seventeen ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*. Confort with the last in *Greenland*: and, in misty weather, quite cover the sea. It extends, in the *Atlantic* ocean, to *America*, and again almost to the *Cape of Good Hope**; and is also found in the southern hemisphere, having been seen in south lat. 13. 13, in Captain *Cook's* passage from *Easter* island to *Otaheiti*†: and again, in numbers, as low as cape *Deseada*, in south latitude 53‡.

P. With the whole upper and under parts of a cinerous grey: bill much hooked, and black: lesser coverts of wings dusky; greater, deep grey: exterior webs of primaries dusky; interior, light grey: tail forked, and of a light grey. LENGTH nine inches.

463. FORK-TAIL.

Taken among the ice between *Asia* and *America*.

PLACE.

* *Cook's Voy. to S. Pole*, 12. 13.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

464. STORMY. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 259.—*Procellaria pelagica*, Stormwaders Fogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 143. Le Petrel, ou l'Oiseau tempeste, *Pl. Enl.* 993.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*

P. With a black bill, much hooked at the end: rump and feathers of the vent, and each side of the tail, white; all the rest black: secondaries tipped with white: tail short: wings very long. LENGTH six inches. EXTENT thirteen.

PLACE.

This species inhabits the north of *Europe*: is common about *Kamtschatka*, where it is larger than in other places; but does not extend to the *Arctic* circle, at least is unmentioned by the Faunists of that region. Is, with the preceding, found at all distances from land, in all parts of the *Atlantic*, from *Great Britain* to the coast of *North America**: flocks attend the ships the whole way, and usually keep in the wake, where they pick up every thing that drops. They never are off wing; yet seem to settle. They are silent during day; clamorous in the dark. Are hated by the sailors, who call them *Witches*, imagining they forebode a storm. The *Norwegians* stile them *Sondenvinds Fugl*; the *Swedes*, *Stormwaders Fogel*; and the inhabitants of *Feroe*, *Strunkvit*.



- A. KURIL. Black Petrel, *Edw.* 89.—*Latham*, iii.

P. With a strong yellow bill: whole plumage of an unvaried rusty black: legs the same, dashed with red. SIZE of a Raven.

PLACE.

Sent to Doctor *Pallas* from the *Kuril* isles.

* *Kalm*, i. 22, 23.

LVI. MERGANSER. *Gen. Birds*, XC.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 260.—*Mergus Merganser*, Wrakfagel, Kjorfagel, Skraka, *Faun.* 465. GOOSANDER.
Suec. N° 135.—Le Harle, *De Buffon*, viii. 267.—*Pl. Enl.* 951, 953.—
Latham, iii.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

M. With a red bill : head full of feathers, loose behind, and of a mallard green : lower part of the neck and belly of a fine straw-color : upper part of the back, and scapulars next to it, black : lower part of the back, and the tail, cinereous : primaries dusky ; secondaries white, edged with black : coverts on the ridge of the wing black ; the others white : legs a full orange. WEIGHT four pounds. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT three feet two. Head and upper part of the neck of the FEMALE, or DUN DIVER, ferruginous : behind is a pendent crest : throat white : back, coverts of wings, and the tail, cinereous : primaries dusky : breast and middle of the belly white.

Inhabits the province of *New York* in winter : retires in *April*, probably to *Hudson's Bay*, and other northern countries. It is also found as low as *South Carolina* *. Breeds in every latitude in the *Russian* empire ; but mostly in the north. Is common in *Kamtschatka*. Extends through northern *Europe* to *Iceland* and *Greenland* †. Continues the whole year in the *Orknies* ; but visits *South Britain* only in severe winters. Swims with its body very deep in the water : dives admirably ; and is a great devourer of fish.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 261.—*Mergus ferrator*, Ptacka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 136.—Le Harle huppé, *De Buffon*, viii. 273.—*Pl. Enl.* 207.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 48.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

466. RED-BREASTED.

M. With a crested head ; and part of the neck a mallard green : rest of the neck, and whole belly, white : breast ferruginous, spotted with black : upper part of the back black : exterior scapulars

* The birds like a Duck, with a narrow bill, with sets of teeth, called in *Carolina*, *Fishermen*, and described as having a fishy taste, are of this species. See *Lawson*, 150.

† *Olaffen Iceland*—and *Faun. Groenl.* N° 49.

3 Z

black ;

black; interior white: coverts of the wings black and white: primaries dusky: lower part of the back, and sides under the wings, cinereous, barred with small lines of black: tail brown: legs orange. In the FEMALE the head and upper part of the neck are dull ferruginous: throat white: fore part of the neck, and the breast, marbled with deep ash-color: back, scapulars, and tail, cinereous: primaries dusky. WEIGHT of the male two pounds. LENGTH one foot nine. EXTENT two feet seven.

PLACE. Frequent *Newfoundland* and *Greenland* during summer; and appear, in the same season, in *Hudson's Bay* in great flocks. Is found in *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*, where it is called *Vatus-önd*. In the *Russian* dominions is gregarious, about the great rivers of *Siberia* and lake *Baikal*.

467. HOODED.

Round-crested Duck, *Catesby*, i. 94.—*Edw.* 360.—*Latham*, iii.
Mergus cucullatus, *Lin. Syst.* 207.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

M. With a large, upright, circular crest, beginning at the base of the bill, and ending at the hind part of the head; flabelliform, edged with black; the rest white; and on each side, above the eyes, streaked with a shorter set of black feathers: forehead, cheeks, neck, back, and tail, black: breast and belly white: sides yellowish rust, crossed by slender dusky lines. Head and neck of the FEMALE dark ash, mottled with black: crest short, and rust-colored: back, wings, and tail, dusky; the wings crossed with a white line: breast and belly white. In SIZE between a Wigeon and a Teal.

PLACE. This species breeds in some unknown parts of the north. Appears in *New York*, and other parts of *North America*, as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina*, in *November*; and frequents fresh waters: retires in *March*.

Br. Zool. N° 262.—*La Piette, De Buffon*, viii. 275.—*Pl. Enl.* 449, 450.
Le Harle couronné, De Buffon, viii. 280.—*Pl. Enl.* 935, 936.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

468. SMEW.

M. With a lead-colored bill: horizontal crest, white above, black beneath: eyes included in a large oval spot, black, glossed with green, which extends to the base of the bill: neck, and whole under side of the body, pure white: wings and scapulars part-colored with black and white: tail deep ash-color: legs blueish grey. LENGTH eighteen inches. EXTENT twenty-six. WEIGHT thirty-four ounces. Head of the FEMALE * rust-colored, and slightly crested: around the eyes a spot of the same color and form as in the male: neck grey, darkest behind: in the other marks resembles the male except the legs, which are grey.

This species was sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, I think as a winter bird. In *Europe* it extends to *Iceland*: visits *Britain* in the severe season. In the *Russian* empire frequents the same places with the GOOSANDER. Each of these retire southward at approach of winter; and are observed returning up the *Volga* in *February*, tending towards the north. Migrates, during summer, even as low as *Tinos* in the *Archipelago* †.

PLACE.

* Confiding in other writers, I made, in my *British Zoology*, another species of the female of the Smew, under the name of the *Red-beaded*, N° 263. The bird I thought to be the female, and call the *Lough Diver*, is a distinct kind. Mr. *Plymley* informs me that he dissected several, and found males and females without any distinction of plumage in either sex.

† *Extracts*, ii. 146.—*Hasselquist*, 269.



- A. MINUTE Lough Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 560.—*Mergus minutus*, *Faun. Svec.* N° 138.
—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*

M. With head and hind part of the neck rust-colored; the head slightly crested: back, scapulars, and tail, dusky: fore part of the neck white: breast clouded with grey: on the lesser coverts of the wings a great bed of white; on the primaries and greater coverts two transverse lines of white: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits the shores of *Sweden*: found also, during winter, in *Great Britain*; at which season the whole genus quits *Sweden*, expelled by the ice.

LVII. D U C K. *Gen. Birds,* XCI.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 264.—*Anas. Cygnus ferus.* Swan, *Faun. Suec.* N° 107.— 469. WHISTLING SWAN.
Latham, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With the lower part of the bill black; upper part, and space between that and the eyes, covered with a naked yellow skin: eye-lids naked and yellow: whole plumage pure white: legs black. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, four feet ten. EXTENT seven feet three. WEIGHT from thirteen to sixteen pounds.

These birds inhabit the northern world, as high as *Iceland*, and as low as the soft climate of *Greece*, or of *Lydia*, the modern *Anatolia*, in *Asia Minor*: it even descends as low as *Egypt* *. They swarm, during summer, in the great lakes and marshes of the *Tartarian* and *Siberian* deserts; and resort in great numbers to winter about the *Caspian* and *Euxine* seas. Those of the eastern parts of *Siberia* retire beyond *Kamtschatka*, either to the coasts of *America*, or to the isles north of *Japan*. In *Siberia*, they spread far north, but not to the *Arctic* circle. They arrive in *Hudson's Bay* about the end of *May*: breed in great numbers on the shores, in the islands, and in the inland lakes; but all retire to the southern parts of *North America* in autumn, even as low as *Carolina* and *Louisiana*. Mr. *Lawson*, who was no inaccurate observer, says, that there were two sorts in *Carolina*: the larger is called, from its note, the *Trumpeter*. These arrive in great flocks to the fresh rivers in winter; and, in *February*, retire to the great lakes to breed: the lesser are called *Hoopers*, and frequent mostly the salt water. The *Cygnets* are esteemed a delicate dish. The *Indians* of *Louisiana* make diadems for their chieftains with the large feathers: the lesser are woven into garments for the women of rank. The young of both sexes make tippets of the unplucked skin.

PLACE.

* *Catesby, App.* xxxvi.—*Lawson,* 146.—*Du Pratz,* ii. 78.

They

They breed in great multitudes in the lakes of *Lapland*; and resort towards the more southern parts of *Europe*, during the severe season. Breed even in the *Orkney* isles.

HOW TAKEN IN
ICELAND.

In *Iceland* they are an object of chase. In *August* they lose their feathers to such a degree as not to be able to fly. The natives, at that season, resort in great numbers to the places where they most abound; and come provided with dogs, and active and strong horses, trained to the sport, and capable of passing nimbly over the boggy soil and marshes. The swans will run as fast as a tolerable horse. The greater numbers are taken by the dogs, which are taught to catch them by the neck, which causes them to lose their balance, and become an easy prey. Great use is made of the plumage: the flesh is eaten; and the skin of the legs and feet, taken off entire, looks like shagreen, and is used for purses. The eggs are collected in

IN KAMTSCHATKA.

the spring for food*. In *Kamtschatka*, where they abound both in winter and summer, they are also taken with dogs, in the moulting season; or killed with clubs. During winter they are taken in the unfrozen rivers, and form a constant dish at the tables of the natives †.

SPECIFIC DIS-
TINCTIONS.

This species has several distinctions from the species which we, in *England*, call the Tame Swan. In *Russia* this species more fitly claims the name, it being the kind most commonly tamed in that empire. The Whistling Swan carries its neck quite erect: the other swims with it arched. This is far inferior in size. This has twelve ribs on a side; the Mute ‡ only eleven. But the most remarkable is the strange figure of the windpipe, which falls into the chest, then turns back like a trumpet, and afterwards makes a second bend to join the lungs. Thus it is enabled to utter a loud and shrill note. The other *Swan*, on the contrary, is the most silent of birds; it can do nothing more than hiss, which it does on receiving any provocation. The vocal kind emits its loud notes only when flying; or

* *Olaffen*, i. 118.

† *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 495.

‡ We change the name of the Tame Swan into MUTE, as the former name is equivocal, and this species emits no sound.

calling: its sound is, *whoogh, whoogh*, very loud and shrill, but not disagreeable, when heard far above one's head, and modulated by the winds. The natives of *Iceland* compare it to the notes of a violin: in fact they hear it at the end of their long and gloomy winter, when the return of the Swans announces the return of summer: every note must be therefore melodious which prefaces the speedy thaw, and the release from their tedious confinement.

It is from this species alone that the ancients have given the fable of the Swan being endued with the powers of melody: embracing the *Pythagorean* doctrine, they made the body of this bird the mansion of the souls of departed poets: and after that, attributed to the birds the same faculty of harmony which their inmates possessed in a pre-existent state. The vulgar, not distinguishing between sweetness of numbers and melody of voice, thought that real which was only intended figuratively. The MUTE SWAN never frequents the *Padus*; and I am almost equally certain that it never is seen on the *Cayster*, in *Lydia*; each of them streams celebrated by the poets, for the great resort of Swans. The *Padus* was styled *Oloriferus*, from the numbers which frequented its waters; and there are few of the poets, *Greek* or *Latin*, who do not truly make them its inhabitants. I shall give one reference only, out of respect to the extreme beauty of the imagery.

VOCAL SWAN OF
THE POETS.

Haud fecus *Eridani* stagnis ripave *Caystri*
Innatat albus Olor, pronoque immobile corpus
Dat fluvio: & pedibus tacitis emigrat in undas.

Silius Italicus, lib. 14.

Tame Swan, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 265.—Anser *Cygnus*, N^o 107. β .—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

470. MUTE SWAN.

D. With a deep red bill, and black incurvated nail at the end: a triangular naked black skin between the bill and the eyes: at the base of the upper mandible a large black rounded protuberance:

rance : legs black : whole plumage of a snowy whiteness. WEIGHT sometimes twenty-five pounds.

PLACE.

The Mute Swan, or that which we call Tame, is found in a wild state in some parts of *Russia* ; but far more plentiful in *Siberia*. It arrives, in summer, later from the south, and does not spread so far north *. Those which frequent the provinces of *Gbilan* and *Masenderan*, on the south of the *Caspian* sea, grow to a vast size, and are esteemed great delicacies. The *Mahometans* hold them in high veneration †.

471. CANADA
GOOSE.

Edw. 151.—*Catesby*, i. 91.—*Anas Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 198.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. 412.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With an elevated black bill : head, neck, primaries, and tail, black : from the throat passes, along the cheeks to the hind part of each side of the head, a triangular white spot : bottom of the neck, vent feathers, lower belly, and coverts of the tail, white : breast, upper belly, back, and wings (except primaries) of a dusky brown : legs of a deep lead-color.

PLACE.

Inhabit the northern parts of *North America*. Immense flocks appear annually in the spring in *Hudson's Bay*, and pass far to the north to breed ; and return southward in the autumn. Numbers also breed about *Hudson's Bay*, and lay six or seven eggs. The young are easily made tame. *M. Fabricius* suspects that they are found, during summer, in *Greenland* †. They proceed, in their southern migration, as low as *South Carolina*, where they winter in the rice-grounds. The *English* of *Hudson's Bay* depend greatly on Geese, of these and other kinds, for their support ; and, in favorable years, kill three or four thousand, which they salt and barrel. Their arrival is impatiently attended ; it is the harbinger of the spring, and the month named by the *Indians* the *Goose* moon. They appear usually at our settlements in numbers, about *St. George's* day, O. S. and fly

* *Doctor PALLAS.* † *Extraits*, iii. 78. ‡ *Faun. Groenl.* p. 66.

northward

northward to nestle in security. They prefer islands to the continent, as further from the haunts of men. Thus *Marble Island* was found, in *August*, to swarm with Swans, Geese, and Ducks; the old ones moulting, and the young at that time incapable of flying*.

The *English* send out their servants, as well as *Indians*, to shoot these birds on their passage. It is in vain to pursue them: they therefore form a row of huts made of boughs, at musquet-shot distance from each other, and place them in a line across the vast marshes of the country. Each hovel, or, as they are called, *stand*, is occupied by only a single person. These attend the flight of the birds, and on their approach mimic their cackle so well, that the Geese will answer, and wheel and come nearer the stand. The sportsman keeps motionless, and on his knees, with his gun cocked, the whole time; and never fires till he has seen the eyes of the Geese. He fires as they are going from him, then picks up another gun that lies by him, and discharges that. The Geese which he has killed, he sets up on sticks as if alive, to decoy others; he also makes artificial birds for the same purpose. In a good day (for they fly in very uncertain and unequal numbers) a single *Indian* will kill two-hundred. Notwithstanding every species of Goose has a different call, yet the *Indians* are admirable in their imitation of every one.

The vernal flight of the Geese lasts from the middle of *April* until the middle of *May*. Their first appearance coincides with the thawing of the swamps, when they are very lean. The autumnal, or the season of their return with their young, is from the middle of *August* to the middle of *October* †. Those which are taken in this latter season, when the frosts usually begin, are preserved in their feathers, and left to be frozen for the fresh provisions of the winter stock. The feathers constitute an article of commerce, and are sent into *England*.

* *Drage*, i. 93.

† *Dobbs's Hudson's Bay*, 52.

472. BEAN GOOSE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 267.—*Latham*, iii.—*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a small bill, much compressed near the end; base and nail black; middle of a pale red: head and neck cinereous-brown, tinged with rust: breast and belly dirty white, clouded with ash-color: lesser coverts of the wings very light grey: back plain ash-color: scapulars darker, edged with white: primaries and secondaries grey, edged with black: tail edged with white: legs saffron-color: claws white. LENGTH two feet seven. WEIGHT six pounds and a half.

PLACE.

Observed by Mr. *Hearne*, in *Hudson's Bay*. Is in *Europe* a northern bird. Breeds in great numbers in *Lewis*, one of the *Hebrides*, and is most destructive to the green corn. Migrates at the latter end of *August*, in flocks innumerable, into the wolds of *Yorkshire*, and into *Lincolnshire*; and among them are some white*. They all disappear in the spring. The appearance and disappearance of this kind in *Austria* is similar †. Wild Geese are seen flying over, but very rarely alight in the *Orkneys*.

473. GREY LAG
GOOSE.*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 266.—*Anas Anser*. *Willgås, Faun. Suec.* N° 114.—Wild Goose of all authors.—*Latham*, iii.*L'Oye Sauvage, Pl. Enl.* 995.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With an elevated bill, flesh-colored, tinged with yellow, and with a white nail: head and neck cinereous, mixed with dirty yellow: neck striated downwards: back and primaries dusky; the last tip with black; shafts white: secondaries black, edged with white: lesser coverts dusky, edged with white: breast and belly whitish, clouded with

* *Lister*, in *Pb. Tr. Abridg.* ii. 852. I cannot but suspect, that some of the SNOW GESE, N° 477, may mix with them, as none of this genus vary in color in the wild state.

† *Kramer Anim. Austr.* 339.

ash-color : rump and vent white : middle-feathers of the tail dusky, tipped and edged with white ; the outmost almost entirely white : legs flesh-colored : claws black. LENGTH two feet nine. EXTENT five feet. WEIGHT sometimes ten pounds.

Inhabits the north of *Europe, Asia, and America*, and migrates into *Hudson's Bay*. Frequents, during winter, *South Carolina*, and particularly the rice grounds, where it gleans the droppings of the harvest. This species breeds in the fens of *Lincolnshire*, and never migrates from that county. They are seen, early in the spring, flying over *Sweden*, to the *Lapland* moors, and to the eastern and southern parts of *Iceland* ; in which quarters of that island alone they breed *. Return in autumn : make a short stay along the shores ; but never winter in *Sweden* †. Abound in *Russia, Sibiria,* and *Kamtschatka* ; but breed chiefly in the north.

PLACE.

Edw. 152.—Anser Cærulecens, Lin. Syst. 196.—Latham, iii. —LIEV. MUS. 474. BLUE-WINGED GOOSE.

D. With a red elevated bill : crown yellowish ; rest of the head and neck white ; the hind part of the last spotted with black ; in some the spots are wanting ; base of the neck, breast, sides under the wings, and back, of a deep brown : coverts of the wings and tail of a light blueish ash-color : belly and vent white : primaries dusky : scapulars and tail white and grey, disposed in stripes : legs red. In SIZE rather lesser than the common Tame Goose.

Migrates into *Hudson's Bay*, and re-migrates like the former. The *Indians* have a notion, that to avoid the cold, it flies towards the sun, till it singes its pate against that luminary. Few go very far north ; but are most numerous about *Albany Fort* ; where, on the contrary, the SNOW GEESE are very scarce.

PLACE.

* *Paulsen.*

† *Amer. Acad. iv. 585.*

475. BERING.

D. With a yellow excrescence at the base of the bill, radiated in the middle with blueish black feathers: round the ears a space of greenish white: eyes black, encircled with yellow, and rayed with black: back, fore part of the neck, and belly, white: wings black: hind part of the neck blueish. Size of a common Wild Goose.—STELLER'S *Descr.* *

PLACE.

Observed by Mr. *Steller*, in *July*, on the isle of *Bering*. They probably came from *America*. It is the remark of that great naturalist, during his stay on that island, that Geese of various kinds migrated this way to and from *America* to *Asia*, in vast flocks. In the spring they came from the west, in autumn from the east; which proves, that the Water-Fowl of these latitudes prefer, for breeding-places, the *Asiatic* wastes to those of *America*.

476. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 268.—*Anas Erythropus Fialgas*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 116.—*Latham*, iii. Laughing Goose, *Edw.* 153.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a pale yellow elevated bill: forehead white: head and neck of a cinereous brown, darkest on the crown: coverts of the wings grey, edged with brown: breast of an ash-color, clouded with a deeper: belly white, marked with large black spots: coverts of the tail and the vent white: tail dusky, edged with white: legs orange. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT four feet six. WEIGHT five pounds and a half.

SIZE.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Hudson's Bay*, and the north of *Europe*. Breeds also in the extreme north of *Asia*; and in its migration is very frequently scattered over *Siberia*. Migrates over only the east of *Russia*; and is very scarce in the west. Mr. *Fabricius* suspects that they are found in *Greenland* †.

* See *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 496, 7.† *Faun. Groenl.* p. 66.

Anser Grandinis. Schnee Gans. *Schwenckfelt Siles.* 213.—*Phil. Trans.* lxi. 413. 477. SNOW.
 Anser Hyperboreus, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi.* 26.—*Latham*, iii.
 White Brant, *Lawson*, 147.

D. With an elevated bill; upper mandible scarlet; lower whitish: forehead yellowish: head, neck, and body, of a snowy whiteness: primaries white at the bottoms, black to the tips: lesser coverts usually cinereous, with dusky tips; legs and feet deep red. The young Geese are blue, and do not attain their proper colors in less than a year. LENGTH two feet eight inches. EXTENT three feet and a half. WEIGHT between five and six pounds.

SIZE.

This species is common to the north of *Asia*, and to *North America*. They appear in flights about *Severn* river in *Hudson's Bay*, in the middle of *May*, on their way northward; return in the beginning of *September* with their young, and stay about the settlement a fortnight; and proceed, about the tenth of *October*, flying very high, southward to pass the winter. They come in flocks of thousands; quite cover the country; rise in clouds, and with an amazing noise. They visit *Carolina** in vast flocks; and feed on the roots of sedge and grass, which they tear up like hogs. It used to be a common practice in that country, to burn a piece of a marsh, which enticed the Geese to come there, as they could then more readily get at the roots; which gave the sportsman opportunity of killing as many as he pleased. In *Hudson's Bay* thousands are annually shot by the *Indians* for the use of the settlement; and are esteemed excellent meat.

PLACE.

FOOD.

They arrive in the earliest spring, before any other species of Water-fowl, in immense flights, first about the river *Kolyma*. Their

MIGRATIONS.

* *Lawson*, 147.—*Quere*, The sort of whitish fowl mentioned by *Mr. Lawson*, p. 150, which he calls *Bull-necki*, of the size of a Brant, which come to *Carolina* after *Christmas*, and frequent the rivers: are excellent meat; but are very shy, and such good divers, as not to be shot without difficulty &

course

course is from the east, tending to the frozen ocean; and spreading to the estuaries of the *Jana* and *Lena* before the ice is broken up. Finding the want of subsistence, they bend their journey a little southward, in search of the insects and plants which abound in the inland lakes and moors. In this manner they penetrate as low as *Jakut*, and very rarely farther, except in very small detachments, which stray towards the *Olecma*, and sometimes by accident to the junction of the *Witim* with the *Lena*. They make very little stay in those parts; but again tend directly to the *Arctic* coasts of *Siberia*, where they breed; but they do not take the same route, keeping more easterly, towards the *Jana* and *Indigirka*. It is observable, that they never migrate westward beyond long. 130, a little beyond the mouth of the *Lena*; neither is their migration by so high a latitude as *Kamtschatka*, where they are extremely rare*; or their flight over that country may be so lofty as to render their course imperceptible. In the beginning of winter they are seen flying at a great height over *Silesia*; but it does not appear that they continue there, being only on their passage to some other country †.

The general winter quarters of this species seems to be the temperate and warm part of *North America*.

STUPIDITY.

They are the most numerous and the most stupid of all the Goose race. They seem to want the instinct of others, by their arriving at the mouths of the *Arctic Asiatic* rivers before the season in which they can possibly subsist. They are annually guilty of the same mistake, and annually compelled to make a new migration to the south in quest of food, where they pass their time till the northern estuaries are freed from the bonds of ice.

MANNER OF TAKING.

They have so little of the shyness of other Geese, that they are taken in the most ridiculous manner imaginable, about *Jakut*, and the other parts of *Siberia* which they frequent. The inhabitants first place, near the banks of the rivers, a great net, in a strait line,

* *Descr. Kamtsch.* 496.

† *Schwenkfelt An. Silesia*, 215.

or else form a hovel of skins sewed together. This done, one of the company dresses himself in the skin of a white rein-deer, advances towards the flock of Geese, and then turns back towards the net or the hovel; and his companions go behind the flock, and, by making a noise, drive them forward. The simple birds mistake the man in white for their leader, and follow him within reach of the net, which is suddenly pulled down, and captivates the whole. When he chuses to conduct them to the hovel, they follow in the same manner; he creeps in at a hole left for that purpose, and out at another on the opposite side, which he closes up. The Geese follow him through the first; and as soon as they are got in, he passes round, and secures every one*. In that frozen clime, they afford great subsistence to the natives; and the feathers are an article of commerce. Each family will kill thousands in a season. These they pluck and gut; then fling them in heaps into holes dug for that purpose, and cover them with nothing more than the earth. This freezes, and forms over them an arch; and whenever the family has occasion to open one of these magazines, they find their provision sweet and good.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 270.—*Anas Hrota*, *Müller*, N° 115.—*Anas Bernicla*. *Belgis* 478: BRENT.
Rotgans. *Calmariens Prutgas*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 115.—*Latbam*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a short, black, elevated bill: head, neck, and upper part of the breast, black: a white spot marks each side of the neck near its junction with the head: primaries and tail black: belly, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, cinereous, clouded with a deeper: coverts of tail and the vent white: legs black.

Is frequent in *Hudson's Bay*. Breed in the islands, and along the coasts; but never fly inland. Feed about high-water mark. Return towards the south in vast flocks in autumn. Probably they winter in *Carolina*; for *Lawson* mentions a *Grey Brent* frequent in

PLACE.

* The *Kamtschatkans* use the same method in taking Geese. *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 496.

that

that season*. During winter, they swarm in *Holland* and in *Ireland*: in the first, every eating-house is full of them: in the last, they are taken in flight-time, in nets placed across the rivers; are fattened, and reckoned great delicacies. They appear in small flocks in *Hoy Sound*, in the *Orknies*; but do not continue there: on the contrary, they winter in *Horra Sound*, in *Schetland*, in flocks of two hundred, and are called *Horra Geese* †. They retire from *Europe* to breed in the extreme north. A few, after flying over *Sweden*, stop on the borders of *Lapland*; but the great bodies of them continue their flight even to the most northern isles of *Greenland* ‡, and to *Spitzbergen*. Fly in the shape of a wedge, and with great clamor. Feed on grass, water-plants, berries, and worms. Cannot dive. *Barentz* found multitudes sitting on their eggs, about the 21st of *June* 1595, in the great bay called *Wibe Janz Water*; and, to his amazement, discovered them to be the *Rotganssen*, which his countrymen, the *Dutch*, supposed to have been generated from some trees in *Scotland*, the fruit of which, when ripe, fell into the sea, and were converted into Goslings ||. These birds arrive every year in the east part of *Siberia*, in order to breed; but are not seen to the west of the *Lena*, nor yet in *Russia*.

479. BERNACLE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 269.—*Anas Erythropus* (maf.) *W. Both.*—*Fælgås*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 116.—*Anas Helsingen*, *Olaffen Iceland*, ii. tab. 33.—*Latham*, iii. *La Bernache*, *Pl. Enl.* 855.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With white cheeks and forehead: from bill to the eyes runs a dusky line; the rest of the head, neck, and part of the breast, black: belly, vent, and coverts of tail, white: back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, barred with black, grey, and white:

* *Lawson*, 147.† Reverend Mr. *Low*.‡ *Faun. Groenl.* N° 41.|| *Navigation par la Nord*, *Amstelredam*, 1606, folio, p. 14.—The *English* fabled the same of the *Bernacle*. See *Gerard's Herbal*.

tail

tail and legs black. LENGTH two feet one inch. EXTENT four feet five. WEIGHT about five pounds.

These birds are seen, but extremely rarely, in *Hudson's Bay*. It is found, and I believe breeds, in the north of *Russia* and *Lapland*, in *Norway*, and in *Iceland**; but not in *Siberia*. They appear on the *British* shores and marshes, in vast flocks, during winter; but retire in *February*. *Linnaeus* unaccountably makes the White-fronted Goose, N° 476, the female of this.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 271.—*Anas Mollissima*, *Ada*, *Eider*, *Gudunge*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 117.

486. EIDER.

—*Latham*, iii.

Great Black and White Duck, *Edw.* 98.—*Pl. Enl.* 208, 209.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

D. With a black bill, somewhat elevated: forehead of a velvet black: a broad black bar, glossed with purple, extends from thence beyond each eye: middle of the head, whole neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, white: below the hind part of the head is a stain of pea-green: lower part of the back, tail, breast, and whole under side of the body, black: legs greenish. The FEMALE is almost entirely of a dull rust-color, barred with black: primaries and tail dusky. WEIGHT of the female is about three pounds and a half. The MALE is double the size of the common Tame Duck.

Inhabits the seas near *New York*, in the spring season; and breeds on the desert isles of *New England*, and from thence as far as the extreme coasts of the northern world, in *America*, *Europe*, and *Asia*; but never comes within land. Common in *Kamtschatka*. The most southern of its breeding-places are the *Fern* isles, on the coast of *Northumberland*. Lays seldom more than five eggs; those large, and of a pale green color. These birds afford the most luxurious of

PLACE.

* Not in *Greenland* or *Spitzbergen*, as I once conjectured. See *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 578.

down, which forms, in many of the regions, a considerable article of commerce. Most Ducks pluck off a certain down to form its nest: these have the greatest quantity, and the finest and most elastic. It is customary in some places to take away the first eggs, which occasions a second laying, and a second deplumation. In *Greenland* they lay among the grass; in *Sweden* among the juniper bushes. Nature hath furnished them with so warm a cloathing, that they brave the severest winter, even of the *Arctic* regions. In *Greenland*, they are seen in that season by hundreds, or even thousands, in the sheltered southern bays: their breeding-places are in the most northern. They take their young on their backs instantly to sea, then dive, to shake them off and teach them to shift for themselves. It is said, that the males are five years old before they come to their full color: that they live to a great age; and will at length grow quite grey. They are constant to their breeding-places: a pair has been observed to occupy the same nest twenty years. They dive to great depths for their food, which is shells of all kinds. The *Greenlanders* kill them with darts; pursue them in their little boats; watch their course (when they dive) by the air-bubbles; and strike them when they arise wearied. The flesh is valued as a food. The skin of this and the next species is the most valuable of all, as a garment placed next to the skin.

481. KING.

Grey-headed Duck, *Edw.* 154.—*Anas Spectabilis*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 112.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a red bill, extending high up the forehead on each side, in form of a broad bean-shaped plate: head, and part of the hind part of the neck, light grey, bounded by a line of black dots: cheeks and neck, as low as the grey color, pea-green: a narrow black line from the bar of the bill, bounds the lower part of the cheeks: throat, neck, and breast, white: back, belly, and tail, black: lesser coverts of the wings, and primaries, dusky brown: secondaries black, glossed with rich purple; coverts above them form

a great bed of white : legs dirty red. SIZE near double of the MAL-
LARD. The FEMALE differs greatly in color, being mostly black
and brown : the belly dusky : the plate on the bill slightly eminent.

This species is found in *Hudson's Bay*; and, in winter, as low as
New York. Is as common in *Greenland* as the Eider. Yields al-
most as much down, and is as useful to the natives : has the same
haunts, and is taken in the same manner. Inhabits the coast of
Norway, and even has been killed in the *Orknies*. Is frequent on
the *Arctic* shores of *Siberia*, and extends to *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 272.—*Anas Fufca*, Swårta, *Favn. Succ.* N^o 109.

La grande Macreuse, *Pl. Enl.* 9;6.—*Latbats*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

482. VELVET.

D. With a broad bill, elevated near the base ; black in the mid-
dle ; yellow on the sides ; the nail red : behind each eye * is a
white spot : a bar of the same color crosses each wing : all the plu-
mage besides is of a rich velvet black : legs red. The FEMALE is of
a deep brown ; but marked, like the male, with white.

Frequents the seas about *New York*. Is very common in the great
lakes and rivers of the north and east of *Siberia*, and on the shores.
Extends to *Kamtschatka*. Is less common in *Russia*. Lays from
eight to ten white eggs. Notwithstanding they are Ducks which
at all other times frequent the sea, yet, in the laying season, go
far inland, and make their nests : as soon as that task is over, the
males fly away ; but as soon as the young can fly, they are rejoined
by their mates ; followed by the brood †.

PLACE.

* Read *eye*, in the *Br. Zool.* instead of *ear*.
N. 421.—*Strom.* p. 230.

† *Steller*, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.*

483. BLACK.

Edw. 155.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 417.—*Canard du Nord, ou le Marchand, Pl. Enl.* 995.—*Latham*, iii.
Anas Perspicillata, Lin. Syst. 201.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a compressed bill, rising into a knob at the base, each side of which is marked with a patch of black; middle white; sides of a deep orange; the edges black; nail red: fore part of the head white: crown and cheeks black: just beneath the hind part of the head, the neck is marked with a large white spot: rest of the plumage of a dull black: legs and toes bright red; webs black. **WEIGHT** two pounds two ounces. **LENGTH** twenty-one inches. **EXTENT** thirty-five. The **FEMALE** is twenty inches long: of a footy color: has no white on the hind part of the head; but the cheeks are marked with two dull white spots.

PLACE.

Appears in *Hudson's Bay* as soon as the rivers are free from ice. Breed along the shores: make their nests with grass, and line them with feathers. Lay from four to six white eggs: hatch in the end of *July*. Feed on grass. Extends to *New York*, and even to *South Carolina**.

484. SCOTER.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 273.—*Anas Nigra, Faun. Suec.* N° 110.—*Latham*, iii.
La Macreufe, Pl. Enl. 278.—*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a bill black; of a rich yellow in the middle; on the base a green knob, divided longways with a furrow; no nail: whole plumage black: head and neck glossed with purple: tail cuneiform: legs black. **WEIGHT** two pounds two ounces. **LENGTH** twenty-two inches. **EXTENT** thirty-four.

PLACE.

Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn*, from *New York*. Abounds on the great lakes and rivers of the north and east of *Siberia*, and on the shores; but is less frequent in *Russia*. Inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway* †. Lives much at sea. Is of a very fishy taste.

* *Catesby*, App.† *Lawson*, 151.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 280.—*Le Souchet, Pl. Enl.* 971.—*Anas Clypeata, Faun.* 485. SHOVELER.
Succ. N° 119.—*Latham, iii.*
 Blue-wing Shoveler, *Catesby, i.* 96. (fem.)—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

D. With a very large black bill, expanding greatly towards the end: head, and greatest part of the neck, of a mallard green; lower part of the neck, breast, and scapulars, white: belly bay: back brown: coverts of wings of a fine sky-blue: primaries dusky: speculum green: outmost feathers of the tail white; rest dusky, edged with white: legs red. Plumage of the FEMALE like that of the common Wild Duck; only the coverts of the wings are of the same colors with those of the Drake. LENGTH twenty-one inches. WEIGHT twenty-two ounces.

Found about *New York*, and even as low as *Carolina*, during winter. Is common in *Kamtshatka*; and breeds in every latitude of the *Russian* dominions; but chiefly in the north. Inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway*. We are to seek for the *Swaddle Bill*, an ash-colored Duck of *Carolina*, with an extraordinary broad bill, said not to be very common there, but to be very good food; we must therefore join it, for the present, to this species.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 276.—*Anas Clangula, Knipa. Dopping, Faun. Succ.* N° 722. 486. GOLDEN-
Le Garrot, Pl. Enl. 802.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 417.—*Latham, iii.* —*LEV.* EYE.
Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

D. With a short broad black bill: large head, black, glossed with green; at each corner of the mouth a great white spot: breast and belly white; back, lesser coverts of the wings, and tail, black: scapulars black and white: greater coverts white: primaries dusky: legs orange. Head of the FEMALE rusty brown: neck grey: breast and belly white: coverts and scapulars dusky and cinereous: primaries and tail black: legs dusky. LENGTH nineteen inches. EXTENT thirty-one. WEIGHT two pounds.

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits from *New York* to *Greenland*: in the last is very rare; and arrives in the bay on the breaking up of the ice: disappears on the return of frost. Frequents fresh-water lakes: makes a regular nest of grass, and feathers from its own breast. Lays from seven to ten white eggs. Is expelled *Sweden* by the frost, except a few which haunt the unfrozen parts of rivers near the cataracts: there they live, diving continually for shells. Extends to *Norway*.

487. SPIRIT.

Little Black and White Duck, *Edw.* 100.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 416.

Anas Albeola, *Lin. Syst.* 199.—*Latham*, iii.

FEM. Little Brown Duck, *Gatesby*, i. 98.

Sarcelle de la Louisiane, dite la Religieuse, *Pl. Enl.* 948.—*LEV. MUS.*

With a black bill: crown and fore part of the head of a glossy black, varying with green and purple: throat and upper part of the neck encircled with the same: cheeks and hind part of the head white: lower half of the neck, breast, belly, and scapulars, white: primaries, secondaries, and tertials, dusky; upper ends of the secondaries white; coverts incumbent on them white; on the others dusky: back and tail dusky: legs orange. In the FEMALE the head and upper part of the neck dusky: a large white oblong spot marks the sides of the head, beginning behind each eye: back, tail, primaries, and lesser coverts, dusky: great coverts and secondaries white: breast and belly dirty white: legs orange. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*. Called sometimes the *Spirit*, as is supposed, from its suddenly appearing again at a distance, after diving. Visits *Severn* river, in *Hudson's Bay*, in *June*: and makes its nest in trees, among the woods near fresh waters.

D. With

D. With the lower part of the bill black, the upper yellow: on the summit of the head is an oblong black spot: forehead, cheeks, rest of the head, and neck, white; the lower part encircled with black: scapulars and coverts of wings white: back, breast, belly, and primaries, black: tail cuneiform, and dusky: legs black. The bill of the supposed FEMALE? resembles that of the male: head and neck mottled with cinereous brown and dirty white: primaries dusky: speculum white: back, breast, and belly, clouded with different shades of ash-color: tail dusky and cuneiform: legs black. SIZE of a common Wild Duck.

488. PIED.

Sent from *Connecticut*, to Mrs. *Blackburn*. Possibly the great flocks of pretty Pied Ducks, which whistled as they flew, or as they fed, seen by Mr. *Lawson* * in the western branch of *Cape Fear* inlet, were of this kind.

PLACE.

Buffel's-head Duck, *Catesby*, i. 95.—*Anas bucephala*, *Lin. Syst.* 200.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

489. BUFFEL.

D. With a short blue bill: head vastly increased in size by the fullness of the feathers; black, richly glossed with green and purple: neck white all round: upper part of the breast pure white; lower, and belly, clouded with pale brown: back, primaries, and secondaries, black: the coverts on the ridge of the wings mottled, bounding the others, which form a great bed of white: tail cinereous: legs orange.

Is found frequently in the fresh waters of *Carolina*, during winter.

PLACE.

* *Hist. Carolina*, 148.

Ducky.

490. HARLEQUIN.

Dusky and Spotted Duck, *Edw.* 99; and the Female, *Edw.* 157.—*Catesby*, i. 98.
Anas Histrionica, *Lin. Syst.* 204.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 419.—*Latham*, iii.
Anas Brimond, *Olaffen Iceland.* ii. tab. xxxiv.—*Pl. Enl.* 798.—*LEV. MUS.*—
BL. MUS.

D. With a small black bill : between the base and the eyes a great white patch : crown black, bounded by a light rusty line : cheeks, chin, and neck, black ; beneath each a white spot ; below that a short line of white, pointing down the neck : bottom of the neck, on each side, bounded by a transverse line of white ; beneath which is another of black : breast, back, scapulars, and part of the belly, of a pleasant slate-color : breast on each side marked with femilunar stripes of white, beginning at the shoulders, and bounded on each side with a stripe of black : wings and tail deep ash : rump, above and below, of a full black : legs black. The FEMALE is almost wholly dusky, and is marked at the base of the bill with a white spot, and another behind each ear. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *Carolina* to *Greenland* : in the last frequents, during summer, the rapid rivers, and the most shady parts. Nests on the banks, among the low shrubs. Swims and dives admirably. In winter seeks the open sea. Flies high and swiftly, and is very clamorous. Feeds on shell-fish, spawn, and the larvæ of gnats. Is found in *Iceland*, and as low as *Sondmor* *. Is common from the lake *Baikal* to *Kamtshatka* : breeds there, as well as every where else, about the most rocky and rapid torrents.

491. POCHARD.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 284.—*Anas Ferina*, *Faun. Svec.* N° 127.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Millouin, *Pl. Enl.* 303.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a lead-colored bill : head and neck bright bay : breast and upper part of the back black : rest of the back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, pale grey, streaked transversely with lines of black :

* *Srom.* 243.

primaries dusky : belly grey and brown : tail deep grey : legs lead-colored. In the FEMALE the head rusty brown : breast rather darker : belly and coverts of wings cinereous : back like that of the male : legs lead-colored. LENGTH nineteen inches. EXTENT two feet and a half. WEIGHT one pound twelve ounces.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *North America*, in winter, as low as *Carolina* * ; and, I believe, is the Red-headed Duck of *Lawson*. Is found, in *Europe*, as high as *Drontheim*. Is met with in the great rivers and lakes in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire. A fresh-water Duck, and of excellent taste.

PLACE.

Black-billed Whistling Duck, *Edw.* 193 †.—*Latham*, iii.

Anas Arborea, *Lin. Syst.* 207.—Whistlers, *Catesby*, App. xxxvii.—*Lawson Carolina*, 149.—*LEV. MUS.*

492. WHISTLING.

D. With a black bill, and crown slightly crested : cheeks brown : hind part of the neck dusky ; fore part white, spotted with black : back and wings brown ; coverts spotted with black : tail and its coverts black : breast of a dark reddish color, spotted with black : belly white, mixed on the sides with black : legs long, and of a lead-color ; hind claw placed high up the leg. Lesser than a Tame Duck. Described from Mr. *Edwards*.

Inhabits *South Carolina* and *Jamaica*. Is, from its voice, called the *Whistling Duck* : perches on trees. Placed here merely on the authority of the name given it by *Lawson* and *Catesby*. The last says, that it frequents the coasts of *Carolina* during winter ; which makes me doubt, whether Mr. *Edwards*'s bird, a native of *Jamaica*, is the same : for it may be held as a rule, that the water-fowl of hot climates never retire in winter to colder ; and that those of *Arctic* climates almost generally retire from them into warmer. Clouds of birds annually quit *Hudson's Bay*, and other severe climates, at approach of winter ; stock the different latitudes of *North America* ;

PLACE.

* *Catesby*, App. † Probably not the female of *Edwards*'s Duck, 194.

and return in spring to encrease and multiply. To the constitutions of the SUMMER DUCK, a very few other water-fowl, and to many land-birds, the warm temperature of the *Carolinās* is climate sufficiently north. They are driven, by the excessive heat and arid soil of the *Antilles* and *Guiana*, to the moist savannas and woods of these provinces, there to discharge the first great command.

493. SUMMER.

Summer Duck, *Catesby*, i. 97.—*Edw.* 101.—*Anas Sponfa*, *Lin. Syst.* 207.Le beau Canard hupé de la Caroline, *Pl. Enl.* 980.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV.*Mūs.—*Bl. Mūs.*

D. With the ridge and nail of the upper mandible black; lower part scarlet: on the head a beautiful crest, hanging half down the neck, and beginning at the base of the bill; upper part shining purple; beneath that a line of white; then succeeds purple; and that again is bounded by white: cheeks purplish and green: throat, and part of the neck, pure white: from the hind part of the neck a bead of purple divides the white, and points towards the throat: rest of the neck and breast ferruginous, spotted with white triangular spots: belly white: feathers of the sides, which hide part of the wings, elegantly marked downwards with incurvated lines of black and white: back deep brown, glossed with copper and green: primaries dusky: secondaries resplendent blue: coverts of the tail, and tail itself, dusky, glossed with green: legs dirty orange. Head of the FEMALE of a deep brown; crested, but not so much as the Drake: back deep brown: cheeks brown: behind each eye a white spot: throat white: neck and breast reddish brown, with white sagittal spots: belly white. LENGTH, from the bill to the tip of the tail, near nineteen inches. EXTENT about thirty.

PLACE.

This most elegant species is found from *New York* to the *Antilles*, and also in *Mexico*. It passes the summer in *Carolina*; and in a singular manner makes its nest in the holes made by Woodpeckers in the loftiest trees, which grow near the water, especially the deciduous cypress. When the young are hatched, they are conveyed

down on the backs of the old ones, to whom the Ducklings adhere closely with their bills. It often nestles on the bodies or boughs of trees which have fallen over the streams which run up the woods. It appears in *New York*, in the latter end of *February* or beginning of *March*, and retires towards the south at approach of winter. They are very delicate eating. The *Mexicans* call it *Yztaltzonyayaubqui*, or the bird of the various-colored head. It is there migratory. The natives feign that, from the situation of its legs, it cannot stand.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 279.—*Anas Boschas.* Gräs-and, Blänacke, *Faun. Suec.* N° 131.— 494. MALLARD.
Pb. Transf. lxii. 419.—*Pl. Enl.* 776, 777.—*Latbam*, iii. —LEV. MUS.
 —BL. MUS.

D. With a bill of a yellowish green: head and neck of a shining changeable green: on the front of the lower part of the neck is a semicircle of white: breast of a purplish red: lower part of the back, and belly, grey, crossed with speckled lines of black: speculum purple: four middle feathers of the tail curled upwards: legs saffron-colored. FEMALE is of a pale reddish brown, spotted with black. LENGTH twenty-three inches. EXTENT thirty-five. WEIGHT about two pounds and a half.

Inhabits the northern parts of *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina**: is frequent in *Greenland*, and continues there the whole year. Arrives in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: retires in *October*. Is common in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire: and was observed by *Steller* in the *Aleutian* islands. In *Sweden* retires in winter to the shores of *Schonen*; but in severe seasons passes over to *Denmark* and *Germany*, possibly to *England*; for this island can hardly supply the vast wintery flocks.

PLACE.

* *Catesby*, App.

495. ILATHERA. Iathera Duck, *Catesby*, i. 93.—*Anas Bahamenfis*, *Lin. Syst.* 199.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a large dusky blue bill; on the base of the upper mandible a great triangular orange-colored spot: head, as far as the eyes, hind part of the neck, and back, of a mixed grey, inclining to yellow: fore part and sides of the neck white: belly of the same color, spotted with darker: lesser coverts of the wings, and primaries, dusky; great coverts green, tip with black: secondaries dull yellow: legs lead-colored. In Size somewhat less than the common Tame Duck.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama* islands; but is very rare: extends to the *Brazils*, where the *Indians* call it *Marecu* *. This species, the *Summer Duck*, and the *Whistling Duck*, *Edw.* 193, perch and roost on trees; and are among the few of this class which do not migrate northward to breed.

496. DUSKY. **D.** With a long and narrow dusky bill, tinged with blue: crown dusky: chin white: neck pale brown, streaked downwards with dusky lines: back, and coverts of the wings, deep brown: breast and belly of the same color, edged with dirty yellow: primaries dusky: speculum of a fine blue, bounded above with a black bar: tail cuneiform; dusky, edged with white: legs in one specimen dusky, in another yellow. LENGTH near two feet.

