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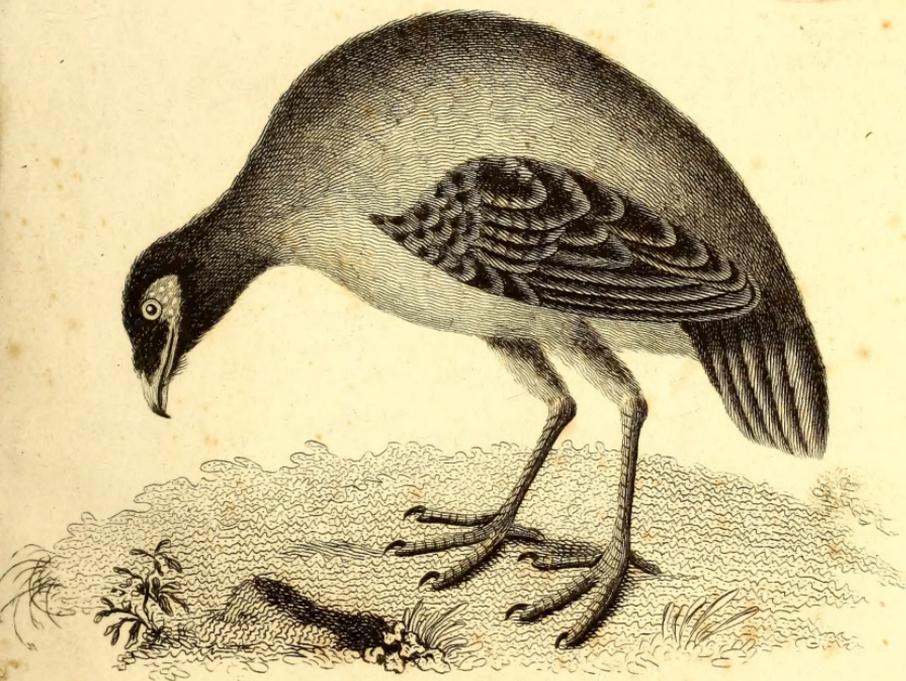
**GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.**

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XI.—PART I.

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BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

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*BIRDS.*

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# BIRDS.

## ORDER

### COLUMBINI.

*Rostrum mediocre, compressum, basi membranâ molli et tumidâ instructum, ad apicem plus minusve arcuatum.*

*Pedes simplices, tetradactyli fissi, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: tarsi reticulati.*

*Beak*, middle sized, compressed, the base covered with a soft and tumid membrane, the tip more or less arcuated.

*Feet* simple, consisting of four divided toes, three in front, and one behind: tarsi reticulated.

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## COLUMBA. PIGEON.

### *Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* mediocre, fere rectum, compressiusculum et arcuatum: mandibulâ superiore basi membranâ molli et tumidâ, in quâ nares sitæ sunt.

*Pedes* fissi, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

*Alæ* aut breves aut mediocres.

*Cauda* æqualis aut cuneata.

*Beak* middle sized, nearly straight, compressed and bent; the upper mandible with a soft and tumid membrane at its base, in which the *nostrils* are situated.

*Feet* divided, with three toes before, and one behind.

*Wings* short or middling.

*Tail* equal or wedged.

**COLUMBA**, *auctorum*.—The Pigeons form a most elegant genus of birds, and are most exquisitely figured and described by Temminck in his admirable *Histoire Naturelle générale des Pi-*

geons et des Gallinacés, and to which I am indebted for much of the information contained in the subsequent account of these orders.

They generally associate in pairs, both sexes assisting in incubation and feeding their young. Their principal food consists of grain and seeds; they drink much, and not at intervals like other birds, but by a continued draught: their note is peculiarly soft and expressive, and is well distinguished from that of any other bird by its plaintive and mournful sound: they generally breed more than once in the year; the female lays two eggs at a time, one of which generally produces a male, the other a female.

They are greatly dispersed over the old continent, but only two or three species occur in America.

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*A. Caudâ æquali.*

*a. Oculis areâ nudâ circumdatis, pennis colli elongatis, apicibus, aut emarginatis aut acuminatis.*

A. With an equal tail.

*a. Eyes surrounded by a naked space, and the feathers of the neck elongated, and notched, or acuminated, at their tips.*

HACKLED PIGEON.

(Columba Franciæ.)

*Co. cærulea; rostro basi orbitisque nudis coccineis, uropygio caudâque rubris, pennis colli angustis elongatis apice acuminatis.*

Blue Pigeon, with the base of the beak and the naked space

round the eyes scarlet; the rump and tail red; the feathers of the neck narrow, elongated at their tips and acuminate.

*Columba Franciæ.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 42.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 463.

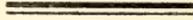
*Le Pigeon Hollandois.* *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 175. t. 101.

*Colombe hérissée.* *Temm. Pig. (Svo.)* p. 228.

*Hackled Pigeon.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 641. 36.

THIS magnificent Pigeon is distinguished from all the other birds of the Columbine order by its singular form of the feathers on the neck, head, and breast, which are long and narrow, terminating in a point; their extremity is hard, of a cartilaginous appearance and shining, somewhat resembling the appendices to the wings of the *Ampelis Garrulus*, or the large polished feathers on the neck of the *Gallus Indicus*. The total length of this bird is between twelve and thirteen inches: the beak is reddish at the base and yellowish towards the tip: on the cheeks, surrounding the eyes, is a reddish flesh-coloured and almost naked space, which reaches below the orifice of the ears, and is covered with a soft down: the wings reach to the middle of the tail, and the tarsi are covered with feathers to the origin of the toes: the head, neck, and breast are of a whitish-grey; the rest of the body, the wings, and the upper part of the tail, are of a fine deep violet-blue: the greater quills are also of this colour on their outer webs, but on their inner they are dusky. The tail beneath is of a rich lively rufous crimson; the shafts of the feathers in the centre are of a deep blue; as are the lateral feathers on their webs: the eyes are reddish:

the feet and claws are dusky blue. Inhabits Southern Africa and Madagascar.



## WATTLED PIGEON.

(Columba auricularis.)

*Co. alba naribus globosis, orbitis colloque nudis cæruleis, tribus carunculis gularibus sanguineis, remigibus primoribus caudâque ad apicem nigris.*

White Pigeon, with the nostrils globose; the orbits and neck naked blue, with three blood-red caruncles on the throat; the primary quills and tip of the tail black.

*Columba auricularis.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 465.

Colombe Oricou. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* 236.

IN length about eleven inches and a half: the cheeks, as far as the aperture of the ears, are naked and blue; the skin hangs down in front of the neck, forming three caruncles, which are of a blood-red colour: the nostrils are surrounded with a kind of globose wattle: the plumage is of an uniform white: the tail alone is greyish at its base, and black towards its tip: the outer webs of the lateral feathers are white for about three quarters of their length: the greater and lesser quills are white at their origin, and black towards their tips, the outer feather of each wing being entirely of the latter colour: the spurious wing is of a grey-black: the feet are red and the beak black. This appears

to vary, having been found entirely white; and also with the plumage varied with grey and black; the last most probably are only young birds: it is found in many of the islands of the Pacific ocean.

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GREY PIGEON.

(*Columba Corensis*.)

*Co. corpore supra et subtus griseo fusco, capite, collo, gulá, pectoreque purpureo-vinaceis, pennis colli inferioribus variante luce, quasi squamosis, remigibus reatricibusque griseo fuscis.*

Pigeon, with the body above and beneath grey-brown: the head, neck, throat and breast purplish-red: the inferior feathers of the neck varying with the light, and as if scaled; quills and tail-feathers of a grey-brown.

*Columba Corensis.* *Jacq. Beyt. p. 31. No. 35.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 783.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 605. 46.—Temm. Fig. Ind. 461.*

Colombe a nuque écaillée. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.) p. 211.*

Grey Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. 1. 201. 60. A.*

FOURTEEN inches and a half in length: the under parts of the body, the back, and the greater and middle wing-coverts are of a grey-brown: the fore part of the neck and the breast are of a purplish-red tinge; which colour is expanded over the head: the nape is adorned with rich scale-like feathers, varying according to the position of the light to violet, purple and green, with a hue of chesnut; there is also a stripe of this colour on

the back of the neck, which has the appearance of velvet: the scapulars are of a grey-brown; the greater wing quills, and those of the tail, are of a slate-colour: the feet are red, with black claws: the base of the beak reddish: irides orange, with a papillated naked reddish skin round the eyes: the tail is composed of twelve feathers. Inhabits South America. Nothing is known of its manners.

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NAKED-CHEEKED PIGEON.

(*Columba Gymnophthalmus.*)

*Co. capite collo pectore abdomineque dilute vinaceis pennis squamosis ad latera colli, dorso alisque fuscis, uropygio et pennis caudæ canis.*

Pigeon, with the head, neck, breast and abdomen pale wine-coloured; the feathers on the sides of the neck scale-like; the back and wings brown; the rump and feathers of the tail hoary.

*Columba Gymnophthalmus. Temm. Pig. Ind. 463.*

*Colomba Jou-nud. Temm. Pig. (8vo.) 225.*

LENGTH thirteen inches: round the eyes a large patch of naked skin, covered with small fleshy papillæ of a beautiful deep blue: the head, the upper part of the neck, the throat, and the breast of a fine vinaceous tint, which colour descends over the belly and thighs in a diluted state: the nape and the sides of the lower part of the neck

are shaded with a bright blue and a feeble purple ; the feathers of this part are each ornamented with two semicircular marks, the upper one white, the under, which is at the tip, is bluish, with violet reflections : beneath the ears is a transverse dusky spot, composed of very short feathers, which make their appearance when the animal extends its neck : the upper part of the back, the scapulars, the lesser and greater coverts of the wings, are of a grey-brown colour : the greater and lesser quills are dusky, with the outer webs bordered with grey : the back and the rump are of a greyish blue : the tail is grey above, and whitish beneath : the abdomen and the inferior tail-coverts are of a pure white : the beak is reddish, and is much bent at the tip : the eyes are reddish : the legs and claws are reddish-brown.

The female is rather smaller than the male ; the colour of her plumage is less lively, and the naked space surrounding the eyes is neither so large nor so brilliant in colour as in the male. Nothing is known of the manners of this species. It inhabits India.

## EGYPTIAN PIGEON.

(Columba Ægyptiaca.)

*Co. testaceo-incarnata, gulâ plumis apice bilobis truncatis ferrugineis nigro-maculatis.*

Testaceous flesh-coloured Pigeon, with the feathers on the throat spotted with black, at their tips bilobed and truncated, of a ferruginous hue.

Columba Ægyptiaca. *Lath. Ind, Orn. 2. 607. 49.—Temm. Fig. Ind. 461.*

Colombe Egyptienne. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.) 370.*

Egyptian Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. p. 267. 3.*

BEAK black: head flesh-colour, with a tinge of violet: orbits naked and bluish: the feathers on the throat wedge-shaped, divided at their tips, and truncated at the ends; they are black at their origin, and rusty flesh-colour at their tips: the back is grey: the breast violet: belly and thighs white: wings principally brown; the two outer tail-feathers at their base cinereous; the middle black, and terminated by white; the two next on each side grey at their base, black in the middle, and white at the tip only; the fifth brown on each side, with the middle dusky; the two middle ones entirely brown: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Egypt, frequenting houses.

## MADAGASCAR PIGEON.

(Columba Madagascariensis.)

*Co. pedibus plumosis, caudâ violaceâ, corpore cæruleo-nigro.*

Pigeon, with the feet feathered, the tail violet, and the body of a blue-black.

Columba Madagascariensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* p. 779.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 140. 36. t. 14. f. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 40.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 463.Colombe Fourningo. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 539.—*Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.*6. pl. 266.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 221.Pigeon ramier bleu du Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 11.Madagascar Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 640. 35.

THIS beautiful species is ten inches and a half in length: the principal part of its plumage is of a blue-black, shaded with violet: the tail-feathers and its inferior coverts are of a clear purple-violet: the eyes are situated in a naked space of a dull red colour: the feet, which are covered with feathers from the origin of the toes, are red: the beak is of the same colour, with the point dusky: the claws are black.

This species is found in Madagascar and the southern parts of Africa, where it frequents deep forests.

## TRIANGULAR-SPOTTED PIGEON.

(Columba Guinea.)

*Co. corpore purpurascente-fusco violaceo-nitente, alis maculis albis triquetris, reatricibus apice nigris, pennis pectoralibus bifurcis.*

Pigeon, with the body of a purple brown, shining with violet; the wings with triangular white spots; the tail-feathers black at their tips, and the feathers on the breast bifid.

*Columba Guinea.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 232. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 774.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 132. 30.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 462. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 35.

Pigeon de Guinée. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 538.

La Tourterelle du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 179.

Colombe roussard. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* v. 6. pl. 265.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 214.

Triangular-spotted Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 639. 32.

TWELVE inches and a half in length: the beak is dusky, and the membrane that covers the nostrils grey: the eyes are surrounded with a naked red space: the irides bright yellow: the head, neck, and under parts of the body pale ash-colour: belly and vent white: the feathers of the neck are pointed, of an ash-colour, with vinaceous margins; their tips are bifid: the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and the whole of the wing-coverts purplish brown, glossed with violet; the lesser quills the same; each feather is tipped with a triangular white spot, the point upwards: the greater and middle quills black, with grey edges: the tail-feathers grey at their origin, and black towards their

tips: the lower part of the back and the rump pale ash. The female differs from the male in having the colours less lively, the triangular white spots on the wings much smaller and more dingy: and the naked space round the eyes is not so large as in the male.

Very common in all the southern parts of Africa: it builds upon the top of trees, or on rocks; the female lays two white eggs: its principal food is grain.

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RED-CROWNED PIGEON.

(*Columba rubricapilla*.)

*Co. atro-violacea, pileo orbitisque nudis rubris, collo dorso superiore pectoreque grisescentibus, pedibus plumosis.*

Dark violet Pigeon, with the pileus and naked orbits red; the neck, upper part of the back, and breast greyish; the feet feathered.

*Columba rubricapilla.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784.—*Lath. Ind.*

*Orn.* 2. 599. 19.—*Temm. Fig. Ind.* 464.

La Pigeon violet à tête rouge d'Antigüe. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 112. t. 67.

Colombe rouge Cap. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.)* 233.

Red-crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 628. 17.

TEN inches in length: with the tail very short: the wings, when folded, reaching to its tip: the feathers of the belly, the back, the wings, and the tail, are of a fine black-blue, with violet shades;

those of the two latter inclining to greyish on their webs: the top of the head is of a bright red: the neck, the upper part of the back, and the breast greyish, glossed with bluish: the legs, which, as well as the tarsi, are covered with feathers, are of a greyish ash, as are the toes and claws. The red-crowned Pigeon is remarkable for the fleshy substance on the upper mandible of the beak, which is varied with many small tubercles, and covered with very fine short downy feathers: the feathers of the neck are also very remarkable, being very much elongated, and terminating in a sharp point; they are of a triangular shape at their tips.

Native of Antigua in the Isle of Panay.

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b. *Oculis areâ nudâ non circumdati.*

b. Eyes not surrounded by a naked space.

RING PIGEON.

(*Columba Palumbus.*)

*Co. cinerea, reatricibus portice atris, remigibus primoribus margine exteriori albidis, collo utrinque albo.*

Grey Pigeon, with the tips of the tail-feathers dark; the exterior margin of the primary quills whitish; the neck white on each side.

*Columba Palumbus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 282. 19.—*Lin. Faun. Suec. No.* 208.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 776.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 89. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 601. 32.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 444.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni. p.* 276.—*Nills. Orn. Suec. p.* 291.

*Palumbus torquatus.* *Raii. Syn.* p. 62. *A.* 9.

Le Pigeon Ramier. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 531. p. 24.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 316.

Colombe Ramier. *Temm. Pig. (edit. 8vo.)* p. 78.

Ring Pigeon. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. No. 102.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 329. *B.*—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* t. 15.—*Albin. Brit. Birds.* 2. t. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 635. 29.—*Lath. Sup.* 198.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. p. 129.—*Don. Brit. Birds.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 270.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 222.

A LARGE species: length seventeen inches and a half: the beak yellowish: the nostrils covered with a reddish mealy membrane: irides pale yellow: the head, back, and wing-coverts, bluish-ash; the first darkest: the upper part of the back inclines to brown; its lower part, the rump, and forepart of the neck, pale ash-colour; the rest of the neck and the breast vinaceous, varied with ash: the belly, the thighs, and vent, dirty white: the hind part and sides of the neck are of a green gold colour, inclining to blue, with a copper gloss according to the light: on each side of the neck is a white crescent: the greater quills are dusky; all of them, the outermost excepted, have their exterior edges whitish; the secondaries are greyish brown: the bastard wing is adorned with a dash of white at its base: the tail is cinereous above, with the extremity dusky; below, the base and ends are black, the middle hoary: the legs are covered with feathers nearly to the toes; they are of a red colour, and the claws are black: the female is rather smaller: the young birds have the greyish tint less strong; and the white on the neck is not visible the first year.

This bird is indigenous to this island: it is a migratory species, but never quits us entirely, only moving from one part to another in the autumn, and in some parts never changing its situation. In winter this species assembles in immense flocks, and constantly resorts to roost in the highest trees, especially the ash: early in the spring they begin to pair, at which time the male is observed to fly in a singular manner, alternately rising and falling in the air: the nest is composed of small twigs, so loosely put together, that the eggs, which are two in number (white and oval) may be distinctly seen from below: both sexes assist in its construction; and the male frequently occupies the place of the female during the tedious process of incubation: the nest is generally placed in the fork of a tree, or, when the tree is surrounded with ivy, against its body; it is sometimes placed amongst brushwood, in hedges, or large hawthorn-bushes: they have two broods in the year: their favourite food consists of wild fruits, herbs, and grain of all kinds; in the autumn they devour acorns and beech mast, swallowing them whole: they eat also the tops of turnips, young clover, green corn and berries.

The note of this species is louder and more plaintive than that of the common Pigeon; but it is only uttered in pairing time, or during fine weather: the flesh is excellent, especially when young. Many attempts have been made to domesticate it by hatching their eggs in dove-houses under the common Pigeon; but as soon as the

young ones were able to fly, they always escaped to their proper haunts. Montagu took considerable pains to endeavour to change their nature, and though he so far tamed them within doors as to become exceedingly troublesome, he could never induce them to breed. Two were bred up together with a male Pigeon, and were so tame as to eat out of the hand; but as they shewed no signs of breeding in the spring, they were suffered, in the month of June, to take their liberty: it was supposed that the tame Pigeon might induce them to return to their usual place of abode, either for food or to roost; but from that time they assumed their natural habits, and nothing more was seen of them. This bird delights in sitting on the dead branches of trees, and looking around as if apprehensive of danger, which renders it difficult to shoot.

This species is called the *Queest*, *Cushat*, or *Ring Dove*.

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COLLARED PIGEON.

(*Columba armillaris*.)

*Co. nigro-cærulea, facie armillâque albâ, abdomine crissoque albo maculis ovatis nigris, caudâ apice albâ.*

Black-blue Pigeon, with the face and collar white; the abdomen and vent white, with ovate black spots; the tail white at the tip.

*Columba armillaris.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* 447.

*Columba Picator.* Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lix. 2.

Colombe grivellée. Temm. *Pig. pl. enl.* 6.—*Id. edit.* 8vo. p. 97.

Pied Pigeon. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 268. 5.

Var.  $\beta$ . *viridi-nigricans, subtus albâ maculis nigris, vertice cinereo, pone oculos macula triquetra rubra.*

Dusky green, beneath white, with black spots; the vertex cinereous; behind the eyes a triangular red spot.

*Columba armillaris. \beta.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* 447.

*Columba melanoleuca.* Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lix. 1.

Colombe Goad-gaug. Temm. *Pig. edit.* 8vo. p. 369.

White-faced Pigeon. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 268. 4.

THE Collared Pigeon is a native of New Holland; its length is about fifteen inches and a half: the membrane at the base of the beak is of a rose-colour: the principal colour of the upper parts of the plumage, and the back of the neck, is of a dark blue, and the same colour extends on both sides of the neck to the breast: the forehead and the throat are of a whitish grey: a kind of gorget ornaments the sides of the neck, from the ears to the breast: it is of a pure white below, except that the sides of the body and near the vent are spotted with black: the greater quills are of a dull blue; the whole of the outer webs margined with brownish red: the four lateral tail-feathers are terminated with white.

The White-faced Pigeon of Latham appears to be only a variety of this species; it is of the same size, with the face and sides of the head white, with a triangular patch of black before each eye, and a spot of crimson behind: the crown of the head and occiput pale ash: the rest of the neck

dusky: upper part of the body and wings pale green: some of the inner quills ferruginous: under parts from the breast white: sides of the latter black, and of the body spotted with that colour: called *Goad-gang* by the natives of New Holland.

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BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

(*Columba chalcoptera*.)

*Co. fusco-cinerea rufo-marginata, fronte gulâque albis, fasciâ alarum cupreo-aureâ bifidâ, rectoricum ad apicem nigrâ.*

Grey-brown Pigeon, with rufous margins; the forehead and throat white; a bifid golden-copper fascia on the wing; and the tips of the tail-feathers black.

*Columba chalcoptera.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 39.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 44S.

Colombe Lumachelle. *Temm. Pig. fam. seconde. pl. enl.* 8.—*Id. edit. 8vo.* 103.

Bronze-winged Pigeon. *Phill. Bot. Bay,* p. 162.—*White's Journal,* p. 146.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 266. 1.

THE male of this species measures fifteen inches and a half in length: its forehead is of a pure white, with slight tinges of rose; this colour becomes violaceous as it approaches the occiput, and forms a dark stripe through the eyes: the nostrils are covered with small white feathers: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of an ashy-brown, each feather bordered with a yellow line: the greater wing-coverts have a brilliant spot towards

their extremities, of a splendid bronzed copper, varying according to the position of the light to different tinges of red and green; this passes in the form of a double band across the wings: the smaller and middle coverts have also several irregular patches of the same colour, and they are terminated with greyish yellow: the secondary quills have some brilliant greenish purple spots: the primaries are tipped with a beautiful pearl-aceous white: the under parts of the body are greyish, with a reddish tinge on the breast: the inside of the wings is of a ferruginous red: the tail is composed of eighteen grey feathers, having a black band towards their tip; the two intermediate feathers are the colour of the body; the under part of the tail is greyish ash, with a transverse dusky bar across each feather: the beak is dusky, except the base, which is reddish: the feet are red. The female has a white spot on the forehead, the rest of the head is of an ashy-grey, which is also the predominating colour of the bird, and all the colours are less brilliant than in the male; all the feathers are edged with whitish yellow: the spot on the wings is not of the brilliant ruby hue of the male, but more inclining to a metallic green; all the other spots are likewise of that tinge. The young are of a dusky grey, and the whole of the feathers are bordered with an earthy brown: the forehead and throat are whitish, and the wing spots are very dull, with a slight tinge of green.

This is one of the most brilliant of the whole

genus, and is abundant in New Holland and many of the surrounding islands, and those of the Pacific Ocean. They are fond of sandy and desert tracts, appearing from September to February, and are chiefly found in pairs: their nest is found either upon some low tree or on the ground: they lay two white eggs, and the young are hatched about November: their principal food consists of a fruit somewhat resembling a cherry, the stones of which have been found in abundance in their stomachs. It is very easy to find their place of retreat, as they are continually making a loud cooing, which is said to resemble the lowing of a cow at a distance. They are known by the English in New Holland by the name of Ground Pigeon, being unable to take long flights, and being observed principally on low trees, or on the ground.

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PARABOLIC PIGEON.

(*Columba arquatrix*.)

*Co. purpureo-cærulescens, pectore subtus nigro purpureo-vario, capite griseo-cærulescente, abdomine alisque maculis albis, pedibus plumosis.*

Purple-blue Pigeon, with the breast beneath black, varied with purple; the head grey-bluish; the abdomen and wings with white spots; the feet plumose.

*Columba arquatrix.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* 447.

Colombe rameron. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. t. 6. pl. 264.*—  
*Temm. Pig. fam. second. pl. enl. 5.—Id. 8vo. p. 93.*

THIS species is one of the discoveries of the celebrated naturalist and traveller Le Vaillant, whose splendid work on the African birds is worthy the industry of such an assiduous and enterprising individual. It measures about fifteen inches in length from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the tail: its prevailing colours are a rich purplish blue, more or less dark, and a reddish vinaceous; the latter colour predominating on the front, the top of the back, and the whole of the under parts, that on the upper part of the back and the breast being brightest: the feathers on the latter being blackish in the centre, gives it the appearance of being spotted: the top of the head and the occiput are of a grey-blue: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are adorned with a few whitish spots of a round shape; the other coverts are the same, with triangular spots: the tarsi are covered with feathers in part, the rest is naked and of a clear yellow: the feet and claws are also yellow: the beak is of a very deep yellow, and the membrane at the base of the beak is orange: the irides are brown orange.

This Pigeon is found in the forests of the Auteniquois: during the season of incubation, the male and female are always found in pairs; but at other times, they associate in flocks: they construct their nests like the Stock Dove, and produce ten white eggs: this species has a very remarkable flight, not going in a straight line, but upon commencing its route, it describes a parabola, and continues forming a series of arcs during

the time, uttering its cry: it is a great enemy to the White Eagle of Le Vaillant.

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NUTMEG PIGEON.

(*Columba ænea.*)

*Co. corpore æneo, rostro virescente, pectore abdomineque subtus griseo-cæruleis, remigibus caudâque ex cærulescente viridibus.*

*Femina. Capite pectore abdomineque subtus griseo-rufis, remigibus caudâque viridi-nigris.*

Pigeon, with a brassy body, the beak greenish, the breast and abdomen beneath of a greyish-blue; the quills and tail of a bluish-green. *Female*, with the head, breast, and abdomen beneath of a rufous-grey; the quills and tail green-black.

*Columba ænea.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 780.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 602. 33.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 446.

*Palumbus Moluccensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 148. 41. t. 13. f. 2.

Pigeon ramier des Moluques. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 538.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 164.

Pigeon cuivré mangeur de muscade. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 168. 102. var.

Colombe muscadivôre. *Temm. Pig. edit.* 8vo. p. 86.

Nutmeg Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 636. 30.—4. 637. 30. B.

THE adult male of this species has the whole of the head, the neck, and the under parts of the plumage of a beautiful grey-blue: the shoulders, the back, the great and little wing-coverts of a deep green, with metallic reflections; the primary quills and secondaries are of a blue-green: the

tail is composed of twelve feathers, and is of a fine blue, changing to green-gold; the underside is dusky; its inferior coverts are of a red-feruginous: the feet are red: the beak and claws black: the irides are of a reddish orange. The female has her plumage more dull than the male, her neck and belly have a vinaceous hue, and on the nape is a deep reddish band: the young birds are reddish where the male is grey, and the wings and back are of a brownish tinge, with green reflections; the greater quills and tail are of a grey-black.

The Nutmeg Pigeon is a native of the Moluccas and New Guinea, and other islands of the Pacific Ocean: it receives its name from the circumstance of its feeding upon nutmegs at certain seasons of the year: the mace of the larger fruit serves it entirely for nourishment: the small nuts are passed through the body of the bird without alteration, and by that means it helps to propagate this useful spice. This bird migrates in innumerable hosts at particular seasons, and appears in the forests of Java, where it feeds upon the fruit of the *ficus religiosus*. It varies considerably in its plumage.

## SEA PIGEON.

(Columba littoralis.)

*Co. corpore albo, remigibus primoribus caudâque ad apicem nigris.*  
Pigeon, with a white body, the primary quills and tail towards the apex black.

*Columba littoralis.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 448.*

*Columba alba.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 780.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 602. p. 34.*

Le Pigeon blanc mangeur de muscade. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 169. pl. 103.*

Colombe marine. *Temm. Pig. fam. second. pl. 7.—Id. edit. 8vo. p. 99.*

White Nutmeg Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 638. 31.*

Var.  $\beta$ . *remigibus caudâque toto albis.*

With the quills and tail entirely white.

*Columba littoralis* var. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 448.*

LENGTH thirteen inches: the whole of the plumage is of a pure white, with the exception of the greater wing quills, which are wholly black; the smaller quills at their extremities are also black for three-fourths of their length, and the tips of the tail-feathers are likewise of that colour: the feet and beak are of a livid hue; as is a naked space round the eyes, which are yellow. It sometimes occurs entirely white.

It occurs in abundance in New Guinea and Java; by the natives of the latter, it is distin-

guished by the name of the Sea Pigeon, from its principal habitation in that island being upon the rocks on the coasts: it is migratory: like the preceding, it feeds upon Nutmegs, and voids the nuts uninjured, and is said, by that means, to convey the plant from island to island.

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SPOTTED PIGEON.

(*Columba maculosa.*)

*Co. capite, parte corporis inferiori, dorso uropygioque cæruleo-cineraceis, tectricibus alarum fuscis maculam albam versus extremitatem habentibus, partibus colli lateralibus unicoloribus.*

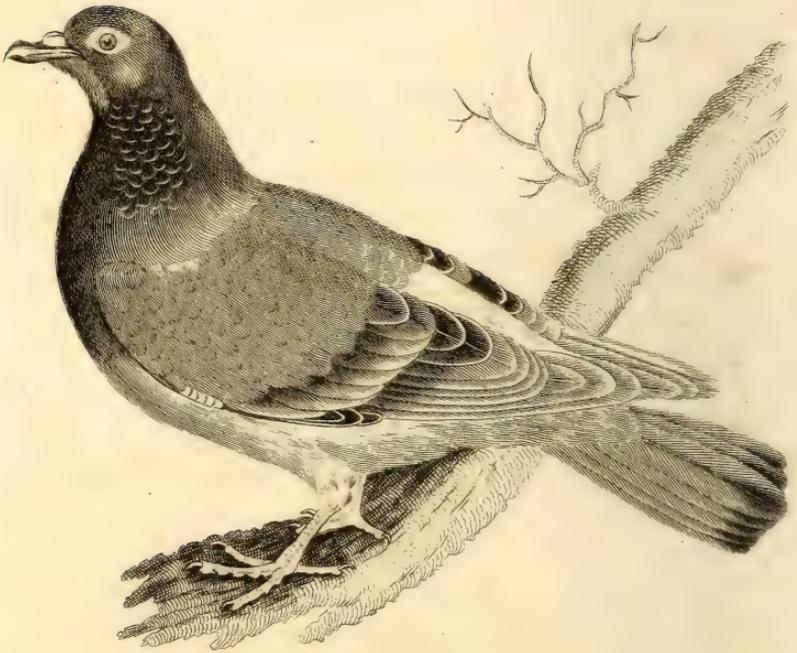
Pigeon, with the head, the under parts of the body, the back, and rump, blue-grey; the wing-coverts brown, with a white spot towards their extremity; the sides of the neck of one colour.

*Columba maculosa. Temm. Pig. Ind. 450.*

*Colombe tigrée. Temm. Pig. edit. 8vo. 113.*

THIS species inhabits Paraguay; it is described by Temminck: its total length is twelve inches: the whole of the head, the neck, the under part and sides of the body, the inferior wing-coverts, the back, and the rump, are entirely of a greyish lead-colour: the upper wing-coverts have a small white spot towards their extremity, the rest is brown: the lesser coverts have a white margin on their





Griffith

STOCK PIGEON.

outer edge: the feathers of the neck have no reflection: the tarsi are of a deep reddish-violet: the irides are white: and the tip of the beak dusky.

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STOCK PIGEON.

(Columba CEnas.)

*Co. cærulescens, cervice viridi-nitente, jugulo pectoreque vinaceis, dorso postice cinerascete, maculâ alarum duplici caudaque apice nigricantibus.*

Bluish Pigeon, with the cervix of a shining green, the jugulum and breast vinaceous, the hinder part of the back cinerascet, with a double spot on the wings, and the tip of the tail black.

Columba CEnas. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 279. 1.  $\beta$ .—*Linn. Faun. Suec. No.* 207.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 769.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 86. 5.—*Raii. Syn. p.* 62. A. 10. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 589. 1.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 457.—*Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 277.—*Nills. Orn. Succ.* 1. p. 293.

Colombe Colombin. *Temm. Pig. fam. seconde. pl.* 11.—*Id. edit. 8vo. p.* 118.

Stock Pigeon, or Stock Dove. *Penn. Brit. Zool. II. App.* 605. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 329. A.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 604. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 197. 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. 128.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 107.—*White's Selburn. p.* 98. 100.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Bewick, Brit. Birds.* 1. 267.—*Low. Faun. Orcad. p.* 52.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 220.

THIS bird measures fourteen inches in length: its beak is of a pale red: the head ash-coloured:

the hind part of the neck and sides green-gold, glossed with copper according to the light: the upper part of the back and wings dull ash-colour: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, lighter ash: forepart of the neck ash-colour; its lower part and the breast of a vinaceous hue: the four or five outer quills are black, with the exterior edges white; the rest ash-colour, with the ends black: on each wing are two black spots: the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts pale ash: the tail is ash-coloured, with one-third of the end black, and two of the outer feathers white from the base to the middle on the exterior edge: beneath, the tail has a bright grey band, passing transversely across each feather: the legs and claws are black.

The Stock has been generally confounded with the Domestic Pigeon, but there cannot be much doubt of its being a distinct species: its habits are somewhat similar to those of that bird.

It is found very abundantly on the coasts of England, and also amongst beech woods, which it frequents for the sake of the mast, upon which it feeds. Upon the approach of winter, great quantities migrate into England from the more northern parts, and return in the spring; but many remain all the summer, and build in old trees, laying two white eggs: many attempts have been made to domesticate this species, but they have always failed, the bird escaping as soon as it had an opportunity, and returning to its haunts. Its food principally consists of seeds and berries.

## DOMESTIC PIGEON.

(Columba livia.)

*Co. cinereo-cærulescens, fasciâ alarum duplici nigrâ, dorso inferiore albo, pectore dilute vinaceo, apice caudæ nigricante.*

Grey-bluish Pigeon, with a double black band on the wings, the lower part of the back white, the breast pale vinaceous, the tip of the tail dusky.

*Columba livia.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 451.*—*Temm. Man. d'Orn. p. 276.*

*Columba domestica livia.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 769.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 590. 2.*—*Raii. Syn. p. 62. 8.*—*Briss. Orn. 1. p. 82. 3.*—*Nills. Orn. Suec. p. 295.*

*Colombe biset.* *Buff. Ois. 2. 498.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 510.*—*Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 125.*

Biset Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 605. 2. A.*

Rock Dove. *Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.*

Var. *α. Minor versicolor, dorso inferiore albo.*

Less, varying in colour, with the lower part of the back white.

*Columba livia domestica.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 452.*

*Columba domestica.* *Linn. Faun. Suec. 207.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 769.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 589.*

*Columba vulgaris seu domestica.* *Raii. Syn. p. 59.*—*Briss. Orn. 1. p. 68.*

*Columba saxatilis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 769.*—*Briss. Orn. 1. p. 84. 4.*

*Columba rupicola.* *Raii. Syn. 1. p. 63.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 590.*

Le Pigeon commun ou domestique. *Buff. Ois. 2. p. 501.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 466.*—*Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 193.*

White-rumped Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 605. 2.*

Rock Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 608.*

Var. *β. Versicolor, cerâ albido-furfuracâ.*

Of various colours, with the cere whitish.

*Columba livia hispanica.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 452.*

- Columba domestica hispanica.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 179.—  
*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 590.
- Columba Romana.* Briss. *Orn.* 1. p. 71.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1.  
p. 770.
- Columba domestica major.* Raii. *Syn.* p. 60. 1.
- Pigeon Romain. Buff. *Ois.* 2. p. 510.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 110.—  
Temm. *Pig.* (8vo.) p. 194.
- Roman Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 608.
- Var.  $\gamma$ . *Pedibus hirsuto-pennaceis.*  
With hairy feathers on the feet.
- Columba livia dasypus.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* p. 453.
- Columba domestica dasypus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 279.—  
Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 770.—Briss. *Orn.* 1. p. 73.—Lath. *Ind.*  
*Orn.* 2.
- Rough-footed Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 608.
- Var.  $\delta$ . *Pedibus hirsuto-pennaceis, capite cristato.*  
With hairy feathers on the feet, the head crested.
- Columba livia cristata.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* p. 453.
- Columba domestica cristata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 770.—  
Briss. *Orn.* 1. p. 73.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 590.
- Pigeon huppé. Buff. *Ois.* 2. p. 510.
- Crested Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 609.
- Var.  $\epsilon$ . *Capite cristato, corpore niveo, pedibus plumosis.*  
With the head crested, the body snowy white, and the feet fea-  
thered.
- Columba livia Norvegica.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* p. 455.
- Columba domestica Norvegica.* Briss. *Orn.* 1. p. 74.—Gmel.  
*Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 770.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 591.
- Norway Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 609.
- Var.  $\zeta$ . *Area oculorum nudâ tuberculatâ furfurace, maculâ alarum  
duplici nigricante.*  
With a naked tuberculated space round the eyes, and a double  
dusky spot on the wings.
- Columba livia Barbarica.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* p. 454.
- Columba domestica Barbarica.* Raii. *Syn.* p. 60. 8.—Briss.  
*Orn.* 1. p. 74.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 770.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.*  
2. 591.
- Barbary Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 609.
- Var.  $\eta$ . *Pennis occipitis reflexo erectis.*

With the feathers of the occiput erected.

*Columba livia cucullata.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 454.*

*Columba domestica cucullata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 280.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 770.—Linn. Faun. Suec. 207.—Raii. Syn. p. 60. b.—Briss. Orn. 1. p. 79.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 91.*

Pigeon nonain. *Buff. Ois. 2. p. 19.—Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 197.*

Jacobine Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 610.—Albin. Birds. 3. pl. 43.*

Var. *θ.* *Plumis minimis erectis, per dorsum alasque dispersis.*

With small erected feathers scattered over the back and wings.

*Columba livia hispida.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 454.*

*Columba domestica hispida.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 280.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 770.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 591.*

Pigeon fris . *Buff. Ois. 2. p. 519.*

Laced Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 610.*

Var. *ι.* *Pennis in pectore recurvis.*

With the feathers on the breast recurved.

*Columba livia turbita.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 455.*

*Columba domestica turbita.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 280.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 77.—Briss. Orn. 1. p. 75.—Raii. Syn. p. 60. 7.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 592.*

Pigeon a cravate. *Buff. Ois. 2. p. 513.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 23.—Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 197.*

Turbit Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 611.*

Var. *κ.* *Caud  erect  multipenn  patul .*

With an erect open tail of many feathers.

*Columba livia laticauda.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 455.*

*Columba domestica laticauda.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 280.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 770.—Raii. Syn. p. 60.—Briss. Orn. 1. p. 80.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 592.*

Le Pigeon Paon. *Buff. Ois. 2. p. 51. pl. 22.—Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 199.*

*Columba tremula.* *Briss. Orn. 1. p. 81.—Raii. Syn. p. 60. 4.*

Broad and narrow-tailed shaker Pigeons. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 611. 2.*

Var. *λ.* *sub volatu se gyrans.*

During flight turning over.

*Columba livia Gyatrix.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 280.—Gmel.*

- Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 771.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 61. 10.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 79.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 592.
- Le Pigeon culbutant. *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 517.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 201.
- Tumbler Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 612.
- Var.  $\mu$ . *Capite remigibus reetricibusque concoloribus, corpore diversicolore.*
- With the head, quills, and tail-feathers of one colour, the body varied.
- Columba livia galeata.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 456.
- Columba domestica galeata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 280.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 771.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 61. 11.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 80.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 592.
- Pigeon cuirassé. *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 515.
- Helmet Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 612.
- Var.  $\nu$ . *Cerâ papillosâ rubrâ.*
- With a papillated red cere.
- Columba livia Turcica.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 456.
- Columba domestica Turcica.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 281.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 771.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 76.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 593.
- Pigeon Bagadais. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 196.
- Persian, or Turkish Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 612.
- Var.  $\xi$ . *Cerâ latâ carunculatâ albidâ, palpebris nudis.*
- With a carunculated broad white cere, the palpebræ naked.
- Columba livia Tabellaria.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 457.
- Columba domestica Tabellaria.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 281.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 771.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 60. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 77.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 593.
- Carrier Pigeon. *Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 16.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 613.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 45.
- Var.  $\omicron$ . *Pectore inflato.*
- With the breast inflated.
- Columba livia Gutturosa.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 457.
- Columba domestica Gutturosa.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 280.—*Gmel. Syst.* 1. p. 771.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 60. 2.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 78.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 593.
- Le Pigeon grosse gorge. *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 505.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 17. & 18.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 195.

Powter Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 613.

Var. π. *Pectore inflato, cerâ carunculatâ.*

With an inflated breast and carunculated cere.

*Columba livia* Eques. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 458.

*Columba domestica* Eques. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 771.—*Briss.*

*Orn.* 1. p. 78.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 61. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 593.

Horseman Pigeon. *Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 614.

Var. ρ. *Sub volatu se gyrans, ac alas fortiter percussans.*

During flight turning over, and making a loud noise with its wings.

*Columba livia* precursor. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 458.

*Columba domestica* precursor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 771.—

*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 79.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 60. 9.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 593.

Smiter Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 614.

Var. σ. *Cervice pennis jubæ instar reversis.*

With the feathers on the back of the neck reversed like the mane of a horse.

*Columba livia* Jubata. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 458.

*Columba domestica* Jubata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 771.—*Lath.*

*Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 594.

Turner Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 614.

Var. τ. *Corpore albo, maculâ frontis caudâque concoloribus.*

With a white body, a spot on the forehead, and the tail of an uniform colour.

*Columba livia* frontalis. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 459.

*Columba maculata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 772.

Spot Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 615.

THIS is one of the most variable of the whole class of birds, the varieties, by domestication, being innumerable; and were each to be described, a volume would not contain them: they are all supposed to have originated from the species called *C. livia* by authors; and of which the following is the description: length thirteen inches: the

head, the upper part of the back, the wing-coverts, the breast and the belly, are grey striped with bluish; the wing-coverts being darkest: the lower part of the back is white: the neck is of a fine green, with rich reflections: the greater feathers of the wing are dusky: the secondaries and the greater coverts are grey, with blue markings; they are terminated with black, and form on each side two transverse bands of that colour: the tail is similar to the body; the whole of its feathers are dusky, and the outer one on each side has its exterior web white: the beak is of a pale red: the feet are red, and the claws black. Native of Teneriff.

The principal variety is the *C. domestica* of Linné; this appears to be the first variation from the wild state: it is of a less size, and its colours vary considerably, some being wholly white, others black or red, others have the plumage variegated; but the greatest number are of a grey-blue; and the neck has frequently a green-gold reflection: but the generality of them are found to have the lower part of the back white: the beak is brown, its membrane at the base reddish, speckled with white: the feet red.

The second variety, called the Roman Pigeon, is rather larger, measuring fifteen inches in length: it varies exceedingly in its colours and the shape of its feathers: the beak is more or less red, in some more dusky: some varieties are found with the feet so completely covered with feathers, as to prevent the bird from walking: others have the

head crested, and can erect or depress the feathers at pleasure: in all the base of the beak is of a scurfy white. The Rough-footed Pigeon is a variety of this, with feathers down to the toes: the Crested Pigeon has the head crested and the legs feathered: the Norway Pigeon has the head and feet as in the last, but the body is of a snowy white, and is as large as a fowl: the Barbary Pigeon has a broad circle of mealy red flesh surrounding the eyes: its irides are white; the plumage bluish, the wings with two blackish spots: the Jacobine is the next; it has the feathers of the head and neck turning forwards, similarly to a comb: the Laced Pigeon has red legs, the rest of the body is white, and all the feathers are frizzled or curled: another variety occurs, called the Trill Back, with the tip of each feather bent upwards. The Turbit Pigeon has the crown of the head flat, and it differs from the rest in having the feathers of the breast reflected both ways: the next, called the Shaker, has a greater number of feathers in the tail, which it always carries erect; it is frequently called the Fan-tail. The Tumbler is distinguished from the others by its continually tumbling round whilst flying, by throwing itself backwards: this variety is greatly prized, so much as eighty guineas having been given for an Almond Tumbler, which is a slight variety. The Helmet Pigeon has the head, quills, and tail of one colour, which varies, and the rest of the body is always of a distinct colour. The Persian Pigeon is dusky: the beak yellow: the space round the eyes red:

the nostrils armed with small tubercles, and the feet pale red. The Carrier is very like the last, but has the space about the eyes and the beak very much tuberculated; this variety was formerly made use of for conveying letters, which was easily managed by letting fly one of these birds that has been confined some time, as it never failed to convey the letter to its destination, always flying home in a direct line from the place of starting; it is said to move at a greater rate than twenty-six miles in an hour.

We must not omit to mention another extraordinary variety of this species, one which has the power of inflating its crop with wind in a very singular manner, till it is of an enormous size: it is subject to great variation, and great sums of money are frequently paid for scarce varieties; it is known by the name of the Powter Pigeon. The Horseman Pigeon is a variety between the two last, and is frequently employed in conveying letters, as it never leaves the place of its birth voluntarily, and has always a propensity to return. The Smiter Pigeon is remarkable for making a great noise with its wings during its flight. The Turner Pigeon is distinguished by having a tuft of feathers hanging down from the top of the head like the mane of a horse. The Spot Pigeon, which is the last variety of any note, has a spot of the same colour as the tail on the forehead.

The above are not half the varieties that are described in the works professedly treating on the subject, which forms the amusement of many for

a long period of their lives; those that wish to be more acquainted with the subject, will do well to consult Willoughby's Ornithology, Moore's Columbarium, and divers other pamphlets on the Domestic Pigeons; also Buffon's Birds, Temminck Histoire Naturelle générale des Pigeons, &c. in which two last works they will find an ample account of the management of these birds at all periods.

In the wild state, these Pigeons have two broods in the year, and they lay their eggs in nests found in holes of rocks or ruined towers: but in a domestic one, they vary from three to twelve, according to the state of confinement; those that are most domesticated, and are never suffered to go abroad, having the latter number: they seldom lay more than two eggs at a time, and generally one proves a male, and the other a female bird: the eggs take from fourteen to seventeen days in being hatched. The Domestic Pigeons appear to be kept in most parts of the civilized world: they are not only esteemed a delicacy for the table, but they are valued on other accounts, and their dung serves as a good manure for some kinds of land; it is also useful for tanning the upper leathers of shoes.

## WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

(Columba leucocephala.)

*Co. cærulescens, orbitis verticeque albis, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, cervice viridi nitente margine nigro.*

Blue Pigeon, with the orbits and top of the head white, the quills and tail brown, the cervix of a shining green, edged with black.

*Columba leucocephala.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 596. 5.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 281. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1772.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 459.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 63.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

*Columba saxatilis Jamaicensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 137. 33.

Le Pigeon de roche de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 529.

Colombe a calotte blanche. *Temm. Pig.* p. 204.

Bald-pated Pigeon. *Brown. Jam.* p. 468.

White-crowned Pigeon. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 65.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. No. 189.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 616.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

LENGTH thirteen inches: the beak red, with a white tip: the eyes surrounded with a white skin: the irides yellow: the top of the head white, forming a kind of cap; beneath which it is of a changeable purple: the neck is of a green and blue colour, varied with a copper gloss; the hinder part of the neck is covered with feathers of a scaly appearance, which reflect a metallic tinge, and are terminated by a blackish border: the upper and under parts of the body are of a bluish-grey brown: the greater and lesser quills brown: tail the same: the legs red, the claws grey.

This bird inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, and

the Bahama islands; it resides among the rocks, and is found in great quantities: its principal nourishment consists of the berries of the sweet wood: it is very good food at certain times, when it has been feeding on particular plants, but at others it is very indifferent.

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RING-TAILED PIGEON.

(*Columba Caribæa.*)

*Co. cærulescens, capite collo inferiore pectoreque purpurascens, caudâ fasciâ transversâ nigrâ, abdomine albo; collum cupreo splendens.*

Blue Pigeon, with the head, neck, and lower part of the breast purplish; the tail with a transverse black band; the abdomen white; the neck of a splendid copper.

*Columba Caribæa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 773.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 36.—*Vieill. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 4.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 450.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

*Columba cauda annulo cincta Jamaicensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 138. 34.

*Columba cauda fascia notata.* *Raii. Syn.* 63. 17. p. 183. 22.

Pigeon a queue annulée de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 539.

Colombe a queue annulée. *Temm. Pig. fam. second. pl.* 10.—*Id. edit. 8vo. p.* 114.

Ring-tailed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 639. 33.—*Lath. Syn.* p. 199.

LENGTH fifteen inches: the head, the under part of the neck, and the breast, of a deep purple; the superior part of the neck of a changeable green purple, varying in brilliancy according to

the light: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts of a bluish-ash: the wings, the scapulars, and the whole of the greater quills of a dark grey: the belly of a deep grey tinge, with purple reflections: the tail-feathers, from their insertion to the middle, of a deep grey, with a strong band of black, towards their extremities dusky: the beak is fleshy at the base, and of a reddish colour; its point yellow: the irides and the feet deep red.

This species frequents the low grounds and the cultivated parts of Jamaica: its principal nourishment consists of various kinds of grain, and it is particularly fond of the coffee berries: it appears to be spread over all the Antilles: greatly esteemed for food.

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NEW ZEALAND PIGEON.

(*Columba Zealandica*.)

*Co. rubra, abdomine albo, uropygio cæruleo, caudâ nigra.*

Red Pigeon, with a white abdomen, blue rump, and black tail.

*Columba Zealandica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 37.—*Temm. Pig.*

*Ind.* 464.

*Columba Nova Zelandiæ.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 773.

*Columba Haggarero.* *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* 371.

New Zealand Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 640. 34.

THIS species is a native of Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and is called by the inhabitants the

*Haggerero*. It is of a very large size, measuring seventeen inches and upwards: the beak is about one inch in length, and is red, as are the eyes and feet: the upper parts of this bird are of a rufous-brown, changing on the front of the neck to green tints: the wing-quills are dusky: the rump is blue: the tail black, with its under surface and all the lower parts of the body white: the inferior coverts of the tail are bluish.

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PURPLE-BREASTED PIGEON.

(*Columba Eimensis*.)

*Co. fusco-virescens, fronte colloque subtus vinaceis, pectore tectricibusque alarum fusco-rubris, fasciâ pectorali albâ.*

Brown-green Pigeon, with the forehead and neck beneath vinaceous, the breast and wing-coverts of a red-brown, a white fascia on the breast.

*Columba Eimensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 599. 21.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 784.—Temm. Pig. Ind. 465.*

Le Pigeon ramier a collier pourpre. *Sonnini. edit. Buff. v. 7. 263.*

Colombe a collier pourpre. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 372.*

Purple-breasted Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 629. 19.*

THE length of this species is about fourteen inches: the top of its head and its nape is brown; the forehead, the throat, and the front of the neck are of a pale red, or vinaceous colour: the sides of the neck are of a red brown: these co-

lours change to a beautiful purple, according to the light: the breast is marked with a kind of girdle of purple, and one of white: the wing-coverts are of the same colour with the neck; the quills are dusky: the belly is of a dusky grey: the legs are red and the feet black. Inhabits the island of Eimeo in the South Seas.

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FERRUGINOUS-VENTED PIGEON.

(*Columba cristata*.)

*Co. capite-subcristato, collo pectoreque cinereo-albis, humeris spardiceis, crisso ferrugineo, caudâ nigricante.*

Pigeon with the head slightly crested, the neck and breast of an ashy white, the shoulders chesnut, the vent ferruginous, and the tail dusky.

*Columba cristata.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 449.

*Columba pacifica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 600. 27.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 777.

*Colombe largup.* *Temm. Pig. fam. seconde pl. Enl.* 9.—*Id. edit. 8vo. p.* 108.

Ferruginous-vented Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 633. 24.

THIS species is rendered very remarkable by being ornamented with a moveable tufted crest on the occiput: its length is nearly fourteen inches: the beak, which is one inch in length, is greatly curved towards the point: the head, the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a grey shade, with clear purple tinges: with metallic re-

flections on the throat and the breast: beneath the eyes, and on the throat, is a large patch of earthy yellow colour: the shoulders, the scapulars, and the lesser wing-coverts, are of a violaceous purple, with rich reflections: the greater coverts and the secondary feathers are dusky, with a purplish reflection: the general colour of the back, and the whole of the tail-feathers, is dusky: the thighs, the abdomen, and also the under tail-coverts, are of a beautiful ferruginous: the greater quills are of a lively red: the feet are red: and the beak and claws brown.

This fine species inhabits the Friendly Islands in the South Seas.

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SCOLLOP-NECKED PIGEON.

(*Columba speciosa*.)

*Co. ferruginea, caudâ nigricante, collo inferiore pectoreque rufo albo purpureoque undulatis.*

Ferruginous Pigeon, with a dusky tail, the neck beneath and the breast undulated with rufous, white, and purple.

*Columba speciosa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 783.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 45.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 460.

Le Ramiret. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 541.

Pigeon ramier de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. p.* 213.

Colombe ramiret. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* 208.

Scollop-necked Pigeon. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 643. 39.

NEAR fourteen inches in length: beak red, covered with a white cere: the head ferruginous:

neck and breast varied with rufous, white, and purplish blue; each feather being rufous at the base, then white, with blue margins, giving that part the appearance of a coat of mail: the shoulders, the back, and the lesser wing-coverts are of a ferruginous purple: the greater quills are of an ashy brown; the lesser are the same, but not so dark: the tail is dusky: the belly, the abdomen, and the inferior tail-coverts are whitish, with violaceous tinges towards the sides: the feet are red, the claws brown: the female is less brilliant in colour; the back and the wings are greyish; the quills and tail-feathers are of a grey brown; and the under parts of the body are of a dull white, with a slight violet hue towards the sides. Inhabits Cayenne, where it is abundant.

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ROSE PIGEON.

(*Columba miniata*.)

*Co. capite cano, partibus inferioribus vinaceo-canis, collo dorsoque purpureo-violaceis, pennis mediis caudæ nigris, lateralibus albo terminatis, humeris spadiceis, pennis colli bifurcis.*

Pigeon with a hoary head; the under parts of the body of a hoary red; the neck and back of a purple-violet; the middle of the tail-feathers black, the lateral ones terminated by white; the shoulders chesnut-coloured; the feathers of the neck bifurcated.

*Columba miniata.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 460.

Grande Tourterelle de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 178.

Colomba Mordorée. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 369.

NATIVE of China : size of the common Pigeon : the head is grey ; the upper part of the neck, the belly, and the abdomen are of a clear greyish red : the posterior part of the neck and the back are of a deep violet purple : the feathers that cover the sides of the neck are scalloped in the centre, and terminated with a greyish red band : the small feathers on the shoulders are of a deep rosy or chesnut colour : the coverts are of an earthy brown : the rump is of a grey lilac : the middle tail-feathers are of a dusky black ; the lateral ones are black for half the length, and tipped with white : the under tail-coverts are white : the beak is yellowish : the irides red : the feet brown.

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LABRADOR PIGEON.

(Columba elegans )

*Co. fusca, occipite albicante-cano, pectore ventre abdomineque canis, macula, rubescente-fusca in pectore, caudâ canâ fasciâ transversâ nigrâ.*

Brown Pigeon, with the occiput of a hoary white ; the breast, belly, and abdomen hoary ; a rufescent brown spot on the breast ; the tail hoary, with a transverse black band.

*Columba elegans. Temm. Pig. Ind. 466.*

Colombe Labrador. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 240.*

THE Labrador Pigeon was discovered, during the voyage of Captain Baudin, to be a native of

Dieman's Land: its total length is about eleven inches: the forehead is of a bright red; the occiput is marked with a grey-white spot; and a stripe of chocolate originating behind the eyes, forming a kind of diadem; there is another band of pure white, and much narrower, reaching down the side of the neck: the space between the beak and the eye is brown: the nape, the scapulars, and a large patch on the upper part of the breast, are of a chocolate colour; the sides of the neck, the breast, the belly, and abdomen are of a fine deep grey: the back, the rump, and the small coverts of the wings, are of an olive-brown colour: the middle coverts are ornamented with two broad transverse bands of colour, having the richness of precious stones, the superior one possessing the tints of the ruby and opal, and the lower those of the sapphire and emerald; the brilliant feathers are terminated with a beautiful silvery white: the greater and lesser quills are red on their interior webs for three-fourths of their length, their points and exterior webs are brown; the inner part of the wing is of a dusky red: the tail-feathers on their interior webs and part of the exterior are grey, with a black band passing across, which is terminated with brownish: the tail is somewhat rounded; it is composed of fourteen feathers: the feet are red; and the beak black.

PICAZU PIGEON.

(*Columba maculata.*)

*Co. capite et parte colli anteriori vinaceis, utroque latere colli nigrescente albo terminato, dorso uropygioque cæruleo-plumbeis, alis et caudâ fuscis, pennis caudæ atro terminatis.*

Pigeon with the head and anterior part of the neck vinaceous ; both sides of the neck dusky, terminated by white ; the back and rump blue-lead colour ; the wings and tail brown, the feathers of the latter terminated with dusky.

*Columba Picazuro. Temm. Pig. Ind. 449.*

*Colombe Picazuro. Temm. Pig. edit. 8vo. 111.*

DESCRIBED by Temminck : in length thirteen inches and a half : the tail is composed of twelve round feathers : the eyes are situated in a naked space, which reaches to the angles of the mouth : the whole of the head, the throat, and the fore part of the neck, of a vinaceous red : the feathers of the upper part of the sides of the neck are rounded and dusky, with white spots in shape of a horse-shoe : the back and rump are of a lively lead colour : the upper part of the back and the wings are brown ; with the extremity of the tail dusky : the under parts of the body are bluish : the inferior wing-coverts and those of the tail are of a bright blue-lead colour : the tarsi are of a reddish violet : the irides are fine red, and the rest of the eye of a blood red : the beak is blue, and is covered with a whitish powder. The female rather less than the male, and her colours are less brilliant. It inhabits Paraguay.

## SPOTTED GREEN PIGEON.

(Columba Picazuro.)

Co. *saturate viridis, corpore rufra albido-maculato abdomine nigricante, caudâ nigrâ apice ferrugineâ.*

Dark-green Pigeon, with the body above spotted with whitish, the abdomen dusky, and the tail black, with a ferruginous tip.

*Columba maculata.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 43.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 780.—Temm. *Pig.* 465. (*Ind.*)

Spotted Green Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 642. 37.

THE Spotted Green Pigeon of Latham is in length twelve inches : its beak is black, tipped with pale yellow : the prevailing colour of the plumage is dark glossy green ; the head and neck are darkest, and of a plain colour : the feathers of the latter are long and narrow, like a cock's hackles : each feather of the wings and scapulars is tipped with a spot of pale cinereous white, with a point running upwards in a triangular position : the quills and tail are black ; the feathers of the first tipped with greyish white, and those of the last with ferruginous white ; the tail is even at the end : the belly, thighs, and vent, are dusky black : the legs are brown : the tarsi covered half way with downy feathers : claws black.

## GREY-HEADED PIGEON.

(Columba Javanica.)

*Co. viridis capite cæruleo-albo, collo pectoreque vinaceo-rubris, abdomine obscuriore, remigibus reetricibusque cæruleo-nigricantibus.*

Green Pigeon, with the head of a blue white, the neck and breast of a vinaceous red, the abdomen obscure, the quills and tail-feathers of a dusky blue.

*Columba Javanica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 60.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 55.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 468.

*Columba albicapilla.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 755. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 597. 11.

*Columba Indica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 785.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 598. 16.

*Columba cæruleocephala.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 61.

*Colombe aganocephala.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 56.

*Columba Turvert.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 556.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 177.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 252.

Le Pigeon vert à tête gris d'Antigue. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* p. 112. pl. 66.

Le Pigeon ramier d'Amboine. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 150. pl. 15. f. 1.

Green-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 625. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 198.—*Edwards, pl.* 14.

Javan Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 654. 51.

Blue-crowned Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 655. 52.

Grey-headed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 623. 11.

THE Grey-headed Pigeon is about the size of the Turtle Dove: its length is ten inches: the fore part of the head is white, with a fillet of that colour passing through the eyes; the top of the head bluish; the sides, neck, and breast reddish: that of the hind part of the neck darkest: the

back and the whole of the wing-coverts green-gold, glossed with copper, according to the position with respect to the light ; some of the lesser coverts have their feathers tipped with white, giving an agreeable change to the plumage : the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts are ash-coloured : the belly, the thighs, and the feathers beneath the tail are brown, with a slight tinge of red : the under tail-coverts are reddish-brown : the wing-quills are of a deep brown ; on their inner webs inclining to red : those of the tail are black, except the two outer ones on each side, which are ash-coloured, and tipped with black : the tail is rather short : the beak is reddish, the membrane at the base bluish : the feet are red, and the claws clear brown.

This species is subject to slight variations in its plumage, being found with the whole of the head of a dusky colour, and the plumage generally of a dingy cast : the breast and the neck of a reddish-brown.

Inhabits the whole of the islands in the Indian ocean, and many parts of the south of Asia, especially Ceylon ; it is also in great abundance in Java and Sumatra, frequenting the vast forests of those places. Sonnerat observed it in the islands of Panay and Antigua. The Chinese give it the name of *Yaupaun* : the Javanese that of *Bouron Glimonhane*.

## JAMBOO PIGEON.

(Columba Jamboo.)

*Co. viridis, capite rubro, gulâ nigrâ pectore abdomineque albo, fasciâ pectorali rosacâ. Femina, corpore collo pectoreque viridibus, fronte gulâque fuscis, abdomine albido.*

Green Pigeon, with the head red, the throat black, the breast and abdomen white, and a rosy band on the breast. *Female*, with the body, neck, and breast, greenish, the forehead and throat brown, and the abdomen white.

Columba Jamboo. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 598. 18.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 469.

Colombe Jamboo. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 257.

Pooni Jamboo. *Maund. Sumat.* p. 84.

Jamboo Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 627. 16.

THE Jamboo Pigeon received its name from the colour of the fore-part of the head and cheeks, which resembles that of the blossom of the Jamboo: it is a very elegant bird, and measures about nine inches and a half in length: the whole of the head and cheeks are of a fine carnation hue: the throat is marked with a longitudinal stripe of black: on the breast is a kind of shield of an oval form, and rosy in colour: the whole of the under parts of the body are of a fine deep green tinge: the inferior parts are white: the upper part of the tail is black; the whole of the feathers terminated with white; the under coverts are of a brown colour: the feet are red, and the claws yellow.

The female differs a little from the male in the

arrangement of the colours: the whole of the upper parts of the body and the breast are of an uniform greenish tinge: the shield on the latter is of a brown-green: the throat is brown; the belly and the rump are of a whitish-grey: the flanks of the body are varied with spots more or less green: the tail beneath is dusky, and the whole of its feathers are tipped with greyish.

This seems to be a scarce species, not appearing to be much known to collectors of birds. It is found in Sumatra: its favourite food is the berries of the Rumpooni: but in a state of captivity it will feed upon boiled rice.

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BLACK-RINGED PIGEON.

(*Columba cincta*.)

*Co. capite collo pectoreque flavescente-albo, cingulo atro pectus cingente, dorso alisque nigricantibus, ventre, cruribus abdomineque flavis, caudâ cano terminatâ.*

Pigeon with the head, neck, and breast of a yellowish-white; the breast encircled with a dark ring; the back and wings dusky; the belly, thighs, and abdomen yellow; the tail tipped with hoary.

*Columba cincta.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 466.*

*Colombe à ceinturon noir.* *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 243.*

LENGTH thirteen inches: a kind of white hood covers the whole of the head and the top of the

neck ; this colour reaches down towards the breast, which is yellowish ; on the lower part of which is a large black velvety belt passing upwards, close to the base of the wing, forming a kind of mantle of a greenish-black on the upper part of the back ; and reaching some deep green shades upon the greater feathers of the wing ; the six outer ones being somewhat rounded at their tips : the rump is greenish : the tail is composed of fourteen feathers ; its upper parts are of a black-green ; the whole of the feathers are terminated with grey, and a stripe of greenish : below the tail is ash-coloured, and the tips of the feathers are white : the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen are of a beautiful yellow : the tail-coverts are grey, fringed with yellow on the borders of the feathers : the tarsi are covered with feathers : the feet are yellow : the beak yellowish-brown.

Native of Southern Asia.

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MARTINICO PIGEON.

(*Columba aurita.*)

*Co. fusco-rufescens torque violaceo-aureâ, alis nigro-maculatis, gutture albo, partibus inferioribus cinerulentibus, rectricibus intermediis fuscis cæteris nigro terminatis, apice summo albo. Mas. Pennis cæruleis ex aureo nitente sub orificis auris.*

Brown-red Pigeon, with a violet golden collar, the wings spotted with black, the throat white, the inferior parts of the

body ash-coloured; the intermediate tail-feathers brown, the rest tipped with black, the tip itself white. *Male*, with blue shining golden feathers under the aperture of the ears.

*Columba aurita*. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 467.

*Columba leucoptera*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 617.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 773.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 595. 6.

*Columba Martinicana*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 595. 7. *α*.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 104. 14.

*Columba Indica*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 105.

*Turtur auritus*. *Raii. Syn.* p. 184.

Le Pigeon brun tacheté. *D'Azara. Voy. Amer. merid.* 4. 132. 322.

Colombe a Oreillon bleu. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 247.

Brown Indian Dove. *Edw. Birds, p.* 76.

White-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 617. 6.

Martinico Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 618. 7.

FOUND in Martinique, and other of the West Indian islands, also on the South American continent. Length ten inches: the head, the throat, the neck, and the breast are chesnut varied with purple; the feathers surrounding the lower part of the neck have a gilded violet gloss, and form a sort of collar: the male has eight or ten blue golden glossed feathers on each side the head above the ears, which form a conspicuous character: the back, the rump, the wing-coverts, and the upper parts of the tail are of a brown, varied with red, with several black spots on the greater wing-coverts nearest the body: the belly, the thighs, and the under tail-coverts light fulvous, with a vinaceous tinge: the greater quills of the wings are dusky, with their outer margins whitish: the secondaries are of a brown-black, with greyish-white tips: the two intermediate tail-feathers

are of the same colour as the middle of the back ; the others brown for two-thirds of their length, with the outer margins rufous, the inner deep ash, the rest of their length black, with grey tips : the exterior feather is grey on the outside the whole length : the beak and the claws are black : the feet red.

It varies in having cærulean spots on the wings of a golden hue, and in the secondary quills being terminated with white.

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INDIAN PIGEON.

(*Columba Asiatica*.)

*Co. cinereo-viridis, capite cinereo, maculâ alarum corporeque subtus albis, remigibus nigris albo extus marginatis.*

Brown-green Pigeon, with the head ash-coloured, a spot on the wings and the body beneath white, the quills black, externally bordered with white.

*Columba Asiatica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 597. 14.—Temm. Pig. Ind. 467.*

Indian Pigeon. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 202. 60. γ.*

“ LENGTH eleven inches : beak bluish at the base ; towards the tip white : head ash colour : neck pale yellowish-green ; lower part of the neck all round, the middle of the wing near the shoulders, and all the under parts, white : the whole of the

outer edge of the wings and the quills black, with whitish edges: body above and tail greenish-ash colour; end of the tail dusky: legs bluish: claws black. Inhabits India." Latham has described the above as a species; but Temminck seems to think that it is not distinct: further observation may furnish us with the true state of the subject.

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CAYENNE PIGEON.

(*Columba Ruffina.*)

*Co. subviolacea, gulá, remigibus, reatricibusque grisescentibus, dorso postice griseo-cærulescente. Mas. plumis occipitalibus viridi-nitentibus.*

Subviolet Pigeon, with the throat, quills, and tail-feathers greyish; the back behind of a grey-blue. *Male*, with the feathers of the occiput of a shining green.

*Columba ruffina. Temm. Pig. Ind. 467.*

*Colombe roussette. Temm. Pig. (8vo.) 245.*

Pigeon ramier de Cayenne. *Bonn. tab. Ency. Orn. p. 234. 8.*

A NEW species described by Temminck: it is eleven inches and a half in length: its wings are very short in proportion to its tail: the under part of its neck, the upper part of its back, and the lesser wing-coverts are of a deep red, shaded with a tint of violet; which latter colour predominates over the belly, which is shaded with greyish-vinaceous towards the thighs: the ab-

domen and the inferior tail-coverts are grey; the greater and lesser wing-quills, and those of the tail, are of a greyish-ash; the former having a bright grey margin on their outer webs. The back, the rump, and the inferior wing-coverts are of a bluish-grey: the throat is white. The males are distinguished by a patch of golden green on the occiput; the females have the plumage in general less vivid, and the patch on the occiput is of a reddish-violet colour: the beak, in both, is of a livid colour, the feet are red, and the claws brown.

This species is found in Guiana, and in the islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

## BLACK-CAPPED PIGEON.

(*Columba melanocephala*.)

*Co. viridis, capite cinerascens, occipite nigro, gula, abdomineque flavis, crisso purpureo-coccineo, caudâ æquali.*

Green Pigeon, with the head dusky, the occiput black, the throat and abdomen yellow, the vent of a scarlet-purple, the tail equal.

*Columba melanocephala.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 54.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 59.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 470.

Turvert. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 555.

Tourterelle de Batavia. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 214.

Colombe Turgris. *Temm. Pig. (Svo.)* p. 263.

Black-capped Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 654. 50.

NEARLY nine inches in length: the head of a pale bluish-ash colour; the back part of it black; the chin and throat of a fine deep yellow: neck, and the prevailing colour of the body, fine deep green: vent orange-yellow: some of the feathers on the outside of the thighs tipped with the same: inside of them white: the tail equal; its six middle feathers green; the rest whitish at their tips: the coverts, with the exterior feathers, deep crimson: the tarsi covered with green feathers: the beak is of a horn colour: the feet are of a reddish-brown; and the irides of a brownish-red. It is found in Java: inhabits the great woods.

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WHITE-WHISKERED PIGEON.

(*Columba Mystacea.*)

*Co. gula maculaque transversa infra oculos albis, collo antice cerviceque viridi et violaceo nitentibus, pectore ventreque vinaceis, dorso tectricibusque alarum fuscis, remigibus rufis.*

Pigeon with the throat and transverse spot beneath the eyes white; the anterior part of the neck and the cervix green, shining with violet; the breast and belly vinaceous; the back and wing-coverts brown; the quills rufous.

*Columba mystacea.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. 473.*

Colombe a moustaches blanches. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 275.*

ELEVEN inches and a half in length: this is well distinguished by a broad band of white, which

arises at the base of the beak, and is continued beneath the eyes to the nape: the upper parts of the head, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, the back, the rump, and the two intermediate tail-feathers are of a deep brown, changing, according to the light, to a metallic tinge: the sides of the neck, the upper parts of the back and the breast are of a green gold, changing to an elegant rich violet-purple: the breast is vinaceous, with lively reflections: the belly is also vinaceous; which colour is gradually absorbed in the white of the abdomen and the under coverts of the tail: the primary and secondary quills, the rest of the wing, and the lateral tail-feathers are of a bright red: a naked space near the eyes, and the beak and feet are rufescent; the point of the former yellowish. Inhabits America.

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GARNET-WINGED PIGEON.

(*Columba erythroptera.*)

*Co. nigra, cervice humeris tectricibusque alarum ruberrimis, dorso remigibusque nigris, fronte superciliis gutture pectoreque albis, caudâ a medio ad apicem cinerea.*

Black Pigeon, with the cervix, shoulders, and wing-coverts reddish; the back and quills black; the forehead, eyebrows, throat, and breast white; the tail from the middle to the tip cinereous.

*Columba erythroptera*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 775. 10.—*Lath. Ind.*

*Orn.* 2. 597. 15.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 473.

Le Pigeon a ailes rouges. *Sonnini. Buff.* 7. 223.

Colombe erythroptère. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 273.

Garnet-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 624. 13.

NINE inches and a half in length: beak dusky yellow, or black: the forehead white; from thence a streak of the same passes over each eye to the hind head, which is black, as is also the nape: the lower part of the neck behind, the shoulders, and the wing-coverts are of a fine deep garnet colour: the back between the wings, the quills, tail, lower part of the breast, belly, and vent are all black: the tail is greyish-ash colour at the base, and the end black: the under part plain dusky: the legs brown.

This varies slightly, having the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, white; hind part of the neck dusky: over the eye a ferruginous streak, passing a little downward on each side of the neck: back dusky black: belly dusky: quills and tail blackish: in other respects similar to the above: this variety most probably indicates only a different sex, or a younger bird.

Native of the Society and other Islands of the vast Southern Pacific Ocean.

## VIOLET PIGEON.

(Columba violacea.)

*Co. fronte collo ventre abdomineque albis, pectore ex candicante violaceo, partibus superioribus ex violaceo rufo, cervice et parte dorsi superiore violaceo ex aureo nitente.*

Pigeon with the forehead, neck, belly, and abdomen, white; the breast of a hoary violet; the upper parts of the body violet-red; the cervix and superior part of the back violet, with a gold gloss.

*Columba violacea. Temm. Pig. Ind. 470.*

*Colombe a nuque violette. Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 260.*

NATIVE of South America: nine inches in length: the upper parts of its body, comprising the wings and the whole of the tail-feathers, are of a beautiful deep red-purple: the greater wing-quills are reddish: on the nape are some brilliant feathers, forming a kind of collar of a fine violet, with golden reflections: the forehead, the throat, the belly, the sides, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts are of a pure white: the breast is tinged of a violet-purple, with bronzed reflections: the eyes are placed in a reddish space: the beak and the feet are reddish.

## VLOUVLOU PIGEON.

(Columba holosericea.)

*Co. viridis, gula alba, fasciâ albâ in pectore, alterâque nigrâ, alis fasciis duobus canis, ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis, remigibus ad apicem bifurcis.*

Green Pigeon, with a white throat, the breast with a white fascia, and another of black; the wings with two hoary fasciæ; the belly and under tail-coverts yellow; the quills bifurcated at their tips.

Columba holosericea. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 471.*

Colombe vlouvlou. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 269.*

THIS magnificent Pigeon has the whole of the upper parts of the plumage, the wings, the neck, the breast, and the sides of a delicate green, changing according to the light: on one part of the neck is a pure white longitudinal fascia, a girdle of black is next, and towards the lower part of the breast it is lost among the yellowish-green tinge of the belly: on the wings are two large bands of greyish-silver: the greater coverts are greyish, with green towards their tips: the secondary quills are green on the outer edges: the primaries are varied with grey-silver, shaded with green: the interior webs at the extremity of the feathers are black: the tail is of the same green as the body, with a zone of a darker colour towards their extremity; the under part of the tail is grey, and its coverts are yellow: the feathers on the tarsi are white: the feet are grey: the beak is

black: the quill-feathers are of a very singular construction, being curved, for about three-fourths of their length, in the shape of a sabre, towards their extremities describing an inverted parabola; they are likewise divided into two parts towards their extremities; the interior webs being prolonged in the form of a rounded point, and the exterior ones being terminated in a sharp point. Found in the Sandwich islands.

The whole of the plumage of these birds has a rich velvety appearance.

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MASKED PIGEON.

(Columba larvata.)

*Co. facie alba, collo, cervice pectoreque violaceis, viridi aureo variantibus, alis dorsoque fuscis, abdomine rufo.*

Pigeon with a white face; the neck, cervix, and breast violaceous, varied with green-gold; the wings and back brown: the abdomen rufous.

*Columba larvata.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 471.*

Colombe a masque blanc. *Le Vaill. Ois. D'Afrique, v. 6. pl. 269.*

—*Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 266.*

DISCOVERED by Le Vaillant, and by him described in his splendid work on the African birds: it is well discriminated by a white mark that covers the forehead: the cheeks and the throat, as well as the whole of the neck, the breast, the shoulders,

and the rump, are of a brownish-red, changing to purple or green, with a polished steel gloss, according to the position with respect to the light: the under parts of the body, as also the under tail-coverts, are of an uniform red: the wing-quills are dusky, externally bordered with grey-blue, as are those of the tail: the beak is bluish: the legs are of a vinaceous red, and the eyes are orange. The female differs from the male in being plainer in colour.

This bird was observed to be very abundant in the woods of the Antiniquoi: it is very difficult to kill, as it seeks shelter in the most inaccessible places among the trees.

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TAMBOUR PIGEON.

(*Columba Tympanistria*.)

*Co. fronte superciliis et partibus inferioribus albis, collo dorso alisque olivaceo-fuscis, remigibus rufis, caudâ fuscâ, fasciâ nigrâ in extremitate trium pennarum.*

Pigeon with the forehead, eyebrows, and under parts of the body white; the neck, back, and wings of an olive-brown; the quills rufous, the tail brown, and a black fascia at the tip of three of its feathers.

*Columba Tympanistria.* *Temm. Fig. Ind.* 475.

Tourterelle Tambourette. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique* 6. p. 272.

Colombe Tambourette. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* p. 287.

LE VAILLANT was induced to give this the name it bears, from the circumstance of its cooing resembling the sound of a tambourine at a distance : it is an active species, and wild : its nest is built in the great African woods on the summit of trees : it is nine inches and a quarter in length : the forehead, superciliæ, and the whole of the under parts of the body are pure white : the upper part of the head, the hinder part of the neck, and the shoulders are of an earthy-brown : the wing-coverts nearest the body are spotted with blue-black, with a green reflection : the quills are rufous on their interior webs, and brown on the outer ; the outer feather is the shortest of all, and its extremity is injured on the outer web : the rump is of a grey-brown, with two darker bands : the tail is composed of twelve feathers ; the six middle ones are of a red-brown ; the following one on each side is of that colour on the outer web, its inner web is grey at the base, and tipped with black ; the two lateral feathers on each side are grey at their bases, and black towards their extremities ; the tip is grey : the feet are yellow : the beak and iris are brown. The female is of a dirty white in those parts where the male is pure white ; in other respects the sexes are similar. Inhabits Caffraria.

## SUPERB PIGEON.

(Columba superba.)

Co. *viridis, capite purpureo, cervice subrubicundâ, collo cano, alæ spuria cingulo cæruleis, maculis ovatis ex cærulescente nigris in tectricibus alarum, abdomine tectricibusque subcauda albis.*

Green Pigeon, with the head purple, the top reddish, the neck hoary, the spurious wing with a blue stripe, the wing-coverts with ovate blue-black spots, the abdomen and under tail-coverts white.

Columba superba. *Temm. Pig. Ind. 474.*

Colombe Poukiobou. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 277.*

NINE inches and a half in length: the head is adorned with a violet cap: the occiput and the cheeks are of a delicate green: the nape is of a reddish-brown: the shoulders, the back, the greater and middle wing-coverts are of a brilliant green, shaded with olivaceous tints: the wing-coverts are adorned with ovate blue-black spots towards their extremities: the bastard wing is of a violet-blue: the secondary quills are black on their interior webs, and of a deep green without; the whole of the feathers, as well as the coverts, are slightly edged with yellowish: the quills are blackish, bordered with yellowish-white: the tail is composed of sixteen feathers, and is of an olive-green at its origin, a beautiful green in the centre, and tipped with white, shaded with greenish; the three lateral feathers on each side are black; the others are the same on their inner webs: the

under part of the tail is grey, tipped with white : all the feathers of the neck are violet at their bases, and towards their extremity grey ; which causes that part to assume various shades according to the light : the breast is adorned with a bluish crescent : the belly and abdomen are white : the sides are green, with white spots : the under tail-coverts are white at their origin, with oblong green spots on their inner webs : the eyes, which are situated in a naked spot, are red : the beak is horn-coloured : the feet are reddish. Native of Otaheite and other of the Society Islands.

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GRÈEN PIGEON.

(*Columba viridis*.)

*Co. œnea, collo subtus purpureo-violaceo, reatricibus lateralibus apice sulphureis.*

Brassy Pigeon, with the neck beneath of a purple violet, the lateral tail-feathers at the tip sulphureous.

*Columba viridis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. p. 23. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 780. 23.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 609. 58.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 472.

*Turtur viridis amboinensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 152. 43. t. 15. f. 2. *Le Turvert.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 55.

La Tourterelle a gorge pourprée d'Amboine. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 142.

Colombe a gorge pourprée. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) 374.

Green Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 653. 49.

NEARLY eight inches in length : the beak is red : the fore-part of the head and the throat are ash-coloured : the hind-part of the head and neck, the back, rump, upper tail and wing-coverts, breast, belly, sides and thighs, green-gold, with a coppery gloss : the fore-part of the neck a brilliant violet purple : the greater wing-coverts above have the outer edges at the tip brimstone ; the under wing-coverts ash-colour : the quills are blackish, with their outer edges and tips of the same colour as the body : the tail is blue-green, glossed with copper ; the two middle feathers are plain, and incline to dusky on the inner webs ; the others are all tipped with brimstone-colour : beneath they all appear blackish, with the tips of a dirty white ; and the under tail-coverts of a greenish white : the legs are red, and half covered with feathers ; the claws grey-brown. Inhabits the island of Amboina.

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PURPLE-CROWNED PIGEON.

(*Columba purpurata*.)

*Co. viridis, fronte purpurascens, capite colloque cinereo-albis, crisso flavo, apice caudæ virescente, remigibus nigris.*

Green Pigeon, with the forehead purple, the head and neck greyish white, the vent yellow, the tip of the tail greenish, and the quills black.

*Columba purpurata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784. 64.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 598. 17.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 474.

Colombe Kurukuru. *Temm. Pig. (Svo.) p. 280.*

Purple-crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 626. 15.*

LENGTH nine inches: beak yellowish: irides pale yellow: forehead, to the middle of the crown, purple: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are of a pale green, inclining to ash-colour: vent and under tail-coverts yellow: all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful deep green, and very glossy: quills black; the two outer ones wholly so, the others edged with green; the secondaries edged with yellow on their outer margins: the tail is three inches and a half long, the feathers even, all of them somewhat pointed at the end; the colour greenish black, the outer edges green: when the tail is expanded a greyish bar appears near the end, composed of spots of that colour on the inner webs of each feather: the legs are very rough, and dusky black: claws black.

This species is subject to considerable variety; one is mentioned which came from the isle of Timor, which had the forehead and occiput of a dark violet purple, surrounded with a yellow band: the green on the upper parts was of a dark blue cast: the coverts fringed with yellow: the belly and abdomen green: the feet of a reddish brown: and the beak entirely black. The young of this bird has the forehead of a greyish blue, surrounded by a yellow olive band: the occiput, the neck, and the breast, with tints of grey and dirty yellow: the wings, the back, and the tail, of a deep dull green; the whole of the feathers are fringed with ochra-

ceous: the tip of the tail has a slender deep grey band: the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts shaded with olive and grey-green: the beak grey: the legs brown.

The natives of the islands where this splendid bird is found have given it a distinguishing name: those of Tongataboo calling it *Kurukuru*, by the Otaheiteans it is called *Oopa* or *Oopow*. It is said by Latham to be easily tamed, and that it lives on the banana.

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STRIATED PIGEON.

(*Columba Sinica*.)

*Co. fusca nigro-fasciata, abdomine subsanguineo, remigibus nigris, tetricibus alarum majoribus intermediis albis.*

Brown Pigeon, fasciated with black, the abdomen of a blood-red tinge, the quills black, and the intermediate greater wing-coverts white.

*Columba Sinica.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284. 28.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 783. 28.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 608. 52. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 472.

*Turtur sinensis striatus.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 107. 16.

Tourterelle rayée de la Chine. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 556.

Colombe a ventre rouge. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 373.

Striated Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 650. 43.

FOUND in China: ten inches and a half in length: the beak bluish ash-colour: irides white: the top of the head ash-colour: cheeks and sides of the

neck yellow; the tips of the feathers of the latter red, which colour is separated from the upper part of the neck by a longitudinal band of blue: the hind part of the head, the upper part of the neck, the back, the rump, and upper tail-coverts, are brown, transversely striped with slender black arched bands: the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, are rose-coloured: the lesser wing-coverts are pale brown, varied with a black and white transverse mark near the tip of each feather: the other coverts are black, with white tips: quills black, with white edges: the tail of a palish brown: the legs red, and the claws white.

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 GEOFFROY'S PIGEON.

(*Columba Geoffroii.*)

*Co. cano-alba, in carpo alæ quinque aut sex maculis violaceis viridi-nitentibus, aliisque septem aut octo maculis fuscis in alarum extremo remigibus nigrescente-fuscis.*

Hoary white; in the bend of the wing five or six violaceous spots glossed with green, and seven or eight brown ones at the tip of the wing; the quills of a dusky brown.

*Columba Geoffroii. Temm. Fig. Ind. 476.*

*Colombe Geoffroy. Temm. Fig. (8vo.) p. 297.*

EIGHT inches in length: the whole of the head and under part of the neck is of a greyish white hue: the rest of the body is of a greyish hue: the

tail is of a whitish blue, and more clear than the head: the upper parts of the shoulders are ornamented with five or six violet-black spots, which change to green in various positions: the greater wing-coverts are marked with seven or eight similar spots, of which three are of the colour of the rest of the wing, and the other five of a tobacco colour; each spot is bordered with a transverse black line: the quills are of a dusky brown, as is the beak: the feet are red. Inhabits Bengal. Named by Temminck after Geoffroy St. Hillaire.

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WHITE PIGEON.

(*Columba alba.*)

*Co. corpore albo, caudâ brevi.*

Pigeon with a white body and short tail.

*Columba alba.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 484.*

*Colombe blanche.* *Temm. Pig. (Svo.) p. 333.*

THIS greatly resembles the white variety of *C. risoria*, but it is much less than that bird, and its tail is considerably shorter; the wings are also longer in proportion: the whole of the plumage is of a pure milk-white colour: the feet are red: irides the same; and the beak is of a dusky red: originally a native of China, but now domesticated in many parts of Europe.

## COLLARED SENEGAL PIGEON.

(Columba risoria.)

*Co. supra lutescens subtus alba, lunulâ cervicali nigrâ.*

Pigeon above yellowish, beneath white, with a black lunule on the back of the neck.

Columba risoria. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 787. 33.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 607. 51.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 481.Columba vinacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 63.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 782. 57.Turtur torquatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 95.Turtur torquatus Senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 124. t. 2. f. 1.Turtur indicus. *Raii. Syn.* p. 61. 3.La Tourterelle a collier. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 550. pl. 26.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 244.La Tourterelle a collier du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 553.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 161.Tourterelle blonde. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. pl. 268.Colombe blonde. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 323.Indian Turtle. *Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 13.Collared Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 648. 42.Collared Senegal Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 656. 54.

LENGTH six inches and a half: the whole of the plumage is of an agreeable pearly grey, with a slight purplish tint: the fore-part of the head, and the under parts of the body, are whitish: the back and wings are of a yellowish bay tint: the quills are dusky, bordered with yellow: the tail-feathers are ash-coloured above, and all, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white; the most outward one on each side being entirely white on its exterior web: the upper part of the neck is sur-

rounded with a black collar: the beak is dusky: the irides and feet are red. The female differs from the male in having the collar much narrower, and the colour on the breast brighter. This species is sometimes entirely of a pure white, and is then very liable to be confounded with the *C. alba*, but may be readily distinguished from that species by its superior size, as also the difference in length of the tail and wings.

The male of this species is remarkable for his tenderness towards the female.

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TURTLE PIGEON.

(*Columba Turtur.*)

*Co. rectricibus apice albis, dorso griseo, pectore vinaceo, maculá laterali colli nigrá lineolis albis, abdomine albo.*

Pigeon with the tail-feathers white at their tips, the back griseous, the breast vinaceous, a black spot on the sides of the neck, with white stripes, the abdomen white.

*Columba Turtur.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284. 32. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 786. 32.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 92. 7.—*Raii. Syn.* 61. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 605. 47.—*Temm. Fig. Ind.* 472.—*Temm. Man. D'ornith.* p. 280.

*La Tourterelle.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 545. pl. 25.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 394.

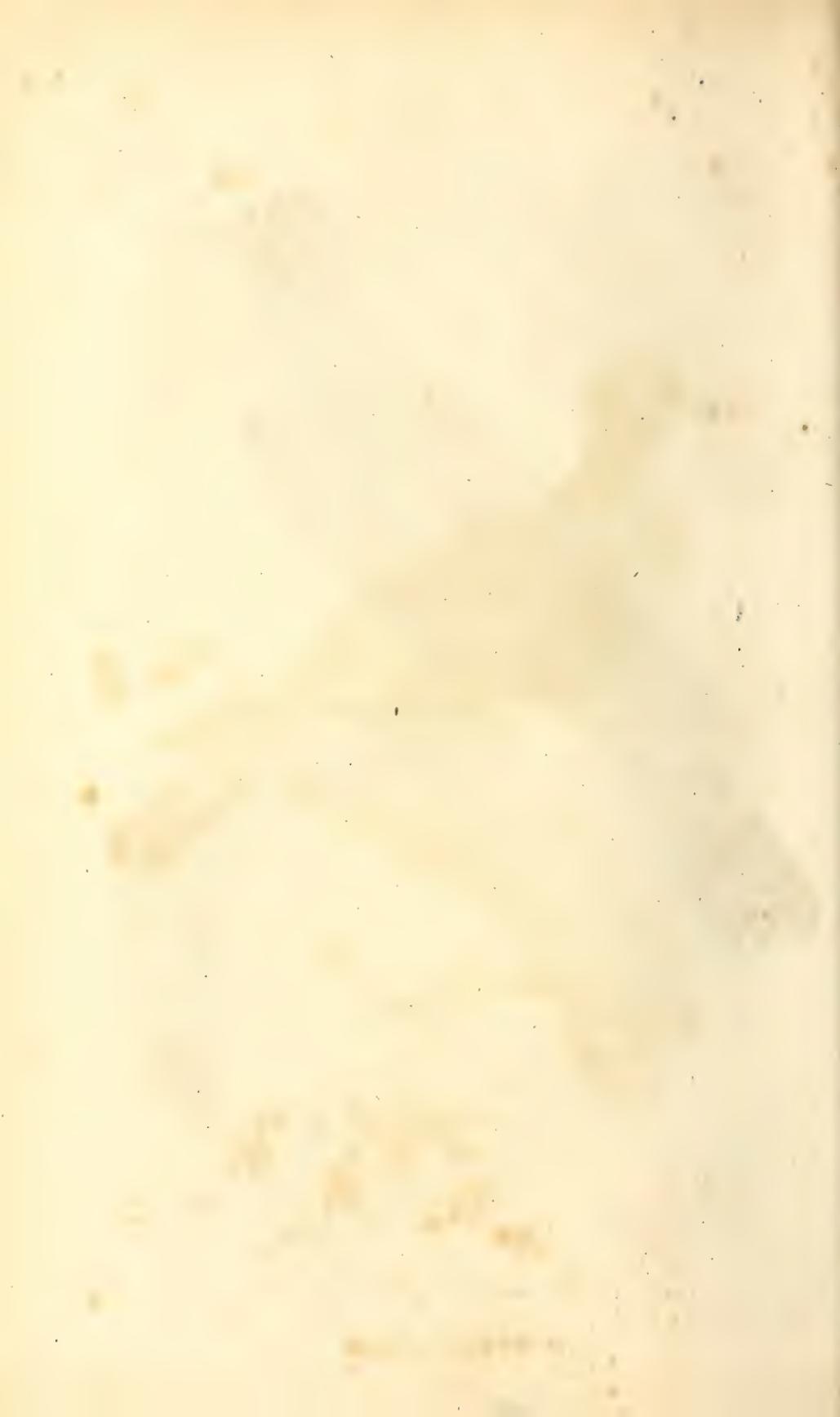
*Colombe Tourterelle.* *Temm. Fig.* (8vo.) p. 305.

*Common Turtle.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 103. pl. 45.—*Albin.* 2. pl. 47. and 48.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 14.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 644. 40.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 199.—*Wale. Syn.* 2. p. 188.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 130.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. p. 272.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

*Spotted-necked Turtle.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 645. 40.



TURTLE PIGEON.



Var.  $\beta$ . *fusca macula laterali colli albo nigroque varia, reatricibus cinereis; lateralibus latere exteriore omnibus apice albis.*

Brown, with the spot on the sides of the neck varied with black and white, the tail-feathers cinereous, and the outer ones entirely white on the external web at the tip.

Columba Turtur.  $\gamma$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 606.*—*Temm. Pig. Ind. 479.*

Turtur lusitanicus. *Briss. Orn. 1. 98. 9.*

Tourterelle de Portugal. *Buff. Ois. 2. 556.*

Portugal Dove. *Albin. 2. pl. 48.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 646. var. B.*

Var.  $\gamma$ . *griseo cinerea subtus vinaceo grisea, maculi colli nigra, pennis apice albis, reatricibus intermediis duabus nigris, lateralibus albis.*

Grey ash-colour; beneath of a vinaceous grey; neck with a black spot, the feathers tipped with white; the two middle tail-feathers black, the lateral ones white.

Columba Turtur  $\delta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 606.*—*Temm. Pig. Ind. 479.*

Colombe Tourterelle, var. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 312.*

La Tourterelle de l'iles du Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p. 52. pl. 22.*

Luzonian Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 646. c.*

THIS elegant species is twelve inches in length: the beak is brown: the irides yellow; a naked space beneath and behind the eyes of a purplish red: the top of the head and upper part of the neck behind cinereous: on each side of the neck is a patch of black feathers, tipped with white: the back is brown, dashed with cinereous, the margin of each feather lightest: the scapulars and wing-coverts black, deeply margined with ferruginous brown: quills dusky brown, with light edges: the forehead and chin dull white: breast pale vinaceous: belly and under tail-coverts white: the sides above and thighs are ash-coloured: upper

tail-coverts dusky, edged with brown, and dashed with cinereous: the tail is black, tipped with white, except the two middle feathers, which are wholly of a dusky brown; the outer feather is shorter than the rest, and white on the exterior web: the legs are purplish red. The female not so bright in colour, and rather less than the male.

This bird is subject to very great variation: one variety has been described to occur in this country: this differs from the common one in having almost the whole side of the head black, and instead of each feather being tipped with white, there is a round spot of white on each near the end, giving a beautiful appearance to the sides of the neck. Several other varieties are mentioned by Latham, but as they may eventually prove to be separate species, it will be most prudent to pass them over in silence, merely giving the synonyms as they occur in Temminck. A variety worth recording is mentioned by Bewick; it agreed in every respect with the common species, except that the mark on the neck (which forms so conspicuous a character) was entirely wanting: this is probably the young bird.

The Turtle visits the southern parts of England in the spring, and disappears in the beginning of September: it is principally found in thick woods, and builds on the highest trees; the nest is composed of sticks: the female lays two white eggs, and breeds but once in the year; but in warmer climates it is said to breed several times. Kent seems to be the county where these birds are most numerous, Dr. Latham mentioning that they may

be seen in the number of twenty or more at a time in the pea-fields as soon as the peas begin to ripen, and that they do much mischief in consequence: their stay with us seldom exceeds four or five months: they occur as far west as Devonshire; they are not common in that part, but are rather more frequent in Somerset. They are often found far to the north. Their note is singularly tender and plaintive; and the male in addressing his mate makes use of a variety of pleasing attitudes, cooing at the same time in gentle and soothing tones: he assists the female in the process of incubation. Montague takes notice of some singular glands, situated beneath the craws of this bird, which secrete a milky fluid.

This bird appears to be generally disseminated over the old continent, occurring in Europe, Asia, and parts of Africa.

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SURINAM PIGEON.

(*Columba Surinamensis*.)

*Co. cinerea subtus alba, gulâ viridi nigroque variâ, remigibus exterioribus fuscis, mediis cinereis.*

Grey Pigeon, beneath white, with the throat varied with green and black; the exterior quills brown, cinereous in the middle.

*Columba surinamensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 787. 67.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 607. 50.—*Temm. Fig. Ind.* 472.

La Tourterelle de Surinam. *Fermin. Surin.* 2. p. 165.

Côlombe Fermin. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.)* p. 375.

Surinam Turtur. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 647. 41.

THIS species, which is stated by Fermin to be a native of Surinam, is ten inches in length: the beak is of a blue cast: the head and back are ash-colour; throat mixed green and black: the outer wing-feathers brown, and those of the middle ash-colour: the breast and belly whitish: legs red. It is said to build twice a year, in woods, at a distance from any habitation, on the highest trees: its flesh is accounted very fine.

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DOUBLE-COLLARED PIGEON.

(*Columba bitorquata*.)

*Co. capite cano collo pectore ventreque vinaceis, dorso alisque fusco-canis, remigibus canis, abdomine albo, collum torquis duobus; superiori albo; inferiore nigro, caudâ longâ.*

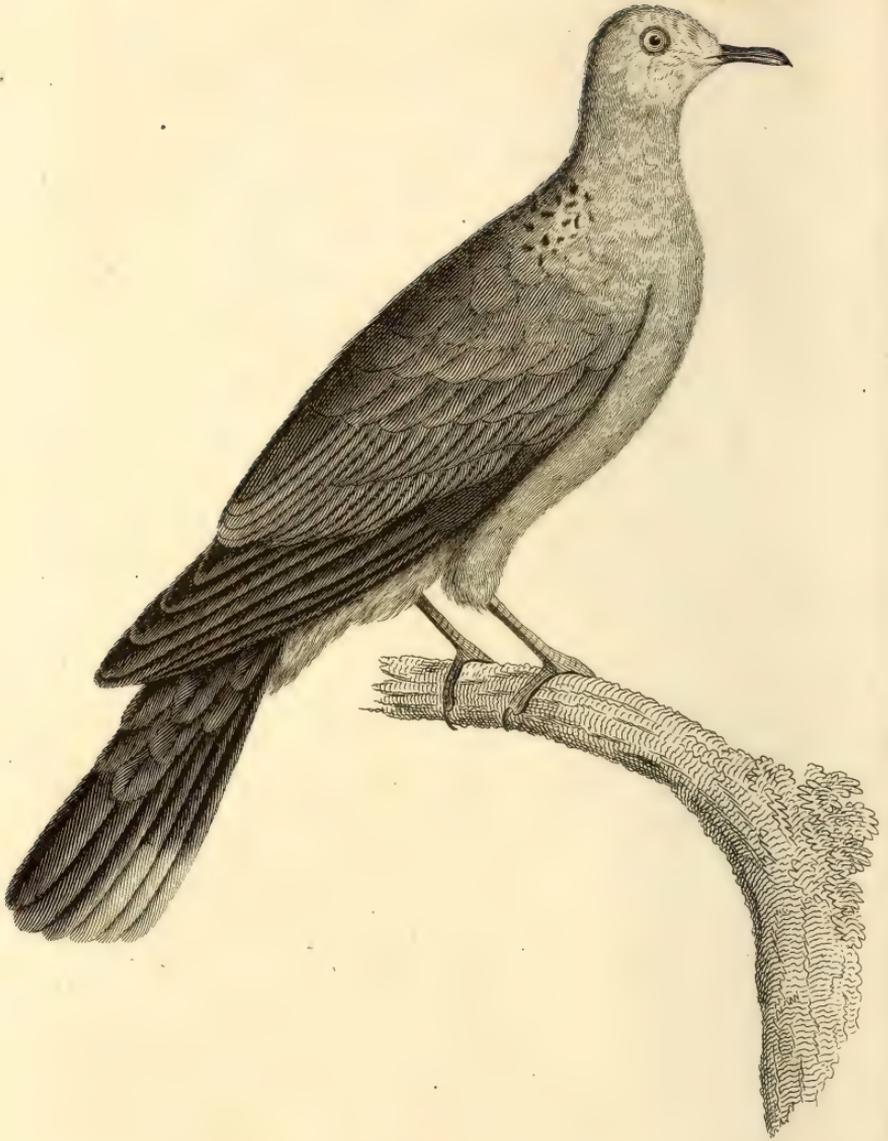
Pigeon with the head hoary; the neck, the breast, and the belly vinaceous; the back and wings of a hoary brown; the quills hoary; the abdomen white; the neck with two collars, the upper one white, the lower black; the tail long.

*Columba bitorquatus. Temm. Pig. Ind. 477.*

Colombe a double collier. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 301.*

HEAD grey-brown: the neck, the belly, and the breast of a vinaceous colour: the nape is ornamented with two collars; the upper one is of a pure white, and the lower black: the back, the scapulars, and the middle wing-coverts are of an earthy grey: the lesser coverts are of a blue lead-





*G. Griffith*

DUFRESNE'S PIGEON.

colour: the great and middle quills are grey: the three lateral ones on each side of the tail are entirely black at their base, and for three-fourths of their length; their outer webs are greyish white, as are their tips; the intermediate feathers are of an earthy brown: the abdomen is white. Native of India. Length eleven inches: beak black: legs red.

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DUFRESNE'S PIGEON.

(*Columba Dufresnii*.)

Co. *brunneo-purpurascens mutabilis, capite cærulescenti-griseo, collo utrinque superne nigro-maculato, remigibus brunneis externe tenue pallido-marginatis, uropygio albido, reatricibus subtus nigris apice albidis; quatuor exterioribus utrinque supra nigris griseo-terminatis; reliquis brunneis.*

Brown Pigeon, inclining to changeable purple; head bluish-grey; neck on each side mottled with black; wing-quills brown externally, with a narrow border of pale colour; vent whitish; tail-quills underneath black, with white tips; the four exterior ones on each side above black, terminated with grey; the rest brown.

*Columba Dufresnii. Leach MSS.*

THIS species visits the Isle of France in February in troops, and frequents running water: it is supposed by Colonel Mathieu, (who presented it to Monsieur Dufresne, in whose valuable museum Dr. Leach observed it, and drew up the above description) to migrate from the Isles Sachelle.

## SURAT PIGEON.

(Columba tigrina.)

*Co. capite collo superiori pectoreque vinaceo-canis, lunulâ nigrâ in cervice maculis albis intermixta, dorso alisque canis fusco-cano-maculatis, pennis cervicis sinuatis.*

Pigeon with the head, upper part of the neck and breast vinaceous; a black lunule on the nape, varied with white spots; the back and wings hoary, with brownish-grey spots; the feathers on the back of the neck sinuated.

*Columba tigrina.* *Temm. Fig. Ind. p. 481.*

*Columba suratensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 609. 55.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 778.*

*Columba risoriæ. β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 608. 51.*

*Colombe a nuque perlée.* *Temm. Fig. (8vo.) p. 317.*

*La Tourterelle grise de la Chine.* *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 176. pl. 102.*

*Chinese Grey Turtle.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 649—42.*

*Surat Turtle.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 652. 46.*

TEN inches and a half long: the upper part of the head and the neck are of a vinaceous grey: the throat is whitish, with a tinge of vinaceous towards the lower part of the neck: the breast is of a bright vinaceous: on the neck is a collar about one inch wide; the feathers of which it is composed are of a triangular shape, and are black, with a few white spots: those of the upper part of the neck are marked with a quadrangular spot, and those towards the base have a similar spot, which is of an earthy colour: the feathers on the top of

the back are of a grey-brown, terminated by a band of a yellow ochre-colour: the great and middle coverts, and the lesser ones towards the body, are grey-brown; the latter have their extremities of a greyish-ash: the quills are dusky, varied with greyish; the lesser quills, the rump, and the superior tail-coverts, and the four middle tail-feathers, are of a grey-brown; the others are grey at their base, with a dusky band in their middle; the three outer feathers of each side are terminated with white: the under part of the tail is black, with white towards the tip: the belly, the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are white: the sides of the body are of a vinaceous grey tinge: the small feathers on the eyelid are white: the beak is black; the eyes are red; and the legs yellow.

