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SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

*commenced by the late*

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

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

*Engraved principally by*

M<sup>RS</sup> GRIFFITHS.



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1815.





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# GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME IX.—PART I.

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BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

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*BIRDS.*



LONDON:

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1815.



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# B I R D S.

ORDER

P I C Æ.

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## POGONIUS.

### *Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* magnum, crassum,  
basi ciliatum, mandibula  
superiore utrinque biden-  
tata.

*Nares* vibrissis tectæ.

*Pedes* simplices, digitis duo-  
bus anticis, duobus pos-  
ticis.

*Beak* large, thick, ciliated at  
the base; with the upper  
mandible bidentate on both  
sides.

*Nostrils* covered with bristles.

*Feet* simple, with two toes  
before, and two behind.

**T**HERE are at present only three species known of this curious genus, which may be easily distinguished from *Bucco* by the characters above given. They are all inhabitants of Africa, but with their manners we are utterly unacquainted.

## GROOVE-BEAKED POGONIUS.

(*Pogonius sulcirostris*.)

*P. cyaneo-ater*; gula, jugulo, abdomine fasciaque obscura alarum coccineis; lateralibus flavidis; dorso macula alba; remigibus fuscis; rostro mandibula superiore longitudinaliter unisulcato, inferiore sulcis transversis exarata.

Blue-black Pogonius, with the throat, neck, belly, and an obscure stripe on the wings scarlet; sides yellowish; back with a white spot; quills dark brown; upper mandible with one longitudinal, under with many transverse grooves.

Bucco dubius. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 206. 16.

Le Barbican. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 132.

Le Barbican, des côtes de Barbariæ. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 602.

*Pogonius sulcirostris*. *Leach Zool. Misc.* 2. t. 76.

Doubtful Barbet. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 506. 16.

THIS remarkable bird is in length nine inches: beak one inch and a half; the under mandible transversely channelled beneath: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail black, with a white spot on the back: abdomen yellowish at the sides: an obscure stripe on the wings, and the whole of the under parts red, except a band on the breast, and the thighs and vent, which are black: legs reddish brown, and rather short. Inhabits the north of Africa, about the coast of Barbary.

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## SMOOTH-BEAKED POGONIUS.

(*Pogonius lævirostris*.)

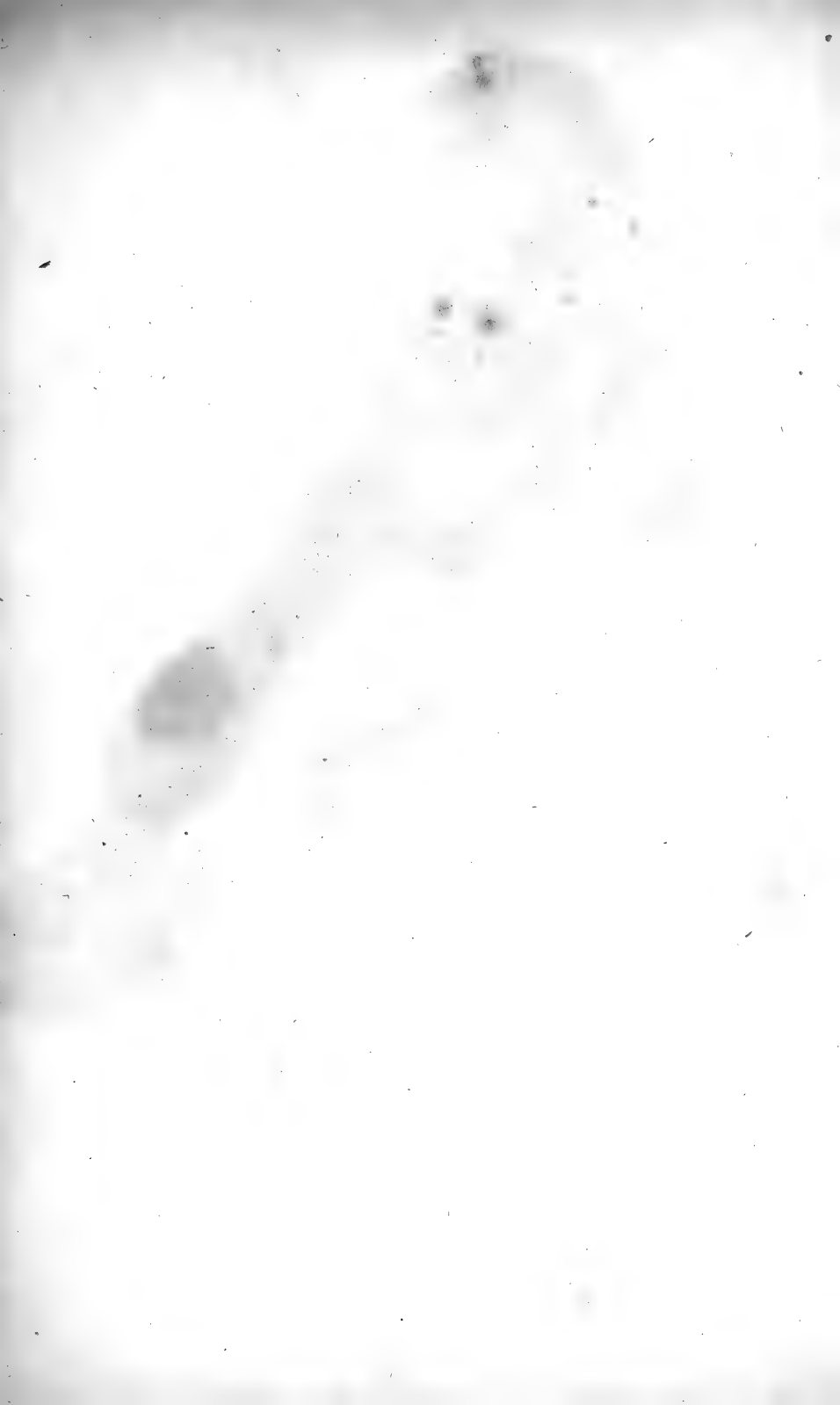
*P. ater*; gula, jugulo, pectore, abdomine fasciaque alarum coccineis; dorso macula alba; vertice coccineo-variegato; rostro lævi haud sulcato.



GROOVE-BEAKED POGONIAS.









SMOOTH-BEAKED POGONIAS.

Black Pogonius ; throat, neck, breast, abdomen and a stripe on the wings scarlet ; back with a white spot ; crown of the head variegated with scarlet ; beak smooth, not grooved.

*Bucco dubius*  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 206. 16.

*Pogonius lævirostris*. *Leach Zool. Misc.* 2. t. 77.

BEAK not grooved beneath : general colour blueish black : the crown of the head variegated with crimson, which colour passes behind the eyes, and reaches forward to the breast, which is likewise crimson ; greater wing-coverts tipped with crimson, forming an oblique bar of the same across the wing : on the back is a white spot : all the under parts are red, except the chin, which is black : quills brown : this bird inhabits Africa : there is a very fine specimen preserved in the British Museum.

## VIEILLOT'S POGONIUS.

(*Pogonius Vieilloti*.)

*P. brunneus*; *subtus albidus*; *capite collo gula maculisque pectoralibus coccineis*; *remigibus interioribus externè pallido marginatis*; *rostro lævi, haud sulcata*.

Brown Pogonius ; whitish beneath ; head, neck, throat, and spots on the breast, scarlet ; interior wing-quills externally margined with pale ; beak smooth, not grooved.

*Pogonius Vieilloti*. *Leach Zool. Misc.* 2. 104. t. 97.

THE only specimen that I have seen is preserved in the British Museum : this appears to be a young bird in the state of changing its plumage. Inhabits Africa.

## TROGON. CURUCUI.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, validum, marginē serratum.	<i>Beak</i> short, strong, serrated at the margin.
<i>Nares</i> vibrissis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with bristles.
<i>Pedes</i> breves, simplices lanugine tecta, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> short, simple, covered with down, with two toes before, and two behind.

THE birds of this genus are mostly inhabitants of South America, there being only two that are found in other parts; they differ very much in appearance in the various stages of growth, so much so, that it has caused great confusion of species: they feed on fruits, and all agree in their general habits of life, which are similar to those described under *T. curucui*. They are called *Cou-roucous* or *Curucui* at Guiana, from their notes being very much like that word.

## SPOTTED CURUCUI.

(Trogon maculatus.)

TR. *fusco et nigricante fasciatus; vertice viridi; tectricibus alarum remigibusque secundariis viridibus apice albis; cauda nigricante fasciis albis.*

Curucui striped with dusky and brown; crown green; wing-coverts and secondary quill-feathers green, white at the tips; tail dusky with white bars.

Trogon maculatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 201. 7.

Spotted Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 491. 6.

ABOUT six inches in length: beak brown: crown dark green: neck, breast, and belly, pale brown, barred with dusky: margins of the wings white: coverts and secondaries green, tipped with white: tail dusky, banded with white. Inhabits Ceylon.

## FASCIATED CURUCUI.

(Trogon fasciatus.)

TR. *dorso ferrugineo, corpore subtus fulvo-rubro ; capite colloque nigricantibus ; fascia pectorali alba ; alis albo nigroque fasciatis ; cauda apice nigris.*

Curucui with a ferruginous back, body beneath fulvous red ; head and neck dusky, with a white fascia on the breast ; wings fasciated with black and white ; apex of the tail black.

Trogon fasciatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 405.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 200. 6.

Fasciated Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 492. 7.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Beak black, thick, strong, and arched, furnished with bristles at the base : orbits naked, of a dark blue : irides yellow : head and neck dusky black : paler on the breast, across which is a white band, beneath that the whole under side is of a light, reddish, orange colour : back tawney, tail-coverts grey : wing-coverts and scapulars elegantly barred with undulating lines of black and white : quills dusky, striated with white on the exterior webs : tail very long, unequal, the outer feathers the shortest : tip black : legs dusky.

This species inhabits Ceylon, where it is called by the inhabitants *Rautvan-kondea*, but it is very rare.

# BLUE-CHEEKED CURUCUI.

(Trogon asiaticus.)

*Tr. viridis, fronte vertice cerviceque rubris, gula cærulea macula rubra, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

Green Curucui, with the forehead, crown and hind part of the neck red ; throat blue, with a red spot ; quills and tail-feathers black.

Trogon asiaticus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 201. 8.

Blue-cheeked Curucui. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 93.

NINE inches in length : forehead red, edged with a white line ; crown and hind part of the neck, red, bounded below with a line of white, and on the sides by black : from each eye a narrow red line extends pointing upwards : throat blue, marked with a spot of red at the bottom : the rest of the body, wings and tail, a rich green, the quills excepted, which are black : legs green. Inhabits India.

## VIOLET-HEADED CURUCUI.

(Trogon violaceus.)

TR. *violaceus*, dorso *viridi*, tectricibus alarum, remigibusque secundariis albo maculatis, rectricibus tribus, lateralibus albo nigroque fasciatis, apice albis.

Violet-coloured Curucui, with a green back; wing-coverts and secondary quills spotted with white; the three lateral tail-feathers barred with black and white, with white tips.

Trogon violaceus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 199. 3.

Le Couroucou à chaperon violet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 294.

Violet-headed Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 491. 5.

RATHER larger than *T. rufus*. Beak lead-coloured at the base, and whitish at the points; on the forehead, round the eyes and the ears, it is blackish; the remainder of the head, throat, neck, and breast, very dark violet; eye-lids yellow; back and rump of a dark gilded green; upper tail-coverts blueish green, and gilded as the others; wings brown; coverts and lesser quills spotted with white; the two middle tail-feathers blueish green, tipped with black; the next two, on each side, partly green, and partly black; the three exterior ones black, barred and tipped with white. Inhabits Cayenne.







RUFIOUS CURUCUI.

## RUFIOUS CURUCUI.

(Trogon rufus.)

TR. *rufus*, corpore subtus flavo, alis griseo nigroque striatis, rectricibus tribus utrinque lateralibus albo nigroque fasciatis, apice albis.

Rufous Curucui, with the body beneath yellow; wings striated with black and grey; the three lateral tail-feathers striated with black and white, with white tips.

Trogon rufus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 404. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 200. 5.

Couroucou à queue rousse de Cayenne. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 293.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 736.

Rufous Curucui. Lath. *Syn.* 2. 490-4. 21.

THE Rufous Curucui is in length nine inches; general colour rufous; the belly, thighs, and vent yellow; wing-coverts striated with black and grey; quills black, with dusky edges; six inner tail-feathers of equal length, rufous with black tips; three exterior ones striated transversely with black and white, gradually shortening in length to the most outward one, and tipped with white; belly and legs dusky. Is found in Cayenne.

## CINEREOUS CURUCUI.

(Trogon strigilatus.)

*TR. cinereus, abdomine fulvo, alis strigis albis, reatricibus nigris, tribus lateralibus extus albo fasciatis apice albis.*

Cinereous Curucui, with a fulvous abdomen; wings striated with white; tail-feathers black, the three lateral ones outwardly banded and tipped with white.

Trogon strigilatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 402.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 200. 4.

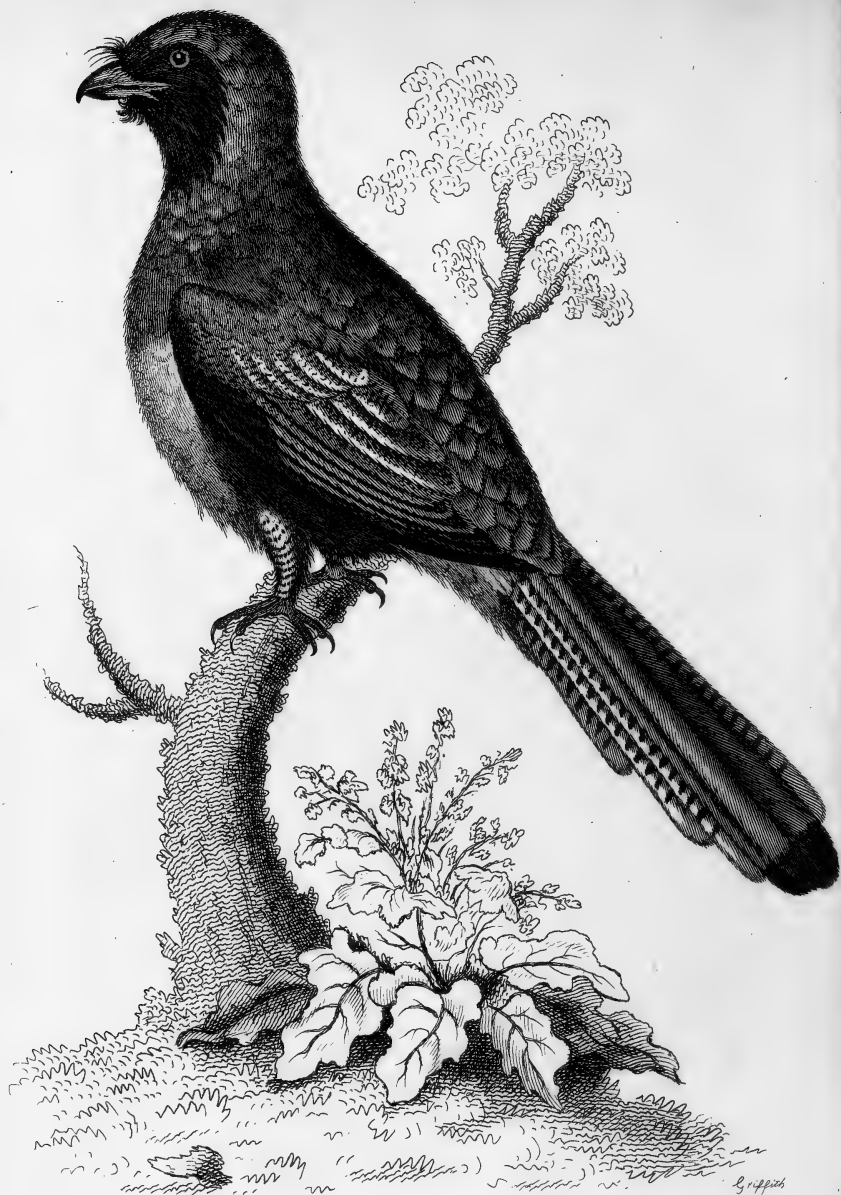
Trogon cayanensis cinereus. *Bris.* 4. 165.—1. 16. 1.—*Geo. Orn.* 2. 53. 188.

Couroucou de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 293.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 765.

Cinereous Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 489. 3.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Length twelve inches and a half; beak one inch long and dark ash colour; the general colour of the body dark ash, but more so on the legs and thighs; belly and under tail-coverts of a fine orange yellow; scapulars, upper wing-coverts, and the greater ones close to the body, blackish, striated transversely with narrow white lines; those farthest from the body plain; under wing-coverts dark ash, margined with white; greater quills blackish; the five first have white margins two-thirds of their length; secondaries blackish, but white at the base, and marked with that colour on the exterior edge; tail blackish, the six middle feathers six inches and a quarter in length; the three exterior ones shorten gradually, the most outward being two inches shorter than





YELLOW-BELLIED CURUCUI.

the middle ones, and striated with white on the outer edge, as well as tipped with the same; legs and claws dark ash-colour. Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana.

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YELLOW-BELLIED CURUCUI.

(Trogon viridis.)

Tr. *viridi-aureus subtus luteus, gula nigra, rectricibus utrinque tribus extimis oblique et dentatius albis.*

Golden Green Curucui, beneath yellow; throat black; with the three lateral tail-feathers on both sides, obliquely dentated with white.

Trogon viridis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404.—*Bris.* 4. 168. 2. t. 7. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* 2. 53. 189.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 199. 2.

Couroucou à ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 291.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 195.

Yellow-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 488. 2.

β. minor, abdomine albo.

Less, abdomen white.

Trogon viridis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 9. β.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 199. 2. β.

Trogon viridis ventre candido. *Briss.* 4. 170. 3.

Couroucou verd a ventre blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 293.

White-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 1. 489. 2.

ELEVEN inches and a half in length; beak pale ash-colour; nearly an inch long; the upper part of the head violet, with a mixture of green gold; the sides of the head and throat black; the upper parts of the body green gold reaching forwards and forming a band of the same colour on the

breast; all beneath this orange yellow; the thighs nearly black, under wing-coverts the same, bordered with white; upper wing-coverts and scapulars black; quills black brown, the outer edges from the base to the middle white, from thence to the end spotted with white; tail wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers exceed the outer ones by near two inches, and blackish, glossed with green gold; the second and third, on each side, the same, but the margins only green gold; the third has a black tip; the fourth blackish, and indented with white on the exterior edge at the tip; and the two outer ones, half way from the base blackish, the rest white; and these two colours indented into each other, as in the former; legs feathered to the toes, with blackish feathers; toes and claws brown ash. Inhabits Cayenne.

There is a variety of this bird which is rather less than the former, and differs in having the belly white, instead of yellow; the end half of the tail-feathers white, separated obliquely, but indented with the other colours, as in the common variety.



## INDIAN CURUCUI.

(Trogon indicus.)

TR. *nigricans*, *supra ferugineo-maculatus*; *subtus flavescens nigricante fasciatus*; *capite nigro alboque striato*; *cauda longissima fasciata*.

Dusky Curucui, with ferruginous spots above; beneath yellowish striped with dusky; head black with white stripes; tail very long and barred.

Trogon indicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 201. 9.

Indian Curucui. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 94.

BEAK blueish, very much hooked; head and neck black, striped with white; from the corners of the mouth, just beneath the cheeks a whitish streak; back and wings dusky, marked with round rusty spots; breast and belly yellowish white, barred with dusky; tail very long, wedge-shaped, and crossed with narrow dusky bars; legs ash-colour.

Dr. Latham, from whose celebrated work we have taken the description of this bird, says it inhabits India, and is called by the natives *Dun-gummi*.

## NARINA CURUCUI.

(Trogon Narina.)

TR. *Superne viridis ; abdomine coccineo.*

Mas. *Capite, dorso, collo, gula, jugulo, pectore tectricibusque viridibus, his postice cinereis ; remigibus nigris externe albo-limbatis.*

Fæm. *Gula, jugulo, tectricibusque brunueis ; abdomine antice cinerascente.*

Curucui above green ; with a red belly.

*Male*, with the head, neck, back, throat, jugulum, breast, and wing-coverts green ; which last are greyish behind ; quills black, bordered externally with white.

*Female*, with the throat, jugulum, and wing-coverts brown ; abdomen in front cinerascient.

Le Couroucoucou Narina. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 228. male. 229. female.

THE male has the head, neck, back, legs, wings, and tail-coverts green ; large wing-coverts cinereous, beautifully rayed and speckled with zigzag marks of blackish ; the great quills black with broad white margins ; breast, belly, and under parts of the tail red ; the four middle feathers of which are of a length, and of a beautiful green colour ; feet yellowish ; eyes reddish ; female much less than the male, greenish brown on the head, back part of the neck and upper part of the tail ; throat and under part of the neck and breast reddish brown ; belly rose-coloured ; wing quills sooty black with white edges ; great coverts less rayed than those of the male ; eyes brown.

In the young state the male has the large wing-coverts reddish, and the quills of the wings brownish black, with white sides; and the female has less of the reddish colour than the male, the hinder part of the neck and the breast is red.

Le Vaillant, to whom we are indebted for the figure and description of this bird, informs us that it is an inhabitant of *Caffraria*, and the country of *Auteniquoi* to the river *Gamtoo*, and that the name *Narina* in the Hottentot language signifies a flower.

This species builds its nest in the holes of trees, in which the female deposits four nearly round eggs, and during the time of her incubation the male has a melancholic note, at all other times he is silent.

## RED-BELLIED CURUCUI.

(Trogon Curucui.)

TR. *viridi-aureus*, *subtus fulvo-miniaceus*; *gula nigra*, *tectricibus alarum reatricibusque tribus extimis albo nigroque fasciatis*.

Golden-green Curucui, of a fulvous red beneath; throat black; wing-coverts and the three exterior tail-feathers white striped with black.

Trogon Curucui. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 403.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 198. 1.

Trogon *brasiliensis viridis*. *Bris.* 4. 173. 4.—*Ger. Orn.* 2. 53. 187.

Couroucou à ventre rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 287. 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 452.

Red-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 485. 1.

♂. *griseo-cinereus viridi-nitens*; *abdomine postice rubro*; *cauda longiore*.

Greyish cinereous, with a green gloss; abdomen red behind; tail long.

Couroucou à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 88.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 737.

Trogon Curucui. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 198. 1. γ.

Red-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 486. 1. β.

RATHER less than a Magpie; length ten inches and a half; beak pale yellow; the under mandible armed with stiff black bristles, and both eyelids the same; irides golden; head, neck, upper part of the breast, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts shining green, with a blue gloss in certain lights; throat black; wing-coverts blueish grey, marked with many undulating black lines; quills black, with part of the shafts white; the breast,

belly, sides, and under tail-coverts of a beautiful red: the thighs blackish: upper surface of the tail green, similar to the back, except the three outer feathers, which are blackish, and crossed with narrow transverse lines of grey; tail itself wedge-shaped: legs brown. The female is said by Buffon to differ in having those parts, which are of a fine brilliant green in the male, black grey, and entirely without gloss: the undulating lines on the wings are also less conspicuous: and three of the outer tail-feathers have the webs marked with black and white: the upper mandible is not yellow, but brown, and the red colour does not extend so high on the breast.

This bird is said to vary very much, and Marcgrave mentions one which had the wing-coverts plain brown: the bill ash-coloured, irides saffron-coloured, and without the bare spot under the eye mentioned by Brisson in his description.

There is another variety described and figured by Buffon: the beak of which is exactly similar both in shape and colour: but the whole bird is of a cinereous grey, with very slight traces of green gold, on a close inspection, especially on the back and middle tail-feathers: the lower part of the belly and vent only are red: and the tail itself very long, having the outer webs of the three lateral feathers and the tips plain white: the three outer quills are also marked with black and white on the exterior webs.

This is a very solitary bird, being found only in the thickest forests, and in the pairing time there

are never more than two found together, at which time the male has a very melancholy note (by which his haunts are discovered) which is never uttered at any other time than while the female is sitting, for instantly on the young making their appearance, he becomes again perfectly mute. They begin to pair in April, and build in the hole of a rotten tree, laying three or four white eggs, about the size of Pigeon's, on the decayed dust, which if there does not happen to be any already in the hole, they are said to procure by bruising the sound wood into powder, by means of their bill, which being very strong and powerful they easily effect. During the incubation of the female, the male supplies her with food, and by his song helps to pass away the time, which might otherwise seem too long. The young when first hatched, are quite destitute of feathers: the head is very large and out of proportion, and the legs too long: the old birds feed them with small worms, caterpillars and insects, and when able to shift for themselves, desert them and return to their solitary haunts, till August or September; when they are again instinctively prompted to produce another brood.

These birds are called at *St. Domingo*, *Le Caïéon rouge*, and in other islands, *Demoiselle*, or *Dame Anglaise*, in which places it has been tried in vain to tame them, as they refuse to eat, and die in consequence. They are likewise found at *Cayenne*, *Peru*, *Brasil*, and *Mexico*.

## BUCCO. BARBET.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> , robustum, acutum, lateribus compressis, usque ad oculus hyans, ad apicem emarginatum et incurvatum, ad basin barbatum aut penis duriusculis obtectum.	<i>Beak</i> strong, pointed, compressed laterally, covered with strong bristles or bearded at the base, the apex emarginate and incurved; the gape reaching below the eyes.
<i>Nares</i> pennis recumbentibus obtectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with recumbent feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> scansorii.	<i>Feet</i> formed for climbing.

THE birds of this genus are all inhabitants of Africa, and the warmer parts of Asia and America; their head is very large, their bills strong and nearly straight, almost covered with bristles, tail-feathers generally ten. They are a solitary stupid race, mostly living in sequestered forests; their principal food is insects.

*Wings simple, or without a spur at the shoulder.*

BEAUTIFUL BARBET.

(*Bucco maynanensis*.)

*Bu. viridis, capite gulaque rubris cæruleo-marginatis; jugulo pectoreque flavo; abdomine antice rufescente, postice fusco maculato; remigibus interne fuscescentibus.*

Green Barbet, with the head and throat red margined with blue: jugulum and breast yellow; abdomen in front rufescent, behind spotted with fuscous; quill-feathers internally brownish.

*Bucco maynanensis. Briss. 4. 102. 5. t. 7. f. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 203. 4.*

*Bucco elegans. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 406.*

*Le beau Tamatia. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 98.*

*Barbu de Maynas. Buff. Pl. Enl. 330.*

*Beautiful Barbet. Lath. Syn. 2. 498. 4.*

THIS bird is the size of a Sparrow: length about five inches and three quarters: beak near an inch long, of an ash-colour, with the edges and tip of a yellowish white: top of the head, sides, and throat, red, edged with light blue: at the corners of the mouth is a streak of light blue, which separates the red on each side: the upper parts of the body and tail are green: the latter wedge-shaped and consisting of ten feathers: the quills are brown, with the outer edges green: the fore part of the neck and breast deep yellow: on the lower part of the breast is a large red spot; the rest beneath yellowish white, spotted longitudinally with green: the legs and claws ash-colour.



Is found in the country of Maynas, on the borders of the river Amazon, in South America, and is much more lively than most of its kind, as well as more agreeable in its shape, not being so clumsily made, and more beautiful in its general appearance.

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YELLOW-THROATED BARBET.

(*Bucco philippensis*.)

*Bu. viridis, subtus flavicans olivaceo maculatus: gula capiteque lateribus flavis; vertice juguloque rubris.*

Green Barbet, beneath yellowish spotted with olive; throat and sides of the head yellow; top and jugulum red.

*Bucco philippensis.* *Bris.* 4. 99.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 407.—

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 203. 7.—*Cuv. des an.* 234. 1.

Barbu à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 102. 5.

Barbu des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 331.

Yellow-throated Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 500. 7.

LENGTH five inches and a half: the beak brown, rather thick, and almost an inch in length: the top of the head, as far as the crown, red; the rest of the head, with the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dull green: on each side of the head is a large yellow spot, in the middle of which the eye is placed: the throat and fore part of the neck are yellow: on the upper part of the breast is a transverse broad band of red: the rest of the under parts dirty yellow: longitudinally streaked with dull green: the legs yellowish, claws brown. The female differs from the male in

having no red on the head and breast; and the spot in which the eyes are placed, with the breast, and fore part of the neck, are yellowish white. Inhabits the Philippine islands.

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GREEN BARBET.

(*Bucco viridis*.)

*Bu. viridis*; capite colloque griseo-fuscis; capite pone oculum utrinque macula alba.

Green Barbet, with the head and neck greyish-brown; head with a white spot on both sides near the eyes.

*Bucco viridis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 11.

Le Barbu vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 107.

Le Barbu de Mahé. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 870.

Green Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 504. 11.

THIS species is six and a half inches in length: the bill is white, and measures an inch and a half long, and seven lines thick at the base; where the upper mandible is furnished with black bristles: the head and neck are greyish-brown: the feathers of the latter edged with white: there is a white spot both above and beneath the eye: the rest of the bird, except the greater quills, which are brown, is of a beautiful green, but paler on the under side: legs dusky. Inhabits India.

## RED-CROWNED BARBET.

(Bucco rubricapillus.)

*Bu. viridis, vertice gulaque coccineis; humeris macula albida; pectore flavo fascia rubra nigro marginata; abdomine albo.*

Green Barbet, with the crown and throat scarlet; shoulders with a white spot; breast yellow with a red fascia margined with black; abdomen white.

Bucco rubricapillus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 13.

Red-crowned Barbet. *Brown, Ill. t.* 14.—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 505. 14.

ABOUT five inches and a half in length: beak dusky: crown and throat scarlet: a black line on the sides of the head above each eye; and a white spot above each shoulder: back and wing-coverts green: primary feathers dusky, breast yellow, with a short transverse band of black, and another of red in the middle: belly white: tail green: the exterior feathers dusky: legs red. Inhabits Ceylon.

## YELLOW-CHEEKED BARBET.

(Bucco zeylanicus.)

*Bu. viridis*; capite colloque pallide fuscis; genis flavis nudiusculis: tectricibus alarum albo maculatis.

Green Barbet, with the head and neck pale fuscous: cheeks yellow and naked: wing-coverts with white spots.

*Bucco zeylanicus*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 15.

Yellow-cheeked Barbet. *Brown, Ill. t.* 15.—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 506. 15.—*Lath. Sup.* 95.

NEAR six inches in length: beak red: head and neck pale brown, clouded: eyes situated in a naked yellow spot: back pale green: wing-coverts the same, each feather spotted with white in the middle: primary feathers green: interior feathers dusky: belly pea-green: tail green: legs pale yellow.

This species inhabits Ceylon, Batavia, and likewise India: is called by the Cingalese, *Kottorea*. It perches on high trees, cooing like a turtle, but much louder; and from this noise the natives have given it the above name.

## AFRICAN BARBET.

(Bucco Africanus.)

Bu. *Remigibus cæruleo aut viridescente nigris.*

Mas. *Corpore subtus fronteque albidis; vertice, colloque postice nigris; cauda superne cæruleo-nigra; tectricibus viridibus rubro-marginatis.*

Fœm. *Capite, collo, jugulo, ventreque ferrugineis fusco-lunato maculatis; dorso caudaque superne ferrugineis immaculatis.*

Barbet, with the quills of a blue or greenish black.

Male, with the body beneath and the forehead whitish; top of the head and neck behind black; tail above of a blue-black; wing-coverts green with red margins.

Female, with the head, neck, jugulum, and belly ferruginous with lunulated fuscous spots; back and tail above ferruginous without spots.

Cuculus Afer. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 418.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 217. 34.

Cuculus Madagascariensis major. *Briss.* 4. 160. 28. t. 15. f. 1.

Le Vourou-driou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 395. mas.

Le Vouroug-driou. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 226. mas. 227. female.

Le Grand Coucou de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 587. mas. 588. female.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 396.

African Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 532. 36. A. male. B. female.

THIS bird has been considered by many authors as a species of *Cuculus*, but the form of the beak alone, (without descending to other characters,) is sufficient to remove it from thence. The beak of the male is two inches in length, and blackish: head, throat, and neck ash-colour: crown of the head blackish, with a green and copper gloss: from the bill to the eye on each side is a black line: the back, rump, scapulars, and upper wing and tail-coverts,

green, glossed with copper: breast, belly, sides, thighs, under wing and tail-coverts bright grey: greater quills blackish: lesser quills dull green, with a greenish copper gloss: the tail composed of twelve feathers of equal lengths, above copper and green gold, beneath black: legs reddish: claws black. The beak of the female is above two inches in length, and brown: head, throat, and hind part of the neck, transversely striped with brown and rufous: back and rump brown: the upper tail-coverts, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, and under tail-coverts, inclining to rufous, with a blackish spot near the end of every feather: thighs and under wing-coverts plain: lesser wing-coverts brown with rufous tips; greater ones brown on the inner, and dull green on the outer edge, margined and tipped with rufous: quills as in the male, but duller: tail brown above, rather rufous at the tip: legs reddish: claws blackish.

The female of this bird greatly exceeds the male in length, being seventeen inches and a half long, whereas the male is but fifteen.

This species abounds in Caffraria and the adjoining country; the male is called by the natives *Vouroug-driou*, and the female *Cromb*, being by them considered as distinct, in consequence of their great dissimilarity: it is likewise found in Madagascar. Its food consists principally of fruits, but Le Vaillant found in their stomachs the remains of half digested cicadae, mantides, and locusts.

## INDIAN BARBET.

(Bucco Indicus.)

*Bu. viridis, subtus albus striis viridibus, capite nigro fronte juguloque rubris; genis, gula maculaque pectoris flavis.*

Green Barbet, beneath white striated with green, head black, forehead and front of the neck red; cheeks, throat, and breast with yellow spots.

Bucco Indicus. *Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 14.

Indian Barbet. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 97.

Six inches in length: beak blue, hooked, beset at the base with hairs that exceed the bill itself in length: plumage in general green: forehead red: round the eye and chin yellow: the rest of the head black: body beneath white, streaked with green, reaching on each side of the neck in a crescent, and bordering the yellow chin: below this it is red, and lower is a spot of yellow, except which, the rest of the under part is white: quills dark ash-colour: legs red. Inhabits India, where it is called *Bussen-buddoo*.

## LATHAM'S BARBET.

(Bucco Latham.)

*Bu. olivaceus, remigibus caudaque obscuris; facie mentoque sub-fusco rufescentibus.*

Greenish Barbet, quill-feathers and tail obscure, the face and chin brownish rufescent.

Bucco Latham. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 12.

Buff-faced Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 1. 504. 12. *t.* 22.

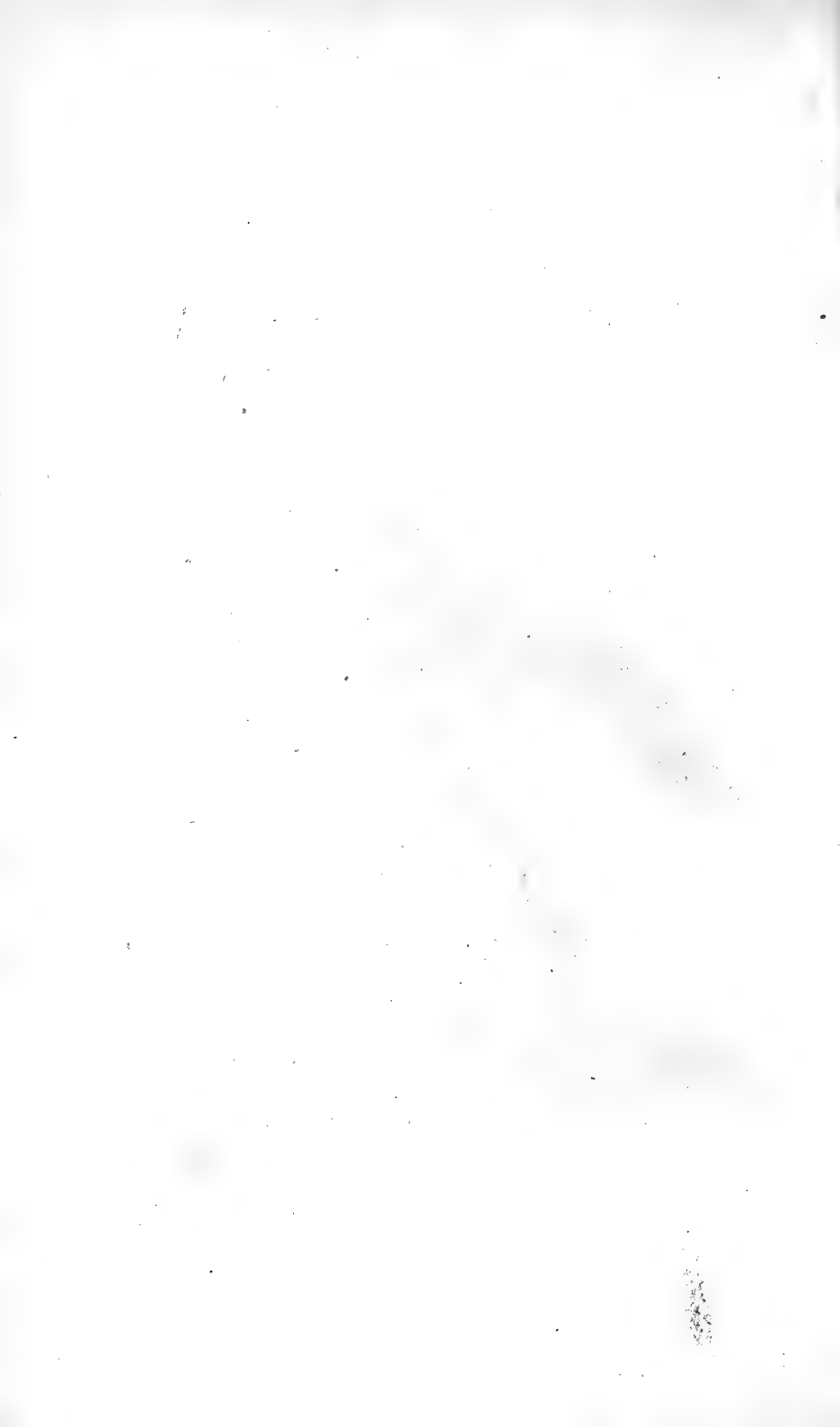
LENGTH six inches: beak pale, covered with bristles at the base, which are longer than the bill itself: the forehead, chin, and sides of the head, round the eyes are of a dull buff colour: the rest of the head and body are of a dark olive green, except the under parts that are rather lighter: wings the same as the back: quills dusky, with green margins; the tail likewise dusky and short: legs and claws yellow.

There is a specimen of this bird in the British Museum, native place unknown.





LATHAMS BARBET.



## LITTLE BARBET.

(Bucco parvus.)

*Bu. fulvo-fuscus, subtus albidus fusco striatus; gula lutea; striga suboculari pallida.*

Fulvous-brown Barbet, beneath whitish striated with brown; throat yellow; and with a pale streak beneath the eyes.

*Bucco parvus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 407.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 204. 9.*

Le petit Barbu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 105.*

Barbu du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 746. 2.*

Little Barbet. *Lat. Syn. 2. 503. 9.*

THIS is one of the smallest of the genus, being only four inches in length. The beak is brown; the upper parts of the body blackish-brown with a fulvous tinge; and on the quills and tail a shade of green: the quill-feathers are white on the edges; the under parts of the body are white, marked with brown stripes: the throat yellow: there is a short streak at the angles of the mouth, beneath the eye, sometimes whitish, sometimes yellow: the legs are pale red or flesh colour. Inhabits Senegal.

## BLACK-THROATED BARBET.

(Bucco niger.)

*Bu. niger supra flavo maculatus; sincipite rubro; collo striga bifida, pectore abdomineque albis; remigibus externe flavo-marginatis.*

Barbet black above with yellow spots: forehead red: neck with a bifid stripe, with the breast and abdomen white; flag-feathers outwardly margined with yellow.

*Bucco niger.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 407.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 204. 8.

Le Barbu de l'isle de Luçon. *Son. Voy.* 68. 34.

Barbu à gorge noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 103.

Black-throated Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 501. 8.

LENGTH seven inches: the beak blackish: the forehead of a fine red: the top, hind part of the head, throat, and neck black: above each eye is a curved stripe of yellow which, as it proceeds downwards, becomes white, and descends in a straight line to the lower part of the neck on each side; under this stripe is a black one, and between this and the throat is a band of white, which is continued, and blends itself with the breast; which is white, as well as the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts; the middle of the back is black, but the side feathers between the back and neck have a yellow spot on each: wing-coverts black; four of them edged with white, and one with yellow, forming a stripe across the wing: beneath this some of the feathers are spotted with

yellow at the ends, below these again there are others margined with yellow : the quills are black, bordered with yellow : the four middle feathers of the tail are black, the rest black, fringed with yellow : the legs are black.

There is a specimen of this bird in the British Museum, said to have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, agreeing with the above description in every respect, except that the rump is of a beautiful yellow. It has been described by Sonnerat, who says it inhabits the Philippine Islands.

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RED-FRONTED BARBET.

(*Bucco rufifrons*.)

*Bu. Gula, jugulo, pectore colloque postice nigris; fronte rubro; collo utrinque strigis duabus abdomineque albidis; dorso, alis, caudaque flavis nigro variis.*

Barbet with the throat, jugulum, breast and neck behind black; forehead red; neck on both sides with two striæ, and with the abdomen whitish; wings and tail yellow varied with black.

Le Barbu à plastron noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 104.

Barbu du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 688. 1.

*Bucco niger*  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 204. 8.

THIS species is six inches and a half in length : the beak is black : forehead crimson ; from whence there is a black stripe which passes over the head, and down the back part of the neck to the back : the sides of the head and neck are white, with the

breast; from which to the vent the under parts are white: the white on the sides of the head is diversified, first, by a streak of yellow, which is placed over the eyes, and secondly by an irregular one of black that begins at the base of the upper mandible, and divides the white into two parts, ending on the shoulders: the chin and fore parts of the neck are also black; the upper parts of the body and wings are brown and yellow mixed, the edges of the feathers being generally fringed with yellow: the rump is almost wholly of a pale but bright yellow: the tail is brown with yellow margins: the legs are lead-colour.

This bird is supposed by Dr. Latham to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and to be either the young of *B. niger*, or the other sex, but the form of the bill evidently proves they must be distinct. Its manners are quite unknown.

## CAYENNE BARBET.

(Bucco Cayenensis.)

*Bu. niger; pennis margine griseo aureis; subtus albo-flavicans; fronte gulaque rubris; superciliis albis.*

Black Barbet, with the feathers margined with grey gold; beneath whitish yellow; forehead and throat red, above the eyes white.

*Bucco Cayenensis.* *Bris.* 4. 95. 2. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 405.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 202. 2.

Le Tamatia à tête et gorge rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 96.

Barbu de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 206. 1.

Cayenne Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 495. 2.

LENGTH seven inches: the beak about an inch long, of a dark ash-colour: the forehead and throat are red: top of the head black and grey, with a golden gloss; each feather black in the middle; there is a band of white passing over the eye on each side of the head, almost to the back: sides of the head black: the upper parts of the body black: edges of the feathers grey gold: fore part of the neck, breast and belly, yellowish white; the side sprinkled with cinereous olive, and some of the feathers at the tip marked with black: thighs olive: the lesser wing-coverts black: the greater ones and scapulars blackish, marked on the outside with a yellowish white spot: quills blackish margined with olive on the outer part, and whitish on the inner: the tail cuneiform; olive brown above, and cinereous beneath: legs and claws cinereous. Inhabits Cayenne, Guiana, and St. Domingo.

## BLACK-SPOTTED BARBET.

(Bucco nigro-maculatus.)

*Bu. nigricans*; *subtus albo-flavescens*; *fronte gulaque rubris*; *collo subtus, pectore et lateralibus maculis nigris*.

Black Barbet; beneath yellowish white; forehead and throat red; lower part of the neck, breast, and sides covered with black spots.

*Bucco Cayenensis*  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 202. 2.

*Bucco Cayenensis nævius*. *Bris.* 4. 97. 3. *t.* 7. *f.* 4.

Barbu de St. Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 746. 2.

Yellow Woodpecker with black spots. *Edwards*, 333.

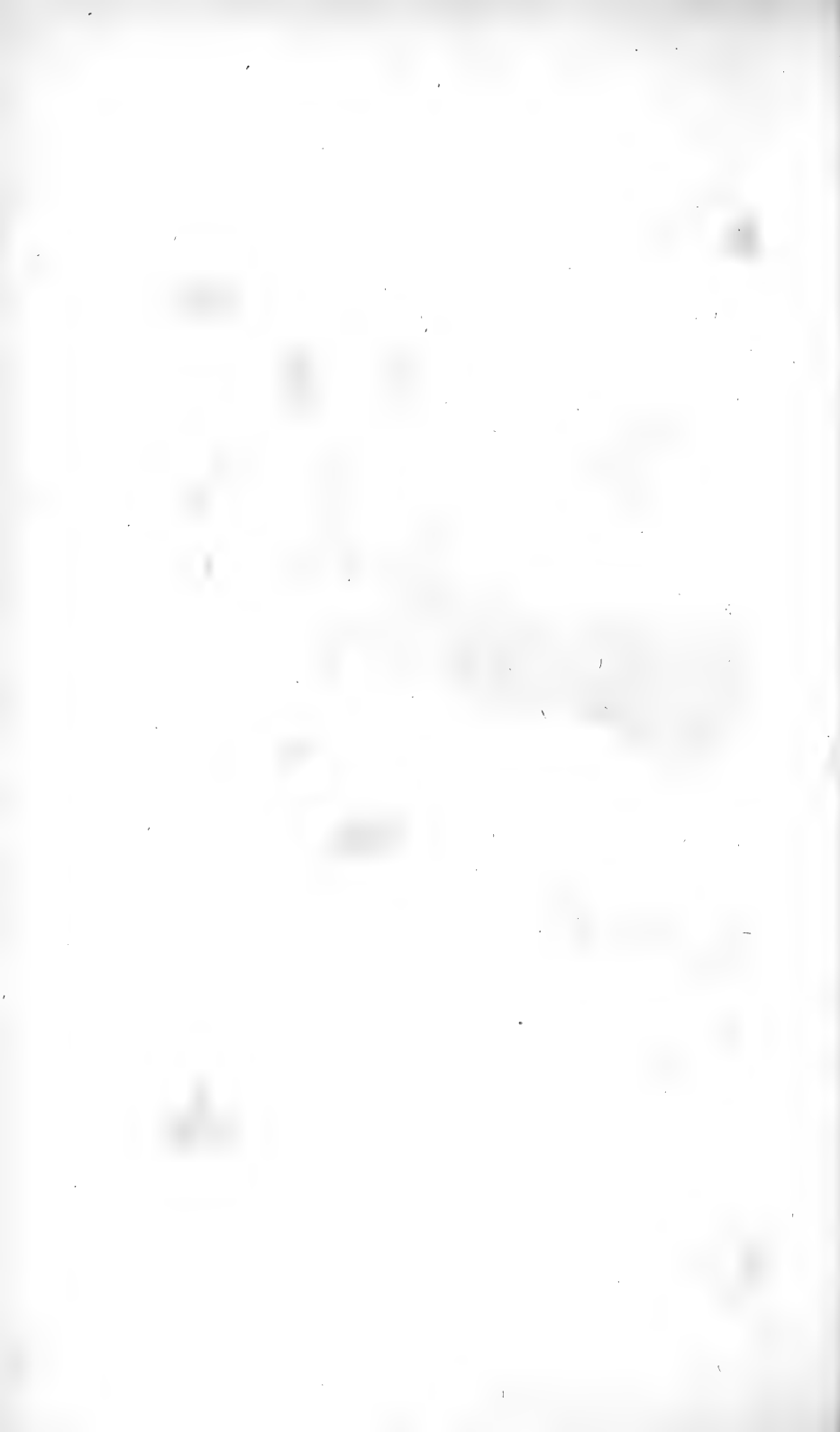
Black spotted Barbet. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 496. 2. *a.*

THIS bird, which is an inhabitant of Cayenne, is described in the Synopsis of Dr. Latham as a variety of *B. Cayenensis*, but upon an accurate examination of two specimens in Mr. Bullock's Museum, it appears entirely distinct: it is about seven inches in length; with the forehead and throat red: top of the head black, the edges of the feathers grey gold; sides of the head, and hind part of the neck black; edges of the feathers whitish: those of the rump also black with grey edges: under parts of the body pale yellow: breast and sides marked with large black spots: thighs olive: wing-coverts and quills not spotted with white as in the last, but similar in other respects: tail, legs, and beak as in it.