PLACE: From the province of *New York*.—*BL. Mus.*

497. WESTERN. *Anas Stelleri*, *PALLAS Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. p. 35. tab. v.*—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. Mus.*

D. With the head, cheeks, and upper part of the neck, white: between the bill and the eyes a mallard-green spot; another across the hind part of the head: chin and throat of a full black:

* *Maregrave*, 214.

around the neck a black glossy color : back of the same color : coverts of the wings white : primaries dusky : secondaries black, tipped with white : breast and sides of a light yellowish brown : belly, vent, and tail, black. SIZE of a Wigeon.

Brought by the late navigators from the western side of *America* ; but had been before discovered by *Steller* to breed among the inaccessible rocks about *Kamtschatka* ; to fly in flocks, and never to enter the mouths of rivers.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 275.—*Anas marila*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 111.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 413.—
Le Millouinan, *Pl. Enl.* 1002.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

498. SCAUP.

D. With a broad, flat, and blueish grey bill : irides yellow : head and neck black, glossed with green : breast black : back, coverts of the wings, and scapulars, marked with numbers of transverse lines of black and grey : primaries dusky : secondaries white, tipped with black : belly white : tail, coverts, and vent feathers, black : legs dusky. Male WEIGHS a pound and a half : female two ounces more. LENGTH sixteen inches and a half. - EXTENT twenty inches.

Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay* : comes there in *May* ; retires in *October*. Is found in *Iceland*, and most part of the north of *Europe*. Are common on the northern shores of *Russia* and *Siberia* ; and are most frequent about the great river *Ob* : migrate southward : dive much : and feed on shell-fish.

PLACE.

D. With a large blueish bill : head and neck of a very pale brown : lower part of the last, and breast, of the same color, edged with rust-color : wings cinereous grey : speculum blue, tipped with white : tail and legs dusky.

499. BROWN.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

PLACE.

Br.

500. PINTAIL.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 282.—*Anas acuta*, Aler, Ahlfogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 126.Le Canard à longue queue, *Pl. Enl.* 959.—*Latham*, iii.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With bill black on the middle; blueish on the sides: head and half the neck rusty brown: from the ears, half way of each side of the neck, a white line, bounded by black, points downwards: lower hind part of the neck, back, and sides, marked with white and dusky waved lines: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: coverts of the wings cinereous; lowest tipt with dull orange: secondaries marked with green, black, and white: exterior feathers of the tail ash-colored; middle black, and three inches longer than the rest: legs ash-colored. FEMALE brown, spotted with black. WEIGHT twenty-four ounces. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT three feet two inches.

PLACE.

Appears about *New York* in winter: breeds in the north: in *Europe*, about the *White Sea*. Migrates southward at approach of the frost. Is seen in *Sweden* about fourteen days in the spring, on its passage northward: and in autumn repasses the same way to the south. Visit the *Orknies* in great flocks in the winter. In the *Russian* empire, extends to *Kamtschatka*.

501. LONG-TAILED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 283.—*Anas hyemalis*. Winter-and, *Faun. Suec.* N° 125.*Anas Glacialis*, *Lin. Syst.* 203.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 418.—Male, *Edw.* 286.Female, 156.—*Latham*, iii.Le Canard de Miclon, *Pl. Enl.* 954.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With bill black, orange in the middle: forehead, sides of the head, and neck, pale brown, dashed with rose-color: beneath each ear a large dusky spot points downwards: hind part of the head and neck, throat, and breast, white: back and belly black: sides and vent feathers white: scapulars long and white: coverts of the wings glossy black: primaries dusky: secondaries dark rusty brown: two middle feathers of the tail black, and four inches longer than the others, which are white: legs red. FEMALE; crown dusky: cheeks white:

white: rest of the head, neck, back, and breast, coverts of the wings, and primaries, deep brown: scapulars and secondaries rusty: belly white: tail and legs like those of the MALE.

Inhabits to the extreme north. Breeds in *Hudson's Bay* and *Greenland*, among the stones and grass: makes its nest, like the *Eider*, with the down of its own breast; which is equal in value to that of the *Eider*, if it could be got in equal quantity; but the species is scarcer. It lays five eggs: swims and dives admirably: and feeds on shell-fish, which it gets in very deep water. Flies irregularly, sometimes shewing its back, sometimes its belly. Continues in *Greenland* the whole year, in unfrozen places*: but there are seasons so very severe, as at times to force them towards the south. Those which breed between *Lapland* and the polar circle, are often driven into *Sweden*, and the neighborhood of *Petersburg*: those from the coast of the *Icy sea*, as low as lat. 55; but on the setting in of frost, retire still further south, unless where some open spots remain in the rivers. Visit the fresh-water lakes in the *Orknies*, in *October*, and continue there till *April*. At sun-set they are seen, in great flocks, returning to and from the bays, where they frequently pass the night, and make such a noise as to be heard some miles in frosty weather. Their sound is like *Aan-gitche*, and is said not to be disagreeable. *Steller*, who observed them in *Kamtschatka* †, says, that their larynx has three openings, covered with a thin (I suppose valvular) membrane, which forms the singularity of the voice. *La Sarcelle de Feroe*, or the *Feroe Teal*, of *M. Brisson* ‡, is probably conjectured, by *M. Brunnich*, to be only a variety of this species: seemingly a female.

PLACE.

Le Canard Jensen de la Louisiane, *Pl. Enl.* 955.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.* 502. AMERICAN WIGEON.

D. With a lead-colored bill, tip with black: crown and forehead yellowish white: hind part of the head, and whole neck, prettily speckled with black and white: behind each eye is a large black spot,

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 73. † *Descr. du Kamtschatka*, 498. ‡ *vi.* 466. *tab. xl.*—*Pl. Enl.* 999.

glossed

glossed with green : back and scapulars pale rust and black, elegantly disposed in narrow transverse waving lines : coverts of the wings white : primaries, coverts of the tail, and vent, black : tail cuneiform ; middle feathers black ; the rest cinereous : legs dusky. In SIZE superior to the *English WIGEON* ; with which it seems to agree in colors and marks, except those on the head.

PLACE.

Sent from *New York*, under the name of the *Pheasant Duck* : is a rare bird there. Found as low as *Louisiana*.—BL. MUS.

503. WHITE-FACED.

White-faced Teal, *Catesby*, i. 100. Male.—Blue-wing Teal, *Catesby*, i. 99.

Fem.—*Anas Discors*, *Lin. Syst.* 205.

Sarcelle mâle de Cayenne, ditte le Soucrourou, *Pl. Exl.* 966.—*Latbam*, iii.

—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With bill and crown black ; base of the bill bounded by black : between the last and the eyes a white stripe, ending on each side of the chin : cheeks, hind part of head, and whole neck, purplish green : breast yellow, spotted elegantly with black : back brown, waved with a lighter color ; on the lower part several long, narrow, light brown feathers : coverts of the wings fine cærulean : primaries dusky : speculum green : vent black : tail brown : legs yellow. The FEMALE is almost entirely brown ; in parts marked with dusky spots : the blue on the wings duller than that of the DRAKE. In SIZE a little larger than a Teal.

PLACE.

This species is found as high as *New York*. Arrives in *Carolina* in great plenty, in *August*, to feed on the rice ; and continues till *October*, when the rice is got in. In *Virginia*, where there is no rice, it feeds on wild oats. Is reckoned most delicious meat. Extends as far south as *Guiana*.

A VARIETY ?

D. With crown and upper part of the neck dusky brown : cheeks, under part, and sides of the neck, whitish brown, mottled with darker : back, breast, and belly, marked with great dusky spots, edged with dirty white : coverts of the wings pale sky-blue ; lower order white : speculum rich purple, with a white edge : primaries and tail dusky

dusky. Size of the last, with the female of which it has great affinity; but in the purple *speculum* resembles the GADWALL.

Brought from *Newfoundland* by Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

Pb. Trans. lxii. 419.—*Anas circia?* *Faun. Suec.* N° 130.—*Latham*, iii.
Krik-and *Danis*, *Brunnich*, N° 130.

504. AMERICAN
TEAL.

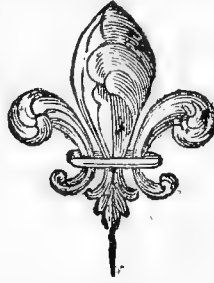
D. With head and upper part of the neck of a fine deep bay: from each eye to the hind part of the head is a broad bar of rich changeable green: wants the white line, which the *European* kind has above each eye, having only one below: lower part of the neck and breast dirty white, beautifully spotted with black: has over each shoulder a lunated bar, another distinction from our species: coverts of wings brown: upper part of the back marked with waved lines of white and black; lower part brown: tail dusky: *speculum* green: legs dusky. Plumage of the FEMALE of a brownish ash, tinged with red, and spotted with black: wings resemble those of the male.

Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay*, and as low as *Carolina*. Is found plentifully about *Severn* river, in the woods and plains near the fresh waters; and has from five to seven young at a time. Disappears in autumn: and is found, during winter, as low as *Carolina*, and perhaps *Jamaica*. We seem here to have recovered the SUMMER TEAL of Mr. *Willughby**, to which the *American* kind has great affinity. He calls it the left of Ducks: and must be the same with the second kind described by *Lawson* † as frequenting fresh waters; being lesser than the common sort, and always nodding their heads.

PLACE.

* *Ornith.* 378.

† *Hist. Carol.* 149.



A. GREAT GOOSE. With a black bill, tawny at the base: a dusky body; white beneath: scarlet legs. Of a vast SIZE, weighing near twenty-five or thirty *Russian* pounds.

PLACE. This species is found in the east of *Siberia*, from the *Lena* to *Kamt-schatka*: and is taken in great numbers, together with the RED-NECKED GOOSE, in glades, as we do Woodcocks in *England*. The Geese in the day-time repair to the corn-fields and meadows: in the evening resort to the lakes, to wash themselves and pass the night. The *Siberians* generally fix on a place where there are two or three lakes near each other, and cut between each an avenue through the thick birch woods of the country. If there is not the advantage of adjacent lakes, the avenue is made through the woods which border the sides of any which the birds frequent. At the entrance of the glades, on each side, a tall birch-tree is left standing, and all their branches stripped away: from the tops of these naked trees is placed a strong net, which fills the breadth of the avenue: this net is capable of being dropped or raised at pleasure, by means of certain long cords which run along the top; and the ends of which are held by a man who conceals himself in the high grass. The Geese commonly leave the lakes an hour before sun-rise; and, as they do not chuse to fly high at that season, prefer going through the avenues; and with their long extended necks strike into the nets, which are suddenly dropped; and twenty, and often more, of the Geese are taken at a time. All sorts of Ducks, and other water-fowl, are taken in the same manner*.

TAKEN IN
GLADES.

* PALLAS's *Travels*, ii. 325, 326.

- B. CHINESE GOOSE. *Anser Cygnoides*, *Lin. Syst.* 194. β .—*Swan Goose*, *Wil. Orn.* 360.
—*Raii. Syn. av.* 138.—*Briffon*, vi. 280.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*

D. With a black bill, and a large protuberance at the base, biggest in the males : on the chin is a naked, pendulous, black skin : from the crown to the back a black line runs down the hind part of the neck : the rest of the neck and breast is of a cream-color, often dashed with tawny : belly white : between the base of the bill and the eyes is a white line : the back and wings deep grey : tail of the same color, with whitish tips : legs red : in some the bill is of the same color. In LENGTH often reaches to three feet three.

This species is found wild about lake *Baikal* ; in the east of *Siberia* ; and in *Kamtschatka*. They are very commonly kept tame in most parts of the *Russian* empire. Will produce, with the Common Goose, a breed which preserves an exact medium between both species. As an exception to the remark that a mulish race will not breed, these frequently couple with one another, and with the genuine kind *. They are frequent in *China* : are very stately birds, therefore are dignified with the title of *Swan Goose*.

PLACE,

- C. RED-BREASTED GOOSE. *Anser ruficollis*, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc.* vi. 21. tab. iv.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

D. With a short black bill ; a great patch of white between the base and the eyes, bounded by black : crown, chin, hind part of the head and neck, back, wings, and tail, of an intense black : sides marked with a few white spots : greater coverts tipped with the same color : coverts of the tail white : lower part and sides of the neck of a bright bay, bounded by a narrow line of white : the breast and lower part of the neck divided from the belly and back by a circle of black and

* *Doctor PALLAS.*

another of white : legs black. LENGTH one foot ten inches. EXTENT three feet ten. WEIGHT three pounds *Troy*.

PLACE.

This most elegant of Geese is found to breed from the mouth of the *Ob*, along the coasts of the *Icy* sea, to that of the *Lena*. The winter quarters of these birds is not certainly known. They are observed in the spring, flying from the *Caspian* sea, along the *Volga*, northward, in small flocks ; and are seen about *Zarizyn*, between the sixth and tenth of *April*. They rest a little time on the banks of the *Sarpa*, but soon resume their *Arctic* course*. Their winter retreat is probably in *Perfia*. They are highly esteemed for the table, being quite free from any fishy taste.

- D. SHIELDRAKE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 278.—*Tadorne*, *Pl. Enl.* 53.—*Latham*, iii.
Anas *Tadorna*. *Jugas Gotlandis*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 115.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a scarlet bill : on the base of that of the male a large protuberance : head, and part of the neck, of a mallard-green : rest of the neck and belly white : the breast crossed with a large band of orange bay : coverts of wings, and the back, white : scapulars pied : tail white ; tips of the outmost feathers black : legs flesh-color. WEIGHT of the male two pounds ten ounces. LENGTH two feet. EXTENT three and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits northern *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*. Visits *Sweden* and the *Orknies* in winter : returns in the spring. Continues in *England* the whole year. Is found in *Asia* about the *Caspian* sea, and all the salt lakes of the *Tartarian* and *Siberian* deserts ; and extends even to *Kamtschatka*.

E. GULAUND.

D. With a narrowed bill : head of a mallard-green : breast and belly white. SIZE between the Goose and Duck kind.

* *Extracts*, ii. 20.

Inhabits

Inhabits the morasses of *Iceland*. Lays from seven to nine eggs. Is a scarce species. The account of it was communicated to me by *M. Brunnich*, from the catalogue of Doctor *Biorno Paulsen*. The *Icelanders* call it *Gulaund*.

PLACE.

- F. MORILLON, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277.—*Anas Glaucion*. *Brunnaeke, Faun. Suec.* N° 123.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With dusky rust-colored head: irides gold-colored: neck with a white collar; and beneath that another, broader, of grey: back and coverts of wings dusky, marked with a few white stripes: greater coverts dusky, with a few great white spots: primaries and tail black: secondaries white: breast and belly white: above the thighs black: legs yellow. Rather less than the GOLDEN EYE.

Inhabits as high as *Sweden*: is found, but rarely, even in *Greenland**: or may be supposed to be seen in the intermediate parts. Is frequent in every place in *Russia* and *Siberia*, and even in *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

- G. TUFTED, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.—*Anas fuligula*, *Wigge, Faun. Suec.* N° 132.—*Le Morillon, Pl. Enl.* 1001.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a thick, short, pendent crest: belly and under coverts of the wings pure white: primaries dusky; part of their inner webs white: secondaries white, tipped with black: all the rest of the plumage black; about the head glossed with violet: legs blueish grey. WEIGHT two pounds. LENGTH fifteen inches.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Norway*. Common in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire; but commonly travels northward to breed. Frequent in *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N°

H. Hrafn-ond, *Olaffen Iceland*, sect. 688.—*Muller*, N° 161.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a crested head, black above: under side of the neck, breast, and belly, white: legs saffron-colored.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Iceland*. Whether a variety of the former? for the *Icelanders* style that species *Hrafas-aund**.

I. FALCATED. *Anas Falcaria*, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 701.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a small dusky bill: feathers above the base of the upper mandible white: middle of the head pale rust: rest of the head silky green, variable, and changing, on the sides of the neck, to resplendent copper: from the head to the hind part of the neck is a crest closely compressed, and ending in an angle: throat and half the fore part of the neck white; which color encircles the neck, and is bounded above by another of variable black and green; the rest of the neck, and the breast, elegantly marked with semicircles of grey and black: the back and wings undulated with the same colors: the *speculum* of the color of polished steel, edged with white: five last secondaries long and falcated, of a violet-color edged with white: vent white, crossed with a black bar: legs dusky. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE.

Found, but rarely, in *Kamtshatka*. Frequent in the east of *Siberia*, from the *Jenesi* to the *Lena*, and beyond lake *Baikal*. None in the west. Probably winters in *China* and the *Mongolian* deserts.

K. WIGEON, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 286.—*Anas Penelope*, *Wriand, Faun. Succ.* N° 124.—*Le Canard siffleur, Pl. Enl.* 825.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With forehead whitish: head and upper part of the neck of a bright light bay: hind part of the head, and breast, vinaceous: in other respects like the AMERICAN kind. FEMALE colored like a

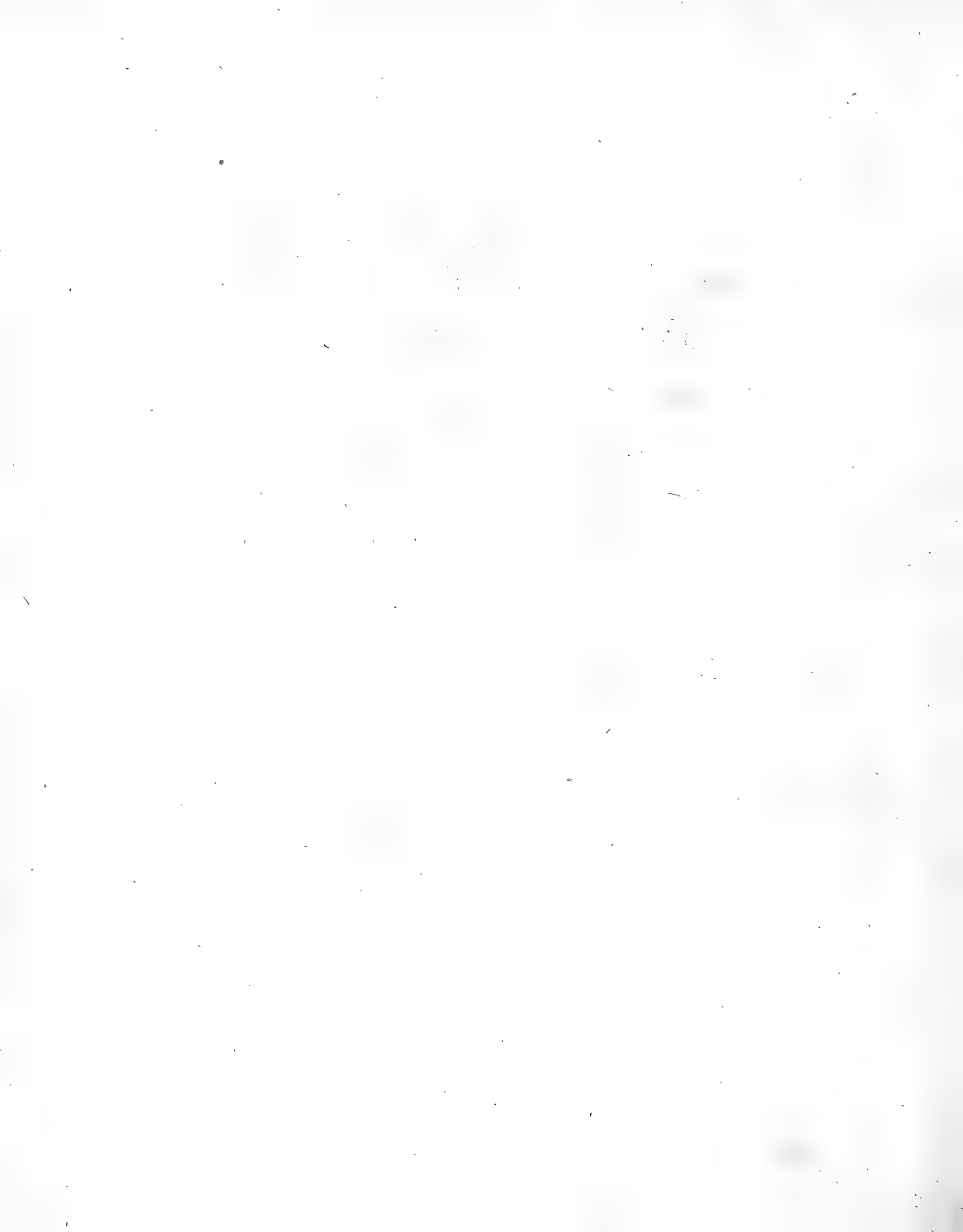
* *Biorne's List.*



P. Hazell sculp.

Western Duck. N. 497.

Fulvent Duck. I. p. 574.



Wild Duck. LENGTH twenty inches. EXTENT two feet three. WEIGHT near twenty-three ounces.

Inhabits *Europe*, perhaps not higher than *Sweden*. Is not uncommon about the *Caspian* sea, and ascends its rivers, but not far up. Is sometimes seen in the great lakes on the east side of the *Urallian* chain; but not in the rest of *Siberia*: Is found in plenty about *Aleppo*, during winter*: and taken in great numbers in the *Nile*, in nets, just before the waters have quite subsided †. These probably retire north to breed. The *Germans* call this species *Pfeiff-ent*, or the *Fifing Duck*, from its acute note. The *French*, for the same reason, call it *le Canard fifleur*: and the *English*, the *Whewer*. My Bimaculated Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 287, has been discovered, by Doctor *PALAS*, along the *Lena*, and about lake *Baikal*; and a description sent by him to the Royal Academy at *Stockholm*, under the title of *Anas Glocitans*, or the *Clucking Duck*, from its singular note.

PLACE.

- L. GADWALL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 288.—*Anas strepera*, *Favn. Suec.* N° 121.—*Le Chipeau*, *Pl. Enl.* 958.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a black flat bill: head and upper part of the neck reddish, spotted with black: breast, upper part of the back, and scapulars, elegantly marked with black and white lines: belly dirty white: coverts on the ridge of the wings reddish brown; the next purplish red, with a border of black: primaries dusky: speculum white: tail cinereous: legs orange. Breast of the female reddish brown, spotted with black; other colors similar, but more dull. Rather less than a WIGEON.

This species does not seem to advance higher in *Europe* than *Sweden*. In the *Russian* empire extends over most of the latitudes of the *European* and *Siberian* part, except the east of *Siberia*, and *Kamtshatka*.

PLACE.

* *Russell's Aleppo.* † *Hässelquist, 288.*

- M. LAPMARK. Skóaara, *Leems Lapmark*, 266.—*Anas latirostra*, *Brunnich*, N° 91.—
Le Canard brun? *Pl. Enl.* 1007.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a broad black bill and legs; the last reaching far beyond the tail: head, neck, and upper part of the body, dusky, thick set with small spots: on each side of the base of the bill a great white spot: neck and breast clouded: on the wings an oblique white mark: belly dusky: feathers on the sides ferruginous. SIZE of a Wild Duck.

PLACE. Inhabits *Lapmark*, and frequents both sea and fresh-water. Is found in *Denmark*.

- N. RED. *Anas rutila*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.—*Ferruginous Duck*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 285.—
—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a long pale blue bill, much flattened: head, neck, and upper part of the body, a fine reddish brown: throat, breast, and belly, paler: belly white: legs pale blue: webs black. WEIGHT twenty ounces.

PLACE. Found, but rarely, in the *Swedish* rivers. Sent to me from *Denmark*, by the late Mr. *Fleischer*. Has been shot in *England*.

- O. GARGANEY. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 289.—*Anas Querquedula*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 128.
La Sarcelle, *Pl. Enl.* 946.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

D. With a white line from the further corner of each eye, pointing to the nape: crown dusky, streaked lengthways: cheeks and neck very pale purple, streaked with white: chin black: breast light brown, marked with semicircular bars of black: speculum green: scapulars long and narrow, hanging over the wings, and striped with white, ash, and black: tail dusky. LENGTH seventeen inches. EXTENT twenty-eight. The FEMALE has an obscure whitish

mark over the eyes: rest of the plumage brownish ash, spotted. Wants the *speculum*.

This elegant species seems not to inhabit *Europe* higher than *Sweden*; but is found in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire, even to *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

P. EUROPEAN TEAL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.—*Anas Crécia*. *Arta. Kræcka*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 129.

La petite Sarcelle, *Pl. Enl.* 947.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.—

OUR species in all respects resembles the *American*, except in having a white line above and beneath each eye, and in wanting the humeral stripe of white, which the latter has.

In *Europe* it is found as high as *Iceland*; and even in that severe climate lays from thirteen to nineteen eggs*. The *American* species appears to be far less prolific. Found in the *Russian* empire, in the same places with the GARGANEY.

PLACE.

* *Biørne's List.*

LVIII. PELECAN*. *Gen. Birds*, XCIII.

505. GREAT. *Pelecanus Onocratolus*, *Lin. Syst.* 215.—*Edw.* 92.—*Ph. Transf.* lxii. 419.—
Le Pelican, *De Buffon*, viii. 282.—*Pl. Enl.* 87.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

P. With a bill fifteen inches long, flat, dilated near the point, with a hook at the end, and a ridge from that to the base running along the middle; on the midway of the ridge rises a bony process, an inch and seven tenths high, three inches broad at the base, and only two tenths of an inch thick. In some are several lesser processes between this and the point: a vast naked membranaceous pouch extends from the point of the lower mandible, widening gradually, and extending ten inches down the front of the neck: on the hind part of the head is a tuft of very narrow delicate feathers, not very discernible, as they usually lie flat: the rest of the head and neck is covered with most exquisitely fine down, and very thick set: the rest of the plumage white, except the primaries and bastard wings, which are black: legs flesh-color. The largest of web-footed Water-Fowl. Some are superior in SIZE to a SWAN. One was killed off *Majorca*, which weighed twenty-five pounds. Their extent of wings from eleven to fifteen feet. Notwithstanding their great bulk, they soar to a most surprising height. This is owing to the amazing lightness of the bones, which, all together, do not weigh a pound and a half. Add to this, the quantity of air with which its body is filled, which gives it a wonderful specific lightness.

PLACE. One of the birds from which this description was taken, was shot at *Augusta* in *South Carolina*, a hundred and fifty miles from the

* This genus, in the *Br. Zool.* is called by the more familiar name of *Corcorant*, there being none of the *Pelecan* species in *Britain*.

sea. It agrees entirely with the Pelecan of the old continent, except in the bony processes on the bill. The other was sent, with other birds, from *Hudson's Bay*, to the Royal Society. Instead of the bony processes on the bill, was a tuft or fibrous fringe, sufficient to identify the species. This species extends over most parts of the torrid zone, and many parts of the warmer temperate. Is found in *Europe* on the lower parts of the *Danube*, and in all parts of the *Mediterranean* sea, almost all *Africa*, and *Asia Minor*. Are seen in incredible numbers about the *Black* and *Caspian* seas; and come far up the rivers, and into the inland lakes of the *Asiatic Russian* empire; but grow scarcer eastward, and are seldom met with so far north as the *Siberian* lakes; yet are not unknown about that of *Baikal*. They are common on the coast of *New Holland*, where they grow to an enormous size*. They feed upon fish; which they take sometimes by plunging from a great height in the air, and seizing, like the GANNET: at other times, they fish in concert, swimming in flocks, and forming a large circle in the great rivers, which they gradually contract, beating the water with their wings and feet, in order to drive the fish into the center; which when they approach, they open their vast mouths, and fill their pouches with their prey, then incline their bills, to empty the bag of the water; after which they swim to shore, and eat their booty in quiet. As the pouch is capable of holding a dozen quarts of water, a guess may be made of the quantity of fishes it can contain. The *French* very properly call them *Grand-gosiers*, or *Great-throats*. It is said that when they make their nests in the dry deserts, they carry the water to their young in their vast pouches, and that the lions and beasts of prey come there to quench their thirst, sparing the young, the cause of this salutary provision. Possibly, on this account, the *Egyptians* style this bird the *Camel of the River*; the *Persians*, *Tacab*, or the *Water-carrier*.

* *Cook's First Voy.* iii. 627.

506. DUSKY.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus occidentalis, *Lin. Syst.* 215.—*Edw.* 93.
Le Pelican Brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 306.—*Pl. Enl.* 957.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

P. With a red bill and black hook: the pouch extending half way down the neck: between the bill and eyes naked and red: head mottled with ash-color and white: the nape slightly crested: hind part of the neck covered with soft cinereous feathers: back, scapulars, primaries, and coverts, dusky, edged with dirty white: tail deep ash: legs dusky green. In SIZE scarcely equal to a SWAN.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Hudson's Bay*. One was sent to Mrs. *Blackburn*, shot near *New York*, I think in the winter. Extends to *Louisiana**; to *Jamaica*, the bay of *Campechy*†, and as low as *Carthagena*. They sit on rocks in the sea in a sluggish manner, with their bills resting on their breasts.

507. CHARLES-TOWN.

P. Dusky above: white on the breast and belly, with a pouch, beginning at the chin, and reaching to the breast-bone, capable of containing numbers of gallons of liquids. SIZE of a *Canada* Goose.

PLACE.

Abound in the bay of *Charles-town*, where they are continually fishing.—*Doctor GARDEN* †.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 79.† *Dampier's Voy. Campechy*, 70.‡ The same Gentleman informed me, that the SNOWY OWL, N^o is frequent near the shores of *South Carolina*, among the *Palmetto* trees.

Wil. Orn. 330.—*Pelecanus Graculus*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 146.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

508. SHAG.

P. With head and neck black, glossed like silk with green: the back and coverts of wings of the same color, edged with purplish black: belly dusky and dull; the middle cinereous: tail consists of twelve feathers, dusky, glossed with green: legs black: middle claw serrated. LENGTH two feet six. EXTENT three feet eight. WEIGHT four pounds.

Frequent in many parts of *Great Britain*. Found in *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. N° 293.—*Pelecanus Carvo*, *Haffs-tjader*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 145.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.* 509. CORVORANT.

P. With a narrow bill, hooked at the end: a small dilatable pouch under the chin; feathers at its base white, in the male: head and neck of a sooty blackness, sometimes streaked with white: coverts of wings, back, and scapulars, deep green, edged with black, glossed with blue: breast and belly black: on the thighs of the male a tuft of white: tail consists of fourteen feathers, and is rounded. WEIGHT seven pounds. LENGTH three feet four. EXTENT four feet two.

Extends over all parts of the northern hemisphere, even to *Greenland*, where it continues all the year. The natives use the jugular pouch as a bladder to float their darts after they are flung. The skins are used in cloathing; the flesh is eaten; but the eggs are so fetid as to be rejected, even by the very *Greenlanders*. These birds are taken either by darts on the water; by snares dropt down the precipices, and placed before their haunts; or, in winter, they are taken while asleep upon the ice. Are found in all the temperate latitudes of the *Russian empire*, and in immense numbers on the shores of the *Caspian sea* *. Reach even to *Kamtchatka*. I believe this to be the

PLACE.

GREENLAND.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

* *Extraits* i. 164.—ii. 405.

the kind which the *Chinese* train for fishing. They keep numbers, which sit on the edge of their boats; and, on a signal given, plunge under water, and bring up their prey, which they are unable to swallow, by reason of a ring placed by their masters round their necks*.

Mrs. *Blackburn* received this species from *New York*. There are great flocks in *Carolina*, especially in *March* and *April*, when the herrings run up the creeks; at which time they sit fishing on the logs of wood which have fallen into the water †.

510. GANNET.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 293.—*Pelecanus Bassanus*. *Nautis*, Jaen Von Gent. *Faun.*
Succ. N° 147.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

P. With a strait dirty white bill, jagged at the edges: beneath the chin a naked black skin, dilatible so as to contain five or six herrings: hind part of the head buff-colored: bastard wings and primaries dusky: all the rest of the plumage pure white: toes black; marked before with a pea-green stripe: feathers of the tail sharp-pointed. **WEIGHT** seven pounds. **LENGTH** three feet one inch. **EXTENT** six feet two.

PLACE.

Inhabits the coast of *Newfoundland*; where it breeds, and migrates southward as far as *South Carolina*. The head of the bird which *Catesby* has engraven, and called the **GREATER BOOBY**, i. tab. lxxxvi. is of one in its young state. At that period it is deep ash-colored, spotted with white. In *Europe* it is common on the coast of *Norway* and *Iceland* †; but as it never voluntarily flies over land, is not seen in the *Baltic*. Wanders for food as far as the coast of *Lisbon*, and *Gibraltar*, where it has been seen in *December*, plunging for *Sardinæ*. Straggles as high as *Greenland* †. In northern *Asia*, it has been once seen by *Steller* off *Bering's* isle; but has been frequently met with in the southern hemisphere, in the *Pacific* ocean;

* *Du Halde*, i. 316.
Groenl. p. 92.

† *Lawson*, 150.

‡ *Olof. Iceland.*

|| *Faun.*

particularly, in numbers about *New Zealand* and *New Holland* *. Captain *Cook* also saw them in his passage from *England* to the *Cape of Good Hope* †, and remoter from land than they had been seen elsewhere. Among those observed in the South Sea, is the variety called *Sula* ‡, with a few black feathers in the tail and among the secondaries. Found not only on the *Feroe* islands, but on our coasts, one having been brought to me a few years ago, which had fallen down wearied with its flight. A most ample account of the manners of the GANNET is given in the *Br. Zool.*



A. CRESTED CORVORANT. SHAG, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 292.—*Latham*, iii.
Pelecanus Cristatus. Top-skärve. *Brunnich*, N^o 123.—*Faun. Groenl.* N^o 58.—*LEV. MUS.*
 —*BL. MUS.*

P. With a narrow dusky bill, hooked at the end: irides fine green: on each side of the head is a long tuft of dusky feathers reaching beyond the crown: head, neck, and lower part of the back, of a fine and glossy green: the upper part of the back, and coverts of the wings, of the same color, edged with purplish black: belly dusky: tail consists of twelve feathers, dusky tinged with green. LENGTH two feet three. EXTENT three feet six. WEIGHT three pounds three quarters.

Inhabits, in *Great Britain*, the vast precipices about *Holyhead*; and is found in *Norway*, *Iceland* ‖, and in the south of *Greenland* ¶;

PLACE.

* *Cook's First Voy.* ii. 382.—iii. 439, 627. † *Cook's Voy. towards the South Pole*, i. 10, 11. ‡ *Wil. Orn.* 331. ‖ *Olaffen.* ii. tab. xxxix. ¶ *Faun. Groenl.* N^o 58.

but

VIOLET AND RED-FACED CORVORANT.

but in the latter is scarce. The places which it inhabits are covered with its filthy excrements. The *Greenlanders* therefore call it *Tingmingkpot*, or the bird *afflicted with a looseness*. It differs from the Shag in having a crest, and in being lesser. The *Norwegians* are well acquainted with both species, and distinguish them by different names*. I have seen several of the Shags shot among the *Hebrides*, but not one was crested. On the authority of the northern naturalists, I therefore separate them.

B. VIOLET CORVORANT. *Pelecanus Violaceus*, PALLAS MS. *List.*—*Latham*, iii.

PLACE.

P. With the body wholly black, glossed with violet color.
Found about *Kamtschatka* and the isles.

C. RED-FACED CORVORANT. Outil of the *Kamtschatkans*, *Descr. de la Kamtschatka*, 493.—*Latham*, iii.

P. With a slender bill; upper mandible black; lower red: from the bill to the eyes is a space covered with a blueish red naked skin: round each eye a white cutaneous circle: head crested: head, neck, and middle of the back, of a deep glossy green: on the fore part of the neck a few white slender feathers: sides of the back and scapulars glossed with purple: wings dusky: belly glossed with green: tail, consisting of twelve feathers only, is dusky: over each thigh is a tuft of white feathers: legs black. LENGTH of one I measured thirty-one inches. *Steller* compares its size to that of a Goose.

PLACE.

Inhabits the high precipices on the coasts of *Kamtschatka*. Is very slow in rising; but when on wing, flies most rapidly. Feeds on fish. During night they sit in rows on the cliffs, and often in their sleep fall off, and become the prey of *Arctic* Foxes; who lie in

* *Brunnich*, N° 121, 123.

wait for these birds, which are a favorite food of those animals. They lay in *June*. Their eggs are green, and of the size of those of a Hen. They are very bad tasted, and are not easily dressed; yet are so acceptable to the *Kamtschatkans*, that, at the hazard of their necks, they will climb to the most dangerous places in search of them, and often fall and lose their lives. They catch these birds with nets, in which they are entangled in the places where they rest. They are also caught in snares, with a running noose hung to the end of a pole, with which the fowlers creep quietly towards the birds, and fling it round their necks, and draw them up the rock. The rest of the flock are so stupid, that, notwithstanding they see the fate of their companions, they remain, shaking their heads, on the same spot, till they are all taken. The flesh is excessively hard and sinewy. The *Kamtschatkans* cook it after their fashion, by putting the bird, without plucking or gutting, into a hole filled with fire; and when it is done enough, draw off the skin, and make on it a savory repast.

HAVING gone through the class of birds, let me remark, that there is the greatest probability, that numbers of those of *Kamtschatka* are common to *North America*; and that they pass there the seasons of migration; but not having actual proof of their being found on the new continent, I am obliged to place them in these appendages to each genus. The time may come, when it will be found necessary to remove them into the *American* sections. It is also likely, that numbers may seek a more southern retreat, and flock *Japan* and *China* with their periodical flocks. I have done as much as the lights of my days have furnished me with. In some remote age, when the *British* offspring will have pervaded the whole of their vast continent, or the descendants of the hardy *Russians* colonized the western parts from their distant *Kamtschatka*, the road in future time to new

conquests : after, perhaps, bloody contests between the progeny of *Britons* and *Russians*, about countries to which neither have any right ; after the deaths of thousands of clamants, and the extirpation of the poor natives by the sword, and new-imported diseases, a quiet settlement may take place, civilization ensue, and the arts of peace be cultivated: learning, the luxury of the soul, diffuse itself through the nation, and some naturalist arise, who, with spirit and abilities, may explore each boundary of the ocean which separates the *Asiatic* and *American* continents ; may render certain what I can only suspect ; and, by his observations on the feathered tribe, their flights and migrations, give utility to mankind, in naval and economical operations, by auguries which the ancients knew well to apply to the benefit of their fellow-creatures. He may, perhaps, smile on the labors of the *Arctic* Zoologist (if by that time they are not quite obsolete) ; and, as the animate creation never changes her course, he may find much right ; and, if he is endowed with a good heart, will candidly attribute the errors to misinformation, or the common infirmity of human nature.

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* A wrong repetition of name : the Reader is therefore desired to distinguish by the addition of Second.

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* By inadvertency the word DUSKY is applied to this species, a trivial before given to another Falcon: the Reader is therefore requested to alter this with his pen.

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F I N I S.

ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

V O L. I.

Page iv, line 13, *for* but, *read* yet—P. xxvi, l. 31, familiarity, *read* similarity—P. xxxii, l. 23, *Moura*, *read* *Moufa*—P. xxxvii, l. 2, *maeu-birion*, *read* *meini-birion*—P. xliii, l. 14, circumgirations, *read* circumgyrations—P. xliiii, last line, *for* † Same, p. 7. § Same, p. 8. *Torfæus*, &c. ; *read* † *Torfæus Hist. Norveg. ii. p. 96.* § The same, p. 97—P. xlvi, l. 11, the last to 1766, *read* the last period it remained quiet—P. l. 16, overflown, *read* overflowed—P. lvii, l. 16, *amata. Donec*; *read* *amata donec.* l. 19, *vidit*; *read* *vident*—P. lxii, l. 31, *is*, *read* *are*—P. lxiii, l. 18, as low as that of 60, *read* and that of 60—P. lxxvi, l. 14, *Plearoneetes*, *read* *Pleuroneetes*—P. lxxxii, l. 29, *insert*, *after the word* places, *the mark of reference* †; *and blot it out of line* 31—P. lxxxvi, l. 13, 14, small and hard, *read* hard and small—P. xci, l. 26, *Lafes*, *read* *Lepas*; l. 28, *carinotum*, *read* *carinatum.* l. 36, *see* p. lv—P. xcix, l. 5, *dele* *is*—P. ciii, l. 10, *Salmon*, *read* *Salmo*—P. cvi, l. 6, *yet* *is*, *read* which *yet* *is*—P. cvii, last line, *after* *baccata*, *add* *Pallas Itin. iii. 105. Fl. Ross. 23. tab. x*—P. cviii, note *, *read* *Cook's Voyage*—P. cxiv, l. 22, *Virg.* those, *read* *Virg.* are distinguished those—P. cxvi, l. 23, *hieraciodes*, *read* *hieracioides*—P. cxviii, l. 30, finally, of those, *read* finally, those — P. cxx. l. 10, *is*, *read* *are* — P. cxxiii, last line, 261, *read* 201—P. cxxxii, l. 28, *dele* either—P. cxliv, l. 18, shall, *read* should—P. clxvi, l. 24, had in the, *read* had been in the. l. 31, *dele* from—P. clxxiv, *after* N° 73, *add* 74; *after* N° 75, *add* 76; *after* N° 77, *add* 78—P. cxci, l. 1, *cetus*, *read* *foetus.* l. 18, *ovaria*, *read* *ova*, l. 20, northernly, *read* northern—P. cc, l. penult. *for*; *read* ,
P. 3, l. 24, *Mivera*, *read* *Quivera*—P. 24, l. 9, *Kungus*, *read* *Kungur*—P. 33, l. 11, *is*, *read* *are*—P. 34, note, *for* 9, 44 or 45, *read* 20, *read* lat. 60 to 20—P. 43, l. 23, latter, *read* others—P. 50, l. 22, *add* The *Lynx* also inhabits the vast forests of the north of *Europe* and *Asia*; in the first, as high as *Lapland*, in the last, in most parts of *Siberia*, and even in the north of *India*, amidst the lofty mountains which bound that country—P. 58, l. 26, carnivorous, *read* animal—P. 76, l. 16, *dele* in great plenty—P. 89, l. 10, lat. 44, *read* 49—P. 90, l. 27, £. 25. *read* £. 20.—P. 98, l. 15, all round, *read* in all parts of—P. 99, l. 3, *Konyma*, *read* *Kowyma*—P. 112, l. 23, *Hist. Quad. N° 265*—P. 116, note *, *Hist. Quad. 283. a.*—P. 142, l. 16, *Sweden*, in the, *read* *Sweden.* - In the

V O L. II.

P. 220, l. 26, *E DUSKY*, *read* *E GREENLAND*—P. 223, l. 21, *Sea Eagle*, *read* *Osprey*—P. 244, l. 7, *for* north, *read* south—P. 368, l. 5, *cychromi*, *read* *cychrami*—P. 407, l. 18, *le*, *read* *la*—P. 527, l. 18, *Non*, *read* *Nam*: and *dele* ?

OMITTED at p. 285, VOL. II.

L'Oiseau pourpre à bec de grimpeur, *De Buffon*, v. 526.—*Latham*, ii. 723.

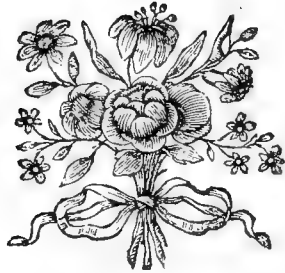
CR. wholly of a purple color. Length four inches and a half.
According to *Seba*, it inhabits *Virginia*; and is said to sing well.

175. A.
PURPLE CREEPER.

S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

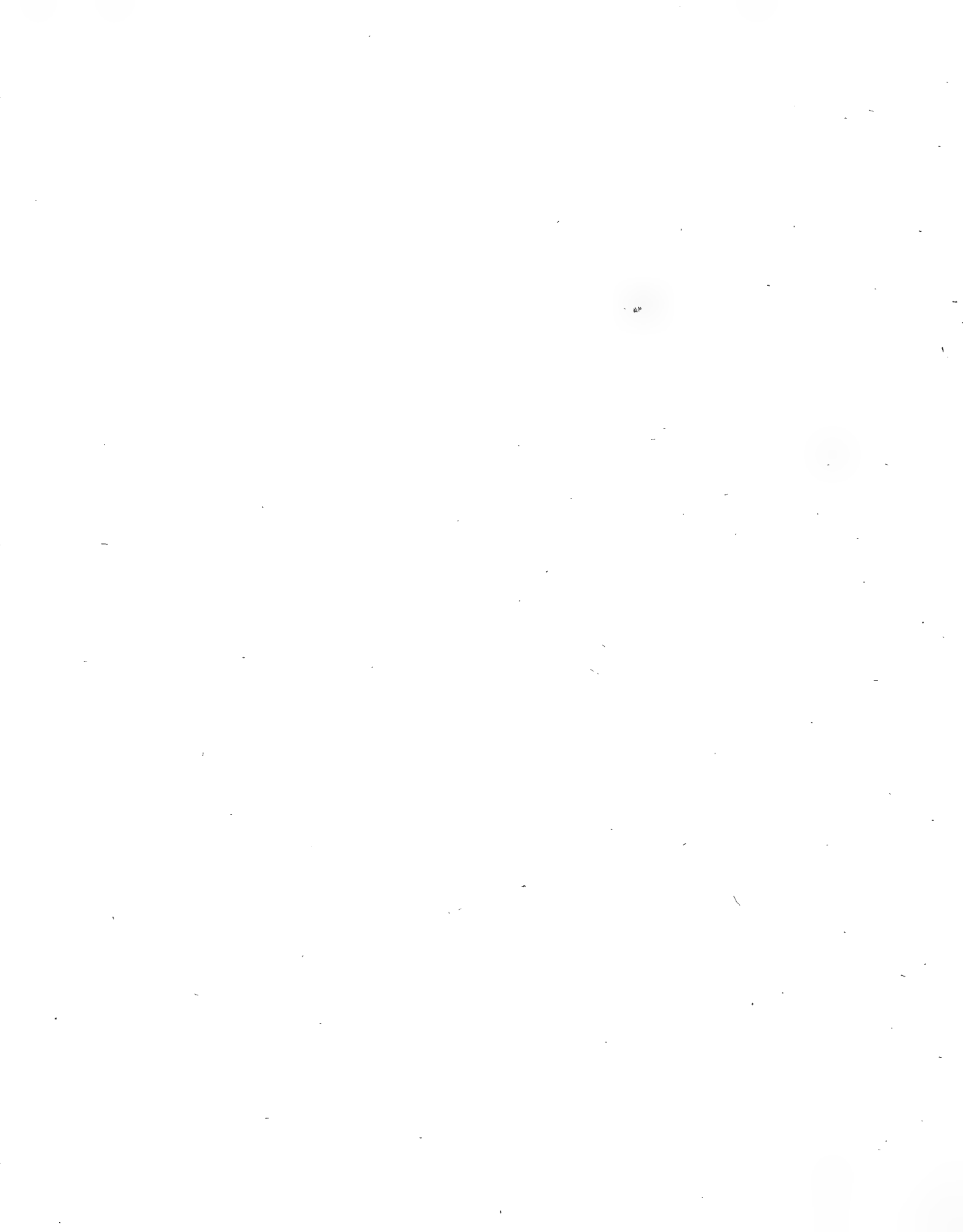
A R C T I C Z O O L O G Y .



L O N D O N :

P R I N T E D B Y H E N R Y H U G H S .

M. DCC. LXXXVII.



ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the publication of the *Arctic Zoology*, so much new matter has been pointed out to me by friends, or occurred from my own thoughts or reading, as to furnish me with materials for a Supplement. This I send into the world in order to render the work as perfect as possible; and, in case the public should call for a new edition, to take away cause of complaint from the purchasers of the first, of not being made partakers of any improvements such an edition might receive.

To enlarge the *American Zoology* as much as possible, I have flung the Reptiles and the Fishes of the northern part of that vast continent into a systematic form; and, by permission of Mr. *Benjamin White*, have added, from the labors of the learned *John Reinhold Forster*, the Catalogue of the animals of *North America* *. How small a part is this of the Zoology of our lost dominions! May what I have done be an inducement for some learned native to resume the subject! and I shall without envy see my trivial labors lost in the immensity of new discoveries. Vain thought! for ages must pass, ere the necessary perfection can be given, ere the animated nature which fills the space between the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* oceans can be investigated. Ages must pass, before new colonization can push its progress westward: and even then, civilization, ease, and luxury, must take place,

* Published by Mr. *White*, in 1771.

ere these studies, in which use and amusement are so intimately blended, can be carried into full effect.