Not uncommon in China, India, Batavia, and other islands of the Indian Ocean: it is partial to the skirts of deep forests: it is easily tamed.

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CAMBAIAN PIGEON.

(*Columba Cambayensis*.)

*Co. grisea subtus alba, capite subvinaceo, collo subtus nigro rufovario, reatricibus lateralibus nigro griseoque dimidiatis, tectricibus alarum cinereo-griseis, abdominè albo.*

Grey Pigeon, beneath white; with the head subvinaceous; the neck beneath black, varied with rufous; the lateral tail-fea-

thers half black, half grey; the wing-coverts of an ashy-grey, and the abdomen white.

*Columba Cambayensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 609. 56.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779. 49.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 482.

*Columba Senegalensis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 782. 26.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 610. 62.

*Turtur gutturo maculato Senegalensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 125. 25 pl 8. f. 3.

Tourterelle a gorge tachetée du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 552.

La Tourterelle grie du Surate. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 180.

Colombe Maillée. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. p. 270. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 329.

Cambayan Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 652. 47.

Senegal Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 655. 53.

ABOUT ten inches in length: the head and the upper part of the neck are of a beautiful vinaceous colour: the whole of the feathers of the breast are very much spotted; it is of a rosy tint, beautifully varied with black; producing a kind of loose scales: the upper part of the back is of a brownish red; each feather being brown, terminated with bright rosy: the wing-coverts nearest the body are the same; the others are grey-blue: the middle feathers of the wing are ash-coloured; the quills are dusky: the belly has a vinaceous tinge, which colour inclines to white on the abdomen and the inferior tail-coverts, which latter are pure white: the tail-feathers are black below, and for half their length; the rest is whitish; above the six middle feathers are of a brownish ash; and the three lateral ones on each side are deep ash at their base, and white towards their tips: the beak is blackish yellow towards the point: the eyes are

orange: and the feet are bright red. The female is rather less than the male, and the colours are not so vivid.

Inhabits the south-west coast of Africa, from the Camis mountains to the Grand Namaquois, on the borders of Hausi, and is amazingly abundant on the Grand River, the Orange, and other rivers: its nest is constructed in trees: the female lays two white eggs.

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AFRICAN PIGEON.

(Columba Afra.)

*Co. griseo-fusca, subtus albida, maculis tectricum alarum violaceo-azureis, reatricibus extimis basi exteriore maculaque apicis albis.*

Grey-brown Pigeon, beneath whitish, with the wing-coverts with violaceous blue spots, the lateral tail-feathers at the base on the outside, and a spot at their tips, white.

Columba Afra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 214.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 706. p. 31.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 611. 64.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 476.

*Turtur senegalensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 122. t. 10. f. 1.

Tourterelle du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 553.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 160.

Tourterelle Emeraudine. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. pl. 271.

Colombe Emeraudine. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 291.

African Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 656. 55.

LESS than the Turtle Dove: length eight inches: the beak reddish: the top of the head ash-coloured:

the hind-part of the neck, the back, wing-coverts, and rump, grey-brown: the throat whitish: the fore-part of the neck and breast pale vinaceous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dirty-white: the upper tail-coverts grey-brown, with blackish tips: the quills brown, with their inner webs rufous: on each wing are some green-gold spots, glossed with violet: the tail is nearly three inches long; the two middle feathers blackish brown, the rest grey-brown, with dusky ends; the outer one with a white spot at the tip; beneath all are black except the outer one, which has the exterior web for two-thirds of its length white, and a spot at its tip: the legs are red; claws brown. The female is less than the male, and resembles him entirely, except in the green spots on the wings, which are smaller, and not so brilliant in colour. A variety of this species has the whole of the plumage clearer, and the spots on the wings reflecting a strong purple tinge; in other respects it is like the first.

Very abundant towards the rivers Gamtoo, Louvi, and Van Staaden, in Southern Africa: it builds in the borders of the above rivers, and produces two white eggs: its cry *cou—cou—cou—cou—* is uttered in a very moving and languid tone, and is repeated with loss of breath, and an insensible falling of the voice.

## CINEREOUS PIGEON.

(Columba cinerea.)

*Co. cana, alis dorso et binis pennis caudæ mediis ex fusco canis, pennis lateralibus nigris; maculis quadrangularibus et rotundis in tegminibus alarum; caudâ quadratâ.*

Hoary Pigeon, with the wings, back, and the two middle tail-feathers, of a brown-grey; the lateral feathers black; the wing-coverts spotted with quadrangular and round shaped marks; the tail quadrate.

*Columba cinerea.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 477.

Colombe Souris. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 299.

SEVEN inches in length: the forehead, the throat, and the whole of the under parts of this bird, are white, with a slight tinge of grey-blue: the head, the sides of the neck, and the upper part of the back, are of a dark grey-blue: the shoulders, the wing-coverts, the rump, the two intermediate tail-feathers, and the lateral ones at the base, of a greyish mouse-colour: the wing-coverts are marked with several small round and quadrangular spots, of a blue-black colour: the quills are of a grey-brown: the third part of the length of the lateral feathers, and the same of the under part of the tail, are black: the beak is yellow, and the feet are red. Native of Brasil.

## VINACEOUS PIGEON.

(Columba vinacea.)

*Co. capite collo et partibus inferioribus vinaceo purpureis, alis dorso caudaque nigricante fuscis.*

Pigeon with the head, and under parts of the body, of a vinaceous purple; the wings, back, and tail, of a dusky brown.

*Columba vinacea.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* p. 477.

*Colombe vineuse.* Temm. *Pig. (8vo.)* p. 303.

THE total length of this species is ten inches: its head, neck, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a beautiful vinaceous colour or purple: the wings, the back, and the tail, are of an uniform sooty-brown: the beak is black, the feet are reddish brown, and the claws are brown. Inhabits Guiana.

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 BROWN PIGEON.

(Columba brunnea.)

*Co. pileo collo supra dorso tectricibusquæ alarum brunneis, pectore collo subtus uropygioque viridi-splendidis.*

Pigeon with the top of the head, the neck above, the back, and the wing-coverts, brown; the breast, neck beneath, and rump, of a splendid green.

*Columba brunnea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 603. 38. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* 475.

Colombe bruvert. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 375.

Brown Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 267. 2.

INHABITS New Zealand. The beak and legs in this species are of a blood-red: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, red-brown: breast, fore-part of the neck, and rump, glossy green.

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PAINTED PIGEON.

(*Columba picturata.*)

*Co. capite cano, pennis emarginatis in origine nigris, fusco albescente terminatis in lateribus collo; dorso tectricibusque alarum purpuratis; pennis caudæ lateralibus nigrescente canis, medio nigris alboque terminatis.*

Pigeon with the head hoary, the feathers margined, and black at their bases, on the sides of the neck ending in brownish-white; the back and wing-coverts purple; the lateral tail-feathers of a dusky grey, the middle black, tipped with white.

*Columba picturata.* *Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 480.

Colombe peinte. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 315.

ELEVEN inches and a quarter in length: the tail is elongated, and somewhat rounded: the head, the throat, and the upper parts of the neck, are of a greyish-ash: the under part of the neck,

the breast, and the belly, are of a vinaceous hue : the sides of the neck are spotted in the middle, they are black at their origin, and terminate in clear vinaceous ; they have the appearance of a coat of mail : the upper part of the back, and the smaller wing-coverts, are of a much deeper vinaceous than the breast : the scapulars, the secondaries, and the quills, are of a grey-brown, which colour predominates on the two middle tail-feathers ; the other feathers are of a black-grey at their origin, and then black for three-fourths of their length, and terminated with a spot of greyish-ash : the under part of the tail is black, terminated with whitish-grey : the back, the rump, and the sides of the body, are grey : the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are of a vinaceous white : the beak red : the feet are bluish-grey.

Found in the island of Madagascar.

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MALABAR PIGEON.

(*Columba Malabarica*.)

*Co. cinerea subtus alba alis medio maculis ovatis, reatricibus lateralibus à basi ultra medium nigris, reliqua parte albis.*

Cinereous Pigeon, beneath white, with ovate spots in the middle of the wings ; the lateral tail-feathers from the base to the middle black, the rest white.

*Columba Malabarica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 779. 50. *Lath. Ind. Orr.* 2. 609. 57. *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 483.

Tourterelle de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. p. 180.

Colombe brame. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 376.

Malabar Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 652. 48.

SIZE of the Surat Turtle: beak and irides red: the head, back, and wings, of a pale cinereous grey: the neck and breast light vinaceous grey: the middle wing-coverts marked with oval spots: the two middle tail-feathers grey; the others black for two-thirds of their length, and from thence to the end white: the belly white: the legs red. Inhabits the Malabar coast.

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BLUE PIGEON.

(*Columba cærulea.*)

*Co. cærulea, gulâ, genis ventreque albis, pectore vinaceo-fusco, apice rostri albescente.*

Blue Pigeon, with the throat, cheeks, and belly, white, the breast of a brownish vinaceous, and the tip of the beak whitish.

*Columba cærulea. Temm. Pig. Ind.* 475.

Colombe azurée. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 290.

THE whole of the upper parts of this beautiful little Pigeon are of a brilliant lively azure: the cheeks and the throat are pure white: the lower part of the neck and the breast are of a brownish

yellow tinge, shaded with vinaceous: the belly and abdomen are whitish: the feet and the circle surrounding the eyes are red: the base of the beak is reddish; its tip whitish. The length of this bird is nine inches: its tail is slightly rounded: it is a native of Bengal.

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MALACCA PIGEON.

(*Columba Malaccensis*.)

*Co. corpore cinereo, dorso alisque maculis lunulatis fuscis, collo pectoreque lateribus undulatim lineata, ventre abdomineque albo vinaceo.*

Pigeon with a cinereous body, the back and wings with fuscous lunulated spots, the neck and sides of the breast with wavy lines, the belly and abdomen of a vinaceous white.

*Columba Malaccensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 788. 68. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 612. 69.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 484.

*Columba Bantamensis.* *Sparr. Mus. Carls. fas.* 111. pl. 67.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 77.

*Columba striata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 282. 18. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 775. 18.

*Turtur Indicus striatus.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 109. 17.

Tourterelle rayée des Indes. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 557.

La petite Tourterelle de Quedra. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 177.

Colombe a large queue. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 339.

Barreled Turtle. *Edw. pl.* 16.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 650. 44. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 200.

Bantamese Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. 271. 10.

Malacca Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 661. 60.

FOREHEAD and throat of a bright grey-blue : the occiput is brown : the feathers on the nape and the sides of the neck, the lateral parts of the breast and of the body, are alternately streaked with white and dusky brown ; those of the nape are reddish : the whole of the back, the wing-coverts, and the rump, are of an earthy grey ; they are tipped with a slight black band : the greater and middle quills are of a dusky brown : the wing beneath is rosy : the centre of the breast is of a vinaceous hue, which colour passes down over the belly and abdomen, and the tail-coverts, gradually getting whiter, till at the last it becomes of a pure white : the tail-feathers are of a dusky brown ; the two intermediate ones are of an earthy brown ; the three lateral ones for three-quarters of their length are blackish, the ends white ; the fourth feather on each side has the tip only white : the beak is black, with a yellow point : the irides and the legs are of an orpiment yellow. The female differs from the male in the colours, being less vivid : the grey-blue on the forehead and the throat is more dull, and the transverse streaks on the neck and sides are less determined than in the male. This is a beautiful species : it inhabits the Isle of Java, Malacca, the Isles of Sunda, and others of the vast Indian Archipelago : in the former it is frequent at the borders of the great woods ; it constructs its nest on the trees, and is held in great estimation by the natives : it is very fine eating, and is easily tamed ; its cry is very harmonious and affecting ; the male and female are very loving, and their movements graceful.

## SCALY PIGEON.

(Columba squamosa.)

*Co. ex cano-fusca nigro-squamosa, alis maculis albis.*

Pigeon of a hoary-brown colour, with black scales, the wings with white spots.

*Columba squamosa. Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 484.**Colombe écaillé. Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 336.**Picupinima. Marcq. Hist. Nat. Brasil. p. 204.*

SCARCELY eight inches in length: the whole plumage has the appearance of being covered with black scales, each feather being terminated by a band more or less strong of that colour: the shades of colour on the head and the hinder part of the neck are of a greyish-vinaceous; which colour becomes very bright in front of the neck and on the breast, and reaches the rest of the under parts, gradually passing to whitish: the feathers of the back and the rump, those of the middle of the tail, and the greater wing-coverts, are of an earthy grey-brown: one of the small, and the whole of the middle coverts, have the edges of the webs whitish: the quills are black; as are also the lateral tail-feathers at their base; but the four outer ones on each side are terminated with white: the beak is black: and the feet red. Inhabits the neighbourhood of Bahia in Brasil.

## GREAT-TAILED PIGEON.

(Columba macroura.)

*Co. caudâ æquali longitudine corporis, corpore cinnamomeo subtus albido, reatricibus apice albis.*

Pigeon with an equal tail the length of the body, which is cinnamon-coloured above, and whitish beneath; the tail-feathers tipped with white.

*Columba macroura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 790.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 76.—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p.* 485.

La Tourterelle a large queue, ou Tourocco. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 553.  
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 329.

Colombe Tourocco. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.)

Great-tailed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 667. 66.

THIS bird is remarkable for the great size of its tail, which occupies above half the length of the body: the head, the neck, and the whole of the upper parts of the body, the wings and the tail, are of a reddish cinnamon-colour: the breast is of a vinaceous red; and the whole of the under parts of the body are reddish white: the throat is white, as are the lateral feathers of the tail: the beak and legs are red. Inhabits Senegal and other parts of Africa.

## CHESNUT-SHOULDERED PIGEON.

(Columba spadicea.)

*Co. capite colloque viridi-aureis rubentibus, humeris spadiceis, dorso alisque cærulescentibus, abdomine albo.*

Pigeon with the head and neck of a reddish green golden colour, the shoulders chesnut, the back and wings bluish, and the abdomen white.

*Columba spadicea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. IX. 7.*—*Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 444.*

*Colombe geant.* *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 74.*

*Chesnut-shouldered Pigeon.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. Add. p. 375.*

THIS fine species inhabits Norfolk Island, and other parts of the southern Archipelago: it is very remarkable for the size of its tail, which is slightly forked, the outer feathers being two lines longer than the intermediate. According to Temminck's account of this splendid species, it measures from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail about nineteen inches, the latter being about seven and a half, and is composed of twelve feathers; its upper part is of a deep brown, reflecting rich green and purple tints; its extremity is of an ochre colour; the under part of the tail is of a greyish-white, changing to a metallic green, and towards its extremity it is of a deep brown: the wings, which reach about half-way towards the extremity of the tail, have their greater quills of a deep reddish-white colour, reflecting a brilliant

green on their outer webs; the secondaries and the greater coverts are of a clear reddish-white, changing according to the reflection of the light to a greenish hue: the middle coverts are of a golden-green: the smaller coverts, the scapulars, and the upper part of the back, are of a chesnut-colour, with metallic reflections: the occiput, and the hinder part of the neck, are of a deep green: the head, the fore-parts of the neck, and the breast, are of a beautiful dark green, with brilliant reflections: the belly, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a pure white: the beak and the feet are red.

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*B. Tail wedge-shaped.*

PASSENGER PIGEON.

(*Columba migratoria.*)

*Co. corpore cinereo, cervice viridi-aureo purpurascensibus, alis à medio maculis ovatis, pectore rufo, abdomine albo. Femina, corpore griseo-fusco, subtus albido, pectore albo-flavicante.*

Pigeon with a cinereous tail, the top of the neck of a green golden purple, the wings with ovate spots in the middle, the breast rufous, and the abdomen white. *Female* with the body of a grey-brown, beneath whitish, the breast whitish-yellow.

*Columba migratoria.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285. 16. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 789. 36. male.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 612. 70. male.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 486.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

- Columba canadensis*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 284. 30. female.  
*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 785. female.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 613. 72.  
 female.
- Cœnas Americana*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 100. 12. male.
- Turtur Canadensis*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 118. 21. female.
- Pigeon de Passage. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 527. male.
- Tourterelle du Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 176. female. *Buff. Ois.*  
 2. 552. female.
- Canada Turtle. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 190. female. *Lath. Gen.*  
*Syn.* 4. 658. 58. female.
- Passenger or Migratory Pigeon. *Phil. Trans.* v. 62. p. 398.—  
*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 187.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 23.—*Lath.*  
*Gen. Syn.* 4. 661. 61.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 225.—*Wils.*  
*Amer. Orn. V.* p. 102. pl. XLIV. f. 1.

THE Passenger Pigeon, and the Canada Turtle-Dove, appear to be the two sexes of this bird, the latter being the female: the male is about fourteen inches in length: its beak is black: bare space round the eyes crimson: irides orange: the head, throat, hind-part of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, cinereous: wing-coverts the same, varied with black spots: sides of the neck of a glossy variable purple: fore-part of the neck and breast vinaceous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, the same, but paler: quills black-brown, with whitish edges: the two middle tail-feathers blackish; the rest of a grey-brown, greenish at the base of the interior webs; with a reddish spot; beneath which is a spot of black: the feet are red, and the claws black. The female, which is scarcely so large as the male, differs somewhat in her plumage: she has the top of her head, the back of the neck, the shoulders, and the greater

wing-coverts, of a grey-brown; the latter sprinkled with spots of black: the feathers on the sides of the neck are violet, with a golden reflection: the rump is of a grey-brown: the upper tail-coverts, and the two middle feathers, are of an earthy-brown; the rest of the tail-feathers are whitish-grey; the inner webs, like those of the male, being marked with two spots, one of rufous, and another of dusky-brown: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are dirty-white, with brown and brownish-white shades: under tail-coverts pure white: thighs dirty-white: quills dirty-brown, the greater ones with yellowish edges: the legs red; the claws black. A variety mentioned by Brisson has the whole of the feathers on the head, the neck, the breast, and the upper part of the back, terminated with a band of whitish-grey.

This Pigeon inhabits America, between the sixtieth and seventieth degrees of latitude, passing the summer season in the northern parts, and upon the approach of winter retiring to the south: it builds in the highest trees, laying two white eggs: its chief food consists of the mast of beech and acorns, but it will eat other seeds. The numbers of these birds are without calculation during their passage from one part to another, as at that time they are stated to darken the air with their prodigious multitudes, being often seen in strings of two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth: they frequently perch upon trees, and often in such quantities as to break down tolerably large branches. The people of Philadelphia shoot them from their

houses, and in New England they capture them in numbers of an evening, knocking them down with sticks from their roosts, which is easily accomplished, as they are generally fatigued. In Louisiana they catch them by taking a flat vessel, and placing some sulphur in it, set it alight under the trees upon which the birds roost; the smoke from this so stupifies them that they fall down from their resting-place, and then the hunters have nothing to do but pack them up in bags brought for the purpose, as quickly as possible: they form a great portion of the food of the common people of the countries they inhabit. In some parts they are called Wood Pigeons.

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CAROLINA PIGEON.

(*Columba Carolinensis*.)

*Co. corpore rufo-cinereo subtus cinereo-albo, rectricibus cinereis, apice albis, mediâ maculâ nigrâ, in utràque ala maculis quibusdam nigris. Mas. pectore violaceo-aureo splendente, macula aurea ad aures.*

Pigeon with a rufo-ash body, beneath whitish-ash; the tail-feathers cinereous, with the tip white, and spot in the middle black; in both wings several black spots. *Male*, with the breast of a splendid golden-violet, and a golden-tinted spot near the ears.

*Columba Carolinensis. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 286. 37.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 789. 37.—Briss. Orn. 1. 110. 18. t. 8. f. 1.*

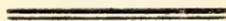
- Vieill. Ois. d' Amer. Sept. 4.*—*Temm. Pig. Ind. 487.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 613. 71.*
- Columba marginata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 286. 10.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 791. 40.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 614. 73.*
- Turtur Americanus.* *Briss. Orn. 1. 101. 24.*
- La Tourte ou Tourterelle de la Caroline.* *Buff. Ois. 2. 557.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 175. female.*
- Tourterelle d'Amérique.* *Buff. Ois. 2. 552.*
- Colombe Tourte.* *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 355.*
- Long-tailed Dove.* *Edwards. pl. 15. male.*
- Margined Pigeon.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 664. 63.*
- Carolina Pigeon.* *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 188. 14.*—*Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 24.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 663. 62.*—*Wils. Amer. Orn. V. p. 91. pl. XLIII. f. 1.*

THE male of this species measures eleven inches in length, the tail being about six: he is principally distinguished by having a black spot with violet reflections on each side beneath the ears: the fore-part of the head and throat are rufous brown: the occiput is of a bluish ash-colour: the upper parts of the bird are of a deep grey-brown; the scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts nearest the body, are marked towards their extremities with black spots of different sizes: the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are of a grey tinge: the lower part of the neck has a reflection of violet and green-gold: the breast and fore-part of the neck are of a rose-colour, growing paler as it approaches the sides: from the base of the beak to the eyes on each side is a white stripe: the quills are of a deep brown, rosaceous on the outer margin: the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, are brown, mixed with

ash-colour: the tail-feathers are of very unequal lengths; the two middle ones are longest, and the others gradually shorter, till the most outward ones do not exceed above half the length of the central ones, which are of a grey-brown, marked with black about their middle, and bright grey towards their tip: the three lateral ones are grey from their origin to their middle; the rest are black: the eyes are situated in a naked space: the irides are brown: the beak is horn-coloured; and the legs reddish.

The female is smaller than the male, and does not possess the black violaceous spot beneath the ears: the feathers on the sides and the base of the neck do not reflect the golden hues: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are of a grey-brown, which colour also predominates over nearly the whole of the under parts of the bird.

Found in Carolina, Brasil, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo; in the former place they occur at all seasons.



MAUGEIAN PIGEON.

(*Columba Maugei*.)

*Co. fronte gulâque nigricantibus, collo pectore hypochondriisque albo nigroque undulatis, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis reliquis nigris, versus apicem albis.*

Pigeon with the forehead and throat dusky ; the neck, breast, and sides, undulated with black and white ; the two middle tail-feathers brown, the rest black, with white towards their tips.

*Columba Maugei.* *Temm. Pig. Ind.* p. 490.

*Colombe Maugé.* *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* p. 363.

THE total length of this bird is ten inches : the body is not much larger than that of the Starling : the tail is very long, and is composed of twelve feathers, and is greatly cuneiform ; the outer feathers are not much above half the length of the middle ones : the forehead, and the throat, are of a greyish lead-colour : the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the sides, and the belly, are striped with regular alternate bands of white and black : the back is of a grey-brown, with many irregular deeper spots : the two middle tail-feathers are of a grey-brown throughout their whole length ; the lateral ones are black, terminated with white : the beak and legs are black.

Native of the islands of Southern Asia, discovered there by Mons. Maugé, and named after that zealous but unfortunate naturalist, by Temminck : its manners are unknown.

## SAINT DOMINGO PIGEON.

(Columba Dominicensis.)

*Co. corpore griseo, capite subtus albo, maculâ verticis fasciâ sub oculis et torque colli nigris, pectore vinaceo, crisso albo, caudâ griseâ: rectricibus extimis albis.*

Pigeon with a grey body, the head beneath white; a spot on the crown, fascia beneath the eyes, and collar on the neck, black; the breast of a vinaceous colour, the vent white, the tail grey, the outer feathers tipped with white.

*Columba Dominicensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 79.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 489.

Tourterelle de St. Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 487.

Colombe a moustaches noires. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 361.

Saint Domingo Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* II. 271.

THIS elegant species, which is well figured in the Planches Enluménées of Buffon, is a native of St. Domingo, and most probably of other parts of the West Indies: its total length is eleven inches: its tail is longer in proportion to any of the rest of the genus: the forehead, and the region of the eyes, are white; the throat is the same: this colour passes down each side of the neck, and joins on the nape, forming a kind of collar: on the top of the head is a broad transverse band of black, which divides into two parts; from the base of the beak arises a streak of black, which passes beneath the eyes, as far as the ear: the neck has a narrow collar of the same colour, which is placed about its middle: the breast is of a vinaceous colour;

towards the sides it is purplish, and possesses a metallic reflection: the whole of the upper parts are of an earthy-brown: the scapulars and the greater coverts are spotted with black: the quills are dusky, the exterior margin edged with greyish-white: the belly is of a brownish-ash: the tail-feathers are grey, the whole, except the two middle ones, tipped with white: the beak is black, and the legs reddish.

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BLACK-WINGED PIGEON.

(*Columba melanoptera*.)

*Co. capite colloque rubro-violaceis, occipite rufo-violaceo aureo-nitente, dorso et partibus inferioribus cæruleo-rufescentibus, alis caudaque nigrescentibus, pennis caudæ albo-terminatis.*

Pigeon with the head and neck of a red violet; the occiput the same, with golden reflections; the back and under parts of the body of a reddish-blue; the wings and tail dusky, the feathers of the latter terminated with white.

*Columba melanoptera.* *Molin. Chili.* p. 308.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 790. 70.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 615. 78.—*Temm. Fig. Ind.* 488.

Colombe mélanoptère. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.)* p. 359.

Black-winged Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 271.

TWELVE inches in length: the anterior half of the head is of a reddish violet-colour; the whole of the neck, the breast, and the upper wing-

coverts, are the same : the hinder part of the head is of a fine red, reflecting the most brilliant tints of pure gold, crimson and green ; this colour extends to the angles of the mouth : the wings and the tail are dusky, the feathers of the latter terminated with white : the rest of the plumage is of a reddish blue ; the shades are more distinct on the belly : the beak is black : the eyes have a double iris, the inner one being greyish, and very large, the other of a pomegranate red. Found in Paraguay and Chili : it lives on the elevated trees on the margins of woods.

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CAPE PIGEON.

(Columba Capensis.)

*Co. corpore griseo-fusco subtus albo, remigibus primoribus latere interiore rufis, reatricibus longissimis subtus nigris : extremâ utrinque exceptâ, quæ extus apiceque alba est. Mas. fronte gulâque nigris, alis maculâ chalybeo-splendente.*

Pigeon with the body of a grey-brown, beneath white ; the quills on the inner webs edged with rufous ; the tail-feathers very long, black beneath, the outer ones on each side excepted, which are white at the tip, and on their inner web. *Male*, with the forehead and throat black, the wings with a splendid steel-coloured spot.

*Columba Capensis.* Lath. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 286. 39.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 790.—Briss. *Orn.* 1. 120. 22. pl. 9. f. 2. male. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 614. 75.—Temm. *Pig. Ind.* 490.

- La Tourtelette. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 554.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 140. male.—  
*Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. *pl.* 273. 274.—male and female.  
*pl.* 275. young.
- Colombe Tourtelette. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 366.
- Cape Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 666. 65.

THIS is the smallest of the Pigeon Family, scarcely exceeding the size of the common Sparrow: its total length is nine inches and a half, of which the tail takes up five. The male has the forehead and throat black; on the latter the colour is produced down the fore-part of the neck to the breast: the hind-head, the back of the neck, the shoulders, the back, and the whole of the upper coverts, the wings, and the tail, are of an earthy-grey; the greater wing-coverts have a violaceous spot, with golden reflections; the rump possesses three narrow transverse black stripes: the quills are reddish on their interior webs, and on the outside and towards the tip dusky: the tail-feathers are of a grey-brown at their origin, the six middle ones are tipped with black; the lateral ones have a black band towards their extremities, which are of a grey-colour; the most exterior feather on each side has its outer web white: the under part of the tail is entirely black: the belly and the abdomen are of a pure white: the beak is yellow; and the legs are red. The female has the whole of the head, the neck, the breast, the greater wing-coverts, the back, and the base of the two middle tail-feathers, of a grey-brown: the whole of the lesser wing-coverts, and part of the middle ones,

of a greyish-ash : like the male, she has three small transverse stripes on the rump : the belly and the abdomen are white.

This is found over the greater portion of the interior parts of Africa ; it occurs also at Senegal, and on other parts of the coast.

## VINAGO. VINAGO.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, solidum, lateratim compressum, versus apicem aduncum et inflatum.		<i>Beak</i> thick, solid, compressed at the sides, towards the tip bent down and inflated.
<i>Tarsi</i> breves, <i>digiti</i> anteriori basi membranâ parva connexi.		<i>Tarsi</i> short, the anterior <i>toes</i> connected with a slight membrane at the base.

*Vinago.* Cuvier. *Reg. Anim.* 1. 457.

Treron. *Vicill. Anal. Ornith. élém.* p. 49.

Columbar. *Temm. Fig. &c.* p. 39.

Columba. *Linné, Gmelin, Latham, &c.*

**T**HE birds of this genus are distinguished from the Pigeons by their solid, thick, and compressed beak, which is somewhat quadrangular; their tarsi are very short, and the toes have a slight membrane connecting their bases. They reside in the deep tropical forests of the old continent, and live on fruits.

## AROMATIC VINAGO.

(Vinago aromatica.)

Vi. *Viridi-olivacea, humeris tectricibusque alarum minoribus purpurascens, remigibus nigris, secundariis ad apicem margine flavis, reatricibus intermediis viridibus, lateralibus cinereis.*

Olive-green Vinago, with the shoulders and lesser wing-coverts purple, the quills black, the secondaries margined with yellow towards their tips; the middle tail-feathers green, the lateral ones cinereous.

Columba Aromatica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 7. 47.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 599. 23.—Temm. Fig. Ind. 441.*

Columba viridis Amboinensis. *Briss. Orn. 1. 145. 39. pl. 10. f. 2.*

Pigeon vent d'Amboine. *Buff. Ois. 2. 520.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 163.*

Colombar aromatique. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.) p. 50 and 55.*

Aromatic Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 631. 21.*

Var.  $\beta$ . *Reatricibus lateralibus fasciâ nigrâ, rostrum flavum.*

With the lateral feathers with a black band, the beak yellow.

Columba curvirostra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 777. 45.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 600. 25.*

Pigeon à bec recourbé. *Sonnin. Buff. 7. 227.*

Hook-billed Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 632. pl. 59.*

Var.  $\gamma$ . *Genis gulâque flavis.*

With the cheeks and throat yellow.

Columba Pompadoura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 775. 9.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 597. 12.*

Pompadour Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 624. 12.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 1. 190.—Brown. Ill. Zool. pl. 9.*

Var.  $\delta$ . *Genis gulâque flavis, dorso tectricibusque alarum viridibus, femina.*

With the cheeks and throat yellow, the back and wing-coverts green.

Columba Tannensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 60. 26.*



AROMATIC VINAGO .

*Var. β.*

*Leuppel*



Yellow-faced Pigeon. *Brown. Ill. Zool. pl. 20.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 632. 23.*

Var. ε. *Capite, collo pectoreque luteis, ventre cano, caudâ virescente.*

With the head, neck and breast yellow, the belly hoary, and the tail greenish.

*Columba aromatica. var. d. Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 442.*

THE Aromatic Vinago is about nine inches and a half in length: the top of the head, as far as the occiput, is of a greyish ash; which colour joins a greenish tint on the nape: the neck, the breast, the belly, the thighs and the abdomen are of a dull green; the feathers of the latter are slightly tipped with white: the small wing-coverts, the scapulars, and the top of the back, are of a brown-purple: the middle and greater wing-coverts are of a deep green, with a yellow border on the extremities of the feathers: the middle wing-feathers are edged with yellow, and the greater ones are entirely black: the rump, the two middle tail-feathers, and the inner webs of the two adjoining ones on each side, are of an olive-green; the rest of the feathers are grey their whole length: the under part of the tail is black from its base to three-fourths of its length; the whole of the feathers clear grey at their extremities: irides red: the horny part of the beak is greenish; the base red; as are the tarsi and toes.

The Hook-billed Pigeon of Latham appears to be only a variety of this bird, as supposed by Temminck: it only differs in the following particulars: in the first place, the lateral tail-feathers

have a black band across them ; and in the second, this bird is said to measure only seven inches and a half in length : but in a notice of a supposed variety, mention is made of one being eleven inches long, so that it is probable Dr. Latham has committed some mistake in respect to one or other of the numbers ; or else the bird varies exceedingly in size.

Latham's Pompadour Pigeon is also a variety of this species, differing only in having the cheeks and throat yellow : the yellow-faced is the female of the above ; it has the back and wing-coverts greenish.

Still further varieties are described by Temminck : one has the whole of the back of a purplish brown, and the whole of the under parts grey : another has the head, the neck, and the breast of a reddish cinnamon-colour : the top of the back and the wing-coverts similar to the first : the belly and the rump are of a grey-blue : the thighs are yellow, as are the edges of the whole of the greater coverts of the wings : the middle tail-coverts, and the inner webs of the lateral ones, are green : the tail is black beneath, all the feathers tipped with white.

This species is common in the isle of Java, in Tanna, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands ; also on the Indian continent : it delights in the fruit of the *ficus religiosus*, and generally frequents the borders of great woods.

## ST. THOMAS VINAGO.

(Vinago Militaris.)

Vi. *viridis, capite cano, collo pectoreque flavis, fascia cæruleo-cana in cervice, carpo alæ violaceo, ventre virescente-cano.*

Green Vinago, with the head hoary, the neck and breast yellow, the top of the neck with a hoary-blue band, the bend of the wings violet, the belly of a hoary-green.

Columba militaris. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 439.*

Columba Sancta Thomæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 600. 24.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 778. 46.—Briss. Orn. 1. 174. 40.*

Colombar Commandeur. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. edit. 8vo. p. 39.*

St. Thomas Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 631. 22.*

LENGTH twelve inches and a half: the whole of the head, as far as the orifice of the ears, is of a clear blue-grey: on the breast is a large yellow shield, the extremities of which reach upwards to the top of the back, surrounded with a grey-blue zone: the rest of the upper parts are of a dull apple-green, changing to grey towards the rump: the feathers at the bend of the wing are of a beautiful purple-brown, forming a kind of epaulette: the middle and the greater feathers of the wing are black, the former edged with yellowish white, and the latter with yellow-olive; with a smaller border of yellowish white: the belly and the whole of the under parts of the wings are of a greyish-white: the thighs are pale yellow: the inferior tail-coverts are red, each feather terminated with white: the upper part of the tail is half

green and half grey; which last colour extends to the extremity of the lateral feathers, whilst the two middle feathers are entirely green: the under part of the tail is black at its base, and of a greyish white towards its tip: the tarsi are naked, and, with the toes, are red: the toes are horny, and the beak is grey.

The female differs considerably from the male: the size is the same: the colours of the head, the back, and the rump, as in the male: the shield on the breast is of a greenish yellow: on the nape the colour is of a deep olive, and the surrounding zone is of a bright grey: the marks at the bend of the wings are more delicate: the scapulars are of a greenish grey: the belly is greenish: the lateral tail-feathers are entirely grey; the two middle ones are green: the under parts of the tail are similar to that part in the male, and the feathers of the abdomen are tipped with yellow.

The young have more of the greyish colour on the upper parts of the body: the under parts, and hinder part of the neck, are olive-coloured: the feet are red.

Inhabits India: its principal nourishment consists of fruit; and it will sometimes break the stones with its beak to obtain the kernel: further than the above, nothing is known of its manners.

## WAALIA VINAGO.

(Vinago Abyssinica.)

*Vi. viridis, capite colloque cinereis, ventre flavo, tectricibus alarum minoribus violaceis, remigibus pennisque secundariis nigris margine flavis, reatricibus cinereis. Femina, ventre non flavo; pennis omnibus virescentibus.*

Green Vinago, with the head and neck grey, the belly yellow, the lesser wing-coverts violet, the quills and secondary feathers black, bordered with yellow, the tail-feathers cinereous. *Female* without the yellow belly, but all the feathers greenish.

Columba Abyssinica. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. p. 40. 3. mas.— Temm. Pig. Ind. 443.*

Le Pigeon Colombar. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. 6. p. 276 and 277.*

Colombar Waalia. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 65.*

Waalia Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. p. 269.*

THIS bird measures eleven inches and a half in length: the beak is large and very strong: the male has the whole of his head, the neck, as far as the breast, of a grey colour, shaded with olive-green: the scapulars, the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts are of a fine violet: the greater coverts, the secondary feathers, and the quills are black, bordered with yellow: the belly is of a beautiful yellow: the abdomen is white: the under tail-coverts are of a chesnut-red, tipped with bright red: the tail-feathers, which are fourteen in number, are of a grey-blue above, and black tipped with bright grey beneath: the tarsi are covered with feathers for half their length, the

rest is of a red colour, as are the claws: the eyes are orange. The female is rather less than the male: she is known by not having the belly of a bright yellow, but from that part being of an uniform olive-green colour: the rest of the plumage is also less vivid: the young male greatly resembles the female.

This bird inhabits the low parts of Abyssinia, and other parts of Africa: perching on the highest trees, remaining quiet during the heat of the day: it flies high and in immense flocks: at the commencement of the rains it migrates in vast numbers towards the middle parts of Africa. Mr. Bruce observes that it is amazingly fat, and that the flesh is excellent, but that the Abyssinians will not touch it: Le Vaillant asserts that it builds upon the highest trees in woods, and that the female lays *four* eggs of a whitish yellow and dun, and that it lives with its mate: it feeds upon fruits, and is partial to a kind of beech tree, upon the mast of which it principally subsists.

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PARROT VINAGO.

(Vinago Psittacea.)

Vi. *viridis, crisso fusco, reatricibus duabus intermediis viridibus, reliquis cinereis apice albis, inter quos colores tenuâque transversâ nigrâ, remigibus pennisque secundariis nigris ad apicem margine flavis.*

Green Vinago, with the vent brown; the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest cinereous tipped with white; between these colours is a transverse black stripe; the quills and secondary feathers black, towards their tips margined with yellow.

Columba Psittacea. *Temm. Fig. et Gall. Ind. p. 440.*

Columbar unicolor. *Temm. Fig. &c. 8vo. p. 47.*

NATIVE of Timor and Java: length ten inches: the head, the neck, and the whole of the under parts of the body, as well as the back and the wing-coverts, are of a clear green; the great and middle feathers of the wings are black, and the latter are fringed with deep yellow: the tail is of a deep grey at its base, black towards the middle, and the rest of its length white; the two middle feathers are entirely green, as are the inner webs of the one on each side the latter: the under-coverts are green, with the extremities of the feathers white: the beak is of a horn-colour; the naked skin at its base reddish: the feet are of a dusky blue, and the claws brown.

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PURPLE VINAGO.

(*Vinago vernans.*)

*Vi. viridis, pectore lunulis duabus, superiore violacea, inferiore lutea, tectricibus alarum flavo-terminatis, caudâ cano-albescente, cano-terminate. Femina, viridi-grisescens, subtus viridi flavicans.*

Green Vinago, with two lunules on the breast, the upper one violet, the lower yellow; the wing-coverts tipped with yellow; the tail of a hoary white, tipped with hoary. *Female* greenish grey, beneath greenish yellow.

*Columba vernans.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 789. 69.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 22.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 443.

*Columba purpurea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 599. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 784. 61.

*Columba viridis Philippensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 143. 38. *pl.* 11. *f.* 2.

Pigeon vert des Philippines. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 528.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 138. (male.)

Le Pigeon vert de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 110. *p.* 64 and 65. (male and female.)

Colombar Jojoo. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* *p.* 70.

Purple Pigeon. *Brown Illust. Zool.* *p.* 18. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 628. 18.

Parrot Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. *c.* 629. 20.

THIS greatly resembles the Pigeon in its beak, which is slenderer and more swoln at the tip than in the generality of the birds in this genus: the total length of the bird is ten inches: the beak is short, and the horny substance at its base is whitish; the soft part is reddish: the head of the male, the throat, and the whole of the under part of the neck are of a grey-blue: on the breast are two broad belts; the upper is of a beautiful lilac, and the lower of a yellow-orange: some individuals have a lilac stripe on the sides of the neck and the nape: the back, the scapulars, and the whole of the wing-coverts are of a deep olive-green, the whole of the latter being terminated with a large yellow spot, forming a band of that colour across the wing: the quills and secondaries

are black, the latter edged with yellowish: the belly is grey-brown: the abdomen and towards the thighs yellowish: the under tail-coverts red: the tail-feathers, fourteen in number, grey-brown at their base, then black, and tipped with bright grey; the two middle ones being entirely of the latter colour: the legs are fine red: the iris is composed of two circles, the outer red, the inner blue: the female is destitute of the lilac and yellow-orange on the breast, this part as well as the whole of the lower parts of the body being of a bright greenish-yellow: the head and the hinder part of the neck are of a grey-blue: in other respects similar to the male.

Inhabits the islands of Luçon and Antigua, and is said to be found at certain seasons in Java.

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SOUTHERN VINAGO.

(*Vinago australis*.)

*Vi. viridis, crisso femoribusque maculatis, humeris violaceis, remigibus nigris, secundariis ad apicem flavo-marginatis, caudâ grisâ ad apicem pallidior.*

Green Vinago, with the vent and thighs spotted; the shoulders violet; the quills black, the secondaries towards their tips edged with yellow; the tail grey, with the tip pale.

*Columba Australis.* Linn. *Maret.* 1771. p. 526.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 779.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 604. 41.—Temm. *Hist. Nat. des. Pig. Ind.* p. 440.

*Palumbus viridis Madagascariensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 142. 37.  
t. 14. f. 2.

Pigeon ramier verd de Madagascar. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 540.—*Buff.*  
*Pl. Enl.* 111.

Colombar Maitson. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.)* p. 43.

Madagascar Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 641. 35. A.

LIKE the rest of this genus, this species feeds upon fruits: it is in length twelve inches and a half: the head, the neck, the breast, and the belly are of a bright olive-green: the back and the under coverts of the tail are of a deep green: at the bend of the wing is an epaulette of purple-brown: the greater coverts are tipped with yellow, forming a band of that colour on the wing: the greater quills are black, with a slight border of yellow: the upper part of the tail is of a deep grey, which colour reaches from its base to about three-fourths of its length; the extremities of the feathers are of a bright grey: the tail below is black at its base, and white at the tip: the feathers on the thighs and tarsi are green: the abdomen is of this latter colour, with oblong pure white spots: the under tail-coverts are red, tipped with white: the base of the beak is covered with a reddish membrane; its point is of a horny grey: the feet are red, and the claws grey. Native of Madagascar.

## NAKED-FRONTED VINAGO.

(Vinago Calva.)

Vi. *viridis, fronte orbitisque nudis luteis, alis carpo violaceo, remigibus nigris, secundariis flavo-marginatis, rectricibus intermediis viridibus, lateralibus cinereis.*

Green Vinago, with the forehead and orbits naked and yellow; the bend of the wing violet; the quills black, the secondaries edged with yellow; the middle tail-feathers green, the lateral ones cinereous.

Columba Calva. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 442.*

Colombar a front nud. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 63.*

INHABITS Africa, on the coasts of Loango and Angola. It is described by Temminck; and is distinguished from all others of the genus by having a large bare space on the forehead; this greatly resembles the same part on the head of the common Coot, and whilst the bird is alive it is of a lively orange-colour; but on its death it loses all its colour: the length of the bird is eleven inches: its beak is horn-coloured or greyish silver: the head, the neck, the breast, and the whole of the under parts of the plumage are of a fine clear green: the top of the back is of a grey-ash: the rest of the upper parts are deep green: the bend of the wing is of a deep violet: the bastard wing and the secondary quills are black; the secondaries and middle wing-coverts have a border of whitish yellow: the middle tail-feathers are green; the lateral ones have their base and three-fourths

of their length of a bright grey ; the rest are deep grey, terminated with brighter ; beneath all the feathers are black, with bright grey tips : the under tail-coverts are of a fine cinnamon-colour, tipped with white : the upper half of the tarsi is covered with yellow feathers ; the lower, and the claws, are orange.

## GOURA. GOÛRA.

### *Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, graciliusculum, ad apicem paulo inflatum; mandibulâ superiore lateratim sulcatâ; versus apicem descendens.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> superne plumis tectis, in rimâ sitæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ.</p> <p><i>Tarsi</i> longiores, <i>digiti</i> basi fissi.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> middle sized, very slender, towards the tip slightly inflated; the superior mandible sulcated on the sides, its tip bent down.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> covered above with feathers, and placed in a fissure.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> short and rounded.</p> <p><i>Tarsi</i> long, <i>toes</i> cleft at their base.</p>
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Columbi-Gallines. *Le Vaillant.*

Lophyrus. *Vieillot.*

Goûra. *Temminck.*

Columba. *Linné, Gmelin, Cuvier, &c.*

**T**HE birds of this genus are known from those of the other genera of the order, by the great length of their tarsi, which approach to those of the Gallinaceæ; their beak is also of a different form from that of the other Columbine birds, being very slender, and having a groove

in which the nostrils are situated; their toes are divided to their origin.

They are gregarious; are principally natives of the tropical parts of America, and like the birds of the next order, they build their nests and lay their eggs upon the ground, rarely perching upon trees: many of the species have received the name of Partridge, from their manners being so similar to the birds of that genus.

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*A. Head furnished with a crest.*

CROWNED GOURA.

(Goura coronata.)

*Go. orbitis nigris, cristâ erectâ, corpore cærulescente, humeris ferrugineis, fasciâ alarum alba.*

Goura with black orbits, an erect crest, the body bluish, the shoulders ferruginous, and a white band on the wings.

*Columba coronata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 774. 17. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 596. 9.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 491.

*Phasianus cristatus indicus.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 279. 6. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.

Le Pigeon couronné des Indes. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 354. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 118.

Le Goura de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 169. *pl.* 104.

Colombi Kocco. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* 6. *pl.* 280.

Colombi-Galline Goura. *Temm. Pig. (Svo.)* p. 377.

Great crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 620. 2.—*Edwards, pl.* 338.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 224.

THIS is the largest bird of this order known, exceeding a Turkey in size : its beak is black, and from its base arises a streak of that colour, which passes through the eyes as far as the hind head : the head is ornamented with an erect superb circular crest, the feathers of which it is composed being upwards of four inches and a half in length, of a loose texture, and of a fine pale bluish-ash colour : the rest of the head, the neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, grey-blue : the rump and upper tail-coverts deep ash : the back and scapulars the same, with a mixture of purplish chesnut ; as are also the tips of the lesser wing-coverts ; the greater ones, nearest the body, ash-coloured within, and white on the outside, and tipped with purplish chesnut : the quills deep dusky ash : tail the same, but paler at the tip : the legs are dusky : the irides red.

These birds have many of the manners of the common Pigeons ; billing, inflating their breast, and cooing ; its note is, however, so loud at times, as to resemble a kind of lowing ; and its mournful notes alarmed the crew of Bougainville greatly, on hearing them, for the first time, in the wild and unfrequented spots of some of the islands on which they landed ; they supposing the noise to be uttered by some of the savages of those parts. They are easily tamed, and in the East Indies are kept in court-yards as poultry. In a wild state they build and breed in the highest trees. They inhabit the Moluccas and New Guinea.

*B. Head not crested.*

\* *With a caruncle at the base of the beak.*

NICOBAR GOURA.

(Goïra Nicobarica.)

*Go. corpore æneo, pennis colli angustis elongatis, remigibus ex cærulescente viridibus, caudâ albâ, basi rostri carunculâ compressâ. (Femina, caret caruncula in fronte.)*

Goura with a brassy body, the feathers on the neck narrow and elongated, the quills of a green-blue, the tail white, the base of the beak with a compressed caruncle. (*Female without the frontal caruncle.*)

*Columba Nicobarica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 605. 44.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 783. 27.—Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 445.—Briss. Orn. 1. 153. 44.*

*Pigeon de Nicobar. Buff. Ois. 2. 541.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 491.*

*Colombi-Galline a camail. Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 385.—Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afrig. 6. pl. 279.*

*Nicobar Pigeon. Edwards, pl. 339.—Albin. 3. pl. 47 and 48.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 642. 38.*

BEAK dusky: irides hazel: the head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts of a dark bluish purple: the feathers on the neck are very long and pointed, reflecting rich hues of blue, red, gold, and copper: at the base of the beak is a depressed caruncle: the back, and upper parts of the wings, rich green, changing to copper and gold; some of the outer quills, and the coverts above them, bright blue: the tail and upper coverts white: legs reddish: the female

differs in the colours being less brilliant, and in the pointed feathers of the neck being shorter; she is also destitute of the caruncle at the base of the beak. Inhabits the Moluccas, and other of the Indian islands.

This bird has a great affinity to those of the genus *Columba*, but may be readily distinguished from them by the form of the beak and other parts, as detailed in the generic character: its manners too are totally different; it lives on the ground, and subsists upon fruits.

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WATTLED GOURA.

(*Goura carunculata*.)

*Go. cana, fronte et carunculâ gutturali rubris, ventre abdomine uropygioque albis, caudâ fuscâ pennis exterioribus albo marginatis.* (Femina frontem non habet nudum nec carunculum gutturalem.)

Hoary Goura, with the forehead and wattle on the throat red; the belly, abdomen, and rump white; the tail brown, its exterior feathers edged with white. (Female without the naked space on the forehead, or wattles on the throat.)

*Columba carunculata.* Temm. *Pig. Ind.* p. 496.

Colombi-Galline a barbillon. Temm. *Pig.* (8vo.) p. 415.

Le Colombi-Galline. Le Vaill. *Ois. d'Afrique* 6. p. 278.

ACCORDING to Le Vaillant, this species, in common with the others of the genus, builds its nest

on the ground in holes ; it is composed of bits of twigs and dry herbs : the female deposits from six to eight reddish white eggs, and is assisted by the male during incubation : the young are covered with a reddish grey down, and run as soon as out of the egg, but do not quit their parents, who cover them with their wings to protect them from the too violent rays of the sun ; the old birds feed them with the pupæ of ants, dead insects, and worms : when they get stronger they feed upon various sorts of grain, berries, and insects ; and their general habits are precisely similar to those of the gallinaceous birds.

This bird is readily distinguished, by having a naked skin on the forehead and round the base of the beak, passing down the sides of the throat to the ears, similar to a wattle : the length of the bird is ten inches : its head, the cheeks, the neck, and the breast are of a deep grey : the scapulars and the upper wing-coverts are of a silvery grey, lightly tipped with white : the belly, the upper and under tail-coverts, the rump, the under part of the wings, the sides, and the outer edge of the exterior tail-feathers, are pure white : the tail is of a reddish brown above, and dusky beneath : the beak is red at its base and black at its point : the legs are of a rufous tinge : the irides are composed of two circles, one yellow, the other red.

The female does not possess the naked red wattle ; she is rather smaller, and not so brilliant in colour : the wing-coverts are slightly edged with white. Found in the interior of Africa.

\* \* *No caruncle at the base of the beak.*

BLUE-HEADED GOURA.

(Goura cyanocephala.)

*Go. vinaceo-fusca, capite gulâque cæruleis, fasciâ subocularis albâ.*

Vinaceous-brown Goura, with the head and throat blue, and a white stripe beneath the eye.

*Columba cyanocephala.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 282. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 778. 20.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 608. 54.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 491.

*Turtur Jamaicensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 135. 32. *pl.* 13. *f.* 1.

Tourterelle de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 558.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 174.

Colombi-Galline a cravate noire. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* v. 6. *pl.* 281.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 390.

Turtle-Dove from Jamaica. *Albin.* 2. *pl.* 49.

Blue-headed Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 651. 45.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 200. 45.

FOUND throughout the warmer parts of America: length eleven inches: beak red at its base, and grey at its tip: the crown of the head and the throat blue; the colour passing down the middle of the fore-part of the neck; beneath this the feathers are black, with some of them having a transverse stripe of white towards their tips: from the lower jaw to the hind-part of the head, passing beneath the eye, is a white stripe: the hind-part of the neck, back, rump, wing and tail-coverts, vinaceous brown: the fore-part of the neck and

the breast of a bright vinaceous: the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, of a reddish vinaceous: the quills brown, with their outer edges rufous: the tail dusky ash-colour above, and blackish beneath: the legs and claws red.

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WHITE-BELLIED GOURA.

(Goura Jamaicensis.)

*Go. fusco-purpurascens, cervice cæruleo purpureoque varia, fronte gulâque albidis, corpore subtus vinaceo, reatricibus cærulescentibus lateralibus albo-terminatis.*

Brown-purple Goura, with the top of the neck varied with purple and blue; the forehead and throat whitish; the body beneath vinaceous; the tail-feathers bluish, the lateral ones terminated with white.

Columba Jamaicensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 782.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 134. 31.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 495.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 595. 8.

Colombi-Galline a front gris. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p.* 411.

White-bellied Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 619. 8.

THE top of the head and all the under parts of the neck and body, of this species, are white: the hind-part of the neck varied with blue and purple: the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, purplish-brown, with a tinge of red: the tail blue, with the lateral feathers terminated with white: the body beneath is vinaceous: the irides are white: the

nostrils are greatly elevated, and form two tubercles at the base of the beak: the total length is nine inches.

Inhabits Jamaica and the adjacent islands: it feeds on berries: it has a very disagreeable and mournful voice, which is repeatedly uttered.

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RED-BELLIED GOURA.

(Goura erythrothorax.)

*Go. fusca, facie albâ, collo pectoreque purpureis, cervice vinculo violaceo viridi-aureo nitente, abdomine rufo, pennis caudæ lateralibus nigris cano-terminatis.*

Brown Goura, with the face white; the neck and breast purple; the nape with a violet collar, with golden-green reflections; the abdomen rufous; the lateral tail-feathers black, tipped with hoary.

*Columba erythrothorax. Temm. Pig. Ind. 494.*

Colombi-Galline a fache blanche. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 405.*

TEN inches and a half in length: the face is of a grey-white: the top of the head, the neck, and the breast, are of a fine vinaceous colour, the breast being deepest: the nape of the neck is furnished with a kind of collar, of violet, with golden reflections: the belly, the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are deep rust-colour: the back, the wings, the upper tail-coverts, and the two middle tail-feathers, are of a sooty hue;

the upper surface of the lateral tail-feathers is black at the base, and grey towards the tip; the under surface is black, with a white tip; the greater quills are dusky, bordered with grey: the feet are red, as are the fleshy papillæ at the base of the beak: the beak is black; and the claws brown. Inhabits Surinam.

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RED-BREASTED GOURA.

(Goÿra cruenta.)

*Go. grisea, collo subtus albo, cervice violaceo, fasciis alarum tribus grisescentibus, maculâ pectoris sanguineâ.*

Grey Goura, with the neck beneath white, the top of the neck violaceous, the wings with three greyish bands, the breast with a blood-red spot.

*Columba cruenta. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 785. 66.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 611. 65.—Temm. Fig. Ind. 494.*

La Tourterelle grise ensanglantée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p. 52. pl. 21.*

Colombi-Galline Poignardé. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.) p. 407.*

Red-breasted Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 657. 56.*

*Var. β. corpore toto albo, maculâ pectoris sanguineâ.*

With the body white, and a blood-red spot on the breast.

*Columba sanguinea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 785. 65.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 611. 66.—Temm. Fig. Ind. 494.*

La Tourterelle blanche ensanglantée. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. p. 51. pl. 20.*

Colombi-Galline Poignardé variété. *Temm. Fig. (8vo.) p. 407.*

Sanguine Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 657. 57.*

NATIVE of the Philippine Islands: length ten inches and a half: the forehead and the crown are of a grey-ash: the occiput and the hinder-part of the neck are of a deep violet, with green reflections: the back, the scapulars, the lesser wing-coverts, and the lateral parts of the breast, are of a deep grey; the whole of the feathers of these parts being tipped with a brilliant metallic green band: the throat, the sides of the neck, and the middle of the breast, are of a pure white; the latter with a spot of a flesh-colour in the centre: the belly, the sides, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are of a reddish hue: the feathers of the middle wing-coverts are of a reddish-purple at their base, and bright ash at their tips, forming three bands of the latter colour across each wing: the quills are of a brownish-ash, with their edges fringed with reddish: the two middle tail-feathers are grey-brown; the lateral ones are grey at their base, black towards their middle, and whitish-grey at their tips: the eyes and feet are red: the female is rather duller in colours.

A variety is commemorated by Temminck, which has the whole of the body white, with a blood-red spot on the breast: it is described as a species by Sonnerat, but it has all the tracings of the markings of the first described, and is found at the same place as that.

## MOUNTAIN GOURA.

(Goura montana.)

*Go. corpore rufo, pectore vinaceo, remigibus rufis, maculâ sub oculis, ad gulam et ad humeros tensâ albâ, orbitis nudis sanguineis.*

Goura with a rufous body; the breast vinaceous; the quills rufous; beneath the eyes a spot of white, spreading towards the throat and shoulders; the orbits naked, and blood-coloured.

*Columba montana.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 281. 13.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 772. 17.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 594. 3.—Temm. *Pig. Ind.* 492.

Colombi-Gallinæ Montagnard. Temm. *Pig.* (8vo.) p. 395.

Mountain Partridge. Edwards. *pl.* 119.

Partridge Pigeon. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 615. 3.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 197. 3.

EIGHT inches and a half in length: beak red, with the tip black: irides red; the eyes surrounded by a papillated skin of a reddish cast: the upper parts of the body rufous, with a purple gloss: face, part of the neck and breast vinaceous; the rest of the under parts, sides, thighs, and vent, rufous: the back, wings and tail rufous, with a tinge of copper: beneath the eye is a spot of white, another on the side of the throat, and a third at the base of the wing: legs red; claws brown. Inhabits the warmer parts of America: builds in low bushes: the nests are lined with hair and cotton.

## HOTTENTOT GOURA.

(Goüra Hottentota.)

*Go. rufa, fronte guttureque albis, collo pectoreque cano-vinaceis, albo nigroque lunatis, ventre abdomineque vinaceis, pennis caudalibus supra rufis infra canis.*

Rufous Goura, with the forehead and throat white; the neck and breast of a hoary vinaceous hue, with black and white lunules; the belly and abdomen vinaceous; the feathers of the tail above rufous, beneath hoary.

Columba Hottentota. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 497.*

Le Colombi-Caille. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. v. 6. pl. 283.*

Colombi-Galline Hottentot. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 429.*

THE male of this species has the occiput, the back of the neck, the shoulders, the wing-coverts, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, of a fine red cinnamon-colour; each feather slightly tipped with brown: the forehead and the throat are white: the fore-part, and sides of the neck, are of a clear vinaceous grey: the feathers are slightly edged with white and black: the middle of the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the under tail-coverts, are bright red: the outer webs of the wing-feathers are red, the interior dusky: the tail, which is short and rounded, is of a cinnamon-colour above, and greyish-black beneath: the beak is brownish-yellow: the feet and eyes red. The female is smaller than the male, and the colours are less brilliant. Found by Le Vaillant in the neighbourhood of the mountains in the country of the Grand Nama-

quois: it has a very short flight, with frequent starts: it obtains its nourishment on the ground during the daytime, and towards night seeks shelter in deep thickets, close to the ground.

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MARTINICO GOURA.

(Goura Martinica.)

*Go. subviolacea*, pectore vinaceo, ventre abdomineque rufescentibus, remigibus fuscis interné rufescentibus, maculâ sub oculis fusco-violacea. (Femina, violaceo-fuscâ, pectore abdomineque albo-fuscescentibus.)

Subviolet Goura, with the breast vinaceous; the belly and abdomen rufescent; the quills brown, within reddish; beneath the eyes a brown violet spot. *Female* violet-brown, with the breast and abdomen of a whitish-brown.

*Columba Martinica*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 283. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 781. 24.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 493.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 575. 7.

*Columba violacea Martinicana*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 129. 27. t. 12. f. 1.

*Columba rufa Cayanensis*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 131. 29. pl. 12. f. 2.  
Pigeon violet de la Martinique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 525.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 162.

Pigeon roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 526.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 141.

Colombi-Galline roux-violet. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique.* 6. pl. 282.—*Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) p. 400.

Le Pigeon rouge et jaune. *D'Azara. Voy.* 4. 131. 321.

Martinico Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 618. 7. A.

NEAR ten inches in length: the irides are red: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are deep violaceous-chesnut: the breast is vinaceous: the rest of the under parts of the body are rufous, varying in tint: quills fuscous on their outer webs, rufous on their inner: tail-feathers dusky, with rufous margins: beneath the eyes a spot of a brownish violet-colour: the legs red, beak the same: claws dusky: female with the breast and abdomen of a brownish-white: the rest of the body a violet-brown. Inhabits Martinique and the warmer parts of America.

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GROUND GOURA.

(Goûra Passerina.)

*Go. corpore cinereo-fusco, subtus violaceo, pectore nigricante-squamato, remigibus rufis margine exteriori apiceque nigricantibus, alis punctis chalybeis, reatricibus intermediis cinereis, reliquis nigricantibus.*

Goura with the body above of a cinereous brown, beneath violet; the breast with dusky scales; the quills rufous, their outer edges and tips dusky; the wings with steel-coloured spots; the middle tail-feathers ash-coloured, the rest dusky.

Columba Passerina. *Temm. Fig. Ind.* 496.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.*

1. 285. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 787.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2.

611. 67.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. p. 15.

Turtur parvus Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 113. 19. *pl.* 9. *f.* 1.

Le Cocotzin. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 559.

La petite Tourterelle de la Martinique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 243. *f.* 2.  
 Colombi-Galline Cocotzin. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 425.  
 Ground-Dove. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 26.—*Arct. Zool.* 2. 191.—  
*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 659. 59.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 100.—*Wils.*  
*Amer. Orn.* VI. *p.* 15. *pl.* 46. *f.* 2. male. *f.* 3. female.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter: beak pale red, tipped with dusky: irides orange: the upper parts of the head and neck are ash-coloured: the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts the same, but darker: the forehead, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, sides, belly, and under tail-coverts, vinaceous; the feathers of the neck and breast spotted with brown in their centres, giving those parts a mottled appearance: part of the wing-coverts deep ash; the rest vinaceous, with several glossy green spots: beneath the wing rufous: the quills are rufous, with their outer margins and tips dusky: the two middle tail-feathers deep ash-colour, the others dusky: the legs red; the claws dusky. The female differs in being of a less vivid hue.

This bird inhabits the warmer parts of America, but mostly within the tropics, though occasionally found in Carolina and the southern parts of Pennsylvania. With the rest of the genus it feeds upon the ground like Partridges, makes a short flight, and then alights on the ground again: it is gregarious, and feeds upon grain and seeds.

## PICUI GOURA.

(Goura Picui.)

*Go. corpore subtus albescente-fusco, supra fusco, tectricibus alarum maculis cæruleis nigris albisque notatis, pennâ caudæ exteriori albâ, tribus sequentibus fuscis albo-terminatis; alis intus nigris.*

Goura with the upper parts of the body of a whitish brown, the under brown; the wing-coverts with blue spots, sprinkled with black and white; the outer tail-feather white, the three following ones brown, tipped with white; the wings beneath black.

Columba Picui. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 498.*

Le Picui. *D'Azara Voy. Amer. merid. 4. 136. no. 324.*

Colombi-Galline Picui. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) p. 435.*

SEVEN inches and one third in length: it has a naked space round the eyes, extending to the base of the beak: the under parts of the body are white, with a tint of brown on the front of the neck, and on the sides of the body, and one of vinaceous on the breast: the under part of the wings are of a fine velvety black: the forehead and the sides of the head are whitish: the upper part of the head, the neck, and the body, as well as the upper wing-coverts, are of a pure brown, sprinkled with small bluish enamelled spots, interspersed with black and white ones: the quills are dusky brown: the outer feather of the tail is white on its outer web; the second, third, and fourth, are of that colour to the end; the others

grey-brown: the tarsi are of an obscure violet: the beak is deep bluish, and the space round the eye blue.

Very abundant in Paraguay, and the marshy countries on the borders of the river La Plata.

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TALPACOTI GOURA.

(Goura Talpacoti.)

*Go. cinnamomea, capite cæruleo, lineis nigris in scapulis, remigibus fuscis, caudâ nigrâ rufo-terminatâ, parte tarsi exteriori plumatâ, alis intus nigris.*

Cinnamon-coloured Goura, with the head blue; the scapulars with black lines; the quills brown; the tail black, terminated with rufous; the outer part of the tarsi feathered; the wing beneath black.

Columba Talpacoti. *Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 496.*

Colombi-Galline Talpacoti. *Temm. Pig. (8vo.) 421.*

ONE of the smallest of the genus, being only six inches and a half in length: the top of the head is of a grey-blue, shaded on the forehead with whitish: the throat and the sides of the neck are grey, shaded with vinaceous: the whole of the back, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, those of the tail, the front of the neck, the breast, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a deep red, shaded with delicate vinaceous tints: the middle, and the greater wing-coverts, are

spotted with black on their exterior webs; the interior ones are of an uniform red: the quills, and the secondary feathers of the wing, are of a dusky brown: the two middle tail-feathers are reddish-brown; the lateral ones are black, and shorter than the inner; the two exterior ones on each side are marked with a red spot: the under tail-coverts are black, as are the sides of the body: the beak is of a reddish-brown, and the feet orange: the tarsi are furnished on their outer sides, through their whole length, with a narrow band of short and downy feathers. Inhabits the middle parts of America, and has the same manners as the rest of the genus.

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PASSERINE GOURA.

(Goura minuta.)

*Go. corpore supra dilute-fusco, gulâ pectoreque dilute violaceis, in carpo alarum tribus aut quatuor maculis violaceis, sex aliis maculis in alarum apice remigibus fuscis, margine rufis, rectricibus cærulescentibus nigro-terminatis, duabus extimis albo-terminatis.*

Goura with the body above pale fuscous; the throat and breast pale violet; the bend of the wing with three or four violet spots, and six others towards the tip of the wings; the quills brown, edged with rufous; the tail-feathers bluish, tipped with black; the two outer ones tipped with white.

*Columba minuta.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 285. 35.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 788.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 612. 68.—*Temm. Pig. Ind.* 498.

*Turtur parvus fuscus Americanus.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 116. 20. *pl.* 8. *f.* 2.

Petite Tourterelle de St. Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 243. *f.* 1.

Colombi-Galline Pigmè. *Temm. Pig.* (8vo.) *p.* 432.

Passerine Turtle. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 660. 59.

A VERY small species, measuring only five inches and a half in length: its beak is brown, as are the whole of the upper parts of the body: the wing-coverts reddish-brown, with several spots of the colour of polished steel, of which three or four are upon the lesser, and five or six on the greater coverts: the quills are dusky, with their outer edges and tips rufous: the two middle tail-feathers are brown; the others are grey at their base, then black, and terminated with brown; the two lateral ones, on each side, have their outer webs white towards their tips: the lower parts of the body of a reddish-white: the throat and breast pale vinaceous: the legs are brown.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America.

## ORDER

### GALLINACEÆ.

*Rostrum breviusculum, convexum, fornicatum, mandibulâ superiore arcuatâ margines inferiores tegens.*

*Nares laterales, vel ceromatibus, vel squama fornicali, vel membrana, vel plumis tectæ, aut semitectæ.*

*Pedes tetradactyli, rarius tridactyli, digitis tribus anticis basi membranulâ conjunctis, et subtus scabris: tibiis totis plumis tectis.*

*Beak* short, convex, arched, with the upper mandible covering the margins of the lower.

*Nostrils* lateral, nearly or entirely covered with wattles, with an arched scale, with a membrane, or with feathers.

*Feet* four-toed, rarely three-toed; the three anterior toes connected at the base by a slight membrane; their inferior surface rough; the tibiæ entirely covered with feathers.

THE birds of this order are most extensively useful to mankind, their flesh furnishing a substantial and wholesome food, and their plumage serving for various domestic and ornamental purposes: their bodies, for the most part, are large, and very muscular; and their wings are very short: their toes are rough beneath, to enable them to scratch the ground in search of insects: they are fond of wallowing in the dust: many feed on grain and seeds, whilst others feed on berries and buds, but the greater portion subsist likewise on insects; the food remains some time in the gizzard to be macerated.

They are mostly polygamous, building their

nests (which are very rude) in retired situations on the bare ground: the females of many species are extremely prolific, and continue to lay eggs nearly all the year; the young follow their mother as soon as hatched, and immediately learn to pick up their food, and the parent continues to lead and protect them till they are fully grown: they are readily tamed, and many species, especially Peacocks, Turkeys, and Fowls, are kept in a domestic state.

Pheasants, Partridges, and some few others, have not submitted to the dominion of man, but frequent cultivated situations within a short distance of human habitations.

## PAVO. PEACOCK.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> basi nudum, supra convexum, crassiusculum; versus apicem deflexum.	<i>Beak</i> naked at the base, above convex, thickened, towards the tip bent down.
<i>Nares</i> patulæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> open.
<i>Genæ</i> partim denudatæ.	<i>Cheeks</i> partially denuded.
<i>Pennæ uropygii</i> elongatæ, latæ, expansiles, ocellatæ.	<i>Feathers</i> of the rump elongated, broad, capable of being expanded, and ocellated.
<i>Cauda</i> cuneata, reatricibus octodecim.	<i>Tail</i> wedge-shaped, consisting of eighteen feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, tarso calcarato conico.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed; <i>tarsi</i> with a conical spur.
<i>Caput</i> cristatum.	<i>Head</i> crested.

**P**AVO, *auctorum*.—There are but two species of Peacocks, which are amongst the most splendid of birds, being of a beautiful form, and large size, and possessing the most magnificent and resplendent hues on their plumage: they are proud and quarrelsome, and feed on insects, fruit, and grain: they are natives of Asia, and one of them is domesticated in Europe.

## CRESTED PEACOCK.

(Pavo cristatus.)

PA. *capite cristá compressá, corpore supra viridi-aureo, æneonitente; tectricibus alarum viridi-aureo cæruleo æneoque effulgentibus; subtus nigricante viridi-aureo-vario: capite fasciis duabus albis utrinque; tectricibus caudæ superioribus longissimis, arcubus versicoloribus et auratis conspicuis.* Mas.

Peacock with a compressed crest on the head; the body above of a golden-green, glossed with brassy; the wing-coverts green-gold, with blue and brassy reflections; the under parts of the body dusky, varied with green-gold; the head with two white stripes on each side; the upper tail-coverts very long, adorned with various coloured auriferous arches.

Pavo cristatus, *primus.* Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 650.

Paon Sauvage. Temm. Hist. Nat. Gall. v. 2. p. 26.

Var.  $\beta$ . domesticus, *tectricibus alarum transversim striatus.*

Wing-coverts transversely striated.

Pavo cristatus, domesticus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 650.

Pavo cristatus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 267.—Linn. Faun. Suec. 197.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 729. 1.—Will. Orn. p. 112. pl. 27. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 616. 1.

Le Paon. Buff. Ois. 2. 288. pl. 10.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 433 and 434.—Briss. Orn. 1. 281. 7. pl. 27.

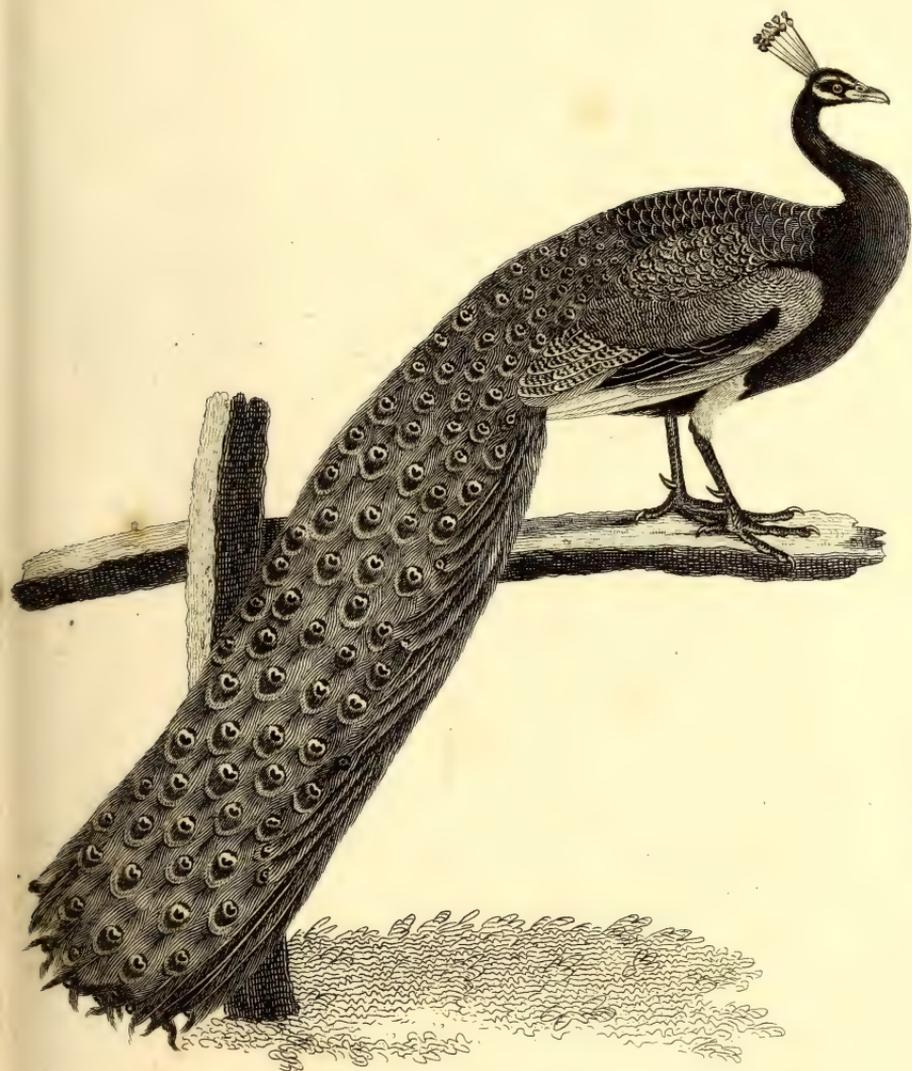
Le Paon domestique. Temm. Gall. (8vo.) 2. p. 35 and 434.

Crested or common Peacock. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 668. 1.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. p. 289.—Bing. Anim. Biog. 2. p. 234.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *genis, gutture, supremo ventre, tectricibusque alarum albis.* With the cheeks, throat, upper parts of the belly, and the wing-coverts, white.

Pavo cristatus varius. Briss. Orn. 1. p. 288.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. p. 616.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 729.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 652.

Le Paon Pannaché. Buff. Ois. 2. 327.—Temm. Gall. (8vo.) p. 652.



Griffith

CRESTED PEACOCK.



Variegated Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 671. 1.

Var. *δ. corpore toto albo.*

With the body entirely white.

*Pavo cristatus albus.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 288.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 730.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 617.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 652.

Le Paon blanc. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 323.—*Temm. Gall.* (8vo.) 2. p. 46.

White Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 672. 1.

THIS most splendid and magnificent bird is a native of India, and in its wild state has the following character: its length from the tip of the beak to the end of its tail is about four feet: its head is adorned with a crest, consisting of twenty-four feathers, which are only webbed at their tips, where they are of a fine rich golden-green colour; their shafts are whitish: above and beneath the eye is a streak of white: irides yellowish: the head, throat, neck, and breast, are green-gold, glossed with copper-coloured reflections: the back and rump the same, but more cupreous: the wing-coverts deep blue, glossed with green and gold: the belly and vent are dusky, tinged with greenish: the tail is of a grey-brown, edged with reddish-grey, and hidden beneath a train of the most elegant and enchanting colours, which arises upon the back; the two middle feathers of which it is composed are frequently upwards of four feet and a half in length, the others gradually diminishing on each side, and forming, when expanded, a superb fan of the most resplendent hues: the shafts are white, and are furnished from their origin, nearly to the end, with divided iridescent barbs;

at the extremity of these feathers the barbs unite, and form a flat extended vane, decorated with what is called the eye, which has in its centre a heart-shaped velvety black spot, surrounded with a circle of green, with a blue and violet reflection; this is again encompassed with two other circles, glossed with different tints of gold and copper-colour, varying into other shades, according to their position with respect to the light: the external row of feathers are not adorned with the eye-like spot, but are of an uniform dusky colour: the thighs are yellowish; the legs are grey-brown, those of the male furnished with a strong spur, nearly an inch in length.

The female is rather less than the male, and her train is very short, and destitute of those resplendent beauties that ornament that of the male, and the feathers of which it is composed are even shorter than the tail itself: her crest is shorter, and her whole plumage partakes of a cinereous hue: her throat and neck are green; and the spots on the sides of the head are larger than those of the male.

In a domestic state the Peacock varies greatly in its plumage, but all its varieties are readily distinguished by having the wing-coverts transversely striated with black: the wings are also striated, and variegated with rufous, blackish and green; having a ground colour, reddish-brown: the variegated Peacock is only a mixed breed, between the common and the white variety, and is found in every variety and proportion of colour between the

two: but the most usual appearance is for the cheeks, throat, upper parts of the belly, and the wing-coverts, to be white.

Occasionally the Peacock has the whole of the plumage of a pure white colour, the eyes of the train not excepted, but they may be traced by a different undulation of shade upon that part: like many other gallinaceous birds, the female sometimes assumes the plumage of the male, after having ceased to breed; it also obtains strong rudiments of spurs.

Without doubt the Peacock is the most elegant and beautiful of the feathered creation, the splendour of its plumage, and the elegance of its form, not being exceeded by any. Its matchless plumes seem to combine all that delights the eye in the soft and delicate tints of the finest flowers, all that dazzles it in the sparkling lustre of gems, and all that astonishes it in the grand display of the rainbow: all contend to give it a place high in our esteem. However, these superb plumes are shed every year: then, as if sensible of his loss, he seeks the most obscure retreats to conceal himself, till the returning spring restores him to his accustomed beauty.

This bird has been long naturalized in Europe, but it is of eastern origin, having been introduced about the time of Alexander into Greece: in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, and the extensive plains of India, it occurs in the greatest profusion, and grows to a great size: it is a very shy bird in its native state, and is difficult to catch, except by

the following contrivance adopted by the fowlers in the East. A kind of banner is prepared, having some lighted candles fitted upon it, and paintings of Peacocks; this (during the darkness of the night) is held up in the trees upon which the birds roost; they, being dazzled by the light, or deceived by the figure, stretch out their necks repeatedly, till they become entangled in a noose, fixed for the purpose, and the fowler draws the cord and secures his victims. Tavernier asserts that in some parts they are caught by means of a kind of birdlime.

In these climates the females lay but four or five eggs at a time, but in their native state they are much more fertile: she always chooses some sequestered or secret spot to deposit them, as the male is apt to break them; they are like those of the Turkey, being white and speckled. The incubation occupies from twenty-seven to thirty days, according to the temperature of the climate, or the warmth of the season. The young acquire the perfect brilliancy of plumage in their third year, but in colder climates they require great care in rearing: they feed upon meal and insects, and when they are six or seven months old they will eat wheat and various sorts of grain, like other gallinaceous birds: they are said to be killed by eating the flowers of the elder. Aristotle affirms that they live about twenty-five years, but by Willoughby and others they are supposed to live nearly a hundred: the former opinion appears to be most agreeable to nature.

When pleased or delighted the male expands his gaudy train, and displays all the majesty of his beauty, stretching and turning slowly about, as if to catch every gleam of light to produce new and inconceivable hues of splendid colours. By a strong muscular vibration, he can make the shafts of his long feathers clatter in an extraordinary manner.

In this country Peacocks are unable to fly much, but they are fond of climbing, and commonly pass the night upon the roofs of houses, where they do considerable mischief, or upon the highest trees, and from these situations it is that they utter their harsh and discordant cry, which is a perfect contrast to their brilliant plumage.

During the period of the Romans they were highly esteemed for the table, but at present only the young are considered of any importance, as the flesh is very hard and dry. Hortensius was the first person who ordered them to be served up at his table.

## JAPAN PEACOCK.

(Pavo muticus.)

PA. corpore supra virescente-cæruleo, æneo effulgente; subtus cinereo, maculis nigris albo-striatis vario; pectore cæruleo viridi-aureo nitente; tectricibus caudæ superioribus ocellatis; capite cristâ erectâ, spicatâ.

Peacock with the body above of a green-blue, with a brassy gloss; beneath ash-coloured, varied with black spots and white stripes; breast rich blue, glossed with green-gold; upper tail-coverts ocellated; head with an erect spicated crest.

Pavo muticus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 268.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 731. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 617. 2.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 652.

Pavo Japonensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 289. 8.

Le Spicifère. *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 366.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. p. 56. pl. 1. f. 1. (head.)

Japan Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 672. 2.

THIS is the size of the common Peacock, and is of the same form: its beak is longer and straighter than in that bird, its colour dusky grey: the irides are reddish-chesnut: beneath the eyes is a naked yellowish space; and another larger space of a deeper yellow occurs on each side of the head, under the coverts of the ear: the head is adorned with a perpendicular crest, composed of about ten straight sloped feathers, of a fine green colour, with blue reflections: the head, the neck, and the breast, are also green, highly glossed with blue: the belly, the abdomen, and the greater feathers of the wings, are brown, with elegant hues of green: the feathers of the lower part of the back,

forming the train, are shorter and less brilliant than in the preceding species; they are of a chestnut-brown, with white shafts, and have at the end of each a large spot, gilded in the middle, then blue, and surrounded with green: the legs are of a brownish-colour, and in the male furnished with a spur. The female appears to be unknown, that described as one by Buffon being (according to Temminck) a male at moult. The voice of this bird differs greatly from that of the common species.

This species was originally described by Aldrovandus, from a painting sent by the Emperor of Japan to the Pope: and for a long period its existence was doubted: but Le Vaillant had the good fortune to observe one, in a menagerie at the Cape of Good Hope, that was brought from Macao.

Japan is stated to be its native place.

## POLYPLECTRON. POLYPLECTRON.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracile, rectum, compressum; maxillâ superiore versus apicem deflexâ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> in medio maxillæ sitæ, laterales, semitectæ, antrorsum patulæ.</p> <p><i>Orbitæ</i>, genæque nudæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, graciles; tarso longo, calcaribus pluribus.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> lata, rotundata, elongata, rectricibus sedecim.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> middle sized, slender, straight, compressed; the upper mandible bent down towards the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> situated in the middle of the maxilla, lateral, nearly closed, and open in front.</p> <p><i>Orbits</i> and <i>cheeks</i> naked.</p> <p><i>Feet</i> four-toed, slender; <i>tarsi</i> long, with many spurs.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> broad, rounded, elongated, consisting of sixteen feathers.</p>
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POLYPLECTRON. *Temminck.*

DIPLECTRON. *Vieillot.*

PAVO. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Cuv. &c.*

**T**HERE is but one species of this genus known, but of its manners we are still in the dark: it is a native of China and Thibet, and is easily discriminated from the preceding genus, by the characters above given. I have adopted the name used by Temminck, as that is not only more applicable to the bird than the one proposed by Vieillot, but has also the right of priority.





*Griffith*

ARGUS POLYPLECTRON.

## ARGUS POLYPLECTRON.

(Polyplectron chinquis.)

*Po. corpore supra cinereo, nigricanti-striato et albo-punctato maculato; tectricibus alarum maculis orbiculatis splendide cæruleis adspersis; subtus griseo, lineis nigricantibus undulato; remigibus secundariis guttis ex nitente cæruleis; tectricibus caudæ guttis duabus nitenti-viridibus.*

Polyplectron with the body above cinereous, striated with dusky and spotted with white; the wing-coverts sprinkled with splendid orbicular cærulean spots; under parts of the body grey, undulated with dusky lines; the secondary quills with shining blue spots; the tail-coverts with two shining green spots.

Polyplectron chinquis. *Temm. Gall. Ind. 2. p. 675.*

*Pavo bicalcaratus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 617. 3.—Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 268. 2.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 730.*

*Pavo tibetanus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 268. 2. β.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 731.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 617. 4.—Briss. Orn. 1. 294. 10. pl. 28. A. f. 2.*

*Pavo sinensis.* *Briss. Orn. 1. 291. 9.*

Le Chinquis. *Buff. Ois. 2. 365.*

L'Eperonnier. *Buff. Ois. 2. 368.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 492. male. 493. female.*

Le petit Paon de Malacca. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 173. pl. 99.*

Eperonnier chinquis. *Temm. Gall. (Svo.) 2. p. 363.*

Peacock Pheasant. *Edw. Glean. pl. 67. and 68.\**

Iris Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 673. 3.*

Thibet Peacock. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 675. 4.*

THE most remarkable circumstance relating to this bird is that of the tarsi being armed with several spurs, which vary in number from two to

six : and frequently the same bird has a different number on each leg, individuals mentioned by Temminck possessing three on one, and two on the other : these spurs are frequently joined together at their base, but it is generally either the two upper or the two lower that undergo that change. Another curious fact relating to this species is, that the tail is composed of two distinct ranges or tiers of long feathers ; the lowest being the true tail : these feathers are capable of being erected when the bird is agitated, but at other times they remain in a horizontal position.

It is about the size of the Painted Pheasant : length twenty-three inches, of which the tail is upwards of ten : the head and the top of the neck are of a brown-grey, getting brighter on the throat : the feathers on the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a dull brown, with transverse undulated bands of dusky brown : the greater wing-feathers are brown, varied with an earthy grey ; the rest of them, as also those of the shoulders, are of a yellowish grey, varied with small dusky brown bands ; each feather possessing towards its extremity a brilliant round spot, of a green-blue colour, changing to splendid gold and purple, according to the disposition of the light, in some aspects vying with the opal ; these spots are surrounded by a circle of black, and another of yellowish white, with which latter colour the tip of each feather is adorned : the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are clear brown, spotted and transversely undulated

with yellowish-white: the tail-feathers are dull brown, varied with small spots of yellow ochre: at one inch and a quarter from the tips of the upper range, and one and three quarters from those of the lower, are two shining spots of an oval form, united one to the other, and separated by the shafts: the centres of these spots are green, reflecting brilliant hues of blue and purple, but not so splendid as on the wings and back; they are surrounded by a circle of black, which is again inclosed in another of dull grey of twice the breadth of the black: the upper mandible of the beak is red at its base, and black at its tip; the under is yellow, tipped with brown: the eyes are encircled with bright grey feathers; the irides are brilliant yellow: the feet are black, as are the spurs; the claws grey.

The female has the plumage less brilliant, and the tail shorter: the feet are dull grey, and in place of the lower spur is situated a prominent callosity. The young have the plumage entirely of an earthy-grey, with large spots, and small lines of a brown colour: after the first moult the plumage becomes less irregular, and the position of the spots on the wings and tail becomes visible; at the second they become more determined, and possess the fine golden-blue tint, with green reflections; but it is not til after the third moult, which takes place at two years of age, that all the colours are produced in perfection.

In a natural state this species is not very wild; it becomes readily accustomed to confinement, and

propagates its species in a domestic state with as great facility as most other gallinaceous birds. It is a native of China, and the mountains that separate Indoostan and Thibet: according to Sonnerat, it occurs likewise in Malacca.

## MELEAGRIS. TURKEY.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, crassiusculum; maxillâ deflexâ, convexâ, fornicatâ, basi cerigerâ, ceromate in carunculam laxam pendulam, teretem elongato.	<i>Beak</i> short, and thick; the maxilla bent down, convex, arched, its base with a cere, which forms a loose pendulous caruncule, cylindrically elongated.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in ceromate sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in the cere.
<i>Gula</i> paleâ carunculosâ longitudinali pendulâ.	<i>Throat</i> with a longitudinal pendulous carunculated wattle.
<i>Cauda</i> latâ, expansiles, rectricibus octodecim.	<i>Tail</i> broad, expansile, consisting of eighteen feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mediocres, validi; <i>tarso</i> calcarato obtuso.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, middle length, stout; <i>tarsi</i> with an obtuse spur.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

**MELEAGRIS**, *auctorum*.—There being but one species known belonging to this genus, any general account of its manners in this place will be superfluous, as they will be fully described in their proper place.

## COMMON TURKEY.

(Meleagris Gallopavo.)

*ME. corpore supra et subtus nigro, purpureo violaceo et aureo nitente; capite colloque superiore cutâ subnudâ, cærulescente, papillosâ, pilosâ; carunculâ frontali et gulari. (Femina, à mare discrepat in eo quod calcare careat, et caruncula prædita sit minori multo et breviori, et caudam non gerat erectum.)*

Turkey with the body above and beneath black, shining with violet and gold; the head and upper part of the neck with a blue, papillated, and hairy skin; the forehead and throat with a caruncle. *Female*, differs in wanting a spur, and the wattles are much less and shorter; the tail cannot be erected.

Meleagris Gallopavo, *primus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 676.*

Gallopavo sylvestris. *Briss. Orn. 1. 162. B.*

American Turkey. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 676. 1.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 178.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 203. 1.—Wils. Amer. Orn. Index 5. p. xvii.*

Var.  $\beta$ . domestica. *Colore mire varians, non raro toto corpore candido aut rufo.*

The colours varying greatly, oftentimes the whole body entirely white or red.

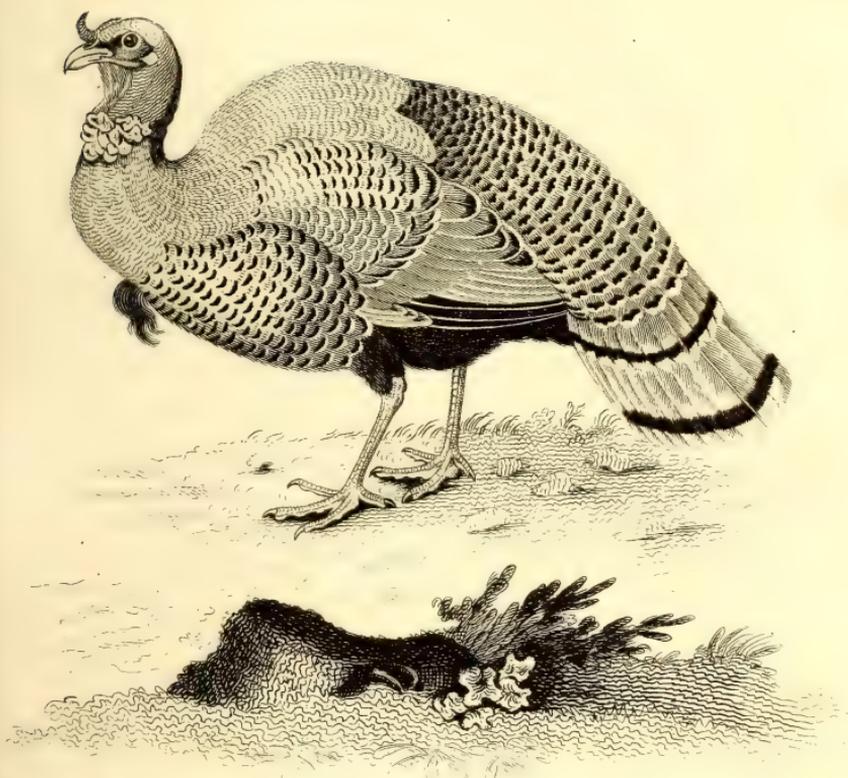
Meleagris Gallopavo domestica. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 677.*

Meleagris Gallopavo. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 268.—Linn. Faun. Suec. 198.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 732. 1.—Briss. Orn. 1. 158. 16.—Raii. Syn. 51. A. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 618. 1.*

Meleagris Gallopavo cristatus. *Briss. Orn. 1. 162. 2.—Albin. Birds. 2. pl. 33.*

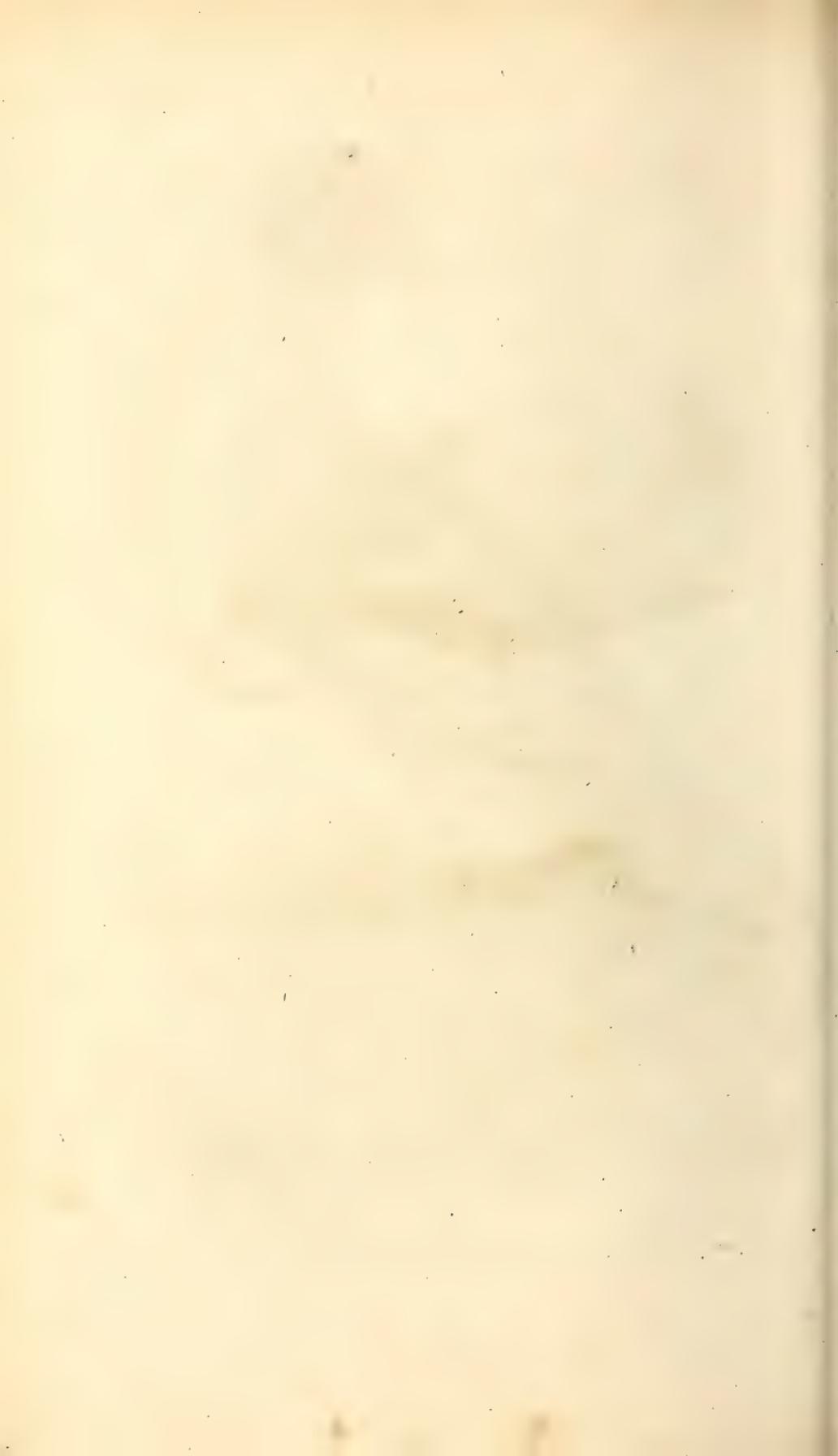
Dindon domestique. *Buff. Ois. 2. 132. 5.—Temm. Gall. v. 2. p. 381. pl. 3. f. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. (organs of voice.)*

Domestic or Common Turkey. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 97.—Albin. Birds. 3. pl. 35.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 679. 1.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 286.—Bing. Anim. Biog. 2. 229.*



*Griffith*

COMMON TURKEY.



THE American, or original Turkey, is about three feet and a half in length; being somewhat larger than the domestic variety: it has a bare, red, carunculated head and neck: a dilatable fleshy appendage hangs over the beak: the prevailing colour of its plumage is a splendid black, inclining to brilliant gilded copper-colour, in some lights; in others, it inclines to purple: the greater wing-coverts are glossy brown: quills green-gold, black towards the ends, and white at the tips: the breast has a tuft of black hairs, about eight inches in length: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, which are brown varied with black, of which latter colour the tips are; its coverts are waved with black and white: the legs have a short blunt spur: the female is destitute of the tuft on the breast, at least none but old ones possess it, and then it is not above half the length of that of the male: the legs have not a spur. The young males do not put out the tuft on the breast till they are about three years old.

In a domestic state Turkeys vary exceedingly; but the most common appearance is dark grey, inclining to black, a barred dusky white, and black: it also occurs entirely of a fine deep copper-colour, with the greater quills pure white, and the tail of a dirty white, and is an elegant variety.

White Turkeys are not uncommon, often having their entire plumage of that colour: they also occur with their head crested.

There can be no doubt the Turkey originally came from North America, where they still asso-

ciate in flocks, consisting of upwards of five hundred: they frequent the great swamps to roost; but at sunrise they leave, and retire to the woods in search of acorns and berries: they perch on trees, and attain the height they wish by rising from bough to bough; and generally contrive to reach the summits of the loftiest trees by that means. They run with rapidity, but fly very awkwardly, and towards the spring they become so fat that they cannot fly above three or four hundred yards, and are then easily run down by a horseman: the hunting of them forms a principal amusement in Canada: when a herd is discovered, a well-trained dog is sent into the midst of them: the birds no sooner perceive him than they run off at full speed, and with such swiftness, that they leave the dog far behind: he still follows, and as they cannot go at this rate for any length of time, at last forces them to take shelter in a tree; where they sit, completely fatigued, till the hunters come up, and with long poles knock them down one after another. In the inhabited parts of America the wild Turkeys begin to disappear, and in fact are comparatively rare, being only found in the wildest and most unfrequented spots.

The females lay their eggs in the spring, generally in a retired and obscure place, as the male will often break them. They are usually from fourteen to eighteen in number, white mixed with reddish or yellow freckles: the female sits with so much perseverance, that if fresh eggs be introduced into the nest immediately upon the young being

hatched, she will continue on the nest till they be perfected, and will remain upwards of two months on the nest if permitted. She is very careful of her young, but gives them very little protection against the attacks of any rapacious animals that come in her way, but rather gives them warning of their danger than attempts to prevent it; and as soon as they are sufficiently strong she abandons them entirely, and they are then able to endure the utmost rigour of the winter. "I have heard a Turkey hen, (says the Abbé de la Pluche), when at the head of her brood, send forth the most hideous scream, without my being able to perceive the cause; her young ones, however, immediately when the warning was given, skulked under the bushes, the grass, or whatever else seemed to offer shelter or protection. They even stretched themselves at full length on the ground, and continued lying motionless, as if dead. In the mean time the mother, with her eyes directed upwards, continued her cries and screaming as before. On looking up in the direction in which she seemed to gaze, I discovered a black spot just under the clouds, but was unable at first to determine what it was; however, it soon appeared to be a bird of prey, though at first at too great a distance to be distinguished. I have seen one of these animals continue in this agitated state, and her whole brood pinned down as it were to the ground, for four hours together, whilst their formidable foe has taken his circuits, has mounted, and hovered directly over their heads: at last, upon his dis-

appearing, the parent changed her note, and sent forth another cry, which in an instant gave life to the whole trembling tribe, and they all flocked round her with expressions of pleasure, as if conscious of their happy escape from danger.”

The motions of the Turkey, when agitated with desire or inflamed with rage, are very similar to those of the Peacock: it erects its tail, and spreads it like a fan, whilst its wings droop and trail on the ground, uttering at the same time a dull hollow sound; it struts round and round with solemn pace, assumes all the dignity of the most majestic of birds, and thus expresses its attachment to its females, or its resentment to those objects which have excited its indignation.

Turkies are bred in great numbers in Norfolk, Suffolk, and some other counties, from whence they are driven to the London markets in flocks of several hundreds. The drivers manage them with great facility, by means of a bit of red rag tied to the end of a long stick, which, from the antipathy these birds bear to that colour, effectually answers the purpose of a scourge.

These birds are kept in a domestic state in many parts of the old continent, and were introduced into this country during the reign of Henry the eighth, and about the year 1585 began to form one of the articles of our rural Christmas feasts.

## CRAX. CURASSOW.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> longiusculum, crassum lateratim compressum, culmine carinato, versus apicem incurvum, basi cerâ simplice aut gibbâ obtectum.	<i>Beak</i> long, thick, compressed at the sides, the ridge carinated, towards the tip incurved, the base covered with a simple cere or gibbous.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in cera positæ, semitectæ, antrorsum patulæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in the cere, half covered, but open in front.
<i>Caput</i> ; vertex pennis revolutis.	<i>Head</i> ; with its top ornamented with revolved feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti tres anteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the three anterior ones connected by a membrane at the base.
<i>Cauda</i> lata, declivis, rectricibus quatuordecim.	<i>Tail</i> broad, bent down, consisting of fourteen feathers.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

**C**RAX, *auctorum*.—Very little is known of the manners of these birds, further than they are capable of being tamed, and will live with domestic poultry: they feed on fruits and seeds, and build on trees, upon which they perch.

Many gallinaceous birds, and especially those of the family containing the genera *Crax*, *Ourax*, *Penelope*, *Ortalida*, and *Opisthocomus*, are furnished with a singularly contorted trachea; but as the description of that part relates more to comparative anatomy than to zoology, I shall omit it altogether, as the limits of this work will not allow of its being described in all the known species, and as the greater portion of exotic birds arrive in Europe without their carcasses, it is utterly impossible to ascertain the position in such specimens. Dr. Latham has written a paper on the subject, which is published in the fourth volume of the Linnean Transactions, but the fact was known above sixty years ago, an account of the trachea of the *Ourax galeata* having been given in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1760, page 376: but though the doctor was not the original discoverer, great merit is due to his observations, as they are often most extensively useful in ascertaining doubtful species.

## CRESTED CURASSOW.

(Crax Alektor.)

CR. corpore supra et subtus nigro: abdomine albo, pennis in vertice crispis atris, cerâ flavâ, temporibus nudis flavis nigro-variegatis.

Curassow with the body above and beneath black, the abdomen white, the feathers on the crown curled and dark, the cere yellow, the temples naked, and variegated with black and yellow.

Crax Alektor. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 269.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 735.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 622. 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 689.

Crax Guianensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 298. 12. pl. 29.

Mituporanga. *Raii. Syn.* 56. 6.

Hocco de la Guiane. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 375. pl. 13.

Hocco Mituporanga. *Temm. Gall.* v. 3. p. 27. pl. 5. f. 1, 2, and 3. (beak, trachea, &c.)