BLACK-SPOTTED BARBET.



## GREATER PIED BARBET.

(Bucco macrorhynchos.)

*Bu. niger; fronte, gula, jugulo, abdomine caudaque apice albis.*

Black Barbet, with the forehead, throat, front of the neck, abdomen, and tip of the tail white.

*Bucco macrorhynchos. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 406. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 203. 5.*Tamatia noir et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 99.*Le plus grand Barbu à gros bec. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 689.*Greater pied Barbet. *Lath. Syn. 2. 498. 5.*

THIS species is remarkable for the size of its beak, which considerably exceeds that of the other species both in length and thickness; it is much hooked, and black: the forehead is white: the crown of the head and nape black; on the front, this colour reaches downward, and nearly surrounds the eye: the forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck with the sides beneath the eye are white, extending in a narrow collar round the nape behind: the lower part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, are black, bordered with dusky white: across the breast is a band of black: the quills and tail are also black; but the feathers of the latter have white tips: the belly and vent white: the sides and thighs black and white mixed; the legs dusky. Found at Cayenne.

## LESSER PIED BARBET.

(Bucco melanoleucos.)

*Bu. niger, fronte, gula, macula scapulari, striga pone oculos, abdomine, caudaque apice albis.*

Black Barbet, with the forehead, throat, spot on the scapulars, streak behind the eyes, abdomen, and tip of the tail white.

*Bucco melanoleucos. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 406.—Lat. Ind. Orn. 1. 203. 6.*

Barbu à poitrine noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 688. 2.*

Lesser pied Barbet. *Lath. Syn. 2. 499. 6.*

LENGTH five inches. The beak rather large in proportion, and bifid at the tip: as in the last, it is adorned with two colours only, viz. black and white, which are however differently disposed: the upper parts are black; with a little mixture of white on the forehead, and likewise a spot on the scapulars: behind the eye is a streak of white: the throat and sides of the neck are white, the front of the neck black: on the breast is a broad band of black, which extends into the white on the sides of the neck, like a crescent: from this to the tail the under parts are white, except on the sides beneath the wings, where there is a mixture of black: the tail is black, tipped with white: the legs dusky. It is probably the young of *B. macrorhynchos*. Found at Cayenne.

Dr. Latham mentions having seen a specimen, which instead of a mixture on the forehead, had only a small spot of white: and the white streak

behind the eye was extended downwards on each side of the neck; and some of the outer tail-feathers were white at the base; in other respects it agreed with the above description.

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SPOTTED-BELLIED BARBET.

(Bucco Tamatia.)

Bu. *rufo-fuscus*, *subtus rufo-albus nigro maculatus*; *gula fulva*; *collo lunula rufa nigroque varia*; *pone oculos macula nigra*.

Reddish brown Barbet; beneath of a reddish white spotted with black; throat fulvous; neck with a lunulated collar composed of black and rufous; behind the eyes a black spot.

Bucco Tamatia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 405.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 202. 1.

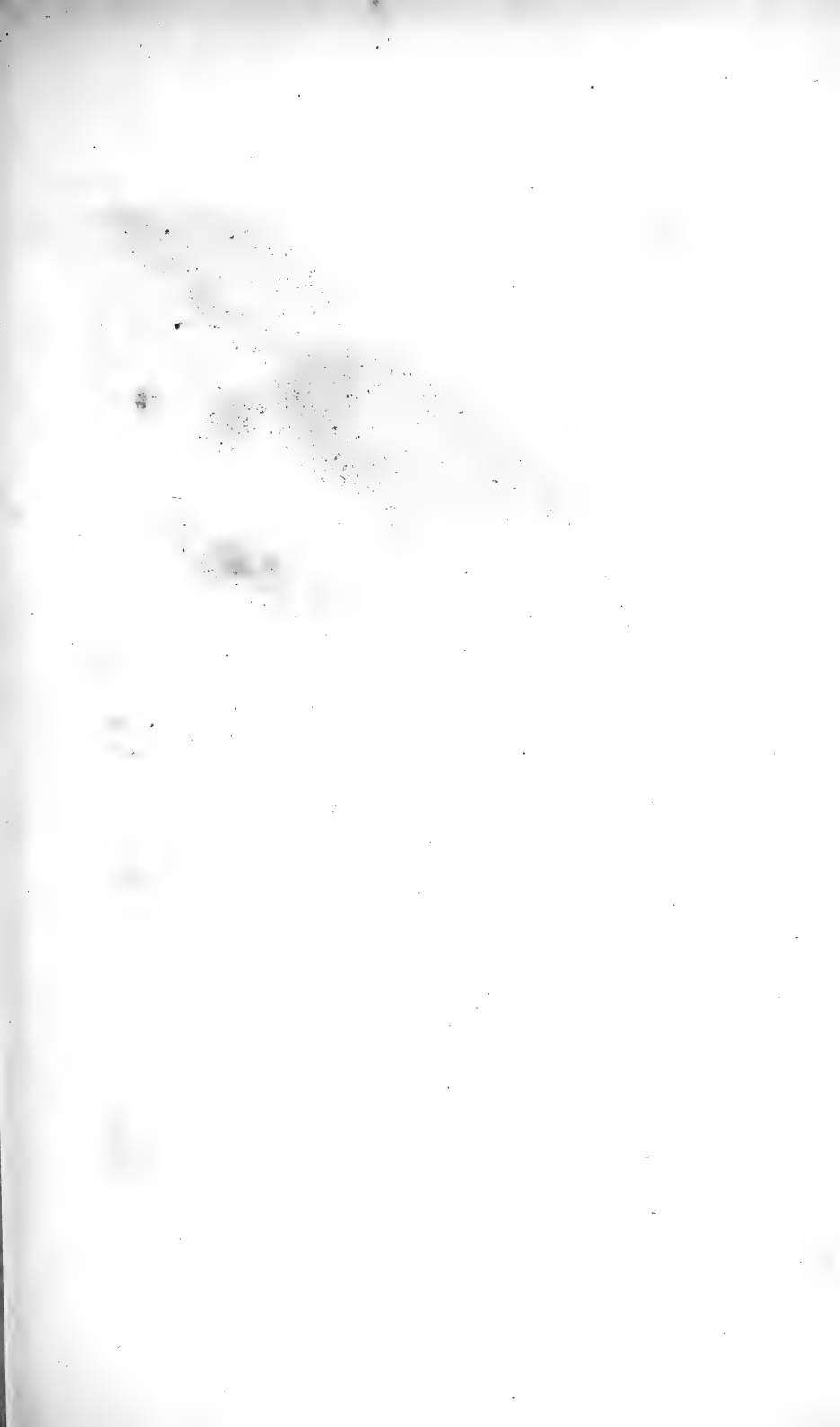
Barbu à ventre tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 746. 1.

Spotted-bellied Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 494. 1.—*Lath. Sup.* 95.

LENGTH six inches and a half. The beak is fifteen lines long, the upper mandible black, incurved at the extremity, and, seemingly, divided in two at the point; it is half covered with bristles, which arise at the base, and point forwards: the head is large in proportion to the rest of the body; the crown and fore part of the head incline to rufous: on the neck is a collar extending half round, composed of a mixture of black and rufous: behind the eyes on each side of the head, is a black spot: the throat is orange, and the rest of the plumage beneath rufous white, spotted with black; that of the upper part of the body reddish

brown: the legs black: the collar on the neck has sometimes a mixture of white in it, and an obscure whitish line over the eyes is likewise occasionally observed.

This bird is found at Cayenne and Brasil, and called by the French *Agautue de Terre*. It is a clumsy, ill-made bird, its manners corresponding to its shape, being a solitary, pensive, silent animal, retiring to those places that are most remote from any habitations; being found chiefly in woods, where it fixes upon some low branch well covered with foliage; on this it perches for a long time together, with its immense head leaning on its shoulders, and, as it is very little disposed to action, may easily be killed, as it will suffer itself to be shot at repeatedly without attempting to escape. Its principal food is insects, especially Beetles; the flesh is not very good to eat, although the natives occasionally use it for food.





COLLARED BARBET.



## COLLARED BARBET.

(Bucco capensis.)

*Bu. rufus, fascia humerali fulva, pectorali nigra; gula ventrequae albidis; cauda transversim nigro lineata.*

Rufous Barbet, with a band on the shoulders fulvous, on the breast, black; throat and belly whitish; tail transversely striated with black.

Bucco capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 168.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 406.

Tamatia à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 97. 4.—*Cuv. Tab. Elem.* 234.

Barbu à collier. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 395.

Collared Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 497. 3.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter: the beak nearly an inch and a half in length, horn coloured: the upper part of the head, the nape, and hind part of the neck rufous, striated with five lines of black: the sides of the head plain rufous: at the lower part of the neck near the back, is a narrow fulvous band, which extends forwards towards the neck, on each side; accompanied by a narrower one of black, which unites to a broader one on the breast; beyond this, the back, wings, and rump, are rufous, striated with black: the throat and fore part of the neck are dirty white: on the breast is a broad band of black: from thence to the vent rufous white: the belly sometimes yellowish: the tail rufous, two inches and a quarter in length, crossed with nar-

row stripes of black: the six middle feathers are equal in length: the three others on each side gradually shorter to the outer one, which is the shortest of all: legs and claws ash-coloured. Found at Guiana, but rarely.

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GREAT BARBET.

(*Bucco grandis*.)

*Bu. viridis versicolor; remigibus nigro variegatis; capite colloque cyaneis; crisso rufo.*

Changeable green Barbet, with the quill-feathers variegated with black; head and neck blue; vent red.

*Bucco grandis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 408.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 204. 10.*

Grand Barbu de la Chine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 106.*

Grand Barbet. *Lath. Syn. 2. 503. 10.*

LENGTH eleven inches: the beak rather more than an inch and three quarters in length, whitish, with the tip black: the base covered with strong black bristles, and about one inch thick: for the most part the plumage is of a fine green, which differs in various parts of the body, as the head and fore parts of the neck incline to blue, according to the disposition of the lights, and the hind part of the neck, with part of the back, are of a chesnut brown: the greater quill-feathers have a mixture of black: and the under tail-coverts are of a fine red: the legs are dusky yellow.

Dr. Latham has described a variety of this species, which he suspects may be the female: it is in length ten inches: beak reddish-brown and stout, with six or eight bristles at the base: the nostrils are also hairy: round the eye bare, and of a reddish colour: general colour of the plumage dull green: the breast and belly pale whitish-green: quills black: tail short, green: legs of a pale yellow. Inhabits China and India, in which latter place it goes by the name of *Honest face*.

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*Wings armed with a spur at the shoulder.*

## WAX-BILLED BARBET.

(Bucco calcaratus.)

*Bu. niger, subtus cinereus; tectricibus alarum albo marginatis, flexura spinula alba.*

Black Barbet, beneath cinereous, wing-coverts margined with white, at the base of the wings a white spur.

*Bucco cinereus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 409.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 206. 18.

*Corvus australis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 377.

*Corvus affinis.* Shaw. *Zool.* 7. 381.

*Cuculus tranquillus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.

Coucou noir de Cayenne. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 416.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 512.

Cayenne Black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 403. 40.

Red-billed Crow. *Lath. Syn.* 1. 403. 40.—Shaw. *Zool.* 7. 381.

Wax-billed Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 507. 17.—*Lath. Sup.* 96.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: beak one inch and a half in length, compressed on the sides,

and curved the whole length, but most so at the tip: the colour of the bill bright vermillion: nostrils covered with reflected bristles: head, neck, and upper parts of the body dusky black: at the bend of the wing, just within, is a horn-coloured spine, about one-eighth of an inch long, and blunt at the end: lesser wing-coverts mixed with white near the body: breast and belly cinereous: quills and tail dark black, the latter rounded, and composed of ten feathers: legs dusky. Inhabits Cayenne.

This is a very solitary and silent bird, being generally found perched on those trees that grow near water in sequestered places. It was placed by Dr. Latham, in his celebrated ornithological work, under the various genera of *Corvus*\*, *Bucco*, and *Cuculus*, from not having seen perfect specimens; but corrected in his supplement, having ascertained its proper situation, by the examination of recent and perfect birds, before the publication of that part. Monsieur Vieillot, in his paper to the Linnean Society, proposes it as a genus by the name of *Monadon*.

\* A short description of this bird occurs in vol. vii. p. 381 of this work, where it is named the Red-billed Crow, upon Dr. Latham's authority.

## POLOPHILUS. COUCAL.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* robustum, subincurvatum.

*Nares* rectæ, elongatæ.

*Pedes* simplices; digitis duobus anticis, exteriore longiore: digitis duobus posticis, interne brevioribus ungue longissimo instructo.

*Beak* strong, slightly incurved.

*Nostrils* strait, elongate.

*Feet* simple; two toes pointing forward, the exterior of which is the longest; two toes turning backwards, the interior toe furnished with a very long claw.

THE tail of the birds belonging to this genus consists of ten feathers; the wings are short and rounded; the feathers of the neck and upper part of the body are generally stiff with shining edges. They were first named *Coucal* by Le Vaillant, who was well acquainted with the difference of character which distinguishes this genus from the true *Cuculi*.

The *Coucals* in general form a most beautiful tribe of birds; they reside in woods, feed on insects and fruits; they construct their nests in trees, and (contrary to the manners of *Cuckows*,) bring up their young, from whence their generic name is derived.

## RUFIOUS COUCAL.

(Polophilus rufus.)

*Po. corpore rufo; ungue postico interno elongato, recto.*

Coucal with the body reddish; and the interior hinder claw long and strait.

Le Coucal rufin. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 82. pl. 121.

THIS very rare species of Coucal was discovered by Le Vaillant, and is described by him in his work on the birds of Africa.

The general colour of the plumage is rufous, all the feathers of the superior parts of the body having a dash or streak of light red or white: the wings are reddish, with the last feathers barred with fuscous, as are those of the upper part of the tail, excepting that the colour is more dark on the outer feathers: tail reddish: the two intermediate feathers with transverse lines of brown: the outer margins of the other quill-feathers lined with the same colour: the beak and feet brownish yellow: eyes light red.

The length of the male is about eleven inches; that of the female much less.

The recent bird smells strongly of putrid wood, from whence it is supposed to nidificate in dead trees. Inhabits Africa.

*G. Griffith*

RUFIOUS COUCAL.

*Male.*





## GIGANTIC COUCAL.

(Polophilus Gigas.)

*P. supra rubro-brunneus, pennis medio pallide rufescentibus, transversim fusco-fasciatis; remigibus rufo-fusco et rufo-flavo alternatim fasciatis; rectricibus rufo-cinereis fusco-fasciatis albidotermiatis; subtus rufus nigricante fasciatus.*

Coucal, of a reddish-brown above, with the middle of the feathers pale rufous, transversely barred with brown; quills alternately barred with rufous-brown and rufous-yellow; tail-feathers rufous-grey, barred with brown, and tipped with white; beneath rufous barred with blackish.

Le Coucal géant. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrîq.* 5. 86, pl. 223.

THIS is the largest species of Coucal known, being no less than thirty inches in length; the length of the interior hinder claw is two inches.

It inhabits Africa: the hinder part of the head and neck, the wing-coverts, and the back are of a brownish-red colour, bordering on olive: the shaft of each feather is pale red, the feather itself being banded with brownish-black. The tail-quills are reddish-ash colour, banded with brownish-black, and terminated with whitish: the under part of the body is reddish, banded with sooty-black: the beak is brown: the feet and claws blackish. Its economy is unknown.

## LATHAMIAN COUCAL.

(Polophilus Latham.)

**Polophilus Latham.** *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 127. 56.**Lathamian Coucal.** *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 127.

*P. capite, collo, gula, jugulo, pectore, abdomine femoribusque nigris albido-sparsis; dorso alisque rufescentibus, tectricibus fasciis obscuris, remigibus maculis distinctis nigris; cauda nigra lineis transversis subinterruptis, albidis.*

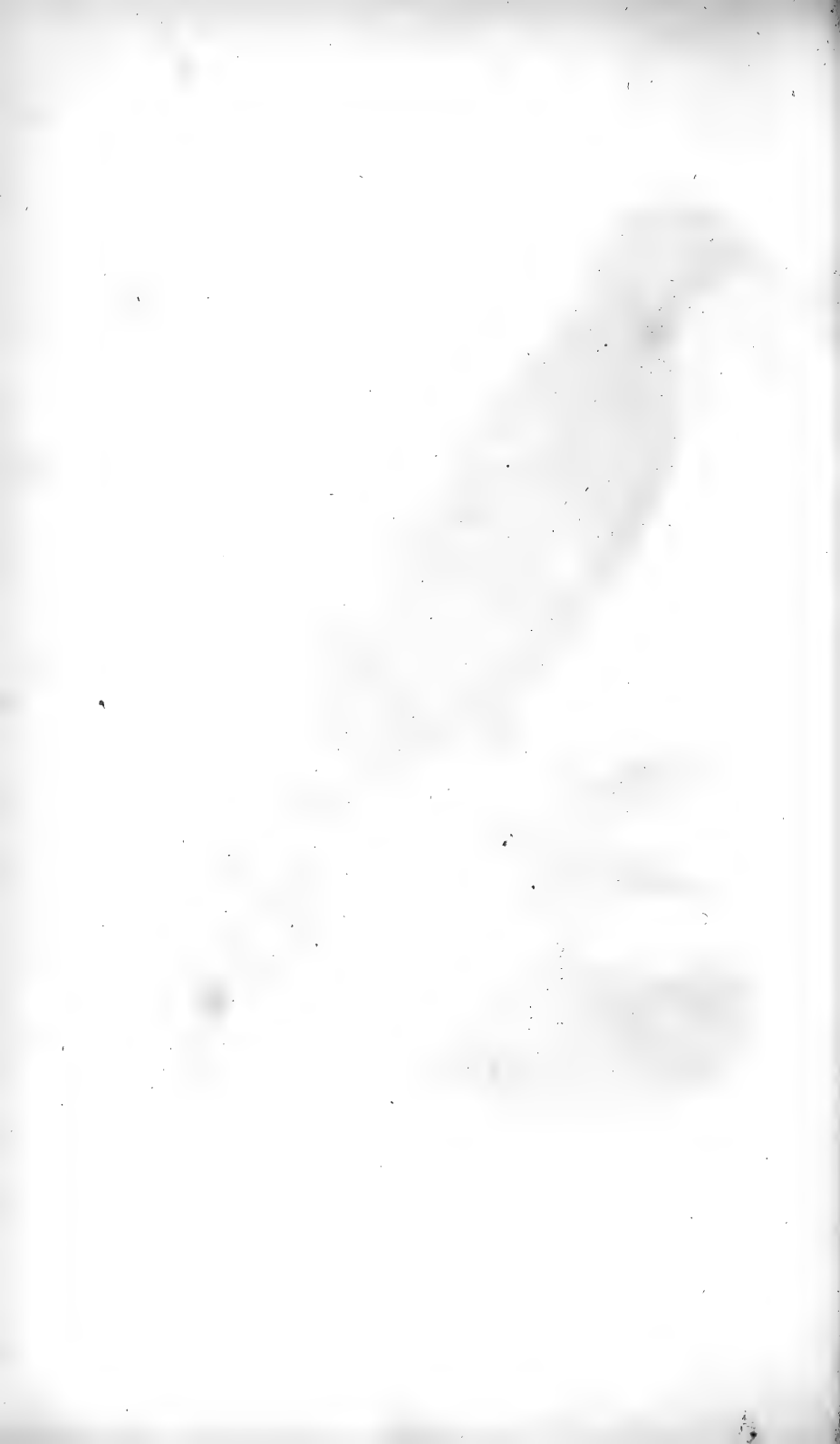
Coucal, with the head, neck, throat, breast, belly, and thighs black, sprinkled with whitish; back and wings reddish, wing-coverts obscurely banded; wing-quills distinctly spotted with black; tail black, with narrow, transverse, somewhat interrupted, whitish bands.

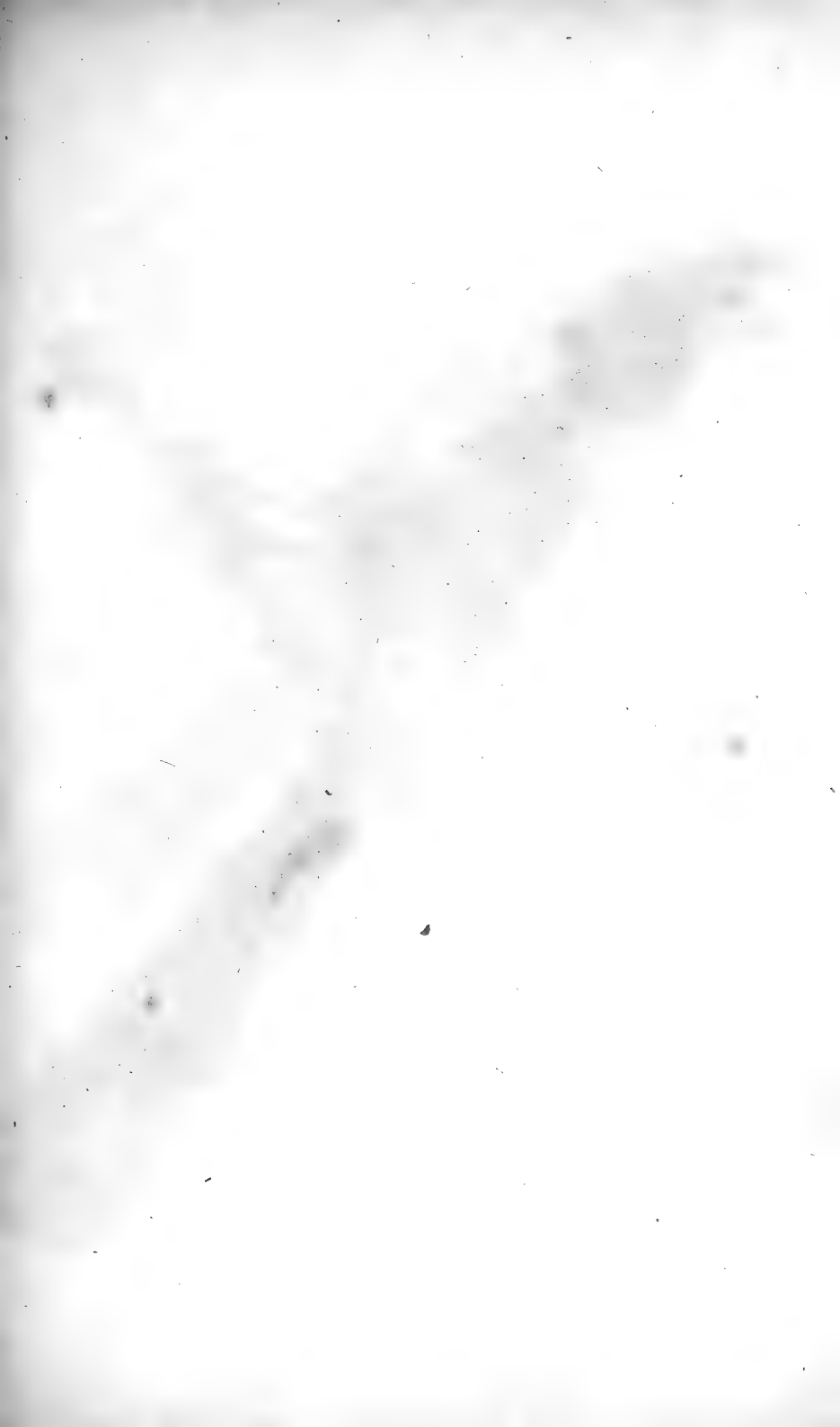
THE only specimen of this species that has occurred is preserved in the British Museum, and is figured and described in the Zoological Miscellany. Its native place unknown.

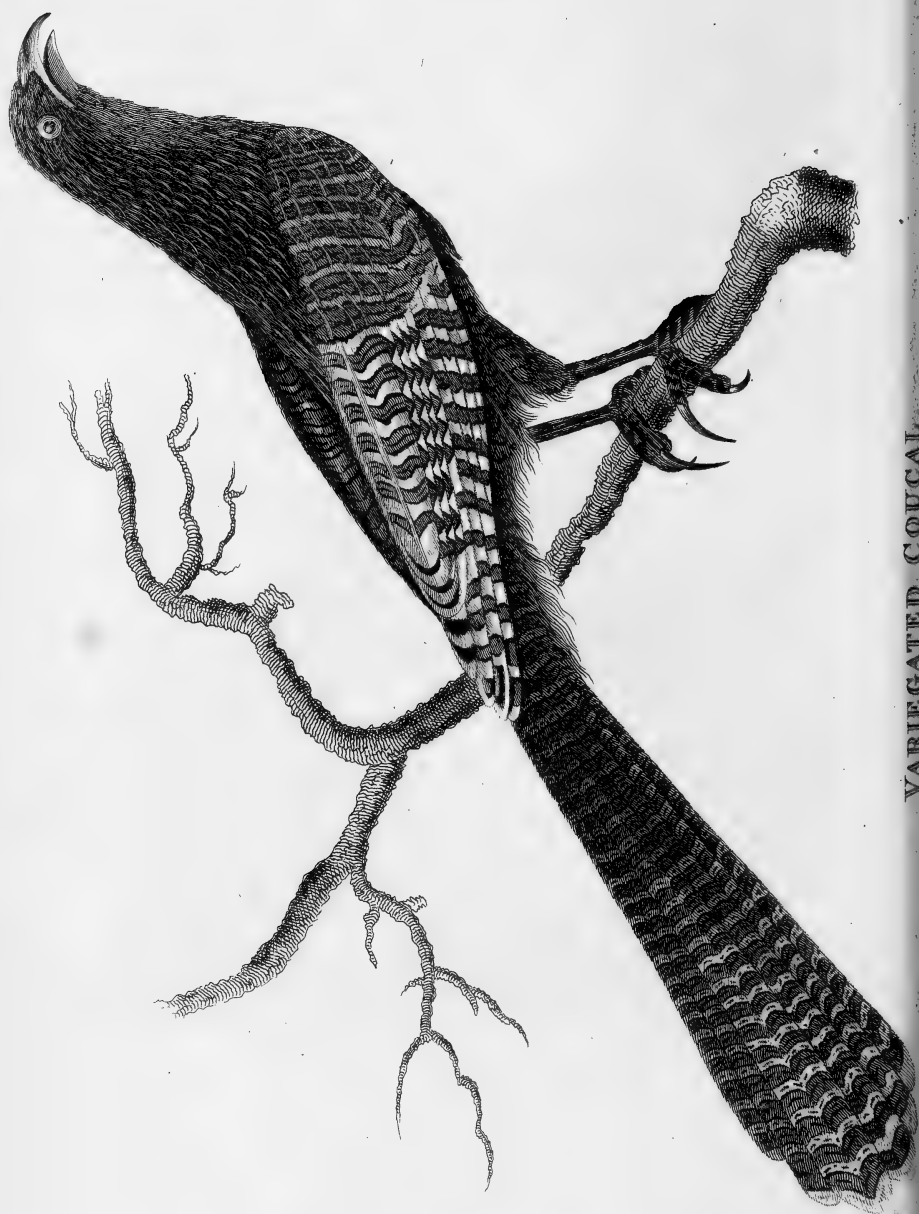


*Griffith*

LATHAMIAN COUCAL.







VARIEGATED COUCAL

VARIEGATED COUCAL.

(*Polophilus variegatus*.)

*P. rufo, flavo nigroque variegatus; dorso postice nigro; cauda nigra supra transversim variegato fasciato.*

Coucal variegated, with rufous, yellow, and black; hinder part of the back black; tail black above, with transverse variegated bands.

*Polophilus variegatus.* Leach. Zool. Mis. 1. 116. 51.

Variegated Coucal: Leach. Zool. Mis. 1. 117.

OF this beautiful species we have taken the description given in the Zoological Miscellany by Dr. Leach. The native place is unknown, but the specimen alluded to is preserved in the British Museum, and is about eighteen inches in length.

## PHEASANT COUCAL.

(Polophilus Phasianus.)

*P. rufo, flavo nigroque variegatus: capite, collo, gula, jugulo, pectore, dorso abdomineque nigris; cauda nigra supra fasciis transversis albidis, interruptis, punctatis.*

Coucal, variegated with yellow, black, and rufous: head, neck, throat, breast, back, and belly, black; tail black above, with transverse interrupted punctated bands.

Cuculus Phasianus. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 4.*

Pheasant Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II. 137. 9.*

Polophilus Phasianus. *Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 116. 46.*

THIS beautiful species is an inhabitant of New Holland, and is about seventeen inches in length: the beak, head, neck, and all the under part of a blackish colour: the whole of the back and wings varied with rufous, yellow, brown, and black: the tail is long, and barred with the same colour: legs dusky black: the toes, like the rest of the genus, having the hind claws long.

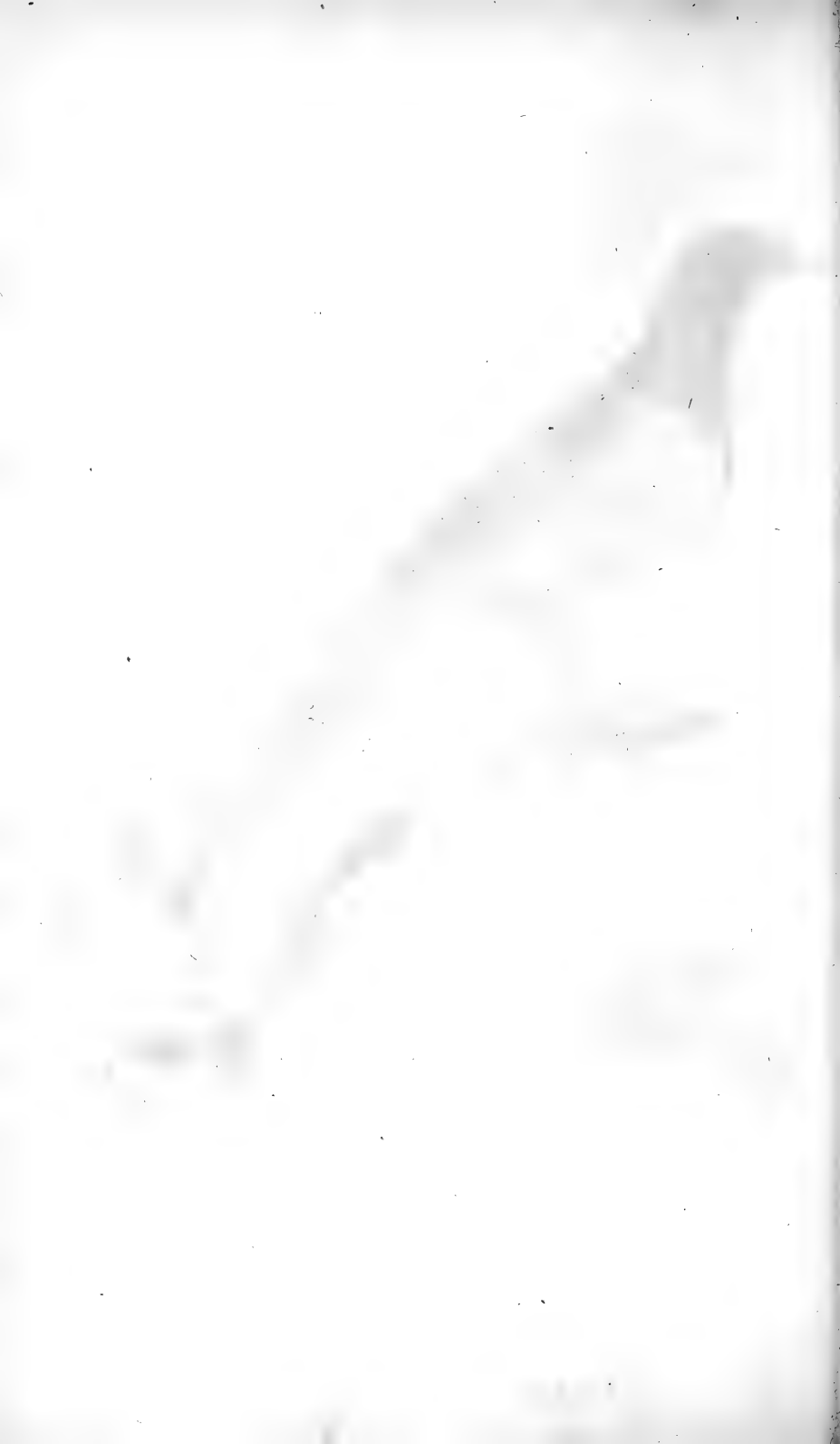
It is called in New Holland the *Pheasant Cuckow*.





G. A. H.

PHEASANT COUCAL.





*Gifford*

WHITE-BELLIED COUCAL.

## WHITE-BELLIED COUCAL.

(Polophilus leucogaster.)

*P. capite, collo, gula, jugulo pectoreque nigris, scapis albido notatis, pennis nigro rufoque alternatim fasciatis; ventre albido; dorso flavo, albido nigroque alternatim fasciato; femoribus luteis; cauda nigra transversim albido lineata.*

Coucal, with the head, neck, throat, and breast black, the shafts spotted with whitish, the feathers alternately banded with black and rufous; belly whitish; back yellow, alternately banded with black and white; thighs luteous; tail black, with transverse white lines.

Polophilus leucogaster. *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 117. 52.

White-bellied Coucal. *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 117.

INHABITS New Holland, and is of the same size as *P. variegatus*, which it very much resembles.

## BENGAL COUCAL.

(Polophilus Bengalensis.)

*P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore ferrugineo albo nigroque longitudinaliter striato, abdomine fusco-flavescente, remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus rufis nigro fasciatis.*

Coucal with a wedge-shaped tail, ferruginous body longitudinally striated with black and white, abdomen of a yellowish brown, quills and lateral tail-feathers rufous fasciated with black.

Cuculus Bengalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 214. 20.

Lark-heeled Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 525. 19.

BEAK dusky: head, neck, back, and wing-coverts, ferruginous, marked with short white lines, bounded by black, and pointing downwards: abdomen yellowish brown: first and second primary quills plain reddish brown; the others barred with black: tail wedge-shaped, and very long; exterior feathers dusky, with brown tips; the rest marked with black bars, mixed with narrow brown ones: legs black. Is found in Bengal.

## CHINESE COUCAL.

(Polophilus sinensis.)

*P. splendide niger*; *alis rufis nigro fasciatis*; *abdomine, femoribus rectricibusque nigricantibus albo fasciatis*.

Brilliant black Coucal; wings rufous barred with black; abdomen, thighs, and tail-coverts dusky barred with white.

*Cuculus Ægyptius*.  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 17.

Egyptian Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 523. 16. 6.—*Lath. Sup.* 100. 16. B.

THIS species of Coucal, which is described by Dr. Latham, is about nineteen inches and a half in length: beak one inch and a half long, strong, curved and black; nostrils nearly covered with short feathers: head and neck dusky brown; the fore part, as far as the breast, marked down the shafts with indistinct pale spots and bars; hind part plain: wing-coverts deep rufous, obscurely barred with dusky: quills with about twenty alternate bars of rufous and dusky: tail ten inches long, wedge-shaped, the exterior feathers only half the length of the middle ones, and black barred with oblique dusky white lines: belly, thighs, upper and under tail-coverts, dusky, striated with numerous white lines: legs short; the claw on the inner hind toe straight and about one inch in length. Said to inhabit China.

## TOLOU COUCAL.

(Polophilus Tolu.)

*P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore virescente-atro, alis castaneis, capite collo dorsoque antice nigricantibus rufo striatis.*

Coucal with a dark green body; chesnut wings; head, neck, and anterior part of the back blackish with rufous striæ; tail wedge-shaped.

Cuculus Tolu. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 422.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 18.

Cuculus madagascariensis. *Bris.* 4. 138. 16. 13. 2.

Coucou de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 369. 17.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 295. 1.

Long-heeled Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 524. 17.

Le Coucal noiron. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 220.

LARGER than a Blackbird: length fourteen inches and a quarter: beak brown, an inch and a quarter in length: head, throat, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the back, covered with long, narrow stiff feathers, of a blackish colour, with a reddish white stripe down the shaft; those on the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, the same, but have only a longitudinal stripe on each side: lower part of the breast dirty white; lower part of the back, belly, sides, rump, thighs, and tail-coverts greenish black: scapulars and wing-coverts chesnut, shafts of each purplish; quill-feathers chesnut, with brown tips; tail above eight inches long; blackish green above, and black beneath, wedge-shaped; legs and claws black: the claw of the inner toe above three quarters of an inch long. Found at Madagascar, where it is called *Tolou*.



## SENEGAL COUCAL.

(Polophilus senegalensis.)

*P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore griseo subtus albo, pileo reatricibusque nigricantibus.*

Coucal with a wedge-shaped tail; body beneath of a greyish white; upper part of the head, neck, and tail-feathers blackish.

*Cuculus senegalensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 19.

Coucou de Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 332.

Rufalbin. *Buff.* 6. 370.

Strait-heeled Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 525. 18.

THIS bird is about fifteen inches in length: beak black; fifteen lines long: upper part of the head and neck covered with black feathers that are darkest in the middle: prevailing colour above of a rufous brown, beneath dirty white: cheeks, throat, fore part and sides of the neck, dirty white, with the shafts brightest: under parts of the breast dirty white, with obscure transverse striæ: rump and upper tail-coverts brown, with deep brown transverse striæ: under tail-coverts dirty white, the striæ rather obscure: quills rufous, with brownish tips: tail eight inches long, wedge-shaped, and black: legs and claws greyish brown.

This species inhabits Senegal, and is rather larger than *Cuculus canorus*.

## EGYPTIAN COUCAL:

(Polophilus Ægyptius.)

*P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore viridi-fusco, subtus rufo-albo, capite cervice caudaque viridi-chalybeis, alis rufis.*

Coucal with a wedge-shaped tail ; body dull green, beneath reddish white ; head, back of the neck and tail of a beautiful green ; wings red.

Cuculus Ægyptius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 420.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 17.

Houhou d'Egypt. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 367.

Coucou des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 369.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 824.

Egyptian Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 522. 16:

BEAK black, an inch and a quarter in length : irides bright red : head and hind part of the neck dull green, with a beautiful gloss, resembling polished steel : upper wing-coverts rufous, inclining to green : quills rufous, terminated with shining green, except the three last, which are entirely of the latter colour, and the two or three preceding them, which are of a mixed colour : back brown, with a green tinge : rump and upper tail-coverts, brown : tail eight inches long, and wedge-shaped, of a beautiful shining green : throat, and under parts of the body, rufous white, palest on the belly : legs blackish ; inner hind claw very long.

Buffon mentions a variety which differs merely in having the wings rufous : it may possibly be the male.

Common in the Delta in Egypt, where it is

called by the *Arabs*, *Houhou*, from repeating that word several times together; its principal food is locusts. The male and female are always together, but it is very rare that more than two are seen at one time; they mostly frequent low bushes near running water, being seldom seen on large trees, or on the ground.

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GREEN COUCAL.

(*Polophilus viridis*.)

*P. viridi-nigricans*, *alis rubro fuscis*, *cauda nigra*, *ungue postice interiore recto subulato*.

Blackish green Coucal, with reddish brown wings, tail black, hinder interior claw awl-shaped and straight.

*Cuculus Ægyptius*. *γ. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 17.

*Ægyptian Cuckow*. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 523. 16. *b*.

*Coucou vert d'Antigue*. *Son. Voy.* 121. 80.

OF this species, which is described by Sonnerat, the head, neck, breast, and belly are of a very dull green: wings of a deep red brown: the feathers in general hard and stiff; the webs loose, and each of the beards furnished with shorter ones: irides black: eyelids furnished with hairs like eyelashes: legs black; the inner hind claw more slender than the rest, very long and straight: tail long and black: beak likewise black: this species is very like *P. Ægyptius*, but it is a native of Antigua.

## BLUE COUCAL.

(Polophilus cœruleus.)

*P. cœruleo-viridis violaceoque versicolor; rostro pedibusque atris; ungue interiore postico brevior.*

Coucal of blue green colour changing to violet; beak and legs black: interior hinder claw shorter than is usual in this genus.

Le Coua tait-sou. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 5. 69. pl. 218.

Le tait-sou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. d'Ois.* 6. 391. 18.

*Cuculus cœruleus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 418.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 217. 33.

*Cuculus madagascariensis cœruleus.* *Briss.* 4. 156. 26. 13. 1.

Blue cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 531. 29.

Coucou bleu de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 295. 2.

THIS Coucal differs from all the other species in having its hinder inner claw comparatively short. Its length is about fourteen inches; the whole plumage is of a beautiful blue green, changing in certain lights to violet; legs and claws black; eyes reddish.

The female is somewhat smaller than the male, and the colours are less vivid.

This bird inhabits the forests of Caffraria and Madagascar, perching on the tops of large trees, and uttering the note *courrrrrrrr-courrrrrrr* often repeated. It feeds principally on fruit.





Griffith

BLACK COUCAL.

Male.

## BLACK COUCAL.

(Polophilus Maurus.)

*P. corpore toto atro-nigro (feminæ ventre nigro); ungue postico interno longissimo flexuoso.*

Coucal with the whole body black (belly of the female sooty black); interior hinder claw very long and flexuous.

Le Coucal Nègre. *Le Vail. Ois. Afriq. 5. 84. tab. 222.*

LE VAILLANT discovered this very curious species of Coucal in Caffraria; it frequents deep forests, and perches on the lower branches of trees, often repeating in a plaintive tone the word *cooro*. The sexes are generally found together.

The length of the male is about eleven inches, that of the female somewhat less. The eyes are deep chesnut.

The food of this species is supposed to consist principally of insects, as Le Vaillant found fragments of those animals in the stomach.

The black Coucal builds its nest in hollow trees; the female lays four eggs of a chalky white, on which the male and female sit alternately.

This bird inhabits Caffraria.

## PHÆNICOPHÆUS. MALKOHA.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> valde robustum, subincurvatum.	<i>Beak</i> very strong, and slightly incurved.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices: digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis, externo longiore.	<i>Feet</i> simple; two toes pointing forwards, and two backwards, the outward toe longest.
<i>Caput</i> circa oculos denudatum, papillatum.	<i>Head</i> naked round the eyes, and warted.

**T**HIS genus is readily distinguished from *Cuculus* by the naked and papillated space that surrounds the eyes, and from *Polophilus* by the structure of the hinder toes.

The head is somewhat square and very thick; the wings rather short, and the tail remarkably long.



## RED-HEADED MALKOHA.

(Phænicophæus pyrrhocephalus.)

*P. cauda cuneiformi longissima, corpore nigro; pectore abdomineque albis, pileo, genisque coccineis.*

Malkoha with a very long wedge-shaped tail, black body, breast and abdomen white, top of the head and cheeks crimson.

Cuculus pyrrhocephalus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 222. 47.

Red-headed Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 544. 44.

THE red-headed Malkoha is sixteen inches long: beak of a greenish yellow, strong and arched: crown and part of the cheeks bright crimson, surrounded by a band of white: hind part of the head and neck black, marked with small white spots: fore part of the neck entirely black: back and wings black: tail very long, unequal, the lower part black; ends white: breast and belly white: legs pale blue.

This species lives on fruits, and is found at Ceylon, where it is called *Malkoha*.

## WHITE-BELLIED MALKOHA.

(Phænicophæus leucogaster.)

*P. viridi-niger; ventre rectricibusque margine albis; gula jugulæ opaco-viridibus; capite circa oculos aurantio.*

Malkoha of a greenish black colour; with the belly and tail-feathers margined with white; throat and jugulum dull green; head round the eyes orange.