But in the interim, let the *American* philosopher do what is in his power; let him search the ill-explored seas, lakes, rivers, and forests of his country; and his labors will be amply repayed. The tract between the *Allegany* or *Appalachian* chain and the ocean, will for the present be ample field for the most adventurous naturalist. Let me entreat him to be expeditious, that I may have some chance of receiving the pleasure of knowing that I could animate any one to these laudable pursuits. But my electrical fire is too weak to be felt at such a distance: I want the potent emanations of a LINNÆUS, which dart from pole to pole. My faculty has been various: in a few instances I may have been fortunate enough to have met with, at home and abroad, some excellent conductors, which have caught and carried on the impulsive stroke; which have at least roused natural history from the palsied state into which it was falling, on the loss of its illustrious support.

I must myself have been very negligent, in the moment I forgot an acknowledgement to the Reverend Mr. *William Coxe*, for the great services he rendered to me by his various communications respecting *Russia*, and other northern countries: I hope he will receive this late respect; with proper allowance for my forgetfulness.

Mr. *Samuel Oedman* of *Wermdon*, near *Stockholm*, with the utmost liberality, spontaneously sent to me a number of valuable remarks on the quadrupeds and birds of *Sweden*, which the reader will receive the benefit of in the course of this work.

I must thank the ingenious Mr. *Lenten*, late of *Goettingen*, and at present engaged as metallurgist in the vast copper-works in my neighborhood;

borhood, for various services, in translating from the *German* several passages which appear in the following pages.

I have been often reproached for not giving a map with the *Arctic Zoology*. I have now complied with the desire: and given two, engraven by that excellent artist Mr. *William Palmer*, the engraver of those in Captain Cook's last voyage; and of an admirable map of the *American* and *Asiatic* part, formed by the much-lamented, the late Captain JAMES KING. These maps have been the foundation of mine; with certain additions from that which illustrates the voyage of Lord MULGRAVE towards the north pole. I have taken the liberty of making some slight alterations, and have made the addition of several names, peculiarly adapted to the work they are designed to explain. The coast from the *Icy Cape* to the mouth of the *Copper Mine River*, is layed down from imagination, and the same from thence to *Greenland*, except in a few places where it had been slightly seen by navigators. A little to the east of the *Copper Mine River*, the sea is made to advance somewhat more inland, on a conjecture of Mr. *Hearne's*, that a river which falls into the *Copper Mine River* from the east, is much nearer to the sea than the mouth of the *Copper River* itself. I have been obliged to go far lower than lat. 60, which I professedly designed to limit my northern enquiries: but had I, in my maps, rigidly adhered to that design, I must have omitted great part of *America*, the glorious field of the discoveries of our immortal *Cook*. Those of the *Russians* are attended to, and nothing neglected that could bring light on the attempts of this busy age.

THOMAS PENNANT.

DOWNING,
March 1, 1787.

C O N-



C O N T E N T S.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

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Plants.
7. *Fish, &c. taken off Schetland.*
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8. *Of the great eruption in Iceland.*
20. *The turbot fishery.*
21. *The under-current of the Baltic Sea.*
Herrings of Courland and Livonia.
22. *Fish of the fresh waters of Sweden.*
The Banians at Astrachan.
23. *Lakes between the White Sea and Gulph of Finland.*
The Gulph stream.
24. *Fruits of Lapland.*
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28. *Seasons in Sweden.*
29. *Fishes of the Norwegian seas.*
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Number of plants in Holland.
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31. *The Dwina river. Archangel.*
Coast of Finmark.—N. B. Printed by mistake, Finland.
32. *Of Sir Hugh Willoughby.*
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33. *Fish*

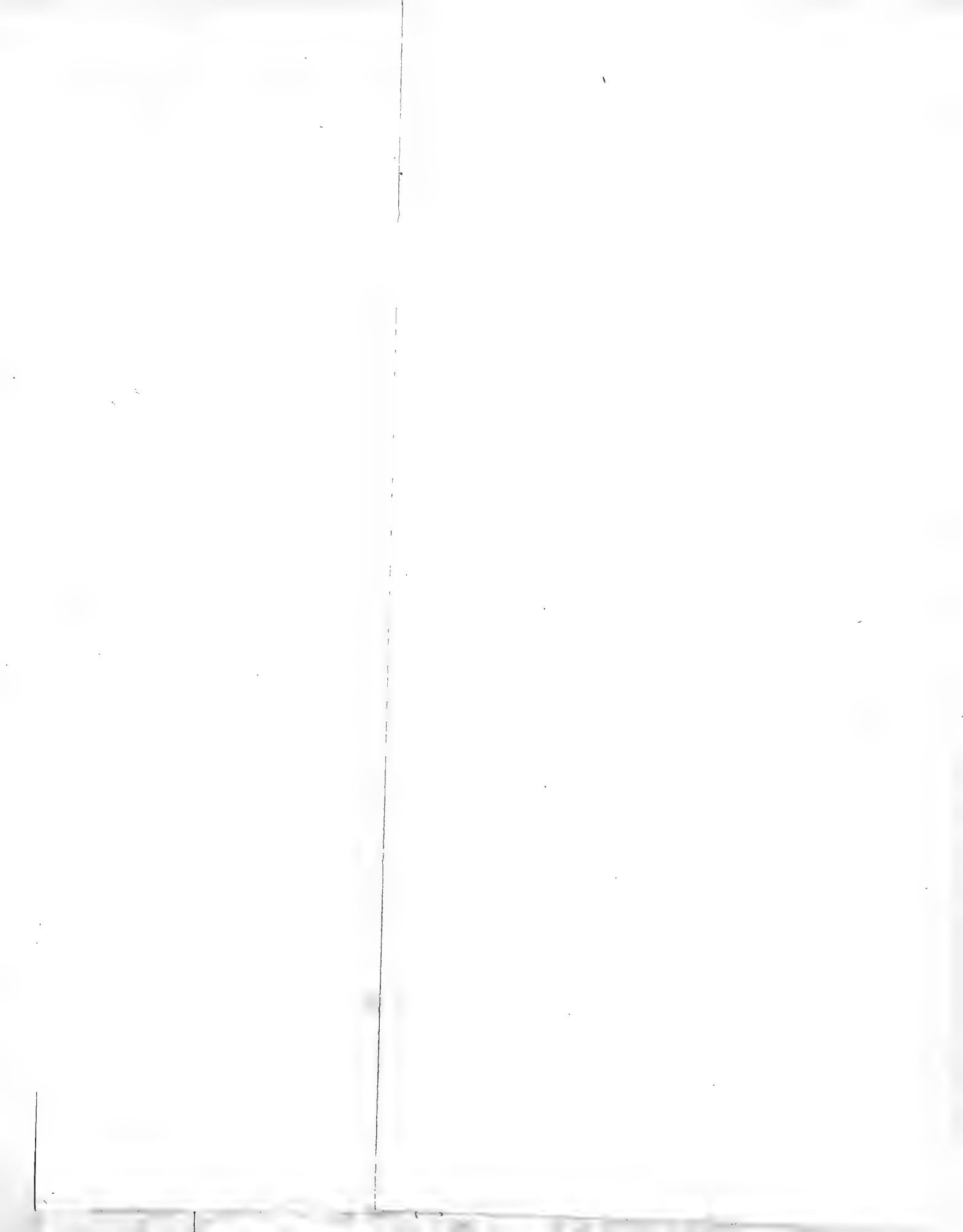
PAGE

33. *Fish of the Gulph of Kara.*
 34. *Certain animals of Sibiria.*
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 The Bear Islands.
 35. *The Tschutshi.*
 38. *More plants of Behring's Isle.*
 39. *Mayen's Isle. Seal-fishery.*
 40. *Davis's Streights.*
 Weather in America.
 44. *Labrador stone.*
 Farther account of Newfoundland.
 46. *Of Nova Scotia.*

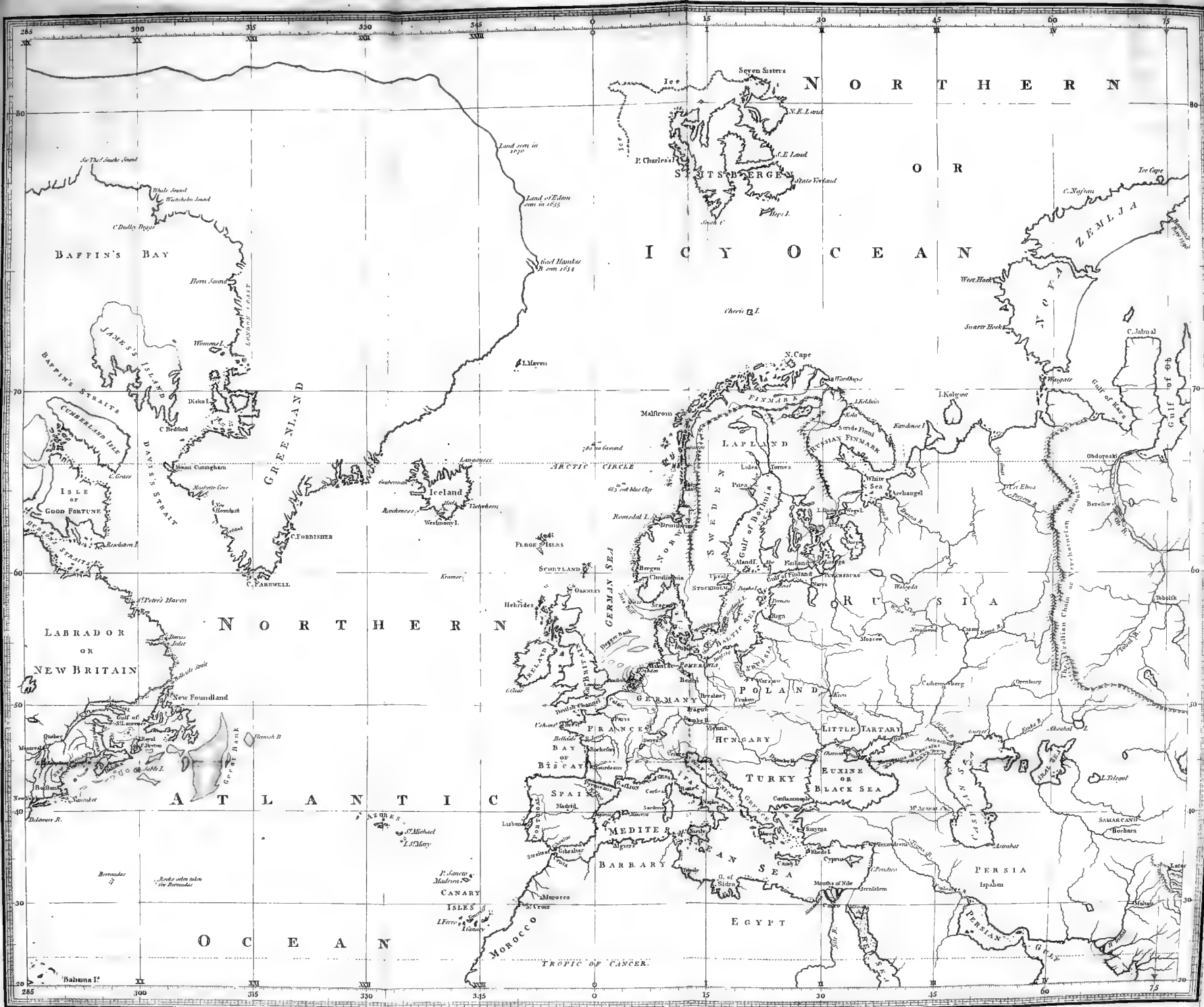
Z O O L O G Y.

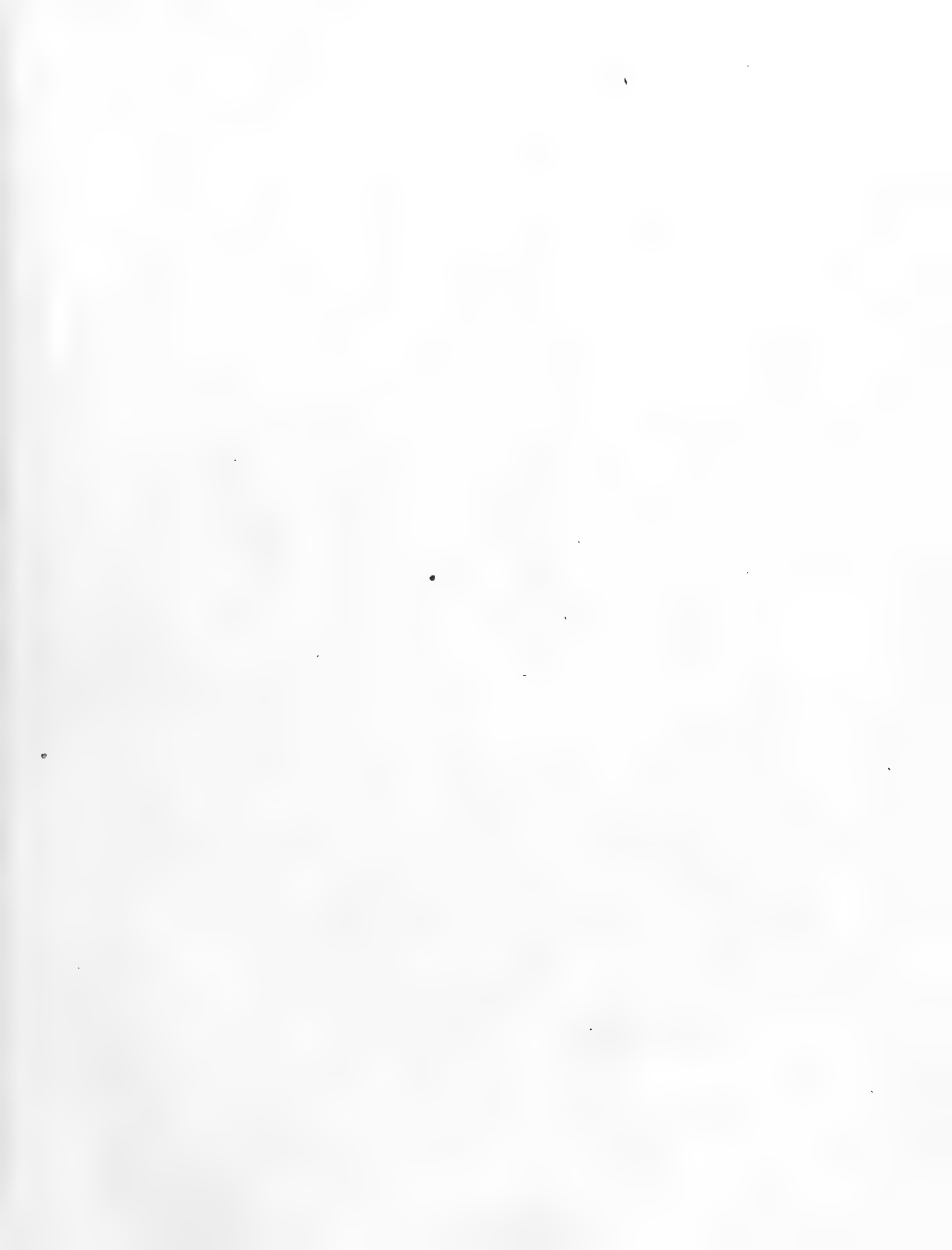
49. *Additions to the QUADRUPEDS.*
 57. *Additions to the BIRDS.*
 77. *The Reptiles of North America.* TORTOISE.
 80. FROG.
 82. LIZARD.
 87. SERPENTS.
 99. *FISH of North America.*
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SUPPLEMENT

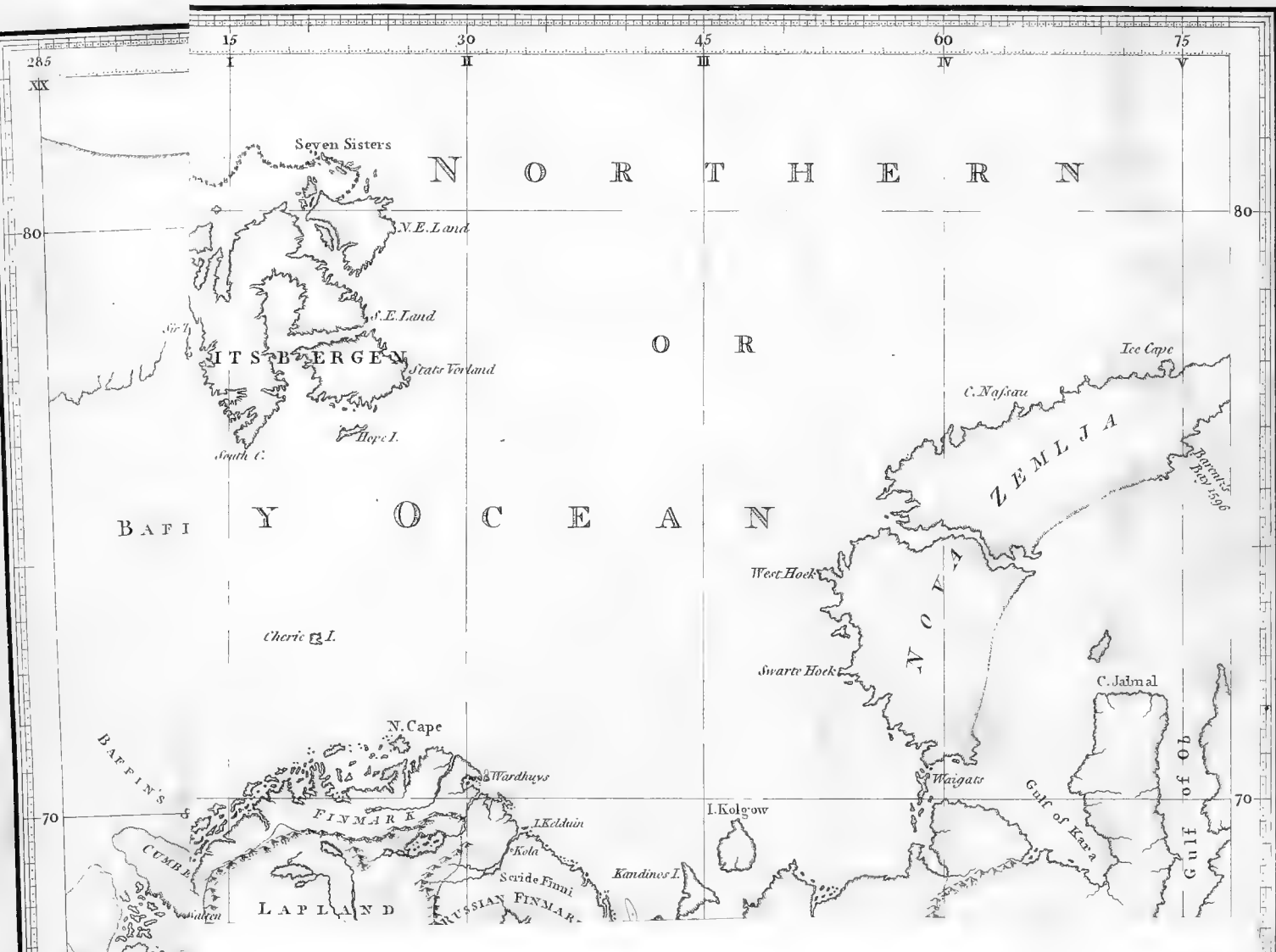


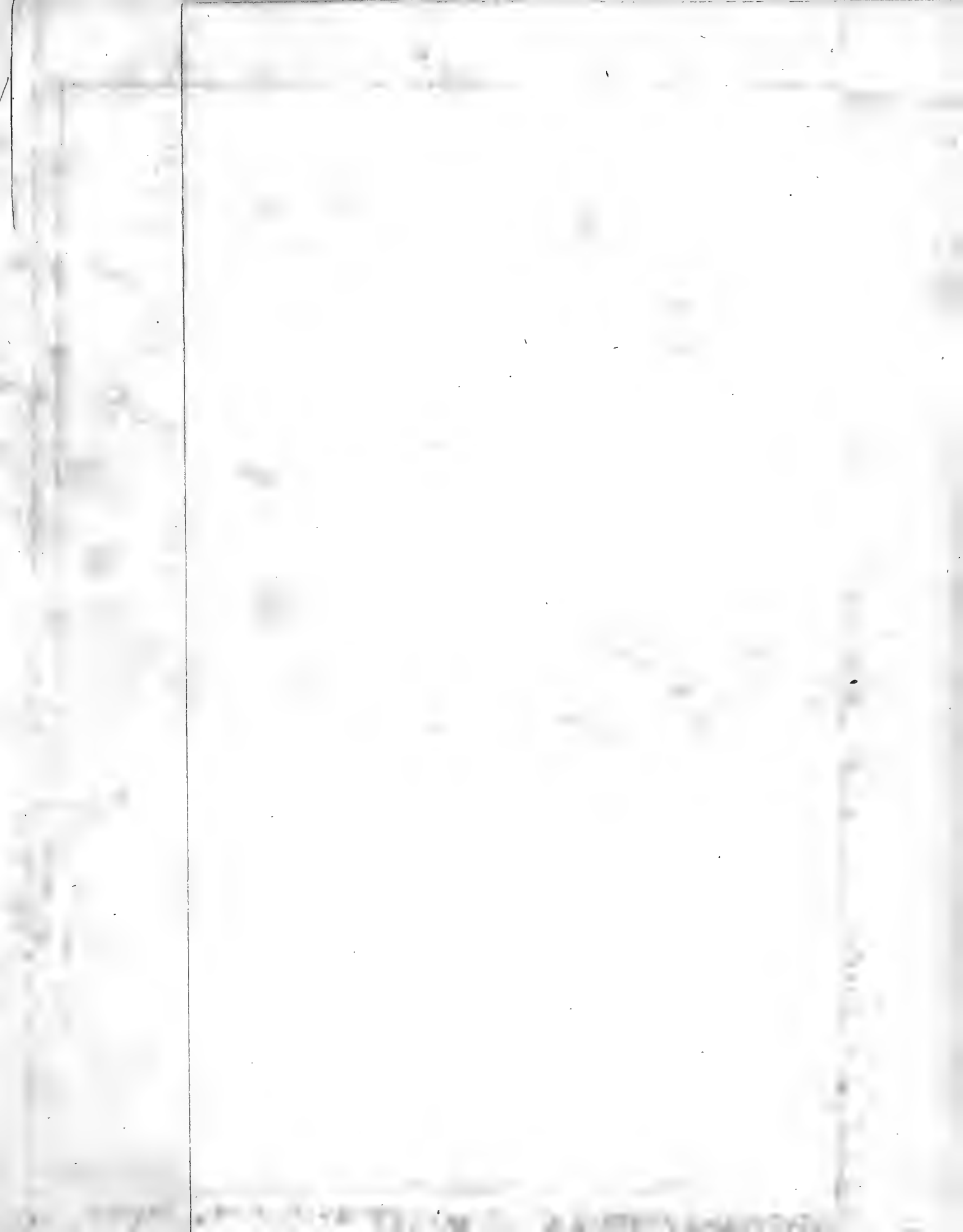
The first MAP of M^r PENNANT'S ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.



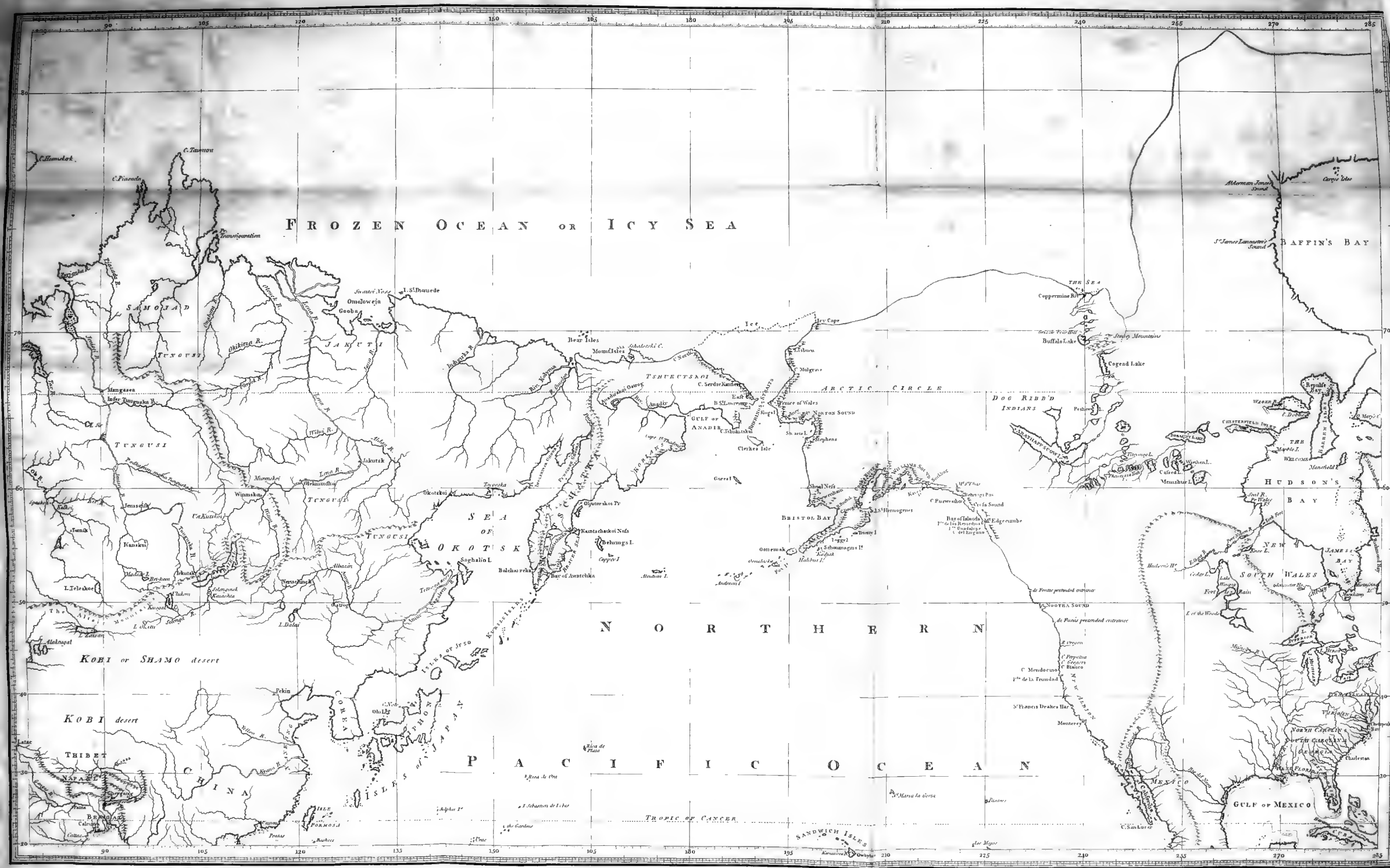


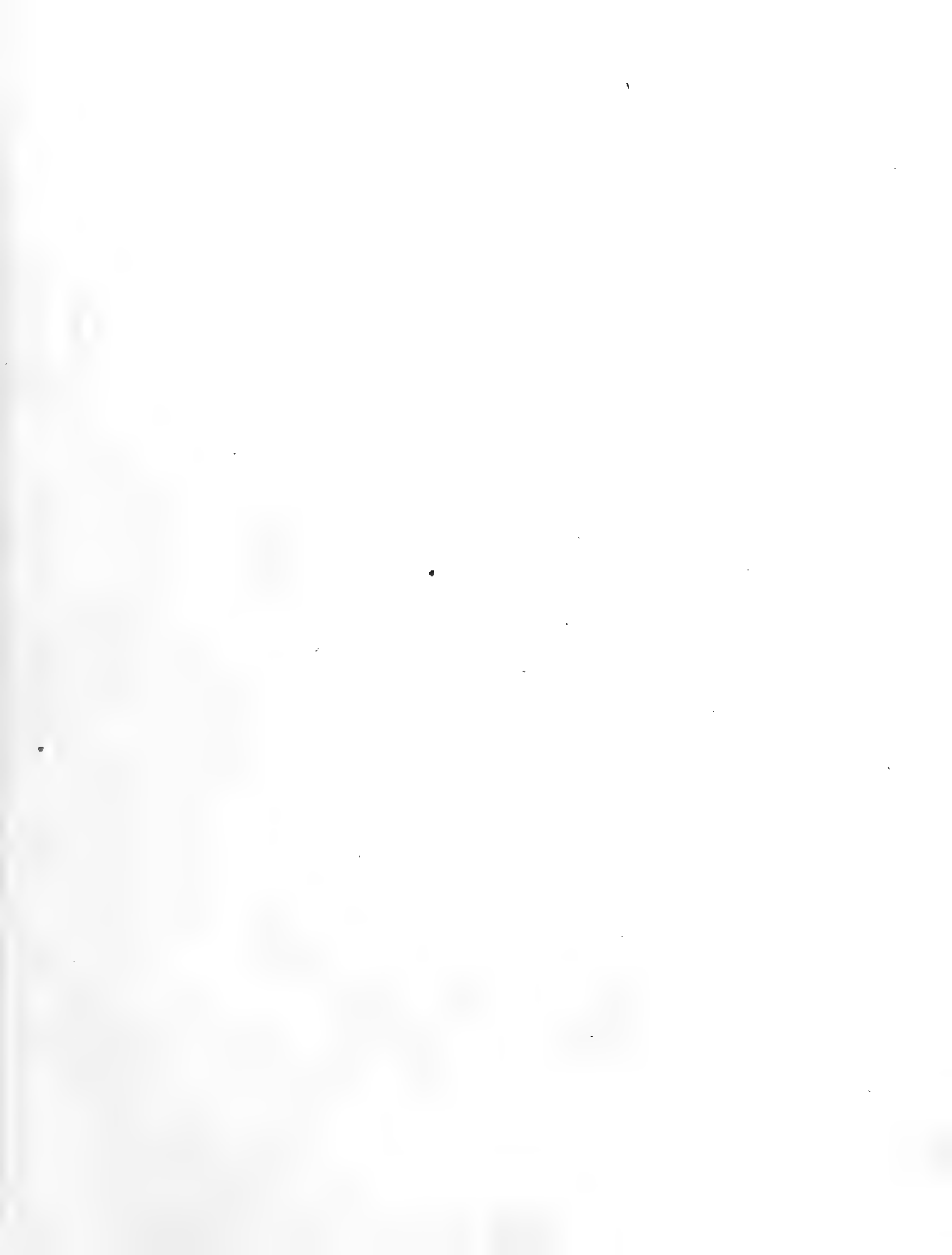
ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

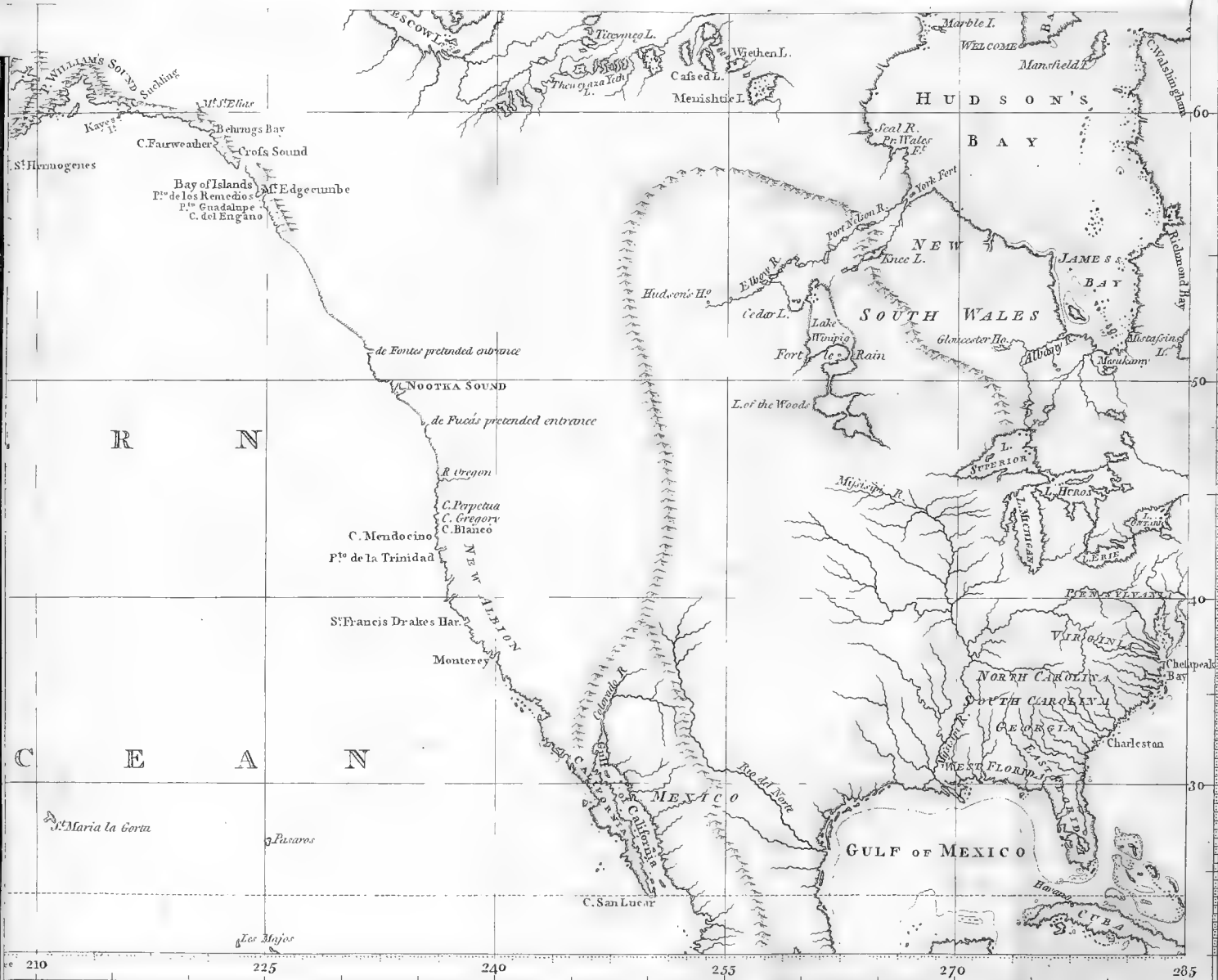




The second MAP of M^r PENNANT'S ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.







S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
I N T R O D U C T I O N
TO THE
A R C T I C Z O O L O G Y.

I N my land travels I have never failed pointing out the places of slaughter resulting from a strife for superiority between rival nations, or the lust of power in princes, or of gain in the mercantile world, or the want of due submission to lawful government in the people, or the madness of enthusiasm, or the pride of nations too often arising from an unfortunate series of successes over neighbors destined to flourish in their turn. Providence seldom fails punishing an abuse of its favors. *Britain* at this moment feels the scourge, the just chastisement of its want of moderation.

I must not overlook the great naval actions of our countrymen, which often stained our narrow seas with gore. Mention may be made in this page of the fierce contest between the fleet of *Philip de Valois*, consisting of four hundred ships manned with forty thousand men, and that of Edward III. consisting of two hundred and sixty, commanded by the king in person. The action happened off *Sluys*, in *June 1340*. Victory declared for the *English*. The carnage of the enemy was prodigious, and chiefly owing to the number, skill, and courage of the *English* archers. Thirty thousand were killed or drowned, and above two hundred and thirty of their largest ships taken: the loss of the *English* very inconsiderable. This signal victory gave occasion to the *noble* of that monarch, by which he asserted the dominion of the sea, and sovereignty of *France*. He appears completely armed in the middle of a ship at sea; in his right hand is a sword, in the left a shield, with the arms of *England* and *France*; the royal standard displayed at the stern*.

LV.

* See *Faulk's Coins*, tab. 1. gold coins.

The obstinate contests on the coasts of *Holland*, during the time of the *English* commonwealth, and in the succeeding reign of *Charles II.* were attended with torrents of the bravest blood of both the contending nations. The *Dutch* fought not merely for glory, or the sweets of commerce, but latterly *pro aris et focis*. *Delenda est Caribago* was the maxim of one of *Charles's* ministers, which animated the *Dutch* to death or victory. Naval skill and desperate valour never were so strongly exhibited by any people. The combatants often fought with fleets of eighty or a hundred line of battle ships of a side, furnished with every infernal engine which the subtlety of an animated enemy could invent. The great *De Witte*, soldier and statesman, first introduced chain shot in the celebrated FIGHT OF FOUR DAYS, which ended in the defeat of the *Dutch*, on their own coast, on *June 4th*, 1666, notwithstanding we suffered so greatly by its ravages among our rigging. The *Dutch* commanders were *De Ruyter* and *Van Tromp*, of different factions on shore, and mortal enemies; at sea they thought only of their country. *De Ruyter* even saved his rival from the over-powering fire of the *English*; having a mind superior to the ruining of a party at home, at the expence of his country's welfare!!!

The elder *Van Tromp*, the glory of *Holland*, lost his life in a fierce engagement off the *Texel*, *July 29th*, 1653. Satiety of slaughter parted the combatants, and actual weariness. *Van Tromp* fell sword in hand, shot through the heart, in the very instant of encouraging his men to resist to the last moment of their lives. THIS WAS A FIGHT OF THREE DAYS! this was the true period of obstinate contest.

VI.

A dreadful battle commenced off *Leoffloff*, in *Suffolk*, on *June 3d*, 1665, between the *Dutch* under the command of *Opdam*, and the *English* led by the duke of *York*, before a crown had deprived him of his courage: he fought with the truest and most persevering bravery. The battle proved decisive. *Opdam's* ship was blown up: three *Dutch* admirals, besides him, were killed. It is said that the victory would have been more brilliant, but that during the night of pursuit, after the engagement, orders were pretended, in the duke's name, to slacken sail: they were unfortunately obeyed, and the total destruction of the *Dutch* fleet prevented. This affair was ill enquired into: but not the least imputation sullied the character of his highness. We might be content with the victory. The *Dutch* lost thirty ships: eight thousand men were taken. We lost but one ship, and had only eight hundred men killed or wounded. Many persons of rank were slain on board our fleet. The earl of *Falmouth*, a worthless favorite, Lord *Muskerry*, and Mr. *Boyle*, of the noble family of *Burlington*, were killed on the quarter deck

deck by one shot; and the duke was covered with their gore, and even hurt by their splinters. *James Ley*, earl of *Marlborough*, and *Charles Weston*, earl of *Portland*, fell in the action: the veteran admiral *Lawson* died soon after of his wounds.

On *May 28th*, 1672, a surprize of the duke of *York* by *De Ruyter*, in *Southwold*, alias *Solebay*, on the same coast, brought on a battle, sustained on both sides with unparalleled valour and obstinacy. The *Dutch* had the disadvantage, but nothing decisive followed; yet the death of the earl of *Sandwich*, second in command, would have cast a gloom over the greatest victory. This nobleman possessed the highest character of any of his time, for courage, abilities, munificence, and goodness. He fought in the *Royal James*, of a hundred guns; slew *Van Ghent*, a *Dutch* admiral, and beat off his ship; sunk another great ship; sent to the bottom two of the enemy's fire-ships. Five hundred men (half of his crew) lay on the decks weltering in blood. A third fire-ship succeeding, this illustrious hero was drowned in attempting to save himself; and his ship was blown up, with the remainder of his gallant companions. His body was found, and all due honors payed to it by his lamenting sovereign and grateful countrymen.

In the late fatal war, when *Britain* had all *Europe* to contend with, as secret or open enemies, aiding the defection of its own long-fostered children, the *Dutch* drew on themselves an indignation which perhaps it might have been prudent to suppress. The states exerted their reliques of naval life; which emitted its last sparks on *August 5th*, 1781, off the *Dogger Bank*. Our gallant veteran, vice-admiral *Hyde Parker*, commanded our little fleet of six ships of the line, opposed to eight two-deckers commanded by admiral *Zoutman*. The *Dutch*, disused to arms for a long series of years, collected their antient valour: neither the *British* nor *Belgic* lion seemed to have degenerated: the *Dutch* lost one ship of the line, sent to the bottom. The rest fought the safety of the *Texel*, and never more vindicated the dominion of the sea.

In those seas off the coast of *Norfolk*, *James II.* when duke of *York*, had the ill fortune to escape shipwreck, to have closed a life of glory, and to have prevented the calamities which befel himself, his posterity, and kingdoms, which a conduct of which he had begun to give symptoms, brought upon them. In the sort of exile he was obliged to take to *Scotland*, on *May 5th*, 1682, his frigate struck on the *Lemon* and *Ore*. His Highness, with some few, were preserved: several people of quality perished: *Malevolence* says, that the duke called out to save his dogs, his priests, and his favorite, the lord, afterwards duke of, *Marlborough*. His Highness certainly had not the gift of prescience, or he would not have

classed, in his saving orders, his Grace with the most faithful of animals! The duke shewed on this occasion his usual intrepidity. A medal was struck of a sinking ship, with the motto, *impavidum feriant*. The heroism and loyalty of the common men who were left behind, had the fullest claim to every honor. On seeing their popular and beloved commander out of danger, they gave three loud cheers, and on the third sunk exulting to the bottom.

xx.

I propose as examples of magnificent scenery on the coast of *Scotland*, *Boddam* castle, *Dunby* head, and *Finlater* castle, in the Reverend Mr. *Cordiner's* Views in *North Britain*: the *Bullers* of *Buchan*, and the arched rock near to them; the perforated pyramid near *Banff*, and the insulated column off *Caitbness*, in the same gentleman's Letters on the Scenery and Antiquities of the North of *Scotland*.

xxviii.

The great *Gassendus* observed the *aurora borealis*, in 1621, near to *Aix*, in *Provence**. But they had been long before seen in *Greenland*, and well described by the author of the *Speculum Regale*; of whom we know no more than that he was a person of distinction in the *Norwegian* court, about the latter end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, and resided as far north as *Helgeland*.

x.

In about *lat. 53*, I may draw a line from the *North Sea* to the opposite part of the kingdom, which will comprehend a small part of the north of *Norfolk*, the greater part of *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Derbyshire*, the moor-lands of *Staffordshire*, all *Cheshire*, *Denbighshire*, *Flintshire*, *Caernarvonshire*, and *Anglesey*. Beyond this line nature hath allotted to the northern part of these kingdoms certain plants, of which I am about to make an enumeration, which are rarely or never found to transgress that line to the south. Those which are nearest the south shall be first taken notice of.

Galeum boreale. *Fl. Angl.* i. 70. *Fl. Scot.* i. 116 †.

Pulmonaria maritima.

Ribes alpinum.

Athamanta meum.

Juncus triglumis.

Rumex Digynus.

* *Gassendus's* works. *Physicæ.* Sect. 3. lib. ii. c. 7.

† I refer the reader for the *English* names to Mr. *Hudson's Flora Anglica*, and Mr. *Lightfoot's Flora Scotica*.

- Vaccinium vitis Idæa.
 Polygonum viviparum.
 Saxifraga nivalis.
 stellaris.
 oppositifolia.
 autumnalis.
 Avenaria verna. *Tour in Wales.*
 sericifolia.
 Cerastium alpinum.
 latifolium
 Prunus Padus.
 Rosa villosa.
 Rubus chamæmorus.
 Papaver cambricum.
 Ajuga pyramidalis.
 Draba muralis.
 incana.
 Thlaspi montanum.
 Brassica momenfis.
 Cardamine petræa.
 Serratula alpina.
 Carduus helenoides.
 Lobelia Dortmanna.
 Viola grandiflora.
 Satyrium albidum.
 Carex atrata.
 Salix herbacea. Only on mountains; is found high on *Snowdon.*
 reticulata.
 Rhodiola rosea
 Osmunda crispa.
 Acrostichum septentrionale.
 Ilvense.

The following catalogue is of plants, which in our island seem to affect still more northern situations, or I may say are not found to the south of *Yorkshire*; and, respecting *Great Britain*, a few seem to be nearly local.

- Cynofurus cæruleus.
 Cornus herbacea.
 Alchemilla alpina.

Primula

P L A N T S.

- Primula farinosa*.
Azalea procumbens. In *Scotland* only.
Selinum palustre. Inclines to the southern part of this class.
Ligusticum Scoticum. *Scotland* only.
Sibbaldia procumbens. The same.
Trientalis Europea.
Vaccinium uliginosum.
Pyrola secunda.
Andromeda polyfolia.
Arbutus uva ursi. Not farther south than the woods near *Hexham*; again not till we reach *Peebles*, *Rosshire*, and the isle of *Skie*.
alpina. In *Scotland* only.
Saxifraga cæspitosa.
Stellaria nemorum.
Cherleria sedoides. *Breadalbane* and *Baikewal*, in the isle of *Rum*.
Sedum villosum.
Rubus saxatilis.
Dryas octopetala. Found in *Scotland* and *Ireland* only.
Actæa spicata.
Gnaphalium lupinum. Omitted in the *Flora Scotica*, having been discovered after the publication. In the north of *Scotland*.
Satyrium repens. In the north of *Scotland*.
Ophrys corallorhiza. The same.
cordata. *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, isle of *Man*, and *Scottish* highlands.
Cypripedium calceolus. Near *Ingleton* and *Clapham*, in *Yorkshire*.
Ericaulon decangulare. In the isle of *Skie* only.
Betula nana. From *Clydesdale* to *Rosshire*.
Pinus sylvestris. At present native only in the *Scottish* highlands.

It is to be remarked, that notwithstanding none of these plants are to be discovered in *Great Britain*, south of the line above drawn; yet most if not all of them are to be found in very southern latitudes on the continent. Numbers are inhabitants of *Provence*, and other warm provinces in *France* *. Is it owing to similitude of soil, or of exposure, in dissimilar climates, which should occasion in different places the production of the same plants? Or what should forbid the growth of similar plants in places nearly contiguous, and occasion their appear-

* See *Lamarck's Flore Française*.

CHIMÆRA MONSTROSA.

ance almost instantly on a neighboring spot? Without reminding one of the question put by the wisest of men on a like embarrassment :

WHY should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
RAISE this to strength, and sicken that to death*?

Almost every one of these plants is again found in a climate very opposite to the mild provinces which border on the *Mediterranean* sea; for there is scarcely one which I have enumerated which is not met with in *Sweden*, or in *Lapland*, and some even in the distant *Iceland* †.

The *chimæra monstrosa* of *Linnæus* has been taken off the *Schetland* islands about two years ago. It is a most singular fish; and is common to these and the *Norwegian* seas, where the *Danes* call it *Sölvehaen*, and *Hav-kat*. It is found from the *Sound* to *Drontheim*, perhaps *Iceland*, for the *Icelanders* have a name for it, *Geirnyti*. It grows to the length of two feet and a half. The reader will find it well figured in Mr. *Afcanius's* *Icones*, tab. xv. in the *acta nidrosiana*, 11 tab. 5, 6; and in *Clusius's* *Exotics*, 137. A drawing of that taken on our coasts, by my friend Mr. *George Paton*, of *Edinburgh*, was with his usual kindness communicated to me.

XXIX.

A fine specimen of the *Asterias caput medusæ*, Br. Zool. iv. N^o 73, was taken Oct. 1785 off *Lunna*, one of the *Schetland* isles, and when fresh was of a most vivid orange color. Mr. *Paton*.

The *Asterias Equestris* of *LINNÆUS*, figured in *Linckius*, tab. XII. fig. 21, was lately discovered by the Reverend Mr. *Cordiner*, in the sea near *Banff*. It consisted of five short thick rays. Those, and the upper part of the center, covered with large obtuse papillæ, longest on the sides of the rays. The color deep brown. Its diameter, from the tip of one ray to that of another, nine inches.

Feroe has many substances in common with *Iceland*, which evince its having been volcanic. The Honourable *Charles Grevil*, a gentleman not less distinguished by his knowledge than his urbanity, shewed me some very fine tuberosæ calcedonies from thence, mixed with *lava* and *tufa*, and other calcedonies stratified. Likewise some very beautiful zeolites, both crystallized and sheafy.

XLI.

I here introduce a very curious account of the eruption of fire in *Iceland*, mentioned in this page, translated from the *Danish* account of Mr. *Magnus Stephensen*, and communicated by the friendship of the ingenious Mr. *John Whitehurst*.

XLVI.

* A question put by *Prior* in the mouth of *Solomon*, in his first book.

† See the catalogue of *Iceland* plants in vol. ii. of *Olaffen's* and *Povelsen's* journey in *Iceland*.

An Account of the Eruption of Fire in *Iceland*.