Indian Cock. *Phil. Trans.* lvi. p. 215. f. 3.

Crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 690. 1.

LENGTH near three feet: the irides dull black-brown: the eye is placed in a naked space, of a yellow colour, varied with black, and reaching to the base of the beak, which it covers to the middle, as a kind of cere or skin: the crest, which the bird can elevate or depress at pleasure, varies in height according to the age of the bird; in the adult it is composed of twisted black feathers, narrow at their base and broad at the tip: the whole of the upper part of the plumage, the neck, the breast, and the tail, are black, with green reflections; the last, however, is tipped with white; though in some few individuals it is en-

tirely black : the abdomen and the inferior tail-coverts are invariably white : the females resemble the male, but when young have a smaller crest, and their colours are more dull : their beak is grey, and the feathers on the breast are slightly tipped with a grey line ; in which latter circumstance they somewhat resemble young males.

Before the first moult the young measure about two feet in length : the feathers of the crest are straight : the under mandible of the beak, and the tip of the upper, are of a whitish horn-colour : the sides of the head and base of the beak naked : the crest streaked alternately with black and white : the neck and the breast are dull black : the whole of the upper parts of the plumage, the secondary wing-feathers, the quills, and the feathers of the tail, varied with broad bands of reddish white ; those on the top of the back being narrowest : the breast, the belly, and the thighs, are of a deep red, with distant black stripes : the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are bright red, and the feet are reddish grey : as the bird advances in age, the transverse white bands disappear, and by the completion of the second moult they are entirely obliterated, and the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts become of a pure white, and the crest loses the whole of the white with which it was varied.

Like many other gallinaceous birds, this will mix with other species, and produce singular hybrids, particularly with *C. rubra*, as there mentioned. A curious variety, a hybrid, is described

by Temminck : it has the beak horn-coloured : the temples naked : the feathers of the crest of a pure white at their base, and black at their tips : the head, the neck, the breast, and the upper part of the back, are of a dull black : the shoulders, the wings, the quills, and the upper tail-coverts are alternately barred with black and reddish white : the tail-feathers are black, with distant yellowish white bands, the whole being tipped with this colour : the whole of the under parts, from the breast to the under tail-coverts, are of a reddish yellow, without spots.

These beautiful birds inhabit Guiana, Mexico, Brasil, and Paraguay : they are easily tamed, and will readily associate with other fowls : they are tolerably plentiful, and make a considerable part of the food of the planters, their flesh being excellent, and the Indian hunters take them in great quantities, as they are so tame that they will scarcely fly away when several of the flock are shot, the noise of the gun not in the least alarming them : they associate in flocks of about a dozen, and roost on high trees during the night : their food consists entirely of maize, rice, bananas, and other sorts of fruits : the egg is about the size of that of the Turkey ; it is of a pure white, like that of the common poultry.

## GLOBE-BEARING CURASSOW.

(Crax globicera.)

CR. *corpore nigro, abdomine subtus albo; pennis in vertice crispis atris; tuberculo ad basin rostri rotundato lato, magnitudine cerasi, cerâ luteâ; caudâ apice albâ.*

Curassow with a black body; the abdomen beneath white; the feathers of the crown contracted and dark coloured; a broad rounded tubercle at the base of the beak, about the size of a cherry; the cere yellow, and the tip of the tail white.

Crax globicera. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 695.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 736.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 624. 3.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 686.

Gallus indicus alius. *Raii. Syn.* 52. p. 7.

Crax Curassons. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 300. 13.

Hocco, Faisan de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 86. young.

Hocco Teucholi. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 12.

Curassow Cock. *Albin.* 2. pl. 31.—*Edw. Glean.* pl. 295. f. 1.

Globose Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 695. 2.

Var.  $\beta$ . *obscurè fusca; ventre supremo albo; caudâ nigrâ; fasciis quatuor albis; cristâ pennæ revolutæ, apice albæ.*

Dull brown; the upper part of the belly white; the tail black, with four white fascia; the feathers of the crest revoluted and tipped with white.

Crax globicera hybrida. (1.) *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 687.

Globose Curassow, female. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 695. 2.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *cerâ flavâ; corpore nigro rufo fasciato; cristâ albâ, apice nigrâ; collo albo nigroque fasciato.*

With a yellow cere; the body black, fasciated with rufous; the crest white, with a black tip; and the neck fasciated with white and black.

Crax globicera hybrida. (2.) *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 687.

Crax Alektor. var.  $\delta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 623. 1.

Crested Curassow. var. c. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 692. 1.

Curassow Hen. *Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 32.

THIS bird is rendered conspicuous by possessing a globular tubercle, about the size of a hazle-nut or cherry, on the base of the beak, which is covered on that part with a lively yellow skin: the eyes are surrounded with a small black naked space, which is however separated from the cere by feathers: the nostrils are placed before and below the tubercle on the beak, in the yellow cere at its base: the head has a crest, the feathers of which are turned and frizzled, and are larger at their top than towards their base: the whole of the plumage is of a fine black, with a tinge of green; but the abdomen, the under tail-coverts, and the tips of the tail-feathers, are white: the irides are chesnut-brown: the beak and feet are dusky horn-colour. The female scarcely differs from the male. The young have a small protuberance in place of the globose tubercle: their plumage is of a dull black, transversely rayed with white, which rays disappear as the bird increases in age, and by the time it is two years old they are completely obliterated.

Hybrids between this and *C. rubra* have been produced, which differ in the young state in having the plumage of a dull black-brown hue; with the crest varied with black and white: the abdomen reddish: the tail black, tipped with white; the rest of the plumage striped with slender transverse bars of white: the base of the beak without tubercles: when grown up they have the head and hind-part of the neck black: the crest black, with a white band: the upper part of the

belly white; lower part, vent, and thighs, pale yellowish brown.

One figured by Albin has the globose tubercle: the cere is yellow; the body is black, barred with rufous, as in the last, during its young state: its tail is black, barred alternately with white: the neck is barred with the same; and the crest is white, with a black tip: vent white.

Native of Guiana, particularly about Curassow.

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RED CURASSOW.

(*Crax rubra*.)

*CR. spadicea, cervice colloque superne lineis alternis albis et nigris, cerâ nigrâ, caudâ fasciis novem albo-luteis, nigro-marginatis, temporibus plumis, tectis.*

Chesnut-coloured Curassow; the nape and upper parts of the neck with alternate lines of white and black; the cere black; the tail with nine whitish yellow fasciæ, edged with black; the temples covered with feathers.

*Crax rubra.* Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 687.—Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 270.  
2.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 736.

*Crax peruvianus.* Briss. *Orn.* 1. 305. 16.

Hocco Coxilitli. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* v. 3. p. 21.

Coxilitli. Raii. *Syn.* p. 57.

Red Peruvian Hen. Albin. *Birds.* v. 3. pl. 40.

Hen crested Curassow. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 693. c. pl. 63.

Var.  $\beta$ . *differt à precedente, corpore spadiceo atro; collo inferiore, pectore, rectricibusque intermediis atris.*



G. Griffith

RED CURASSOW.



This differs from the preceding in having the body dark chestnut; the under part of the neck, the breast, and the two middle tail-feathers, dusky.

*Crax rubra hybrida*. (1.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 688.

*Crax Alector, femina*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 623. 1.

Hocco de Pérou. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 375. *pl.* 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 125.

Hybride du Hocco Coxilitli et Mituporanga. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. v.* 3. *p.* 25.

Crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 693. 1.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *capite collo cristâque nigris; corpore supra rectricibusque luteo nigroque fuscatis.*

With the head, neck, and crest, black; the body above and tail-feathers yellow, barred with black.

*Crax rubra hybrida*. (2.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 689.

THE Red Curassow is the size of a Turkey, and measures about two feet six or eight inches in length: its beak is large and strong: the crest is composed of twisted and curled feathers, which are black at their base, then white, then tipped with black, with the upper part of the feathers broadest: the forehead, the sides of the head, and the top of the neck, are pure white, each feather being marked at their tips with a black fringe: the breast, and the upper parts of the tail, are of a rust-colour or reddish: the under parts are brighter red than the upper: the cere at the base of the beak is deep red: the base of the beak itself is horn-coloured, its tip whitish yellow: the feet are horn-colour: the irides deep brown: both sexes are similar. The young are beautifully varied: till the first year the crest is composed of straight feathers, which are reddish, varied with white and

black: the sides of the head and top of the neck are barred with black and white: the whole of the upper part of the plumage, as well as the tail-feathers, are striated with broad transverse red and white bands; which are slightly margined on each side with a line of black: the tail is tipped with white: as the bird increases in age these bands disappear; and at the first moult the feathers of the crest begin to twist and curl, and the transverse bands are greatly reduced in number; and at the time of the second moult, they are entirely obliterated.

This bird will breed with *C. alector*, and produces an infinity of mules. It is a native of South America.

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CARUNCULATED CURASSOW.

(*Crax carunculata*.)

*CR.* corpore supra et subtus atro, abdomine castaneo, cerâ membranâ latâ ad rictum geminâ et regione oculorum nudis, pennis in vertice crispis atris.

Curassow with the body above and beneath dark coloured; the abdomen chesnut; the cere with a broad membrane geminated towards the gape, and with the space round the eyes naked; the feathers on the crown twisted and dark coloured.

*Crax carunculata.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 690.*

Hocco à barbillons. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. v. 3. p. 44. pl. 4. f. 3.*  
beak only.

A NEW species, described by Temminck: its beak is shorter and stronger than in *C. alector*: the upper mandible is more elevated: the cere at its base is red, and is prolonged on each side of the under mandibles, and forms a small rounded wattle: the space round the eyes is naked, and is separated from the cere by feathers: the head, the twisted feathers of the crest, the whole of the upper parts of the body, the neck, and the breast, are black, with green reflections: the abdomen is chesnut, and the legs are brown. Length about three feet.

Native of Brasil.

## OURAX. PAUXI.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* breviusculum, crassiusculum, valdè compressum; basi carunculâ ovali instructum, plumis tectæ.

*Nares* laterales, fronti proximæ, orbiculares, supra semitectæ, infra patulæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, digiti anteriores basi membranâ connexi.

*Cauda* latâ, rectricibus quatuordecim.

*Alæ* breves.

*Beak* short, thickened, very much compressed; the base furnished with an oval caruncle, which is covered with feathers.

*Nostrils* lateral, approaching the forehead, orbicular, above nearly covered, beneath open.

*Feet* four-toed, the anterior ones connected at the base by a membrane.

*Tail* broad, consisting of fourteen feathers.

*Wings* short.

PAUXI. *Temminck.*

CRAX. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Briss.*

OURAX. *Cuvier.*

**T**HE manners of these birds are very similar to those of the preceding genus, except that they build on the ground, and not in trees. They are distinguished from the Curassows by the beak

being shorter and thicker, and by having the membrane at its base, as well as the greater portion of the head, covered by short and serrated, velvet-like feathers.

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GALEATED PAUXI.

(Ourax Galeata.)

*Ou. corpore atro, viridi nitente, abdomine apicèque caudæ albis, tuberculo corneo ad basin rostri cæruleo pyriformi.*

Pauxi with the body dark coloured, glossed with green; the abdomen and tip of the tail white; the base of the beak with a horny, blue, pear-shaped tubercle.

Pauxi galeata. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 683.*

Crax galeata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 624. 4.*

Crax pauxi. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 270.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 737.*  
—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 624. 3.*—*Raii. Syn. 52. 5.*

Crax Mexicanus. *Briss. Orn. 1. 302. 14.*

Le Hocco du Mexique. *Buff. Ois. 2. 348.*

Le Pierre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 78.*

Pauxi à casque ou le pierre. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 1. pl. 4. f. 1.*  
(trachea.)

Cushew Curassow. *Edw. Glean. pl. 295. f. 2.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 696.*

Galeated Curassow. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 1. 206.*

LENGTH two feet and a half: beak with a horny tubercle at its base, with grooves on the outside, and the inside composed of cells: in the young this is round, but in the old birds it becomes pyriform, and measures two inches and a half in

height : its colour is livid blue : the beak is blood-red : the whole of the feathers of the head and neck are short and velvety : the rest of the plumage, with the exception of the abdomen, is black, with green reflections, each feather being terminated by a circle of dull black : the tail-feathers are black, tipped with white : the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are of a pure white : the feet are red ; the claws yellow : the irides brown. The female resembles the male ; but the young are brown and red, and they do not possess the corneous tubercle on the beak till after their first moult.

This inhabits Mexico, Curassaw, and other parts of the middle region of America : it is said by Fernandez to build on the ground, like the Pheasant. The young feed on insects, and as they grow up they devour fruits, grains, and other substances, like the rest of this group : the female lays several eggs, the size of those of the Turkey.

## CRESTED PAUXI.

(Ourax Mitu.)

*Ou. corpore utro, purpureo violaceoque nitente, abdomine castaneo, apice caudæ albo, maxillâ culmine corneo, cultrato, rubro, cristâ atrâ in fronte.*

Pauxi with a black body, glossed with purple and violet; the abdomen chesnut; the tip of the tail white; the ridge of the beak horny, sharp, and red; the forehead with a dark crest.

Pauxi Mitu. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 685.*

Crax Mitu. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 270. 3.—Raii. Syn. 52. 4.*

Crax brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn. 1. 296. 11.*

Crax Alector.  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 623.*

Pauxi Mitu. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 8. pl. 4. f. 2. beak.*

Crested Curassow. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 691. A.*

THIS is much more rare than the preceding species, and considerably smaller: the ridge of the upper mandible of the beak is elevated above the top of the head, and is sharp on its fore-part, and enlarged at its base: on the forehead, at the commencement of the elevation on the beak, is a tuft of short feathers, which the bird has the power of elevating and depressing at pleasure, like a crest: the head, the region of the eyes, and the whole of the upper parts of the neck, are covered with short velvety feathers, of a dull black colour: the rest of the upper parts, the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the feathers of the crest are black, shining with violet and purple, each feather being edged with a circle of dull black: the tail is similar

in colour to the upper parts of the body, and is tipped with white: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are of a chesnut-red: the whole of the beak is of a brilliant red: the irides are dusky, and the feet are red-brown. The young have the beak of a paler red, and the elevation upon it is much smaller. One in the Museum at Paris has the tip of the tail chesnut-red: it is evidently a young bird, as the beak wants the characteristic mark of the old one.

Native of Brasil.

## PENELOPE. GUAN.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> basi glabrum, medio- diocre, latius quam altum; apice compressum, forni- catum.		<i>Beak</i> smooth at the base, of middle size, broader than high; the tip compressed and arched.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, ovatae, semi- tectae, antrorsum patulae.		<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, ovate, half- covered, but open in front.
<i>Genae</i> nudae; <i>gula</i> palea lon- gitudinali media caruncu- lata.		<i>Cheeks</i> naked; the <i>throat</i> with a longitudinal wattle, carunculated in the mid- dle.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici, <i>tarsi</i> reticulati.		<i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth, the <i>tarsi</i> reticulated.
<i>Alae</i> breves.		<i>Wings</i> short.

PENELOPE. *Merrem. Gmel. Lath. Cuv. Vieillot. Temm.*

GALLOPAVO. *Briss.*

MELEAGRIS. *Linn.*

**T**HESSE have the beak more slender than the Curassow, and the space round the eyes, as well as the throat, is naked, and can be expanded at the will of the bird. On account of the great variations of plumage these birds undergo at different periods of their lives, it becomes very dif-

difficult to separate the species with accuracy: they build on trees, and feed on fruits and seeds. All the species have a very similar cry, like the words *jacu*, *yacou*, *yacuhu*, or *jacuhu*: which names the Indians have applied to several of the species from that circumstance.

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*A. Capite cristato.*

a. With the head crested.

CRESTED GUAN.

(*Penelope cristata.*)

*PE. corpore nigro-virescente, dorso fusco, uropygio abdomineque castaneis; collo pectoreque albo-maculatis; temporibus nudis violaceis; gutture membranâque longitudinali rubris pilosis. (Femina vix cristata.)*

Guan with a black-green body; the back brown; the rump and abdomen chesnut-coloured; the neck and breast spotted with white; the temples naked and violet; the throat and longitudinal membrane red and hairy. (*Female scarcely crested.*)

*Penelope cristata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 733.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 619.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 691.

*Meleagris cristata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 269.

*Gallopavo Brasiliensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 162.

*L'Yacou.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 387.

*Penelope Guan.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 46. pl. 6. f. 1, 2, 3.

*Guan, or Quan.* *Edw. Glean. pl.* 13.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 680.

ABOUT two feet seven inches in length: the whole of the upper part of the plumage of the male

is of a green-black, changing, according to the position of the light, to shades of olive: the throat and the breast are the same with the feathers, surrounded with white, producing a spotted appearance: the belly and the thighs are of a reddish hue, with the edges of the feathers white: the lower part of the back, the rump, and the under tail-coverts, are of a chesnut-red: at the base of the beak are some black hairs: from the middle of the under mandible of the beak to the coverts of the ears is a stripe of black: the feathers of the head and the occiput are elongated into a tufted crest, capable of being erected at the will of the bird: the naked space on the cheeks surrounds the eyes, and is joined to the base of the beak; it is of a purple-black: the throat is naked, and from it depends a broad, loose, membranaceous skin, of a fine red colour, slightly covered with a few hairs; when the bird is agitated this part is greatly contracted: the irides are of a red-brown: the feet are red. The female differs in having a rufous reflection on the plumage, instead of the brilliant hues of the male: the crest is much shorter, and its feathers, as well as those of the neck and the shoulders, are edged with white. The young have not the naked space on the temple or the throat: the head and the sides of the neck being covered with a reddish down: the occiput and the whole of the hinder part of the neck are of a chesnut-colour, and covered with down: the sides of the neck also possess a narrow stripe of down: the breast is deep red: the down

on the back and the rising feathers of the wings and tail are deep chesnut, the whole tipped with red: the under parts of the body are reddish white.

Often tamed in Brasil, (where it is found in a wild state,) for the sake of its flesh, which is excellent, and greatly esteemed.

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YACOU GUAN.

(Penelope pipile.)

*PE. capite cristâ albidâ, corpore nigricante-violaceo, collo pectoreque albo-punctatis; tectricibus alarum maculis albis conspersis; temporibus nudis albidis; membranulâ cæruleâ, pilosâ; remigibus apice truncatis.*

Guan with a white crest on the head; the body dusky violet; the neck and breast spotted with white; the wing-coverts sprinkled with white spots; the temples naked and whitish; the membrane blue and downy; the quills truncated at their tips.

Penelope pipile. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 694.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 734. 4.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 620. 2.*

Penelope cumanensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 620. 3.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 734. 3.*

Penelope leucolophos. *Merrem. Ic. p. 45. pl. 12.*

Pénélope siffleur. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 76. pl. 7. f. 2.*

Piping Curassow. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 205.*

Cumana Curassow. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 205.*

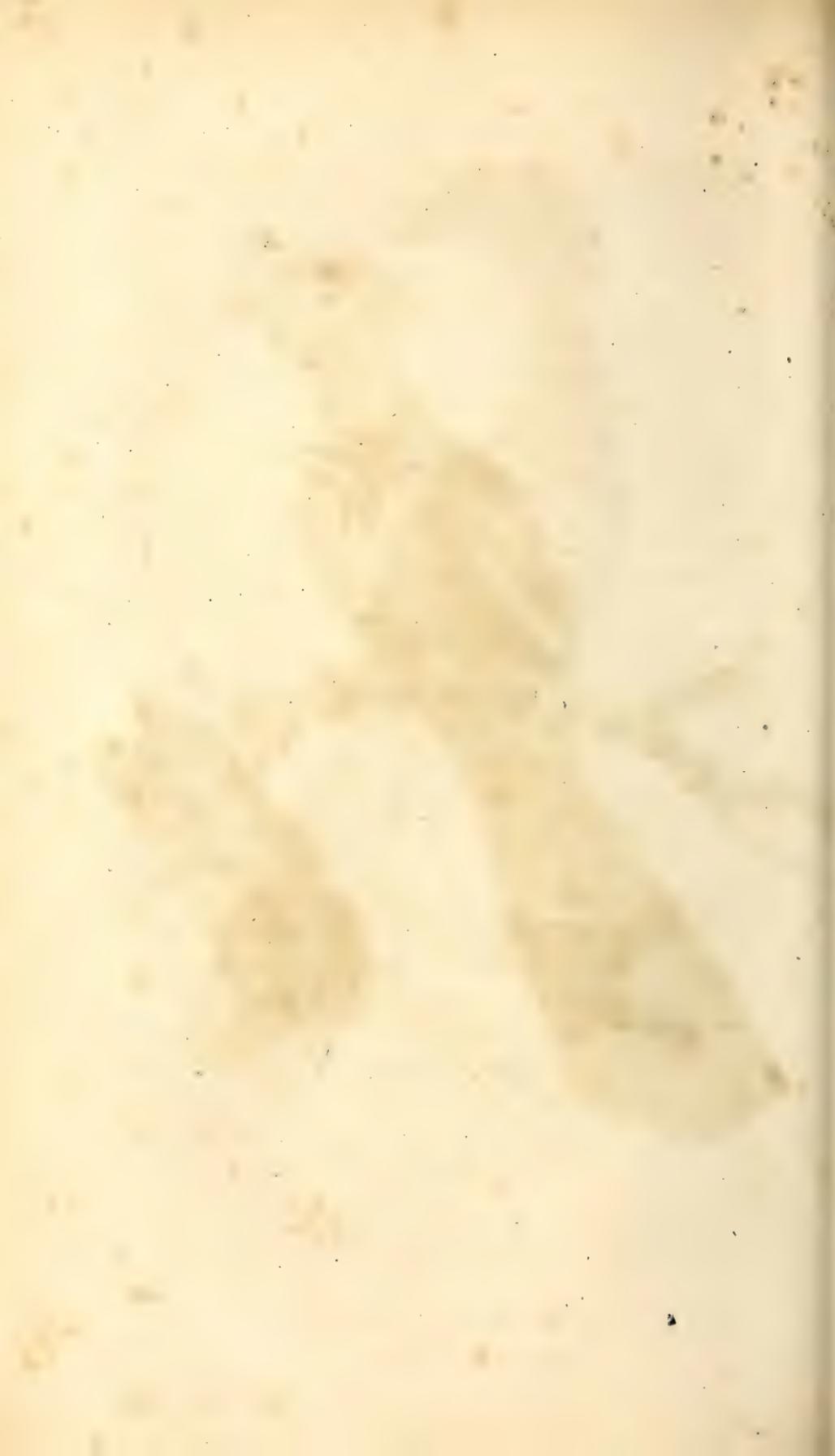
Yacou. *Buff. Ois. 2. 387.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 681. pl. 61.*

THE Yacou Turkey, with the Cumana, and Piping Curassows of Latham, without doubt constitute



*Griffith*

YACOU GUAN.



the present species; which in its perfect state is thus distinguished from the others of this division of the genus: it is eight and twenty or thirty inches in length: the forehead of the male has a small black space: the long acuminated feathers on the head and the occiput are white, with their shafts black or brown: on each side of the head is a broad white stripe, which is prolonged to the top of the neck: the greater and middle wing-coverts are black, with white spots: the feathers of the breast have a narrow white band on the exterior part of each web: the rest of the plumage is of a fine black, with purple and violet reflections: the tail possesses a green hue: on each cheek is a small naked space, communicating with the cere at the base of the beak; it is of a bluish white: the naked skin on the throat is red, and it has a kind of wattle of a fine blue: the irides are rufous: the legs and tarsi are red, changing to a dull black by age: the claws are brown: the beak dusky at the tip, and blue at the base. The female is known by being smaller: the feathers of the crest are dull white, and more varied with brown or dusky: the reflections on the plumage are less brilliant. The young before their first moult have their plumage black, with a tinge of brown and chesnut, which colour is most conspicuous on the rump, the thighs, and the abdomen: the irides are brown: the naked space on the cheeks is of a livid colour, and the feathers of the crest are varied with brown.

This is subject to considerable variety: one

mentioned by Temminck has the general colour of the plumage black, shaded with reddish and slight hues of purple: round the eyes is a very small naked space, which does not communicate with the cere on the beak; it is also surrounded with a circle of small black feathers: the forehead has a deep black space: the feathers of the crest are white on their edges, and black towards the middle: the quills are singularly truncated, and their points subulated.

Two of these birds were for a long time in a menagerie in Holland: they were very familiar and quiet, and lived with great harmony with poultry: their cry was a kind of whistle.

The Yacou is found in Guiana and Brasil, on the borders of the rivers Amazon and Plata; but is not common: it makes its nest on the ground, and hatches its young there; though at other times it is generally seen on trees: when pleased or taken notice of, it erects its crest and expands its tail,

## MARAIL GUAN.

(Penelope Marail.)

*PE. corpore nigro-virescente æneo-nitente, collo infra pectoreque albo-maculatis, temporibus nudis pallide rubris; gutture membranæque longitudinali rubris, pilosis. (Femina vix cristata.)*

Guan with the body green-black, glossed with brassy; the neck beneath, and the breast, spotted with white; the temples naked, and pale red; the throat with a longitudinal red membrane, and hairy. (*Female scarcely crested.*)

Penelope Marail. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 734.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 620. 4.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 692.

Le Marail. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 390.

Faisan verdâtre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 338.

Pénélope Marail. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 56. pl. 7. f. 1.

Marail Turkey. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 682.

LENGTH twenty-three or twenty-four inches: the male with a tufted crest, the feathers of which it is composed being broadest at their tips; they are of a green-black, with a narrow border of white: from the base of the lower mandible of the beak arises a broad streak of small feathers, which are of a green colour, bordered with white, and passes to the coverts of the ear: the whole of the upper parts, the neck, and the breast, are of a brilliant deep green, with brassy reflections: the back and the rump are the same; but the nape, the top of the back, and the breast, have the whole of the feathers bordered with white: the lower part of the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are brown: the naked space on the cheeks communicates with the cere of the

beak, which is of a fine red : the naked part of the neck, and the elongated membrane, are of a brilliant red, sprinkled with a few hairs : the feet are red ; the claws and beak are black : the female differs in having a smaller crest, and the plumage tinged with reddish.

This bird generally has two broods in the year, one at the commencement of the rainy season, about December or January, the other about May or June ; the female depositing from about three to six eggs : it constructs its nest in the middle of thick bushy trees, as near the trunk as possible. When the eggs are hatched, the mother feeds the young ones in the nest, till the feathers begin to make their appearance, which is in about ten or twelve days, when they descend with their mother, who, like other poultry, scratches the ground, and broods over the young, which quit her as soon as they can shift for themselves : they feed upon the lesser grains, fruits, and insects. The best time for taking these birds is morning or evening, being then found on such trees whose fruit they feed on ; they are discovered by some of it falling on the ground. The young are easily tamed, and seldom forsake the place where they have been reared : they prefer roosting on tall trees. Their cry is far from disagreeable, except when irritated, when it is harsh and loud ; and at that crisis it erects all the feathers of the head, and changes the colour of the membrane on the throat. It is common in many parts of America, particularly the woods of Guiana. Its flesh is very fine.

*b. Capite non cristato.*

b. Head without a crest.

YACUHU GUAN.

(*Penelope obscura.*)

*PE. vertice colloque supra nigris; collo subtus, dorso alisque nigricantibus albo-maculatis, uropygio ventre abdomineque castaneis, cauda remigibusque nigris.*

Guan with the crown and upper part of the neck black; the under part of the neck, the back, and wings, dusky, spotted with white; the rump, belly, and abdomen, chesnut; the tail and wing-quills black.

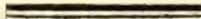
*Penelope obscura. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 693.*

*Penelope Yacuhu. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 68.*

THIS bird, which may be only a variety of the young of some of the preceding species, is described by Temminck: its total length is twenty-nine inches and a half: the forehead, the upper part of the head, and the top of the neck, are black; the rest of the neck, the upper part of the back, and the upper wing-coverts, are dusky, slightly edged with white on the margin of the feathers: from the middle of the beak to the coverts of the ear is a slight band of black: the breast is dusky, the feathers tipped with white: the back, the belly, and the legs, are of a chesnut-colour; and the feathers of the wings and tail are dusky: the beak is black, and the irides red: the eye is surrounded with a naked black space, com-

municating with the beak, which has a membrane about two inches long, descending from the base of its lower mandible, and disappearing when the bird is frightened: the base of the beak is furnished with very short, straight, black feathers.

It is a native of Paraguay, occurring in the vicinity of rivers and lakes, but is more abundant among trees: it lays eight eggs about October: its cry consists in a repetition of the word *yac*, or occasionally *yacu*, from whence its name is derived.



#### SUPERCILIOUS GUAN.

(*Penelope superciliaris*.)

*PE. vertice cerviceque fusco-nigris, dorso cinereo-virescenti, pen-  
nis griseo marginatis, tectricibus pennisque alarum secundariis  
virescentibus fulvo-marginatis, abdomine uropygioque rufis.*

Guan with the crown and top of the neck brown-black; the back greyish-green, the feathers edged with grey; the wing-coverts, and secondary quills, greenish, edged with fulvous; the abdomen and rump rufous.

*Penelope superciliaris. Temm. Pig. Ind. p. 693.*

*Pénélope Péan. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 72.*

THE feathers of the forehead and of the top of the head, in this species, are not at all elongated: the occiput and the nape are of a brown-black: the forehead possesses a few scattered hairs: from

the under mandible of the beak to the coverts of the ears extends a black stripe; and a stripe of white exists, reaching from the base of the beak to the ears, passing over the naked space on the temples: the feathers on the top of the back are ashy-green, with their margins grey; the wing-coverts, secondary feathers, and tail-coverts, are shaded with deep green; and the whole of the feathers are edged with a broad band of fine red: the tail is greenish, tinged with rosaceous: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are grey-brown, each feather being bordered with whitish: the thighs, the abdomen, and the rump, are of a chesnut-colour: the throat and the upper part of the neck are naked and red, and are furnished with a loose hairy membrane: the naked skin on the sides of the head, which joins the base of the beak, is of a deep purple: the irides are reddish-brown: the feet are horn-coloured; and the claws and beak are brown. Female similar. The young after attaining the length of fifteen inches do not differ from the above. The adult bird is two feet and upwards in length: it inhabits Brasil, and by the Indians of the district of Para is called *Jacu-peeá*.

## ORTALIDA. PARRAKA.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, basi glabrum, maxillâ superiore arcuatâ, versus apicem reflexâ et fornicatâ.		<i>Beak</i> short, smooth at its base, the upper mandible curved, and towards its tip reflected and arched.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ, laterales.		<i>Nostrils</i> lateral and ovate.
<i>Genæ</i> nudæ, verrucosæ, gulâ lineâ nudâ utrinque.		<i>Cheeks</i> naked, warty; the throat with a naked stripe on each side.
<i>Cauda</i> descendens.		<i>Tail</i> bent down.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici.		<i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth.

ORTALIDA. *Merrem.*

PHASIANUS. *Briss. Linn. Gmel. Lath. Humb.*

PENELOPE. *Temm.*

**T**HIS genus may be distinguished from the preceding by the beak being much more elevated and curved, and towards its tip being considerably more reflected and arched: the throat does not possess the loose pendulous membrane, nor is it naked, but has on each side, descending from the base of the under mandible, a naked stripe, slightly sprinkled with hair: the tail is depending. One species only is known.

## NOISY PARRAKA.

(Ortalida Parrakoua.)

OR. *crista rufâ, corpore supra fusco-olivaceo, subtus cinerascen-  
olivaceo, temporibus nudis purpureis, caudâ pennis lateralibus  
rufo terminatis.*

Parraka with a red crest; the body above brown-olive, beneath  
greyish olive; the temples naked and purple; the lateral  
tail-feathers terminated by rufous.

Penelope Parrakoua. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 695.*

Phasianus Motmot. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 271. 2.—Gmel. Syst.  
Nat. 1. 740. 2.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 632. 9.*

Phasianus Guianensis. *Briss. Orn. 1. 270. pl. 26. f. 2.*

Phasianus Parraqua. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 740. 8.—Lath. Ind.  
Orn. 2. 632. 12.*

Phasianus garrulus. *Humb. observ. de Zool. et d' Anat. 1. p. 4.  
young.*

Faisan de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 146.*

Le Katraca. *Buff. Ois. 2. 394.*

Le Parraqua. *Buff. Ois. 2. 394.*

Pénélope Parrakoua. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 85. pl. 8.*

Motmot Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 721. 8.*

Parraka Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 722. 9.*

THE total length of the Parraka, or Parrakoua, is twenty-one or twenty-two inches: the forehead, the top of the head, and the upper part of the neck, are of a deep red: the under part of the neck, the back, and the wings, are brown, or olive-grey: the under wing-coverts are red: the forepart of the neck and the breast are of a grey colour, with shades of olive; without spots: the

thighs and abdomen are yellow : the six middle tail-feathers are deep green ; the three lateral ones on each side are of a rusty red : the naked skin round the eyes, which communicates with the cere, is of a livid purple ; and when the bird is agitated with rage or desire, it assumes a deep red hue ; as do also the two naked stripes on the sides of the throat : the beak is grey-blue at its base, and white towards its tip : the irides are reddish brown : the feet are livid red : both sexes agree in plumage ; but the young differ considerably : the red on the feathers of the head and nape is less brilliant ; and they are fringed with an ochrey yellow margin : the hinder part of the neck, the back, and the wings, are of an olive-brown ; but in the very young the feathers are margined with reddish : the fore-part of the neck and the breast are brown ; each feather being bordered and tipped with grey-white : the under coverts of the wings and the rump are red : the tail is tipped with white ; the extremity of the three lateral feathers on each side being rusty red ; the rest of them, as well as the three in the middle, are black, with green reflections : the belly and the abdomen are white : the thighs, the under tail-coverts, and the sides, are reddish yellow : the feet are bluish.

Found in Brasil, Paraguay, Guiana, and many other parts of South America : it associates in flocks of from sixteen to twenty, perching upon the dead branches of trees ; utters its cry, which is said to be the loudest of all American birds, and

resembles the word *parrakoua*, from whence its name is derived: it delights in the borders of open woods, or the neighbourhood of cultivated places; but rarely in the interior of the country: the females deposit from four to six eggs, making the nest in low branches or stumps of trees, about six or eight feet from the top; when the young are hatched, they descend, after a short time, on the ground, and the mother behaves to her chickens in the same manner as hens. The principal food of this bird consists of grains and seeds, but it will also eat fruits and tender herbs: the young are fed with worms and small insects: during the day they keep among the thick woods, but come out into the open savannahs to feed, morning and evening, at which times they are killed by the inhabitants: their flesh is very fine, and greatly esteemed: they are easily tamed, and bear confinement.

## OPISTHOCOMUS. SERPENTsEATER.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* mediocre, crassum, validum, lateratim compressum, basi vibrissis divergentibus obductum, marginibus postice serratis, antice utrinque incis; mandibulâ superiore culmine rotundato, versus apicem inflexa; inferiore apice recurvata.

*Tarsi* reticulati, digito medio breviores.

*Ungues* longiusculi, compressi, curvati, acuti; porticus longior, valdè aduncus.

*Cauda* rectricibus decem.

*Beak* middle sized, thick, strong, laterally compressed, the base furnished with divergent bristles, the edges serrated behind, and cleft on each side; the ridge of the upper mandible rounded, towards the tip bent down, the under one at the tip recurved.

*Tarsi* reticulated, shorter than the middle toe.

*Claws* long, compressed, curved, acute; the hinder one long, and very much bent.

*Tail* with ten feathers.

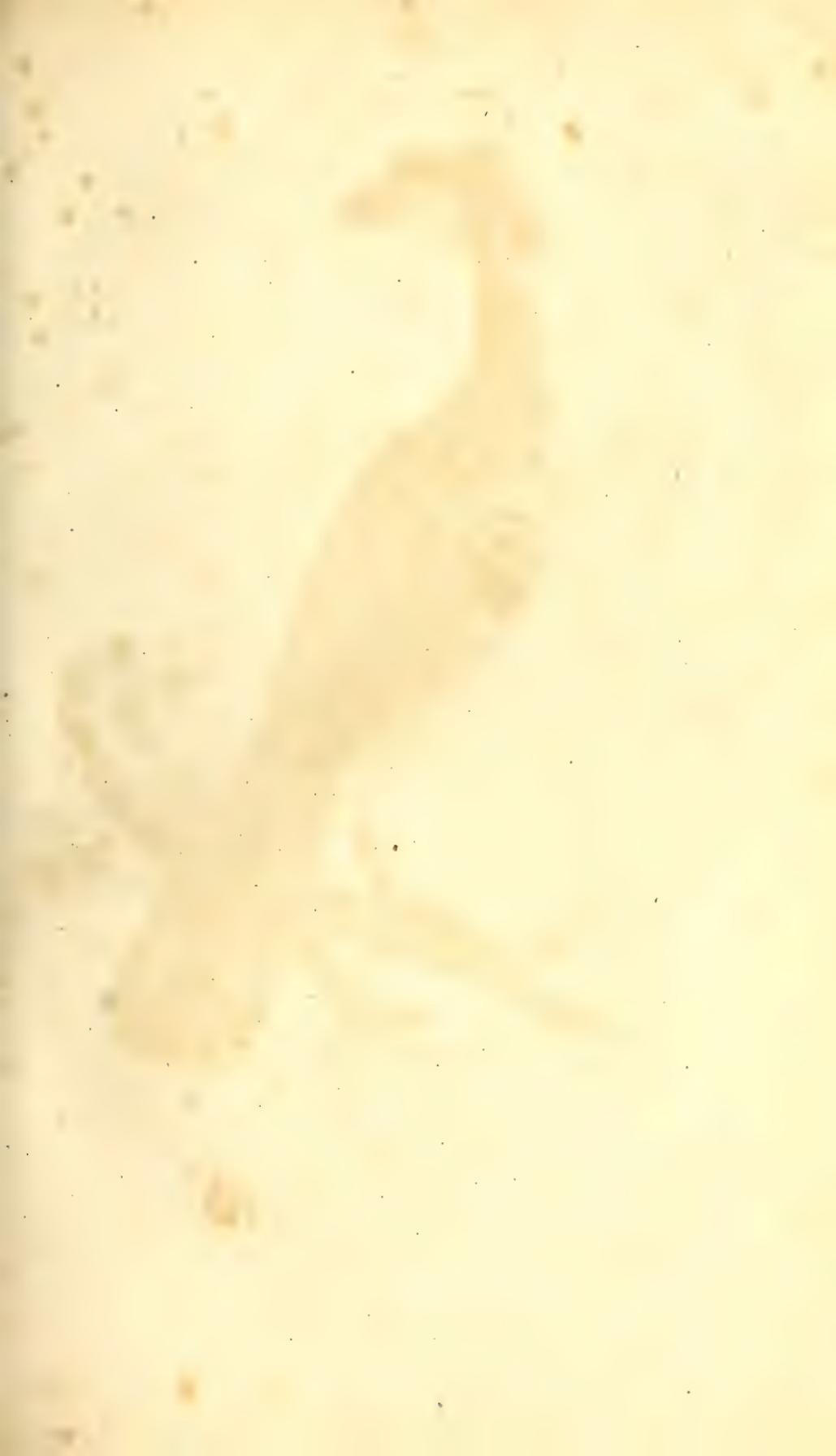
OPISTHOCOMUS. *Hoffmansegg.*

ORTHOCORYS. *Vieillot.*

PHASIANUS. *Gmel. Lath.*

CRAX. *Briss.*

**T**HIS genus was separated from the Pheasants by that active and indefatigable zoologist Hoffmansegg: it is distinguished by having a shorter





Griffith

CRESTED SERPENTEATER.

and stouter beak than those birds, and the head possesses a crest composed of slender feathers: this is discriminated from all other gallinaceous birds by not having a membrane connecting the toes at their base; and in having longer wings than any other of the order: the manners of the only species known are also somewhat different.

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HOATZIN SERPENT-EATER.

(*Opisthocomus Hoatzin.*)

*Op. fulvo-fuscus, capite cristato, fuscâ alarum duplici pallidâ, caudâ apice luteâ.*

Fulvous brown Serpent-eater, with the head crested; the wings with a double pale fascia; the tip of the tail yellow.

*Phasianus cristatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 741.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 631. 7.*

*Crax fuscis Americanus. Briss. Orn. 1. 304. 15.*

Hoatzin. *Raii Syn. 163.—Buff. Ois. 2. 385.*

Faisan huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 337.*

Sasa de Guiane. *Sonnini. edit. Buff. v. 5. p. 290 and 294.*

Crested Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 720. 7. pl. 64.*

THIS singular bird is in length one foot eleven inches: its beak is black: the head furnished with a crest, the feathers of which it is composed varying in length; in colour dirty brownish white; beneath black: space round the eyes naked and rufous: the upper parts of the body are brown;

the under, as far as the belly, reddish white: the belly and vent rufous: tips of the middle and larger wing-coverts white, forming two bars on the wings; the edge of which is white half way from the bend: quills rufous: from the occiput to the top of the back, each feather has a white streak down the middle, or rather the shaft is of that colour: the tail is cuneiform, and of the same colour with the back; the tip yellow: legs black, without spurs.

It inhabits Guiana, and is found on trees near rivers: its food consists of grains and seeds; it will also eat insects and serpents: it has a howling disagreeable note: its flesh has a very disagreeable smell (probably caused by the quality of its food,) and is consequently not eaten, but is used by the fishermen to catch certain fishes.

## GALLUS. COCK.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> crassiusculum, basi glabrum, suprâ convexum, subincurvum, ad apicem deflexum.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, squamâ fornicali semitectæ, patulæ.</p> <p><i>Aures</i> nudæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> compressa, rectricibus quatuordecim.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, ambulatorii, digiti anteriores basi membranâ connexi; <i>tarsos</i> calcarato magno incurvato.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> breves.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> thickened, its base smooth, above convex, slightly curved, and bent down at the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> situated at the base, lateral, half covered with an arched scale, and open.</p> <p><i>Ears</i> naked.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> compressed, consisting of fourteen feathers.</p> <p><i>Feet</i> four-toed, formed for walking, the anterior ones connected at the base, by a membrane; the <i>tarsi</i> with a strong incurved spur.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> short.</p>
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GALLUS *Antiquorum.* Ray, Brisson, Vieill., Temm., Leach.  
 PHASIANUS. Linn. Gmel. Lath.

AGREEABLY to the excellent arrangement of the older ornithologists, I have adopted the present genus, the birds of which it is composed being considered by Linné and his followers as con-

stituting part of his artificial genus Phasianus. The earlier ornithologists, amongst whom were Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Ray, sufficiently discriminated between the Cocks and the Pheasants, and placed the former by themselves, calling them by the ancient name Gallus; in which they have been followed by Brisson, Vieillot, Temminck, and other modern systematists, who prefer following the plain system of nature to the shackled and artificial one of Linné.

As all the birds of the genus have the same manners of life as the Domestic Cock, and a full account of them being given in the description of that species, the reader is referred to that place, as our limits will not allow of the unnecessary repetition that must otherwise occur: suffice it to state that the native place of the whole of them appears to be within the Asiatic tropics, those found without being in a domestic state.

- A. CAPUT (*in maris*) *carunculâ compressâ, sæpius dentatâ, armatum.*
- A. *Head*, in the male, armed with a compressed, generally dentated comb.
- a. MANDIBULA INFERIORE *rostri, ceromatis geminis compressis: cauda ascendens, aut subhorizontali, aut nullâ.*
- a. *The under mandible* of the beak with compressed geminated wattles: tail ascending, or subhorizontal, or entirely wanting.

## GIGANTIC COCK.

(Gallus giganteus.)

GA. *Gallo vulgari duplo major; carunculâ et palearibus rubris.*

Cock, twice as large as the common one, with a red caruncle and wattles.

Gallus giganteus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. 633.*Coq Jago. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 2. 84. pl. 2. f. 1. foot.*Var.  $\beta$ . *carunculâ denticulatâ, corpore pulchris coloribus variegato.*

The caruncle denticulated; the body variegated with beautiful colours.

Gallus giganteus, var. a. *Temm. Gall. Ind. 653.*Gallus Patavinus. *Briss. Orn. 1. 170.—Will. 110.*Phasianus Gallus.  $\lambda$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 628. 1.*Le Coq de Caux, ou de Padoue et les Poules de Sauserarre. *Buff. Ois. 2. 125.—Temm. Pig. et Gall. 2. 86.*Paduan Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 707. 1.*

THIS species occurs in a wild state in the forests of Sumatra, and the western parts of Java; but as yet specimens have not made their way to Europe; the only account of them resting upon the autho-

rities of Dampier and Marsden : all that is known of the species in a wild state is, that it is twice the size of the Domestic, and greatly resembles the Bankiva, cock. In a domestic state it is frequent in many parts, particularly in Padua, where it grows to an immense size, often exceeding ten pounds in weight : it is distinguished by having a very large denticulated comb, which is frequently double, and the body is variegated with brilliant colours, as in the common species : its voice is remarkably rough and hoarse : it does not attain its brilliancy of plumage till a later period than poultry in general, at least not till above half grown : when tired it rests on the first joint of the leg, and is then much taller than the common fowls.

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BANKIVA COCK.

(*Gallus Bankiva.*)

GA. *caruncula denticulatâ, ore subtus barbato, caudâ subfastigiata subhorizontali pennis, colli elongatis ; apicibus rotundatis, capite dorsoque fulvis, tectricibus alarum fuscis nigrisque, abdomine caudâque nigris. (Femina, fusco-cinerea et flavicans, cristâ et barbâ minores quam maris.)*

Cock with a denticulated comb ; the throat wattled ; the tail somewhat pointed and horizontal ; the feathers on the neck elongated, and rounded at the tip ; the head and back fulvous ; the wing-coverts brown and black ; the abdomen and tail

black. (*Female* grey-brown and yellowish, with the comb and wattles smaller than in the male.)

*Gallus Bankiva.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 654.

*Coq et Poule Bankiva.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 8. 87.

TEMMINCK considers this species to be the origin of our domestic poultry; but I cannot assent to his arguments, as they do not appear to be sufficient to warrant his assertion, and it is much better (in all cases where proofs cannot be obtained) to consider differing individuals as distinct species, than run the hazard of connecting what nature has not joined together: however, this is thus described by that celebrated ornithologist. “ In form and colour it greatly resembles that race of poultry called Bantams and Turkish Cocks; the only character that separates it from these is, that it carries its tail somewhat horizontal and arched, whereas in those it is considerably elevated, and forms two vertical planes: the feathers which adorn the neck are long, with their webs disunited, and towards their tips somewhat extended and rounded: the head, the neck, and the whole of the elongated feathers of the back, which reach to the rump, are of a bright orange, or fiery colour: the top of the back, the lesser and middle wing-coverts, are of a beautiful purple-chestnut; the greater coverts are black, with green reflections: the quills and secondary feathers are of a rusty red on their outer edges, and black on their inner: the breast, the belly, the thighs, the abdomen, and the tail are black, with green-gold reflections:

the comb, the cheeks, the throat, and the wattles, are of a red hue, varying in colour: the feet are grey, armed with strong spurs: the irides are yellow. The female is much smaller than the male; the comb and the wattles are much shorter; the space round the eyes and the throat are naked; the latter slightly covered with distant feathers: the breast, the belly, and the abdomen are of a yellowish colour, each feather varied with a clear ray down the shaft: the feathers of the lower part of the neck are elongated, and have disunited webs; they are black in the middle, and yellow-ochre on their edges: the shoulders, the wings, the feathers of the rump and tail are of an earthy grey, varied with zigzag black marks; the greater quills are grey."

Laischenan discovered this bird in the interior parts of Java, where the inhabitants call it Ayam Bankiva: it inhabits the great forests and borders of woods: it is very wild.

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JUNGLE COCK.

(*Gallus Sonneratii.*)

*GA. carunculâ denticulatâ; ore subtus barbato; pennis colli linearibus, elongatis, albo atro fulvoque maculatis, apice membranaceis; gulâ, jugulo, pectore, abdomine, dorsoque griseis albo lineatis; tectricibus alarum rufo-castaneis, apicibus dila-*



*Graffius*

JUNGLE COCK.



*tatis, cartilagineis fulvis; remigibus, reatricibusque atro-nigris.*  
(*Femina minor, absque carunculâ et palearibus; capite plumato; corpore obscuriore, fusco rufoque vario.*)

Cock with a toothed comb; the mouth wattled beneath; the feathers of the neck elongated, spotted with white, black, and fulvous; their tips membranaceous; the throat, jugulum, breast, abdomen, and back, grey striped with white; the wing-coverts reddish chesnut, the tips of the feathers dilated, cartilaginous, and fulvous; the quills and tail-feathers deep black. *Female* less, without the comb or wattles; the head feathered; the body more obscure, varied with brown and red.

Gallus Sonneratii. *Temm. Gall. Ind. 659.*

Gallus Indicus. *Leach, Zool. Misc. ii. 6.*

Phasianus Gallus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 737.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 615.*

Le Coq sauvage. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 153. pl. 94. male; p. 160. pl. 95. female.*

Coq et Poule Sonnerat. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 2. 246. pl. 3. f. 1. 2.*

Wild Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 698. 1.*

Indian Pheasant. *Leach, Zool. Misc. 2. 6. pl. 61.*

THIS magnificent bird is a native of India, and has been thought to be the origin of our domestic poultry; but as there are no facts that support the conjecture, it must be considered a distinct species, differing materially from the cultivated one. It was first described as distinct by Temminck in his valuable work on the Gallinacea, and since by Dr. Leach in the second volume of the Zoological Miscellany.

It has a dentated comb on the head, and the sides of the lower mandible of the beak are adorned with wattles resembling those of *G. domesticus*: the naked space round the eyes and on the throat

is larger than in that bird : the feathers on the top of the head and those of the neck are elongated, and are very remarkable, differing from those of any other of the genus : the quill is thick and flattened, forming a white ray the whole length of the feather, and ending in a dilated cartilaginous substance, similar to that on the wings of the *Columba Franciæ* or the *Bombycilla Garrulæ* and *Carolinensis*, which is rounded in shape, and thin and highly polished : the feathers of the back and those of the tail-coverts are long and narrow ; they are of a dusky brown, varied with brighter spots ; the whole of them have a white stripe down their shafts : the breast, the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen are dusky, tinged with green : the greater quills are dull black ; the middle and secondaries are black, varied with green reflections : the lesser and middle wing-coverts have the shafts of their feathers flattened, and their tips ornamented with a thick cartilaginous lamina, possessing the same appearance as that on the feathers of the neck, but are of a deep red colour : the tail-coverts are of a deep violet ; they are elongated and arched over the two vertical planes of the tail, which is composed of fourteen feathers, of a black hue, with green reflections : the feet are grey : the irides yellow : the beak horn-coloured : the fleshy appendices of the head are of a red colour, more or less deep. The female is less than the male, and has scarcely any comb or wattles : the throat is covered with feathers, which is not the case with the common hen,

which has that part nearly naked: the whole of the plumage of the under parts of the body resembles that of the male, except that the colours are less brilliant: the feathers of the neck are but slightly elongated, and do not possess the singular cartilaginous substance with which those of the male are ornamented, neither have the wing-coverts that appendage: the whole of the upper part of the body is grey, more or less dusky, with the shaft of each feather white: the space round the eyes is naked and reddish.

Inhabits large forests in India, where it occurs in great profusion.

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DOMESTIC COCK.

(*Gallus domesticus*.)

GA. *carunculâ denticulatâ; ore subtus barbato; pennis collis linearibus elongatis; corpore pulchris coloribus variegato; caudâ compressâ adscendente.* (Femina, *cristâ barbâque minores quam maris.*)

Cock with a toothed comb; the throat wattled; the feathers on the neck linear and elongated; the body variegated with beautiful colours; the tail compressed and ascending. (*Female* with the comb and wattle less than in the male.)

*Gallus domesticus* et *Gallina.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 166.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 51. A.

*Gallus Bankiva domesticus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 654.

*Phasianus Gallus domesticus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626. 1.  $\beta$ .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 737. 1.  $\beta$ .

- Phasianus Gallus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270. 1.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 199.
- Coq commun à crête, ou Coq villageois. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 116. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 1.—*Temm. Gall. et Pig.* 2. 92. pl. 2. f. 2, 3, 4, 5. pl. 3. f. 3, 4.
- Domestic Cock. *Albin. Birds,* 3. 32.—*Phil. Trans.* 12. 923.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 700.—*Bew. Brit. Birds,* 1. 276.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 240.
- Var.  $\beta$ . *Cristatâ in vertice plumosâ densissimâ.*  
With a strong crest on the crown.
- Gallus cristatus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 169.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. A. 1.
- Gallus Bankiva cristatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 656.
- Phasianus Gallus cristatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Faun. Suec.* 199.  $\beta$ .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626.
- Le Coq huppé et de Nambourg. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 116.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 49.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 239.
- Crested Cock. *Will. Orn.* p. 158.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 703.
- Var.  $\gamma$ . *pulchris coloribus variegatis ; tibiis pennatis aut ad digitos plumosis, aut digitis plumosis, aut pennis posticis valdè elongatis.*
- Variiegated with beautiful colours ; the tibiæ feathered to the toes ; the toes feathered, or the feathers on the legs greatly elongated behind.
- Gallus plumipes. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 172. A.—*Will. Orn.* p. 110.
- Gallus Banticus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 172. b.
- Gallus Turcicus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 170. d.
- Gallus Bankiva pusillus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 657.
- Phasianus Gallus pusillus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627.  $\theta$ .
- Phasianus Gallus plumipes. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627.  $\iota$ .
- Phasianus Gallus turcicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 739.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627.  $\kappa$ .
- Le Coq de Bantam. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 119.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 242.
- Rough-footed Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 706.
- Turkish Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 707.
- Bantam Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 706.—*Albin.* 3. pl. 33, 34.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds,* pl. 23.

Var.  $\delta$ . *Pedibus brevissimis, magnitudo columbæ.*

The feet very short, the size of a pigeon.

Gallus Pumilio. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 171. 2.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. a. 2.

Gallus Bankiva pumilio. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 638.

Phasianus Gallus pumilio. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind.*

*Orn.* 2. 627.  $\eta$ .

Le Coq nain. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 118.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 244.

Dwarf Cock, or Creeper. *Will. Orn.* 110. pl. 26.—*Lath. Gen.*

*Syn.* 4. 705.

Var.  $\epsilon$ . *quinque digitis in utroque pede ; tres antici, postici bini.*

With five toes on each foot, three anterior, and two behind.

Gallus pentadactylus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 169.

Gallus Bankiva pentadactylus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 658.

Phasianus Gallus pentadactylus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626.

Le Coq à cinq doigts. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 124.

Dorking Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 703.

THIS well known and useful bird, like all other domestic animals, is subject to innumerable varieties, scarcely any two individuals being found exactly similar; however several distinct races are easily discriminated, and shall be described below. The one first in order is the common or dunghill cock, which being the most abundant, may be considered the nearest approach to the original stock, which appears to be unknown: of the common cock so many changes of plumage occur, that a description of that part would be endless, some being found pure white, others black, with green reflections, others again varied with the most beautiful colours; in fact, with the exception of the pure white ones, scarcely any two are found alike: the principal difference of this variety from the rest seems to be, that the comb

is very large, with eight or nine serratures; the naked space round the eyes larger than in the other varieties, and the wattles hang much lower; the head, neck, back, and wing-coverts, mostly orange; the greater wing-coverts, quills, and under parts, white; the long falcated tail-feathers blue-black.

The next variety, or the Crested Cock of authors, has the head ornamented with a crest, in addition to the comb; although some few individuals are found with the latter appendage nearly obliterated, and have in lieu thereof a very large crest, that nearly hinders them from seeing, as it falls down over the eyes; it also covers the ears and the hind head, and frequently the throat has feathers of a similar kind: in plumage this differs as greatly as the first described, and the crest often forms a perfect contrast to the remainder of the plumage; some birds being white, with a black crest, others black, with a white crest; again, the crest is black and orange, and the body white, or varied with several colours: this variety is sufficiently common in England, and in Egypt it is greatly prized on account of its flesh, which is said to be remarkably fine.

The Bantam and Turkish Cocks appear to belong to the same race of varieties; they are very small, and have a much more showy plumage than the other varieties of this species, and appear to differ from each other but in very few particulars, the principal one consisting in the legs of the Bantam being greatly feathered; so much so in some individuals, as to hinder them greatly in walking.

This variety is much valued by some on account of the great number of eggs the female lays without sitting: the male is very bold and pugnacious.

The Dwarf Cock, which is the next, greatly resembles the last described, but is much smaller in size, and the legs are very short; so much so, that the wings drag on the ground: in plumage it differs exceedingly, as in the rest: its body is scarcely larger than that of a Pigeon.

The last variety, or more properly a kind of monstrosity, is the Darking Cock of Latham, which has two toes behind, and is of a larger size than usual, with nearly the same plumage as the rest: it is very common in England, particularly about Dorking in Surrey.

Another slight variety may be enumerated, and that is the Game Cock, which is more distinguished for its courage than for any great peculiarity in its plumage: this is still extensively used in this country for the barbarous and disgraceful pastime of cock-fighting, which has even received royal sanction, as Henry VIII. actually caused a theatre to be built for the express purpose, he being so passionately fond of the sport, as was also James I. —Edward III. and Oliver Cromwell, however, were not such advocates for it, for they absolutely prohibited it. Great pains are taken by many in rearing the animals of this breed, as frequently considerable sums are betted on favourite birds. From the time of the Grecians this diversion appears to have been practised, but nowhere

with such vigour as in some parts of the East Indies, especially in Sumatra, where a man will not only stake his entire property on the issue of a battle, but likewise his wife and children, or a son his mother and sisters ! In this latter place they arm the leg of the bird with a sharp-edged weapon resembling in form a scimitar. In this country they are generally armed with an artificial spur called a gaffle. Another inhuman practice was long followed in England, that of throwing stones at these poor unfortunate birds on Shrove-Tuesday ; a custom that took its rise from an intention of the Britons to massacre the Danes, which was frustrated by the crowing of the cocks ; and as the event took place early in the morning of the above day, it was annually celebrated by the idle and dissolute in after times : it is scarcely abolished in some towns at this moment : but enough of this inhuman barbarity.

It is needless to state much respecting the care and management of the young chicks, as it is a thing so well known ; but if any one should wish to inform himself fully of all circumstances necessary to be attended to in order to attain a perfect knowledge of their nurture, he may consult Temminck's *Histoire Naturelle générale des Pigeons et des Gallinacés*, tome ii. where he will find an ample notice of all particulars connected therewith. One thing, however, may be here stated ; that is, the artificial means used in Egypt, and introduced by the celebrated M. de Reaumur into France, of hatching chickens by thousands ;

this is accomplished by means of ovens purposely constructed, consisting of a low arched apartment of clay: two rows of shelves are formed, and the eggs are placed on these in such a manner as not to touch each other: they are slightly moved five or six times every twenty-four hours. All possible care is taken to diffuse the heat equally throughout; and there is but one aperture, just large enough to admit a man stooping. During the first eight days the heat is rendered great; but during the last eight it is gradually diminished, till at length, when the young brood are ready to come forth, it is reduced almost to the state of the natural atmosphere. It is supposed that nearly one hundred millions of these animals are annually reared by this process, the heat of which is generated by layers of dung.

In a domestic state the fecundity of the female is very great; she generally lays two eggs in three days, and continues to do so upwards of ten months: after having laid from twenty-five to thirty eggs, she prepares for the tedious process of incubation; during which time she is so assiduous in her employment, that she appears to forget the necessary supplies of food and drink. In about three weeks the young brood burst from their confinement, and the mother attends them with the greatest assiduity, and becomes very bold, and will attack any animal that attempts to annoy her young.

The Cock is very attentive to his females, hardly ever losing sight of them: he leads, defends, and

cherishes them ; collects them together when they straggle, and seems to eat unwillingly till he sees them feeding around him : he allows of no competitor, but on the approach of a rival he immediately attacks the intruder, and if possible drives him from the field, or perishes in the attempt.

At present this bird is found in nearly all parts of the world, but in the more northern climates, as Siberia and Greenland, it is kept more as a curiosity than on account of its use, as they will not breed there. Asia is undoubtedly the place from whence it originally sprang.

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CRISPED COCK.

(*Gallus crispus*.)

*GA. pennis sursum reflexis, aut revolutis; pulchris coloribus variegatis.*

Cock with the feathers reflected upwards, or turned over ; variegated with beautiful colours.

*Gallus crispus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 661.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 173. *pl.* 17. *f.* 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. *a.* 1.

*Phasianus Gallus crispus.*—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.  $\eta$ .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 626. 1.

*Gallina Frieslandica.* *Will. Orn.* 110.

*Le Coq à plumes frisées.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 121. *pl.* 13.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 259.

Crisped or Frizzled Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 704.—*Will. (Ang.)* 156.

THIS strange species has the whole of the feathers curled up, appearing at a distance like wool: it is rather smaller than the common poultry, and is much more difficult to rear than them, as the chickens are very tenacious of cold and moisture. In a domestic state it is frequently kept out of curiosity. The usual plumage of this bird is white, and its legs are smooth; but it varies in having the legs covered with feathers, and very greatly in the colours of its plumage and in size, some being considerably smaller, and others larger than the ordinary poultry.

Asia appears to be the native place of this species, which is domesticated in Java, Japan, Sumatra, and the whole of the Philippine islands.

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NEGRO COCK.

(*Gallus Morio*.)

*Ga. carunculâ et palearibus nigris; pulchris coloribus variegatis.*  
Cock with the caruncle and wattles black; the feathers variegated with beautiful colours.

*Gallus Morio.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 660.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 174.

*Phasianus Gallus Morio.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 739.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 1.

Le Coq nègre, ou de Mosambique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 122.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 2. 253.

Negro Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 708.

THIS bird is remarkable for having the comb and wattles of a violet-black: the skin and periosteum are also of that colour: its flesh is white; and is most excellent food: the comb on the male is dentated, and, with the wattles, resembles that part in the domestic species: the plumage in a wild state is black, with bronzed reflections; when domesticated it varies considerably in colour, as in other poultry: the beak is deep blue, and the feet are dusky blue.

Domesticated in various parts of India in great abundance: it is of a restless disposition.

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SILK COCK.

(*Gallus lanatus*.)

*Ga. cristá et palearibus rubro-cæruleis, corpore albo, pennis sericeis.*

Cock with the crest and wattles of a red-blue; the body white; the feathers like hair.

*Gallus lanatus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 660.

*Gallus Japonicus.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 175. 6. *pl.* 17. *f.* 2. female.

*Phasianus Gallus Lanatus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 739.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 1.

Le Coq et la Poule à duvet. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 121.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 2. 256.

Silk Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 708. 1.

ANOTHER singular species of this genus comes next: this is distinguished from all others in having

the body covered with feathers, with their webs entirely disunited, and resembling hair or silk : it is entirely white, with the exception of the comb and wattles, which are of a red-blue : the legs are reddish violet, and very strong : the beak is of a clear blue : the irides are red, surrounded by a slight circle of black : as in the last species, this has the whole of the skin and periosteum black, but its flesh is remarkably white, and most exquisite in flavour, exceeding the common poultry in both respects. These birds inhabit different parts of Asia, particularly Japan and China ; the inhabitants of which latter place carry about cages full of them, and sell them to the Europeans.

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RUMPLESS COCK.

(*Gallus ecaudatus.*)

GA. *carunculâ integrâ, mandibulâ inferiore barbâ duobus, caudâ nullâ, uropygio tectricibus majoribus tecto ; corpore utrinque fusco-aurantio.*

Cock with an entire comb ; the lower mandible with two wattles ; no tail ; the rump clothed by the greater coverts ; the body fuscous-orange.

*Gallus ecaudatus, primus.* Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 662.

Cock Wallikikili. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 2. p. 267.

Var.  $\beta$ . *caudâ seu uropygio carens ; pulchris coloribus variegatis.*

With the rump or tail wanting ; the colours greatly varying, and beautiful.

*Gallus ecaudatus*, var. a. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 663.

*Gallus Persicus*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 174, 5.

*Phasianus Gallus ecaudatus*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 271.  $\gamma$ .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 738.—*Raii. Syn.* 51. a. 1. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 627. 1.

Le Coq sans croupion. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 122.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 171.

Persian Fowl, or Rumpkin. *Will. Orn.* 156. 6. pl. 26.

Rumpless, or Persian Cock. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 705. 1.

THIS most singular species is distinguished by not having even the rudiments of a tail or rump: its head is adorned with an entire comb: the cheeks, from behind the ears to the throat, are naked: from the base of the lower mandible depend two red fleshy wattles, as in the common Cock: the feathers on the nape are long and narrow; their webs are disunited and silky; they are marked with a longitudinal black spot, and are bordered with yellow orange: immediately below the naked part of the neck the feathers are violet, with purple reflections: the rest of the under part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a fine orange, the centre of each feather having a deep brown longitudinal spot: the back, the middle and lesser wing-coverts are reddish orange: the great feathers placed above the rump are curved, and serve as a covering to that part; they are of a fine violet, with bronzed reflections, as are also the secondary quills: the primaries are dull brown: the tarsi are armed with strong and acute spurs, which, as well as the feet and the beak, are grey-brown: the female is unknown in a wild state.

Inhabits the island of Ceylon, among the immense forests of that country: its nest is placed upon the ground, and is coarsely made of slender plants, and similar to that of the Partridge: the bird is very wild: the cry of the cock is less sonorous than in the domestic species.

The domesticated kind of this is very common in some parts, and varies exceedingly in its plumage, but all are destitute of the tail and rump: in some the comb is dentated, and in a few double, but it does not appear that any have that part smooth.

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- b. *GULA paleâ longitudinali plicatâ; CAUDA furcatâ, planâ.*  
 b. *Throat with a longitudinal folded wattle; the tail forked and horizontal.*

## FORK-TAILED COCK.

(*Gallus furcatus.*)

*GA. carunculâ integrâ, gulâ medio barbatâ, pennis colli brevibus rotundatis, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus nigro, tectricibus alarum aurantiis fuscisque. (Femina cristâ barbâque nullis; oculi ambitu nudi.)*

Cock with an entire comb; the throat with a wattle in the middle; the feathers on the neck short and rounded; the body above green-gold, beneath black; the wing-coverts orange

and brown. (*Female* without comb or wattle; the region of the eyes naked.)

*Gallus furcatus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 662.

Coq et Poule ayamalas. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 261.

THIS is distinguished from the rest of the Cocks by several peculiarities: its tail is horizontal and forked: its crest is entire: it does not possess the wattles on each side of the base of the under mandible, but instead, it has arising from that part and descending to the lower part of the neck a single membranaceous appendage, which is folded, and somewhat similar to that of the Turkey: neither are the feathers of the neck and top of the back elongated, but rounded, and have the appearance of velvety scales: the total length of the male is about two feet: the sides of the head, the throat, the lower part of the neck, the loose membrane of that part, and the comb, are of a fine red-violet: the occiput, the sides and hinder part of the neck, and top of the back, have the feathers of an oval form; they are bright brown at their base, at their centre blue, with violet reflections; between that and their tips green, with golden hues, and the very extremities are tipped with a velvety black crescent: the feathers on the lower part of the back and the rump are long and narrow, with their middle portions black, glossed with gold; and their edges, which are disunited, are of a yellow-ochre tinge: the feathers of the lesser and middle wing-coverts are similar in shape to those on the top of the back; they are black with red margins: the quills are dusky brown, and the

secondaries are black, glossed with gold: the breast, the belly, and the abdomen, are black: the tail, which is composed of twelve feathers, is slightly forked and horizontal: the long feathers on the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, rest upon the tail, and form a series of parabolas, more or less curved; they, as well as the tail-feathers, are green, glossed with gold: the tarsi are armed with very short spurs, and with the beak are yellow: the irides are bright yellow. The female has the space round the eyes and a spot beneath the ears naked, and of a livid colour: the feathers on the top of the head and hinder part of the neck are grey-brown: above the eyes is a kind of reddish yellow eyebrow: the throat is white: the breast, the belly, and the abdomen, are of a greyish yellow, without spots; the feathers of the former edged with dusky: the back and lesser wing-coverts are deep green, with golden hues, and yellowish in their centres: the greater coverts and the secondary quills are black, glossed with green-gold; the whole of them undulated with yellowish, and their extremities entirely of that colour: the tail-feathers are brown, slightly tinged with green, and edged with reddish: the feet and beak are brown.

This beautiful species is very abundant in the great forests in the interior of Java, frequenting the borders of the woods during the day: it is very wild, and is rendered difficult to kill, as it is always on the look-out for danger: it will not bear confinement.

B. CAPITE *cristato*, *genæ nudæ*, *tarsi longiores*.

B. With the *head* crested ; the cheeks naked ; tarsi lengthened.

MACARTNIAN COCK.

(*Gallus Macartnyi*.)

GA. *niger*, *chalybeo-nitens*, *dorso igneo-ferrugineo* ; *plumis lateribus corporis rufis cum ignito reflexu* ; *rectricibus intermediis subfulvis*. (Femina *saturate rufa*, *supra lineis transversis atris*, *plumis albo-marginatis* ; *gula albâ*.)

Black Cock, glossed with steel-colour ; the upper part of the back of a fiery rust-colour ; the feathers on the sides of the body rufous, with igneous reflections ; the middle tail-feathers slightly fulvous. (Female deep rufous, with transverse dark-coloured lines ; the feathers margined with white ; throat white.)

*Gallus Macartnyi*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 663.

*Phasianus ignitus*. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxi.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 9.

Houppifère Macartney. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 273. *pl.* 3. *f.* 10.

Fire-backed Pheasant. *Staunt. Emb. Chin.* 1. 246. *pl.* 13.—

*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* II. 274.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 9. *pl.* 321.

Var.  $\beta$ . *caudâ pennis albis*.

The tail with white feathers.

*Gallus Macartnyi*  $\beta$ . *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 664.

THIS highly splendid and magnificent bird is distinguished from the other Cocks by not possessing the comb, but having a delicate plume of feathers on the crown of the head, somewhat similar to that of the Peacock : the cheeks are naked, and the fleshy wattles are of a different construction to those of the Cock. The male is about two feet in length : his head is adorned

with an elegant crest, composed of singularly constructed feathers, which at their bases are destitute of webs, and towards their extremities clothed with a number of disunited barbs; the whole feather is similar to a fan with a long handle: the face and sides of the head, much beyond the eyes, covered with a rufous-violet skin, hanging down beneath the sides of the head and the throat, like a small wattle: the crest and top of the head, the neck, the top of the back, the breast, and the belly, are black, with green reflections: the feathers on the sides of the body are of a brilliant red towards their tips: the wing-coverts are black, tipped with a band of green-gold: the long feathers of the rump are of a fiery golden hue, reflecting rich tints of molten copper, purple and violet; the upper tail-coverts are similar: the four middle tail-feathers are red, the rest black: the beak yellow-ochre: the feet grey: the claws and spurs brown: it sometimes varies in having the whole of the plumage more violet, the feathers on the sides of the body tipped with white, and the four middle tail-feathers of the latter colour.

The female is less than the male: the naked skin round the eyes is not so much wrinkled as in him: the crest is also different, the feathers being webbed their whole length, but larger at their tips than at the base; this, and also the upper part of the head, the hinder part of the neck, and the top of the back, are of a chesnut-brown; the rest of the back, the wings, the rump, and the tail, are of a deeper colour, varied with delicate black

hues: the throat is white: the feathers of the whole of the under parts are chesnut-brown in the centre, and edged with pure white.

The head, the neck, the breast, and the belly of the young males are dull black, without any violaceous hue: the back, the wing-coverts, and secondary quills, are violet-black, varied with fine zigzag white rays: the feathers on the rump and those of the tail are red: the sides of the body are not tipped with red-gold as in the adult.

Inhabits Sumatra: it is extremely wild, and will not submit to a state of domestication.

## PHASIANUS. PHEASANT.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, crassiusculum, basi nudum, versus apicem deflexum.	<i>Beak</i> short, thickened, its base naked, towards the tip bent down.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal and lateral.
<i>Aures</i> tectæ.	<i>Ears</i> covered.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, ambulatorii, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: <i>tarsi</i> calcarati.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, formed for walking, three toes before, and one behind: <i>tarsi</i> with spurs.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata, cuneata; <i>rectricibus</i> octodecim.	<i>Tail</i> elongated, wedge-shaped, consisting of eighteen feathers.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

**P**HASIANUS, *auctorum*.—This genus embraces some of the most beautiful birds in existence, which, as far as known, possess the same manners of life: they are all natives of Asia, frequenting woody places: the females produce many young ones at a brood, which they foster for some time like the domestic hen: their nests, which are rude, are formed on the ground: their food consists of seeds and insects: the young when first hatched are clothed with a soft down.

- A. GULA *plumis tectâ*; *genæ orbitæque in masculis nudæ et verrucosæ.*
- A. Throat clothed with feathers; the cheeks and orbits in the males naked and crested.
- a. Caput *non cristatum.*
- a. Head not crested.

## COMMON PHEASANT.

(Phasianus Colchicus.)

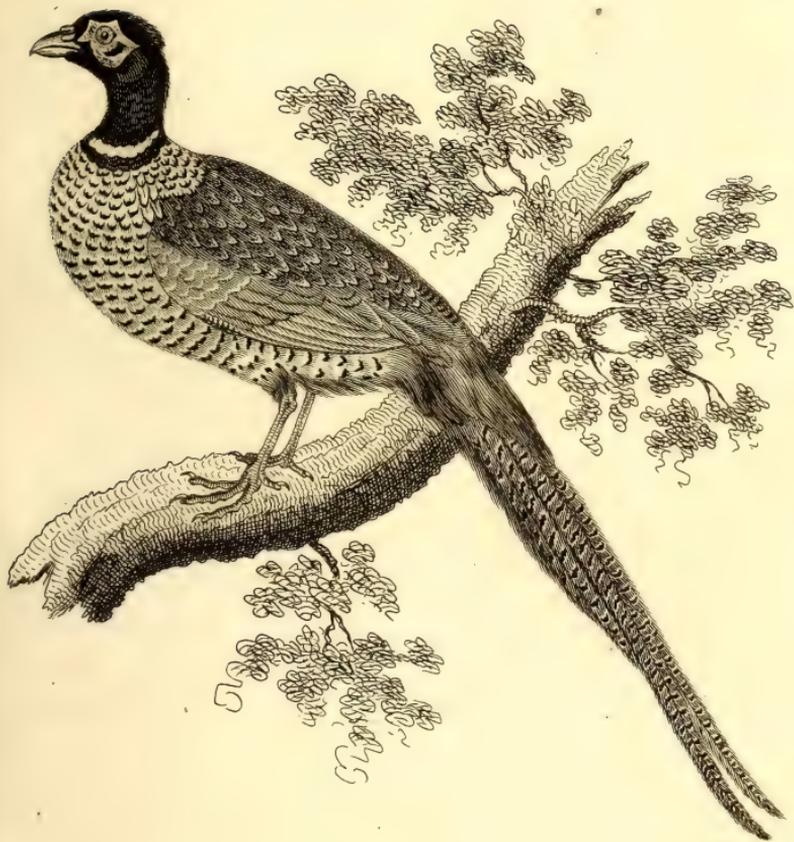
PH. *rufus, capite colloque cæruleis cum viridi et aureo-nitentibus, corpore supra rufo-splendidis, nigro alboque variegato, caudâ planâ, cuneatâ.* (Femina *fusco-grisea, rufescente et nigricante variegata.*)

Red Pheasant, with the head and neck blue, shining with green and gold; the body above splendid rufous, variegated with black and white; the tail plain and wedge-shaped. (Female brown-grey, varied with reddish and dusky.)

Phasianus Colchicus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 270.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 741. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 262.—*Raii. Syn.* 56. a. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 629. 4.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 666.

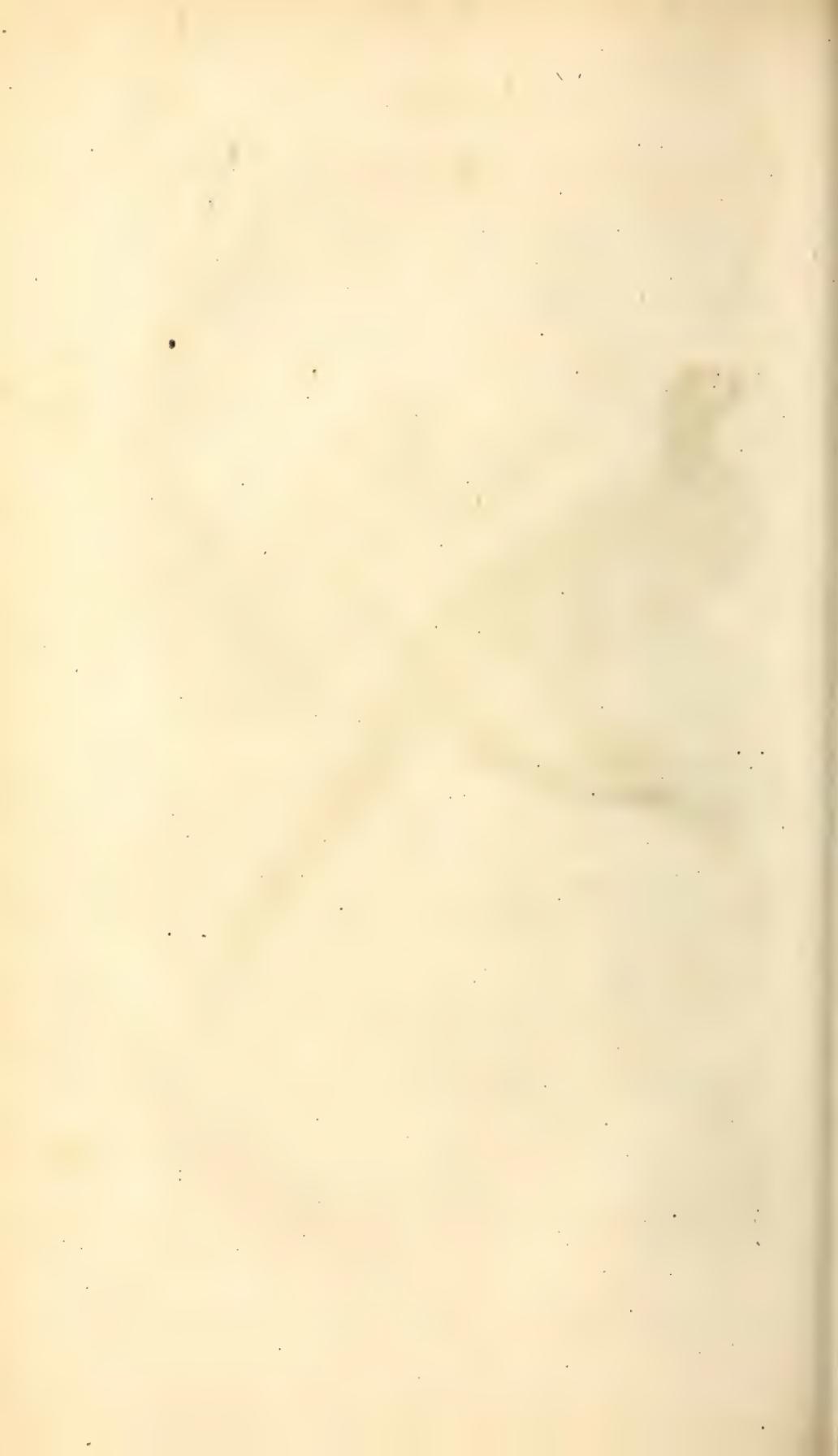
Le Faisan. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 328. pl. 11.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 121. male. 122. female.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 289.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 282.

Common Pheasant. *Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 25.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds,* pl. 20.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 712.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 207. 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds,* 1. 282.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 237.—*Don. Brit. Birds,* 5. p. 101.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds,* 3. pl. 31.—*Wall. Syn.* 2. pl. 178.—*Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. p. 280.



*Griffith*

COMMON PHEASANT.



Var.  $\beta$ . *A priore differt colore albo, maculis, phasianis vulgarim coloribus imbutis, vario.*

This differs in being white, variegated with the colours of the common sort.

Phasianus Colchicus, var. A. *varius*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 667.

Phasianus varius. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 630.  $\gamma$ .—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 267. a. pl. 25. f. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742.

Le Faisan pannaché. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 252.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 309.

Variegated Pheasant. *Hayes. Brit. Birds, pl.* 21.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 267.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *corpus totum album immaculatum.*

With the whole body of an immaculate white.

Phasianus Colchicus, var. B. *albus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 667.

Phasianus albus. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 268.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742. 3. d.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 630. var.

Le Faisan blanc. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 312.

White Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 716.

It is almost needless to descant upon the plumage of this elegant and well known bird : but it is necessary that it should be described, as it serves to exemplify the species : its usual length, including its tail, is about three feet : its weight nearly three pounds : its beak is pale yellowish horn-colour : irides yellow : the cheeks are covered with a scarlet velvety down, minutely spotted with black : the head and neck are of a changeable golden hue, with blue and violet reflections : the sides of the head near the occiput are adorned (at least in the courting season) with a tuft of ear-like golden-green feathers : the lower part of the neck, the breast, the belly, and the sides, are of a most brilliant chesnut-purple, the whole of the feathers being bordered with black, with violet

hues : the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are of a reddish brown colour : the wings are brown-purple, spotted with yellowish white : the quills are brown, with transverse stripes of reddish white : the two middle tail-feathers are very long and arched ; their centre is olive-grey, varied with transverse black bands, and their margins are of a chesnut-purple : the rest of the tail-feathers are similar in colour, but much shorter : the legs are dusky, furnished with a strong membrane between the toes, and a blunt spur on the tarsi.

The female is less in size : the general colour brown, variegated with grey, rufous, and dusky : the region of the eyes is covered with feathers : tail much shorter than in the male, but barred as in him : old females often attain the plumage of the male, and possess a hard tubercle on the tarsi in the place of the spur of the male. Young birds have the plumage of an uniform grey, approaching greatly to that of the female.

This bird is another instance of the changes animals undergo when they lose their native freedom, and are under the dominion of mankind. It is greatly subject to variation, and in addition to that, it will propagate with other species, and produce hybrids : the first variety worth noticing is the Variegated Pheasant, which has its plumage white, varied in an infinity of ways with that of the first described ; in other respects similar to that bird. The next is entirely white, with a slight tracing of the characters proper to the species. A hybrid is described by Dr. Latham

from Brisson, by the following terms: "This is a mixed breed between the Pheasant and Cock; a circumstance which frequently happens where farm-yards are adjoining to woods where Pheasants abound: the eyes are surrounded with a red skin, and a few spots of white on the crown of the head: upper part of the back rufous, varied with brown and white; from thence to the tail ash-colour, crossed with black: belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, pale brown, ash-colour, and dusky, mixed: wing-coverts much like the back: greater quills pale brown; the lesser white, varied without with black, and within black edged with rufous: tail black in the middle: bill and legs grey." Another hybrid is described by Temminck, between the male Painted Pheasant and the female of the common one: this possesses the brilliant plumage of the former bird, and is thus noticed: its length is about three feet: its head is crested, and this part is composed of feathers with disunited webs, of a rufous-red colour, slightly tipped with violet: the feathers which rise beneath the occiput, and those that reach in a fascia from that to the neck, are of a reddish yellow at their base, and purple-violet towards their tips: the whole of the feathers of the neck are purple-violet, with fine green-gold reflections: those of the top of the back are deep green at their origin, then of a fiery red, and tipped with a circle of beautiful purple-violet: the whole of the under parts are of a bright fiery red; the back and the scapulars are the same, with the bases of all the feathers black,

with transverse ochraceous yellow stripes: the rump and the upper tail-coverts are of a red-purple: the quills are grey, spotted on their outer webs with whitish yellow: the secondary quills and the coverts of the wings are of a chesnut-red on their outer webs, and black with brownish yellow spots on their inner: the middle tail-feathers are clear spotless red; the lateral ones are more deep in colour, spotted irregularly with black and brown. The Rev. Gilbert White also mentions a hybrid which was killed in Hampshire: this had the head, neck, breast and belly, glossy black: the back, wing-feathers, and tail, pale russet, streaked somewhat like the upper parts of a Partridge: the tail even at the end, and short: legs destitute of a spur: space round the eye naked and scarlet.

Pheasants breed on the ground like Partridges, the female laying from eight to a dozen eggs, in a sort of rough hole formed by scratching a few dried vegetables together: the young follow the mother like chickens, as soon as hatched: wood and corn lands seem necessary to their existence. They bear confinement very well, and the female produces a great many eggs in that state, and will sometimes sit upon them if not disturbed by the male, which is often the case; on which account the eggs are generally put under a common hen to be hatched, and by this means a supply is kept up. If it were not for this and the exertions of gentlemen of property, it is probable the breed would become extinct in a few years: the demand for them at the tables of the luxurious, and the

easy mark they offer to the sportsman, would soon complete their destruction.

The Pheasant is in many respects a foolish bird. On being roused, it will often perch on a neighbouring tree, where its attention will be so fixed on the dogs as to suffer the sportsman to approach very near. At the time they perch they most frequently crow, or make a chuckling noise called cocketing. The hens on flying up utter one shrill whistle, and then are silent. Poachers avail themselves of these notes to discover the roosting places, where they shoot them with the greatest certainty; or, where the woods are well watched, they light a number of brimstone matches at the end of a pole, and the moment the sulphurous fumes reach the birds, they drop off the perch. Other means are also adopted for catching them with nooses made of wire, horse-hair twisted, or even with briars set in the form of a noose, at the verge of a wood. The birds entangle themselves in these as they run, morning and evening, into the adjacent fields to feed. Foxes also destroy great numbers, particularly females when sitting on their nest.

It has been asserted that Pheasants are so shy as not to be tamed without great difficulty; but where they are in the constant habit of being attended in their coverts by a keeper, they will come to feed the instant they hear his whistle; and will follow him in flocks, and scarcely allow the peas to run from his bag into the troughs placed for the purpose, before they begin to eat: those

that cannot find sufficient room at one trough follow him with the same familiarity to others. They are fond of corn, but will often feed on the wild berries of the woods, and on acorns: the young are fed with the pupæ of ants; they are also fond of other insects and worms.

It is generally supposed that Pheasants had their origin in Asia, having been introduced into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, a river of Colchis, about the time of the Argonauts: however, they are now found in all the southern parts of that continent, and over the greatest part of Asia, but not in Africa or the New World. They are abundant in the southern parts of England, but rare in the north and in Scotland.

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RING PHEASANT.

(Phasianus torquatus.)

PH. *capite, gulâ, abdomine colloque atro-purpureis: hâc torque albo, vertice lineâ utrinque albâ, jugulo pectore antice plurisque rubro-cupreis; pennis atro terminatis, tectricibus plumbeis, dorso atro antice luteo maculato, postice albo rubroque vario.*

Pheasant with the head, throat, belly, and neck black, the latter with a white ring; crown of the head with a white line on each side; collar, anterior part of the breast and sides, copper red, the feathers tipped with deep black; wing and

tail-coverts lead-coloured; back deep black, spotted anteriorly with yellowish, variegated posteriorly with white and red.

*Phasianus torquatus*. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 2. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742.

*Phasianus torquatus*, *primus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 670.

*Phasianus colchicus*  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 629. 4.

Le Faisan à collier blanc de la Chine. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 2. 326.

Ring Pheasant. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 2. 14. *pl.* 66.—*Lath. Syn.* 4. 715.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 208.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

THE Ring Pheasant occurs in great abundance in the northern forests of the vast empire of China: it is much less than the common Pheasant, rarely exceeding two feet six inches in length: the male has the upper part of the head fawn-coloured, shaded with bright green: over each eye is a white dash: the upper part of the neck, the throat, and the feathers, which form a ruff on each side of the occiput, are of a fine deep green, with violet reflections: a collar of a pure white encircles about one third of the length of the neck; this is broadest on the sides: the feathers of the top of the back are black in the middle, and varied with a zigzag whitish band; they are edged with a deep border of ochrey yellow, and are marked with a sagittal black line at their tip: the scapulars are black at their base, with a whitish yellow spot in their centres, encircled with a ring of black; the rest chesnut glossed with purple: the lower part of the back and the rump are varied with different hues of green, shaded towards their sides with greyish: the upper tail-coverts are clear

green, with disunited silky webs : the breast is of a red-purple, the whole of the feathers being edged with a slight band of brilliant violet : the feathers on the sides of the body are yellowish white, with a triangular violaceous spot at their tips : the belly, thighs, and abdomen, are black, with violet reflections : the lesser wing-coverts, and the tips of the greater ones, are grey, shaded with green : the tail-feathers are olive in their centres, with the edges shaded with red-violet : they are transversely barred with black, and their webs are disunited : the feet are grey : the tarsi are armed with a spur also grey : the beak is yellowish, and the irides are yellow. The female differs considerably from that of the preceding species, although at first sight there is a great resemblance : this has a stripe of very short dusky feathers beneath each eye : the plumage in general is more dull than in the common Pheasant, and the breast is distinguished by being considerably spotted : the tail-feathers are also distinctly barred with transverse black rays : in other respects similar to the preceding.

A variety, or rather mongrel, is common in many aviaries ; this is the produce of the common Pheasant and the present species : it is distinguished by possessing the characters of each, combined in various manners ; and the white ring on the neck is always narrower than in the original species.

The manners of these birds are somewhat different from those of the common Pheasant, and

the young are much more difficult to rear: there is also a great disparity in the eggs of the two species, those of the present one being blue or bluish green, marked with small spots of a deeper tint; whereas those of the common Pheasant are whitish olive, without spots. They are said to be common at St. Helena, having been introduced there by the governor, and a heavy penalty is attached to any person that shoots one.

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b. *Caput cristâ instructum.*

*Head furnished with a crest.*

PAINTED PHEASANT.

(*Phasianus pictus.*)

*PH. cristâ flavâ, occipitis pennis fuscis lineis nigris variis; corpore supra flavo-aureo, subtus coccineo; remigibus secundariis cæruleis, caudâ cuneatâ.*

Pheasant with a yellow crest; the feathers of the occiput brown, varied with black lines; the body above golden-yellow, beneath scarlet; the secondary quills blue; the tail wedged.

*Phasianus pictus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 272. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 743.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 630. 5.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 671.

*Phasianus aureus Sinensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 271. 4.

Faisan dorè, ou tricolor de la Chine. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 355.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 2. 341.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 217.

Painted Pheasant. *Edw. Birds. pl.* 68. 69.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 36.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl.* 22.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 717. 5.

THE Painted Pheasant is perhaps the most beautiful of the genus: its total length is about two feet nine inches: beak and irides yellow: the upper part of the head is adorned with a beautiful glossy yellow crest, composed of loose disunited feathers, resembling rich silk: cheeks nearly bare, and flesh-coloured: the sides of the head livid: the feathers of the occiput are bright orange-colour, square at the ends, and barred with black lines; they are long, and can be erected at pleasure, like those on the neck of a Cock: the feathers of the nape of the neck are of a beautiful golden green, with a black stripe at their tips: the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, are bright lively yellow, the latter tipped with crimson-red: the throat is reddish yellow: the under part of the neck, the breast, and the rest of the under parts of the body, are of a rich scarlet: the scapulars are deep blue, changing to brilliant violet: the secondary feathers and wing-coverts are varied with different tints of chesnut and brown: the quills are brown, marked with reddish; their outer edge is also of the latter colour: the tail is very long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers being nearly two feet in length, and the lateral ones very short; the former are varied and marbled with chesnut and black, and the latter are adorned with oblique stripes of those colours; the rest of the upper parts rich scarlet: the feet are bright yellow: the tarsi are armed with a spur.

The female is less than the male, and wants the

gay colours of that sex : the feathers on the head are elongated, and can be elevated at will : the upper parts of the head and the neck, the back, the rump, the wing-coverts, and the upper coverts of the tail, are brownish red : the throat is whitish : the rest of the under part is clear brown, or yellowish varied with brown spots : the feathers of the wings and tail are of the same colour as the back, varied with transverse black stripes : the tail is much shorter than in the male ; its two middle feathers are barred with black, and the rest irregularly spotted with that colour : the beak and feet are yellow : the irides dusky yellow.

The native place of this species is China, where it is called *Kin-ki* : it has been common in Europe for a long time, and appears to be very hardy : it bears confinement well, and will breed readily in that state : its eggs resemble those of the Guinea Pintado ; they are redder than those of the Pheasant. The food consists of rice, hemp, wheat, or barley ; it will also eat red cabbages, herbs, leaves, fruits, especially plums, and insects ; the latter form its favourite meal, and the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of these is one cause of the many diseases it is subject to. Its flesh is remarkably good, and is said to exceed that of any other Pheasant. The female deposits her eggs about March, and the young are hatched in twenty-three days : the young differ in their plumage from the old birds : during the first year they are of a yellowish grey, varied with transverse brown lines ; the next year the sexes may be discriminated, the

males being more brilliant in colour ; and in the third year the plumage attains its utmost brilliancy. Old females sometimes put on the plumage of the males, like many other gallinaceous birds, but this is rare : they will also breed with the common Pheasant, as has been already noticed in the account of that bird.

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PENCILLED PHEASANT.

(*Phasianus Nycthemerus.*)

**PH.** *albus* ; *cristâ, gulâ, pectore, abdomineque nigro-violaceo ; caudâ cuneata, compressâ.* (Femina *fuscescens, fusco undulata, reatricibus lateralibus albo nigroque maculatis.*)

White Pheasant, with the crest, throat, breast, and abdomen, dark violet ; the tail wedge-shaped and compressed. (Female brownish, waved with brown ; the lateral tail-feathers spotted with black and white.)

*Phasianus Nycthemerus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 272.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 743. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 631. 6.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 665.

*Phasianus albus Sinensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 276. 5.

Faisan noir et blanc, ou le bicolor. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 359.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 123. male, 124. female.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. p. 281. pl. 2. f. 6. 7.

Black and white Pheasant. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 37.—*Edw. Birds.* pl. 66.

Pencilled Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 719.

THE male of this species is nearly three feet in length : the beak and irides yellow : sides of the

head covered with a carunculated, crimson, bare skin, which is capable of distension ; it is prolonged above the eyes in form of a comb, and falls on each side the under mandible of the jaw, like two wattles : the head is ornamented with a long crest of loose webs ; it falls behind, and is of a deep purple : the upper parts of the body are white, each feather marked with black stripes parallel to the margin ; this forms an agreeable contrast to the plumage of the under parts of the neck and body, which is of a purple-black : the tail is wedge-shaped ; the feathers white, obliquely striated with black, except the two middle ones, which are plain white : the legs are red, furnished with a white spur. The female is smaller than the male : the beak and the irides are yellowish brown : the eyes surrounded by a red skin, which is narrower and less bright than in the male : the top of the head is somewhat crested and brown : the throat and cheeks are whitish : the neck, the breast, the back, the rump, the wing and upper tail-coverts, rufous brown : the lower part of the breast, the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are dull white, irregularly varied with brown, and crossed with transverse black bands : the quills are dusky ; the secondaries like the back ; those nearest the body dotted with white : the two middle tail-feathers, shorter than in the male, brown ; the others brown and white mixed, and striped obliquely with black : the feet are red.

The female deposits her eggs, which vary in number, from eight to fourteen, about the month

of April; they are reddish yellow, varied with white, and sprinkled with a few small brown spots, and are hatched in twenty-six days: the young are reared with less difficulty, and they are more easily tamed than the common Pheasant. During the courting season, and also when inflamed by rage, the naked skin on the head of the male is of a deep crimson.

The native place of these birds is the northern parts of China, from whence they have been introduced into all parts of Europe: they are common in aviaries in this country, and bear confinement well.

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- B. *Gula paleâ geminatâ subulatâ*: frons *carunculâ subrotundatâ*.  
 B. *Throat* with a double subulated wattle: forehead with a rounded caruncle.

SUPERB PHEASANT.

(Phasianus superbus.)

PH. *corpore rufo, viridi cæruleoque vario, cristâ plicatâ in vertice cæruleâ, collo superiore viridi pennis longis vestito, caudâ elongatâ, cuneatâ; reatricibus duabus intermediis albescentibus nigro-fasciatis.*

Pheasant with a rufous body, varied with green and blue; the crown with a plicated, blue crest; the upper part of the neck clothed with long green feathers; the tail elongated and

wedge-shaped, its two middle feathers whitish, barred with black.

*Phasianus superbus.* *Linn. Mant.* 1771. p. 526.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 744. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 628. 2.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 671.

*Phasianus varius.* *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* v. 10.

*Faisan superbe.* *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 2. 336.

Superb Pheasant. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 709. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 273. 1.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 10. pl. 353.

THIS splendidly magnificent bird, if the accounts that are given of its plumage be faithful, is confessedly the most remarkable of the genus. It is described by Linneus from the various representations of it painted on paper hangings and China ware, and confirmed by a figure and description in a Chinese book which came under his inspection. It is said to have a red beak: on the forehead is a red caruncle, somewhat rounded in shape, and two wattles of a blood-red colour under the chin, as in the Cock: the crown of the head is green; at the hind part a folded crest, of a blue colour: the hind part of the neck is green; on each side furnished with long variegated feathers, which stand out from the neck, and turn backwards: the shoulders are green, spotted with white: the wings red: primary quills blue: the body is red: the tail long, and wedge-shaped: the feathers are blue and red mixed; and the coverts are of several colours, and fall over the sides of it: the legs are yellow, and without spurs.

Temminck considers the long feathers that arrive from China as belonging to this species, and

thus describes them. “ This Pheasant is one of the number that have a tail resembling a bundle, with the two middle feathers considerably widened, and hiding those beneath, as in the Painted Pheasant : the total length of the bird is about six feet, of which the two middle tail-feathers make upwards of four ; they are about two inches wide, and terminate in a point ; the shaft is deep cinnamon-colour below : the webs are of a grey white, shaded with different tints of red gold on the outer edge : there are about forty-seven bars or crescents on each web ; these spots are parallel from the origin to the extremity of the feathers, except from about one-fourth to three-quarters of their length, where they are alternate : these are black from the base of the feathers, and shaded more or less with chesnut towards their tip, which is of this last colour.”

C. Gula membranâ pendulâ ; genæ orbitæque pennis tectæ ; caput maris cornibus geminis armatum.

C. Throat with a pendulous membrane ; the cheeks and orbits covered with feathers ; the head of the male armed with a double horn.

#### HORNED PHEASANT.

(Phasianus cornutus.)

PH. *fusco rufescens, ocellis albis nigro circumdatis, capite cornu gemino cæruleo, gutture membranâ pendulâ.*

Red-brown Pheasant, with white ocelli, ringed with black ; the head with a double blue horn ; the throat with a pendulous membrane.

Phasianus cornutus. *Briss. Orn. App. 14.*

Phasianus Satyrus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. 672.*

Meleagris Satyra. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 269. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 619.*

Penelope Satyra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 733. 1.*

Le Faisan cornu, ou Napal. *Buff. Ois. 2. 362.—Temm. Pig. & Gall. 2. 349.*

Horned Turkey. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 680.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 203.*

Horned Pheasant. *Edw. Birds. pl. 116.*

THIS rare and elegant bird is thus described by Latham : “ Size between a Fowl and a Turkey : beak brown : the nostrils, fore-part of the head, and round the eyes, covered with slender, black, hairy feathers : top of the head red : behind each eye springs a fleshy, callous, blue substance, like a horn, tending backwards : on the fore-part of the

neck and throat is a loose flap, of an exceeding fine blue colour, marked with orange spots; the lower part of it beset with a few hairs: down the middle it is looser than down the sides, being wrinkled: the breast and upper parts of the back of a full red: the neck and breast incline to orange; the other parts of the plumage and tail rufous brown,\* marked all over with white spots, encompassed with black: the legs are whitish, and furnished with a spur behind each.

“ The female is without the horns, so conspicuous in the male. The feathers of the head and part of the neck are silky black, with a blue gloss; marked on the sides of the throat with an irregular patch of red: the feathers on the back part of the head and nape are crimson; and the whole top of the head furnished with long loose feathers, tending backwards: the markings on the body much like those of the male, but scarcely so bright: the back, and part of the wing-coverts, besides the spots of white, are in both most beautifully intermixed with streaks of black and crimson, upon a fillemot ground: the rump and tail-feathers somewhat similar, the crimson descending towards the tail, the ends of which are dusky black: the legs are furnished with a blunt spur behind.” This bird when alive had the faculty of dilating and lengthening the flap on the throat,

\* The male is said by Latham, but perhaps erroneously, to possess twenty feathers in its tail.

so as almost to hang over the breast, at which time the colours were greatly heightened, appearing of a deep blue, barred across with crimson.

This species inhabits Bengal, and the mountains that separate Indóostan from Thibet and Napaul.

Perhaps this singular species may form a good natural genus, as it differs in many respects from the genuine Pheasants.

## ARGUS. ARGUS.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, compressum, rectum, basi nudum; maxilla fornicata, versus apicem deflexa.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, compressed, straight, the base naked, the maxilla arched, towards the tip bent down.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in medio maxillæ sitæ, membranâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in the middle of the maxilla, and half closed by a membrane.
<i>Caput</i> lateraliter et collum deplumata.	<i>Head</i> with its side and the neck without feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, graciles; <i>tarsi</i> mutici.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, slender; <i>tarsi</i> smooth.
<i>Cauda</i> ascendens, compressa; rectricibus duodecim, (maris duabus mediis elongatis.)	<i>Tail</i> ascending, compressed; with twelve feathers; (the two middle ones of the male elongated.)

ARGUS. *Temminck, Vieillot.*

PHASIANUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath., &c.*

**T**HERE is but one species belonging to this extraordinary genus, which differs considerably from any of the order, in having the secondary wing-feathers much larger than the primaries; in fact, this character is peculiar to the present genus, which is still further distinguished by having





GIGANTIC ARGUS.

G. S. Gifford

the beak as long or longer than the head, compressed, straight, naked at its base; the upper mandible arched, and curved towards its extremity: the nostrils are lateral, placed in the middle of the upper jaw, and half closed by a membrane: the cheeks and neck naked: the feet with the toes united at their base by a slight membrane: the tarsi spurless: the tail ascending, compressed into two planes, and composed of twelve feathers; the two middle ones of the male very long: the first quill is extremely short.

The general habits of the bird are noticed in the following pages.

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GIGANTIC ARGUS.

(*Argus giganteus.*)

*AR. collo inferiore corporeque subtus fusco-rufis nigro-lineatis; dorso tectricibusque caudæ flavescens, maculis rotundatis fuscis; pennarum secundarium ocellatis plurimis; remigum rachis cæruleis; caudâ fusco-nigrâ, albo punctatâ. (Femina, fusco-nigra, flavo fuscoque maculata, remigum rachis cæruleo-nigris; maculis ocellatis in pennis secundariis nullis.)*

Argus with the lower part of the neck and the body beneath red-brown, striped with black; the back and tail-coverts yellowish, spotted with rounded brown spots; the secondary feathers with many ocelli; the webs of the quills blue; the tail brown-black, spotted with white. (*Female brown-black, spotted with yellow and brown; the webs of the quills blue-black, and the secondary feathers without spots.*)

*Argus giganteus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 678.