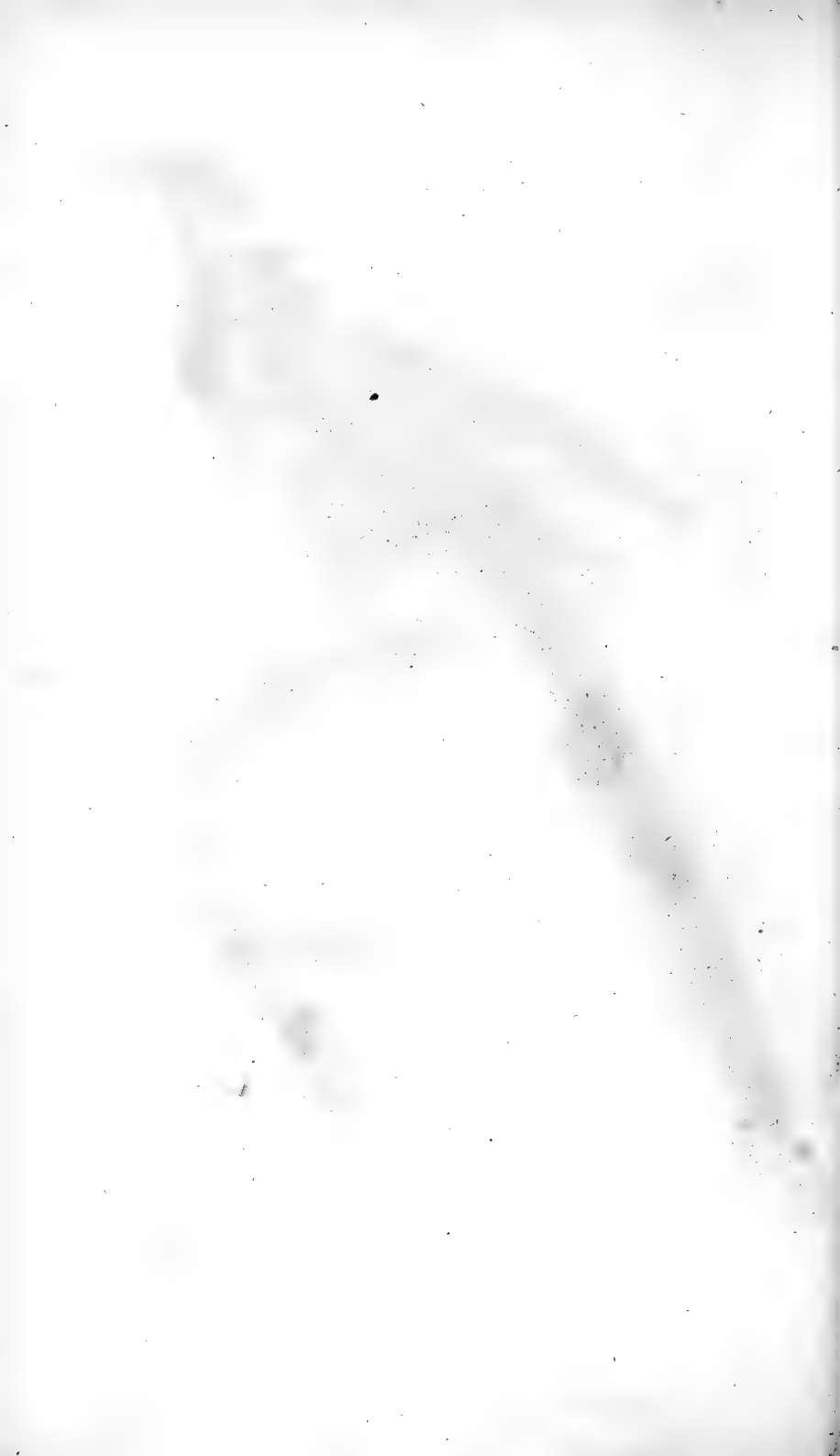
Le Malkoha. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 5. 90. pl. 224.

MALKOHA leucogaster inhabits Africa; its length is about nine inches; the upper parts are greenish black, but the green becomes gradually more brilliant on the back, and spreads over the coverts of the wings and tail: the wing quills are black, bordered with black green, and are sometimes whitish in their interior edges: the feathers of the neck and throat are of an uniform dull green colour; the under part of the tail, with the feathers of the tibiæ, are dirty white; and the naked space surrounding the eyes is orange-coloured.

Magnificent specimens of this bird are said to be preserved in the collections in Paris and Amsterdam.

*Goffin*

TRICOLOURED MALKOHA.



## TRICOLOURED MALKOHA.

(Phænicophæus tricolor.)

*P. obscuro-viridis, nitens; capite cinerascens; jugulo, pectore, ventre caudaque subtus castaneis.*

Malkoha shining obscure green; head cinereous; throat, breast, belly, and under parts of the tail chesnut.

Le Malkoha rouverdin. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 5. 92. pl. 225.

WE have introduced this species of Malkoha on the authority of Monsieur Le Vaillant, who described and figured it from the cabinet of M. Temminck of Amsterdam. It is a native of Africa, and may be sufficiently distinguished by the specific character from the two other species. The colour of the naked part surrounding the eyes is probably red.

## OPÆTHUS. TOURACO.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* breve, supra convexum, paulo arcuatum, lateratim compressum, a medio ad apicem denticulatum.

*Nares* plumulis sericeis tectæ.

*Pedes* simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.

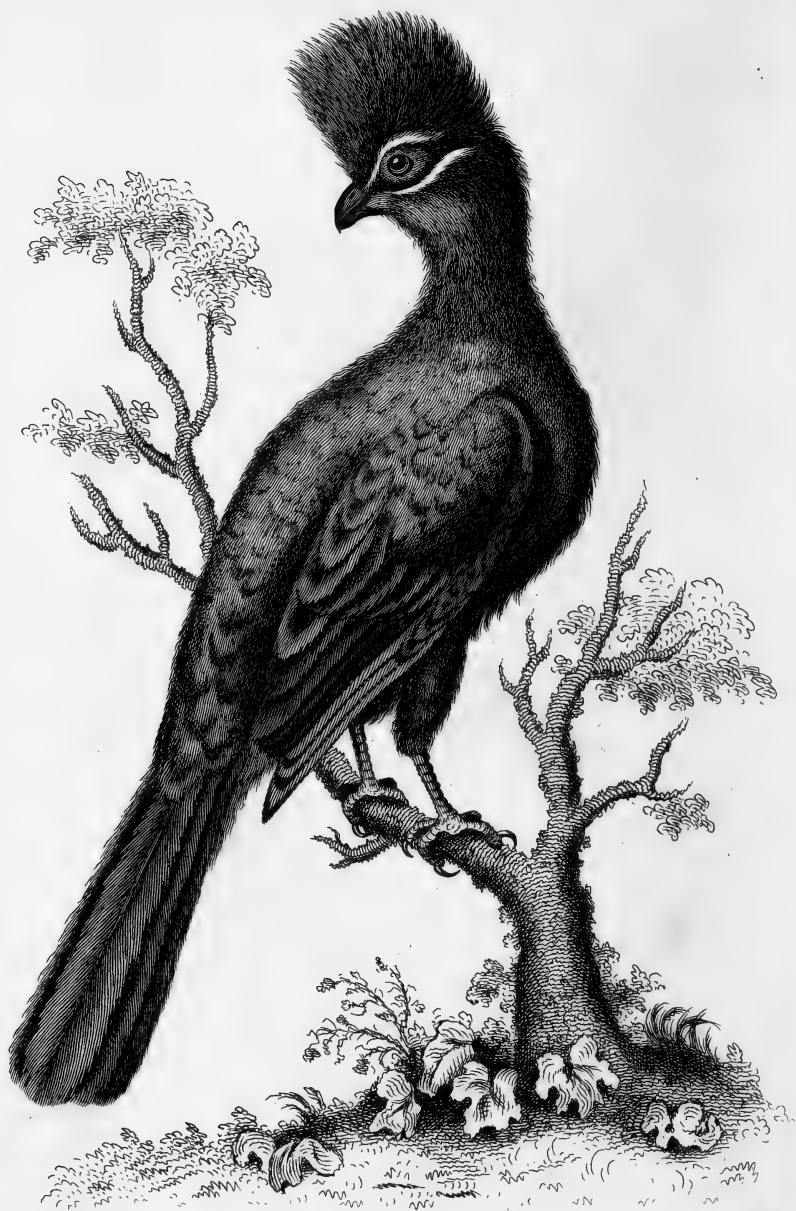
*Beak* short, convex above, rather bent, compressed laterally, and denticulated from the middle to the tip.

*Nostrils* covered with short silky feathers.

*Feet* simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

**T**HERE is but one species of this genus known, which is a native of Africa, and one of the most beautiful of the birds that are found in that quarter of the globe. It feeds on fruits, is easily tamed; and is said to be capable of turning its exterior hinder toe either backwards or forwards.





Griffith

AFRICAN TOURACO.



## AFRICAN TOURACO.

(Opæthus Africanus.)

OP. *capite cristato, corpore viridi-cærulescente, remigibus sanguineis.*

Touraco with a crested head, a greenish-blue body, and red quill-feathers.

Cuculus Perra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 419.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 222. 49.

Cuculus guineensis cristatus viridis. *Briss.* 4. 152. 24.

Le Touraco de Guinée. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 601. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 300. 15.

Touraco. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 545. 46.

THE Touraco is thus described: beak shortish; the upper mandible bent; colour reddish-brown; nostrils covered with short recumbent feathers: irides hazel-brown: eyelids surrounded with red caruncles: eye itself of a fiery colour: the head, throat, neck, upper part of the back, breast, part of the belly and the sides are covered with soft silky feathers of a fine deep green: the upper lesser wing-coverts the same: the feathers on the crown lengthened into a crest, which the bird can erect at pleasure; the tip of this crest is whitish: on each side of the head is a black stripe, broadest in the middle, arising at the corners of the mouth, and passing through the eyes to the back of the head; above and beneath this is a narrow line of white: the lower part of the back, rump, upper tail-coverts, scapulars, and greater wing-coverts are blueish-purple: lower part of the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, blackish:

greater quills crimson, with the outer edge and tip margined with black: tail blueish purple: legs and claws cinereous.

This bird is subject to very great variety, so much so, that Buffon imagined there were three species confounded with it, but the characters which he has given are not sufficient to warrant their being considered distinct; from whence we are only inclined to notice them as varieties. One of them is said by him to be a native of Abyssinia, and to have a blackish crest, which hangs behind like a lock; with a brownish tinge on the lower part of its back and tail: another has an upright crest of bright green, with occasionally a mixture of white in it, and margined with white; is found at the Cape of Good Hope: the third variety is merely the young bird.

This latter variety Buffon had in his possession alive for some time, and he was assured that its food was rice, but upon trial it would not touch a grain; and in consequence of not having any thing else offered it, it was on the point of dying, as it had nothing for two or three days but a little sugar and water that was in the cage; but one day seeing some raisins brought upon the table, it shewed a very strong disposition to eat, and some corn was given to it, which it swallowed greedily; it was equally eager for apples, but would scarcely touch oranges; from the above statements it would appear that fruits are its natural food, and the bird has been kept for many months upon that food.

The progressive motion of this bird is not by walking but hopping; it is very lively, and is always in motion, making continually a low and hoarse cry similar to the words *crahu, crahu*: but from time to time it sends out another sharp and strong cry, *co, co, co, co, co, co*, the first accents of which are grave, the others repeated quick and with a loud piercing voice: which latter cry it makes gently to itself when hungry, but very loud when excited, animated, or followed.

Le Vaillant observes, that there are great numbers of Touracos in the country of *Kotttiquas*, which are very difficult to shoot, perching only at the extremities of the highest branches of trees, out of gunshot, and rarely suffering any one to come near enough: but are easily caught alive by snares baited with such fruits as are in season; he likewise says they are very fine for eating.

## CUCULUS. CUCKOW.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, gracile, subincurvatum.	<i>Beak</i> straight, slender, slightly incurved.
<i>Nares</i> prominulæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> prominent, margined.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices*, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis, externo longiore; ungues æquales.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before and two behind, the external toes longest: <i>nails</i> equal.

CUCKOWS, or Cuckoos, feed on larvæ or caterpillars as well as perfect insects. They are remarkable for neglecting their young, the female always depositing her eggs singly in the nests of smaller birds. As soon as the Cuckow is hatched, it begins to throw the other young birds from the nest, which it accomplishes by gently elevating them one by one to the brink of the nest, and jerking them over. The foster parents continue to feed the young Cuckow for some time after it leaves the nest, notwithstanding which it never

\* The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious*, or formed for climbing; but, as Dr. Leach observes, the term has been misapplied to this kind of feet, which can be considered merely as simple feet, having two toes before and two behind. The Parrot genus (*Psittacus*) affords a good example of true *scansorious* feet, (*pedes scansorii*).

acquires their notes ; whereas, all those birds who possess the faculty of mimickry, or of learning tunes, if hatched under another species of bird, invariably gain their peculiar song, although it is generally combined with their natural notes, affording an admirable example in proof of the existence of innate propensities.

## COMMON CUCKOW.

(Cuculus canorus.)

*C. capite, gula, collo, jugulo cinereis; pectore ventrequē albidus fusco transversim striatis; dorso, alisque nigricantibus; rectricibus nigricantibus externe, intermediisque medio albidomaculatis.*

Cuckow, with the head, throat, neck, and jugulum cinereous; breast and belly whitish, transversely striated with fuscous; back and wings blackish; tail-feathers blackish, externally spotted with whitish, the intermediate quills, with their middle spotted with the same colour.

*Cuculus canorus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 168. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 96.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 409.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 207. 1.—*Briss.* 4. 105. 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 23.—*Will.* 6. 10. 27.—*Ger. Orn.* 1. 80. 67. 69.—*Jenner in Phil. Trans.* 78. 219.—*Shaw's Zool. Lect.* 1. 60.

Le Coucou vulgaire d'Europe. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 26. 202. male. 203. young.

Coucou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 305.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 811.

Common Cuckow. *Pen. Br. Zool.* 1. 82. 36.—*Arct. Zool.* 2. 266. *A.—Alb.* 1. 8.—*Lewis Br. Birds* 2. 42.—*Id. t. 8. f. 1.* (OVUM).—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 509. *f.*—*Lath. Sup.* 98.—*Don. Br.* 2. 41.—*Pult. Cat. Dorset.* 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 133.—*Bewick, Br. Birds,* 1. 108.

BEAK black, two-thirds of an inch long, and a little bent: yellowish at the base of the under mandible: inside of the mouth red: irides yellow: head and whole upper part of the bird dark ash-colour, darkest on the head: throat, under side of the neck, and upper part of the breast, pale ash, the latter in some inclining to rufous-brown: lower part of the breast and belly white, marked



EUROPEAN CUCKOW.





with transverse undulated black lines : vent buff, marked with a few dusky spots : wings very long, reaching within an inch and a half of the end of the tail : quill-feathers dusky, the inner webs barred with oval white spots : tail wedge-shaped, consisting of ten feathers of unequal length, the two middle ones black, dashed with ash colour, and tipped with white ; the rest are black, marked with white spots on each side the shaft : legs short and yellow.

Female rather less, differing in the neck and breast, being of a tawnyish-brown, barred with dusky : wing-coverts marked with light ferruginous spots ; markings on the tail and quills like the male, excepting that the edges of the spots incline to reddish-brown.

The young Cuckow differs very much from the adult ; we shall take the liberty of extracting the description from Montagu's Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary : " Irides greyish : the whole upper part of the plumage is a mixture of dusky-black and ferruginous, in transverse bars, except the forehead, and a patch on the back of the head, which is white ; and the tips of the scapulars are pale : the feathers of the whole under parts are sullied white, with distant sullied bars of dusky-black ; in general each feather possesses two or three bars : the sides of the neck and breast tinged with rufous : the lateral feathers of the tail, and inner webs of the quills, more or less barred with white : the coverts of the tail are unusually long, dashed with cinereous, and slightly tipped with white."

Length fourteen inches: weight about five ounces.

Le Coucou roux of Brisson is merely a variety of the young bird, having the upper parts varied with rufous, where the other is white.

This bird appears in our country early in the spring, and makes the shortest stay with us of any bird of passage; generally appearing in April, (although it is sometimes seen the latter end of March), and remaining till the beginning of July. Mr. Pennant\* gives two instances of its being heard in February; one in 1769 on the fourth of that month; the other in 1771 in the latter end of the same; but were heard no more afterwards, being probably killed or rendered torpid by the cold. The Cuckow is silent for some time after his arrival; and his pleasant, though uniform note, is a call to love, and used only by the male, who generally sits perched on some dead bough of a tree, repeating his song, which he loses as soon as the breeding season is over, which is about the end of June.

The note of the Cuckow is in all countries used in a reproachful sense. Shakspeare says it is

“ — a note of fear,  
Unpleasing to the married ear †.”

And again,

“ The plain song Cuckoo grey,  
Whose note full many a man doth mark,  
And dares not answer *nay* †.”

\* Brit. Zool. 1. p. 233.

† Love's Labour's lost.

‡ Midsummer Night's Dream.

Dr. Latham mentions having twice heard the Cuckow call in the night; the same circumstance happened again to him on the 10th May, 1783, between eleven and twelve at night, but he observed it was bright moonlight each time.

On the natural history of this singular bird, we have a very curious paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788, part 2, article 14, by Dr. Jenner. "The first appearance of Cuckows in this country is about the 17th of April. The song of the male, which is well known, soon proclaims its arrival. The song of the female (if the peculiar notes of which it is composed may be so called) is widely different, and has been so little attended to, that, perhaps, few are acquainted with it: the cry of the Dab-chick bears some resemblance to it. Unlike the generality of birds, Cuckows do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, she is often attended by two or three males, who seem to be earnestly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance till the middle of summer, the nests of the birds selected to receive her eggs are to be found in great abundance; but, like the other migrating birds, she does not begin to lay till some weeks after her arrival.

"It is on all hands allowed that the Cuckow does not hatch her own eggs; for which different reasons have been given, as will be afterwards noticed. The Hedge-sparrow, the Water-wagtail, the Titlark, the Redbreast, the Yellow-hammer, the Green-linnet, or the Whinchat, is generally

the nurse of the young Cuckow\*. It may be supposed that the female Cuckow lays her eggs in the absence of the bird in whose nest she intends to deposit it: as it has been known that on sight of one of these, a Redbreast and its mate jointly attacked her on approaching the nest, putting her to flight; and so effectually drove her away, that she did not dare to return. Among the birds above-mentioned, it generally selects the three first, but shews a much greater partiality to the Hedge-sparrow. This last commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time (generally after she has laid one or two) the Cuckow contrives to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the Hedge-sparrow. This intrusion often occasions some discomposure, for the old Hedge-sparrow, whilst she is sitting, not unfrequently throws out some of her own eggs, and sometimes injures them in such a way that they become addle; so that it more frequently happens that only two or three Hedge-sparrows eggs are hatched with the Cuckow's than otherwise. But whether this be the case or not, she sits the same length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the Cuckow's egg requiring no longer incubation than her own."

"When the Hedge-sparrow has sat her usual time, and disengaged the young Cuckow, and

\* Buffon enumerates at least twenty sorts of nests in which they have been known to deposit their eggs.

some of her own offspring from the shell, her own young ones, and such of her eggs that remain unhatched, are soon turned out, the young Cuckow remaining possessor of the nest, and sole object of her future care. The young birds are not previously killed, nor are the eggs demolished, but all are left to perish together, either entangled about the bush which contains the nest, or lying on the ground under it."

"The early fate of the young Hedge-sparrows is a circumstance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong causes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have supposed the parent Cuckow the author of their destruction; while others, as erroneously, have pronounced them smothered by the disproportionate size of their fellow-nestling. Now the Cuckow's egg being not much larger than the Hedge-sparrow's, it necessarily follows, that at first there can be no great difference in the size of the birds just burst from the shell. Of the fallacy of the former assertion also I was some years ago convinced, by having found that many Cuckows eggs were hatched in the nest of other birds after the old Cuckows had disappeared; and by seeing the same fate then attend the nestling sparrows as during the appearance of old Cuckows in this country." But before he enters on the facts relating to the death of the young Sparrows, our author proceeds to state various examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young Cuckow; a point which had been con-

troverted by the Hon. Daines Barrington, and disbelieved by others\*. For these, however, as it would exceed our limits, we refer to the original paper.

The mode by which the young Cuckow contrives to eject the native possessor of the nest is highly curious. The little animal, with the assistance of its rump and wings, contrives to get the young sparrow (or other bird) upon its back, and making a lodgment for the burden, by elevating its elbows, clambers backwards with it up the side of the nest till it reaches the top, where, resting a moment, it throws off its burden with a jerk, and quite disengages it from the nest; it then remains for a little time in that situation, and feels about with the extremities of its wings, to be convinced that the business is properly executed, after which it drops into the nest again.

\* Barrington in his memoir informs us, that while the Rev. W. Stafford was one day walking in Blossopdale, Derbyshire, he saw a Cuckow rise from its nest, which was on the stump of an old tree that had been felled some time, and nearly resembling the colour of the tree; in this nest were two young Cuckows, one of which he fastened to the ground by means of a peg and line, and for a few days very frequently beheld the old Cuckows feed them. He also mentions two other instances of a similar nature, one within four miles of London, the other on the south-west coast of Merionethshire.

Darwin in his *Zoonomia* also mentions an instance of a Cuckow taking care of its young, communicated to him by Mr. Wilmot, of Morley, in Derbyshire, who observed a Cuckow for some time on its nest, before and after its eggs were hatched, and also bringing food to the young ones, to whom it shewed more attachment than most birds.

Dr. Jenner made several experiments on different nests, by repeatedly putting in an egg to the young Cuckow, which was always disposed of in the same manner. It is very remarkable, that nature seems to have provided for this singular disposition of the Cuckow, in its formation at this period; for, unlike every other newly hatched bird, its back, from the scapulæ downwards, is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle, which seems intended by nature for the purpose of giving a more secure lodgment to the egg of the Hedge-sparrow, or its young one, while the young Cuckow is employed in removing either of them from the nest. When it is about twelve days old, this cavity is quite filled up, the back assumes the shape of nestling birds in general, and at that time its disposition for turning out its companion entirely ceases. The smallness of the Cuckow's egg, which, in general, is less than that of the House-sparrow, seems to account for her depositing it in the nests of such small birds as those before mentioned. If it was deposited in the nest of a bird that produced a larger egg, and consequently a larger nestling, the design most likely would be frustrated; the young Cuckow would be unequal to the task of becoming sole possessor of the nest, and might fall a sacrifice to the superior strength of its antagonist.

Several experiments have been made to ascertain whether the Cuckow destroys or eats the eggs which she finds in the nest in which she deposits her own; the result proved the contrary, (as has been mentioned before); and in case the

number of eggs proves too much for the little nurse to brood conveniently, she frequently destroys one after another, and sometimes even the Cuckow's; and on the contrary the bird often proves a mother and step-mother at the same time, by bringing into life the whole brood.

It appears rather extraordinary that two Cuckow's eggs\* should be deposited in the same nest, as the young one produced from one of them must inevitably perish: yet two instances of this kind fell under the observation of Dr. Jenner, one of which he thus relates: "June 27, 1787, two Cuckows and a Hedge-sparrow were hatched in the same nest this morning; one Hedge-sparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after a contest began between the Cuckows for the possession of the nest, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon; when one of them, which was somewhat superior in size, turned out the other, together with the young Hedge-sparrow and the unhatched egg. This contest was very remarkable. The combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other several times nearly to the top of the nest, and then sunk down again, oppressed by the weight of its burden, till at length, after various efforts, the strongest prevailed, and was afterwards brought up by the Hedge-sparrows."

The principal circumstance relating to the Cuckow, in the opinion of the naturalist, is, why

\* When that has been the case they were certainly deposited by different birds.



it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs, and rear its own young like other birds? There is no apparent reason why this bird, in common with others, should not perform all these several offices, as it is in every respect perfectly formed for collecting materials and building a nest. Neither its external shape nor internal structure prevent it from incubation, nor is it by any means incapacitated from bringing food to its young. It would be quite needless to enumerate the various opinions of authors from Aristotle to the present time respecting this subject. Those of the ancients appear to be either visionary or erroneous; and the attempts of the moderns towards its investigation have been generally confined within very narrow limits: for they have gone but little further in their researches than to examine the constitution and structure of the bird; and having found it possessed of a capacious *stomach*, protruding much beyond the *sternum*, concluded that the pressure upon this part, in a sitting posture, prevented incubation. They have not considered that many of the birds which incubate have stomachs analogous to those of Cuckows. The stomach of the Owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almost as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they considered that the stomachs of nestlings are always much distended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their confinement to the nest, supports, in a great measure, the weight of the whole body: whereas, in a sitting

bird, it is not nearly so much pressed upon, for the breast in that case fills up the cavity of the nest; for which purpose, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted. These observations sufficiently show that the Cuckow is not rendered incapable of sitting through any peculiarity either in the situation or formation of the stomach.

In considering the causes of these singularities, Dr. Jenner suggests the following as the most plausible: "The short residence this bird is allowed to make in the country where it is destined to propagate its species; and the call that nature has upon it, during that short residence, to produce a numerous progeny:" which may be as good a reason as any that have been given; for the Cuckow generally makes its appearance here about the middle of April, and the egg is not ready for incubation till some weeks after its arrival, seldom before the middle of May. A fortnight is taken up by the sitting-bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the nest before it flies, and the foster-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period; so that if a Cuckow should be ready with an egg much sooner than the time pointed out, not a single nestling, even one of the earliest, would be fit to provide for itself before its parent would be instinctively directed to seek a new residence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for the old Cuckows take their final leave of this country the first week in July.

The growth of the young Cuckow is extremely rapid ; it has a plaintive chirp, which is not learned from its foster-parent ; and it never acquires the adult note during its stay here. A fierceness of disposition shews itself long before it leaves the nest ; for when irritated it assumes the manners of a bird of prey, and pecks with great vehemence at any thing presented to it, often making a chuckling noise like a young hawk ; there seems to be no precise time fixed for their departure. Dr. Jenner believes they go off in succession, as soon as they are capable of taking care of themselves ; for although they stay here till they become nearly equal in size and growth of plumage to the old ones, yet in this very state the fostering care of the Hedge-sparrow is not withdrawn from them. Dr. Latham imagines some of the young ones may stay over the winter, which is the occasion of their having been heard in February.

It is supposed there are more male Cuckows than females : since two are often seen in dispute where a third has been in sight ; which, no doubt, was of the opposite sex. Mr. Pennant observed, that five male birds were caught in a trap in one season ; and Dr. Latham says that, “ out of at least half a dozen that I have attended to, my chance has never directed me to a female ; and it is to be wished that future observers may determine whether our observations have risen only in chance, or are founded on general circumstances.” He believes that the males are more liable to be shot, their note directing the gunner where to

take aim, while the female is secured by her silence.

Cuckows may be, and often are, brought up tame, so as to become familiar. They will eat in this state bread and milk, fruit, insects, eggs, and flesh either cooked or raw ; but in a state of nature chiefly live on caterpillars of the smooth kind, though they have frequently been dissected with their *stomachs* full of the hairy larvæ of various *Bombycides*\*. Some have fed on vegetable matter, beetles, and small stones. When fat, they are said to be as good eating as a Land-rail. The French and Italians eat them to this day. The ancient Romans admired them greatly as food ; and Pliny says that there is no bird which can be compared to them for delicacy.

Some imagine the Cuckow remains in this country hidden in hollow trees, in a torpid state, during the winter. In support of this opinion, Willoughby relates the following story. " The servants of a gentleman in the country, having stacked up, in one of the meadows, some old, dry, rotten willows, thought proper on a certain occasion to carry them home. In heating a stove, two logs of this timber were put into the lower part, and fire was applied as usual. But soon, to the great surprise of the family, was heard the voice of a Cuckow chirping from under the stove. Wondering at so extraordinary a cry in winter time, the

\* *Lasiocampa Rubi*, (*Fox moth*): *L. Quercus*, (*Oak-egg-moth*): and *L. potatoria*, (*Drinker moth*).

servants drew the willow logs from the furnace, and in the midst of one of them saw something move; when taking an axe, they opened the hole, and, thrusting in their hands, first they plucked out nothing but feathers; afterwards they got hold of a living animal, and this was the Cuckow that the fire had waked. It was, indeed, brisk and lively, but wholly naked and bare of feathers, and without any winter provision in its hole."

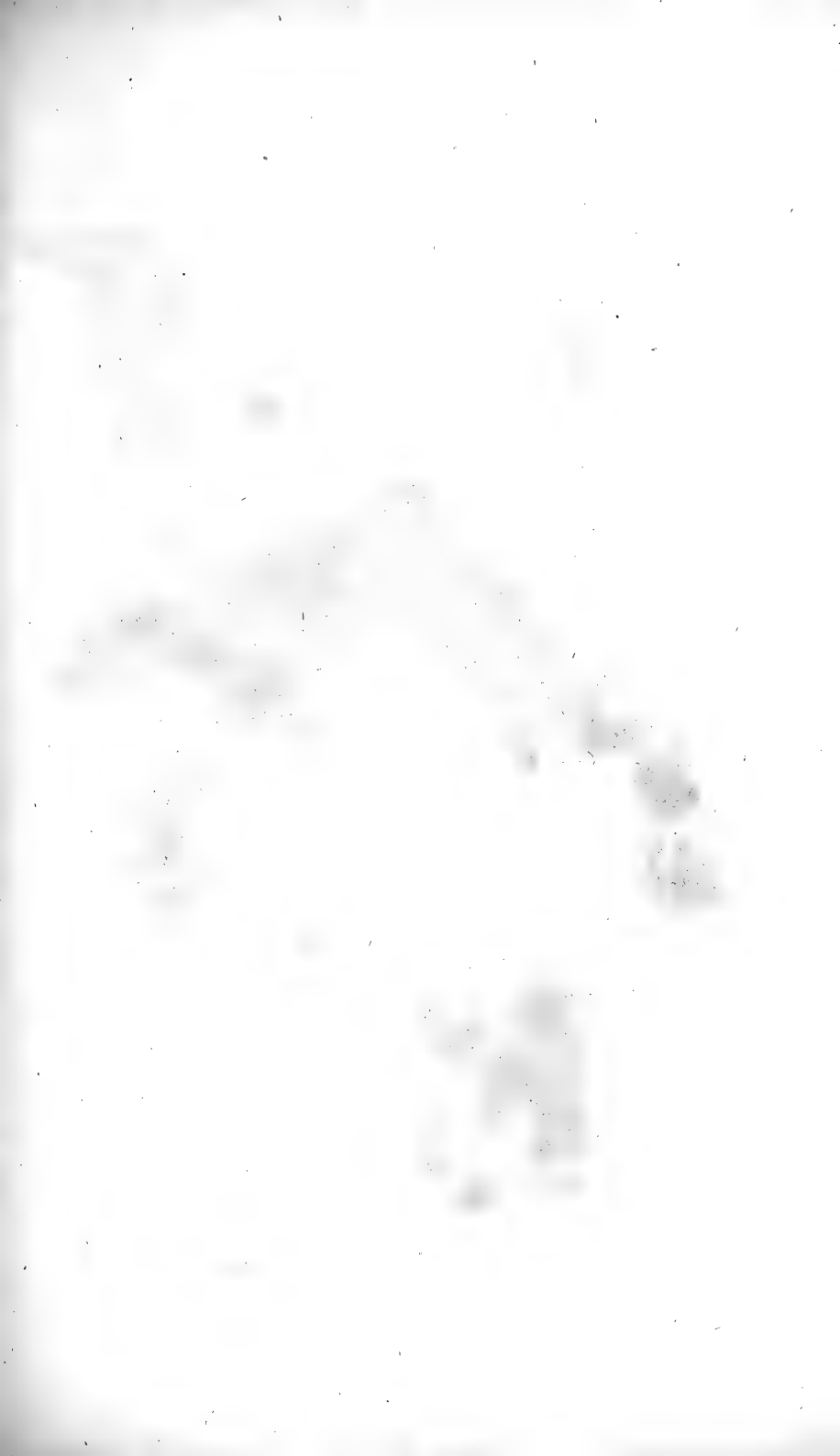
Mr. Bewick also informs us that a few years ago a young Cuckow was found in a torpid state, in the thickest part of a close furze bush. When taken, it soon exhibited signs of life, but was quite destitute of feathers. Being kept warm, and carefully fed, it grew and recovered its coat. In the following spring it made its escape; and in flying across the river Tyne was heard to utter its usual cry.

To assert as a general fact, that the Cuckows remain torpid in this country during the winter, because a few instances are recorded of their having been found in this state, would be both presumptuous and absurd. It is very probable that these accidental occurrences have arisen from their being young birds, that had not been strong enough to leave us at the usual time of migration, and had therefore sought for shelter and warmth in the places where they are said to have been discovered.

According to Dr. Jenner, there is often found in the stomach of the young Cuckow a round ball, which varies from the size of a pea to that of a

nutmeg, and is apparently composed of horse-hair : he conjectures it must have been swallowed whilst a nestling, from its similarity to the inside of the nests of those birds that generally rear it. In the stomachs of old Cuckows are also found balls of hair, which evidently proceed from the larvæ it feeds on.

In migrating, the major part of these birds are supposed to go into Africa ; since they are observed to visit the island of Malta twice in a year in their passage backwards and forwards, as is supposed, to that part of the world. The Cuckow is well known also in Aleppo. It is said to be common in Sweden, but not to appear so early by a month as with us ; they are likewise found in Russia ; and Dr. Latham mentions his having seen a specimen brought from Kamtschatka, and a drawing of one from India.





Griffith

WHITE-THROATED CUCKOW.



## WHITE-THROATED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus gularis.)

*C. capite, collo, jugulo, pectore, dorsoque griseis; gula albida; ventre albido transversim nigricante-fasciato; rectricibus griseis medio albo-maculatis.*

Cuckow with the neck, head, jugulum, and back grey; throat whitish; belly whitish transversely banded with blackish; tail-quills grey, with the middle of each feather spotted with white.

Le Coucou vulgair d'Afrique. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 5. 20. pl. 200. mas. pl. 201. junior.

THIS species has by most naturalists been confounded with the common Cuckow; the exact distinctions were first pointed out by Le Vaillant, who has figured the young and old state of both species in his splendid work on the African birds. The specific characters here given will enable the ornithologist to distinguish the two species in the old state from each other: in the younger state the distinctions are even more apparent; that of the white-throated Cuckow having the ground colour of the whole upper part, together with the throat and neck, reddish; the belly being whitish with blackish transverse bands, whereas the whole of the under side in the common species is whitish transversely banded with blackish.

## SOLITARY CUCKOW.

(Cuculus solitarius.)

*C. subgriseo-nigricante-brunneus*; jugulo pectoreque subrufo-castaneis bruneo transversim fasciatis; ventre pallidior transverse fasciato; rectricibus maculis externis apiceque albis.

Cuckow of a greyish-brownish black; with the jugulum and breast of a subrufous chesnut, transversely fasciated with brown; belly paler with transverse fasciæ; tail-feathers externally spotted with white, and the tips likewise white.

Le Coucou solitaire. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 36. pl. 206. mas.

THIS Cuckow is named solitary from the circumstance of not more than one male and female occurring in a very extensive district.

The male perches on the large branches of trees, uttering the note *ku-ah-ach*.

It inhabits Caffraria and Madagascar: the eggs, according to Le Vaillant, are whitish-red, speckled with light brown.



SOLITARY CUCKOW.

*Male.*



## CAPE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus capensis.)

*C. viridi-fuscus, collo subtus tectricibusque alarum rufis, corpore subtus albo nigro transversim lineato, cauda rufa apice alba.*

Green-brown Cuckow, with the neck and wing-coverts rufous; body beneath white, transversely striated with black; tail rufous, with a white tip.

*Cuculus capensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 410.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 208. 2.

Coucou du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 353.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 390.

Cape Cuckow. Lath. *Syn.* 2. 513. 2.

RATHER smaller than the common Cuckow: beak deep brown: irides yellow: the upper part of the body greenish brown: throat, cheeks, fore part of the neck, and upper wing-coverts of a dark rufous colour: tail-feathers palish rufous, tipped with white: breast and all the under parts of the body white, crossed with black lines: legs reddish brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. May not this be a variety of the preceding?

## GROSBEEK CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Crassirostris.)

*C. corpore toto cæruleo-niger; rostro, pedibusque lutescentibus; unguibus nigris.*

Cuckow, with the whole body blue-black; bill and feet yellowish; claws black.

Le Coucou a gros bec. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 59. pl. 214. mas.

THIS species is a native of the interior of Africa. The beak is remarkably strong and thick. The female differs a little in colour from the male; the upper part of her body generally has a brownish tint, which is in some individuals confined to the back of the neck and to the shoulders. Length about eleven inches.

## ORIENTAL CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Orientalis.)

*C. cauda rotundata, corpore nigro-virente nitente; rostro fusco.*

Cuckow, with a rounded tail, black body, with a green gloss; beak fuscous.

Cuculus Orientalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 168. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 410.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 10.Cuculus Indicus niger. *Bris.* 4. 142. 10. 1.Le Coukeel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 383. 1.Coucou noir des Indes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 274. 1.Eastern black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 518. 10.*β. cæruleo-nigricante nitens, remige extime brevior.*

Of a shining blue-black, the outward quill very short.

Cuculus Orientalis *β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 10.Le Coukeel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 383. 2.Eastern Black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 518. 10. A.*γ. corpore nigro nitido, rostro flavo.*

Body of a shining black, and with a yellow beak.

Of this species there are several varieties, the first of which is the size of a Pigeon: length about sixteen inches: beak grey-brown: plumage nearly black, with a green gloss, which, in some parts, verges to a violet, particularly beneath the tail, which is eight inches long: legs grey-brown: claws black: found in the East Indies.

The next variety inhabits Mindanao, and is in length fourteen inches: beak black, yellow at the tip: the plumage wholly blackish, glossed with blue: the first quill-feather half as short again as the third, which is longest of all: tail generally carried spread. There is also another variety, which is in length nine inches: beak bright orange, plumage black, glossed with green and violet:

tail wedge-shaped, four inches and a half long : legs reddish-brown : claws blackish : found at Bengal, and called Coukeel, most probably from repeating that word.

This species frequents woods, and for the most part flies in small flocks, rarely singly : it is held in veneration by the Mahometans ; but by others the flesh is accounted delicate, a single bird being sometimes sold to the lovers of good eating for twenty-four livres.

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#### BLACK INDIAN CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Indicus.*)

*C. cauda rotundata, corpore nigro, alis rectricibusque ad apicem lineis transversis tribus albis.*

Cuckow with a rounded tail, black body, and the wings and tail-feathers with three narrow white lines at the tip.

*Cuculus indicus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 11.

*Eastern Black Cuckow.* *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 99.

THIS bird, which is supposed by Dr. Latham to be a variety of *C. orientalis*, is undoubtedly a distinct species : it is in length sixteen inches : beak whitish and strong : prevailing colour of the plumage black, with three narrow bars of white across the wings, and the same near the tip of the tail : legs pale blue : is found in India, where it is called *Coweel*.

Dr. Latham mentions that there are two or three species of Cuckows, known by the name of *Kuill*, or *Coweel*, in India ; one as large as a Jay : all of them frequent woods.



## WHITE-RUMPED BLACK CUCKOW.

(Cuculus tenebrosus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore nigro, dorso infimo uropygio abdomine crisso femoribusque albis, fascia pectorali fulva.*

Cuckow with a black body; the lower part of the back, the rump, abdomen, vent feathers and thighs white; with a fulvous spot on the breast, and a wedge-shaped tail.

*Cuculus tenebrosus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 221. 46.

Le petit Coucou noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 417.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 505.

White-rumped black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 544. 43.

THIS bird, which very much resembles the Barbets in its manners, is found at the same place and in similar situations as *Bucco calcaratus*: it sits the whole day perched on a solitary branch of a tree, in an open spot, and entirely without any motion, except what is merely necessary for procuring the insects on which it feeds; it builds in the hole of a tree, and sometimes even in a hole in the ground if it find one already made. It is thus described: length above eight inches; beak above an inch, and dusky: it is entirely black, except the lower part of the back and the rump, the belly, thighs, and vent, all of which are white: on the belly the white is separated from the black by an orange band: tail barely three inches long, wedge-shaped, and exceeds the wings in length but very little: legs yellow.

## CAYENNE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cayanus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore castaneo-purpurascente subtus cinereo, reatricibus omnibus apice albis.*

Cuckow with a chesnut-purplish body, beneath cinereous purple; tail wedge-shaped, all the feathers tipped with white.

*Cuculus cayanus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 221. 45.

*Cuculus cayanensis.* *Bris.* 4. 122. 8. t. 8. f. 2.

Coucôu piaye. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 414.

Coucôu de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 211.

Cayenne Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 542. 41.

THIS variable species is a native of Cayenne, and is called by the name of *Piaye*, or *Devil*; is near sixteen inches in length: with a greyish brown beak, which is about an inch long, and rather bent at the tip: on the upper parts the plumage is of a purplish chesnut; as it likewise is beneath, but paler: quills the same as the upper parts, with brown tips: tail the same; black near the end, and tipped with white; it is above ten inches in length, and very much wedge-shaped: legs and claws grey brown.

There are two varieties of this bird mentioned by authors, the first differing in having the belly, sides, and thighs brown ash, and being only ten inches and a half in length: the second has a red bill; an ash-coloured head; throat and breast rufous; with the rest of the under parts cinereous black.

This species has the name of Devil, from being held by the natives as a bird of ill omen; they will not touch its flesh, which is easily accounted for, as it is very bad and lean: its flight is something similar to that of a Kingsfisher; it feeds on insects, and often wags its tail on changing its situation; it is likewise extremely tame, almost suffering itself to be touched before it offers to escape.

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PANAYAN CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus radiatus*.)

*C. fusco-nigricans*, genis gulaque vinaceis, pectore abdomineque  
*flavescentibus nigro fasciatis, rectricibus nigris albo fasciatis.*

Blackish-brown Cuckow, with the cheeks and throat vinaceous,  
 breast and abdomen yellowish with black fasciæ, tail-feathers  
 black with white fasciæ.

*Cuculus radiatus*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 420.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*  
 1. 214. 22.

Coucou brun et jaune à ventre rayé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6.  
 379.

Coucou à ventre rayé de Panay. *Son. Voy.* 120. 79.

Panayan Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 21.

OF this bird the beak is black: irides orange: throat and sides of the head vinaceous; upper part of the head blackish grey: back and wings dull brown black: under part of the quills spotted with white, nearest the body: tail black, barred and tipped with white, and even at the end: breast and belly both barred with black; the former with

a dull yellow ground, the latter light yellow : legs reddish.

Found at the Isle of Panay, one of the Philippine Islands.

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SOCIETY CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus taitensis*.)

*C. fuscus ferrugineo maculatus, subtus candidus longitudinaliter fusco striatus, cauda cuneiformi fasciis sublunatis ferrugineis.*

Brown Cuckow spotted with ferruginous, beneath white longitudinally striated with brown, tail wedge-shaped with sublunate ferruginous fasciæ.

*Cuculus taitensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 209. 4.

*Cuculus taitius.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.

Le Coucou brun varie de noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 376.

Society Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 514. 4.

THE beak of this bird is an inch and a quarter in length, curved at the point, and stout: the upper mandible blackish: the under one pale: irides pale yellow: upper parts of the body brown: the head marked with ferruginous stripes, which are disposed in a perpendicular position; the rest of the plumage above transversely streaked and blotched with the same: there is a dash of white along the under jaw, beginning at the nostrils, and likewise another of the same colour over the eye: the middle of each feather of the neck darkest: the chin and middle of the throat white: sides of the neck, the breast, belly, and thighs the





CAROLINA CUCKOW.

same, barred with brown, the bars broadest on the breast and belly: vent white, without any brown stripes: quills marked with ferruginous spots: under tail-coverts pale buff; upper ones like the back, one third the length of the tail, which is nine inches long, and very much wedge-shaped; all the feathers tipped with white, and marked with ferruginous bars, which are very numerous: wings, when closed, reaching to one third of the length: legs greenish.

This species is about the size of a Magpie, being full nineteen inches long: it inhabits Otaheite, and likewise some of the adjoining islands; in the former place it is called *Areva-reva* and *Ara-Wereroa*.

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CAROLINA CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Americanus*.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supra cinereo subtus albo, mandibula inferiore lutea.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, body above cinereous, beneath white, inferior mandible yellow.

*Cuculus Americanus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 219. 39.

*Cuculus Carolinensis.* *Bris.* 4. 112. 3.

Le Vieillard à ailes rousses. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 400.

Coucou de la Caroline. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 816.

Carolina Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 35.

THIS is about the size of a Blackbird; the upper mandible of the beak black, with a yellowish base;

the lower yellow; the large wing-feathers are rufous; the rest of the wing, and all the upper part of the body, head, and neck, are of a greenish ash-colour; all the under part of the body, from the bill to the tail, white; the tail about six inches long, and wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers are similar in colour to the back; the others black with white tips; legs short, and with the claws grey brown.

The note of this bird is very different from the common Cuckow, and not being very remarkable is scarcely ever taken notice of. It is a very solitary bird, frequenting the dark recesses of woods and shady thickets. They are found in Carolina in the summer time, but retire on the approach of winter; it has also been taken in Jamaica, where it is very common.



## INDIAN SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus scolopaceus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore undique griseo fuscoque nebuloso.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, and with the whole body clouded with grey and brown.

*Cuculus scolopaceus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 209. 6.*Cuculus bengalensis nævius.* *Bris.* 4. 132. 13.*Le Boutsallik.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 372.*Coucou tacheté de Bengale.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 586.*Indian spotted Cuckow.* *Lath. Syn.* 2. 576. 6.

THE beak of this species is of a dirty yellowish green, and above an inch in length; the plumage on the upper parts of the body rufous, the feathers edged with brown; and on the under parts white, edged with brown: the lower part of the belly, and under tail-coverts, with a mixture of rufous: wing-coverts white edged with brown: quills and scapulars striated transversely with rufous and brown: tail wedge-shaped; seven inches and a half in length, and rufous, crossed with broad oblique bands of brown: legs dirty greenish yellow.

Is about the size of a Thrush, and inhabits Bengal, where it is called *Boutsallick*.

## FAN-TAILED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus flabelliformis.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore nigro subtus fulvo; reatricibus lateralibus intus nigro alboque fasciatis.*

Cuckow with a black body above; fulvous beneath; tail wedge-shaped, the feathers barred with black and white on the inner webs.

Cuculus flabelliformis. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 6.*

Fan-tailed Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II. 138. 11. 126.*

ABOUT the size of a Thrush: ten inches in length: beak black: upper parts of the body dusky black, which colour extends round the neck, and forms a sort of collar: cheeks and throat ferruginous buff; sides of the breast the same; middle and belly paler: wings when closed reach beyond the middle of the tail, which is very much wedge-shaped, and about one-third the length of the body; two middle feathers black, as are all the others on the outer webs, but on the inner they are barred alternately with white and black: legs yellow: is found in *New Holland*.

## ST. DOMINGO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Dominicus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore griseo-fusco subtus albidio; rectricibus lateralibus tribus apice albis.*

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail, with the three lateral feathers tipped with white; body greyish fuscous, beneath whitish.

Cuculus Dominicus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 416.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 221. 44.—*Bris.* 4. 110. 2. t. 9. f. 2.

Le Cendrillard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 413.

St. Domingo Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 541. 40.

THIS bird, which is about the size of a Thrush, is ten inches and a half in length: beak grey brown, and an inch and a quarter long: plumage grey brown above, and generally, but not always, (being sometimes entirely white,) ash-colour beneath; quills rufous, tipped and margined with grey brown: tail five inches and a quarter long, and wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers grey brown; the others black with white tips; the most outward one being white on the exterior margin: legs and claws grey brown. Found at Guiana, St. Domingo, and Louisiana.