UPON the 1st of *June*, 1783, there was observed a trembling or shaking of the earth, in the western part of the province of *Shaptarfiall*, which increased more and more until the 11th. It was so great that the inhabitants were under the necessity of quitting their houses, and lying at night in tents upon the open ground. All this time there was observed a continual smোক or steam arising out of the earth, in the northern and uninhabited parts of the country. Three fire-spouts broke out, of which that in the north-west was the greatest: one of these spouts broke out in *Ulfarsdal*, a little to the east of the river *Skapta*; the other two were a little west of the river *Hwerfisfliót*. These three fire spouts, after they had risen to a considerable height in the air, were collected into one stream, which rose so high as to be seen at the distance of 34 miles*, and upwards. The whole country, for double that distance all about, was continually covered with a thick smোক and steam not to be described.

The 8th of *June* gave sufficient notice of the above-mentioned fire spouts breaking out, for upon that day the fire became visible. It was mixed with prodigious quantities of brimstone, sand, pumice-stones, and ashes, which, being thrown up with great force, noise, and shaking of the earth, were scattered in the neighborhood of the spouts; and a part of them being blown about by the wind (which at that time was very high) all over the country, fell in the fields, villages, and towns, at a considerable distance. The whole atmosphere was filled with sand, dust, and brimstone, so thick as to occasion a continual darkness. The pumice which fell in the villages, being red hot, did considerable damage. Along with the pumice stones there fell a great quantity of a dirty substance like pitch, rolled up sometimes in the form of small balls, and sometimes like rings or garlands. The falling of these hot substances was attended with great mischief, as they totally destroyed all manner of vegetation that they came near.

Upon the third day of this dreadful shower, the fire became very visible, and came out sometimes in a continued stream, and sometimes in flashes or flames, which were seen at the distance of 30 or 40 miles, accompanied at the same time with a noise like thunder: this continued the whole summer. Upon the same day that the fire first broke out, there fell a very great quantity of rain in all that neighborhood, which did almost as much harm as the fire; inasmuch as

* The reader will observe, that the distances mentioned here are in the measure of *Danish* miles, twelve of which make one degree; so that each *Danish* mile is nearly five and three quarters of our statute miles.

the great quantity of cold water, that ran in vast streams upon the hot ground, tore up the earth in large cakes, and carried it down into the lower situations: besides, the water of this rain was strongly impregnated with salts of different kinds, and sulphur, which it had acquired in falling through the immense cloud of smook before described; and was so sharp and poisonous as to occasion a considerable smarting, if it fell either upon the hands or face. At a greater distance from the fire there was a great coldness in the atmosphere; and in some places there was a very heavy fall of snow, so that it lay upon level ground about three feet deep; in others so great a quantity of hail, as to do very considerable damage to the cattle, and every thing that was out. The grass, and all manner of vegetables, which were already scorched by the heat, sand, and pumice stones, were covered over with a thick crust of brimstone and footy matter. The great heat of the streaming fire, meeting with so large a body of water, occasioned such a vapour and steam in the air, as to darken the sun, which appeared like blood*, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. This lasted several days, the sand and pumice stones destroying all the crops that were upon the ground, the moment that they fell burning up every thing that they touched: the whole country was laid waste, the cattle dying for want of food; and the surviving or escaping inhabitants flying from the horrid scene, betook themselves to other parts of the country, where they might hope for safety, and left all their stock and goods a prey to the outrages of these two turbulent elements.

When the fire first broke out, there was a very considerable increase of water in the river *Skapta*, upon the east side of which one of the fire spouts was situated, as was mentioned above: a similar overflow of water was observed, at the same time, in the great river *Piorfa*, which runs into the sea a little to the eastward of the town *Orebakke*, and into which the river *Tuna*, after having run through a large tract of barren and uninhabited land, empties itself.

Upon the 11th of *June* the river *Skapta* was totally dried up in less than twenty-four hours, and the day following a prodigious stream of liquid and red hot lava, which the fire spout had discharged, ran down the channel of it, which is very deep, having large rocks and high banks on each side, the whole length of its course. This stream of lava not only filled the deep channel above mentioned, but overflowing the banks of it, spread itself over the whole valley, covering all the low grounds in its neighborhood; and not having any sufficient outlet to empty itself by, it rose to a very great height, and over-ran all the neighboring country, insinuating itself between the hills, and covering some of the lower ones. The hills here are not continued in a long chain or series, but are sepa-

* In the same summer the sun had a similar appearance in *Great Britain*, and the same obscurity of air reigned in most parts of our island.

rated from one another, and detached; and between them run little rivulets or brooks: so that, besides filling up the whole of the valley in which the river *Skapta* ran, the fiery stream spread itself for a considerable distance on each side, getting vent between the above-mentioned hills, and laying all the neighboring country under fire. The fiery lake, getting fresh and greater supplies from the spouts, now ran up the course of the river, and overflowed all the lower grounds above; and, as it proceeded upwards, it dried the river, until the stream was stopped against the side of the hill from whence the river takes its rise. The lava now rose to a prodigious height, and the fiery lake overflowed all the village of *Buland*; the church, houses, and every thing in its way being consumed: those who knew the situation of this village, upon what high ground it stands, would be astonished to think that it could have been overflowed. Two other farm houses in the same parish of *Buland*, at about a mile and an half from the village, northward, were likewise destroyed, and three lives lost in both of them. The whole of this parish, which was highly cultivated land, is now totally demolished. The fiery lake still increasing, and spreading itself out in length and breadth, overflowed all the country for six miles in width. When all this tract of land was converted into a sea of fire, the lava stretched itself towards the south; and getting vent through the channel of the river *Skapta*, down which it rushed with great impetuosity (being confined within the narrow compass between the high banks before described, for about a mile) it came into a more open place, where it poured itself forth in prodigious torrents with amazing velocity and force; spreading itself now towards the south, tearing up the earth, and carrying along with it on its surface flaming woods, and whatsoever it met with: in its course it laid waste another large district of land. The ground wherever it came was broke and cracked, and emitted large quantities of smoak and steam long before the fire reached it; so great was the heat: and every thing near the edge of the fiery lake was either burnt up, or reduced to a fluid state. In this situation matters remained from the 12th of *June* till the 13th of *August*. The fiery lake now no longer spread itself, but remained burning nevertheless; and when any part of the surface by cooling was crufted over, the fire from below broke the cruft, which tumbling amongst the melted substance, was rolled and tossed about with a prodigious noise and crackling; and in many parts of its surface small spouts, or at least ebullitions, were formed, which continued for some length of time.

The river *Skapta*, that we have talked so much about, is situated on the north and north-west sides of the province of *Sidu*; it takes its rise in the north-east, and running first westward, it turns to the south, and falls into the sea in a south-east direction. The confined part of its channel, that we have before made mention of, is an uninterrupted stretch of about four miles in length; being in some places

200 fathoms deep (as in the neighborhood of *Swartanup*, where the river cuts through a hill), in others 150 or 100; and in some parts 100, in others 50, 40, and 30 fathoms broad. Along the whole of this part of its course the river is very rapid, though there are no considerable cataracts or falls above two feet each. There are several other such confined channels as this in other parts of *Iceland*, but this is the greatest and most considerable in all its dimensions. This channel was filled to the brink, and from thence the lava spread itself over the village *Skaptardal*, consumed the houses and every thing in its way, and destroyed the woods and meadow lands: this place is situated on the east of the river, upon a rising ground. The stream then went forwards to the south, by the village marked *A*, which is at the south end of the narrowest part of the channel, and stretched itself between two hills to the east. The whole of this village, with all its meadow and wood lands, was also totally destroyed. Upon the 12th of *June*, the lava having run through the narrow part of the channel, and obtained an outlet, it stretched itself out in breadth towards the south-west, as far as the east side of the hills in the province *Skaptartunga*; and also to the west side of *Sidu*, and the south-west of *Medalland* towards the east. Just as the lava began to overflow this flat country, and had got out of the channel of the river, the perpendicular height of its edge was 70 fathoms. Proceeding now southwards, the lava destroyed the church and town of *Skal*, and all the neighboring grounds: in this place a prodigious noise was heard when the lava overspread the low lands, and noises like thunder have continued ever since, till the 12th of *August*. It then came to the village of *Swinadalur*, which lies in a south-west direction from *Skal*; and having with a corner destroyed that, it was stretched out farther to the west, and over-ran the village of *Hvammar*, which stands on a pretty high rising ground on the west side of the river; but before the fire had reached these two villages, they were both overflowed with the water that had been turned out of its course, by the lava damming up the river when it first came into the channel. Proceeding forward, the lava overflowed the village *Nex*, and all the grounds belonging to it: from thence it came to *Villungar*, and turning more southwardly, came near to the village *Leidvölla*; a little to the north of which, after having destroyed a great quantity of grass land and wood, it entered into the channel of the great river *Kudafiöt*; and kept a south course along the east side of it till it came down near to the village of *Hraun*, where this branch stopped. A little above the place where this arm went into the channel of the river *Kudafiöt*, a corner of the lava stretched itself out to the south-east, and came to a place called *Eysribrun*, east of *Hraun*. From *Skal*, which we mentioned just now, the lava taking an eastward direction,

ran by the side of a hill called *Holtfáll*, and destroyed the village *Holis*, which stood upon a fine level ground, and was surrounded with very rich corn and pasture land. Proceeding eastward, it came to a village called *Heid*; and destroying a quantity of meadow land and wood belonging to that village, it went on down the river *Skapta*, between the two hills *Heilderstapa* and *Dalbærstapa*, which lie on each side of the river, and destroyed the villages *Hunkabakke*, *Holmur*, and *Dalbær*; and proceeded on eastward towards the village *Nyibær*, within a hundred yards of which it stopped. In this course there is a very great cataract of the river *Skapta*, about 14 fathoms high, where the lava falling down, was thrown about, together with the stones which it tore up, to a very considerable distance. From *Dalbær* the stream of lava went southward, over that large tract of land called *Hrauns-melar*, quite down to *Efristeins-myri*, the edge of it to the east passing by *Lutandabals*, *Lutandafit*, and *Rosa*. In passing over this broad tract of land the fire did considerable damage, for the whole was good and rich meadow and pasture land. The stream of lava went within 30 fathoms of *Efristeins-myri*, on the west; and falling into the channel of the river *Steins-myrifliót*, which is among the larger ones, it filled the whole valley between *Efristeins-myri* and *Sydristeins-myri*, going on in an eastward direction: these two villages are totally destroyed, although the edge of fire only approached within 100 fathoms of them. The main body of the lava from this place went in a south-west direction, and came to the village *Hnauser*; which, although it was not destroyed by the fire, yet was overflowed by the water of the two rivers *Steins-myrifliót* and *Fegdaquist* being dammed up. Here the lava stopped on the south; and its edge goes all the way from *Eystribrun* before mentioned, north of *Stadarbolt*, to *Strandarbolt*. In this neighborhood the lava destroyed five villages; namely, *Holmafel*, with its church; *Botna*, *Holma*, *Efriflióta*, and *Sydriflióta*; besides a great quantity of corn and meadow lands, with woods and other property belonging to the villages southward.

The spouts still continuing to send forth immense quantities of fresh lava, and all the passage to the south or low lands being shut up, the lava spread itself to the north and north-east, over a tract of land eight miles long and six broad. All this place is barren and uninhabited, so that no observations were made how the fiery stream proceeded; all we know is, that it dried up the rivers *Tuna* and *Axafyrði*. The lava, on account of the high hills on the east of *Hwerfisfliót*, could proceed no farther in an eastward direction; for these hills form a continued chain for three miles in length, running in a direction north and south. There was then no other outlet for the lava than the channel of the river *Hwerfisfliót*: this branch broke out from the main body about a quarter of a mile north of *Ytridalur* and *Eystridalur*, two villages situated opposite to each other, on each side of the river:

the

the lava running between these two villages, followed the course of the river, and passed between two others, *Therna* and *Selialand*, about a mile lower down; coming then into an open and level ground, it spread itself out, and formed a small lake of fire, about two miles long and one broad; lying in a direction a little westwardly from the south. The only damage done by this branch was the destruction of the corn and grass land, and some wood; no villages having suffered. Upon the 16th of *August* this branch stopped.

It appears then, from the whole, that the utmost extent of the ground covered with lava, and making the appearance of a fiery lake, was fifteen miles long, and seven broad, in its utmost extent. The edge of it, reckoning all that part south of *Buland*, with all its inequalities on the south side, is upwards of thirty miles long; what it may be on the north is not known, as nobody chuses to venture himself near that part as yet. The perpendicular height of the edge is from 16 to 20 fathoms, so that wherever it came it covered every village it met with, as well as several hills; and those which, on account of their great height, it did not cover, were melted down by it, so that the whole surface was in a fluid state, and formed a lake of fire, in appearance like red hot melted metal.

The whole number of villages totally destroyed are 20 or 21, either by the fire or the water overflowing them. About 34 are very materially hurt, having their lands and woods burnt up; but most of them may be furnished with fresh ground being taken up in their respective neighborhoods. Besides villages, there are seven parish churches and two chapels destroyed. In the whole there were 220 lives lost by the fire, and 21 by water. The rivers that were dried up are twelve; namely, *Tuna*, *Axafardi*, *Hwerfisfiôt*, *Skapta*, *Steins-myrisfiôt*, *Landa*, *Melquist*, *Green-laekur*, *Tungu-laeker*, *Fedaquist*, *Kararvikarsb-urdur*, and *Hraunsa*.

Besides this immense fire, there happened two other circumstances that are equally wonderful. Two islands have been thrown up. One of these was thrown up in the month of *February* 1784, where there was before upwards of 100 fathoms deep water; it lies about sixteen miles from the land, south-west from *Reikianese* in *Iceland*, and about eight miles from the cluster of islands called *Gierfugla*. By the last accounts this island continued burning with great vehemence, and sent forth prodigious quantities of pumice, sand, and other matters, similar to other burning mountains. The island is somewhat above half a mile in circumference, and full as high as the mountain *Efsan* in *Iceland*. The other island which has been thrown up, is at a greater distance from *Iceland* to the north-west, lying between *Iceland* and *Greenland*: it has burnt without intermission, day and night, for a considerable time, like the other; is very high, and larger in circumference than the other.

We

We have also some very indubitable accounts, partly by the relation of sailors, and partly by letters from *Trondheim* in *Norway*, that before the fire broke out in *Iceland*, there was a very remarkable eruption in the uninhabited parts of *Greenland*; and that in the northern parts of *Norway*, opposite to *Greenland*, the fire was visible a vast while. These accounts were strengthened by a letter from *Iceland*, bearing date the 21st of *September*; which says, that when the wind was north there fell a great quantity of ashes, pumice, and brimstone, upon the north and west coasts of *Iceland*; and that this continued for the whole summer, whenever the wind was in that quarter; and that the air was always very strongly impregnated with a brimstone smell, and thick smোক.

But to return to *Iceland*. Ever since the first breaking out of the eruption, the whole atmosphere has been loaded with smোক, steam, and sulphureous vapours. The sun became at times wholly invisible, and, when it could be seen, was of a reddish or bloody colour. The fisheries are most of them destroyed; for the banks where the fish used to be, are so shifted and changed, as not to be known again by the fishermen; and the smোক so thick, as to prevent them from going far out to sea, for there is no seeing any object at above the distance of fifty fathom. The water of the rain falling through this smোক and steam, is so impregnated with salt and brimstone, as to destroy the hair, and even the skin, of the cattle; and all the grass in the whole island is so covered with the sooty and pitchy matter before described, that the most of it is destroyed, and what is left is sure poison for any cattle that eat of it; so that those which have escaped the fire are now dying for want of food, or poisoned by the unwholesome remains of the vegetables. Nor are the inhabitants, in many respects, more free from dangers than the cattle. Many have lost their lives by the poisonous quality of the smোক and steam of which the whole atmosphere consisted; particularly old people, and such as had any weakness or complaint of the breast and lungs.

During the fall of the sharp rain which we have before made mention of, there was observed at *Trondheim*, and at other places in *Norway*, and also at *Faroe*, an uncommon fall of sharp and salt rain, which was so penetrating that it totally destroyed the leaves of the trees, and every vegetable it fell upon, by scorching them up, and causing them to wither. At *Faroe* there fell a considerable quantity of ashes, sand, pumice, and brimstone, which covered the whole surface of the ground whenever the wind blew from *Iceland*; and the distance between these two places is at least eighty miles. Ships that were sailing between *Copenhagen* and *Norway* were frequently covered with ashes and brimstone, which stuck to the sails, masts, and decks, besmearing them all over

with a black and pitchy matter. Many parts of *Holland, Germany*, and other countries in the north, observed a brimstone vapour in the air, accompanied with a thick smok; and there fell in some places a light grey-colored substance upon the earth every night, which, by its yielding a blueish flame when thrown on the fire, evidently appeared to be sulphureous: upon those nights in which this substance fell in any quantity, there was observed to be little or no fall of dew. These appearances continued more or less all the months of *July, August*, and *September*.

A more particular account of these appearances, and the periods when they were observed, are published in the *Berlin Advertiser*, No. 96, 1783, and the following numbers, in some of which there is a very accurate account of the two islands that were thrown up; but I have not seen them.

I shall conclude with giving you a catalogue of all the known eruptions in *Iceland*.

1. Date lost. *Ildborger braun.*
2. 1000. *Thurrar braun.*
3. 1004. *Heckla*, for the first time.
4. 1029. Ditto, second time.
5. 1105. Ditto.
6. 1113. Ditto.
7. 1151. *Trolledynger.*
8. 1157. *Heckla.*
9. 1188. *Trolledynger.*
10. 1206. *Heckla.*
11. 1210. *Reikenese.*
12. 1219. Ditto.
13. 1222. *Heckla.*
14. 1222. *Reikenese.*
15. 1223. Ditto.
16. 1225. Ditto.
17. 1226. Ditto.
18. 1237. Ditto.
19. 1240. Ditto.
20. 1245. *Soelheim Fockul.*
21. 1262. Ditto.
22. 1294. *Heckla.*
23. 1300. Ditto.

24. 1317.

24. 1311. *Roidekambe field.*
25. 1332. *Knappfelds Jockul.*
26. 1340. *Heckla.*
27. 1359. *Trolledynger.*
28. 1362. *Knappfelds Jockul.*
29. 1366. *Lillebered.*
30. 1374. *Heckla.*
31. 1390. *Ditto.*
32. 1416. *Hofde Jockul.*
33. 1422. *Reikenese.*
34. 1436. *Heckla.*
35. 1475. *In the north part of the island.*
36. 1510. *Heckla.*
37. 1554. *In the neighborhood of Heckla.*
38. 1587. *Thingvalla.*
39. 1619. *Heckla.*
40. 1625. *Myradalur.*
41. 1636. *Heckla.*
42. 1660. *Myrdals Jockul.*
43. 1693. *Heckla.*
44. 1721. *Kattlegiaa.*
45. 1725. *Leermicks, Hitboel, and Bjarnaflaeg.*
46. 1725. *Krafte.*
47. 1727. *Myrdal and Leermick, and Hrossedall.*
48. 1728. *Reihekluder and Myrvatn.*
49. 1755. *Kattlegiaa.*
50. 1766. *April 15. Heckla, to Sept. 7.*
51. 1771. *June 13. Ditto, three weeks.*

By the great map of *Iceland*, made by the direction of the king of *Denmark*, and completed in 1734, by *Cnopf*, military surveyor, it appears that some of the jockuls, or mountains, cased with ice, have been swallowed up by the convulsions of the earth, in very distant periods. Those of *Breida-merkar* and *Skeida*, in *Skaftafeld Syffel*, are given as instances.

Probably the great *vatns*, or lakes, with which *Iceland* abounds, may have been once the site of such sinkings of mountains. The ingenious friend to whom I am indebted for the preceding translations, records several instances in other parts

of

of the world *. In the island in question, that vast lake *Myvatn* may have been one; its bottom is entirely formed of *lava*, divided by deep cracks, which give shelter during winter to the abundance of trouts this lake is stocked with. It is only five fathoms deep, but originally was of a vast depth. In 1728 it was nearly filled by an eruption of the great mountain *Krafla*: the fiery stream took its course toward *Myvatn*, ran into it with a horrible crackling and hissing; and this phenomenon continued till 1730, when it ceased, being by that time exhausted.

The mountains of *Iceland* are of two kinds, primitive and posterior; the first consist of strata, usually regularly, but sometimes confused, laid on each other. They are formed of different sorts of stone, without the least symptom of fire. Some are composed of different sorts of *saxum arenarium*, or sand, or free stone; petrosilex, or chert, flaty or fissile stone, and various kinds of earths, and boles, and *steatitæ*; different sorts of *breccia*, or conglutinated stones; jaspers of different kinds; refracting *spathum*, or what is usually called *Iceland crystal*; the common rhomboid *spathum*; chalcédonies stratified, and botryoid; zeolites of the most elegant kinds; crystals, and various other substances that have no relation to volcanoes. These primitive mountains are the *jokkuls* or ice mountains, and are of superior height to the others.

The highest is reckoned rather more than a thousand fathoms high. This is *Æsian*, or *Rios*, which consists of great and irregular rocks of a dark grey color, piled on each other.

The central height of the *Enneberg* is five hundred fathoms; of the *Snæfald Jokkul*, is about two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven yards; of the *Snæfalds nes*, or promontory of *Snæfald*, is from three to four hundred fathoms. *Thingsman-beide*, and *Thorskefiorde-beide*, are rocks very unequal in height; those which have been measured are from two to three hundred fathoms, and others are full five hundred fathoms high; and the two *Eisberges* are to the eye much higher.

Hornstrand, or the coast by the north cape nord, is very high; from three to four hundred fathoms. The fine rocks of *Drango* are most picturesque stacks, seven in number, of a pyramidal shape, rising out of the sea at a small distance from the cliffs; four are of a vast height, and form a most magnificent scenery.

The *Snæfald* is a mountain of great height; its outskirts consist of enormous rocks piled upon others. Eastward begins the *Eisberge*, soaring to a vast and lofty point. Many parts of this mountain have felt the effects of fire: in some of the melted rocks are large cavities. *Buda-klettur*, a rock at one end of this mountain, is also volcanic, and has in it a great cavern hung with *stalactitæ*.

* *Whitehurst* on the Earth, second edit. 71, 72.

Solvahamar is a tremendous range of vulcanic rocks, composed entirely of flags, and covered in the season with sea fowl. It is endless to name all the places which bear the marks of fire, in various forms, either by being vitrified, changed to a fiery color, ragged, and black; or bear the marks of having run in a smooth sloping course for miles to the sea, and hardened into memorials of the horrible phenomenon.

The island produces most sorts of the lava which other vulcanic places have thrown up; the dark grey perforated kind, similar to the toadstone of *Derbyshire*; the *Iceland* agate, or *pumex vitreus*, both the *niger* and *viridis*: some have conjectured this to have been the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients, which they formed into statues*. The finest I ever saw was brought from *Vulcano*, off the coast of *Sicily*, but it seems very ill calculated for sculpture. The *pumex vulcani* is also found here, the *cinerarius*, and the *arenaceus*. Besides the *futurbrand*, jet is found here in quantity.

Certain iron ores are found in different parts; and that elegant copper ore, the *malachites*, with a naturally polished green surface rising into tubera, is not unfrequent. *Horrebow* speaks of native silver; but the mineral wealth of the island will probably be long latent. The slavery under which the poor natives labor, will ever discourage from effecting a discovery, of which others are to reap the advantage.

A stratum of sulphur is found near *Myvatn*, from nine inches to two feet in thickness; it is partly of a lemon colour, and partly of a deep orange. Immediately over the sulphur is a blue earth; above that a vitriolic and aluminous earth; and beneath the sulphur a stratum of reddish bole. This sulphur has been worked and refined by the commercial company of *Copenhagen*. Semipellucid, and I think genuine native sulphurs, are unknown in *Iceland*.

BASALTES, in variety of forms or degrees of crystallization, are found in many parts of *Iceland*, from a cracked surface, to a completion of the columnar shape.

Hueravalle is spoken of by *Ollaffen* as the most surprising collection of boiling water, or *jet d'eaux*, in the island. The mountain grass grows in plenty near them; and not far from the burning *hugel*, or tumulus, formed round one of these jets, is a lake in which swans were swimming; and in a small spring were several trouts: so near to each other is the cold and the boiling water. Eastward and southward are great tracts of *Kiol-braun*, or tracts covered with vast masses of lava. *Hueravalle* takes its name from *huerfwa*, to whirl round; *wadirbwirfel*

* Plinii Hist. Nat. lib. xxxvi. c. xxvi.

signifies.

signifies a whirlwind, and *wattanwirfel* a whirlpool*. Among the many springs near *Skallholt*, which are called *quallen*, two are very particular: one is on the west side, the other on the east side: the *Icelanders* boil their milk, and dress their meat, by their assistance; and they use them also for washing and fulling. They even calcine with them the dry bones of oxen or sheep.

The burning fountains have been taken notice of (p. 146.) by the author of the *Speculum Regale*.

The same author contends strongly, that *Hecla* ought to have the honor of being the seat of the damned, in opposition to *Ætna*; which he clearly proves by these arguments: ‘ De flammis *Ætnæis* famâ percepi quod admodum furent; hæ vero et lignum comburunt et terram. Jam in Dialogo sancti GREGORII perhibetur in SICILIA, igneque ibidem ardente, pœnarum locum esse; in igne vero, qui in ISLANDIA flagrat, multo majore verisimilitudine concludi posse reor certum pœnarum locum esse. Ignis enim SICILIÆ, cum terram et ligna consumat, vivas res sibi in alimentum convertit: lignum quippe vitam habet, utpote quod crescat, virentiaque folia emittat; ac tandem mori incipiens, flaccescat et arefcat: quamdiu autem viret, vivum dici meretur; et ubi flaccescit, in extremis agere. Vitam autem terræ non de nihilo tribues, cum insignem fructuum copiam proferat, quibus decidentibus et putrefactis, novos iterum fructus producit; neque minus eapropter vivere dicenda est, quod ex ipsa factæ sint omnes creaturæ corporeæ. Horum utrumque, lignum nempe et terram, ignis SICILIÆ comburit, iisque alitur. Ignis autem ISLANDIÆ ligna terramve, quamvis in eum conjiciantur, non comburit; lapides autem et durissima saxa, ut suum alimentum, consumit, iisque nutritur non secus ac ignis communis aridis lignis. Nec tam dura cautes aut lapis invenitur, quin ceræ ad instar liquefiant, ac deinde, pinguis olei more, flammam concipiant; ligna vero injecta dictus ignis exterius tantum adurit, penitus nunquam consumit. *Idcirco quoniam hic ignis inanimatis solum creaturis*, cujusmodi lapides et saxa esse novimus, amat accendi, et rebus, quæ a communi igne solent consumi, *nutriri recusat*, mortuus jure dici meretur; ideoque de ipso, potius quam aliis, verisimiliter concluditur, quod sit ignis infernalis, cum mortuæ sint omnes res quas infernus habet.’

There is at present a revival of the cod fishery on the coast of *Iceland*, from our kingdom. About a dozen vessels have of late sailed from the isle of *Thanet*, and a few from other parts of *Great Britain*. They are either sloops or brigs, from fifty to eighty tons burden. A lug-sail boat, such as is used in the herring fishery, sailed last season from *Yarmouth*, thus equipped: The crew consisted of five men from the town, and five more were taken in at the *Orknies*. They had

* *Ihre Gloss. Sueogoth.* 395.

twelve lines, of a hundred and twenty fathoms each, and two or three hundred hooks; six heading knives, twelve gutting, and twelve splitting knives. They take in eighteen tons of salt at *Leith*, at the rate of three tons to every thousand fish, of which six or seven thousand is a load for a vessel of this kind. They go to sea about the middle of *April*; return by the *Orknies*, to land the men; and get into their port in the latter end of *August*, or beginning of *September*.

PYTHEAS says, that *Iceland* lay six days sailing from *Great Britain*. A vessel from *Yarmouth* was, in the last year, exactly that time in its voyage from the *Orknies* to *Iceland*. With a fair wind, it might be performed in far less time; but the winds about the *Feroe* isles are generally changeable.

LVII.

The coast of *Emden* is noted for the place on which commences the great turbot fishery, which supplies the market of our capital. It begins very early in *April*. The fish come to the ground from the north, and move progressively southward. Towards the latter end of *April* the fishermen lay their long lines on the coast of *Holland*; and towards the latter end of *May* they go on the *Flemish* coasts, and continue till the latter end of *August*; about which time the turbot spread, and are caught almost half channel over. They extend even to our northern coasts, but not in numbers sufficient to encourage a stationary fishery. The *Dutch* draw from us large sums, honorably indeed; but the produce of their fisheries is in the hands of a few of our salesmen, who by help of what are called *storeboats*, which lie in the salt water off *Gravesend*, bring up to the *London* market just the quantity of the fish which they judge will be wanted; and by those means keep up the price, to the great injury of both rich and poor: the rest is suffered to be spoiled; and what might fill the hungry is flung over-board by the cruel monopolizers. Most of the plaice sold in the metropolis are also bought from the *Dutch*. It is customary for our people to purchase these fish at sea: but the *Dutch* themselves bring the turbot to *Gravesend*. It is computed that they annually import about eighty thousand in the season, which continues from *April* to *August*. The fish with which the market is supplied from *November* to *March*, is conveyed by land from *Bath* and *Bristol*. This may be hereafter treated of. The *Dutch* employ in their fishery about fifty vessels, at an average burden of sixty tons. Had the act for taxing the tonnage of these vessels past, it would have amounted to an exclusion. There is great reason to believe that our own coasts would not have furnished turbot sufficient to answer the demands of the luxury of the times; the markets would have been worse supplied; and the power of monopolizing increased manifold, by lessening the number of fishermen. Those of *Great Britain* have every sea, in which they may by the law of nations fish, open to them.

them. The proper bait may be purchased at home; and provided we have sufficient quantity of fish on our coasts, and exert ourselves with the œconomy and industry of the *Dutch*, we need never fear being rivalled by them.

The bait for these fish is the lesser lamprey of the *Br. Zool.* vol. iii. No. 2; the *petromyzon fluviatilis* of LINNÆUS. This is a small fish, yet of great importance; it is taken in amazing quantities between *Battersea Reach* and *Taplow* mills, a space of about fifty miles, and sold to the *Dutch* for the cod and other fisheries: 400,000 have been sold in one season for the purpose. The price has been forty shillings the thousand; this year the *Dutch* have given three pounds, and the English from five to eight pounds; the former having prudently contracted for three years at a certain price. Formerly the *Thames* has furnished from a million to twelve hundred thousand annually*. An attempt was lately made in parlement to fling the turbot fishery entirely into *British* hands, by laying ten shillings a ton duty on every foreign vessel importing turbot into *Great Britain*: but the plan was found to be derived from selfish motives, and even on a national injustice; the far greater quantity of turbots being discovered to be taken on the coasts of *Holland* and *Flanders*, from whence the *Dutch* are supposed to import annually to the *London* markets about 80,000 fish.

In the present century it has been proved by experiments, that the *Baltic* has an under-current like the freights of *Gibraltar*. An able seaman, belonging to one of our frigates, went in a pinnace to the middle of the channel, and was violently hurried away by the current: soon after he sunk a bucket, with a large ball in it, to a certain depth, which gave a check to the boat's motion; and sinking it still lower and lower, was driven a-head to windward against the upper stream, which had been forced through the sound by some strong gale. The current aloft was not above four or five feet deep; and the lower the bucket was sunk, he found the under stream the stronger †.

LX.

The herrings frequented the *Livonian* and *Courland* shores in equal multitudes, till the year 1313, when they drew near those of *Denmark* †. They deserted the *Baltic* for some centuries, but in 1753 began again to make their appearance on the *Swedish* coast, and are caught among the rocks and isles (none at sea) from *Gottenbourg* to *Stromstad*, a space of thirty-five leagues; and none farther north or south. In the beginning of the fishery they appeared about the end of *July*,

* See these, and many other curious particulars, in the Reports of the Committees for our Fisheries, 1786.

† *James's Hist. Gibraltar*, I. 233. † *Anderson's Dict. Comm.* I. 102. 152.

or the beginning of *August*, but have gradually altered their season, and of late are seldom seen before the beginning of *November*; neither are they so fat as when they appeared early. In 1781, 136,649 barrels of salted herrings were exported to different parts of the *Baltic* and east sea, the *Madeira*, and *West Indies*, and *France*, and the *Mediterranean*; besides 14,542 barrels of herring oil: but the oil is of very inferior quality to that of whale or liver oil. Formerly the *Swedes* sent great quantities of herrings to *Cork*, from whence they were reshipped to the *West Indies**. This part of the trade has entirely ceased. Possibly these new fisheries may have operated with other causes, to lessen those of *Great Britain*; but I am informed that these capricious fish begin already to appear in the *Baltic* in far less quantities than usual.

LXI.

But *Sweden* exceeds us in the number of fresh water fishes. Besides the *lesser*, and *pride lampries*, the *eel*, the *barbot*, *bullhead*, *perch*, *ruffe*, three-spined and ten-spined *stickleback*, the *loche*, or *cobitis tania*, lately discovered in the *Trent*; the *trout*, *char*, *grayling*, *gwiniad*, *pike*, *carp*, *tench*, *ream*, *crucian*, *rud*, *roach*, *graining*, *cyprinus dobula* (*Lin.* 528), and *bleak*, which the reader may find in the *British Zoology*; it has the *sterlet*, or *acipenser ruthenus*, transported from the *Volga* by *Frederic I. blennius raninus*, or *ablkuffa*, *perca lucioperca* or *gioes*, *cobitis fossilis*, *silurus glanis* or *mahl*, the greatest of fresh water fishes. *Salmo wimba*, *S. albula* or *sückloeja*, *cyprinus aspius*, or *asp.* *C. idus*, or *id.* *C. ballerus*, or *blicka*, *C. grislagine*, or *staem*, *C. wimba*, *C. idbarus*, *C. farenus*, or *faren*, *C. cultratus*, or *skierknif*, *C. biorkna*, or *bicorka*, and the *C. apbya*, or *mud*, are all inhabitants of the *Swedish* lakes and rivers, and described in the *Fauna Suecica*, and many of them figured in the beautiful history of fishes by *Mr. Bloch*. *Sweden* wants our *samlet*, *barbel*, *gudgeon*, *chub*, *graining*, and *minnow*. The *carp* is a naturalized fish, and is besides frequently brought there alive out of *Germany*.

LXII.

Since the beginning of the present century, about an hundred and fifty or two hundred *Indian* merchants, from the province of *Multan*, reside at *Astracan*, and carry on a great trade in precious stones; they live in a large stone *caravan-ferri*. As they die away, or incline to return home, a supply is sent from *India* by their chief, selected from among their relations. As they have no females from their country, they keep, during their residence at *Astracan*, *Tartarian* women, but the contract is only during that time. They are a fine race of men, and are highly esteemed for the integrity of their dealings.

* Third Report of the Committee on the *British* Fisheries.

The whirlpool called the *Maelstrom* is only quiescent one quarter of an hour, at high and low water; and then alone the fishermen venture to pass: on the return or retreat of the tide, such is the fury of its vertiginous motion, that whatsoever comes within a considerable distance of it, is drawn in and forced to the bottom, where it remains for some hours, after which the shivered fragments appear on the surface. Boats, and even ships, have been swallowed up by it: whales have been known to be caught within the vortex; their struggles to free themselves from the danger, and their piteous bellowsings, are said to surpass all description. The solution of this phenomenon is now rendered very easy. It lies in the midst of the isles of *Loeffort*, in a narrow channel, between the isle of *Moskoe* and that of *Ver*; the depth of water is between thirty-six and forty fathoms, but on the side next to *Ver* so shallow, as not to give passage to a vessel without danger of splitting on the rocks. All the bottom is vastly craggy, shooting into stoney spires, which appear at low water above the surface; over them the flood and ebb roll with amazing rapidity, and whirl round with a noise equal to that of the greatest cataracts, so that the roaring may be heard several miles distant*. So simply may be explained that wonder which philosophers have styled the navel of the sea; supposing it to have been an abyfs which sunk here, and rose again in the gulph of *Bothnia*.

LXVIII.

The lakes *Sig*, *Onda*, and *Wigo* form successive links from the lake *Onega* to the *White Sea*. The lake *Saima* almost cuts *Finland* through from north to south; its northern end is not remote from lake *Onda*, and the southern extends very near to the gulph of *Finland*; a space of near forty *Swedish*, or two hundred and sixty *English* miles. These probably were part of the bed of the ancient freights which joined the *White* and the *Baltic* seas.

LXV.

From the westward; read, to the westward.

LXIX.

The extent of the gulph stream is supposed to be as far as *Nantucket* shoals, which are not less than a thousand miles from the gulph of *Florida*.

LXX.

Let me remark, from Dr. *Blagden* †, the singular difference of warmth in the gulph stream, from that of the sea which limits its edges. In the month of *April*, in north latitude 33, and west longitude from *Greenwich* 76, somewhat to the north of *Charlestown*, the heat of the stream was found to be at least six degrees greater than the water of the sea through which it ran. From observations

* *Torfæus*, Hist. Norveg. I. 94. Ph. Transf. LX. 42. † Phil. Transf. LXXI. 334.

made on the heat, it should seem that the breadth of the stream was about twenty degrees; and that it retains, for so great a part of its course, the heat it had acquired in the torrid zone: which proves the amazing velocity with which it runs. A pursuit of these remarks may be of no small utility to navigators who may have occasion to pass this singular current.

LXXII.

Let me not conceal that *Lapland* enjoys every *native* fruit of *Great Britain*; the currant, the strawberry, the bilberry, the cranberry, and the cloudberry: which put it on an equality with our own climate, before the introduction of foreign fruits among us. If we can clame the puckering floe, and crab, we have not much to be proud of; while the *Laplanders* may boast their *uckermurie* (*rubus arcticus*) which with its nectareous juice, and vinous flavour, so often supported the great *Linnæus* in his arduous journies through the deserts of the country. They may also exult in having given to our gardens the grateful *angelica archangelica*; the imputed gift of angels to men, and in *Lapland* the common inhabitant of the banks of every rill; the *panacea* and delight of the natives, and (preserved) a frequent luxury even in our most sumptuous deserts.

LXXIV.

In a philosophical circuit of the globe, it is easy to observe the exact proportion of necessaries, animal or vegetable, which are allotted by the all-wise Providence to the demands of the inhabitants of the respective climates. To such part of the *Europeans* who were destined to active and exploring life; to the subjection and civilization of distant people, nearly unreclaimed from a state of nature; the means of conveyance, for attaining so desirable an end, were supplied and pointed out. In distant ages, most part of the world was on an equality: the canoe served the navigation of the then unpolished *Briton* and *Gaul*, as it does at present the *Americans* of the recent discoveries. As the light of improvement spread over the western world, the application and (in the case of pride-excited wars) the misapplication of many of the works of nature, became the attention of mankind. The supple willow covered with hides, or the rude tree hollowed into a floating trough, no longer contented the laudable ambition of mankind; we no longer suffered our wants to be supplied by the ships of remote nations. We aspired to be our own carriers; we applied to our forests for the means; and for that purpose the oak first felt the edge of the ax. Commerce and war, the consequence of wealth, increased the demand, and stimulated to the utmost improvement in naval affairs. These arts spread as far as *Europe* was inhabited by an enlightened race; but there is a line which separates the rational from a less rational part of the human creation. The brave, the intelli-

gent

gent *Swedes* and *Norwegians*, born to conquer, if not destined to explore, are divided by a very narrow space from a race of men, the link the partition between the intellectual and animal creation. The *Laplander*, with few wants, and those to be supplied only from the next forest or lake, has no demands farther than for birch for his canoes, or materials for his sledges. Accordingly we find that every species of tree, except the few I have mentioned, cease before they reach his torpid country. The *oak*, *quercus robur*, is not found even in *Sweden* further than lat. 61. 30. It is met with farther north in *Norway*, in places near the milder air of the sea; but abounds in both kingdoms in their southern provinces. The forests of *Scania* are full of excellent timber, oaks as well as other trees, pines and firs excepted; which give that province quite the appearance of *England*. It has few masses of granite, few iron forges, which, with groves of pines, form the characteristical face of *Sweden*. In *Scania* are placed the royal docks of *Carlescroon*, the seat of the navy of the kingdom, in the neighborhood of the forests, its great support.

The *ASH*, *fraxinus excelsior*, is not found higher than *Gestrícia*, or lat. 61; but in *Norway* is cultivated only as high as *Drontheim*.

The *ELM*, *ulmus campestris*, is scarcely found beyond *Gestrícia*.

The *LIME*, *tilia Europea*, is frequent in all the south of *Sweden*, but grows scarce towards the north. This is supposed not to have been an indigenous tree of *Great Britain*.

The *BEECH*, *fagus sylvatica*. There are vast forests of this tree in *Scania* and *Smoland*; every where in *Babus*, but seldom found north of that province, or lat. 59. This is the tree which *Cæsar*, from misinformation, denies to our island; but vast native woods are found in *Buckinghamshire*, and some adjacent counties. Not indigenous of our northern counties.

The *HORNBEAM*, *carpinus betulus*, is found in forests; in *Scania* commonly, but more rare in *Smoland*, especially beyond *Wexio*, or about lat. 57.

The *ASPEN*, *populus tremula*, is found from the highest alps of *Lapland*, to the lowest places of *Scania*; the *Laplanders* call it *supp*. *Linneus*, in his *Flora Suecica*, refers to it in his *Flora Lapponica*, yet omits it in that admirable work. The rein-deer are very fond of the fresh leaves, which are often gathered for winter food for cattle: the bark is made into meal for cattle, and the leaves and bark into a tea for calves, in *Norway**.

* *Gunner's Fl. Norweg.* No cxxxvii.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE

The WHITE POPLAR, *populus alba*, is scattered over *Scania*, but is not a native, having been introduced there with the BLACK POPLAR, *populus nigra*, of late years, and bears the winter very well in *Upland*. It is doubtful whether these are natives of *Scotland*.

The MAPLE or SYCAMORE, *acer pseudoplatanus*, is found in the southern parts of *Sweden*, and rarely on the mountain *Hyka* in *Dalecarlia*, one of its northern provinces. It grows in *Romidale* and southern *Norway* more frequently; is cultivated in *Drontheim*. Mr. *Ray* suspects it not to be a native of *England*.

The LITTLE or COMMON MAPLE, *acer campestre*, is rarely found above two *Swedish* miles from *Lund*; possibly not a native *Swedish* tree: the largest I ever saw was at the duke of *Argyle's*, at *Inverary*.

All the above are found in some part or other of *Great Britain*, more auspiciously favored by nature for the growth of trees and plants than northern *Sweden*. No blame can rest on any nation, to whom the sun has denied its fuller influence: let such exult in vigor of body and acuteness of intellects, perhaps superior to those on whom it darts its enervating beams, and bestows every species of enfeebling luxury.

I request leave to make, by the following catalogue, a comparison between the climate of *Sweden* and that of *England*. These plants bear the utmost severity of our cold; yet are obliged in *Sweden* to be sheltered, during winter, under the protection of a green-house. A few specimens, out of a number, will suffice.

White jasmine,	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> .
Yellow jasmine,	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i> .
Phillirea,	<i>Phillirea media</i> .
Common sage,	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> .
Rosemary,	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> .
Scarlet monarda,	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> .
Male dogwood,	<i>Cornus mas</i> .
Common holly, A.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .
Prickly buck-thorn,	<i>Rhamnus paliurus</i> .
<i>Virginian</i> sumach,	<i>Rhus glabrum</i> .
<i>Laurus tinus</i> ,	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> .
Pinnated bladder-nut,	<i>Staphylæa pinnata</i> .
Scarlet flowering maple,	<i>Acer rubrum</i> .
Spurge laurel,	<i>Daphne laureola</i> .
Bay-tree,	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> .

Arbor judæ,	<i>Cercis filiquastrum.</i>
Garden rue,	<i>Ruta graveolens.</i>
Pomegranate,	<i>Punica granatum.</i>
Common almond-tree,	<i>Amygdalus communis.</i>
<i>Portugal</i> laurel,	<i>Prunus lusitanica.</i>
Cockspur thorn,	<i>Cratægus coccinea.</i>
Common medlar,	<i>Mespilus germanica.</i>
Flowering raspberry,	<i>Rubus odoratus.</i>
Tulip-tree,	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera.</i>
<i>Spanish</i> tree germander,	<i>Teucrium latifolium.</i>
Garden thyme,	<i>Thymus vulgaris.</i>
Broad-leaved lavender,	<i>Lavendula spica.</i>
Yellow <i>Jerusalem</i> sage,	<i>Phlomis fruticosa.</i>
Trumpet honeysuckle,	<i>Bignonia radicans.</i>
Common laburnum,	{ <i>Cytissus laburnum</i> ; sometimes in open air.
Bastard acacia,	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia.</i>
Climbing milk-vetch,	<i>Glycine apios.</i>
Common box, A.	<i>Buxus sempervirens.</i>
Mulberry,	<i>Morus nigra</i> ; sometimes in open air.
Walnut, the nuts of which will not ripen,	{ <i>Juglans regia</i>
Chestnut,	<i>Fagus castanea.</i>
Western plane,	<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i>
Common cypress,	<i>Cypressus sempervirens.</i>
Western arbor vitæ,	<i>Thuja occidentalis.</i>
Male myrtle-leaved sumach,	<i>Coriaria multifolia.</i>
Butchers broom, A.	<i>Ruscus aculeatus.</i>

One other shrub, which resists the severest of the *English* winters, is preserved in *Sweden*, during that season, in the *tepedarium* or dry stove, without tan: this is the common laurel, or *prunus lauro-cerasus*. I may add the *cistus ladaniferus*, which grows with great vigor on the rocks of the beautiful inclosure called *Arcadia*, near the town of *Conwy*, belonging to my friend *Owen Holland, Esq.*

Pine-apple, the *bromelia ananas*, has been introduced into *Sweden*, and fruit cut at the seat of *Baron de Geer*, at *Leuffstad*. Peaches, nectarines, and apricots, are sheltered during winter; but, notwithstanding art is used, travellers do not commend them. Apples, pears, plums, and cherries, are cultivated only in the southern parts; but (the cherries excepted) afford a very indifferent fruit. In *Scot-*

land they succeed very ill: nonpareils and golden rennets will not ripen even at *Edinburgh* without the help of a wall. Yet in the middle of *August* 1769, I have seen, at *Castle Braun*, in *Rosshire*, in about *lat. 57. 42*, *Turkey* apricots, orange nectarines, and a soft small peach, against a common wall, ripe: but at the same time other peaches, nectarines, and green-gages, far from maturity.

Notwithstanding *England* is so noted for its vast produce of apples, yet such is its demand for them, that it imports great quantities from *Normandy*, and even *North America*. In 1785 the duty at the custom-house amounted to 565 *l.* 16 *s.* at the duty of about 2 *s.* per bushel; that was in a year of scarcity: but in the preceding year, which was remarkable for its plenty, it amounted to 278 *l.* 11 *s.*

Wood-strawberries are the most delicious fruit in *Sweden*, and abound in most amazing quantities. The great LINNÆUS kept himself free from a fit of the gout for several years by the liberal eating of this fruit.

In respect to the production of *Ceres*, it may be said, that the goddess extends her bounty in form of wheat with a sparing hand, and that only in the southern provinces. Barley is the general food of the common people; and in the sub-alpine parts of the country, oats alone will attain maturity*.

WINTER begins in *Sweden* with what are called the *Farnatter* or *iron nights*, which seldom exceed three or four, and happen between the 19th and 31st of *August*, in the latitude of *Upsal*. After these, barley ceases to grow, and the plants which require a green-house are no longer suffered to be abroad. Water-fowls almost of every denomination disappear in autumn. In *October*, the bear, badger, hedgehog, and mole, retire to their winter quarters. In the same month is the first appearance of ice. In *November* is alternate snow and ice, an unpleasant thaw, and rain. The ditches are filled with water, till the snow takes firm possession of the ground, and winter reigns uninterrupted for many months. Between the 20th and 28th of *February* are the *days of steel*; the ice on the lakes cracks longitudinally, the timbers of the houses snap with a great noise, and horse-dung spurts out icy particles a foot high. In *March* begins the unpleasing spring: the snow begins to melt against the walls, the ice is loosened from the stones, and the hills begin to appear of their own color. Inundations of snow-water, in *April*, cover the ground; the rivers are unbound, and the ice floats down. Birds of various kinds return; the flight of the *wheat-ear* confirms the flight of any more severe frost, except the few *leaden nights* in *May*; after which summer is confirmed, and the return of birds is completed. In *June* are the *brazen nights*, which, with the *leaden*, reach *Sweden* eight days after they are felt in *Lapland*, on the thaw of its snow. These are the revolutions of a *Swedish* year.

* *Amen. Acad.* III. 77.