*Phasianus Argus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 272. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 742.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 629. 3.

*L'Argus, ou Luen.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 361.—*Gent. Mag.* 1768. *pl. in p.* 521.

*Argus Géant.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 410. male. 427. female.

*Argus Pheasant.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 710. 3.

THE male of this rare but beautiful species measures five feet six or eight inches from the beak to the tip of the tail: its body is about the size of that of the Gigantic Cock: the beak is pale yellow: the fore-part of the head and the beginning of the throat are covered with a granulated skin of a fine scarlet colour: the irides are orange: round the eye the skin is dusky: the forehead, the top of the head, and the occiput, are adorned with small velvety plumes of a fine changeable blue colour, forming a slight crest on the hind head: the lower part of the neck, the breast, the belly, and the thighs, are of a reddish brown, each feather being irregularly spotted with deep yellow and black: the top of the back and the lesser wing-coverts with black spots, edged with small stripes of ochrey yellow: part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are bright yellow-ochre, spotted with brown, resembling the skin of the leopard: the wings, which consist of very large feathers, are the most remarkable part of the bird; the primaries have their shafts bluish, and the secondaries pure white; the ten first quills have their outer webs dull white, sprinkled with black spots, surrounded by

a circle of yellow, shading into a second circle of greyish: the inner webs are twice the width of the outer ones; they are marked with short rays, which unite in a broad longitudinal band; they are rufous, with small white points, as big as tares; the rest of the web is yellowish, with black spots, encircled with brown: the remainder of the quills have their inner webs greyish white, with black spots, edged with brown: the outer webs are adorned with a row of large eyes, arranged parallel to the shaft; these are of different tints of olive-green, with a small spot of white on the lower part, and surrounded with a deep black circle; the feathers have a ground colour of dull white, varied with dusky undulated rays: the eyes are nineteen in number on the longest feathers, and fifteen on the shortest, gradually diminishing in number; the feathers themselves are nearly three feet long: the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones being about four feet in length; the next scarcely two, gradually shortening to the outer ones, which are but twelve inches; they are of a deep chesnut-brown, dotted with white; the two middle feathers have round white spots, encircled with black, on their outer webs, and irregular brown spots, surrounded with dusky, on their inner; the extremity of them is spirally twisted, and tipped with dull white: the lower belly and vent dusky, irregularly varied with brown: legs greenish ash: tarsi without spurs. The young males are dull brown, spotted and irregularly varied with reddish yellow, brown,

and black: before the second moult there is no appearance of eyes on the secondaries, the whole of the quills being nearly black: the primaries with brown spots, and the secondaries with yellow-brown and zigzag black spots on their outer web, and plain brown on their inner: the rump does not possess the beautiful spotted appearance, and the two middle tail-feathers are plain. After the second moult the whole of the colours begin to make their appearance with more regularity; at the third, the back and the rump are covered with yellowish red feathers, spotted with chesnut: the two middle tail-feathers increase in length: the quills are regularly spotted, and the eyes on the secondaries make their appearance. It is not till after the fourth moult is completed that the bird attains its full plumage.

The female, which is described by Temminck, is in general as large as the male in the body, but considerably shorter, owing to the great disparity in the length of the two middle tail-feathers, which scarcely exceed eight inches, whereas in the male they are nearly four feet in length: again, the secondaries in the female are not above four inches long, but in the male almost three feet: the sides of the head and the top of the neck are covered with a rugose skin: the top of the head and the occiput are covered by a very short cottony down: the feathers on the hind part of the neck are shaded with grey-brown and bright grey; they have disunited webs: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the top of the

back, are of a red-chesnut: the back, the rump, the lesser wing-coverts, and those of the tail, are yellowish brown, transversely striped with zigzag black bands of various widths: the quills and the feathers at the bend of the wing have the webs of a deep red, spotted with black: the secondaries, which are so remarkable in the male, in this sex are dusky brown, irregularly marked with small yellow-ochre spots of various forms, resembling the characters made use of by the Chinese: the feathers of the tail are of a chesnut-brown, varied with black spots and stripes: the tail itself is composed of two parallel planes: the skin on the neck and the feet are of the same colour as in the male.

According to Marsden, this bird is a native of the woods of Surinam; it is also found in the south of India, and particularly the kingdoms of Pegu, Siam, and Cambodia, and very abundantly about Malacca: in the former place it is called *coo-orw*. It has a great antipathy to the light, being very dull during the day; but when in the dark is very lively, and sometimes makes its note or call, from which it takes its Sumatran name: its voice is rather plaintive, and not harsh as in the Peacock. It is extremely difficult to be kept alive for any considerable time after catching it in the woods; never for more than a month.

## LOPHOPHORUS. MONAUL.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> basi glabrum, crassum, suprâ convexum, versus apicem valdè aduncum.	<i>Beak</i> smooth at its base, thickened, above convex, towards the tip greatly bent down.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranâ plumosâ supernè semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, above half closed with a plumose membrane.
<i>Orbitæ</i> carunculatæ nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> carunculated and naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, validi; <i>tarsi</i> supra plumati, (maris valdè calcarati.)	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, strong; the <i>tarsi</i> feathered above, (of the male greatly spurred.)
<i>Cauda</i> rotundata, brevis, declivis, rectricibus quatuordecim.	<i>Tail</i> rounded, short, bent down, consisting of fourteen feathers.
<i>Caput</i> cristatum.	<i>Head</i> crested.

LOPHOPHORUS. *Temminck.*MONAULUS. *Vieillot.*PHASIANUS. *Lath.*

THE splendid Impeyan Pheasant of Latham forms the only species known of the present genus, which possesses the following characters: the upper mandible of the beak is very stout



Griffith

IMPEYAN MONAULUS.



and much arched, and it greatly exceeds the lower in length, and has a groove its whole length; it is somewhat square towards the point, and the inner part is greatly excavated: the under mandible is almost hidden by the edges of the upper: the legs are strong and nervous: the feathers of the thighs are prolonged over the joints of the knees, and reach nearly to the base of the spur, which is very strong: the claws are very long and arched.

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IMPEYAN MONAUL.

(*Lophophorus refulgens*.)

*Lo. corpore supra pennis splendide purpureis, margine æneo vestitis; subtus nigro, nitore æneo; cristâ in vertice, scapis erectis, apice rhombeis; caudâ cinnamomeâ planâ rotundatâ. (Femina, corpore fusco-undulato; caudâ breviorē; sub oculis fasciâ albâ.)*

Monaul with the body above clothed with splendid purple feathers, edged with æneous; beneath black, glossed with brassy; the crown crested; the shafts of the crest erect, and their tips rhomboid; the tail cinnamon-colour, plain, and rounded. (*Female* with the body undulated with brown; the tail short; beneath the eyes a white fascia.)

Phasianus Impeyanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 632. 11.

Lophophorus refulgens. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 673.

Lophophore resplendissant. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 355.

Impeyan Pheasant. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 208. pl. 114.

THE magnificent species that is now about to be described is thus commemorated by Dr. Latham: "larger than a dunghill fowl: length two feet: beak brown, two inches long: round the eye bare, and of a greenish blue: on the head is an erect crest, consisting of seventeen or eighteen feathers\* of different sizes, the longest three inches and a half in length; they consist of little more than shafts, except at the end, where they are oval, with a spear-shaped point: the feathers of the neck are long and loose, not unlike those of a Cock; those of the head and throat are green-bronze; of the middle of the neck purple, with a copper gloss, and the lower part of it a yellow copper bronze; all of them exceedingly brilliant, and changeable in different reflections of light: the back and wing-coverts are rich purple, tipped with green-bronze: prime quills black: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are dull black, with here and there a greenish gloss: thighs the same: the legs feathered below the knees: tail brownish cinnamon-colour, with the end dusky, and rounded in shape; the feathers fourteen in number: legs stout, rough, and scaly; the colour a dark brown: toes long; between them at the base a slight membrane: at the back part of the legs a thick short spur.

"The female is smaller than the male, and of a less elegant shape: the length twenty-one inches:

\* Temminck says thirteen, but most probably his specimen was injured.

the beak and bare space round the eye as in the male : the general colour of the plumage brown ; the middle of each feather paler, or buff-coloured, mottled and barred with dark brown, appearing not greatly different from the back of the Great-eared Owl : beneath the eye is a broad dusky white band : the prime quills are black ; the second quills barred black and ferruginous : the tail very short, hardly exceeding the quills in length ; the colour of the feathers of it similar to the back : the legs as in the male, but furnished with a blunt knob in place of the spur."

These birds inhabit the northern parts of Indoostan, but in no great abundance, being brought from the hills of those parts to Calcutta, as curiosities. They are wild, but will readily submit to confinement. Lady Impey attempted to bring over with her some of them to England, but they perished on their passage : the food given them was rice in the husk : they bear cold, but are impatient of heat. The cock was never observed to crow, but had a strong hoarse cackle, not unlike that of a Pheasant : it is called by some the *Golden Fowl*, by others *Monaul*.

## CRYPTONYX. CRYPTONYX.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breviusculum, crassiusculum, compressum, basi glabrum, versus apicem incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> short, thickened, compressed, its base smooth, towards the apex incurved.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, longitudinales, membranâ nudâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, longitudinal, half closed, with a naked membrane.
<i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici, digito postico ungue nullo.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth, the hinder toe without a claw.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, declivis, rotundata.	<i>Tail</i> short, bent down, and rounded.

CRYPTONYX. *Temm.*LIPONYX. *Vieillot.*COLUMBA. *Gmel. Lath.*PERDIX. *Lath.*TETRAO. *Gmel.*PHASIANUS. *Sparrman.*

**T**HE great peculiarity with birds of this genus is, that the hinder toe is destitute of a claw: the space round the eyes is naked: the tail is short and even; and the tarsi are without spurs: the wings are very short: very little is known of their manners.



*Griffith*

CROWNED CRYPTONYX.

## CROWNED CRYPTONYX.

(Cryptonyx coronatus.)

CR. occipite cristâ erectâ spadiceâ ; fronte setis sex longissimis ; vertice fasciâ albâ ; corpore supra et subtus nigro violaceo ; dorso plumisque uropygii saturatam viridibus ; temporibus nudis, gulâ plumis variis tectâ ; alis fusciscentibus. (Femina absque cristâ occipitali ; corpore virido ; alis castaneis ; fronte setis sex longissimis.)

Cryptonyx with an erect chesnut crest on the occiput ; the forehead with six long setæ ; the crown with a white fascia ; the body above and beneath dark violet ; the back and feathers of the rump dark green ; the temples naked ; the throat covered with variegated feathers ; the wings fusciscent. (Female without the occipital crest ; the body green ; the wings chesnut, and the forehead with six long setæ.)

Cryptonyx coronatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 745.

Columba cristata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 596. 10. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 774. 7. male.

Perdix coronata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* 2. lxii. 1. male.

Phasianus cristatus. *Sparrm. Mus. Carls. f.* 3. pl. 64. male.

Perdix viridis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 650. 22. female.

Tetrao viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 761. 4. female.

Le Rouloul de Malacca. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 174. pl. 180. male.

Uncommon bird from Malacca. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 1. pl. 1. male.

Violaceous Partridge. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 3. pl. 84. male.

Lesser crowned Pigeon. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 622. 10. pl. 58. male.

Green Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 777. pl. 67. female.

Cryptonyx couronné. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 526.

Crowned Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 278. 3.

THIS is distinguished from the following species by its larger size, by the extent of the naked space round its eyes, and by the form of the orbits, which have a prominent margin, deeply notched: both sexes possess six long bristles at the base of the beak, which the bird can elevate or depress at will: the length of the adult male is ten inches: he is distinguished by having a fine tuft of long feathers on the head, composed of rather hard shafts and disunited webs; this reaches to the hind head, and forms a kind of diadem, which the bird can depress: the forehead is black: at the base of the beak (as already noticed) are six bristles, which measure about an inch and a quarter in length, and form a sort of small crest; between which and the larger one the colour is pure white: the feathers of the greater crest are chesnut-red, and are disposed in a semicircle as far as the occiput: the space round the eyes, as well as a larger one behind, is naked, and deep red; which colour appears between the little feathers that adorn the sides of the head: the cheeks, the nape, the scapulars, and the whole of the under part of the plumage, are of a black hue, changing to fine violet: the back, the rump, and the tail-coverts, are deep green: the feathers of the tail are black: the whole of the wing-coverts and the secondary feathers are of a deep red-brown; the smaller coverts being shaded with violet: the quills are deep brown on their outer webs, and on their inner red, with zigzag black marks: the upper mandible of the beak is generally

entirely black; the under one is so at its tip, but its base, as well as a small portion of that of the upper, is reddish: the feet are reddish yellow: the claws are brown: the irides lively red: the female is much smaller than the male, and differs considerably in her colours; insomuch, that Latham has described her under the name of the Green Partridge: she has, in common with the male, six arched bristles at the base of the beak, but is destitute of the crown: the naked space round the eyes is similar to that of the male: the whole of the top of the head, the cheeks, the nape, and the throat, are covered with short cottony feathers, of a grey-brown colour, shaded with violet: the neck, the breast, the sides, the whole of the back, and the upper tail-coverts, are of a fine green: the belly and the abdomen are of an ashy green: the tail-feathers are dusky green: the scapulars and the whole of the wing-coverts are of a fine chesnut-red: the secondary feathers are brown, and the quills are the same as in the male, but clearer.

This bird is common in Malacca, and in the isle of Sumatra, on the coast which is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Malacca; it is also found in Java: it inhabits the deep forests; is a very cunning and wild species, and will not bear confinement: the voice of the male is a kind of chucking.

## RED CRYPTONYX.

(Cryptonyx rufus.)

*Cr. corporis lateribus rufo-flavescentibus ; corpore fusciscente-rufo transversim undulato, tectricibus alarum flavescentibus rufo-terminatis ; subtus pallidioribus ; temporibus gulâque plumis tectis.*

Cryptonyx with the sides of the body reddish yellow ; the body fuscous red, transversely undulated ; the wing-coverts yellowish, terminated by rufous ; beneath paler ; the temples and throat covered with feathers.

*Cryptonyx rufus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 747.

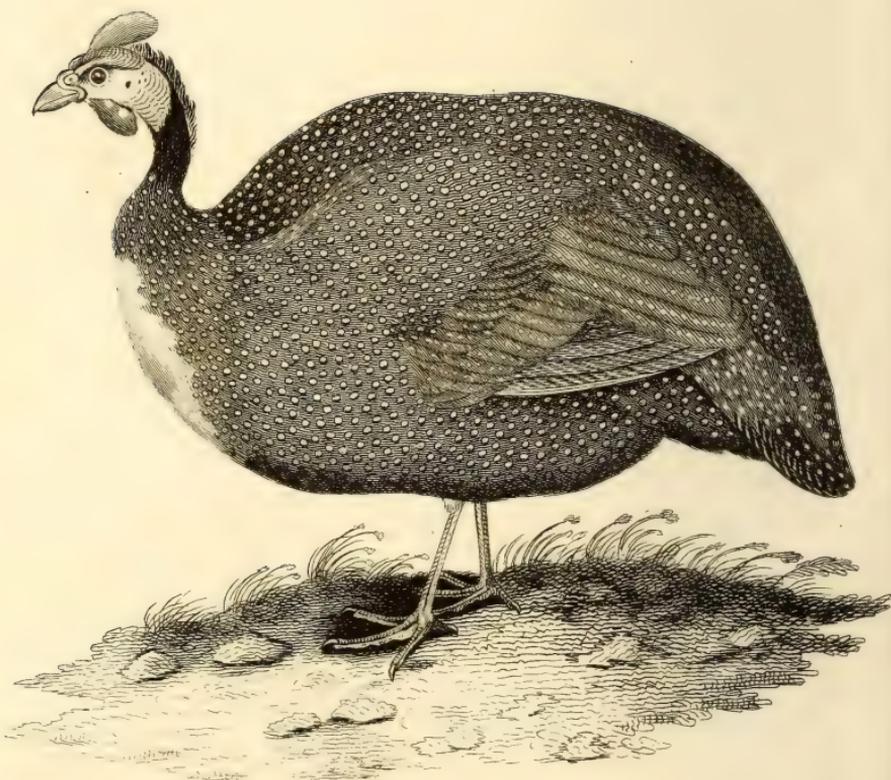
*Perdix Cambaiensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 655. 44.

*Cryptonyx roux.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 534.

Cambaian Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 2. 282.

THIS species is a native of Guzurat in the East Indies : the male only is known : it is six inches in length : its beak is short, and higher than broad : the general colour of its plumage is of a reddish yellow : the whole of the upper parts are red, transversely striped with zigzag lines of reddish brown : the tail-feathers and the quills are also varied with similar lines ; but the coverts are tipped with plain reddish yellow, producing two broad transverse stripes of that colour on the wings : the cheeks, the sides and fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a clear reddish yellow, each feather being edged with a paler tinge : the base of the beak is yellow, and the point brown : the feet are yellow.





*Griffith*

GUINEA PINTADO.

## NUMIDA. PINTADO.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* crassiusculum, fornicatum, basi membranâ verrucosâ tectum; mandibula inferiore basi paleariis carunculatis, pendulis obducta.

*Nares* in ceromate sitæ, laterales, cartilagine semi-divisæ.

*Caput* nudum, vertice aut cornu calloso, aut cristâ munitum.

*Pedes* tetradactyli; mutici.

*Cauda* brevis, deflexa; rectricibus quatuordecim aut sedecem.

*Beak* thickened, arched, its base covered with a warted membrane; the under mandible at the base with a carunculated pendulous wattle.

*Nostrils* situated in the cere, lateral, and half divided by cartilage.

*Head* naked, the crown with a callous horn, or strong crest.

*Feet* four-toed, smooth.

*Tail* short, bent down, consisting of fourteen or sixteen feathers.

NUMIDA. *Auctorum.*

MELEAGRIS. *Antiquorum.*

ALL the known species of this genus are natives of Africa and its adjoining islands: their manners are similar to those of the domestic poultry: they feed on worms, insects, and seeds, and live in society.

Temminck mentions a bird of this genus allied

to the Crested Pintado, which was communicated to him by Le Vaillant as a new species: it is briefly described in the second volume (page 452) of Temminck's Monograph on the Pigeons and Gallinaceous Birds. It is called the *Negro Pintado*, and inhabits the country of the Caffrarians, and lives in flocks: it possesses a very large crest on the head: the whole of the neck is clothed with feathers, without any naked space or wattles: the crest, the whole of the neck, and the breast, are of a dull black: the under part of the body is grey-brown, spotted with white: the whole of the upper parts are grey-blue, with white spots encircled with blue.

Another obscure species is mentioned by Latham in the second supplement to his Synopsis, page 272: this is, perhaps, nothing but a variety of the Crested Pintado.

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A. *Vertice guleâ compressâ instructâ.*

A. The crown furnished with a compressed comb.

GUINEA PINTADO.

(*Numida Meleagris.*)

NU. *corpore griseo-cærulescente, guttis albis consperso, capite colloque superiore nudis, griseo cæruleis, tubere conico apice reflexo in vertice, membranâ latâ ad rictum geminâ.*

Pintado with the body grey-blue, sprinkled with white spots; the head and upper part of the neck naked, and grey-blue; a conical tubercle with its tip reflexed on the crown; and a broad geminated membrane near the gape.

*Numida Meleagris*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 273.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 744. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 176. *pl.* 18.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 621. 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 680.

*Gallus et Gallina Guineensis*. *Raii. Syn.* 52. 8.

Le Peintade. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 162. *pl.* 4.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 108.

Peintade Méléagride. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 2. 431. *pl.* 1. *f.* 4 and 5.

Guinea Pintado. *Will. Birds.* 162.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 685. 1. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 204.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 272.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 293.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 249.—*Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. p. 280.

Var.  $\beta$ . *pectore albo*.

With the breast white.

*Numida Meleagris*.  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 621.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 681.

*Numida Meleagris pectore albo*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 181. *a*.

White-breasted Pintado. *Albin. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 35.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 687.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *corpore toto albido, maculis rotundatis albis*.

With the whole body whitish, with rounded white spots.

*Numida Meleagris*. var.  $\alpha$ . *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 681.

THE Guinea Pintado is bigger than a large Cock: length twenty-two inches: beak of a reddish horn-colour: its head is bare of feathers, and covered with a naked skin of a bluish colour: on the crown is a callous conical protuberance, of a bluish red-colour, and compressed at the sides: on each side of the upper mandible, at the base, hangs a loose wattle, which in the female is red, and in the male of a bluish colour: the upper part of the neck is nearly naked, being furnished with a few

straggling hairy feathers: the skin is of a bluish ash: the lower part of the neck is covered with feathers of a purple hue: the rest of the plumage is blue-black, marked with white spots of different sizes, on the whole of the feathers, the breast only excepted, which is of an uniform grey-blue: the greater quills are white; and the rest are similar to the upper parts of the plumage, spotted and longitudinally barred with white: tail the same.

The White-breasted Guinea Hen of Brown is nothing more than a variety of this species: it differs merely in having a white breast, marked with large spots of black, in which are smaller ones of white: the four first quills, and the same number of the outer greater coverts, are also white: this is said to inhabit Jamaica, but it is abundant in all countries where the first described is kept. Other variations also occur: in some the ground colour of the plumage is blue; in others so very pale as to render the white spots nearly invisible: again it not unfrequently appears of white, with the spots of a brighter colour. A hybrid has been produced between a male Pintado and a common Domestic Hen.

Africa is the native place of this bird, from whence it has been diffused over every part of Europe, the West Indies, and America. It is now sufficiently common in our poultry yards, but from the circumstance of the young ones being difficult to rear, they are not bred in numbers at all equal to those of the domestic poultry. The female

lays many eggs in a season, which she frequently secretes till she has produced her young brood: the egg is smaller than that of a Hen, and of a rounder shape; in colour reddish white, obscurely freckled with a darker colour: it is very delicious eating.

The Pintado is a restless and clamorous bird: its voice is harsh and unpleasant; it consists chiefly of two notes, *ca-mac, ca-mac*, frequently repeated: it is compared by Latham to a door turning upon its rusty hinges, or to an ungreased axle-tree. During the night it perches on high places, and is often so easily disturbed as to hinder the rest of a family by its unceasing cry: it delights in rolling in the dust to free itself from insects.

In a wild state these birds associate in numerous flocks of two or three hundred each: they delight chiefly in marshy and damp morassy places, where they subsist almost wholly on insects, worms, and seeds. Amongst the Romans they were in great request for their banquets: they are greatly prized in this country by some persons, their flavour being considered to resemble that of the Pheasant.

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MITRED PINTADO.

(*Numida mitrata.*)

*NU. corpore nigro, maculis albis consperso, tubere verticis rubro rotundato apice reflexo, membranâ angustâ ad rictum geminâ, plicâ gulari longitudinali.*

Pintado with a black body sprinkled with white spots; the crown with a red, rounded tubercle, with its tip reflexed; a narrow geminated membrane near the gape; with a longitudinal fold on the throat.

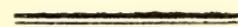
*Numida mitrata.* *Pall. Spic.* 4. p. 18. t. 3. f. 1. (head.)—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 745. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 622.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 682.

Peintade Mitrée. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 444.

Mitred Pintado. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 688. 2.

PALLAS was the first that described this species, which inhabits Madagascar, Guinea, and other parts of Africa: its manners are similar to the last, and its cry is similar, and equally discordant: its size is equal to that of the common species; its length is about twenty-two inches: the head crowned with a helmet, which in the adult is elevated about one inch and three quarters in height: the whole crown and about the beak of a dirty red: on each side of the gape is a longish linear portion of flesh, pointed at the end, longest in the male, and of a red colour at the tip: under the throat is a longitudinal wattle, somewhat similar to that of the Turkey: the beak is reddish yellow: the space round the eyes blood-red: the rest of the upper part of the neck is of a bright blue, tinged with violet, and naked, with a few scattered black hairs: the general colour of the plumage is more deep than in the preceding species: the white spots are more regularly distributed: those of the greater quills are more dingy than on the rest of the plumage: the lower part of the neck and the breast are of a dusky grey, with narrow undulated transverse white

bars : the feet and the claws are dusky grey ; the former are stronger than in the preceding species : the irides are grey-brown.



B. *Caput cristatum.*

B. Head crested.

CRESTED PINTADO.

(*Numida cristata.*)

*Num. cristatâ ; corpore nigro albo maculato, cristâ in vertice pectoreque atris, plicâ membranaceâ ad rictum oris, gutture sanguineo, collo superius nudo cærulescente.*

Crested Pintado, with the body black, spotted with white ; the crest and beak dark-coloured ; a folded membrane near the gape ; the throat sanguineous ; the upper part of the neck naked, and bluish.

*Numida cristata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 746. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 622.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 682.

*La Peintade cornal.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 2. 448.

Crested Pintado. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 688. 3. *pl.* 62.

THIS species is smaller than the Guinea Pintado : its beak is of a horn-colour, surmounted by a bluish cere near the nostrils : on each side the lower mandible of the beak is a skin, with a longitudinal fold, instead of a wattle : the throat, the top of the neck, and the occiput, are nearly destitute of feathers : the sides and hinder part of the neck are of a deep blue colour : the space round the ears is blue-grey ; and the anterior part

of the neck is of a crimson-red: the head is surmounted by a fine crest; the feathers of which it is composed are black, with delicate webs, and droop over the hind head and the beak: the whole of the plumage is black; the body, with the exception of the neck and top of the breast, being spotted with small points of a whitish blue, encircled with a brilliant blue: the greater feathers of the wings are dusky brown, and spotless: the secondaries are the same, with four longitudinal stripes down the shafts; three or four of these have a large white spot extending the whole length of the outer webs: the rest, nearer the body, have the longitudinal bluish-white rays: the tail is black, with undulated bluish-white rays: the feet are dusky brown: the irides brown: legs dusky: hind claw elevated from the ground, and blunt.

This species inhabits the hottest parts of Africa; the country of the Grand Namaquois, and the interior of Guinea, producing the greatest number: they live in herds of many hundreds, composed of several united coveys: their cry, which is uttered at the rising of the sun, and towards the close of the day, is very discordant and unpleasant: their manners are similar to those of the rest of the genus, and they feed on different sorts of grain, worms, insects, and berries: they appear to be easily domesticated.

# GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

## SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

*commenced by the late*

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*WITH PLATES*

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**M<sup>RS</sup> GRIFFITH.**



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

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1819.



# GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME XI.—PART II.

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BY  
JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

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*BIRDS.*

LONDON :

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# I N D E X

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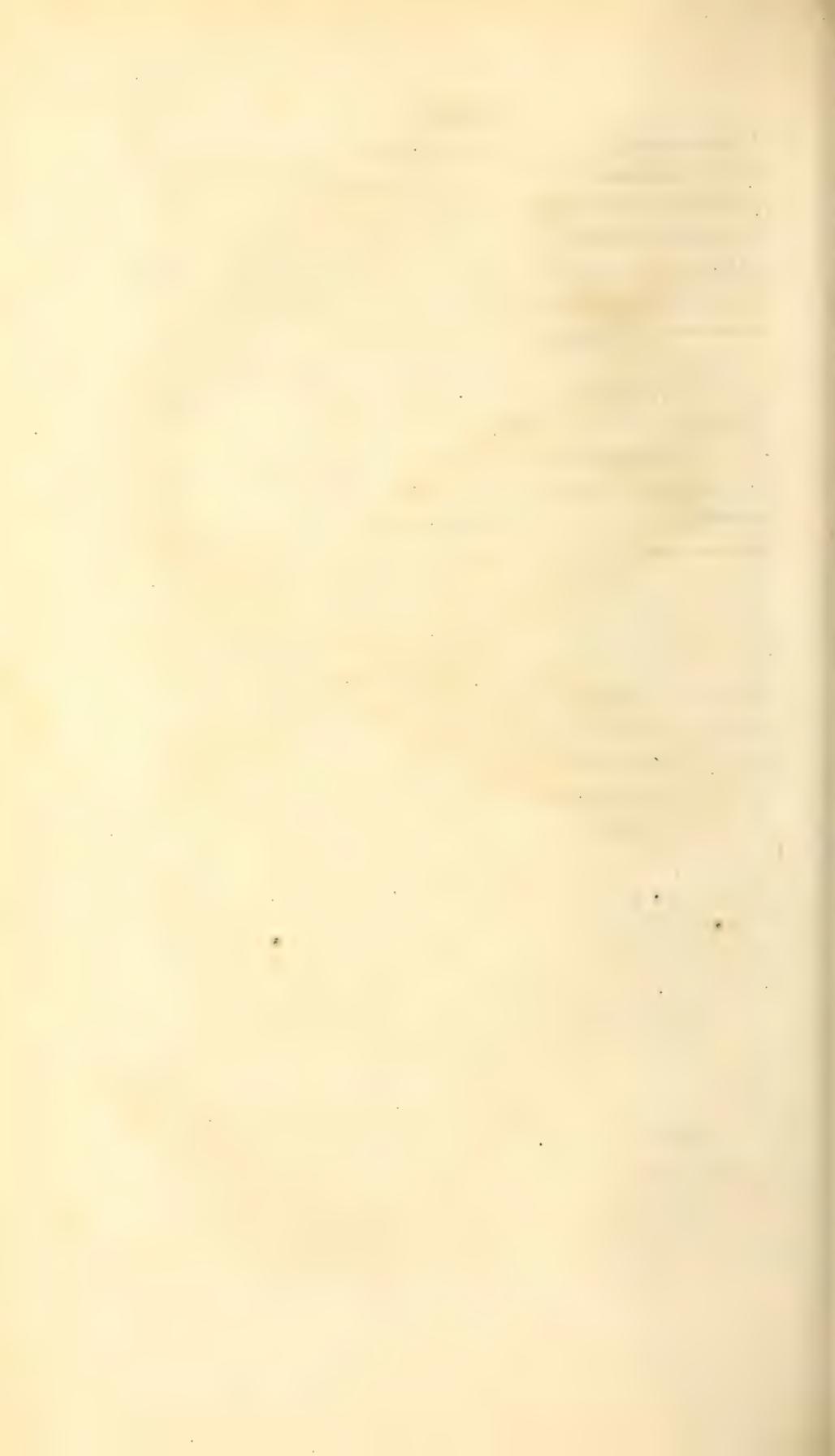
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# BIRDS.

ORDER

GALLINACEÆ.

---

## TETRAO. GROUS.

### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, crassiusculum, supraforficatum, convexum, versus apicem incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> short and thick, arched above, and convex; bent down towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> basales, squama fornicali superne semiclausæ, plumulis oblectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, half closed with an arched scale above, and clothed with small feathers.
<i>Supercilia</i> nuda, verrucosa, coccinea.	<i>Eyebrows</i> naked, warty, and of a scarlet colour.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: <i>tarsi</i> hirsuti.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth, with three toes before and one behind: <i>tarsi</i> feathered.
<i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ.	<i>Wings</i> short, rounded.

TETRAO. *Auctorum.*

THE Grouse form a peculiar genus, whose distinguishing characters consist in having a naked

carunculated skin over the eyes, forming a kind of eyebrow, which is more or less of a red colour: the tarsi are covered with feathers, and are destitute of a spur: the toes are naked.

They build their nests upon the ground; they are constructed in a very artless manner, of a few small branches of pines, heath tops, &c. The females produce many eggs, and the young run about as soon as hatched, often with pieces of the shell adhering to them: their food consists of seeds, berries, a few insects, and the slender tops of various evergreens: they are all natives of the colder climates, those of southern provinces generally inhabiting the loftiest mountains, where the atmosphere is bleak and cold.

---

A. *Caudâ rotundatâ.*

A. Tail rounded.

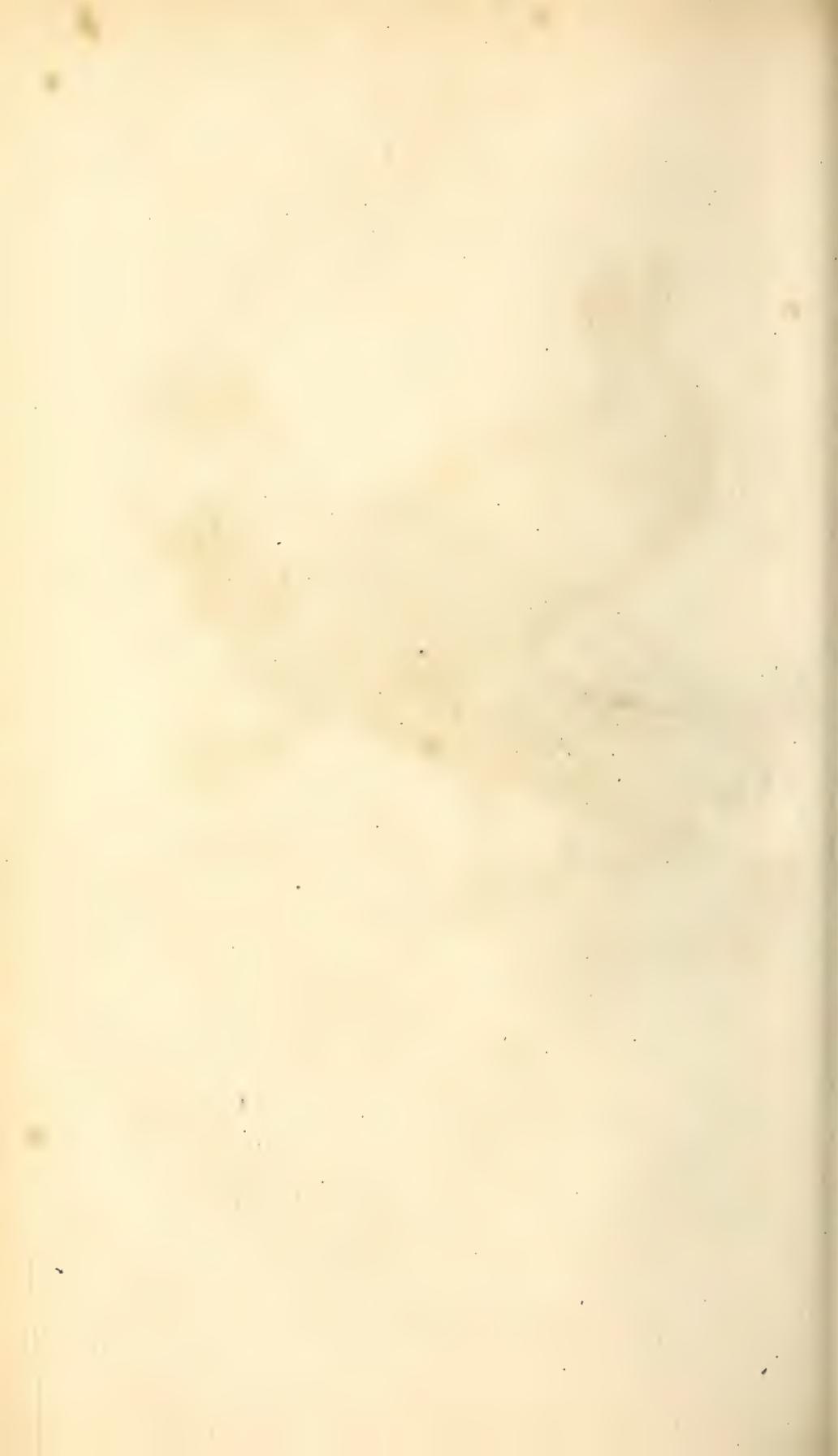
WOOD GROUS.

(Tetrao Urogallus.)

TE. *collo corporeque supra nigricantibus cinereo transversim undulatis; subtus nigricante maculis albis vario, axillis albis, pectore viridi nitore æneo caudâ nigrâ rotundatâ, reatricibus versus apicem duabus maculis albis. (Femina, minor, nigro cinereoque transversim variegatâ; gulâ, pectore reatricibusque rufis, his nigro-fasciatis.)*



WOOD GROUSE.



Grouse with the neck and body above dusky, transversely waved with cinereous; beneath dusky, varied with white spots; the axillæ white; the breast green, glossed with brassy; the tail black and rounded, its feathers with two white spots towards the tip. (*Female* less, transversely variegated with black and ash-colour; the throat, breast, and tail-feathers rufous, the latter barred with black.)

*Tetrao Urogallus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 273. 1.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 200.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 746.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 634. 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 696.—*Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 297.

*Urogallus major.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 182.—*Raii. Syn.* 53. A. 1.

Coq de Bruyère, ou Tétrás. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 191. pl. 5.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 73 and 74.

*Tetras Auerhan.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 114. pl. 9. f. 1. 2. beak, &c.—*Temm. Man. d'Ornith.*

Cock of the Wood, or Mountain. *Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 29 and 30.

Wood Grouse. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 92. pl. 40, 41.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 312.—*Supp.* 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 729. 1.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. 132.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 180.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 89.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 295.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*

Var.  $\beta$ . *Dorsum anticum album maculis ferrugineis, fusco tenuissime undulatis; posticum nigrum pennis albis insertis; abdomen et caudâ maculis albis; tibiæ sordide albæ.* *Mas.*

With the anterior part of the back white, with ferruginous spots, slightly undulated with brown; the posterior portion black, varied with white; abdomen and tail with white spots; tibiæ dull white. *Male.*

*Tetrao Urogallus, var.  $\alpha$ .* *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 299.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *cinereo-canus, capite colloque saturatoribus.* *Mas.*

Hoary-grey, with the head and neck darker. *Male.*

*Tetrao Urogallus, var.  $\beta$ .* *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 299.

Var.  $\delta$ . *supra sordide testacea undulis rarioribus albis, subtus testaceo albidoque undulata.*

Above dull testaceous, with few white undulations; beneath undulated with testaceous and white.

*Tetrao Urogallus, var.  $\gamma$ .* *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 299.

Var.  $\epsilon$ . *Tota sordida albida, fuscescenti nebulosa.*

Entirely dull white, clouded with brownish.

Tetrao Urogallus, var.  $\delta$ . *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 299.

THIS grand species was formerly taken in abundance in Scotland, but at this period it is nearly if not entirely extirpated; indeed there is no authentic record of a specimen having been shot in that country these forty years\*. It is as large as a Turkey, measuring two feet nine inches in length; its weight from seven to thirteen pounds: beak strong and yellowish: irides hazel: nostrils covered with dusky feathers: beneath the eye a small spot of white feathers: the head and neck of a dusky brown, sprinkled with small greyish white spots: the feathers of the hind head elongated, and, with those of the chin and throat, dusky black: the back and rump dusky ash, marked with innumerable small zigzag white lines: the belly is black, with white spots towards its middle, and undulated greyish white stripes on its sides: the breast is of a fine dark glossy green: the wing-coverts are chesnut-brown, finely speckled with dusky, and striated with blackish lines; at their tips pure white: the primary quills dusky brown; the secondaries the same, finely edged with whitish on their outer webs: the bend of the wing and under tail-coverts pure white: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, and is rounded in shape, and black, with a small white spot on the outer feather on each

\* The late G. Montagu, however, was present when one was killed near the upper end of Loch Lomond, about thirty-five years since.

side, near the extremity: the tarsi are covered with brown silky feathers, with loose webs, slightly marked with white spots: the feet and claws horn-colour. The female is much smaller than the male, rarely measuring above twenty-six inches in length: the beak is dusky: the head, neck, back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings and tail, are dusky brown, varied with transverse stripes of red: the tail dark rufous, barred with black and tipped with white: the throat is reddish yellow: the breast deep reddish, varied with a few white spots: the belly the same, barred with black: the under tail-coverts tipped with white: the quills are dusky brown, mottled on their outer webs with pale brown.

The young of both sexes of the first year greatly resemble the female: the males of the second moult have the upper parts of the body greyish black; the green on the breast is very dull, and often the feathers of the body are varied with rufous, and the tail tipped with white.

Several varieties of this species are briefly noticed by Nilsson in his *Ornithologia Suecica*, which may be readily discriminated from *T. Tetrica*, by the tail being rounded: they are all described in the synonyms as fully as in the above-mentioned work.

This bird inhabits wooded and mountainous countries, particularly pine forests or plantations of juniper: it feeds upon the berries of the latter, and those of the *vaccinium*, and also upon the seeds and tops of the pine, which sometimes give the flesh a very disagreeable flavour. In the spring the male may be seen at sun-rise, and in the even-

ing, extremely active, upon one of the largest branches of the pines: with his tail raised and expanded like a fan, and the wings drooping, he walks backward and forward, his neck stretched out, his head swollen, and eyebrows deep crimson, he utters his singular cry; which commences by a kind of explosion, instantly followed by a noise resembling the whetting of a scythe, which ceases and commences alternately for about an hour, and is then terminated by a similar explosive noise as at the beginning: during the whole of this singular cry he seems entirely deaf, and insensible of every danger, from the great convulsive motion into which his head and eyes are thrown: this enables the sportsman to approach by degrees to the bird, and take a fatal aim. The female seldom lays more than a dozen eggs, which are the size of those of a hen, but more obtuse; they are yellowish white, sprinkled with irregular yellow spots: they are generally placed in a dry situation, in an artless nest upon the ground, composed of heath tops: the young as soon as hatched run with extreme agility after the mother, who leads them to procure the pupæ of ants and wild mountain berries, which are their first food; as they grow older they feed upon the tops of the heath and the seeds of the fir. The whole brood follows the mother for about two months, at which time the young males entirely forsake her, and keep in great harmony with each other till the commencement of spring, when they separate and live in a solitary state, never approaching each other unless for the purpose of fighting, which

they do with great obstinacy, and are frequently so inattentive to their own safety, that it often happens that two or three of them are killed at a shot.

This bird inhabits the colder countries of Europe and Asia, being abundant in the pine woods of Russia, Siberia, Norway, Sweden, &c.: the Alps and the mountains of Lorrain occasionally furnish a few individuals, particularly the former: it also occurs in various other mountainous parts, where the air is bleak: it was formerly abundant in Scotland (as before mentioned) and Ireland, but appears to be extirpated, at least in the latter place; in the former it went by the name of Capercaile, Capercalze, and Auercalze: in Norway it is called *Auerhan*.

Its flesh is greatly esteemed, and numbers of the birds are often sent from the continent during the winter to this country, where they arrive in great perfection.

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HAZEL GROUS.

(Tetrao Bonasia.)

*TE. corpore supra rufescente maculis fuscis nigris et cinereis vario, subtus cinerascete, tumulis nigris consperso, maculâ utrinque albâ pone aures; reatricibus cinereis punctis nigris fasciâ nigrâ, exceptis intermediis duabus, gulâ nigrâ. (Femina gulâ albâ.)*

Grouse with the body above rufescent, varied with brown, black, and cinereous spots; beneath cinerous, sprinkled with black lunules; a white spot on each side near the ears; the tail-feathers cinereous with black spots, and a black fascia, the two middle feathers excepted; the throat black. (*Female with a white throat.*)

*Tetra Bonasia.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 9.—Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 204.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 753.—Briss. *Orn.* 1. 191. 3.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 14.—Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 706.—Nilss. *Orn. Suec.* 1. 305.

*Tetrao betulinus.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 637. 5. young.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 749.

*Gallina Corylorum.* Raii. *Syn.* p. 55. 6.—Will. *Orn.* 126. pl. 31.

*La Gélinothe.* Buff. *Ois.* 2. 233. pl. 7.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 474. 475.

*Tétrás Gelinotte.* Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. 174.—Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 291.

*Birch Grouse.*—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 735. 5. young.

*Hazel Grouse.* Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 317. f.—Will. (*Ang.*) p. 175. pl. 31.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 744.

Var.  $\beta$ . *corpore cano fusco undulato.*

With the body hoary, undulated with brown.

*Tetrao Bonasia.* A. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 707.

*Tetrao canus.* Sparr. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* 1. 16.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 753.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 13.

*Helsingian Grouse.* Lath. *Syn. Sup.* p. 217.

THIS species is fourteen inches in length: the beak is short and black: space round the eyes naked, wrinkled, and deep crimson: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are transversely striated with rufous-brown and ash-colour; the lower part of the back and rump inclining more to the latter colour: the wing-coverts are marbled with rufous, sprinkled with brown and black, and a few dashes of white: quills grey-brown; on

their inner webs, towards the tip, varied with reddish: the feathers at the base of the upper mandible black: on each side of the nostrils a small white spot; between the beak and eye another, and a third behind each eye: the chin and throat are black, surrounded by white: the feathers of the fore-part of the neck are rufous, striped transversely with dusky, and tipped with white: belly and thighs ash-coloured, varied with black crescents: the vent pale grey: the tail is composed of sixteen feathers; the two middle ones similar to the back; all the others varied with brown and greyish white, and marked with a broad bar of black towards their tip, which is grey-white: the claws, the naked part of the tarsi, and the feet, are brown.

The female differs in wanting the black chin and throat, and in having the naked carunculated space about the eyes smaller, and more dull in colour. The young of both sexes on the approach of winter exactly appear like the female; previous to that period they have the body varied with rufous and black: the rump whitish, barred with black: the quills tipped with white: the breast pale cinereous: the tail black, with transverse rufous spots: the beak and legs black: the eyebrows very pale red.

*Tetrao canus* of Sparrman, the Helsingian Grouse of Latham, appears to be only a variety of this species: it has the entire plumage of a hoary-white, obscurely undulated with brown: the wing-coverts brownish, marked with a whitish spot at

the ends : the vent white : the tail clouded above with hoary, white, and brown : the legs and beak black.

This species is a native of the woods of Germany, particularly those at the foot of the Alps ; and the high mountains of Silesia, Poland, Sweden, and Russia ; in the latter place not very abundant : in the Gulf of Genoa it is found in the greatest profusion. Although so common on the Continent, it does not appear ever to have been captured in England. Its food consists principally of the catkins of the hazel and birch, also the berries of juniper, firs, and other evergreens, but when confined it will eat grain. Its flesh is more esteemed than any other of the genus, and from its superior flavour it has received its specific name. Its manners are similar to those of the preceding species. The female generally deposits several eggs, which vary from ten to sixteen in number, and are of a whitish yellow, irregularly spotted with brown-yellow ; they are hatched in about three weeks, and the young run about as soon as they obtain their liberty. The catching of these birds is accompanied with difficulty, from the inaccessible places they inhabit ; therefore the hunters have recourse to a kind of bird-call to allure them from their hiding-places.

## CANADA GROUS.

(Tetrao Canadensis.)

**TE.** corpore supra nigricante obscure fusco cinereoque vario; subtus albo lunulis nigris consperso; collo infra pectoreque nigris; pone oculos lunulis duabus albis; reatricibus nigris, apice fuscis. (Femina corpore fusco-aurantio cinereoque transversim striato; caudâ fuscâ, nigro nebuloso fasciatâ, apice fulvo.)

Grouse with the body above dusky, obscurely varied with brown and cinereous, beneath white, sprinkled with black lunules; the lower part of the neck and the breast black; behind the eyes two white lunules; the tail-feathers black, tipped with brown. (Female with the body fuscous-orange, transversely striated with cinereous; the tail fuscous, clouded, and banded with black; the tip fulvous.)

Tetrao Canadensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 274. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 749. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 637. 6. male;  $\beta$ . female. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 702.

Tetrao Cance. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 7. female.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 749. 3. 6. female.

Bonasa freti Hudsonis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 201. 6.—*Briss. Sup.* p. 10.

Bonasa Canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 203. 7. pl. 20. f. 1, 2. male and female.

La Gélinotte du Canada. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 279.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 131 and 132.

Tétrás tacheté, ou Acaho. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 160. bis.

Black and spotted Heathcock. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 118. male.

Brown and spotted Heathcock. *Edward. pl.* 71. female.

Spotted Grouse, or Wood Partridge. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 389.

—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 182.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 735. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 214.

THIS species abounds in the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay and all the northern part of America.

It is thirteen inches and a half in length: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and rump, are transversely barred with dusky and grey-brown: over the eyelids is a bare carunculated red space: nostrils covered with black, with a small white spot on each side, and one of the same beneath, and somewhat behind the eye: throat, breast, and belly, black; the latter spotted with white, except the middle: sides of the body barred transversely with grey-brown and dusky; the feathers with a white stripe near the tip: under tail-coverts black and white: tail black, tipped with rufous: feathers of the tarsi grey-brown: claws grey: beak black.

The female is less: length eleven inches and a half: the upper parts of the body barred and varied with rufous, dusky, and grey-brown: front and sides of the neck rufous, each feather with a dusky band near the tip: breast barred with rufous, and dusky, each feather tipped with dirty rufous white: the sides with brown bars: the tips of the feathers sullied white: belly and under tail-coverts crossed with blackish and rufous white: wings like those of the male: tail barred with reddish and black.

A variety of this species is mentioned by Latham;—"General colour of its plumage ferruginous cream-colour, marbled and striated across with brown and yellow clay-colour: fore-part of the neck and breast more inclined to yellow: under parts of the body white, marked with broken bars of cinereous brown: quills plain brownish cream-colour: tail yellowish brown, prettily mot-

bled with darker: the tips of all the feathers ferruginous, but pale."

The inhabitants of the places where this species is found preserve them through the winter by freezing them, and when wanted they are thrown into cold water for a time. The female lays five eggs.

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B. *Caudâ bifurcâ.*  
B. Tail bifurcated.

## HYBRID GROUS.

(*Tetrao medius.*)

*TE. collo pectore cerviceque nigricante-violaceis, purpureo-nitentibus; corpore nigricante, supra punctis rubescentis adperso; subtus maculis albis vario; caudâ nigrâ subbifurcâ.*

Grouse with the neck, breast, and cervix, dusky violet, glossed with purple; the body dusky, its upper part freckled with reddish spots, and its under varied with white spots; tail black, slightly bifurcated.

*Tetrao medius.* Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 698.—Meyer. *Berl. Mag.*

*Tetrao hybridus.* Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 201.—Sparr. *Mus. Carls*  
1. *pl.* 15.

*Tetrao Tetrix*, var.  $\delta$ . Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 636. 3.—Gmel. *Syst.*  
*Nat.* 1. 748.—Nilss. *Orn. Suec.* 302.

*Urogallus minor punctatus.* Briss. *Orn.* 1. 191. 2. A.

*Tetras rakkelham.* Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. 129. *pl.* 9. *f.* 3.—  
Temm. *Man. d'Ornith.* 287.

Hybrid, or Spurious Grouse. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 314. B.—Penn.  
*Arct. Zool. Sup.* 62.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 734.—Lath. *Syn.*  
*Sup.* 214.—Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 268.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.

THIS beautiful bird, about which much has been said by many ornithologists respecting its origin, appears decidedly to be a distinct species, and not a hybrid between the Wood Grouse and the following, as asserted by Latham and others. The male has the head, the neck, and the breast, of a beautiful full black, with reflections of bronzed purple: the feathers on the back of the neck sprinkled with very minute grey points: the space round the eyes is black, with a patch of white feathers beneath: the back and the rump are black, each feather being tipped with a purple hue, with almost imperceptible greyish spots: the belly is black, its sides being sprinkled with white dots: the thighs and the abdomen are white, as are the tips of the under tail-coverts: the scapulars, the lesser and middle wing-coverts are deep brown, barred with fine zigzag yellow-brown stripes: the basal half of the lesser wing-quills is white, then dusky brown, and tipped with white; the rest of the quills are brown, slightly edged on their outer webs with white: the feathers at the bend of the wing and the under wing-coverts are white: the tail is similar to the upper coverts, which are black: the beak is black: the irides are hazel: the feet horn-coloured.

The female has the tail less forked than the male, and is much smaller: her plumage is varied with small transverse black stripes, on a reddish ground. The young male greatly resembles the female: the back is reddish brown, varied with spots, and striped with transverse lines of brown:





BLACK GROUS.

the under parts of the body are black, varied with spots and stripes of yellow-brown, each feather being also tipped with white: the wings are dusky brown, with transverse bars of chesnut-brown: the secondaries are tipped with brown: the tail is black, tipped with white; the whole of its upper coverts are varied with brown and black, and tipped with white.

This bird inhabits only the most northern parts of Europe, Russia, Lapland, Sweden, Norway, &c.; and it is also said to be found in the most northerly parts of Scotland, but I believe without any truth. Very little is known of its habits, which no doubt resemble those of the rest of the genus.

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BLACK GROUS.

(Tetrao Tetrix.)

*Te. corpore supra nigro-violaceo, subtus nigricante, remigibus secundariis versim basin albis, caudâ bifurcâ, rectricibus exterioribus recurvatis.* (Femina minor, rufo, nigro et cinereo transversim variegatâ.)

Grouse with the body above violet-black, beneath dusky; the secondary quills white at their base; the tail bifurcate, its outer feathers recurved. (Female less; transversely variegated with rufous, black, and cinereous.)

Tetrao Tetrix. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 274.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* no. 202.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 748.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 635. 3.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 699.—*Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 300.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 27.

*Urogallus minor.* *Raii. Syn. p. 53. A. 2.*—*Will. Orn. p. 124. pl. 31.*—*Briss. Orn. 1. p. 186. 2.*

*Le Coq de Bruyeres à queue fourchue.* *Buff. Ois. 2. 210. pl. 6.*  
—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 172, 173.*

*Tetras Birckhan.* *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 140. pl. 9. f. 4.*  
(beak.)—*Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 289.*

*Black Grouse, Black Cock, or Black Game.* *Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 93. pl. 42.*—*Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 314. c.*—*Alb. Birds. 1. pl. 22.*  
—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 733.*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. p. 213.*—*Lewin. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 133.*—*Pult. Cat. Dors. p. 7.*—*Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 181.*—*Don. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 97.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 298.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog. 2. 253.*—*Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 51.*

Var.  $\beta$ . *Corpore nigro alboque variegato, maculâ pectorali maximâ atro nitente.*

With the body variegated with black and white; a dark shining spot on the breast.

*Tetrao Tetrix. Mas. var. Sparr. Mus. Carls. fasc. 3. pl. 65.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 636. 3.  $\beta$ .*—*Temm. Gall. Ind. 701. (A.)*

Var.  $\gamma$ . *sordide albo ac obsolete ferrugineo undulatâ, rostro nigro, pedibus ferrugineis.*

Dull white, obsoletely undulated with ferruginous; the beak black, and feet ferruginous.

*Tetrao Tetrix. femina. var. Sparr. Mus. Carls. f. 3. pl. 66.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 636. 3. ( $\gamma$ ).*—*Temm. Gall. Ind. 701. (B.)*

THE male of this species is two feet in length: the prevailing colour of his plumage is black: the head, the neck, the back, and the rump, having rich reflections of blue: the rest of the body and the tail being dull black: the wing-coverts are dusky brown; the first four quills black, the rest white at the bottom; the lower half and tips of the secondaries white: under wing-coverts white: bend of the wing the same: the feathers of the lower part of the belly and the vent are dusky,

tipped with white : the tail is composed of sixteen feathers of a black colour, changing to deep violet ; the exterior ones bending outwards, and much longer than those in the middle : the under tail-coverts pure white : the feathers on the tarsi dark brown : the eyebrows with a very deep red naked space : the beak is black : the irides hazel, and the feet brown.

The female is smaller than the male : the tail is less forked, and its lateral feathers are not curved outwards : the head, the neck, and the breast, are striped transversely with red and black : the belly and sides the same, but paler, and the feathers tipped with whitish grey : the under tail-coverts are striped with red and black, and tipped with pure white : the throat is reddish, striped with small black lines : the back, wing-coverts, and rump, are deep red, varied with black lines, which are glossed with purplish : the tail-feathers are black, varied with oblique zigzag red stripes, and tipped with white : the quills are brown, with white zigzag stripes on their outer webs : the secondary feathers are white at their base, and at their tips resemble the quills. The young males of the first year are similar to the females, but at the next moult they attain some of the particularities of their proper plumage.

Several varieties of this species are mentioned ; two of which are noticed in the synonyms : one a male, varied with black and white, with a deep shining spot on the breast : the other a female, of a dull white, obsoletely waved with nut-colour.

Temminck also mentions a variety with the plumage white, varied with brown and red, with black stripes ; and one with a black body, with the neck, the back, and the wings, white.

Black Grouse are found in most parts of Europe, particularly the most northern, where they are abundant : in this country they are getting very scarce, at least in the southern parts, from the introduction of the art of shooting flying, which has caused great havoc amongst these birds, and has utterly extirpated that fine species, the Wood Grouse. The only spots where they appear to occur at present in the south are in the wild, uncultivated parts of the New Forest, Hampshire, Dartmoor and Sedgemoor in Devonshire, and the heathy hills in Somersetshire ; but north of Staffordshire and Yorkshire they are tolerably plentiful, but most so in Scotland : they are partial to sequestered spots, and mountainous and woody situations : their food consists principally of fruits and berries, and in winter of the tops of heath and birch.

The males are polygamous, and fight desperately with each other for the females : about April the latter deposits her eggs, which are six or seven in number, of a dirty white, blotched with rust-colour ; they are about the size of those of a Pheasant, and are placed amongst the highest heath, without the least appearance of a nest : the young follow the female for some time, but quit her at the commencement of the winter, and keep together in flocks of seven or eight, till the spring,

when the males separate, and assume their pugnacious dispositions.

They will not bear confinement, many attempts to rear them having failed. During the winter the inhabitants of Siberia catch them in the following singular manner. A number of poles are placed horizontally on forked sticks, in the places the birds frequent; small bundles of corn are tied on these by way of allurements, and at a little distance some tall conical shaped baskets are placed, having their broad end uppermost; just within the mouth of each basket a small wheel is balanced in such a manner that the least touch, on either side, causes it to fall down and recover its situation. The birds are soon attracted by the corn on the horizontal poles; the first comers alight upon them, and after a short repast fly to the baskets, and attempt to settle on their tops, when the wheel drops sideways, and they fall headlong into the trap. These baskets are sometimes found half full of the birds thus caught.

In Russia, Norway, and other extreme northern countries, the Black Grouse are said to retire under the snow during the winter, but probably without foundation.

- C. *Caudâ cuneiformâ.*  
C. Tail wedge-shaped.

## LONG-TAILED GROUS.

(Tetrao Phasianellus.)

TE. *corpore supra testaceo nigricante vario; pectore castaneo-fusco, maculis albis vario; latera colli tectricibusque alarum maculis rotundatis albis, caudâ cuneiformis; reatricibus duabus elongatis maculis ocellaribus notatis.*

Grouse with the body above testaceous, varied with dusky; the breast chestnut-brown, varied with white spots; the sides of the neck and the wing-coverts with rounded white spots; the tail wedge-shaped, the two middle feathers elongated, and marked with ocellated spots.

Tetrao Phasianellus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 273. 1.  $\beta$ .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 747.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 635. 2.—*Briss. Sup.* p. 9.—*Temm. Ind. Gall.* 701.

Coq de Bruyeres à longue queue. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 286. 3.

Tetras Phasianelle. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 152.

Sharp-tailed Grouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 181.

Long-tailed Grouse. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 394.—*Edw. Birds.* p. 117.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 732. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 212.

THIS curious bird is in length seventeen inches: its beak is black: irides hazel: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, testaceous, with transverse black fasciæ, which are broadest on the back: between the beak and eyes a spot of white: sides of the neck marked with roundish white spots: wing-coverts with spots and stripes of white: quills black, spotted with white on their outer

webs ; secondaries brown, striped on the outer edge, and tipped with white : rump hoary : tail short, consisting of eighteen feathers ; the two middle ones longer than the rest, and spotted with testaceous ; the rest of them pale brown, tipped with white : the breast and belly whitish, marked with testaceous cordiform spots, deepest on the belly. The sexes differ but little from each other, the principal distinction being in the male having the naked space over the eyes more determined and brighter.

These birds inhabit the mountainous parts of the country about Hudson's Bay : they feed upon juniper berries and buds : they associate in small flocks, and lay their eggs, which vary from ten to sixteen in number, upon the ground, in an artless nest composed of grass, and lined with a few feathers : the eggs are white, and are hatched about the middle of June : the young follow the mother as soon as hatched : their flesh is greatly prized, and is very plump and juicy. They are called by the natives of Hudson's Bay *Aw-kis-cow*, according to Hearne.

## LAGOPUS. PTARMIGAN.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* breve, basi plumosum, supra convexum, lateratim compressiusculum, versus apicem aduncum; mandibula inferiore basi sub trigonum.

*Nares* basales, semiclausæ.

*Supercilia* nuda glabra.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, mutici; *tarsi* digitique hirsuti.

*Beak* short, feathered at the base, above convex, the sides somewhat compressed, towards its tip bent down; the under mandible slightly triangular at its base.

*Nostrils* basal and half closed.

*Eyebrows* naked and smooth.

*Feet* four-toed, spurless; the *tarsi* and *toes* hairy.

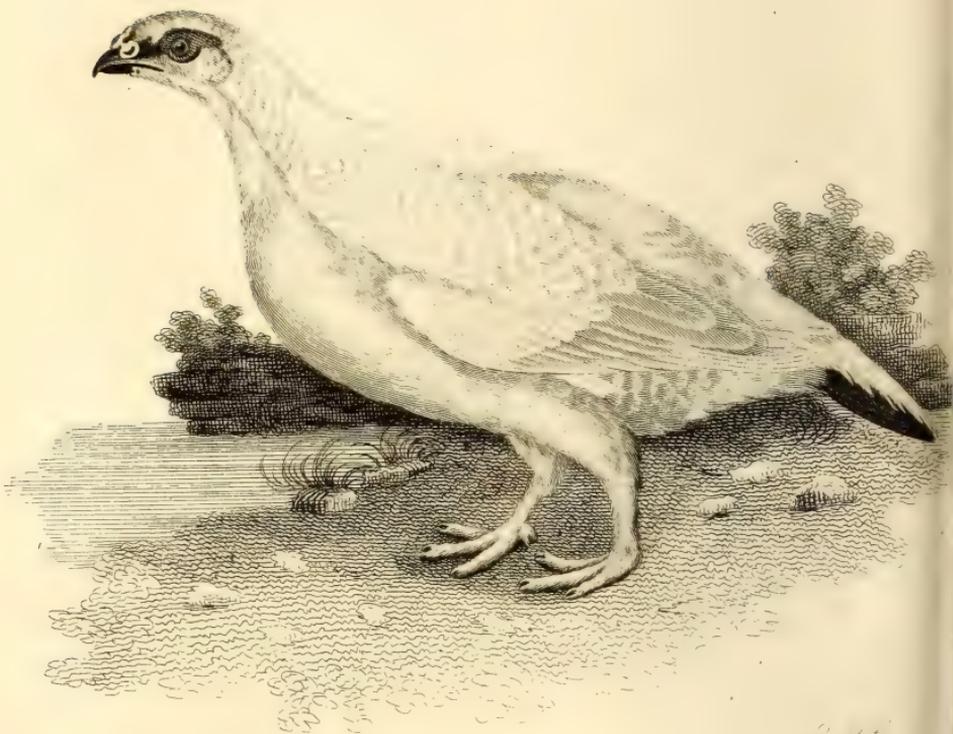
LAGOPUS. *Antiquorum, Raii., Vieil., Leach.*

TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm., Cuv., Nilss.*

BONASA. *Brisson.*

THE Ptarmigans form a genus that was well known to the ancient ornithologists: it possesses the singular character of having the tarsi and toes covered with hair-like feathers: the eyebrows are naked, smooth, and generally of a pale red hue: the tail is either rounded or somewhat square: the sides of the toes are serrated and rough: most of the species change their plumage in the winter,





*G. Gould*

COMMON PTARMIGAN.

and become of a pure white, or whitish; and at that time the toes become slightly downy beneath, to defend them from the frost and snow: their claws, which are broad and crooked, are well adapted for removing the latter, which they are obliged to do to procure their food, which consists of herbage, fruits, berries, and the tender shoots of various trees. They are all natives of the frigid regions.

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COMMON PTARMIGAN.

(*Lagopus mutus.*)

**LA.** *cinereo alboque varius, remigibus albis reatricibus nigris, apice albis, duobus intermediis albis.* (*Maris maculâ nigrâ inter rostrum et oculos: corpore hyeme toto albo.*)

Ptarmigan varied with cinereous and white; the quills white; the tail-feathers black with white tips, the two middle ones entirely white: between the beak and eyes of the *male* is a black spot; in the winter the body is entirely white.

*Lagopus mutus.* *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit. p. 27.*

**Tetrao** *Lagopus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 274. 4.—Linn. Faun. Suec. no. 203.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 749.—O. Fabr. Faun. Groën. no. 80.—Briss. Orn. 1. 216. 12. male.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 639. 9.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 707.*

**Tetrao** *alpinus.* *Nilss. Orn. Suec. 1. 311.*

**Le** *Lagopède.* *Buff. Ois. 2. 264. pl. 9.*

**La** *Gelinote blanche.* *Buff. Pl. Enl. 129. 494.*

**Le** *Ptarmigan, ou Tétrás Lagopède.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 185. pl. 10. f. 1, 2, 3. (head, &c.)—Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 293.*

White Game. *Will. Orn. (Ang.) p. 176. pl. 32.*  
 Ptarmigan. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 95. pl. 43.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 315. D.—Gent. Mag. 1772. pl. in p. 74.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 741. 10.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 134.—Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 182.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. pl. 12.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 303.—Bing. Anim. Biog. 2. 256.*

THE Ptarmigan is fifteen inches in length: its beak is black: the plumage pale brown or ash-colour, elegantly crossed or mottled with small dusky spots and minute bars: the head and neck with broad bars of black, white, and rust-colour: wings white: greater quills with black shafts: in the male the head is more inclined to rufous: in the month of September it begins to change its plumage, and about the middle of October it is of a pure white all over: the shafts of the first seven quills black; and the tail, which consists of sixteen feathers, has the two middle ones white, the rest black, with a little white on the tips of the second feathers from the middle: the male also possesses a black stripe from the nostrils to the eyes.

Temminck considers the Rock Ptarmigan of Latham to be referrible to this species, but that is a much smaller bird, and is spotted with white and dull orange in its summer plumage; whereas this is destitute of such marks: therefore till there is more certainty respecting them, it will be better to consider them as distinct, since they inhabit different countries; and as similar varieties do not occur in this kingdom, where the Ptarmigan is sufficiently common, it seems to give additional

support to the conjecture of these being two decided species.

The Ptarmigan inhabits most of the northern parts of Europe, even as far as Greenland: it is very common in Russia and Siberia: it also is abundant on the Alpine mountains of Savoy, and other temperate regions. In Britain these birds are chiefly met with on the summits of the highest hills of the Highlands of Scotland; they are also not uncommon in the Hebrides and Orkneys, and a few are still said to inhabit the lofty hills of Cumberland and Wales.

In winter they assemble together in flocks, and are very stupid, suffering themselves to be knocked down with sticks, or driven into any snare that is set for them. They frequently stretch out their necks, apparently in curiosity, and remain otherwise unconcerned, while the fowler takes aim at them: when frightened they fly off, but immediately afterwards alight, and stand staring at their foe. It is said if the female be killed, the male will not forsake her, but may then also be killed with great ease. So little alarmed are they at the presence of mankind, as even to bear driving like poultry; yet notwithstanding this apparent gentleness of disposition, it is impossible to domesticate them; for when caught they refuse to eat, and always die in consequence.

Their food consists of the buds of trees, young shoots of pine and heath, and mountain berries and fruits: on the Continent they feed on the dwarf birch and black-berried heath, and some-

times on the various kinds of liverwort. The female lays her eggs on the ground; they are from six to ten in number, dusky with reddish brown spots; they are something larger than those of the Partridge.

They are called White Game in this country, and their flesh is excellent food, being said to taste so like the Black Grouse as to be scarcely distinguishable from it.

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ROCK PTARMIGAN.

(*Lagopus rupestris*.)

*LA. aurantius, fasciis atris liturisque albis varius; rectricibus atris apice albis, intermediis totis albis, loris nigris.*

Orange Ptarmigan, varied with dark fasciæ and white stripes; the tail-feathers dusky, with white tips; the two middle ones entirely white, the lores black.

*Tetrao rupestris.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 751.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 11.

*Tetrao Lagopus.* *var. Temm. Gall. Ind.* 708.

*Tetrao Alpinus, var. Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 311. ?

Rock Grouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 184.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 217. 17. 6.

LATHAM makes mention of this bird in the following terms: "At Hudson's Bay a white Grouse, seemingly of a different species, is observed. In size it is less by one third. It is exactly like the other in colour, excepting it has a black line from

the beak to the eye. The manners differ somewhat, as it inhabits rocky places or juniper plains at all seasons. It frequently stretches the neck out, and makes a croaking kind of noise. They are very numerous at the two extremes of the Bay, but never visit the middle settlement except in very severe weather. This is called by the natives *Uscathachish*, by the English Rock-Partridge; whereas the other is distinguished by the name of *Wapatheū*."

Temminck describes a specimen he received from America, as a variety of the common Ptarmigan; future observations will no doubt enable ornithologists to determine the fact, whether it be a distinct species, or only a variety of that bird. The black streak between the beak and eye, which appears to be a leading character in this species, is well marked, although the bird appears to be nearly in its summer plumage: the top of the head and the hinder part of the neck are varied with black feathers, striped with rufous, and white at their bases: the top of the back, the scapulars, and the breast, black: the feathers of the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, grey-brown, with zigzag black stripes, each feather having a bar of black, and a white tip: the throat, the lower part of the neck, the under parts of the body, and the wings, pure white: the tarsi slightly covered with feathers: the last joint of the toes nearly naked.

## WHITE PTARMIGAN.

(Lagopus albus.)

**LA.** corpore æstate albo fulvoque vario; hyeme toto albo; rectricibus atris apice albis; duabus intermediis totis albis.

Ptarmigan with the body in summer varied with white and fulvous; in the winter totally white; the tail-feathers dark-coloured, with white tips; the two middle feathers entirely white.

Tetrao albus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 570. 23.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 639. 10.

Tetrao saliceti. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 709. (winter plumage.)

Tetrao subalpinus. *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 307?

Lagopède de la baie d'Hudson. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 276.

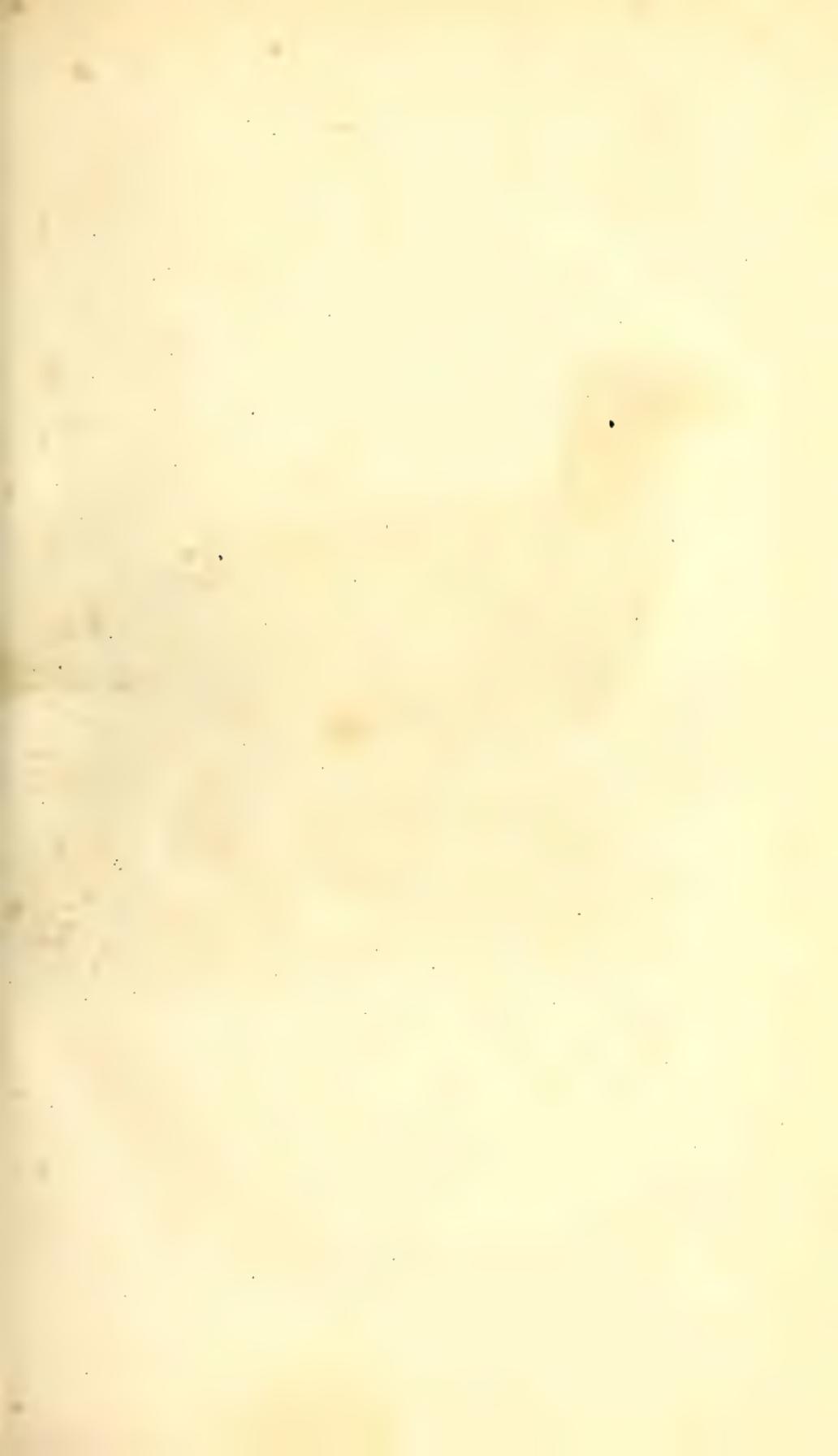
Tétrás des saules, ou muet.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. p. 208. pl. 11. f. 1, 2, 3. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 295. (winter plumage.)

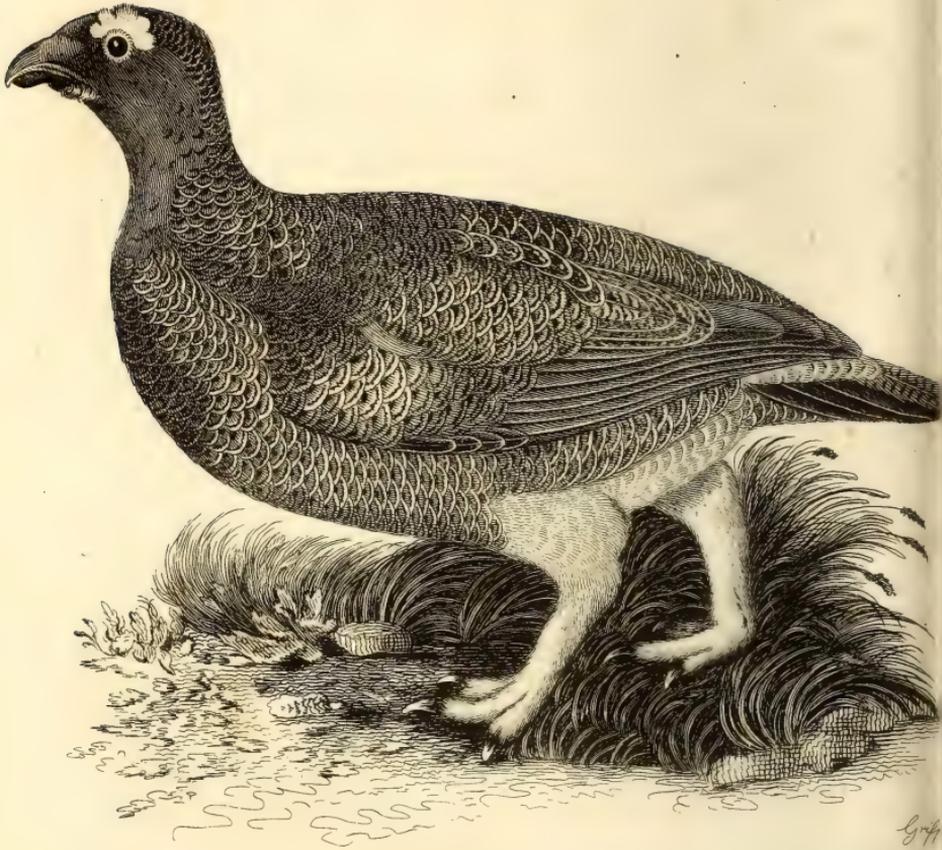
White Partridge. *Edwards. pl.* 72.

White Grouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 183.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 743. 11.

LIKE the foregoing species, which is considered to be only a variety of the common Ptarmigan, Temminck describes this as the winter dress of the following species; but as this species does not occur in Scotland, where the Red Ptarmigan is very abundant, I think his conjectures respecting it rather unfounded.

This is rather larger than the common Ptarmigan, which it greatly resembles: the plumage in both sexes is a glossy white, as are the two middle tail-feathers; the four outer ones on each side being black, with white tips: the legs and





RED PTARMIGAN.

toes are well feathered : in the summer the plumage is varied with large spots and stripes of white and dull orange.

It is stated to be abundant at Hudson's Bay, and lives in flocks in winter, feeding on the tops of the willows : are good eating, and so common that ten thousand have been taken at the several forts in one winter, by driving them under nets properly placed. They have from nine to eleven young, and breed every where on the coasts. By some they are called Snow Hens, from burrowing in the snow.

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RED PTARMIGAN.

(*Lagopus Scoticus.*)

*LA. corpore rufo nigricanteque transversim striato; reatricibus sex utrinque exterioribus nigricantibus.*

Ptarmigan with the body transversely striated with rufous and dusky; the six exterior tail-feathers on each side dusky.

*Lagopus Scoticus.* *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 27.*

*Lagopus altera Plinii.* *Raii. Syn. 54. A. 3.*

*Tetrao Scoticus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 641. 15.*

*Bonasa Scotica.* *Briss. Orn. 1. 199. 5. pl. 22. f. 1.*

*Tetrao Lagopus, var.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 274.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 750.*

*Tetrao Saliceti.* (Summer plumage.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. 710.*

*Tetrao subalpinus, var. A.* *Nilss. Orn. Suec. 1. 308.*

La Gelinotte d'Ecosse. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 242.

Tétras des Saules, ou muet. (Summer plumage.) *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 221. *pl.* 9. *f.* 5. (head.)—*Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 296.

Red Game; Moor Cock, Gorcock. *Raii. Syn.* 54. A. 3.—*Alb. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 23. 24.

Red Grouse. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 94. *pl.* 43.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 746. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 216.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 135.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 183.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 301.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 255.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 51.

THE Red Ptarmigan is in length fifteen inches and a half: the beak is black: irides hazel: the nostrils covered with red and black feathers: at the base of the lower mandible is a spot of white: the naked space above the eyes is scarlet, and somewhat fringed: the head and neck are pale tawny red, each feather being marked with several bars of black: throat red: breast and belly dull purplish brown, crossed with numerous narrow dusky lines: quills dusky: the back and scapulars deep red, with a large black spot in the middle of each feather: tail even, consisting of sixteen feathers; the four middle ones barred with tawny red, the rest all black: the legs covered with soft whitish feathers down to the claws, which are of a light horn-colour, hollow, broad, and concave underneath. The female is smaller: the colours duller than in the male, and the naked space over the eye less conspicuous.

These birds occur at all seasons on the heathy and mountainous parts of the northern counties of England; they are likewise said to be found

in Wales, and are very common in the highlands of Scotland, and the mountains and bogs of Ireland: in winter they associate in flocks of forty or fifty in number, and become remarkably wild and shy: they never resort to woods, but confine themselves wholly to the open moors and the summits of the heathy hills; feeding on the mountain berries and the tender tops of the heath. They pair in spring, and the females lay from eight to fourteen eggs, much like those of the Black Grouse, but smaller, in a rude nest upon the ground. The young brood follow the hen till the approach of winter, when they unite with several others into packs.

They have often been known to breed in confinement, several instances being on record. Their flesh is excellent food, but very soon corrupts.

The Red Ptarmigans are stated by Temminck to be natives of various parts of the Continent, particularly the north; and I understand that Captain Carmichael killed them in the island Tristan da Cunha, which is situated between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

## REHUSAK PTARMIGAN.

(Lagopus Lapponicus.)

LA. corpore æstate rufo et nigricante striato; areâ supra oculos rubrâ; collo ferrugineo; caudâ nigrâ; hyeme toto albo; caudâ nigrâ, apice et rectricibus duabus intermediis albis.

Ptarmigan with the body in summer striated with rufous and dusky; the region of the eyes red; the neck ferruginous; the tail black: in winter the whole body white; the tail black, with its tip and two middle feathers white.

Tetrao Lapponicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 751. 25.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 711.

Bonasa Scotica. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 199. pl. 22. f. 1.

Tetrao subalpinus, var. *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 307.

Tétras Rehusak. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 225.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 297.

Rehusak Grous. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 316. E.—*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 216.

THE Rehusak Ptarmigan is one of the species that undergoes a change with the seasons, becoming, like the common species, nearly white in the winter, with the outer tail-feathers black, and the two middle ones and tips of the others white: the plumage in the summer greatly resembles that of the White Ptarmigan: the sides of the head and the throat are of a deep red: the top of the head black, with red spots: the neck reddish, transversely striped with black: the back, the rump, and the tail-coverts, striped with red and black: some of the quills white, and the rest

striped with red and black : the breast with a dull brown space : the belly and abdomen white : the feathers of the tarsi dirty white : the outer tail-feathers black at their base, and white at their tips : during the winter the toes are covered with feathers, but in the summer they are but slightly sprinkled with them.

It inhabits the woods and forests of Lapland : lays thirteen or fourteen reddish eggs, marked with long brown spots : when disturbed it utters a loud noise, like a coarse laugh.

## BONASA. HEATHCOCK.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, basi plumosum, supra convexum, versus apicem incurvatum.		<i>Beak</i> short, feathered at the base, above convex; towards the tip bent down.
<i>Nares</i> basales, plumulis obtectæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> basal, covered with feathers.
<i>Collum</i> utrinque pennis plurimis elongatis, alulam simulantibus, instructum.		<i>Neck</i> furnished on each side with many feathers, resembling a wing.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli mutici; <i>tarsi</i> hirsuti.		<i>Feet</i> four-toed, spurless; <i>tarsi</i> hairy.
<i>Cauda</i> rotundata.		<i>Tail</i> rounded.
<i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ.		<i>Wings</i> short and rounded.

ATTAGEN. *Briss.*

TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Tem., Vieil.*

BONASA. *Briss.*

THE birds of this genus are distinguished from those of the preceding in having the feathers of the neck elevated on each side like a mantle: their legs are only feathered to the toes, the latter being naked and scaly. Two species only are known, both of which are natives of America.

## PINNATED HEATHCOCK.

(Bonasa Cupido.)

*Bo. subcristate, corpore fusco-rufescente nigro et albicante transversim striato, caudâ fasciâ terminali nigrâ.*

Slightly crested Heathcock, with the body transversely striated with fuscous-red, black and white; the tail with a terminal black fascia.

Attagen Americana. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 212. 10.

Tetrao Cupido. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 274. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 751.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 648. 8.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 794.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* III. p. 104. pl. XXVII. f. 1.

Urogallus minor fuscus. *Catesb. Carol. App. pl.* 1.

Tétras huppecol. *Temm. Fig. et Gull.* 3. 161.

Pinnated Grouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 180.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 740. 9.

THIS curious bird is about one-third larger than the common Partridge: the top of the head, and a space beneath the eyes, are of a red-brown; finely striated with deeper: the space round the eyes, the throat, and the top of the neck, are reddish-white: the feathers of the hind head form a crest; and two tufts of long feathers spring from each side of the hinder-part of the neck; these, which resemble little wings, are composed of five wedged feathers, about three inches in length, the lower ones being the shortest, and black, the rest spotted with red and white: these appendages are capable of motion at the will of the bird: the rest of the plumage is of a dirty red, striped transversely with red, black,

and white: the breast, and all the under parts, are striped alternately with white and brown: the quills are dusky, with reddish spots on their outer webs: the upper tail-coverts are similar to the back: the tail is dusky, tipped with black above, and brown, with white coverts, below: the beak is of a yellow-brown: the irides hazel. The female is rather less than the male, the colours are less brilliant, and she is entirely destitute of the wing-like feathers on the neck.

This species is found in Carolina, New Jersey, and other parts of North America, but particularly on the brushy plains of Long Island, where they are very numerous: they lay a considerable number of eggs: in the autumn they live in little families, and towards the commencement of winter they associate in flocks of two hundred or more, and as the snow falls, frequent the places where pines and other trees grow, that serve them for nourishment: their chief food is kuckle berries, and acorns of the dwarf oaks. The male crows for half an hour about daybreak, and at that time sets the wing-like feathers quite upright, which in general are depending on each side of the neck.

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SHOULDER-KNOT HEATHCOCK.

(*Bonasa Umbellus.*)

*Bo. capite cristato, corpore supra fusco rufo nigroque variegato, subtus fulvo-albo, pectore lunulis fuscis variegato; pennis axil-*

*laribus majoribus, elongatis, nigris azureis; uropygio guttis albis consperso; caudâ fasciatâ, prope apicem fasciâ latiore nigrâ, apice cinereo albâ.*

Heathcock with the head crested; the body above variegated with fuscous, red and black, beneath fulvous white; the breast varied with brown lunules; the feathers of the axillæ larger, elongated, and of a deep azure; the rump sprinkled with white spots; the tail fasciated, near the tip a broad black fascia, the tip greyish-white.

Attagen Pensylvanica. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 214. 11.

Bonasa major Canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 207. 8. *pl.* 21. 1. female.

Tetrao Umbellus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 752.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 638. 7. male.  $\beta$ . female.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 704.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* VI. p. 45. *pl.* XLIX.

Tetrao togatus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 8. female.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 752.—female.

Coq de Bruyère à fraise. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 181.

La grosse Gelinotte de Canada. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 281.—female. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 104. female.

Tétràs à fraise. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 165.

Ruffed Grouse. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 179.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 738. 8.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 215.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 251.

Shoulder-knot Grouse. *Phil. Trans.* LXII. p. 393.—female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 737. 7.—female.

Ruffed Heathcock. *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. p. 499. *pl.* 15.—*Edw. Glean. pl.* 248.

THE male of this species when in full plumage has the top of the head, the cheeks, and the nape, of a beautiful red, with transverse brown stripes: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage, as well as the tail, have their prevailing colour red: the top of the back is varied with irregular black and grey spots; the middle of the back and the rump have an oval white spot in the middle of

each feather : the tail is composed of sixteen feathers, with four or five narrow transverse bands of yellowish-white, accompanied by a narrow black band ; towards the extremity of the feathers is a broader band of black, and the tips of all are greyish-white : the throat and the fore-part of the neck are of a reddish-white : the breast, the belly, and the sides, are regularly striped with brown, red-white, and white : the middle and greater wing-coverts are red-brown, with longitudinal reddish-yellow spots : the quills are brown, varied on their outer webs with red-white spots : the tufts on each side of the neck are placed on its lower part, near the insertion of the wings, and when expanded, appear of a large size ; they are bright black, with a fine steel gloss ; and the shorter ones are slightly tipped with white or red.

It varies a little, a specimen described by Temminck having more of a brown cast on its whole plumage : the top of its head and its cheeks varied with red and brown ; the whole of the feathers on the sides of the neck bordered with the latter colour ; the white spots on the back less pure, and sprinkled with small black points : the scapulars irregularly spotted with red, black and white ; and the tail grey-ash, with transverse dusky brown bands, and undulated lines, the whole of its feathers tipped with greyish-ash : the feet and the beak are brown : suspected to be an immature bird.

This species inhabits Pennsylvania, New York, Nova Scotia, Long Island, and other parts of North

America: its manners greatly resemble those of the Black Grouse: the male placing himself upon some elevated stump, when he commences his peculiar noise called *thumping*, by flapping his wings against his sides: he begins the strokes gradually, at about two seconds of time from each other, and repeats them quicker and quicker, until they make a noise not unlike distant thunder. This continues from the beginning about a minute; the bird ceases for six or eight minutes, and then begins again. During this ecstasy he is blind to the approach of the sportsman, who may take his aim at leisure, being directed by the bird to the noise, which may be heard at the distance of nearly half a mile. He commonly practises this thumping during the spring and fall of the year, and will do the same even if confined in a house: during the operation the crests on his head and sides of the neck are elevated, and the tail is expanded to its utmost. The female lays from twelve to sixteen eggs, on the ground, in a nest placed near the stump of a tree, amongst dry leaves: the young follow the mother like chickens, and the whole brood keep together till the spring: they feed on all sorts of grain and fruit, and are said to be particularly fond of ivy-berries: their flesh is very good. They are called Drumming Partridges in some parts of North America; and at Hudson's Bay *pushee* or *pupushee*.

## PTEROCLES. PTEROCLES.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracilius, rectum, compressum; maxilla versus apicem deflexa.		<i>Beak</i> middle sized, slender, straight, compressed; the maxilla bent down towards its tip.
<i>Nares</i> basales, longitudinales, membrana superne semiclausæ, plumulis obtectæ, infra patulæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> basal, longitudinal; half closed before by a membrane covered with feathers, beneath open.
<i>Pedes</i> debiles, antice hirsuti, tetradactyli; digiti breves, pollice brevissimo.		<i>Legs</i> weak, plumose in front, four-toed; <i>toes</i> short, the hinder one very short.
<i>Cauda</i> cuneata.		<i>Tail</i> wedge-shaped.
<i>Alæ</i> elongatæ.		<i>Wings</i> elongated.

PTEROCLES. *Temminck.*CENAS. *Vieillot.*TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Pall.*PERDIX. *Lath., Ray.*BONASA. *Briss.*

**T**HIS genus was divided from Tetrao by Temminck, the birds of which it is composed residing in the sandy plains and deserts of hot countries, two only being occasionally found in the south of Europe: they form their nest on the ground, and

feed upon the tender tops of heath and other plants. Some of them are confounded with the Grouse, and others with the Partridges, by Latham. Their hinder toe is very short, and elevated from the ground. Perhaps this genus would bear division, the two last species having the two middle tail-feathers considerably elongated and pointed; their manners are also slightly different.

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SAND PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles arenarius*.)

*PT. corpore supra testaceo-albicante, maculis ovatis flavicantibus conspersis, gulâ luteâ, lunulâ jugali nigrâ, torquea abdominè crissoque atris, reatricibus nigro griseoque fasciatis, apice albis; intermediis duabus fulvescentibus.*

*Pterocles* with the body above testaceous-white, sprinkled with ovate yellowish spots; the throat yellow, with a black lunule on the jugulum; collar round the neck, the abdomen and vent dark-coloured; the tail-feathers fasciated with black and grey, with white tips, the two middle ones fulvous.

*Pterocles arenarius.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 712.

*Tetrao arenarius.* *Pall. Travels.* 3. p. 699.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 755.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 642. 18.

*Perdix Aragonica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 645. 7.

*Ganga unibande.* *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 240.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 299.

*Aragonian Partridge.* *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 223.

*Sand Grouse.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 751. 16.

THIS species varies in length from fourteen to sixteen inches: its throat is adorned with a trian-

gular patch of black, bordered on its upper part with a broad band of chesnut-colour, which reaches to the base of the under jaw, and passes beneath the eyes and ears to the nape: the head, the neck, and the breast, are of an ash-colour, tinged with rufous: a broad bar of black passes over the breast from the insertion of the wings on either side: the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, are of a deep black: the under tail-coverts are also black, with their tips white: the back and the whole of the wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; the middle of the feathers being deepest, and their edges ochrey yellow: quills brownish, with an oblique dirty-white spot at their base; the secondaries ash-coloured, bordered and tipped with yellowish: the tail, which is greatly wedge-shaped, is deep ash above, with dusky bars, and the whole of the feathers, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white: the under part of the tail is black, tipped with white: the feathers on the tarsi are whitish yellow: the beak is bluish: the hinder part of the tarsi and the toes are deep yellow.

The female is less, and her colours more dull; the grey on the neck being flat, and the black, on the under parts of the body, brownish: the band on the breast is also very small.

This species is found in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, frequenting the sandy deserts: during the summer it is abundant near Astrakan, but it winters in Persia. Burlu-chuduk appears to be the favourite resort of these birds, on account of its sandy fountains, as they drink a great deal,

and are so eager as to suffer the sportsman to capture them with facility. Their food consists of the seeds of various kinds of *Astragalus*: the female lays four or five eggs, which are white, spotted with brown; they are deposited in a nest placed amongst thick briars.

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DOUBLE-GIRDED PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles bicinctus*.)

*Pr. fronte nigrâ, maculâ supra oculos albâ, corpore supra cinereo-fusco maculis albis triangularibus variegato; collo pectoreque cinereo-flavis, cingulo pectoris duplici albo nigroque, corpore subtus albo et fusco striato. (Femina absque cingulis et frontis macula nigra, pennis fuscis, rufo et albescente-flavo striatis.)*

*Pterocles* with the forehead black, a spot above the eyes white; the body above cinereous-brown, variegated with triangular white spots; the throat and breast cinereous-yellow, the latter with a double belt of black and white; the body beneath striated with white and fuscous. *Female* without the belt and the black spot on the forehead; the quills brown, striated with rufous and whitish-yellow.

*Pterocles bicinctus. Temm. Gall. Ind. 713.*

*Ganga bibande. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 247.*

A NEW species described by Temminck: it is in length rather above ten inches: the male has a small spot of white at the base of the beak, and a broad band of black extending across the forehead from one eye to the other; this is accompanied above the eyes with two broad lateral spots of a

pure white: the feathers on the top of the head and the occiput are of a reddish-yellow, with a dusky spot in their middle: the cheeks, the neck, the breast, the lesser coverts, and top of the wing, are of an ashy-yellow: the back, the greater and lesser coverts, and the secondary wing-feathers, are of an ashy-brown; each feather being striped and spotted with red, and all having a triangular white spot at their tips: the rump, the tail, and its coverts, are transversely striped with brown and reddish-yellow; the tail-feathers being tipped with the latter colour: the quills are black, with brown shafts: the upper part of the breast is adorned with two belts, reaching upwards to the sides of the back; the upper one is white, and the lower black: the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, are dirty-white, varied with slight brown bars: the feathers on the fore-part of the tarsi are dirty-white; the hinder part of the tarsi, the toes, the claws, and the beak, are yellow.

The female has not the bands on the breast, nor the peculiar marks on the head of the male: the whole of the upper part of the head is red-yellow, with dusky longitudinal spots; the cheeks and the throat with minute brown points: the neck and the breast marked with broad transverse bands of brown and yellowish: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, as in the male: the feathers of the back, and the whole of those of the wings, barred with brown and red, and tipped with a stripe of white: the quills are dusky-brown, slightly fringed at their tip with white: the beak and the claws are brown. The young males resemble the female.

Le Vaillant discovered this species in the country of the Namaquois, on the borders of the great river: it appears to be partial to the sandy portion of the country, but in the vicinity of water: it lives in society, the old and young together, till the commencement of the season of courtship, when the young divide, and seek a proper situation to perform the process of incubation.

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 INDIAN PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles quadricinctus*.)

*PT.* *fronte trifasciatâ, corpore supra cinereo-flavo, nigro striato, cingulis pectoris quatuor, castaneo, albo, nigro, alboque.* (Femina absque fascia frontis, cingulisque pectoris.)

*Pterocles* with the forehead with three fasciæ; the body above cinereous-yellow, striated with black; the breast with four belts, chesnut, white, black, and white. *Female* without the fasciæ on the forehead, or the belts on the breast.

*Pterocles quadricinctus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 713.

*Tetrao Indicus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 755.

*Perdix Indica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 650. 23.

*Ganga quadrubande.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 252.

*Indian Grous.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 752. 17.

THIS beautiful bird is a native of India; but nothing is known of its manners: the male is adorned with three fasciæ on the head, the middle one black, and the two outer white: the hind-head is reddish; each feather with a longitudinal dusky band: the neck and the breast are of an

ashy-red: the top of the back is striped transversely with dull brown, yellowish, and black: the lesser and greater wing-coverts are bright yellow, with a broad transverse stripe towards their tip, bordered on each side by a narrow one of white: the breast of the adult male possesses four semi-circular bands; the first uppermost is chesnut-brown, the following white, the third black, and the fourth white: the quills are dusky-brown: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are striped alternately with delicate bars of whitish and black: the tail-feathers are yellow, striped with black: the feathers on the tarsi are greyish-yellow, slightly sprinkled with black: the beak is slender, red at its base, and black at its tip: the hinder part of the tarsi and the claws are brown. The female does not possess the four fasciæ on the breast, or those on the forehead of the male; and the wing-coverts have not the bar of black with white edges: the head is red-yellow, with a longitudinal dusky stripe in the middle of each feather: the nape, the back, and the rump, are striped with brown, black, and yellowish: the scapulars the same, edged and tipped with yellowish-white: the wing-coverts are clear yellow, with transverse black stripes: the feathers of the under parts of the body are similar to those of the male, but less brilliant: the young males resemble the female.

## ALCHATA PTEROCLES.

## (Pterocles Alchata.)

**PT.** *guttur nigro, pectoris cingulo lato rufo-aurantio; nigro marginato, corpore supra olivaceo, flavicante nigro rufoque vario, tectricibus alarum castaneo maculatis, corpore subtus albo. (Femina gutture albo, deorsum collari dimidiato nigro, tectricibus absque maculis castaneis.)*

Pterocles with a black throat; the breast with a broad rufous-orange belt, margined with black; the body above olive, varied with yellowish, black, and rufous; the wing-coverts spotted with chesnut; the body beneath white. (*Female* with a white throat; the lower half of the neck black; the wing-coverts without the chesnut spots.)

*Pterocles setarius.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 714.

*Tetrao Alchata.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 276. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 754.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 641. 16.

*Bonasa Pyreniaca.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 195. 4. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1. 2.

*Perdix Damascena.* *Raii. Syn.* p. 55. 7.

*Le Ganga.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 244. 18.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 105. 106.

*Ganga cata.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 256.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 301.

*Pintailed Grous.* *Edw. Glean.* p. 249. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 748. 14.

THIS species is rather more than eleven inches in length: its throat is black: the sides of the head, and the fore-part of the neck, are of an ashy-yellow: on the breast is a broad belt of rufous-orange, bordered on each side with a narrow band of black: the head, nape, rump, and upper tail-coverts, are striped alternately with black and yellow; back and scapulars the same, with a narrow band of

grey-blue towards the tips of each feather, and another of yellow: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are striped obliquely with red-chestnut, tipped with a white crescent; the greater coverts are greyish-olive, tipped with black crescents: the belly, the sides, the abdomen, the thighs, and the tips of the under tail-coverts, are white; as are also the extremities of the tail-feathers, and the edges of the outer ones: the rest of the tail is varied with yellow and black, and the two middle feathers are considerably elongated and pointed: the feathers on the fore-part of the tarsi are white: the beak and the feet are grey, and the claws black. The female has the throat white, with a half collar beneath, of a black colour; with a belt of orange, as in the male: the upper parts of the plumage resemble that of the male: the wing-coverts are grey-blue, with an oblique reddish band, and tipped with black lunules: the two middle tail-feathers are not quite so long as in the male. The young have their plumage less variegated: the upper parts of the body are olivaceous, shaded with ash-colour: the white on the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, is varied with zigzag yellow and brown lines.

This bird inhabits most of the warmer parts of Europe, as the South of France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, and the Levant; it is very abundant in Persia, Arabia, and the northern parts of Africa: it delights in arid and sandy deserts, where it constructs its nest of moss, briars, and slender herbs: it feeds upon seeds and insects: it is caught in great num-

bers near Aleppo, for its flesh, which is hard and dry, and not relished by Europeans: it is called *Cata* or *Alcata* in Arabia, and from thence its name is derived.

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NAMAQUA PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles tachypetes.*)

*PT.* corpore supra cinerascente-fusco, gutture flavescente, vertice colloque cinereis, tectricibus alarum apice cinereo-nitidis, pectoris cingulis albo castaneis, ventre cinereo-purpureo. (Femina pallide rufescens, collo pectoreque striis fuscis longitudinalibus, corpore utrinque fusco rufoque transversim striato.)

*Pterocles* with the body above grey-brown; the throat yellowish; the crown and neck cinereous; the tips of the wing-coverts shining cinereous; the breast with a belt of white and chesnut; the belly grey-purple. (Female pale rufescent; the neck and breast with longitudinal brown striæ; the body on both sides transversely striated with brown and rufous.)

*Pterocles tachypetes.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 715.*

Tetrao Namaqua. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 754.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 642. 19.*

Tetrao Senegalus. *Lin. Mant. 1771. p. 526.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 642. 17.*

La Gelinotte du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 130.* (young male.)

Ganga vélocifer. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 274.*

Senegal Grouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 749. 14. A.*

Namaqua Grouse.—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 750. 15.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 215.*

THIS is in length ten inches : the throat of the adult male is of a beautiful yellow : the head and the neck are of an uniform grey : the upper part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are of a grey-brown ; the feathers of the middle of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are brown at their base, then yellow ochre, and tipped with a bright spot of grey : the lesser coverts have the grey spot more dull, and are slightly bordered with reddish chesnut : the greater quills are tipped with grey, and the lesser with pure white, and the shafts of the two outer ones are also white : the breast is tinged with a purple hue, and bears upon it two belts, the upper one pure white, and the lower a lively chesnut-red : the belly, as far as the thighs, is of a fine grey, tinged with purple : the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are bright red : the tail itself is brown-grey, tipped with yellow ; the two middle feathers longest, and pointed : the feathers on the front of the tarsi are reddish : the beak, the feet, and the claws, are brown.

The female is less than the male : the throat is red : the feathers on the head, the neck, and the breast, are reddish white, with their centres brown, forming a series of crescents : the back and the wing and tail-coverts are barred with dusky brown and red : the lesser wing-coverts are tipped with white : the belly is striped transversely with white and brown : the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are bright red : the greater quills are not tipped with grey as in the male : the lateral tail-

feathers are marked on their outer webs and part of their inner ones with stripes of yellow and brown: the rest of the tail resembles that of the male, except that the two middle feathers are not quite so long.

This species inhabits the middle region of Africa, and in the daytime frequents the arid deserts. It flies with rapidity, and a great distance at a time. It feeds on the seeds of plants, corn, and also on insects: drinks much, and arrives in troops at the fountains, which are very scarce: its eggs are deposited in a nest composed of herbs and briars; they are four or five in number, olive-green spotted with black, resembling those of the Plover.