## PUNCTATED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus punctulatus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi ; corpore fusco-nitente maculis rufescentibus ; abdomine crissoque albidis.*

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a shining fuscous, with rufescent spots; abdomen and vent-feathers whitish.

Cuculus punctulatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 220. 43.

Punctated Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 541.

NINE inches long: beak about one inch in length, incurved, and black: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, brown; each feather marked with a pale rufous spot at the tip: wings and tail brown, but darker than the rest, and the feathers spotted in the same manner: tail cuneiform, with the upper coverts extending over a great part of it: belly and vent dirty white: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne.

## SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus navius.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore fusco-ferrugineo; jugulo striis fuscis; rectricibus apice rufescentibus.*

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a brownish-ferruginous; jugulum with fuscous striæ; tail-feathers reddish at the tips.

*Cuculus navius.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 413.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 220. 42.

*Cuculus cyanensis navius.* *Bris.* 4. 127. 11. t. 9. f. 1.

Coucou brun varié de roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 411.

Coucou tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 812.

Spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 539.

LENGTH ten inches and three quarters: beak three quarters of an inch long; upper mandible black on the top and rufous on the sides; the under wholly rufous: under parts of the body rufous white: the feathers on the crown of a deep brown, and longish, with rufous tips, and a few of them margined with rufous: hind part of the neck rufous grey, with deep brown down the shafts: back and rump the same; each feather tipped with a rufous spot: there is a transverse brownish line near the end of each feather of the throat and neck: under tail-feathers rufous: quills grey-brown with a rufous spot near the tips, and rufous edges: tail very much wedge-shaped, and six inches long, similar in colour to the quills; some of the upper coverts reaching to near two-thirds

of the length of the tail: legs ash-colour: claws grey-brown.

There is a variety of this bird described by Buffon, which is of the same size, but is greyish instead of rufous: the lateral tail-feathers tipped with white: throat grey: under part of the body white; and the tail rather longer. It may be only the other sex, which has not been ascertained.

This bird is common at Cayenne and Guiana, and is frequently seen upon gates and rails, and in this situation is always moving its tail: they do not frequent thick woods like most of the genus, neither do they form themselves into troops, although numbers are frequently found in the same districts; they are very tame.

## GREAT MADAGASCAR CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Madagascarensis.)

*C. olivaceus fusco undulatus; gula lutescente; pectore abdomineque antice fulvis; cauda cuneiformi; rectricibus lateralibus apice albis.*

Olive-coloured Cuckow, undulated with brown; throat yellowish; breast and abdomen in front fulvous; tail wedge-shaped, the lateral feathers with white tips.

Cuculus Madagascarensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 416.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 212. 15.

Coucou verdâtre de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 364.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 815.

Great Madagascar Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 521. 14.

LENGTH twenty-one inches and a half: beak an inch and three quarters long, and black: irides orange: a dusky streak beneath the eyes arising at the beak: upper parts of the body dark olive, obscurely waved with dark brown: throat light olive, tinged with yellow: breast and upper parts of the belly fulvous; lower parts of the belly and under tail-coverts brown: thighs greyish ash-colour: tail ten inches in length, some of the lateral feathers tipped with white: the wings reach two inches farther than the base of the tail: legs yellowish-brown. Is found in the Island of Madagascar.

## CHINESE SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus maculatus.)

*C. cauda elongata; corpore viridi-griseo fusco nitente albo variegato; subtus fasciato; capite nigro.*

Cuckow, with an elongated tail, body of a green-grey, variegated with white, with a brownish gloss, beneath banded; head black.

*Cuculus maculatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 415.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 209. 7.

Coucou tacheté de la Chine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 378.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 764.

Chinese spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 516. 7.

LENGTH fourteen inches: beak blackish above, and yellow beneath, almost an inch and a half long: upper part of the head and neck blackish, spotted with white about the eyes: all the upper parts of the body of a fine greenish-grey, marked with white, and glossed with gilded-brown: throat and breast regularly variegated with white and brown; the rest of the under parts barred with the same: tail six inches and a half long, even at the end, and barred with white and brown like the rest of the body: legs yellowish. Found in China.





*Gifford*

MINDANAO CUCKOW.

*Male.*

## MINDANAO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Mindanensis.)

*C. cauda rotundata ; corpore viridi-aureo fusco-albo maculato ; subtus albo nigricante undulato.*

Cuckow, with a rounded tail; body of a green-gold spotted with dirty white, beneath white with black undulations.

*Cuculus mindanensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 209. 5.

*Cuculus mindanensis nævius.* *Bris.* 4. 130. t. 12. f. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* 1. 82. 76.

Le Coucou varié de Mindanao. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 575. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 277.

Mindanao Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 515. 5.

THIS species at first sight has something the appearance of a young European Cuckow, although it is much larger than a full-grown one, and is very different from it, particularly in the quills and tail: it is in length fourteen inches and a half: the beak is of a grey-brown: the plumage is of a gilded-brown, marked with white spots, and also with pale and rufous ones: under parts white, transversely streaked with blackish: fore-part of the neck and throat brown, spotted with white: quills brown, spotted on the outer webs with rufous, and the inner with white: tail of a gilded-brown, crossed with transverse rufous bands on each side the shaft, some of the feathers tipped with white: legs and claws grey.

It is found at Mindanao, and other of the Philippine Islands, and likewise about the Cape of Good Hope and the Coast of Coromandel.

## SACRED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus honoratus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore nigricante albo maculato; subtus albo cinereoque fasciato.*

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail, body blackish spotted with white, beneath barred with white, and cinereous.

*Cuculus honoratus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 413.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 214. 21.

*Cuculus Malabaricus nævius.* *Bris.* 4. 136. 15. t. 11. A. f. 2.

Cuil. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 375.

Coucou tacheté de Malabar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 294.

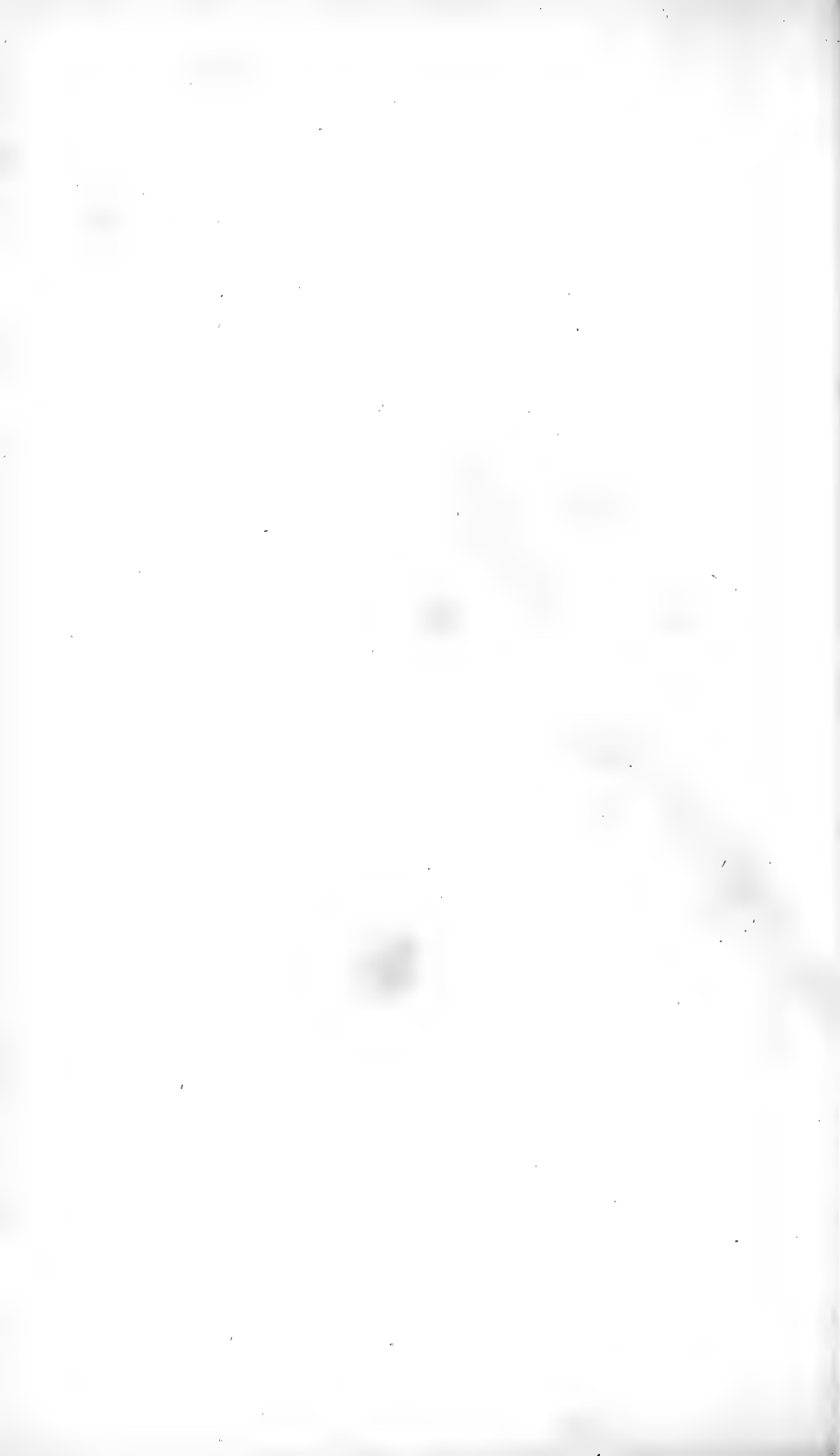
Sacred Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 526. 20.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: prevailing colour blackish-ash on the upper parts, marked with two spots of white on each feather; beneath white, spotted transversely with ash-colour: quill-feathers cinereous, transversely spotted with white: tail five inches and a half long, of the same colour as the quills, and very much wedge-shaped, the outer feathers being only three inches long: legs pale ash; claws the same.

This species, which is found at Malabar, is held sacred by the natives, which superstition may have arisen from its feeding on reptiles of the more noxious kind and insects, which it is said to do by many authors.



SACRED CUCKOW.



## RUFIOUS-SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus punctatus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore nigricante rufo punctato; subtus rufo strigis nigris; rectricibus rufo fasciatis.*

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail, a blackish body spotted with rufous, beneath rufous with black striæ; tail-feathers banded with rufous.

*Cuculus punctatus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 413.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 8.

*Cuculus indicus nævius.* *Briss.* 4. 134. 14. t. 10. f. 2.

Coucou brun picqueté de roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 377.

Coucou tacheté des Indes or. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 771.

Rufous-spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 517. 8.

THIS bird is sixteen inches and a half in length: beak horn-coloured; from the base of it to the ear, passing under the eyes, is a rufous band: upper part of the body brown spotted with rufous; beneath rufous, marked transversely with blackish-brown striæ; those on the belly least numerous: tail wedge-shaped, eight inches and a quarter long, transversely striped with arched rufous bands on each side the shafts; all the ends of the feathers rufous: legs grey-brown: claws blackish.

The female differs from the male in having the rufous spots on the upper part less numerous, and the under parts much paler.

Inhabits the East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

## PANAYAN SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus panayus.)

*C. cauda integra; corpore fusco rufo-flavo maculato; subtus caudaque rufo-nigro fasciata; gula nigra maculis flavis.*

Cuckow, with an entire tail; body fuscous spotted with rufous yellow, beneath and the tail banded with rufous black; throat black with yellow spots.

*Cuculus panayus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 413.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 210. 9.*

Coucou tacheté de l'isle de Panay. *Son. Voy. 120. 78.*

Panayan spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn. 2. 517. 9.*

THIS species, which is very like *C. punctatus*, may be easily distinguished by the two following observations, which are, first, it has not the rufous mark under the eyes, and secondly, it has not the wedge-shaped tail of that bird; in other respects it is not unlike: however, we shall subjoin the following description. It is about two-thirds larger than the European Cuckow: beak black: irides yellow: upper parts of the body dark brown spotted with rufous yellow; which spots are oblong on the head, and round on the neck, back, and wing-coverts; but on the quills they are transverse and yellowish, intermixed with black dots: throat black, spotted like the back: breast and belly pale rufous, transversely striped with black: the tail long, rufous yellow, crossed with transverse black bars, and even at the end: legs lead-colour.

Found at the isle of Panay.



## YELLOW-BELLIED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus flavus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore pallide fusco subtus rufo-flavescente; pileo gulaque cinereis; rectricibus nigris albo fasciatis.*

Cuckow, with the body beneath pale fuscous with a reddish-yellow tinge; upper part of the head and throat ash-colour; tail wedge-shaped and black, with white fasciæ.

*Cuculus flavus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 421.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 26.

Le petit Coucou à tête grise et ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 382. 15.

Le Coucou petit de l'isle de Panay. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 814.

Yellow-bellied Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 22.

RATHER longer than a Blackbird: beak pale yellow, black at the point: irides yellow: upper part of the head and throat light grey: hind part of the neck, the back, and wings of a light brown colour: belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts pale yellow, with a rufous tinge: tail wedge-shaped, more than half the length of the bird, black, and barred with white: legs pale yellow.

This likewise inhabits the isle of Panay.

## NOISY CUCKOW.

(Cuculus clamosus.)

*C. cæruleo-niger; remigibus fuscis; cauda apice alba.*

Cuckow, entirely of a blue-black; with the quills fuscous, and tail white at the point.

Cuculus clamosus. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 2.*

Cuculus criard. *Le Vaill. Voy. 2. 6.*

Noisy Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II. 136. 7.*

Le Coucou criard. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Ois. 5. 28. 204. mas. 205. fem.*

ACCORDING to Le Vaillant, the note of this bird is extremely loud, and consists of various very distinct sounds, which it passes whole hours in repeating, by which the sportsman is led to the place where it is found, which is generally in woods: it is an inhabitant of the country of Gonaquois, inwards from the Cape of Good Hope, and is known among the Europeans by the name of *Criard*, in consequence of its being a very noisy species, and heard at a very great distance: it is entirely of a blueish-black colour, with a black beak; chesnut eyes; fuscous wing-quills, and yellowish feet: female the same, but brownish beneath.

## LAUGHING CUCKOW.

(Cuculus rubicundus.)

*C. fulvus subtus niger; collo subtus pectoreque cinereis; rectricibus fulvo-nigricantibus.*

Fulvous Cuckow, black beneath; under part of the neck and the breast cinereous; tail-feathers blackish-brown.

*Cuculus rubicundus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 220. 41.

*Cuculus Mexicanus.* *Bris.* 4. 119. 6.

Laughing Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 539.

BEAK blueish-black: head and upper parts are fulvous: irides white: throat, fore-part of the neck and breast cinereous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, black: tail of a blackish fulvous colour, and half the length of the bird, which is sixteen inches.

Inhabits Mexico; and from its cry being something similar to that of human laughter, it is much dreaded by the Indians, as foreboding some mischief or other.

## BLUE-HEADED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cyanocephalus.)

*C. maculatus supra fuscus subtus albus; capite colloque supra nigro-cyaneis; gula rufa.*

Cuckow, above brown, beneath white spotted; head and neck above of a black-blue; throat rufous.

*Cuculus cyanocephalus.* Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 3.

Blue-headed Cuckow. Lath. Sup. II. 137. 8.

THIS bird, which is a native of New Holland, is about nine inches in length: beak of a pale blue colour, and rather bent: upper part of the head, with the eyes, and sides and back of the neck, dark blue inclining to black; the rest of the upper parts pale brown, with white dots on the back, and narrow bars of the same across the wings and tail: under parts entirely white, with narrow dusky lines running in a transverse direction: throat and fore-part of the neck orange: tail long, and nearly even at the end: legs blueish.

## SONNERAT'S CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Sonneratii.)

*C. nigro fasciatus; supra rufo-fuscus subtus albus; rectricibus nigro maculatis.*

Cuckow, above of a reddish-brown; beneath white, with black fasciæ: tail-feathers with black spots.

Cuculus Sonneratii. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 24.

Le petit Coucou des Indes. *Son. Voy. Ind.* 2. 211.

Sonnerat's Cuckow. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 102. 48.

THIS bird is about the size of a Blackbird, and is thus described by Sonnerat: beak and irides yellow: head, hind-part of the neck, back, and wings red-brown, barred with black streaks: fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly white, with black bars: tail brown, irregularly spotted with black on each side: legs yellow. Is found in India.

## TIPPET CUCKOW.

(Cuculus palliolatus.)

*C. corpore virescente subtus albo; lateribus colli tænia obliqua nigra.*

Cuckow, with a greenish body; white beneath; sides of the neck with an oblique black band.

*Cuculus palliolatus.* *Lath. Gen. Sup. II.* 30. 5.

Tippet Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II.* 138. 10.

THIS bird, which is rare, is about twelve inches in length: irides orange: beak brown, and bent a little at the tip: body above dull green; beneath white: crown, and as far as the eyes on each side black; which colour reaches forward on the sides of the neck, and almost meets in the middle, having the appearance of a tippet: sides of the wings yellowish: thighs with a few rusty spots: quills black: tail very short, the outer margin of the feathers with white spots: legs blueish-white, dotted with black. Inhabits New Holland.

## BRASILIAN CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Guira.)

*C. albo-flavescens cristatus, capite collo tectricibusque alarum fusco  
flavescenteque variis, rectricibus fuscis apice albis.*

Crested Cuckow, of a whitish yellow colour; head, neck, and wing-coverts varied with brown and yellowish; tail-feathers brown, with white tips.

Cuculus Guira. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 219. 40.

Cuculus brasiliensis cristatus. *Bris.* 4. 144. 19.

Le Guira cantara. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 407.

Brasilian crested Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 538. 36.

LENGTH fourteen inches and upwards: beak dirty yellow, an inch in length; the upper mandible rather hooked: irides brown: the feathers of the head are brown in the middle and yellowish on the sides, whereas those on the neck and throat are yellowish down the middle and brown at the sides; all the rest of the body pale yellowish white: feathers on the crown long, and forming a crest: quills and tail brown, the latter with white tips: legs bright green.

This bird, which makes a great noise in the woods, is an inhabitant of Brasil.

## EDOLIO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus serratus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro-nitido (fœmina subtus alba), macula alarum serratiformi alba.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, crested head, shining black body, (female white beneath), and a white spot on the wings notched like a saw.

*Cuculus serratus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 412. mas.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 12. mas.

*Cuculus ater.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 415.

*Cuculus melanoleucos.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 416. fœm.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 13. fœm.

Le Coucou Edolio. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 39. 207. mas.—208. fœm.

Jacobin huppé de Coromandle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 380. fœm.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 872. fœm.

Crested Black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 519. 11. mas.—*Lath. Sup.* 100. mas.

Coromandel crested Cuckow.—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 520. 12. fœm.

THE Edolio Cuckow is in length twelve inches and a half: beak an inch and a quarter, much curved, and black; the feathers of the head an inch long, forming a crest: general colour of the plumage glossy black, except the base of the first four or five quills, which are white, forming a spot on the exterior edge of the wing of the same colour: tail wedge-shaped, the two middle feathers seven inches in length, outer ones only four inches and a half: the feathers on the thigh long, hanging a great way over the legs, which are black. The female differs in being rather less, and having





EDOLIO CUCKOW.

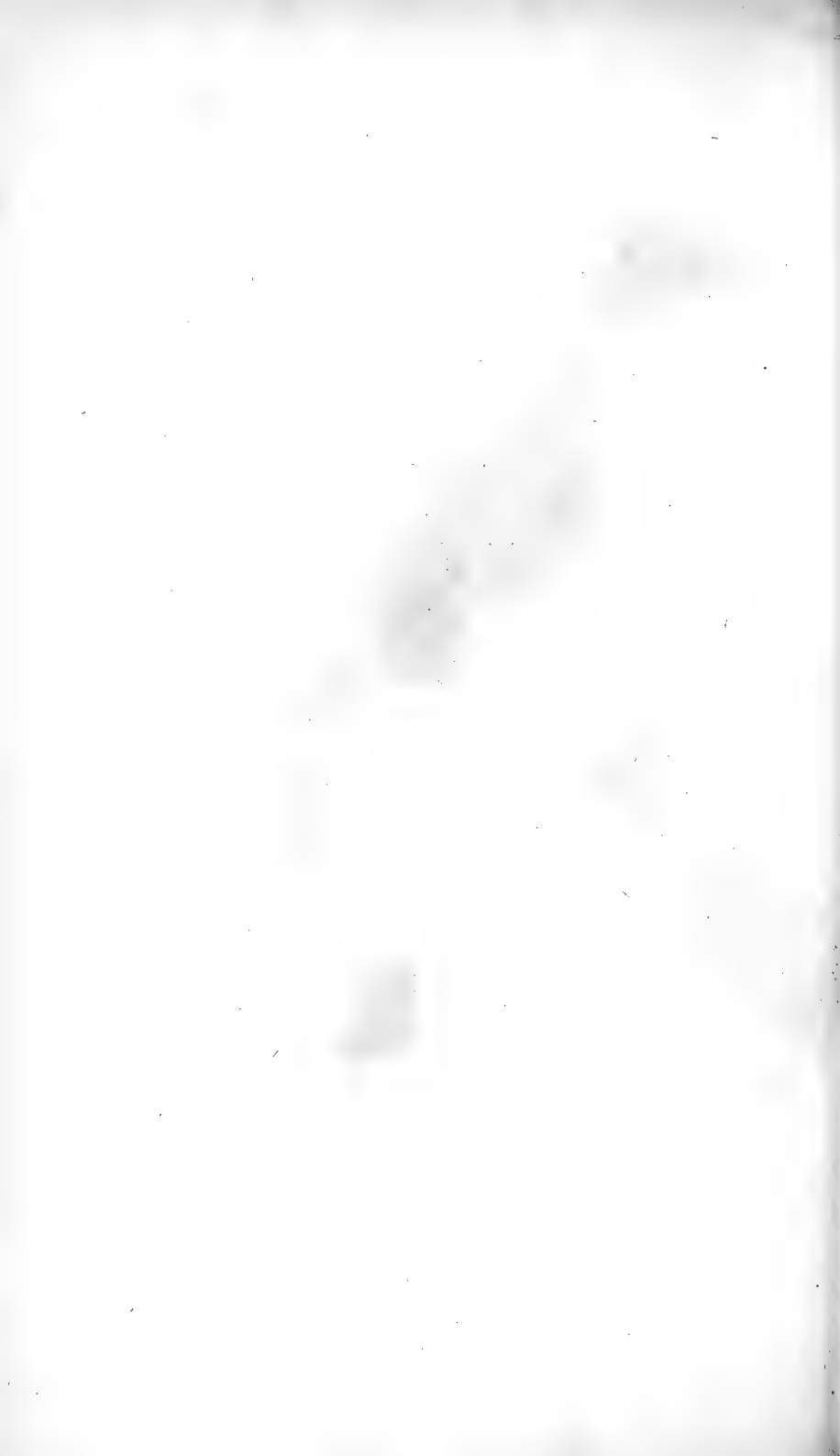
Male





EDOLIO CUCKOW.

*Female.*







*Suppl.*

AFRICAN CUCKOW.

the under parts entirely white, as also the tip of the tail : with brown legs.

This species received its trivial name from the shape of the white spot on the wing being very like the teeth of a saw at the back part of it, which arises from the white being placed obliquely on each feather, and the wings most likely being rather open in the original specimen, would give it that appearance, as it is not the case when the wings are quite closed, when it appears as an irregular patch on the wing.

Is found at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the Coromandel coast. The female has been considered distinct by some authors, but Le Vaillant, in his work on the African birds, assures us it is not.

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AFRICAN CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Afer*.)

*C. atro-virens*; *capite cristato*; *gula, pectore, ventreque lutescentibus illâ nigro-maculatu.*

Dark-green Cuckow, with a crested head; throat, breast, and belly yellowish; the former mottled with black.

*Cuculus Afer.* *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 1. 72. 31.

Le Coucou Edolio var. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 42. 209.

African Cuckow. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 1. 72.

THIS bird is supposed by Le Vaillant to be only a variety of his Edolio Coucou, but upon an ac-

curate examination it evidently appears to be a distinct species : it is an inhabitant of the southern part of Africa.

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GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus glandarius*.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, capite subcristato, alis albo et cinerascens maculatis, fascia oculari nigra.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, slightly crested head, wings spotted with white and cinereous, and a black stripe near the eye.

*Cuculus glandarius.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 411.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 208. 3.

*Cuculus Andalusiae.* *Bris.* 4. 126. 10.—*Ger. Orn.* 1. 81. 70.

Le grand Coucou tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 361.

Great spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 513. 3.

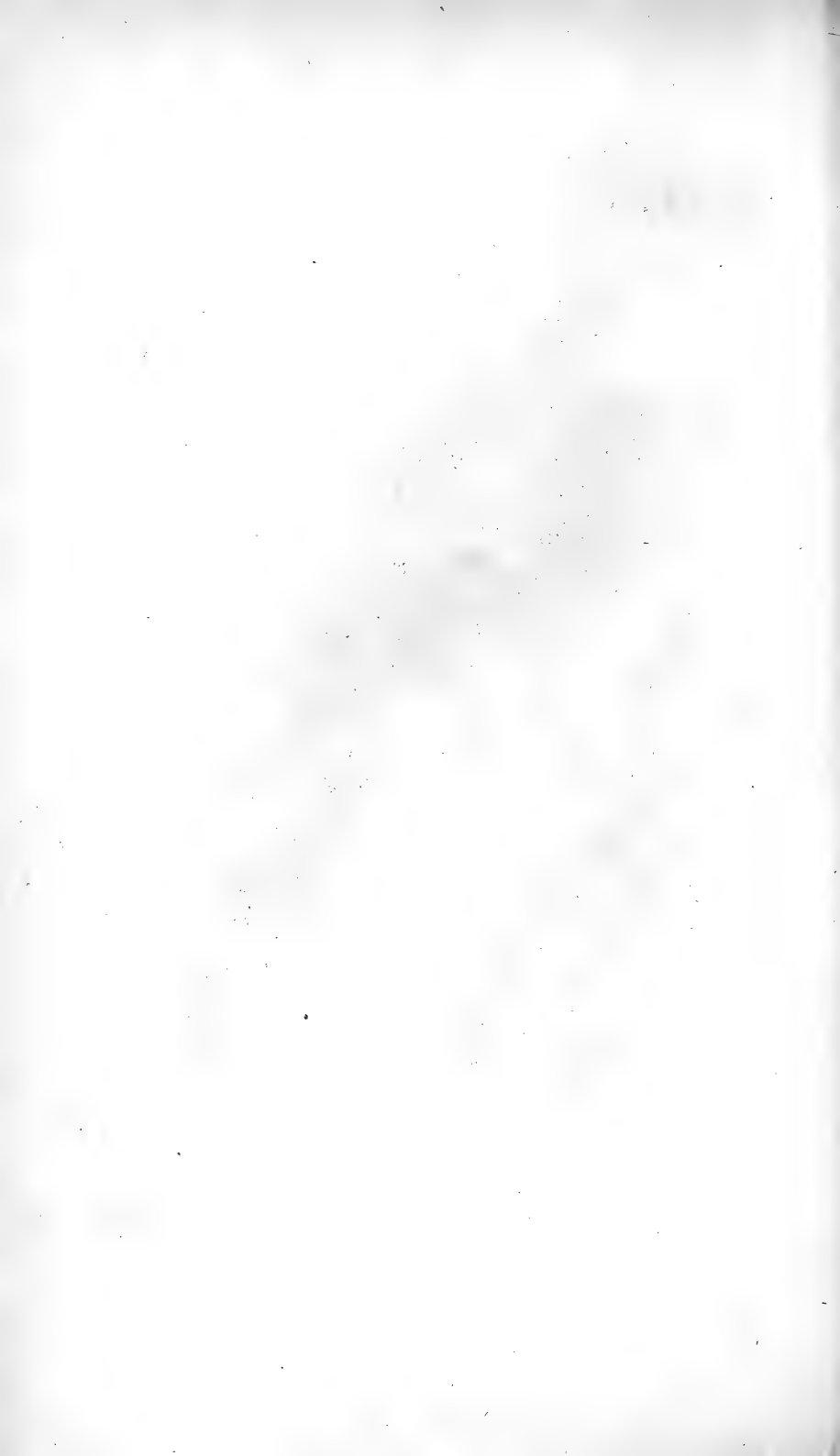
BEAK black, an inch and a quarter in length, and a little bent : head crested ; crest composed of blueish ash-coloured feathers : from the base of the upper mandible arises a band of black, which passes through the eyes almost to the hinder part of the head, and is broadest in the middle : scapulars, upper wing, and tail-coverts dark brown, marked with small white and pale cinereous spots : quills brown ; each of the secondaries marked with a pale cinereous spot : tail wedge-shaped, blackish, all tipped with white except the two middle feathers : legs and claws black.

This species inhabits the south of Europe, and the north of Africa ; size of a Magpie, about fourteen inches in length.





GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.



## PISAN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus pisanus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro alboque vario subtus albo, gula pectore crisso remigibusque rufis.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, crested head, body varied with black and white; beneath white; throat, breast, quills, and vent-feathers rufous.

*Cuculus pisanus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 416.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 14.

*Cuculus ex nigro et albo mixtus.* Ger. *Orn.* 1. 81. 71.

Coucou huppé noir et blanc. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 362.

Pisan Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 520. 13.

RATHER larger than the common Cuckow: beak greenish brown: head crested, and black: upper parts of the body black and white: throat, breast, and under tail-coverts rufous; the rest of the under parts white: quill-feathers rufous, tipped with white: tail black with the tip white, much wedge-shaped, and the feathers very long: legs green.

This is much allied to *C. glandarius*: a pair were taken near Pisa, in Italy, where they had formed a nest, laid four eggs, and hatched them; it was not known from whence they made their appearance, as they had never been seen before.

## MADAGASCAR CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cristatus.)

*C. cauda rotundata, capite cristato, corpore cinereo-virescente abdomine rufo-albo, rectricibus lateralibus apice albis.*

Cuckow with a rounded tail, crested head, body of a cinereous green, abdomen of a reddish white, and the lateral tail-feathers tipped with white.

*Cuculus cristatus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 420.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 16.

*Cuculus madagascarensis cristatus.* *Bris.* 4. 149. 22. *t.* 12. *f.* 2.

Coucou huppé de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 589.

Coua. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 365. 4. 16.

Madagascar crested Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 522. 15.

Le Coua. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. *pl.* 217.

LENGTH fourteen inches: beak more than an inch long, black: irides orange: head and upper parts of the body of a beautiful ash-colour, inclining to green: feathers on the head long, forming a crest: throat and fore part of the neck cinereous: lower part of the neck and breast greenish: belly and sides whitish, with a rufous tinge: under tail-coverts rufous white: thighs white, marked with a band of light ash-colour: quills pale green, with a blue and violet gloss; beneath cinereous: tail cinereous; the lateral feathers tipped with white; the two middle tail-feathers longest: legs black.

Mr. Commerson assures us the flesh of this bird is very good to eat, that it is frequent in the woods about Fort Dauphin, and that it carries its tail

spread: it is likewise found in Madagascar, Senegal, and Caffraria, where it is called *Coua*, no doubt from its uttering the words *coha-coha-coha* repeatedly, which it is said to do by Le Vaillant.

## COLLARED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus coromandus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro, subtus tor-  
queque collari albo.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, crested head, black body,  
and a white collar round the neck.

*Cuculus coromandus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 171. 20.—Gmel. Syst.  
Nat. 1. 421. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 216. 30.*

Coucou huppé à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 388.*

Coucou huppé de Coromandel. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 274. 2.*

Collared Cuckow. *Lath. Syn. 2. 529. 26.*

*β. gula, jugulo remigibusque fuscis.*

With the throat, jugulum, and wing-quills fuscous.

Le Coucou à collier blanc. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afr. 5. 213.*

BEAK not quite an inch in length, rather bent, and of an ash-colour: irides yellowish: head crested, and blackish, as is the upper part of the body: there is a small, round, grey spot on each side of the head behind the eye: the upper part of the neck is surrounded with a white collar, a quarter of an inch broad: throat and thighs are blackish: the fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and under tail-coverts white: scapulars and wing-coverts blackish in the middle, with rufous margins; but the greater wing-coverts farthest from

the body rufous; primary quills the same; secondaries similar to the wing-coverts: tail blackish, and wedge-shaped: legs ash-colour.

Found in Senegal, Caffraria, and on the coast of Coromandel, and is about twelve inches and a half in length.

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RED-CRESTED CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus brasiliensis*.)

*C. cauda subæquali, capite cristato, corpore rubro, remigibus flavescentibus.*

Cuckow with a red body, and red crest on the head, with yellowish quills, and the tail nearly even at the end.

*Cuculus brasiliensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 18.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 419.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 222. 48.

*Cuculus cristatus ruber.* *Bris.* 4. 154. 25.

Le Couroucoucou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 298.

Red-cheeked Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 545. 45.

THIS bird is rather less than a Thrush, being scarcely ten inches in length: beak light red, half an inch long, and a little bent: head of a pale red, ornamented with a crest of a darker red, variegated with black: upper parts deep red; lower parts pale red; with a yellowish tinge on the belly: upper wing-coverts pale red, mixed with yellow: quills and tail yellow, with a black shade.

## HORNED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cornutus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, capite crista bifida, corpore fuliginoso, cauda apice alba.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, which is white at the tip; head with a bifid crest; body sooty.

*Cuculus cornutus.* *Lyn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 127.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 422. *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 216. 31.

*Cuculus brasiliensis cornutus.* *Bris.* 4. 145. 20.

*Atinga guacu mucu.* *Buff. Hist. Nat.* 6. 409.

Horned Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 530. 27.

In length twelve inches: beak greenish yellow, and a little bent at the end: irides crimson: head and all the upper parts of a sooty colour; with a double crest on the head resembling horns, which can be elevated at pleasure; lower parts cinereous: quills and tail soot-colour; the last darkest, tipped with white, and nine inches in length; two middle feathers longest; the outer ones very short: legs and claws ash-colour, covered in front with feathers very low down: is an inhabitant of Brasil.

## LONG-BILLED RAIN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Vetula.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore subfusco subtus testaceo, ciliis rubris.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, and subfuscous body, beneath testaceous, ciliæ red.

Cuculus Vetula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 410.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 218. 36.

Cuculus jamaicensis longiroster. *Bris.* 4. 116. 5. t. 17. f. 2.

Le Coucou à long bec, Tacco. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 402.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 772.

Long-billed rain Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 535. 32.

RATHER larger than a Blackbird: beak above an inch and a half in length; the upper mandible black; the lower whitish: crown of the head brown; the feathers of it soft and silky: upper parts of the body and the quills cinereous olive: throat and fore part of the neck whitish; the rest of the under parts rufous; tail very much wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers cinereous olive, the others dusky black, with white tips; the outer feathers very short: legs blue-black.

This species inhabits Jamaica, where it is frequent all the year round in woods and hedges. It feeds on seeds, small worms, and caterpillars, and is very tame. This bird has the name *Tacco*, from its cry, which is like that word; the first syllable of this is pronounced hardly, the other following in a full octave lower than the first. It has also another cry like *qua, qua, qua*, but that



only when alarmed by an enemy. Besides insects, it will also eat lizards, small snakes, frogs, young rats, and sometimes even small birds. The snakes they swallow head foremost, letting the tail hang out of the mouth till the fore parts are digested. This bird, probably, might be easily tamed, as it is so gentle as to suffer the negro children to catch it with their hands. Its gait is that of leaping like a magpie, being frequently seen on the ground; and its flight but short, chiefly from bush to bush. At the time when other birds breed they likewise retire into the woods, but their nests have never yet been found; from which we should be inclined to think that they were indebted to them for the rearing of their young, in the manner of the common Cuckow. It has the name of *Rain-bird*, as it is said to make the greatest noise before rain.

The stomach of this bird, according to Sloane, is of a very large size in proportion to the body, which is frequently to be observed in the common Cuckow.

Mr. Abbot says that this bird sits on its own eggs, and that the nests are not uncommon in Georgia, he having procured two or three of them; one discovered by himself was built in the fork of a small oak, made of sticks lined with moss, and over that dead hiccory blossoms: the eggs were five in number, rough, and of a blue colour, but not very dark, and found complete about the latter end of April.

## RAIN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus pluvialis.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore cinereo-olivaceo subtus rufo, collo inferiore albo, reatricibus lateralibus nigris, extimis latere interiore omnibus apice albis.*

Cuckow with a cinereous-olive body, rufous beneath; inferior part of the neck white; tail wedge-shaped; lateral feathers black with white tips, and the exterior one white at the sides.

Cuculus pluvialis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 411.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 218. 37.

Cuculus jamaicensis. *Bris.* 4. 114. 4.

Le Coucou dit Vieillard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 398.

Rain Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 536. 33.

THIS bird is rather less than a Blackbird: length from fifteen to seventeen inches. Beak an inch long: the upper mandible black, the under whitish: top of the head covered with soft downy feathers of a dark-brown colour: the rest of the upper part of the body, the wings, and two middle tail-feathers cinereous olive: throat and fore part of the neck white, appearing like a downy beard: the breast and the rest of the under parts of the body rufous: all but the two middle tail-feathers black, tipped with white, and the outermost one margined with white: legs of a blueish black.

This species likewise inhabits Jamaica, and is known by the name of *Old Man*, or *Rain-bird*, as well as the last: the former name it most likely has from the colour of its chin.

## MANGROVE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Seniculus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, brevior, corpore cinereo subtus rufescente, gula alba.*

Cuckow with a short wedge-shaped tail, cinereous body, rufescent beneath, throat white.

Cuculus minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 411.

Cuculus Seniculus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 219. 38.

Petit Vieillard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 401.

Coucou des Paletuviers. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 813.

Mangrove Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 537.

THIS bird is about twelve inches in length : beak and upper parts of the body and tail similar to *C. pluvialis* : irides yellow : chin white : rest beneath pale rufous : legs longer than in the last.

This is so much like the female of *C. pluvialis* in colour, &c. that one description would be almost sufficient ; however this is much smaller, and has a shorter tail in proportion : it inhabits Cayenne, and lives on insects ; is particularly fond of the large caterpillars that feed on the mangrove, on which account it frequents those places where there are a great number of those trees.

## SHINING CUCKOW.

(Cuculus lucidus.)

*C. fulgidus, cauda subæquali, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus albicante viridi aureo fuscoque undulato.*

Shining Cuckow, with the tail nearly equal; body above of a greenish brass, beneath whitish, with green gold and fuscous undulations.

*Cuculus lucidus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 421.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 28.

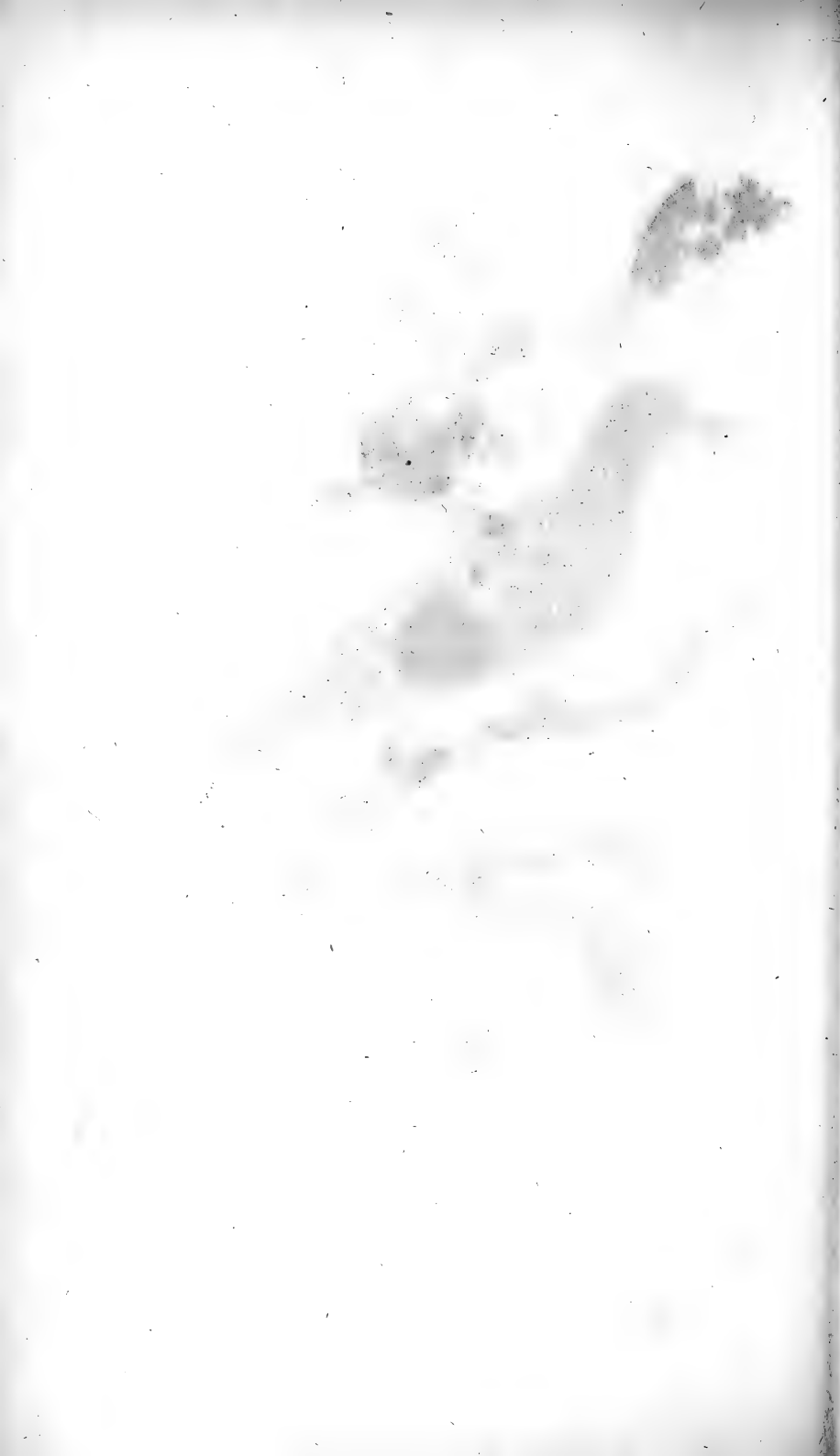
Shining Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 528. 24. 23.

LENGTH the same as *C. auratus*: beak blueish: irides hazel: upper part of the body green, with a fine, rich, gilded gloss; the under parts white, transversely undulated with green gold: under tail-coverts nearly white: quills and tail dusky brown; the latter very short, scarcely exceeding the wings: legs blueish.

This species has a great affinity to *C. auratus*, but it has not the white stripes on the head, or blotches on the body peculiar to that bird: it is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *Poopo-aworo*.



SHINING CUCKOW.



## GILDED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus auratus.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supra viridi-aureo subtus albo, capite striis quinque albis, rectricibus duobus extimis latere exteriori omnibus apice albis.*

Cuckow with the body above of a green gold, beneath white; head with five white striæ; tail wedge-shaped, the two exterior feathers with white spots on the outward edge, and all with white tips.

*Cuculus auratus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 421.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 27.

Coucou vert doré et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 385.

Coucou vert du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 657.

Gilded Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 23.

Le Coucou didric. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 46. 210. mas. 211. fem.

THIS most beautiful bird is about seven inches in length: beak eight lines long, and of a greenish brown colour: the upper parts are of a rich, gilded, glossy green; on the head are five stripes of white; two above the eyes, like eyebrows, passing behind; two more, shorter and narrower, beneath the eyes; and one on the middle of the forehead: nearly all the wing-coverts and the second quills have white tips; as likewise the tail-feathers and the two greater tail-coverts: the exterior quill and two exterior tail-feathers with small spots of white on the outer edge: throat and under parts white: the sides and feathers which fall over the knees

marked with a few greenish bars: legs grey, covered with white feathers as far as the middle of the shins: tail wedge-shaped, above three inches long, and in its natural state spread out like a fan; it is nearly an inch and a half longer than the wings, which in this species seem longer in proportion than most of the birds of the genus.

This bird was found near Koks Kraal, inwards from the Cape of Good Hope, by Le Vaillant, who remarks that it is undoubtedly the finest bird of the genus: it was named by him *Le Didric*, from its continually uttering the syllables *di-di-didric* very distinctly, in various modulations, when perched on the extremities of large trees.

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KLAAS CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus* Klaas.)

*C. viridis; remigibus fuscis; gula, jugulo, pectore, ventre, femoribus caudaque subtus albis.*

Green Cuckow, with the quills fuscous; throat, jugulum, breast, belly, thighs, and tail beneath white.

Le Coucou de Klaas. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 53. pl. 212. mas.

THIS species is described by Le Vaillant, who has with great propriety separated it from the gilded Cuckow: the wings are longer, and the



colours (as may be discovered by comparing the characters,) are different. The four middle quills of the tail are brilliant green, the outer ones white. Beak and legs black brown, the eyes yellow.

It is of the same size as the gilded Cuckow, and is found in Senegal, and from Caffraria to the Cape of Good Hope, but it is much more rare.

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CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus cupreus*.)

*C. aureo-cupreus*, *abdomine femoribusque flavis*.

Golden copper Cuckow, with the abdomen and thighs yellow.

*Cuculus eupreus*. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 29. 1.*

Cupreous Cuckow. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 134. 2.*

THE Cupreous Cuckow is about the size of a Lark, and is most elegant in its form: the beak is black: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body are of a brilliant copper colour, with a gold gloss: the feathers have much the appearance of scales, being greatly rounded: the belly and thighs are of a fine yellow: the tail is rather wedge-shaped, with one or two of the exterior feathers marked with a triangular white spot at the tip: legs black.

There is a magnificent specimen of this bird in the museum of Mr. Bullock, which differs a little from the above description, as the abdomen and

thighs instead of being yellow are of a dirty white, which may be the effect of accident, or the distinguishing character of the other sex. It is supposed to be an inhabitant of Africa, and is very greatly allied to *C. auratus*, but the tail is rather longer in proportion.

## INDICATOR. HONEY-GUIDE.

### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> robustum, conicum, basi dilatatum, versus apicem angustum, mandibula superiore arcuato carinata, inferiore apice recurvato.	<i>Beak</i> strong, conic, dilated at the base, narrow towards the tip; the upper mandible bent and carinated, the lower one recurved at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> plumis subtectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> slightly covered with feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis; digito postico externe longiore; ungue breve instructo.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before and two behind; the external hinder toe longest, armed with a short claw.