Among the *Lithophytes* is that elegant madrepora or coral, called the madrepora pertusa, *As. Nidr.* IV. tab. II. fig. 1. The isis hippuris—tab. IV. fig. 8. The gorgonia lepadifera—II. tab. IX. fig. 2. Gorgonia placomus—III. tab. I. fig. 1. which grows to a vast size. Another species of gorgonia, with slender cylindrical branches, figured in the *As. Nidr.* II. tab. IX. fig. 1. The vast alcyonium arboreum—IV. tab. XI. fig. 1; and some other species sent to me by the late bishop *Pontoppidan*, from the *Norwegian* seas; among which shelter infinite numbers of marine animals. On one, I first discovered a *concha anomia* in the recent state, which LINNÆUS named the *anomia retusa*, Vol. I. p. 1151. No. 225.

Among the animals which LINNÆUS calls *vermes*, is found the *pennatulus mirabilis*, *Faun. Suec.* No. 2261; and a very singular long-spined *echinus* with a small body, engraven by the above-cited worthy but credulous prelate. As a member of the royal society at *Drontheim*, in *Norway*, I wish my brethren would be stimulated to a due attention to the wonders that surround them, and form a local museum, confined to the subjects of that extensive kingdom.

Exotic fruits flung on the coasts of *Norway*, which I have not described in my voyage to the *Hebrides*, are the following:

Pods of the *cassia fistulosa*.

The kidney-shaped nut of the *anacardium occidentale*.

Fruit of the *cucurbita lagenaria*, *pisidia erythrina*, and the *cocos nucifera*.

The account of the fishes of the *Norwegian* sea may be thus improved.

Among the fishes which have hitherto shunned our shores, are the *raia clavata*, Muller, No. 209. *Squalus spinax*, No. 312; length from twenty inches to three feet: the back is purple, the belly flat and black: it is found in the muddy valleys of the sea, of one or two hundred fathoms deep, off *Christiansand*. *Sq. centrina*, 313, which extends to the *Mediterranean*, the *Pesce Porco* of the *Italians*. The *chimæra monstrosa*, 320, a most singular fish. *Syngnathus typhle*, and *æquoreus*, 324, 325. The *regalecus glesve*, *sild kong*, or king of the herrings, 335; *Asian*. *Icon*. tab. XI; found about *Glæfver*, near *Bergen*, a most uncommon eel-shaped fish, from ten to eleven feet in length, with a dorsal fin extending the length of the back, and uniting with that of the tail; its pectoral fins filiform, ovated at their ends, and one third the length of the body. *Gadus brome*, 341, is from two to three feet long: an article of commerce frequent on all the coast. *G. dipterygius*, or *byrke lang*, 346. *Blennius raninus*, et *fuscus*, 359, 360. *Echineis remora*, 361, which extends to the *East* and *West Indies*. *Coryphæna novacula*, 362, common to the *Mediterranean*. *Coryph. rupestris*, 363, which has also been taken

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taken near *Gibraltar*. *Gobius jozo*, 365. *Pleuronectes cynoglossus, limanda, et linguatula*, 372, 375, 377. *Sparus erythrinus*, 380. *Labrus fuillus*, 381. *Perca norvegica*, 390, *Afcan. Icon.* tab. xvi. a red species, very fat and nourishing, which grows to the length of two feet and a half, peculiar to the *Norden fields*. *P. lucioperca*, 391, a fish of the lakes. *Scomber pelagicus*, 398; *Lin.* 495. which possibly is found even at *Jamaica*. *Silurus azotus*, 404, the *soekat* of the *Norwegians*, *Pontoppidan* II. tab. iv. p. 150; *Catesby*, II. p. 23; and *salmo arcticus*, or *capelan*, a species so abundant about *Newfoundland*.

The *salmo filus* or *fil*, 418; *Afcan. Icon.* tab. xxiv. is the only species of salmon which never quits the sea: is excellent food, but full of bones: a scarce species, and grows to the length of two feet; of a pale brown color on the back, with silvery belly and sides. The *salmo kulmund*, *Afcan. Icon.* xxiii. is taken only in the river *Randsfiord*: grows to the length of two feet; of a purple color, spotted with silver, and minute black spots: unlike other trouts, it never quits its station.

LXXVII. The cod-fish in these seas grow to the weight of fifty pounds, and from two to four feet in length: a single ovary of these fish has been known to weigh fourteen pounds, and to contain nine millions of eggs: we need therefore never fear exhausting the species. Ship-loads of the spawn are annually sent to *France*.

LXXX. The coast of *Finmark* is attended, for a considerable way, with a chain of isles like that of *Norway*.

LXXXVIII. In respect to the temperature of the summer air in *Spitzbergen*, Lord *Mulgrave* makes these remarks:—At the noon of *July* 20th, in lat. 80. 30. long. 3. 26. the mercury stood at 37; at midnight at 33½; and in lat. 80. 37. at noon at 48. In lat. 80. 4. long. 2. 12. on *July* 16th, at noon at 49, at midnight at 48. This was the greatest degree of warmth felt in this arctic region during the voyage.

Coals are also found in *Spitzbergen*; by means of which, seven people, left there accidentally, were enabled to bear the severity of the winter.

LXXXIX. In the enumeration, add, beneath *Orknies*;

	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Total.
<i>Holland</i> has	809.	275.	1084.

XCII. Before I quit *Spitzbergen*, let me add, that to the south of *Statz* island, and about ten leagues distant, is *Hope* island; of a singular form, nine leagues long, and only half a mile broad; divided into five very high mountains, gradually decreasing

creasing in height from the north-east*. On the north is good anchorage in twenty fathom water. The south side has a rocky bottom, and for some way to the east and west the sea is shallow. At the north-east end is a hollow, the haunt of walruses, and of myriads of gulls and other sea-fowls, which darken the air with their numbers.

The *Dwina* is navigable to a great distance, even to *Wologda*, a thousand versts, or about six hundred and sixty-six miles by water. The isles of *Podefemskoe* form the *Delta* of this great river. The city of *Archangel* is approachable by two channels, an eastern and a western, each above thirty miles in length; their depth is from three to eight fathoms. The city stands on the banks of the eastern channel. The isles are separated from each other by a narrow strait, which divides them midway, parallel to the greater channels, and is passable by *Russian lodies*, the Northern Pilot says by larger vessels.

As late as the year 1784, a hundred and twenty ships sailed out of the port of *Archangel*.

From the *North Cape* the coast of *Finland* runs easterly: *North-kyn* or north-point is a distinguished promontory; between them are the *three sisters*, conic rocks of a grotesque appearance. From thence to *Tana bay* is high and craggy land, and a bold shore. The river *Tana* falls with a prodigious noise into the end of the bay, forming a noble cataract; like the *Alten*, it rises far in *Lapland*, and, after a long course through *alps* and *morasses*, here has its discharge. Among the lesser rivers which feed it, some were famous for beavers and pearls. The *Laplanders* had therefore, in 1652, this river committed to their special care. The *Tana* is the most celebrated of any in the north for its salmon; they are distinguished by their depth, shortness, and superior excellency. The fishery begins early in the spring, and, by the laws of *Norway*, must end in fourteen days after the feast of *St. John* the Baptist.

To the east of this is *Wardoe*, an island remarkable for having on it the most northern fortress in the world, and of unknown antiquity, built at the extremity of *Norwegian Finmark*. It commands a fine harbour, and probably was built to protect the fishing trade, the only object it could have in this remote place. It has caused an assemblage of about three hundred *Norwegian* cottages, the habitations of fishermen. Beyond the adjacent promontory, *Domesness*, the sea runs westward, and forms a deep bay. The river *Pas* is the boundary between the

* Northern Pilot, page 59.

Muscovitch and *Norwegian* dominions. *Kegor*, or fishers island, stretches along the shore a little to the east of the mouth of the *Pæs*. A vast hollow sea is observed off this island, arising from the N. W. and N. E. winds. Let it be remarked, that the land takes a southern trend from the north-cape to the extreme of the *White Sea*; and the hills gradually decline in height, and the isles diminish in number. *Kola*, a vast river, opens a little to the east of *Kegor*, and is about a mile broad near the town of *Kola*, above seven leagues from its mouth. This, above two centuries ago, was the great resort of *English* and *Dutch*, who carried on a great trade in salmon and fish-oil*. The oil is extracted from the livers of the sharks, such as the *brugde*, *baa-mer* or basking shark, *Br. Zool.* III. No. 41; the *baa-skiærdin* or white shark, *Br. Zool.* III. No. 42; and the *baa-brand* or blue shark, No. 43. All these species having for a long time been taken for this purpose †, chiefly in the winter, and by the natives. Cod-fish, holibuts, and most of the valuable fish of the *German sea*, abound as far as this high latitude. Even the tunny is found to pursue the mackarel into these cold seas ‡. The small isle of *Kilduyn* lies a little to the east of the *Kola*; and farther on the *Sem-ostrowow*, or seven islands; not far from which is the river *Arzina*, memorable for the fate of our illustrious countryman, Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, who, in *May 1553*, sailed from *Ratcliff*, on the first voyage for the discovery by sea of *Muscovia* by the north-east, a country at that time scarcely known to the rest of *Europe*. In *August* he was separated from his consorts in this high latitude, and driven by tempests into this part, where he was found, the spring following, by some *Russian* fishermen, with all his crew, frozen to death. His more fortunate consort *Richard Chancellor*, captain and pilot major, pursued his voyage, and renewed the discovery of the *White Sea*, or bay of *St. Nicholas*, a place totally forgotten since the days of *OEber*. The circumstances attending his arrival exactly resemble those of the first discoverers of *America*. He was struck with astonishment at the barbarity of the *Russian* inhabitants. They, in return, stood amazed at the size of his ship; they fell down and would have kissed his feet: and when they left him, spread abroad the arrival of “a strange nation of singular gentle-ness and courtesie.” He visited in sledges the court of *Basilovitz II.* then at *Moscow*, and layed the foundation of immense commerce with this country, for a series of years, even to the distant and unthought-of *Persia*.

It is singular, that so very little has been preserved concerning that very illustrious character, Sir *Hugh Willoughby*. It appears that he was son of Sir *Henry Willoughby*, knight and banneret, by his third wife *Elen*, daughter of *John Eger-*

* *Hackluyt*, I. 416. † *Torfæi, Hist. Norweg.* I. 99. *Muller, Zool. Dan.* N^os 315, 316, 318.

‡ *Læms Lapm.* 326. *Pontopp.* II. 153.

son of *Wrine Hall*, in *Cheeshire*, Esq. Sir *Hugh* married *Jane*, daughter of Sir *Nicholas Strelley*, of *Strelley*, in the county of *Nottingham*, Knt. ; by her he had a son named *Henry*, of whom I do not find any account. They were originally of *Riseley*, in *Derbyshire* ; Sir *Hugh* is stiled by *Cambden*, of *Riseley*. *Thoroton* adds the same title to an ancestor of the same christian name, who died in 1491. They changed their residence to *Wollaton*, in *Nottinghamshire*, the princely and venerable seat of Lord *Middleton*, who acquired it by the marriage of his ancestor, Sir *Perceval Willoughby*, with *Brigitta*, daughter and sole heiress of Sir *Francis Willoughby*, founder of that noble pile. The portrait of the celebrated Sir *Hugh* is to be seen there ; a whole length, in very large breeches, according to the fashion of the times, in a room hung with velvet, with a table covered with velvet, and a rich carpet. From his meagre appearance, the servant tells you, that it represents the attitude, &c. in which he was found starved. This trivial account is all that is left of so great a name.

The river *Ob* rises from the *Altine*, or, as the *Russians* call it, the *Telekoe*, a large lake ; it swarms with fish. In lat. 61. it receives the river *Irtische* : at this junction the *Ob* divides into two channels, and runs separated for a long tract ; unites again, and near *Beresow*, its stream is broken by numbers of small isles. Near *Obdorofkoe Ostrog* it takes an eastern course, and discharges itself into the great bay of its own name.

xcvi.

The *Irtische* has also a most extensive course : it rises in lat. 47. runs through the great lake *Saisan*, takes a north-westerly direction, and in lat. 58. 12. receives another great river, the *Tobol* : and on the forks of these rivers, on the northern side of the *Irtische*, stands *Tobolski*, the present capital of *Siberia*.

In the gulph of *Kara* are taken the *salmo kundsha*, *Pallas Itin.* III. No. 46 ; the *nawaga*, a sort of whiting ; *salmo autumnalis* or *onul*, *pleuronectes glacialis* ; and the *sottus scorpius*, *rumsha*, or father lasher, *Br. Zool.* III. No. 99.

xcvi.

The *Mollusca* and *Vermes*, which extend to the gulph of *Kara*, the beginning of the *Icy sea*, are, the *aphrodita squammata*, *nereis cylindraria*, *actinia equina* et *senilis*, *ascidia globularis*, *Pallas Itin.* III. App. No. 57 ; *buccinum glaciale* et *undatum*, *murex antiquus* et *canaliculatus*, and the *tellina atra*.

xcvi.

The *monoculus arcticus*, *PALLAS ITIN.* III. App. No. 58. swarms in the lakes near the *Icy sea*, and is the great support of the multitudes of water-fowl which make them their summer retreat. Among the *Zoophytes* of the *Frozen ocean* are the *eschara foliacea*, *sertularia dichotoma* et *cupressina*, *alcyonium digitatum* et *gelati-*

F

nesam,

nosum, and the *spongia oculata*, and *infundibulum*. And of the *Fucus* tribe, the *saccharinus*, *edulis*, *quercus*, *ceranoides*, *aculeatus*, *glacialis*, and *truncatus*, PALLAS ITIN. III. N^{ris} 135 and 136; and the *ulva intestinalis*.

xcvi. Besides the ARGALI and the MUSK, the OGOTONA HARE, *Hist. Quad.* No. 249; the CARACO RAT—No. 299; the GARLIC—No. 315; and perhaps the ŒCONOMIC—313, first appear to the east of the *Jenesei*; and the IBEX or WILD-GOAT again begins to shew itself, after the long interval of the vast tract between this country and the *Carpathian* mountains.

xcvii. When the ice breaks in lake *Baikal*, the *salmo oxyrhynchus*, and the *lenki*, lay their spawn in the sandy shores, but in summer retire into the deep water.

The *callionymus baikalensis* is a fish peculiar to the lake; is about nine inches long, of a most soft and tender texture, and flowing with oil: it is never caught in nets, or any way alive. It inhabits the vast subaqueous caverns of the lakes, at great depths, particularly near the northern shores, in places three or four hundred fathoms deep. They are never seen but when they have been disturbed by the violent summer storms, when they are seen floating on the surface, or flung in vast heaps on the shore, particularly on the *Posolskisch*, and the mouth of the *Selinga*. The people extract oil from them, which they sell to the *Chinese*.

The *salmo autumnalis* or *omul*, is taken in the lake in *June* and *July*, in its passage still farther south.

Vast quantities of the skins of the *oniscus trachurus* are seen floating on the surface of lake *Baikal*; a species of insect which abounds on the rocky shores, and is the food of the *salmo lenok* and *sig*. PALLAS ITIN. III. 293. and App. No. 54.

ci. The BEAR ISLANDS were farther explored in 1763, by the two land surveyors, *Andrejef Leontief*, and *Lyssof*. They began their journey on *March* 4th, from *Nischne Kowimskoi*, in sledges drawn by dogs: on *April* 22d they reached the shore of the *Icy sea*, and opposite to the mouth of the river *Krestowa*, went on the ice in a strait direction to the first island; on landing they found it to consist of small yellowish gravel, overspread with rocks of granite of immense bigness, but productive of nothing but moss and short grass like the *tundra*, or the great northern tract on the continent. They found there the remainder of a jurt or tent, made of the floating timber which abounds in this part of the sea. It did not seem of *Russian* construction, therefore must have been built by some of the natives of the continent, who came here for the sake of the chase of sea animals.

In one part of the isle is a lofty hill of a most rugged form ; having to the east a dreadful precipice. This island seemed fifty versts long and forty broad.

They afterwards visited four other isles ; near to the third was a rock separated about eleven fathoms from the shore, connected by the shore, at low water, to the island. It consisted of brittle granite, and was about ten yards high. About six yards from the bottom was a declivity, on which were placed ten fir trees with their roots upwards ; over the roots were placed planks covered with gravel, along the sides were boards six spans high, and over the whole had been a roof, now fallen down, formed of small pieces of floating timber, fastened with leathern straps, and covered with gravel : it had one entrance from land, another from sea ; and was about five fathoms and a half long, and four broad, and of most coarse workmanship. On the same isle were traces of a hut, and two cellars. —No animals were seen on them but *polar bears* and *arctic foxes*.

By the accounts of these adventurers, the farthest isle must extend far to the east, for they assert, that it lay opposite to the bay of *Tschaoûn*. On this island the provisions for their dogs began to fail. They were obliged to set out on their return on the 12th of *April*. Their whole journey, and their return to the continent, was comprehended in five or six days. *Neue Nordische Beytrage*, I. 231.

I shall endeavour to make some addition to the accounts of the *Tschutschis* given by Captain *Cook*, from two relations preserved in the *Neue Nordische Beytrage* ; as any thing relative to so remote a people cannot but be acceptable.

CXII.

The first is from the journal of the *Cossack Nicolai Daurkin* ; who, by private direction from his commander, feigned a desertion from the *Russian* post on the *Anadyr*, to the nearest post of the *Tschutschis*, was well received by them, and continued with them from *July* 20th, 1763, to the winter of the same year. This journal relates chiefly to the isles intermediate between *Asia* and *America*, in *Behring's* freight. In *October*, when the sea between the *Asiatic* and *American* land was frozen, he procured a sledge and a couple of rein-deer, and, attended by one of the *Tschutschis*, who had adopted him as a kinsman, passed over to the first island, and arrived there in five or six hours. The inhabitants received them very kindly ; but instantly asked for some tobacco leaves ; which being presented to them, they in return presented the travellers with some of their cloathing made of furs. The natives wore dresses made of the skins of rein-deer ; and lived on the flesh of whales, walruses, and seals. For want of wood, they dressed their food by means of lamps, made of a stone hollowed on the top, into which they poured train-oil, and into that they put a wick made of a soft moss, a sort of *sphagnum* or bogmoss, tied with strings, made of the bowels of animals : with these lamps they not

only dressed their meat, but also warmed themselves. The natives of this isle are called by the *Tschutschis*, *Achülaet*.

On the second isle live the same kind of people, who call it *Pejerkely*. The chief of them bore each side of the lips of their children, and introduce into them pieces of the teeth of the walrus: in other respects, they are clothed like the natives of the first isle. These were the two islands seen in the streights by Captain Cook, but were neither named or visited by him. These people had intercourse with the *Tschutschis*; for in one of the engagements which Colonel *Paulutzki* had with them in 1731, he found one of the islanders among the slain*, with his lips bored as before described.

DAURKIN mentions two ranks of *Tschutschis*; one who have herds of rein-deer, and others which have none; the last live in holes below ground, and subsist on the flesh of sea animals entirely: but the others, in certain seasons, apply themselves to the chase of sea bears, walruses, whales, and *belugas*, or the white dolphin.

The second journal was made by *Iwan Robelef*, a *Kajak Stonik*, or a *Cossack*, who commanded a hundred men. In 1779 he was dispatched, like the former, as a spy into the country of *Tschutschis*; on the 20th of May he reached the *Serdze kamen*, in the bay of *Noischan*. He observed there, that the natives possessed of rein-deer treated those who had none as the *Russians* do their vassals, and obliged them to fish for them, and to furnish them with train-oil, and the flesh of sea-horses; for which they supplied them with that of the rein-deer.

On July 17th, *Robelef* reached the village *Jagagein*, and from thence crossed a bay, eight versts broad, to the village *Nernegin*: here the *Tschutschis* mentioned to him the arrival of Captain Cook, in 1778, and the intercourse, as related by Captain Cook, in vol. II. p. 447, of his voyage. *Robelef* fixes the latitude of the place where he received his account in 65. 48. and in longitude 206. 30. The same people remembered also the visit paid to them by *Bebring*, several years before, when forty of the natives visited his ships in four leathern boats. Two important circumstances in the annals of the country.

Robelef also visited the two intermediate isles; one he calls *Imoglin*, which was five versts long, and two broad. It had two villages, containing two hundred and three males, and a hundred and ninety-five female inhabitants. It lay forty versts from the *Asiatic* shore. The second isle he calls *Ijelgin*: its length was three versts; its breadth one and an half: its distance from *Imoglin*, three versts; from *America* about thirty. Its number of inhabitants eighty-five males, and seventy-nine females. The chief of this isle was a native of *America*.

* Decouvertes faites par les Russes, I. 172.

He assured *Robelef* of a fact too curious to be omitted—that there was a colony of *Russians*, which have been long settled on that continent: that they are distinguished from the *Americans* by their long beards, and by their language: that they can write, say their prayers out of books, and worship pictures. *Robelef* wished earnestly that the chieftain would bring him over to his countrymen; but was told he did not dare to do it, lest *Robelef* should come to any mischance, for which he should be answerable to the *Tschutschis*.

ROBELEF was also told by a *Tschutschis*, who had formerly crossed to *America* for the sake of trade, and made acquaintance with a person, who afterwards visited him in the isle of *Imoglin*, and brought to him a board, on which was written on one side red characters, on the other black; and said he had it from people with beards, who desired him to deliver it to the *Russians* who were in garrison at *Anadirsk*; and that the purport of it was to obtain iron from them. The *Russians* of that garrison had a tradition, that out of seven *kotches* or vessels, which once sailed from the mouth of the *Lena*, along the coasts of the Icy sea, to double the *Tschutschis* point, three were never more heard of. These they believe to be the founders of this colony: but whether it has any better foundation than the story of the *Welsh* settlement in *North America*, by the sons of *Owen Gwynedd*, in 1170, appears to me a matter of great doubt.

ROBELEF informs us, that there is no visible ebb or flow in the Streights of *Bebring*, and only a moderate current, running in summer from the Eastern ocean northward into the Icy sea, and about *August* turns to the south, and brings with it the floating ice. He adds, that the tide on the *Tschutschis nofs* flows six feet.

The *Tschutschis* gave *Robelef* much information respecting the topography of the opposite coast of *America*: from these accounts a map* is formed (with the assistance of that by *Captain Cook*), in which is placed a vast river, emptying itself into the *Icy sea* a little to the south of *Cape Mulgrave*; then making a bend southerly, and taking a very long course in that direction. Its banks are made as full of towns and villages (all of them named), as the banks of the *Thames*; nor are the coasts, from its mouth to *Norton* sound, made less populous; and those from point *Shallow Water* to *Shoalness* vie in that respect with all the preceding. As *Captain Cook* met with no such marks of population, I must suspend my belief till these coasts have been farther explored; which the spirit of curiosity, which now reigns, makes me not despair of seeing effected.

* See vol. IV. of *Neue Nordische Beytrage*, and the whole narration, at p. 105.

The *Tschutschki* country is overgrown with yellow and white moss, which nourishes vast flocks of wild rein-deer. These animals are accustomed, in *May* or *June*, as soon as the *Anadyr* is clear from ice, to swim over the river by thousands, to the cold woodless countries towards the Icy sea, to save themselves from insects; and they retire again in *August*, and the beginning of *September*, to the woods, to change their horns. The neighboring inhabitants take the advantage of their migration, to kill great numbers of them for their provisions. The people are at this time particularly careful to avoid making much noise, or causing smoke in those parts where the rein-deer pass; and watch the first harbingers of their arrival. The hunters assemble in small boats, and when the herd of rein-deer is crossing the river, they row amongst them, and kill with lances as many as they can, which amount often to several hundreds. The herds crowd, during three whole days, so close together, that they cannot escape; but after three days the whole march is over, except by chance a single deer is now and then seen. The greatest number of rein-deer killed in this encounter are females (*Washenki*), which cannot so easily make their escape, with their young ones, as the bucks, who are always foremost, and retire therefore sooner. The rein-deer in these eastern parts are in general much smaller than elsewhere in *Siberia*, the largest buck weighing no more than four puds, and a female about two and a half. The flesh, which is dried for preserving, is tied together in bunches, which contain two deer, and each bunch weighs a pud and half or two puds*.

CXXIII.

STELLER found, on *Behring's* island, two hundred and eleven species of plants, of which more than a hundred grow in *Siberia*, and other mountainous countries; many are common to the eastern side of *Kamtschatka* and *America*. Brush-wood is only met with in the broadest part of the island. Near the northern part are some small alders with sharp-pointed leaves, and some wild roses. The *betula nana* grows in the marshes; and on the hills are some small junipers, and the *forbus аясираря* or *wicken* tree.

The plants, not enumerated in the list of those of this island, are

Mimulus luteus.	Cornus herbacea.
Fumaria.	Epilobium angustifolium.
Pteris pedata.	Cochlearia danica.
Polypodium fragrans.	Pulmonaria maritima.
Andromeda polyfolia.	

* A pud is 40 *Russian* pounds, or 36 *English*. Mr. Cox.

The *Ostiaks*, to this day, in their dances put on masks, change their dresses frequently, and imitate the forms of beasts and birds, and often in a manner so striking and satirical, that one is surprized to hear of so perfect a pantomime among such a savage people. But would not ignorance or superstition ascribe to a supernatural metamorphosis these temporary expedients to deceive the brute creation, or to afford amusement to their countrymen by these frolicsome masquerades? The *Americans* may carry themselves thus dressed into the field of battle, as the *Apulian* hunter did, who fell by the hand of *Camilla*. Dress and arms were similar;

CLXI.

Caput ingens oris hiatus,
Et malæ texere lupi, cum dentibus albis:
Agrestisque manus armat sparus.

The height of the mountain on *Mayer's* isle is so great, that it may be seen at the distance of thirty leagues. Many parts of the coast are from twenty to thirty fathoms high. The sea at the north end is often frozen ten miles from the shore; and on one part of the isle are three stupendous icebergs, or mountains of ice. Off the north-east end are alternate calms, and sudden gusts of wind like whirlwinds, which make navigators shun the approaching it from that quarter.

CLXXVII.

The bottom of the sea round the isle is rocky and uneven, and of very various depths. There are places where there is only six or seven fathom water, with a black sand, possibly volcanic; and at a small distance is water of three hundred fathoms. In other parts the bottom is rocky, and most unfit for anchorage: a few creeks, pervious by difficult and narrow inlets, are capable of affording shelter, in this horrible spot, to a few shallows; but ships must anchor without, and then with the most sedulous circumspection.

The ships destined for the *Greenland* whale-fishery often visit this island first, for the sake of the seals, which are here in great numbers upon the ice. They are killed for the sake of the oil, which is extracted from their blubber; and for their skins, which, after being salted, are kept in casks, and used in *England* for making of boots and shoes. Our ships leave their ports in *February* or *March*, and arrive off the island in *March* or *April*, according to the time of their departure; and if they arrive in the first month, they generally find the sea full of ice; but that depends on the winds, for certain winds force it away, and leave the water clear. The ships usually continue in this sea till the beginning of *May*, when they stretch away to the east, and apply themselves to the whale-fishery, in about latitude 79, and even to that of 81.

Bontakoe

CLXXVII.

Bontakoe is the name of an isle in lat. 73. 30. not far from the coast of *Greenland*. I saw it in a map of *N. and S. America*, published by Mr. *Sayer*, in 1775. A little to the north of it is a promontory, the date of the discovery of which is 1605. This is all I learn of it.

CLXXIX.

DAVIS's freights is frequented by some of our whale-fishers: they sail from *England* (e. g.) *Yarmouth*, the beginning of *March*, arrive there about the middle of *April*, and go up the freights two hundred leagues, towards *Disco* bay, or *North-east* bay, usually called by the seamen *North-east Bite*. In these parts the whales are larger, but fewer than in the *Spitzbergen* seas. Seals there are also scarcer. It is singular that no intelligence is to be obtained concerning *Baffin's* bay, from these navigators.

The following journal of the ship *Yarmouth*, shews the expedition with which the *Greenland* whale fishery is carried on.

April 11th. Sailed from *Yarmouth* roads.

16. Off *Lerwick*, *Schetland*.

21. Fall in with the first ice, about lat. 70.

27. Killed some seals. Working backwards and forwards through the ice to the northward.

May 15. Off *Fair Foreland*, lat. 78.

17. Killed the first whale.

June 20. Killed the seventh.

23. Took departure for *England*, from lat. 75. 31. long. 7.

July 8. Anchor in *Yarmouth* roads.

CLXXXVII.

MUNCK never reached beyond lat. 63. 30. A cruel fate attended this able seaman. Being still persuaded of the possibility of a north-west passage, he engaged several opulent people in the design, who equipped two vessels, and committed them to his care. On taking leave of his prince, *Christian IV.* some discourse arose concerning his late expedition. The king ungenerously reproached him with being the cause of its miscarriage. *Munck*, indignant at the aspersions, answered his majesty with warmth, on which the king struck him with his cane. *Munck* was so affected, that he took to his bed, refused all food, and died of grief at the unjust usage he had experienced*.

CXC.

The thermometer has been known, in *Hudson's* bay, to rise out of doors to 85, on the 12th of *July*, and to sink in the month of *January* to 45 below the cy-

* *Churchill's Coll.* II. 476.

pher, in a glass regulated according to *Fahrenheit's* scale. It has been observed by Mr. *Hutchins*, that on the 6th of *July*, 1775, the quicksilver rose as high as 99; and once in the same month, for an hour or two, even to 103. In respect to cold, the quicksilver begins to congeal when it has sunk to about 40 below the cypher; but the spirit thermometer continues to shew a degree of cold so low as 46. The former remarks were made by Mr. *Wales*, at *Prince of Wales's* fort, in lat. 58° 55', correspondent to the southern part of the *Orknies*. Those islands lie surrounded by the sea: *Hudson's* bay has to the west a tract of continent extending in the narrowest part above thirty-five degrees, covered the whole winter with snow; and to the north a still more rigorous climate, a sea perpetually infested with ice: so let the wind blow either from the west or from the north, it is sure to bring with it the most severe effects. From the province of *New York* to this in question, the ground remains covered with snow the greatest part of the winter; later or earlier, as the country approaches or recedes from the south. The predominant winds are from the west, and those blow above three quarters of the year: but the north or north-easterly winds are observed to be the vehicles of snow. The north-westerly bring the severest cold.

The middle provinces are remarkable for the unsteadiness of the weather, or the quick transitions from heat to cold. Snow falls in quantities in *Virginia*, but does not lie above a day or two; yet even after a mild, or indeed, a warm day, the river *Potowmoc* has been frozen over in one night, strong enough to be passed, and that in places where it was two miles broad; and *James* river, where it has been three miles broad. These alterations are owing to the above-cited cause, the sudden arrival of the chilling winds of the north-west.

The provinces of *South Carolina* and *Florida* are subject to vast heats and furious whirlwinds, hurricanes, bursts of thunder, and fatal lightnings. Mr. *Henry Ellis* found the thermometer in *Georgia* at 105, in one of the summer months: a heat so far superior to that of the human body, even in that climate, that Mr. *Ellis* could not raise it above 97 by the application of it to his body. On *December* 10th it was at 86, yet the next day fell as low as 38. Well might Mr. *Ellis* remark the deleterious effect of these extraordinary changes on the human frame*.

The united fury of the thunder, lightning, and whirlwind, cannot be better illustrated than by the descriptive instance which happened in *South Carolina*, with which Dr. GARDEN, with his usual liberality, favored me; and of which he was an eye witness.

* Phil. Trans. l. 754, 755.

' Before I say any thing of that tremendous whirlwind which I mentioned to
 ' you in conversation, the particulars of which you desire, I shall observe that
 ' *Carolina*, in common with other warm climates, is subject to occasional tem-
 ' pests of various sorts; such as severe thunder storms, hurricanes, whirlwinds,
 ' &c. of different strength and violence. Thunder storms and gusts happen at
 ' all times of the year, particularly in the summer time; but there are some, of
 ' the most dreadful force and appearance, that happen chiefly in the spring and
 ' autumnal months. They generally rise between the west and north, and
 ' gradually advance, with accumulating thickness, always in a contrary direc-
 ' tion to the wind, which strengthens as the gust approaches, and rises in the
 ' atmosphere with deep and fullen darkness, pregnant with frequent bursts of
 ' sharp lightning, darting its tremendous forks in all directions. Every kind of
 ' animal seeks shelter and retreat. The wind increasing, and the clouds rolling
 ' on from contrary quarters, the opposing elements by their furious approach and
 ' violent contention produce a general uproar and darkness; and the atmosphere
 ' is hurried into eddies and whirlwinds, that fill the air with dust, leaves, and
 ' branches of trees, and every other light body that lies in their way; so that an
 ' almost total darkness takes place, before the important cloud, rolling on, at
 ' length bursts over you, and pours down spouts and torrents of rain, mingled
 ' with almost unintermitting peals of thunder, and the most alarming flashes of
 ' lightning, pointed and forked, which frequently strikes houses, and shivers in
 ' pieces the loftiest and stoutest trees. During the storm, heaven and earth
 ' seem to be in contention; and yet no sooner is its force spent, than all is sun-
 ' shine, calmness, and tranquillity.—These gusts generally happen in the after-
 ' noon and towards evening, though I have seen them at all times of the 24
 ' hours.—But, entirely independent of such storms, whirlwinds of different sorts
 ' arise in various parts of the country; and taking sometimes a rectilinear, and
 ' sometimes an irregular and varied direction, proceed through the country, mark-
 ' ing their progress (if of great strength and violence) by an avenue in the woods,
 ' of a greater or less extent according to their diameter, where every tree, plant,
 ' building, &c. are torn up, broken, and laid flat; till at length the whirling
 ' column either suddenly lifts itself up, and vanishes in the air; or gradually di-
 ' minishing in force, bulk, and diameter, totally disappears. Small whirlwinds
 ' of this kind are frequent in the hottest weather: those of large size and great
 ' force fortunately happen seldom; but their tracks are now and then seen in the
 ' woods, and may be followed for miles.

‘ Of this kind, commonly known under the title of TYPHONS, a most violent one passed down *Ashley River*, on the 4th of *May* 1761, and fell upon the shipping in *Rebellion Road* with such fury, as to threaten the immediate destruction of a large fleet lying there ready to sail for *Europe*.

‘ This terrible phenomenon was seen by many of the inhabitants of *Charlestown*, coming down *Wappoo Creek*, resembling a large column of smoke and vapor, whose motion was very irregular and tumultuous, as well as that of the neighboring clouds, which appeared to be driving down nearly in the same direction (from the south-west), and with great velocity. The quantity of vapor which composed this impetuous column, and its prodigious velocity, gave it such a surprising momentum, as to plow *Ashley River* to the bottom, and to lay the channel bare, of which many persons were eye witnesses. When it came down *Ashley River* it made so great a noise, as to be heard by most of the people in town, and was taken by many for constant thunder; its diameter at that time was generally judged to be about three hundred fathoms (though from what I have since known of the breadth of the river, I am confident it must have been nearer double); and in height, to a person in *Broad-street, Charlestown*, it appeared to be about forty-five degrees, though it increased in magnitude and height during its progress to *Rebellion Road*. As it passed the town, nearly about the conflux of *Cooper* and *Ashley* rivers, it was joined by a column of the same kind, though not of the same magnitude, which came down *Cooper River*. Though this last was not of equal strength or impetuosity with the other, yet, on their meeting together, the tumultuous and whirling agitations of the air were seemingly much greater; inasmuch that the froth and vapor raised by its sides in the river, seemed to be thrown up to the apparent height of thirty-five or forty degrees towards the middle; whilst the clouds, which were now driving in all directions to this place, appeared to be precipitated into the vortex, and whirled around at the same time with incredible velocity: just after this it fell on the shipping in the *Road*, and was scarce three minutes in its passage, though the distance is near two leagues. Five vessels were sunk outright; his majesty’s ship the *Dolphin*, which happened to be at anchor just on the edge of the column, and all others in that situation, lost their masts; the other unfortunate five, which lay in the direct line of its progress, were instantaneously sunk. Whether was this done by the immense weight of this column pressing them into the deep? or was it done by the water being suddenly forced from under them, and thereby letting them sink so low, as to be immediately covered and ingulphed by the lateral mass of water? This tremendous column was seen upwards of thirty miles south-west from *Charlestown*,

‘ where it arrived twenty-five minutes after two o’clock, P. M. making an
 ‘ avenue in its course of great width, tearing up trees, houses, and every thing
 ‘ that opposed; great quantities of leaves, branches of trees, even large limbs,
 ‘ were seen furiously driven about and agitated in the body of the column as it
 ‘ passed along. When it passed *Rebellion Road*, it went on the ocean, which it
 ‘ overspread with trees, branches, &c. for many miles, as vessels arriving from
 ‘ the northward some days afterwards informed us. The sky was overcast and
 ‘ cloudy all the forenoon: about one o’clock it began to thunder, and con-
 ‘ tinued more or less till three. The mercury in *Fahrenheit’s* thermometer, at
 ‘ two o’clock, stood at 77°; by four o’clock the wind was quite fallen, the sun
 ‘ shone out, and the sky was clear and serene, and not a vestige of the dreadful
 ‘ scene remaining, but the dismasted and dismantled vessels in the *Road*.’

CXCIV. That curious body the *Labrador stone*, which reflects all the colors of the peacock, is found there in loose masses. The late Mr. *La Trobe* shewed me a piece of exquisite beauty, finely polished, which he procured from the laudable missions in that country. It is, according to Mr. *Kirwan*, a *feldt-spat*, softer than the common kind.

CXCVI. I must acknowledge my obligations to vice admiral *Campbel*, for the trouble he took in procuring, during his government, the following accounts from the different divisions of the great island of *Newfoundland*; and some additions to the manner of carrying on its most important fishery.

Within the circuit of sixty miles of the southern part, the country is hilly, but not mountainous. The hills increase in height as they recede from the sea; their course is irregular, not forming a chain of hills, but rise and fall abruptly.

The coasts are high, and the shores most remarkably bold. The same may be said of almost every part of this vast island.

The country is much wooded, and the hills (such which have not flat tops, to admit the rain to stagnate on them) are clothed with birch, with hazel, spruce, fir, and pine, all small; which is chiefly owing to the inhabitants taking off the bark to cover the fish stages. This *peninsula* is so indented by the fine and deep bays of *Placentia*, *St. Mary*, *Conception*, and *Trinity*, that it may be easily penetrated in all parts, which is done for the sake of fowling, or the procuring of spars for masts, oars, &c.

The island is on all sides more or less pierced with deep bays, which peninsulate it in many places by isthmuses most remarkably narrow.

The

The mountains on the south-west side, near the sea, are very high, and terminate in lofty headlands. Such are *Chapeau rouge*, a most remarkably high promontory; *Cape St. Mary's*, and *Cape le Hune*. Such in general is the formation of the island: on the north-east, most of the hills in the interior parts of the country terminate pyramidally, but form no chain. The interior parts of the country consist chiefly of morasses, or dry barren hummocks, or level land, with frequent lakes or ponds, and in some places covered with stunted black spruce. The rivers of *Newfoundland* are unfit for navigation, but they are of use in floating down the wood with the summer floods. Still the rivers and the brooks are excellent guides for the hunters of beavers, and other animals, to penetrate up the country; which as yet has never been done deeper than thirty miles. Near the brooks it is that timber is commonly met with, but seldom above three or four miles inland, and in vallies; the hills in the northern district being naked and barren.

In some parts of *Newfoundland* there is timber sufficiently large for the building of merchant ships: the hulk is made of juniper, and the pine furnishes masts and yards; but as yet none has been found large enough for a mast for a large cutter.

The fishery is divided into two seasons: that on the shore, or the shore season, commences about the 20th of *April*, and ends about the 10th of *October*; the boats fish in from four to twenty fathoms water.

The most important, the bank-fishing season, begins the 10th of *May*, and continues till the last of *September*, and carried on in thirty to forty-five fathoms depth of water.

Banking vessels have sailed from *St. John's* to the bank as early as the 12th of *April*. At first they use pork or birds for a bait; but as they catch fish, they supply themselves with a shell fish called *clams*, which is found in the belly of the cod. The next bait is the lobster; after that, the herring, and the launce, *Br. Zool.* III. No. 66, which last till *June*, when the *capelan* comes on the coast, and is another bait. In *August* the *squid* comes into use, and finally the herring again.

The greatest number of cod-fish taken by a single fisherman in the season, has been twelve thousand; but the average is seven thousand. The largest fish which has been taken was four feet three inches long, and weighed forty-six pounds.

A banking vessel of ten thousand fish ought to be filled in three weeks, and so in proportion; and eighty quintals (112lb. each) for a boat in the same time.

In 1785, five hundred and forty-one *English* vessels fished on the bank; a number exceeding that of the *French*.

A heap of dried fish twenty feet long, and ten wide, and four deep, contains three hundred quintals. Such an heap settles, in the course of forty-eight hours after it is made, about 1-12th.

An extraordinary splitter will split five quintals of fish in an hour. The average in that time is two.

There is no fishing during winter, on account of the inclemency of the season. It is supposed that the fish in a great measure quit the banks before that time, as in general they are very scarce when the fishing vessels go upon the banks early in the spring.

There are a few small towns on the coasts, which have gardens sown with *English* pulse; but many of the inhabitants quit the country in winter.

An admiral, or some sea officer, is governor of *Newfoundland*. He sails from *England* in *May*, and returns by the 30th of *November*.

COASTS.

The coasts of *Nova Scotia* are, in general, rude and rocky, with some variations. It is peninsulated by the *Atlantic* ocean and gulph of *St. Laurence*, and joined to the main land by a narrow isthmus. From *Bay Vert*, on the northern side, the shore is bounded with red cliffs, with beaches beneath, as far as *Port Luttrell*, and the same to a remarkable high rock, called, from its shape, *The Barn*. *Cape George* terminates the coast to the east. This promontory is iron-bound, and very high, its summit aspiring to four hundred and twenty feet above the sea. This, with *Point Hood* on the *Cape Breton* side, forms a great bay. On the western shore, between *Cape George* and the entrance of the gut of *Canso*, are most remarkable cliffs of plaster, lofty precipices, and extremely white.

PLASTER CLIFFS.

The gut of *Canso* divides *Nova Scotia* from *Cape Breton*. It is not above a mile wide: it opens into *Chedabucto Bay*, which penetrates far into land. *Cape Canso* forms the most eastern point on this side of the gut; the land trends far to the west; from *Canso* to *Torbay* breaks into several white rocky heads. *Beaver Harbour* is guarded by most picturesque isles, rounded, with wooded tops. As far as *Halifax* it varies, with banks of red earth, or white insulated rocks: the capes and external isles are bounded with black slaty rocks, running generally out in spits from east to west, from the *Rugged Islands* to the *Devil's Isle*. Off *Halifax* are remarkably high red cliffs, linked with beaches: from thence to *Cape Sable*, an island which forms the most western extremity, is often broken, rocky, and white; but from *Port Haldimand* to *Cape Sable* the land appears level and low, with a shore of exceedingly white sand.

BEAVER HAR-
BOUR.

ISLE DE SABLE.

About twenty-three sea leagues from *Cape Canso*, in lat. 44, lies the singular *Isle de Sable*, or of *Sand*. It is in shape of a bow, in length about eight leagues,

and

and not above a mile and half broad in the broadest part. In the middle is a narrow pond of sea-water, running about half the length, which is filled every tide from the sea's rushing through a little gut on the north side. This pond contains multitudes of seals, some flat fish, eels, &c. and has about twelve feet depth at low-water. The entrance is often choaked with sand by a strong north wind, and cleared by the next southern blast. This island lies on a vast sand bank, on which the water gradually deepens to fifty fathoms. At each end is a bar; the water breaks on them often mast high: and there is, besides, a surf beating continually on the shore, to be heard in calm weather several leagues. No boats can approach the island without risque. Landing is practicable on the north shore only, and that only in calm weather. The north bar breaks, in bad weather, seven or eight leagues from the shore; and thousands of ships have been lost about this place. M. DE BARRES* was two years in surveying this fatal tract, and his services have been lately rewarded by the government of the isles of *St. John* and *Cape Breton*. The whole isle consists of fine white sand mixed with white transparent stones, but coarser than in the adjacent soundings: the face is much broken, and hove up into little hills, knobs, and cliffs, wildly heaped together. In the hollows are ponds of fresh water, frequented at times by variety of fowls. On the skirts grow juniper and blue berries in their season, and cranberries all the year. Here are no trees, but plenty of beach grass, wild pease, &c. which serve to support the horses, cows, and hogs, which run about in a state of nature. Wrecks and drift-wood afford fuel. The whole isle has a strange appearance; for the sand-hills have a conoid shape, are milk white, and some of them are a hundred and forty-six feet above the level of the sea.

I quit this singular spot to return to *Cape Sable*, just beyond which commences the great bay of *Fundy*, with infinite variety of picturesque and sublime scenery. The bay divides at the bottom into two others, the bay of *Mines*, and that of *Chignecto*; and, like the rest of the coast of this province, has numbers of fine harbours. Far from the shore of every part of *Nova Scotia* extends a skirt of sand, with deep water, and fine anchorage; but the harbours are most secure retreats. *Grand Manan* isle is very lofty, and lies in the mouth of the bay of *Fundy*, nearer to the western side. The bay of *St. Mary*, which lies on the eastern, is guarded by an extent of land and islands; the entrances between two of them, distinguished by the name of the *Grand* and *Petit Passage*, are particularly noble, very lofty, with vast mural fronts, and their tops finely clothed with trees.

BAY OF FUNDY.

GRAND AND
PETIT PASSAGE.

* To this gentleman's labors we owe the accurate charts of these and some other parts of *North America*, the most elegant and magnificent work of its kind extant.

The

VIEWS.

The gut or entrance into the harbour of *Annapolis Royal* is narrow, and has not less grandeur, neither is it wholly dissimilar. The isle of *Haute*, which lies in the middle of the approach to the bay of *Mines*, rises sublime and with mural sides out of the water, and is crowned with trees: from it is seen vast variety of beautiful scenery; such as *Cape Chignecto*, *Cape Doré*, and *Cape Split*; the last named from the vast columnar rocks which rise before it to an amazing height. Nearly opposite is *Partridge Island*, remarkable for the inclined disposition of its rocks. *Cape Blow-me-down* is another great precipice, not far to the east. Between these the stream of the current runs at the rate of five or six knots, even at neap tides. The tides in parts of the bay of *Fundy* rise to an amazing height, and force themselves into the great creeks with a bore or head from fifty to seventy-two feet high, and with prodigious rapidity. Hogs, which feed along the shores, are much more sensible of its approach than mankind: they are observed to listen, to prick up their ears for some time, and then run off at full speed.

HIGH TIDES.

THE ISTHMUS.

The bay of *Chignecto* is the last. This runs far inland, and is separated by the isthmus from the gulph of *St. Laurence*. If we reckon to *Bay Vert*, it is only twenty miles in breadth; but if we compute the space between *Petendiac* river and *Shediac*, on the side of the gulph, only fourteen. From hence the shore extends to the south-west; and we retain as far as the river *St. Croix*.

S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
Z O O L O G I C A L P A R T.

V O L. I.

C L A S S I. Q U A D R U P E D S.

THE Elk has deserted the south of *Sweden* for a considerable time; still some are found in the forests near *Stockholm*, more or fewer, according to the year, for they are a sort of vagabond animals. The chase is entirely reserved for the nobility or gentry; and even they are prohibited from killing them before the 24th of *August*, under penalty of fifty *rix-dollars*, or 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The inhabitants dislike them greatly as neighbors, so much mischief do they do in the cultivated grounds. In *May*, *June*, and *July*, they are so bold, that the people are obliged to drive them away with blows of a stick: after that they are more difficult of approach. In *Femmland*, a province of *Norland*, their chase is free to every one. The largest Elk Mr. *Oedman* ever heard of, weighed eleven hundred and sixty pounds. A fawn of this species, taken very young, is capable of being easily tamed, and may be made as familiar as a dog; but the male becomes fierce when it is in heat, at least if it is not castrated. It will drink greedily of wine, if given to it; and when it gets drunk, it will snort

P. 17.

H it

it out of its nostrils. In a wild state, this animal feeds on the *lichens*, bark of the aspen poplar, the grey and the goat willows: when tame, it eats hay, and is very fond of peas straw; but the last must be given in small quantity, as it is apt to produce a fatal costiveness. When the female is closely pursued by the dogs, it will fling itself into the water with its fawn, and will continue swimming with it for many hours. She rarely brings more than one at a time. During winter, when the ground is covered with snow, the hunter cloaths himself with white linen, in order to render himself less visible.—Mr. Oedman.