## FRANCOLINUS. FRANCOLIN.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> validum, mediocre, supra convexum, versus apicem incurvum.		<i>Beak</i> strong, middle sized, convex above, and incurved towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranâ nudâ fornicali semiclausæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, half closed by a naked arched membrane.
<i>Orbitæ</i> papillosæ.		<i>Orbits</i> warty.
<i>Cauda</i> elongatâ, rectricibus duodecim.		<i>Tail</i> elongated, consisting of twelve feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, nudi; <i>tarsi</i> maris aut bicalcaratis aut uno-calcarato.		<i>Feet</i> four-toed, naked; the <i>tarsi</i> of the male with two spurs or only one.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.		<i>Wings</i> short.

FRANCOLINUS. *Briss.*PERDIX. *Lath., Temm., Briss., Cuv., Vieil, &c.*TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel.*

**T**HE Francolins are distinguished from the Partridges by the beak being longer and stronger: the tail is also longer: in the first division of the genus the tarsi of the males are armed with a single strong spur, and in the second with two, except in the three last species, which possess one spur and a hard callous tubercle, and have the throat and orbits naked. In the manners of the

birds comprised in this genus there is a great dissimilarity to those of the following ; these residing in damp places and perching upon trees, whereas the latter always rest upon the ground.

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A. *Tarsus maris calare uno.*

A. Tarsus of the male with one spur.

LONG-BEAKED FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus longirostris.*)

FR. *corpore supra rufo-fusco atro maculato, pennis dorsi luteo marginatis, subtus ferrugineo-rufo immaculato, pectore cinereo-cærulescente. (Femina pectore haud cærulescente.)*

Francolin with the body beneath red-brown, spotted with dusky; the feathers of the back edged with yellow; beneath rusty-red, immaculate; the breast grey-blue. (*Female with the breast scarcely blue.*)

*Perdix longirostris. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 721.*

Francolin à long bec. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 323.*

THIS remarkable species is distinguished from the other of the genus by its large beak, which is almost as long as that of the Peacock; whereas the bird is only about fourteen inches in length: its throat, the sides of the head, the upper part of the neck, the belly, and the sides, are yellowish rust-colour, without spots: the top of the head, the occiput, the upper part of the back, and the

scapulars, are chesnut-brown, striped and spotted with velvety black; some of the feathers have a border of yellow ochre, and a stripe of the same down the shaft: the lower part of the neck and the breast are of a grey lead-colour: the feathers of the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are rust-colour, shaded with very fine obscure zigzag lines, with each feather at its centre and towards its tip with a pure yellow-ochre spot: the inner webs of the wing-coverts are chesnut, with black spots; the outer ones ferruginous, with undulated brown lines; the centre of all with a yellow-ochre spot: the secondary quills and those of the tail are ferruginous, with bars and waves of brown: the quills with their outer webs only varied with those colours: the beak is black: the naked space surrounding the eyes is red: the feet, the claws, and the spur, which is short and thick, are of a pale horn-colour. The female resembles the male, but does not possess the grey lead-colour on the lower part of the neck and breast, this part being rusty-red: the tarsi are quite smooth.

It inhabits the isle of Sumatra.

## COMMON FRANCOLIN.

(Francolinus vulgaris.)

FR. *corpore supra nigricante-fusco, subtus colloque atris; hoc hypochondriisque maculis albis subrotundis, torque aurantia, fasciâ suboculari albâ. (Femina ex nigricante et rufo-flavicante toto variâ.)*

Francolin with the body above dusky brown; beneath and neck dusky; the latter and sides of the body with rounded white spots; ring round the neck orange; a white fascia beneath the eye. (*Female* varied entirely with dusky and reddish yellow.)

Perdix Francolinus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 644. 6.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 723.

Tetrao Francolinus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 756. 10.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 245. 13. *pl.* 3. *f.* 2.

Francolin. *Raii. Syn.* p. 54. 4.—*Will. p.* 125. *pl.* 31.

Le Francolin. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 438.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 147. 148.

Francolin à collier roux. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 340.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 303.

Francolin Partridge. *Edw. Glean. pl.* 246.—*Gent. Mag.* xlii. *pl. in p.* 112.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 759. 6.

THIS beautiful species is twelve inches and a quarter in length: the beak is dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, are varied with dusky and yellowish rust-colour: the sides of the head, chin, throat, neck, breast, and belly, are black: on each jaw a white streak: behind the eye a patch of the same colour passes forward in a streak to the nostrils: round the neck is a rusty

orange collar : the sides of the neck, breast, and body, are black, varied with spots of white : the lower part of the belly and thighs striped with black : the under tail-coverts reddish : the lower part of the back and rump crossed with alternate lines of black and yellowish white : the quills dusky, marked with transverse rusty yellow spots : tail rounded, the four middle feathers alternately striped with black and rusty yellow ; the others on each side, with black and white for two thirds of their length ; the rest black to the tip : legs reddish, and furnished with a spur. The female is less, and irregularly varied with blackish and rusty throughout, but in the back and tail greatly resembling the male : tarsi without a tubercle or spur.

Although a native of the southern parts of Europe, the manners of this elegant species are but little known : it feeds upon insects and seeds : it has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed. It appears to be found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, from Spain to the Levant ; it is likewise found in Asia at Bengal, and is very abundant in Barbary and other parts of Africa.

## PONDICHERRY FRANCOLIN.

(Francolinus Pondicerianus.)

*FR. rufus nigro-fasciatus, subtus albus lunulis nigris, reatricibus duabus intermediis fasciis quatuor albidis; lateralibus, intus nigro-fasciatis. (Femina pedibus muticis.)*

Red Francolin fasciated with black; beneath white, with black lunules; the two middle tail-feathers with four white fasciæ; the lateral ones internally fasciated with black. (*Female with the legs smooth.*)

*Perdix Ponticeriana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 649. 18.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 722.*

*Tetrao Ponticeriana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 760. 42.*

*Le Perdrix de Pondicherry. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 165.*

*Francolin à rabat, ou à gorge rousse. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 332.*

*Pondicherry Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 774. 17.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 221. (female.)*

THIS beautiful species was discovered by Sonnerat on the coast of Coromandel, near Pondicherry: it is ten inches in length: the beak is red at its base and yellow at its tip: the irides are red: the forehead and the region of the eyes are bright red; the colour passing over the latter like an eyebrow, and ending on the hind head: the top of the head is of a grey-brown: the breast is alternately striped with whitish yellow and bright brown: the back, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, and the rump, grey-brown; the edges of the feathers with black spots, and all of them with

three reddish white stripes: the quills are grey: the secondaries the same, with their outer webs striped with yellowish white: the two middle tail-feathers are grey, spotted with grey-brown, and crossed with four yellow-white bands: the lateral feathers are red at their base, with a black fascia towards their tips, which are reddish white: the belly and the abdomen are white, striped with semicircular bands, and rufous at their edges: the legs are red, and armed with a strong spur.

The female differs in being less brilliant in plumage, and in wanting the spur.

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THORACIC FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus thoracicus*.)

*FR. corpore supra griseo-fusco, maculis fusco-nigris adpersis, pectore areâ rotundatâ magnâ griseâ, margine guttureque rufis, ventre abdomineque luteo-rufis nigro-maculatis.*

Francolin with the body beneath grey-brown, sprinkled with brown-black spots; the breast with a rounded grey area, its margin and the throat rufous; the belly and abdomen yellowish red, spotted with black.

*Perdix thoracica.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. 723.*

Francolin à Plastron. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 335.*

NATIVE of India: only one specimen known, which is of the male sex: it is described by Tem-

minck : its length is twelve inches : on the breast is a large rounded space of a greyish green hue, varied with delicate zigzag black lines : the throat is rufous, and that colour is distributed over the sides of the neck, and surrounds the spot on the breast : the under parts of the body are of a yellowish red, each feather having a black spot, more or less rounded : the back is grey-brown, with large spots of dusky brown : the feathers of the scapulars are beautifully varied with small white crescents : the naked skin surrounding the eyes is sprinkled with fleshy pimples, of a fine red : the beak, the feet, and the spurs, are fine shining silvery white : the female is unknown.

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 AFRICAN FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Africanus*.)

FR. *corpore supra cinereo-fusco nigro maculato, maculis magnis lineis transversisque rufis, pennarum omnium rachis albis, colli lateribus rufo nigroque variis, gutture nigro alboque variegato, maculis hypochondriarum pectorisque magnis castaneis.*

Francolin with the body above spotted with cinereous, fuscous and black, with transverse rufous spots and lines ; the shafts of all the feathers white ; the sides of the neck red and black ; the throat variegated with black and white ; the sides and breast with large chesnut spots.

*Perdix Afra.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 648. 15.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 723.

Francolin Ourikinas. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 337.

Pearled Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 773. 15. A.

THIS species has the upper part of its head and the occiput clothed with black feathers, with reddish edges: a narrow red band, sprinkled with black, extends down each side of the neck, and another of white, whose feathers are tipped with black, runs parallel with the first, and terminates at the lower part of the neck, where it joins a third, arising from beneath the eyes: the throat is white, spotted with black: the breast is yellow-red, varied with grey-blue: the feathers of the upper parts of the body are of a deep grey, each varied with a spot of black, and rufous zigzag lines: the wing-coverts are brighter ash, with transverse black bars: the shafts of all the feathers of the upper parts of the body, as well as of the wing-quills, are white: the quills are brown, with a zigzag stripe extending the whole length of the outer web: the feathers on the sides of the body and lateral parts of the breast are shaded with grey-blue, and have each a large spot of chesnut-red near their middle, and a few are sprinkled with oval white marks, which are most numerous on the belly, where they approach each other: the tail is black, striped with transverse undulated lines of a bright rufous: the tarsi of the male are armed with a very sharp spur, and are of a yellow-brown, as are also the toes: the beak is brown: the female has a hard tubercle in place of the spur, and in plumage exactly resembles the male: its length is about one foot.

Common in the country of the Hottentots: its principal food consists of various species of bulbous

plants, which it digs up with the beak : the female deposits from ten to eighteen eggs of an olive hue, spotted with brown.

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PEARLED FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus perlatus*.)

FR. *nigro-spadiceus*, collo tectricibus alarum et partibus inferioribus guttis maculisque albis conspersis, dorso remigibus secundariis tectricibusque caudæ nigro rufoque transversim striatis, fasciâ per oculos alteraque infra nigris. (Femina corpore subtus transversim striato.)

Deep chesnut Francolin; with the neck, wing-coverts, and under parts of the body, sprinkled with spots and freckles of white; the back, secondary quills, and tail-coverts, transversely striated with black and rufous; a stripe through the eyes and one beneath black. (Female with the body transversely striped beneath.)

*Perdix perlata*. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 648. 15.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 721.

*Perdix Madagascariensis*. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 645. 8.

*Perdix Sinensis*. Briss. Ois. 1. 234. 9. pl. 28. a. f. 1.

*Tetrao Madagascariensis*. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 756. 31.

*Tetrao perlatus*. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 758. 36.

*Tetrao Sinensis*. Osb. Voy. China. 2. 326.

Francolin perlé. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 326.

Le Francolin de l'Isle de France. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 166. pl. 97.

Perdrix perlée de la Chine. Buff. Ois. 2. 446.

Pintado Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 761. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 219.

Pearled Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 772. 15.

THE male of this beautiful species varies from ten to a dozen inches in length: the feathers on the top of the head are black, edged with red: two longitudinal black stripes commence from the base of the beak, one of which passes over and surrounds the eyes, the other passes beneath, and joins the former; the space between is pure white; of which colour the throat is also: the feathers on the hinder part of the neck are black, with four longitudinal white spots; those on the top of the back, the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the lesser wing-coverts, are black, each varied with six large rounded white spots: the scapulars are of a reddish chesnut, with whitish spots at their tips: the back, the rump, the upper wing-coverts, and those of the tail at their base, are black, with innumerable white bands: the tip of the tail-feathers is black: the quills and secondaries are the same; the former varied with broad white bands, the latter with small white spots: the belly is whitish: the sides are reddish; both varied with black lines of various sizes: the under tail-coverts are red: the beak is black, and the feet are bright red: the tarsi are armed with a thick and blunt spur, which is wanting in the female: this sex differs in many respects: it is rather smaller: the head is similarly marked, but the two longitudinal bands do not extend so far behind the eye, and the space between

them is rufescent white : the feathers of the top of the back are fringed with bright brown, and the six white spots on each are of an irregular form : the feathers on the under parts of the body are striped with six alternate transverse bands of white and black : the scapulars, the wing-coverts, the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are grey-brown, varied with white lines, and large black spots : the transverse stripes on the tail are tinged with reddish white : in other respects the plumage resembles that of the male.

This bird is common in China, where it is known by the name of *Take-cou* : it is likewise abundant at Bengal, the Isle of France, and Madagascar : it perches, in common with the rest of the Francolins, upon trees : its note and appearance are somewhat like those of the Guinea Pintado ; from thence it has been called the Pintado Partridge.

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B. Tarsi *bicalvarata*.

B. Tarsi double spurred.

a. GULA plumis tectæ.

a. Throat covered with feathers.

NOISY FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus clamata*.)

FR. corpore nigricante-fusco, pennis lineis angustis conspersis, gulâ albidâ, capite pectoreque fusco-nigricantibus, remigibus cinerascenti-fuscis. (Femina pedibus muticis.)

Francolin with the body dusky brown, sprinkled with slender lines; the throat white; the head and breast dusky brown; the quills grey-brown. (*Female with the legs smooth.*)

*Perdix clamata.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 717.

Francolin criard. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 298.

THIS species, which is described by Temminck, received its name from its harsh and disagreeable cry, which is uttered night and morning, and somewhat resembles the syllables *crohá-crohá-crohá-hach*: it is heard at a great distance. The male is about seventeen inches in length: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dull grey-brown or bister, varied with stripes and spots of grey: the top of the head and the occiput are plain brown: the feathers on the cheeks and the top of the neck are bordered with white: the throat is nearly white: on the breast is a broad gorget of dusky brown, each feather having a white longitudinal band following the direction of the shaft: the whole of the plumage of the other parts, upper as well as under, is barred with innumerable zigzag lines, following nearly the outline of the feathers: the secondary wing-quills and the feathers of the tail are marked with reddish zigzag stripes: the greater quills are clear grey-brown: the feet are yellow: the spurs, which are two in number, are horn-coloured, and the lower one is very sharp: the claws are brown. The female differs in wanting the spurs, and being smaller: she deposits her eggs, which are from twelve to eighteen in number, carelessly upon the ground.

Inhabits the extensive countries of the middle regions of Africa, near the large rivers in the deep forests of those parts.

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BROWN AFRICAN FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus spadiceus*.)

FR. *corpore supra subtus caudâque intense spadiceis, vertice colloque superiore dilutioribus, temporibus nudis, caudâ longâ, rotundatâ. (Femina pedibus muticis?)*

Francolin with the body above and beneath, and the tail, deep chesnut; the top of the head and the upper part of the neck palest; the temples naked; the tail long and rounded. (*Femâle with the legs smooth?*)

*Perdix spadicea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 644. 4.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 719.*

*Tetrao spadiceus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 759. 29.*

*La Perdrix rouge de Madagascar. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. p. 169.*

*Francolin spadice. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 315.*

*Brown African Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 759. 4.*

THE male of this species is only known, and was discovered by Sonnerat in his voyage to India, in the island of Madagascar: the space round the eyes is naked, and of a reddish yellow colour: the top of the head and the throat are of a brown-bister: the rest of the plumage of the upper and under parts of the body of a red-brown, slightly edged with olive-grey: the great and middle fea-

thers of the wings are of a brown-bister: the tail-feathers are the same, varied with narrow zigzag stripes of a dusky hue: the feet are fiery red, armed with two very slender and sharp spurs, which, as well as the claws, are brown.

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SENEGAL FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Senegalensis*.)

FR. *corpore rufo fusco albidoque vario, vertice rufo, superciliis nigris, gulâ albâ.*

Francolin with the body varied with rufous, brown, and white; the top of the head rufous; the eyebrows black; the throat white.

*Perdix Senegalensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 231. 8. *fol.* 24. *f.* 1.

*Perdix bicalcarata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 643. 2.

*Perdix Adansonii.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 717.

*Tetrao bicalcaratus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 277. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 759. 15.

Le Bis-ergot. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 433.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 137.

Francolin Adanson. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 305.

Senegal Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 757. 2.

RATHER larger than the Red-legged Partridge: length thirteen inches: beak horn-coloured: the top of the head tawny: a black line extends from the nostrils to a short distance behind the eyes, over which it passes: above this is a rufous white band, with one of black above, which passes to the

occiput: the sides of the head are white, with streaks of black: the neck rufous, varied with brown and dirty white spots: the upper parts of the body and wings varied with brown, rufous, and sullied white: quills brown, with paler spots: the under parts of the body similar to the upper, but less rufous: tail banded with rufous and brown: legs brown, naked, and furnished with two spurs, both of which are blunt. Female without the spurs.

This inhabits the interior of Africa, and Senegal, on the umbrageous borders of the Niger: nothing is known of its manners: its flesh is said not to be very fine, but poor and meagre.

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 CEYLON FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Ceylonensis*.)

FR. *corpore supra nigricante, subtus nigricante-fusco, pennis medio albis, cervice tectricibusque alarum maculis albis sagittatis variis, caudâ elongatâ rotundatâ nigrâ, areâ oculorum nudâ rubrâ.* (Femina absque guttis albis et calcaribus.)

Francolin with the body above dusky, beneath dusky brown; the feathers white in the middle; the top of the neck and wing-coverts varied with arrow-shaped white spots; the tail elongated, rounded, black; region of the eyes naked and red. (Female without the white spots or spurs.)

*Perdix Ceylonensis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 644. 3.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 718.

*Perdix bicalcaratus.* Forst. Zool. Ind. 25. 14. f. 1, 2.

*Tetrao Zeylonensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 759. 38.

Francolin Habankukella. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 311.

Ceylon Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 758. 3. male.

Chitygong Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 222. female.

THE male Ceylon Francolin measures about thirteen inches in length : the head and top of the neck have small black feathers with white shafts : the throat is white : the cheeks are naked, and fine red : the prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts is ferruginous : the top of the back and the wings with black spots, varied with white ; those on the wing-coverts arrow-shaped : the quills are deep brown : the secondary feathers are ferruginous, sprinkled with black spots : the feathers of the under parts are black, with the middle white ; those of the sides the same, with a longitudinal stripe of white : the abdomen and the tail-feathers black : the feet and the beak are red : the tarsi are armed with two strong spurs, the upper of which is longest ; they are brown-red : the claws are brown. The female is not so large as the male : the naked space round the eyes is smaller : the tarsi are destitute of spurs : the head is varied with black and grey : the feathers of the back and wings are ferruginous, without the white spots, but varied with a spot of black in the middle of each : the under parts of the body are rust-colour, with all the feathers edged with bright red : the quills and the tail-feathers are brown.

This bird inhabits the isle of Ceylon, and the province of Chittygong in the East Indies, where it does not appear to be very scarce, although but few specimens have arrived in Europe.

- b. GULA ORBITISQUE nudis; TARSUS tuberculo ei calcare armatus.  
 b. Throat and orbits naked: tarsus, armed with a tubercle and a spur.

CAPE FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Capensis*.)

FR. corpore supra cinereo-nigricante, subtus spadice, maculis longitudinalibus albis, gulâ nudâ rubrâ, pectore strigis albis, pedibus rubris. (Femina pedibus muticis.)

Francolin with the body above dusky-grey, beneath chesnut, with longitudinal white spots; the throat naked and red; the breast with white striæ; the feet red. (Female with the legs smooth.)

Perdix Capensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 643. 1.

Perdix nudicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 644. 5.? *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 720.

Tetrao Capensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 759. 37.

Tetrao nudicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 759. 40.?

Le Gorge nue. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 444.

Francolin à gorge nue. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 317.

Bare-necked Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 759. 5.?

Cape Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 756. 1.

THE male Cape Francolin is fifteen inches and a half in length: the feathers of the upper part of the head are grey-brown, with a black spot in their centre; those of the hinder parts and sides of the neck are brown, with two small white longitudinal stripes on their sides: the top of the back and the wing-coverts are deep brown, with a longitudinal brown spot in the centre of each feather: the lower part of the back and the rump are grey-brown,

with a narrow stripe of deep brown following the direction of the shaft: the breast, the belly, and the feathers of the sides, are chesnut-brown; each feather with a black longitudinal stripe following the shaft, and one of white, slightly edged with black on either side in the same position: the quills and the tail-feathers are grey-brown: the beak, the sides of the head, the upper naked part of the neck, and the feet, are fine red: the tarsi are somewhat double spurred, possessing a sharp ordinary spur, and a hard callous tubercle, about an inch above: these and the claws are brown.

The female is smaller, wants the spurs, and the space on the throat, which is naked in the male, is slightly sprinkled with small white feathers: the naked space surrounding the eyes is very small: the plumage resembles that of the male, except in the following particulars: the feathers of the breast and the sides are not tinged with chesnut-brown, neither do they possess the three longitudinal black bands or the two white ones, as in the male: the whole of the upper parts of the body are deeper brown, and the black spots are more dusky and extended. The young have the whole of the upper parts of a deep grey-brown, with the back, the wings, and tail, sprinkled with black spots; which are largest in the middle of the feathers: the feathers of the breast, the sides, the belly, and the abdomen, are transversely striped with brown, yellow-ochre, and white.

This bird inhabits the southern parts of Africa; by the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope it is

called a Pheasant: it lives in woods, and at the rising and setting of the sun utters its cry: its food consists of the roots of bulbous plants, insects, and their larvæ: the female deposits her eggs in a rough nest, amongst bushes: the young remain with the parents till the breeding season.

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RED-NECKED FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus rubricollis.*)

*FR. corpore fusco-maculato, crisso albo, orbitis gulâque nudis rubris, strigâ supra et infra oculos albâ; pedes rubris.*

Francolin with the body spotted with fuscous; the vent white; the orbits and throat naked and red; above and beneath the eyes a white stripe; feet red.

*Perdix rubricollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 648. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 758. 34.

*La Perdrix rouge d’Afrique.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 444.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 180.

Red-necked Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 771. 13.

LATHAM thus describes this bird. “Size of a male Partridge: length thirteen inches: beak short, red: round the eye a bare space, pointed before and behind: chin and throat bare and red: the general colour of the plumage brown, spotted above with darker brown: over the eye a white streak; beneath another, which bounds the upper part of the bare space on the throat, curving downwards;

both streaks arising from the base of the beak : sides of the neck, and under parts of the body, white, dashed with brown ; the brown marks largest as they are farthest from the upper parts : the middle of the breast and belly brown for the most part : vent and thighs white : tail short, scarcely more than an inch long, and spread : legs red, furnished with a curved spur as long as the hind claw. Inhabits Africa."

Temminck considers this to belong to his Francolin à gorge nue, but the great difference in size bespeaks it another species : this bird being full three inches less, and differing considerably in its markings from the young of the former species, which is the nearest in size ; and is transversely barred beneath, whereas this is longitudinally striped : it differs also in other respects.

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CRANCH'S FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Cranchii*.)

FR. *corpore supra cinerascete-brunneo subtus albido, maculis atro-fuscis variegato ; maculis ventralibus elongatis ferrugineis gulâ nudâ.*

Francolin with the body beneath grey-brown, beneath whitish, varied with dark brown spots, those of the belly elongated and inclining to ferruginous ; the throat naked.

*Perdix Cranchii.* Leach. *App. IV. in Congo. Narr. p. 408.*

THE only specimen known of this species was discovered by that industrious naturalist Cranch, during the unfortunate expedition fitted out to explore the source of the Zaire. The place of its capture is unknown, but no doubt it is a native of Congo and the adjacent parts.

## PERDIX. PARTRIDGE.

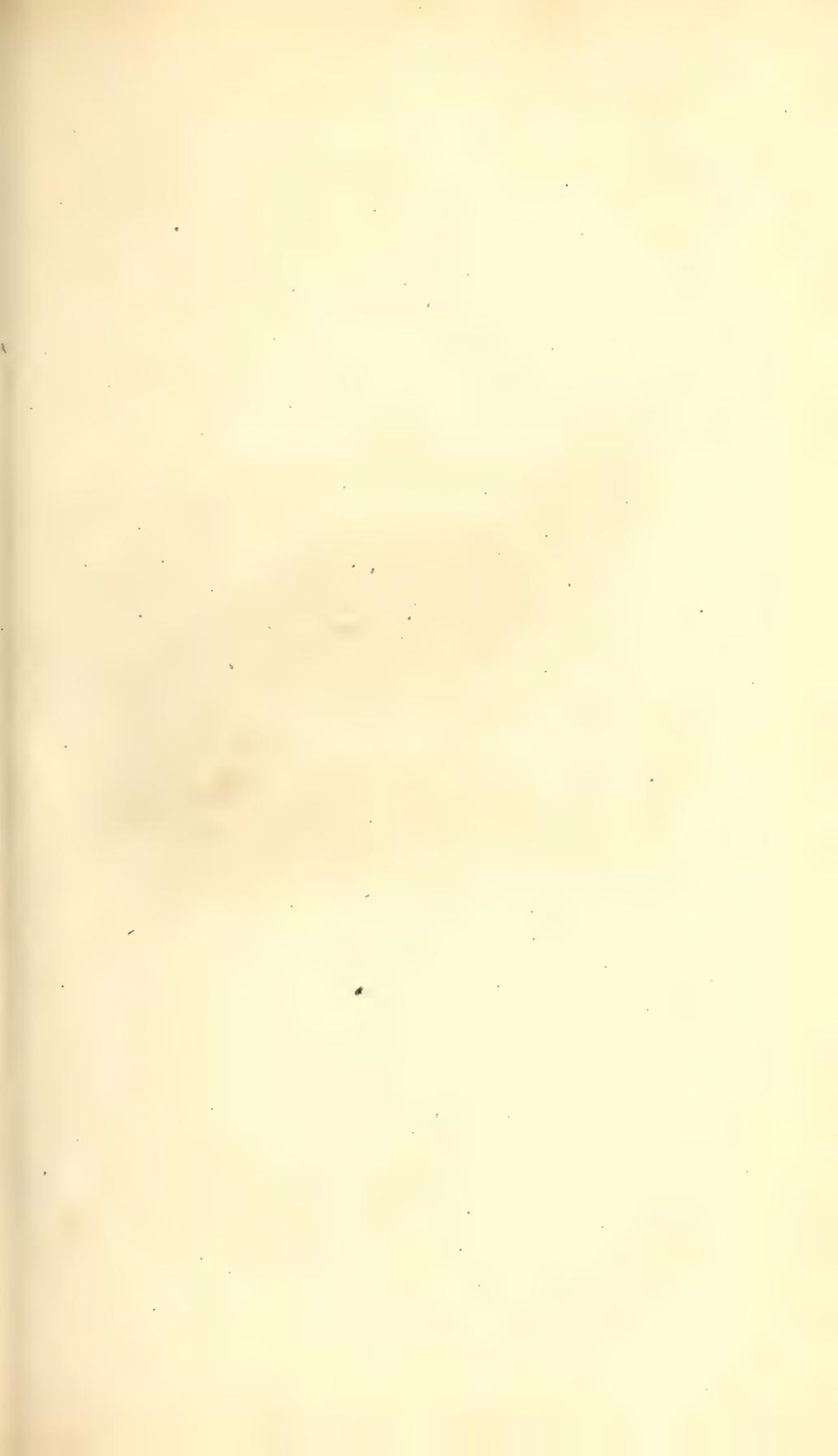
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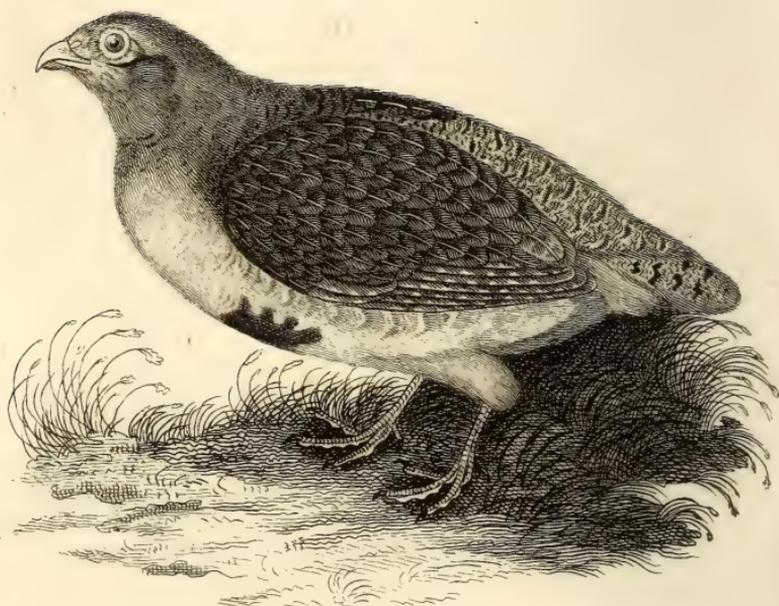
<i>Rostrum</i> breve, basi glabrum; maxilla superiore incurvato-fornicata.		<i>Beak</i> short, smooth at the base; the upper mandible arched and bent down.
<i>Nares</i> basales, margine prominulæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> basal, with the margin prominent.
<i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ papillosæ.		<i>Orbits</i> naked, warted.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, deflexa.		<i>Tail</i> short, bent down.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, nudi, aut calcarati, aut mutici.		<i>Feet</i> four-toed, naked, with spurs or smooth.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.		<i>Wings</i> short.

PERDIX. *Ray. Briss. Lath. Cuv. Tem. Leach. Vieil. Nilss.*

TETRAO. *Linn. Gmel.*

**T**HE birds of this genus live entirely upon the ground in open fields, never frequenting the woods or perching upon trees: they live upon seeds and insects, and the females deposit their eggs in a rude nest formed of grass and other herbs: the young remain with the parents till the breeding season, when they divide, and provide for their future progeny: they are monogamous. Their beak is shorter and weaker than in the preceding genus: the tarsi of the males are but slightly spurred, and in some of the species have only a simple tubercle: the females have their tarsi smooth: their tail is short, and has a tendency to descend.





*Griffith*

COMMON PARTRIDGE.

## COMMON PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix cinerea.)

*Pe. corpore supra cinerea, rufo nigroque vario, subtus albicante-flavido, pectore cærulescente, lineis nigris et maculis rufis variegatis, rectricibus octodecim, septem extimi utrinque, apice cinereis. (Mas. maculis duabus castaneis imo pectoris.)*

Partridge with the body above grey, varied with red and black, beneath yellowish white; the breast cærulescent, variegated with black lines and rufous spots; the tail-feathers eighteen, the seven outer ones on each side tipped with cinereous. (Male with two chesnut spots on the lower part of the breast.)

*Perdix cinerea.* *Raii. Syn.* 57. A. 2.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 219. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 645. 9.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 728.—*Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 314.

*Tetrao Perdix.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 276. 13.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* No. 205.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 757. 13.

*Perdrix grise.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 401.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 27. female.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 373.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 309.

*Common Partridge.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 96.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 319.—*Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 27.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 762. 8.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 279. 5.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 136.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 184.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 7.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 305.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 260.

*Var. β. corpore supra pectoreque castaneis cinereo-albo fusco undulato.*

With the body above, and breast, chesnut-grey-white, undulated with brown.

*Perdix cinerea β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 646.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 730. (B.)

*Perdix cinereo-alba.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 223. A.

*Perdrix grise-bleanche.* *Buff. Ois.* 2. 415.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 399.

*Common Partridge. (A.)* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 763.

Var.  $\gamma$ . *corpore toto albo, aut variegato.*

With the body entirely white, or variegated.

*Perdix cinerea*  $\gamma$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 646.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 731. (c.)

*Perdrix blanche.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 400.

THIS well known and elegant bird is generally about thirteen inches in length: beneath and behind the eyes is a naked pale red space, which is most conspicuous in old birds: the forehead, the sides of the head, and the throat, are rufous; the upper part of the head is reddish-brown, with longitudinal yellowish lines: the upper part of the neck is transversely varied with dusky-grey, and a tinge of red: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are the same, each feather having a narrow transverse red band towards its tip: the wing-coverts and the scapulars are of a deeper hue than the back, and are varied with large reddish spots; each feather having a reddish white stripe down the shaft: the under part of the neck and the breast are bluish grey, marked with transverse black lines, and sprinkled with small reddish spots: the lower part of the breast is adorned with a rich gorget of deep chesnut, similar in form to a horseshoe; the feathers of the sides are grey, varied with black waved lines, and towards their tip have a large spot of red: the middle of the belly is whitish: the quills are brown, with reddish yellow zigzag stripes: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, the lateral ones are rufous, tipped with grey; and those of the middle similar to the back: the beak is generally greenish:

the irides brown: the legs greyish flesh-colour, armed with a blunt tubercle.

The female is less brilliant in colour: the wing-coverts and scapulars are spotted with brown instead of rufous: the spot on the breast, which in the male resembles a horseshoe, in this is composed of a series of distinct spots: in other respects she resembles the male. The young when first hatched have the feet yellow, getting darker by age: before the first moult the whole of the plumage has a tendency to grey-brown, the feathers gradually assuming the proper hues that decorate the adult.

The Partridge varies greatly, several varieties being recorded by Latham, Temminck, and others: the first worth noticing is much variegated, and exceedingly beautiful: the crown and nape are brown, marked with rufous spots; between the eyes, the chin, and throat, are of this latter colour: the fore-part of the neck and breast cinereous, minutely speckled with black: on the breast a horseshoe mark of a rich chesnut: belly and vent yellowish white: the upper parts similar to the first described, but more elegantly variegated. Another has the head and half of the neck brownish ash-colour, marked with darker streaks: round the neck a white collar: the under parts also white. A third is wholly of a pale cream colour.

The bird called the Damascus Partridge, which is said to be common at certain seasons in some parts of France, differs but slightly from the present species, of which it may only prove a variety.

Partridges are found throughout nearly the whole of Europe, but in most abundance in the

central parts in respect to latitude; Germany, England, Holland, and the north of France, are the most congenial spots; the south of France and Italy producing but few; and Turkey, the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, Norway, and Lapland, being utterly destitute of the species: they are very much affected by heat or cold, both being alike unfavourable to their increase: the severe winter of 1814 nearly extirpated the race in one of the provinces of Sweden. They pair about the third week in February; and sometimes, after pairing, if the weather be very severe, they collect together and form again into coveys. The female lays her eggs, usually from fifteen to eighteen in number, in a rude nest of dry leaves and grass, formed upon the ground; these are of a greenish grey colour. The period of incubation is three weeks, and so closely do the females sit on their eggs when near hatching, that a Partridge, as related to Montagu by a gentleman of veracity, has been taken with her eggs, and carried in a hat to some distance; and that she continued to sit in confinement, and brought out her young: near the middle of July the young are mostly excluded, and in about three weeks are enabled to fly: the young brood run about as soon as they are hatched; both parents are equally anxious for their preservation, and lead them immediately to ant-hills, on the pupæ of which insects they principally feed at first. The young flock together in broods, called coveys, till the returning spring, when they separate and pair, as abovementioned: their principal food consists of seeds, insects, and berries.

It is a common thing to place the eggs beneath the domestic hen, who hatches and rears them as her own: in this case the young birds require to be fed with the larvæ of ants, and well supplied with fresh water: it is also recommended to give them a mixture of woodlice and earwigs; and occasionally fresh curds, mixed with lettuce, chickweed, or groundsel.

The affection of Partridges for their offspring is peculiarly interesting. Both the parents lead them out to feed, they point out to them the proper places for their food, and assist them in finding it by scratching the ground with their feet; they frequently sit close by each other, covering the young ones with their wings, like the hen; and from this situation they are not easily flushed; if, however, they are disturbed, most persons acquainted with rural affairs know the confusion that follows. The male gives the first signal of alarm, by a peculiar cry of distress; throwing himself at the same moment more immediately into the way of danger, in order to mislead the enemy, he flies, or rather runs along the ground, hanging his wings, and exhibiting every symptom of debility. By this stratagem he seldom fails of so far attracting the attention of the intruder, as to allow the female to conduct the helpless, unfledged brood into some place of security.

The eggs of these birds are frequently destroyed by weasels, foxes, and other rapacious animals. When this has been the case, the female frequently forms another nest, and lays afresh: the produce

of such hatchings are always a puny race, seldom surviving the rigours of the winter.

Many instances of the docility of these birds are related, and it is stated by Willoughby, that a certain Sussex man had, by his industry, made a covey of them so tame that he drove them before him, upon a wager, from the country to London, though they were quite free, and had their wings grown. Dr. Leach has lately communicated to me another instance of their docility: General Buckley of Cobham has a brood that were hatched beneath a hen, and are so tame as regularly to come and be fed, which they do even at this present time, October 1818.

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MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix montana.)

*PE. dilute castanea, capite colloque supremo fulvis, reatricibus septem extimis pallide castaneis.*

Pale chesnut Partridge, with the head and upper part of the neck fulvous; the seven outer tail-feathers pale chesnut.

*Perdix montana.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 646. 11.—Briss. *Orn.* 1. 222. 2. *pl.* 21. *f.* 2.

*Perdix cinerea* var. A. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 730.

*Tetrao montanus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 758. 33.

La Perdrix de Montagne. Buff. *Ois.* 2. p. 419.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.*

Variété de la Perdrix grise. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 398.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 309.

Mountain Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 765. 10.

THIS bird is ten inches and three quarters in length: the beak is grey: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, are reddish buff: the upper part of the body and wings are chesnut, the edges of the feathers brownish, and the back and scapulars are varied with grey: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the upper part of the belly, the sides, and the under tail-coverts, are pale chesnut: the lower belly, the vent, and the thighs, are pale buff: the tail consists of twenty feathers, the six middle of which are chesnut-brown, with grey tips; the outer seven on each side pale chesnut: legs greyish brown.

Much diversity of opinion prevails respecting this species. Brisson describes it as distinct; but Temminck asserts that it is only a variety of the common Partridge. I am inclined to Brisson's opinion from the circumstance of its inhabiting mountainous situations, and from never having seen a specimen captured in this country (where the common Partridge is extremely abundant) that would agree with the above description: it disagrees with the last-mentioned bird in many respects, especially in its small size, and in having twenty feathers in the tail. Said to frequent the mountainous parts on the continent.

## GREEK PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix Græca.)

PE. corpore supra pectoreque griseo-cinerascentibus, subtus dilute rufo, collo superiore guttureque albis, fasciâ nigrâ cinctis, hypochondriis duplici vittâ nigrâ notatis, rectricibus quatuordecim; extimis basi cinereis, apice rufis.

Partridge with the body above and breast greyish-ash; beneath diluted red; the neck and upper part of the throat white, bounded by a black fascia; the hypochondria marked with a double black vitta; the tail-feathers fourteen in number, the outer ones grey at their base, and red at their tips.

Perdix Græca. *Raii. Syn.* 57. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 241. 12. *pl.* 25. *f.* 1.

Perdix rufa. *α.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 647. 12.

Perdix saxatilis. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 725.

Perdix Bartarelle. *Buff. Ois.* 2. p. 420.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 231.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 340.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 305.

Greek, or Red Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 767. 12.—*Alb. Birds.* 1. p. 27.

THIS fine species is much larger than the common Partridge, measuring thirteen inches in length: the beak, eyelids, and irides, red: the upper part of the head, the neck, the breast, and all the upper parts of the body, are ash-coloured; the back and breast tinged with rufous: the cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck, are white, surrounded by a collar of black, commencing at the nostrils, and passing through the eyes: from the belly to the vent yellowish, the sides beautifully variegated with orange and black crescents: the quills are

brown; some of the exterior ones spotted with rufous on the edge, near the tip; the lesser ones varied with grey: the tail consists of fourteen grey feathers; the five lateral ones half rufous at their tips: the legs are red; the tarsi furnished with a blunt knob. The female is less than the male; the plumage is less brilliant in colour: the black band surrounding the white on the throat narrower, and the black lunules on the sides of the body very slender. It occasionally varies slightly in being rather mottled with white, with the usual colours paler.

It is found in profusion throughout Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, Sicily, Naples, Italy, and France; likewise on the Alps of Switzerland and Germany: it frequents the rocky and mountainous parts, descending in May to breed: its eggs are much esteemed; they are white, sprinkled with numerous red spots, and are sixteen or eighteen in number.

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GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix rufa*.)

*PE. corpore supra griseo-fusco, subtus rufo, pectore cinereo, gutture colloque superiore albis, fasciâ nigrâ albo punctatâ cinctis, hypochondriis vittâ nigrâ, simplici notatis, rectricibus sedecim, extimis rufis.*

Partridge with the body above grey-brown; the breast grey; beneath rufous; with the throat and upper part of the neck

white, bounded by a black fascia, spotted with white; the hypochondria marked with a simple black vitta; the tail-feathers sixteen, the outer ones rufous.

*Perdix rufa.* *Raii. Syn. p. 57. A. 5.*—*Will. Orn. p. 167.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 647. 12. β.*

*Perdix rubra.* *Briss. Orn. 1. 236. 10.*—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 726.*

*Tetrao rufus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 276. 12.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 756. 12.*

*Perdrix rouge.* *Buff. Ois. 2. 431. pl. 15.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 150.*—*Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 361.*—*Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 300.*

*Guernsey Partridge.* *Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 29.*—*Will. Ang. 167. pl. 29.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 768.*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. 1. 220.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 137.*—*Pult. Cat. Dors. p. 7.*

Var. *β. corpore toto albido.*

With the whole body whitish.

*Perdix rubra.* (A.) *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 726.*

*La Perdrix rouge blanche.* *Briss. Orn. 1. p. 238.*—*Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 366.*

RATHER smaller than the Greek Partridge: length thirteen inches: the forehead is grey-brown: the hind head rufous-brown: the chin and throat white, surrounded with black, as in the preceding: eyebrows white: the feathers of the hind head with two oblique black spots on each: hind part of the neck rufous-brown: the back, the wings, and the rump, grey-brown: quills the same, with their exterior margins yellowish: the fore-part and sides of the neck grey, each feather with two black spots: the breast pale ash: the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the vent, rufous; the sides marked with lunulated stripes of white, black, and orange: the tail composed of sixteen feathers; the four middle of which are cinereous-

brown; the next on each side the same, but rufous on their outer webs; the rest are rufous on both sides: the beak, irides, orbits, and legs, red, the latter in the male with a small tubercle. It varies in having the whole plumage whitish; and also with parts white, and the rest of the body as usual.

This species is found in France and Italy, but not in Switzerland, Germany, or to the north of France. A few instances have occurred of its having been captured at large in certain parts of this country, but such birds have most undoubtedly escaped from the aviaries of gentlemen who keep them for their amusement. Many attempts have been made to introduce the breed into England, but after a few years all traces are lost: several thousand eggs were imported into Suffolk by the Marquis of Hertford, which were hatched under hens, and liberated; but it does not appear to have been followed by the introduction of the species, of which only a few coveys were afterwards found. In a state of confinement it increases, but not with as great facility as many other gallinaeous birds: the female lays from fifteen to eighteen yellowish eggs, spotted with red and brown: the nest is placed in brambles; the bird resides in the open fields.

The Kakerlik and Caspian Partridges of Latham appear to be referrible to one of the red-legged species, but from the concise description given, it is impossible to ascertain to which.

## BARBARY PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix petrosa.)

PE. corpore supra fusciscente cinereo, subtus dilute fusco, vertice torquaque castaneis; hâc maculis albis variis, superciliis cinereis, hypochondriis vittâ nigrâ duplici notatis, tectricibus alarum maculis cæruleis, rectricibus sedecem, extimis basi cinereis, apice aurantiis.

Partridge with the body above brown-grey, beneath pale fuscous; the crown and collar chesnut, the latter varied with white spots; the eyebrows grey; the hypochondria marked with a double black vitta; the wing-coverts with blue spots; the tail-feathers sixteen, the outer ones grey at their base, with orange tips.

Perdix petrosa. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 727.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 648. 14.?

Perdrix rufa.  $\gamma$ . Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 647. 12.

Perdix rubra Barbarica. Briss. Orn. 1. 239. 11.

Tetrao petrosus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 753. 35.?

Le Perdrix rouge de Barbarie. Buff. Ois. 2. 445.

Le Perdrix de la roche, ou le Gambia. Buff. Ois. 2. 446.

Perdrix Gambia. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 368.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 308.

Rufous-breasted Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 771. 14.

Barbary Partridge. Edw. pl. 70.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 770.

Less than the Greek Partridge: length about thirteen inches: irides hazel: beak, eyelids, and round the eyes, scarlet: top of the head bright chesnut, passing down to the back: eyebrows grey-ash: space between the beak and eye, and sides of the head and throat, the same: behind the ears a dusky brown spot; from this depends a

broad chesnut-brown collar, which on the fore-part of the neck is spotted with white: the top of the head is of a deep grey: lower down a rich patch of rose-colour: the upper parts of the body are of an olive-grey: on the scapulars are nine or ten spots of deep rich blue, and the feathers are fringed with orange: the sides of the body are covered with beautiful feathers, variegated with orange and black: the belly, the thighs, and the vent, are pale brown: the four middle tail-feathers are grey, and the lateral ones red: the legs are red; in the male armed with a blunt spur: the claws are brown. Female less brilliant in colour, smaller, and the collar of the neck narrower. It varies as in the two preceding species.

This elegant species inhabits the rocky mountains of Spain, the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta, Sicily, and Calabria: on the northern shores of the Mediterranean and in France it is rare, but on the southern, and the coast of Barbary, it is extremely numerous: it also occurs in Teneriffe, and as far as the river Niger in Senegal: it feeds upon seeds and insects, but its manners are unknown.

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GINGI PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix Gingica*.)

*PE. corpore supra griseo-fulvâ, subtus albo, lateribus cinereis maculis castaneis variegatis, vertice castaneo, superciliis albis,*

*fasciâ pectorali albâ et castaneâ.* (Femina corpore supra fuscescente, subtus rufescente-albo, nigro-maculato; pectore cinereo, nigro-striato.)

Partridge with the body above grey-brown, beneath white; the sides cinereous, variegated with chesnut spots; the crown chesnut; the eyebrows white; breast with a white and chesnut fascia. (Female with the body above brownish, beneath reddish white, spotted with black; the breast cinereous, striated with black.)

*Perdix gingica.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 648. 17.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 733.

*Tetrao gingicus.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 760. 41.

La Perdrix de Gingi. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 167.

Perdrix à double hausse-col. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 410.

Gingi Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 773. 16.

THIS, which is the smallest of the genus, was discovered by Sonnerat, who, as is usual with him, has not given any account of its manners, of which we are still ignorant: the beak of the male is black: the irides yellow: top of the head deep brown: from the beak, passing over the eye to the occiput, is a white stripe, each feather having a black line upon it: the throat, neck, and cheeks, are pale rufous, each feather of the two latter with a longitudinal black streak: back dirty rufous grey: lesser wing-coverts chesnut, fringed with dull red-grey, with a spot of the same near the tip; the middle ones chesnut, edged with dirty yellow; each with a round black spot at their tip: greater quills dusky brown; secondaries similar to the middle coverts: on the breast are two spots, one of black and one of chesnut, separated from each other by a white patch: belly white, with two

longitudinal pale chesnut bands on each feather: rump and tail dirty grey, each feather with a small rounded black spot: legs reddish yellow. The female is less: the top and hind part of the head are dirty grey: throat and fore-part of the neck deep brown: on the top of the breast is a large grey spot, the feathers of which it is composed being undulated with black lines: sides of the breast spotted with black: the wing-coverts are dirty grey for three-fourths of their length, crossed by undulated black lines, with a deep chesnut spot at the end of each, and one of white on each web above it: the secondary quills dirty grey, edged with rufous yellow, and a round spot of the same near the tip of the inner web: the sides of the belly chesnut: the belly itself pale rufous: the rump and tail-feathers rufous grey, undulated with black lines: the feet are dirty grey: the beak is black, and the irides are yellow.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Gingi, on the coast of Coromandel.

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EYED PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix oclea*.)

*PE. capite collo pectore ventreque late rufis, dorso superne transversim albo-nigroque striato, uropygio atro maculis triangularibus castaneis, alarum tectricibus cinereo-olivaceis nigro maculatis.*

Partridge with the head, neck, breast, and belly, deep rufous ; the back above transversely striated with white and black ; the rump dusky, with triangular chesnut spots ; the wing-coverts olive-grey, spotted with black.

*Perdix oculo.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 732.*

*Perdrix oculée.* *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 408.*

ELEVEN inches in length : the head, the neck, the breast, and the belly, are clothed with fine chesnut-red feathers : the sides of the breast and of the body with transverse black stripes : the feathers of the thighs are deep chesnut-red, tipped with a round black spot : the upper part of the back is striped transversely with white, on a black ground : the middle of the back to the upper tail-coverts is deep velvety black, each feather adorned with a lanceolate spot of a bright chesnut hue : the feathers of the tail are dusky brown, edged with paler brown : the wing-coverts are deep olive-grey, each feather with a black spot, more or less rounded in shape : the quills and the secondaries are deep brown, the latter edged with chesnut : the abdomen is white : the beak and the feet are brown.

Inhabits India.

## JAVAN PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix Javanicus.)

PE. corpore supra striis cinereis nigrisque, gutture colloque lateribus rufo nigroque variegatis, pectore cinereo, ventre hypochondriisque castaneis, crisso rubro fasciâ cinereâ, alis rufis nigro maculatis.

Partridge with the body above with grey and dusky striæ ; with the throat and sides of the neck variegated with rufous and black ; the breast grey ; the belly and hypochondria chesnut ; the vent red, with a grey fascia ; wings rufous, spotted with black.

Perdix Javanica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 651. 27.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 732.

Tetrao Javanicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 761. 45.

Perdrix Ayam-han. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 404.

Javan Partridge. *Brown. Ill. Zool.* p. 40. pl. 17.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 775. 18.

THIS beautiful species is ten inches in length : the space round the eyes is of a crimson-red, slightly scattered with feathers : the throat is slightly clothed with feathers, and the naked red skin appears through the interstices : the top of the head is of a chesnut-red : the feathers of the throat, the fore-part of the neck, and the nape, are red, sprinkled with very small black spots : above the eyes a black band, and another on each side of the neck : the prevailing hue of the upper parts of the body lead-colour, striated with broad black bands : the lesser and greater wing-coverts are grey-red ; the feathers of the latter having a large

spot of black at their tips, which is rounded in some, and oblong in the others; the whole are tipped with chesnut-red: the quills are grey-brown: the lower part of the neck and the breast are lead-colour: the belly, the feathers of the sides, the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-feathers, are deep red: the beak is black, reddish at the tip: the irides are grey: the feet are bright red: the claws are straight, and very long: the tail is hidden by its upper coverts, and is greyish blue, undulated with black.

Native of the plains and mountains of Java.

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RED-THROATED PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix gularis*.)

*PE. vertice nuchaque fusca-olivaceis, fasciâ infra supraque oculos albâ, gutture rufo; pectore ventreque strigis longitudinalibus niveis, corpore supra fusco, rachis pennarum omnium albis, remigum rachis atris.*

Partridge with the crown and nape fuscous-olive; a fascia above and beneath the eyes white; the throat rufous; the breast and belly with longitudinal white spots; the body beneath brown; the shafts of all the feathers white, but those of the quills dusky.

*Perdix gularis.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 731.*

*Perdrix à gorge rousse.* *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 401.*

NATIVE of India: it is described by Temminck: its total length is rather below twelve inches: it has

the head and the top of the neck of an olive-brown : beneath the eyes a patch of white, and another of the same above : the throat is of a fine ferruginous red : the feathers of the breast and the belly with a broad white stripe following the direction of the shaft ; this is bordered, and the rest of the feather is olive-brown : the abdomen is covered with a soft down of a reddish white colour : the wings, the back, and the rump, are of a brown hue, with the shafts of each feather white, and the webs on each side have three or four yellowish white transverse bands, edged with a narrow black line : the greater quills are red at the base and grey at their tips : the middle quills are red on the inner, and brown, transversely striped with red, on their outer webs ; their shafts are reddish, and those of the greater quills white : the tail is of a deep red, the lateral feathers with a narrow reddish white band towards their tips ; the two middle feathers are similar in colour to the upper parts of the body, and transversely barred with bright red : the feet are red : the claws are brown, and the beak is black. Found in the vicinity of Calcutta.

## HACKLED PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix ferruginea.)

*PE. rufo-fusca, dorso tectricibusque alarum lineis longitudinalibus flavescens, pennis colli superiore angustis elongatis; apice acutis, lineâ in medio margineque flavis.*

Red-brown Partridge, with the back and wing-coverts with longitudinal yellowish lines; the feathers on the upper part of the neck elongated and narrow, their tips acute, with a line in the middle, and their edges yellow.

*Perdix ferruginea.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 651. 26.—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 733.

*Tetrao ferrugineus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 761. 44.

La grand Caille de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 171.

Perdrix à camail. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 416.

Hackled Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 766. 11. *pl.* 66.

THE Hackled Partridge is figured, and thus described, by Latham: "Length twelve inches: beak brown; tip black: crown of the head dusky and ferruginous minutely mixed: on the nape and hind part of the neck the feathers are one inch and a half long; the middle part of them black-brown, rather glossy; the shafts and margins all round of a yellowish buff-colour, and pointed at the ends, which, when they are erected by the bird, appear like those on the neck of the Ruffed Heathcock; these feathers are narrower and shorter in proportion as they are nearest the head: the upper parts of the body are ferruginous brown, minutely dotted with black: the feathers on the

wing-coverts and back streaked with pale yellowish buff: quills plain brown, the edges only being dotted with black: tail brown-black; the three outer feathers plain, the others dotted with black on the outer edge: fore-part and sides of the neck ferruginous, a little mottled with paler colour; the shafts paler: breast plain red-brown: belly the same, but paler: vent dusky: legs brown, two inches and a half long: claws paler."

Sonnerat's description varies a little: he observes it has red irides: the feathers of the back and rump are striped with whitish, and long enough to hide the tail: the wing-feathers and sides of the belly have round white spots. This specimen came from China; the one commemorated by Latham was supposed to come from the Cape of Good Hope, but the eastern part of Asia is its native place: it appears to be a very scarce species, and of its manners nothing is known.

## COTURNIX. QUAIL.

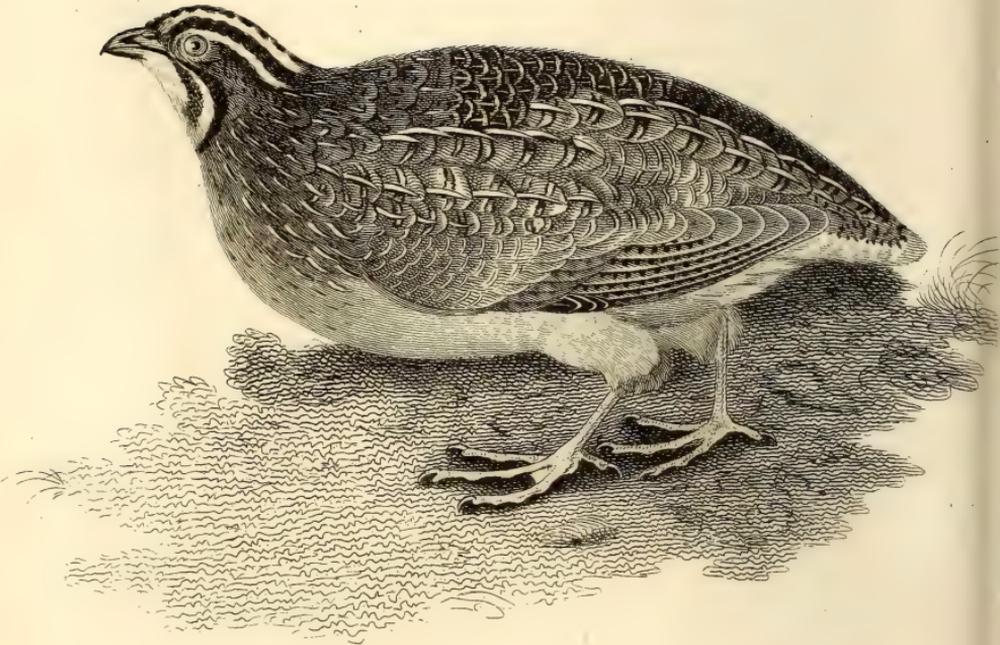
*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, basi nudum, lateratim compressum, latius quam altum.	<i>Beak</i> short, slender, naked at the base, laterally compressed, broader than high.
<i>Nares</i> basales, squama fornicali superne semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, half closed by an arched scale.
<i>Caput</i> plumosum.	<i>Head</i> feathered.
<i>Orbitæ</i> pennis tectæ.	<i>Orbits</i> clothed with feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, nudi; <i>tarsi</i> mutici.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, naked; <i>tarsi</i> smooth.
<i>Cauda</i> brevissima, plumis uropygii oblecta.	<i>Tail</i> very short, covered by the feathers of the rump.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

COTURNIX. *Briss., Temm.*PERDIX. *Lath., Nils., Cuv.*TETRAO. *Ray., Linn., Gmel.*

**T**HE Quails differ considerably from the Partridges, with which they were associated, in their habits, these being polygamous and migrative, whereas the Partridges are monogamous, and do not quit their residence: in the Quails the beak is extremely slender in proportion to that of the other gallinaceous birds: they have a very short tail, and the orbits and cheeks are well clothed with feathers:





*J. Smith*

COMMON QUAIL .

they have no spurs. They reside on the ground: their food consists of grains, seeds, and various kinds of insects: the females deposit their eggs in hollows on the ground, with scarcely any appearance of a nest. They are distributed over the Old Continent, but are not found in the New.

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COMMON QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Dactylisonans.*)

*Co. corpore griseo-ferrugineo maculis nigris vario, rachi pen-  
narum flavicante, superciliis tæniâque longitudinali in vertice,  
albis, gulâ rufâ, nigro cinctâ. (Femina dilutior, gulâ albâ.)*

Quail with the body rusty-grey, varied with black spots; the shafts of the feathers yellowish; the eyebrows and a longitudinal stripe on the crown white; the throat rufous, bounded by black. (*Female paler, with the throat white.*)

*Coturnix dactylisonans. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 740.*

*Coturnix. Briss. Orn. 1. 247. 14.*

*Coturnix major. Briss. Orn. 1. 251. ?*

*Perdix Coturnix. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 651. 28.—Nilss. Orn. Succ. 1. 316.—Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 27.*

*Tetrao Coturnix. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 278. 20.—Linn. Faun. Suec. No. 206.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 765.—Raii. Syn. 58. A. 6.—Will. p. 121. f. 29.*

*La Caille. Buff. Ois. 2. 449. pl. 16.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 170.—Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 478.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 311.*

*Le Crokiel, ou Caille de Pologne. Buff. Ois. 2. 251. ?*

*The Quail. Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 97.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 320. B.—Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 30.—Will. Ang. p. 169.—Lath. Gen.*

*Syn.* 4. 779. 24.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 222.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. p. 280.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 138.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 185.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 7.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 308.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 264.

Var.  $\beta$ . *Corpore albido aut toto albo.*

With the body whitish, or entirely white.

*Coturnix dactylisonans*, var. (A.) *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 742.

THIS well known bird is considerably less than the common Partridge, measuring only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky: irides yellow: the crown of the head is black, transversely marked with rufous brown: down the middle is a yellowish white line, and above the eyes is another of the same, which passes behind them, and some way down the neck at the back part: the chin and throat are white, bounded by a black crescent, which is deepest in front: the hind part of the neck, the back, the scapulars, and tail-coverts, are rufous brown; the middle of each feather streaked with yellowish white, surrounded more or less with black: sides the same, but with less white: breast pale ferruginous brown, the shafts of the feathers white: belly and under parts dirty yellowish white, mixed with lunulated black lines: thighs varied with chesnut: quills dusky, the outer webs more or less mottled with yellowish white: tail very short; dusky, with white tips; consisting of twelve feathers, which are almost hidden by the coverts.

The female differs in having the chin buff-coloured, with a dusky mark passing from the ear downward: the breast is spotted with dusky, and

the wing-coverts are barred with yellowish white. The young during the first year exactly resemble the females; after the second moult they assume their proper appearance. This species varies in being of a larger size than usual, with the colours more vivid, and the cheeks and throat dusky brown: it also occurs perfectly white, and in all the intermediate stages from the common plumage: sometimes it will become entirely deep brown or dusky; this effect is produced by long confinement, and being fed on hempseed.

Quails are found throughout nearly the whole of Europe, as far north as Lapland; they are also abundant in Asia, as far as Siberia, but not in the extreme northern parts: they likewise occur at various periods in Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope. In China they are extremely abundant, and like *C. excalfactoria*, are used by the inhabitants to warm their hands.

They are found in most parts of Great Britain, but nowhere in any great quantity, and about August or September they migrate to the southward. They have appeared in such prodigious quantities on the western coasts of the kingdom of Naples, in the vicinity of Nettuno, during their migration, that a hundred thousand have been caught in one day within the space of four or five miles, which are usually sold for three or four livres per dozen, to dealers, who convey them to Rome, where they are in great request, and resold for high prices. Clouds of Quails also alight in spring along the coasts of Provence; here they are some-

times found so exhausted, that for a few of the first days they may be caught with the hand: but in no country are they so abundant as in the Crimea and in some of the Grecian islands, several of which have received their names from this circumstance.

During peace great quantities of these birds are imported into this country from France for the use of the table, all of which are males, and are caught by imitating the cry of the hen. They are conveyed by stage coaches, in a large square box, divided into five or six compartments, one above another, just high enough to admit the Quails to stand upright, and each box containing about one hundred birds. These boxes have wire on the fore-part, and each partition is furnished with a small trough for food. May is the usual period of importation.

The females lay from eight to a dozen eggs,\* of a yellowish colour, blotched and spotted with dusky, but subject to great variety in the ground colour and disposition of the spots: the young are hatched in about three weeks, and follow the mother but a very short time. Quails are very indolent birds; they usually sleep through the day, concealed among the tallest grass, lying on their sides, with their legs extended, in the same spot, even for hours together, and should a dog approach, he must absolutely run upon them

\* Latham mentions having seen twenty eggs taken out of one nest.

before they are flushed ; and when they are forced upon wing, they seldom fly far. They are easily drawn within reach of a net by a call imitating their cry, which is not unlike the syllables *whit, whit, whit*. The males are birds of great courage, and their quarrels often terminate in mutual destruction. The Athenians and Romans were very partial to quail-fighting, which is practised in China to this day. It is related of Augustus, that he punished a prefect of Egypt with death, for bringing to his table one of these birds which had acquired celebrity for its victories !

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COROMANDEL QUAIL.

(*Coturnix textilis*.)

*Co. corpore supra fusco nigro rufoque vario, pennarum fasciâ mediâ longitudinali albo-rufâ, subtus albo, nigro longitudinaliter striato, gutturis maculâ nigrâ, colli fasciâ longitudinali nigrâ. (Femina dilutioribus ; gulâ fuscâ.)*

Quail with the body above brown, varied with black and rufous ; the feathers with a longitudinal whitish red fascia in the middle ; beneath white, longitudinally striped with black ; the throat with a black spot ; the neck with a longitudinal black fascia. (*Female paler, with a brown throat.*)

*Coturnix textilis. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 742.*

*Perdix Coromandelica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 654. 38.*

*Tetrao Coromandelicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 55.*

*La petite Caille de Gingi. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 172.*

*Caille nattée. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 512.*

*Coromandel Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 789. 34.*

CONSIDERABLY inferior in size to the common Quail: the male has the head black: the crown rufous yellow: on the throat is a deep triangular black patch, which extends upwards to the ears: the superciliary band, and one on the middle of the head, are similar to those of the common species: the feathers of the neck, the back, the scapulars, and the rump, have a broad lanceolated reddish white spot in their middle, bordered with black; the rest of the feather is grey-brown, with black spots, marked with narrow red lines: the wing-coverts are grey, striped with yellow bands, which are edged with black: the secondaries and quills are grey: on the fore-part of the neck is a broad longitudinal black band, extending to the breast; the latter, and also the rest of the under parts of the body, are whitish, with a deep black longitudinal stripe in the middle of each feather, slightly bordered on each side with white: the beak is brown, and the feet are yellowish. The female differs from the male in having the throat of a rufous cast, or whitish, slightly tipped with dusky: a narrow band of dusky black extends along the front of the neck to the breast: the under parts of the body are whitish red, irregularly marked with black spots. The young have not the triangular black patch on the throat.

This inhabits the Coromandel coast.

## WHITE-THROATED QUAIL.

(Coturnix torquata.)

*Co. corpore supra fusco, lineis nigris transversim striato, subtus albicante, æqualiter undulato, vertice nigricante, genis atris, gutture albo, nigro margine cincto.*

Quail with the body above brown, striated with transverse black lines; beneath whitish, equally undulated; the crown dusky; the cheeks dark-coloured; the throat white, surrounded by a black margin.

*Coturnix torquatus. Manduit. Ency. Méthod.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 744.*

*Caille à gorge blanche. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 521.*

THIS bird is described by Manduit in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. It has the top of the head dusky: the cheeks deep black, extending on the sides, and in front of the neck, forming a border to the throat, which is white: a narrow white band arises at the base of the upper mandible, and passes above the eyes, which is continued to the extremity of the neck: the hind head is brown: the top of the neck dusky, longitudinally striped with dull white: the back is brown, transversely waved with black: the belly is yellowish, equally varied with zigzag lines: the rump and the upper tail-coverts are grey, varied with brown: the wing-coverts are brownish: the scapulars and the lesser feathers of the wing are fine brown on their outer webs, and on their inner varied with reddish; the middle is marked with black: the sides of the body

are varied with longitudinal brown bands, edged outwardly with white spots, surrounded by black: the quills are brown; and the tail-feathers are grey. Native place unknown.

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MADAGASCAR QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Perlata.*)

*Co. corpore supra castaneo-ferrugineo fasciis lineisque longitudinalibus albidis, subtus maculis rotundatis albis consperso, gula nigrâ, vitta supra oculos maxillarique albis.*

Quail with the body above rusty-chesnut, with whitish longitudinal fasciæ and lines; beneath sprinkled with rounded white spots; the throat black; a stripe above the eyes, and the maxillæ, white.

*Coturnix perlata.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 739.*

*Perdix striata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 654. 36.*

*Tetrao striatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 763. 53.*

*La grand Caille de Madagascar.* *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 169. pl. 98.*

*Caille à ventre perlée.* *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 470.*

*Madagascar Quail.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 788. 32.*

THIS beautiful species is distinguished from the rest of the Quails by its superior strength of beak, the upper mandible of which is rather elongated. The male only is known, and was discovered by Sonnerat: it is about double the size of the common species: the top of its head, hind part of the neck, back and rump, are of a reddish-brown, each

feather with a yellow-white band following the direction of the shafts; the feathers of the nape are spotted with black, and those of the back are transversely striped with black and red: the space between the eyes, the throat, and the fore-part of the neck, are deep black: over the eyes is a narrow band of white, which is directed towards the nape, and from the base of the beak arises a second, rather broader, one passing beneath the eyes, and forming a border to the black on the throat and fore-part of the neck: on the breast is a rounded gorget of a deep red-chesnut hue: the sides of the neck, between the two white bands, and those of the breast, are of a fine grey-blue: the middle of the belly is deep black, sprinkled with rounded pure white spots: the feathers on the sides are long and narrow, are chesnut with yellowish white shafts, bounded on each side with a black line: the wing-coverts are transversely barred with black and reddish white; and have the shafts whitish, and many of the feathers tipped with the latter colour: the quills are brownish ash, slightly tinged with rufous on their outer webs: the tail is black, varied with narrow transverse reddish lines: the beak is black: irides dull yellow; and feet reddish.

Inhabits Madagascar.

## GREY-THROATED QUAIL.

(Coturnix grisea.)

*Co. supra griseo nigroque varia subtus cinereo-grisea, jugulo pectore abdomineque fasciis nigris, remigibus fuscis.*

Quail above varied with grey and black; beneath grey-ash; with the jugulum, breast, and abdomen, with black fasciæ; the quills brown.

Coturnix grisea. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 744.*

Perdix grisea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 654. 37.*

Tetrao griseus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 37.*

La Caille brune de Madagascar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 171.—  
Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 523.*

Grey-throated Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 788. 33.*

THIS species is described by Sonnerat, from the Isle of Madagascar: it is the size of the common Quail: the upper part of the head, the top, and hind part of the neck, are varied with black and red, the former colour being predominant: the throat is of a bright earthy grey: the feathers of the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are the same, with two bands of black on each, following the direction of the margin: the feathers of the back, the rump, the tail, the lesser and middle ones of the wings, are bright earthy grey, transversely striped with black: the greater quills are brown: the irides are yellow: the beak and the feet are black.

## CHINESE QUAIL.

(Coturnix excalfactoria.)

*Co. corpore supra fusco maculis nigris et lineis albis consperso, jugulo nigro arcu albo, ventre medio castaneo. (Femina superciliis temporibusque rufis, gulâ albâ, corpore supra cinerascente-rufo nigroque vario, subtus cinerascente-rufo, arcubus nigris undulato.)*

Quail with the body above brown, sprinkled with black spots and white lines; the jugulum black, with a white arch; the middle of the belly chesnut. (*Female* with the eyebrow and temples red; the throat white; the body above greyish, varied with rufous and black; beneath greyish rufous, undulated with black arcs.)

*Coturnix excalfactoria. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 742.*

*Coturnix Philippensis. Briss. Orn. 1. 254. 17. pl. 25. f. 1. male.*

*Perdix chinensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 652. 29. male.*

*Perdix manillensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 655. 40. female.*

*Tetrao chinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 765. 19. male.*

*Tetrao manillensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 57. female.*

*La fraise ou Caille de la Chine. Buff. Ois. 2. 478. male.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 126. f. 2. female.*

*La petit Caille de l'île de Luçon. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 54. pl. 24. female.*

*Caille fraise. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 516.*

*Manilla Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 790. 36. female.*

*Chinese Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 783. male.—Edw. Glean. p. 247. male.*

THIS elegant little species measures only four inches in length: the male has a triangular deep black spot on the throat: from the base of the beak extends a white whisker, surrounded by black: below the black on the throat is a pure

white gorget, the lateral margins of which bend upwards towards the orifice of the ears, and are surrounded by a narrow border of black : the forehead, a stripe beneath the eyes, the breast, and the sides, are of a lead-colour, the latter marked with black bands : the middle of the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are red chesnut : the whole of the upper parts of the body and the tail-coverts are grey-brown, varied with different sized black spots ; and most of the feathers have their shafts whitish : the wings are grey-brown : the greater coverts are lead-colour towards their tips, and the whole are tipped and fringed with chesnut : the beak is black : the feet and the claws are yellow.

The female has the throat and the middle of the belly pure white : the cheeks, the forehead, and a stripe above the eyes, are of a bright red : the feathers of the head are dusky, tipped with greyish : a narrow longitudinal band extends over the middle of the crown from the forehead : the feathers of the back, and those that cover the rump, are red, with black spots, and longitudinal reddish white dashes : the scapulars and the wing-coverts are grey-brown, marked with delicate black undulated lines, and many black spots on their inner webs : the breast, and the sides of the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are bright grey, striped transversely with black : the feathers on the sides are slightly tinged with reddish : the wings are grey-brown : the beak is brown ; and the legs are as in the male. The young males greatly resemble the female.

This bird is abundant in the Manilla and Philippine Islands, and in China is amazingly numerous. The inhabitants of the latter place breed them, and keep them in cages, for the singular purpose of warming their hands in the winter: they also rear them for the purpose of fighting in the same manner that cocks are used in this country.

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NEW HOLLAND QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Australis*.)

*Co. corpore supra castaneo-nebuloso, nigro striato, scapis pennarum albo lineatis, subtus cinerascete-rufo, lunulis nigris transversim striatis.* (Femina coloribus dilutioribus.)

Quail with the body above clouded chesnut, striated with black; the shafts of the feathers striped with white; beneath greyish-red, striated with transverse black lunules. (*Female* with the colours paler.)

*Coturnix Australis.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 740.*

*Perdix Australis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxii. 3.*

*Caille Australe.* *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 474.*

*New Holland Quail.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 283.*

THIS species is concisely described by Latham in his second Supplement, but more amply by Temminck, who also gives an account of the female. The male is above seven inches in length: the forehead, the space round the eyes, the beak, and the throat, are dirty white: the top of the head and the nape are dusky, with a white spot

in the centre of each feather : the back, the rump, the tail-coverts, and middle ones of the wings, are transversely striped with broad bands of black and narrow zigzag ones of deep rufous; all the feathers being whitish yellow in their centre, forming a narrow stripe of that colour down each shaft: the lesser coverts towards the bend of the wing are grey-brown: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the whole of the rest of the under parts of the body, are greyish-rufous; most of the feathers having their shafts whitish, and being transversely barred with black: the quills are brown, with a reddish hue on their outer webs: the tail is covered by its upper coverts, and is of a brown colour, barred with zigzag lines of deep rufous: the feet and the claws are brown: the beak is dusky blue. The female is duller in colour, and has more of a greyish tinge over the whole plumage: the reddish spots on the upper parts are more irregularly disposed, the shafts of each feather being white as in the male: the under parts of the body are reddish-grey, with very slight zigzag brown lines.

This is abundant in New Holland: it has the same manners as the common Quail.

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NEW-GUINEA QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Novæ-Guineæ.*)

*Co. corpore supra fusco, subtus dilutiore, tectricibus alarum margine flavicantibus, remigibus nigris.*

Quail with the body above brown, beneath paler ; with the edges of the wing-coverts yellowish ; the quills black.

*Coturnix Novæ Guineæ.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 744.*

*Perdix Novæ Guineæ.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 655. 39.*

*Tetrao Novæ Guineæ.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 56.*

*La Caille de la Nouvelle Guinée.* *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 170. pl. 105.—Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 524.*

*New Guinea Quail.* *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 789. 35.*

THE following concise description, accompanied by a figure, is given by Sonnerat of this rare species : it is about half the size of the common Quail : the whole of the plumage is brown, brightest on the head and belly, and palest on the back and wings : the coverts of the latter are edged with yellow, of a dull and obscure hue : the quills are black : the irides and the feet are greyish. It inhabits New Guinea.

## ORTYX. COLIN.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> altius quam latum, breve, tenue, supra convexum, ad apicem obtusum et incurvatum.	<i>Beak</i> higher than broad, short, thin; above convex, the tip blunt, and incurved.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, situated in a groove.
<i>Orbita</i> nudæ; <i>caput</i> plumosum.	<i>Orbits</i> naked; <i>head</i> feathered.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici; <i>tarsi</i> breves.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth; <i>tarsi</i> short.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, rectricibus duodecim.	<i>Tail</i> short, consisting of twelve feathers.

TETRAO. *Linn. Gmel. Shaw.*

PERDIX. *Lath. Temm. Briss.*

COTURNIX. *Raii. Briss.*

IN these the beak is thicker and more gibbous than in Quails: the neck is slender, clothed with elongated, somewhat curled feathers, which gives a peculiar air: the nostrils are placed in a groove, situated on each side of the upper mandible: the space round the eye is naked: the tarsi are short, and the tail small, but longer than in the Quails. They perch on trees, and are all natives of America.

## NORTHERN COLIN.

(Ortyx Borealis.)

OR. corpore supra fusco-castaneo, rufescente nigroque variegato, subtus albida nigricante transversim undulato, superciliis gulâque albis, lunulâ juguli nigrâ, reatricibus lateralibus cinereis. (Femina dilutiore; subtus, temporibus gulâque ochroleucis, lunulâ juguli rufescente.)

Colin with the body above brown-chesnut, varied with rufous and black; beneath white, transversely undulated with dusky; the eyebrows and throat white; the jugulum with a black lunule; the lateral tail-feathers grey. (Female paler; with the under parts, temples, and throat, ochraceous; the jugulum with a rufescent lunule.)

Perdix borealis. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 735.*

Perdix Americana. *Briss. Orn. 1. 230. 7.*

Coturnix Ludoviciana. *Briss. Orn. 1. 258. 20. pl. 22. f. 2.*

Coturnix Mexicana. *Briss. Orn. 1. 256. 18. ?*

Perdix Novæ Angliæ. *Briss. Orn. 1. 229. 6.*

Perdix Virginiana. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 650. 24.—Wills. Amer. Orn. 6. 21. pl. XLVII. f. 2.*

Perdix Marilanda. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 651. 25.*

Perdix Mexicana. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 653. 31.*

Perdix Coyolcos. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 653. 34.*

Tetrao Virginianus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 16.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 761. 16.*

Tetrao Marilanda. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 17.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 761. 17.*

Tetrao Mexicanus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 762.*

Tetrao Coyolcos. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 763. 51.*

La Perdrix d'Amerique. *Buff. Ois. 2. 399.*

La Perdrix de la Nouvelle Angleterre. *Buff. Ois. 2. 447.*

Le Colenicui. *Buff. Ois. 2. 487.—Buff. Pl. Ent. 149. male.*

Le Cocyolcos. *Buff. Ois. 2. 486.*

Colin Colenicui. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 436.

New England Partridge. *Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 28.

Virginian Partridge. *Catesb. Carol.* 3. pl. 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 777. 22.

Maryland Partridge. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 185.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 778. 23.

Louisiane Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 785. 27.

Lesser Mexican Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 786. 30.

LATHAM has described this species under no less than four different names, as may be seen by referring to the synonyms: it is rather less than a Partridge, and is about eight or nine inches in length: the male has the forehead black: a broad band of white extends from the base of the beak, on each side, passing over the eyes to the nape; this is accompanied by a narrow one of black: the throat is of a pure white, encircled with a broad band of black, which arises at the angle of the beak, and passes beneath the eyes to the forepart of the neck, where it is somewhat expanded, and mixes with the spots of black, white, and red, with which that part is adorned: the top of the head is red-chesnut, spotted with black: the back is of a rufous-red; the edges of the feathers greyish, marked with fine black stripes: on the middle of the back are several large black spots, edged with rufous: the rump with the same, but the ground colour more rufous-grey, with undulated obsolete brown stripes: the scapulars and the greater wing-coverts spotted with black and red on their inner webs, and grey and red on their outer; their feathers are all slightly fringed with

bright red, and varied with delicate undulated lines: the lesser coverts are red, with black stripes: the quills and the secondaries are brown, the latter undulated with rufous towards their edges: the two middle tail-feathers resemble the rump; the rest are grey-blue: the breast is reddish-white, transversely striped with black: the belly is pure white, with semicircular lines of black: the red feathers of the sides are varied with oval white spots, edged with black: the under tail-coverts are red, with a black stripe down the shaft of each feather: the beak is black, with a red tinge at its base: the feet and claws are red-brown.

The female has more rufous at the base of the beak: the throat and the eyebrows are bright red; the latter is not bordered with black above as in the male; and that of the throat is surrounded by spots of black, brown, and white: the nape and the top of the head are spotted with bright red: the feathers on the back are more deeply bordered with grey; and the rest of the upper parts are more dull, with dirty red fringes to the feathers: those of the breast are red, with two small white spots towards the tip of each: the feathers of the sides are edged with white, and the two middle ones of the tail are grey-brown, waved with black at their base. The young of the first year greatly resemble the female, but the transverse waved bands on the feathers of the back and tail are more numerous.

This species inhabits the frigid and temperate parts of North America; changing its habitation spring and autumn, retiring to the southern parts

during the latter season, and to the northern in the former: its flight is very irregular, but rapid. The female deposits from twenty-two to twenty-five eggs, of a whitish colour, and lays twice in a year, the first time in May, the second in July; the nest is only a few dry herbs, carelessly scraped together: the young remain with the parents, and the second brood unites with the first in the autumn. They delight in bushy and woody situations, and generally perch upon trees, contrary to the manners of either Partridges or Quails. Their principal nourishment consists of grains, but when there is a deficiency of them, they will eat buds, and the tender branches and shoots of trees and herbs: towards the winter they grow tame from deficiency of food, and flocks of several dozens come into farm-yards for the loose grain, or run before the traveller to pick it from the horse-dung on the road.

Their note is a loud kind of whistle, somewhat resembling the words *ho-oui*, the first pronounced long, and the other short: from this note they have received a similar name in Louisiana: and by the natives of New England they are called *bob-white*. Their flesh is very good, and much esteemed.

## CRESTED COLIN.

(Ortyx Temminkii.)

OR. *cristata corpore subtus, albo nigro rufoque maculato, medio ventre rufo, fronte guttureque albescente-rufo, collo nigro maculato.* (Femina mutica; corpore supra nigro maculato, subtus nigro alboque fasciato.)

Crested Colin, with the body beneath spotted with white, black, and rufous; the middle of the belly rufous; the forehead and the throat whitish red; the neck spotted with black. *Female* without crest; the body above spotted with black, beneath fasciated with black and white.

*Perdix cristata.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 652. 30.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 736.

*Tetrao cristatus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 277. 18.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 765. 18.

*Coturnix Mexicana cristata.* Briss. *Orn.* 1. 260. 21. pl. 25. f. 2.

*Coturnix Indica, Quanzhzonecolin.* Raii. *Syn.* p. 158.

*Le Zonécolin.* Buff. *Ois.* 2. 485.

*La Caille huppée du Mexique.* Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 116. f. 1. male.

*Colin zonecolin.* Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. 446.

*Crested Quail.* Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 784. 26.

THE male of this species is adorned with an elongated narrow crest, of a fulvous colour: he is in length seven inches: the beak is brown: the forehead, the eyebrows, and the throat, are white, slightly tinged with yellowish; and on the lower part of the throat with reddish, and all the feathers edged with black: the feathers of the head and occiput are black, edged with white and bright red; those of the nape and the sides of the neck are white, with a black spot towards their tip: the

feathers of the back are grey, spotted and varied with black, brown, and white: the wing-coverts are the same, deeply edged with whitish yellow, and with a large spot of black at the tip of each feather: the breast is transversely striped with black and white; the belly with rufous and black: the feathers on the sides are spotted with black along the shafts, and are edged with pure white: the quills are grey: the tail-feathers are brown-grey, waved with whitish yellow: the feet are yellowish: the lower mandible of the beak is yellowish at the base. The female is destitute of a crest: the eyebrows and the throat are white, spotted with black and reddish: the upper parts of the body are grey-brown, with black spots, and waves of rufous: the wing-coverts are duller than in the male, and are destitute of the broad white border: the feathers of the under part of the body are striped with narrow bars of black and white, the latter being tipped with two oval black spots: in other respects she resembles the male, but is more dull in tint: the young greatly resemble the female till nearly grown, when the male attains the crest, and the colours of the plumage their proper hue.

This inhabits Mexico, where it is called *Quanht-zonecolin*.

## SONNINI'S COLIN.

(Ortyx Sonninii.)

OR. *cristata*, gutture castaneo, corpore supra, caudâ pectoreque rubescente-cinereis maculis nigris conspersis, subtus castanea, maculis albis nigro-circumdatis. (Femina capite lævi, colore dilutiore.)

Crested Colin, with the throat chesnut; the body above, the tail, and the breast, reddish grey, sprinkled with black spots; beneath chesnut, with white spots, which are edged by black. (Female with the head smooth, and the colours of the body paler.)

Perdix Sonninii. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 737.*

Colin Sonnini. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 451.*

Le Caille de Cayenne. *Sonn. Buff. 7. 133.*

THIS species was confounded with the former till separated in Sonnini's edition of Buffon, where it is described: it is rather more than seven inches in length: four or five narrow elongated feathers are situated on the top of the head, between the eyes, and form a crest; these are yellow, tinged with brown in the centre: the forehead is yellowish, as is the part surrounding the base of both mandibles of the beak: the throat, and a broad band behind the eyes, are of a deep red: the feathers of the nape and the sides of the neck are spotted with white, black, and chesnut: the top of the back is grey-red, waved with black: the rest of the upper parts is grey-red, spotted with black, and undulated with brown: the breast is

bright reddish brown, sprinkled with black and a little white: the whole of the under parts, and the lower tail-coverts, have on each feather three pure white spots on either web; these spots are bounded by black, and the middle of the feathers are fine red-chesnut: the quills and the secondaries are brown: the feathers of the tail are deep brown, with innumerable waves of black: the beak is black, and the feet yellowish. The female is smaller, has not the crest, and the colours are less brilliant.

This inhabits the central parts of America and Guiana, frequenting the vicinity of woods: the female lays twice in the year: the young secrete themselves among the thick herbage, and when startled fly but a few feet from the ground.

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CALIFORNIAN COLIN.

(*Ortyx Californica*.)

OR. *plumbea, cristâ verticali erectâ, gulâ nigrâ albo cinctâ, abdomine testaceo lunulis nigris.*

Lead-coloured Colin, with an erect vertical crest; the throat black, bounded with white; the abdomen testaceous, with black lunules.

*Perdix Californica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxii. 2.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 738.*

*Tetrao Californicus.* *Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl. 345.*

Californian Quail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. p. 281. 7.*

THIS bird, which is deposited in the British Museum, is thus described by Latham: "This is rather larger than our Quail: the beak is lead-coloured: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is pale cinereous brown; this colour comes forward on the breast on each side in a broad band, where it inclines to bluish ash-colour: the back part of the neck speckled with dull cream-colour: from the crown springs a tuft, composed of six long dusky feathers, which are capable of being carried erect: the forehead is dull ferruginous; behind this, about the eyes, the chin, and throat, dusky black: behind the eye is a dirty cream-coloured streak, and a crescent of the same bounds the black of the throat, all round the lower part: the belly, from the breast, is dirty ferruginous yellow, marked with slender crescents of black: over the thighs, beneath the wings, some long dusky feathers, marked with a yellow streak down the middle of each: the tail is rather long, and somewhat cuneiform in shape: the legs short, and of a lead-colour. The female differs chiefly in wanting black on the head, and having the colours in general less distinct. Inhabits California, whence it was brought by Mr. Menzies."

## MALOUINE COLIN.

(Ortyx Falklandica.)

*OR. mutica, corpore supra fuscescente, jugulo flavescente lunulis fuscis, pectore imo abdomineque albis.*

Crestless Colin, with the body above brownish; the jugulum yellowish, with brown lunules; the lower part of the breast and the abdomen white.

Perdix Falklandica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 653. 32.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 738.

Tetrao Falklandicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 762. 49.

La Caille des Isles Malouines. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 477.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 222.

Malouine Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 786. 28.

THIS rare species is a native of the Falkland Isles: it is about equal to the common Quail in size and length: its beak is lead-colour: the upper parts of the plumage are pale brown; the middle of the feather darker, and with two or three lunulated lines of the same towards the tip: quills dusky, edged with paler: sides of the head varied with white: chin, fore-part of the neck, and breast, brownish yellow, marked with spots and curved lines of brown, but paler than the upper parts: lower part of the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the vent, are white: the tail brown, barred with paler: the legs brown.

## TURNIX. TURNIX.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracilius, rectum, compressum, acutum; versus apicem incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> middle sized, slender, straight, compressed, acute; incurved towards the tip.
<i>Nares laterales</i> , lineares, membranâ semiclausæ, ad maxillæ medium usque porrectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, linear, half closed by a membrane porrected towards and beyond the middle of the beak.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis fissis, halluculo nullo.	<i>Feet</i> three-toed; toes cleft; none behind.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, plumis uropygii obtecta.	<i>Tail</i> short, covered by the feathers of the rump.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

TURNIX. *Bonnathere.*ORTYGIS. *Illiger.*HEMIPODIUS. *Rienwardt, Temminck.*ORTYGODES. *Vicillot.*PERDIX. *Lath.*TETRAO. *Gmel.*COTURNIX. *Briss.*TRIDACTYLUS. *Lacepède.*

**T**HIS genus comprises most of the smallest of the gallinaceous birds: they are polygamous, and reside in sandy deserts among the herbs of those

places : they run with great swiftness, and when pursued hide themselves in the tufts of high grass : both young and old live a solitary life, not associating in coveys as the Quails : they principally subsist on insects, rarely eating seeds or berries. They are found in the hotter parts of the old world. The grand character which distinguishes them from all other Quails, is that of possessing but three toes, all of which are placed forwards ; they also differ in other respects.

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BLACK-FRONTED TURNIX.

(*Turnix nigrifrons.*)

*Te. fronte trifasciatâ, corpore supra rufescente-flavo, tectricibus alarum nigro punctatis, gutture flavescente, pectore lunulis nigris, ventre abdomineque albis.*

Turnix with the forehead with three fasciæ ; the body above reddish yellow ; the wing-coverts spotted with black ; the throat yellowish ; the breast with black crescents ; the belly and abdomen white.

*Turnix nigrifrons. Lacepede.*

*Hemipodius nigrifrons. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 754.*

*Turnix à bandeau noir. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 610.*

*Ortygodes variegata. Vieil. Anal. d'une nouv. Ornith. Elém. p. 69. (N.)*

THIS beautiful species measures six inches in length : the forehead is ornamented with three

broad fasciæ; the first is formed of small white feathers, arising from the base of the beak to the nostrils; the second, which is twice as broad as the first, is deep black; the third, which extends beyond the eyes, is pure white: the top of the head is of a fine red, with delicate black stripes in the middle of the feathers: the nape is slightly tinged with bright olive: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts are of a reddish yellow, tinged with black and fawn-colour: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are yellowish; each feather with a small black spot towards its tip: the secondary and greater quills are grey: the throat is of a bright reddish yellow: the neck and the breast are the same, with all the feathers sprinkled with semicircular black spots: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are pure white: the beak is red: the feet are reddish, and the claws are black. Only one specimen is known, which is in the museum of Paris; it is described by Temminck, and noticed by Vieillot in his new arrangement of birds. Said to be a native of India.

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 BLACK-NECKED TURNIX.

(*Turnix nigricollis*.)

*Turnix gutture colloque inferiore nigris, corpore supra cinereo rufo nigroque vario, subtus cinereo, alis albo maculatis.*

Turnix with the throat and lower part of the neck black ; the body above varied with grey, red, and black ; beneath grey ; wings spotted with white.

*Tetrao nigricollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 767.

*Perdix nigricollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 656. 47.

*Hemipodius nigricollis.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 754.

*Coturnix Madagascariensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 1. 252. 16. *pl.* 25. *f.* 2.

La Caille de Madagascar. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 479.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 171.

Turnix cagnan. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 619.

Black-necked Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 791. 39.

SIZE of the common Quail : length between six and seven inches : the upper part and sides of the head and the neck white, black, and rufous mixed : the upper parts of the neck and body are variegated with grey, rufous, and black, in streaks and spots of the latter colour : wing-coverts varied with rufous and grey, with a few irregular spots of yellowish white, most of which are accompanied by a streak of black : scapulars nearly the same ; some of the feathers striped with whitish : quills brown ; the three or four outer ones bordered with white : chin and fore-part of the neck black, ending in a point on the breast, which is grey, with rufous sides : the sides of the body, belly, thighs, and vent, grey : tail varied with rufous and black, and is transversely waved : the feet and the beak are greyish yellow.

This species inhabits Madagascar, but nothing is known of its manners.

## FIGHTING TURNIX.

(Turnix Pugnax.)

*Tu. gulture nigro, superciliis temporibusque albo et nigro-punctatis, corpore supra rufescente, nigro et albo variegato, subtus albo et nigro transverso lineato.*

Turnix with the throat black ; the eyebrows and temples spotted with black and white ; the body above reddish, variegated with black and white ; beneath white, transversely striped with black.

Hemipodius pugnax. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 754.*

Turnix combattant. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 612.*

A SINGULAR and hitherto undescribed species, except by Temminck, who records it nearly as follows. Its total length is about five inches and a half or six inches : the top of the head is of a dusky brown, tinged with red : its eyebrows, space between the beak and eyes, the cheeks, and mark behind the eyes, are white, varied with black spots : the throat is deep black : the nape is reddish : the back, the rump, the coverts which hide the tail, and the scapulars, are brown, varied with red, and marked near the tip of each feather with several transverse undulated bands of deep black : some of the scapulars are irregularly spotted with black, and the whole are longitudinally edged with white : the sides and fore-part of the neck, the breast, the upper part of the belly, and the wing-coverts, are equally striped with broad black and white bands,

the latter slightly shaded with reddish : the lower part of the belly and the under parts are of a rusty red, and spotless : the quills and secondaries are brown ; the first quill outwardly edged with whitish yellow throughout its whole length : the beak is yellowish, but brown at its tip : the feet are brownish yellow : the eyes are straw-coloured.

This bird inhabits Java, where it is greatly prized on account of its pugnaceous disposition, the inhabitants amusing themselves by setting the males to fight, in the same way that Game Cocks are used to do in England.

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LUZONIAN TURNIX.

(*Turnix thoracicus.*)

*Tu. capite albo, punctis nigris variegato, corpore supra nigrescente-griseo, subtus flavescente, pectore badio, tectricibus alarum apice flavis maculâ nigrâ.*

Turnix with a white head, variegated with black spots ; the body above dusky grey, beneath yellowish ; the breast chestnut ; the wing-coverts yellow at the tip, with a spot of black.

*Tetrao Luzoniensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 767.*

*Perdix Luzoniensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 656. 48.*

*Hemipodius thoracicus. Temm. Gall. Ind. 755.*

*Caille de l'Isle Luçon. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 54. pl. 23.*

*Turnix à plastron roux. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 622.*

*Luzonian Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 792. 40.*

DISCOVERED by Sonnerat in the Isle of Luçon, one of the Philippines: it is rather less than the common Quail, and is about seven inches in length: the top of the head, the cheeks, and the nape, are covered with black and white spots, the former being most numerous: the feathers of the throat are white, tipped with black: the under part of the neck and the breast are fine bright red: the belly is of a bright yellowish: the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, are the same: the back, the rump, and the feathers covering the tail, are grey-brown, marked with delicate zigzag black lines: the greater and lesser wing-coverts are whitish yellow, varied with black spots, with a bright red transverse stripe above each of the latter: the greater feathers of the wings are grey-brown, and spotless, and the tail is very short: the beak and feet are grey.

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STRIPED TURNIX.

(*Turnix fasciatus*.)

*Tu. vertice nigro, cervice rufo, corpore supra fusco-nigro maculato, subtus rufo, gula pectoreque albo nigroque transversim fasciatis.*

Turnix with the crown black; the nape of the neck rufous; the body above brown, spotted with black; beneath rufous; with the throat and breast transversely striped with white and black.

*Hemipodius fasciatus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 757.*

*Turnix rayé. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 634.*

RATHER above five inches in length : the whole of the fore-part of the neck, the sides of the head and of the breast, are transversely striped with black and white : the belly and the abdomen are of a spotless red : the top of the head is black : the region of the eyes is striped alternately with white and black : the nape is of a bright red : the back and the rump are brown, varied with black and red : the wing-coverts are transversely striped with black and white ; the feathers nearest the body have their outer webs black, tipped with grey : the quills are grey : the feet and beak are yellowish.

One specimen only is known, which is described by Temminck from the rich collection of the Parisian Museum.

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SPOTTED TURNIX.

(*Turnix maculosus*.)

*TU. corpore supra rufo, maculis nigris, spadiceis, albis et plumbeis variis, subtus rufescente, tæniâ longitudinali albâ in vertice, superciliis rufis.*

Turnix with the body above rufous, varied with spots of black, chesnut, white, and lead-colour ; beneath reddish ; the crown with a longitudinal white band ; the eyebrows red.

*Hemipodius maculosus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 757.*

Turnix Moucheté. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 631.*

THIS bird is distinguished by its very short tail, which scarcely exceeds the tips of the wings when closed: its length is five inches: the top of the head is varied with black spots, and the whole of the feathers are tipped with greyish red: a white band extends over the crown: the eyebrows, the sides of the neck, and the nape, are bright red: the throat and the cheeks are reddish white: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the belly, the sides, and the thighs, are red, and (with the exception of the feathers of the sides and those of the edge of the breast, which are varied with stripes of black and reddish white,) they are spotless: the feathers of the top of the back and the scapulars are black in the centre, bordered with white, and tipped with red: those of the middle of the back, and the long ones which hide the tail, are deep black, varied with rufous undulations, and slightly edged with yellowish: the scapulars are a trifle spotted with grey-blue: the wing-coverts are reddish yellow; the whole of the feathers with a black spot near the tip, and the longer ones with the inner webs red, spotted with black: the quills and the secondary feathers are bright grey, edged with reddish white: the feet and the beak are fine yellow.

Discovered during the last voyage of Baudin in New Holland.

## ANDALUSIAN TURNIX.

(Turnix tachydromus.)

*Tu. corpore rufo nigro-undulato, subtus flavescente, taniâ longitudinali rufescente albâ in vertice, superciliis rufescentibus.*

Turnix with the body red, undulated with black; beneath yellowish; the crown with a longitudinal reddish white band; the eyebrows reddish.

Hemipodius tachydromus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. 756.*

Tetrao Andalusicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 766.*

Perdix Andalusica. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 656. 46.*

Turnix tachydrome. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 626.*

Andalusian Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 791. 38. pl. in front.*

Six inches in length: top of the head dusky brown, divided longitudinally with three reddish yellow bands, the two outward of which form a kind of brow over each eye; the third passes down the middle of the crown: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are pure rufous, edged with yellowish on their sides, and each feather with a small crescent of black: the sides are bright red, sprinkled with a few black spots: the middle of the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are white: the nape is greyish red, waved with black and red: the back, the rump, and the scapulars, are varied with longitudinal waves of red and black, running parallel with the margin of the feathers: the edges of all the feathers of the scapulars are white: the wing-coverts are yellow; the greater ones with a red



*Appl*

ANDALUSIAN TURNIX.



spot on their inner, and a black one on their outer webs; the lesser coverts have a black spot on each web: the quills are grey, outwardly fringed with white: the feet and the beak are brown.

This species visits the southern parts of Spain in its annual migrations from Africa.

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GIBRALTAR TURNIX.

(*Turnix lunatus*.)

*Tu. corpore supra fusco nigro-fasciato, subtus flavescente-albo, tectricibus alarum maculatis, gulâ albo nigroque fasciata, pectore lunulis nigris.*

Turnix with the body above brown, fasciated with black; beneath yellowish white; the wing-coverts spotted; the throat striped with white and black; the breast with black crescents.

*Hemipodius lunatus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 756.

*Tetrao Gibraltaricus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 766.

*Perdix Gibraltarica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 656. 45.

Turnix à croissants. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 629.

Gibraltar Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 790. 37.

THIS rare species is thus described by Latham: "Length six inches and a half: beak black: crown chesnut-brown, fringed with white: back the same, barred with black: wing-coverts rusty brown; in the middle of each a black spot, sur-

rounded with white, which also ends the feathers: chin and throat barred black and dusky white: breast white, with a crescent of black on each feather, except down the middle, which is of a pale rust-colour; and there is likewise a mixture of this last along with the black: belly, sides, and vent, paler, inclining to yellow: quills and tail dusky; the last short, and striated with black and rufous brown, fringed with white: legs pale: toes only three in number, all placed forwards.”

This bird inhabits the countries on the African coast of the Mediterranean, and occasionally visits the southern shores of Spain.

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HOTTENTOT TURNIX.

(Turnix Hottentottus.)

*Tu. vertice nigricante, rufo-maculato, gutture albo, corpore supra et subtus albescente-rufo, nigro-rufo et albescente maculato, ventre imo abdomineque albescentibus.*

Turnix with the crown dusky, spotted with white; the throat white; the body above and beneath whitish red, spotted with reddish black and whitish; the lower belly and abdomen whitish.

Hemipodius Hottentotus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 757.*

Turnix Hottentot. *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 636.*

THIS species, which is not only the smallest of the present genus, but of the gallinaceous birds, is about the size of a Lark, and measures five inches in length: the top of the head is black, each feather being tipped with rufous: a small dash passes over the crown to the nape: the eyebrows are rufous: the throat is white, each feather tipped with bright red, which colour is expanded over the cheeks: the sides and fore-part of the neck, the breast, and lateral parts of the body, are reddish white, with a broad but short band of deep black towards the tip, which latter is yellowish white: the middle of the belly and the abdomen are of a whitish yellow, spotted with brown: the nape is grey, varied with deeper grey: the back, the scapulars, and the rump, are striped and waved with spots and lines of deep red and black: the scapulars are edged with a broad white band, which is accompanied interiorly with one of deep black: the wing-coverts are varied with red, white, and black; the red occupying the inner, and the black and white the outer webs: the quills and secondaries are bright brown, tipped and fringed with yellowish white: the feathers of the tail are varied with waved black and red stripes, and large white spots: the beak is brown, and the feet are yellow.

This species is one of the numerous discoveries of that indefatigable naturalist Le Vaillant, who communicated the following circumstance relative to its history to Temminck. “ This bird is

found in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, but is there extremely scarce; though among the mountains of the Auteniquois Hottentots, towards the bay of Plettemberg, it is very abundant: it lives on the wild herbs of the desert: the female deposits eight eggs of a dirty white; and she differs from the male in being more dingy in colour."

## TINAMUS. TINAMOU.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* gracile, rectum, depressum, latius quam altum, apice rotundato, obtuso; culmine lato, versus apicem declivi.

*Nares* laterales, mediæ, ovatæ, patulæ, apertæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, fissi, pollice brevissimo, insistente.

*Cauda* nulla, aut brevissima plumis uropygii obtecta.

*Alæ* breves.

*Beak* slender, straight, depressed, broader than high; the tip rounded and obtuse; the ridge broad and bent down towards the tip.

*Nostrils* lateral, medial, ovate, expanded, and open.

*Feet* four-toed, cleft, the hind toe extremely short.

*Tail* none, or very short, and covered by the feathers of the rump.

*Wings* short.

TINAMUS. *Latham, Temm.*

CRYPTURUS. *Illiger.*

CRYPTURA. *Vieillot.*

TETRAO. *Gmel.*

PERDIX. *Briss.*

**T**HIS genus was first established by Latham, who describes four species: since his time, however, the discoveries of d'Azara and Temminck have increased the species to twelve: they are all natives.

of South America, and are very dull birds: their flight is heavy, low, and of little duration, but they run with great celerity: some species reside in the open fields, while others prefer the borders of woods: they live in small scattered coveys: their food consists of insects and fruits: their eggs are deposited in a hole or furrow ready formed on the ground: they are very numerous, and are usually produced twice in the year: both sexes resemble each other: their flesh is said to be white, firm, and succulent, forming a wholesome nourishment, but their rump and thighs are sometimes very bitter, which is attributed to their food consisting principally of the fruit of certain trees at particular periods of the year.

Temminck has formed two divisions of this genus, and given a hint respecting a third; all of which I have adopted, as I am decidedly of opinion that where there is any considerable variation in the structure of animals, there will be found some difference in the habits, when the subject becomes thoroughly investigated.