THE Honey-guides form a very peculiar genus, having a solid, conic, and arched beak, with a ridge on the upper mandible, the point of the under mandible being inserted into a groove in that of the upper one: the nostrils are placed high, each in a deep impression, and covered partially with feathers, which incline rather to the sides of the beak than to the middle: head small: eyes rather open: tongue flat, triangular, and short: body long and straight: toes strong and short: wings long, and reaching to the middle of the tail, which consists of twelve feathers, having the middle ones shorter than those on each side, and the three

outer ones gradually shorter than each other, the most exterior one being shortest: the feathers are short, hard, and pressed close to the body: the skin is thick, and the fibres so close that it is difficult to pierce it even with a pin, an admirable provision of nature to guard these birds against the stings of the bees, as it forms an almost impenetrable coat of mail.

Sparrman first described the Honey-guide, which he placed in the genus *Cuculus*, to which it is only related in having the toes placed two and two; but it is to him we are indebted for the following history of its economy, which is to be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 67, p. 38. "This curious species of Cuckow," says Dr. Sparrman, "is found at a considerable distance from the Cape of Good Hope, in the interior parts of Africa, being entirely unknown at that settlement. The first place I heard of it was in a wood called the Groot-Vaader's Bosch, the Grand-father's Wood, situated in a desert near the river which the Hottentots call *T'kaut'kai*. The Dutch settlers thereabouts have given this bird the name of *Honiguyzer*, or Honey-guide, from its quality of discovering wild honey to travellers. Its colour has nothing striking or beautiful: its size is smaller than that of our Cuckow in Europe; but in return the instinct which prompts it to seek its food in a singular manner is truly admirable. Not only the Dutch and Hottentots, but likewise a species of quadruped named Ratel (probably a new species of Badger), are frequently conducted to wild bee-

hives by this bird, which, as it were, pilots them to the very spot. The honey being its favourite food, its own interest prompts it to be instrumental in robbing the hive, as some scraps are commonly left for its support. The morning and evening are its times of feeding, and it is then heard calling in a shrill tone, *cherr, cherr*, which the honey-hunters carefully attend to as the summons to the chase. From time to time they answer with a soft whistle, which the bird hearing always continues its note. As soon as they are in sight of each other, the bird gradually flutters towards the place where the hive is situated, continually repeating its former call of *cherr, cherr*; nay, if it should happen to have gained a considerable way before the men (who may easily be hindered in the pursuit by bushes, rivers, or the like), it returns to them again, and redoubles its note, as if to reproach them with their inactivity. At last the bird is observed to hover for a few moments over a certain spot; and then silently retiring to a neighbouring bush or resting-place, the hunters are sure of finding the bees' nest in that identical spot; whether it be in a tree or in the crevice of a rock, or (as is most commonly the case), in the earth. Whilst the hunters are busy in taking the honey, the bird is seen looking on attentively to what is going forward, and waiting for its share of the spoil. The bee-hunters never fail to leave a small portion for their conductor; but commonly take care not to leave so much as would satisfy his hunger. The bird's appetite

being whetted by this parsimony, he is obliged to commit a second treason, by discovering another bees' nest, in hopes of a better salary. It is further observed that the nearer the bird approaches the hidden hive the more frequently it repeats its call, and seems the more impatient. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing this bird, and have been witness to the destruction of several republics of bees by means of its treachery. I had, however, but two opportunities of shooting it, which I did to the great indignation of my Hottentots."

A nest that was shewn to Dr. Sparrman, as belonging to this bird, was composed of slender filaments of bark woven together in the form of a bottle; the neck and opening hung downwards, and a string in an arched shape was suspended across the opening fastened by the two ends, perhaps for the birds to perch on: it is said to be constructed in the hollow of trees, which the bird climbs like a Woodpecker; it hatches its own eggs, in which it differs from the Cuckows.

Though Dr. Sparrman asserts that he was frequently eyewitness of the above circumstance relating to the economy of these birds, yet he is discredited by Le Vaillant, who even doubts if Sparrman ever saw the bird; he says the account is merely a repetition of a fable that is known and believed by the credulous people of the Cape, as in his travels he never observed any part of Sparrman's statement to be correct: in another place he says it is certain that the note of the Honey-guide when in

search of its prey indicates to man its object, and thus induces him to follow it; but that it is false that the bird seeks to draw man after it for the purpose of sharing the plunder of the honey with him: the fact is, the bird calls not the man, but the man knows that by attending to the cry and following the bird he will be sure to find the stores of the bees. Bruce pretends to have seen one of these birds in Abyssinia, and he has given to it all the forms of a Cuckow; but Le Vaillant no more believes that the Indicator was seen there, than the Giraffe, to which Bruce has given the horns of the Antelope! however, Bruce himself does not admit the truth of Sparrman's account, for in his travels he says, "I cannot conceive it possible that in a country where there are so many thousand hives, there was any use for giving to a bird a peculiar instinct or faculty of discovering honey, when, at the same time, nature hath deprived him of the power of availing himself of any advantage from the discovery; for man seems in this case to be made for the service of the Moroc, which is very different to the common course of things: man certainly needs not this bird; for on every tree, and on every hillock he may see plenty of honey at his own deliberate disposal. I cannot then but think, with all submission to those natural philosophers (Dr. Sparrman and Jerome Lobo, who have also given an account of this bird,) that the whole of this is an improbable fiction; nor did I ever hear a single person in Abyssinia suggest, that either this or any other bird had such

a property. Sparrman says it was not known to any inhabitant of the Cape, any more than that of the Moroc was in Abyssinia; it was a secret of nature hid from all but these two great men, and I most willingly leave it among the catalogue of their particular discoveries."

However Mr. Barrow (who in the years 1797 and 1798 travelled into the interior of the southern extremity of Africa), fully confirms the truth of Dr. Sparrman's account. "Every one in that country," says Barrow, "is too well acquainted with the Moroc to have any doubts as to the certainty either respecting the bird or its information of the repositories of the bees."

Lobo, whom we have mentioned above, in his Voyage to Abyssinia speaks of a bird called Moroc, which has the instinct of discovering wild-honey: but from his account it is that collected by the ground bees; as he says that they keep their holes in the ground extremely clean; and, that though common in the highways, they are very seldom found except by the Moroc's assistance.

These birds are very tame, and not much afraid of man: their flight is heavy. They feed only on honey and wax, but do not eat the bees, who endeavour to sting them in the eye (almost the only part the insect can penetrate), and frequently make them suffer very much for their boldness in attacking the hive; and is often the cause of their death, as the Hottentots say numbers of their carcasses are found near the resorts of the bees.



Le Vaillant, in his travels, says the Hottentots are very partial to this bird, on account of the service it renders them; and that once when he was about to shoot one they implored him to spare its life, in consideration of its utility.

The following is the description of the bird alluded to by Le Vaillant as Bruce's \* Indicator, which the latter says is about seven inches in length: bill pointed and rather bent, with a number of very small hairs at the base: irides dusky red: head and neck plain brown: inside of the mouth and throat yellow: tongue pointed, and capable of being drawn half out of the mouth: eyebrows black: fore part of the neck light yellow, which colour reaches nearly to the shoulders, and is darkest on the sides: breast and belly dirty white: the wing-feathers mostly tipped with white: tail consisting of twelve feathers of equal length, and tipped with white: legs black, covered with feathers half way down: feet with only three toes, placed two before and one behind. It feeds on bees, and when catching them makes a kind of snapping noise, at other times it is silent: this bird kills more than it eats, as numbers are found scattered on the ground where it has been feeding; and is found in those parts of Abyssinia where honey is produced as a revenue, as Agou and Goutto.

This bird is described by Dr. Latham in the second supplement to his work, pages xxxi. 8. and 139. 13. under the name of *Cuculus Abyssinicus*.

\* Bee Cuckow. Moroc. *Bruce's Trav. App.* 178.

There is great probability of one of these birds proving the *Gnat Snapper* of Kolben; of which he says the note is not so fine as that of a Titmouse, and that it is a guide to the Hottentots, by directing them to the honey which the bees lay up in the clefts of the rock.

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SPARRMAN'S HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator Sparrmanii.)

*I. corpore ferrugineo-griseo subtus albido; humeris macula flava, rectricibus tribus exterioribus basi macula nigra.*

Honey-guide with a ferruginous grey body, beneath white; a yellow spot on the shoulders; and the three exterior tail-feathers with a black spot at the base.

Cuculus indicator. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 418.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 218. 35.

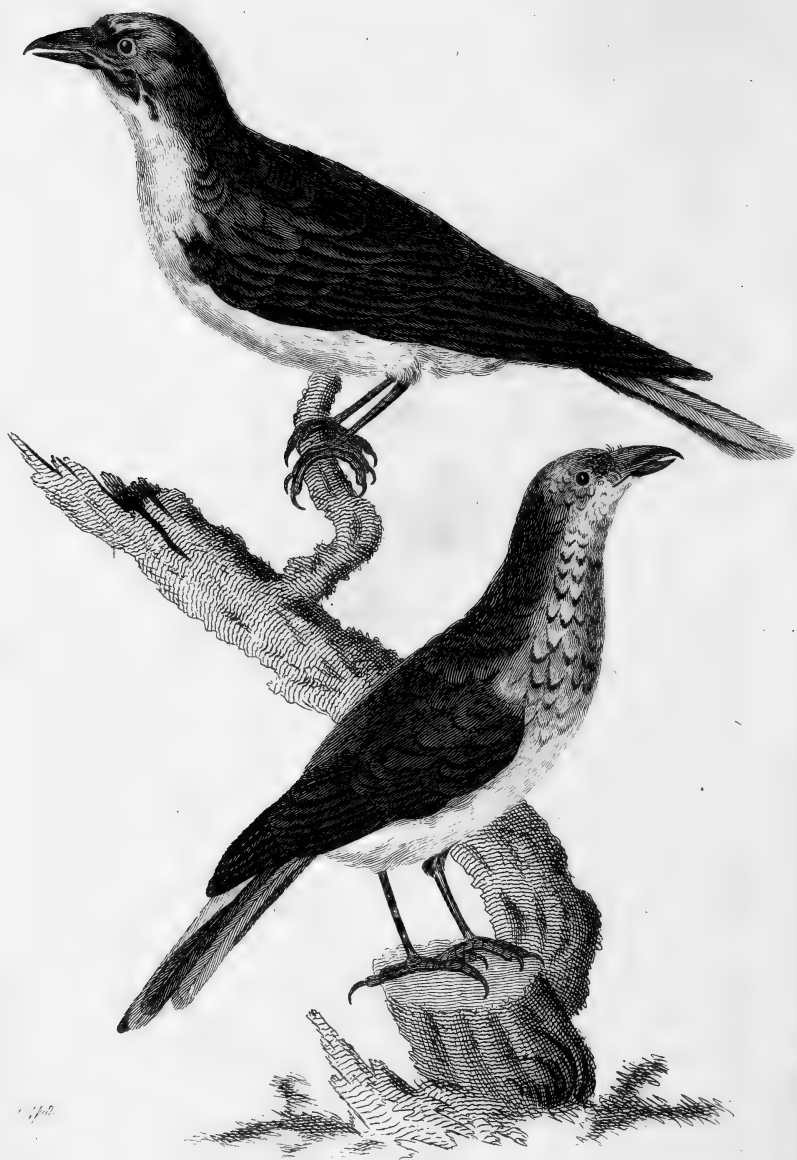
Le Coucou indicateur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 392.

Honey-guide. *Phil. Trans.* 67. 38. 1.

Honey Cuckow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 533.—*Lath. Sup.* 101.

THIS species, which is the one figured and described by Sparrman, is in length seven inches: beak half an inch; yellowish at the tip; thickened, and brown towards the base, which is armed with a few bristles, and in the male encircled with black: irides ferruginous grey: eyelids naked black: top of the head grey; the feathers broad and short: chin, throat, and breast dirty white, with a green tinge on the latter: back and rump ferruginous grey: belly and vent white: thighs





GREAT HONEY-GUIDE.

white, with a longitudinal streak of black on each feather : upper wing-coverts grey brown, some of them tipped with yellow, forming a spot of that colour on the shoulders, which is generally covered by the scapulars: quills brown above; grey brown beneath: bastard wing grey brown: tail composed of twelve feathers, the middle ones very narrow and short; rusty brown both above and below; the two next, on each side, white, with brown tips, and a black spot on the inner webs at the base; the outer one shorter than the rest, and similar to the last, except that the black spot is not quite so conspicuous. Is said by Sparrman to inhabit the interior of the country from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is very common.

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GREAT HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator major.)

*I. olivaceo-viridis, subtus flavescens, uropygio tectricibusque albis.*  
Olive-green Honey-guide, beneath yellow, with the rump and tail-coverts white.

Le Grand Indicateur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 1. mas. 2. female.

LENGTH about ten inches: the upper part of the head, hinder part of the neck, wing-coverts, and back are brownish olive-green, yellowish in a certain light: rump white; upper tail-coverts white varied with olive: wing-quills dirty olive-brown, externally olive-green: the three outer tail-feathers

on each side are white with a brown spot at the tip; the remainder of the tail-feathers olive-brown, with their outer webs white: fore-part of the neck and the breast pale yellow; the middle of the neck varied with black spots, which ascend to the throat; all the rest of the under part of the body yellow: beak, legs, nails, and eyes brown. Female rather less than the male; the olive-green colour more yellow than in the male: the forehead spotted with yellowish-white: the throat, front of the neck, breast and flanks varied with brownish-black and yellowish-white: in other respects she is like the male; which, when young, is similar in colour.

This species inhabits Auteniquoi and Caffraria: the female lays four dirty-white eggs, which the male occasionally sits on, to relieve the female, during the tedious process of incubation.

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#### LITTLE HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator minor.)

I. *griseo-olivaceus*; *remigibus perfuscis viridi-flavo marginatis*; *ventre caudaque albidis hac pennis intermediis nigris*; *rostro, oculis pedibusque brunneis*.

Olive-grey Honey-guide; with the quills brownish, margined with yellow; belly and tail whitish, the latter with the middle feathers black; beak, eyes, and feet brown.

Le petit Indicateur. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 137. p. 242.

THIS species was first observed by Le Vaillant in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, having

been pointed out to him by the colonists, to whom it was well known.

The female has the back and wing-coverts brownish ; and lays four plain white eggs.

This bird has a very remarkable note, which Le Vaillant has endeavoured to imitate as follows, *kat-kat-kat-kat-kat-kay, kat, kay, kay, kat.*

## YUNX. WRYNECK.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, paulo incurvatum, debile.	<i>Beak</i> roundish, slightly incurved, and weak.
<i>Nares</i> concavæ, denudatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> naked and concave.
<i>Lingua</i> teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, apice mucronata.	<i>Tongue</i> very long, worm-like, slender, and armed at the point.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices; digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

**T**HIS genus, which consists of only a single species, has, by most authors, been held distinct: it seems to be the link between the Woodpeckers and the Cuckows; as it has the tongue and feet of the former, but it cannot be placed there on account of the weakness of its beak; while it is removed from the latter (where it was originally placed by Linneus,) by its long tongue, although it has a great affinity in other respects. There are ten feathers in the tail.







COMMON WRYNECK.

## WRYNECK.

(Yunx Torquilla.)

*Y. grisea fusco nigricanteque varia; abdomine rufescente-albo maculis nigricantibus; rectricibus maculis striis fasciisque nigris undulatis.*

Grey Wryneck, varied with black and fuscous; abdomen of a rufescent white, with blackish spots; tail-feathers spotted and barred with undulated black striæ.

Yunx Torquilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 172.—*Faun. Suec.* 97. 1. 97.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 423.—*Ger. Orn.* 2. 52. 186.—*Bris.* 4. 4. t. 1. f. 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 44. 8.—*Will.* 95. 22.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 223. 1.

Le Torcol. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 84. 3.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 698.

Wryneck. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 83.—*Arct. Zool.* 2. 267. B.—*Lewin. Br. Birds.* 2. 43.—*Id.* 8. 2. (ovum.)—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 548. 24.—*Lath. Sup.* 103.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. 83.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 111.

THE length of this beautiful bird is about seven inches; the beak is three quarters of an inch long, nearly straight, and sharp pointed; tongue cylindric, two inches and a quarter in length: irides light hazel, inclining to yellow: the upper part of the head, neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts are ash-colour, marked with numerous fine dusky undulated transverse lines; from the crown of the head a black list runs half way down the back, disposed in four indistinct lines: wing-coverts like the back, but inclining to rufous, and spotted with grey: greater quills dusky, marked with quadrangular rust-coloured spots on the exterior webs:

chin and fore-part of the neck yellowish white, crossed with dusky lines: lower part of the breast, belly, and sides white, with small triangular dusky spots: under tail-coverts rufous-white, crossed with dusky lines: tail-feathers broad, rounded at the ends, and of the same colour as the back, with four distinct black bars: legs brown; female much paler.

There is a variety mentioned by Brisson of this bird, differing from the former in having the head and upper parts ferruginous, beautifully varied with longitudinal lines of yellow: wings and tail the same as the back: legs yellow: claws black.

The name *Wryneck* seems to have been given to this bird from its singular manner of turning its head over its shoulder alternately, when the black mark on the back of the neck gives it a twisted appearance; it also erects all the feathers on the top of the head: its beak seems to be of very little use in procuring subsistence, the tongue being the chief instrument used for that purpose.

The Wryneck makes a noise very much like the smaller species of Hawks, which it frequently repeats in the spring, soon after its arrival in this country, which is generally about the middle of April: it makes no nest, but lays its eggs, which are from eight to ten in number, on the rotten wood within; these eggs are as white as ivory, and weigh about thirty-seven grains.

If this bird be surprised in its nest, it has a singular action of defence: stretching itself at full length, and erecting the feathers of the head, it

suddenly rises, making at the same time a hissing noise like a snake; which has often been the means of the nest not being plundered of the young, from the supposition that they were advancing their hands on a brood of that reptile.

It is not uncommon in the southern and eastern parts of England, but is not known to have been taken far towards the north, and very rarely in Cornwall. It chiefly inhabits woods, or thickly inclosed countries, where there are plenty of old pollard elm trees, or orchards: it is a bird of passage, coming eight or ten days before the Cuckow. Its food is chiefly ants, which the male has been observed to carry to the female while sitting. Buffon observes that this bird grows very fat towards the end of summer, when it becomes excellent eating.

It is found throughout Europe and most parts of the Old Continent: is known by the names of Long-tongue, and Emmet-hunter.

## PICUS. WOODPECKER.

### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> polyedrum, rectum: apice cuneato.	<i>Beak</i> many-sided, straight; wedge-shaped at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> pennis setaceis recumbentibus oblectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with setaceous recumbent feathers.
<i>Lingua</i> teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, mucronata, apice retrorsum aculeata setis.	<i>Tongue</i> round, worm-shaped, very long and slender, bony, hard, and with a sharp barbed point at the end.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

**T**HE birds of this genus climb trees, particularly those that are decaying or dead, in search of the insects and larvæ which destroy the tree within, and which are their natural food: they are unjustly persecuted in many places on a supposition that they are injurious to the trees, when in fact they do good, by destroying those insects which would otherwise increase so much as to cause the trees' overthrow in a short time. Their beak is large, strong, and well fitted for its employment, being terminated in a sort of wedge, by which it is enabled to pierce the bark of trees, and bore into the solid wood. Its neck is short and thick, and being furnished with very powerful muscles,

it is capable of striking with such force against the trunks of trees, as to be heard at a great distance: its tongue is long and taper, with a hard bony substance at the tip, which terminates in two long slender cartilages proceeding from below upwards, and from behind forwards, over the whole skull, under the skin, and are attached to the forehead near the base of the beak: by means of these cartilages it is that the birds of this genus are able to thrust out their long filiform tongue to obtain the insects or their larvæ, which are often deeply seated in the solid tree: their tail consists of ten stiff sharp-pointed feathers, bent inwards, by which they secure themselves on the trunks of trees when in search of food. Their feet are well adapted for climbing, as the toes are situated two and two, by which they can creep up or down in any direction. They have a membranaceous stomach, and want the cœcum, a circumstance peculiar to this tribe.

The apparent solitary life of the Woodpecker is thus described by Buffon. "Of all the birds which earn their subsistence by spoil, none leads a life so laborious and painful as the Woodpecker: Nature has condemned it to incessant toil and slavery. While others freely employ their courage or address, and either shoot on rapid wing or lurk in close ambush, the Woodpecker is constrained to drag out an insipid existence in boring the bark and hard fibres of trees to extract its humble prey. Necessity never suffers any intermission of its labours, never grants an interval of sound repose;

often during the night it sleeps in the same painful posture as in the fatigues of the day. It never shares the sports of the other inhabitants of the air, it joins not their vocal concerts, and its wild cries and saddening tones, while they disturb the silence of the forest, express constraint and effort : its movements are quick, its gestures full of inquietude, its looks coarse and vulgar ; it shuns all society, even that of its own kind ; and when it is prompted to seek a companion, its appetite is not softened by delicacy of feeling.”

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GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

(Picus martius.)

*P. niger, pileo coccineo.*

Black Woodpecker, with a scarlet crown.

*Picus martius.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 173. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 98.—

*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 224. 1.

*Picus niger.* *Briss.* 4. 21. 6.

*Le Pic noir.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 41. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 596.

Great Black Woodpecker, *Pen. Arc. Zool.* 2. 276. A.—*Lewin.*

*Br. Birds.* 2. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 552. 1.—*Lath. Sup.*

104.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 13.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 2.—

*Montague's Supplement.*

THE Great Black Woodpecker is in length seventeen inches : beak near two inches and a half in length ; of a dark ash-colour, whitish at the sides : the whole bird black, except the crown of the head, which is scarlet : irides pale yellow ;





GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.



first quill-feathers very short: two middle tail-feathers rather longer than the rest, giving the tail a rounded appearance: legs lead-coloured; covered with feathers on the fore part for half their length: the female is brownish; with only the hind part of the head scarlet: but both sexes vary in this latter mark, and it has been quite wanting in some specimens that have occurred.

This bird is said to build in old ash and poplar trees, which it so excavates occasionally as to cause them to be blown down by the first strong wind: the female lays two or three white eggs, which colour seems to be peculiar to the whole genus: it is said to be so great a destroyer of bees, that the inhabitants of those places where it is abundant, and many bees are hived in the trees, are obliged to take every precaution to guard the mouth of the hive, which is generally done with sharp thorns, but that is not always sufficient to protect them; the birds are found most numerous where the greatest quantity of bees are kept.

This species is found in most parts of Europe, but not in Italy, and rarely in France and England\*: it is most abundant in Germany; it is likewise found in Russia.

\* The fact of its having been taken in England is very doubtful, although it is mentioned in Dr. Pultney's catalogue of Dorsetshire birds, where it is noticed as having been taken more than once in that county: it has also been said to have occurred in Lancashire, in the neighbourhood of London, and in Devonshire; but these latter instances are not sufficiently authenticated.

## WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

(Picus principalis.)

*P. niger, linea utrinque collari remigibusque secundariis albis.**Mas. crista coccinea.**Fœm. crista corpore concolore.*

Black Woodpecker, with a line on both sides of the neck, and the secondary quills white.

*Male*, with a scarlet crest.*Female*, with the crest the same colour as the body.*Picus principalis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 173. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 425.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 225. 3.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 56.*Picus niger carolinensis.* *Briss.* 4. 26. 9.*Pic noir huppé de la Caroline.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 690.*Pic noir à bec blanc.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 46.—*Vieil. Ois. Amer. Sept.* 2. 56. 109.White-billed Woodpecker. *Pen. Arc. Zool.* 2. 156.—*Lath.**Gen. Syn.* 2. 553. male.—*Lath. Sup.* 105. 2. female.

THE White-billed Woodpecker is in length sixteen inches. The beak is about three inches in length, channelled, and as white as ivory: irides yellow: on the back of the head is a beautiful red, erect, pointed crest, some of the feathers two inches in length: the head itself and body black; but the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts white: there is a white stripe beginning at the eye and passing down each side of the neck to the back: some of the primary quill-feathers black; the rest white: tail black, and rather wedge-shaped: legs and claws black: fe-

*Griffith*

WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.



male rather larger than the male; beak of a most beautiful white, and very obtuse at the tip: crest of the head black: the white lines from the eyes unite into a point on the back: the fifth wing-quill black with a white tip, and two spots of white on the inner web; sixth and seventh black, with the ends and whole of the inner webs white; all the other quills entirely white; under wing-coverts white: tail black, very stiff: legs dusky blue: claws black: the rest of the body similar to the male.

This bird is called by the Spaniards the *Carpenter*, which name is very applicable, as it makes a great noise with its beak against the trees in the woods, which is similar to that made by carpenters when at work; making in an hour or two a bushel of chips: it is found in Carolina, Virginia, New Spain, Brasil, and New Jersey.

## LINEATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Lineatus.)

*P. niger, crista coccinea, linea a rostro utrinque collari ad medium dorsum alba, corpore subtus rufo-albido fasciis nigris.*

Black Woodpecker, with a crimson crest, and with a white line on both sides of the neck reaching from the beak to the middle of the back; body beneath reddish white barred with black.

*Picus Lineatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 4.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 425.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 226. 5.*

*Picus niger cayanensis cristatus. Briss. 4. 31. 11. t. 1. f. 2.*

*Pic noir huppé de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 50.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 717.*

Lineated Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 556. 4.*

LENGTH near fourteen inches: beak above an inch and a half long, and horn-coloured: head with a red crest: nape red: cheeks ash-colour: from the corner of the mouth on each side is a white line, which gets broader as it advances, until it meets on the back, which is black: there is a red stripe along the under jaw: throat beneath reddish white, the shaft of each feather marked with black: fore-part of the neck and breast black; each feather at the tip bordered with reddish white; of which colour the belly, vent, and thighs are, but striated transversely with black; edges of the wings white: quills black; the inner webs about one third of their length from the base white: tail black, and wedge-shaped: legs and claws grey. Inhabits Cayenne.



## RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

(Picus erythrocephalus.)

*P. capite toto rubro, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine remigibusque secundariis albis.*

Woodpecker with the whole head red; wings and tail black; abdomen and secondary quill-feathers white.

*Picus erythrocephalus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Briss.* 4. 52. 19. t. 3. f. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 227. 9.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 60.

Pic noir à domino rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 55.

Pic de Virginie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 117.

Le Pic tricolor. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 60. 112. 113. young.

Red-headed Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 160.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 561. 1.

*Picus obscurus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 228. 11.

White-rumped Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 563. 10.

THIS destructive bird is eight inches and three quarters in length: beak an inch and a quarter, lead-coloured at the base, and black at the tip: head and neck of a bright crimson, the latter edged with black below: irides dusky: back and wings black: breast, belly, and rump white: ten first quill-feathers black, eleventh black and white, rest white with black shafts: tail wedge-shaped and black: legs and claws lead-colour: young bird has the beak horn-coloured: head, throat, chin, and all the upper parts of the body dusky, transversely waved with dirty white: great wing-coverts black: primary quills dusky: the outer

edges margined with cream-colour, with some of the feathers tipped with white : secondaries white, with two irregular black bars at the tip of each feather ; the second bar is sometimes wanting on the outer webs : rump, belly, and tail-coverts white ; legs black. These birds are found chiefly in old trees, and the noise they make with their beaks is heard at a great distance : they are very injurious to the maize-fields and orchards, as they peck the ears of the maize, and destroy the apples, which they eat so far that nothing but the skins remain : they are sometimes so numerous that a premium of twopence a head has been paid from the public fund on purpose to extirpate them, which has of late been much neglected.

In the winter they are very tame, and are occasionally seen to come in the houses, in a similar manner to the Redbreast in England. They are inhabitants of many parts of North America ; and migrate more or less to the southward in the autumn, according to the severity of the approaching season, from whence the natives expect either a moderate or severe winter : upon their return northward they soon begin to build, and are one of the earliest of the Woodpeckers in performing that operation. It is supposed by Buffon that necessity alone compels these birds to feed on fruits, as it is contrary to the nature of the birds of this genus : they are said to be very palatable food.





BUFF-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

## BUFF-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus melanoleucos.)

*P. nigricans*, pileo cristato flavescente ; fronte superciliis nuchaque nigris, linea collari utrinque ad dorsum alba, corpore subtus albido fasciis nigris.

Blackish Woodpecker, with a yellowish crest on the top of the head ; forehead, supercilia, and upper part of the neck black, with a white line on each side of the latter reaching to the back ; body beneath white barred with black.

*Picus melanoleucos*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 426.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 227. 7.

Buff-crested Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 558. 625.

TWELVE inches and a half in length : beak two inches, and of a brownish horn-colour : the fore-part of the crest black, hinder part buff-coloured : beneath the crest above the eye is a black line : hind part of the neck likewise black : the sides of the head beneath the eye white, which colour runs down on each side of the neck, and meets on the middle of the back, the upper half of which is also white : sides of the head and neck, lower part of the back, wings, and tail brownish black : breast, belly, and vent dirty white, barred transversely with dusky, which is the colour of the chin : legs black. Is found in Surinam.

## RED-THROATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus rubidicollis.)

*P. niger versicolor, fronte uropygioque albis, corpore subtus coccineis, lateribus flavescens.*

Changeable black Woodpecker, with the forehead and rump white; body beneath crimson, and sides yellowish.

*Picus rubidicollis.* Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 63.

Le Pic a gorge rougeâtre. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 63.

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FIGURED by Monsieur Vieillot, in his splendid work on the North American birds, as a native of St. Domingo: it is eight inches and a half in length: head, neck, and upper parts of the body black, changing in certain positions of light to blue and green: forehead, rump, and upper tail-coverts white: the whole of the under parts of a most beautiful crimson, except the sides of the abdomen and neck, which are yellowish, the latter with a few black spots: legs and beak lead-colour: female grey and brown below, in other respects similar to the male.

## CHILI WOODPECKER.

(Picus lignarius.)

*P. pileo coccineo, corpore albo cæruleoque vittato.*

Woodpecker with a scarlet crown, body banded with blue and white.

*Picus lignarius.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 424.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 224. 2.Chili Woodpecker. *Lath. Sup. II.* 140. 1.

THIS bird, which is an inhabitant of Chili, is not quite as large as a Blackbird; the crown has a red crest, and the body is banded with blue and white: bill very strong, and it is not only enabled by means of it to make holes in decayed trees, but likewise in sound ones, in which it makes its nest,

## PILEATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus pileatus)

*P. niger, crista rubra, temporibus alisque maculis albis, gula lutescente.*

Black Woodpecker, with a red crest, temples and wings with white spots; throat yellowish.

*Picus pileatus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 173. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 425.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 225. 4.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 58.

*Picus virginianus pileatus.* *Briss.* 4. 29. 10.

*Pic noir à huppé rouge.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 48.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 58. 110.

*Pic noir huppé de la Louisiane.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 718. 1.

*Pileated Woodpecker.* *Pen. Arc. Zool.* 2. 157.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 554. 3.—*Lath. Sup.* 105.

THIS bird is in length fifteen inches: beak two inches long, and of a lead-colour; irides golden: top of the head crowned with long red feathers; beneath which, over the eye, there is a streak of white, and below this is a broad black one, in which the eyes are placed: on each side of the jaw there is a stripe of red reaching the whole length of the mandible, and part of the way down the neck: cheeks, throat, front, and sides of the neck pale buff; having a band of black arising at the corners of the mouth, and passing through the middle down the sides of the neck: hind part of the neck, back, and rump black: belly, sides, thighs, breast, and under tail-coverts blackish: wings spotted with white, and a similar coloured





PILEATED WOODPECKER.



spot on the back: the two middle tail-feathers longest: legs and claws black: female differs in having the forehead brown, and wanting the red stripe on the lower mandible. This species is subject to trifling variations in its markings, being sometimes found striated with white beneath. It is said to be very injurious to maize, not that it eats any part of the plant, but it settles on the ripe ears to pick off the insects that abound there: it is very common in many parts of North America, where it is called *May May*.

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RED-NECKED WOODPECKER.

(*Picus rubricollis*.)

*P. fuscus, occipite cristato, corpore subtus testaceo, capite colloque coccineis.*

Brown Woodpecker, with the back part of the head crested, body beneath testaceous, head and neck crimson.

*Picus rubricollis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 426.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 226. 6.

Le Pic à cou rouge. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 53.

Grand Pic huppé à tête rouge de Cayenne. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 612.

Red-necked Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 558. 5.

BEAK pale coloured: head and neck as far as the breast crimson: back, wings, and tail dark brown; with a mixture of dirty white on the wings: the whole of the under part of a cream-colour: head crested behind: legs lead-colour: length about sixteen inches: it is sometimes found of a fulvous colour underneath, which may be the sexual distinction. Inhabits Cayenne.

## RED-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus ruber.)

*P. niger, capite, collo, et pectore coccineis, macula alarum longitudinali alba, abdomine medio flavescente-albo.*

Black Woodpecker, with the head, neck, and breast scarlet, a longitudinal white spot on the wings, and the middle of the abdomen yellowish white.

*Picus ruber.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 228. 10.

Red-breasted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 562. 9.—*Lath. Sup.* 106.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: beak an inch long, and brown: back of the neck varied with dusky: head, neck, and breast crimson; with a buff-coloured line beginning at the nostril and ending beneath the eye: wings and back black: most of the lesser wing-coverts tipped with white, and the greater ones with the outer webs white, forming a parallel streak near the edges of the wing: scapulars with an obscure yellowish spot at the tip: quills black; the first with round white spots on the inner web half way from the base; the rest spotted on both webs with that colour: under wing-coverts varied with black and white: middle of the belly dirty yellowish white: sides the same, mixed with blackish: tail entirely black, except the middle feather, which has three white spots on one of the webs: legs black. Said to inhabit Cayenne.

## YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus flaviventris.)

*P. supra niger; capite, collo, pectoreque rubris; alis maculis albis, ventre flavescence-olivaceo.*

Woodpecker above black; with the head, neck, and breast red; wings with white spots, and belly yellowish olive.

*Picus flaviventris. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 67.*

*Pic a ventre jaune. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 67.*

THE person who first noticed this bird was the celebrated Captain Cook, who procured it in Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast of America: the upper parts are black, the wings spotted with white: the head, neck, and breast are red: abdomen yellowish olive, in which circumstance it principally differs from *P. ruber*; and from *P. rubricollis* in being much smaller, and not above half of the length.

## STRIPED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus fasciatus.)

*P. fusco-nigricans, vertice loris strigae submaxillari coccineis, abdomine albo nigroque striato, rectricibus apice albis.*

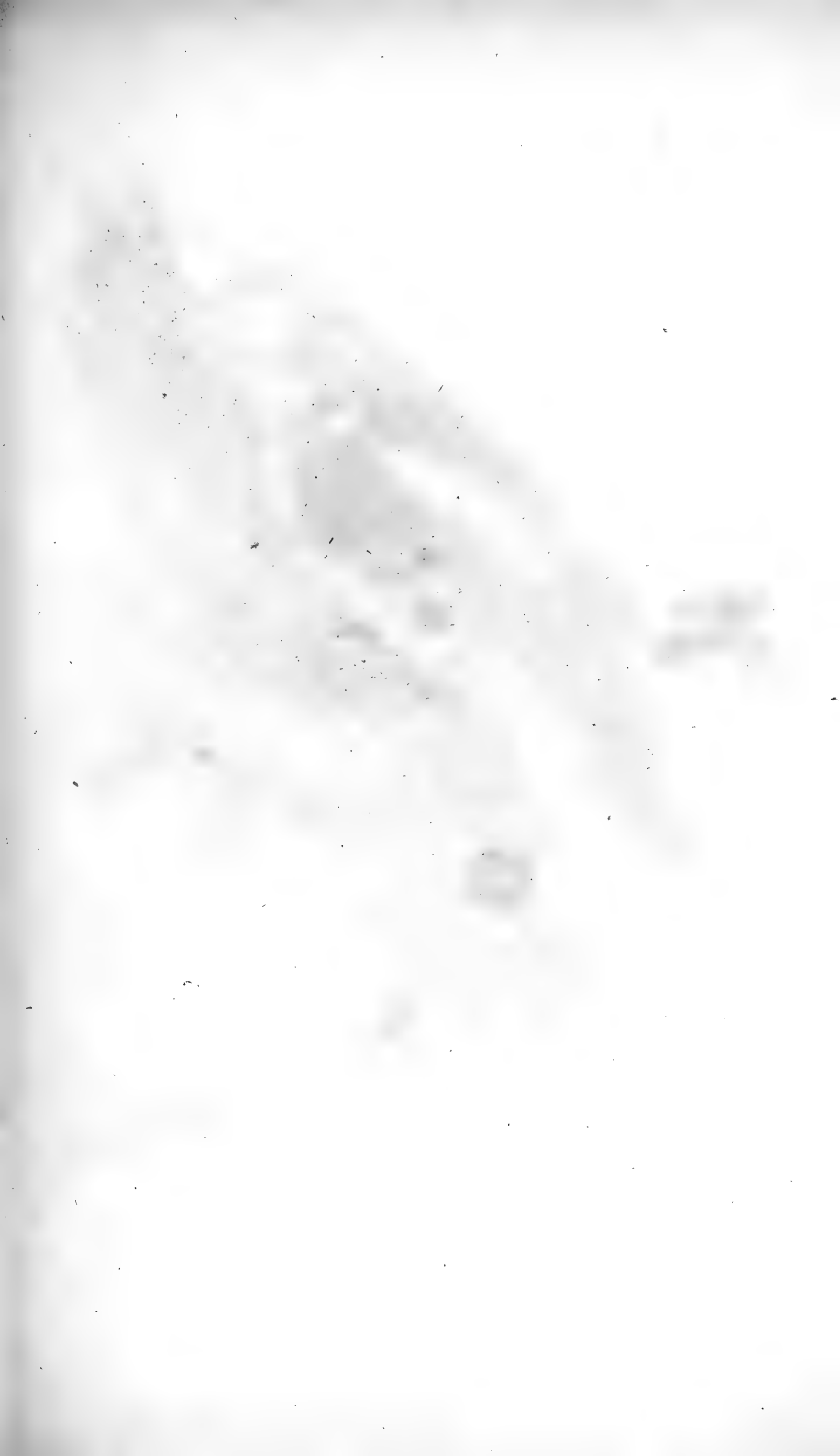
Brownish-black Woodpecker, with the crown, lore, and a stripe beneath the jaw scarlet; abdomen striated with black and white; tail-feathers white at the tip.

*Picus striatus.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.

*Picus fasciatus.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 228. 12.

Striped-bellied Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 563. 11.

THIS species, which is in the British Museum, is rather larger than *P. minor*, being eight inches in length: beak one inch, and yellowish: crown and nape crimson, as is a stripe beneath the jaw, and another from the beak to the eye; which last is bordered with white: back, wings, and tail black, the tips of the latter white: belly and sides of the head striated with black and white: legs black.





GREATER-SPOTTED WOODPECKER.



## GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus major.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, crisso occipite rubris.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white, vent and back of the head red.

Picus major. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 17.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 100.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 436.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 228. 13.Picus varius majore. *Briss.* 4. 34. 13.L'Epeiche, ou Pic varié. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 57.—*Buff.**Pl. Enl.* 196. male. 595. female.Greater spotted Woodpecker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 85.—*Pen.**Arct. Zool.* 2. 162.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 47.—*Id.* 8. 3. (ovum.)—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 564. 12.—*Lath. Sup.* 107.—*Montague.**Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 118.*β. albo nigroque varius, crisso pileoque rubris.*

Varied with black and white, vent and top of the head red.

Picus medius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 18.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.*101.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 436.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 229. 14.Picus varius. *Briss.* 4. 38. 14. t. 2. f. 1.Pic varié à tête rouge. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 611.Middle spotted Woodpecker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 86. 37.—*Pen.**Arct. Zool.* 2. 278. D.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 48.—*Lath. Gen.**Syn.* 2. 565. 13.—*Lath. Sup.* 107.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1.119.—*Montague, Brit. Birds.* 2.

THE greater and middle spotted Woodpeckers of authors were formerly considered distinct from each other, but latterly, as we are informed in the supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, they have been most satisfactorily proved the same, as a nest was taken with five young, which were found to be *P. medius*, just as they were about to leave it, and which were fed and attended to by *P.*

major ; and from that circumstance we shall consider ourselves authorised to describe them as one species.

This bird is in length nine inches : beak an inch and a quarter long, and dusky : irides reddish brown : forehead dirty white : crown black : hind head deep crimson : cheeks white, beneath which is a black line from the lower mandible to the back of the head, from the middle of which another line of the same colour runs down on each side, and almost meets at the upper part of the breast : back of the neck with a white spot on each side : back, rump, lesser wing and tail-coverts black : scapulars and some of the adjoining greater coverts white : quills black, with a few white spots on each web : throat and under parts dirty white : vent crimson : four middle tail-feathers black, the others more or less white towards the point, and marked with a few white spots : legs lead-colour : female wants the red on the hind head, in all other respects is similar to the male : young bird, (*P. medius* of authors,) differs in having the whole crown of the head red, the black marking about the head and neck not so long, the white on the cheeks dusky, and that on the breast inclining to brown : it is sometimes found with the head spotted with black.

This bird is not uncommon in woods in England, France, and most other parts of Europe, and is likewise found in Siberia and Astrakan. It is a very cunning bird ; for when a person has seen one on a tree, if he be not very attentive, and the tree should

be large, he is sure to lose sight of it, as the moment it observes any one it creeps behind a branch till the danger is over. The female seems to be very careful of her eggs, which are five in number, very white, and mostly deposited in a hole in a decayed tree, without any appearance of a nest: she will suffer herself to be touched with the hand before she endeavours to escape. It is this species which generally makes that jarring noise so frequently heard in our woods.

## LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus minor.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, crisso testaceo.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white, crown of the head red, vent testaceous.

*Picus minor. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 176. 19.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 102.**—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 229. 15.**Picus varius minor. Briss. 4. 41. 15.**Le petit Epeiche. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 62.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 598. 1. male. 2. female.**Lesser spotted Woodpecker. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 87. 37.—Pen.**Arct. Zool. 2. 278. E.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 49.—Don. Brit.**Birds. 2. 36.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 120.—Montague. Brit.**Birds. 2.—Mont. Sup.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 566. 14.—Lath.**Syn. Sup. 108.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 140.**β. albo nigroque varius, vertice nucha cerviceque nigro-griseis, corpore subtus flavescente nigro-maculato.*

Varied with black and white, with the crown, top, and sides of the neck blackish grey; body beneath yellowish spotted with black.

*Petit pic d'Antigue. Sonner. Voy. 118. 77.*

THIS small species is in length only five inches and a half: beak lead-coloured: irides red: cheeks and sides of the neck white, bounded by black above and below: crown crimson, bounded on each side with black, which, joining behind, runs down in a peak on the back of the neck: forehead dirty white: breast and belly the same: upper parts of the body black barred with white: scapulars and quills spotted with black and white: lesser wing-coverts entirely black: four middle tail-fea-



LESSER-SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

*natural size.*



thers black; the rest more or less tipped with white, and spotted with black: legs lead-colour: female with that part of the head white which in the male is red: both sexes without the red vent of the last species.

Sonnerat describes a bird taken by him in the isle of Panay, with the beak black; the crown of the head and hind part of the neck greyish black: with a stripe of white beginning above the eye, and descending about two-thirds of the way down the neck; below which from the eye to the shoulder there is another of black: upper part of the body black and white: under parts pale yellow spotted with black: tail above black, beneath barred with dirty white, and yellowish: legs blackish.

This bird is pretty generally diffused over most parts of the continents of Europe and Asia. Salerne denies its being found in France, but Buffon assures us it is found in most of the provinces there; in England it is rather scarce. It builds in rotten trees, and often disputes possession with the Colemouse, which generally yields to the superior strength of its adversary: it lays about five white eggs, which weigh about thirty-three grains, and are placed on the rotten wood without any nest. In the winter it approaches orchards for the sake of food, as it finds various insects on the trunks of the trees. It is known by the names of Hickwall and Crankbird.

## SPOTTED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus varius.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, crisso albo, fusco fasciato.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white; top of the head red; vent white, barred with fuscous.

*Picus varius.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 438.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 232. 21.—*Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept.* 2. 63.*Le pic varié de la Caroline.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 77.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 785.*Le Pic macule.* *Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept.* 2. 63. 118.Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 166.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 574. 20.—*Lath. Sup.* 109.

IN length near eight inches: beak one inch, and lead-coloured: crown red, bordered with black: hind parts of the head pale yellow, reaching forwards, and forming a band of that colour over the eyes: from the base of the beak to the back of the head runs a black line, which passes through the eyes; beneath which is another one of pale yellow, beginning at the nostrils and ending on the sides of the neck; there is also a fourth band, which commences at the base of the under mandible, and bends towards the fore-part of the neck, where it blends with the black on that part: throat red: fore-part of the neck and breast black bordered with yellow: sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts white, barred transversely with brown: abdomen light yellow varied with black: body above variegated with black and white: two mid-



dle tail-feathers black, spotted with white: two next on each side black, and the outer ones black, spotted on the inner webs with white at the tip: legs blackish: claws the same: female without the red on the head; and the yellow markings on that part and the neck of the male are white in her. The young bird has the feathers of the head of a yellowish grey, bordered with darker colour: the rump varied with black and white; the wings less spotted at the tips, and the abdomen yellowish. Inhabits the same places as *P. pubescens*, and is equally destructive to orchards: it is called at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Mekisewe Paupastaow*.

## LITTLE WOODPECKER.

(Picus pubescens.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, subtus griseo albus, rectrice extima nigra maculis quatuor albis.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white, beneath greyish white; outer tail-feather black, with four white spots.

*Picus pubescens.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 435.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 232. 20.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 65.

*Picus varius virginianus minor.* *Briss.* 4. 50. 18.

Petit Pic varié de Virginie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 76.

Le Pic minule. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 65. 121.

Downy Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 163.

Little Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 573. 19.—*Lath. Sup.* 109.

THIS most destructive and minute species of Woodpecker is very similar in appearance to *P. villosus*, and might be easily mistaken for that bird were it not much less, being only five inches and a half in length: beak three quarters of an inch long, and horn-coloured: top of the head black; above the eye on each side is a white line: hind parts of the head red: upper parts of the body black; with a similar line of white to that of the last passing down the back: greater wing-coverts and quills spotted with white: under parts of the body pale grey: tail black; the four middle feathers plain; the rest barred with white and black: legs and claws black: female has the back of the head white instead of red.

This species inhabits Virginia, Carolina, and New Jersey, where it is reckoned extremely dangerous to orchards, as when it has pecked one hole in a tree it makes another in a horizontal direction close to the first, till it has made a complete circle round the tree, which generally kills it.

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HAIRY WOODPECKER.

(*Picus villosus*.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, subtus albus, dorso longitudinaliter subvillosus, rectricibus extimis toto albis.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white; beneath white; back downy; outer tail-feathers entirely white.

*Picus villosus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 435.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 232. 19.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 64.

*Picus varius virginianus.* *Briss.* 4. 48. 17.