22. Wild REIN-DEER are very scarce in the north of *Sweden*: the Wolves having almost extirpated this fine and useful animal. It is certain that horses cannot bear the smell of the *Rein*; they will, even on the first perception, become unmanageable, so that the riders cannot without difficulty keep them from running away with them.—Mr. Oedman.

27. It is positively said by *Stiernbook*, in his treatise *De jure Sueonum vetusto*, that in old time STAGS were unknown in *Sweden*, and that they were introduced there but a little before the time of *Gustavus-Erickson*, who began his reign in 1521. Such Stags (says he, to distinguish them from the Rein-deer), which are now found in our southern provinces. Let me add, that it is certain that they have also long since reached *Norway*.—P.

33. FALLOW-DEER seem not to have been natives of *Sweden*; there are none in the forests, but which have escaped out of the king's parks: such as those near the capital; in the isle of *Oeland*; that of *Wesengore*, in lake *Wetter*; and at *Omberg*. Even Stags are rare in a state of nature and those only in the forests of *Smaland*.—Mr. Oedman.

ROES

33.

ROES are at present found scarcely any where but in the forest of *Smaland*, and that but rarely. The female brings only two at a time: the buck will defend itself with courage against the dogs, when driven to extremity. They never make a ring when they are hunted, but run strait forward, two or three *Swedish* miles, or twelve or eighteen *English*; and then return along their former track: but so fatigued as seldom to escape.—Mr. *Oedman*.

Mr. *Hutchins* was presented, by the *Weabipouk Indians*, with a Deer four feet eight inches long, and three feet two high. It was entirely white, except the back, which was mottled with brown. The fur was short and fine, like that of the Ermine. The *Indians*, in their manner of expression, said it came from a place where there was little or no day.—P.

38.

In many parts of *Sweden* the number of WOLVES has been considerably diminished by placing poisoned carcases in their way: but in other places they are found in great multitudes. Hunger sometimes compels them to eat *lichens*; those vegetables were found in the body of one killed by a soldier, but it was so weak, that it could scarcely move. It probably had fed on the *lichen vulpinus*, which is a known poison to these animals.

Madness, in certain years, is very apt to seize the Wolf. The consequences are often very melancholy. Mad Wolves will bite Hogs and Dogs, and the last again, the human species. In a single parish fourteen persons were victims to this dreadful malady. The symptoms are the same with those attendant on the bite of a mad dog. Fury sparkles in their eyes; a glutinous saliva distils from their mouths; they carry their tails low, and bite indifferently men and beasts. It is remarkable that this disease happens in the depth of winter, so can never be attributed to the rage of the dog-days.

H 2

Often,

Often, towards spring, Wolves get upon the ice of the sea, to prey on the young Seals, which they catch asleep: but this repast often proves fatal to them; for the ice, detached from the shore, carries them to a great distance from land, before they are sensible of it. In some years a large district is by this means delivered from these pernicious beasts; which are heard howling in a most dreadful manner, far in the sea.

When Wolves come to make their attack on cattle, they never fail attempting to frighten away the men by their cries; but the sound of the horn makes them fly like lightning.—Mr. Oedman.

42. When the Arctic Fox has been in pursuit of the wandering *Lemmus*, p. 136. *Arct. Zool.* it sometimes loses its way home, and has been taken in places far from its natural haunts. The late Mr. *Kalm* has left an instance of one being taken in *Westrogothia*. Professor *Retzius* favored me with an account of one shot, on the 27th of last *October*, near to *Lund*, in lat. 55. 42.

48. Mr. *Hutchins* informed me of a whitish grey Fox, no larger than a Hare, common among the *Arctibinue Indians*: four thousand of their skins have been sent in one year to the factories.

50. The LYNX is the most formidable enemy which the Sheep has: it is pretended that they only suck the blood; but it is pretty certain that they also devour the liver and lungs, for those parts are often found eaten. The little *Kat-lo* or Lynx is very scarce; its fur is esteemed more valuable than that of the greater or *Warglo*. It is supposed to be a particular species.—Mr. Oedman.

57. Doctor PALLAS must have been misinformed as to the color of the Bears of *Kamtschatka*; for Captain KING, who saw several, assured

me, that they are of a dun brown color; and feed chiefly on fish, or berries. They are far from rejecting animal food. Even mankind become their prey, when pressed by hunger; and they will hunt the natives in such cases by scent, and prowl out of their usual tracts for that purpose. At those times, or when wounded, they are exceedingly fierce*. It is said that they give chase to the *Argali* with great address: they know that they have no chance of taking them by speed; the Bears therefore climb up the rugged mountains, and gain the heights above the spots where the wild Sheep feed. They with their paws fling down pieces of rock upon the herd, and, if they happen to maim any, descend and make a repast on the lamed animal †. When the Bears find plenty of food, they will not attack the human kind: yet if they find a *Kamtschadale* asleep on the ground, they will through wantonness bite him severely, and sometimes tear a piece of flesh away. People thus injured are called *dranki*, or the *flayed* †.—P.

Place between the *Common Weefel* and the *Stoat*, this species, newly discovered by Mr. *Helenius*, Professor at *Abo*, in *Sweden*.

75.

Mustela nivalis.—*Fennorum Nirpa Lumiko, Lumitirka, Nov. Act. Acad. Reg. Scient. Suec. vi. 1785. p. 212.*—*Lappon. Seibbsih.—Russis Laska.*

W. With large canine teeth: body in summer grey, with a tincture of rufous: tail of the same color: belly white. Length from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail six inches and a half: tail an inch and a half. Shape of the *Stoat*.

Inhabits the north of *Finland* and *Lapland*. Lives during the summer in the forests; in winter frequents villages and houses. Feeds on mice, small birds, their eggs and young; eats also frogs. Is itself the prey of rapacious birds, and of the *Ermine* or *Stoat*. In winter changes to white, the whiskers, and a few hairs in the tail, excepted. Has not the

* Captain KING, in COOK'S Voyage, III. 305.

† Same 306. † Hist. Kamtschatka, III. 386.

foetid

foetid smell of the Weefel and Stoat. Is taken in traps baited with a mouse, or small bird. The skin is equal in price to that of the Ermine.—Professör *Retzius*.

94. The common *Englisk* Hare is found in *Sweden*, and is perhaps the only kind in the southern part. Professör *Retzius* is of opinion, that it does not differ in species from the *Varying*, No. 37. *Art. Zool.* I have given my reasons, in the *Tour to Scotland*, and my *History of Quadrupeds*, vol. II. p. 370, for differing from his respectable opinion.

In *Sweden* the common Hare is in summer of a dusky brown: in winter becomes cinereous. In that state, I have seen a brace sent over to *England*. In *Scania* they are twice as large as they are in the northern parts of *Sweden*, i. e. than those I call the *Varying*.

98. The BEAVER is extremely scarce in the lower part of *Sweden*. Mr. *Oedman* recollects but one instance, and that was in *Westrogothia*. It was so little known there, that the common people regarded it as a prodigy.

109. The *Caqua*, or CANADA PORCUPINE, feeds much on the bark of pines or juniper: it is their food the greatest part of the year, and the buds of willows their chief support the rest. In walking it drags its tail along the ground. *Indians* discover them by the track they make, but chiefly by the unbarked trees.

111. The *Wenusk*, or QUEBEC MARMOT, feeds on coarse grass. It burrows in the earth in a perpendicular manner. The *Indians* take it by pouring water into the holes, which forces it out.—P.

151. Five varieties of Seals are found in the *Baltic*. It is made a doubt whether they are not even distinct species.

The first is the Grey Seal, *Grå Siäl*, which when just born is wholly yellow: but that color soon grows obscure, and the skin becomes va-

ried with spots or waved lines. This variety is the large of those which inhabit the *Swedish* seas.

The second is the *Hautskål*. This, when just dropped; is more white, and never changes, unless to a tinge of pearl color, when it has ceased growing. It never attains the size of the former, lives separate from it, and is more timid.

These two varieties live on the high seas, and feed on herrings, *meduse*, and blennies. During winter they retire under the ice, through which they form holes by blowing on it, let the thickness be ever so great. In summer they mount on the sand-banks to sleep.

The Seal called the *Wikare gris*, and *Wikare noir*, are two varieties, which sleep on shore. The two preceding sometimes sleep in the sea, keeping their heads above water; they sleep so sound that the hunters can reach and harpoon them in that situation. The *Wikare* feeds chiefly on the *gasterosteus aculeatus*, LIN. three-spined stickleback, *Br. Zool.* III. No. 129. and becomes so fat, that when killed it cannot sink to the bottom. The young of the Black *Wikare* are constantly black; those of the Grey *Wikare* always grey.

Fifthly. The *Morunge* is always striped (*tigré*). This species is of late years so diminished, that for ten years past there has not been seen one in all the *Swedish archipelago*.

If these five are varieties, they are certainly varieties which live always separated, and never mingle with one another.

The chase of the Seals in the gulph of *Bothnia*, is as remarkable as that of the *Greenlanders*. In the spring, when the rivers of *Lapland* force with their stream, into the sea, vast masses of ice, the Grey Seals and *Hautskåls* retire upon them. The hunters never neglect the opportunity of taking them: they find out these floating mountains, which, according to Mr. *Hjarne*, are twelve or fourteen fathoms in thickness below water, and of a great extent. The hunters lay in provisions for
fix.

six weeks, and a hearth to dress their meat on. They then moor their boat to one of these mountainous pieces of ice, the hollows of which are filled with Seals. They cloath themselves in white, to render themselves less suspected by those animals. They also whiten their boats with lime; and sleep in them during night, and thus pass ten or twelve days among the ice, till they discover the Seals. When they hear a certain crackling, they consider it as a sign that the piece of ice is about to fall to pieces; they guard against the consequences, and seek another; and so continue rowing from one piece of ice to another, in search of the Seals, till they have exhausted every object of the chase.—*Mr. Oedman.*

V O L. II.

C L A S S II. B I R D S.

D I V. I. L A N D B I R D S.

THE *Falco Melanætos*, and the *F. Fulvus* of LINNÆUS, or my *Black Eagle*, are the same; the *F. fulvus* being only the young of the first. It is a scarce species in *Sweden*.—Mr. *Oedman*. 195.

The OSPREY returns into *Sweden* later than the Kite. Mr. *Oedman* flings new light on the history of this bird: he says that it breeds on the tops of the highest trees, and makes its nest with wonderful art, of the twigs of the fir tree, and lines the bottom with polypodies. It lays three eggs, of the size of those of a Hen, marbled with rust-color. It brings fish and serpents to feed its young; and even eels of a vast size: this makes its nest very foetid. It does not prey on birds, but on fish only. It defends its nest with great spirit. 199.

F. with a very sharp bill; furnished with a large and pointed process in the upper mandible: cere yellowish: head, front of the neck, breast, and belly, white; each feather marked along the shaft with a streak of brown; the narrowest are on the head: back and coverts of the wings of a dirty blueish ash-color; edges of the feathers whitish, and many of them tipped with the same: primaries dusky; exterior webs blotched with
I white, STREAKED FALCON.

GOLDEN AND CINEREOUS EAGLES.

white, interior barred with the same: tail of the same color with the back, and barred with white; the bars do not reach the shafts, and, like those in the *Iceland Falcon*, oppose the dark bars on the adverse side: legs blueish. Length two feet two inches.

This fine species inhabits *Hudson's Bay*: is new, and to be placed in p. 202.

GOLDEN
EAGLE.

Is to be placed among the *American* birds, having been discovered to be an inhabitant of *Hudson's Bay*.

Julius Firmicus, a celebrated writer in astrology, who dedicated his books to *Mavortius Lollianus*, consul in 354, affirms, that whosoever were born under the influence of *Mercury* and *Virgo*, would be strong and industrious, and be well skilled in breeding fine horses, and in training Hawks and Falcons, and other birds useful in bird-catching, &c. By this it appears, that actual falconry was in use long before the time I imagined.

214.

The ERNE, or CINEREOUS Eagle, the *Vultur Albicilla* of LINNÆUS, is the first year wholly dusky, even to the bill, cere, and tail. In the second year the cinereous color commences, tessellated with black; the tail becomes white; and the end of its feathers for some time tipped with black.

It is very easily made tame: will attach itself to its master, distinguish him from others, and receive him with many marks of endearment. When hungry, repeats the sounds, *tack tack*; and when satisfied with food expresses its content, by a repetition of the same note. Is particularly fond of fish: is a sluggish and cowardly species, and will be put to flight even by the Turkeys.—Mr. *Oedman*.

214.

The GOLDEN EAGLE has been taken, twenty-five years ago, in *Scania*, of a snowy whiteness; it is still alive.—Professour *Retzius*.

The

The KITE is the first of the migratory birds which appears in *Sweden* in the spring. Mr. *Oedman*.

223.

The KESTRIL breeds not only in ruins but in hollow-trees. Mr. *Oedman*.

The *Strix Aluco* of LINNÆUS; *La Hulote*, de *Buffon*, I. 358; *Pl. Enl.* 441, is a bird of *Sweden*, omitted in the *Arctic Zoology*. I never met with it, therefore borrow the description from Mr. *Latham's Ornithology*.

The head is large: irides dusky: circle of feathers round the eyes greyish: upper part of the body deep iron-grey, spotted with black and white: breast and belly white, striped down with ragged black strokes: legs and feet covered with feathers, white, with numerous black specks: tail barred with reddish ash and black: the first feather of the wings exceeds the rest by two or three inches: the wings reach beyond the end of the tail.

This species lays, in *April*, from three to five eggs, of a snowy whiteness: the young are blind to the tenth day, and are covered with filthy red warts. The female parent feeds them with mice. They fly towards the end of *July*. The note of the young is like the noise of gnashing one's teeth. The old fly in the most quiet manner, and make no sort of noise: they feed on small birds, but vetches have been found in their stomach. In the summer they live in the woods; towards winter return to the neighborhood of houses. It refuses to eat in captivity, and loses its life with its liberty. If one of its young is taken away, it removes the rest to another place.

The SHORT-EARED OWL, *Arct. Zool.* II. No. 115. appears to me to be *La Chouette* of the *Comte de Buffon*, and his *Moyen Duc*, ou *Hibou*, tab. 29. of the *Pl. Enlum.* In p. 102. of my *Indexes* to his *Ornithologie*, and the *Pl. Enl.* I have endeavoured to clear up the confusion, which the illustrious writer has introduced on the subject.

229.

Doctor *Tengmalm*, an able ornithologist, resident near *Stockholm*, lately discovered a new species of Owl, of the size of a Blackbird. The bill dusky, tipped with white: from its corners, to each eye, is a line of black: the irides yellow: the circlet of feathers round the eyes is white, mixed with dusky: head grey, striped with white, and surrounded with a dusky circle spotted with white and dusky: primaries dusky, barred with white: breast and belly white, varied irregularly with dusky marks: tail above, of a dusky grey, striped with white: toes feathered to the claws; grey, with pea-shaped spots of white.

236. The LITTLE OWL appears in *Sweden* with the first rays of the sun: its voice is a most acute whistle, by the imitation of which, small birds are readily collected together.

240. The RED-BACKED SHRIKE returns to *Sweden* the latter end of *April*: makes its nest in low bushes, in form of a cup, near a quarter of a yard in diameter, of wool, soft dry grass, &c. with amazing art. The young are long before they fly: the task of feeding the young rests chiefly on the female; and principally the food consists of insects of the *hymenoptera* order. Their food is not confined to those, for Mr. *Oedman* has seen about the nests the exuviae of thousands of hornets. The female defends its nest stoutly, yet at other times is very timid: the male with great affection feeds its mate, when the latter is on the duty of incubation; and during that time is rarely seen at home. When the female has quitted the nest, the male undertakes the care of the young; sitting for their protection in the top of some neighboring tree: the female sits in fearful silence: its mate elevates its voice. This species feeds chiefly on insects, seldom on small birds.—Mr. *Oedman*.

245. The RAVEN in winter lives in *Sweden*, in flocks, near the shores of the sea, to support itself on whatsoever the waves fling up. The rustics

ruffics esteem it a bird of ill omen, especially when it is heard croaking near the houses of the sick. They fear shooting this bird, under a notion that it will spoil their gun.—Mr. Oedman.

The CARRION CROW is never seen farther north than *Norcopin*, lat. 58. 45.—Mr. Oedman. 245.

The ROOK has not been observed in *Sweden*, except in the southern province of *Scania*, and the isle of *Oland*.—Mr. Oedman. 250.

It is very singular, that the HOODED CROW, when it migrates, at the approach of winter, out of *Smoland*, retires into *Upland*, a province three degrees to the north of the former: there it lives during winter, near the shores, in the manner of the Raven. It is a bird detested by the natives. Feeds on the eggs of the wild Geese and Ducks. Is driven away from the isles by the BLACK-BACKED GULL.—Mr. Oedman. 251.

The JACKDAW is seldom met with beyond *Helsingeland*, a province lying between lat. 61. and 62. 33. Inhabits towers, but often uses the deserted nests of Woodpeckers.—Mr. Oedman. 251.

The NUTBREAKER comes very late into *Sweden*; and stays there till the nuts are gathered. Is not to be seen beyond *Upland*. Hazel nuts rarely are to be met beyond *Gefle*, lat. 60. 45: they have indeed been planted, by Mr. *Hozstrom*, at *Skellefta*, near the arctic circle: they endured the winter, but did not bear fruit. The nuts of *Oland* are greatly sought after in *Sweden*, and thought there as sweet as almonds.—Mr. Oedman. 252.

The JAY is eaten in *Sweden*; and taken in springes, baited with the berries of the mountain ash, or *sorbus aucuparia*.—Mr. Oedman. 252.

The

277. The GREEN WOODPECKER inhabits the wooden steeples of *Sweden*, as well as trees.—Mr. *Oedman*.
285. The HOOPOO is called the Harfogel, or Soldier-bird, not from its crest but its note, uttering, as it runs on the ground, the note *opp, opp, opp*, thrice repeating it, then hastens most swiftly to another spot, and repeats the same. *Opp*, in the *Swedish* language, signifies the same as *To Arms!* hence this bird has been styled the omen of war.—Mr. *Oedman*.
312. The GREAT GROUS* is very easily tamed if taken young, and is fed with corn. The males, in a domestic state, emit the same note all the year, which in a wild state they only use in the season of love. When a cock of this species is shot in the woods, its widows are heard to utter a note inexpressibly miserable at their loss. In the love season the females have been found so greatly overpowered with the all-ruling passion, as to lay themselves on the ground, soliciting the company of the males, with their usual note; and so intent on the expected joys, as to neglect their own safety so much, that the peasants have actually taken them up in their hands.—Mr. *Oedman*.
314. The SPURIOUS GROUS, or *Racklebanen* of the *Swedes*, is a breed between the cock of the *Black Grouse*, and a female of the *Great Grouse*; its note partakes of both species. It is restless, constantly moving from tree to tree; is therefore hated by sportsmen, as it gives other birds notice of their approach. This variety is well figured by Doctor *Sparman*, in his *Museum Carolinianum*, tab. xv.—P.
314. The BLACK GROUS in the winter-time fills its craw with the catkins of the birch, before it retires under the snow; and by this means can sustain life seven days without any other food.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* I change the *trivial*, WOOD to that of GREAT, as it is not peculiar to this species to inhabit woods.

The cock of the Black Game has been known in *Sweden* to cover the common domestic Hen, which did produce a barren spurious breed. 314.

The GREAT BUSTARD is very common in *Scania*, or *Schonen*; but Profeffor *Retzius* informs me, he never faw nor heard of it in that province. 321.

The STARE winters in *Denmark*, but fometimes never quits *Scania*.—Mr. *Oedman*. 331.

The WATER OUZEL is ufed by the *Ruffians* as a remedy againft the dropfy. The whole bird, unfeathered, is reduced to afhes in a pot; it is taken in one dofe, and acts as an abforbent.—Mr. *Oedman* faw it fucceed beyond all expectation in an *afcites*: his father, a gentleman eighty years of age, almoft fuffocated with a quincy, and with his ftomach greatly fwelled, was reftored to health in four days by this fimple remedy only, and has furvived, in good health, feven years fince the trial. 332.

The fong of the REDWING differs from that of the mufical THRUSH; in moft effential notes.—Mr. *Oedman*. 342.

Mr. ARGILLANDER obferves, in the *Aff. Stockholm*, 1786, that the GOLDEN ORIOLE returns to *Savolax*, in *Finland*, in the end of *May*, and retires in *September*: that it is much more frequent in the north of that province than the fouth, living in the birch woods along the coafts. Two males attend one female: is it therefore *biandrous*? During fummer, they keep by threes or fours together: towards autumn the flocks increafe in numbers: foretel ftorms by an alteration in their whistle. They fly like Thrufhes: are timid birds, yet very irafcible, and will bite very hard: are fo tenacious of life, that one which was fhoot through by two great fhots, lived two days. The flefh is as good as that of the Thrufh.—Mr. *Oedman*. 343.

- 347 and 354. DOCTOR TENGMALM observes, that the HAW GROSBEAK, and CROSS-BILL, come alternately in vast flocks, but never appear at the same time.
348. The PINE GROSBEAK is the first year of an orange color, the second of a scarlet.
379. The LESSER REDPOLE migrates in flocks of above two hundred, about *Michaelmas*, and not one female amongst them.—Mr. *Oedman*.
391. The PIED FLY-CATCHER returns to *Sweden* in *April*: lives near the water: lays five eggs, in the hollows of trees.—Mr. *Oedman*.
The SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER, *Br. Zool. I. No. 134.* returns later.—Mr. *Oedman*.
The FIGEATER, *Motacilla Ficedula*, is not found in *Sweden*, LINNÆUS being somehow or other mistaken.—Mr. *Oedman*.
414. The GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN, and COMMON WREN, never quit *Sweden* in the winter. The last lives during that season in the thickest bushes.—Mr. *Oedman*.
418. The PETTYCHAPS visits *Sweden* in the middle of *May*.
420. The SCOTCH WARBLER, or *M. Acredula*, is discovered by DOCTOR TENGMALM to be no other than a young yellow Wren.—*M. Trochilus*. Mr. *Oedman*.
The AZURE TITMOUSE is found in *Sweden*, at the farm of *Sueby*, in *Sodermánland*; and figured in that elegant work, by DOCTOR *Sparman*, before cited. tab. xxv.—P.
In the same work, tab. xxi. the same gentleman describes and figures a new species of BUNTING, under the name of *Emberiza Maelbyensis*.

byensis. It was discovered on the estate of Count *Carlson*, at *Maelby*, in *Sodermanland*. The bill and legs are reddish: the crown, cheeks, and fore part of the neck, are cinereous: between the eyes and nostrils is a white spot: the chin and vent white: lower part of the breast, belly, and thighs, rust-colored: back and coverts of wings rust-colored and black: primaries dusky, edged with rust: in the tail *ten* feathers; the six middlemost wholly black; the two outmost, on each side, have the upper part of their interior parts white; the rest black.—*Dr. Sparman*.—P.

D I V. II. W A T E R - F O W L.

441. **T**O the SPOON-BILL may be made these additions:—They are found in vast flocks on the borders of the river *Yaik*, about *Kalminjowa*, where they resort to feed on the fresh-water mussels. When they are disturbed, they rise high into the air, and assume an oblique and winding form, which no noise can discompose or break. Their plumage, especially in their flight, exhibits a most dazzling whiteness. I do not trace them farther south than *Aleppo*, which is one of their winter retreats.

Notwithstanding their fishy food, they were formerly esteemed a delicacy. A grove at *Sevenbuys*, near *Leyden*, was, in the middle of the last century, one of their breeding-places; and was rented from the lord of the soil, by a person who made a profit of their young. But when I was there, in 1765, I found that the grove had been long cut down, and the birds quite driven away. They are never seen in *England*, except by accident.

442. The HOOPING CRANE breeds in the north, in unfrequented places, near the sides of lakes; and makes its nest on the ground with grass and feathers: lays two white eggs, and sits twenty days. The young are first yellow, and by degrees become white. They feed on insects and worms, which they get from the bottoms of shallow ponds.

445. The GREAT WHITE HERON is gregarious, and may be seen in *Carolina*, perched on trees, in flocks of thirty or more.

445. RED-BILLED. RED-BILLED HERON, *Latham*, v. 93.—*Catesby*, i. 77.—*Le crabier à bec rouge*, *de Buffon*, vii. 401.

H. With a red bill, two inches and three quarters long. Irides yellow: legs green: plumage of a snowy whiteness. LENGTH eighteen inches.

Inhabits

Inhabits during summer *Carolina*. Frequents rivers and ponds. Feeds on fish, frogs, &c. Retires south at approach of winter.

The BITTERN of *Hudson's Bay* does not bellow like the *English*. 451.

To the *Siberian* CRANE may be made these additions:—It makes a noise like the Whistling Swan. It is very shy, and difficult to approach; the moment it sees a man, be he ever so far off, it instantly rises into the air, which resounds with its cries. Its great height giving it the advantage of seeing all round to a considerable distance; the sportsman is therefore obliged to use great caution. The least rustling of the reeds sets it on its guard. He therefore approaches it under some cover, or when the bird is busied in taking the small fishes, on which it feeds. Apprehensive as it is of men, it is fearless of dogs, and will attack them with great fury, which gives the master opportunity of making his shot. In the breeding season it is quite intrepid, and will guard its young with great courage, and with its sharp bill become a very dangerous opponent to the person who attempts its nest. The male and female alternately protect the young. Those of the first year are of the color of ochre; in the second they become white: the skin is as red as the bill. They are frequently reared with the young of other Cranes at *Tobolski*, and other parts of *Siberia*, and will agree with them very well; but will grow enraged at the sight of children, and eagerly attack them. This species possibly extends to *China*, a bird, extremely like it, being frequently seen on the *Chinese* paper. 455.

The WHITE STORK is never seen farther north in *Sweden* than *Scania*. 455.

The BAY IBIS has been seen of late years in the isle of *Oland*. This species begins to form a settlement there, and to return annually. 460.
—Mr. Oedman.

470.

The female Woodcock may be distinguished from the male by a narrow stripe of 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 and regularly spotted with black and reddish white. In the bastard wing of each sex is a small pointed narrow feather, very elastic, and much sought after by painters as a pencil.

471.

The Dusky Snipe is to be reckoned among the *Swedish* birds, one having been killed near *Stockholm*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

MARBLED
GODWIT.

Length nineteen inches. Bill orange, four inches long, black towards the tip: plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, marbled and spotted with rufous white: cere and chin white: quills, rufous cream-color, marked with minute brown specks: the whole of the under parts of the body pale rufous; the breast and sides very pale, transversely barred with dusky waved lines: vent rufous white: tail rufous, crossed with six or seven brown bars: legs black.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. Communicated by Mr. *Latham*.

HUDSONIAN
GODWIT.

Length nearly seventeen inches: bill three, bending a little upwards; the base half pale, the rest black: crown blackish, spotted and streaked with dusky white: sides of the head, and back part of the neck, nearly the same, but paler: lore dusky: over the eye a white streak: chin whitish: back and scapulars dusky brown, spotted with rufous white: lesser wing coverts brown; in the middle paler, and marked with a few spots of white: larger coverts, plain ash-color: quills black, with white shafts, the bases of them, from the fourth, white for one-third of their length: rump white: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, fine rufous bay, waved across with dusky lines: tail feathers white at the base, and dusky the rest of their length: legs black.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* with the last. Communicated by Mr. *Latham*.

The ALWARGRIM breeds in all the morasses of *Smoland*: those which migrate to the *Swedish Alps*, return at *Michaelmas*, and re-migrate through *Helsingeland*, where thousands of them are seen covering the fields.—Mr. *Oedman*. 483.

The SPOTTED GALLINULE, *Br. Zool.* II. No. 215, appears in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*; retires in *October*: lurks about the rivers and lakes: lays ten or twelve white eggs under some bush. LENGTH eight inches; in weight not three ounces. 491.

The COMMON GALLINULE is found in *Sweden*, but omitted in its *Fauna*.—Mr. *Oedman*. 492.

I guess that the RED-NECKED GREBE is found in *Sweden*, it being figured by Dr. *Sparman*, tab. IX. of *Mus. Carlson*. He calls it *Colymbus Parotis*. 499.

Mr. *Oedman*, like myself, has separated the GUILLEMOTS from the DIVERS. The young birds are distinguished, to their third year, by the softness of their nails. 516.

LESSER GUILLEMOT, *Br. Zool.* ii. No. 235.—*Latham* v. 337.—*Ringia*, *Brunnich*, No. 110. 517.

G. With a black, slender, and weak bill, two inches and a half long: crown, and all the upper part of the body, wings, and tail, dusky mouse-color: tips of the secondaries white: from the chin to the vent white: legs black. Length sixteen inches; extent twenty-six; weight nineteen ounces.

Inhabits *Iceland*, and possibly all the other northern coasts of *Europe*; frequents the *British* seas only in winter; are seen with the Black-billed Auks, in flocks innumerable, in the *Firth of Forth*, in pursuit of sprats; are also seen on the coasts of *North Wales*, and *Devonshire*, in the same season.

The

The excrements of the BLACK GUILLEMOT, in the *Norwegian* seas, are of a scarlet color, occasioned, as is supposed, by its feeding on the *ascaris versipellis*, or *rodaat*.

526.

THE CASPIAN TERN has been lately discovered near *Stockholm*. It returns to the *Baltic* before the *Black-backed* Gull. Lays three eggs on the bare rock; white, thinly painted with black.—Mr. *Oedman*.

MR. OEDMAN has considered the different species of Gulls with more attention and judgment than any other naturalist. On his remarks I make the following corrections of my own mistakes, and those of most other ornithologists.

The *Wagel* is only a young Herring Gull, not arrived at its full plumage. The *Silvery*, or *Larus Argentatus*, on the reverse, is a very old bird of the same kind, whitened by age and cold. The eggs of the Herring Gull, in *Sweden*, are darker colored than those of *England*.

THE KITTIWAKE, or Three-toed Gull, undergoes three alterations of color. In the first stage of its life, its plumage is much mixed with black, and is at that time the same with my *Tarrocks*.

In its second stage, is the same with the *Kittiwake*; and in the last, is the same with the *Larus Rissa*.

THE LAUGHING GULL has been seen only very lately on the *Baltic* sea.

MR. OEDMAN says, that the *Ivory* Gull merits the name of *snowy*, from its superlative whiteness.

532.

THE GLAUCOUS GULL breeds on the rocks of the *Baltic* sea, and must be placed among the birds of *Sweden*. It lays three blueish eggs, with some large black spots. They are very sharp at the lesser end.

THE WINTER GULL, *Br. Zool.* II. No. 248, has been discovered to be the young of the common Gull, not arrived at its full plumage.

This

This species of Gull was discovered by Mr. *Hutchins*, in *Hudson's Bay*. Its bill is black, and three inches long: head, neck, breast, and belly, of an uniform brown: primaries black; coverts and scapulars brown, marked with white: tail black, speckled and tipped with white. LENGTH twenty-three inches; extent four feet and a half; weight two pounds and a half. Perhaps a young *Skua* Gull: the natives call it *Keash*.

KEASH.

To the genus of *Petrel* may be added the following species.

534.

Latham, vi. 396.—*Quebrantahueffos*, *Boug. Voy.* 63.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. 205.—*Forster's Voy.* 516.—*De Buffon*, ix. 519.

GIANT.

P. With a very strong bill, four inches and a half long, much hooked at the end, and of a fine yellow, like that of polished box; the tube reaches to the commencement of the hook. At the corners of the mouth is a naked yellow skin: the crown is dusky: hind part of the neck and back light brown, mottled with dirty white: wings, scapulars, and tail, an uniform dusky brown: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: legs short, strong, and of a greyish yellow: the spur very strong and sharp. Length forty inches; extent of wings seven feet: equal in body to a goose.

These birds are very common off the western coast of *North America*, and in the sea between that continent and *Kamtshatka*, and quite cover the rocks of the intervening chain of isles with their numbers. *Steller* saw multitudes feeding on a dead whale, two hundred versts from land. They spread over the ocean like the little species of *Petrel*, and like it is the harbinger of storms. Sailors dislike their appearance, and call them *Mother Cary's Geese*, as they do the lesser kind her *Chickens*. *Mother Cary* was probably a witch, protectress of these ominous birds: for seamen as well as landmen had their belief in the *weird* fifters, who

PLACE.

Hand

P E T R E L.

Hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land.

They often appear the day before a storm, sometimes skimming the surface of the water, following the course of the waves with expanded and seemingly motionless wings; as the winds increase so do their numbers; gathering round the ship, sometimes flying round, at others floating on the waves, but always keep near, till the return of fair weather*.

They are found as high north as the *Kamtſchatkan* seas; and along the western coasts of *America*, in different places, as low as *Staaten* land. They have been seen in the northern hemisphere in *March*, *April*, and *May*. In the southern, for example, in *Terra del Fuego*, and *Kerguelin's* island, in *December*. They are very foolish birds; and were found in the last place so tame, as to suffer the seamen to knock them on the head with sticks. The *Russians*, on account of the stupidity of these birds, call them *Gloupichi* †. They feed on the carcases of seals, whales, or any others they meet with. *M. Bougainville* intimates, that they also prey on live birds; for he speaks of them as the enemy of certain kinds frequent on the *Falkland* isles ‡. From the vast strength of their bills, they certainly are a redoubtable foe: the *Spaniards*, from that circumstance, call them *Quebrantabueffos*, or the *Bone-breaker* ||. Our circumnavigators eat of them, and call them a good food.

It is very probable that they migrate, with the *Albatros*, into the southern hemisphere, and breed there. The eggs of the *Pintado Petrel* were found on *Kerguelin's* land in *December*. A small blue species, and a small black one, were also seen at the same time ashore there §. This concurrence of four species of a genus, which is never found on land, unless at the season of breeding, renders certain that this is one of the

* *Ulloa's* voy. II. 220. octavo, transf.—*Pernetti's* voy. transf. 100.

† *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 492, 505.

‡ *Bougainville's* voy. transf. 62.

|| *Ulloa*.

§ *Cook's* last voy. I. 87.

places,

places, and *December* one of the months in which they perform the first great command of perpetuating their race.

Latham, vi. 408.—*LEV. MUS.*

BLACK-TOED.

P. With a black bill, an inch and a half long: chin, throat, and space round its base, of a pale silvery grey, minutely speckled with dusky: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a sooty black, a little hoary on the back: whole lower part of neck and body of a hoary ash: tail rounded at the end: legs, and one third of the length of the webs, very pale: the rest of the webs and the joints of the toes black. Length thirteen inches.

From a specimen in the *Leverian* Museum, supposed to come from the western side of *North America*.

Latham, vi. 416.—*Br. Mus.*

DUSKY.

P. With a dusky bill, an inch and an half long: instead of tubular nostrils, only two small apertures: upper part of the body dusky black, lower white: sides of the neck mottled with brown and white: edges of the middle coverts of the wings whitish: legs placed as far behind as the vent, dusky on their outsides, pale on the inner: two inner toes yellowish: webs orange. Length thirteen inches.

Inhabits *Nootka* found; and *Christmas* isle, in the Pacific ocean, lat. 1. 59. north. long. 202. 30. East.

PLACE.

The GOOSANDER fears less the cold than the ice, the last preventing it from feeding: one was seen in *Helsingeland*, in the month of *January*, in the most intense cold. It returns among the first birds in the spring. It lays fourteen eggs, sometimes in hollow trees, sometimes under bushes. The males, in the month of *July*, often sleep on the water with their heads under their wings. They feed chiefly on Blennies.

537.

The *Mergus Castor* of LINNÆUS, is the female of this species.

L

The

540. The MINUTE MERGANSER, *Arct. Zool.* II. p. 540. A. is the female of the *Smew*.

537. The Red-breasted *Goosander* arrives later in *Sweden* than the Great *Goosander*. It has such a predilection for the color of red, that the shooters use dogs of that tinge, and even cover their bodies with red cloth or linen, when they are engaged in the pursuit of this species.

BROWN. Mr. HUTCHINS adds two species to this Genus, discovered by him in *Hudson's Bay*.

The head of the first is of a dark brown. From the orbits is a whitish brown stroke, extending backwards, and ending in a large pendent crest; the upper part of it brown, the lower black: greater and lesser coverts, scapulars, and tail, black: secondaries of the same color, but each web is broadly edged with white: chin speckled with black and white: breast bluish grey, lightly mottled with white: belly white: vent tawny: beyond the junction of the thighs with the body are a few black feathers marked with red: legs dusky yellow. WEIGHT twenty-three ounces. LENGTH seventeen inches and a half.

This species arrives in the bay in *May*, as soon as the rivers are open. Makes its nest about the lakes, with grass, lined with feathers pulled from its own breast: retires when the rivers are frozen.

BLUE. The next is called by the natives *Waw pew ne way se pis*. Has a black, long, slender bill: forehead and crown of a shining black, and the feathers long: about the ears are some dirty white feathers: throat and belly white: breast and vent blue: the hind part of the neck inclines to brown: primaries, scapulars, bastard wing, and lesser coverts, dark blue: greater coverts blue, marked with a white spot: secondaries white on the outside, blue on the inner: tail black, short, and rounded: legs blue. WEIGHT fourteen ounces. Length fourteen inches.

Arrives

Arrives in *Hudson's Bay* in *June*: lays ten small white eggs, and makes its nest on the top of some stump of a tree, near the sides of ponds, and forms a cavity by scraping away the rotten wood: hatches in *July*, and immediately conveys its young to the water: retires in *October*.

SWANS were twice seen, in *April*, in *Nootka* sound, flying northward, towards their breeding-places. These birds accompany the Geese in their vernal visit to *Hudson's Bay*, in flocks of about nine: are very numerous inland, but also breed along the coast.

540.

The GREY LAG GOOSE appears as soon as the sun has force enough to melt the ice; that is in *May*. They alight and feed on the grassy spots: they collect in flocks of twenty or thirty: stay about three weeks: separate into pairs, and resort along the coasts to breed. In *July* they moult, at which time the *Indians* knock them down with sticks. Some are brought alive to the factories, where they are fed with corn, and thrive greatly. About the middle of *August* the Geese return to the marshes with their young, and continue there till *September*.

The BLUE-WINGED GOOSE is very numerous about *Albany Fort*, but grows more scarce towards the north. The head and neck of the male is of a pure white.

547.

BRENT GEESE stay about three months in *Hudson's Bay*, and are very numerous.

551.

The VELVET DUCK is always on the sea, and never on the lakes. Returns to *Sweden* the latest of any, and lays the latest; even the eggs have been found fresh layed in the beginning of *July*. They are white, and about eight or ten in number. This species lays them under the juniper bushes, and covers them close with its elastic feathers. The young dive most admirably. The mother fights in defence of them, but resigns them to the victor. They live entirely on shells.

555.

556. The SCOTER appears in *Sweden* in the earliest spring, ready for its migration towards the extreme north.

566. The LONG-TAILED DUCK is the true *Alfögel* of the *Swedes*, not the PINTAIL. LINNÆUS has formed two species out of it, and I have described a young male as its female; so great are the variations of plumage in different stages of life. I have seen many, but all of them stuffed. Mr. *Oedman*, who has had opportunity of examining multitudes fresh from the shot, thus describes an old female.

The bill is black, sometimes furrounded with a pale circle, sometimes plain: the region of the eyes white: crown, and a certain space on each side of the neck, dusky: round the lower part of the neck is a whitish collar: breast mixed with dusky and grey, growing gradually hoary till it is lost in the whiteness of the belly: shoulders varied with dusky, rufous, and grey: back and rump black, sprinkled transversely with grey: primaries dusky: the coverts mixed with grey: tail short and cuneiform.

The crown and neck of the young female is black, sprinkled with white: across the bill is a band of red: space round the eyes cinereous, edged with white: throat, bottom of the breast, and belly, white: back dusky-ash: tail dusky, white on its sides. It may be observed, that the younger the bird is, the more it is tinged with rufous: and that the long feathers in the tail are the character of the male.—Mr. *Oedman*.

The WESTERN DUCK, and another, supposed to be its female, have been killed at one shot, in a river in *Oster-Gotland*, and are both engraven in the *Mus. Carlson*, tab. VII. VIII.

The FEMALE is entirely ferruginous, marked with dusky and black: the bill and legs black: the primaries, and greater coverts, dusky, some of the latter tipped with white. Has much resemblance to the RED DUCK of the *Arctic Zoology*, II. p. 576. N.

CLASS III.

REPTILES.

DIV. I. PEDATED.

Br. Zool. III. p. 7. GENUS I*.

Green Turtle, *Catesby*, ii. 38.

Testudo marina vulgaris; et *jurucua*, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 254. 256.

Testudo Mydas, *Lin.* 350.

La Tortue franche, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 495.

GENUS.
1. TORTOISE.

1. GREEN.

TORTOISE with fin-like feet: two claws to the fore, one to the hind: a blunt head: convex shell: the dorsal segments smooth.

This species abounds about the *Bahama* isles, but never lay their eggs there, but migrate at certain seasons from *Cuba*; yet this kind, and the *Loggerhead*, deposit their eggs in the sand on the beaches, in *East Florida*, and feed during summer in the rivers and creeks †. *Carolina* is supplied with them from the *Bahamas*, as an article of luxury. They breed about *Cuba*, and other adjacent isles.

PLACE.

Testudo Caretta dicta, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 258.

La Caret, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 502.

Testudo imbricata, *Lin.* 350.

2. HAWKBILL.

TORTOISE, with the upper mandible incurvated: with two claws on every foot: the plates of the back elevated and sharp: two rows

* The references of pages, in genera and species, are to the last octavo edition of the *British Zoology*. The numbers, in respect to species, are the same in both *quarto* and *octavo*.

† Doctor GARDEN.

of lateral plates, divided by narrow elegant futures; the lower row terminates in sharp points, tending backwards.

PLACE.

This and the two following kinds inhabit the *Bahama* isles, and breed on them. This is the species which yields the beautiful shell, formerly highly esteemed for cabinet works.

3. LOGGERHEAD.

Testudo marina Caouanna dicta, Raii Syn. Quad. 257.
La Caouanne, Rochfort Antill. i. 501.
 Loggerhead T. *Catesby, ii. 40.*

T. With a large head, with a triple order of plates from the back to the sides.

PLACE.

This species ranges from the *Bahamas* midway to the *Azores*; having been struck, sleeping on the water, in lat. 30. north. Are very voracious, bold, and very foul feeders. They live much on shells, and have strength to grind or break with their mouths the strongest *buccina*. Their flesh is rank, and little esteemed.

The Trunk Tortoise, *Catesby, ii. 40.*

4. TRUNK.

T. Of a narrow form, but very deep: the upper shell, being very convex, grows to a great size: the flesh rank, but much oil is extracted from it, which alone makes it valuable.

PLACE.

Described, but never seen, by Mr. *Catesby*, who gives the above account from relation.

5. RIVER.

New Tortoise. Soft-shelled Turtle, *Pb. Tr. 1771. p. 266.*

T. With a depressed body; in the middle hard and boney, towards the edges flexible, and resembling thick tan-leather; in many parts tuberculated: the *sternum* smooth and white, reaching, in form of a saddle, about two thirds the length of the lower part, the rest covered with a skin.

HEAD

HEAD triangular; nose slender, produced like that of a mole: the neck thick, long, retractile: IRIDES lemon-colored, lively: have a skin like a nictating membrane.

FORE-FEET with five toes, and two spurious; strong claws on the three first: HIND-FEET with the same number of toes and claws, with only one spurious: skin of the legs loose, wrinkled, dusky green: TAIL short and thick.

Inhabits no further north than the rivers of *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, in *South Carolina*; also those of *East Florida*: grows to a great size, to seventy, and even a hundred pounds in weight. Is very strong, swift, and fierce; and, if attacked or disturbed, will raise itself on its legs, and leap forward, to bite the assailant, with great fury and violence. The flesh is very delicate, and even preferable to that of the Green Tortoise.

This species (with beautiful drawings taken from the live animal) were communicated by Doctor GARDEN, late of *Charlestown*, and described and engraven in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

PLACE.

T. With a small HEAD, depressed: upper mandible hooked: eyes near the end of the nose: middle row of scales obtusely pointed: STERNUM lozenge-shaped; joined to the sides by a strong membrane: TOES five before, four behind: legs squamose and plicated: length of head and neck six inches and a half: body nine: TAIL five and a half, cultrated, scaly, and at top strongly serrated.

6. SERRATED.

Inhabits the rivers of NEW YORK. Seen in the collection of Mr. *Tho. Bolton*, near *Halifax*.

PLACE.

Testudo Carolina, *Lin.* 352.—*Gron. Zooph.* No. 77.

Land Tortoise from *Carolina*, *Edw.* 205.—*Lawson*, 133.

7. CHEQUERED.

T. With a blunt nose: long thick neck covered with a purplish skin: irides yellow: body very convex; scales large, marked with concentric lines; color brown, chequered with yellow: five toes on the fore

M 2

feet;

feet; four on the hind, with strong claws to each: only the rudiment of a tail.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*: sleeps, like other land Tortoises, during winter: feeds on snails, tadpoles, young frogs, and mushrooms: is an utter enemy to the Rattle Snake; will seize it below the neck, and, by drawing its own head into the shell, becomes invulnerable: the snake twines about the Tortoise; but is soon destroyed, and left on the ground.

8. MUD.

Mud Tortoise, *Edw.* 287.—*Lawson* 133.

T. With a blunt head: flat smooth shell, divided into thirteen dusky segments, surrounded with a rim of others: the sternum covering almost the whole belly: five toes on the fore feet, four on the hind, webbed, and furnished with claws: tail slender, with a hard horny point.

PLACE. Inhabits *Pennsylvania* and *Carolina*. *Lawson* praises it as an excellent food, especially in *May* and *June*. Their eggs are also very good, but they are the prey of so many animals, that few arrive at perfection.

II. F R O G.

Br. Zool. III. 9. GENUS II.

9. BULL.

Rana ocellata, *Lin.* 356.

Bull Frog, *Lawson*, 132.—*Catesby*, ii. 72.—*Kalm.* ii. 170.

FR. With dusky red irides, surrounded with a yellow ring: the auricles covered with a thin circular skin, forming a spot behind each eye: four toes on the fore feet: five palmated toes behind. It grows so large, says *Lawson*, that I have seen one with as much meat on it as a pullet. Color of a dusky brown mixed with yellowish green, and spotted with black: the belly yellowish white, faintly spotted.

PLACE.

Sit in pairs, at the springs of small rills; are supposed by the people of *Virginia* to be the purifiers of waters, and respected as the *genii* of the fountains. If surprized, leap into the mouth of the spring, and lie secure.

During

During winter remain torpid under mud. In the spring begin to bellow: the noise is like that of an enraged bull; and so loud as to be heard, in a still evening, a mile. Will go three yards at a leap. *Kalm* says, they frequent only ponds and stagnant waters. All writers agree in their devouring little chickens, ducks, and gollings. They are edible. Some were brought alive, a few years ago, to *England*.

Water Frog, *Catesby*, ii. 70.

NO SCRIED.

FR. With large black eyes, and yellow *irides*: long limbs: upper part of the head and body of a dusky green, spotted with black: from each eye to the nose a white line: from each eye along the sides to the rump, a yellow line.

They frequent rivulets and ditches, which they do not quit for the dry land. It is said they will spring five or six yards at a leap.

PLACE.

Rana arborea, *Lin.* 357.

Green Tree Frog, *Catesby*, ii. 71.—*Larsson*, 132.

II. TREE.

FR. Of a slender shape: bright green color, marked on each side with a line of yellow: eyes black; *irides* yellow: four toes before, five behind; at the end of each toe a round membrane, concave beneath, not unlike the mouth of a leech.

Lurk under the lower sides of leaves, even of the tallest trees, and adhere firmly, by means of the membranes at the ends of their toes; sticking to the smoothest surface: a looking-glass was held before one, at four yards distance; it reached it at one leap, and stuck closely to it. At night these Frogs make an incessant chirping, and leap from spray to spray in search of insects.

PLACE.

I believe this species to be common to *America* and the warmer parts of *Europe*.

Land.

12. LAND.

Land Frog, *Catesby*, ii. 69.—*Lawson*, 132.

FR. With the appearance of a Toad : above grey or brown, spotted with dusky ; below white, faintly spotted : *irides* red : short legs.

PLACE.

Frequent the high lands : seen most often in wet weather, in the hottest time of the day : leap : feed on insects, particularly the fire-fly, and ant. Sometimes the *Americans* bake and reduce this species to powder, which, mixed with orrice-root, is taken as a cure for a tympany.