I have omitted the Tinamou rayé of Temminck, as it appears to be a doubtful species.\*

\* *Tinamus undulatus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 751.

A. CAUDA nullâ; halluce elongato, terræ insistente.

A. Tail wanting; the hinder toe elongated, and resting upon the ground.

RUFESCENT TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus rufescens*.)

TI. corpore supra cinerascete-rufo, plumis albo nigroque transversim striatis, margine alarum rufescente-rubro, regione aurium nigrâ, subtus dilute flavescete-rufo, fusco undulato, lateribus abdomineque cinerascetibus.

Tinamou with the body above greyish red, transversely striped with black and white; the margin of the wings rufous red; the region of the ears black; beneath pale yellowish red, waved with brown; the sides and abdomen greyish.

*Tinamus rufescens*. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 747.

Tinamou Guaza. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 552.

FIFTEEN inches and a half in length: the top of the head is spotted with black and bordered with rufous: a dusky spot covers the opening to the ear, and a fine dash the angle of the mouth: the shoulders, the back, the wing-coverts, the rump, and the feathers that hide the latter, are grey, shaded with reddish, and transversely striped with white and black: the quills, the outer border of the wing, and the spurious wing, are rusty red: the throat is white: the neck, the breast, and the belly, are rufous, the last slightly striped transversely with fuscous: the abdomen and the sides are greyish, varied with stripes of rufous and black:

the beak, which is long, and strongly curved, is of a brown-blue: the feet are pale red.

This is the most beautiful of the genus: it is a native of Paraguay, residing among thick herbage: it feeds night and morning, when it utters its cry, which is melancholy and feeble: the female deposits seven eggs, of a fine brilliant violet hue, in a nest, or rather a hollow, situated beneath tufts of grass: the young reside within a short distance of each other, and not in families.

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SPOTTED TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus maculosus*.)

*T1. corpore supra fuscescente-rufo, plumis maculis nigris conspersis et rufescente-albo fimbriatis, remigibus secundariis transversim rufo nigroque striatis, gutture albo, collo pectoreque maculis longitudinalibus nigris.*

Tinamou with the body above brownish red; the feathers sprinkled with black spots, and edged with reddish white; the secondary quills striped transversely with red and black; the throat white; the neck and breast with longitudinal black spots.

*Tinamus maculosus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 748.*

Tinamou Ynambui. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 557.*

LENGTH ten inches: the feathers on the top of the head are deep brown, marked with white, and bordered with reddish: the throat is white: the

sides of the head, the neck, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are reddish white: the middle of each feather of the fore-part of the neck with dusky longitudinal spots: the feathers of the upper parts of the body are of a reddish brown, irregularly spotted with black, and edged with reddish white; the lesser and middle wing-coverts are of a white-red, marked with deeper red, and striped transversely with black: the secondary wing-feathers are striped alternately with red and black: the quills are the same on their outer webs, and grey with red stripes on their inner: the beak is brown above and white beneath: the irides are bright red: the feet are pale brown.

This species is abundant in Paraguay: the female lays six or eight eggs, of a violet tint, more dull than those of the preceding bird: the cry of this is very melancholy and unpleasant. A singular scheme is adopted for catching these birds, to supply the market of Buenos Ayres, which serves to exemplify their natural stupidity: the fowler carries a pole of from six to nine feet in length, at the top of which is attached a noose and an ostrich's feather; with this instrument and a bag, he goes over the fields, and upon seeing a bird he rides circuitously up, and it immediately squats down and allows him to place the noose over its neck.

- B. CAUDA *in fasciam coarctatâ, plumis uropygii oblecta; pollice brevissimo, in terram non insistente.*
- B. Tail compressed as in a bundle, and covered by the feathers of the rump; the hind toe very short, and not resting on the ground.
- a. Tarsi *postice scabri, corpore pennis geminis.*
- a. Tarsi rough behind; the feathers of the body double.

#### GREAT TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus Brasiliensis.*)

Ti. *corpore supra fusco-olivaceo, parum nigro transversim striato, subtus cinerascente-rufo, vertice rufo, remigibus secundariis rufo nigroque transversim striatis.*

Tinamou with the body above olive-brown, slightly transversely striated with black; beneath greyish red; the crown rufous; the secondary quills transversely striated with rufous and black.

*Tinamus Brasiliensis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 633. 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 748.

*Tetrao major.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 767. 63.

*Perdix major Brasiliensis.* Briss. *Orn.* 1. 227. 5.

*Macucagua.* Raii. *Syn.* 53. 9.

*Tinamou Magoua.* Buff. *Ois.* 4. 507. 24.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 562.

*Tinamou de Cayenne.* Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 476.

*Great Tinamou.* Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 724. 1.

DESCRIBED as follows by Latham: "Size of a fowl: length eighteen inches: beak black: the top of the head is deep rufous: the general colour of the plumage greyish brown, inclining to olive, with a mixture of white on the upper parts of the

belly and sides, and of greenish on the neck : upper part of the back, wing-coverts, and tail, marked with dusky transverse spots ; fewest on the last : the sides of the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, not well clothed with feathers : the secondary quills have a mixture of rufous, and the greater quills plain ash-colour : the tail is short : the legs yellowish brown ; the hind part of them very rough, the scales standing out, and giving the appearance of the bark of the fir tree."

This species inhabits the great forests of French Guiana and Cayenne, and roosts upon the lower branches of trees, two or three feet from the ground : the female lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, the size of those of a hen, and of a beautiful green colour : the nest is formed on the ground, among the thick herbage, near the root of some large tree, and is constructed of moss and dried vegetables. The young run after the mother almost as soon as hatched, and hide themselves on the least appearance of danger : their food consists of fruit and grain of all kinds, as well as worms and insects. Their cry may be heard a great way off, and is a kind of dull whistle, which is uttered every evening at sunset, and again at sunrise : this the Indians imitate, and by that means decoy the birds within reach of the gun : they also take many during the night, while roosting on the trees : the flesh and eggs are esteemed a great dainty.

## TAO TINAMOU.

(Tinamus Tao.)

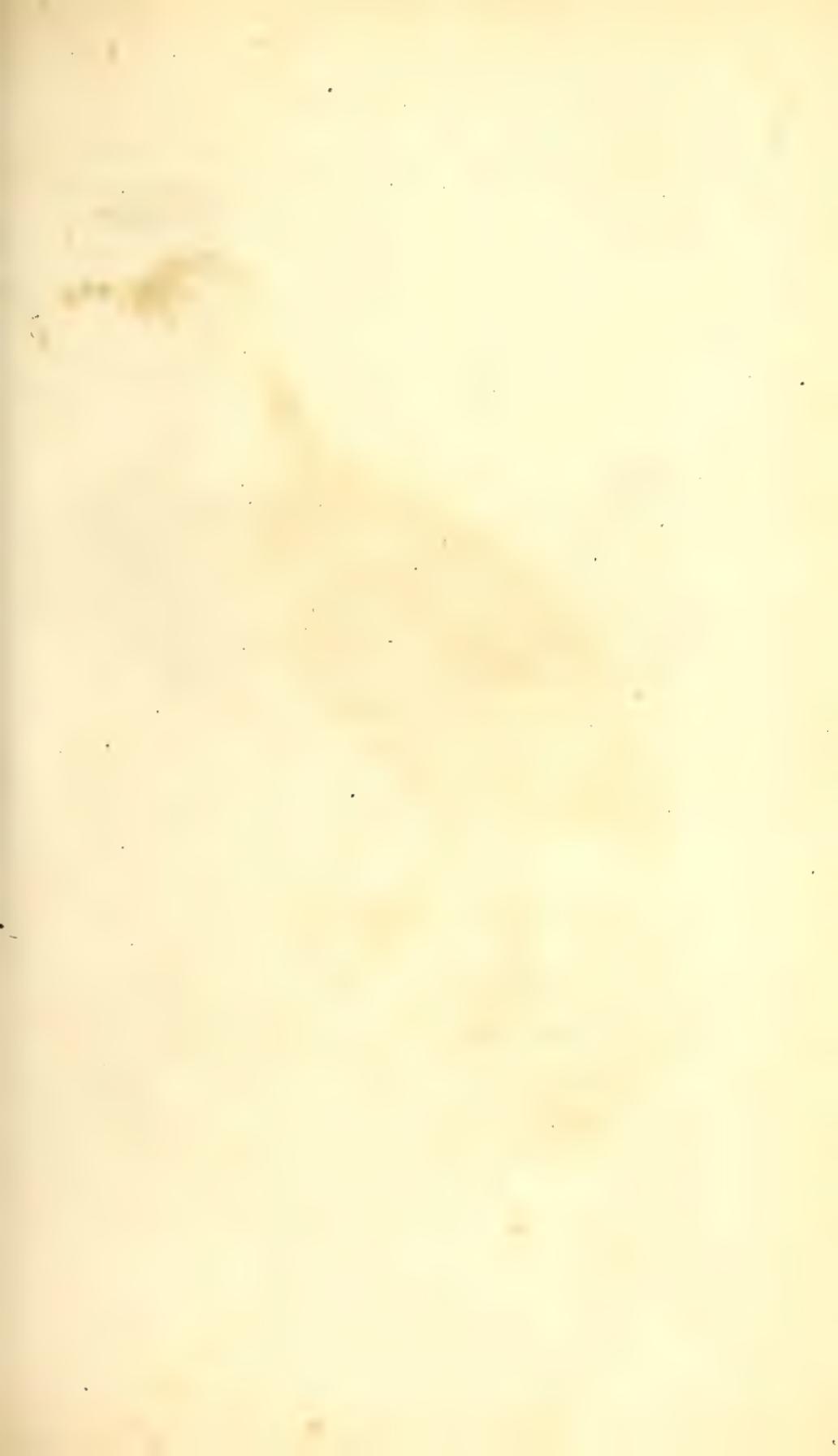
*Ti. corpore supra nigrescente, cinereo undulato, superciliis striâ cervicali genis colloque superiore maculis nigris et albis conspersis, ventre cinerascente, dilutiore undulato, abdomine rufo nigro undulato.*

Tinamou with the body above dusky, undulated with grey; the supercilia, cervical stria, the cheeks, and upper part of the neck, sprinkled with black and white spots; the belly greyish, undulated with paler; the abdomen rufous, undulated with black.

Tinamus Tao. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 749.*

Tinamou Tao. *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 569.*

THE total length of this species is twenty inches: its head is dusky, with grey spots: the sides of the forehead and a dash passing over the eyes, to the middle of the posterior part of the neck, where the dash of the opposite side forms an union; these, and also the cheeks, the under part of the throat, and the upper part of the base of the neck, as well as its sides, are varied with black and white: the chin and the throat are white, obscurely varied with dusky: the sides of the head are dusky, and a dash of the same covers the ears, and descends in a band towards the under part of the neck, separating the variegated superciliary line from the rest of the neck; the lower part of which and the breast are grey, finely dotted with dusky: the whole of the back, the rump, and the





*Giffel*

VARIEGATED TINAMOU.

wing-coverts, are black, undulated with grey : the tail-coverts the same, but less distinctly undulated, and towards their tip more dusky, and slightly spotted with grey : the belly is grey, marked with very obscure waves : the abdomen and thighs are reddish, waved with black : the knees are encircled with a brown belt : the under tail-coverts are ferruginous, with the edges of the feathers undulated with black : the quills are uniform dusky : the secondaries are waved with deep grey, the bands being more distinct on those nearest the body : the tail-feathers are dusky, with white undulations : the tarsi are lead-colour : the beak is blackish grey, and the irides brownish red.

This species was discovered by D'Azara in the province of Para in Brazil, where it is called *Ynambu-tao*, from whence its name.

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b. *Tarsi postice lævi, corporis pennæ simplices.*

b. *Tarsi* smooth behind, the body with simple feathers.

VARIEGATED TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus variegatus.*)

*Ti. corpore supra lateribusque fusco-nigricantibus, rufoque transversim striatis, gulâ ventreque rufescente-albis, vertice cerviceque nigricantibus, collo pectoreque rufis.*

Tinamou with the body above and sides dusky brown, transversely striped with rufous ; the throat and belly reddish white ; the crown and nape dusky ; the neck and breast rufous.

*Tinamus variegatus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 634. 3.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 750.

*Tetrao variegatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 768. 65.

*Tinamou varié.* *Buff. Ois.* 4. 411.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 828.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 596.

*Variiegated Tinamou.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 726. 3. *pl.* 65.

THIS beautiful species is twelve inches in length, and is distinguished from all others by the length of its beak and the shortness of its tail: the top of its head, the occiput, and a portion of the nape, are deep black: the cheeks are black, varied with brown and red: the throat is white, slightly shaded with reddish: the neck, the breast, and upper part of the belly, are lively red: the belly is reddish white or yellow: the feathers of the sides are brown, varied with transverse reddish yellow stripes, which towards the thighs, and on the under tail-coverts, are tinged with white: the back and the whole of the remainder of the under parts of the body are deep dusky brown: the feathers of the back and scapulars have towards their tips a single transverse band of yellowish red; those of the wing-coverts have a second band towards their middle; those of the rump and the upper coverts to the tail possess two of these bands: the secondaries and quills are grey-brown; the former with a few spots and bands of reddish towards their tip; most numerous on the feathers nearest the body: the tail-feathers are dusky grey, striped towards their tip with bright red: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky grey; the under white: the feet are dusky brown, and the claws are brown.

This species inhabits Guiana. The female lays ten or twelve eggs, rather less than those of a Pheasant, and are remarkable for their brilliant lilac hue.

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MACACO TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus adpersus*.)

*Ti. corpore colloque supra fuscescente-rubris, nigro transversim undulatis vertice fusco, gutture albo, collo subtus pectore ventreque cinerascens, saturatius cinereo nigroque undulatis, abdomine albescente.*

Tinamou with the body and neck above brownish red, transversely waved with black; the crown brown; the throat white; the neck beneath, the breast, and belly greyish, undulated with black and deep grey; abdomen whitish.

*Tinamus adpersus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 78.* †

Tinamou Macaco. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 585.*

THIS scarce species is thus recorded by Temminck: "About eight inches in length: the top of the head is of a deep brown: the throat whitish, shaded with greyish: the upper part of the neck is of a brownish red, waved with dusky stripes: the anterior part of its base is greyish, waved with dusky: the whole of the upper parts of the body are brown red, transversely, but irregularly waved with narrow black stripes: the wing-coverts and rump are reddish brown, shaded with grey: the

breast is grey-rufous, varied with deeper : the belly is the same, but more bright : the abdomen and the thighs are dirty white, waved with ferruginous, except the middle of the abdomen, which is of an uniform colour : the coverts concealing the tail are white-rufous, irregularly barred with black and ferruginous : the quills are brownish : the secondaries and the greater wing-coverts are grey-brown, varied with transverse zigzag black lines : the tail-feathers are brown at their base, and striped with faint zigzag lines of black at their tip : the under wing-coverts are brownish : the irides are reddish brown. Inhabits Brazil."

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CINEREOUS TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus cinereus*.)

*Ti. corpore supra et subtus fuscescente-cinereo, vertice colloque subrufis.*

Tinamou with the body above and beneath fuscous brown ; the crown and neck subrufous.

*Tinamus cinereus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2, 633. 2.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 750.

*Tetrao cinereus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 768. 64.

Tinamou cendré. *Buff. Ois.* 4. 510.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 574.

Cinereous Tinamou. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 726. 2.

THE Cinereous Tinamou is one of the number described by Latham : it is about one foot in

length: the whole of the plumage is of an uniform grey-brown, shaded on the head and hinder part of the neck with reddish: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky, and the under dirty white: the feet are grey-brown: the tail is very short, and entirely hidden by its upper coverts. It is a native of Brazil and Guiana, but is very rare.

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APEQUIA TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus obsoletus*.)

*Ti. corpore supra fuscescente-nigro, rufoque leviter nebuloso, cervice colloque supra saturatioribus, partibus omnibus inferioribus rufis, lateribus nigro transversim striatis, caudâ brevissimâ.*

Tinamou with the body above brownish black, slightly clouded with rufous; the nape and neck above darkest; all the under parts of the body rufous; the sides transversely striped with black; the tail very short.

*Tinamus obsoletus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 75.*

Tinamou Apequia. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 588.*

FROM seven to nine inches in length: the prevailing colour of the feathers of the sides of the head and the throat is greyish red: the top of the head and the hinder part of the neck are dusky brown: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the sides, and the belly, are fine rusty red: the feathers

on the sides of the body, which fall over the thighs, and those of the abdomen, are red, with broad stripes of black: the back, the rump, the smaller wing-coverts, and the outer webs of the secondary feathers, are dusky brown, shaded with red: the inner webs of the latter and the quills are of an uniform grey: the legs are fillimot-colour: the irides orange, and the beak reddish. Inhabits Brazil.

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OARIANA TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus strigulosus*.)

*Ti. corpore supra rufescente, plumis versus apicem nigro circumdati, tegminibus alarum maculis flavis striisque nigris variegatis, fronte verticeque nigris, collo rufo, corpore subtus cinerascete et flavescete undulato, caudâ longâ.*

Tinamou with the body above reddish, the feathers surrounded with black towards the tip; the wing-coverts variegated with yellow spots and black stripes; the body beneath undulated with dusky and yellowish; the tail long.

*Tinamus strigulosus.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 753.*

Tinamou Oariana. *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 2. p. 752.*

THIS inhabits the province of Para in Brazil, where it is called *l'Yuambu pinime*: it is near seven inches in length: the forehead is black, as is also the top of the head: the throat is white, slightly sprinkled with reddish: the cheeks, the

occiput, the nape, and the whole of the lower parts of the neck, are deep red: the breast and the sides are lead-colour, shaded with olive: the belly is of an ashy yellow, varied with nearly obsolete waves of a bright ash: the middle of the abdomen is white, and its sides varied with dusky brown and yellow: the tail-coverts are red, tipped with reddish white, and undulated with black: the back, the scapulars, and the lesser wing-coverts, are deep reddish, each feather with a slight black border towards the tip: the feathers of the rump and tail-coverts are the same, broadly striped with black: the greater wing-coverts and the outer edge of the secondary feathers are varied with black waves, and mottled with small spots of yellowish: the tail-feathers are grey-blue, olive towards their tip, with a spot of black and another of yellow at a short distance from the tip: the base of the lower mandible is white, the rest of the beak brown: the legs and toes greyish yellow.

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TATAUPA TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus tataupa.*)

TI. *corpore supra nigrescente-rufa, vertice temporibus cerviceque cinerascete nigris, gutture colloque albis, pectore, subtus et margine alarum cinerascete-plumbeis, plumis femorum nigris albo marginatis.*

Tinamou with the body above dusky rufous; the crown, temples, and nape, dusky black; the throat and neck white; the breast, under parts, and edges of the wings, cinereous lead-colour; the feathers of the thighs black, edged with white.

Tinamus Tataupa. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 752.*

Tinamou Tataupa. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 590.*

NINE or nine inches and a half in length: the top of the head, the cheeks, the occiput, and part of the nape, are black, slightly shaded with lead-colour: the throat and part of the front of the neck are white: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are grey lead-colour: the back, the lesser and middle wing-coverts, are of a dusky red, with the coverts that are nearest the edge of the wing tinged with lead-colour: the secondary feathers and the quills are grey-brown: the feathers of the sides are brown-lead; those of the thighs and the sides of the rump are black; the whole slightly bordered with white: the under tail-coverts are striped with bright red and black: the legs are glossy reddish violet: the beak and irides are bright red.

This species is a native of Brazil, frequenting the vicinity of habitations: it resides among thick herbage, where it deposits its eggs, which are four in number, of a shining deep blue: the sexes live solitary: their cry is louder and more sonorous than in any other of the genus: they are reared by the natives for their flesh, which is white, but insipid.

## DWARF TINAMOU.

(Tinamus nanus.)

*Ti. corpore colloque supra rufo, albo nigroque variegatis, subtus albido, pectore longitudinaliter, lateribus transversim rufo et nigricante striatis, fronte cervice temporibusque rufescentibus nigro-punctatis.*

Tinamou with the body and neck above rufous, variegated with white and black; beneath whitish; the breast longitudinally, and the sides transversely, striated with rufous and dusky; the forehead, nape, and temples, reddish, spotted with black.

*Tinamus nanus.* Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 753.

Tinamou carapé. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. 600.

THIS species is described by D'Azara nearly as follows: length six inches: the under parts of the body are whitish; the fore-part of the neck being marked with long reddish spots, and the sides of the body being transversely striped with black and reddish white: the forehead, the sides, and the hinder part of the head, are bright red, spotted with dusky: the feathers on the top of the head are dusky, obsoletely spotted and edged with dirty white: those of the top of the neck and the rump are varied with red, white, and black, the former being also spotted with white: the quills and outer coverts of the wings are transversely striped with black and reddish, and spotted with white: the tarsi are bright olive: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, and the lower whitish.

This bird inhabits the fields of Paraguay, fre-

quenting only those that are well clothed with herbage, among which it conceals itself: its manners are very similar to those of the rest of the species of this genus, living a solitary life, and never frequenting the woods: it runs well, but flies with difficulty, never more than about twenty paces at a time: it will not bear confinement.

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LITTLE TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus soui*.)

*Tl. corpore supra fuscescente-rufo, nigro parum nebuloso, subtus cinerascete-rufo, vertice temporibus cerviceque nigris, collo subtus cinerascete-olivaceo.*

Tinamou with the body above brownish red, slightly clouded with black; beneath greyish red; the crown, temples, and nape, black; the neck beneath greyish olive.

*Tinamus Soui.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 634. 4.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 752.

*Tetrao Soui.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 768. 66.

Le Soui, ou petit Tinamou. *Buff. Ois.* 4. 512.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 829.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 597.

Little Tinamou. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 727.

THIS is about nine inches in length: the top of the head, the cheeks, and the whole of the hinder part of the neck, are dusky grey: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the sides, are olive-brown, or brown varied with

red: the belly and the thighs bright reddish yellow: the abdomen is of a deep red, varied with small stripes of yellow: the tail-coverts are whitish yellow: the back, the rump, the scapulars, the wing-coverts, and the tail, are of an uniform red-brown: the feathers of the wings and those of the tail are grey-brown: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky grey; the under whitish; and the feet are brown. It varies a little in its colours.

This species is a native of Guiana, and differs slightly in its manners from the rest of the genus, in that it constructs its nest in the lower branches of trees: this is of a hemispherical shape, about six inches broad and five deep, and is composed of leaves. The female lays three or four eggs, nearly round, and about the size of those of a Pigeon; these and the flesh are greatly esteemed.

THE genus *Syrrhaptēs* of Illiger resembles the gallinaceous type, as Cuvier has asserted. The tarsi are short and are covered with feathers, as are also the toes, which are only three in number, short, and united at their base: the wings are long and pointed. Only one species is known, the *Tetrao paradoxus* of Latham.

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ANOTHER genus of uncertain situation, the *Tocro*, *Odontophorus Guianensis*, (*Perdix dentatus* of Latham) is omitted in the above account of the Gallinaceæ. It greatly resembles the birds of the genus *Ortyx*, but differs in many respects from them: it possesses the following characters: beak smooth at the base; above convex; the sides greatly compressed; the under mandible towards the tip bidentate: the orbits and lores naked: the tail short, bent down, consisting of twelve feathers.

## ORDER

### STRUTHIONES.

**ROSTRUM** *mediocre, rectum, depressum, culmine aut lævo aut carinato, apice rotundato, obtuso vel acuto.*

**CAPUT** *calvum aut plumosum.*

**PEDES cursorii, didactyli vel tridactyli; FEMORA supra genuâ plumis denudatâ.**

**ALÆ** *breves, volatu ineptæ.*

*Beak* medial, straight, depressed; the ridge smooth or keeled, the tip rounded, obtuse, or acute.

*Head* naked or feathered.

*Feet* formed for running, four-toed or three-toed; the *thighs* above the *knee* destitute of feathers.

*Wings* short, unfit for flight.

THIS order embraces some of the largest of the class, containing only the ostrich-like birds: they are all noted for the rapidity with which they run, in which they are assisted by their wings, which are very short.

Cuvier observes that the birds included in this order differ from all other birds, in that the sternum is destitute of a ridge or keel. The muscles of the breast are so small as not to have power enough to expand the wings sufficiently to enable them to support the body of the bird in the air: on the contrary, those of the legs and thighs are very large, and remarkably strong, being well adapted for long and powerful strides.

These birds are all extremely voracious, swallowing without discrimination almost any substance not too large to pass down the œsophagus, that is presented to them: they feed on vegetables of various kinds: they are polygamous, each male associating with three or four females, who deposit their eggs in a general nest; and from ignorance of that circumstance, Linné has asserted that the female Ostrich lays near fifty eggs, whereas she does not produce more than twelve or fourteen at one time.

The *Dodo* of Edwards appears to have existed only in the imagination of that artist, or the species has been utterly extirpated since his time, which is scarcely probable. Its beak is said to be deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and a foot in the collection in the British Museum. The former appears rather to belong to some unknown species of Albatross than to a bird of this order, and the latter to another unknown bird; but upon what authority it has been stated to belong to the Dodo, I am at a loss to determine. A painting by Edwards still exists in the British Museum.

Two other species of *Didus* are described by Latham and others, but the same doubt attaches to both of them as to the last mentioned.





*Griffith*

BLACK OSTRICH.

## STRUTHIO. OSTRICH.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, mediocre, depressum, apice rotundato, obtuso.	<i>Beak</i> straight, middle sized, depressed, the apex rounded and obtuse.
<i>Caput</i> calvum.	<i>Head</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> didactyli: digitis anteriorum spectantibus.	<i>Feet</i> two-toed, both toes in front, none behind.
<i>Alæ</i> breves, remigibus nullis.	<i>Wings</i> short, no quills.

STRUTHIO. *Auctorum.*

ONLY one species is known of this genus, whose manners of life will be found detailed in the following pages.

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BLACK OSTRICH.

(*Struthio Camelus.*)

*St. corpore nigro, pennis albo griseoque variegatis, remigibus primariis reatricibusque albis.* (Femina fusca ubi mas niger est.)

Ostrich with a black body, the feathers varied with white and grey; the primary quills and tail-feathers white. (Female brown where the male is black.)

Struthio Camelus. *Raii. Syn.* p. 36. 1.—*Wills. Orn.* 104. pl. 25.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 3.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 265.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 726.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 663. 1.

L'Autruche. *Buff. Ois.* 1. 398. pl. 29.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 457. female.

Black Ostrich. *Brown. Ill. Zool.* pl. 16.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 53. *Gent. Mag.* 18. pl. in p. 580.—*Spar. Voy.* 1. p. 130. 2. p. 81.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5, 6. pl. 71.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 230.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 288.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 273.

THIS gigantic species is at once the largest and most remarkable of this class, exceeding all birds in its extraordinary magnitude, often measuring upwards of eight feet in height, and as many in length, from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, but to the top of the back it seldom exceeds four feet: its general appearance is peculiarly striking and attractive: its head is very small in proportion: its beak is four inches and a half in length, horn-coloured, with the tip dusky: the eyelids are fringed with hair: irides hazel: the head and greater part of the neck are flesh-coloured, destitute of feathers, but slightly covered with a few scattered hairs: the feathers of the lower part of the neck and those of the body are black, with their webs peculiarly constructed, being very loose and somewhat crisped in appearance: the quills and tail-feathers are of a pure snowy white, beautifully waving with the air, and some of them tipped and fringed with black: the wings have each of them two spurs, about one inch in length: the sides of the body and thighs are naked: the breast is armed with a hard callous substance: the legs are strong, of a greyish brown

colour. The female differs in having those feathers brown that are black in the male.

Ostriches inhabit the sandy and burning deserts of Africa and Asia; they are oftentimes found in large flocks, and commit great ravages amongst corn-fields in the interior of the country about the Cape of Good Hope, where they are extremely numerous, as they are also in the neighbouring islands.

The Ostrich is one of the few polygamous birds found in a state of nature, one male being generally seen with two or three, and frequently with five females: it has been commonly believed that the female, after depositing her eggs in the sand, and there covering them up, trusts them to be hatched by the heat of the climate, and leaves the young ones to shift for themselves; but, however, it has been ascertained by recent observations, that no bird has a stronger affection for her offspring than this, and that none watches her eggs with greater assiduity, as she also does the young when newly excluded, they not being able to walk for several days, during which time they are regularly supplied with grass and water by the old birds, who likewise defend them from harm, and will even encounter every danger in their defence. The females which are united to one male deposit all their eggs in the same place, to the number of ten or twelve each; these they hatch all together, the male also taking his turn of sitting on them: as many as sixty or seventy eggs have been observed

in one nest, and according to the observation of Le Vaillant, ten or a dozen are always placed at a little distance from the nest; these are said to be intended for the first nourishment of the young: the nest appears to be only a hole in the ground, formed by the birds trampling the earth for some time with their feet. As a further proof of the affection of the Ostrich for its young, it is related by Thunberg, that he once rode past a place where a female was sitting on her nest, when the bird sprang up and pursued him, evidently with a view to prevent his noticing her eggs or young. Every time he turned his horse towards her she retreated ten or twelve paces, but as soon as he rode on again she pursued him, till he had got to some considerable distance from the place where he started her.

The Ostrich subsists entirely on vegetables, such as grass, fruit, grain, &c.: it will frequently swallow pieces of iron, lead, glass, copper, and such like, with the utmost voracity; but in the end such practices often prove fatal, as the bird is not capable of digesting them. Dr. Shaw asserts that he saw one at Oran that swallowed, without any seeming inconvenience, several leaden bullets, as they were thrown upon the floor, scorching hot from the mould!

These birds being very valuable on several accounts, the natives use various stratagems to procure them: they hunt them on horseback, and begin their pursuit by a gentle gallop; for should

they at the outset use the least rashness, the matchless speed of the game would immediately carry it out of their sight, and in a very short time beyond their reach; but where they proceed gradually it makes no particular effort to escape. It does not go in a straight line, but runs first to one side and then to the other; this its pursuers take advantage of, and by rushing directly onward save much ground. In a few days at most, the strength of the animal is exhausted, and it then either turns on the hunters and fights with the fury of despair, or hides its head and tamely submits to its fate. Another method of catching them is by a man concealing himself in the skin of one of these birds, and by that means approaching near enough to surprise them. They are often taken alive, as they are easily tamed, and may be rendered very useful. Their skins are very thick, and are substituted for leather by the Arabians: their flesh and eggs are esteemed by many an excellent food, and their feathers even in this country are very valuable, and greatly used for ornament.

In procuring the eggs from the nest, the natives are very careful not to touch any with their hands, as the parent birds are sure to discover it upon their return, and not only desist from laying any more in the same place, but trample to pieces with their feet all those that have been left; therefore a long stick is always used to push them out of the nest. In the interior of the eggs there are often discovered a number of small oval-shaped

pebbles, of a pale yellow colour, and exceedingly hard : Thunberg was informed that these are often set and used for buttons. The shell of the egg is frequently used for drinking cups and other utensils, and is often set in gold for that purpose, being exceedingly hard, and equal in appearance to the finest ivory : it is also cut into small pieces and used for many ornamental purposes, such as rings and necklaces.

The great strength of these birds is exemplified in the following anecdote, related by Adanson, which took place during his residence at Podor, a French factory on the southern bank of the river Niger : he relates, that “ two Ostriches which had been about two years in the factory, and although young were nearly of their full size, were so tame that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest : no sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as possible, and carried them several times round the village, as it was impossible to stop him otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so much, that I ordered it to be repeated ; and to try their strength, directed a full grown negro to mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burden did not seem at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a tolerably sharp trot, but when they became heated a little, they expanded their wings as though to catch the wind, and moved with such fleetness that they scarcely seemed to touch the

ground. Most people have, one time or other, seen a Partridge run, and consequently must know that there is no man whatever able to keep up with it, and it is easy to imagine that if this bird had a longer step, its speed would be considerably augmented. The Ostrich moves like the Partridge, with this advantage; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of would have distanced the fleetest racehorses that were ever bred in England: it is true they would not hold out so long as a horse, but they would undoubtedly be able to go over the space in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an Ostrich, and of shewing what use it might be of had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

In a tame state they are tractable and familiar towards persons that are acquainted with them, but are often fierce towards strangers, whom they will attempt to push down by running furiously upon them, and on succeeding in this effort, they not only peck at their fallen foe with their beak, but strike at him with their feet with the utmost violence: when thus engaged they make a fierce hissing noise, and have their throats inflated and mouths open; but at other times they have a kind of cackling voice, which they use when they have disabled an adversary. During the night they often utter a doleful and hideous cry, somewhat resembling the distant roaring of a lion, or

the hoarse tone of a bear or an ox, as if they were in great agony.

They are fond of fanning themselves with their floating wings, which are generally in a quivering motion in hot climates, during the heat of the day, on the sunny side of a house, and seem at every turn to admire and be enamoured of their own shadows.

## CASUARIUS. CASSOWARY.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, subconicum, culmine carinato, apice rotundato, inflexo; mandibula superiore subfornicata marginibus dilatatis, versus apicem emarginatis.	<i>Beak</i> straight, subconic, the ridge keeled, the apex rounded and inflexed; the upper mandible arched, its margins dilated, and towards the tip emarginate.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval.
<i>Caput</i> nudum galeatum.	<i>Head</i> naked and galeated.
<i>Collum</i> nudum, palaribus binis instructum.	<i>Neck</i> naked, furnished with a double wattle.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis omnibus anticis.	<i>Feet</i> three-toed, all placed forward.
<i>Alae</i> brevissimae.	<i>Wings</i> very short.

CASUARIUS. *Briss. Ray. Lath. Vieil.*STRUTHIO. *Linn. Gmel. Cuv.*

**T**HE Galeated Cassowary is the only species of this genus: it inhabits the torrid regions of Asia, and feeds on vegetables: its wings are very small, and are destitute of feathers: the thighs are naked above the knee.

## GALEATED CASSOWARY.

(Casuarius Galeatus.)

CA. *niger*, vertice galeato, corpore setoso, capite colloque supremo nudis, cærulescentibus.

Black Cassowary, with the crown galeated; the body hairy; the head and other part of the neck naked and bluish.

Casuarius Emeu. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 664. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 10. *Raii. Syn.* 36. 3.

Struthio Casuarius. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 265.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 726.

Le Casoar. *Buff. Ois.* 1. 464.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 313.

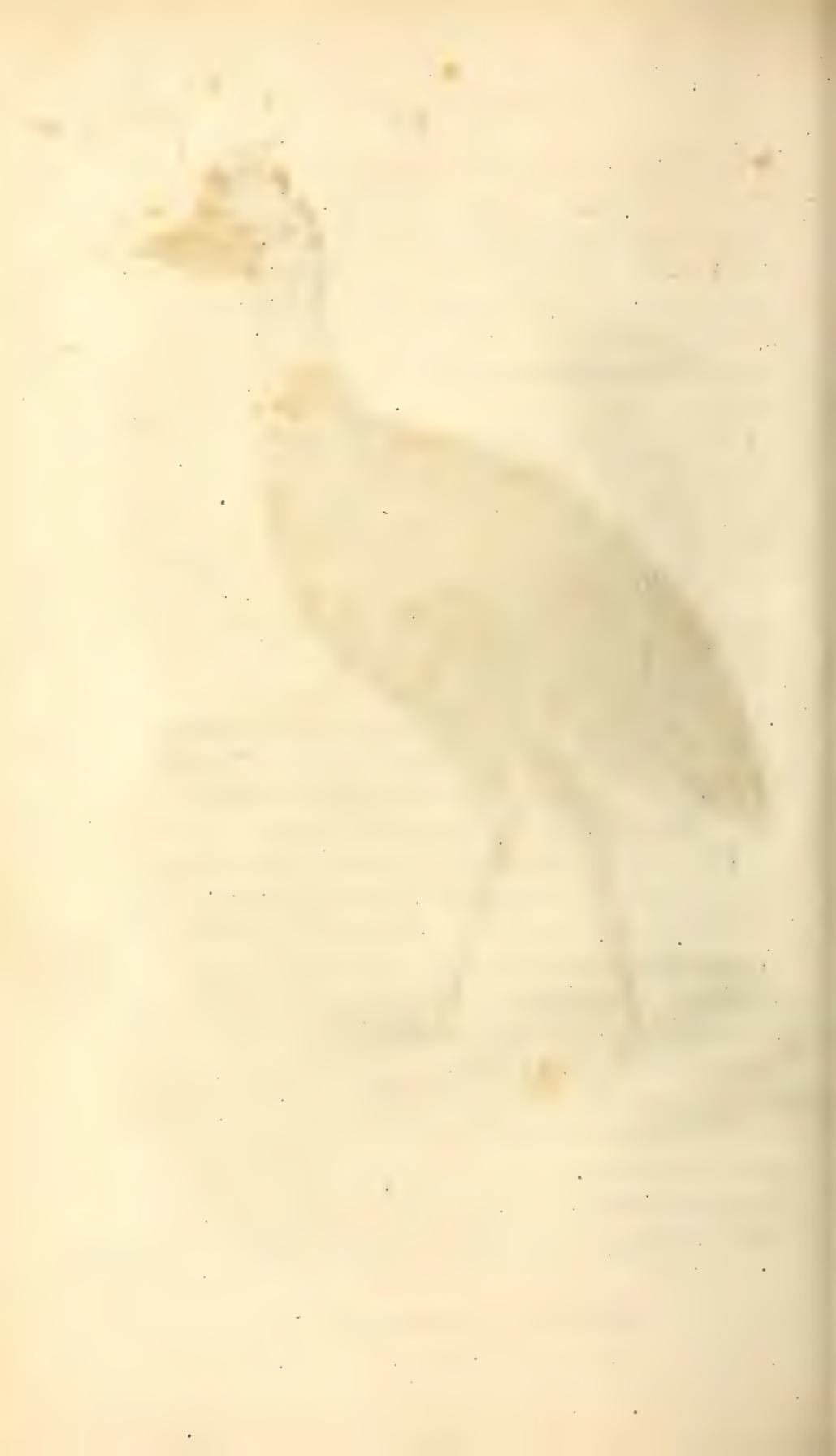
Galeated Cassowary. *Alb.* 2. pl. 60.—*Gent. Mag.* 43. pl. in p. 471.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 10. pl. 72.

THIS enormous bird is thus described by Dr. Latham: "This is a large bird, and not greatly inferior to an Ostrich in bulk, though from having a much shorter neck, is not near so tall: the length is about four feet, but from the beak to the end of the claws five feet and a half. The beak is four inches and a half long, grey brown, a little notched at the end, the gape very wide: irides the colour of a topaz: eyelids beset with hairs: the nostrils oblong, placed near the end of the beak: the ears large and open: on the top of the head is a kind of helmet, beginning at the base of the beak, and reaching to the middle of the crown; this is three inches high, and one inch broad at the base, but gradually grows thinner, so as the upper part is not more than a quarter of an



*Griffith*

GALEATED CASSOWARY.



inch thick; this is yellowish at the back, but blackish on the fore-part: the sides of the head are naked, being, as well as the neck, covered only with a wrinkled reddish skin, thinly beset with hairs, and tinged with a cast of both blue and purple: on the lower part on each side, forwards, are placed two fleshy membranes, one inch and a half long, and three quarters broad, part red, part blue, and take rise about the middle of the neck, where they are very slender: on the breast is a callous bare part, on which the bird rests its body when on the ground: the body in general is covered with brownish black loose-webbed feathers, two of which arise from one shaft for the most part; on the rump these feathers are fourteen inches long at least, and hang downwards in place of a tail, for the bird is destitute of one: the wing, or what is in the place of it, is not furnished with feathers, having only five bare shafts, like the quills of a porcupine, the longest ten or twelve inches, and of a dusky colour; at the end of the last joint a kind of claw: the legs have all the three toes placed forwards, and each furnished with a claw, which is almost straight and pointed; the inner one the longest: the colour of the legs and toes greyish brown: claws black."

This species inhabits the eastern parts of Asia, towards the south, being found in the Molucca islands, those of Banda, Java, Sumatra, and parts adjoining, but nowhere in plenty, nor ever beyond the limits of the torrid zone. The deep forests of the island of Ceram, along the southern

coast, abound with them. In a state of nature the female deposits three or four eggs at a time, and these are generally of a greenish or greyish colour, beautifully varied with elevated grass-green spots, and marked towards their smaller extremity with white; they are deposited in the sand, and are left to be hatched by the heat of the sun and the atmosphere, but in some countries the female sits upon them as other birds do.

The food consists of vegetables, and in confinement it will eat bread, apples, &c.; all which it swallows whole, not bruising it with the beak; and like the Ostrich, it will swallow almost any thing presented to it that is not too large to pass down the throat. Cassowaries are very fierce, and amazingly powerful, their beak being considerably stronger in proportion than that of the Ostrich, and with this they defend themselves most vigorously, and will break to pieces almost any hard substance. They strike in a very dangerous manner with their feet, either before or behind, at any object which offends them.

Many of these birds have been brought to Europe, as they bear the climate better than most animals imported from the torrid regions: several instances have occurred of their laying eggs during confinement.

## RHEA. RHEA.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* rectum, depressiusculum, apice rotundato, declive, unguiculato.

*Caput* plumosum.

*Pedes* digitis tribus antice instructi, postice callo rotundato.

*Alæ* breves.

*Beak* straight, depressed, the tip rounded, bent down, and hooked.

*Head* feathered.

*Feet* with three toes before, and a rounded callous behind.

*Wings* short.

RHEA. *Briss. Lath. Vieil.*

STRUTHIO. *Linn. Gmel. Cuv.*

STRUTHIO-CAMELUS. *Ray.*

**O**F this genus only one species is known, which is described in the following pages: it appears to have much the same manners as the individuals of the two preceding genera.

## AMERICAN RHEA.

(Rhea Americana.)

*Rh. corpore albo, alis dorsoque obscure griseis. (Variat corpore toto albo, interdum nigro.)*

Rhea with a white body; the wings and back obscure grey.  
(Varies in having the body entirely white or black.)

Rhea Americana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 665. 1.

Rhea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. p. 8.

Struthio Rhea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 266. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 727.

Struthio-camelus Americanus, Nhandu-guacu.—*Raii. Syn.* 36, 2.

Le Touyou. *Buff. Ois.* 1. 452.

American Ostrich. *Will. (Ang.) p.* 150.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 23\*.

American Rhea. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 292. 1.

THIS bird is a native of South America, and although extremely common in many parts of that continent, specimens have rarely been seen in England: it is rather less than the Ostrich, being about six feet in height, of which the neck is two feet eight inches: the head is small, rounded, and covered with feathers: eyes black: eyelids furnished with eyelashes: the beak short and broad: the general colour of the plumage on the back and wings is dull grey, but in some individuals wholly white, in others black: the wings stretch from tip to tip no less than eight feet; but on account of the webs being disunited, are useless in flight, hanging over and hiding the tail, which is composed of short feathers of equal lengths: legs



Griffith.

AMERICAN RHEA.



two feet and three quarters in length, furnished with three toes, all placed forwards, and the rudiment of a fourth behind.

This bird appears to be most numerous in the vicinity of the lake Nahuelguapi, in the valley of the Andes: it is also abundant, according to Faulkner, Wallis, and others, in Patagonia. It lives on fruits, and like the Ostrich, devours any thing offered to it: its favourite food is flies, which it catches very nimbly: when attacked, it defends itself by kicking with its feet, either behind or before: the female is said to lay from forty to sixty eggs, on the bare ground\*; they contain about two pounds of liquid each. When it calls its young it gives a kind of whistle: its feathers are in great request by the Indians.

\* Probably this species, like the rest of the order, is polygamous, and each female deposits a dozen or more eggs in the same place.

## DROMICEIUS. EMU.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, marginibus valdè depressis, apice rotundato, culmine subcarinato.		<i>Beak</i> straight, the edges greatly depressed, the tip rounded, the ridge somewhat carinated.
<i>Caput</i> pennatum.		<i>Head</i> feathered.
<i>Gula</i> denudata.		<i>Throat</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli; digitibus antrorsum spectantibus.		<i>Feet</i> three-toed, all the toes placed forward.
<i>Alæ</i> brevissimæ.		<i>Wings</i> very short.

DROMICEIUS. *Vieil.*CASUARIUS. *Lath.*

**T**HIS genus may be distinguished from Casuarius, with which it was confounded by Latham, by the head being feathered and destitute of any protuberance: the wing-quills are feathered, and do not, as in Casuarius, consist merely of shafts: the hinder part of the tibiæ is greatly serrated. One species only is known, which is a native of New Holland.

## NEW HOLLAND EMU.

(Dromiceius Novæ-Hollandiæ.)

DR. *nigricans*, corpore setoso, capite colloque pennaccis, tibiis postice serratis.

Dusky Emu, with the body hairy; the head and neck feathered; the tibiæ serrated behind.

Casuarius Novæ Hollandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 665. 2.

Southern Cassowary. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 3. pl. 99.

New Holland Cassowary. *Phil. Bot. Bay, pl. in p.* 271.—*White's Journal, pl. in p.* 129.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 290. 1.

THIS singular bird is thus described by Dr. Latham in his second Supplement to the General Synopsis of Birds. "This is a large bird, measuring more than seven feet in length: the beak is black: the plumage for the most part brown and grey mixed; paler on the under parts: the head differs greatly from that of the common Cassowary, being covered with feathers; nor has it any helmet or rising protuberance whatever, as in that species: the feathers however about the head and neck are of a hairy texture, and the fore-part of the chin and throat nearly destitute of any, so as the purple colour of the skin may be seen through them: the long species observable in the wings of the common sort\* are here wanting, but instead of them are real wings, though of so

\* Casuarius Emeu.

small a size as to be useless for flight; they are covered with feathers like the rest of the body, and when the bird is quite at rest, are scarcely discernible therefrom: the legs are dusky and stout; in colour not unlike those in the other species, but are greatly indented or serrated at the back part: the three toes placed in the same manner, all forwards: so far the external appearance of the bird: internally it is said to differ from every other species, particularly in having no gizzard, and the liver so small as not to exceed that of a Blackbird, yet the gall-bladder was large and distended with bile: the crop contained at least six or seven pounds of grass, flowers, and a few berries and seeds: the intestinal canal six yards long: the heart and lungs separated by a diaphragm, and bore a tolerable proportion to the size of the bird.

“Inhabits New Holland, where it is not uncommon, being frequently seen by our settlers there, but is exceedingly shy, and runs so swiftly that a greyhound can scarcely overtake it. The flesh said to be very good, tasting not unlike young tender beef.”

## ORDER

### CURSORES.

**ROSTRUM** aut mediocre, aut capite longius, apice aut obtuso, vel acuto, interdum cuneato.

**ALÆ** volatui aptæ.

**PEDES** longiores, tridactyli; **DIGITI** vel ad imum fissi, vel exteriores basi membranâ connexi; femora in parte inferiore denudata.

*Beak* medial, or longer than the head; the tip obtuse or pointed, sometimes wedge-shaped.

*Wings* formed for flight.

*Legs* long; three-toed; the *toes* cleft to their origin, or the outer ones connected by a membrane at the base; the lower part of the thighs naked.

THE Bustards and Thick-knees, which form a division in this order, are included by Latham among the Gallinacæ, and the rest of the genera are placed with the Grallæ. The former live in open plains, and are polygamous, the Thick-knees excepted, which live in pairs: their food consists of herbs, seeds, and insects: the latter reside on the gravelly borders of rivers, in pairs, subsisting upon aquatic insects and worms.

In the subsequent account of this and the following orders, I have omitted many of the species described by Latham, they having been inserted in his Synopsis from the concise and vague descriptions of various travellers.

## OTIS. BUSTARD.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, compressum; mandibulâ superiore ad apicem fornicatâ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> ovales, apertæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> cursorii; digiti basi membranâ connexi.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres; remiges prima, et quinta æquales et breviores quam quarta.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> conic, straight, compressed; the upper mandible arched towards the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> oval, open.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> formed for running; the toes connected by a membrane at the base.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> medial; the first and fifth quills equal, and shorter than the fourth.</p>
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OTIS. *Auctorum.*

**BUSTARDS** are heavy birds; they fly but little; are very wild and shy, and when pursued are slow in taking flight, but run with great velocity, in which they are assisted by their wings: they reside in corn-fields, or on bushy plains: their food consists of herbs, grains, seeds, and insects: they are polygamous, one male being attended by several females. They are all natives of the Old Continent, and the four last species are distinguished by the beak being more slender than in the first mentioned.





GREAT BUSTARD.

## GREAT BUSTARD.

(Otis Tarda.)

*Ot. corpore supra nigro rufoque undulato et maculato, subtus albedo; remigibus primoribus nigris. (Mas. capite juguloque utrinque cristato.)*

Bustard with the body above undulated and spotted with black and rufous; beneath whitish; the primary quills black.

(Male with the head and jugulum crested on both sides.)

Otis Tarda. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 264. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 722. 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 58. A. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 18. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 658. 1.—*Leach Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 27.

Outarde. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 1. pl. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 245.

Outarde barbue. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 317.

Great Bustard. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 98. pl. 44.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 186.—*Edw. pl.* 79, 80.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 38, 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 796. 1.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 139.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 173.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 6.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 314.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 268.

THIS species is the largest of the British birds, the male frequently weighing so much as twenty-five or thirty pounds, attaining the height of four feet, and his wings expanding about nine: on each side of the lower mandible of the beak is a tuft of long feathers, constructed of delicate and unconnected webs: the head, neck, breast, and edge of the wing, are grey, inclining to brown on the tip of the head: the back and lesser wing-coverts are elegantly barred with black and pale ferruginous: the greater coverts are pale cine-

reous: the quills are black, slightly tipped with white: the under parts are white: the tail white, consisting of twenty feathers; the middle ones are rust-colour, barred with black; the two outer ones reddish at the base, and for two-thirds of their length: they have two bands of black towards their tip: legs dusky: beak bluish: irides light hazel.

The female is destitute of the tuft on each side of the mandible, and is not above half the size of the male: her crown is of a deep orange, crossed with transverse black lines; the rest of the head brown: the lower part of the neck in front ash-coloured, in other respects similar to the male, except being less brilliant in colour on the back and wings.

The male of this fine species possesses a curious bag or pouch, situated in the fore-part of the neck, and capable of containing about two\* quarts of liquid; the entrance to it is immediately under the tongue. This singular reservoir was discovered by Dr. Douglas, who supposes that the bird fills it with water to supply its thirst in the midst of those extensive plains where it is accustomed to wander: a further use of it has also been observed at Morocco, where they fly the Hawk at the Bustard; for on the attack of the Hawk it has been known that the Bustard has

\* Some writers say seven; but the weight of so great a quantity of fluid placed in the neck seems to be more than the bird would be able to fly with.

made use of this appendage, by squirting the water that is contained therein with violence against the assailant, who is often baffled in the pursuit.

Bustards appear to be natives of the greater part of Europe, but are not of equal frequency in all parts, particularly in well inhabited countries, as they from timidity avoid all commerce with mankind, and the most paltry dog will drive whole herds of them away. In England they used to be met with in flocks of fifty or more, frequenting the open countries of the south and east parts, from Dorsetshire as far as the wolds in Yorkshire, but now they have become extremely scarce, the plains of Wiltshire furnishing the greater portion; but they are in danger of total extirpation, as half a guinea is given in that part for the egg, and ten or twelve guineas for a pair of the birds; in consequence the former is sought after for the purpose of hatching under common poultry, and the latter are often taken by the shepherds' dogs before they can fly.

These birds pair early in the spring: the female lays two eggs, in a hole formed by her feet on the bare ground; they are about one month hatching, and are the size of those of a Goose, of an olive-brown colour, marked with spots of a deeper hue. If, during her absence from the nest, any one handles or even breathes upon the eggs, she immediately abandons them. The young ones follow the dam soon after they are excluded from the egg, but are not capable of flying for some time.

The food of these birds consists of green corn,

the tops of turnips, and various other vegetables, as well as worms; but they have been known also to eat frogs, mice, and young birds of the smaller kind, which they swallow whole: in the winter they frequently feed on the bark of trees; they will also swallow any small substance presented to them, somewhat like the Ostrich. The chase of the Bustard is said to afford excellent diversion: they are slow at taking flight, but run so fast that nothing but greyhounds can overtake them. They do not appear to be capable of domestication, as many attempts have been made to rear them, but they always perish in two or three years, and do not shew any inclination to breed.

The Bustard is migratory, though but little so in this kingdom, where it is most abundant in autumn, but in France it is likewise seen in the spring: on all the south plains of Russia and the deserts of Tartary it is likewise common, but does not appear to be found in any other part of Asia, or at all in Africa.

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ARABIAN BUSTARD.

(Otis Arabs.)

*Ot. rufescens, nigricante striata, subtus alba, auribus erecto-cristatis, caudâ fasciâ fuscâ.*

Rufescent Bustard, striated with dusky; beneath white; the ears with an erect crest; the tail with a brown fascia.

Otis Arabs. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 264. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 725.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 30. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 659. 3.

Le Lohong, Outarde huppée d'Arabia. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 52.

Paon sauvage de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 85. pl. 49. ?

Arabian Bustard. *Edw. pl.* 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 801. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 226.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 284. 2.

NEARLY as large as the common Bustard, measuring about three feet and a half in length, and seven in expanse: its beak is pale horn-colour: the irides are dull brown: the forehead whitish: the hind head is adorned with a black crest, from which arises a black fascia, reaching forward on the sides of the head; the top of which, the neck, and upper parts of the body, are rufous, varied with black: the quills black: the secondaries spotted with black and white; those nearest the body rufous, barred with dusky: the throat and fore-part of the neck ash-colour, barred with brown lines: the breast and under parts of the body white: the two middle tail-feathers dusky, the rest white, varied and crossed with a black band: legs pale brown.

This bird inhabits various parts of Asia and Africa: its flesh is very excellent: its manners are unknown.

## RUFFED BUSTARD.

(Otis Houbara.)

OT. *flavescens fusco maculata, subtus alba, collo pennis nigris elongatis, caudâ ochraceâ fasciis nigris, apice albâ.*

Yellow Bustard, spotted with brown; beneath white; with the neck with elongated black feathers; the tail ochraceous, with black fasciæ, and white tips.

Otis houbara. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 725. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 8.

Otis rhaad. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 725. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 9.

Psophia undulata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 721.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 657. 2.

Le Houbara, ou Outarde huppée d'Afrique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 59.—*Gent. Mag.* xix. pl. in p. 499.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 319.

Le Rhaad. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 61.

Undulated Trumpeter. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 225.

Rhaad Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 805. 7.

Ruffed Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 805. 6.

THE male of this species, when in full plumage, answers to the following description: the forehead and sides of the head are red-grey, varied with small brown spots: the hind head, cheeks, and top of the neck, are dusky, mottled with dusky and grey lines: on the head are several pure white long feathers, and on the sides of the neck is a stripe of elongated black feathers, which is followed by several white ones with disunited webs: the breast and under parts of the body are pure white: the hinder part of the neck, the back,





WHITE-EARED BUSTARD.

and the wings, are yellow-ochre, sprinkled with delicate black stripes, but the middle of each feather is plain : the quills are white, black towards their tip, which is pure white : the tail-feathers are of a red-ochre colour, with three broad stripes of dusky grey ; and the whole of them, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white : the beak is dusky brown : the feet greenish. Its length is about two feet. The young males have the sides of the head more striped with zigzag lines of red and dusky : the white feathers of the crest are shorter, and marked towards their tips with fine dusky stripes : the long feathers on the sides of the neck are shorter, and varied with deep brown. The female is unknown.

This bird inhabits Arabia and the northern parts of Africa, and it sometimes migrates into Spain and Turkey : its manners are unknown, save that it resides in the deserts.

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 WHITE-EARED BUSTARD.

(Otis Afra.)

*Ot. nigra, dorso cinereo-undulato, auribus albis.*

Black Bustard, with the back undulated with cinereous ; the ears white.

*Otis afra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 724. 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 659. 5.

Otis atra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 264. 4.

L'Outarde d'Afrique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 54.

White-eared Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 802. *pl.* 69. *f.* 4.—  
*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 227.

THIS rare species is thus described by Latham, who has also given a figure: "Size of a large fowl: length twenty-two inches. The beak yellow, a trifle bent at the end, where it is black: the crown of the head is blackish brown, irregularly barred with white lines; on each side of it a white line: on the ears a large spot of white: the rest of the head, with the forehead, neck, and under parts of the body, black: round the lower part of the neck behind a band of white, which passes forwards to the breast like a collar, but does not quite meet before: the upper parts of the body, great part of the wings, and tail, are deep blackish brown, crossed with irregular streaks of different shapes, and of a rufous colour: the outer edges of the wing and quills are black; above these a large bed of white, occupying almost the whole length of the wing: the secondaries are longer than the quills, and hang over and hide them in a state of rest: the tail consists of fourteen feathers, is five inches in length, and a little rounded; all the feathers marked not unlike those of the back, but more inclined to ash-colour, palest at the end; besides which, all but the two middle ones are crossed with two bars of black. The lower part of the feathers round the middle of the thighs are white: the legs are yellow: claws black. The female has the head and neck like the back, but

the lines more delicate, and the breast and belly black, like the male; but the white spot on the ears, and ring at the lower part of the neck, are wanting.”

Native of the country north of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Korhane*, or *Knorhaan*, from its cry, which somewhat resembles the syllable *korrh* twice repeated, and is uttered most clamorously as soon as it perceives a man, and by that means often disappoints the sportsman, as all the other birds are alarmed at the noise, and disappear in the instant; for this it is usual always to kill the Bustard, to prevent its driving the game away. It frequents heaths and places remote from habitations, and builds its nest in bushes, the female laying two eggs in the season. The flesh is not very good, but is thought agreeable by many.

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INDIAN BUSTARD.

(*Otis Bengalensis*.)

*Ot. nigra supra fulvo-fusca, dorso maculis cauda fasciis nigris, tectricibus alarum albis.*

Black Bustard, above fulvous brown; the back with black spots, and the tail with black fasciæ; the wing-coverts white.

*Otis bengalensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 724.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 6.

*Otis aurita.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 7.?

*Pluvianus bengalensis major.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 82. 13.

La Churge. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 56.

Passarage Bustard. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 228.?

Indian Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 804. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*  
p. 228.—*Edw. pl.* 250.

THE male of this species has the head, neck, breast, and under parts of the body, black; the latter inclining to ash-colour: the back elegantly mottled with reddish brown and black: the wing-coverts white: quills black: beak and legs pale ash-colour. The female has the prevailing colour of the plumage pale ash, clouded and undulated with darker and blackish: head, neck, and belly, plain.

The Passarage Bustard of Latham appears to be a variety of the old male of this species: it is about the size of the Little Bustard: its length is eighteen inches: beak slender, brown and white: the head, neck, breast, and belly, black: on the ears a large white patch: junction of the neck and back white: the back, wings, and tail, black, reticulated with fine lines of brown: the greater wing-coverts are white: on the hind head are four pairs of capillary feathers, each pair of different lengths, and dilating at their end into a lance-shaped tuft; the longest four inches, the shortest scarcely larger than the rest of the feathers of that part: the legs are strong, and pale yellow.

Both these birds inhabit India, and have a great affinity to the White-eared Bustard, but they differ in many respects, particularly in having the wing-

coverts white, and the last variety being adorned with the long capillary feathers, and being of a much smaller size than that bird; neither has the first the white patch on the ears, which is so conspicuous a mark in the other species.

They are greatly esteemed for their flesh, but although very common are difficult to obtain, as they are very shy: the first is called *Churge*, and the latter *Oorail*, or *Passarage Bustard*.

## TETRAX. BUSTARNELLE.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum paulò compressum; mandibula superiore ad apicem deflexâ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> ovales, apertæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> cursorii; <i>digiti</i> basi membranâ coaliti.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres; remiges prima et quarta æquales, quinta longior quam quarta.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> conic, straight, slightly compressed; the upper mandible towards the tip bent down.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> oval, open.</p> <p><i>Feet</i> formed for running; the toes joined at the base by a membrane.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> medial; the first and fourth quills equal; the fifth longer than the fourth.</p>
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TETRAX. *Leach.*

OTIS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Briss. Ray, Temm. Cuv. Vieil. &c.*

**T**HIS genus was detached from the preceding by Dr. Leach in the Catalogue of the indigenous Animals that are preserved in the British Museum: only one species is known, whose manners are described in the following pages.





*Griffith*

FIELD BUSTARDELLE.

## FIELD BUSTARNELLE.

(Tetrax campestris.)

*Te. nigro rufo alboque variegata, subtus alba, collo nigro, torque duplici albo.* (Femina torque corpore supra concolor.)

Bustarnelle variegated with black, rufous, and white; beneath white; the neck black, with a double white ring. (Female with the collar the same colour as the rest of the body.)

Tetrax campestris. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit. p. 28.*

Otis Tetrax. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 264. 3.—Linn. Faun. Suec. No. 196.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 723. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 659. 3.*

Otis minor. *Briss. Orn. 5. 24. 2. pl. 2. f. 1, 2.—Raii. Syn. 59. 2.*

Petite Outarde. *Buff. Ois. 2. 40.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 25. male. 10. female.*

Outard canepetiere. *Temm. Man. d'Orni. 318.*

Field Duck. *Alb. 3. pl. 41.*

Little Bustard. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 99.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 321. A.—Edw. pl. 251.—Phil. Trans. xlviii. p. 502. pl. 16.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 759. 2.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 226.—Lew. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 140.—Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 174.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 318.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.—Shaw. Nat. Misc. 14. pl. 573. female.*

Field Bustarnelle. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit. p. 28.*

THIS is seventeen inches in length: the top of the head and the occiput are bright luteous, spotted with brown: the sides of the head and the forepart of the neck are deep grey, encircled with a collar of pure white: the whole of the lower part of the neck is deep black: the breast is surrounded by a broad white collar, succeeding a narrow band of black: the rest of the under parts, the edge of

the wing, and the upper tail-coverts, are pure white: the whole of the upper parts of the body are bright yellowish, varied with zigzag dusky stripes, following the outline of the feathers, and sprinkled with large black spots: beak and feet grey: irides orange. The female and young male have the throat white: the sides of the head, the neck, and the upper part of the breast, of a bright yellowish, varied with brown stripes, and a broad longitudinal bar in the centre of each feather: the breast, the sides, the edge of the wing, and the upper and under tail-coverts, are white, varied with transverse black stripes: the upper parts are the same, but more varied with black.

This species inhabits the arid and open plains of the southern parts of Europe, being most abundant in Turkey, Italy, and Spain; in France and Germany it is rarer, and in this country is extremely scarce, not more than ten or a dozen specimens having been captured in the course of a long series of years, and those principally females: it is not found far to the north: it subsists principally upon grain, seeds, and other vegetable productions, also on insects and worms: the female lays her eggs in June, to the number of four or five, of a glossy green-colour: as soon as the young are hatched she leads them about as the hen does her chickens: they are able to fly by the middle of August. It is frequently taken in France in nets, like the Partridge, for the sake of its flesh, which is excellent, and is said to resemble that of the hare: its eggs are also a great delicacy. Like

the Great Bustard, this is very shy and crafty, and if disturbed will fly for two or three hundred paces, not far from the ground, and then run faster than a man can follow on foot.

A very fine female of this species is in the collection of indigenous birds in the British Museum : it was shot near Torrington in Devonshire, in the winter of 1804, and was taken to Plymouth market, where it was sold for a female Black Grouse, but fortunately it fell into the hands of William Prideaux, Esq. who presented it to the late Colonel Montagu, whose entire museum was purchased by government to form a basis of a splendid collection of British Zoology.

## ŒDICNEMUS. THICK-KNEE.

### *Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, rectum, validum, ad apicem compressum; mandibulâ superiore culmine carinato, inferiore ad apicem angulosâ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> ad medium rostri sitæ, antrosum patulæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> longiores, graciles, tri-dactyli, digiti basi membranâ connexi.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, straight, strong, compressed at the tip; the upper mandible with the ridge carinated, the lower with the tip angulated.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the beak, open in front.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> long, slender, three-toed, the toes connected at the base with a membrane.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> medial.</p>
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ŒDICNEMUS. *Cuv. Temm. Vieill.*

FEDOA. *Raii, Leach.*

OTIS. *Lath.*

CHARADRIUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*

PLUVIALIS. *Raii. Briss.*

**T**HE only species of this genus which is found in Europe lives in pairs in barren and sandy situations, where it deposits its eggs in a cavity formed by its feet: its food consists of earthworms, snails, and small reptiles: its voice is strong, and is heard at a great distance.

In the *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, by Temminck,





*Gifford*

COMMON THICK-KNEE.

mention is made of two new and undescribed species of this genus, both of which are natives of Asia, one being found in the southern parts of that vast continent, and the other in New Holland: they are said to be twice as large as the European species.

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COMMON THICK-KNEE.

(*Œdicnemus crepitans*.)

*ŒD. griseo-fuscus*, supra lineis longitudinalibus nigricantibus, remigibus primoribus duabus nigris medio albis.

Grey-brown Thick-knee, with dusky longitudinal lines above; the two primary quills black, white in the middle.

*Œdicnemus crepitans*. *Temm. Man. d'Orni*. p. 322.

*Charadrius Œdicnemus*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 255. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 689.

*Otis Œdicnemus*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 661. 11.

*Pluvialis major*, *Œdicnemus vulgo dicta*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 76. 12. *pl. 27. f. 1.*—*Raii. Syn.* 108. A. 4.

*Fedoa nostra tertia*. *Raii. Syn.* 105. A. 6.

*Fedoa Œdicnemus*. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 28.

Le grand Pluvier, ou courlis de terre. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 105. *pl. 7.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 919.

*Œdicnème criard*. *Temm. Man. d'Orni*. 322.

Stone Curlew. *Alb.* 1. *pl. 69.*—*Will.* 306. 293. *pl. 58. 77.*

Thick-kneed Bustard. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 100.—*White's Selb.* 4to. 43. 88.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 806. 9.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl. 141.*—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl. 163.* *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

Great Plover. *Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 321.

Common Thick-knee. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 28.

LENGTH eighteen inches: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are grey-brown, with a deeper longitudinal spot in the middle of each feather: the throat, belly, and thighs, are pure white: the neck and breast reddish, with longitudinal brown stripes: on the wing is a longitudinal band of white; the first quill having towards its middle a large white spot, and the second a very small one on its outer web: the base of the beak is bright yellowish, the tip black: the orbits, irides, and feet, are bright yellow: the knees are much swollen, from whence the name. The young and females are much the same, but duller in appearance.

Thick-knees inhabit only the most open, hilly situations; large corn-fields, heaths, and such like, are their favourite resort, particularly dry and stony lands. They are abundant in France, Italy, and other southern parts of Europe, but in Germany, Holland, and England, are somewhat scarce: in the latter country, Norfolk, Hampshire, and Lincolnshire, are the places most frequented: they are also tolerably plentiful in some parts of Kent, affecting the rising slopes and hills on each side of the valley between Dartford and Farningham: in the north they are never found, and rarely beyond Dorsetshire in the west. During the winter of 1807 several were observed on the Start promontory, which is nearly the most southern part of the kingdom.

This species is migrative, making its first appearance about May, and remaining with us all

the spring and summer, departing about October, except in unusually mild seasons, when some will stay the whole winter, as mentioned before. It is seldom observed during the day, except surprised, when it suddenly flies to some distance, and generally escapes before the sportsman comes within gun-shot. It runs with great velocity for some time, and then stops short, holding its head and body still, and on the least noise squats close on the ground. In the evening it comes out in search of food, and utters its singular cry, which is compared to the turning of a rusty handle: its food consists of worms, caterpillars, toads, and such like, and according to the observations of Mr. Haworth, it preys upon the larvæ of *Lasiocampa Trifolii*, to procure which it turns over the stones beneath which they are secreted.

It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs in a small excavation on the bare ground, or sheltered by two or three stones: the eggs are two or three in number, of a greyish white, blotched and streaked with dusky olive; they are hatched in about thirty days. The young run almost immediately they are excluded, and the female leads them to some stony field, where they are difficult to discover, as they greatly resemble the stones in colour: they are sometimes hatched late in the autumn, about October.

## GREAT-BEAKED THICK-KNEE.

(Ædicnemus magnirostris.)

ÆD. *rostro dilatato, corpore nigro striato supra cærulescente, subtus cinerascete, maculâ remigum albâ, pedibus cæruleis.*

Thick-knee with a dilated beak ; the body above bluish, striated with black ; beneath greyish ; quills with a white spot ; feet blue.

Charadrius magnirostris. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxxvi. 2.*

Great-billed Plover. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 319. 8.*

THIS bird is thus briefly noticed by Latham :  
 “ Size of the Golden Plover : beak black, stout, and very broad, resembling the Tody genus : the general colour of the upper parts is blue-grey, streaked with black ; beneath pale ash, but with the same markings : forehead, part of the crown and ears, minutely spotted : quills black : base of several of the primaries white : legs dull blue. Inhabits New South Wales.” I have placed this species in this genus on the authority of Vieillot, who considers it to form a distinct section from the former, differing in its beak, which is very strong and compressed, and has its lower mandible angulated.

## CHARADRIUS. PLOVER.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, rectum, teretiusculum, apice obtusum.		<i>Beak</i> short, slender, straight, rounded, the tip obtuse.
<i>Nares</i> basales, lineares.		<i>Nostrils</i> basal, linear.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii, tridactyli; <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi membranâ connexi.		<i>Feet</i> formed for running, three-toed; the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.
<i>Cauda</i> rotundata, aut cuneiforma.		<i>Tail</i> rounded or cuneiform.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, aut muticæ aut calcaratæ.		<i>Wings</i> medial, smooth, or armed with a spur.

CHARADRIUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Vieil. Leach, Temm. Cuv. &c.*  
 PLUVIALIS. *Raii. Briss.*

**P**LOVERS subsist on small worms and various aquatic insects: the three first species frequent the muddy borders of great rivers and marshy places, and but rarely appear in the neighbourhood of the sea coast, which situation all the others of the genus affect, and also the mouth of those rivers that disembogue themselves into the sea.

They vary extremely in their plumage at different periods of the year, and in fact many of the species run into each other so greatly, as to render

it very difficult to separate them with accuracy; and as many of the species described by Latham are noticed in so brief a manner, and without any reference to plates, I am obliged to omit them, being fearful of creating more confusion than there is at present in this puzzling genus.

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A. ALÆ *muticæ*.

A. *Wings* spurless.

a. CAPITE *carunculâ non instructâ*.

a. *Head* not furnished with a wattle.

GOLDEN PLOVER.

(*Charadrius pluvialis*.)

CH. *corpore nigro viridique maculato subtus albedo, pectore griseo maculis nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque cinereis.*

Plover with the body spotted with black and green; beneath whitish; the breast grey, with dusky spots; the beak and feet grey.

*Charadrius pluvialis.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 254. 7.—Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 190.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 688.—Briss. *Orn.* 5. 43. 1. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 740. 1.—Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.

*Pluvialis viridis.* Raii. *Syn.* 111. A. 2.

*Pluvialis aurea minor.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 47. 2.

Le Pluvier doré. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 81.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 904.—Temm. *Man. d'Orn.* 324.

Green Plover. Low. *Faun. Orcad.* p. 88.



Griffith

GOLDEN PLOVER.



**Golden Plover.** *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 208. *pl.* 72.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 399.—*Will. Ang.* 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 193. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 252.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 329.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 181.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 158.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 45.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 16.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 71. *pl.* lix. *f.* 5.

THIS elegant species is ten inches and a half in length: the top of the head, as well as the whole of the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are fine silky black, varied with large golden-yellow spots placed on the edges of the webs: the sides of the head, the neck, and the breast, are varied with spots of grey, brown, and yellow: the throat and under parts of the body are white: the quills black, their shafts white towards the tip: beak dusky: feet deep grey: irides brown: female similar: the young during the first year have the upper parts dusky grey, spotted with greyish yellow. In the breeding season both sexes appear black on the lower part of the breast; these feathers begin to shew themselves in March, and are perfected in May, at which time the female begins to lay.

The eggs are four in number, about the size and shape of those of the Lapwing, of a greyish olive, blotched with dusky: they are deposited amongst heath. The young run as soon as hatched, and follow the mother to the damp places in search of worms: at first they are clothed with down of a dusky colour, and are incapable of flying for a considerable time. The old birds are very tenacious of their offspring, and become very bold during this time.

This is a very common species, being found throughout the greater portion of the globe. With us it is found throughout the whole year, and breeds on several of our unfrequented mountains, particularly those of the Scotch islands and the Grampian hills: in the southern parts of this country they are somewhat more scarce, particularly in the county of Kent. They fly in small flocks, and make a shrill whistling noise, by an imitation of which they may be allured within gunshot.

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ALWARGRIM PLOVER.

(*Charadrius apricarius*.)

*Ch. corpore fusco albo luteoque punctato, gula abdomine lineaque sub collo nigris, rostro pedibusque cinereis.*

Plover with a brown body, spotted with white and yellow; the throat, abdomen, and line beneath the neck, black; the beak and feet grey.

*Charadrius apricarius.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 254. 6.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 189.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1. 687.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 742. 5.—*O. Fabr. Faun. Groën.* No. 79. p. 114.

Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 85.

Pluvier doré, (plumage d'été.) *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 326.

Black-bellied Plover. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 41. pl. lvii. f. 4.

Alwargrim Plover. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 398.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 198. 5.

THIS, which Temminck asserts is the summer plumage of the preceding species, I am induced to

consider distinct, as I have never seen a specimen that was captured in England, where the Golden Plover is very common, and has been observed at all seasons. This is the size of the last described : its beak is one inch in length, and black : eyelids dusky : irides brown : the plumage on the upper parts of the body is black, spotted with orange : at the base of the upper mandible the feathers are black : the forehead, between the eyes, white, passing over each eye in a line down the sides of the neck to the breast, where it unites to a band of the same across the latter : all the fore-parts of the neck, breast, and under parts of the body, are also black, the band on the breast excepted : the rest is spotted with white : the secondaries, quills, and tail, are barred with brown and black : legs black. The male has the temples black ; in the female they are dusky.

This species inhabits the most northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, being found in Sweden, Denmark, Greenland, Russia, Siberia, Hudson's Bay, and New York. In Greenland it appears early in the spring, rather sparingly, on all the southern lakes, feeding upon worms and the buds of the black-berried heath : after breeding it returns southward. Its flesh is said to be exquisite. It is called in America the Large Whistling Field Bird, from its note, which is very shrill.

## DOTTREL PLOVER.

(Charadrius Morinellus.)

Сн. *pectore ferrugineo, fasciâ superciliarum pectorisque lineari albâ, vertice rostro pedibusque cinereis.*

Plover with a ferruginous breast ; a fascia over the eyes, and a linear one on the breast white ; the crown, beak, and feet, grey.

Charadrius Morinellus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 254. 5.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 188.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 686.—*Raii. Syn.* 111. A. 4.—*Briss. Orn.* 54. 5. pl. 4. f. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 746. 17.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.

Charadrius Sibiricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 690.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 747. 19.

Charadrius Tartaricus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 746. 15.

Charadrius Asiaticus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 684.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 746. 14.

Petit Pluvier, ou le Guinard. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 87.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 832.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 326.

Asiatic Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 207. 12.

Dotterel. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 210. pl. 73.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 487. A.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. pl. 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 208. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 253.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 16.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 162.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 186.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 42.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. p. 332.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 311.

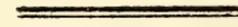
THIS bird is between nine and ten inches in length : the beak black : forehead mottled with dusky and grey ; its hinder part dull black : over the eye is a band of white, pointing downwards, and ending on the occiput : the sides of the head and throat are white : the hind part of the neck,

the back, and the wings, are greyish brown : the edges of the feathers are pale rust-colour, and the lower part of the back and the rump incline to grey : the greater quills are brown ; the outer edge and shaft of the first white : the fore-part of the neck olive-grey, varied near the throat with white : the lower part of the neck is bounded by a black line, beneath which is one of white : the breast and sides are pale dull orange : the middle of the belly black ; its lower part and thighs reddish white : the tail olive-brown, with a dusky bar towards the tip, which is white, as are also the edges of the two outer feathers : legs black. The female is rather larger : the colours are more dull : the breast has a white line, and the belly is black, varied with white : the stripe over the eye is narrower than in the male. The young have the whole of the under parts of the body of a pale ferruginous brown.

These birds inhabit the northern parts of Asia and Europe, frequenting the muddy borders of rivers, and breeding in the alpine lands : they are very stupid, and may be taken by the most simple artifice ; so that it was formerly the custom to go in quest of them in the night, with a lighted torch or candle, and the birds on these occasions will mimic the actions of the fowler with great archness ; when he stretches out an arm, they stretch out their wings ; if he moves a foot, they move one also, and every other motion they endeavour to imitate. This is the opportunity the fowler takes of entangling them in his net. At

present the more certain method of the gun has superseded this singular artifice, as it is easily shot, seldom flying to any great distance when disturbed.

The Dottrel is a migratory species, being seen on our moors and downs in its flights to and from its breeding place, from April to June, and again from September to November: they fly in flocks of five or six during the latter period; these are generally the old birds and young brood, though occasionally upwards of a dozen are seen together. It is said to breed in Russia and Siberia, and other northern parts of Europe; they are likewise supposed to breed in Cumberland and Westmorland, as they are abundant in some parts of those counties during the breeding season, and are also observed at the same period on the Scotch Highlands.



## RINGED PLOVER.

(Charadrius Hiaticula.)

CH. *corpore griseo-fusco, subtus albo, pectore nigro, fronte nigricante fasciolâ albâ, vertice fusco, rostro rubro apice nigro, pedibus luteis.*

Plover with a grey-brown body; beneath white; with the breast black; the forehead dusky, with a white stripe; the crown brown; the beak red, with a black tip; the feet yellow.

*Charadrius hiaticula*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 253. 1.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 187.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 683.—*Raii. Syn.* 112. A. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 743. 8.

*Charadrius torquatus*. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.

*Pluvialis torquata minor*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 63. 8. *pl.* 5. *f.* 2.

Le Pluvier à collier. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 90.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 920.

Grand Pluvier à collier. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 328.

Sea Lark. *Alb. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 80.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 89.

Ringed Plover. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 211.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2.

401.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 201. 8.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. *pl.*

184.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 161.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 18.—

*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 16.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 334.—*Mont. Orn.*

*Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 5. 30.

*pl.* xxxvii. *f.* 3.

LENGTH seven inches: the forehead, space between the eye and beak, a broad coronal stripe passing over the eyes to the occiput, and a broad gorget on the breast, whose extremities join on the nape, are all deep black: a stripe through the middle of the forehead, the throat, collar round the neck, and all the under parts of the body, are white: the occiput and whole of the upper parts are grey-brown: the two middle tail-feathers greyish brown, growing black almost towards the tips; the three next on each side the same, with the tips white; the last but one is white, with a brown band: the outer one is white, with a small spot only: the shafts of the quills towards their tips, and a spot on their inner webs, pure white: beak orange, with the tip black: legs orange: claws black. The female with the coronal band narrower, and the gorget on the breast dusky. The young has the whole of the parts that are destined to become black in the adult of a dusky

grey: the gorget is brown-grey, and the feathers of the upper parts of the plumage are greyish, with the edges of the feathers yellow.

This species is common in all the northern countries of Europe and America; it is also abundant in Holland, France, and Italy, on the sea shore, but in Germany it affects the borders of rivers: it is said to migrate into England in the spring and depart in autumn; but this is denied by Montagu, who asserts that he has captured many specimens during the severest winters, in Devonshire, Cornwall, and other parts, when they leave the shore and retire inwards: during the summer it frequents the sea shore, running nimbly along the sands, taking short flights, accompanied by loud twitterings, then alights and runs again: if disturbed, it flies quite off. Early in May these birds pair: they make no nest, but the female lays from three to five (generally four) eggs, in a small cavity in the sand, just above high-water mark: these are of a grey-brown, marked all over with small black and ash-coloured spots, which are blended towards the thicker end. They are greatly attached to their young, and will use various artifices to save them from injury. In the autumn they become gregarious, and continue in small flocks during the winter: they feed on marine insects and worms.

## CURONIAN PLOVER.

(Charadrius Curonicus.)

*Ch. cervicis fasciâ lunulaque frontis nigris, pileo cinereo, fasciâ oculari nigricante undulatâ, dorso alis caudâque cinereis, pedibus rubescentibus.*

Plover with the top of the neck, and a fascia and lunule on the forehead, black; the pileus grey; an undulated dusky fascia near the eye; the back, wings, and tail, grey; the feet reddish.

Charadrius Curonicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 692.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 750. 31.

Le petit Pluvier à collier. *Buff. Ois.* 8. pl. 6.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 921. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 330.

Curonian Plover. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 318. 6.

THIS species is in length six inches: its beak is entirely black: the circle round the eyes is of a lemon-yellow: the forehead, space between the eyes and beak, a broad coronal band passing over the eyes and in a straight line beneath, and a narrow gorget on the breast, whose extremities join on the nape, are deep black: a stripe through the forehead, the throat, a collar on the neck, and the whole of the under parts, white: the occiput and whole of the upper parts of the body are dusky grey: the two outer tail-feathers are white, with a black bar on their inner web; the following is part white, and the rest, the two middle ones excepted, are tipped with white; the outer quill alone has the shaft white: legs flesh-colour.

This bird inhabits the sea shore near the mouths of large rivers: it is very abundant in Germany and towards the south of Europe, and occasionally migrates into Holland: it feeds on aquatic insects and small worms: it lays from three to five oblong eggs, of a whitish hue, mottled with large black spots and indistinct ones of grey-brown: they are deposited on the sandy shores.

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KENTISH PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Cantianus.*)

*Ch. fuscus fronte collari abdomineque albis, vittâ per oculos lateralibusque pectoris nigris.*

Brown Plover, with the forehead, collar, and abdomen, white; a stripe through the eyes, and the sides of the breast, black.

*Charadrius Cantianus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxxvi. 1.*

Pluvier à collier interrompu. *Temm. Man. d'Orni. 331.*

Kentish Plover. *Lew. Brit. Birds. pl. 185.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 316. 3.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

Ringed Plover, variety. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

ABOUT six inches and a half in length: the forehead, the eyebrows, which are broad, a band on the nape, and the whole of the under parts, are pure white: a space between the eye and the beak, and large angular patch on the head, and a broad spot on each side of the breast, are deep black: behind each eye is a large spot of grey-black: the

head and nape are bright red : the upper parts of the plumage are grey-brown : the whole of the quills have white shafts : the lateral tail-feathers on each side are white ; the third the same, and the rest brown : the beak, irides, and feet, black. The female does not possess the angular spot on the top of the head : the space between the eye and the beak, and spot behind the eye, are grey-brown : the red on the head and nape is tinged with grey. The young ones have not the black hue : the forehead, the eyebrows, and the nape, are slightly marked with a shade of white : the large spot on the lateral part of the breast is indicated by bright brown : the whole of the feathers on the upper parts are grey-brown, edged with clear grey.

The three last described birds possess so many characters in common, that it is very difficult to discriminate them apart ; but by a proper attention to the description it is hoped any one will be enabled to define them, as the descriptions, to avoid any possibility of mistake, are taken from Temminck, who has had frequent opportunities of seeing all the three in a free state.

The present species is very abundant in Holland ; it migrates into Germany and the south, and occasionally into England, three or four having been taken near Sandwich in Kent : it lives on the borders of the sea, and sometimes, though rarely, on the banks of rivers : it feeds on small beetles, other insects, and marine worms : it lays its eggs on the

sand and shingle of the sea shore; they vary in number from three to five, and are of a yellow-olive, marked with various sized irregular spots of dusky brown.

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NOISY PLOVER.

(*Charadrius vociferus*.)

*Ch. corpore supra griseo-fusco subtus albo, fasciis pectoris colli frontis genarumque nigris, caudâ luteâ fasciâ nigrâ, pedibus flavis, rostro nigro.*

Plover with the body above grey-brown; beneath white; with black fasciæ on the breast, the neck, forehead, and cheeks; the tail yellow, with a black fascia; the feet yellow; the beak black.

*Charadrius vociferus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 253. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2. 685.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 742. 6.

*Charadrius torquatus.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 255. 9.?

*Pluvialis Virginiana torquata.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 68. 9.

*Pluvialis Dominicensis torquata.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 70. 10. *pl.* 6. *f.* 2.

*Kildir.* *Buff. Ois.* 8. 96.

*Pluvier à collier de St. Domingue.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 286.

*Chattering Plover, or Kill-Deer.* *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 71.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 73. *pl.* lix. *f.* 6.

*Noisy Plover.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 199. 6.

THIS species is thus described by Latham: "Size of a Snipe: length nine inches and three quarters: beak above an inch long, and black:

eyelids red: eyes black: the forehead is white: between the eyes, across the head, a bar of black, passing on each side to the hind head: the chin and fore-part of the neck is white; at the lower part of the neck the white encircles it like a ring, and is accompanied by a bar of black all round: on the breast is another black bar, and except these, all the under parts are white: the hind part of the head, neck, and upper part of the body and wings, are dusky brown: rump rusty orange: the feathers very long: some of the feathers which fall over the greater quills fringed with white; the last black; a few of the outer ones have white shafts: tail the colour of the rump, much rounded in shape, near the end barred with black, the tip white: legs pale yellow: male and female much alike."

This is a restless noisy species, setting up its cry the moment any one approaches: it is confined to America, being found at New York, Carolina, and Virginia; at the latter place it remains all the year, and is called *kill-deer*, from its note resembling that word: it migrates to New York in spring, where it breeds, and lays three or four eggs; returns south in the autumn.

## PHILIPPINE PLOVER.

(Charadrius Philippensis.)

*Ch. fuscus, regione oculorum torque colli caudâque nigris, fronte corpore subtus rectricibusque apice albis.*

Brown Plover, with the space round the eyes, collar on the neck, and tail, black; the forehead, body beneath, and tips of the tail-feathers, white.

Charadrius Philippensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 745. 11.

Petit Pluvier à collier de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 84. pl. 46.

Alexandrine Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 205. 9. E.

THIS bird is described and figured by Sonnerat: it is about the size of a Lark: its beak is black: irides yellow: on the forehead is a white spot; from thence beyond the eye and the sides black, bounded by a brown line, passing across the head from one eye to the other: the hind head, nape, back, and wings, brown: tail black, tipped with white: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and belly, white; this is continued on each side below the nape, so as nearly to surround the neck: below this is a black collar, passing quite round the neck: legs dusky. This bird inhabits the marshy grounds in the island of Luçon, and feeds upon insects.

## NEW ZEALAND PLOVER.

(Charadrius Novæ-Zealandiæ.)

CH. cinereo-viridis, facie et torque colli nigris, vittâ annulari capitis fasciâ alarum corporeque subtus albis.

Grey-green Plover, with the face and ring on the neck black; an annular stripe on the head, fascia on the wings, and body beneath, white.

Charadrius Novæ Zealandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 745. 12.

Charadrius Novæ Seelandiæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 684.

New Zealand Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 206. 10. pl. 83.

DESCRIBED and figured by Latham. "A trifle bigger than the Ringed Plover: length eight inches: beak one inch long, red, with a black tip: irides blue-grey: eyelids red: the fore-part of the neck, taking in the eye, chin, and throat, black, passing backwards in a collar at the hind head; all the back part of the head behind the eye greenish ash-colour; these two colours divided by white: the plumage on the upper parts of the body the same colour as the back of the head: quills and tail dusky: the last order of coverts white for some part of their length, forming a bar on the wing: the under parts of the body white: legs red. Inhabits Queen Charlotte's Sound: known there by the name of *Doodooroa-àttoo*."

b. *CAPITE carunculato.*

b. Head carunculated.

HOODED PLOVER.

(*Charadrius pileatus.*)

*CH. cristatus, fronte carunculatâ, corpore supra rufo-griseo subtus albo, vertice gulâ remigibus caudâque apice nigris.*

Crested Plover, with a carunculated frontal wattle; the body above red grey; beneath white; the crown, throat, quills, and tip of the tail, black.

*Charadrius pileatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 691.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 749. 26.

Pluvier coiffé du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 100.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 834.

Hooded Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 215. 21.

NATIVE of Senegal: length ten inches and a half: beak yellow, red towards the end, and black at the tip: the forehead covered with a carunculated yellow membrane, passing round the eyes: the head and part of the neck black: the hind head furnished with a few short pointed feathers, hanging like a small crest, beneath which it is white: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey: all the under parts are white, with a few dusky dashes down the fore-part of the neck: the quills and tip of the tail are black: the tail very short: the legs red.

## WATTLED PLOVER.

(Charadrius bilobus.)

*CH. rufo-griseus, superciliis abdomine fasciâque alarum albis, pileo remigibus fasciâque rectricum nigris, carunculâ frontis dependente.*

Red-grey Plover; with the eyebrows, abdomen, and stripe on the wings, white; the pileus, quills, and band on the tail-feathers, black; the front with a depending wattle.

*Charadrius bilobus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 691.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 750. 28.*

Le Pluvier à lambeaux. *Buff. Ois. 8. 102.*

Le Pluvier de la côte de Malabar. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 880.*

Wattled Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 216. 23.*

LENGTH nine inches and a half: beak yellow: the forehead with a naked bare skin hanging down in a pointed flap on each side of the jaw: the crown of the head black: through the eye a stripe of white: the neck and upper parts of the body are yellowish grey, deepest on the back: the under parts, from the breast, white: greater wing-coverts with a band of white: quills black: tail similar to the back, crossed with a bar of black at the end, and the tips and outer webs of some of the exterior feathers white. It inhabits the coast of Malabar.

B. ALÆ *calcaratæ*.

B. WINGS armed with a spur.

SENEGAL PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Senegalensis*.)

CH. *remigibus pectore pedibusque atris, occipite cristato, rectricibus dimidiato albis, alulis spinosis.*

Plover with the quills, breast, and feet, dusky; the hind head crested; the tail-feathers half white; the wings with a spur.

*Charadrius spinosus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 256. 12.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 690.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 748. 24.

Pluvianus Senegalensis armata. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 86. 15. pl. 7. f. 2.

Le Pluvier à aigrette. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 99.

Spur-winged Plover. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 213. 20.

LATHAM gives the following description of this curious bird: "Size of the Golden Plover: length twelve inches: beak above an inch long, and black: irides red: the crown of the head and throat are black, passing a little way down the neck before: the hind head a little crested: the back part of the neck, and upper part of the body, and scapulars, are grey: sides of the head, and all the under part, from throat to vent, yellowish white, except a crescent of black on the breast, the convex part uppermost: the lesser wing-coverts are black; the middle ones as the back; the greater yellowish white; but some of the outer ones, and the nine outer greater quills, are black; the ten next half white, half black; the two following yellowish

white, and the four next the body grey: on the fore-part of the wing, just within the bend, is a spur half an inch in length, a little bent, and black: tail yellowish white, tipped with black, deepest on the two middle feathers: legs black."

This species is a native of Egypt, frequenting the marshy places during the month of September.

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CRESTED PLOVER.

(*Charadrius cristatus*.)

*CH. corpore supra castaneo, collo abdomineque imo albis, collo antice pectore capite supra remigibus caudaque apice nigris, alulis spinosis.*

Plover with the body above chesnut; the neck and abdomen white; the front of the neck, breast, head above, quills, and tip of the tail, black; the wings with a spine.

*Charadrius spinosus*,  $\beta$ . *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 256. 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 748. 24.

*Pluvialis Persica cristata*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 84. 14.

Pluvier armé du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 801.

Pluver huppé de Perse. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 98.

Black-breasted Indian Plover. *Edw. pl.* 47. male.

Spur-winged Plover. *Edw. pl.* 280. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 214. A.

ALLIED to the last: it is eleven inches and a half in length: its beak rather more than an inch, and black: top of the head shining black: cheeks, sides of the neck, and occiput, white; the latter

slightly crested : the upper part of the neck, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, are chesnut-brown : wing-coverts similar to the back ; but those farthest from the body, and the secondaries, are chesnut-brown, tipped with white : the greater quills are black : the throat and fore-parts of the neck, the lower part of the belly, and the vent, black : the breast and upper parts of the belly and of the vent white : the tail white for two-thirds of its length, the rest black : legs deep brown.

The supposed female differs principally in having the whole of the neck white, the black on the throat only reaching for an inch down : breast and upper part of the belly dull black : the outer tail-feather tipped with white. Inhabits Russia, and the borders of the river Coic, near Aleppo.



## CAYENNE PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Cayanus.*)

*Ch. capite collo postice fasciâque pectoris nigris, fasciâ occipitis annulari collo antice abdomine basique caudæ albis, alulis spinosis.*

Plover with the head, hind part of the neck, and band on the breast, black ; with a fascia on the occiput, ring on the neck, abdomen, and base of the tail, white ; wings armed with a spine.

Charadrius Cayanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 749. 25.

Le Pluvier armé de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 102.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 833.

Spur-winged Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 215. 20. B.

LIKE the two preceding species, the bend of the wing in this is armed with a sharp blunt spur: the total length of the bird is about nine inches: beak one inch, and dusky: the hind part of the head and nape are white, varied with grey: the fore-part and sides black, passing back to the nape, and occupying all the hind part of the neck; it then comes forward on the fore-part, above the breast, forming a collar: between this and the chin is white: the middle of the back and the wings are rufous grey: the scapulars and quills are black: the under parts of the body, from the breast, are white: the basal half of the tail is white, the rest black: legs yellowish. Native of Cayenne.

## PLUVIANUS. PLUVIAN.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> basi crassum, versus medium compressum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore ad apicem declive.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> ovatæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> tridactyli; <i>digiti</i> graciles, exteriores basi membranâ connexi.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> thick at the base, compressed towards the middle, acute; the upper mandible bent down at the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> oval.</p> <p><i>Feet</i> three-toed, the <i>toes</i> slender, the outer ones connected at their base by a membrane.</p>
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PLUVIANUS. *Vieill.*

CHARADRIUS. *Lath. Gmel. Cuv.*

**T**HE manners of the birds of this genus are not known, but it is presumed that they are not very dissimilar to those of the preceding: they appear to be natives of the southern parts of Asia and Africa.

## BLACK-HEADED PLUVIAN.

(Pluvianus melanocephalus.)

*Pl. cæruleo-griseus, capite collo postico dorsoque nigris, superciliis collo antice pectoreque pallide rufis.*

Blue-grey Pluvian; with the head, hind-part of the neck, and back, black; the eyebrows, fore-part of the neck, and the breast, pale rufous.

Charadrius melanocephalus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 692.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 750. 29.

Le Pluvian du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 104.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 918.

Black-headed Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 217. 24.

LOCALITY unknown: length seven inches: the beak is black; one inch long: the upper part and sides of the head black: the forehead yellowish, this colour passing over each eye in a broad streak, like an eyebrow: the hind part of the neck and back are black: the quills black, varied with white on their outer webs: the wings, rump, and tail, are greyish ash; the feathers of the latter, except the two middle ones, marked with black near their tips, which are white: the under parts of the body, from the chin, pale rufous, the breast deepest, and mottled with dusky: the abdomen and vent nearly white: legs greyish ash: claws black.

## WREATHED PLUVIAN.

(Pluvianus coronatus.)

PL. *fuscus capite superiore nigro, occipitis annulo, abdomine, fasciâ alarum, caudâque albis, remigibus fasciâque rectricum ad apicem nigris.*

Brown Pluvian, with the upper part of the head black; ring on the occiput, abdomen, fascia on the wings and tail, white; the quills and band towards the tip of the tail black.

Charadrius coronatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 691.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 749. 27.

Pluvier couronné du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 101.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 800.

Wreathed Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 216. 22.

THIS is a singular species: it inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: its length is twelve inches: its beak is reddish, dusky towards the tip: the head even with the eye, and chin, are black: round the crown runs a list of white, encircling the head like a wreath: the hind part of the neck and upper parts of the body are brown, with a gloss of greenish purple in some lights: the quills are black: the wing-coverts white: the neck, as far as the breast, is grey: the breast is glossed with purple, similar to the back, and varied with a few black spots: the belly is white: the tail the same, with a broad band of black near the end: legs ferruginous.

## ARENARIA. SANDERLING.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracile, rectum, basi compressum, ad apicem dilatatum obtusum.		<i>Beak</i> medial, slender, straight, the base compressed, towards the tip dilated and obtuse.
<i>Nares</i> laterales.		<i>Nostrils</i> lateral.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, tridactyli; <i>digiti</i> fissi.		<i>Feet</i> slender, three-toed; the <i>toes</i> cleft.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres.		<i>Wings</i> medial.

ARENARIA. *Temm., Becks., Cuvier.*

CALIDRIS. *Briss., Leach, Vieill.*

TRINGA. *Raii., Linn., Gmel.*

CHARADRIUS. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

**T**HERE is but one species of this genus, which was confounded by Linné with *Tringa*; but its characters are evidently dissimilar, as are also its manners: it breeds towards the north, emigrating in small flocks on the sea shore: it lives on marine worms, &c.

## COMMON SANDERLING.

(Arenaria vulgaris.)

AR. *rostro pedibusque nigris, loris uropygioque subgriseis, corpore subtus albo immaculato, remigibus primoribus scapis candidis.*

Sanderling with the beak and feet black; the lores and rump greyish; the body beneath pure white; the shafts of the primary quills white.

*Arenaria vulgaris.* *Becks.* 4. 368.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 334.

*Calidris arenaria.* *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 28.

*Tringa arenaria.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 255. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 680.—*Raii. Syn.* 109. A. 11.

*Charadrius Calidris.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 251. 16. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 689. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 741. 4. young.

*Charadrius rubidus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 688. summer plumage.  
*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 740. 2. summer plumage.

*Calidris grisea minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 236. 17. pl. 20. f. 2.

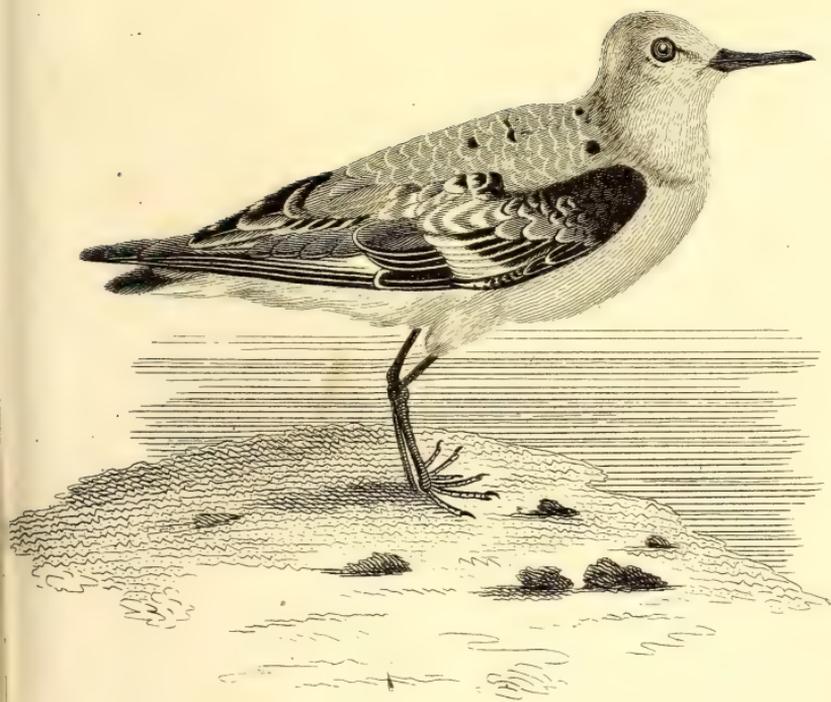
Le Sanderling. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 532.

Sanderling variable. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 334.

Ruddy Plover. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. young: *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 195. 2.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 129. pl. lxxiii. f. 3. young.

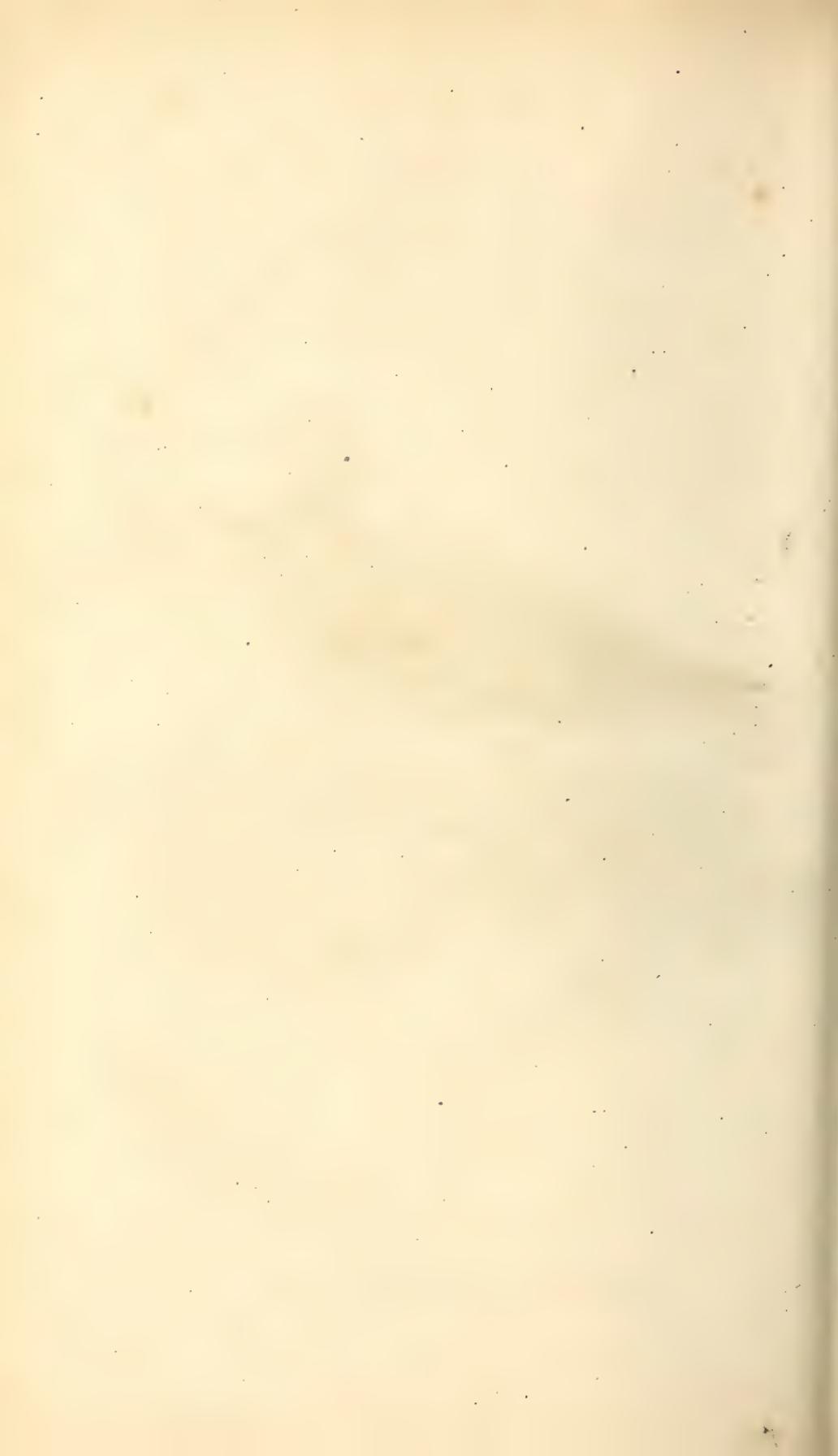
Sanderling or Curwillet. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 212. pl. 73.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 403.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. pl. 74.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 197.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 253.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 315.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 183.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 160.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 16.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. p. 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Linn. Trans.* 8. 268.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 68. pl. lix. f. 4.