Pic chevelu de Virginie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 74.

Pic au chevelu. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 64. 120.

Pic varié male de Virginie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 754.

Hairy Woodpecker, *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 164.—*Lewin. Br. Birds.* 2. 50.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 572. 18.—*Lath. Sup.* 108.

THIS species is rather less than the large spotted Woodpecker, and is about eight inches and three quarters in length: beak an inch and a quarter long, and horn-coloured: head black; with two white streaks on each side, one over the eye, the other along the under jaw, and both arising from the base of the bill: across the back of the head is a red band: upper parts of the body black, divided

with a list of white hair like feathers down the middle: wings spotted with white: under parts of the body entirely white: four middle tail-feathers black; the rest on each side marked obliquely with white at the tip; the last but one white, with a black base; outer one wholly white: legs and claws grey brown: female without the red on the head.

Inhabits Carolina, Virginia, Canada, and likewise the north of England, where it is not very uncommon. Dr. Latham mentions having seen a pair in the collection of the Duchess of Portland, which were shot near Halifax in Yorkshire, and which agreed in every respect with the American ones: is also very common at Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Paupastaow*. It is said to be very destructive to apple-trees by pecking holes in them.

## CANADA SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Canadensis.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, corpore subtus dorsoque medio albo, nucha fulva, reatricibus duabus intermediis nigris immaculatis, duabus extimis albis basi nigris.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white; body beneath and middle of the back white; top of the neck fulvous; the two middle tail-feathers black and immaculate; two outer ones white, black at the base.

*Picus Canadensis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 230. 17.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437.

*Picus varius Canadensis.* Briss. 4. 45. 16. t. 2. f. 2.

L'Epeiche du Canada. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 69.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 345. 1.

Canada Spotted Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 163.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 569. 16.

ABOUT the size of a Blackbird: length nine inches: beak horn-coloured, one inch and a quarter in length: head black: forehead dirty white: on each side is a broad white band passing above the eyes, and joining another orange-coloured one on the back of the head: there is a white mark beneath the eyes, which gets broader as it proceeds downwards on the sides of the neck: upper parts of the body black, varied with white in the middle of the back: under parts whitish: wing-coverts and quills spotted with white: two middle tail-feathers black: the next with a dirty white spot near the tip; the three outer ones obliquely tipped with white; the two outmost ones entirely white, except the base: legs grey-brown: female without the orange spot on the back of the head. Inhabits Canada.

## NORTHERN WOODPECKER.

(Picus borealis.)

*P. supra niger, subtus albus; occipite rufo, pone oculis macula alba.*

Woodpecker above black, below white; hind head red, with a white spot behind the eyes.

*Picus borealis.* Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66.

Le Pic boreal. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66. 122.

THIS bird is found in the north of the United States of America, and is about seven inches in length: beak and feet black: irides red: the whole of the upper parts of the body, with the upper tail-coverts and quills black, spotted with dusky; the wing-coverts likewise black, and spotted with white: the four exterior tail-feathers white varied with black; the rest entirely of the latter colour: hind head with a narrow red band, and a large white spot reaching from thence to the eyes, below which is a black line which extends to the under mandible: the feathers at the base of the beak, throat, front of the neck, breast, and abdomen whitish, the latter spotted with black: it has a great affinity to the Canada Spotted Woodpecker.

## VARIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus tricolor.)

*P. niger, striis transversis albis, pectore abdomineque rubris.*

Black Woodpecker, with transverse white striæ; breast and abdomen red.

*Picus tricolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 230. 16.**Picus varius mexicanus major. Briss. 4. 57. 21.**Picus varius mexicanus minor. Briss. 4. 59. 22.**L'Epeiche du mexique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 70.*Varied Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 568. 15.*

LENGTH of this species about nine inches : beak one inch, and white : head, upper part of the neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts and quills of a most beautiful black, varied with white : body beneath white ; reddish on the breast and abdomen : a whitish line above the eye : wings reaching nearly to the middle of the tail, which is black, and about four inches in length. Said to inhabit the colder parts of Mexico.

## CARDINAL WOODPECKER.

(Picus Cardinalis.)

*P. albo nigroque varius, subtus albus maculis oblongis nigris, lateribus colli vitta utrinque alba, vertice nuchaque rubris.*

Woodpecker varied with black and white; beneath white with oblong black spots; both sides of the neck with a white stripe; crown and top of the neck red.

*Picus Cardinalis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 438.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 233. 23.

*Pic Cardinal de Luçon.* Son. *Voy.* 72, 35.

*Le grand Pic varié de Luçon.* Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 67.

*Cardinal Woodpecker.* Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 2. 576. 22.

LENGTH about thirteen inches: beak blackish: crown and hind part of the head bright red; a white stripe reaching from the eyes to the wings: throat, breast, and belly white, marked with longitudinal black spots: sides and back of the neck with the back and wing-coverts black, the feathers fringed with white: quills and tail black, with yellow shafts; primary quills spotted with yellow on the edges, secondaries transversely barred with white: tail spotted: legs blackish. Inhabits the Island of Luzonia: described by Sonnerat.



## MAHRATTA WOODPECKER.

(Picus Mahrattensis.)

*P. niger albo varius, subtus fuscus maculatus, uropygio albo, abdomine medio rubro.*

Black Woodpecker varied with white, beneath spotted with brown; rump white; abdomen red in the middle.

Picus Mahrattensis. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XXXI. 3.*

Mahratta Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 142. 7.*

THIS bird, which is preserved in the British Museum, is rather larger than *P. minor*: the head is yellow brown: white on each side the nape: upper parts of the body black, spotted with white: the chin and all the under parts pale brown, with darker streaks down the middle of each feather: middle of the belly red: rump white: quills and tail black, spotted with white: the outer tail-feather with three white spots: said to have been brought from the Mahratta country in India.

## BROWN WOODPECKER.

(Picus moluccensis.)

*P. fusco-nigricans albo undatus, subtus albidus fusco sagittatus, crisso albo, remigibus rectricibusque albo maculatis.*

Blackish-brown Woodpecker, waved with white; beneath whitish, sprinkled with brown; vent white; quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

*Picus moluccensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 439.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 233. 25.

Petit Epeiche brun des Moluques. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 68.

Petit Pic des Moluques. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 748. 2.

Brown Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 577. 24.—*Lath. Sup.* 109.

LENGTH five inches: beak pale: sides of the head white; crown and a spot beneath the eye brown: upper parts of the body brownish black, undulated with white: beneath whitish, sprinkled with brown: quills spotted with white: vent white: tail-feathers brown, with three white spots on both webs: legs blueish. Inhabits the Molucca Islands and India.

## CRIMSON-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Goertan.)

*P. supra griseo-fuscus, subtus griseo-flavicans, vertice uropygioque coccineis.*

Woodpecker above of a grey brown ; beneath greyish yellow ; crown and rump crimson.

Picus Goertan. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 434.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 236. 32.

Pic Goertan du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 725.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 320.

Crimson-rumped Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 583. 29.

THIS species, which is known at Senegal by the name *Goërtan*, is much smaller than *P. viridis*: the beak is lead-coloured: the crown crimson: upper parts of the body grey brown with a green tinge, spotted on the wings with dirty white: under parts dirty yellow: rump red: legs lead-coloured.

## NUBIAN WOODPECKER.

(Picus nubicus.)

*P. fusco albo rufoque undato-maculatus, vertice nigro albo punctato, occipite cristato rubro, collo pectoreque albidis nigro guttatis.*

Spotted Woodpecker waved with brown, white, and rufous; crown black, spotted with white; hind head with a red crest; neck and breast whitish, with black tear-shaped spots.

*Picus nubicus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 439.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 233. 24.

Epeiche de Nubie ondé et tacheté. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 66.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 667.

Nubian Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 576. 23.

THE Nubian Woodpecker is in length seven inches and a half: beak black: irides pale brown: crown black, spotted with white: back of the head crimson, slightly crested: forehead brownish: from that to the eye, with the chin, whitish: the rest of the neck and breast the same, marked with tear-shaped black spots: the upper parts of the body beautifully variegated with brown, rufous, and white: thighs and vent whitish: tail barred with rufous and brown: legs blue. Inhabits the deserts of Nubia.

## GREY WOODPECKER.

(Picus griseus.)

*P. pileo rubescente, gula genisque rubro variis; rectricibus duabus intermediis et extimis albo nigroque variis, reliquis nigris.*

Woodpecker with a reddish crown; throat and cheeks varied with red; the two middle tail-feathers and the most outward one varied with black and white, the rest black.

*Picus griseus.* Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 62.

*Picus Carolinus.* γ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 231. 18.

L'Epeiche raye de la Louisiane, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 73.—  
Buff. Pl. Enl. 692. female. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 62. 116.

Carolina Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 571. 17. B.

INHABITS Louisiana, and is about the size of the Greater spotted Woodpecker: beak blackish: upper part of the head dull red; with a slight trace of that colour on the throat, and beneath the eyes: prevailing colour black above, with white stripes; and greyish white beneath: the two middle and two outer tail-feathers black and white mixed; the rest dull black: female with a grey forehead, and the back of the neck yellow.

## CAROLINA WOODPECKER.

(Picus carolinus.)

*P. pileo nuchaque rubris, dorso fasciis nigris, rectricibus mediis nigro punctatis.*

Woodpecker with the top of the head and upper part of the neck red; back with black bands; middle tail-feathers spotted with black.

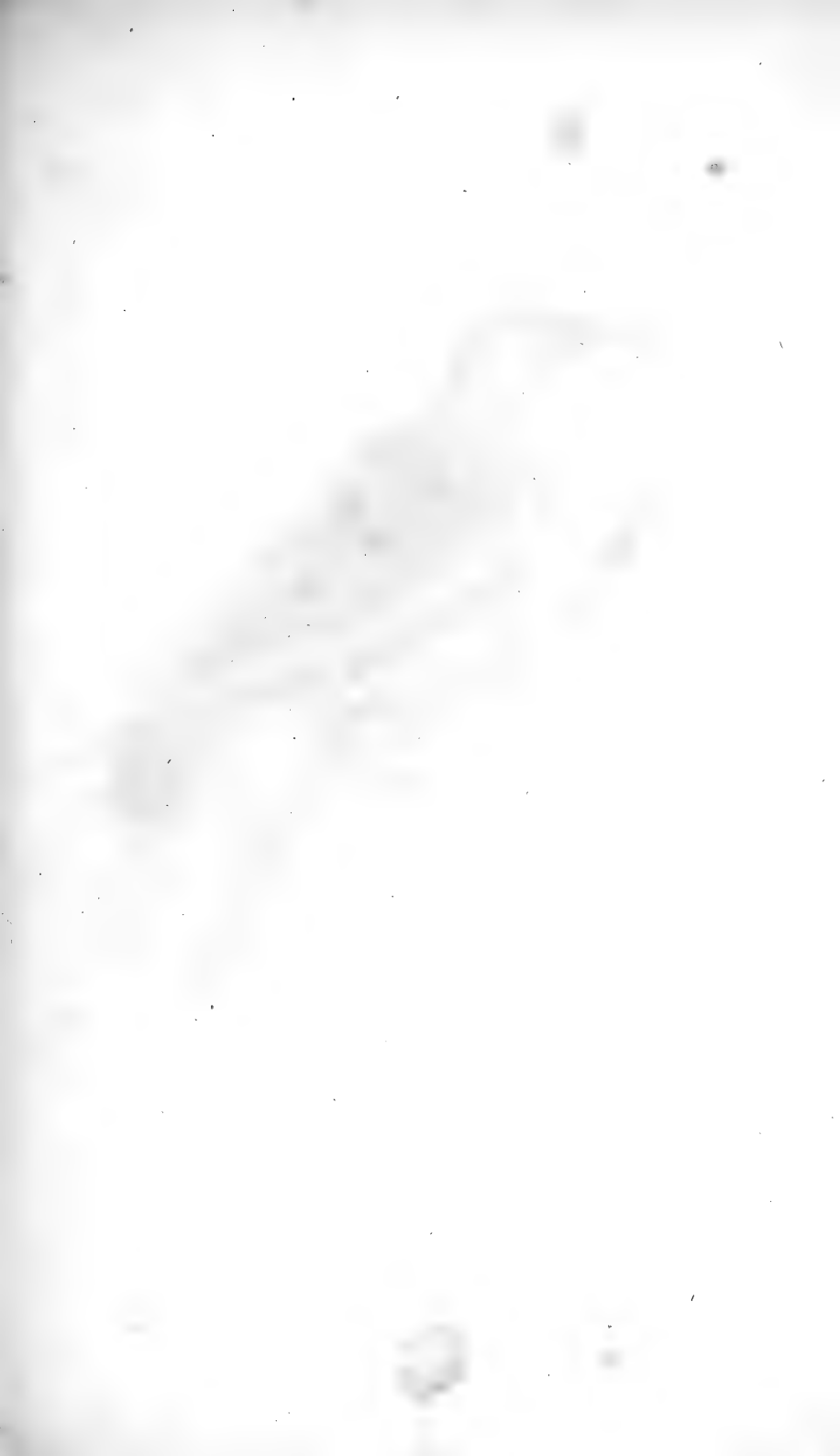
*Picus carolinus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 431.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 231. 18.

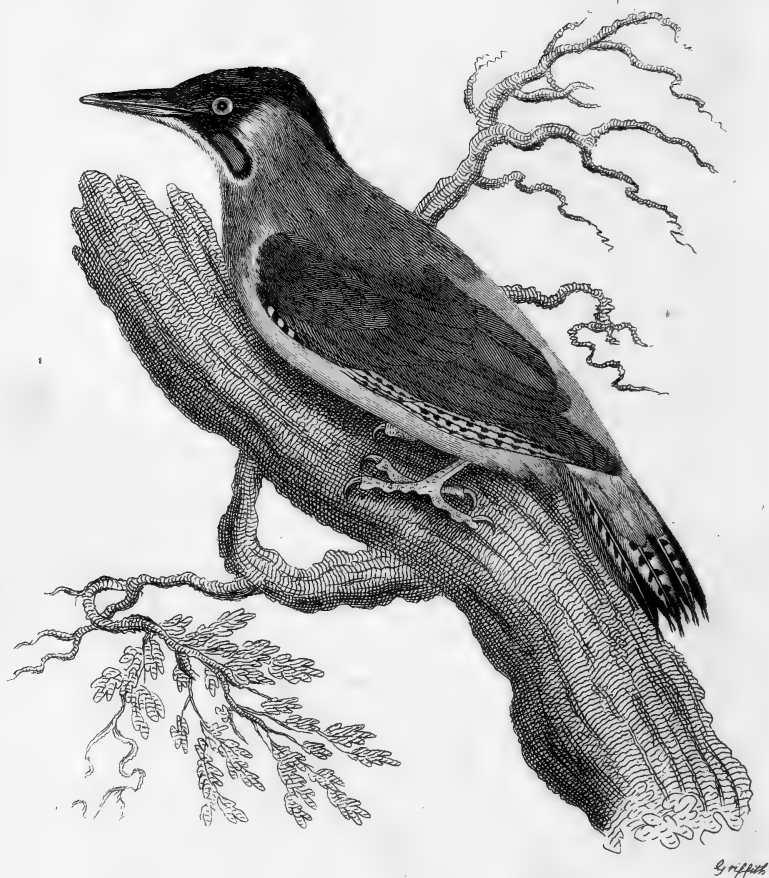
*Picus varius jamaicensis.* *Briss.* 4. 59. 23.

Pic varié de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 72.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 597. female.

Carolina Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 161.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 570. 17.

LARGER than *P. major*: beak black, an inch and a half in length: irides hazel: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck behind bright red: cheeks yellowish white: throat and forepart of the neck dirty olive, which as it approaches the abdomen becomes red: lower part of the belly and thighs marked with transverse brown lines: upper parts of the body black, with narrow transverse whitish lines: tail black; the exterior feather dotted with white on the outer edge: legs and claws black: female has that part of the head rufous white which in the male is red. This bird appears to vary in a few particulars, as in some specimens the forehead and cheeks, in both sexes, have been pale buff; the belly, instead of being red, had only a pale yellowish-brown tinge; and





GREEN WOODPECKER.



the two middle tail-feathers barred with white on each web, the next only on the outer, and the outmost dotted with white the whole length of the exterior margin. This bird is said to feed on the capsicum when there is a deficiency of insect food, and to be very common in the woods of Carolina and Jamaica.

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GREEN WOODPECKER.

(*Picus viridis*.)

*P. viridis*, *vertice coccineo*.

Green Woodpecker, with a scarlet crown.

*Picus viridis*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 12.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 99.

*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 433.—*Briss.* 4. 9. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 234. 27.

*Pic verd.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 7. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 371. male. 879. female.

Green Woodpecker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 84.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.*

2. 277. B. *Albin.* 1. 18.—*Phil. Trans.* 29. 350. 1.—*Lewin.*

*Brit. Birds.* 2. 51. 8. 54. (ovum.)—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—

*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 116.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath.*

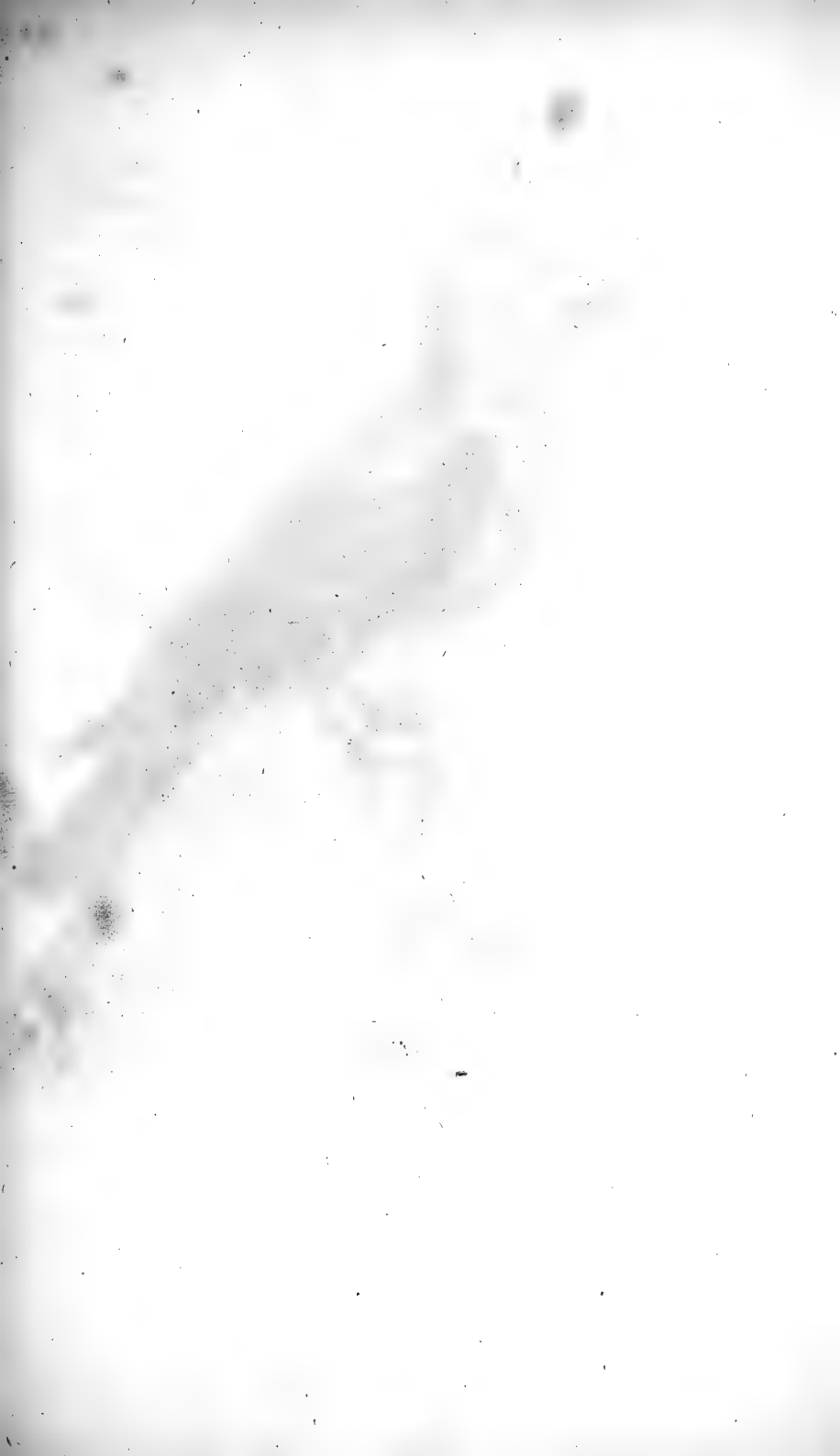
*Gen. Syn.* 2. 577. 15.—*Lath. Sup.* 110.

THE Green Woodpecker is in length thirteen inches: beak two inches, dusky, and triangular: irides white, with two circles, the inner one reddish: crown of the head crimson; the feathers tipped with ash-colour: eyes surrounded with black; beneath which, in the male is a crimson spot bordered with black, in the female wholly black: neck, back, lesser wing-coverts and scapulars, green: rump pale yellow: quills dusky,

spotted with whitish; beneath greenish white; lesser coverts deeply bordered with green: under parts of the body pale yellow green: tail barred with dusky and green, all but the outer feathers tipped with black: legs ash-coloured: claws much hooked: young bird with a slight appearance of crimson on its head. This bird is sometimes found entirely of a pale straw-colour, except the crown, which is faintly marked with red.

This species is not uncommon in the woody parts of England, and also most parts of Europe: its food consists entirely of insects, which it procures out of rotten trees; it is very fond of ants, and may be often seen on the ground attacking the nests of that insect; and as the ants commonly reside a few inches below the surface, the bird is obliged to make a breach in the nest with its beak and feet, to force them out, when it makes a hearty meal, using its tongue in the manner of the Wryneck: it also commits great ravages amongst bees in the winter.

This bird generally fixes its residence about twenty feet from the ground, preferring the aspen to any other tree, which the male and female alternately bore till they have made a hole of great depth to secure their eggs, which are four or five in number, white, and placed on the rotten wood without any nest. The holes they make in the trees are as perfect circles as if they were made with a pair of compasses. It is very curious to observe them try all parts of a dead branch until they find the most sonorous, when the strokes are





BENGAL WOODPECKER.

reiterated with such velocity, that the head scarcely seems to move, and the sound may be heard distinctly for half a mile. It is called in different parts of England by the various names of Woodspite, Rainfowl\*, Highhoe, Hewhole, Awl-bird, Peck-a-tree, Yappingale, Yaffler, Woodwall, and Poppinjay; and has a very harsh note.

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BENGAL WOODPECKER.

(*Picus bengalensis*.)

*P. viridis, crista rubra, nucha nigra, fronte et jugulo albo nigroque vario, corpore subtus albo.*

Green Woodpecker, with a red crest; top of the neck black; forehead and jugulum varied with black and white; body beneath white.

*Picus bengalensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 433.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 235. 29.—*Briss.* 4. 14. 2.

Le Pic verd de Bengale. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 23.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 695.

Bengal Woodpecker. *Albin.* 3. 22.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 580. 26.

Spotted Indian Woodpecker. *Edw.* 182.

A most beautiful species, and native of Bengal and Ceylon: is in length about eight inches and a half: the beak one inch and a half, and blackish: crown black, spotted with white: back of the head with a long crimson crest: sides of the head beneath the eye white, from whence a white line

\* It has the name of Rain-fowl, from the notion that it makes most noise before rain.

passes down the neck ; the hind part of which is black, and the fore-part, and throat, black and white mixed : breast, upper part of the belly, and sides, white ; the feathers margined with brown : lower part of the belly, thighs, and vent, white : upper part of the back yellow ; lower dull green : under and upper lesser wing-coverts deep brown, spotted with white ; the rest of the wing green, spotted with lighter green : quills black, striated with white : tail greenish black : legs and claws blackish.

This bird is subject to a slight variation, being sometimes found with the white spots on the head more numerous ; and having that part of the back black, which in the former is yellowish, and the middle, with the upper and under lesser wing-coverts of a fine red : throat, breast, and greater quills brown, the latter spotted with white : tail brown : most probably the opposite sex.





GOA WOODPECKER.



## GOA WOODPECKER.

(Picus goensis.)

*P. viridis subcristatus, pileo coccineo, corpore subtus albido nigro undato, temporibus vitta alba, lateribus colli striga nigra.*

Green Woodpecker, slightly crested; top of the head crimson; body beneath white, waved with black; temples with a white stripe, sides of the neck with a black one.

*Picus goensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 484.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 235. 28.*

*Pic vert de Goa. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 22.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 696.*

Goa Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 582. 27.*

THIS bird, which is described by Buffon, is rather less than *P. viridis*, to which it has a great affinity: beak black: back of the head crested, and with the crown crimson: there is a white stripe bordering the crimson on the sides of the head, which gets wider as it passes onwards to the neck: from the eye there is also a band of the same colour, which passing downwards in a zigzag manner, reaches over the wings, the lesser coverts of which are black; and the other part of the wings is a bright yellow, ending on the secondaries in a greenish yellow: primaries varied with black and white: body beneath whitish, the feathers edged with black: tail black: legs lead-colour. Inhabits Goa, and is very like *P. bengalensis*.

## GREY-HEADED GREEN WOODPECKER.

(Picus norvegicus.)

*P. cæruleo-viridis, capite collo corporeque subtus cinereis, uropygio luteo, loris mystacibusque nigris.*

Blue-green Woodpecker, with the head, neck, and body beneath ash-colour; rump yellow.

*Picus norvegicus.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 236. 33.

*Picus canus.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 434.

*Picus viridis norvegicus.* Briss. 4. 18. 4.

Grey-headed Green Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 277.

Edw. Birds. 1. 65.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 585. 30.

THE grey-headed Green Woodpecker is said by Edwards to be about the size of *P. viridis*; and to have the beak of a dull ash-colour, with the base yellowish: head and hind part of the neck ash-colour: the forehead marked with four or five obscure red spots: from the corners of the mouth a black, whisker-like mark: throat whitish; from thence to the vent cinereous, with a mixture of green: back and scapulars blue green: wing-coverts yellowish green: quills dark brown with yellow spots: rump yellow: tail brown, barred with transverse dusky lines; its coverts dull green: legs and claws black. Inhabits Norway.

## MANILLA GREEN WOODPECKER.

(Picus manillensis.)

*P. sordide-viridis, vertice grisea maculato, tectricibus caudæ superioribus rubris, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus.*

Dull-green Woodpecker, with the crown grey spotted, upper tail-coverts red, quills and tail-feathers blackish.

*Picus manillensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 434.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 236. 31.

Le Pic verd de l'isle de Luçon. *Son. Voy.* 73. 36.

Manilla Green Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 583. 28.

ABOUT eleven inches in length : beak blackish : top of the head spotted with grey : prevailing colour of the body dirty green : quills and tail black : the upper coverts of the latter bright red : legs blackish : said by Sonnerat to inhabit Luzonia.

## PHILIPPINE WOODPECKER.

(Picus Philippinarum.)

*P. fusco-viridis cristatus, subtus albo nigroque maculatus, uropygio rubro, reatricibus maculis duabus albis.*

Brown-green crested Woodpecker, beneath spotted with black and white; rump red; tail-feathers with two white spots.

Picus Philippinarum. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 236. 30.

Palalaca, ou Pic vert tacheté des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 21.

Pic verd des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 691.

Bengal Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 581. 26. B.

ABOUT eleven inches in length: beak black: irides red: head crested: the throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly white; each feather margined with black: upper tail-coverts of a bright red: tail black brown, with a white spot on each web, forming a band of that colour when the tail is extended: rest of the body of a shining brown: legs black.

Called *Palalaca* by the natives of Luzonia, of which place it is an inhabitant: it is said to make a great noise with its beak, so as to be heard above a quarter of a mile distance.





1  
YELLOW-HEADED WOODPECKER.

## YELLOW-HEADED WOODPECKER.

(Picus icterocephalus.)

*P. subcristatus olivaceo-fuscus, subtus albo maculatus, capite colloque flavis, pileo rubro.*

Olive-brown Woodpecker, with a slight crest, beneath spotted with white; head and neck yellow; crown red.

*Picus chlorocephalus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.

*Picus icterocephalus.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 49.

Petit Pic à gorge jaune. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 37.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 784.

Yellow-headed Woodpecker. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 2. 595. 46.

LENGTH about seven inches: beak lead-colour: head and neck yellow: top of the head crimson, the feathers lengthened into a crest: on the side of the head is a stripe of the same colour: prevailing colour olive brown: the under parts spotted with white, but more thickly so near the crest: legs lead-colour. This bird is occasionally found with the chin and throat spotted with pale red: the under parts from thence to the vent dusky white, striated with transverse irregular brownish streaks. This fine species is an inhabitant of Guiana and Cayenne.

## MALACCA WOODPECKER.

(Picus malaccensis.)

*P. cristatus, pileo humerisque coccineis, gula juguloque rufo flavis, corpore subtus albo nigroque fasciato, cauda nigra.*

Crested Woodpecker, with the crown and shoulders crimson; the throat and jugulum reddish yellow; body beneath barred with black and white, and the tail black.

*Picus malaccensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 51.

Le Pic de Malacca. *Son. Voy. Ind.* 2. 211.

Malacca Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 111.

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat in his Voyage to India, who says it is a native of Malacca: it is less than *P. viridis*: beak black: irides red: crown dull crimson, and slightly crested: throat and fore-parts of the neck rufous yellow: breast, belly, and vent rufous white, striated with black bands: the back dirty reddish grey: lesser wing-coverts crimson: quills dusky red on the outer, and brown with white spots on the inner webs: rump greenish yellow, with black bands: tail black; the feathers very stiff, and the shafts prominent: legs black.



## ENCENADA WOODPECKER.

(Picus variegatus.)

*P. capite subcristato, lateribus rubro notato, corpore supra transversim subtus longitudinaliter fusco alboque vario, genis albis.*

Woodpecker with a slightly crested head, spotted on the sides with red; body above transversely, beneath longitudinally varied with fuscous and white; cheeks white.

*Picus variegatus.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 233. 22.

*Picus bicolor.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 438.

*Pic varie de la Encenada.* Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 74.—Buff.

*Pl. Enl.* 748. f. 1. mas.

Encenada Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 575. 21.

THIS is one of the most beautiful of the Woodpecker tribe, and is in length about six inches: beak lead-coloured: irides white: prevailing colours grey brown and white, irregularly blended together, mixed transversely on the upper part, and perpendicularly on the under: head slightly crested, and varied with crimson on the sides, which are white, and incline to brown beneath the eye: quills brown, spotted with white: legs lead-coloured: female with the whole of the head brown, and without the crest.

## RED-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

(Picus capensis.)

*P. griseus, collo pectore dorsoque fusco-olivaceis, cauda nigra, tectricibus uropygioque rubris.*

Grey Woodpecker; with the neck, breast, and back brown-olive; tail black; the coverts of the tail and the rump red.

*Picus capensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 237. 37.*

*Pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 26.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 786. f. 2.*

Cape Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 586. 34.*

BEAK lead-colour: back, neck, and breast olive-brown; the rest of the plumage deep grey, lightest on the head: quills dusky: rump and upper tail-coverts red: tail black: legs lead-coloured. The supposed opposite sex has the beak black: head, neck, and under parts pale grey: back and wings olive brown: crown, rump, and belly crimson: tail dusky: legs black. Is found at the Cape of Good Hope and Abyssinia, in which latter place it is called *Wye-wa*.

## ORANGE WOODPECKER.

(Picus aurantius.)

*P. supra aurantius, nucha uropygio rectricibusque nigris.*

Woodpecker above orange, with the hinder part of the neck, rump, and tail-feathers black.

*P. aurantius. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 8.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 237. 35.**Picus capitis Bonæ Spei. Bris. 4. 78. 3. t. 6. f. 1.**Pic du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 24.**Orange Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 585. 32.*

THIS beautiful bird, which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is in length ten inches and a half: beak one inch and a half, and lead-coloured: crown and back of the head red; the feathers long and narrow: from the eye to the hind head on each side is a stripe of white, and another from the nostrils passing beneath the eye and down the sides of the neck; the hind part and sides of which are blackish: the cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck dirty grey, with the margins of each feather blackish: scapulars of a gilded green, with an orange tinge: upper part of the back of a fine golden orange; lower part with the rump and upper tail-coverts blackish: wing-coverts blackish brown; some of them with a dirty grey spot on the tips; and the greater ones nearest the body gilded olive, some of them spotted in a similar way, but those farthest from the body plain brown: quills dark brown; most of them spotted

with dirty white : breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts dirty white, the feathers margined with brown, except those of the tail-coverts, which are blackish ; there is also a transverse stripe of black on the latter : tail black : legs and claws pale lead-colour.

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LESSER BLACK WOODPECKER.

(*Picus hirundinaceus*.)

*P. niger, occipite cristato rubro, humeris albido punctatis, abdomine inferiore albo.*

Black Woodpecker, with the hinder part of the head crested and red ; shoulders spotted with whitish ; lower part of the abdomen white.

*Picus hirundinaceus.* *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 426.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 227. 8.

*Picus flavipes.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 438.

Le petit Pic noir de Cayenné. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 54.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 694. 2.

Yellow-legged Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 167.

Lesser Black Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 559. 7.

THIS variable species is in length about seven inches : beak an inch and a quarter, and brown : irides whitish : general colour black : hind head red : edges of the wings and lower part of the belly white : legs yellowish : claws black : one mentioned by Buffon differs in some respects from the above, having a white line above the eye, and towards the back of the head a few yellowish spots : down the middle of the head a dash of red :

belly and sides black and grey mixed : lower part of the back and rump as in the first variety ; the whole of the rest black, with a blueish gloss : female wants the red and yellow on the head entirely : there is a variety also that has not the red spot on the head, but instead thereof has a circle of yellow.

Dr. Latham mentions a still more curious variety, which is rather larger in size, having a red spot on the crown of the head, with a white mark on each side, in which the eye is placed : hind head golden : middle of the breast and sides dark crimson : vent barred with black and white : wings and tail black ; some of the secondary quills tipped with white at the very extremity : female has the head entirely black, except a narrow line of white over the eyes. Inhabits North America and Cayenne.

## GOLD-BACKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus senegalensis.)

*P. fronte genisque fuscis, pileo rubro, dorso remigibusque fulvo-aureis, corpore subtus griseo fusco alboque undulato.*

Woodpecker with the forehead and cheeks brown; crown red; back and quills fulvous gold; body beneath grey, waved with brown and white.

*P. senegalensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 430.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 237. 36.

Le petit Pic du Senegal. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 25.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 345. f. 2.

Gold-backed Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 586. 33.

THE Gold-backed Woodpecker is very little longer than a Sparrow: beak dusky: crown red: forehead and sides brown: quills and back of a golden fulvous yellow: the under parts of the body transversely waved with grey brown and dull white: coverts and rump greenish: the tail-feathers black, all except the two middle ones spotted with yellow: legs dusky. Is an inhabitant of Senegal.

## RAYED WOODPECKER.

(Picus striatus.)

*P. niger olivaceo striatus, subtus olivaceus, vertice occipite uropygioque rubris, collo subtus pectoreque griseo-fuscis.*

Black Woodpecker striated with olive, beneath olivaceous; crown, hind head, and rump red; lower part of the neck and breast brownish grey.

*Picus striatus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 427.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 238. 39.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 61.

*Picus dominicensis striatus.* Briss. 4. 65. 25. t. 4. f. 1.

Pic rayé de St. Domingue. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 27.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 281. 614.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 61. 114.

Rayed Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 587. 36.

IN length eight inches and three quarters: beak horn-coloured: crown and back of the head red: forehead, cheeks, and throat grey: upper parts of the body black, striated transversely with olive: fore-part of the neck, breast, and under wing-coverts grey brown: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts olive: quills blackish, spotted on the outer webs with yellow, and on the inner with whitish: tail black; the two outer feathers edged with grey; beneath olive: legs and claws blackish; female rather less; the top of the head black: in other respects the plumage is similar to the male. Inhabits St. Domingo.

## PASSERINE WOODPECKER.

(Picus passerinus.)

*P. olivaceo-flavicans, subtus fusco candicanteque fasciatus, capite supra rubro.*

Yellowish-olive Woodpecker, beneath barred with brown and whitish; upper part of the head red.

*Picus passerinus, Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 6.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 427.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 238. 40.—Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept. 2. 61.*

*Picus dominicensis minor. Briss. 4. 75. 29. t. 4. f. 2.*

Petit Pic olive de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 29.—Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept. 2. 61. 115.*

Passerine Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 588. 37.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 110.*

THIS bird is an inhabitant of the island of St. Domingo, and likewise of Cayenne, and is in length six inches: beak nearly an inch, and grey: upper part of the head in the male red; in the female brown; sides rufous grey: upper parts of the body yellowish olive; beneath transversely striated with whitish and brown; upper wing-coverts in general tipped with a yellowish white spot; the inner edges of the greater quills brown, dentated with whitish; the outer edges and the two first feathers plain: tail brown; the two middle feathers with two grey spots on each margin, outwardly edged with olive; the two outer ones brown mixed with grey, the exterior one tipped with whitish: legs and claws grey.



## YELLOW-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus flavescens.)

*P. niger flavo-fasciatus, capite crista dependente, gula genis cerviceque flavis.*

Black Woodpecker fasciated with yellow; head with a long dependent crest, which, with the throat, cheeks, and top of the neck is yellow.

*Picus flavescens.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 427.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 239. 42.

Yellow-crested Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 589. 39.

THE Yellow-crested Woodpecker is a native of Brasil, and is about the size of a Jackdaw: head with a very long pale yellow crest: throat, cheeks, and upper part of the neck, yellow: wings and back black, transversely striated with broad bars of light yellow: belly and tail black: thighs and lesser wing-coverts pale yellow: tail-coverts bright yellow: legs dark green.

## YELLOW WOODPECKER.

(Picus flavicans.)

*P. flavicans, occipite cristato, remigibus fuscis, rectricibus nigris.*  
Yellowish Woodpecker, with the hind head crested, quills brown, and the tail-feathers black.

*Picus flavicans. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 240. 44.*

*Picus exalbidus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 428.*

*Picus cayanensis albus. Briss. 4. 81. 31.*

*Pic jaune de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 32.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 509.*

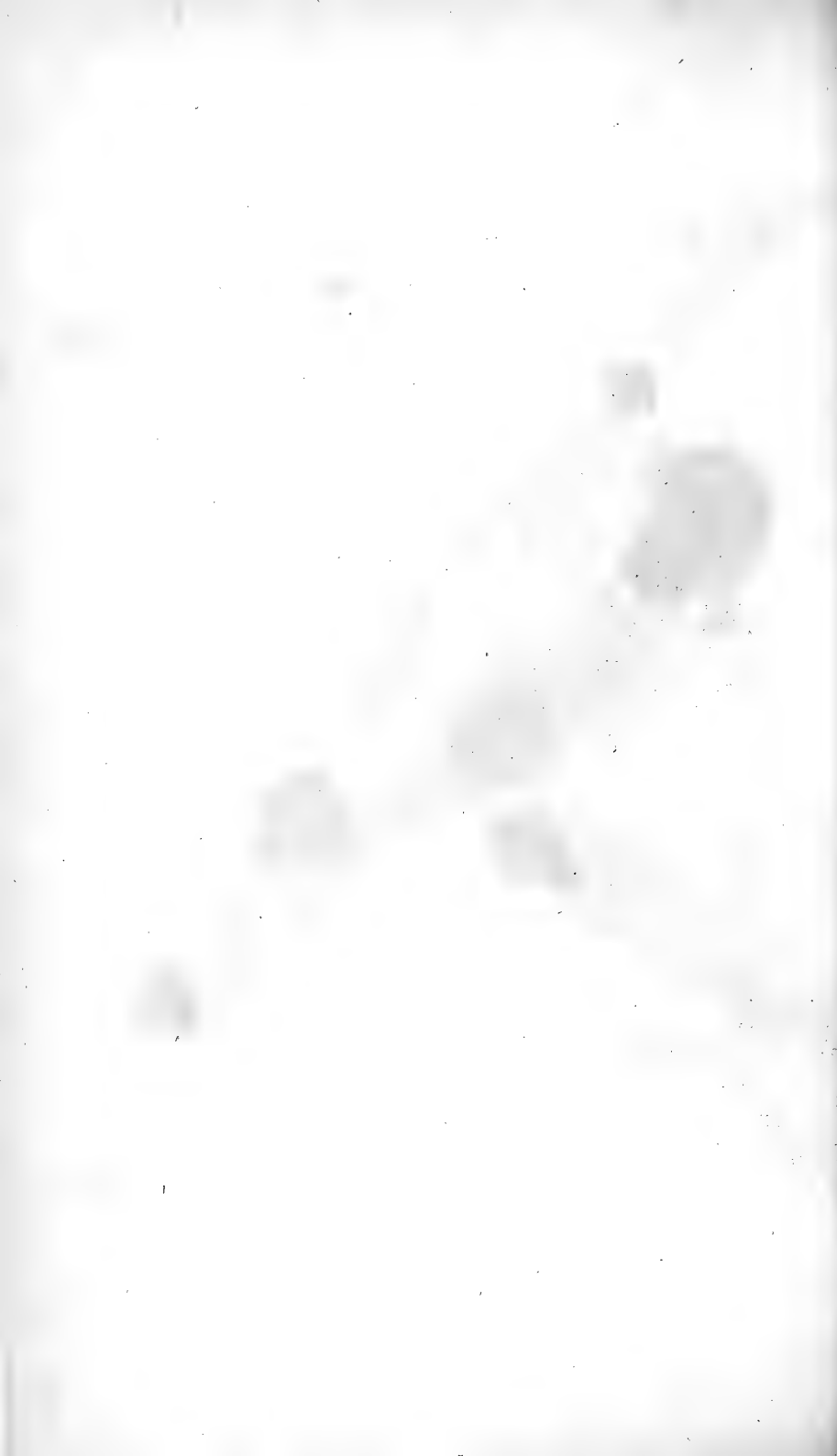
Yellow Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 591. 41.*

TEN inches in length : beak above an inch, and yellowish white : head, neck, and body covered with dirty white feathers : head crested : a red stripe on each side from the lower jaw to the ears : wing-coverts brown, with yellowish margins ; some of the greater ones rufous on the inner webs : quills brown : legs and claws grey : is subject to slight variety, being sometimes found of a light yellow colour instead of dirty white : tail black : female wants the red mark on the side of the head.

This bird makes its nest in old trees that are rotten within, but sound without ; it begins by perforating the sound part in a horizontal direction, which having performed, it declines until the hole is about eighteen inches in depth : the male and female work together till the nest is finished, when the latter lays three nearly round white eggs, which are hatched in the beginning of April : it is very common at Cayenne, where it is called



YELLOW WOODPECKER.







GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

*Charpentier jaune.* The note of this bird is a singular kind of whistle six times repeated, but the three last are more grave than the rest.

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## GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(*Picus melanochloros.*)

*P. fulvo nigroque undato-maculatus, genis rubicundis, crista fulvo-aurea, rectricibus nigris.*

Woodpecker spotted and waved with fulvous and black; cheeks reddish; crest of a brownish gold; tail-feathers black.

*Picus melanochloros.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 427.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 239. 41.

*Picus varius americanus cristatus.* *Briss.* 4. 34. 12.

Le Grand Pic rayé de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 30.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 719.

Gold-crested Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 589. 38.

ABOVE a foot in length: beak dusky: head with a very long golden orange-coloured crest: cheeks reddish: between the base of the beak and the eyes is a purple spot; space round the eye white: prevailing colour of the body black and yellow, mixed in waves, striæ, and spots: under parts spotted: tail black, the outer feathers yellow barred with black: legs dusky. Native of Cayenne.

## CAYENNE WOODPECKER.

(Picus cayanensis.)

*P. olivaceus nigro striatus, subtus flavicans, occipite rubro, vertice gulaque nigro, genis albidis.*

Olive Woodpecker striated with black, beneath yellowish; hind head red; crown and throat black; cheeks whitish.

*Picus cayanensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 428.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 239. 43.

*Picus striatus cayanensis.* *Briss.* 4. 69. 27.

Petit Pic rayé de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 31.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 613.

Cayenne Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 590. 40.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 111.

VERY similar to *Picus melanochloros*, but not above half the size, being only seven inches and a half in length: the beak ten lines and a half, and blackish: crown of the head black; hind head red; sides whitish, with a crimson streak on each side of the under jaw in the male: throat black, minutely spotted with white: fore-part of the neck and breast dull yellowish olive, with a small black spot near the end of each feather, and some of them with red tips: belly and sides yellowish; thighs and under tail-coverts the same, but spotted with black: hind part of the neck and back yellowish olive, but each feather of the lower part of the latter, with those of the rump and upper tail-coverts, is spotted with black near the tip: scapulars and wing-coverts dull olive, transversely barred with blackish: quills the same, with yellow



shafts, spotted on the outside with yellow, and within with white: tail black; the six middle feathers barred with dull olive on the outer web, but the two middle ones barred the same on the inner web; the two exterior ones with yellow shafts, and barred with black and rufous: legs grey: claws grey brown: found at Cayenne.

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## BLACK-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus multicolor.)

*P. cristatus rufus, capite gula cerviceque supremo fulvis, infimo jugulo pectore alarumque maculis nigris.*

Crested Woodpecker, with the head, throat, and upper part of the back of the neck fulvous; the lower part, jugulum, breast, and spots on the wings black.

*Picus multicolor.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 240. 46.

*Pic à cravate noire.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 35.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 863.

Black-breasted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 593. 43.

BEAK pale: head, throat, and hind part of the neck orange-yellow: with a black collar round the neck, extending in front over the breast: head crested: back and wings bright rufous, the latter with a few black spots: quills marked with black: belly and vent ferruginous buff: tail black at the tip, rufous with black spots at the base: legs lead-coloured.

This species is very destructive to trees; it is found at Cayenne and Guiana: by the natives of the latter place it is called *Toucounari*.

## RED-CHEEKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus undatus.)

*P. testaceus nigro undulatus, temporibus sanguineis.*

Testaceous Woodpecker undulated with black ; sides of the head bright red.

*Picus undatus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 47.Red-cheeked Woodpecker. *Edw.* 332.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 594. 44.

ACCORDING to Edwards, this bird is in length about nine inches : beak brownish : from the angles of the mouth, passing beneath the eyes, is a broad plat of red feathers : the whole bird is of a dun colour, or orange inclining to olive, marked with dusky bars : legs dusky. Found at the same places as the last.

## RUFIOUS WOODPECKER.

(Picus rufus.)

*P. rufus nigro undulatus, alis cauda corporeque subtus saturatioribus.*

Rufous Woodpecker undulated with black, with the wings, tail, and body beneath darkest.

*Picus rufus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 48.