13. CINEREOUS.

FR. With the back gibbous, cinereous, and smooth : belly yellow, and granulated : on each side, from the nose to the rump, is a white line : the same on the outside of the thighs and legs : toes bullated at their ends.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

III. LIZARD.

Br. Zool. III. 21. GENUS III.

14. ALLEGATOR.

Lacerta Crocodylus, *Lin.* 359.—*Catesby*, ii. 63.—*Lawson*, 126.

L. With a vast mouth, furnished with sharp teeth : from the back to the end of the tail ferrated : skin tough and brown, and covered on the sides with tubercles. Grows to the length of eighteen feet.

PLACE.

This dreadful species is found in the warmer parts of *North America* ; and most numerous as we approach the south, and the more fierce and ravenous. Yet in *Carolina* never devours the human species, but on the contrary shuns mankind ; yet will kill dogs as they swim the rivers, and hogs which feed in the swamps. It is often seen floating like a log of wood on the surface of the water, and is mistaken for such by dogs, and other animals, which it seizes and draws under water to devour at its leisure. Like the wolf, when pressed by long hunger,
it

it will swallow mud, and even stones, and pieces of wood. They often get into the weirs in pursuit of fish, and do much mischief by breaking them to pieces.

They are torpid during the winter in *Carolina*, and retire into their dens, which they form by burrowing far under ground; it makes the entrance under water, and works upwards. In spring it quits its retreat, and resorts to the rivers, which it swims up and down; and chiefly seeks its prey near the mouth, where the water is brackish.

It roars and makes a dreadful noise at its first leaving its den, and against bad weather. It lays a vast number of eggs in the sand, near the banks of lakes and rivers, and leaves them to be hatched by the sun: multitudes are destroyed as soon as hatched, either by their own species, or by fish of prey. In *South America* the Carrion Vulture is the instrument of Providence to destroy multitudes; by that means preventing the country from being rendered uninhabitable*.

Lacerta sex-lineata, *Lin.* 364.
Lion Lizard, *Catesby*, ii. 68.

15. LION.

L. Of a grey color, marked lengthways on each side with three whitish lines: long legs: very long tail, which it curls up, looking fierce at the same time. The size about six inches.

Inhabits *South Carolina*†, and the greater *Antilles*. Very inoffensive. Remarkably agile, but is a prey to rapacious birds.

PLACE.

Green Lizard of *Carolina*, *Lawson*, 131.—*Catesby*, ii. 65.

16. GREEN.

L. Totally green: very slender: tail near double the length of the body. Whole length about five inches.

* *Arctic Zool.* II. 193. † DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*: domestic, familiar, and harmless. Sports on tables and windows, and amuses with its agility in catching flies: gazes at mankind without concern: swells its throat into a protuberance, which it discharges at will. Cold affects the colors: in that uncertain climate, when there is a quick transition, in the same day, from hot to cold, it changes instantly from the most brilliant green to a dull brown. Is sometimes tempted by a gleam of sun to quit its retreat, but by the sudden change of weather is so enfeebled, as not to be able to return to its hole, and will die with cold.

17. FIVE-LINED. L. 5-lineata. L. cauda tereti mediocri, dorso lineis quinque albidis, *Lin.* 366.

L. With one yellow line under each eye, two between, and one on each side above: upper parts of the body dusky, marked with five lines of a pale yellow color, reaching to the middle of the tail: belly scaly and striated: tail half as long again as the body.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

18. GUANA.

L. Iguana, *Lin.* 366.

The Guana, *Catesby*, ii. 64.

L. With the top of the back and tail strongly serrated: the gullet serrated in the same manner. Sometimes found to be five feet long. Has small teeth, and will bite hard.

PLACE. Inhabits the rocks of the *Babama* islands; and lurks in cliffs, or hollow trees: feeds entirely on vegetables and fruits: the fat of the abdomen assumes the color of that which it has last eaten: has a most disgusting look; yet is esteemed a most delicate and wholesome food; noxious only to venereal patients*. Is slow: not amphibious; yet on necessity will continue long under water: swims by means of the tail, keeping its legs close to the body. *Guanoes* are the support of the natives of the *Babamas*, who go in their sloops from rock to rock in

* *Linnaeus*.

search of them. They are taken with dogs trained for the purpose. As soon as caught, their mouths are sewed up, to prevent them from biting. Some are carried alive for sale to *Carolina*; others salted and barrelled for home consumption.

Lacerta fasciata, *Lin.* 369.
Blue-tail Lizard, *Catesby*, ii. 67.

19. BLUE-
TAILED.

L. With a short head: brown body, striped from the nose to the tail with five yellow lines: the tail slender and blue. Length of this species six inches.

Inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia*. Possibly differs only in sex from the *Five-lined Lizard*.

PLACE.

Lacerta punctata, *Lin.* 370.
Spotted Eft, *Catesby App.* 10.

20. SPOTTED.

L. With the crown, back, and upper part of the tail, dusky, marked on each side of the back with a row of round white spots: throat, sides, and belly, dull yellow. Length five inches.

Inhabits *Virginia*.

PLACE.

Lawson, 131.

21. SCORPION.

L. With a copper-colored back, and orange belly; called by *Lawson*, the Scorpion Lizard: very active in running up trees: is said to be venomous?

L. With a long head, and great blunt nose: the whole animal of a dusky color, with a row of large white spots on each side of the back: tail carinated above and below: body divided and surrounded by *annuli*. LENGTH about six inches.

Called in *America*, the *Well Slow*.—Mrs. BLACKBURN'S *Museum*.

N

I HAVE

23. SLENDER.

I HAVE examined another, about eight inches long, as slender as a crow-quil: head small: tail blunt, and of equal thickness: body marked from head to tail with lines of pale brown and black: belly lead-color: tip of the nose and tail white.

I think its place was *Carolina*.

IV. SIREN.

Body and head anguilliform: two feet placed below the neck.

24. SIREN.

The *Mud-Iguana*, Ph. Tr. 1766. p. 189.

S. With anguilliform head and body: eyes minute: nostrils on the sides of the nose: teeth sharp, ranged in transverse rows, fit for biting or grinding: three openings to the gills, with three pennated appendages on each side of the covers: the legs are in form of arms, placed high on the breast, not remote from the throat: each foot has four divided toes, with a claw to each: the body covered with small scales sunk in gelatinous matter; color dusky, but the sides dotted in lines with white: the tail compressed, and, like that of an Eel, supplied above and below with a ray-less fin.

PLACE.

Peculiar to the muddy swamps of *South Carolina*; lurking beneath the ancient trunks of trees that impend over the water: makes a croaking noise: fragile, for if cast on the ground it breaks in three or four pieces.

SIZE.

Grows to the length of thirty-one inches.

D I V. II. W I T H O U T F E E T.

S E R P E N T S.

With plates on the abdomen : plates and scales beneath the tail ; a rattle at its end. LINNÆUS.

V. RATTLE-SNAKE.

Crotalus horridus, 167. Scutis, 23. Scutellis, *Lin.* 372.
Rattlesnake, *Catesby*, ii. 41.—*Lawson*, 128.

25. GREAT,

R. With a brown broad head : yellowish brown back, marked with broad transverse dentated bars of black : scales rough : belly cinereous : the jaws furnished with small sharp teeth ; four fangs in the upper jaw, incurvated, large, and pointed, the instruments of death ; at the base of each a round orifice, opening into a hollow, that near the end of the tooth appears again in form of a small channel : these teeth may be erected or compressed : when in the action of biting, they force out of a gland near their roots, the fatal juice : this is received into the round orifice of the teeth, conveyed through the tube into the channel, and thence with unerring direction into the wound.

The tail furnished with a rattle, consisting of joints loosely connected ; the number uncertain, depending, as is pretended, on the age of the animal, it receiving with every year a new joint. Authors mention forty and seventy*.

Rattlesnakes grow to the length of eight feet, and, according to a news-paper account, to fourteen.

* *Kalm*, in the *Swedish Medical Essays*, 290.—Ph. Tr. abridg. vii. 412.

PLACE.

Swarm in the less inhabited parts of *North America*: now almost extirpated in the populous; none found farther north than the mountains near lake *Champlain**: but in the south infest *South America*, even as far as *Brazil* †. Love woods and lofty hills, especially where the strata are rocky or chalky: the pass near *Niagara* abounds with them. Being slow of motion, they frequent the sides of rills, to make prey of frogs, or of such animals that resort there to quench their thirst: are generally found during summer in pairs: in winter, collect in multitudes, and retire beneath ground, beyond the reach of frost: tempted by the warmth of a spring day, they are often observed to creep out weak and languid: a person has seen a piece of ground covered with them, and killed with a rod between sixty and seventy; till, overpowered with the stench, he was obliged to retire.

They couple in *August*, and then are most dangerous: are viviparous, and bring forth, in *June*, about twelve young ones: between that and *September* they acquire the length of a foot.

Providence hath given mankind a security against the bite of these dreadful reptiles; for it does not often fail warning the passenger of its vicinity, by the rattle of its tail. In fine weather that monition is always given, in wet weather seldom, which gives the *Indians* a dread of travelling amidst the woods in rainy seasons.

It moves along with the head on the ground; but if alarmed, it flings its body into a circle, coiling itself with the head in the centre erect, and with the eyes flaming in a most terrific manner. Happily it may be easily avoided: it is slow in pursuit, and has not the power of springing at its assailant, like many of the innocent tribe.

It is difficult to speak of its fascinating powers: authors ‡ of credit describe the effects. Birds have been seen to drop into its mouth, squirrels descend from their trees, and leverets run into its jaws.

* *Kalm's Travels*, iii. 48. † *Marcgrave*, 240.

‡ *Lawson-Catesby*—Ph. Tr. abridg. ix. 56, &c. vii. 410.—*Brickel's Hist. Carolina*, 144.—*Beverley Virginia*, 260.—*Golden*, i. 12.

Terror and amazement seem to lay hold on these little animals: they make violent efforts to get away, still keeping their eyes fixed on those of the snake; at length, wearied with their movements, and frightened out of all capacity of knowing the course they ought to take, become at length the prey of the expecting devourer, probably in their last convulsive motion.

Rattlesnakes are apt to frequent houses: every domestic animal on their approach, as if by instinct, takes alarm; dogs bristle, and the poultry crest their feathers; hogs only attack them, feeding on them with impunity. The brave *Indians* will also eat their flesh: a MAN, says the *Mohawk Sachem*, eats every thing without distinction, dogs, snakes, frogs, &c.: it is womanish to be delicate in the choice of food.

The bite of this Serpent is of the most venomous kind; if the wound is on a vein or artery, death ensues rapid as thought*; if in a fleshy part, there are hopes of a remedy; the most efficacious, if done in time, is either the burning, or the cutting out the part affected. The symptoms are, *nausea*, convulsions, spitting of blood, and bloody stools; loss of the use of the limbs; swellings, and discolored skin; fever, *deliria*; and, if the cure takes any length of time, disturbed rest, and dreams of the most horrible kinds †.

The use of the famous *Radix Senega*, *Amæn. Acad.* ii. 126, or *Polygala Senega*, *Sp. Pl.* ii. 990, which was once supposed to have been an effectual remedy against the bite of this dreadful reptile is now exploded, but it still maintains its character in several disorders. Its efficacy, particularly in pleurifies, is most fully established in *Virginia*: formerly near fifty out of a hundred died of that distemper, but by the happy use of this root, hardly three out of the same number have been lost.

* *Kalm*, in *Swedish Med. Essays*, 282.

† *Ph. Tr.* vii. 410. &c. xi. 256.

26. SMALL.

Crotalus durissus, 172—21.—*Lin.* 372.
Small Rattlesnake, *Catesby*, ii. 42.

R. Of a brown color tinged with red, marked with distinct spots of black with white edges.

Catesby doubts whether this is a distinct species, as serpents sometimes change their marks with the change of their skins.

LINNÆUS's character of the number of plates and scales, affures us of its specific difference.

Less venomous than the former.

27. MILIARY.

Crotalus miliarius, 13—31.—*Lin.* 272.

R. With cinereous body, with three rows of black spots, and a red one between each of those on the back.

LINNÆUS quotes *Catesby*, 42, for this species; but his *Cr. Durissus* suits that writer's description. Doctor *Garden*'s name is prefixed to this, so it is certain this species or variety exists.

VI. BOA.

Plates on the abdomen, and beneath the tail: no rattle. LINNÆUS.

28. HOGNOSE.

Boa contortrix, 150—40.—*Lin.* 373.
Hog-nose Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 56.

B. With a large convex head; poisonous glands; no fangs*: nose turned up; cheeks inflated: short body: crown and back of a brownish color, with large and regular spots of black: the hinder part of the body with transverse bars of yellow between the black: belly white, with small spots of black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*: is very sluggish, and has a most malevolent aspect. That examined by *Catesby* was only a foot long. He suspects that it might have been a young one, which had not got its fatal teeth.

* DOCTOR GARDEN in *Lin. Syst.* 373, and *Catesby*.

Viper, *Br. Zool.* III. 26. GENUS IV.

VII. SNAKE.

Coluber æstivus, 155—144.—*Lin.* 387.
Green Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 57.

29. FAMILIAR.

SN. With a slender body, of an uniform pale green. A small species.

Inhabits *Carolina*: lives among the branches of trees, on flies and other insects: is easily tamed, and become so familiar, that some people will carry it in their bosom.

PLACE.

Blueish green Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 47.
Coluber mycterizans, 192—167.—*Lin.* 389.

30. PORRACEOUS.

SN. With a very slender body, of a blueish green color: head small: nose turned up at the end.

Inhabits trees, and lives on insects like the former.

Coluber fimus, 126—45. } *Lin.* 375.
130—25. }

31. CROSSED.

SN. With a roundish head, turned-up nose, a black crooked band between the eyes: a white cross on the top of the head, with a black spot in the middle: body black, fasciated with white: belly black.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Water Viper, *Catesby*, ii. 43.
Horn-Snake, *Lawson*, 130.

32. WATER.

SN. With a large head, small neck; fangs in the upper jaw: color of head and back dusky: belly fasciated with black and yellow. At the end of the tail a small horny substance.

Inhabits.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*: swims well, and is very dexterous in catching fish. During summer, numbers of them are often seen hanging in the boughs of trees over the rivers, watching the approach of fish or fowl, and frequently drop into boats passing beneath. They plunge on their prey, and pursue it with great swiftness; and, as soon as they catch it, swim ashore to devour it: are called the *Water Rattlesnakes*, and are supposed to be as fatal in their bite. The little horn at the tail gives it a dreadful name, as if armed with death at both extremities. The superstitious believe, that by a jerk of that part it can mortally wound any animal, and even cause a tree to wither by transfixing the bark.

33. BLACK.

Catesby, ii. 48.—*Coluber constrictor*, *Lin.* 385.—*Lacépède*, 132.—*Kalm*, ii. 202.

SN. Wholly of a shining black; it grows sometimes to the length of six feet.

It is not only perfectly harmless, but extremely useful in clearing the houses of rats, which it pursues with wonderful agility to the very roofs, and all parts of barns and outhouses, for which good services it is cherished by the generality of *Americans*. It is also said, that it will destroy the Rattlesnake, by twisting round it, and whipping it to death. In the time of copulation it is extremely bold and fierce, and will attack mankind; but its bite has no more effect than a scratch with a pin. It is so swift that there is no escaping its pursuit. Many ridiculous frights have happened from this innocent reptile. As every one in *America* is full of the dread of the Rattlesnake, they are apt to fly at the sight of any of the serpent kind. This pursues, soon overtakes, and by twisting round the legs of the fugitive, soon brings him to the ground: but he happily receives no hurt, but what may result from this fright: all the mischief this species does is to the housewives, for it will skim their milk-pans of the cream, and rob their hen-roosts of all the eggs.

Coach-

Coach-whip Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 54.

34. COACH-WHIP.

SN. With a long slender body, growing very small towards the tail; of a brown color.

Inhabits *Carolina*: very active, and runs very swiftly: the *Indians* believe it will cut a man asunder by a jerk of the tail.

PLACE.

Corn-Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 55.

35. MAIZE.

SN. With a body beautifully marked with red and white, like some of the ears of *Maize* or *Indian* corn.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*. Great robbers of hen-roosts.

PLACE.

Black Viper, *Catesby*, ii. 44.

36. THICK.

SN. With a great head, and fangs: body thick and short: color entirely black.

Inhabits *Carolina*; and lives in the higher lands: is slow of motion: if irritated, distends its head to a vast size, and hisses horribly. Its bite very fatal.

PLACE.

Brown Viper, *Catesby*, ii. 45.

37. BROWN.

SN. With a large head and great fangs: thick body: entirely brown. About two feet long.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*: in the last styled the *Trunchion* Snake: is slow and sluggish, even at approach of danger: will defend itself vigorously. Its bite very venomous.

PLACE.

38. COPPER-
BELLY.Copper-bellied Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 46.
Red-bellied Sand Snake, *Lawson*, 131.

§N. Without fangs, but with a viperine head : back and sides brown : belly dirty red or copper-color. Near as large as the Rattlesnake.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina* : frequents water, but oftener lives on land : enters hen-roosts : sucks eggs, and devours poultry. Is bold and active : not poisonous.

39. STRIATED.

Coluber striatulus, 126—45.—*Lin.* 375.

§N. With a smooth head, with a dusky striated back, paler beneath. A small species.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.

40. DOTTED.

Coluber punctatus, 136—43.—*Lin.* 376.

§N. With a cinereous body : yellow beneath : marked with three rows of black specks, three deep in each row.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.

41. HOOPED.

Coluber doliatus, 164—43.—*Lin.* 379.

§N. With a whitish body, half surrounded with bands of black : two alternately nearer to each other, connected at the bottom. A small kind.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.

Coluber sipedon, 144—73.—*Lin.* 379.

42. DUSKY.

SN. Wholly dusky.

Inhabits *North America*.

PLACE.

Coluber fulvius, 218—31.—*Lin.* 381.

43. TAWNY.

SN. With a body surrounded with twenty-two black, and twenty-two tawny rings, the last spotted with black, and marked before and behind with white.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Coluber firtalis, 150—114.—*Lin.* 383.

44. VITTATED.

SN. With a dusky body, slightly striated, and surrounded with three blueish green bands.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

Pensacola, Mr. *Ellis*.

45. PENSACOLA.

SN. With a narrow white stripe from head to tail; on each side a broad one of black, this bounded by another narrow one of white; and beneath that another of black, dentated: belly white, marked on each side with a row of minute black spots. LENGTH nine inches.

Inhabits *Pensacola*.

PLACE.

Little black and red Snake, *Edw.* 349.

46. MINUTE.

SN. With a jetty black head and back: white ring round the neck: rich scarlet body: flame-colored eyes, not so large as the common greater earth-worms.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*: lives in crevices of rocks, walls, or dried wood, feeding on beetles, worms, &c. Seldom appears abroad.

PLACE.

Another

47. GOLDEN-
EYED.Another small Snake, *Edw. Gl.* vol. iii. p. 291.

SN. With chestnut-colored back, and deep yellow belly: these colors divided from each other, the whole length, by blue lines, speckled with black: round the neck a collar of yellow spots. Eyes gold-color.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*.—Whether a variety of the former?

VIII. FRAGILE.

Scales both on the abdomen, and behind the tail, *Lin.* 390.

48. GLASSY.

Anguis ventralis, 127—222.—*Lin.* 391.Glass Snake, *Cateby*, ii. 59.

SN. With a very small head: broad cloven tongue: small smooth scales closely connected: back and sides brown, blended with green, most elegantly spotted with yellow in regular rows: belly yellow: thick body.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sandy woods of *Virginia* and *Carolina*: so brittle as to be broken in three or four pieces at a single stroke, the muscles being articulated quite through the *vertebræ*. Very harmless.

49. BLIND.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 15.—*Anguis fragilis*, *Lin.* 392.

PLACE.

EXactly the same with the *English*, but shorter and more slender. Inhabits most parts of *America*.

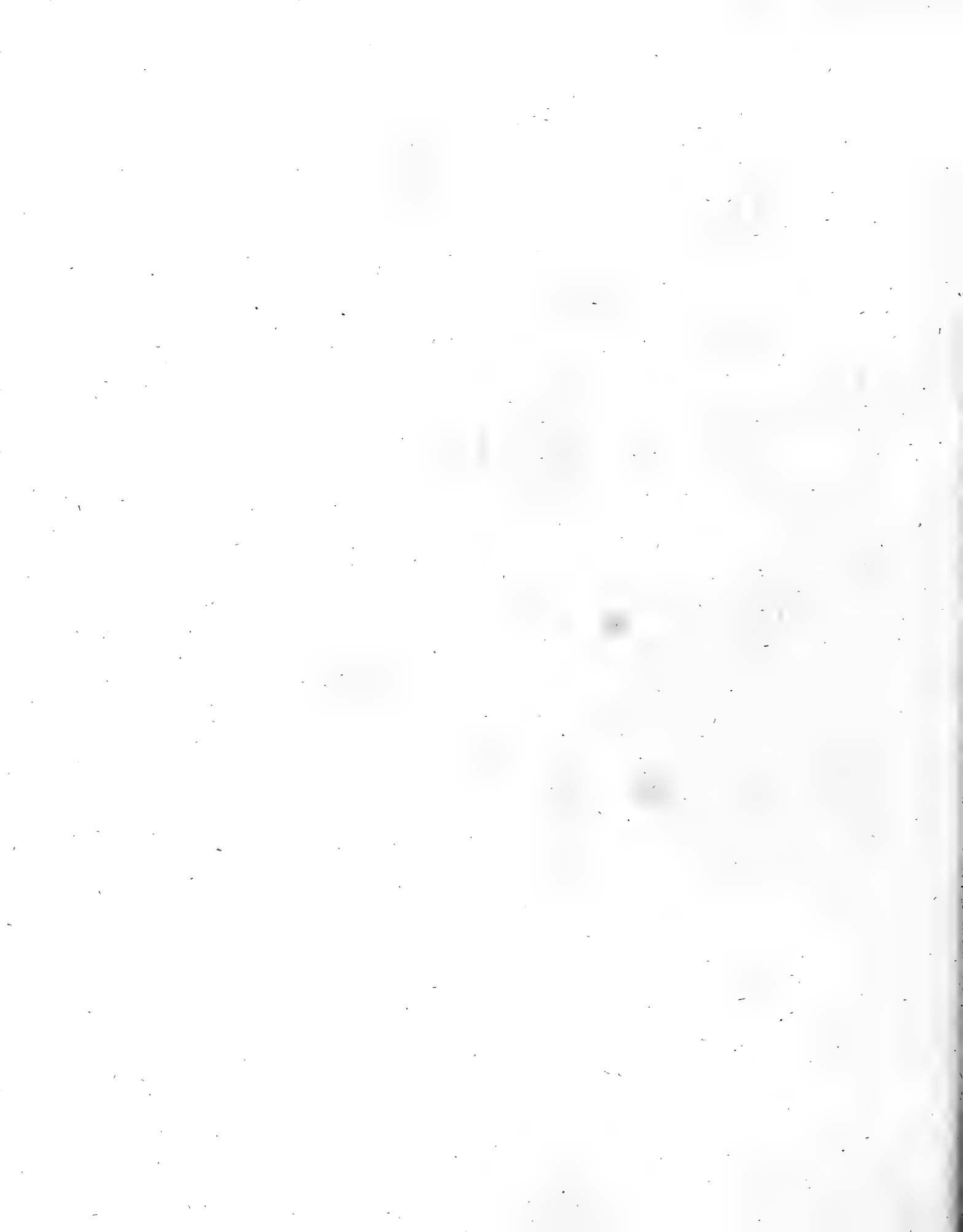
C L A S S I V .

F I S H

o f

N O R T H A M E R I C A .

P



C L A S S IV.

F I S H of NORTH AMERICA.

ONE tooth issuing out of the upper jaw, direct, strait, long, spiral, stuck in a socket. I. NARWHAL.

Two orifices on the head.

Monodon monoceros, *Lin.* 105.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 48.—*Artesi Gen.* 78.—*Syn.* 108.
Monoceros piscis, *Wil. Ich.* 42.—*Raii Syn. Pisc.* 11.—*Worm. Mus.* 283.—*Mus. Reg. Hafniæ*, pars I. sect. iii. tab. 1.

50. UNICORN.

N. With a tooth issuing out of the left side of the nose; a small one hid under the muscles on the right: head sharp: mouth small: skin smooth and black, and sometimes finely marbled with black and white: the body thick; small only near the tail: no back fin, but has three lumps instead, and one on the belly: two small pectoral fins: the tail divided, and each lobe bending inward like a crescent.

The length of the fish alone, is often above twenty feet; of the tooth ten feet*. A fish of sixteen feet had a tooth six feet six inches long. One six feet six inches long weighed, with the head, a hundred and fifty pounds. There are instances of both teeth growing to nearly the same length, *i. e.* seven feet five, and seven feet †; two inches distant at the bottoms, thirteen at the points.

* *Crantz Greenland*, i. 111.

† *Mus. Reg. Hafniæ*, tab. 1. fig. c.

PLACE.

Inhabits the northern seas, from *Norway* to within the *Arctic* circle: plentiful in *Davis's Straits*, and the north of *Greenland*: the natives, for want of wood, make rafters of the teeth. *Wormius* says, the flesh is a deadly poison. † From the horn may be distilled a very strong *sal volatile*: the scrapings esteemed *alexipharmic*, and used of old in malignant fevers, and against the bites of serpents. The use of it to the animal is either as a weapon of defence, or as an instrument to loosen and disengage from the rocks, or bottom of the sea *, the sea plants on which it feeds. It swims swiftly, and can only be struck when numbers happen to be found together, and obstruct their own course with their teeth †.

The tooth of this animal was in old times imposed upon the world as the horn of the *Unicorn*, and sold at a very high price. The heirs of the chancellor to *Christian Frisius* of *Denmark*, valued one at 8,000 imperials ‡. There is a magnificent throne made of this species of ivory for the *Danish* monarchs, which is still preserved in the castle at *Rosenberg*. The price of this material was superior to gold.

* *Crantz Greenland*, i. 11.† *Ibid.*‡ *Museum Reg. Hafniæ.*

CLASS IV. F I S H.

DIV. I. CETACEOUS.

II. CARTILAGINOUS.

III. BONEY.

DIV. I. CETACEOUS FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. 50. GENUS I.

II. WHALE.

Common Whale, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 16.—*Marten's Spitzberg.* 130.—*Cateby App.* xxxii.—*51. COMMON.*
Grantz Greenland, i. 107.—*Phipps's voy.* 185.
 Whalebone Whale, *Dudley,* in *Ph. Tr. abridg.* vii. 424.

TO avoid repetition, all the cetaceous fish, which have the names of *Cateby* or *Dudley* prefixed, are placed here on their authority.

I am informed that vast numbers of cetaceous fishes are seen in the warm gulf stream in the winter season.

Pike-headed, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 17.

52. PIKE-HEADED.

Scrag Whale, *Dudley* in *Ph. Tr. abridg.* vii. 425.

Balæna Boops, *Lin.* 106.

Fin-fish, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 18.

53. FIN.

Fin-back Whale, *Dudley,* &c. 425.

Balæna Physalus, *Lin.* 106.

Hump.

54. HUMP. Hump-back Whale, *Dudley, &c.* 425.
55. BEAKED. Beaked Whale, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 20.
Bottle-nose, *Catesby App.* xxxii.
56. CACHALOT. *Br. Zool.* iii. 61. GENUS II.
57. BLUNT-HEADED. Blunt-headed Cachalot, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 21.
Sperma Ceti Whale, *Dudley, &c.* 425*.
58. HIGH-FINNED. High-finned, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 23.
Sword-fish, *Catesby App.* xxxii.
- III. DOLPHIN. *Br. Zool.* iii. 65. GENUS III.
59. GRAMPUS. Grampus, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 26.
Killer, *Dudley, &c.* 428.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.
60. PORPESE. Porpesse, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 25.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.

THIS in *America* is called the *Sword Fish*, from the long fin on the back, which is not unlike a scymeter.

PORPESES swarm from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*, and haunt the creeks in pursuit of herrings and other fish: vast numbers are taken near *Petite Riviere*, in the river *St. Lawrence*, from the end of *September* to the beginning of *November*, when they are in quest of the eels, which in those months ascend the river in vast multitudes. The inhabitants use this method:—they place boughs of trees, with their leaves on, in a curved form from the shore, during low water. The Porpesses, which get above them at high water, and attempting to return at the ebb, are terrified with the rustling of the leaves, and, hesitating to proceed for fear of a snare being left for them, continue so long swimming confusedly backward and forward, as at length to be left on the bottom, so become an easy prey at low water.

* These are inserted on the authority of *Mr. Paul Dudley*, who described the whales of *New England*.

Arch. Zool. i. 182.—*Delphinus albicans*, *Faun Groenl.* p. 50.

61. BELUGA.

I Refer to the above references for an account of this species. It is found from *Greenland* to the river *St. Lawrence*, and the shores of *Nova Scotia*. *Charlevoix* informs us, that the skins of this and the common *Porpeffe* are tanned, and manufactured into the resemblance of *Morocco* leather; and that it is proof against a musquet ball*.

* *Voy. dans l'Amerique Septentr.* v. 217.

DIV. II. CARTILAGINOUS FISH.

IV. LAMPREY.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 76. GENUS IV.

62. SEA.

Lamprey, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 27.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.

PLACE.

LAMPRIES are not common, but Mr. *Lawson* says he once caught one in a wear in *Carolina*.

V. RAY.

Br. Zool. iii. 82. GENUS V.

63. THORNBACK.

Thorn-back, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 37.

FOUND off *Carolina*, but less common than the next species.
Lawson.

64. STING.

Sting-ray, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 38?

THIS and the preceding, on the authority of *Catesby, App.* xxxii. and *Lawson*, p. 157, who says, they are so very common, that few or none will eat them.

65. DIVEL.

Divel Fish, *Lauton. Carol.* 152.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.Raie cornue des Açores mobular des *Caraibes, Du Hamel*, iii. 295, tab. xvii.

R. With a bifurcated snout: sides extending into two sharp-pointed fins: tail extending from the body, slender, long, and taper. A fish of a singular structure, and of a dark color.

Grows to an enormous size, and has vast strength; one has been known

known to entangle its snout or horns in the anchor of a sloop, and run with it two leagues against the tide. This is the same with the *Sea Devil* of *Nieuboff*, observed by him in the *East Indian seas* *.

Br. Zool. iii. 98. GENUS VI.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 42.—*Lawson*, 155.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.

FOUND on all the coasts of *North America*.

Squalus Tiburo, *Lin.* 399.

Tiburonis, minor species, *Marcgravè*, 181.—*Wil. Ich.* 55.

VI. SHARK.

66. WHITE.

PLACE.

67. ARROW-
HEADED.

THIS species may be readily known by the shape of its head, which is triangular, like the head of an arrow, or heart-shaped, or as *Lawson* calls it, *shovel-nosed*. We give it on his authority. It is very probably the same fish, which is frequent in the *Brazilian seas*, those of the *Antilles*, and may easily extend to *Carolina*.

The *Brazilians* call it *Papana*: it has three rows of small teeth, with which it bites and mangles in a dreadful manner †. *Piso* praises it as a delicate food.

Lawson speaks of a lesser species of Shark, which is called *Dog Fish*; but from his account we are unable to determine which kind is intended.

Squalus pristis, *Lin.* 401.—*Catesby, App.* xxxii.

68. SAW.

SH. With two dorsal fins and an anal: two holes on the top of the head for the discharge of water: lips covered with rough hard tubercles instead of teeth: at the end of the nose is a flat bone, in some five feet long, and armed on each side with twenty-four long, strong, and

* *Churchill's Coll.* ii. 350.—*Wil. Ich. App.* 5. † *Piso*, *Hist. Nat.* 50.

Q

sharp-

sharp-pointed teeth*. The number of teeth varies with age. The skin rough; above of a deep ash, below white. Doctor *Grew* suspects that this fish may grow to the length of eight yards †.

PLACE:

Inhabits all seas, from *Greenland* to those of the *Brazils*: is found in those of *Africa*, and of the *East Indies*. It is an innoxious animal: its saw is only a weapon of defence. The two orifices on the head make it connected with the cetaceous fish.

VII. ANGLER.

Br. Zool. iii. 120. GENUS VII.

69. COMMON.

Common Angler, *Br. Zool.* vol. iii. N^o 513.

VIII. STURGEON.

Br. Zool. iii. 124. GENUS VIII.

70. EUROPEAN.

Sturgeon, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 533.

THIS is the same species with the *European*. They are found in great numbers, during summer, in the great *American* rivers. They are very common in those of *Carolina*, but very rare in those of *Florida*. Are struck with spears in the night, attracted by the light of torches made of the wood of the black pine. The shores of the rivers are often covered with dead Sturgeons, which have been wounded, and died after escaping from the harpoon. They are often observed to leap to a considerable height out of the water, and have been known to fall into the small boats or canoes, and sink them; so that it is very dangerous to pass in the places which are much frequented by these fish, as there have been many instances of people losing their lives. In some of the rivers of *Virginia* they are found in such multitudes, that six hundred have been taken in two days, with no more trouble than putting down a pole with a hook at the end, to the bottom, and drawing it up again,

* *Marcgrave*, 160.

† *Grew's Museum*, 86.

on perceiving that it rubbed against a fish*. The *Americans* may make considerable improvements in the methods of taking Sturgeon, by consulting those used by the *Tartars* on the *Volga*, who draw great advantage from their fisheries, and the preparation of the *caviar* from the roe. Much oil may also be extracted from the fat entrails, which is flung away after clearing the *caviar* from them †.

Acipenser huso, *Lin.* 404.—*Bloß.* iv. 86. tab. cxxix.

71, *Hüss.*

I Saw, among the subjects of Natural History transmitted to Mrs. *Ann Blackburne*, from *New York*, some young Sturgeons of a small size: their noses were blunt, and shorter than those of the common Sturgeons: the number of tubercles on each side were, in different specimens, which I counted, from five to eleven. In old fish these disappear, and the sides become quite smooth. This is the species which the *Germans* call *Hausen*, and the *Russians*, *Bjeliuga*, on account of the whiteness of its color. They grow to a vast size: are found in the *Danube*, the *Po*, the *Mediterranean sea*, the *Euxine*, the *Volga*, and the *Caspian sea*; in the two last in vast abundance: and great profit is made from the ising-glass, *isthyocolle*, or fish-glass, which is prepared from the bladders of this species, as well as that of the two other Sturgeons: and also from the *silurus glanis*, *LIN.* which may possibly be found in the great *American lakes*.

I have reason to think that the *Americans* possess in their lakes all the three species. A small one, weighing from six to forty pounds, is frequent in the inland lakes of *Hudson's Bay*. This is likely to be the *acipenser ruthenus*, *LIN.* 403; the *sterlet* of the *Russians*. Notwithstanding *America* has withdrawn itself from us, it is charity to point out the benefits they may enjoy, from the gifts of nature which they possess.

* Doctor *Burnaby's Travels*, octavo, p. 15.

† *Decouvertes faites par des Russes, &c.* i. 351.

IX. BALISTES.

Head compressed, small.

Eight teeth on each side? the two foremost the longest.

A narrow aperture or slit above the pectoral fins.

Skin rough, scales adhering tightly to it. LINNÆUS.

72. UNICORN.

Bahama Unicorn fish, *Catesby*, ii. 19.

Balistes monoceros, *Lin.* 404.

B. With an oblong body, fusiform, or thickest in the middle: two sharp teeth in the upper, and four in the lower jaw, issuing from the solid bone, covered with a thin skin: irides pale, encircled with blue: just beyond the eyes, on the back, is a strong sharp and long spine, to be erected or depressed at pleasure; reaching, when down, to the dorsal fin: color, brown olive, with irregular waving lines of blue, intermixed with spots of black. Grows to the length of three feet.

PLACE.

Frequent among the coralline rocks of the *Bahama* isles: feeds on the *corallium porosum*, and other coralline substances, and on shells, which it grinds small. Esteemed poisonous.

73. OLD.

Old wife, *Catesby*, ii. 22.

Balistes vetula, *Lin.* 406.

B. With a deep body; suddenly lessening near the tail: mouth projecting, furnished with about twelve long teeth: first dorsal fin has three rays, or sharp bony spines: the first ray of the second, very long: first ray of the ventral fin spiny: tail lunated, with the exterior ray on each side of a vast length: mouth surrounded with rich blue: two incurvated lines of blue extend from it towards the breast: second dorsal fin, anal, and tail, dusky, edged with fine blue: body brown, with six dusky lines from the back down the sides. Of the length of about two feet.

Swims slowly. Is good meat when the rough skin is taken off.

Caper.

Caper. pesce Balestra, *Salvian. Pisc.* p. 207.—*Grew's Museum*, 113.

74. BALESTRA.

B. With a deep body: first dorsal fin has three strong spiny rays; the first the longest; the third remote: that and the second very short. Second dorsal fin and anal placed opposite; the rays soft; the scales covered with small tubera, and disposed in a cancellated or lattice form: tail even at the end.

This species is common to the *Mediterranean* sea, and those about *Bermudas*. It is called at *Rome*, *Balestra*, or the *Crossbow*. No force can bring down the first spine of the dorsal fin; but on touching the foremost and left, they all three drop suddenly together, as a crossbow is let off by the pulling of the trigger. The same circumstance attends other fishes of this genus.

PLACE.

Ten slender teeth, a linear aperture.

Body covered with a hard integument.

No ventral fins. LINNÆUS.

X. OSTRACION.

OSTR. With a great head: nose sloping and pig-like: nostrils placed just below the eyes, covered with a small flap: dorsal fin placed near the tail: anal correspondent to it: back and sides brownish yellow, and rough like shagreen: belly flat, rough, and white: sides, near the tail smooth.

75. SHAGREENED.

Taken off the coast of *New England*. Mrs. *Anne Blackburn*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. 129. GENUS IX. by mistake, DIODON.

XI. TETRODON.

Tetrodon lævigatus, *Lin.* 411,

76. PRICKLY.

T Above blueish, marked with two whitish stripes on each side: belly white, and aculeated as far as the pectoral fins.

Inhabits the coast of *South Carolina*. Doctor GARDEN. Misnamed by LINNÆUS.

PLACE.

77. GLOBE.

T. With a globular belly, quite smooth, and of a whitish color: head and back olive, marked with incurvated lines pointing to the tail. Tail forked.

PLACE.

Found off *New England* and *Carolina*. See *Catesby*, ii. 28.

78. SHORT.

Sun-fish, *La Lune*, *Catesby Append.* xxxii.

Short, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 55.

Tetrodon Mola, *Lin.* 412.

XII. DIODON.

JAWS boney, undivided: linear aperture:
Body covered with strong moveable spines in all parts.
No ventral fins. LINNÆUS.

79.

I Cannot ascertain the species; but there was one taken off the coast of *Carolina*, as I collect from *Lawson*, who calls it a *Toad Fish*; the skin of which is full of prickles, and is good for nothing, only is preserved as a rarity. *Catesby* has also one in his Catalogue, *App.* XLIII. which he calls the *Hedge Hog Fish*.

XIII. LUMP.

Br. Zool. iii. 133. GENUS X.

80. COMMON.

Lump, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 57.

Cyclopterus Lumpus, *Lin.* 414.

XIV. PIPE.

Br. Zool. iii. 138. GENUS XI.

81. SHORTER.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 61.—*Syngnathus acus*, *Lin.* 416.

F I S H.

S E C T. III. B O N E Y.

S E C T. I. A P O D A L.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 142. GENUS XII.

XV. E E L.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 63.—*Muraena Anguilla, Lin.*

82. COMMON.

A BOUND in all parts of *North America*: numbers are found below the great fall of *Niagara*. Vast quantities are taken in weels placed in the midst of a hedge, fixed in the water near the shore, as far as low-water mark, in different parts of the river *St. Lawrence*, where the tide flows. There they are left at the recess of the water.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 64.

83. CONGER.

Muraena Helena, Lin. 425.

84. MURAY.

Black and Green Muray, *Catesby*, ii. 20.

E. With a sloping nose; two small beards at its end: a dusky fin, with a white edge, from the hind part of the head to the tail: no pectoral fins: color dirty green speckled with innumerable black spots. But they vary in color; some having the ground color grey.

They

They lurk in the *Bahama* isles, among the stones and corals, and bite the legs of people that go into the water. Their teeth are very sharp, so that they draw blood; but they are by no means venomous.

85. BLACK.

Catesby, ii. 21.

THIS is only a variety of the former: is of a black color, marked with darker spots. They grow to the length of four feet: are very voracious and strong, and when hooked will twist themselves among the branches of coral and sea plants, which are often broken, and brought up with them.

No fish was in such high esteem with the *Romans* (for they are common to the new and old world). They were preserved in ponds, and became so familiar as to come when they were called.

Natat ad magistrum delicata muræna*.

Lucius Crassus, a person of rank, went into mourning on the death of a favorite *muræna*: and *C. Hirrius*, who was distinguished above all others for his fine fish-ponds, valued this species so highly, that he would by no means sell any; but so far favored *Julius Cæsar*, as to lend him six thousand for his triumphal supper.

Vedius Pollio, a great friend of *Augustus*, used to fling his condemned slaves into the ponds in which he kept his Murays, as food for those fishes; not that there was any want of wild beasts in the land, but because he took pleasure in seeing a man torn to pieces at once, which he could not otherwise enjoy †.

The *Latin* name of this fish is usually translated the *Lamprey*; a kind very unfit to execute the savage pleasures of this friend of *Augustus*.

* *Martial*, lib. x. Epig. 30.

† *Plin.* lib. ix. c. 23.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 156. GENUS XIV:

XVI. LANCE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 66.—*Ammodytes tobianus*, *Lin.* 430.—*Bloch.* ii. 20.

FREQUENT off *Newfoundland*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 160. GENUS XVI.

XVII. SWORD
FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 68.—*Xiphias gladius*, *Lin.* 432.—*Bloch.* iii. 23.

86. SWORDFISH.

I Am not certain whether *Catesby* does not mean the high-finned *Cachalot*, by his Sword fish; yet as it is found in most seas, even to those of *Ceylon**, I give it a place here.

* *Mr. Loten.*

R

SECT.

S E C T. II. J U G U L A R.

XVIII. COD.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 172. GENUS XIX.

* With three dorsal fins.

87. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 73. *Gadus morhua*, *Lin.* 436.

CONSULT *Br. Zool.* iii. 137. and respecting the great *Newfoundland* fishery, p. cxcvi. of the Introduction to this work. But the fullest count of this important fishery is to be seen in *M. Du Hamel's* *TRAITE' GE'NERAL DES PESCHES*, vol. ii. p. 37; where the whole œconomy is given, and the manner expressed by most numerous and elegant engravings. Codlings are caught, in the spring months, off the coast of *Carolina*, but they are considered only as stragglers from the great northern army.

88. FROST.

C. Of an elegant taper form: no beard. Head dusky: back and sides prettily marked with black waving bands, reaching almost to the belly; the ground color dark, the dorsal fins and tail speckled with black. Are sometimes found a foot long, but generally not half that size.

PLACE.

The length of the specimen in the *Blackburnian* Museum was only four inches and a half, but sometimes grows to the length of twelve inches. It was sent from *New York* under the name of the *Frost Fish*, being probably the forerunner of winter.

89. HADDOCK.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 74.—*Gadus æglifinus*, *Lin.* 435.—*Bloch.* ii. 125.

PLACE.

ACCORDING to *M. Du Hamel*, ii. 81. is found off *Newfoundland*.

Br.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 78.—*Gadus carbonarius*, *Lin.* 438.—*Bloch.* ii. 146.

90. COAL.

OFF *Newfoundland*.—*Du Hamel*.

PLACE.

* * With two dorsal fins.

Br. Zool. iii. N° .—*Gadus merluccius*, *Lin.* 439.

91. HAKE.

Gadus Tau, *Lin.* 439.—*Bloch.* ii. 150. tab. lxxvii.

92. TAU.

C. With a large and circular mouth : broad and flat head : eyes placed over the sides of the mouth, and almost projecting over it : first dorsal fin consists of three sharp spines : the second extends far on the back, and is composed of soft rays : head brown : back and sides of the same color, spotted with white : belly white : tail round.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*, where it is called, from the form of its head, the *Toad Fish* : has much agreement, in the form of the head, with my trifurated Cod, N° 34.—Discovered by Doctor GARDEN.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° .—*Gadus lota*, *Lin.*

93. BURBOT.

INHABITS *Hudson's Bay*. See *Intro.* cxci.

PLACE.

Intro. cxci.

94. MATHEMEG.

INHABITS the lakes of *Hudson's Bay*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 206. GENUS XX.

XIX. BLENNY

BL. With the whole body spotted in form of small pustules : color pale dull yellow.

95. PUSTULATED.

Inhabits the sea off *Newfoundland*.

PLACE.

S E C T. III. T H O R A C I C.

XX. REMORA.

Echeneis, *Lin.* 446. Genus CLVII.**H**E A D flat at top, marginated, and fulcated transversely.

96. AMERICAN.

Catesby, ii. 26.—Ech. neucrates, *Lin.* 446.

PLACE.

R. With sixteen furrows on the head. Length about a foot. Inhabits the ocean quite to *North America*: is often found adhering so strongly to the sides of *Sharks* and other great fish, by means of the structure of its head, as to be got off with difficulty.

This fish was believed, by all the antients, to have most wonderful powers, and to be able, by adhering to the bottom, to arrest the motion of a ship in its fullest course; and in love affairs, to deaden the warmest affections of both sexes*. *Oppian* gives an elegant account of its wondrous operations in the first instance; which we shall give from the translation which Mr. *John Jones* favored the world with from the *Oxford* press, in 1722.

The Sucking-Fish beneath, with secret chains,
Clung to the keel, the swiftest ship detains:
The seamen run confus'd, no labor's spar'd,
Let fly the sheets, and hoist the topmost yard.
The master bids them give her all the sails,
To court the winds, and catch the coming gales;
But tho' the canvas bellies with the blast,
And boist'rous winds bend down the cracking mast,

* *Plin.* lib. ix. c. 25.

The bark stands firmly rooted in the sea,
 And will, unmov'd, nor winds nor waves obey;
 Still, as when calms have flatt'd all the plain,
 And infant waves scarce wrinkle on the main.
 No ship in harbor moor'd so careless rides,
 When ruffling waters tell the flowing tides.
 Appall'd the sailors stare, thro' strange surprize,
 Believe they dream, and rub their waking eyes.
 As when, unerring from the huntsman's bow,
 The feather'd death arrests the flying doe,
 Struck thro', the dying beast falls sudden down,
 The parts grow stiff, and all the motion's gone;
 Such sudden force the floating captive binds,
 Tho' beat by waves, and urg'd by driving winds.

CORYPHŒNA. Head sloping, and truncated: the dorsal fin extending the length of the back. LINNÆUS.

XXI. CORYPHŒNE.

Catesby, ii. 18.—*Novacula cærulea*, *Wil. Isb.* 214.

97. BLUE.

C. Wholly of a rich blue color: irides red: scales large: tail in form of a crescent: teeth so closely placed as to seem an entire bone. LENGTH, sometimes above two feet.

Inhabits the seas of the *Bahama* isles, and from thence to the line.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 29.—*C. Pittacus*, *Lin.* 448.

98. PARROT.

C. With blunt teeth paving the mouth like that of the Wolf Fish: irides consist of two circles, red and yellow: a blue circle furrounds the eyes: upper part of the head brown; lower part, and covers of the gill, blue, edged with red; a yellow small spot is seen just beyond each of the gills: a scarlet stroke points from them to the throat: body of a fine green:

green : pectoral fins varied with black, green, and purple : the dorsal of a cinnamon color : anal green, striped in the middle with red : ventral red, edged with blue : near the setting on of the tail is a rich yellow spot : tail lunated, green, with an incurvated transverse stripe of red.

Few fish equal this in richness of its color : it is also esteemed very delicate eating.

PLACE. Is frequent among the *Bahama* isles, and the *Antilles*, and also off *Carolina*.

These fish vary in color : that which Doctor GARDEN communicated to LINNÆUS had not less brilliancy.

99. LINEATED. I See this in Doctor FORSTER'S Catalogue, but can give no farther account of it.

XXII. BULL-
HEAD.

100. FATHER-
LASHER.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 216. GENUS XXII.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 99.—*Cottus scorpius*, *Lin.* 452.—*Bloch.* ii. 17.

FREQUENT off *Newfoundland*.