LENGTH eight inches: the whole of the upper parts of the body and sides of the neck are of a greyish white, with the middle of each feather deeper: the face, throat, fore-part of the neck,



*Griffith.*

COMMON SANDERLING.



and the whole of the under parts of the body, are pure white: the edge of the wings and the quills are black, their coverts edged with white: the base of the quills and the shafts are pure white: the tail-feathers are grey, edged with white: beak, irides, and feet, black. This is the autumnal and winter plumage; in the spring it gains the following. The face and top of the head are marked with large black spots, and the feathers are bordered with red, and slightly with white: the neck, the breast, and the upper parts of the sides, are grey-red, with the middle of each feather spotted with black, and their tips whitish: the back and scapulars are deep rufous, with large black spots, and the whole of the feathers edged and tipped with white: the wing-coverts are dusky brown, undulated with rufous: the two middle tail-feathers are black, edged with greyish red: the belly and the rest of the under parts are pure white. The young before moulting have the top of the head, back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, black: the whole of the feathers are edged and spotted with yellowish: between the beak and eye is dusky brown: the nape, sides of the neck and of the breast, are bright grey, with delicate undulated stripes: the forehead, throat, fore-part of the neck, and whole of the under parts of the body, are pure white: the edge of the wing, the quills, and tail, are similar to the adults.

This seems to be a pretty general inhabitant of the globe, being found in Europe, Asia, and

America : in the former it is abundant in the spring and autumn, on the coasts of Holland and England, flocking together with the Purres. Its nourishment consists of small beetles and other marine insects : it breeds in the northern parts. By some persons they are called Oxbirds, by others Curwillet or Towwilly.

## HÆMATOPUS. OYSTERCATCHER.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> compressum, rectum, longum, apice cuneatum.	<i>Beak</i> compressed, straight, long, the tip cuneated.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in fossulâ sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii, tridactyli, fissi, <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> formed for running, three-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, remige primore longiore.	<i>Wings</i> medial, the first quill longest.

HÆMATOPUS. *Raii. Linn. Gmel. Lath. Temm. Vieill. Leach, &c.*

OSTRALEGA. *Briss.*

SCOLOPAX. *Scop.*

**T**HE Oystercatcher always resides on the sea shore: it feeds on marine animals: it runs and flies with great freedom: its feet are strong and muscular: its toes are all placed forward, and the exterior ones are connected as far as the first joint by a membrane, and the interior by a slight rudiment of one; the toes are also edged with a slight membraneous appendage.

## COMMON OYSTERCATCHER.

(Hæmatopus Ostralegus.)

*HÆ. niger, corpore subtus fasciâ gulari et alarum uropygio caudâque basi albis.*

Black Oystercatcher, with the body beneath, a fascia on the throat and wings, the rump, and base of the tail, white.

Hæmatopus Ostralegus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 257.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 192.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 694.—*Raii. Syn.* 105. A. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 752. 1.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.

Ostralega, seu Pica Maritima. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 38. 3. 2.

L'Huitrier. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 119. pl. 9.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 929.

Huitrier. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 340.

Sea Pie, Pied Oystercatcher. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 213. pl. 74.

—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 406.—*Will. Ang.* 297.—*Alb.* 1. pl. 78.

—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 85.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 12.—

*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 219. pl. 84.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 188.—

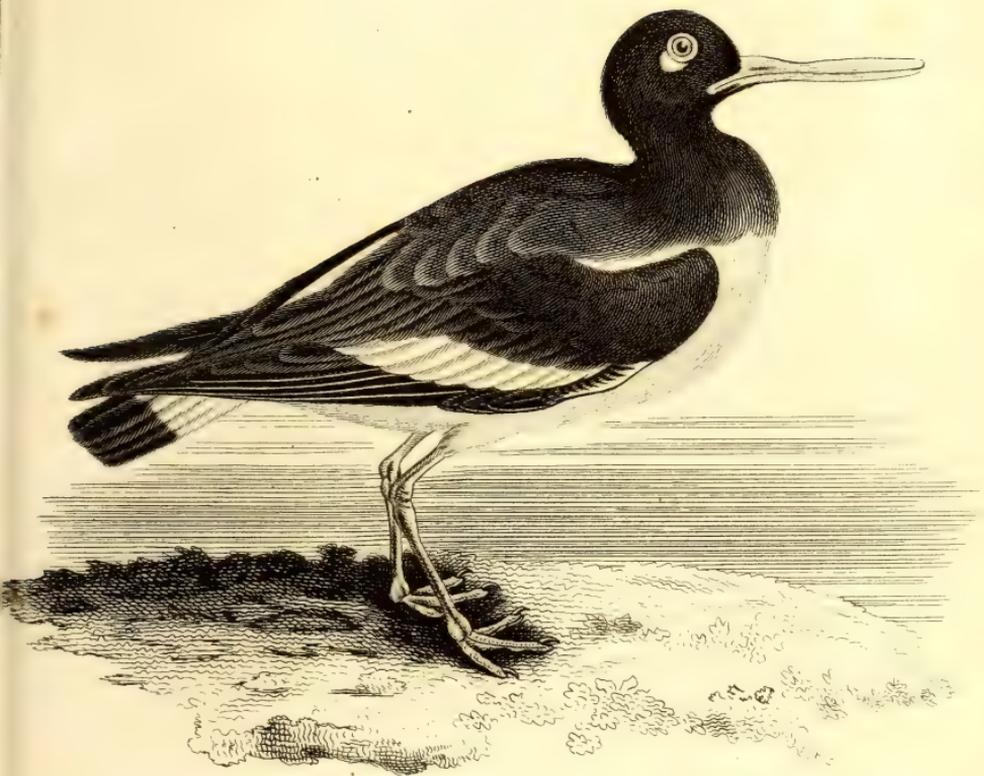
—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 166.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 62.—*Pult.*

*Cat. Dors.* p. 15.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 7.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.*

2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 91.—*Wills.*

*Amer. Orn.* 8. 15. pl. lxiv. f. 2.

THIS species has the head, neck, upper part of the breast, back, wings, and tip of the tail, of a deep black: the rump, base of the tail and of the quills, a transverse stripe on the wings, and the whole of the under parts of the body, of a pure white: the beak and circle round the eyes of a bright orange: the irides crimson: the feet fine red: the female similar. The young have the plumage shaded and bordered with brown in those parts that are black in the adult: the white is of a dirty hue: the beak and circle round the eyes are



*G. S. P.*

COMMON OYSTER-CATCHER.



dusky brown: the irides are brown, and the feet grey, and before the autumnal or second moult the beak becomes spotted with black.

It varies occasionally in having a white streak beneath the eyes, and a transverse one on the throat; it also occurs mottled with black and white, and of a pure white, but this last is of rare appearance.

Oystercatchers abound on the coasts of England, and are in the greatest profusion towards the west: they feed on limpets and oysters, and from their dexterity in procuring the latter their name is derived: on observing one of them which gapes wide enough to insert its beak, it thrusts it in and thus takes out the inhabitant. It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs on the bare ground, above high-water mark; they are generally four in number,\* of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black, and are arranged in the form of a square, with the small ends inward, thus giving the greatest security and warmth to each. The young are hatched in about three weeks, and are said to be capable of running as soon as they quit the eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to their proper food. During the period of incubation the male is very watchful, and upon the least alarm utters a loud scream and flies off, as does also the female, after running some distance from the place where the eggs are deposited. In the winter they often associate in considerable

\* Temminck says two, and but rarely three.

flocks, and are very wild ; but if taken young may be easily reared, and will frequent the ponds and ditches during the day, keeping in company with domestic poultry. They are abundant throughout all the coasts of Europe, and occur on many of those of Asia and America.

Two other species of this genus are described, one said to be totally black, from New Holland and other parts of the south, the other without the white on the throat, from the Cape of Good Hope ; but as I have not seen either drawings or specimens, I am under the necessity of remaining silent on the subject.

## EROLIA. EROLIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* basi rotundatum, longum, supra sulcatum, arcuatim deflexum, apice dilatato, obtusiusculo.

*Pedes cursorii*, tridactyli, *digiti* exteriores basi membranâ connexa.

*Beak* rounded at the base, long, above sulcated, arched, and deflexed, the tip dilated and obtuse.

*Feet* formed for running, three-toed, the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.

EROLIA. *Vieil.*

**T**HIS genus was established by Vieillot in his *Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornithologie Élémentaire*, but no mention is made of the manners of the only species belonging to it.

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 VARIEGATED EROLIA.

(*Erolia variegata.*)

*Er. supra cinereo albidoque variegatâ, subtus albâ, collo pectoreque fusco lineatis, tæniâ albâ a rostro ad oculos, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Erolia above variegated with white and grey; beneath white; with the breast and neck striped with fuscous; from the beak to the eyes a white streak; the quills and tail-feathers dusky; the beak and feet black.

*Erolia variegata.* Vieil. *Anal. d'une Nouv. Orn. Elém.* p. 69.

A NEW bird, described as above by Vieillot, who states it to be a native of Africa, and of the size of the Ringed Plover, but does not stand so high on the legs. Its habits are not noticed.

## CURSORIUS. COURSER.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite brevius, tertiusculum, gracile, fornicatum, versus apicem incurvum, acutum.

*Nares* ovatae, tubere minuto instructae.

*Pedes* cursorii, tridactyli; digiti brevi, exteriores basi membranulâ connexi; ungues brevissimae.

*Ala* mediocres, remige secunda longior quam primore.

*Beak* shorter than the head, rounded, slender, arched; towards the tip bent down, and acute.

*Nostrils* ovate, furnished with a small tubercle.

*Feet* formed for running, three-toed; the toes short, the outer ones connected at the base by a slight membrane; the *claws* very short.

*Wings* medial, the second feather longer than the first.

CURSORIUS. *Lath., Meijer, Temm., Cuv.*

CHARADRIUS. *Gmel.*

TACHYDROMUS. *Illig., Vieil.*

THE species of this genus inhabit the hot countries of Asia and Africa, but their manners still remain in obscurity. One species sometimes, though very rarely, visits Europe, only three instances being on record; one in France, one in Austria, and the other in England.

## CREAM-COLOURED COURSER.

(Cursorius isabellinus.)

*Cv. fuscescens, strigâ per oculos pallidâ, remigibus maculâ pone oculos et ad apicem rectricum lateralium nigris, abdomine albedo.*

Fuscescent Courser, with a pale stripe through the eyes; the quills, spot beneath the eyes, and at the tip of the lateral tail-feathers, black; the abdomen whitish.

Cursorius isabellinus. *Meijer.*—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 342.

Cursorius Europæus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 751. 1.

Charadrius Gallicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 612. 27.

Le Coure-vite. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 128.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 795.

Coure-vite isabelle. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 342.

Cream-coloured Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 217. 25.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 254. pl. 116.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 187.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 164.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

LENGTH ten inches: beak black, three-quarters of an inch long: the forehead, under parts of the body, neck, back, tail, and wing-coverts, of a reddish cream-colour; the latter edged with grey: the throat whitish: behind the eyes a double black stripe: the abdomen whitish: the whole of the lateral tail-feathers black towards the tip, with a small spot of white in the centre of the black: legs yellowish.

This rare species is a native of Africa, and has three times been captured in the southern and temperate parts of Europe; which being an accidental circumstance, I have adopted the name proposed by Meijer and Temminck, as the one



Griffith

CREAM-COLOURED COURSER.



used by Latham is not applicable : the manners of the bird are unknown.

One of the three before-mentioned specimens was shot near St. Alban's, in Kent, the seat of William Hamond, Esq., who presented it to Dr. Latham, with the following account. "It was first met with running upon some light land, and so little fearful was it, that after having sent for a gun, one was brought to him which did not readily go off, having been charged some time, and in consequence missed his aim. The report frightened the bird away; but after making a turn or two, it again settled within a hundred yards of him, when he was prepared with a second shot, which dispatched it. It was observed to run with incredible swiftness, and at intervals to pick up something from the ground; and was so bold as to render it difficult to make it rise from the ground, in order to take a more secure aim on the wing. The note was not like any kind of Plovers, nor indeed to be compared with that of any known bird." This specimen found its way into the Leverian Museum, at the time of the sale of which it was purchased from Fichtel, who had bought it, by that zealous British naturalist, Donovan, for the sum of eighty-three guineas. It is now deposited in the British Museum.

## COROMANDEL COURSER.

(Cursorius Asiaticus.)

*Cu. fuscus, superciliis gulâ abdomine imo uropygio caudâque apice albis, remigibus fasciaque oculari nigris.*

Fuscous Courser, with the eyebrows, throat, abdomen, rump, and tip of the tail, white; the quills and stripe on the eyes black.

*Cursorius Asiaticus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 751. 2.*

*Cursorius Coromandelicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 692.*

*Coûre-vite de Coromandel. Buff. Ois. 8. 129.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 892.*

*Coromandel Plover. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 217. 26.*

THE following is Latham's description of this bird: "Size of the former: top of the head, and fore-parts, as far as the breast, reddish chesnut: chin whitish: behind the eye a white streak, and through the eye a black one, passing to the hind head, the white entering a little way into the black at the back part: behind the neck, the back, wings, and tail, brown: upper part of the belly dusky: the rest of the parts beneath, the rump, upper tail-coverts and tip of the tail, white: quills black: legs yellowish white. From the coast of Coromandel."

## ORDER

### GRALLÆ.

**ROSTRUM** *diversum.*

**PEDES** *tetradactyli, aut mediocres aut longi, validi vel tenues; FEMORA supra genua plus minusve denudata; TARSII rotundati, nudi reticulati; DIGITI fissi aut basi membranâ connexi; pollex aut à terra elevatus, aut apice solo insistens, vel humi incumbens.*

*Beak* various.

*Feet* four-toed, moderate, or long, strong, or slender; the *thighs* more or less naked above the knee; *tarsi* rounded, naked, and reticulated; *toes* cleft, or connected at the base by a membrane; the hinder one either elevated from the ground, the tip alone, or the whole resting thereon.

THESE birds run about on the sea shores, and the borders of lakes and rivers: they subsist upon annelides, and small fishes and their fry, reptiles, and aquatic insects, the Cranes excepted, which live on beetles, larvæ, and seeds: they live in pairs, but during their migrations, which take place regularly in these climates, to the south of Europe and the shores of the Mediterranean, they associate in flocks. In many of the genera the species moult and change their plumage regularly twice a year; in others they always retain the same plumage, undergoing the proper moult. The division of this and the preceding order is not so natural as could be wished, the Squatarolæ approaching very closely to the Charadrii, and the Vanelli materially receding from the birds of the other genera.

## SQUATAROLA. SQUATAROLLE.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, rectum, compressum, apice subtumido, obtuso.	<i>Beak</i> short, slender, straight, compressed, the tip slightly tumid and obtuse.
<i>Nares</i> laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ coaliti; <i>pollex</i> brevissimus à terrâ elevatus.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes joined at the base by a membrane; the hinder toes very short, and elevated from the ground.
<i>Alæ</i> acuminatæ, remige primore longiore.	<i>Wings</i> acuminated, the first quill longest.

SQUATAROLA. *Leach, Cuv.*

VANELLUS. *Temm., Vieil., Briss.*

TRINGA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

PLUVIALIS. *Ray.*

CHARADRIUS. *Pall.*

**L**IKE the birds of the following genus, this resides on the borders of rivers or marshy places, and is nourished with earth-worms and the larvæ of various insects: only one species is known, which is a native of temperate regions: the hinder claw is extremely short.

## GREY SQUATAROLLE.

(Squatarola grisea.)

*Sa. corpore griseo subtus albido, uropygio albo, reatricibus albis fasciis fuscis, rostro nigro, pedibus virescentibus.*

Squatarolle with the body grey; beneath white; the rump white; the tail-feathers white, with fuscous fasciæ; the beak black; the feet greenish.

Squatarola grisea. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 29.*

Tringa squatarola. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 252. 23.—Linn. Faun. Suec. 186.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 682.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 729. 11.*

Tringa Helvetica. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 250. 12. summer plumage.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 676. summer plumage.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 728. 10. summer plumage.*

Tringa varia. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 252. 21. young.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 682. young.*

Vanellus varius. *Briss. Orn. 5. 103. 3. pl. 10. f. 2. young.*

Vanellus griseus. *Briss. Orn. 5. 100. 2. pl. 9. f. 1.*

Vanellus helveticus. *Briss. Orn. 5. 106. 4. pl. 10. f. 1. summer plumage.*

Pluvialis cinerea. *Raii. Syn. 111. A. 3.*

Vanneau pluvier. *Buff. Ois. 8. 68.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 854.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. 345.*

Vanneau varié. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 923. young.*

Vanneau de Suisse. *Buff. Ois. 8. 60.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 853.*

Swiss Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 396.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 167. 10.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 248.*

Grey Plover. *Alb. 1. pl. 76. Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 331.*

Grey Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 191.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 393.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 168. 11.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 248.—Lew. Brit. Birds. 5. pl. 169.—Walc. Syn. pl. 2. 146.—Pult. Cat. Dors. p. 15.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

NEARLY one foot in length: the forehead, eye-brows, throat, middle of the belly, thighs, and

abdomen, of a pure white : fore-part of the neck and sides of the breast white, varied with dusky and brown spots : the upper parts of the body dusky brown, varied with yellowish green spots, and the whole of the feathers tipped with dusky and whitish : the under tail-coverts mottled with small diagonal brown bands : the tail white ; reddish towards the tip ; striped with brown bars, which are paler and fewer in number on the outer feathers : beak black : irides dusky : feet dusky grey. The young somewhat resemble the old ; they have the forehead, the eyebrows, the sides of the breast and those of the body spotted, but paler than in them : the colour of the upper parts of the plumage is of a white grey, varied with dusky ; the quills being slightly edged with whitish : the transverse bars on the tail are grey.

The summer plumage is as follows : the space between the eye and the beak, the throat, the sides and fore-part of the neck, the middle of the breast, the belly, and the sides of the body, are deep black : the forehead, a broad band above the eyes, the lateral parts of the neck, the sides of the breast, the thighs, and the abdomen, are pure white : the nape is varied with brown, black, and white : the occiput, the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are of a deep black, the whole of the feathers being tipped with a large spot of pure white : on the greater wing-coverts and the scapulars are several large white spots : the under tail-coverts are marked with oblique black bands : the middle tail-feathers are striped with white and black.

This bird inhabits the gravelly borders of lakes and humid fields of the temperate regions of Europe: it is most abundant in France and Switzerland, and rare in Germany, Holland, and England; being found in the latter country only in the summer, as it breeds within the Arctic circle; which is the cause of the variety called the Swiss Sandpiper not occurring in these parts. It feeds on worms, and associates in small flocks of six or seven. In the roof of the mouth of this bird is a double row of spinous appendages, pointing inwards.

## VANELLUS. LAPWING.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, longitudine capitis, compressum, apice tumidum, obtusum, reflexum.	<i>Beak</i> rounded, as long as the head, compressed, the tip tumid, obtuse, and bent down.
<i>Nares</i> laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi; pollex brevis.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane; hind toe very short.
<i>Alæ</i> elongata remigibus tribus exterioribus quarta vel quinta brevioribus.	<i>Wings</i> elongated, the three outer feathers shorter than the fourth or fifth.

VANELLUS. *Meyer, Temm., Vieil., Leach.*

SQUATAROLA. *Cuv.*

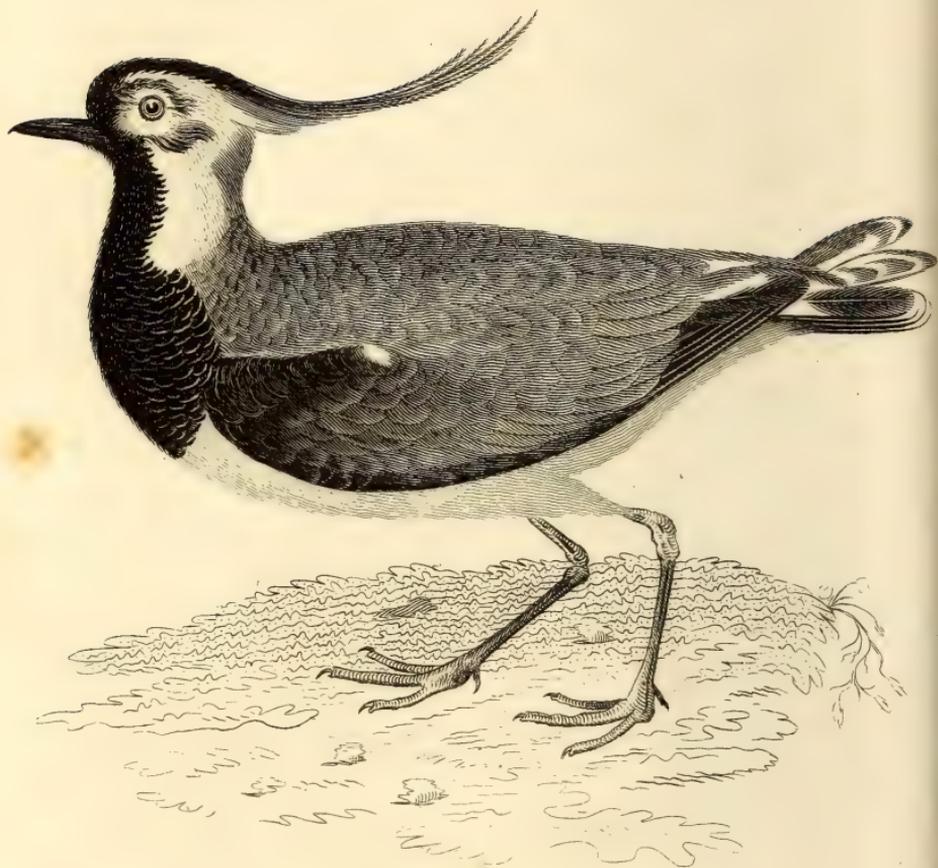
TRINGA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

GAVIA. *Klein.*

PARRA. *Linn., Gmel.*

THE Lapwings reside in damp and humid situations on the borders of rivers: they are distinguished by having the hinder toe small, and in having large wings, which make a great noise during flight: many of the species are rendered conspicuous by possessing a spur at the base of the wing, and a few are ornamented in addition with





Griffith

COMMON LAPWING.

wattles, or a crest: they feed upon earth-worms and larvæ: they only undergo a single moult, contrary to most of the genera comprehended in this order.

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A. ALÆ muticæ.

A. *Wings* unarmed.

CRESTED LAPWING.

(*Vanellus Gavia.*)

VA. *corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus albo, pectore nigro, pennis occipitis longissimis cristam efficientibus, reatricibus intermediis decem a basi ad medium albis; extimâ totâ albâ, pedibus rubris.*

Lapwing with the body above green-gold; beneath white; with the breast black; the occipital feathers elongated, forming a crest; the ten middle tail-feathers from the base to the middle white; the outer one entirely white; the feet red.

*Vanellus Gavia.* Leach. *Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 29.

*Vanellus cristatus.* Meyer.

*Tringa Vanellus.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 248. 2.—Linn. *Faun.*

*Suec.* 176.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 670.—Raii. *Syn.* 110. A. 1.—

*Briss. Orn.* 5. 94. 1. pl. 8. f. 1.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 726. 2.

Le Vanneau. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 48. pl. 4.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 242.

Vanneau huppé. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 347.

Lapwing Peevit, or Bastard Plover. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 2. 190.

—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 480. D.—Will. 307. pl. 57.—Alb. *Birds.*

1. pl. 74.—Hayes. *Brit. Birds.* pl. 11.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 161.

2.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 167.—Pult. *Cat. Dors.* p. 15.

—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 145.—Don. *Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 25.—Bew.

*Brit. Birds.* 1. 324.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.—Bing. *Anim. Biog.*

2. 307.—Low. *Faun. Orcad.* p. 84.

THIS elegant species has the occipital feathers greatly elongated, slender, and recurved at the tip: the top of the head, the crest, the fore-part of the neck, and the breast, glossy black: the upper parts of the body are deep green, with brighter reflections: the sides of the neck, the belly, the abdomen, and the base of the tail, are pure white: the tail-feathers are tipped with a large black spot, the outer one excepted: its under coverts are rufous: the beak is dusky: the feet during the winter are red-brown; in the summer brownish red: its length is thirteen inches and a half. The female has the black on the throat and on the breast less deep. The young have the occipital crest shorter: beneath the eyes they are dusky: the throat is varied with black and grey-brown: the whole of the feathers of the upper and under parts of the plumage are tipped with yellow-ochre: the feet are olive-grey.

It varies accidentally in being found of a pure white, or yellowish white, with the whole of the proper colours slightly indicated; also mottled in various manners with white.

The Lapwing is common in most parts of Europe, particularly Holland: it frequents the damp shores of lakes and rivers, and also fens, humid fields, or heaths. It changes its place according to the season, retiring southward in the autumn, at which time it associates in large flocks of four or five hundred, or more, and frequents marshy places: they are then esteemed good food, and many are captured for the table; the eggs are also

considered a delicacy, and are frequently brought to the London markets for sale, and fetch a high price.

The female lays four eggs on the ground, in a hole formed by herself, and partly filled with dry grass; they are of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black: she sits about three weeks, and the young are able to run within two or three days after they are hatched, but are not capable of flying till nearly full grown: they are led about by the parents in search of food, but are not fed by them. During this period the old birds exhibit the greatest anxiety for their welfare, and the arts used by them to allure boys and dogs from the place they frequent are very singular; the female in particular, upon the approach of an intruder, boldly pushes out to meet him; when as near as she dare venture, she rises from the ground, with a loud scream, and apparently in great anxiety, striking at the invaders with her wings, and now and then fluttering as if wounded: to complete the deception, she becomes still more clamorous as she retires from the nest; and at last, when their pursuers are drawn off to a proper distance, she exerts her powers, and leaves them far behind.

The food of these birds consists principally of worms, which they extract from their holes with great ingenuity. "I have seen this bird," says Latham, "approach a worm cast, turn it aside, and after making two or three turns about by way of giving motion to the ground, the worm came

out, and the watchful bird seizing hold of it, drew it forth."

Lapwings are lively, active birds, being almost continually in motion: they remain a long time on the wing, and sometimes rise to a considerable height: their cry is plaintive, somewhat resembling the word *pee-wit*, which has given rise to one of their provincial names. They are very useful in gardens, as they keep them free from worms, slugs, and insects, and will become tolerably familiar, and during the winter require to be fed with bread or meat, as at that season their proper food fails them. An interesting anecdote is related by Bewick, exhibiting the domestic nature of these birds very faithfully, but which, on account of its length, I am constrained to omit.

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B. ALÆ *calcaratæ*.

B. *Wings* armed with a spur.

a. CAPUT *palea non instructum*.

a. *Head* not furnished with a wattle.

CAYENNE LAPWING.

(*Vanellus Cayanensis*.)

VA. *cristatus, dorso viridi-purpureo, collo rufescente, fronte gulæ fasciâ pectoris caudâque nigris, margine alarum extus abdomine basi que caudæ albis.*

Crested Lapwing, with the back of a purple-green; the neck reddish; the forehead, throat, fascia on the breast, and tail, black; the outer edge of the wings, the abdomen, and base of the tail, white.

*Tringa Cayanensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 727. 5.

*Parra Cayennensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 706.

Vanneau armé de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 66.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 836.

Cayenne Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 164. 5.

LESS than the preceding: length eight inches and a half: beak red, with a black tip: the forehead and throat are black: the middle of the crown cinereous: the hind head brown, with five or six long dusky feathers, similar to those of the Lapwing: the neck is dusky white: the back greenish purple: on the breast is a broad black band: the belly and vent are white: one third of the outside of the wing is white; near its bend is a short, rather curved, brown spur: the half of the tail at the base is white, the rest black, with the tip edged with white: legs reddish: claws black. Inhabits the marshy savannahs of Cayenne, feeding on insects.

- b. *CAPUT carunculâ instructum.*  
 b. *Head furnished with a wattle.*

GOA LAPWING.

(*Vanellus Goensis.*)

*Va. fuscus, capite collo remigibus fasciâque caudæ nigris, linea longitudinali colli pectore abdomine fasciâ alarum basi que caudæ albis.*

Brown Lapwing, with the head, neck, quills, and band on the tail, black; a longitudinal stripe on the neck, the breast, abdomen, stripe on the wings, and base of the tail, white.

*Tringa Goensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 727. 7.*

*Parra Goensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 706.*

*Vanneau armé des Indes. Buff. Ois. 8. 64.*

*Vanneau arme de Goa. Buff. Pl. Enl. 807.*

*Goa Sandpiper. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 165. 7.*

LATHAM thus notices this species: "Length thirteen inches: beak dusky: head and neck black: before the eye, and round it, carunculated and red: from the back part of the eye a stripe of white, passing down on each side the neck, and communicating with the breast, which, as well as the under parts of the body, is white: the back and wing-coverts are rufous brown: greater coverts white: quills black: the base of the tail for one-third is white, the middle black, and the end brown: legs yellow: it has four toes, all of moderate length: on the fore-part of the wing, near the joint, is a sharp short spur." This bird inhabits Goa.

## SENEGAL LAPWING

(Vanellus Senegalensis.)

*V. fuscus, gulâ remigibus fasciâque caudæ nigris, fasciâ alarum longitudinali abdomine basi apiceque caudæ albis.*

Brown Lapwing, with the throat, quills, and band on the tail, black; a longitudinal stripe on the wings, the abdomen, and the base and tip of the tail, white.

*Vanellus Senegalensis armatus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 111. 6. *pl.* 10. *f.* 2.

*Tringa Senegalla.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 728. 8.

*Parra Senegalla.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 259. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 706.

*Le Vanneau armé du Senegal.* *Buff. Ois.* 8. 62.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 362.

*Senegal Sandpiper.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 166. 8.

LENGTH one foot: beak yellow-green, tipped with black: the forehead covered with a yellowish skin: the chin and throat are black: the head, upper parts of the body, and lesser wing-coverts, are grey-brown: the under parts the same, but paler: the lower part of the belly and the upper and under tail-coverts are dull white: the greater wing-coverts the same: the quills are black, more or less white at the base; and at the bend of the wing is a black spur: basal half of the tail dirty white, the rest black, tipped with pale rufous. Inhabits Senegal. It is a noisy species, and as soon as it spies a man, it sets up a loud scream, by which means all other birds in the neighbourhood are alarmed, and fly off: it associates with its mate.

## NEW HOLLAND LAPWING.

(Vanellus Novæ-Hollandiæ.)

*V. olivacea-ferrugineus, subtus albus, vertice nigro, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.*

Rusty-olive Lapwing; beneath white; the crown black; the quills and tail-feathers black.

*Tringa lobata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxx.*

Wattled Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn. II. 313. 8.*

DESCRIBED by Latham as below: "It is at least nineteen inches in length: the beak pale: irides yellow: the crown and nape are black: sides of the head and round the eye furnished with a carunculated yellow membrane, hanging down on each side in a pointed wattle: the neck and all beneath is white, but the sides of the breast next the wings are black: back and wings olive-brown, with a tinge of nut-colour: the quills and end of the tail black, but the very tip of the last is fringed with white: the bare part of the legs above the knee, and a small space below it, is of a rose-colour; the rest black, with rose-coloured segments: at the bend of each wing a stout yellow spur, somewhat bent. Inhabits New South Wales: is sometimes met with in the flats going to Parramatta, but is not a common bird."

## LOUISIANE LAPWING.

(Vanellus Ludoviciana.)

*V. carunculatus*, corpore griseo-fusco, subtus basi<sup>que</sup> caudæ alborufescente, pileo remigibus fasciâque rectricum nigris.

Carunculated Lapwing, with the body grey-brown; beneath, and the base of the tail, of a whitish red; the top of the head, quills, and stripe on the tail, black.

*Vanellus ludovicianus armatus*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 114. 7. *pl.* 8. *f.* 2.

*Tringa ludoviciana*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 727. 6.

*Parra ludoviciana*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 706.

Vanneau armé de la Louisiane. *Buff. Ois.* 8. p. 65.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 835.

Armed Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. 6.

Louisiane Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 164. 6.

THIS species is eleven inches in length: its beak is orange; at its base is a naked yellow skin, rising up on the forehead, including the eyes, and hanging on each side of the mandible like a wattle: the top of the head is black: the rest of the upper parts are grey-brown: the quills are mostly black, varied more or less with grey: at the bend of the wing is a sharp spur: the under parts of the body are yellowish white: tail yellowish white, with a black tip: legs red: claws black. Inhabits Louisiana.

## DOMINICA LAPWING.

(Vanellus Dominicensis.)

VA. *carunculatus*, corpore fulvo subtus roseo, reatricibus fulvis, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Carunculated Lapwing, with the body fulvous; beneath roseaceous; the tail-feathers fulvous; the beak and feet yellow.

*Vanellus dominicus armatus*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 118. 8.

*Tringa Ludoviciana*.  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 727. 6.

*Parra dominicana*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 259. 1.

Louisiane Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 165. 6. var. A.

THIS bird is said to inhabit the warmer parts of America and Saint Domingo, and is described by Latham as a variety of the Louisiane Lapwing; but it appears to be a distinct species. It is thus described by that ornithologist: "Size of the Louisiane species: beak yellow; the base of it surrounded with a yellow skin, as in that bird: the head and upper parts pale yellow: the under yellowish white, inclining to rose-colour: tail as the back, but the side-feathers incline to rose-colour on the inner webs: legs yellow."

## STRIPSILAS. TURNSTONE.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> basi crassiusculum, rectum, validum, culmine planiusculo, apice subtruncato; mandibulâ superiore versus medium inflexa, inferior paulò ascendens.	<i>Beak</i> thickened at the base, straight, solid, the ridge plane, the apex subtruncate; the upper mandible bent down towards the middle, the under rather ascending.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, half closed by a membrane.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores membranulâ connexa.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes connected with a slight membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> acuminatæ, remige primore longiore.	<i>Wings</i> acuminated, the first quill longest.

STRIPSILAS. *Temm. Vieil. Leach.*

MORINELLUS. *Ray.*

FRINGA. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*

ARENARIA. *Briss.*

OF the genus *Stripsilas* only one species is known, which resides for a short space of time in the temperate countries of Europe, migrating to the northern ones to breed: it resides on the shores of the sea, and resembles the Lapwings and Sanderlings in habit.

## COMMON TURNSTONE.

(Stripsilas Interpres.)

*St. corpore nigro albo ferrugineoque vario, pectore abdomineque albis, gena colloque subtus nigris, caudâ basi apiceque albâ, medio nigrâ.*

Turnstone with the body varied with black, white, and ferruginous; the breast and abdomen white; the cheeks, and neck beneath, black; the base and tip of the tail white, the middle black.

*Stripsilas interpres.* Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 29.

*Stripsilas collaris.* Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* p. 349.

*Tringa interpres.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 248. 4.—Linn. *Faun. Succ.* 178.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 671.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 738. 45.

*Tringa Morinella.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 249. 6. young.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 671. 4.  $\beta$ . young.

*Arenaria.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 132. 1.

*Morinellus marinus.* Raii. *Syn.* 112.  $\Delta$  5.

*Arenaria cinerea.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 137. 2. pl. 11. f. 2. young.

Le Tournepierre. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 130. pl. 10.

Coulon-chaud. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 856.

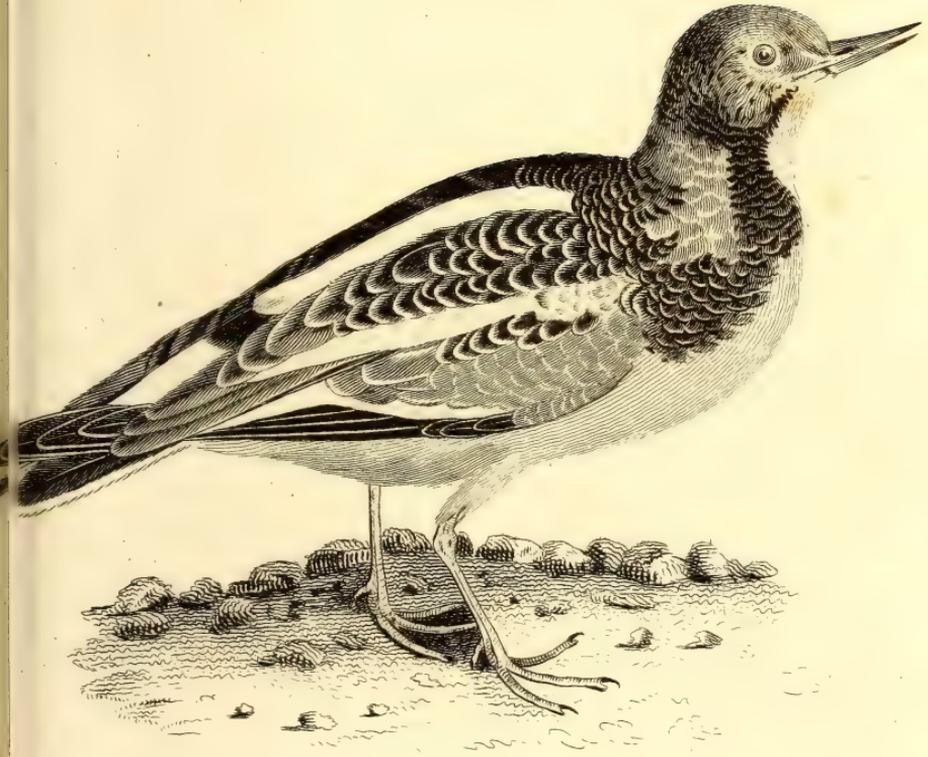
Coulon-chaud de Cayenne. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 340.

Coulon-chaud gris de Cayenne. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 857.

Hebridal Sandpiper. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 2. 200.—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 382.

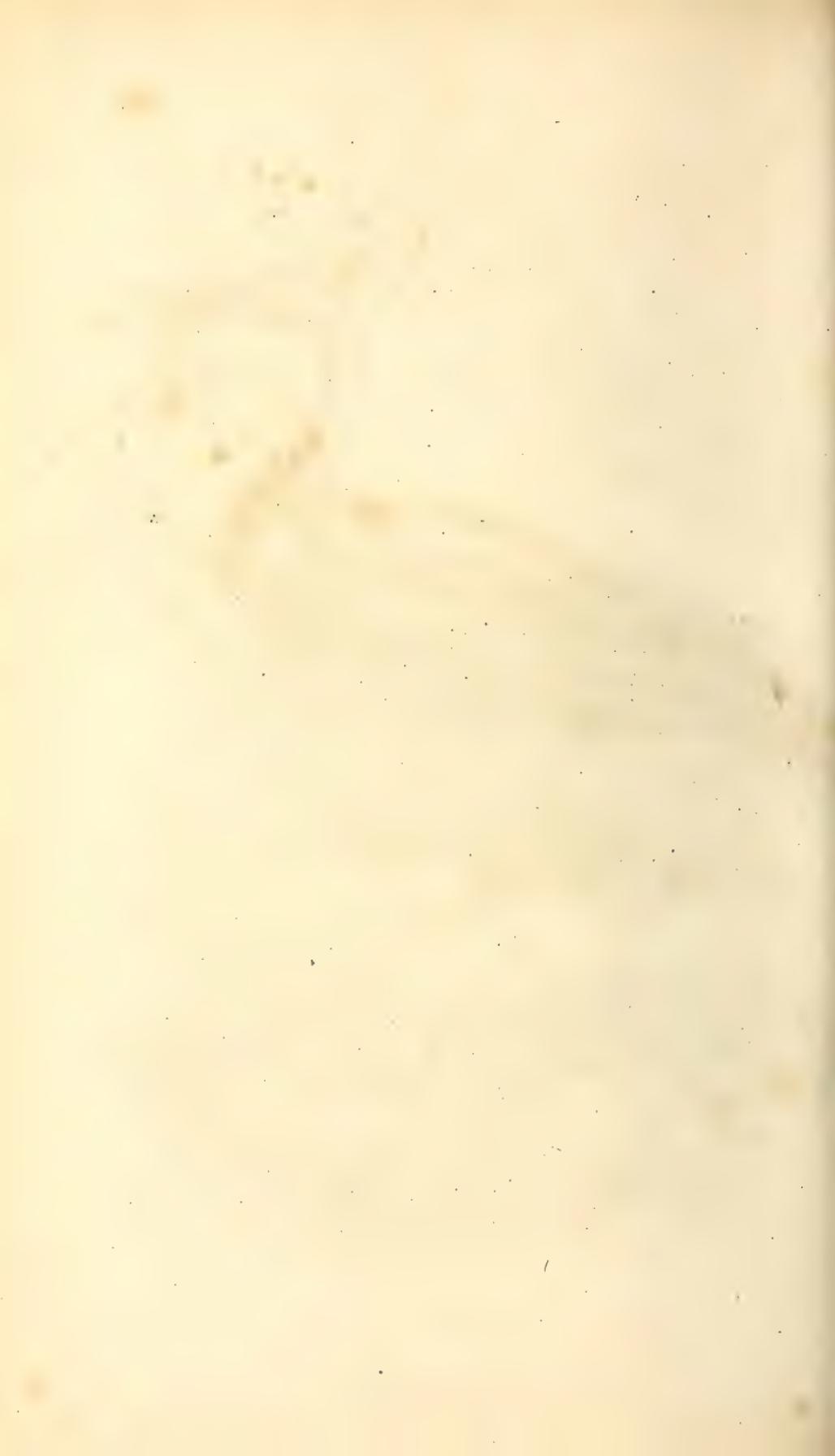
Turnstone, or Sea Dotterel.—Edw. pl. 141.—Will. p. 311.—Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 2. 199. young.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 188. 37.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 249.—Lew. *Brit. Birds.* 5. 179.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 153.—Pult. *Cat. Dors.* p. 15.—Bew. *Brit. Birds.* 2. 124. and 126.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.—Bing. *Anim. Biog.* 2. 310.—Low. *Faun. Orcad.* p. 87. and p. 150.

EIGHT inches and a quarter in length: the forehead, space between the beak and the eye, a broad



Griffith

COMMON TURNSTONE.



collar on the nape, part of the back, two bands on the wings, one longitudinal, and the other transverse, the upper tail-coverts, the middle of the breast, as well as the rest of the under parts of the body, are of a pure white: the forehead with a narrow black band, passing on each side beneath the eyes, down the sides of the neck, and surrounding the throat as with a collar: the top of the head is reddish white, longitudinally striped with black: the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are bright red-chesnut, mottled irregularly with large black spots: rump with a broad brown bar: the lateral tail-feathers pure white, the rest black, tipped with white: the beak and irides black: the legs orange-yellow. The female differs in having the black less deep, and the rest of the colours paler. The young have the head and nape of a grey-brown, striped with deep brown: the sides of the head and neck are spotted with white: the throat and fore-part of the neck are whitish: the feathers on the sides of the breast are deep brown, tipped with whitish: the rest of the under parts of the body, the back, the upper tail-coverts, and the lateral tail-feathers, are white: the top of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are deep brown; the whole of the feathers being deeply edged with yellow: the rump has a transverse brown band, edged with rufous: the feet are reddish yellow: as they advance to maturity the colours become more regular.

Turnstones feed upon beetles and other insects, as well as marine worms: to procure these they

turn over the stones beneath which they lie concealed, with their beak, and from this circumstance they received their name. They reside on the sea shores, and on the gravelly borders of lakes and rivers; are most abundant in the northern parts of Europe, less frequent in the temperate regions, and extremely rare to the south: they do not breed with us, but visit our shores in August, and depart in the spring, going northward. They lay four eggs of an olive colour, spotted with black: they generally fly in flocks of three or four in number, probably the brood.

## GRUS. CRANE.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> capite fere duplo longius, validum, rectum, compressum, utrinque sulcatum, integrum aut subdenticulatum.	<i>Beak</i> nearly twice as long as the head, strong, straight, compressed, sulcated on each side, entire, or slightly notched.
<i>Nares</i> in medio maxillæ sitæ, postico membrana clausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the maxilla, and closed by a membrane behind.
<i>Caput</i> aut nudum papillosum, aut plumosum.	<i>Head</i> either naked and papillated, or feathered.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi, <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, cleft; the outer <i>toes</i> connected at the base by a membrane.

GRUS. *Briss. Temm. Vieil. Cuv.*ARDEA. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*

**T**HE Cranes subsist on herbs, seeds, worms, frogs, and slugs: they reside in marshy places, rarely visiting the sea shores, and are found in various parts of the world, but only one is a native of Europe: there are several sections of them, differing in many respects, as hereafter noticed; and in most of the species the trachea of the male is of a singular construction, having several convolutions: in the rest both sexes have the same conformation.

A. ROSTRUM *integerrimum*; CAPUT *nudum*; ORBITÆ *plumosæ*.  
 A. Beak entire; head naked; orbits feathered.

## COMMON CRANE.

(Grus cinerea.)

GR. *corpore cinereo, gulâ collo antice occipiteque nigricante, pileo remigibusque nigris, tetricibus intimis laceris.*

Crane with a cinereous body; the throat, fore-part of the neck, and occiput, dusky; the pileus and quills black; the coverts with divided webs.

Ardea Grus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 4.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 161.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 620. 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 674. 5.

Grus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 374. 6. *pl.* 33.—*Raii. Syn.* 95. A. 1.

La Grue. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 287. *pl.* 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 769.

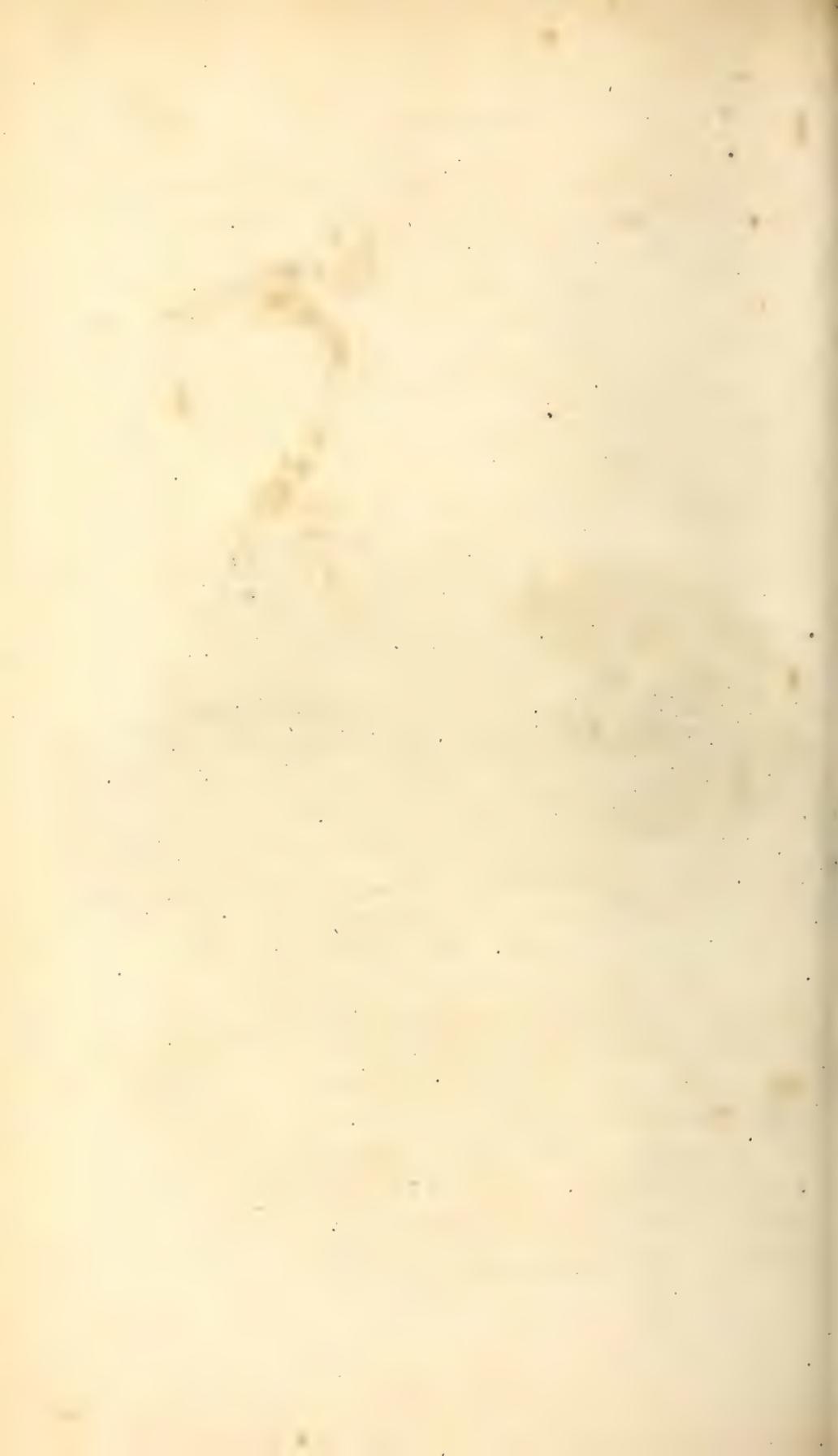
Grue cendrée. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 356.

Common Crane. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. *App.* 629. *pl.* 6.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 453.—*Will. Ang.* 274. *pl.* 48.—*Alb. Brit. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 65.—*Phil. Trans.* lvi. 208. 11. *f.* 4.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 50. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 298. 2.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 143.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 124.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 29.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 285.

THE Common Crane is a large bird, frequently measuring upwards of five feet in length: it has the whole of the upper parts of the body of a grey-brown: the throat, the fore-part of the neck, and the occiput, are of a deep greyish black: forehead and space between the beak and eye furnished with black hairs: the top of the head naked and



COMMON CRANE.



red : the breast and all the under parts of the body are similar to the back : the greater wing-coverts are blackish ; and those farthest from the body, with the bastard wing, and quills, black : from the pinion of each wing springs an elegant tuft of loose feathers, curled at the ends, which can be erected at will, but which in a quiescent state hangs over and covers the tail : the beak is greenish black, but of a horn-colour towards the tip, and reddish at the base : the irides are red-brown : the legs black. In very old birds there is a large whitish space behind the eye, and on the lateral part of the top of the neck. The young before their second autumnal moult have the head clothed with down, and the deep dusky patch on the forepart of the neck and the occiput does not exist, but those parts are spotted longitudinally with that colour.

This species is abundant throughout northern Europe and Asia : it frequents marshy places, feeding upon seeds and young plants, also worms, frogs, snails, &c. : it is migratory, retiring northward in the spring to breed, and in the winter season inhabiting the warmer regions of Egypt and India. It was formerly abundant in England, and formed part of the great feasts of those days, where dozens were served up at a time : within these sixty years not more than four or five specimens have been seen in these parts ; the last was shot in Cambridgeshire, above forty years since. It is said to fly remarkably high during its migrations, which are generally performed in the night ; but it

makes a loud noise, which betrays its course. The female lays two greyish green eggs, spotted with brown.

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BROWN CRANE.

(*Grus Canadensis*.)

*GR. corpore cinereo, dorso rufescente, alis rufescentibus fascia griseâ.*

Crane with a grey body; the back reddish; the quills rufescent, with a griseous fascia.

*Grus Freti Hudsonis.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 385. 11.

*Grus Mexicanus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 380. 8. var.

*Grus Indicus.* *Raii. Syn.* 95. 2. var.

*Ardea Canadensis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 620.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 675. 7.

La Grue brune. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 310.

La Grue brune du Mexique. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 312.

Brown Crane. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 340.—*Edw. pl.* 133.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 43. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 299. 4.

LATHAM thus delineates the characters of this species: "Length three feet three inches: weight seven pounds and a half: beak three inches and three quarters, and dusky, but the tip of the under mandible is pale flesh-colour: the top of the head covered with a red skin, thinly beset with hairs: cheeks and throat whitish: the hind head and neck are grey: the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, pale rufous, margined with

brown; the lower, and rump, cinereous: the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, ash-colour, changing to white at the vent: the greater wing-coverts farthest from the body blackish brown; those next the body grey, forming a band on the wing: the greater quills dark brown, with white shafts: the secondaries pale rufous; some of these last are long and narrow, and reach beyond the greater quills: the tail of a deep ash-colour: legs and bare part of the thighs black." Both sexes are similar.

This is a native of North America, migrating northward in the spring to breed, and returning to the south in autumn: it is a shy species: the female lays only two eggs at a time; these are very large, long, and much pointed at one end, of a pale cinereous, freckled with brown: the nest is formed on a tuft upon which much dry grass is accumulated, until it becomes as high as the belly of the bird when standing; this is covered at the top with very fine dried grass, and upon this the eggs are laid, and the female stands over them, placing her legs on each side of the heap.

It feeds upon worms and insects, but will also eat corn, and often commits great devastation in the maize fields: its flesh is greatly prized by many, but is most esteemed when made into soup.

## HOOPING CRANE.

(Grus Americana.)

GR. *corpore supra albo, subtus rufo, fronte nuchâ remigibusque primariis nigris, caudâ albâ.*

Crane with the body above white, beneath rufous; the forehead, nape, and primary quills, black; the tail white.

Grus Americana. *Briss. Orn. 5. 382. 10.*

Ardea Americana. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 234. 5.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 621.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 675. 6.*

Grue blanche d'Amérique. *Buff. Ois. 7. 308.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 889.*

Hooping Crane. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 75.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 339.—Edw. pl. 132.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 42. 6.—Wills. Amer. Orn. 8.*

THIS is a large bird, measuring four feet six inches in length, and to the end of the toes five feet seven inches: beak yellow brown: the top of the head, and under the eyes, covered with a red skin slightly clothed with thick hairs, which are of a black colour: beneath the occiput and the nape is a triangular black spot: the bend of the wing is of a pale rose-colour; the nine first quills are black, the tenth black and white, and the remainder white: the rest of the plumage is white: the legs and naked part of the thighs are black; the uropygial feathers are tufted, and hang downwards in a curve, as in the common species.

This bird frequents the same countries, and has similar habits with the preceding species; like which it breeds to the north, to which part it goes

in the spring, and retires to the south in the autumn. In the summer it is abundant in Hudson's Bay, where it arrives in May, and retires in September. It affects sequestered places in marshy situations on the borders of lakes. The nest is composed of grass and feathers: the eggs are similar to those of a Swan, and are hatched in about three weeks: the young are yellow at first, and gradually attain their proper colour: their food consists principally of insects, worms, toads, &c., but they will occasionally eat young corn.

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B. *ROSTRUM denticulatum*; *OCCIPUT nudum, papillosum*; *ORBITÆ plumosæ*.

B. *Beak* slightly toothed; *occiput* naked and warted; the *orbits* feathered.

## SIBERIAN CRANE.

(Grus gigantea.)

GR. *nivea, remigibus decem primoribus nigris, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Snowy Crane, with the ten first quills black; the beak and feet red.

Ardea gigantea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 622.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 674. 3.

Grus leucogeranos. *Pall. Trav.* 2. 714. 30. *pl. I.*

Siberian Crane. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 455. c.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 37. 3.

HEIGHT four feet six inches: the beak large and red: the face naked beyond the eyes, papillated, and of a red colour: irides white: the ten first greater quills and their coverts deep black; the rest of the plumage snowy white: the tail nearly even, consisting of twelve feathers: legs red. The young of the first year are entirely of an ochraceous hue, with the face, beak, and legs, greenish brown: the old have the hind part of the neck yellowish.

This species inhabits the great marshes and lakes of Siberia: it constructs its nest in almost inaccessible situations, amongst the reeds; it is constructed of herbs and grass: the female lays two ash-coloured eggs, of the size of those of a Goose: they are spotted with brown. During the period of incubation these birds are very bold, and will attack any person that approaches their haunts: both sexes are said to watch the nest alternately: at other times they are very shy, and immediately upon any one appearing in sight they set up a loud scream, and fly off. They feed upon frogs, small fish, lizards, and such like, and breed in the northern parts: they are supposed to winter about the Caspian Sea, as they retire southward in the autumn.

## INDIAN CRANE.

(Grus Antigone.)

GR. corpore cinereo, remigibus primoribus nigris, vertice maculâque pone oculos albis, rostro flavo-virescente, pedibus rubris.

Crane with a grey body; the primary quills black; the crown and spot behind the eyes white; the beak yellowish green; the feet red.

Grus orientalis Indica. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 378. 7.

Ardea Antigone. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 622.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 674. 4.

Grue à collier. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 307. variety.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 865. var.

Indian Crane. *Edw. pl.* 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 38. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 232.

LENGTH five feet: beak greenish yellow, with the tip dusky: irides bright reddish hazel: the crown of the head naked, and white, with a small spot on each side, near the ears, similar; the rest of the head, and part of the neck, covered with a naked red skin: the general colour of the plumage is of a fine cinereous; the neck lightest: the quills are black, the secondaries cinereous; those nearest the body are pointed at the ends, and longer than the quills, over which they hang: the tail is ash-coloured: the legs and naked space above the knee are red: the claws white.

Two varieties are described by Latham, but whether they are referrible to this species is somewhat doubtful: one differs in being nine inches

shorter, and in having the head and above half the neck almost naked, being covered only with a slight reddish white down: round the middle of the neck is a red collar: the tail is black. The other has the beak and fore-part of the crown yellowish: the lores and space round the top of the neck bare, and crimson: the irides pale orange: the chin and throat beset with black bristles: the general colour of the plumage dull pale blue: the quills and tail black: the legs and bare part of the thighs the same, spotted with white. This variety inhabits New South Wales.

This species is found in flocks near Calcutta, and in other parts of the East Indies: it is very numerous, migrating into that part of the Russian territory situated beyond Lake Baikal, frequenting the plains and marshy places on the borders of the rivers Onon and Argun.

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C. MANDIBULA INFERIOR *utrinque paleâ elongatâ dependente* ;  
CAPUT *plumosum* ; ORBITÆ *nudæ*.

C. The *under mandible* on each side with a depending elongated wattle ; *head feathered* ; *orbits* naked.

WATTLED CRANE.

(*Grus carunculata*.)

GR. *capite collo carunculisque albis, vertice dorso tectricibusque alarum cæruleo-cinereis, abdomine nigro.*

Crane with the head, neck, and caruncles, white; the crown, back, and wing-coverts, blue-grey; the abdomen black.

*Ardea carunculata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 691. 53.

Wattled Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 82. 49. *pl.* 78.

THE Wattled Crane is figured by Latham, and thus described by that industrious ornithologist: "Size of the Stork: length five feet six inches: beak red, and carunculated for one third next the base; the rest of its length dusky black: round the eye bare, and red: irides pale red: top of the head blue-grey; the rest of the head and neck white: under the chin are two appendages like wattles, covered with white feathers, as the rest of the neck: the back and wings are blue-grey: on the back hang some long narrow feathers, as in many Herons: the quills are black, and about even at the tail: breast, belly, and under parts, black: legs dusky blue-grey. Inhabits Africa, but is not a common bird." It is capable of being tamed.

## ANTHROPOÏDES. DEMOISELLE.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> vix capite longius, integrum suprâ sulcatum.	<i>Beak</i> scarcely longer than the head, entire above sulcated.
<i>Nares</i> lineares.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear.
<i>Caput</i> aut plumosum, aut temporibus glabris.	<i>Head</i> either feathered, or the temples naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; <i>di-</i> <i>giti</i> exteriores basi mem- branâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected by a membrane at the base.

ANTHROPOÏDES. *Vieil.*ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*GRUS. *Raii., Petiv., Briss.*

ONLY two species are known of this elegant genus: they are both natives of Africa, and the first occurs likewise in Asia: they feed upon worms, fish, snails, frogs, and such like, like the rest of the Heron family.

A. CAPUT *plumosum*.

A. HEAD *feathered*.

NUMIDIAN DEMOISELLE.

(*Anthropoides Virgo*.)

AN. *corpore cæruleo-cinereo, capite remigibusque primariis apice nigris, pone oculos utrinque cristâ pennaceâ recurvatâ longâ albâ.*

Demoiselle with the body of a blue-grey; the head and tip of the primary quills black; behind the eyes on each side a recurved, elongated, pennaceous, white crest.

*Ardea Virgo*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 619.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 673. 2.

*Grus Numidica*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 388. 12.

La Grue de Numidie, ou Demoiselle. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 313. pl. 15.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 241.

Demoiselle, or Numidian Crane. *Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 83.—*Edw. pl.* 134.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 35.

THIS highly elegant species is as large as the Crane, and measures three feet three inches in length: its beak is two inches and a half long, with the base greenish, the middle yellowish, and the tip red: the irides are crimson: the crown of the head is cinereous; the rest of the head, the nape, and under parts of the neck to the breast, are black: behind each eye springs an elegant tuft of long white feathers, which hang downwards: the feathers of the breast are long and dependent: the under parts of the body, from the breast, the back,

the rump, and the tail, are bluish ash; the latter and the quills are tipped with black: the legs are black.

This bird is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa; in the latter most numerous about Beldulgerid and Tripoli; also along the whole of the southern shores of the Mediterranean, as well as the eastern. It delights in damp and marshy places, frequenting those parts for the sake of its food, which consists principally of small fishes, frogs, and such like. It is easily domesticated, and is frequently kept in menageries, and is fond of putting itself into strange and uncouth attitudes, sometimes as if dancing: in some parts called the dancing bird, or *Kurki*. It will breed in confinement: Buffon mentions an instance of one which lived twenty-four years in a menagerie at Versailles, that had been reared there from the egg.

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B. TEMPORA *glabra*.

B. TEMPLES *smooth*.

CROWNED DEMOISELLE.

(*Anthropoides Pavonina*.)

AN. *cærulescens*, capite nigro, cristâ setosâ flavescente erectâ, alis albis, caudâ nigrâ. (Femina nigra ubi mas est *cærulescens*, *palearia minuta*.)

Bluish Demoiselle, with the head black, adorned with an erect, hairy, yellowish crest ; the wings white ; the tail black. (*Female* black where the male is bluish ; the wattle very small.)

*Ardea Pavonina.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 233. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 619.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 672. 1.

*Grus balearica.* *Raii. Syn. p.* 95. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 511. 1. *pl.* 41. female.

*Grus capensis.* *Petiv. Gaz. pl.* 76. *f.* 9.

*L'Oiseau royal.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 317. *pl.* 16.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 265. male.

Balearic Crane. *Will. Ang. p.* 275. *pl.* 48.

Crowned African Crane. *Edw. pl.* 192.

Crowned Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 34. 1.—*Gent. Mag.* xx. *pl.* in *p.* 264.

THIS most beautiful bird is noticed by Latham as follows: " This is as large as the common Heron : the length two feet nine inches : the beak is two inches and a half long, straight, and of a brownish colour : irides grey : the crown of the head covered with soft black feathers, like velvet ; on the hind part is a tuft composed of hair, or rather bristles, arising near each other at the base, and spreading out on all sides in a globular form ; this is four inches in length, and of a reddish brown colour : the sides of the head are bare of feathers, being covered only by a fleshy membrane, of a reddish colour at the lower part, and in shape not unlike a kidney : on each side of the throat hangs a kind of wattle : the general colour of the bird bluish ash : the feathers on the fore-part of the neck are very long, and hang over the breast : wing-coverts white ; the greater ones incline to rufous, and those farthest from the body to black :

the greater quills and tail are black, and the secondaries chesnut: the legs and the bare part above the knee are dusky. The female is black where the male is blue-ash, and the wattles on the throat are wanting; the long feathers on the breast are also less conspicuous."

This bird inhabits several parts of Africa, particularly the coast of Guinea, as far as Cape Verd: it is a tame species, and is often kept in aviaries, like the preceding: it feeds upon worms and vegetables: it often sleeps upon one leg: runs very fast, and flies strong, and for a long time together.

## ARAMUS. COURLAN.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> oculos versus fissum, lateratim compressum; mandibulâ superiore paulò sulcatâ, versus apicem incurvatâ; inferiore subtus angulosâ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> in medio maxillæ sitæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> cleft towards the eye, its sides compressed; the upper mandible slightly sulcated, towards the tip bent down; the lower beneath angulated.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the beak.</p> <p><i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes connected by a membrane at the base.</p>
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ARAMUS. *Vieillot.*

GRUS. *Cuv.*

ARDEA. *Gmel., Lath.*

**T**HERE is but one species belonging to this genus, which is distinguished by its peculiar beak: this part is rather stout at the base, and nearly straight, but inclines downward toward the tip: on the upper mandible is a long furrow, two-thirds of the length of the beak, in which the nostrils are placed; these appear to be only a slit. The manners of the species are unknown.

## SCOLOPACEOUS COURLAN.

(Aramus Scolopacea.)

*AR. cupreo-fusca, collo pectoreque striis albis, gulâ nigrâ.*

Coppery brown Courlan, with the neck and breast striped with white; the throat black.

*Ardea Scolopacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 647.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 701. 89.**Le Courlan, ou Courliri. Buff. Ois. 7. 442.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 848. Scolopaceous Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 102. 79.*

THIS singular species inhabits Cayenne, and is thus commemorated by Latham: "This is a large bird, almost equalling a Heron in size: the length twenty-five inches: beak reddish, with a bluish point: round the eye bare of feathers, and of a reddish brown colour: the plumage in general is brown, glossed with a reddish copper colour on the quills and tail: most of the feathers of the upper part have the edges paler than the rest of the feathers, and those of the neck and breast are streaked with white down the shaft: the chin white: the naked parts of the thighs and legs are white: the toes are but slightly joined by a membrane at the base, but the middle claw is pectinated on the inner margin, where it rises into an edge.

## ARDEA. HERON.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite longius, validum, basi latum quam altum; mandibula superiore ferè rectum, acutum, sulcatum.

*Nares* laterales in sulcum sitæ, membrana semiclausæ.

*Orbitæ* loræque nudæ.

*Collum* gracile, elongatum, basi pennis elongatis instructum.

*Pedes* graciles, tetradactyli, fissi, *digiti* exteriores basi membranâ connexi; *unguis* medius margine internâ dilatatus, pectinatus.

*Beak* longer than the head, strong, the base broader than high; the upper mandible nearly straight, acute, and sulcated.

*Nostrils* lateral, placed in a groove, and partly closed by a membrane.

*Orbits* and *lores* naked.

*Neck* slender, elongated, furnished at its base with elongated feathers.

*Legs* slender, four-toed, cleft, the outer *toes* connected at the base by a membrane; the middle *claw* with its inner margin dilated and pectinated.

ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Briss., Leach, Temm., Vieil., Cuv., Ray, &c.*

CANCROFAGUS. *Briss.*

ARDEOLA. *Ray., Briss.*

BOTAURUS. *Briss.*

EGRETTA. *Briss.*

THE Herons reside on the banks of lakes and rivers, or in marshy places: their food consists of

fishes and their fry, frogs, and field mice, as well as all sorts of insects, snails, and worms. They build in large societies in the same place, and when they fly their neck is contracted and folded over their back, and their legs are extended: they migrate in flocks periodically: both sexes resemble each other, but the young are very dissimilar, and are very difficult to arrange correctly in consequence.

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A. TIBIÆ parte inferiore nudæ.

A. Tibiæ naked on the lower part.

- a. Tarsi longi; femora supra genua plumis maxime denudatis; digiti longissimi.
- a. Tarsi long; the lower part of the thighs considerably devoid of feathers; the toes very long.

REDDISH EGRET HERON.

(*Ardea rufescens*.)

AR. cinereo nigricans, capite collo dorsoque postico fulvo-rufis, pennis dorsalibus posticis elongatis rufis, rostro flavo, apice pedibusque nigricantibus.

Dusky grey Heron, with head, neck, and back behind, fulvous red; the dorsal feathers elongated and rufous; the beak yellow, its tip and the feet dusky.

*Ardea rufescens*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 628.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 61.

L' Aigrette rousse. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 378.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 902.

Reddish Egret. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 348.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 88. 56.

Louisiane Heron. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 8. 63. *pl.* lxiv. *f.* 1.?

THIS inhabits Louisiane, and is two feet in length: its beak is yellowish, with the tip dusky: the lore and orbits are green: the head and neck are clothed with loose, long, rusty rufous feathers: the back the same, but the feathers reach considerably beyond the tail: the rest of the plumage is dusky grey: the legs are dusky.

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GREAT EGRET HERON.

(*Ardea Egretta.*)

*AR. occipite cristato, corpore toto albo, pennis scapularibus longissimis laceris, rostro flavo, loris pedibusque virescentibus.*

Heron with a crested occiput; the body all white; the scapulary feathers very long and divided; the beak yellow; the lores and legs greenish.

*Ardea Egretta.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 629.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 63.

*Ardea alba.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 24. young.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 166. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 639. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 695. 65. young.

*Ardea candida.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 428. 15. young.

*Ardea alba major.* *Raii. Syn.* 99. A. 4.

La grand Aigrette. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 377.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 925.

Le Heron blanc. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 365. young.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 886. young.

Heron Aigrette. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 366.

Great White Heron. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 175. *pl.* 62.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 234.—*Will. (Ang.)* 279. *pl.* 49.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 91. 60.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 150.

Great Egret. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 346.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 89. 58.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 106. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 4.?

THIS fine species has the whole of the plumage of a pure white, with a slight hanging crest on the head: many of the feathers on the back are elongated, and measure nearly a foot and a half in length; their shafts are strong and straight, and their webs are long, very slender, and wedged, as are also the feathers of the crest: the beak is bright yellow: the naked space about the eyes is green: the irides are bright yellow: the legs are dusky, or dusky green: the length of this bird is about three feet six inches. The young, before the age of three years, and the old, during the period of moulting, are of a pure white; they do not possess the crest or the long dorsal feathers: the former have the upper mandible of the beak black at its point and along the ridge, and during the first year it is entirely dusky yellow, with the plumage dirty white: the feet are greenish: the irides bright yellow.

This bird is found in various parts of the south of Europe, and in the young state has been recorded as a British bird, but upon questionable authority. It is very numerous in Asia and in some parts of Africa, and is likewise stated to be abundant in America; but upon the latter point I am not certain, as the bird found in that part of the world





*Griffith*

LITTLE EGRET HERON.

may be a distinct species. It frequents marshy places, and shelters itself among reeds: it lays from four to six greenish eggs.

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LITTLE EGRET HERON.

(*Ardea Garzetta*.)

*Ar. occipite cristato, corpore toto albo, pennis dorsi supremo elongatis sericeis, rostro nigro, loris pedibusque virescentibus.*

Heron with the occiput crested; the whole body white; the feathers of the upper part of the back elongated and silky; the beak black; the lores and legs greenish.

*Ardea Garzetta.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 628.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 64.

*Ardea nivea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 633.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 696. 67.

*Ardea æquinoctialis.*  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 697. 70. young.

*Egretta.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 431. 16.

*Ardea candida minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 438. 20. young.

*Garzetta.* *Raii. Syn.* p. 99. 5.—*Will. Ang. p.* 280.

*Ardea alba tertia Aldrovandi.* *Raii. Syn.* p. 99. 6. young.

*L'Aigrette.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 372. pl. 20.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 901.

*La Garzette blanche.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 371. young.

*Heron Garzette.* *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 368.

*Snowy Heron.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 92. 61.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 120. pl. lxii. f. 4.

*Little Egret.* *Penn. Brit. Zool. App.* pl. 7.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 347.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 90. 59.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 30.—

*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 149.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 98.—

*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 45.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

THIS curious bird is two feet in length: the whole of its plumage is of a pure white: with a strong crest composed of disunited feathers on the occiput, a tuft of similar feathers at the base of the neck, and many long ones on the top of the back, with slender shafts, twisted and bent down towards their tips; these feathers are six or eight inches in length, and have slender, silky, wedge-shaped webs: the beak is black: the naked space round the eyes greenish: the irides of a bright yellow: the legs dusky green: the toes of a yellow-green. The young and the old in the moulting season want the long, slender feathers on the head, the base of the neck, and on the back; and the yearlings are dull white, with the beak, the naked skin round the eyes, and the feet, black.

This elegant species is very abundant in the southern parts of Europe, especially in Turkey, the Archipelago, and Sicily: it sometimes migrates into France and Switzerland, but rarely into Germany. It is stated to have been extremely common in England in former times, and that Archbishop Nevil had one thousand served up at his famous feast. It is now extinct with us; the last specimen on record was one shot in the isle of Anglesea, mentioned in the British Zoology. In Asia it is very numerous, and it also occurs in Africa, and the temperate and warmer parts of America. It frequents marshes and rivers, feeding upon fish, &c.: it lays four or five white eggs.

## WHITE-BELLIED HERON.

(Ardea leucogaster.)

AR. *cristata ceruleo-nigricans, alis subtus abdomine femoribusque albis, rostro pedibusque flavis.*

Crested dusky blue Heron, with the wings beneath, the abdomen, and thighs, white; the beak and feet yellow.

Ardea leucogaster. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 628.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 62.

La demi Aigrette. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 378.

Heron bleuâtre à ventre blanc. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 350.

Demi Egret. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 88. 57.

NEARLY two feet in length: the beak dusky yellow: between that and the eye naked, and of the same colour: the head and neck, as far as the breast, and the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are deep blue-black: the under parts of the body and thighs are white: from the occiput depend two long feathers, of the same colour as the head; and on the lower part of the back are a few long, narrow, rufous feathers, which fall over the tail: the legs are yellowish. Inhabits Cayenne.

Latham describes a variety of this bird: it is two feet in length: beak yellow; tip black: crest long and white: head and neck inclining to violet: chin and throat mottled with rufous white: long feathers over the rump grey: legs brown: in other respects similar to the first described.

## COMMON HERON.

(Ardea cinerea.)

AR. occipite cristâ nigrâ dependente, corpore cinereo, collo subtus  
linea fasciaque pectorali nigris.

Heron with a depending black crest on the occiput ; the body  
cinereous ; the neck beneath, and breast, with a black fascia.

Ardea cinerea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 691. 54.—*Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 33.

Ardea major. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 627.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 98. A. 1.

Ardea cinerea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 11. young.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 165. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 627. 12. 6. young.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 392. 1. young.

Ardea cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 396. 2. pl. 35.

Le Heron huppé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 342.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 755.

Le Heron. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 342. pl. 19. young.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 757. young.

Heron cendré. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 362.

Crested Heron. *Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 67.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 77.

Common Heron. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 173. pl. 61.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 343.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 83. 50.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 303. 14.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 78.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 118.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 129.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 14.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 37.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 73.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 291.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 78.

THIS bird, when arrived at maturity, considerably exceeds three feet in length : it has the forehead, the neck, the middle of the belly, the edge of the wing, and the thighs, of a pure white : the occiput, the sides of the breast, and those of the body, of a

deep black : the fore-part of the neck is adorned with large longitudinal spots of black and grey : the back and wings are blue-grey : the beak is deep yellow : the irides yellow : a naked skin about the eyes is of a bluish purple : the legs are brown, but the naked space above the knee is bright red. In addition to the above, the hind head is ornamented with several elongated narrow black feathers, the two middle of which are upwards of eight inches in length ; the whole forms an elegant crest, which is dependent on the hind part of the neck : the feathers of the scapulars are also elongated, and fall over the back in fine disunited plumes.

The young do not possess the crest, or the elongated scapulary feathers : they have the forehead and top of the head grey : the throat white : the neck bright grey, with several deeper spots : the back and the wings are blue-grey, varied with brown and whitish : the breast is longitudinally spotted : the upper mandible of the beak is dusky brown, spotted with yellow ; the under yellow : irides the same : space round the eyes greenish yellow : the legs of a grey-black, with the naked space above the knee yellowish.

This species has been observed nearly of a pure white, but this is of extremely rare occurrence : this variety may be easily distinguished from the young *Ardea egretta*, by the naked space above the knee, which is very large in the latter.

The common Heron occurs throughout nearly the whole globe, retiring from the frigid regions

upon the approach of winter. In England it is very abundant, and appears to be stationary, although it migrates in some of the northern countries of Europe: it resides, except in breeding time, throughout the marshy places and edges of streams, for the sake of its food, which consists of small fishes, frogs, young birds, or even small mammalia; and is consumed with great avidity and gluttony, its digestion being very rapid. This bird commits great devastation in ponds and shallow waters. As a proof of their appetite, it is asserted by Willoughby and others, that a single Heron will destroy fifty small roach and dace, one day with another. The Heron, though it generally takes its prey by wading into the water, and waiting patiently for its approach, frequently also catches it while on the wing, but this is only in shallow waters, where it is able to dart with more certainty than in the deep; for in this case, though the fish does at the first sight of its enemy descend, yet the bird, with its long beak and legs, instantly pins it to the bottom, and then seizes it securely. Although so insatiable in its appetite, and always eating so freely, the Heron, when stripped of its feathers, appears as if it had been starved to death.

In the breeding season the Herons unite together in large societies, and build in the highest trees, placing the nests very near each other; sometimes as many as eighty have been seen in one tree. Montagu mentions having seen a heronry on a small island in a lake in the north of Scotland, whereon there was only one scrubby oak tree,

which not being large enough to contain all the nests, many were placed on the ground. The nest is large and flat, made of sticks, and lined with a few rushes and wool, or feathers. The eggs are three or four in number, and are of a fine sea-green, and about the size of those of a Duck. The young birds are easily tamed, but the old birds soon pine away, as they refuse every kind of nourishment.

Dr. Heysham has given a singular account of a battle between a colony of Herons and a neighbouring one of Rooks: the former having been deprived of their ancient premises by the removal of the trees, made an attempt to form a settlement in the rookery; which was effected after an obstinate contest, in which some on both sides lost their lives: but after a second victory of the Herons, in the succeeding year, a truce was agreed upon, and both societies lived in harmony together. A fuller account of this is to be found in Bewick's *British Birds*, above quoted.

Heron hawking was formerly a favourite diversion in this kingdom, and a penalty of twenty shillings was incurred by any person taking the eggs of this bird. Its flesh was also in former times much esteemed, being valued at an equal rate with that of the Peacock.

## GREAT HERON.

(Ardea Herodias.)

AR. *occipite cristato, dorso fusco, femoribus rufis, pectore maculis elongatis nigris, pedibus fuscis.*

Heron with a crested occiput; the back fuscous; the thighs rufous; the breast with elongated black spots; the feet yellow.

Ardea Herodias. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 237. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 692. 56.

Ardea virginiana cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 416. 10.

Le grand Heron d'Amerique. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 585.

Largest crested Heron. *Catesb. Carol. App. pl.* 10. f. 1.

Great Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 341.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 85. 51.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 8. 28. pl. lxxv. f. 2.

THIS is one of the largest of the genus, measuring upwards of five feet in length, of which the beak is eight inches: its colour is brown, inclining to yellow on the sides: the hind head is crested, and some of the feathers are five inches in length; the two middle ones in particular, which are the longest: between the beak and eye naked, and of a pale yellow: all the upper parts of the body, with the belly, tail, and legs, are brown: the quills black: the neck, the breast, and the thighs, are rufous.

Inhabits Virginia, and like the rest of this genus, frequents the borders of lakes and rivers, and feeds on reptiles and small fishes.

## RED-SHOULDERED HERON.

(Ardea Hudsonias.)

AR. *vertice cristato nigro, corpore fuscescente subtus albido, collo subtus nigro-rufescente maculato, pedibus flavis.*

Heron with the crown with a black crest; the body brownish; beneath whitish; the neck beneath spotted with dusky red; the feet yellow.

Ardea Hudsonias. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 18.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 632.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 693. 57.

Ardea freti Hudsonis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 407. 7.

Heron de la baie de Hudson. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 386.

Ash-coloured Heron. *Edw. Birds. pl.* 135.

Red-shouldered Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 342.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 86. 52.

THIS species, which is said by Pennant to be the female of the Great Heron, is three feet three inches in length: its beak is five inches and a half long; the upper mandible is black, the under orange: the crown of the head black, and crested; the longest feathers upwards of four inches in length: sides and lower part of the head white: between the beak and eye destitute of feathers, and of a greenish yellow colour: the back and upper part of the body grey-brown: the wing-coverts palest: the inner edge of the wing reddish: the neck is clothed with long slender feathers, marked with dusky bars on the hind part, and in front with broad white dashes down the centre of each feather: the breast white, mottled with large

black spots: the thighs are reddish brown: the belly and vent are white: the legs dusky: the hinder claw very long. Native of several parts of North America, from New York to Hudson's Bay.

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AGAMI HERON.

(*Ardea Agami.*)

*AR. cristata cærulea, orbitis gulâque albis, collo supremo corpore subtus femoribusque rufis.*

Crested blue Heron, with the orbits and throat white; the upper part of the neck, the body beneath, and the thighs, rufous.

*Ardea Agami. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 629.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 699. 79.*

*Le Heron Agami. Buff. Ois. 7. 382.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 859.*

*Agami Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 97. 70.*

THIS highly elegant bird is unquestionably the most beautiful of the genus: it is rather more than two feet and a half in length: its beak is about six inches long, and dusky, with the base of the under mandible pale: the crown, the crest, and the hind part of the neck, are bluish grey: the chin is white: the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are fine glossy green: the quills are black: the sides of the neck, as far as the middle, bright rufous, with an elegant white and



AGAMI HERON.



rufous line, bounded by black, down the central part: the breast is clothed with long, loose, blackish feathers: those on the back of the neck black, with a white streak down the middle of each shaft: the under parts of the body are deep rufous: the tail is brown.

One of these birds, described by Latham as a female, has the beak dusky: the crown of the head blue-black: the nape light blue; from this hang six or eight long narrow feathers, the largest almost the whole length of the neck: the back, wings, and tail, are deep blue: the neck and under parts of the body are rufous; but the lower half of the neck and the sides of it are covered with loose blue feathers, hanging longer, and loose on the breast: from the lower part of the back are long slender feathers, which hang loose, and reach the end of the tail: on the sides of the head, and just above the eyes, the parts are white, passing a little way in a line on each side of the neck: the legs are yellow.

This is a native of Cayenne and Surinam: the specimen from whence the accompanying engraving was taken was shot in the last-mentioned country by Dr. Ireland, who sent it to Mr. Leadbeater, of Brewer-street, to whom I am indebted for the loan of an admirable drawing, executed by M. Pelletier, from the above-mentioned bird.

## CRESTED PURPLE HERON.

(Ardea purpurea.)

AR. *occipite cristâ dependente pennis rufo-purpureis, corpore supra rufo-virescente subtus purpurascente-rufo, vertice nigro-virescente, gulâ albâ.*

Heron with the occiput having a depending crest of a rufous purple; the body above red-green; beneath purplish red; the crown black-green; the throat white.

Ardea purpurea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 626.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 697. 72.

Ardea rufa. *Scop. Ann.* 1. 119.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 642.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 692. 55.

Ardea botaurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 636.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 698. 74.

Ardea purpurata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 641. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 698. 75. young.

Ardea caspica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 698. 73. young.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

Ardea variegata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 692. 56. young.

Ardea cristata purpurascens. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 424. 14. pl. 36. f. 2.

Botaurus major. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 455. 28.

Ardea stellaris major. *Raii. Syn.* 100. 13.

Ardea purpurascens. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 420. 12. young.

Le Heron pourpré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 369.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 788.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 364.

Grand Buta. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 422.

Crested purple Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 95. 65.

Rufous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 99. 72.

Greater Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 58. 18.

Purple Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 96. 66. young.

Variigated Heron. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 304. 15. young.

African Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 237. 80.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 151.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 131.

THIS elegant species has received no less than six specific names from the pen of Latham, on account of the changes it undergoes in arriving to maturity: in this state it measures nearly three feet in length: the occiput is garnished with elongated greenish black feathers, the base of the neck with purplish white ones, and the scapulars with subulated brilliant red-purple plumes: the top of the head and the occiput are black, glossed with green: the throat is white: the sides of the neck are of a clear red, with three longitudinal and narrow stripes of black: the fore-part of the neck longitudinally spotted with red, black, and purple: the back, the wings, and the tail, are greyish red, with green reflections: the thighs and the abdomen are red: the sides of the body and the breast are rich purple: the beak and the naked skin surrounding the eyes are yellow: the irides are orange-yellow: the soles of the feet, the hinder part of the tarsi, and the naked space above the knee, are yellow: the fore-part of the tarsi, and the scales of the toes, are brown-green. The young, before they attain the age of three years, want the crest, which is only indicated by a few elongated reddish feathers: they also want the long feathers at the base of the neck and on the scapulars: their forehead is black: the nape and cheeks are bright red: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck is yellowish white, with numerous longitudinal black spots: the feathers of the back, the scapulars, the wings, and the tail, are grey-black, edged with bright red: the belly and thighs are whitish: the

greatest part of the upper mandible of the beak blackish: the under, the space round the eyes, and the irides, are bright yellow.

This beautiful bird is common in the western parts of Asia, frequenting the marshy shores of the Caspian and Black seas, also the lakes of Great Tartary, and the borders of the large rivers of those parts, as the Wolga and Irtisch: it also occurs, though sparingly, in several parts of Europe, appearing about the banks of the Danube, and the morasses of Holland; about four or five specimens have likewise been killed in England at different periods; a fine specimen is in the British Museum, that was shot within these few years. To the north and east this bird does not occur, but in Africa it is rather abundant. It seems also to be abundant in Malta, from whence it has been lately sent by J. Ritchie, Esq. to the British Museum. Its nourishment consists of aquatic animals, as in the rest of the genus; and it builds its nest among the reeds or underwood, and but rarely in trees: its eggs are three in number, and of a greyish green.

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RUSTY-CROWNED HERON.

(*Ardea rubiginosa.*)

*AR. subcristata ferruginea, gulâ albâ, abdomine albo nigro striato, collo subtus lineis quatuor nigris, pedibus luteis.*

Slightly crested ferruginous Heron, with the throat white; the abdomen white, striped with black; the neck with four black lines beneath; the legs yellowish.

*Ardea rubiginosa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 632.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 693. 58.

Rusty-crowned Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 358.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 87. 53.

THE Rusty-crowned Heron is the size of the Common Bittern: its beak is seven inches long, slender, and yellow: irides yellow: head slightly crested: the crest and back part of the neck deep rust-colour: the forehead is dusky: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck with four black streaks: the feathers of the breast long and loose, with a dark line passing upwards towards the back of the neck: the back and the wing-coverts are deep ferruginous, varied with a few black spots: the quills are dusky: the breast and belly are dirty white, striped with black: the tail short, lead-coloured: the legs are dirty yellow. Inhabits North America.

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BROWN HERON.

(*Ardea fusca.*)

*AR. cristâ capitis nigricante, corpore fusco-nigricante subtus albo, pectore maculis fuscis elongatis.*

Heron with the crest on the head dusky; the body dusky brown; beneath white; the breast with elongated brown spots.

*Ardea fusca.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 700. 83.

Le Heron brun. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 381.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 858.  
Brown Heron. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 304. 17.

THIS bird inhabits Cayenne: it is two feet six or seven inches in length: the beak is brown: the head is ornamented with a slight crest, of a dusky colour, and falling down over the back of the neck: the upper part of the latter, the body, and wings, are dusky brown: the under parts are white, the breast being spotted with elongated brown streaks: the legs are yellow.

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CINNAMON HERON.

(*Ardea cinnamomea.*)

*AR. castaneo-cinnamomea, collo antice fusco striato, gulâ maculâ maxillari crissoque albis.*

Cinnamomeous chesnut, with the fore-part of the neck striped with fuscous; the throat, maxillary spot, and vent, white.

*Ardea cinnamomea. Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 46.

Cinnamon Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 77. 43.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 235.

ABOUT sixteen inches in length: the beak two inches and a half long, and yellow: the prevailing colour of the plumage cinnamon-colour, inclining to chesnut: the lower parts of the body palest: on each side of the throat, beneath the jaw, a

small white patch : the chin and vent nearly white : the middle of the fore-part of the neck streaked with brown : the tail bright rusty chesnut : the legs yellow. Inhabits China and India.

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WHITE-FRONTED HERON.

(*Ardea Novæ-Hollandiæ.*)

*AR. subcristata, plumbeo-cinerea subtus rufo-ferruginea, fronte, genis, gulâ, juguloque albis.*

Slightly crested Heron, plumbeous grey ; beneath rusty red ; with the forehead, cheeks, throat, and jugulum, white.

*Ardea Novæ-Hollandiæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 701. 88.*

White-fronted Heron. *Phil. Bot. Bay. pl. in p. 163.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 304. 18.*

DESCRIBED as below by Latham, in the second Supplement to his Synopsis. " This is about half the size of the Common Heron, being twenty-eight inches in length : the beak is four inches long, and black ; the base of the under mandible yellowish : lore and orbits naked, and of a greenish colour : the body on the upper parts is bluish ash-colour : the crown of the head black, and the feathers elongated : the forehead, cheeks, chin, and fore-part of the neck, as far as the middle, white : quills and tail bluish black : the feathers of the breast are elongated, and hang down in a

graceful manner : these, with the belly and thighs, are of a rufous cinnamon-colour : back covered with long slender feathers, which fall over the tail, and conceal about half its length : legs yellow-brown. Inhabits New Holland.”

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BLACK HERON.

(*Ardea atra.*)

*Ar. nigricans, tectricibus alarum cinereo-cærulescentibus, rectricibus nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Dusky Heron, with the wing-coverts of a grey-blue ; the tail-feathers dusky ; the beak and feet black.

*Ardea atra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 697. 71.

*Ardea nigra.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 439. 21.

Le Heron noir. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 368.

Black Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 94. 64.

THIS is described as being as large as the Common Heron : its beak black : the prevailing colour of the plumage the same, with a blue gloss on the wings : the space between the beak and the eyes covered with a bare black skin : the legs are black : the middle and outer toes connected at the base by a membrane. It is said to inhabit Silesia.

## VIOLET HERON.

( *Ardea leucocephala*.)

*AR. nigro-violacea, vertice nigro, capite collo superiore crisso tectricibusque subcaudalibus albis, rostro pedibusque fusco-rubris.*

Violet-black Heron, with the crown black; the head, upper part of the neck, the vent, and the under tail-feathers, white; the beak and feet red-brown.

*Ardea leucocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 642.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 699. 78.*

Le Heron violet. *Buff. Ois. 7. 370.*

Heron de la côte de Coromandel. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 906.*

Violet Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 97. 69.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 236.*

NATIVE of the East Indies, where it is said to be very common. It is esteemed for food, and is often used in falconry. It is thirty-three inches in length: its beak is dusky brown: the top of the head, the lower part of the neck, the body, the wings, and the tail, are of a fine bluish black, glossed with violet: the rest of the head and neck, the vent, and the under tail-coverts, are white: the legs are reddish brown. Called *Monickjore* at Bengal, and *Luglug* in other parts of Hindoostan.

## COCOI HERON.

(Ardea Cocoi.)

AR. *occipite cristâ dependente dorsoque cinereis, collo subtus nigro maculato, capitis lateribus nigris.*

Heron with a depending occipital crest, which, with the back, is cinereous; the neck beneath spotted with black; the sides of the head black.

Ardea Cocoi. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 699. 80.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 237. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 629.—*Raii. Syn.* 100. 15.

Ardea Cayanensis cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 400. 3.

Le Soco. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 739.

Cocoi Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 98. 71.

THE Cocoi Heron is a large species, measuring upwards of three feet in length: its beak is greenish yellow: irides golden-orange: the top of the head ash-coloured; its sides black: the occipital feathers much elongated, the two middle ones being nearly six inches in length; they are all of a fine cinereous colour, and are very narrow: space between the beak and the eye naked, and of a cinereous hue: the cheeks, the throat, and the neck, are white: the fore-part of the neck is speckled with a double row of elongated dusky spots: the feathers of the base of the neck, and those of the scapulars, (which latter hang over the back,) are very long: the rest of the plumage is of a pale cinereous: the legs are ash-colour. It is a native of Brazil and Cayenne.

## STREAKED HERON.

(Ardea virgata.)

AR. *fusco-nigricans, collo subtus albo, jugulo nigro striato, tectricibus alarum flavescente striatis.*

Dusky brown Heron, with the neck beneath white; the jugulum striped with black; the wing-coverts striped with yellowish.

Ardea virgata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 693. 60.

Streaked Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 354.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 87. 55.

NATIVE of North America: length seventeen inches: beak two inches: the crown of the head dusky: the cheeks and hind part of the neck varied with ferruginous and black: the chin, the throat, and the fore-part of the neck, are white; the latter is streaked with black: the wing-coverts are striped with black and pale buff: the outer edge of the wing is white: the quills are dusky: the legs are greenish. A slight variety is mentioned, which has a white line on each jaw: the scapulars and greater wing-coverts are dusky, spotted at the ends with white.

## HOUHOU HERON.

(Ardea Hohou.)

*AR. cristata cinerea, fronte albo nigroque variâ, alis albo cinereo cærulcoque variis, pedibus variegatis.*

Crested cinereous Heron, with the forehead varied with black and white; the wings varied with cinereous and blue; the legs variegated.

Ardea Hohou. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 701. 85.

Ardea mexicana cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 404. 5.

Xoxoukqui Hoactli. *Raii. Syn.* 102. 21.

Houhou Heron. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 384.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 101. 76.

THIS inhabits the same situation as the Dry Heron: it is said to have a loud disagreeable cry, resembling the word *houhou*, from whence its name is derived. It is in length two feet three inches: its beak is black, and measures seven inches in length: the forehead is varied with black and white; the rest of the head is purple: the feathers of the occiput are elongated, and form a crest, which is of a rich purple hue: the edges of the wings are white: the wing-coverts mottled with blue and cinereous: the secondaries are of great length, almost equalling the primaries: the rest of the plumage is of an ash-colour: the legs are variegated with brown, black, and yellowish.

## CRACRA HERON.

(Ardea Cracra.)

*Ar. rufescente variegata, supra cinereo-cærulescens, subtus cinerea, collo subtus pectoreque albis.*

Variiegated reddish Heron, above grey-blue; beneath cinereous; with the neck beneath, and breast, white.

Ardea Cracra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 642.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 699. 77.

Cancrofagus Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 477. 39.

Cracra. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 403.

Cracra Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 96. 68.

LENGTH not mentioned: size that of a large Fowl: the beak black, beneath yellowish brown: the irides of a golden-yellow: the lores naked, and pale yellow: the crown of the head bluish ash: the nape and the hind part of the neck brown, varied with fillemot: the back and rump bluish cinereous, mixed with dull green and rufous: the lesser wing-coverts dull green, edged with rufous; the greater coverts and quills black, with white edges: the under parts of the neck, as far as the breast, white, spotted with rufescent: the rest of the under parts cinereous: the tail greenish black: the legs yellow, claws black. Native of Chili, and other parts of South America: its cry is similar to the syllables *cra-cra*. It resides on the borders of rivers.

## DRY HERON.

(Ardea Hoactli.)

AR. *cristá nigrá, corpore nigro-virescente subtus albo, alis caudâque cinereis.*

Heron with a black crest; the body black-green; beneath white; the wings and tail cinereous.

Ardea Hoactli. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 700. 84.

Ardea mexicana cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 218. 11.

Hoactli. *Raii. Syn.* 178. 8.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 382. male.

Hoacton. *Will.* 391. female.

Dry Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 100. 79.

LENGTH two feet three inches: the beak black, with its sides yellow: the irides yellow: eyelids red: the head black, furnished with a crest of the same colour: fore-part of the former white: space between the beak and eye naked, and yellowish: the upper parts of the neck and the body are greenish black: the wing-coverts are greenish ash: the quills and tail cinereous: the under parts of the body are all white: the legs are yellow. The female has the upper parts of the body brown, varied with white: the under white, varied with brown: in other respects similar to the male.

This species inhabits Mexico, frequenting marshy places, and breeding among reeds.

## ASH-COLOURED HERON.

(Ardea cana.)

*Ar. cinerea, collo fusco-cinerascente, abdomine genis gulâque albis.*

Cinereous Heron, with the neck greyish brown; the abdomen, cheeks, and chin, white.

*Ardea cana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 643.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 693. 59.*

Ash-coloured Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 353.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 87. 54.*

THIS is found at New York: it is two feet in length: its beak is strong, and black: the cheeks and the chin are whitish: the neck is pale ashy brown, streaked on the fore-part with white: the back, the wings, and the tail, are cinereous, each feather bordered with dusky: the feathers of the sides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: the belly is white: the legs are yellowish. This arrives at New York in May; breeds there, and departs in October.

## BLACK-CRESTED WHITE HERON.

(Ardea pileata.)

*AR. occipite cristato, corpore albo, vertice nigro.*

Heron with the occiput crested ; the body white ; the crown of the head black.

*Ardea pileata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 695. 66.

*Ardea Brasiliensis candida.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 434. 17.

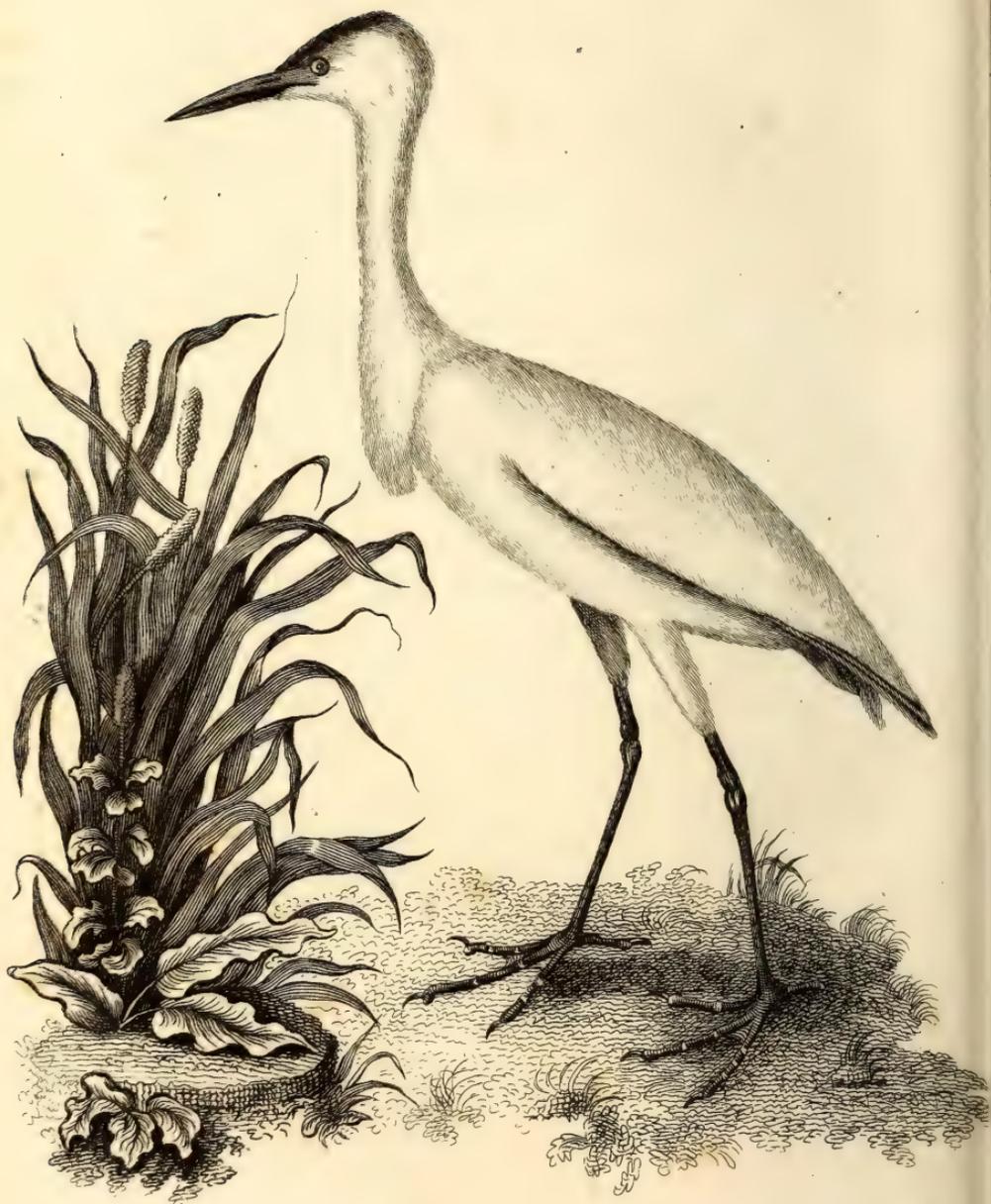
Le Heron blanc à calotte noire. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 380.

Le Heron huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 907.

Black-crested white Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 92. 60. A.

THIS bird is described by Latham as a variety of the Great White Heron in the General Synopsis, but in the Index Ornithologicus it is distinguished as a species: it is only two feet long, whereas the bird with which it was associated is considerably more than three feet, without including the beak: its entire plumage is white, with the exception of a black patch on the top of the head; the hind part of which has a pendant crest, composed of six long feathers, the two middle ones of which are above six inches long, and the others are gradually shortened. It inhabits the rivers of Guiana.



*Griffith*

LITTLE WHITE HERON.

## LITTLE WHITE HERON.

(Ardea Æquinoctialis.)

*AR. alba, remigibus duabus primis margine exteriore fuscis, pileo colloque inferiore luteis.*

White Heron, with the outer edge of the two first quills brownish; the top of the head and the lower part of the neck yellowish.

*Ardea Æquinoctialis.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 240. 25.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 696. 70.—Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

*Ardea carolinensis candida.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 435. 18.

Le Crabier blanc à bec rouge. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 401.

Red-billed Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* 2. 66.

Little white Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 93. 63.—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 345.—Catesb. *Carol.* 1. pl. 77.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.* —Mont. *Linn. Trans.* ix. 197.

THIS is twenty inches in length: the beak is two inches long, and of an orange-colour: the lores and orbits the same: irides pale yellow: the entire plumage is snowy white, except the crown of the head, and the upper part of the neck before, which are buff: the legs greenish. The skin of this bird is very dark coloured; so much so, as to give a dirty cast to the white plumage on the cheeks and sides of the neck. The feathers on the back of the head are very slightly elongated, as they likewise are on the lower part of the neck before.