*Pic roux.* Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 36.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 694. 1.

Rufous Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 594.

*β. pectore nigro, sub oculis macula magna coccinea.*

With the breast black, and a large crimson spot beneath the eyes.

*Picus rufus β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 48.

Rufous Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 111. B.

THIS bird is very similar to the preceding, and may eventually prove to be merely a variety: it is entirely of a rufous colour; darkest on the breast and belly, rather lighter on the wings and tail, and lightest on the back and rump: the whole body is waved with black streaks: beak pale: male with a crimson streak on each side the jaw: legs lead-coloured.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety which appears to connect this and the foregoing species together, as it is of an intermediate size between the two; the principal difference appears to be in the bars on the breast being so very broad as to give it the appearance at first sight of being black; it has likewise a very large patch of crimson beneath the eyes: this and the preceding variety occur in Cayenne and Guiana.

## GORGET WOODPECKER.

( *Picus pectoralis*.)

*P. rufus nigro undulatus, abdomine rufescente nigro maculato, fascia pectorali nigra.*

Red Woodpecker waved with black; abdomen reddish with black spots; with a black band on the breast.

*Picus pectoralis.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XXXII. 4.

Gorget Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. Add. 372.

THE Gorget Woodpecker is in length about nine inches: beak pale horn-colour: head, neck, and upper parts chesnut, getting paler towards the rump, which with the vent is nearly white, with black spots: back and wings marked with numerous curved transverse black crescents; with one very large across the breast, from whence to the vent the colour is pale dusky rufous, spotted with black: tail-feathers black: is very like *Picus rufus*.





FERRUGINOUS WOODPECKER.

## FERRUGINOUS WOODPECKER.

(Picus cinnamomeus.)

*P. ferrugineo-cinnamomeus*, maculis sparsis flavicantibus, capitis crista dorsoque infimo flavis, cauda nigra.

Woodpecker of a ferruginous cinnamon colour, sprinkled with yellowish spots, with the crest of the head, and the lower part of the back, yellow ; tail black.

*Picus cinnamomeus*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 428.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 240. 45.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 59.

Le Pic mordoré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 34.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 59. 111.

Pic jaune tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 524. male.

Ferruginous Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 159.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 592. 42.

THIS most beautiful bird is about eleven inches in length : beak black : head with a dark yellowish cream-coloured crest : throat with a large crimson spot on each side : upper parts of the body of a reddish cinnamon colour, sprinkled with a few yellowish-white spots : lower part of the back yellowish ash-colour : tail and legs black : female without the crimson spot on the side of the throat. Found in various parts of America, particularly in Guiana and Cayenne.

## RED-WINGED WOODPECKER.

(Picus miniatus.)

*P. obscure ruber, capite cristato, jugulo roseo, abdomine albo, remigibus nigris albo maculatis, rectricibus cyaneis.*

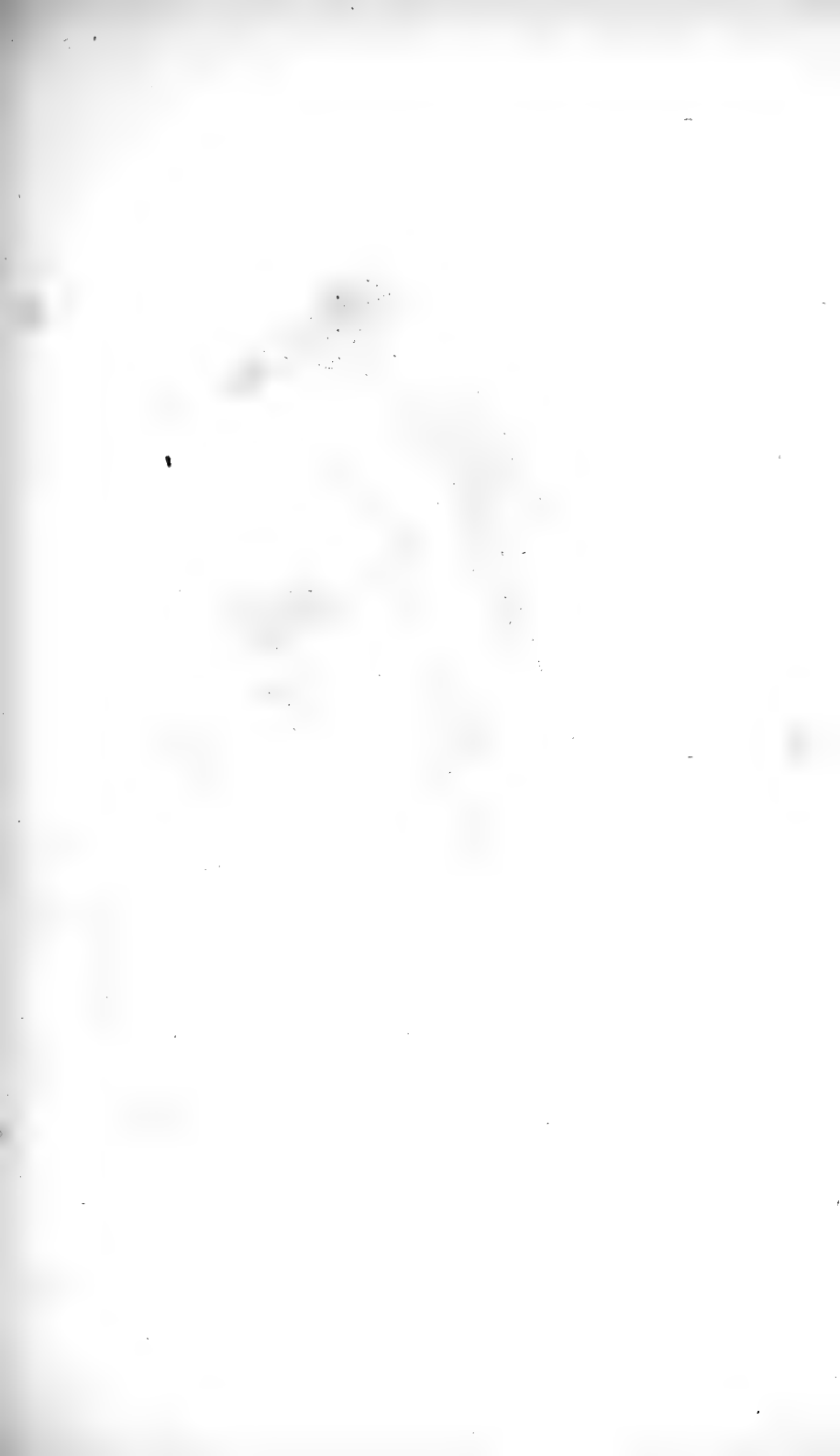
Dull red Woodpecker, with a crested head; jugulum rose-coloured; abdomen white; quills black, with white spots; tail-feathers blue.

*Picus miniatus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 50.

Red-winged Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 595. 27.

THIS curious bird is nine inches in length: beak dusky blue: head crested, and of a dull red colour: hind part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, red: quills black, marked with large white spots: chin with a yellow spot: fore-part of the neck rose-colour: belly white: tail dark blue; its coverts green: legs dusky. Taken on the heights of Java, and called by the Malayans, *Tockar*.







MINUTE WOODPECKER.

## MINUTE WOODPECKER.

(Picus minutus.)

*P. griseo-rufus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, vertice rubro, occipite nigro, lateribus capitis albo maculatis.*

Reddish-grey Woodpecker, beneath white, with brown waves; crown red; hind head black; the sides of the head spotted with white.

*Picus minutus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 243. 55.

*Picus cayanensis minor.* *Briss.* 4. 83. 32.

*Yunx minutissimus.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 423.

Le très-petit Pic de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 37.—  
*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 786. 1.

Minute Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 596. 48.

THIS species is the smallest of the genus, being only three inches and a half in length: beak black: crown of the head red: back of the head black, spotted with white: sides of the head brown, likewise spotted with white: the upper parts of the body dirty greyish rufous: under parts greyish white: the feathers margined with brown: quills and tail brown, with paler edges: legs brown: female is said to want the red crown. Native of Cayenne.

## BANK WOODPECKER.

(Picus Pitius.)

*P. fuscus, albo guttatus, cauda brevi.*

Brown Woodpecker with white spots and short tail.

*Picus pitius.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 234. 26.Bank Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 141. 3.

THE plumage of the Bank Woodpecker is entirely brown, spotted with white, and the bird is about the size of a Pigeon: it is an inhabitant of Chili; it does not make its nest in the hollows of trees, like the rest of the genus, but in holes on the elevated banks of rivers: it lays four eggs: and it is much esteemed as food by the natives: its tail is very short.

## GOLD-WINGED WOODPECKER.

(Picus auratus.)

*P. griseo nigroque transversim striatus, lateribus gulæ pectoreque medio nigris, nucha rubra, uropygio albo.*

Woodpecker transversely striated with black and grey; the sides of the throat and the middle of the breast black; hind part of the head red; rump white.

*Picus auratus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 430.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 242. 52. *Phil. Trans.* 62. 387.

*Picus Canadensis striatus.* *Briss.* 4. 72. 28. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 66.

Le Pic aux ailes dorées. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 39.

Pic raye du Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 693.

Le Pic doré. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 66. 123.

Gold-winged Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 158.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 597. 49.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 111.

THIS remarkable and beautiful bird is less than the common green Woodpecker: the beak is very different from that of the rest of the genus, being rounded, and ridged only on the top; it is one inch and a half in length, black, somewhat bent, and sharp at the point: upper parts of the head and neck ash-coloured: hind part of the head red: sides of the latter, throat, and fore-part of the neck, pale yellow: on each side of the head, from the base of the lower jaw to the neck, is a stripe of black: back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, grey brown, transversely striated with black lines: breast, belly, and sides, whitish yellow, each feather with a round black spot at the tip: on the middle of the breast is a large crescent of black:

the thighs, upper and under tail-coverts, black and white, mixed: quills brown, shafts yellow, spotted with brown on the outer edge: rump whitish: tail blackish, outwardly edged with grey; the exterior feathers spotted with white on the margins; the shafts of all but the two middle feathers are yellow half way from the base: legs and claws brown: the female has the crown and neck behind grey brown: the red on the back of the head not so brilliant: but she wants the black mark on the throat, and the greater quills are not spotted on the edges. This species is very abundant in most parts of North America, where it is known by the names of *Hittock*, or *Pint*, from its note, and *High-hole*, from the situation of its nest. It is seldom known to climb trees in the manner of the rest of the genus, but is almost continually on the ground in search of insects, on which it principally feeds, but when there is a scarcity of these, it is said to eat the berries of the red cedar, both of which make it very fat, when it is esteemed as very fine eating: it stays in the southern parts all the year, but in the northern is said to appear in April, and disappear in September: it lays from four to six eggs in hollow trees, and is called by the natives in the neighbourhood of Fort Albany, *Outhee-quau-now*.

## CAPE WOODPECKER.

(Picus cafer.)

*P. supra fuscus, subtus vinaceus, maculis rotundis nigris, alis subtus scapisque remigum et rectricum miniaceis.*

Woodpecker above fuscous, beneath reddish, with black roundish spots; wings beneath, and the shafts of the quills and tail-feathers, bright red.

*Picus cafer. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 431.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 242. 53.*

Gold-winged Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 599. 49. A.*

THIS bird is extremely like *P. auratus*, but is rather less: beak similar to it in make, but brown: on each side of the jaw a crimson streak: upper part of the plumage brown; lower part vinaceous, with black spots: shafts of the quills and tail red: the under parts of the wings pale red: tail black, pointed, each feather bifid at the tip: legs and claws brown. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

## CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus olivaceus.)

*P. olivaceo-fuscus, uropygio saturate, pectore pallide coccineis, corpore toto maculis pallidis, crisso fascia fusca.*

Brown olive Woodpecker, with the rump darker; breast pale crimson; the whole body with pale spots; vent with a brown band.

*Picus olivaceus.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 431.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 242. 54.

Crimson-breasted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 599. 50.

THIS species is likewise a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has a similar beak to *P. auratus*; it is black, and two inches in length: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are dusky olive brown, faintly dotted with paler brown: throat and fore-part of the neck dusky brown, marked with a few slight paler spots; lower part of the neck and breast pale crimson: rump the same, but paler, and marked with still paler spots: quills dark brown, marked on each web with oblique cream-coloured bars: vent dusky brown, marked with faint bars of a paler colour: shafts of the quills and tail yellowish; the latter two inches in length, black above, and olive yellow beneath; forked like the two last: legs black.







*Griffith*

PORTORICO WOODPECKER.

## PORTORICO WOODPECKER.

(Picus Portoricensis.)

*P. niger, subtus coccineus, fronte superciliis, uropygioque albis.*

Black Woodpecker, beneath scarlet; rump, forehead, and line over the eyes, white.

Picus Portoricensis. *Shaw. Zool. Misc. 22.*Pic de Portorico. *Daud. Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. 2. 286. 57.*Portorico Woodpecker. *Shaw. Zool. Misc. 22. 953.*

THE upper parts of this bird are black, and under parts bright scarlet, with the exception of the rump, forehead, and a line above the eyes, which are white: beak lead-coloured: legs black: about ten inches in length: female not so bright in colour as the male, and with the secondary quills edged with white.

Described in the Annales de Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle by M. Daudin, who informs us that it is a native of Portorico.

## TRIDACTYLIA. TRIDACTYLIA.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> polyedrum, rectum; apice cuneato.	<i>Beak</i> many-sided, straight; wedge-shaped at the tip:
<i>Nares</i> pennis setaceis recumbentibus oblectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with setaceous recumbent feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis duobus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with only three toes, placed two before and one behind.

**W**E have separated this genus from *Picus* on account of the number of toes, this having but three, whereas the genuine *Pici* are all furnished with four, as already mentioned in our generic character.





DOWNY TRIDACTYLIA.

## DOWNY TRIDACTYLIA.

(Tridactylia hirsuta.)

*Tr. albo nigroque varia.*

Tridactylia varied with black and white.

*Picus hirsutus.* Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 68.*Picus tridactylis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 177. 21.—Lin. Faun.*Succ.* 103.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 439.—Phil. Trans. 62. 388.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 243. 56.

Three-toed Woodpecker. Edw. 114.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 168.

—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 600. 57.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 112.

Le Pic a pieds vetus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 68. 124.

IN length eight inches and a half: beak an inch long, and broad at the base, the upper mandible dusky, the under one white; tips of each dusky: crown of the head bright yellow; sides of the head, in front of, and beneath the eye, spotted with black and white; with a white streak behind the eye: middle of the back white: upper parts of the body and wings black: wing-coverts and quills slightly spotted with white: chin, throat, and breast, white: belly striated transversely with black and white: tail consisting of twelve feathers, the two middle of which are black, spotted with white on the inner webs; all the rest, but the most exterior one, which is white, and buff-coloured on the outer web, are black, with orange-buff tips: legs with only three toes, placed two before and one behind. This bird varies both in size and markings, being sometimes found near ten inches in length, with the sides of the belly transversely

barred with black and white, and with the back plain black. Female has the crown of the head black, with a few perpendicular white lines.

This bird is generally found in high northern latitudes, although it occasionally occurs in Austria, and near Woronesch, on the Don. It is likewise abundant in the north of America, about the river Severn, and is said to feed on worms, which it procures from the rotten trees.

---

WAVED TRIDACTYLIA.

(Tridactylia undulata.)

*Tr. albo nigroque varia, subtus alba.*

Tridactylia varied with black and white, beneath white.

Picus undulatus. *Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept. 2. 69.*

Picus tridactylis.  $\beta$ . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 243. 56.*

Picus varius cayanensis. *Briss. 4. 54. 20.*

Epeiche, ou Pic varié ondé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 78.*

Pic tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 553.*

Le Pic ondé. *Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept. 2. 69.*

Southern three-toed Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 601.*

51. A.

THIS bird was first described by Brisson: it is in length about eight inches: beak one inch, and ash-coloured: crown of the head red; the rest and upper parts of the body black: under the eye a streak of white: back and rump with a few transverse white stripes: under parts white; with the sides, thighs, and under wing-coverts striated with



black : quills black, with white spots : four middle tail-feathers black, the rest of the tail of that colour, but the two outer feathers white from the middle, and spotted with black on the tips and inner webs : legs cinereous : claws brown : female without the red on the head, or the white on the back and rump.

This bird is said by Brisson to inhabit Cayenne : the figure in Buffon's *Planches Enluminées* has four toes, placed two and two, and has two streaks on each side the head ; in other respects it is similar to the above.

## GALBULA. JACAMAR.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* rectum, longissimum, quadrangulare, acutum.

*Nares* ovatae ad basin rostri.

*Lingua* brevis, acuta.

*Pedes* simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.

*Beak* long, straight, sharp-pointed, and quadrangular.

*Nostrils* oval, situated near the base of the beak.

*Tongue* short, and acute.

*Feet* simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

**W**E are very little acquainted with the œconomy of the birds comprised in this genus, of which there are but a few species known; they are very much allied to the Kingsfishers, but their feet are totally different, and they inhabit moist woods, whereas the Kingsfishers are only found near the sides of rivers: they have ten feathers in their tail, and are called by the natives of Guiana by the name *Venetou*.





Griffith

GREEN JACAMAR.

## GREEN JACAMAR.

(Galbula viridis.)

*G. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus rufo, gula alba.*

Jacamar with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a golden-green above, rufous beneath, and throat white.

*Galbula viridis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 244. 1.

*Alcedo Galbula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 181. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 459.

*Galbula.* *Briss.* 4. 86. 1.

*Jacamiciri.* *Edw.* 334.

*Le Jacamar.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 220. 10.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 238.—*Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars.* 2. 1.

*Green Jacamar.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 603. 1.

THIS splendid bird is about the size of a lark: beak black, slightly incurved, and sharp at the point, about two inches in length: irides blue: prevailing colour on the upper parts of the body, of a most brilliant, changeable green, glossed with copper and gold: chin white; belly and vent rufous: tail wedge-shaped, consisting of ten feathers; the two middle feathers very long, and the outer ones much shorter: legs greenish yellow, short and weak: claws black. This bird is sometimes found with the belly and throat rufous, and the chin yellowish, instead of white.

This is a very solitary bird, and it is rarely seen in company with another: it frequents such moist woods as abound with insects on which it feeds: its flight is short and quick; and it perches on

branches of trees in the thickest parts of the woods, where it remains all night and part of the day without moving: although a solitary species, it is far from scarce.

It is called at Guiana *Venetore*, and is eaten by some of the natives of Brasil. It is said to have an agreeable note.

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## RED-THROATED JACAMAR.

(*Galbula rubricollis*.)

*G. supra viridi-aurea, subtus rufa; gula rubra.*

Jacamar above of gilded green, beneath rufous, with a red throat.

Le Jacamar a gorge rouse. *Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars.*

4. 2.

COMMONLY considered as a variety of the preceding, but established as a species on the authority of Monsieur Vieillot, who has figured it as distinct: it agrees in manners and œconomy with *G. viridis*; but differs principally in having the throat red instead of white; and the tail being longer in proportion.

## PARADISE JACAMAR.

(Galbula paradisea.)

*G. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore viridi-aureo, jugulo alisque subtus albis.*

Jacamar with the two middle tail-feathers very long ; body green-gold ; jugulum and wings beneath white.

*Galbula paradisea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 245. 3.

*Alcedo paradisea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 181. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 458.

*Galbula longicauda.* *Briss.* 4. 89. 2. t. 5. f. 2.

Jacamar à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 222.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 271.—*Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars.* 5. 3.

Swallow-tailed Kingfisher. *Edw.* 10.

Paradise Jacamar. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 605. 3.—*Lath. Sup.* 113.

THIS species is not so solitary as the others belonging to this genus, as it frequents the more open parts of the woods ; is found in pairs, uttering a soft whistling kind of note, which is rarely heard far off : it feeds on insects, and flies farther at one time than *G. viridis* : it is nearly a foot in length : beak two and a half inches long, black, pointed at the end, square, and compressed on the sides : head of a dull violet brown : throat, fore-part of the neck, and under wing-coverts, white ; the remainder of the plumage dull green, in some lights nearly black, in others with a slight gloss of violet and copper bronze : the two middle tail-feathers six inches in length, exceeding the next by two inches and a quarter : the outer one is only one inch long : legs black : female not so

bright as the male; crown of the head brown; and tail shorter. Native of Surinam and Cayenne.

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WHITE-BILLED JACAMAR.

(*Galbula albirostris*.)

*G. cauda integra, corpore viridi-aureo subtus ferrugineo, rostro albo; mas. gula macula trigona alba antice testacea.*

Jacamar with an entire tail; body of a green-gold, beneath ferruginous; beak white; throat of the male with a triangular white spot, testaceous in front.

*Galbula albirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245. 4.*

White-billed Jacamar. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 113.*

Le Venetou. *Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 6. 4. mas. 7. 5. female.*

RATHER less than *G. Paradisea*: beak straight, barely an inch and a half in length, and white, except the base of the upper mandible, which is dusky: nostrils with three or four bristles on each side: chin with a triangular white spot, between which and the beak is pale rufous: upper part of the body deep glossy green: under parts deep rufous: tail short; even at the end, all rufous, except the two middle feathers, which are green: legs black: length seven inches: female without the white trigonate spot beneath the chin, and with the primary quills, and all the under parts dull rufous.







GREAT JACAMAR.

## GREAT JACAMAR.

( *Galbula grandis*.)

*G. supra cupreo-aurea, versicolor, subtus ferruginea, gula fascia alba, cauda cuneiformi.*

Jacamar above gilded copper, changeable; beneath ferruginous; throat with a white band; and tail wedge-shaped.

*Galbula grandis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 245. 2.

*Alcedo grandis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 458.

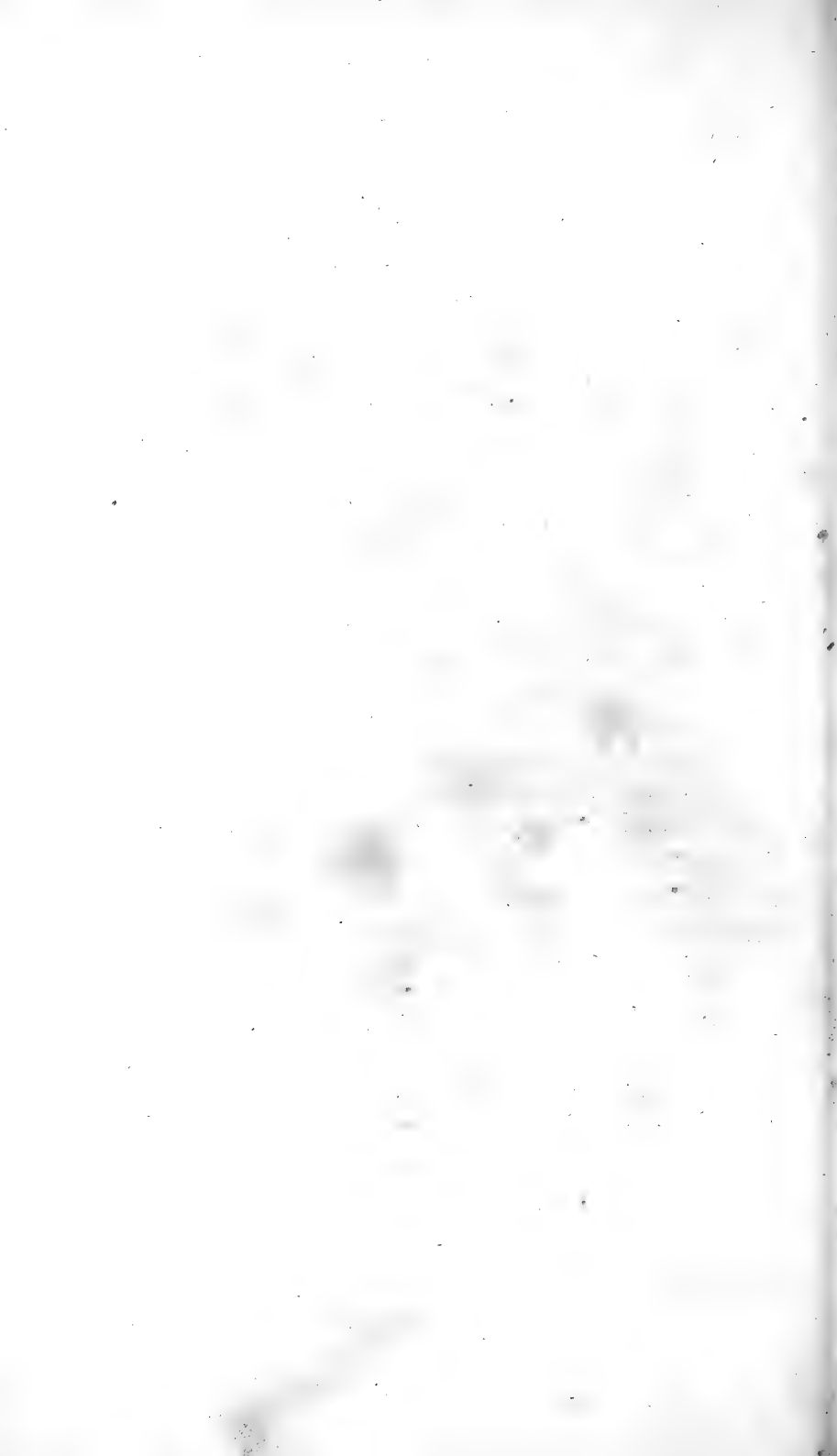
New Jacammaciri. *Pallas.* 6. 10. B.

Le Jacammaciri. *Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars.* 8. 6.

Great Jacamar. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 605. 2.

FIRST described by Pallas: size of *Picus viridis*: beak square; flat, but not compressed at the sides; twenty-two lines in length: nostrils naked: irides blue: upper parts of the body, with the wing and tail-coverts, secondaries, and head, of a copper colour, varied with gold: primary quills brown: tail-feathers beneath grey, changing to violet; above green-gold: throat, breast, and belly ferruginous: tail longer than the body, and wedge-shaped. Locality unknown. Length twelve inches.

END OF PART I.



# **GENERAL ZOOLOGY.**

**T. Davison, Lombard-street, Whitefriars, London.**

# GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

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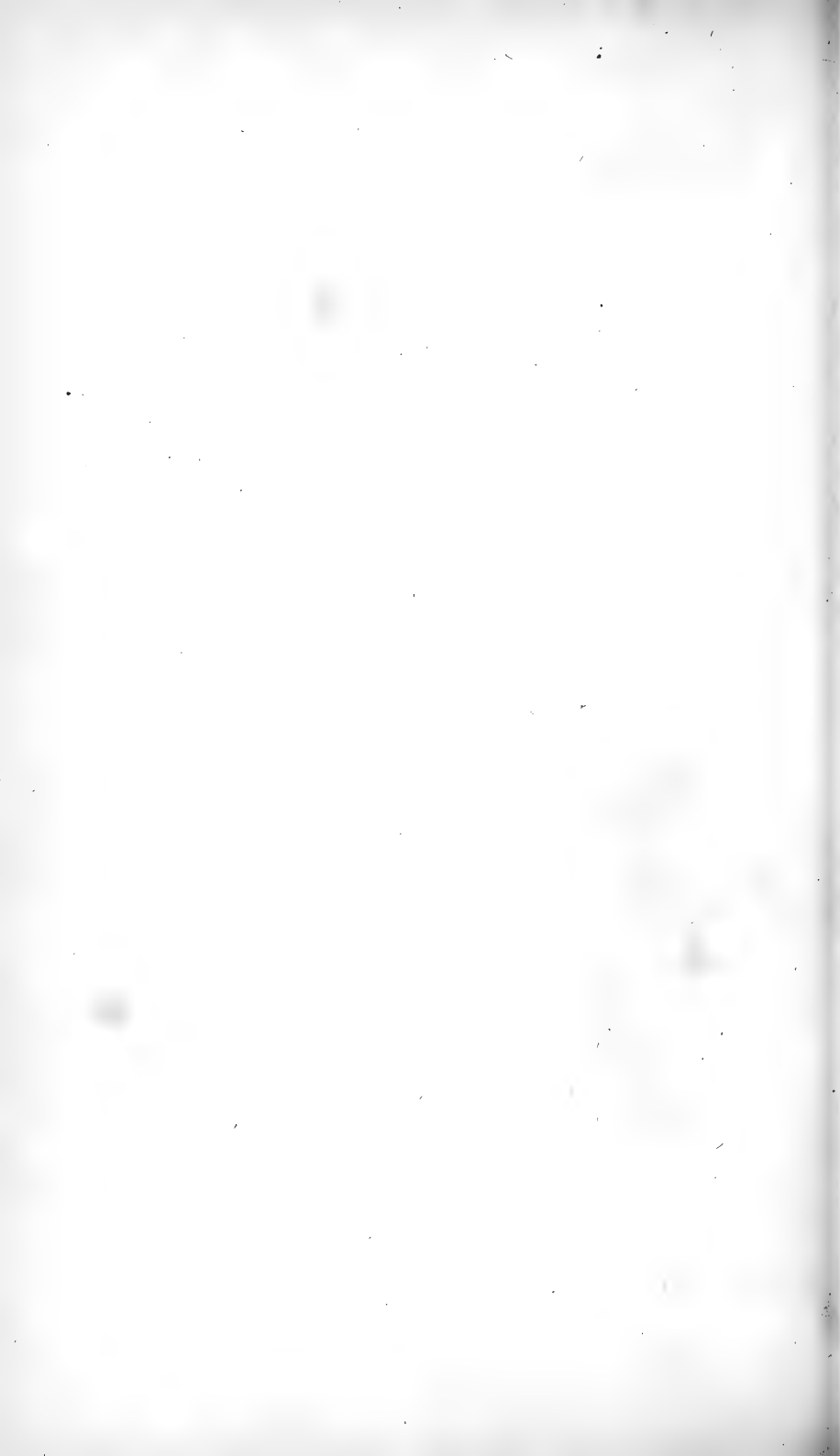
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# GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME IX.—PART II.

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BY

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*BIRDS.*

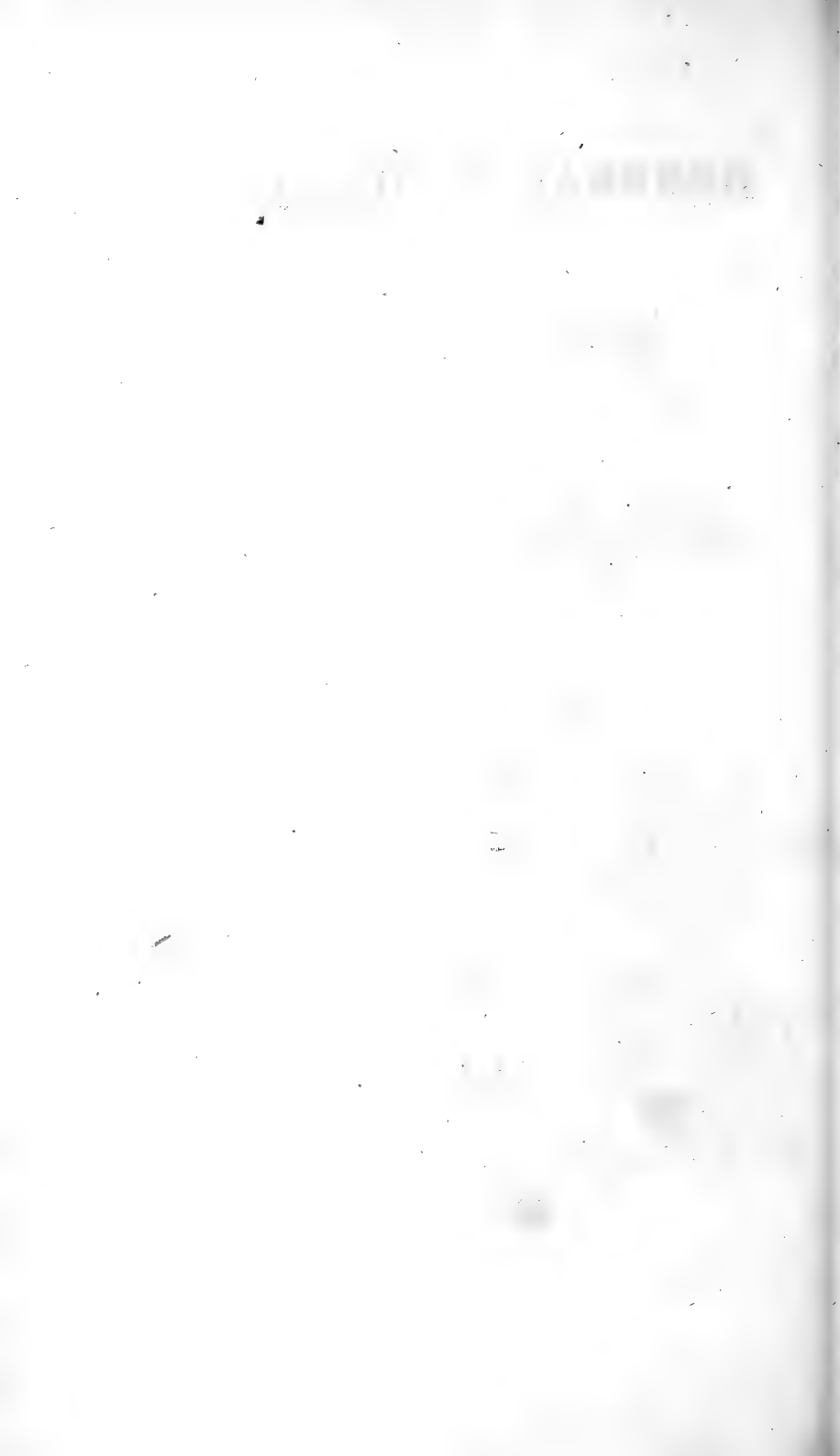


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# B I R D S.

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## CRUCIROSTRA. CROSSBILL.

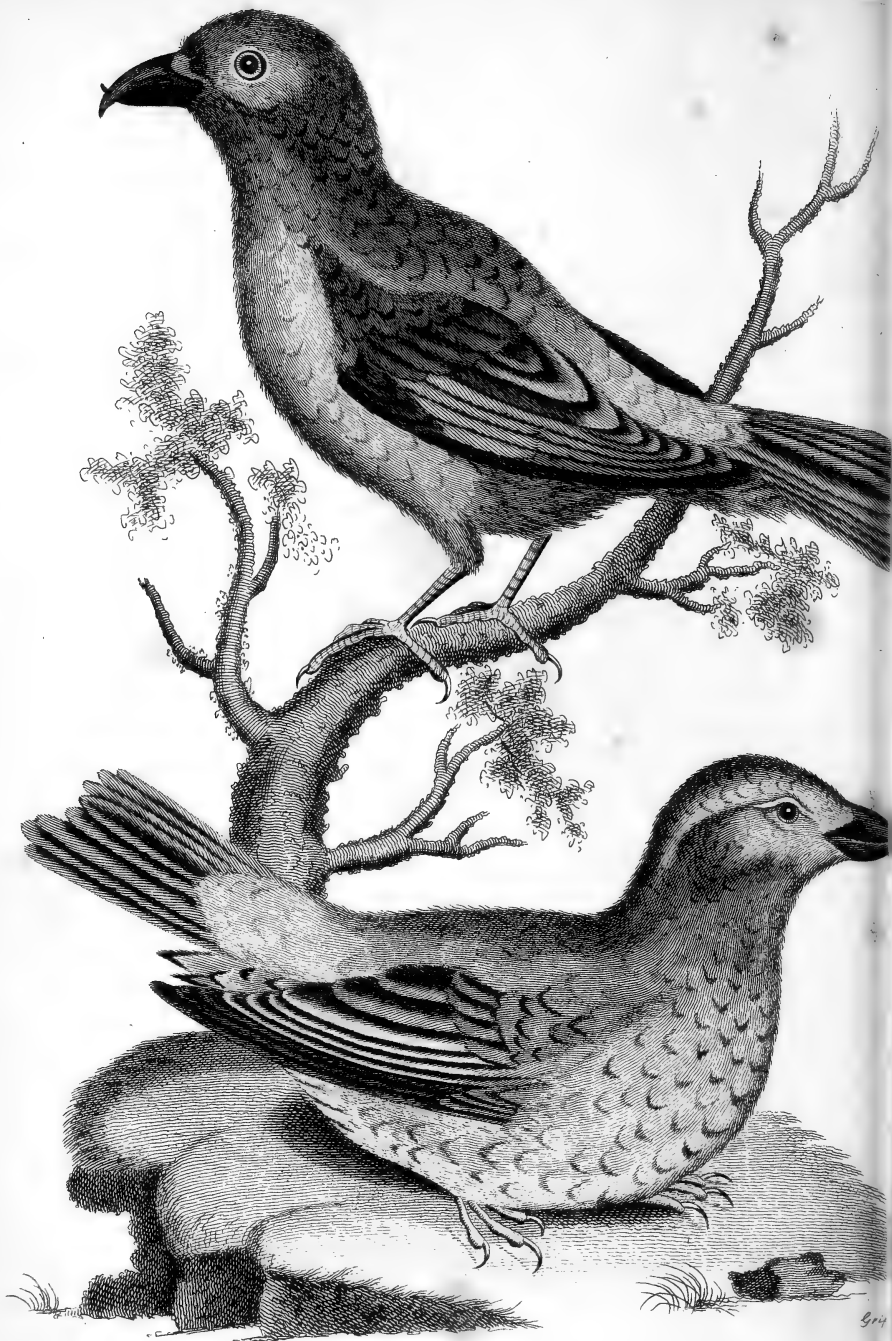
### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, forficatum; mandibulæ inversé aduncæ.	<i>Beak</i> thick, and forked; mandibles, when at rest, inversely curved.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, rotundatæ, ad basin rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, rounded, situated at the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> integra.	<i>Tongue</i> intire.

THE singular structure of the beak of the birds belonging to this genus was considered as a mere *lulus naturæ* by Buffon, calculated to render them much less essential service than any other known kind of beak: but notwithstanding the apparently awkward and useless shape, it has been

found to be most admirably adapted to their particular habits. The two mandibles do not lie straight, but cross each other in a similar manner to a pair of scissars: they are by this means enabled to obtain their food with the greatest facility. They live mostly on the seeds of the cones of the fir; in procuring which, they exhibit a wonderful specimen of instinct, as they fix themselves across the cone, then bring the points of their beak immediately over each other, and insinuate them between the scales, when, forcing them laterally, the scales open; and then again bringing the points in contact, pick out the seed as easily as any other bird would take up hemp seed. The degree of lateral force which they are capable of exerting is very surprising, and they are very fond of exercising it for mere amusement, which, in a tame state, renders them rather mischievous, as we are informed by Dr. Townson, who kept several of these birds in his study, that they used to amuse themselves by coming to his table and taking off pencils, boxes, and the like, tearing them to pieces instantly, by pecking a small hole, and inserting their beaks in the same way they would when procuring food. These birds are able to pick up the smallest seeds, notwithstanding the shape of the beak.





COMMON GROSBEAK.

## COMMON CROSSBILL.

(Crucirostra vulgaris.)

*C. corpore versicolore, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, oris exterioribus viridi olivaceis, cauda furcata.*

Crossbill with a variable red body; quills and tail-feathers brown; beak externally olive-green; tail forked.

*Loxia curvirostra.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 224.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 843.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 370. 1.

*Loxia.* *Raii. Syn.* 86. A.—*Briss.* 3. 329. t. 17. f. 3.

Le Bec croisé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 449. 27. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 218.

Crossbill. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 115. 49.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 208. *Edwards.* 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 106. 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 130.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 39.

THE male of this bird varies from a beautiful red to orange colour on the head, neck, breast, back, and rump: the wing-coverts rufous brown: quills and tail dusky: vent nearly white: under tail-coverts dusky spotted: tail forked: legs short: claws strong: female in general of a dull olive-green on those parts that are red in the male: back varied with dusky; wings and tail similar to the male, but not so dark: the mandibles are not always crossed on one side.

This species is a regular inhabitant of Sweden, Germany, and many other parts of Europe, where it breeds; and migrates occasionally in vast flocks into the other parts: it is never known to breed in this country, but sometimes appears in immense numbers, fixing on those spots that abound with

firs, for the sake of the seeds, which are its natural food : it is said to do a deal of mischief to orchards by splitting the apples to get at the seeds ; and it is so intent when feeding on the cones of the firs (which it holds in its claws like a parrot), that a noose may be put over its head, without its attempting to fly away : it is discovered by the twittering noise it makes while feeding.

In North America and Greenland this bird is very common, and is said to build its nest in the highest parts of the firs, making use of the resinous matter that exudes from them for fixing it to the trees ; it breeds in January or February, and the young are ready to fly by March.

Mr. Pennant mentions receiving a large variety out of Shropshire, which had the beak remarkably thick and short, more curvated and blunt than usual. It is called the German Parrot by many, from its singular mode of scrambling about its cage, and the beauty of its colours : they are fed by the German bird-catchers with poppy and other small seeds, which they eat with the greatest avidity.



## WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

(Crucirostra leucoptera.)

*C. corpore croceo-coccineo, alis nigris fasciis duabus albis, remigibus secundariis apice albis, cauda nigra.*

Crossbill with a dull crimson body; wings black, with two white fasciæ; secondary quills white at the tips; tail black.

*Loxia leucoptera.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.

*Loxia falcirostra.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 371. 2.

White-winged Crossbill. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 108. 2.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 148. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 208.

THE White-winged Crossbill is rather less than a Goldfinch; measuring only five inches and three quarters in length: beak of a dusky horn-colour: nostrils covered with reflected bristles of a pale buff-colour: at the base of the beak, from eye to eye, is a brown streak: head, neck, back, and under parts whitish, the feathers deeply margined with crimson; which gives the birds the appearance of being speckled: wings black with two white bars, one of which passes obliquely backwards, and the other reaches only half way across the wing: secondary quills tipped with white: rump pale crimson: vent dirty white: legs brown: tail black.

Common at Hudson's Bay and New York; and is called by the name of *Asitchou Achashish*, at the former place: has been said to have been shot in England, but most likely was only an accidental variety of the common Crossbill, or one escaped from a cage, as North American birds rarely or even never occur in Europe: it is said to appear

at Hudson's Bay in March, and to build its nest of mud and feathers in May, about half way up a pine tree, laying five white eggs, speckled with yellow: the young fly about the middle of June, and remain till the end of November, when both old and young disappear, and are supposed to retire inward.

## LOXIA. GROSBEAK.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* validum, crassum, ad basin-rotundatum: mandibula superiore crenata aut integra; inferiore recta, apice obtusa.

*Nares* parvæ, rotundatæ, in basi rostri.

*Lingua* integra.

*Beak* strong, thick, and rounded at the base; with the upper mandible crenated or intire; and the lower one straight and obtuse.

*Nostrils* small, rounded, and situated at the base of the beak.

*Tongue* intire.

THE birds of this genus have a strong and thick beak, by means of which they are enabled to break the hardest stones of fruit with the greatest facility: they are generally a shy and solitary race, chiefly residing at a distance from the abodes of man: very few of them have much beauty in their songs. Their feet have three toes before and one behind; and their food generally consists of fruits and seeds: we have but five species of the genus indigenous.

## HAWFINCH GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Coccothraustes.)

*L. cinereo-castanea, linea alarum alba, remigibus mediis apice rhombeis, reatricibus latere baseos nigris.*

Grosbeak of a cinereous chesnut-colour, with a white line on the wings; middle quill-feathers rhomboid at the tip; lateral tail-feathers at the base black.

*Loxia Coccothraustes.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 222.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 594. 122.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.—*Briss.* 3. 219. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 4.

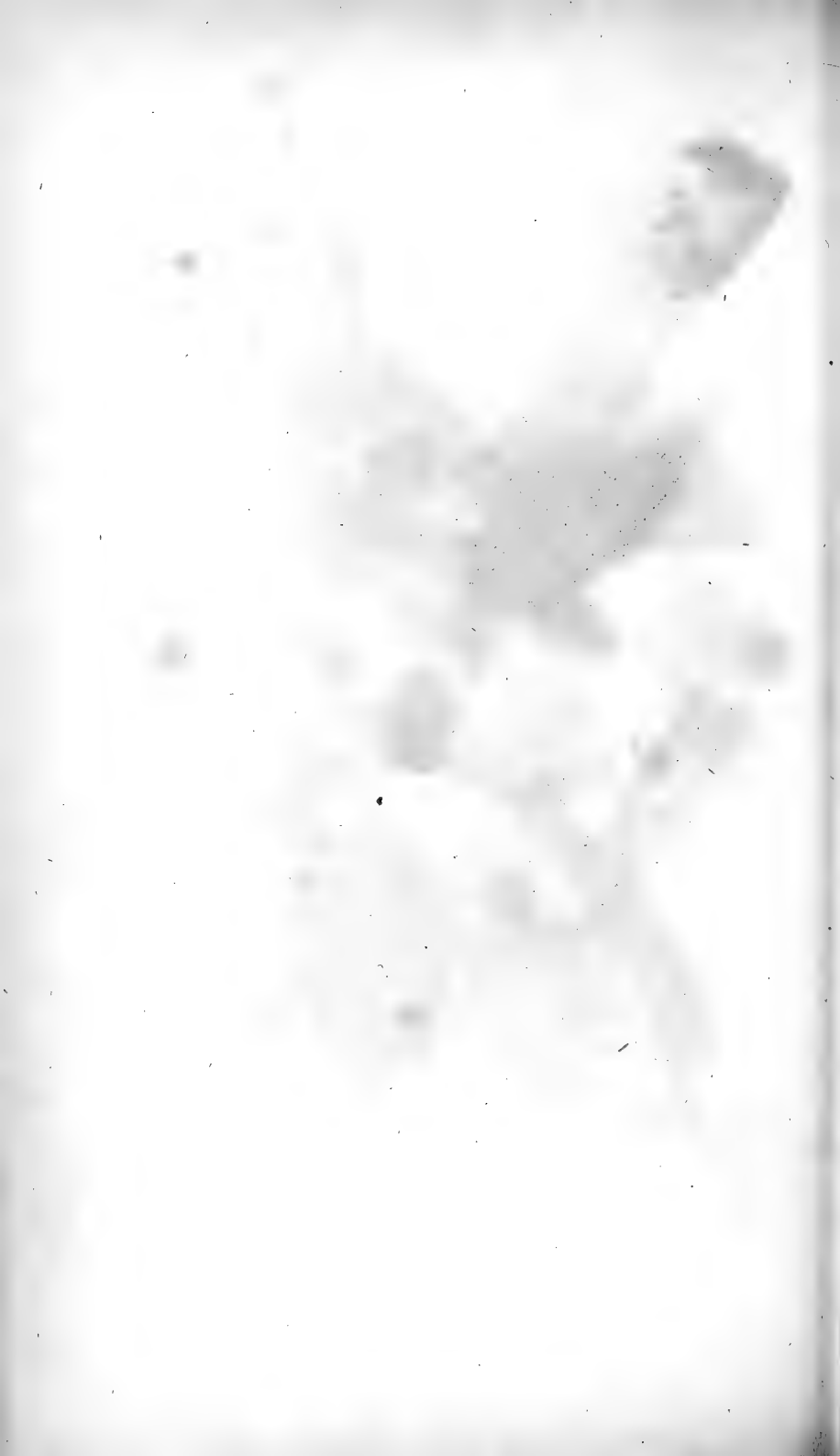
Le Gros-bec. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 444. 27. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 99. male.—100. female.