101. ACADIAN. B. With head, and covers of the gill, very spiny and rugged : dorsal fin consists of four spiny rays, the first very long, the rest gradually shortening ; the spines of the second and third longest in the middle, gradually shortening before and behind : tail rounded : color dirty yellow, blotched with purple. Length about five inches. Easily distinguished by its three dorsal fins.

PLACE. Taken off *Nova Scotia*. A drawing of it communicated to me by Col. *Davis* of the artillery.

Lin. p. 454.—Doree, *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 221. GENUS XXIII.

XXIII. ZEUS.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 101.—*Muller's Zool. Danicæ Prodr.* 49. N° 370.—Le Poisson Lune;
Du Hamel, iii. 74. tab. xv.

102. OPAH.

THIS fish extends to *Newfoundland*. It is found on the coasts of *Scotland*, of those of *Northumberland*, and again on those of *Devonshire*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 226. GENUS XXIV.

XXIV. FLOUNDER.

* Eyes on the right side.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 104.—*Pleuronectes Flesus*, *Lin.* 457.—*Bloch.* ii. 36.

103. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 102.—*Pl. Hippoglossus*, *Lin.* 456.—*Bloch.* ii. 42.

104. HOLIBUT.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 103.—*Pl. Plateffa*, *Lin.* 456.—*Bloch.* ii. 29.

105. PLAISE.

Pl. plagiufa, *Lin.* 456.

FL. With an oblong body, cinereous, rough, and with the dorsal and anal tails united.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 107.—*Pl. Solen*, *Lin.* 457.—*Bloch.* ii. 39.

106. SOLE.

* * Wich

* * With eyes on the left side.

107. LINEATED.

Pl. lineatus, *Lin.* 458.—*Sloane*, ii. 77.

FL. Without pectoral fins : body covered with small rough scales : rays of all the fins, and of the tail, roughened with small tubercles like shagreen : upper part of the body and fins dark brown, streaked transversely with black : lower part white, marked with black round spots. In form of a Turbot. **LENGTH** of the specimen I described seven inches by five and a quarter.

PLACE.

Found from *New England* to *Jamaica*.

108. LUNATED.

Catesby, ii. 27.—Pl. lunata, *Lin.* 459.

FL. With dorsal and ventral fins, furnished with sharp spiny rays : upper part of the body brown, beautifully varied with semicircular marks of a rich blue color, placed in pairs, and facing each other : the part next to the dorsal fin spotted with the same color : tail of a rhomboid form : body of an oval shape.

109. DENTATED.

Pl. dentatus, *Lin.* 458.

FL. With a smooth body, round scaly tail, and the teeth pointing out of the mouth.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *South Carolina*.—**DOCTOR GARDEN.**

XXV. CHŒ-
TODON.

Lin. 460. GENUS CLXIV.

TEETH as slender as bristles, very numerous, and closely placed : six brancheostagous rays : dorsal and caudal fins : fleshy and scaly.

Ch. alepidotus, *Lin.* 460.

110. SCALELESS.

CH. With a rhomboid body, without scales: blueish back: lateral line parallel to the back, and dotted: dorsal and anal fins placed opposite to each other, and filiform.

Carolina.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 31.—Ch. triostegus, *Lin.* 463.

111. ANGEL.

CH. With a small projecting mouth: laminæ above the gills armed with sharp cærulean spines: irides yellow: body as if cut off behind, and waved. The whole deep and covered with large green scales, and those in a singular manner with very small ones: pectoral and ventral fins yellow: dorsal and anal fins very long, and falci-form, reaching far beyond the tail; their lower half green, the rest red; before each are three short strong spines: tail orange, rounded at the end, and as if stuck into the body. Length from head to tail, one foot.

These singular fishes are common off *Carolina*, and the *Bahama* isles, and esteemed for their delicacy.

PLACE.

Perca nobilis, *Lin.* 484.—Chætodon, *Seb. Mus.* p. 67. N° 12. tab. xxv. N° 12.

112. NOBLE.

CH. With a projecting mouth: body white, surrounded by eight black bands, which pass over the dorsal and anal fins. Length one inch eight lines.

Inhabits *North America.*—*M. De Geer's Museum.*

This is a genuine Chætodon; but we must allow good LINNÆUS his rap sometimes.

PLACE.

XXVI. GILT-
HEAD.

113. SNAPPER.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 240. GENUS XXV.*Catesby*, ii. 17.—*Sparus fynagris*, *Lin.* 470.

G. With large eyes, and red irides: body taper, purple above and lighter below, elegantly marked lengthways with narrow yellow stripes: pectoral fins purple: tail red: the other fins yellow. Grows to the length of a foot.

114. PORK.

Catesby, ii. 4.—*Sp. rhomboides*, *Lin.* 470.

G. Of a rhomboid form: yellow irides: whole body covered with large scales of a deep grey color, and yellow, placed in alternate rows, forming longitudinal stripes: fins and tail yellow: first ray of the anal is a very strong sharp spine.

PLACE.

Found off the *Babama* isles, and reckoned a delicate species.

115. PORGY.

Catesby, ii. 16.—*Sp. chrysope*, *Lin.* 471.

G. With yellow irides: large mouth: in the upper mandible one tooth before: in the lower two: body of a deep form, and brown, lightest on the belly: covers of the gills, pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, light blue.

116. SILVER.

Sp. Argyrops, *Lin.* 471.—*Zanthurus indicus*, *Wil. Isb.* App. 3.

G. With silvery irides: fore teeth conic: an oblong sinus in the back: tail lunated: three first rays of the dorsal fin extending far, and filiform.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

Pedding

pudding wife, *Catesby*, ii. 12.—*Sp. radiatus*, *Lin.* 472.

117. RADIATED.

G. With red eyes, with fine cærulean radiations furrounding them: the head streaked also with blue: body olivaceous brown, each scale edged with blue: dorsal and anal fin yellow, waved at top, and edged with blue: from one pectoral fin to the other, furrounding the belly, are four lines of blue and yellow, placed alternate: tail even, dusky, ending in a band of yellow. Grows to the length of sixteen inches.

Perhaps varies in color: this differing in some respects from the specimen communicated to LINNÆUS by DOCTOR GARDEN.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Sp. Virginicus, *Lin.* 472.

118. VIRGINIAN.

THE covers of the gills a little ferrated: one black band passes from the shoulders through the eyes to the lower jaw; another from the shoulders along the sides to the pectoral fin: the body marked with parallel lines of blue, extending lengthways: the tail bifid, blunted at each extremity.

Inhabits *North America*.—In *Mr. De Geer's Museum*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 244. GENUS XXVI.

XXVII. WRASSE.

Catesby, ii. 25.—*Labrus anthies*, *Lin.* 474.

119. MUTTON.

WR. With red irides: upper part of the head dusky: covers of the gills purple: body reddish brown, brightening into red to the belly, which is white tinged with red: dorsal fin brown; the others red: tail much forked and red. Length between one and two feet.

PLACE.

Is common to the *Mediterranean* and *American* seas: is in high esteem for its delicacy among the *Bahama* isles.

120. MANGROVE.

Catesby, ii. 9.—*L. griseus*, *Lin.* 474.

WR. With a pointed nose: very wide mouth; two large pointed teeth in front of each jaw: whole fish of a brown color, palest towards the belly: tail a little forked. Length about fourteen inches. *Catesby*, with a negligence very usual with him, has in his figure omitted the pectoral fins.

121. HOG.

Catesby, ii. 11.—*L. rufus*, *Lin.* 475.

WR. With a long protruded nose: the whole fish of a yellowish red: exterior ray of the tail on each side extends far beyond the others. Space between quite even.

122. CINEREOUS.

The Shad, *Catesby*, ii. 11. fig. 2.

WR. With the nose and fore part of the head smooth and cartilaginous: mouth small and toothless; the back part strong and boney: the whole fish cinereous, tinged with purple: lower part of the dorsal fin covered with a double skin.

123. GAPER.

Labrus hiatula, *Lin.* 475.

WR. With the body marked with six or seven bands: tail undivided: no anal fin.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*, as I suppose the three former do.

Catesby, Append. xxxiii.—L. Cromis, *Lin.* 479.—Guatucupu, *Maregrave, 177.*

124. DRUM.

WR. Of a silvery color, marked crossways with dusky bands: on the gill covers a single spine: dorsal fin appears like two, uniting midway: first ray of the anal fin short and rigid; the second great, thick, and compressed.—Communicated to LINNÆUS by Doctor GARDEN.

Catesby and *Lawson* mention both red and black *Drums*: the first says they are as large as Cod Fish. The red bite in the day-time eagerly at a hook; and are reckoned excellent, especially the head. Numbers are salted and sent in barrels to the *West Indies*.

In the night the inhabitants resort in their canoes to the bays and large rivers, and by the light of a fire kill great numbers by harpooning them.

Extends to *Brazil*.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 10. fig. 2.—L. Flavus, *Lin.* 479.

125. YELLOW.

WR. Wholly of a reddish color: slender form: nose smooth, projectile: three long teeth in the end of the upper mandible: a blue stripe from the side of the head to the corner of the mouth: tail rounded at the end. Grows to the length of a foot.

Carolina?

PLACE.

Mormyrus ex cinereo nigricans.—Bone Fish, *Catesby, ii. 13.*

126. BONE.

WR. Of rather slender shape: white irides: back dusky brown: belly white: tail much forked: nose slightly convex.

Found in plenty about the *Bakama* isles.

PLACE.

127. GREAT.

Great Hog Fish, *Catesby*, ii. 15.

WR. With smooth long projectile jaws, of a reddish purple color : head cased in a strong boney substance : at the end of the upper jaw four long sharp teeth ; at that of the lower, two : head black above, below purplish, varied with crooked blue strokes : back covered with great purple scales ; those on the belly paler, stained with yellow : on the back a fin divided into four parts, very long, falciform, and bending backwards.

SIZE.

This fish grows to the length of three or four feet. Mr. *Catesby* could not describe the tail, it having been cut off before it was brought to him. It is so singular a fish, as to merit a better figure and description.

128. ANTIENT.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 115.

PLACE.

THIS I found among the fish sent to Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*, from *New York*.

XXVIII. PERCH.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 254. GENUS XXVI.

129. YELLOW-BELLIED.

Catesby, ii. 8. fig. 3.—*Labrus auritus*, *Lin.* 475.

P. With dusky blue back and sides ; belly, tail, dorsal and anal fins brown ; ventral yellow : on the end of the covers of the gills a black spot, united with a smaller of red. Grows to the length of a man's hand.

PLACE.

Inhabits the fresh waters of *Carolina* and *Virginia*, especially mill-pools and standing waters. Is called the *Ground Perch*, from its covering itself in mud or sand.

Catesby, ii. 8. fig. 2.—*Perca seditrix*, *Lin.* 486.

130. RUDDER.

P. With the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow: belly and sides streaked lengthways with regular narrow lines of white and yellow, dotted: the three first rays of the anal fin short, sharp, and boney. Length not four inches.

This species follows the rudders of ships, across the warm parts of the *Atlantic*, in vast numbers, and adhere to the bottom, to collect food from the slime sticking to it. It is wonderful that so small a fish should be able to keep up with ships in their swiftest course, unless, what is probable, they are carried with them.

Perca punctata, *Lin.* 482.

131. DOTTED.

P. With an undivided tail: dorsal fins sub-distinct: body marked with dotted lines of black: head silvery.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 3. fig. 1.—*Perca undulata*, *Lin.* 483.

132. CROKER.

P. With the body marked with brown or reddish brown, in an undulated manner: on the gill covers five short spines: tail red, slightly lunated: at the base of the pectoral fins a brown spot. Sometimes grows to the length of three feet.

Inhabits the great rivers of *Virginia*: the largest are taken in the deep parts of the *Chesapeak*. Is reckoned tolerably good meat.

PLACE.

133. EYED.

Perca ocellata, Lin. 483.

P. With the first ray of the dorsal fin very short: near the upper part of the body, close to the base of the tail, is a black eye, with a white iris: tail entire.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*, and is called there the *Bass*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

134. PHILADELPHIAN.

Perca Philadelphia, Lin. 484.

P. With dorsal fins united; and marked in the middle with a black spot: body spotted with black, and fasciated with the same; lower part red: scales and covers of the gills fringed.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*; called there the *Chub*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

135. BLACK.

Perca atraria, Lin. 485.

P. With dorsal fins united: lateral line faint: color entirely black, except the edges of the dorsal fin, which is white: tail entire.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*; called there the *Black Fish*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

136. MARGOT.

Catesby, ii. 2.—P. Chrysoptera, Lin. 485.

P. With a gibbous back: upper mandible longer than the lower: whole body dusky brown: ventral, anal, and caudal fins yellow spotted with brown: tail, according to *Catesby*, forked; according to DOCTOR GARDEN, who is to be depended on, entire.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.

Catesby.

Catesby, ii. 7.—*P. punctata*, *Lin.* 482.

137. NEGRO.

P. With dorsal fins united : body of a dusky color, regularly marked with small round blue spots : tail rounded. Length from six to ten inches.

Catesby, ii. 7.—*P. melanura*, *Lin.* 486.

138. BLACK-TAIL.

P. With head and back dusky : sides lighter, varied with yellow lines, extending from head to tail : tail black, much forked, and bordered all round with white. Size of the former.

Catesby, ii. 14.—*P. guttata*, *Lin.* 485.—*Cugupuguaca*, *Marcgrave*, 169.

139. HIND.

P. With the whole body covered with a thick skin : head of a muddy red : back of a dark reddish brown : sides green ; and belly white : the whole sprinkled with round spots of a bright red : tail green, rounded, and the end edged with black. This species is about a foot long.

These fish are found in great plenty in the shallow seas of the *Babama* isles, and esteemed as good meat.

PLACE.

Rock-fish, *Catesby*, ii. 5.—*P. venenosa*, *Lin.* 486.

140. VENEMOUS.

P. With smooth thin scales : back and sides dusky : belly whitish : the whole marked with red spots, encircled with black, and placed at distances from each other : tail a little forked. They grow to the length of two or three feet.

This is reckoned the most poisonous fish of any about the *Babama* isles. Many of these noxious species are eatable in some places, of which the natives can give a near guess, but are sometimes miserably

T
deceived.

deceived. Mr. *Catesby* does not account for the cause of the poison; but gives a fact which leads to an explanation. He once procured a diver to bring up some of the beautiful corals, which grow at the rocky bottoms of the shallow sea round the *Babama* isles. They are of unspeakable clearness, and shew, even at the depth of twenty fathoms, a most charming variety of groves of corals, keretophytes, alstroitæ, and shells, animated with multitudes of fishes of the most glowing colors sporting among them. Many of the corals and sea plants are covered with a mucilaginous substance, which *Catesby* calls the coral in a soft and imperfect state: it is in fact the spawn of fish; a part often poisonous, when the fish itself is poisonous; witness that of the *English* Barbel. The diver brought up some of the corals thus belimed, and, to clean his hands from it, rubbed them on his belly. He was suddenly taken with most acute pains, and flung himself on the sands in most distracted postures, till the pains left him, which was in about a quarter of an hour. There may be other animals which have noxious qualities, such as the species of *Mollusca*, called *Laplysia*, *Medusa*, and *Holothuria*, which may deposit their spawn on the sea plants. The fish who haunt those places, greedily feed on it; receive the deleterious qualities, which often prove of such bad effect to the persons who happen to eat of them; while the very same species of fish, which has happened to feed in parts of the sea free from this poisonous substance, are eaten with the utmost safety.

Poisonous fish are not peculiar to those seas. Doctor *Forster*, and others, the companions of Captain *Cook's* second voyage, suffered severely by eating, in the *South Seas*, the *Sparus Erythrinus*, a fish quite innocent in the *Mediterranean**. A new species of *Tetrodon*, taken in the same seas, had similar effects. The *Tenije* of *Japan*, the *Tetrodon ocellatus* of LINNÆUS, is a poison that baffles all remedy: it is in that country the resort of suicides. The fatal qualities lie in the intestines, and some other parts, which are carefully flung away before it is dressed

* *Forster's Voy.* ii. 237.

Strange as it appears, the *Japanese* epicures will not deny themselves a dish they esteem so delicate, fatal as the effects are from neglect in the dressing. The good emperor only prohibits his officers and soldiers from touching this food: the rest of his subjects, he graciously permits to run the risk with impunity*.

Catesby, ii. 6.—*P. formosa*, *Lin.* 488.

P. With the head elegantly striped lengthways with blue and yellow: mouth rising upwards: body covered with large brown scales, prettily edged with yellow: lateral line marked by lesser scales: tail much forked: dorsal fins united. LENGTH about one foot.

141. GRUNT.

P. striata, *Lin.* 487.

P. With dorsal fins united: tail forked: second ray of the anal fin very strong: body striated.

Inhabits *North America*. That in *M. de Geer's Museum* differs only from the *Perca Melanurus* of the *Mediterranean*, by its tail not being black.

142. STRATED.

PLACE.

P. trifurca, *Lin.* 489.

P. With the head most beautifully varied: dorsal fins united: the body surrounded by seven cærulean bands: third and fourth rays of the dorsal fins spinous, and lengthened by a cetaceous filament, long as the spine itself: the tail is most singularly trifurcated.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

143. TRIFUR-
CATED.

PLACE.

* *Kempfer*, *Hist. Japan*, i. 134.

144. BASSE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 125 ?—*Cateby, App.* xxxiii.

I Am uncertain whether this is the same as the *British*, or whether it is the species described, N° 133. which goes under that name in *America*.

145. APODAL.

Cateby, ii. 4. fig. 2.

P. With yellow irides, whole body of a dirty red : fins and tail of a deep yellow : dorsal fins united : tail much forked. Grows to the length of a foot. What is a singular mark of this fish, it wants the pectoral fins.

PLACE.

Is found about the *Babama* isles, where it is called the *Schoolmaster*.

146. RIVER.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 124.—*Arch. Zool. Introd.* cxci.—*Cateby, App.* xxxii.

PLACE.

FOUND in the rivers of *Hudson's Bay*, where it grows to the weight of eight pounds.

XXIX. STICKLEBACK.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 261. GENUS XXVIII.

147. TWO-SPINLD.

Forster's Cat. N. Am. An. 22.

I N Mrs. *Blackburne's* collection from *New York*.

148. THREE-SPINED.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 129.—*Introd. Arch. Zool.* cxci.

PLACE.

VERY numerous in *Hudson's Bay*.

Gasterosteus Carolinus, *Lin.* 490.

149. CAROLINA.

ST. With eight spines on the back, and three on the anal fin: body oblongly oval: lateral fins fringed, subcarinated towards the tail: dorsal and anal fins fulcated: tail forked.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

PLACE.

Gast. canadus, *Lin.* 491.

150. CANADA.

ST. With eight dorsal spines: none on the anal: body oblong: anal fin, and first dorsal fin, falcated.

Inhabits the same place, and discovered by the same naturalist.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 14.—*Gast. falcatrix*, *Lin.* 491.

151. SKIP-JACK.

ST. With the dorsal fin placed low on the back: eight spines connected by a thin membrane; weak, and may be depressed into a furrow: tail forked: color on the back green, when just taken: one row of teeth in the lower, two in the upper jaw.

Inhabits the same place. Is continually skipping out of the water, from which it gets its name.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 264. GENUS XXIX.

XXX. MACK-REL.

Scomber hippos, *Lin.* 494.

152. HIPPOS.

M. With a single row of teeth, and two large in front: lateral line bending very much: somewhat spiny behind: dorsal fin red: ventral

ventral and anal yellow: spurious dorsal fins united: on the covers of the gills a black spot.

PLACE. *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

153. YELLOW-TAIL.

Sc. Chrysurus; *Lin.* 494.

M. Without teeth: the spurious fins united and yellow: spines placed at some distance before the anal fin: tail yellow.

PLACE. The same place, and discoverer.

154. TUNNY.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 133.—*Spanish Mackrel, Lawson, 155.*—*Bloch.* ii. 87. tab. LV.

LAWSON says, that they are caught with *hook and line*, in the inlets, and out at sea, and that they grow to the length of two feet or more.

Few fish spread farther than this. It is found in the *Chinese*, in the *Indian*, in the *Norwegian*, the *British*, the *Mediterranean*, the *North American*, and the *Brazilian* seas. I suspect that these are distinct species, or perhaps varieties from age or climate. That which I had opportunity of examining, from a subject just taken in *Loch Fine*, differed from those commonly described or figured; but it quite agrees with the gigantic kind; so well distinguished from the others, and engraven by *Rondeletius*, lib. viii. c. 12. p. 249. under the name of *Orcynus*. This is a point which must be decided by those who inhabit places where these fishes are taken in abundance. But I am confident of the fidelity of the drawing, and of the description of mine in the *British Zoology*.

Sc. Pelamis, *Lin.* 492.—Bonito, *Lawson*, 155.

155. BONITO.

THIS is another species of *Tunny*, which frequents the inlets of *Carolina*, and the ocean adjacent to them. It grows to the length of three feet, and is taken by the harpoon and fish-gig. They are seen in vast numbers in all the tropical countries, and enliven, by the chase they give to other fishes, the tediousness of a long voyage. They live chiefly on the *sepia*, and flying-fishes.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 276. GENUS XXXI.

Trygla evolans, *Lin.* 498.

XXXI. GUR-
NARD.

156. FLYING.

G. With a square and broad nose: two slender spines above each eye, two at the top of the head, and two beyond the gills: ten spiny rays in the first dorsal fin, which is marked with a great black spot: the scales on the lateral line are small, black, and very rough: the space above that line brown, spotted with black: belly white: pectoral fin black, very broad, and so long as to extend two thirds the length of the body.

Inhabits the sea off *New York*, *Carolina*, and *Jamaica*.—Described from a specimen in *Mrs. Blackburne's Museum*. The same with the Rough Gurnard in *Doctor FORSTER's Catalogue*.

PLACE.

ABDOMINAL.

* * * *

A B D O M I N A L.

XXXII. LOCHE.

Br. Zool. ii. p. 282. GENUS XXXII.

157. BEARDLESS.

Cobitis heteroclita, Lin. 500.

L. Beardless, slender, with large smooth scales: head flat and scaly: lips furnished with teeth: dorsal fin placed beyond the balance: that and the anal opposite: dusky, dewed over with pellucid spots: belly yellowish: tail rounded, varied with white spots and black bands; the end transparent.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

158. BEARDED.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 142.

PLACED here on the authority of *Lawson*, 160.

XXXIII. AMIA.

Head boney, naked, rough: the futures visible.

Teeth sharp, closely set in the jaws and palate.

Two nasal beards.

Twelve brancheostegous rays. Body scaly, LINNÆUS.

159. BOLD.

Amia calva, Lin. 500.

A. With a slender body: lateral line strait: on the throat two shield-like bones, striated from the center: covers of the gills blunt and boney: head as if scalped: pectoral and ventral fins of the same size: ventral in the middle of the abdomen: tail rounded, with a black spot at the upper part of the base: dorsal fin extends far:

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

Head naked: several beards about the mouth.

XXXIV. SILURE.

Branchiostegous rays, iv. xiv.

First ray of the dorsal or pectoral fin spiny, dentated backwards.

LINNÆUS.

Silurus Felis, *Lin.* 503.

160. PELIS.

S. With four beards on the lower lip: above the mouth, one on each side: back blueish: ventral and anal fins red: tail bifid.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

S. catus, *Lin.* 504.—*S. Felis*, 503.—*Catesby*, ii. 23.—*Bagre*, alia species, *Marcgrave*, 173.

161. CAT.

S. With four short beards on the lower jaw, and a very long one issuing from under each eye: the dorsal fin small and conic; the second dorsal fin without rays, and fat: all the other fins small and red: tail forked and red: head round, and very ugly: mouth and gape very large: teeth small: skin smooth like that of an eel: upper part of the body dusky: lower, pale flesh color: in form round, thick, and clumsy. Grows to the length of two feet.

Inhabits the sea and rivers of most parts of *North America*; preys on all sorts of small fishes, even those of its own kind. In taste resembles an eel, and is much esteemed. Is a fish of slow motion. Probably, like the fishing frog or angler, it tempts the small kinds to sport within reach of its great mouth, by the lure of its beards.

PLACE.

LINNÆUS says this species is found also in *Asia*.

U

S. Cataphractus,

162. ARMED.

S. Cataphractus, *Lin.* 506.—*Catesby*, iii. 19. fig. 1.

S. With the head, some of the fore part, and all the upper part, covered with smooth angular boney plates: no teeth: the sides, to the tail, covered with plates placed perpendicularly, the middle of each is notched, and in the middle of the notch is a sharp hook; each of these bones lap over one another: tail round: belly soft and membranous: pectoral fins consist of only a strong bone, serrated on each side: the dorsal fin formed in like manner, but serrated only on the upper side; placed in a socket; and capable of being erected or depressed at pleasure: the other fins formed like those of other fishes. Length ten inches.

PLACE.

This singular fish was taken off *New England*, and deposited in Sir *Hans Sloane's Museum*.

XXXV. TEU-
THYS.

Head a little truncated.

Six branchiostegous rays.

Single row of teeth, of the same length, placed closely.

LINNÆUS.

163. TANG.

Catesby, ii. 10.—T. Hepatus, *Lin.* 507.

T. Of a rhomboid form: small projecting mouth: no teeth: dorsal fin spiny, extending from the top of the head almost to the tail: head, covers of the gills, and whole body, covered with large scales. Every part of the fish is of a fine deep blue, but most brilliant on the fins: tail broad and lunated. Length is sometimes twenty inches. Near the tail, on each side, is a very strong and sharp-pointed bone, capable of being erected at pleasure; on the approach of the *Barracuda*, or any fish of prey, it sets it up as a protection.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 284. GENUS XXXIII.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 143.

XXXVI. SAL-
MON.

164. COMMON.

THIS fish is frequent in the northern parts of *America*, but decreases in number as it approaches the south. I believe none are found beyond *New York*.

Introd. Art. Zool. cxc1.

165. NAYMACUSH.

INHABITS the lakes of *Hudson's Bay*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 146.

166. TROUT.

THE same species of *Trout* as the *Englisb* is found in *Newfoundland*, and according to *Lawson* in *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 149.—*Introd. Art. Zool.* cxc1.

167. CHAR.

Introd. Art. Zool. cxc11.

168. OMISCOMAY-
CUS.

PLACE.

INHABITS *Albany* river, in *Hudson's Bay*.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 145?

169. SEA.

COMMON in the sea and rivers of *Carolina*; are so tender, that if they happen to be surprized with a frost in the fresh waters, they become torpid, and float on the surface as if they were dead: whole canoes full have been taken up in that state: if they are put into warm water they will revive. *Lawson*, 158.

U 2

White

170. WHITE.

White fish, *Lawson*, 160.

IT is by guess that we place this here, on supposition that it is a species of *Albula*, or *Laverettus*, of authors. *Lawson* says, that it is found far up the rivers of *Carolina*; that it grows to the length of two feet and a half; and that it is very excellent meat.

171. GUINIAD.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 152.—*Introd. Art. Zool.* cxc1.

PLACE.

FOUND in vast abundance in *Hudson's Bay*.

172. SEA-GUINIAD.

Introd. Art. Zool. cxc11.

173. SMELT.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 151.

THIS is another *British* fish, mentioned both by *Catesby* and *Lawson*. The last says they are very fine, but that they lie a great way down the sounds towards the ocean.

174. SLENDER.

Sea Sparrow Hawk, *Catesby*, ii. 2. fig. 2.—*Salmo fætens*, *Lin.* 513.

PLACE.

S. With a long slender body covered with brown scales: sharp small teeth: belly whitish: tail forked. LENGTH fourteen inches. Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*. I suppose, from the name which LINNÆUS gives, that its smell is very offensive.

Salmo arcticus, *Faun. Groenl.* 177.—*Clupea villosa*, *Muller*, N^o 425.—*Lodna*, *Olaffen's Iceland*.—Capelan de l'Amérique Septentr. *Du Hamel*, ii. 149. tab. xxvi. 175. CAPELAN.

S. With a pellucid smooth head: first dorsal fin placed in the middle of the back; pectoral broad, rising under the gills, and extending to the belly: ventral fins large: anal very large, and angulated; more so in the male than the female: tail forked: lateral line in the MALE bristly: the cover of the gills marked with a black spot: the form of its body thicker than that of the *female*: the color, above the lateral line, dull green; beneath, silvery speckled with black, and often tinged on the belly with violet. Seldom exceeds six inches eight lines in length.

This species swarms off the coasts of *Greenland*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland*: they are one of the great supports of the *Greenlanders*, and a sort of desert also after their most delicate repasts. They live at sea most part of the year, but in *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*, come in shoals incredible into the bays; there they are taken in nets, resembling our shrimp-nets, either from the shore, or out of the boats, in such multitudes as quickly to make a lading. They are then dried on the rocks, put into sacks, and preserved for use in the caves of the mountains, or under heaps of stones. They are eaten in this form; but many are dressed fresh as soon as taken. It has the smell of a cucumber, when newly caught. Authors have unjustly attributed to it a bad scent and noxious qualities.

These lines, translated from the *Norwegian*, express the disgusting attributes of this little fish:

“ Bort *Lodde* med al din forgiftige stench,” &c.

Away, *Lodde*, with thy poisonous stench,
All the world wishes thee pain and torment;

Thou art to us a rod and a scourge,
 Thou art a harlot pretending to fly,
 In order to draw the unwary youth away with her out of town ;
 They run after her like the wanton he-goats after the females*.

They feed on the small crabs, and on *confervæ*, which grow on the shores. In *Greenland* they spawn in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and deposit the eggs on the sea plants : millions in that season follow the windings of the bays : the females go first ; the males follow, to give effect to the spawn : the bottom of the sea seems covered with it.

They are taken in vast quantities in *Newfoundland* : they are sometimes preserved in barrels : often kept in brine, or half salted, for baits for the fishery †.

The first voyager who takes notice of them is *Master Anthony Parkhurst*, who visited that island in 1578, and gives a very facetious account to his shipmates of his art in charming these, and another fish he calls a *Squid*, into his power. I refer to *Mr. Hackluyt*, vol. iii. 133, for the account.

XXXVII. PIKE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 320. GENUS XXXIV.

276. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 153.

PLACE.

FREQUENT in all the lakes from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*.

Many of these fish are taken in the *Baltic* sea, and reckoned far more delicious than those of the lakes ‡.

* *Pontoppidan*, ii. 133.† *Du Hamel*, ii. 151.‡ *Prof. Retzius*.

Catesby, ii. 2.—*Efox vulpes*, *Lin.* 516.

177. FOX.

P. With a wide mouth, and small sharp teeth : body covered with large thin scales ; brown above, white on the belly : tail very much forked. Length above sixteen inches.

Inhabits the seas of the *Babama* isles.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 1.

178. BARRACUDA.

P. With the body and head very much resembling the *European Pike* : eyes large : mouth very wide : under jaw longer than the upper : four very large and sharp teeth in the front of the upper jaw ; in that of the lower, a single great and sharp tooth : two dorsal fins : tail large and forked : color a deep brown, whitish on the belly. Grows to the length of ten feet.

Found in abundance about the seas of the *Babamas*, and as far as *Jamaica*. Swims exceedingly swift, and is of dreadful voracity : will attack and devour men when they are bathing. The flesh has a disagreeable smell and taste, and is frequently poisonous ; causing great sickness, vomiting, intolerable pains in the head, and loss of hair and nails : yet the hungry *Babamans* formerly were under the necessity, at times, of feeding on it.

PLACE.

This species, the *Mullet*, N° 185, the *Grunt*, N° 141, *Snapper*, N° 113, *Parrot*, N° 98, *Old Balistes*, N° 73, and the *Globe Tetradon*, N° 77, extend to the coast of *Guinea* ; probably many others, natives of the warm parts of *America*, reach to congenial seas.

Efox

179. BONEY.

Esox ossesus, *Lin.* 516.—Green Garfish, *Catesby*, ii. 30.

P. With long slender jaws, armed with many small teeth: dorsal fin placed very near to the tail: whole body covered with hard boney scales; those on the belly placed obliquely: back green: belly pale red: tail rounded; of a dirty red, speckled with black. Grows to the length of three feet.

Lawson speaks of a white *Garfish* with scales knit together like armour. He adds, that the meat is very white, and looks liker flesh than fish; that the *Indians* only esteem it: and that the gall is green, and a violent cathartic. I imagine *Lawson* calls it white in regard to the flesh, and that he means the same fish as *Catesby*.

PLACE.

Inhabits the rivers and fresh waters of *Virginia*.

180. CAROLINA.

P. With a slender body: long and slender nose: the under mandible the longer: dorsal and anal fins opposite: scales very thin and distinct; not layed over each other, nor boney.

Communicated by Doctor *GARDEN* to *LINNÆUS*: described by the last, after the preceding species, with a doubt whether it is not a variety.

PLACE.

Inhabits the rivers of *Carolina*.

181. GAR.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 154.

PLACE.

FREQUENTS the seas of *Carolina*. *Lawson*, 157.

Efox Brasiliensis, *Lin.* 517?

182. BRASILIAN.

P. With the under jaw very slender, and twice as long as the upper: the head smooth: body covered with small scales: dorsal and anal fins opposite: between them and the tail a row of small spurious fins like the Mackrel.

Taken off *Croque* harbour, and communicated to me by Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

Head smooth: a roughness on the edges of the jaws, and on the palate.

XXXVIII. ELOPS.

Thirty branchiostegous rays. LINNÆUS.

E L. With a long body: one dorsal fin placed in the middle: head large and shining, flat on the top: tail deeply furcated: just at its base, above and below, is a strong lanceolated spine, placed horizontally.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina* and *Jamaica*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 327. GENUS XXXV.

XXXIX. ARGENTINE.

Herangus minor Bahamensis, *Pilchard*, *Catesby*, ii. 224.—*Atherina Carolina*, *Lin.* 519.

183. BAHAMA.

C A T E S B Y gives the figure of a small brownish fish, under the name above given; but leaves no further description, than that it is a small silver-scaled fish resembling a herring, but smaller, and tolerably good food. He omits in his figure the dorsal fin, which it doubtlessly has.

X

They

PLACE. They are very numerous in the shallows, near the low parts of the *Babama* isles, through which they are carried by the tide a little way within land. Vast quantities are taken by the natives at the ebb, by stopping up the little channels they come through.

XL. ATHERINE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 328. GENUS XXXVI.

184. SILVERY.

Atherina menidia, *Lin.* 519.

ATH. With a small smooth head: dorsal fin small, and placed far behind: tail forked: body covered with small scales: side line strait, broad, and of a splendid silvery appearance: body pale yellow. Length four inches and a half: of a slender elegant form: the belly a little prominent.

PLACE. This fish inhabits the fresh waters of *New York* and *Carolina*, where it is called the *Silver Fish*.

XLI. MULLET.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 329. GENUS XXXVII.

185. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 158.

PLACE.

FREQUENT off the *American* coasts.

186. WHITE.

Mugil albula, *Lin.* 520.—Mullet, *Catesby*, ii. 6. fig. 2.

M. Of a more slender form than the *English*: mouth small and toothless: tail large and much forked. Length

PLACE.

Caught in great numbers in the *Babama* seas, at the time they go in shoals to spawn. Are reckoned an excellent fish.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 333. GENUS XXXVIII.

XLII. FLYING.

Catesby, ii. 8.—*Exocoetus volitans*, *Lin.* 520.—Flying Fish, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 159.

COMMON in most seas.

PLACE.

Head compressed in all parts.

Scaly: nose very blunt and prominent.

Certain pliform appendages to the pectoral fins. LINNÆUS.

XLIII. POLY-
NEME.

P. With seven appendages: tail broad, whole, and pointed.
Inhabits the coasts of *North America*.

187. VIRGINIA.
PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 335. GENUS XXXIX.

XLIV. HERRING.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 160?

188. COMMON.

HERRINGS leave the salt water in *March*, and run up the rivers and shallow streams of *Carolina*, in such numbers, that the inhabitants fling them ashore by shovels full. Passengers trample them under feet in fording the rivers. They are not so large as the *English*, but exceed them in flavor when pickled: they turn red on being salted. Quere, if of the same species?

A wonderful inundation of fish happens annually within the northern cape of *Cheasapeak Bay*, where incredible numbers of various kinds are flung on shore, which is covered with them three miles in length, and to a great depth. In the general spawning season they are pursued by the multitudes of voracious fishes, and thus are drove into destruction.

PLACE.

X 2

They

They are of all species and sizes. People who live inland come in the season with carts, to carry away what they want. Such numbers are left to putrify, that the place has got the name of *Magotty Point* *.

189. SHAD.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 164.—*Catesby, App.* xxxii.

PLACE.

ACCORDING to *Catesby*, is found off *Carolina*.

XLV. CARP.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 353. GENUS XL.

190. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 165.

PLACE.

FOUND in *Carolina*. This, the Dace, Roach, and Gudgeon, placed here on the authority of *Catesby, App.* xxxii. and *Lawson*, 159, 160.

191. DACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 173.

192. ROACH.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 172.

193. GUDGEON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 361.

194. SUCKER.

Cyprinus catostomus, *Forster* in *Phil. Transf.* LXIII. 155. tab. vi.—*Introd. Arch. Zool.* cxcii.—*Lawson*, 160?

PLACE.

A New species, amply described by the learned *Forster*. The Sucking Fish, which *Lawson* compares to the Barbel without beards, is probably this kind; and of course a native of *Carolina*.

* *Catesby, App.* xxxiii.

C. With a short thick body, thick even to the tail, which is large and square: scales silvery. Length of the specimen I saw was four inches and a quarter.

195. MUMMY-
CHOG.

Inhabits *New York*, where it is known by the *Indian* name of *Mummy Chog*.

PLACE.

C. With only two branchiostegous rays: eyes very prominent, and near the corners of the mouth: lateral line bending a little down in the middle: tail forked: back brown: sides silvery. Length not quite two inches and a half.

196. MINUTE.

Sent from *New York* to Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*.

PLACE.

A T page xciii. of the INTRODUCTION, may be added an account of a new species of *Anarhicas*, or *Wolf-fish*, discovered by Mr. *Laxman*, in the *White Sea*. It grows to about the length of three feet. The teeth in the jaws are numerous, and resemble canine teeth: the body is covered with numerous round minute spots of a pale brownish color, and with very large ones, thinly dispersed, of a dusky color. See *Acta Acad. Petrop.* 1781. p. 271. tab. vi.

C L A S S

C L A S S V.*

I N S E C T S.

S E C T. I. B E E T L E S.

*

H. CHAFER.

Scarabæus. *Muf. Bl.*
 lunaris.
 aloëus
 lancifer
 nasicornis
 Carolinus
 mimas
 carnifex
 nuchicornis
 Marianus
 stercorarius
 Amazonus
 Surinamus
 nitidus
 fepicola
 horticola, a variety
 occidentalis
 lanigerus
 fasciatus
 Indus
 brunus
 punctatus
 nobilis
 quadrimaculatus

* This is added by permission of Mr. *Benjamin White*, being printed from the enumeration of the animals of *North America*, published in 1771 for Mr. *White*, by that able naturalist Doctor *John Reinhold Forster*.

		Hudsonias. <i>Drury t. 35. f. 7. N.</i> <i>S. Mus. Bl.</i>
		rufus. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>
		lævipes. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>
		piceus. N. S. <i>Mus. Br.</i>
		biunguiculatus. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>
		pilofus. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>
		testaceus. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>
II. STAG-BEETLE	Lucanus	cervus capreolus interruptus — — — <i>N. B.</i> a brown variety
III. LEATHER-EATER	Dermeftes	lardarius capucinus typographus faiciatus. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>
IV. MIMICK-BEETLE	Hifter	unicolor
V. WHIRL-BEETLE	Gyrinus	Americanus
VI. CARRION-BEETLE	Silpha	vefpillo. <i>N. B.</i> a great variety, and the small one too noveboracensis. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i> bipuftulata quadripuftulata Americana obfcura aquatica
VII. WEEVIL	Curculio	noveboracensis. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i> palmarum Bacchus difpar anchoraco nucum incanus fcutellatus. N. S. <i>Mus. Bl.</i>

VIII. NUT-BEETLE	Attelabus	curculionoides Pennsylvanicus.
IX. LADY-FLY	Coccinella	impunctata 7-punctata 13-punctata 2-pustulata * - *
X. GLOW-WORM	Lampyris	Pyralis marginata pilosa, N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XI. SEED-BEETLE	Bruchus Pisi	<i>Kalm</i> 1173—1177
XII. GOLDEN-HONEY- BEETLE	Chryfomela	5-punctata occidentalis Boleti Philadelphica 3-maculata Americana lineola bicolor, variety with red thighs, <i>Muf. Bl.</i> scopolina obscura 10-maculata 12-punctata Phellandrii tomentosa Rhoi. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> spinicornis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> lepturoides. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> lineato-punctata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> trifurcata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> laticlavata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> fimbriata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> frontalis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Hudsonias. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>

Y

XIII. BLISTER-

XIII. BLISTER-BEETLE	Meloë	vesicatorius majalis cinerea. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XIV. STINKING-BEETLE	Tenebrio	chalybeus Mauritanicus culinaris fossor
XV. TORTOISE-BEETLE	Cassida	viridis bipustula? <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
	* * *	
XVI. GLOSSY-BEETLE	Cicindela	hybrida Germanica riparia
XVII. GROUND-BEETLE	Carabus	granulatus, γ . hortensis leucophthalmus inquisitor lividus, small variety marginatus crepitans Americanus cyanocephalus vulgaris piceus fericeus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> fasciatus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XVIII. BURN-COW	Buprestis	gigantea mariana chrysofigma Austriaca
XIX. SPRING-BEETLE	Elatér	oculatus phosphoreus ligneus? obscurus
		XX. WATER-

XX. WATER-BEETLE	Dytiscus	fuscipes marginatus
XXI. SOFTWINGED- BEETLE	Malacopteryx Cantharis	Americanus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> tropica
XXII. WOOD-BEETLE	Leptura	mystica detrita Robinæ. <i>Drury</i> , t. 41. f. 2. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Americana. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> nitens
XXIII. CAPRICORN- BEETLE	Cerambyx	imbricornis coriarius, variety melanopus lineatus spinibarbis araneiformis. 4-maculatus. fuccinctus fuaveolens. Coquus hispidicornis. <i>Drury</i> , t. 41. f. 4. rusticus bajulus tetrophthalmus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> brunnus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> palliatu. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> clavipes. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
	* * * *	
XXIV. ROVE-BEETLE	Staphylinus	hirtus erythropterus
XXV. CLIPT-WINGED- BEETLE	Necydalis	collaris. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XXVI. EARWIG	Forficula	auricularia

S E C T. II. HALFWINGED INSECTS.

XXVII. COCKROACH	Blatta	Americana Orientalis Germanica livida. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XXVIII. CAMELCRICKET	Mantis	irrorata Carolina
XXIX. LOCUST	Gryllus	brevicornis gryllotalpa campestris citrifolius laurifolius mirtifolius? fuccinctus cristatus Carolinus
XXX. FLEA-LOCUST	Cicada	squmigera tibicen septendecim violacea spumaria phalænoides Lanio carinata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> guttata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> coccinea. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XXXI. BOAT-FLY	Notonecta	glauca lineata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XXXII. WATER-SCORPION	Nepa	grandis
XXXIII. BUG	Cimex	lecticularis. <i>Kalm.</i> bidens ictericus floridanus

floridanus
 hæmorrhous
 baccarum
 prafinus
 biguttatus, variety with red dots
 and margins
 cristatus
 trifasciatus
 fuccinctus
 lacustris

- XXXIV. PLANTSUCKER Chermes Alni. *Kalm*
 XXXV. COCHINEAL Coccus Cacti. *Bartram's Florida*

S E C T. III. P A P I L I O N A C E O U S I N S E C T S.

- XXXVI. BUTTERFLY Papilio Troilus. *Drury. t. 11. f. 1—5?*
 Ajax. *Edw. 34.*
 Xuthus. *Drury. t. 22. f. 1. 2.*
 Antilochus
 Podalirius
 Protefilaus. *Drury. t. 22. f. 34.*
 Apollo. *Muf. Bl.*
 Brassicæ
 Hyale
 Eubule
 Ecclipsis
 Midamus
 Plexippus
 Misippus
 Chryfippus
 Canthus
 Almanæ
 Orithya
 Cardui
 Antiopa. *Kalm.*
 urticæ

C. album

		C. album Atalanta Euphrosyne. <i>Kalm.</i> Cupido quercus Echion Virgaureæ Bixæ
XXXVII. HAWK-MOTH	Sphinx	ocellata Populi Carolina Celerio Pinastris fuciformis. β . Tityus
XXXVIII. MOTH	Phalæna	Atlas Cecropia Paphia Luna Virgo Plantaginis Chrysothoræa lubricipeda paranympha Gamma Pfi bilineata viridana bella pulchella

S E C T. IV. I N S E C T S with nervous Wings.

XXXIX. DRAGON-FLY	Libellula	flaveola depressa ænea umbrata Americana Carolina
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XL. CAMEL-

XL. CAMEL-FLY	Raphidia	cornuta
XLI. SPRING-FLY	Phryganea	bicaudata
XLII. PEARL-FLY	Hemerobius	pectinicornis
XLIII. SCORPION-FLY	Panorpa	communis

S E C T. V. I N S E C T S with Stings.

XLIV. BEE.	Apis	cordata mellifica rostrata violacea Carolina pratorum æstuans noveboracensis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> vespiformis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> fericea. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XLV. ANT	Formica.	herculeana rufa
XLVI. WASP	Vespa	Carolina maculata. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> annularis quadridens Canadensis
XLVII. GOLDEN WALL-FLY		Chryfis cyanea
XLVIII. TAILED WASP	Sirex	Columba. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XLIX. SAW-FLY	Tenthredo	scrophulariæ lutea viridis

L. ICHNEU-

L. ICHNEUMON-WASP	Sphex	fabulosa caerulea Pennsylvanica arenaria
LI. ICHNEUMON-FLY	Ichneumon	luteus
LII. NAKED BEE	Mutilla	occidentalis

S E C T. VI. Two-winged I N S E C T S.

LIII. GNAT	Culex	pipiens. <i>Musquite</i> pulicaris
LIV. WASP-FLY	Afilus	æstuans gibbosus
LV. FLOWER-BREEZE	Bombylius	minor. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LVI. HORSE-FLY	Hippobosca	hirundinis <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LVII. FLY	Musca	illucens. <i>Drury, t. 44. f. 1. M. Bl.</i> leucopa vomitoria carnaria domestica
LVIII. WHAME	Tabanus	Americanus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LIX. GADFLY	Oestrus	Tarandi

S E C T. VII. I N S E C T S without Wings.

LX. SUGARMITE	Lepisma	faccharina
LXI. GROUND-FLEA	Podura	aquatica
LXII. DEATH-WATCH	Termes	pulfatorium

LXIII.

LXIII. LOUSE	Pediculus	humanus ricinoides fuis cervi meleagridis
LXIV. FLEA	Pulex	irritans penetrans. <i>Chigger</i>
LXV. TICK	Acarus	Americanus Siro holofericeus
LXVI. LONGLEGGED- SPIDER	Phalangium	grossipes opilio acaroides balænarum reniforme.
LXVII. SPIDER	Aranca	diadema clavipes venatoria
LXVIII. SCORPION	Scorpio	Americanus auftralis. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LXIX. CRABFISH	fentry minute land florid Sand common roughshelled fpider dotted rock redclawed	Cancer pinnophylax C. minutus. <i>Kalm.</i> C. ruricola. <i>Cat. II. 32.</i> C. floridus C. vocans. <i>Cat. II. 35.</i> C. mænas. <i>Mr. B.</i> C. granulatus. <i>Cat. II. 36. N°2.</i> C. araneus. <i>Mr. B.</i> C. punctatus C. Grapfus. <i>Cat. II. 36. N° 1.</i> <i>Cat. II. 37. f. 1.</i>
LXX. LOBSTER	common cynic	Cancer Grammarus C. Diogenes. <i>Cat. II. 33 f. 1. 2.</i> Z Soldier

	Soldier	<i>Cat. II. 34.</i>
	Cray	<i>C. carcinus</i>
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LXXII. MILLEPEE	Oniscus	<i>Oestrum. Mus. Bl.</i> <i>Phyodes. Mus. Bl.</i> <i>Ceti</i> <i>Afellus</i>
LXXIII. CENTIPEE	Scolopendra	<i>forficata</i> <i>morfitans. Cat. II. 2.</i> <i>occidentalis</i> <i>marina</i>
LXXIV. GALLYWORM	Iulus	<i>crassus</i>

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