A single specimen of this bird has been taken in

this country, it having been shot near Kingsbridge in Devonshire, the latter end of October 1805: it was observed for several days in the same field, attending some cows, and picking up insects, which were found in its stomach: it was not shy. This specimen is now placed in the British Museum.

The native place of this species appears to be Carolina, and other parts of North America, as far as Mexico.

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SACRED HERON.

(*Ardea sacra*.)

AR. *alba, tetricibus minoribus alarum reatricibusque nigro-lineatis.*

White Heron, with the lesser wing-coverts and the tail-feathers striped with black.

*Ardea sacra.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 640.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 696. 69.

Sacred Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 92. 62.

THE Sacred Heron is a native of Otaheite and the neighbouring islands, where it is esteemed sacred. It is thus described by Latham: "Size of the little Egret: length two feet three inches: general colour of the plumage white: beak four inches long, dusky brown: on the middle of the crown a few obscure dusky streaks down the shafts

of some of the feathers: several of those of the back, wing, and tail-coverts, marked in the same manner: scapulars dashed with black: greater quills more or less dusky at the tips: the tail-feathers marked with dusky down the shafts, from the tip an inch and a half upwards, except the outer feather, which is plain: legs yellow." Another is mentioned that differs slightly: "The crown of a plain white: scapulars some white, some black: on the fore-part of the neck some loose long feathers, black and white mixed, hanging over the breast, and some others of the same loose texture and mixed colour, falling on the tail: the wing-coverts have likewise some black feathers intermixed: the quills plain white, and the tail the same, except one feather wholly black: legs black." I suspect the last described variety is a distinct species, but forbear to detach it, as I have not seen a specimen. It is found with the former.

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B. Tarsi *brevi*.

B. Tarsi short.

SQUACCO HERON.

(*Ardea ralloides*.)

AR. *cristata*, fronte verticeque flavis maculis nigris longitudinalibus notatis, corpore supra rufo, subtus gulâ uropygio caudâque albis:

Crested Heron, with the forehead and crown yellow, marked with longitudinal black spots; the body above rufous; beneath, and with the throat, rump, and tail, white.

*Ardea ralloides.* *Scop. An.* 121.

*Ardea comata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 632.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 687. 39.—*Linn. Trans.* 3. 335.

*Ardea squaiotta.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 634.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 36.

*Ardea castanea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 633.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 687. 40.

*Ardea Marsiglii.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 637. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 20. young.

*Ardea pumila.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 683. 28. young.

*Ardea erythropus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 634. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 38. young.

*Cancrofagus luteus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 472. 37.

*Cancrofagus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 466. 33.

*Botaurus minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 452. 26. young.

*Cancrofagus rufus.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 469. 35. young.

Squacco. *Raii. Syn.* 99. 8.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 391.

Squaiotta. *Raii. Syn.* 99. 9.

*Ardea hæmatopus, seu Cirris.* *Raii. Syn.* 99. 7. young.

Crabier de Mahon. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 393.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 348.

Le Crabier Caiot. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 389.

Le petit Butor. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 425. young.

Le Crabier marron. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 390. young.

Squaiotta Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 72. 36.

Castaneous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 75. 40.

Swabian Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 60. 20. young.

Dwarf Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 77. 42. young.

Red-legged Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 73. 38. young.

Squacco Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 74. 39.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 302. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

LIKE many other Herons, this species has been unnecessarily multiplied, no less than six of Latham's species being referrible to this one: it is to

the industry of Scopoli that we are indebted for extricating us from this labyrinth. The bird now under consideration possesses the following plumage after the age of three years : the forehead and top of the head have the feathers slightly elongated, and yellowish, marked with longitudinal black rays : the occiput is ornamented with eight or ten narrow long feathers, which are slightly edged with black : the throat is black : the neck, top of the back, and scapulars, a bright red : the feathers of the back long, slender, and of a bright chesnut : the whole of the rest of the plumage is of a pure white : the beak is fine cærulean blue at its base, and black at the tip : the naked space round the eyes is greyish green : the irides are yellow : the legs yellow, shaded with green : the naked space above the knee very small : length from sixteen to eighteen inches. The young have not the long occipital feathers : the whole of the head, the neck, and the wing-coverts, are red-brown, with deeper longitudinal spots : the throat, the rump, and the tail, are pure white : the feathers of the wings are white on their inner webs, and greyish on their outer and towards their tips : the top of the back and the scapulars are varied with different shades of brown : the upper mandible of the beak is brown and greenish ; the under green-yellow : the naked skin round the eyes is green : the irides are bright yellow, and the legs are grey-green.

This bird is extremely abundant in Asia and Africa, frequenting the bays of the Caspian Sea,

and the rivers in the vicinity: it is also found in Holland, Poland, Russia, Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, Sardinia, and Italy, and accidentally in various parts of Germany: it builds among the reeds, and lays from four to six greenish eggs. I believe this species has been shot in England.

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FERRUGINEOUS HERON.

(*Ardea ferruginea*.)

*AR. subcristata nigricans rufo maculata, subtus rufo albido cinereo fuscoque variegatâ.*

Slightly crested Heron; dusky, spotted with rufous; beneath variegated with rufous, white, cinereous, and brown.

*Ardea ferruginea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 634.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 688. 41.

Ferrugineous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 76. 41.

“ LENGTH twenty-one inches and a half: beak straight, sharp; the base greenish flesh-colour; the end brownish; the upper mandible somewhat bent at the tip: between that and the eyes, and over them, naked, and green: irides saffron-colour: feathers of the head, neck, and back, longish, black tipped with ferruginous; those on the crown somewhat elongated: chin yellowish white: wing-coverts dark brown; the outer ones have ferruginous tips; those nearest the body

varied with rufous and white : quills black : rump, breast, and belly, varied with ferruginous, whitish, cinereous, and brown : thighs with rufous and cinereous white : the wings when closed reach a trifle beyond the tail : legs green." The above is Latham's description of this bird, to which is also attached the following : " This species is found about the river Don, in the summer only, as it is migratory, coming from the Black Sea, and departing to it again in autumn. Feeds on fish and insects. Frequently met with along with the last species."\*

This bird appears to be greatly allied to the Squacco, if it be not an intermediate state of some of the varieties of that species.

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COROMANDEL HERON.

(*Ardea Coromandelensis*.)

*AR. alba, capite superiore cervice pectore dorsoque rufescentibus.*

White Heron, with the upper part of the head, the top of the neck, the breast, and the back, rufescent.

*Ardea comata*,  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 687. 39.

Crabier de Coromandel. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 393.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 912.

Squacco Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 75. 39. A.

\* *Ardea ralloides*, the Squacco Heron.

NATIVE of the Coromandel coast: length one foot nine inches: the beak is yellow: between the beak and eyes bare, and grey: the old bird with an elongated occipital crest, composed of several feathers, that fall down over the hind part of the neck, and are striped with dusky and white: the upper part of the head and hind part of the neck rufescent, as are also the long feathers which adorn the lower part of the neck: the wing-coverts and back are tinged with rufous, and the feathers of the scapulæ are elongated, and reach beyond the tail: the rest of the plumage is white: the legs are yellow.

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LOUISIANE HERON.

(*Ardea Ludoviciana*.)

*AR. cristata cinerea, collo abdomineque rufis, vertice alis caudaque viridi-nigricantibus, pedibus flavis.*

Grey-crested Heron, with the neck and abdomen rufous; the crown, wings, and tail, dusky green; the feet yellow.

*Ardea Ludoviciana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 690. 51.

Le Crabier roux, à tête et queue vertes. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 407.

Crabier de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 909.

Louisiane Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 81. 47.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 350.

INHABITS Louisiana. Length sixteen inches: the beak dusky: the orbits pale yellow: the top

of the head deep green; the hind head adorned with a crest of the same hue: the rest of the head and the neck are rufous: the fore-part of the latter white, varied with elongated rufous spots: the back grey, glossed with purple, and its feathers long and narrow: the wing-coverts dull green, edged with fulvous: the quills are blackish, and some of them are tipped with white: the belly is rufous-brown: the tail is blackish green: the legs yellow: the claws black.

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YELLOW-CROWNED HERON.

(*Ardea violacea.*)

*AR. occipite luteo cristâ albâ, corpore albo nigroque striato subtus cærulescente, pedibus luteis.*

Heron with a luteous occiput and white crest; the body striped with white and black; beneath bluish; the feet yellow.

*Ardea violacea.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 16.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 631.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 690. 50.

*Ardea cærulea nigra.* Raii. *Syn.* p. 189. 3.

*Cancrofagus Bahamensis.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 481. 41.

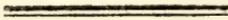
Le Crabier gris-de-fer. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 399.

Crested Bittern. Catesb. *Carol.* 1. pl. 79.

Yellow-crowned Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 352.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 80. 46.—Wills. *Amer. Orn.* 8. 26. pl. lxx. f. 1.

RATHER a small species, being only fifteen inches and a half in length: the beak about three inches long, and black: the irides are red: the orbits

naked, and green: the crown of the head yellow; the hind part adorned with a crest composed of fine white feathers, the longest of which is near six inches in length; the rest of the head is blue-black, with a white streak commencing at the angle of the beak, and tending towards the hind head: the back streaked with black and white, and from its lower part are appended several long narrow feathers, which hang over the tail, which is of a dull blue: the quills are bluish brown: the whole of the under parts of the body, from the chin to the vent, is of a dusky blue: the legs are yellow: the claws are dusky. Native of North America and the Bahama islands: in the latter places they breed among the rocks, and are in such abundance, and so little alarmed, that they may be taken with great ease, as they frequently are, being esteemed excellent food.



## BLUE HERON.

(Ardea cærulea.)

AR. *occipite cristato, corpore cæruleo, cristâ colloque violaceis, rostro cæruleo, pedibus virescentibus.*

Heron with a crested occiput; the body blue; the crest and neck violet; the beak blue; the legs greenish.

Ardea cærulea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 631.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 484. 42.—*Raii. Syn.* 189. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 48.

- Cancrofagus Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 479. 40. ?  
 Ardeola Brasiliensis. *Raii. Syn.* p. 101. 18. ?  
 Le Crabier bleu. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 398.  
 Le Crabier chalybé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 404. ?  
 Blue Crane. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 117. pl. lxii. f. 3.  
 Blue Heron. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 76.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2.  
 351.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 78. 45.

LENGTH eighteen inches: beak three inches, and blue, with the lower mandible yellowish: the irides yellow: orbits and space between the beak and eye naked, and yellowish: the feathers on the back part of the head, and those of the lower part of the neck, are elongated: the prevailing colour of the plumage is deep blue, inclining to lead-colour: the head and neck are fine changeable purple: the back is clothed with long, narrow, silky feathers, hanging considerably beyond the tail: the legs are green.

The young? have the head and neck of a dull purple: the chin white, passing in a stripe half-way down the fore-part of the neck: the head but slightly crested: the back lead-coloured, and its long silky feathers wanting.

This bird inhabits North America and the West Indies: said also to occur in New Zealand and Otaheite.

## CÆRULEAN HERON.

(Ardea cærulescens.)

AR. *cristata*, corpore obscure cæruleo, capite colloque fusco-rufis, occipite pennis duabus elongatis.

Crested Heron, with the body of a dull blue; the head of a reddish brown; the occiput with two elongated feathers.

Ardea cærulescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 690. 49.

Le Crabier bleu à cou brun. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 399.

Heron bleuâtre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 349.

Blue Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 79. 45. A.

THIS fine species is nineteen inches in length: its beak is deep yellow: between the beak and eyes naked, and reddish: the head and neck are rufous-brown: at the hind head arise two long feathers, which reach down nearly the whole length of the neck: the rest of the body, the wings, and the tail, are deep blue: the legs are brown. Inhabits Cayenne.

## STEEL-BLUE HERON.

(Ardea chalybea.)

AR. *supra nigro-chalybea*, *subtus alba*, *remigibus rectricibusque virescentibus*, *alis apice albis*.

Heron above of a steel-black; beneath white; with the quills and tail-feathers greenish, the former tipped with white.

*Ardea cærulea*,  $\gamma$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 48.

*Cancrofagus Brasiliensis*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 479. 40.

*Ardeola Brasiliensis*. *Raii. Syn.* p. 101. 8.

Le Crabier chalybé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 404.

Blue Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 80. c.

THIS fine species inhabits Brazil: it is only sixteen inches in length: the beak is dusky; its under part white: irides and orbits naked, and yellow: the general colour of the plumage black, with a gloss of polished steel: the head varied slightly with brown, and the wing-coverts with cinereous: the quills are greenish, with a spot of white near the tips: all the under parts of the body are white, varied with cinereous and pale yellow: the tail is greenish: the legs yellow.

Described as a variety of the Blue Heron by Latham, but I think it possesses sufficient characters to form a distinct species.

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CINEREOUS HERON.

(*Ardea cyanopus*.)

*AR. cinerea subtus alba, remigibus partim nigris partim candidis, rostro loris pedibusque cæruleis.*

Grey Heron, beneath white; with the quills part black, part white; the beak, lores, and feet, blue.

*Ardea cyanopus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 685. 33.

*Ardea Mexicana cinerea.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 406. 6.

Le Crabier cendré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 401.

Cinereous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 71. 33.

DESCRIBED as under by Latham: “ A trifle bigger than the last, (the Gardenian Heron): beak two inches and a half long; blue, with a black tip: bare space between the beak and eye blue: the head and all the upper parts are pale ash-colour: the wing-coverts mixed with black: the under parts of the body are white: quills part black, part white: legs bluish. Inhabits America.”

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MALACCA HERON.

(*Ardea Malaccensis.*)

*AR. alba, dorso fusco, collo fusco alboque striato, rostro pedibusque flavis.*

White Heron, with the back fuscous; the neck striped with brown and white; the beak and feet yellow.

*Ardea Malaccensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 47.

Crabier blanc et brun de Malacca. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 394.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 911.

Malacca Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 78. 44.

THE Malacca Heron is nineteen inches in length: its beak is dusky, with its sides yellowish near the

base : between the beak and the eye, and the orbits, naked, and grey : the head and neck are streaked with brown and white : the whole of the feathers are long, narrow, and loose : the back is brown : the wings, the under parts of the body, and the tail, are white : the legs yellow. Inhabits the Malacca isles, and other parts of India.

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## MEXICAN HERON.

(Ardea spadicea.)

AR. *castaneo-purpurea, capite remigibusque spadiceis, vertice nigro.*

Chesnut-purple Heron, with the head and quills chesnut ; the crown black.

Ardea spadicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 699. 76.

Ardea Mexicana purpurascens. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 422. 13.

Le Crabier pourpré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 402.

Mexican Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 96. 67.

THIS is a small species, and is perhaps only the young of some other : it is twelve inches in length : the crown of the head is black, the rest of the head is pale chesnut : the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a purplish chesnut, the under parts being palest : the quills and tail are chesnut. It inhabits Mexico.

## NEW GUINEA HERON.

(Ardea Novæ-Guineæ.)

AR. *corpore toto nigro, iridibus flavis, rostro pedibusque fuscis.*

Heron with the body entirely black; the irides yellow; the beak and feet brown.

Ardea Novæ Guineæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 685. 34.

Crabier noir de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 394.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 926.

New Guinea Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 71. 34.

THIS curious bird is only ten inches in length, and the whole of its plumage is black: its beak and legs are brown: the irides yellow. It is a native of New Guinea: its manners are unknown.

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 PHILIPPINE HERON.

(Ardea Philippensis.)

AR. *castanea subtus albida, dorso striis transversis nigris, tectricibus alarum nigricantibus albo marginatis, remigibus caudâque nigris.*

Chesnut Heron, beneath whitish; with the back transversely striped with black; the wing-coverts dusky, edged with white; the quills and tail black.

*Ardea Philippensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 35.

*Cancrofagus Philippensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 474. 38. *pl.* 37. *f.* 2.

Le petit Crabier. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 395.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 898.

Philippine Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 72. 35.

THE Philippine Heron is only eleven inches in length : its beak is greenish yellow ; between this and the eye naked, and green : the top of the head and all the upper parts of the neck are rufous brown ; the former most inclined to brown : the back is crossed with transverse rufous and brown lines : the wings are black, with rufous white : the quills and tail are black : the fore-part of the neck dirty rufous white : the belly, the thighs, and the vent, are white : the legs are yellow. Inhabits the Philippine islands.

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MINUTE HERON.

(*Ardea exilis.*)

*AR. rufo-castaneus, collo rufo, antice abdomineque albo, lunulâ pectorali remigibus reatricibusque nigris.*

Red-chesnut Heron, with the neck rufous ; the fore-part and abdomen white ; a pectoral lunule, the quills and tail-feathers black.

*Ardea exilis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 645.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 683. 29.

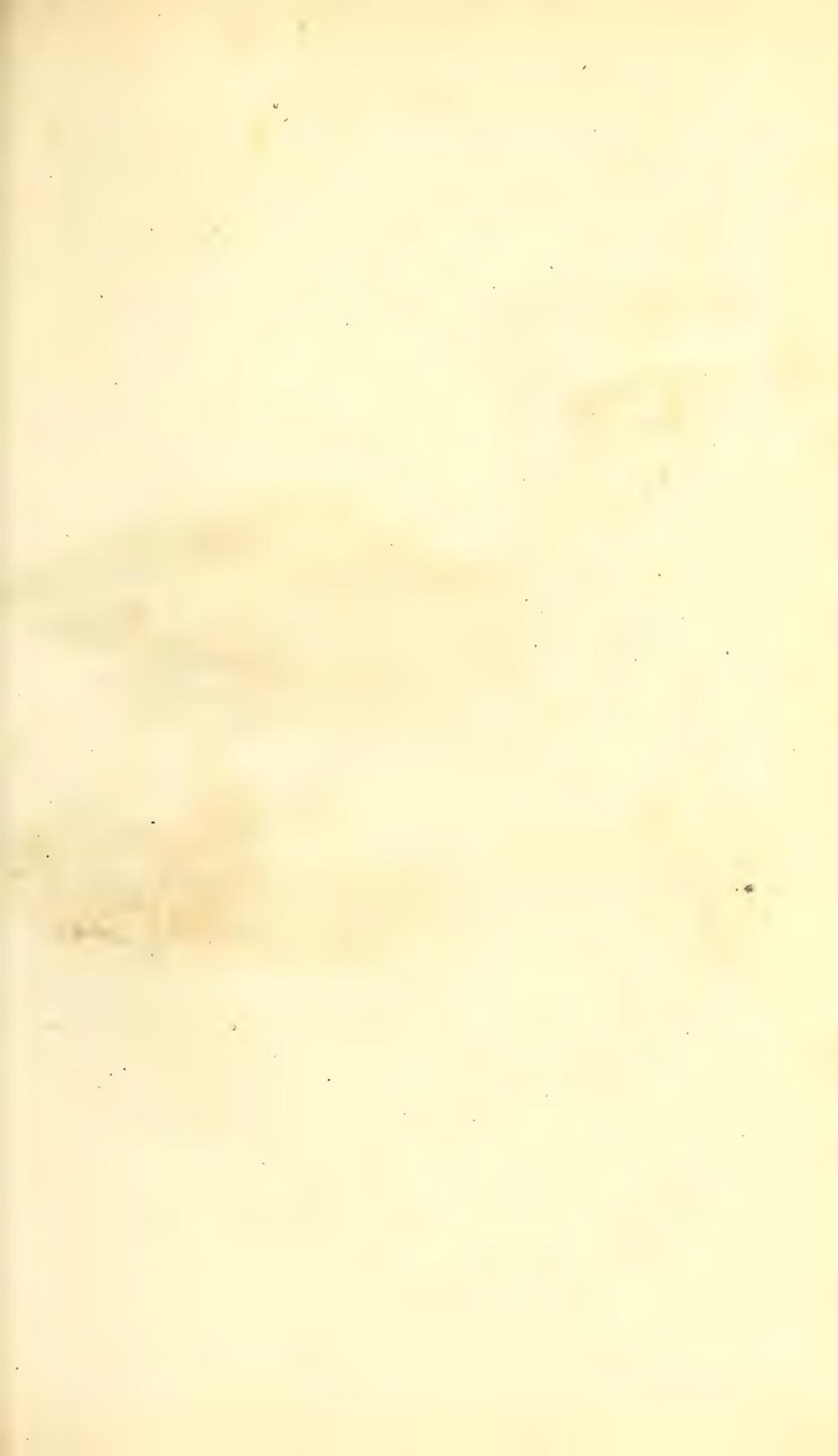
Least Bittern. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 8. 37. *pl.* lxxv. *f.* 4.

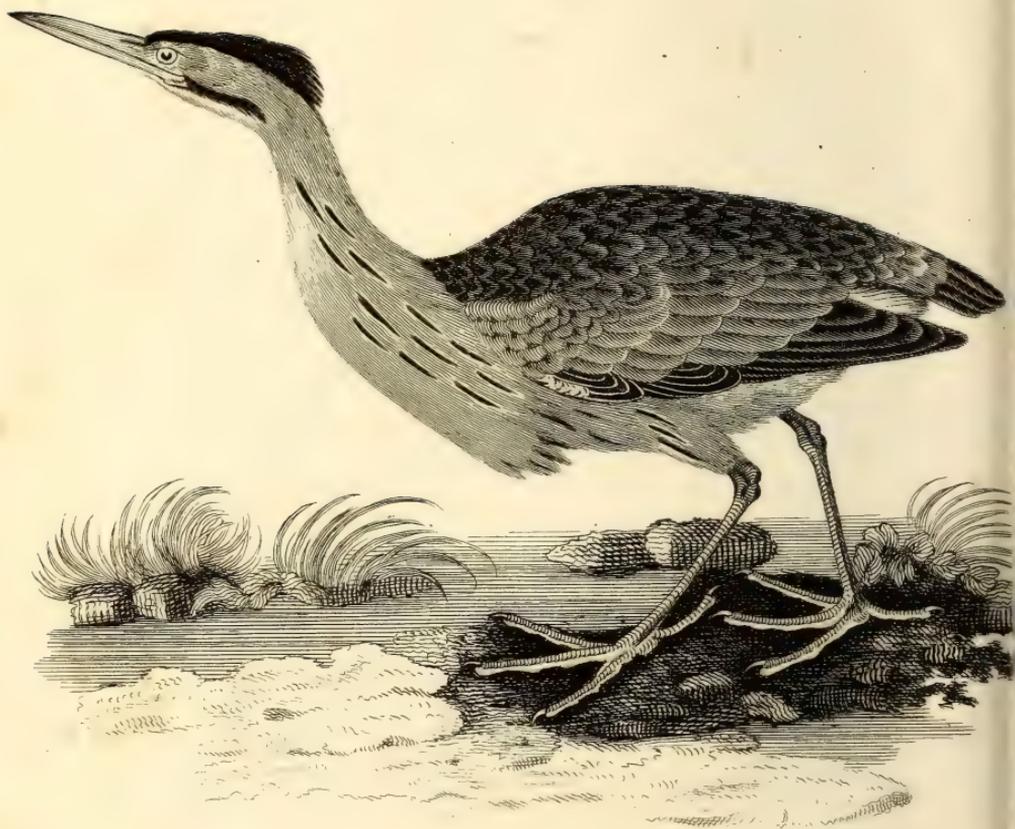
Minute Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 66. 28.

THE Minute Bittern has been thus accurately described by Latham: "Size of a Thrush in the body: length eleven inches and a half: beak two inches long, greenish, with a pale point: irides straw-colour: crown of the head dark rufous chesnut: sides of the neck rufous; the feathers pretty long, and meeting behind, where it is nearly bare: chin and fore-part of the neck white, with a series of feathers on each side the white, of a pale ferruginous colour, each feather marked with a blackish line down the shaft: on the lower part of the neck the feathers are long and loose; some of them nearly white, and hang over the breast, which is brownish black; this colour passing upwards on each side as a crescent to the back; but the feathers on each side have whitish margins: the back is rufous chesnut, with pale yellow margins: the first and third order of wing-coverts like the back, but plain; the middle ones ferruginous, with a dusky line down each shaft: quills black; some of the inner prime ones marked with chesnut at the tips; secondaries the same, with some few of them wholly chesnut: belly, thighs, and vent, white: \* tail black: legs green, bare for three quarters of an inch above the knee."

I have seen several specimens of this species that were killed in Jamaica, and some of them varied a little from the above. One had the back,

\* In some of the specimens shewn to me by a friend, these parts were varied with dusky down the shafts.—J. F. S.





Griffith

LITTLE HERON.

upper wing-coverts, and tail, of a deep blue-black, and the breast was destitute of the brownish black hue; in other respects similar to the first.

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B. TIBIÆ fere totæ plumosæ.

B. Tibiæ nearly clothed with feathers.

## LITTLE HERON.

(*Ardea minuta*.)

AR. *vertice dorso remigibus reatricibusque nigro-virescentibus, collictricibus alarum abdomineque fulvo-rubris.*

Heron with the crown, back, quills, and tail, green-black; the neck, wing-coverts, and abdomen, of a yellowish red.

*Ardea minuta.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 240. 26.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 646. 26.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 683. 27.—Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

*Ardea soloniensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 637. 51. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 19. young.

*Ardea danubialis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 637. 53. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 21. young.

*Botaurus rufus.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 458. 29. young.

*Botaurus striatus.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 454. 27. young.

*Ardeola.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 497. 46. pl. 40. f. 1.

Le Blongois de Suisse. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 395.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 323.

Le Butor brun rayé. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 424. young.

Le Butor roux. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 425.

Heron blongois. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* p. 371.

Boo-onk, or Long-neck. Edw. *pl.* 275.—Gent. *Mag.* xix. *pl.* in p. 497.

Rufous Bittern. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 60. 19. young.

Rayed Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 61. 21. young.

Little Bittern. *Penn. Brit. Zool. App.* p. 663. pl. 8.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 359.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 65. 27.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 235.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 301. 8.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 147.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 128.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 54.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 14.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 2. p. 51.  
*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

SIZE about that of a Thrush: length fifteen inches: the top of the head, the occiput, the back, the scapulars, the secondary quills, and the tail, of a fine black, glossed with greenish: the sides of the head, the neck, the wing-coverts, and the whole of the under parts of the body, yellowish red: the quills are greyish black: the beak is yellow, with the tip brown: the space round the eyes and the irides are yellow: the legs are yellowish green. The young of the first year have the beak brown and the legs green: the top of the head is brown: the fore-part of the neck is whitish, with several longitudinal spots: the sides of the head, the nape, the breast, the back, and the wing-coverts, are different shades of red, sprinkled with longitudinal brown spots: the quills and the tail-feathers are deep brown. After the second moult the longitudinal spots begin to disappear: the feathers of the shoulder are edged with rufous: the quills and the tail-feathers incline to black.

This species inhabits various parts of Europe, but nowhere in great plenty, except in Switzerland, and towards the south: in England it is extremely rare, very few instances being on record

of its having been killed here: three specimens, however, were shot in Devonshire during the year 1808, one of which was a female; and in the winter of 1805, one was killed at Sunda, one of the Orkney islands.

The eggs are deposited in a kind of nest, consisting of a few dried leaves and rushes; they are about the size of those of a Blackbird; are five or six in number, and white. The nourishment of this bird consists of small fishes, frogs and their fry, insects, and worms.

One of the above-mentioned Devonshire specimens of this bird is in the British Museum.

## BOTAURUS. BITTERN.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* capite longius vel capitis longitudine, validum, altiusquam latum, lateratim valdè compressum; mandibulâ superiore incurva.

*Nares* laterales in sulco sitæ, membranâ semiclausæ.

*Orbitæ* nudæ.

*Collum* brevius, crassum, antrosum pennis elongatis vestitum, postice lanugine tectum.

*Pedes* graciles, tetradactyli; *digiti* exteriores basi membranâ connexi; *unguis* medius margine interno dilatatus, pectinatus.

*Beak* as long, or longer than the head, strong, higher than broad, greatly compressed laterally, the upper mandible curved.

*Nostrils* lateral, placed in a furrow, and partly closed by a membrane.

*Orbits* naked.

*Neck* short, thick; in front clothed with elongated feathers, behind covered with down.

*Legs* slender, four-toed; the outer *toes* connected by a membrane at the base; the middle claw with its inner edge dilated and pectinated.

BOTAURUS. *Briss.*

ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel.*

THE Bitterns are distinguished from the Herons by the superior thickness of the neck, which in these is very amply clothed with downy elongated feathers, which the bird has the faculty of elevating at pleasure: their plumage is generally either spotted or striped: they resemble the Herons in their principal habits, residing in marshy situations, and feeding upon aquatic animals.





Griffiths

COMMON BITTERN.

## COMMON BITTERN.

(Botaurus stellaris.)

*Bo. supra testaceus maculis transversis, subtus pallidior maculis oblongis fuscus, loris viridibus.*

Bittern above testaceous, with transverse spots; beneath paler, with oblong brown spots; the lores greenish.

Botaurus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 444. 24. *pl.* 37. *f.* 1.

Ardea stellaris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 21.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 164.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 635.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 100. A. 11.—*Will.* 207. *pl.* 50. 52.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 680. 18.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

Le Butor. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 411. 21. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 789.

Grand Butor. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 373.

Bittern. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 174.—*Will.* (*Ang.*) 282.—*Alb. Brit. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 68.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 19.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 56. 17.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 234.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 300. 7.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 146.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 127.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 14.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 47.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 296.

THE Common Bittern is in length about two feet six inches: its beak is four inches long, of a brown horn-colour above; the lower mandible, and base of the upper, greenish: irides yellow: the feathers on the top of the head are black; those on the occiput, neck, and breast, are long and loose: the general colour of the plumage is dull pale yellow, elegantly variegated with spots and bars of black: the greater coverts and quills are ferruginous, regularly barred with black: the tail is

short : the legs are pale green ; the toes and claws very long, and slender. The female is somewhat less, the plumage not quite so bright, and the feathers on the neck shorter.

Bitterns are found in England, and in most of the temperate parts of the continent : in the colder climates they are migratory, but with us they stay the whole year, but change their position in the autumn to the more southern parts. They are very cautious birds, residing among the reeds and rushes of the most extensive marshes, where they lead a solitary life. They continue for whole days about the same spot, usually sitting among the reeds, with their head erect ; by which means they see over their tops without being observed by the sportsman. They are very ferocious, and when wounded generally make a severe resistance ; oftentimes turning on their back, like the rapacious birds, and fight with both beak and claws : this posture they always assume when surprised by a dog. Mr. Markwick once shot a Bittern in frosty weather ; it fell on the ice, which was just strong enough to support the dogs, and they immediately rushed forward to attack it ; but being only wounded, it defended itself so vigorously, that the dogs were compelled to leave it till it was fired at a second time, and killed. If attacked by a bird of prey, the Bittern, with its sharp beak erected, receives the shock on the point, and thus compels its enemy to retreat, often with a fatal wound : it is from this circumstance old Buzzards never attempt to attack this bird, and the common

Falcons always endeavour to rush upon it behind, while it is upon the wing.

In April the nest is formed among rushes, and almost close to the water, though out of its reach; it consists merely of an assemblage of broken reeds, &c. : in this the eggs are deposited; they are from three to five in number, and are of a dull green: the young are hatched in about twenty-five days, and upon their first emerging from the egg are naked, and appear to be nearly all legs and neck: they do not venture abroad till they are about three weeks old: during this time they are fed upon snails, small fish, or frogs. At this period the male makes a singular noise, which is compared to the deep bellowing of a bull, and is continued for about two months: it has another curious noise, which it utters in an evening, after sunset in the autumn, when it soars aloft to an amazing height: it flies but heavily.

The food of this bird consists of frogs, lizards, mice, and other small animals, as well as fish; but with all this its flesh is stated to be far from disagreeable, and has a great deal the flavour of that of the hare. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Bittern was held in great esteem at the tables of the great, and even now the poulterers value this bird at about half a guinea.

## FRECKLED BITTERN.

(Botaurus lentiginosus.)

*Bo. subcristatus variegatus, supra fusco-purpureus, subtus pallide rufo-purpureus, collo antice dilute flavo maculis longitudinalibus spadiceis notate, gulâ albâ, vertice fusco.*

Slightly crested variegated Bittern, above of a purple-brown; beneath pale reddish purple; the fore-part of the neck dull yellow, longitudinally spotted with chesnut; the throat white; the top of the head brown.

*Ardea lentiginosa. Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.—Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 33.*

Le Butor de la Baye d'Hudson. *Buff. Ois. 7. 430. ?*

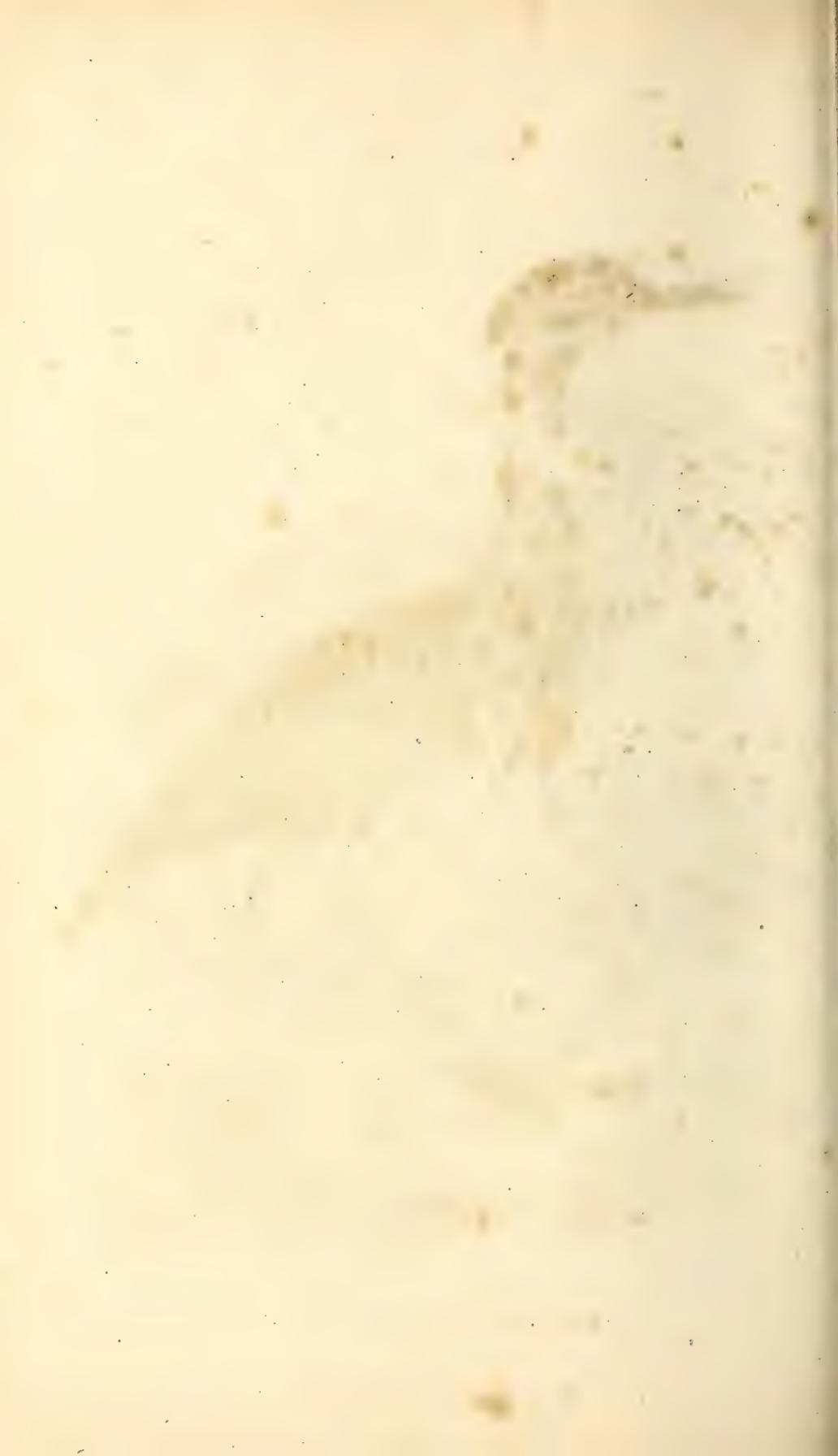
American Bittern. *Wills. Amer. Orn. 8. 35. lxx. f. 3. ?*

THE Freckled Heron of Montagu, which is deposited in the British Museum, does not appear to be referrible to any of the described species, unless it be the young of some of the obscure individuals included in this genus. I shall describe it in Montagu's own words. "The length is about twenty-three inches: beak two inches and three quarters long, to the feathers on the forehead; rather slender, and both mandibles equally turned to form the point; the upper part of the superior mandible dusky; sides and lower mandible greenish yellow: the head is very small; the crown is chocolate-brown, shaded to a dull yellow at the nape, where the feathers are much elongated: the chin and throat white, with a row of brown feathers down the middle: at the base of



*Griffiths*

FRECKLED BITTERN.



the lower mandible commences a black mark, that increases on the upper part of the neck on each side, and is two inches or more in length: the cheeks are yellowish, with an obscure dusky line at the corner of the eye: the feathers on the neck are long and broad, with their webs partly unconnected; those in front are pale dull yellow, with broad chesnut streaks, formed by each feather having one web of each colour, margined, however, with dull yellow on the chesnut side; some feathers have the dark mark in the middle, especially the lower ones; they are all loose, as in the common Bittern; those at the bottom of the neck four inches long, and hang pendant below the breast: the hind head is bare, and the feathers that fall over that part are pale yellow-brown: the feathers on the breast are also long, and of a fine chocolate-brown, glossed with purple, and margined with dull yellow: belly and sides the same, but not quite so bright, the brown marks becoming speckled: the vent and under tail-coverts yellowish white: the back and scapulars are chocolate-brown, with paler margins, minutely speckled, and glossed with a tinge of purple in some particular lights: the coverts of the wings dull yellow, darker in the middle of each feather; the margins prettily speckled: the first and second order of quills, their greater coverts, and the alulæ spuria, dusky lead-colour, with a cinereous dash: the primaries very slightly tipped with brown; the secondaries and the greater coverts tipped more deeply with the same, and prettily speckled on the

light part; the tertials correspond with the lower order of scapulars, which have their margins chestnut, with small dusky lines and spots: the tail is short, and in colour similar to the tertials: the wings when closed do not reach to the end of the tail: the legs are three inches and three quarters in length, from the heel to the knee: the toes long and slender; the middle one, including the claw, (which is three quarters of an inch in length, and pectinated on the inner side,) is as long as the leg: the claws are not much hooked, but the hind one most so, and by far the longest; their colour dusky brown: the colour of the legs and bare space above the knees, (which last is about an inch,) appears to have been greenish."

This bird was shot by Mr. Cunningham in Dorsetshire, in the autumn of 1804. It was observed by him in the marshy meadows about one mile from the river Froome, whilst in pursuit of Pheasants, and upon its rising from the ground it uttered a loud noise, like the tap on a drum: its flight was rather rapid.

This has a great affinity to (if not the same as) the American Bittern of Wilson.

## ZIGZAG BITTERN.

(Botaurus undulatus.)

*Bo. rufo-griseus, pileo nigro, corpore supra strigis undulatis  
subtus angulatis nigris.*

Red-grey Bittern, with the top of the head black; the body with black striæ; undulated on the upper parts, and angulated below.

*Ardea undulata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 637.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 681. 22.*

Le petit Butor de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois. 7. 430.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 763.*

Zigzag Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 61. 22.*

THIS elegant bird is a native of Cayenne: it is in length thirteen inches: its beak is brown, with the lower mandible paler: the naked space round the eye bluish: the general colour of the plumage is yellowish, or reddish cinereous, undulated with innumerable narrow bars of dusky brown; those on the back the most regular, and nearly in straight lines: the top of the head is black: the fore-part of the neck is paler than the hinder, and is not so much variegated with the undulated stripes: the belly and thighs are slightly waved with zigzag bands: the legs are yellow.

## TIGER BITTERN.

(Botaurus tigrinus.)

*Bo. rufus subtus albidus maculis nigris difformibus notatis, vertice caudâque nigris, reatricibus fasciis quatuor albis.*

Rufous Bittern, beneath white, marked with irregular black spots; the crown and tail black; the latter with four white fasciæ.

*Ardea tigrina.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 638.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 682. 24.

L'Onoré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 431.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 790.

Tiger Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 63. 24.

THIS highly interesting species is greatly allied to the Brazilian Bittern: it is about two feet six inches in length: its beak is greenish: the irides are of a yellow tinge: the top of the head is black: the general colour of the plumage is deep rufous, varied with undulated zigzag lines, after the manner of the skin of the tiger; the throat and sides of the neck are paler, spotted irregularly with black: the chin is white: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, varied as the back: the vent is white: the tail is black, with four narrow white stripes: the legs are green.

This is a most beautiful bird; its manners greatly resemble those of the Common Bittern, frequenting the same situations, making its nest on the ground, and laying seven or eight whitish eggs, spotted with green. It is an inhabitant of several parts of South America, especially Cayenne and Surinam.

## LINEATED BITTERN.

(Botaurus lineatus.)

*Bo. flavo fusco rufoque transversim lineatus subtus albidus, capite colloque rufis fasciis fuscis, anterieus lineâ longitudinali albâ.*

Bittern transversely striped with yellow, brown, and rufous; beneath whitish; with the head and neck rufous, striped with brown; the neck in front with a longitudinal white line.

*Ardea lineata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 638.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 682, 25.

L'Onoré rayé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 432.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 860.

Lineated Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 64, 25.

THIS species inhabits the same countries as the last, than which it is rather larger in bulk, but measures the same in length: its beak is blue: the lores the same, and naked: the upper parts of the head and neck are bright rufous, barred with numerous brown lines; and of the body crossed with slender undulated lines of rufous, pale yellow, and brown: down the fore-part of the neck, commencing at the chin, is a longitudinal stripe of white; the upper half of this stripe is bounded by dashes of brown, and the lower half is varied with that colour: the under parts of the body are dirty white: the quills and tail are black: the legs are yellow.

## BRASILIAN BITTERN.

(Botaurus Brasiliensis.)

*Bo. capite laevi, corpore nigricante flavo punctato, remigibus re-  
trixibus rostro pedibusque nigricantibus.*

Bittern with the head smooth; the body dusky, spotted with yellow; the quills, tail-feathers, beak, and legs, dusky.

Ardea Brasiliensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 637.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 441. 23.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 23.

Soco. *Raii. Syn.* 100. 14.—*Will. (Ang.)* 284.

L'Onoré de Bois. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 433.

Brasilian Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 62. 23.—*Brown. Illust. Zool.* 88. pl. 34.

THIS bird, which appears to vary a trifle, is in length two feet eight inches: its beak is blackish: irides yellow: the head and neck are brown, varied with small black spots: the throat and fore-part of the neck white, marked with longitudinal black and fuscous spots: the quills and tail are dusky: the greater wing-coverts are plain dusky: the rest of the plumage, both above and below, is dusky, prettily spotted with yellow. One of these is mentioned as having the beak reddish yellow: the head and upper parts of the body deep orange-red, finely barred with black: the chin whitish red: the fore-part of the neck pale red, with oblong black spots: the belly white, spotted with yellow: the thighs barred with dusky: the quills

black, with white tips : the rump and tail-coverts varied with white, black, and narrow yellow lines : the tail black, varied with a few white lines, and tipped with the same : the legs pale ferruginous. This variety most probably belongs to a different species, on account of the white on the wings and tail.

This species inhabits the borders of the lakes and rivers in the warmer parts of America, the West Indies and Brazil being the most usual places of resort.

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YELLOW BITTERN.

(Botaurus flavus.)

*Bo. striatus supra fuscus subtus albus, capite colloque rufescentibus, reatricibus striis transversis albis.*

Striped Bittern, above brown, beneath white ; with the head and neck reddish ; the tail-feathers transversely striped with white.

Botaurus Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 460. 30.

Ardea flava. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 638.—*Lath, Ind. Orn.* 2. 682. 26.

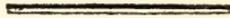
Ardea Brasiliensis rostro serrato. *Raii. Syn.* 101. 16.

Le Butor jaune du Bresil. *Buff. Ois.* 5. 460.

Yellow Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 64. 26.

THE Yellow Bittern is two feet three inches in length : beak four inches and a half long, serrated

next the point; brown, with the base green: the irides golden yellow: the head and hind part of the neck are pale yellow, striped with black: the back is brown, striped with yellow: the quills are varied with black and green, and tipped with white: the tail is similar, but barred with white: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are white, undulated with brown, and the last edged with yellow: the legs are dark grey. Inhabits Brazil: is much esteemed for food.



## SENEGAL BITTERN.

(Botaurus Senegalensis.)

*Bo. fuscus, abdomine alis caudâque albis, capite colloque nigro striatis, alarum medio fasciâ longitudinali pallide rufâ.*

Brown Bittern, with the abdomen, wings, and tail, white; the head and neck striped with black; the middle of the wings with a pale longitudinal rufous fascia.

*Ardea Senegalensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 645.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 684. 30.*

Le petit Butor de Sènègal. *Buff. Ois. 7. 426.*

Petit Heron roux du Sènègal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 315.*

Senegal Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 67. 29.*

THIS is in length twelve inches: beak rufous brown, beneath yellow: the upper part of the

head, the neck, and the back, are rufous: the fore-part of the neck similar, but paler, and each feather marked with a streak of black down the shaft; the loose feathers, however, at the base of the fore-part of the neck, are plain, and darker in colour than the rest: the middle of the wing, from the shoulder, is reddish; the rest of the wing, both within and without, is white, some of the quills being varied with rufous: the whole of the under parts of the body are white: the legs are yellow. It is a native of Senegal.

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GREEN BITTERN.

(*Botaurus virescens.*)

*Bo. occipite subcristato, dorso viridi-nitente, pectore rufescente, reatricibus viridi-aureis, loris luteis.*

Bittern with the occiput somewhat crested; the back of a shining green; the breast rufescent; the tail-feathers of a golden-green, and the lores yellowish.

*Ardea virescens.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 635.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 684. 31.

*Cancrofagus viridis.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 486. 43. *pl.* 37. *f.* 1.

*Cancrofagus viridis nævius.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 490. *pl.* 38. *f.* 2.

Le Crabier verd. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 404.

Le Crabier verd tacheté. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 405.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.*

Le Crabier de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 908. ?

Small Bittern. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 80.

Green Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 68. 30.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.*  
7. 97. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 1.

LENGTH eighteen inches : the beak is greenish brown ; the under mandible yellowish at the base : the irides are yellow : lores naked, and yellow : the crown of the head of a dusky golden-green, glossed with copper : the feathers of the occiput elongated, and forming a crest : neck rusty bay-colour : the back, tail, and wings, are dusky brown, tinged with plumbeous : the lesser wing-coverts and primary quills similar in colour to the back, and edged with yellowish : the middle and greater wing-coverts dark glossy green, fringed with ferruginous : the chin and throat are white : the rest of the fore-part of the neck streaked with white : beneath, and following the direction of the under jaw, is a ferruginous stripe : the feathers on the lower part of the neck are narrow, and fall over the breast ; those of the back are similar, and cover the rump : the legs are greenish. The supposed female, or more probably the young bird, has the crown dusky ; its feathers not elongated, and those of the neck pale brown, streaked with white : the back and scapulars are brown, the latter slightly tipped with white : all the wing-coverts have a triangular white spot at the tip, and the last row have their edges of that colour : the secondary quills are dusky green, edged with paler : the greater quills brown, glossed with green,

and tipped with white: the under parts of the body are pale ash-colour.

This is a migratory species, being found in Carolina during the summer: it feeds upon fish, frogs, and crabs, in search of which it will remain for hours together on the branch of a tree overhanging the water, with its head drawn in between the shoulders. It is also found at New York, Jamaica, Cayenne, and other parts of America.

## NYCTICORAX. NIGHTHERON.

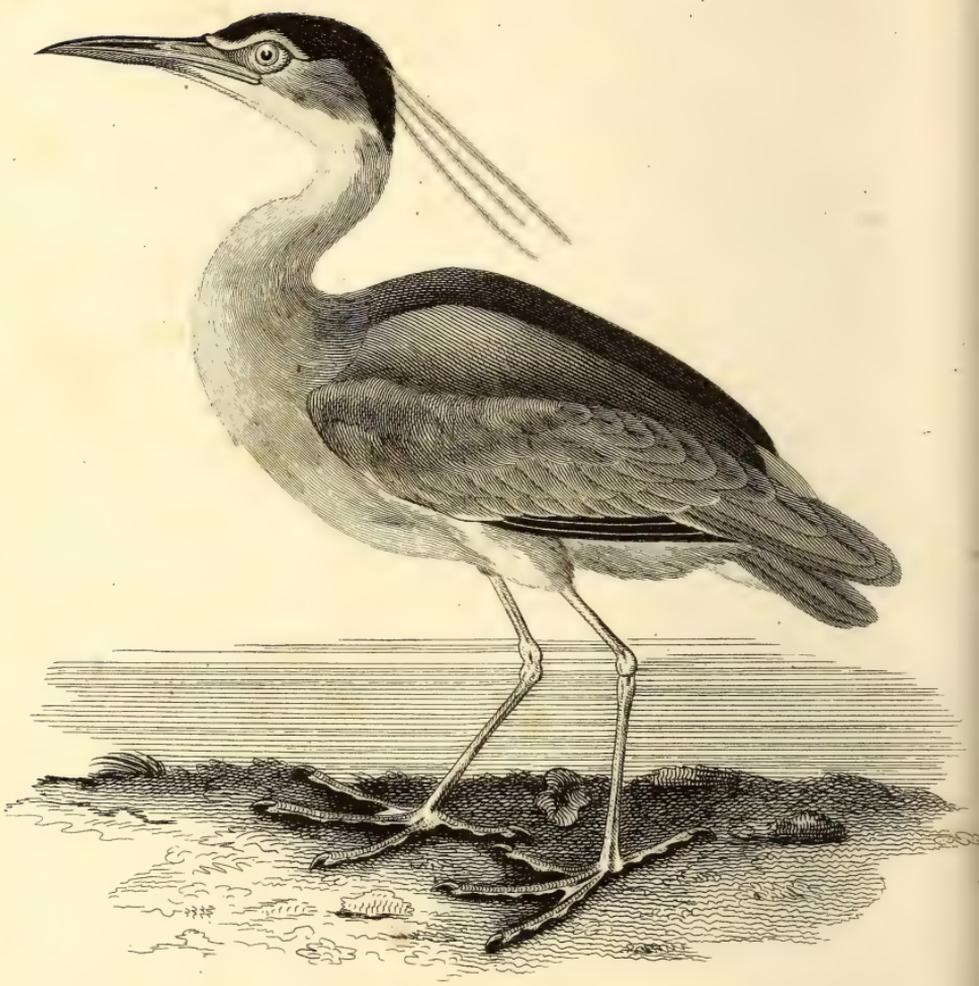
*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> haud capite longius, validum, basi altius quam latum, lateratim compressum; mandibula superiore paulò incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> scarcely longer than the head, strong, higher than broad at the base, laterally compressed; the upper mandible somewhat incurved.
<i>Nares</i> laterales in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Caput</i> pennis longissimis cylindraceis instructum.	<i>Head</i> adorned with very long cylindrical feathers.
<i>Collum</i> breve, crassum.	<i>Neck</i> short and thick.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi; <i>unguis</i> medius margine internâ dilatatus, pectinatus.	<i>Feet</i> slender, four-toed; the outer <i>toes</i> connected at the base by a membrane; the middle claw with its inner margin dilated and pectinated.

ARDEA. *Ray., Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm., Cuv., Vieil.*BOTAURUS. *Briss.*CANCROFAGUS. *Briss.*

**I**N this genus the neck is more slender than in the preceding, but stouter than in the Herons: the head is furnished with several straight narrow feathers, of a peculiar construction, on its hinder





*Griffith*

COMMON NIGHT-HERON.

part, and the beak is of a different form to that of either the Herons or Bitterns. In manners the Nighthérons somewhat resemble those of the above birds: they build their nests in trees, and lay about five eggs.

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EUROPEAN NIGHTHERON.

(*Nycticorax Europeus*.)

*Ny. cristatus*, capite, occipite, dorsoque nigro-virescentibus, abdomine flavescente-albo.

Crested Nightheron, with the head, occiput, and back, of a black-green; the abdomen of a yellowish white.

*Ardea Nycticorax*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 624.—*Raii. Syn.* 99. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 493. 45. *pl.* 39.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 678. 13.

*Ardea maculata*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 645. 80. young.

*Ardea Gardeni*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 645. 81. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 685. 32. young.

*Ardea badia*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644. 75. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 37. young.

*Ardea grisea*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 22. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 625. 9. 8. young.

*Botaurus nævius*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 462. 31. young.

*Cancrofagus castaneus*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 468. 34. young.

Le Bihoreau. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 435. *pl.* 12.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 758.

Butor tacheté, ou Pouacre. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 427. young.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 939. young.

Le Crabier roux. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 390. young.

Bihoreau à manteau noire. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 375.

Spotted Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 70. 31. young.

Gardenian Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 355. young.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 71. 32. young.

Night Heron, or Qua Bird. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 101. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 1. *f.* 2. young.

Chesnut Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 73. 37. young.

Night Heron, or Night Raven. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 356.—*Will. (Ang.)* 279. *pl.* 49.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 52.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 234.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 145.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 126.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 43.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

ACCORDING to the observations of Meijer, several of the Lathamian Herons are ascertained to belong to the present species, which puts on a very dissimilar appearance at different periods of its life. The full grown bird, in its perfect plumage, is about twenty-two inches in length: the head, the occiput, the back, and the scapulars, are black, with hues of green and blue: on the nape are situated three long, narrow, white feathers, measuring about seven inches in length: the lower part of the back, the wings, and the tail, are fine grey: the forehead, the eyebrows, the throat, the fore-part of the neck, and the under parts of the body, are pure white: the beak is black, with its base yellowish: the irides are red: the legs are greenish yellow. Both sexes are similar. The young of the first year are destitute of the three narrow feathers on the nape: the top of the head, the nape, the back, and the scapulars, are dull brown, with bright red longitudinal stripes on the shaft of each feather: the throat is white, slightly spotted with brown: the feathers of the sides and fore-part of the neck are yellowish, deeply edged

with brown: the wing-coverts and quills are grey-brown, with large ovate yellowish white spots at the tip of each feather: the under parts of the body are shaded with brown: the upper edge of the beak is brown, the rest is of a yellowish green: the irides are brown: the legs are olive-brown. At the age of two years the colours of the head and the back are tinged with dusky, and the longitudinal spots on the neck become fewer in number: the spots at the tips of the wing-coverts are smaller: the proper cinereous hue makes its appearance on the other parts of the body, and the under parts become more white: the beak is dusky brown: the irides are red-brown, and the legs are tinged with green.

The Nightheron frequents the sea shores, rivers, and inland marshes, feeding upon fishes, worms, insects, and frogs. It is very abundant in most of the southern countries of both continents, but towards the northern parts is extremely rare: very few specimens have ever been killed in this country, the first on record having been shot near London, during the month of May 1782; since that period, however, five or six more have been shot, and one so lately as 1816, which is now in the British Museum; this one occurred in the vicinity of London.

The female builds her nest in trees or on the ground; she lays three or four greenish blue eggs. During the day this species remains concealed, and does not roam about until the dusk of the evening,

when it commences its cry, which is very disagreeable, and is compared by some to the noise made by a person straining to vomit.

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CAYENNE NIGHTHERON.

(*Nycticorax Cayanensis*.)

*Ny. corpore cæruleo-cinereo, dorso striis nigris, capite nigro, pileo fasciâque suboculari albis, cristâ occipitis sexpenni.*

Nightheron with the body of an ashy blue; the back striped with black; the top of the head and stripe beneath the eyes white; the occipital crest composed of six feathers.

*Ardea Cayanensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 626.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 680. 17.

Le Bihoreau de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 439.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 899.  
Cayenne Night Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 56. 16.

THIS bird is found at Cayenne: its length is twenty-one inches: its beak is black: the lores pale green: the crown of the head is white; and a stripe of this colour passes from the nostrils, beneath the eyes, towards the occiput: the rest of the head is black, ending in a point behind; from which part depends a crest composed of six unequal feathers, half of which are white, and half black: the prevailing hue of the rest of the plumage is a bluish ash, the back and wings being darkest, and marked with a dusky stripe down the middle of the shaft of each feather: the quills are black: the naked space above the knee, and the legs, which are very long, are yellowish.

## CALEDONIAN NIGHTHERON.

(Nycticorax Caledonicus.)

*Ny. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus superciliisque albis, vertice nigro, cristâ occipitis tripenni albâ.*

Rusty brown Nightheron, with the under parts and the eyebrows white; the crown black; the occiput with a white crest, composed of three feathers.

*Ardea Caledonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 626.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 679. 15.*

Caledonian Night Heron. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 5. 55. 15.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 299. 5.*

THIS bird is very similar to the common Nightheron when in its full plumage: it is in length nearly two feet: its beak is black: the space between the beak and eye is naked, and green: the irides are yellow: the crown of the head is black: the eyebrows, and streak on the upper parts of the sides of the head, are white: from the nape arises three long white feathers: the prevailing colour of the plumage is ferruginous, inclining to brown; the neck being palest, and having its feathers very loose on the fore-part: the breast, the belly, and the under parts of the body, are white: the legs are yellow: the claws are dusky. It inhabits New Caledonia.

## JAMAICA NIGHTHERON.

(Nycticorax Jamaicensis.)

*Nx. subcristatus fuscus, collo abdomineque fusco alboque striatis, tectricibus alarum apice maculâ triangulari albâ.*

Slightly crested brown Nightheron, with the neck and abdomen striated with fuscous and white; the tip of the wing-coverts with a triangular white spot.

*Ardea Jamaicensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 625.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 679. 14.*

Jamaica Night Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 54. 14.*

LATHAM has described this curious bird from a specimen in his own collection, in the following manner: "Length one foot eleven inches: beak four inches long, and dusky: the upper mandible bends a trifle downwards at the point; the colour dusky; the ridge of the upper part blackish: the irides pale straw-colour: between the eye, and round it, bare, and greenish: the head is somewhat crested; the crown dark brown; each feather is streaked down the middle with ferruginous: neck the same, but the colours duller and paler: chin and throat white: neck-feathers pretty loose: the upper part of the back darker than the rest: the rest of the back and scapulars yellowish brown; some of the last tipped with white: wing-coverts like the back, but the lower order of them much paler, giving the appearance of a broad bar: all the coverts white down the shaft, which spreads

out to the tip, and forms a longish triangular spot : quills the colour of the lesser coverts : the primaries and bastard wing tipped with white ; the secondaries plain : breast and belly white, streaked with obscure pale brown : vent white : legs brown.”

This bird is a native of Jamaica : it is very shy, and scarce : it frequents woody situations, like the rest of the birds in this genus.

## CICONIA. STORK.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, rectum, validum, integrum, teretiusculum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore carinatâ, inferiore paulò recurvatâ.

*Nares* longitudinaliter fissæ, in sulco sitæ.

*Orbitæ* gulaque nudæ.

*Pedes* grallatorii, tetradactyli, digiti antice basi membranâ connexi; *pollex* prima phalange in terram insistente: *unguis* medius integerri-  
mus.

*Alæ* mediocres.

*Beak* long, straight, stout, entire, rounded, acute; the upper mandible carinated, the under slightly recurved.

*Nostrils* longitudinally cleft, and placed in a groove.

*Orbits* and *throat* naked.

*Legs* formed for wading, four-toed; the anterior toes connected at the base by a membrane; the hind toe with its first joint resting on the ground; the middle claw entire.

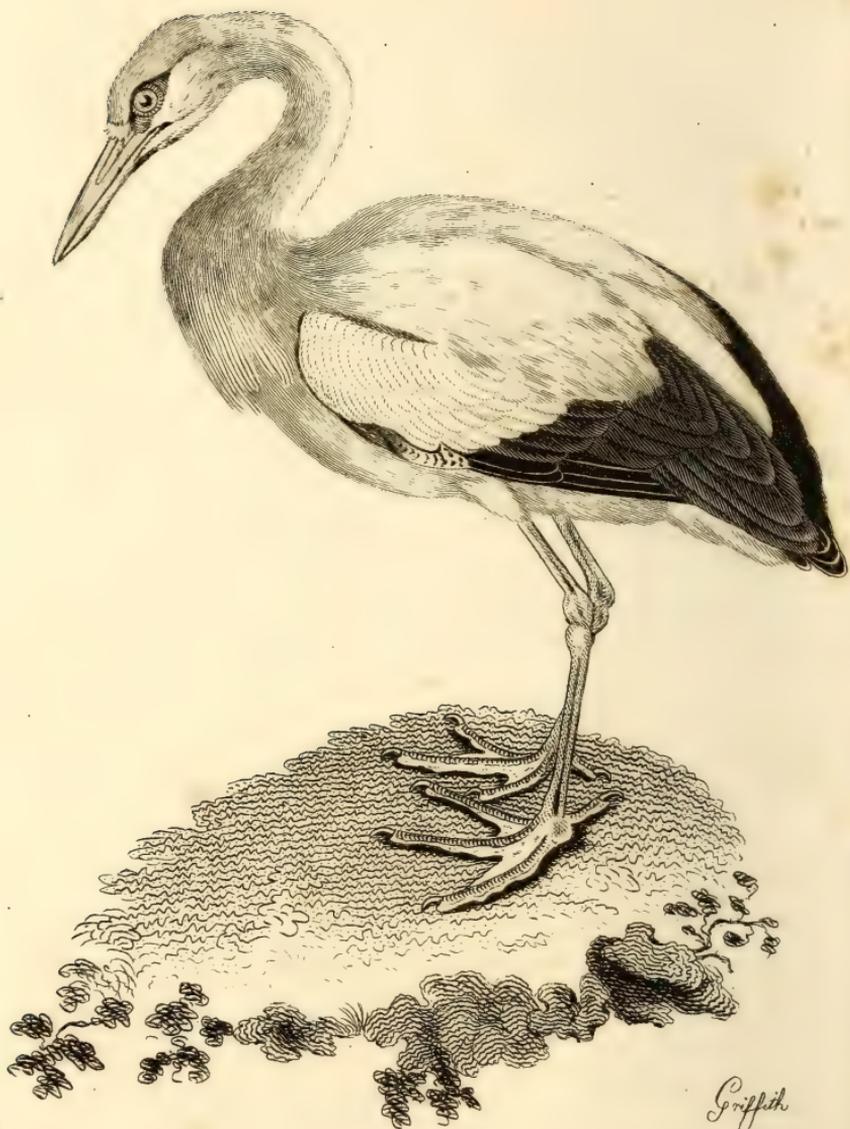
*Wings* medial.

CICONIA. *Ray., Briss., Temm., Cuv., Vieil., Leach.*

ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

**T**HE Storks reside in marshy places, and are principally nourished by reptiles, frogs and their fry, as well as fish and small mammalia. In most countries they are much esteemed by the inhabitants, as they tend to prevent the increase of noxious vermin by destroying great numbers, all the species being extremely voracious. They migrate in great flocks, and are very easily tamed.





COMMON STORK.

## WHITE STORK.

(Ciconia alba.)

*Ci. alba, orbitis nudis remigibus scapularibusque nigris, rostro pedibus cuteque sanguineis.*

White Stork, with the orbits naked, and with the quills and scapulars black; the beak, legs, and skin, blood-red.

*Ciconia alba.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 365. 2. *pl.* 32.—*Raii. Syn.* 97. A.

*Ardea Ciconia.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 7.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 162.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 622. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 676. 9.

*Cicogne blanche.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 253. *pl.* 12.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 866.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 358.

White Stork. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 455. c.—*Will. Ang.* 286. *pl.* 52.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 64.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 47.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 234.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 144.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 125.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 31.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 288.

THIS well known bird has the head, the neck, and the whole of the body, of a pure white: the scapulars and wings black: the beak and legs red: the naked space round the eyes black: the irides brown: it is in length about three feet five or six inches. The young have the black on the wings tinged with brown, and the beak of a dusky red.

The Stork inhabits various parts of the temperate regions of the old continent. It rarely visits England, though in various parts of France and in Holland, it breeds every where on the house tops, the inhabitants providing boxes for the purpose, and are careful that the birds receive no injury; the consequence of this is that the

Stork walks fearlessly along the streets of those parts, and is greatly valued by the inhabitants, as it clears the country of frogs, snakes, and other reptiles. The disposition of this bird is mild and placid, being very easily tamed; it may be trained to reside in gardens, which it will effectually clear of insects and other vermin.

The female makes a large nest composed of sticks, and lays from two to four eggs, which are of a dirty yellowish white, the size of those of a Goose, but rather longer. The young are hatched in a month, and at first are brown: both sexes are said to watch them by turns, till they are able to take care of themselves: from this circumstance, and their great familiarity, many ridiculous fables have been invented, which it would be needless to repeat.

Storks are birds of passage, and observe great exactness in the time of their autumnal departure from Europe to more congenial climates. They pass a second summer in Egypt and the marshes of Barbary. In the former country they are said to pair and lay again, and educate a second brood. Before each of these migrations they congregate in amazing numbers: they are for a while much in motion among themselves, and after making several short excursions, as if to try their wings, all of a sudden take flight, with great silence, and with such speed as in a moment to be out of sight. During these migrations they are seen in vast flocks. Dr. Shaw saw three flights of them leaving Egypt, and passing over Mount Carmel, each half

a mile in breadth; and he says they were three hours in passing over.

The Stork sleeps upon one leg, and previous to its migrations makes a singular snapping noise with its beak; in doing this it is said to turn its head backwards, with the upper part of the beak placed on the rump, and the under set into the quickest motion, made to act on the other. The flesh of this bird is very rank, and is not fit for food.

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AMERICAN STORK.

(*Ciconia Maguari.*)

*C1. alba, orbitis nudis coccineis, remigibus et tectricibus caudæ superioribus nigro-virescentibus.*

White Stork, with the orbits naked, and crimson; the quills and upper tail-coverts dusky green.

*Ciconia Americana.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 369. 3.

*Ardea Maguari.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 623.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 677. 10.

*Maguari.* *Ray. Syn.* 97. 3.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 275.

*Cicogne Maguari.* *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 360.

American Stork. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 50. 10.

SIZE of the common Stork: length about three feet four inches: the head, the neck, the back, the tail, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a pure white: the feathers at the base of the neck are long and pendant: the wings and

upper tail-coverts are dusky, glossed with green : a large naked space on the upper part of the throat, which is capable of dilatation, is of a fine vermilion hue, as is also the skin which surrounds the eyes : the beak is of a greenish yellow at the base, and grey-blue at the tip : the feet are red, the claws are brown, and the irides are white.

This bird inhabits various parts of America, though several have been killed in France, but these were accidental visitors. It is said to be good food, and to snap with the beak like the common species.

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BLACK STORK.

(*Ciconia nigra*.)

*Ci. nigra, orbitis nudis coccineis, pectore abdomineque albo.*

Black Stork, with the orbits naked, and crimson ; the breast and abdomen white.

*Ciconia nigra.* *Raii. Syn.* 97. 2.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

*Ciconia fusca.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 362. 1. *pl.* 31.

*Ardea nigra.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 8.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 163.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 623.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 677. 11.

*Cicogne noire.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 271.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 399.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 359.

Black Stork. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 456. D.—*Will. (Ang.)* 286. *pl.* 52.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 82.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 50. 11.—*Mont. Linn. Trans.* xii. 19.

THIS bird is in length about three feet : its head, neck, the whole of the upper parts of the

body, the wings, and the tail, are dusky, with hues of purple and greenish: the under parts of the breast and the belly are pure white: the beak, the naked skin about the eyes, and throat, are deep red-crimson: the irides are brown: the legs are deep red. The young have the beak, the naked skin round the eyes, that on the throat, as also the legs, of an olive-green: the head and neck are rufous brown, edged with whitish: the body, the wings, and the tail, are dusky brown, slightly tinged with bluish and green.

This species inhabits many parts of Europe, but is not so common as the white: it is most abundant in Poland, Lithuania, Prussia, Switzerland, and Turkey; rarer in Germany and France, and never found in Holland: one specimen has been captured in England; this was taken on a moor in Somersetshire, on the 13th of May, 1814, and is now in the British Museum. Several particulars of this individual are given by Montagu in the twelfth volume of the *Linnean Transactions*. Upon its first capture it made but little resistance, and on the following day ate some eels that had been placed near it: it frequently rested upon one leg, and if alarmed, particularly by the approach of a dog, it made a snapping noise with the beak like the White Stork. It soon became docile, and would follow its feeder for a favourite morsel, an eel. When hungry it used to rest its whole leg upon the ground, and forcibly blow the air from its lungs. It frequently waded up to its belly into a pond in search of food, in the choice of which it

did not seem very particular, as it would eat any kind of offal presented to it.

Latham asserts that this is a solitary bird, frequenting the most sequestered places to breed: it builds on trees, laying two or three eggs, of a dull white, shaded with green, slightly marked with brown spots. Its flesh is unfit for food, being as bad as that of the White Stork.

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GIGANTIC STORK.

(*Ciconia Argala.*)

*C. cinerea, capite colloque nudis, abdomine humerisque candidis.*  
Cinereous Stork, with the head and neck naked; the abdomen and shoulders white.

*Ardea dubia.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 624.

*Ardea Argala.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 676. 8.

Gigantic Crane. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 4. 45.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 232. pl. 115.—Bing. *Anim. Biog.* 2. 293.

THIS gigantic individual is thus described by that able ornithologist, Latham: "Size from five to seven feet in length, and when standing erect it is five feet high. The beak is of a vast size, sharp pointed, compressed on the sides, of a yellowish white colour, and opens very far into the head: the nostrils a slit placed high up, near the base: the whole head and neck are naked; the front is yellow; the fore-part of the neck the

same, but more dull; the hind part of the head and neck red, with here and there a warty excrescence, mixed with a few straggling hairs, curled at the ends: the craw hangs down on the fore-part of the neck, like a pouch, and twines round the back part; the lower part of it furnished with hairs like the rest of the neck, but at the bottom are in greater number, and of a triangular form: the upper parts of the back and shoulders are surrounded with white downy feathers: the back itself and wing-coverts deep bluish ash-colour: second quills dusky brown: prime quills and tail deep blackish lead-colour; the last scarcely exceeds the quills in length; the feathers of it are ten inches long, and twelve in number: the feathers of the sides beneath the wings, and those of the vent and under tail-coverts, are long and downy, some of them measuring near a foot, and of a dusky white colour, as are all the under parts of the body: the legs are long, and black, naked far above the knees, and very scaly: the toes are webbed at the base: the claws blunt."

This bird is a native of Africa and Asia: it arrives at Bengal at the commencement of the rainy season. It is a most voracious animal, eating as much as would serve four men at a meal, and is very useful in clearing the country of reptiles and snakes, upon which it feeds. A long account of a tame bird of this species is given by Latham, from Smeathman. It regularly attended the hall at dinner-time, placing itself behind its master's chair, frequently before any of the guests entered.

The servants were obliged to watch it carefully, and to defend the provisions by beating it off with sticks; yet, notwithstanding every precaution, it would frequently snatch off something from the table. It one day purloined a whole boiled fowl, which it swallowed in an instant. It used to fly about the island, and roost very high amongst the silk cotton-trees; from this station, at the distance of two or three miles, it could see when the dinner was carried across the court; when darting down, it would arrive early enough to enter with some of those who carried in the dishes.

When sitting, it was observed always to rest itself on the whole length of the hind part of the leg. It sometimes stood in the room for half an hour after dinner, turning its head alternately, as if listening to the conversation.

Its courage was not equal to its voracity, for a child of eight or ten years old was able to put it to flight, though it would seem at first to stand on the defensive, by threatening with its enormous beak, widely extended, and crying out with a loud hoarse voice. It preyed on small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles; and though it would destroy poultry, it never dared openly to attack a hen with her young ones. It had been known to swallow a cat whole, and a bone of a shin of beef being broken, served it but for two morsels.

## MYCTERIA. JABIRU.

*Generic Character.*

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conico-longum, lævigatum, validum, acutum, utrinque compressum; mandibula superiore triquetra recta, inferiore crassior recurvata.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> lineares.</p> <p><i>Caput</i> collumque plus minusve denudatis.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti, antici basi membranâ connexi: pollex humi incumbens.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> conic elongated, smooth, strong, acute; compressed on each side; the upper mandible triangular, straight; the lower stouter, and recurved.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> linear.</p> <p><i>Head and neck</i> more or less naked.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> four-toed; the anterior toes connected by a membrane at the base; the hinder one resting upon the ground.</p>
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MYCTERIA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Vieil., Cuv.*

CICONIA. *Briss.*

VERY little is known of the manners of the Jabirus, which are natives of the tropical and southern climates: they are mostly of a gigantic size, are very voracious, and prey upon fish, frogs, and other smaller animals: they reside in marshy and boggy places.

## AMERICAN JABIRU.

(Mycteria Americana.)

*My. alba, remigibus reatricibusque nigro-purpurascens.*

White Jabiru, with the quills and tail-feathers of a purple-black.

*Mycteria Americana.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 232. 1.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 616.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 670. 1.*Ciconia Brasiliensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 371. 4.Jabiru-guacu. *Raii. Syn.* 96. 5.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 282. *pl.* 13.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 817.American Jabiru. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 22. *pl.* 75.

THIS bird is about the size of the common Stork : its beak is black : the whole plumage is white, except the head and about two-thirds of the neck, which are destitute of feathers, and are of a dusky hue ; the lower part of the neck is also naked, and is of a fine red : on the hind head are a few greyish feathers : the wings and tail are of a deep purplish tint : the legs are strong, and covered with black scales. The young are said to be grey the first year, rose-colour the second, and pure white the third.

Inhabits the savannahs of Cayenne, Guiana, and other parts of South America. It constructs its nest in great trees, and lays two eggs. The young, as well as the old birds, are very voracious, and consume a great quantity of fish : they are very wild : the young birds are frequently eaten, but the old are very unpleasant food, being tough and oily.

## NEW HOLLAND JABIRU.

(Mycteria Australis.)

*MY. alba, capite colloque viridi-nigris, tectricibus pennis scapularibus caudaque nigris, rostro nigro, pedibus rubris.*

White Jabiru, with the head and neck of a green-black; the wing-coverts, scapulars, and tail, black; the beak black, and feet red.

*Mycteria Australis.* Linn. *Trans.* 5. 34. 2.—Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxiv. 1.

New Holland Jabiru. Lath. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* II. 294. *pl.* 138.

“ THIS species measures from the tip of the beak to the end of the claws full six feet: the beak is a foot long: neck fifteen inches: thighs ten inches: legs almost the length of the beak; the upper mandible of which is nearly straight, or but just sensibly curved upwards; the under rather more so; the colour of both black: the chin is for a little way bare of feathers, and of a reddish colour: irides yellow: the head is pretty full of feathers, and with about half the neck is black, with a tinge of green in some lights, in others of purplish: the middle of the wing-coverts, and secondary quills, as well as the middle of the back, are greenish black, and the tail also is of the same colour: the rest of the plumage white: the whole of the legs and bare parts above the knee are of a fine red: the toes furnished at the end with pale-

coloured claws, shaped not unlike those of the human species. Inhabits New Holland."

The above is Latham's description of this species, to which he subjoined the following: "Among the drawings of Mr. Lambert is a representation of one, apparently the same, in which the skin beneath the lower mandible and throat is of a fine crimson, and said to be capable of great distention: head and half the neck brownish black, with a variable green and copper gloss: between the beak and eye grey: the general colour of the plumage of the lower part of the neck, the body, and wings, is white, except on the shoulders, which appear blackish, with the same bronzed hue as the head and half the neck: the tail is black."

These birds are occasionally seen on the muddy banks of the harbour of Port Jackson, searching for fish, when the tide is out.

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SENEGAL JABIRU.

(*Mycteria Senegalensis*.)

*My. alba*, rostro apicem versus rubro, basin versus albido fasciâ nigrâ, maculâ utrinque fenestratâ.

White Jabiru, with the beak towards the tip red, towards the base whitish; with a black fascia, and a transparent spot on each side.

*Mycteria Senegalensis.* Shaw. *Linn. Trans.* 5. 32. pl. 3. (head.)

*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxiv. 2.

Senegâl Jabiru. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 296. 3.

DR. SHAW has given a very ample description of this bird in the Linnean Transactions. Its length, from the beak to the end of the claws, is six feet two inches: beak thirteen inches: neck fifteen inches: body one foot: the naked part of the thighs eleven inches; the feathered part four inches: knee joint an inch: leg thirteen inches and a half: the middle toe is five inches and a half; the two outer ones four inches and a half, all slightly connected at the base: the upper mandible is very pale for three inches from the gape; the under the same for about one inch and a half, then begins a bar of black for about three inches; from thence to the tip the colour is reddish, increasing in depth to the end, where it is of a deep vermilion: on each side of the base of the upper mandible is a large semi-oval and semi-transparent space, which at its back part is continued upwards, in a curved direction, across the fore-part of the eye: over the nostrils a bare flattened part, somewhat in the manner of the Coot: beneath the base of the beak, just at the beginning of the feathered part, are two very small pear-shaped pendant wattles, adhering by very small necks: the head and neck are black: scapulars black, with pale bases, and fifteen inches in length: the remainder of the bird white: the

legs are very long, and the thighs, to a distance nearly equal to that of the leg itself, quite bare: the whole leg and thigh black, except that round the knee, as well as round each joint of the toes, is a pale band or zone: the whole length of the leg and thigh is covered with hexagonal longitudinal scales. Said to be a native of Senegal.

## ANASTOMUS. ANASTOMUS.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* utrinque compressum, versus medium hians, acutum; mandibula superiore marginibus aut denticulatis aut versus apicem emarginatis; inferiore integra.

*Nares* lineares.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, fissi, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexâ; unguis medius dilatatus, integerrimus.

*Beak* compressed on both sides, gaping towards the middle, acute; the upper mandible with its margins denticulated, or emarginate towards the tip; the under entire.

*Nostrils* linear.

*Legs* four-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected by a membrane at the base; the middle claw dilated, and entire.

ANASTOMUS. *Illig., Vieil.*

HIANS. *Lacepede, Cuv.*

ARDEA. *Gmel., Lath.*

**L**IKE the rest of the Grallæ, the birds of this genus reside in marshy places, feeding upon small fishes, snails, worms, insects, and such like: they are both natives of India, but of their method of incubation nothing is known.

- A. *ROSTRUM emarginatum*; *FACIES plumosa*.  
 A. *Beak emarginate*; *face clothed with feathers*.

PONDICHERRY ANASTOMUS.

(*Anastomus Pondicerianus*.)

*AN. cinereo-griseus, remigibus nigris, rostro lateribus glabro apice mucronato.*

Cinereous grey *Anastomus*, with the quills black; the sides of the beak smooth; the apex pointed.

*Ardea Pondiceriana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 646.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 702. 90.

*Le Bec-ouvert.* *Buff. Ois.* 7. 409.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 932.

*Pondicherry Heron.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 101. 77.

NOTHING is known of the manners of this singular bird, which measures fourteen inches and a half in length: the beak is rather long, very thick, and stout at the base for about one fourth of its length; it then becomes slender, and finishes in a point: the under mandible is less stout, and gradually lessens to the end, but is curved inward the whole length; so that the mandibles only touch at the bases and tips, standing hollow from each other in the middle; the colour of both is yellow, but towards the head dusky: the space between the beak and eye, and orbits, are well clothed with feathers: the prevailing colour of the plumage is a dirty cinereous grey, but the quills are black, and reach considerably beyond the end of the tail: the legs are yellowish, and tessellated their whole

length, as is also the naked part of the thigh : the claws are small, and black ; the middle one entire. This species inhabits Pondicherry and other parts of the East Indies.

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B. *ROSTRUM serratum ; FACIES glabra.*

B. *Beak serrated ; face naked.*

COROMANDEL ANASTOMUS.

(*Anastomus Coromandelianus.*)

*AN. albus, facie dorso supremo remigibus caudâque nigris, rostro lateribus serrato apice dentato.*

White Anastomus, with the face, the upper part of the back, the quills, and the tail, black ; the sides of the beak serrated, the tip dentated.

*Ardea Coromandeliana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 646.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 702. 91.*

*Le Bec-ouvert des Indes. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. pl. in p. 219.*

*Coromandel Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 102. 78.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 237.*

THIS bird is equally curious with the last in the peculiar formation of its beak : in this species that part is serrated from the middle to the end of the edge of the upper mandible, and at its tip is very broad, resembling a pair of pincers ; the whole of the beak is rufous yellow : the head, the rump, the belly, and the wing-coverts, are white : the feathers of the head are short, narrow, and

erect : the back, the quills, and the tail, are black : from the base of the beak to the eye naked, and black : round the throat the same : the wings are rather short, reaching only to the middle of the tail : the irides are red : the legs are rufous yellow.

This species is frequent on the Ganges and other Indian rivers, and is common on the Coromandel coast during the months of September, October, and November : it feeds upon fish and reptiles.

The preceding species is supposed by Cuvier to be the young of this, but I know not on what grounds he forms his conjecture.

## SCOPUS. UMBRE.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* crassum, utrinque valdè compressum, supra subtusque carinatum; mandibula superiore lateratim sulcata, apice incurva; inferiore versus apicem angustior, paulò truncata.

*Nares* lineares, obliquæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, fissi; digiti anteriores basi membranâ connexi

*Beak* thick, greatly compressed on each side, carinated both above and below; the upper mandible laterally grooved, the tip bent down the under slender towards the tip, and slightly truncated.

*Nostrils* linear, oblique.

*Legs* four-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.

SCOPUS, *Auctorum.*

**T**HERE is but one species belonging to this genus, which is readily discriminated by its peculiarly formed beak: this part is compressed on the sides: along each side of the upper mandible is a groove, running longitudinally, at a short distance from the ridge, beginning at the base, and finishing about half an inch before it arrives at the point, which is slightly bent downwards: at its base the nostrils are placed, which are a mere slit,

forming an angle with the groove, and about half an inch in length: the under mandible is less deep at the base than the upper; grows smaller towards the end, where it is slightly truncated, and when closed shuts in beneath the upper one. The toes have a membrane at their base.

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TUFTED UMBRE.

(*Scopus Umbretta*.)

*Sc. cristatus*, corpore toto fusco, caudâ fasciis apiceque saturatioribus.

Crested Umbre, with the whole body fuscous; the tail with its tip and some bands darker.

*Scopus Umbretta*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 618.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 503. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 672. 1.

*Ombrette*. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 440.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 796.

Tufted Umbre. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 90. pl. 35.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 30. pl. 77.

THE Tufted Umbre is the size of a Crow: in length twenty inches: the beak is three inches and a half long, and brown: from the hind head arises a dense crest of loose feathers, four inches in length; this, as well as the whole body, is of an uniform umber-colour, the under parts being palest, and the shafts of the neck feathers rather lighter in shade: the wings and tail are even;



*Griffith*

TUFTED UMBRE.



the latter is banded with three or four bars of deeper brown, and tipped for about an inch with the same: the legs are long, and the thighs naked for two-thirds of their length; both are dusky: the claws are small, and bent. The female? has not the least vestige of a crest; in other respects she resembles the male. Native of Southern Africa.

## CANCROMA. BOATBILL.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, latum, depressum, ovatum, sulcatum, supra carinatum; mandibula superiore cymbæ resupinatæ formâ, apice adunca; inferiore recta, plana, in medio membranosa, apice subitò acuta.

*Nares* parvæ, ovatæ, in sulco sitæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, fissi; digiti antici basi membrana coaliti.

*Beak* long, broad, depressed, ovate, sulcated, carinated above; the upper mandible like a reversed boat, its tip bent down; the under straight, smooth, membranaceous in the middle, the tip abruptly acute.

*Nostrils* small, ovate, placed in a groove.

*Legs* four-toed, cleft; the anterior toes with their base connected by a membrane.

CANCROMA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil.*

COCHLEARIIUS. *Briss.*

**T**HE beak of the Boatbill is of a curious form, as its name seems to imply: it is by some likened to a boat with its keel upwards, and by others to the bowls of two spoons placed with the hollow parts together: the upper mandible has a prominent ridge at the top, and on each side of this a long channel, at the bottom of which the nostrils are placed; these are oval, and situated obliquely. Only one species is known.





*Griffith*

CRESTED BOATBILL.

## CRESTED BOATBILL.

(Cancroma cochlearia.)

CA. *crislata cinerascens*, ventre rufo, vertice lunulâque cervicis nigris.

Crested cinereous Boatbill, with the belly rufous; the crown and lunule on the base of the neck black.

Cancroma cochlearia. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 233. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 617.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 671. 1.

Cancroma canerofaga. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 233. 2. female?—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 618. female?

Cochlearius. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 506. 1.

Cochlearius fuscus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 509. 2. female?

Cochlearius nævius. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 508. var.

Gallinula aquatica, Tamatia. *Raii. Syn.* 116. 12.

Le Saracou. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 443. pl. 23.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 38.

Le Cuilliere brune. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 443. female?—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 869. female?

Brown Boatbill. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 28. female?

Spotted Boatbill. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 27. var.

Boat-Bill. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 92. pl. 36.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 26. pl. 76.

SIZE of a Fowl: length twenty-two inches: the beak is four inches long, and mostly dusky, though in some individuals it is dark brown: the skin between the under jaw capable of being distended: from the occiput arises a long black crest, the feathers of which it is composed being narrow, and ending in a point; the middle ones are six inches in length; the others lessen by degrees to one inch, which is the length of the

outer ones : between the beak and eye the skin is naked, and dusky : the forehead is white : across the lower part of the neck behind is a transverse band of dusky black, passing forwards on each side towards the breast, and ending in a point a little above the bend of the wings : the rest of the neck, with the breast, and upper part of the abdomen, are bluish white : the rest of the abdomen and the thighs are rufous : the feathers at the base of the neck are loose, as in the Herons : the thighs are four inches in length, and the leg three and a half ; the latter, and the naked space on the lower part of the former, are yellowish brown : the claws are black.

This species varies in having the body spotted with brown, and also in having the upper parts pale rufous instead of cinereous : the tail reddish ash, and the under parts entirely of a cream-colour ; with the beak and legs yellow-brown. This inhabits various parts of South America, frequenting the borders of rivers : it perches on the trees overhanging the streams, pouncing upon the fish which swim beneath : it is likewise said to feed on crabs.

## PLATALEA. SPOONBILL.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* longum, latum, rectum; supra subtusque planum, flexibile, apice dilatato, spathæformi.

*Nares* parvæ, ad basin rostri, membranâ fimbriatæ.

*Caput* faciesque plus minusve calvæ.

*Pedes* tetradactyli, semi-palmati; pollice humi incumbens.

*Alæ* mediocres.

*Beak* long, broad, straight, smooth both above and beneath, flexible, the tip dilated and spoon-shaped.

*Nostrils* small, situated at the base of the beak, and bordered by a membrane.

*Head* and face more or less bald.

*Legs* four-toed, slightly webbed; the hinder toe resting upon the ground.

*Wings* medial.

PLATALEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil., Temm.*

PLATEA. *Ray, Briss., Leach.*

**T**HE Spoonbills live in society in the maritime marshes, or near the mouths of great rivers, rarely occurring inland: they feed upon small fishes, their fry, and mollusca; also on frogs, and other reptiles and aquatic insects: they build on high trees, in bushes, or amongst rushes. They are migratory birds.

## WHITE SPOONBILL.

(Platalea leucorodia.)

*Pl. occipite cristato, corpore albo, gulâ flavâ.*

Spoonbill with the occiput crested; the body white; the throat yellow.

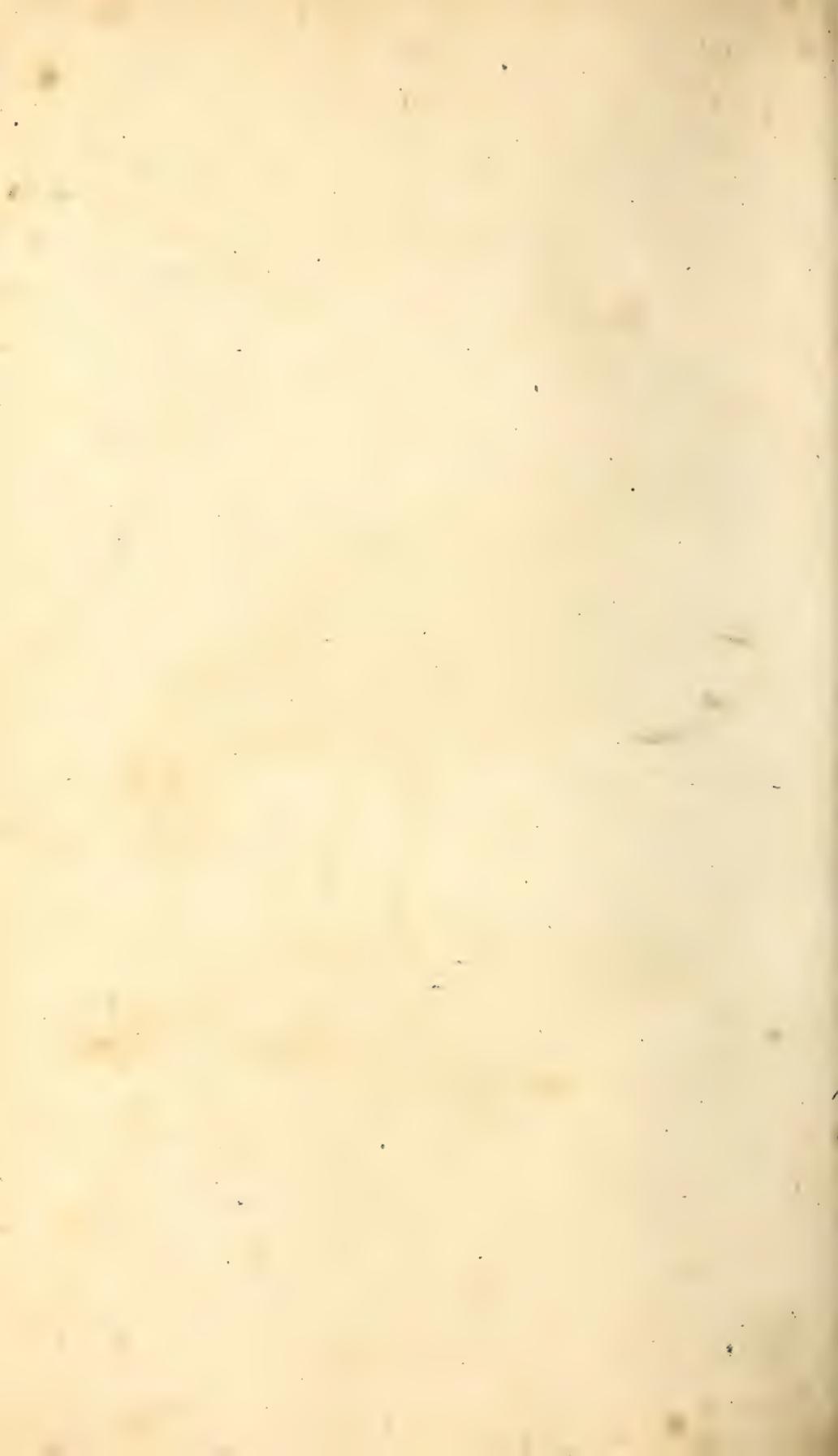
*Platalea leucorodia.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 231. 1.—Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 160.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 613.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 667. 1.*Platea leucorodia.* Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.*Platea, sive Pelecanus Aldrovandi.* Raii. *Syn.* 102. 1.—Briss. *Orn.* 5. 352. 1.*La Spatule.* Buff. *Ois.* 7. 448. pl. 24.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 405.*La Spatule blanche de Luçon.* Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 89. pl. 51. young?*La Spatule huppée de l'isle de Luçon.* Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 90. pl. 52.*Spatule blanche.* Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 382.*Spoon-bill, or Pelican.* Alb. *Birds.* 2. pl. 66.—Will. *Ang.* 288. pl. 5.*White Spoonbill.* Penn. *Brit. Zool. App.* pl. 9.—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 441. A.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 13. 1.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 142.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 123.—Pult. *Cat. Dors.* 13.—Bew. *Brit. Birds.* 2. 25.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.*

THE length of this elegant bird is about two feet six inches: its beak is eight inches and a half, and dusky, with several undulated transverse ridges of black; the tip is of an orange-yellow: the irides are red: the feathers of the hind head are elongated, and form a beautiful crest, which is of a yellowish white colour: the whole of the plumage is of a



*Griffith*

WHITE SPOONBILL.



pure white, with the exception of the lower part of the neck, which is yellowish buff, becoming paler behind: the naked space round the eyes and on the throat pale yellow; the base of the latter part slightly tinged with rufous. The female has not so fine a crest, and has the yellow hue on the breast paler. The young are white, with the shafts of the quills black: the head is clothed with short and rounded feathers: the beak is deep grey, and is covered with a smooth skin: the irides are grey: the orbits are dull white. The yellow on the breast does not make its appearance till the third year.

The Spoonbill appears to be a general inhabitant of the old continent: it frequents the borders of rivers and the sea coasts, migrating with the Herons and Storks. In England it is scarce. Pennant mentions that a flock migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in April 1774, and since that time two have been shot on the southern coast of Devonshire, and are now in the British Museum. The nest is placed on high trees near the sea side: the female lays three or four white eggs, marked with a few pale red spots, but occasionally they are spotless: during breeding time it is very clamorous. It feeds upon fish, frogs, snails, insects, and aquatic worms, and also grass and weeds that grow in the water. Its flesh is said to have the flavour of a Goose, and is very high coloured when dressed, and free from any fishy taste.

The trachea is curiously formed, having a double flexure like a figure of eight, but the convolutions do not cross each other, the points of contact being united by a fine membrane.

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ROSEATE SPOONBILL.

(*Platalea Ajaja*.)

*Pl. corpore reatricibusque roseis, tetricibus caudæ coccineis.*

Spoonbill with the body and tail rose-coloured; the tail-coverts crimson.

*Platalea Ajaja*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 231. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 614.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 668. 2.

*Platea Brasiliensis Ajaja dicta*. *Raii. Syn.* 102. 3.

*Platea rosea*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 356. 6. *pl.* 30. young.

*Platea coccinea*. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 359. 3.

*Platea mexicana*, Tlahuquechul. *Raii. Syn.* 102. 2.

La Spatule couleur de rose. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 456.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 165.

Scarlet Spoonbill. *Sloan. Jam.* 2. 316.—*Will. Ang.* 289. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 16.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 123. lxiii. *f.* 1.

Brasilian Roseate Spoonbill. *Will. Ang.* 289.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 16. *pl.* 73.

THIS most elegant species is two feet three inches in length: the beak is six inches in length, and marked all round with a groove parallel to the margin; it is of a greyish white, and slightly transparent, shewing the ramifications of the blood-

vessels belonging to it: the forehead, the space between the beak and eyes, and the throat, are naked, and whitish: the plumage is of a fine rose-colour, deepest on the wings: the tail-coverts crimson: the legs are grey, and the claws dusky. When in full plumage it is described as being of a beautiful red colour, with a black collar at the lower part of the neck, the neck itself being whitish: the irides red. During the first year it is of a dusky chesnut.

This inhabits Jamaica, Guiana, Mexico, and other parts of the middle regions of America: it feeds on small fish, and other animals.

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DWARF SPOONBILL.

(*Platalea pygmæa.*)

*Pl. corpore supra fusca subtus albo.*

Spoonbill with the body above fuscous, beneath white.

*Platalea pygmæa.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 231. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 615.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 669. 3.

Dwarf Spoonbill. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 17. 3.

THIS is a very small species, scarcely equalling a Sparrow in size: its beak is black, longer than the head, and flat at the end, and of a rhomboidal shape, and not rounded as in the two preceding

species: the angles and tip of the upper mandible are white: the body is brown above and white beneath: the shafts of the quills are white: the tail is rounded in shape, short, and of a brownish white: the claws are pointed.

It inhabits Surinam and Guiana.

END OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.



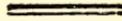
*Griffith*

AMERICAN JABIRU.



*Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. XI.*

*Part I.*



The Vignette represents the female crowned *Cryptonyx*, considerably smaller than nature.

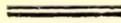
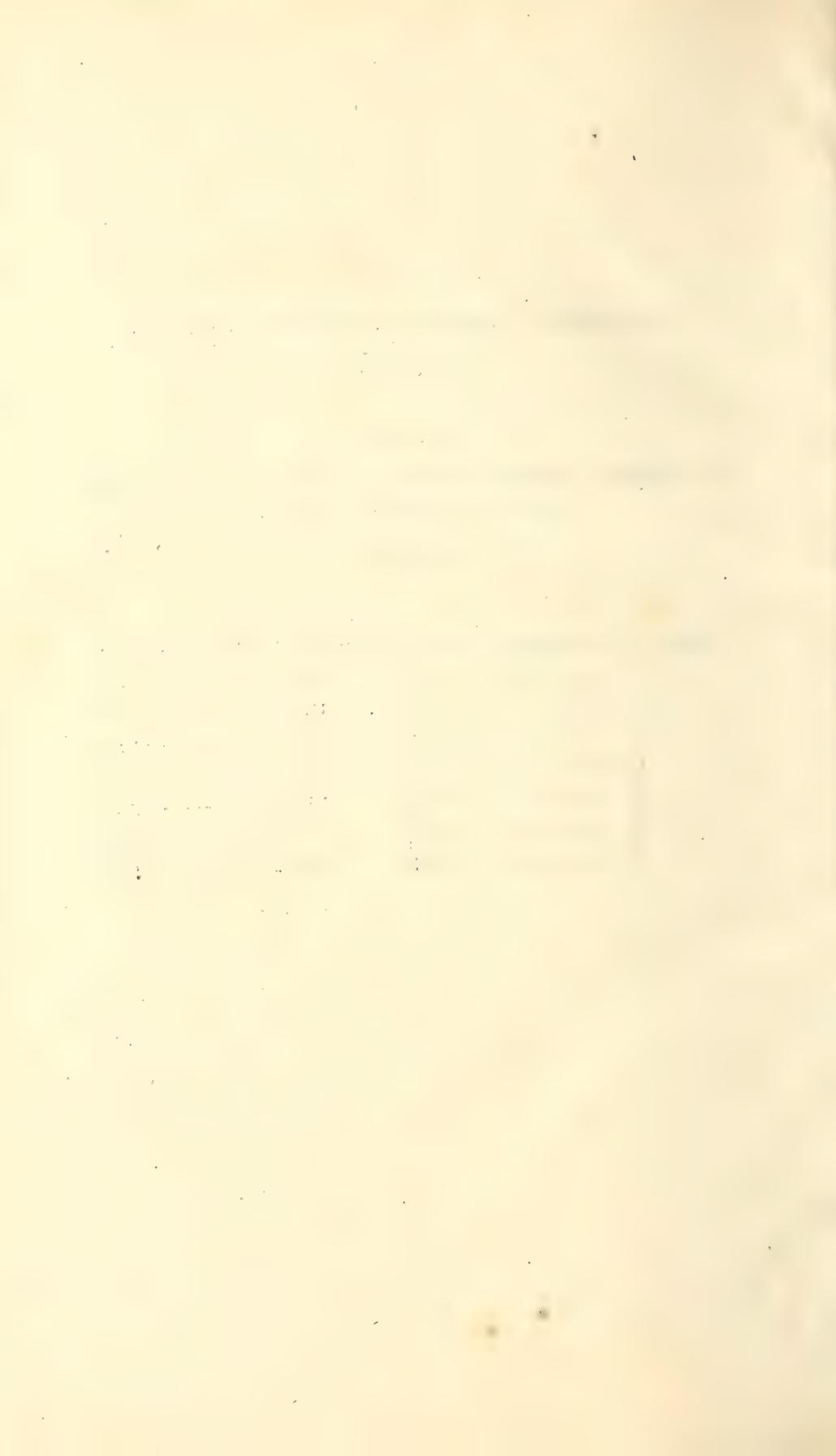


Plate 1	to face page	25		Plate 10	to face page	180
2	—————	72		11	—————	193
3	—————	77		12	—————	200
4	—————	106		13	—————	222
6	—————	142		14	—————	243
7	—————	151		15	—————	248
8	—————	156		16	—————	253
9	—————	168		17	—————	257



*Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. XI.*

*Part II.*



The Vignette represents the Roseate Spoonbill, considerably diminished.



Plate 18	to face page	266	Plate 36	to face page	494
19	—————	279	37	—————	500
20	—————	293	38	—————	509
21	—————	287	39	—————	520
23	—————	339	40	—————	524
24	—————	361	41	—————	545
25	—————	396	42	—————	554
26	—————	409	43	—————	571
27	—————	423	44	—————	589
28	—————	436	45	—————	593
29	—————	432	46	—————	596
30	—————	443	47	—————	609
31	—————	449	48	—————	617
32	—————	455	49	—————	646
33	—————	459	50	—————	636
34	—————	464	51	—————	639
35	—————	490	52	—————	642

# ERRATA.

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## VOL. XI.—PART I.

- Page 3, lines 15 and 16, *for* *Ampelis Garrulus*, *read* *Bombycilla Garrula*.  
33, line 15, *for* *comb* *read* *cowl*.  
36 and 37, *dele* *Wills. Amer. Orn.*  
38, line 4 from bottom, *for* *Columba*, *read* *Colombe*.  
42, last line, *for* *Colomba*, *read* *Colombe*.  
45, line 2, *for* *maculata*, *read* *Picazuro*.  
46, line 2, *for* *Picazuro*, *read* *maculata*.  
47, line 16, *for* *Colombe aganocephala*, *read* *Columba cyanocephala*.  
Ib. line 17, *for* *Columba*, *read* *Colombe*.  
48, lines 3 and 4 from bottom, *for* *islands of Panay and Antigua*, *read*  
*island of Panay near Antigue*.  
75, line 14, *for* *Montague*, *read* *Montagu*.  
166, line 13, *for* *Curassons*, *read* *Curassous*.  
192, line 1, *for* *Serpentseater*, *read* *Serpenteater*.
- 

## PART II.

- Page 271, line 4 from bottom, *for* *tumulis*, *read* *lunulis*.  
275, line 19, *for* *Cance*, *read* *Canace*.  
336, line 4 from bottom, *for* *body beneath*, *read* *body above*.  
350, line 16, *for* *Perdrix*, *read* *Perdix*.  
422, line 13, *for* *Edwards*, *read* *Bontius*.  
483, line 8, from bottom, *for* *Pluver*, *read* *Pluvier*.  
541, line 8, *for* *insuleum*, *read* *in sulco*.  
556, line 26, *for* *Buta* *read* *Butor*.
- 

Plates 5 and 22 appear to have been accidentally omitted.

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