Grosbeak. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 113.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 354. C. *Edwards.* 188.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 103. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 148.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 133.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 43.

WEIGHT about two ounces: beak nearly an inch long, and one half thick at the base, very strong, and pinkish when alive, but fades after death to a pale horn-colour: irides grey: crown and cheeks bay-coloured: between the beak and eye, and round the nostrils, black: chin and throat the same: hind part of the neck ash-coloured: back and scapulars chesnut-brown: rump and upper tail-coverts light brown, inclining to ash-colour: breast light brown, tinged with blossom-colour: quills dusky black; the points from the fourth to the fifteenth or sixteenth truncated, and some of them bent down, which gives the bird a curious appearance: primary quills have each of them a spot of white about the middle of the inner web:



HAWFINCH GROSBEAK.



some of the secondaries brownish : tail black ; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers half white from the points : coverts very long, reaching nearly the whole length of the tail : legs pale brown : female is said to want the black spot on the chin ; but that is not to be depended on, as both sexes have been found with that mark ; however, the female is generally dullest in colour. According to Dr. Latham, this species varies very much : he says, that the top of the head in some is whitish, surrounded with rufous, in others wholly black : that the band on the wings in some is almost white, in others grey, and sometimes wholly wanting, and that specimens have been seen entirely black.

This bird is common in Italy, Germany, Sweden, and the southern parts of Russia : it is likewise found in France and England, but does not breed in the latter place : it is said to build its nest about twelve feet from the ground : it is composed of small dry fibres, intermixed with liverwort, and lined with finer materials : the eggs are of a blueish green, spotted with olive-brown, with a few irregular black markings.

From the great strength of the beak of this bird, it is enabled to crack the stones of haws, and other fruits, with the same facility that smaller birds do hemp seed : it usually appears in this country in the autumn, and continues with us till April, but is very scarce, as rarely more than four or five are seen together : it is said to sing very pleasantly in low plaintive notes, even in the win-

ter, when the weather has been warm. It is sometimes called Cherry-finch, from its feeding on that fruit.

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PINE GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia Enucleator*.)

*L. sordide roseo fusco griseoque varia, linea alarum duplici alba, reatricibus totis nigricantibus.*

Dull rosy Grosbeak, varied with brown and grey, with a double white line on the wings; tail-feathers entirely black.

*Loxia Enucleator*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299. 3. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 223.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 845.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 5.

*Coccothraustes canadensis*.—*Bris.* 3. 250. 15. *t.* 12. *f.* 3.

Le Dur-bec, ou Gros-bec de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 457.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 135. 1.

Greatest Bulfinch. *Edwards.* 123. male. 124. female.

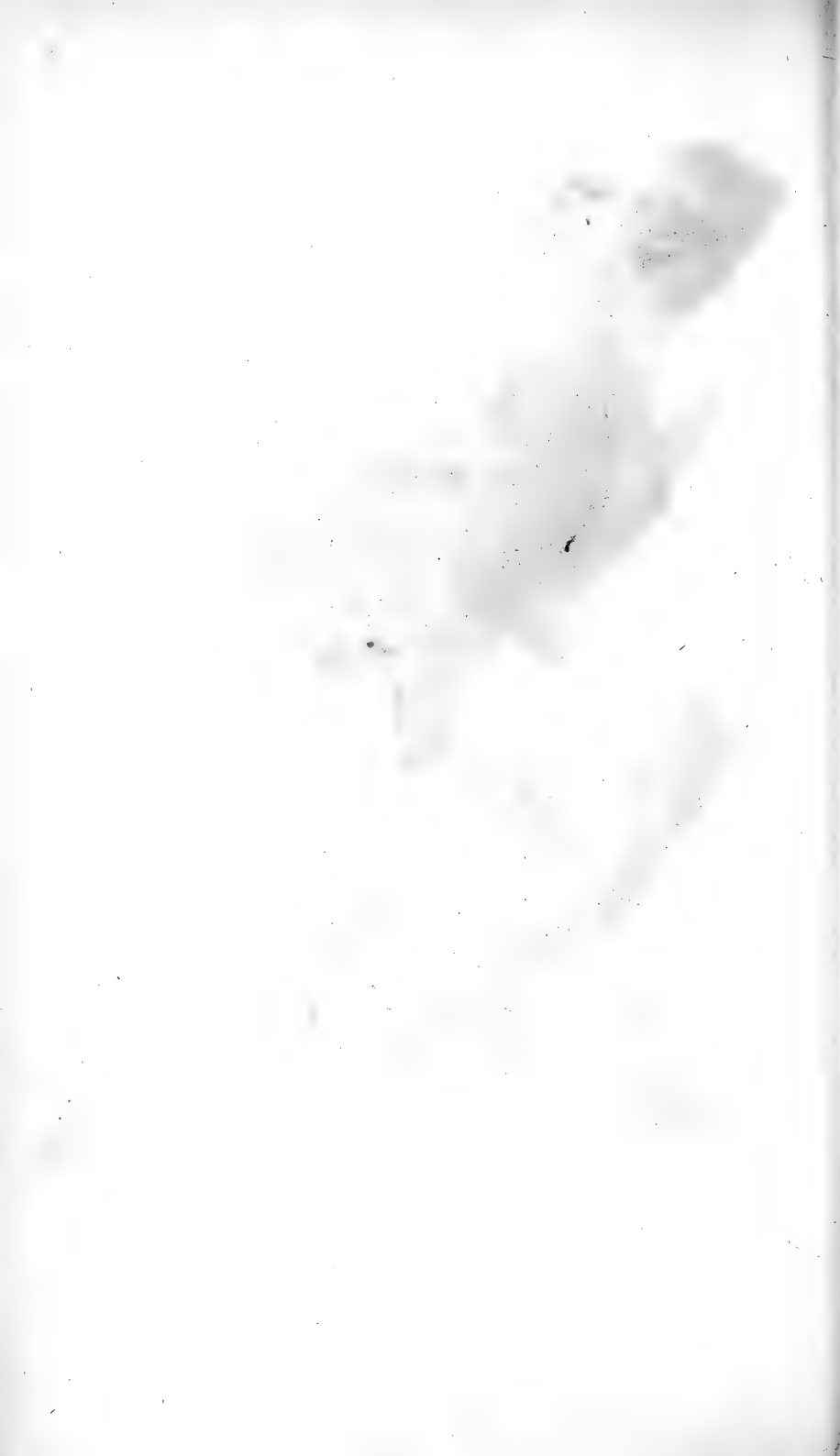
Pine Grosbeak. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 114. 49. 2.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 209.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 68.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 7. 111. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 148.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 17.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 135.

THE Pine Grosbeak is rather longer than the Hawfinch; being almost nine inches in length: beak very stout at the base, hooked at the tip, and dusky: head, neck, breast, and rump, rose-coloured crimson; back, and lesser wing-coverts, black; each feather edged with reddish brown; greater wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: quills black, with pale edges; secondaries the same, but edged with white: belly and vent straw-coloured: tail similar in markings to the quills, and somewhat





PINE GROSBEAK.



forked : legs brown : female brown, tinged with green ; in some yellowish : young bird plain dull blue.

This bird is only found in the northern parts of this kingdom, inhabiting the pine forests of Scotland, feeding on the seeds of those trees like the common Crossbill. It is supposed to breed there, as Mr. Pennant observed them flying about in the beginning of August, near Invercauld, in Aberdeenshire. Is also found in the pine forests of Siberia, Lapland, and the northern parts of Russia ; in the autumn is very common about St. Petersburg, where it is taken for the use of the table. In Hudson's Bay this bird is observed to feed on the buds of the willow, and to frequent the groves of firs and junipers, making its nest about May with sticks, lined with feathers, at a little distance from the ground, laying four white eggs ; the young are hatched the beginning of June : it is called *Wuscunithow* at the latter place.

## GRENADIER GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Orix.)

*L. sanguinea, facie pectoreque atris, alis rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Blood-coloured Grosbeak, with the face and breast black; wings and tail-feathers blackish.

Loxia Orix. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 863.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 376. 17.—*Lin. Mant.* 527.

Emberiza Orix. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 7.

Cardinalis Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Bris.* 3. 114. 21. t. 6. f. 3.

Cardinal du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 496.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. f. 2. male. 134. f. 1. female.

Le rouge noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 46.

Gros-bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 309. f. 2.

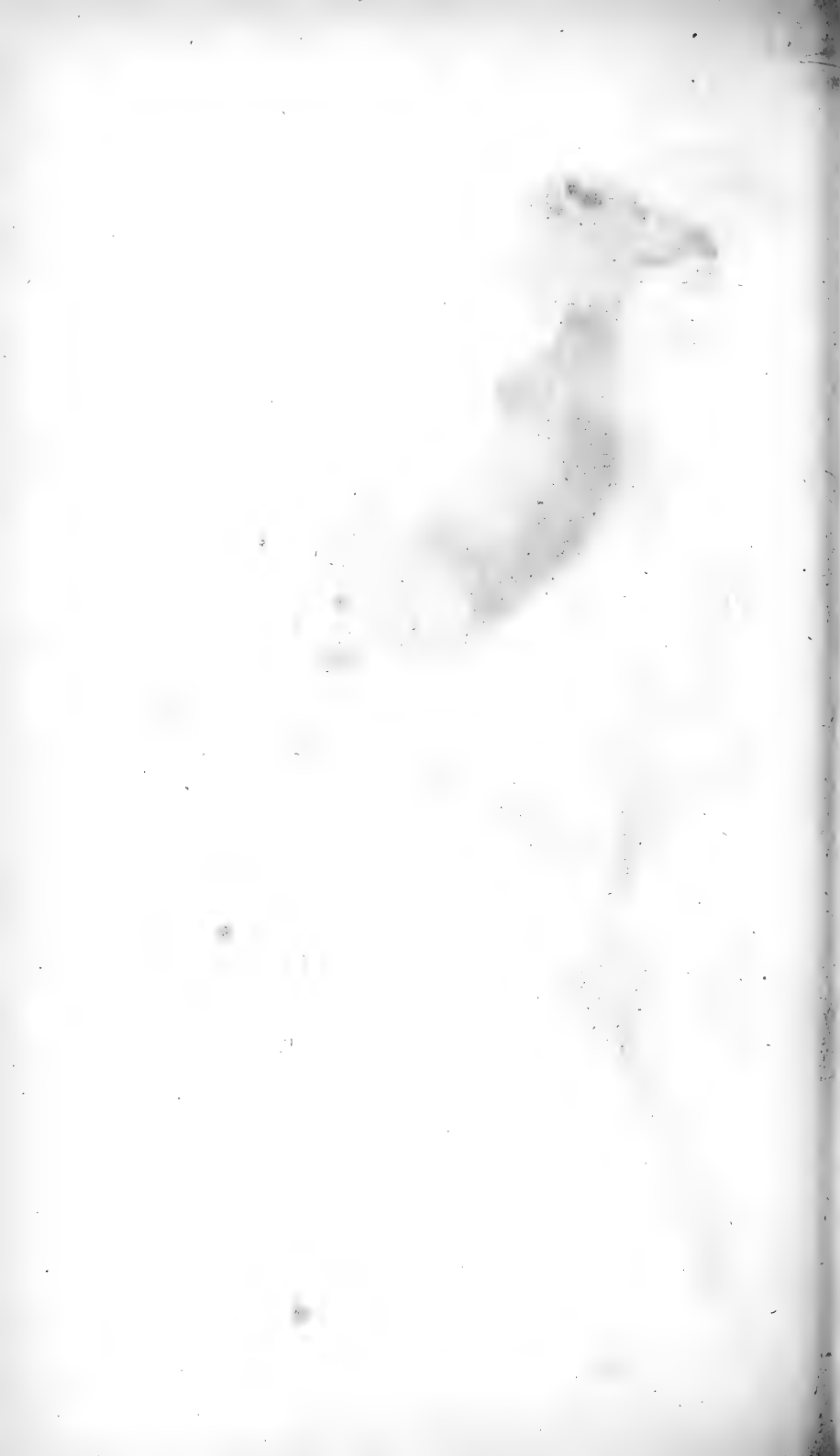
Grenadier Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 178.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 120. 16.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*

SIZE of the Madagascar Grosbeak: forehead, sides of the head, chin, breast and belly black: wings brown, with pale edges: rest of the body of a most beautiful red: lower part of the thighs brown: legs pale. This bird varies very much, and is sometimes found with the tail of the same colour as the wings, and the knees without the brown mark: the black mark on the chin is often wanting, and the tail-coverts are occasionally so long, that the tail itself is quite hid.

This species is gregarious, and builds its nest in large societies, among the reeds, near the rivers and ponds in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena: the appearance of these birds among the reeds is said to have a most beau-



GRENADIER GROSBEAK.



tiful effect, from the brilliancy of their colours : they are said to devour the blossoms of the wheat, and afterwards the corn.

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## MEXICAN GROSBEAK.

( *Loxia mexicana*.)

*L. rubra, alis caudaque nigris, tinctura rufescente.*

Red Grosbeak with the wings and tail black, with a red tinge.

*Loxia mexicana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 848.—*Briss.* 3. 256. 18.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 18.

Mexican Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 121. 17.

RATHER larger than the Hawfinch : length about seven inches : prevailing colour of the plumage blood-red : quills and tail blackish ; the coverts of the latter with a red tinge : wings reaching to the middle of the tail. Found at Mexico.

## BLACK-CRESTED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia coronata.)

*L. cristata*, *supra coccinea subtus cyanea*, *macula colli inferioris cristaque nigris*.

Crested Grosbeak, above crimson, beneath blue, with a spot on the lower part of the neck, and crest black.

*Loxia coronata*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 71.

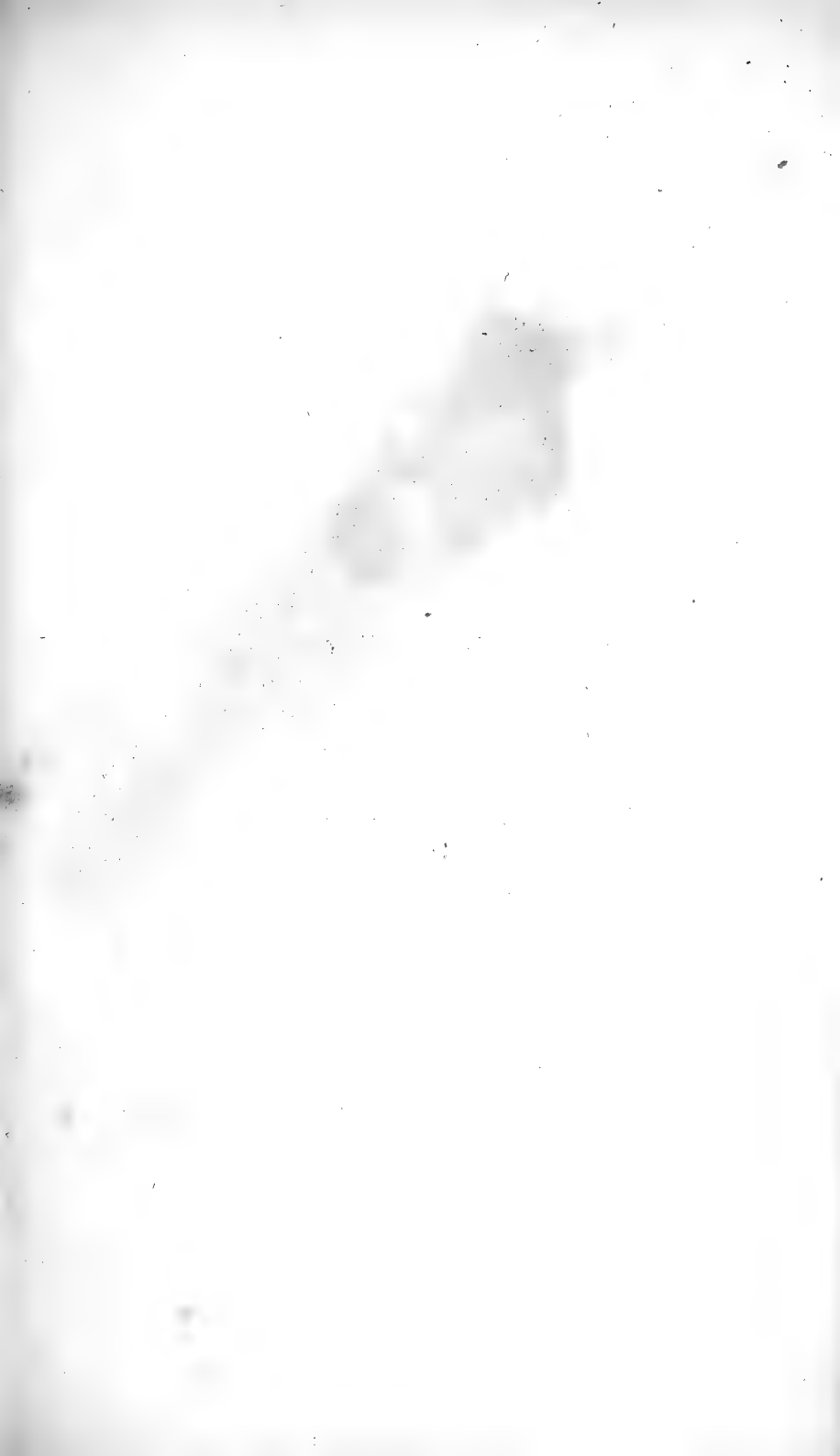
*Pyrrhula Americana cristata*. *Briss.* 3. 327. 10.

*La Huppe noire*. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 397.

Black-crested Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 150. 67.

THIS bird is larger than the Bullfinch: length almost six inches: beak half an inch long, and white: head with a black crest: upper parts of the body, including the wings and tail, rich scarlet: under parts blue: neck with a black spot on the middle of the fore-part. Inhabits America.







BLACK-HEADED GROSBK.

## BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia erythromelas.)

*L. rubra, remigibus rectricibusque obscurioribus, capite atro.*

Red Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers more obscure, and head black.

*Loxia erythromelas. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 859.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 391. 70.*Black-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 150: 66. t. 43.*

NINE inches in length: beak black at the tip, and white at the base; with a notch on the edge of the under mandible, corresponding to a process on the upper one: head and throat black: prevailing colour of the plumage dull crimson, inclining to pink on the under parts: quills dusky red: tail the same, and rounded, with the feathers pointed at the tips: legs brown. The female with the head and throat black: upper parts of the body greenish orange, with a few patches of red: sides of the neck deep orange-red: lower parts orange-yellow: quills olive-green; some of them rufous on the outer edges.

Inhabits Cayenne.

## MADAGASCAR GROSBEAK.

(Loxia madagascariensis.)

*L. rubra, dorso nigricante-maculato, rostro albo.*

Red Grosbeak with the back spotted with blackish, and beak white.

*Loxia madagascariensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 300. 6.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 847.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 376. 16.**Cardinalis madagascariensis. Briss. 3. 112. 20. t. 6. f. 2.**Le Foudis. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 495.**Moineau de Madagascar. Buff. Pl. Enl. 134. f. 2.**Madagascar Grosbeak. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 119. 15.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 150.*

THIS beautiful species is the size of a House Sparrow: length above five inches: beak white: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, bright crimson: quills and tail brown, margined with olive-green: legs grey-brown: young bird olive. Is known at Madagascar by the name of *Foudi lahé menæ*, and in India, by that of the *Common Totty*.

## CAUCASIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia rubicilla.)

*L. coccinea albo maculata, abdomine crissoque roseis, tectricibus alarum majoribus fuscis, cauda nigra.*

Crimson Grosbeak, spotted with white; abdomen and vent rosy; greater wing-coverts brown; tail black.

*Loxia rubicilla.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 6.

Caucasian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 112. 6.

THE upper mandible of the beak of this bird is brown, the under whitish: eyes brown: upper part of the head and body, the fore-part of the neck and breast, deep crimson, varied with triangular white spots: greater wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with rose-colour: belly and vent of the latter colour, undulated with whitish: thighs hoary: under tail-coverts rosy brown: tail glossy black, three inches and a half in length, the outer feathers with whitish margins, the rest rose-coloured: legs and claws black: female not quite so bright.

Found about the gravelly hollows, in the coldest parts of the Caucasian mountains, flying in large flocks, and living on the berries of the sea buckthorn: it has a note similar to the Bullfinch.

## SIBERIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia sibirica.)

*L. coccinea fusco maculata, subtus pallide coccinea, capistro purpureo, alis albo nigroque fasciatis, rectricibus nigris, extima alba.*

Scarlet Grosbeak with brown spots, beneath paler; capistrum purple; wings banded with black and white; tail-feathers black; the outer ones white.

*Loxia sibirica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 23.—*Pall. It.* 2. 711. 24.

Siberian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 124. 21.

FEATHERS round the base of the beak deep purple: head and back in some vermillion, in others rose-colour, marked with brown; the feathers of the former have the tips of a fine polished white, in certain positions of light appearing most vivid: base of the wings and coverts white, the latter with black tips, forming a double oblique bar on the wings: quills margined with white: under parts pale rose-colour: tail longer than the body; the outer feathers white; the others black, with pale margins: female and young birds of the colour of the linnet, with a red tinge on the belly and rump.

Inhabits the bushy shrubs about the rivers and torrents of the southern mountains of Siberia: is fond of the seeds of the mug-wort, and in winter unites in small flocks, and keeps among the shrubs in the warmest situation, and is very restless: it is a most elegant bird.

## INDIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia boetonensis.)

*L. cristata rubra, rostri basi tectricibusque alarum obscurioribus, rostro pedibusque flavis.*

Crested red Grosbeak, with the base of the beak and wing-coverts more obscure; beak and feet yellow.

*Loxia boetonensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 376. 15.

*Loxia Indica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 847.

*Coccothraustes Indica.* *Briss.* 3. 252. 16.

Indian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 119. 14.

INHABITS India: length eight inches: beak yellow, one inch in length: head crested: the whole bird fine red, except the beak and wing-coverts, which are dull red: legs yellow: toes long: claws sharp and bent.

## CARDINAL GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Cardinalis.)

*L. cristata rubra, capistro nigro, rostro pedibusque sanguineis.*

Red-crested Grosbeak with the capistrum black, beak and feet red.

*Loxia Cardinalis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 5.—*Amœn. Acad.*4. 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 847.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 375. 14.*Coccothraustes virginiana.* *Briss.* 3. 255. 17.Gros-bec de Virginie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 458. 28.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 37.Red Grosbeak. *Albin.* 1. 57. male. 3. 61. female.Cardinal Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 210.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 118. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 150.

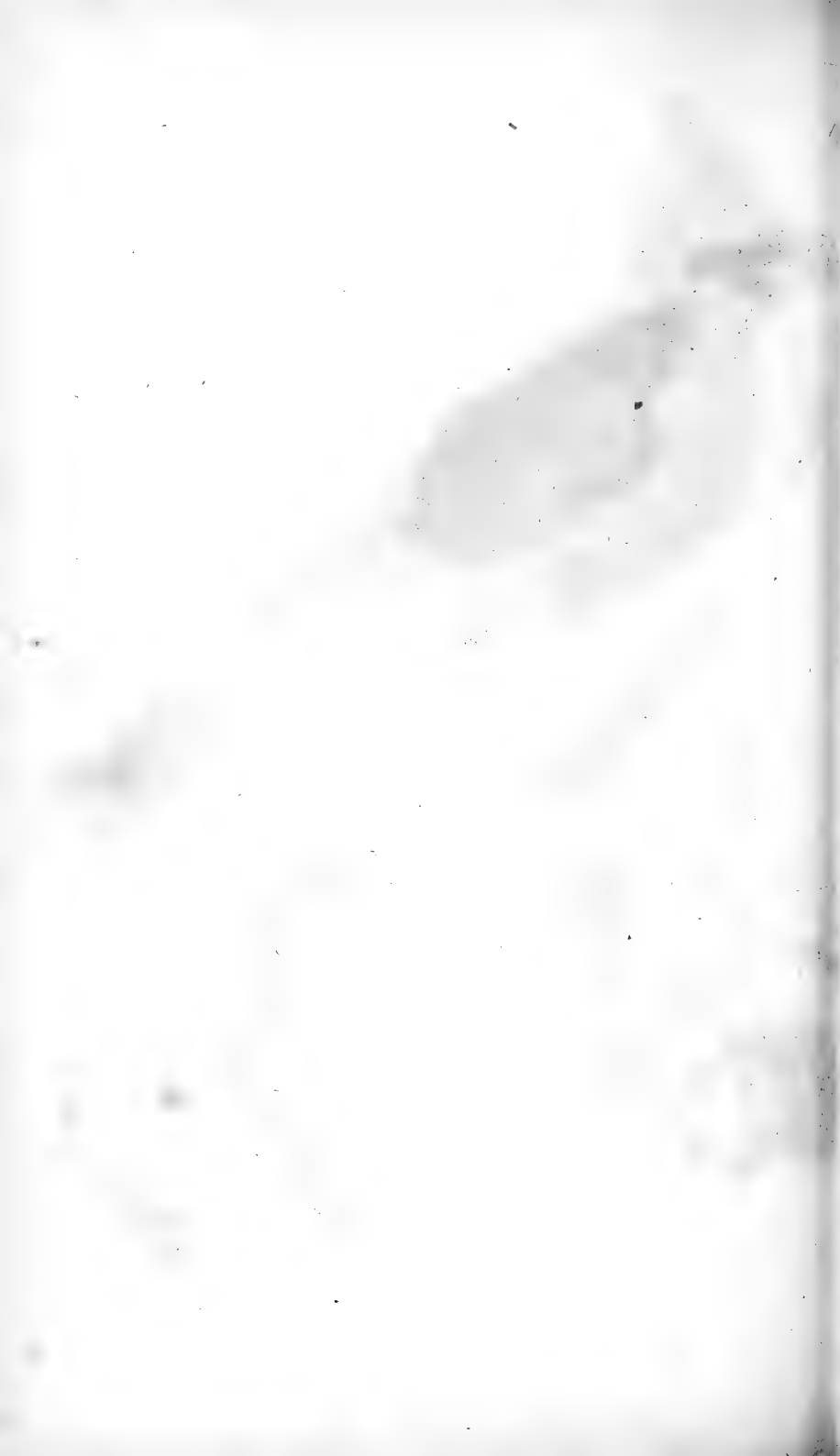
LENGTH eight inches : beak pale red, and stout : irides hazel : head crested : round the beak and on the throat black : rest of the plumage fine red ; but not so bright on the quills and tail : legs pale red : female almost entirely of a reddish brown.

This species is very tame, and has a very fine song, much resembling that of the nightingale ; during the spring and summer it sits on the tops of the highest trees, singing very loud : it is often kept in cages, and generally sings throughout the year. It is fond of maize and buckwheat, and is said to collect great quantities together, which it covers with leaves and twigs, leaving only a small hole for an entrance ; it is also stated to be fond of bees. It is met with in several parts of North America, appearing in New York, and the Jerseys, about the beginning of April, frequenting the





CARDINAL GROSBEAK.



Magniola swamps during summer, and departing in the autumn towards Carolina.

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PURPLE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia violacea*.)

*L. violacea, supercilii's gula crissoque rubris.*

Violet Grosbeak, with a streak above the eyes; the throat and vent red.

*Loxia violacea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 864.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 375. 13.

*Pyrrhula bahamensis violacea.* *Briss.* 3. 326. 9.

Le Bouvreuil à gorge et sourcils rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 396.

Purple Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 218.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 117. 12.

THE Purple Grosbeak inhabits the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, and the warmer parts of America, and is about the size of a Sparrow: length five inches and three quarters: beak black: irides red: chin, vent, and a streak over the eye, red: rest of the plumage violet-black: legs dusky-grey: the red of the female is not quite so bright, and she is brown in those parts where the male is black.

## BLUE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cærulea.)

*L. cærulea, alis fuscis, fascia baseos purpurea.*

Blue Grosbeak with brown wings, having a purple fascia at the base.

*Loxia cærulea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 306. 41.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 863.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 374. 11.**Pyrrhula carolinensis cærulea. Briss. 3. 323. 7.**Le Bec rond, ou Bouvreuil bleu d'Amerique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 392.**Blue Grosbeak. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 217.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 116. 11.**β. remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

With the quills and tail-feathers black.

*Loxia cyanea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 303. 32.—Amœn. Acad. 4. 244.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 853.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 374. 12.**Coccothraustes angolensis cyanea. Briss. App. 88.**Blue Grosbeak from Angola. Edwards. 125.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 117. 11. B.*

THIS variable bird is in length six inches: beak stout, brown, and half an inch in length; surrounded at the base with black feathers, which reach on each side as far as the eye: quills and tail brown, with a mixture of green: wing-coverts with a red band: all the rest of the plumage blue: legs dusky: is sometimes found entirely blue, except a black spot between the beak and eye.

Edwards mentions a variety which has a lead-coloured beak: irides dark hazel: prevailing colour of a fine deep blue, except the quills and tail, which are black: legs black: said to have



BLUE GROSBEAK.



been brought from Angola, but was most probably procured from some of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil: by the Portuguese it is called *Azulam*.

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## BLUE-SHOULDERED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia virens*.)

*L. virens, humeris cæruleis.*

Green Grosbeak, with the shoulders blue.

*Loxia virens.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 74.

Blue-shouldered Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 70.

WING-COVERTS and shoulders blue: quills and tail black; with greenish margins: rest of the bird green. Inhabits Surinam.

## GREY GROSBEEK.

(Loxia grisea.)

*L. cæruleo-grisea, facie colloque inferiore albis.*

Blueish-grey Grosbeak, with the face and lower part of the neck white.

*Loxia grisea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 857.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 382. 38.**Le Grisalbin. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 467.**Gros-bec de Virginie. Buff. Pl. Enl. 393.f. 1.**Grey Grosbeak. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 134. 35.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 219.*

THIS bird inhabits Virginia, and is about the size of the Blue Titmouse, with the beak dark brown: neck, and front of the head, white: the rest of the body blue-grey: legs reddish, and claws brown. It is in length four inches.



## WHITE-THROATED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia grossa.)

*L. cano-cærulescens, jugulo reatricibusque atris, gula alba, rostro rubro.*

Hoary-blue Grosbeak, with the jugulum and tail-feathers dark coloured; throat white; beak red.

*Loxia grossa.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 44.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 864.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 10.

*Coccothraustes americanus cærulea.* *Briss. App.* 89. t. 5. f. 1.  
—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 456.

Gros-bec bleu d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 154. female.

White-throated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Sup.* 3. 115. 10.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: beak very stout, and red; with a process on each side of the upper mandible, about the middle of the edge: prevailing colour of the plumage deep blue: from the beak to the lower part of the neck, a broad black stripe; in the middle of which, on the chin and throat, is a large patch of white: legs dusky-blue: female with less white on the chin, and not surrounded with black, as in the male. Supposed to inhabit Surinam.

## WAX-BILL GROSBEAK.

(Loxia astrilda.)

*L. grisea fusco-undulata*, rostro, orbitisque coccineis.

Grey Grosbeak with brown undulations, the beak and orbits crimson.

*Loxia astrilda*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 852.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 75.*Senegalus striatus*. *Briss.* 3. 210. 64. t. 10. f. 5.Le Senegali rayé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 101. 2. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 157. f. 2.Wax-bill Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 179. 354.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 152. 71. A. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 198. 18.*β. subtus albida*, uropygio crissoque coccineis.

Beneath whitish, with the rump and vent crimson.

Le Serevan. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 103.Moineau du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 230. f. 3.Red-rumped Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 153.—*Brown. Ill.* t. 29.*γ. subtus uropygioque incarnata*.

Beneath and with the rump rose-coloured.

Le petit moineau du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 104.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 230. f. 2.White-rumped Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 153. 71. B.

THIS is one of the most variable birds of the genus: it is four inches in length: beak gibbous at the base, and the colour of red sealing-wax: in colour this bird varies exceedingly; it is often found with a streak of red passing through the eye; and with the middle of the breast and belly the same colour: the upper parts of the body brown, the under reddish grey, crossed with transverse blackish lines on every part: legs, quills, and tail, brown;

the latter wedge-shaped, and crossed with lines of darker brown : some birds have the vent and under tail-coverts black ; and the tail plain brown.

The second variety has the head and back part of the neck cinereous : back, and wing-coverts, brown : greater quills and tail dusky : upper tail-coverts, and band on the vent, crimson : breast and belly dirty white : this is also subject to variety, as it is sometimes found with the sides of the rump and wing-coverts spotted with white, and with a yellow tinge all over the body : others again have the under parts pale yellow, and the beak and rump without any red.

The last distinct variety has a crimson streak through the eyes, in the manner of the first : with the throat, and sides of the neck, blueish-white : the rest of the under parts of the body and rump rose-coloured white : the top of the head, neck, and back, pale blue, lightest on the head : wings brown : tail blackish : legs red.

We are informed by Mr. Barrow that this bird is so abundant where it is found, that sixty-three have been shot with a small fowling-piece : it inhabits Africa from Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope ; it is also found in India, and, according to Linnæus, in Surinam.

## RED-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia sanguinirostris.)

*L. grisea subtus albida, rostro pedibusque sanguineis, gula nigra.*  
 Grey Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the beak and feet blood red, and throat black.

*Loxia sanguinirostris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 20.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 73.

*Emberiza Quelea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 31.

*Passer senegalensis erythrorynchos.* *Briss.* 3. 110. 19. t. 6. f. 1.

*Passer erythrorynchos Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 108. 18. t. 5. f. 4. female.

*Le moineau à bec rouge.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 485.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 183. f. 2.

*Brasilian Sparrow.* *Edwards.* 271. f. 2.

*Black-faced Bunting.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 192. 28.

*Red-billed Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 69.

*β. rufo-rubra, supra fusco nigricanteque variegata, facie gulaque nigra.*

Rufous-red, above variegated with fuscous and dusky, face and throat black.

*Moineau du Senegal.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 484.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 223. f. 1.

*Black-faced Bunting.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 193. 28. A.

THIS is the size of *Fringilla Spinus*: beak thick, and of a deep blood red: forehead above the eye, and round to the chin, black: rest of the head, neck, back, and wings, grey brown: breast, belly, and bend of the wing, yellowish white: quills and tail brown: legs pale red: middle of the feathers sometimes blackish.

This species varies very much, so much so as to have been put into different genera, being sometimes found with the forehead, throat, and cheeks, black: the rest of the head and upper parts rufous grey: the middle of the feathers on the back and upper parts dusky: the under parts pale rufous, inclining to white on the breast and belly: quills and tail blackish, with ash-coloured margins: legs as above: female said to want the black about the head.

The Moineau du Senegal of Buffon appears to be another variety of this species: it has the head, neck, and under parts red, inclining to rufous: upper parts brown and dusky mixed: the forehead between the beak and eye, and round the throat, black: legs brown: beak fine red.

This species is found over great part of Asia and Africa.

## BENGAL GROSBEAK.

(Loxia bengalensis.)

*L. grisea, pileo flavo, temporibus albidis, abdomine albido fusco maculato.*

Grey Grosbeak, with the top of the head yellow, temples white; abdomen whitish, with brownish spots.

*Loxia bengalensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 32.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 36. *Briss.* 3. 95. 11.

L'Orchef. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 466.

Gros-bec des Indes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. f. 2.

Yellow-headed Indian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 189.

Bengal Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 133. 33.

LARGER than the House Sparrow: length five inches and a half: beak flesh-coloured: irides whitish: top of the head bright yellow: sides of the head, and under parts, rufous white: upper parts of the body brown, with pale edges: across the breast a brown band, uniting to the same colour on the upper parts of the body: legs pale yellow: claws grey: female similar in colour, but not so bright.

This bird is very common in Hindostan: it is very docile, and faithful, never voluntarily deserting the place where its young are hatched, but not averse, like most birds, to the society of mankind; it is easily taught to perch on the hand of its master. It generally builds its nest on the highest tree it can find, and prefers that which happens to overhang a well or rivulet: it is made of grass, and wove like cloth into the shape of a

large bottle, and suspended firmly on the branches, in such a manner as to rock with the wind; the entrance is below, to secure it from birds of prey. The nest usually consists of two or three chambers; and it is popularly believed that the bird lights them with fire-flies, which it is said to catch alive at night, and confine with moist clay, or cow-dung: that such flies are often found in its nest, where pieces of cow-dung are also stuck, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little service to the bird, it seems probable that it only feeds on them.

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CINEREOUS GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cana*.)

*L. cana, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, pedibus rubris.*

Hoary Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers brown; feet red.

*Loxia cana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 35.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 77.

*Fringilla cinerea indica.* *Briss. Sup.* 83.

La Linotte gris de fer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 82.

Grey Finch. *Edwards.* 179. f. 1.

Cinereous Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 73.

ABOUT the size of a Linnet: beak pale cinereous; the base of the under mandible white: eyes blackish: temples pale: upper parts of the plumage dark ash-colour, which, as it approaches the rump, gets paler: greater quills white at the base, and

blackish at the ends: under parts pale blueish-ash: tail blackish, edged with pale ash: legs dull flesh-colour: inhabits Asia.

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CRESTED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cristata*.)

*L. albicans, fronte cristata, uropygio pedibusque rubris, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.*

Whitish Grosbeak with the forehead crested, rump and feet red, and two middle tail-feathers very long.

*Loxia cristata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 24.

Crested Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 125. 23.

SAID to inhabit Ethiopia; and to be very large: prevailing colour whitish: the forehead crested, and, with the breast and rump, red: tail cinereous; two middle feathers twice as long as the rest: legs red: in the female the crest and breast are white.



## ASIATIC GROSBEEK.

(Loxia asiatica.)

*L. cinereo-rubescens* *subtus cinerea, abdomine pallide rubro, capite tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus caudaque apice nigris.*

Reddish ash-coloured Grosbeak, beneath plain ash; abdomen pale red; head, greater wing-coverts, quills, and tip of the tail, black.

*Loxia asiatica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 83.

Asiatic Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155. 96.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 153. 76. A.

IN length about seven inches: beak stout, slightly bent, and yellowish, with the point dusky: irides red: head black: upper part of the neck, body, and lesser wing-coverts, blueish ash-colour; beneath the same, but paler; with an orange tinge beneath the wings: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black: quills, and two middle tail-feathers, with white tips: legs red. Is said to vary in having the upper parts of the body reddish ash: belly pale red; and the quills, greater coverts, and tail, with black tips: called *Lap-tzoy* in China, of which place it is a native.

## WHITE-TAILED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia leucoura.)

*L. cinerea, dorso luteo, pectore abdomineque flavescentibus, cauda alba, reatricibus duabus extimis nigris.*

Cinereous Grosbeak with the back yellow, breast and abdomen yellowish; tail white, and the two outward tail-feathers black.

*Loxia leucoura.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 852.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 76.

White-tailed Wax-bill Finch. *Brown. Ill. t.* 29.

White-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 72.

IN length three inches: beak of a beautiful red, similar in colour to sealing-wax: head cinereous: back fine yellow: breast and belly pale yellow: wing-coverts ash-coloured: tail white, the two outer feathers black: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Brasil.

## MALABAR GROSBEEK.

(Loxia malabarica.)

*L. cinerea, remigibus reatricibusque nigris, gula crissoque albis.*

Cinereous Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers black; throat and vent white.

*Loxia malabarica.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 53.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 81.

Malabar Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 74.

THIS bird is of the size and shape of a Titmouse: the beak is black: throat white: body cinereous: vent whitish: quills and tail black: found in the East Indies and Malabar.

## PARADISE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia erythrocephala.)

*L. cinerascens, capite purpurascente, pectore albo maculato.*

Ash-coloured Grosbeak with the head purplish, and breast spotted with white.

*Loxia erythrocephala. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 301. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 849.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 377. 20.**Cardinalis angolensis. Briss. App. 70. 69.*Sparrow of Paradise. *Edwards. 180.*Paradise Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 122. 19.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 156.*

ABOUT six inches in length : beak flesh-colour : head and chin red : hind part of the neck, back, rump, and wing-coverts, blueish-ash : under parts white, marked with black waved spots on the sides : wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing : quills and tail deep ash, with grey tips ; the upper coverts of the latter margined with grey : legs flesh-colour. Found at Angola ; has been bred in an aviary, but the young ones died, as they were forsaken by the mother, in consequence of being too much disturbed : the male has a very low note, and frequently sings.

## CRESTED DOMINICAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cucullata.)

*L. cinerea, capite cristato gulaque coccineis, pectore abdomineque albis, cauda longiore, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus.*

Greyish Grosbeak with the head crested, and with the throat crimson; breast and abdomen white; tail long, the lateral feathers blackish.

*Loxia cucullata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 22.

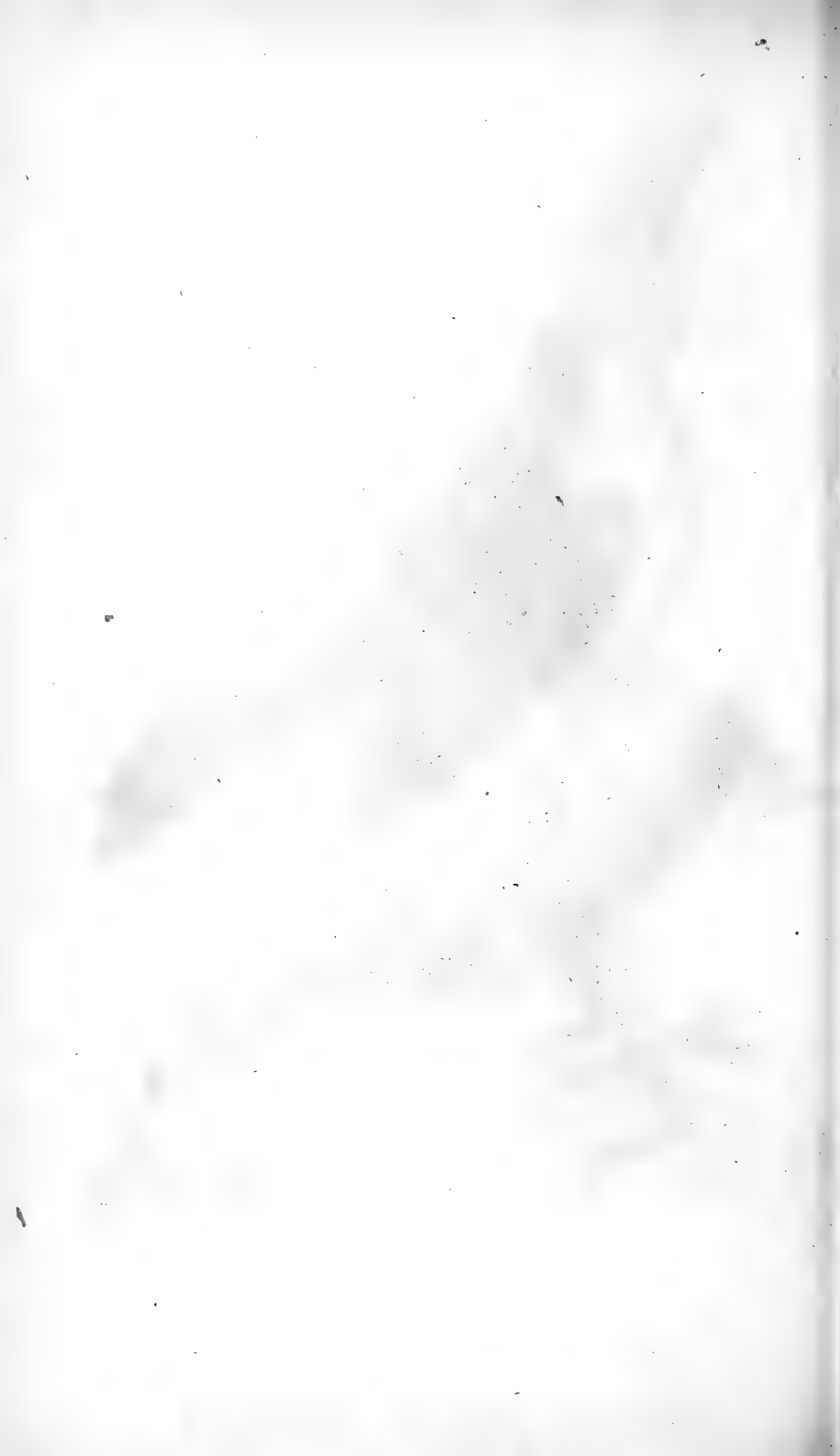
Le Cardinal dominiquain huppé de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 501.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 103.

Crested Dominical Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 123. 20. A.

INHABITS Brasil: head with a long pointed crest, and with the fore-part of the neck red: back and wings cinereous: under parts white: tail rather long, with the two middle feathers cinereous, the rest dusky.



CRESTED DOMINICAN GROSBKAK.



## FRONTAL GROSBEEK.

(Loxia frontalis.)

*L. cinereo-grisea subtus alba, vertice et cervice rufescentibus.*

Grey ash-coloured Grosbeak, beneath white; crown of the head and upper part of the neck reddish.

*Loxia frontalis. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 4.—Daud. Orn. 2. 445.*Frontal Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 12.*

DESCRIBED by Monsieur Daudin: beak pale grey: on the forehead and at the base of the beak are a few black feathers with white tips: crown of the head and upper part of the neck pale rufous: throat and under parts of the body white: upper parts cinereous grey: legs and claws pale grey: inhabits Senegal.

## YELLOW-HEADED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia mexicana.)

*L. grisea, fronte gula uropygio superciliisque luteis.*

Grey Grosbeak, with the forehead, throat, rump, and line over the eyes yellow.

*Loxia mexicana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Briss.* 3. 97. 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 50.La Linotte à tête jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 83.Yellow-headed Grosbeak. *Edwards. Birds.* 44.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 140. 46.

INHABITS Mexico : length near six inches : beak pale flesh-colour : irides hazel : front of the head, cheeks, and throat yellow ; with a brown band passing behind the eyes towards the back : upper parts of the body dull brown, with black spots ; lower parts pale brown, with dull brown spots : quills and tail blackish : legs dull brown.



## PRASINE GROSBEAK.

( *Loxia prasina*.)*L. subtus cano-flavicans, uropygio rubro, pedibus flavis.**Mas. supra viridi-olivacea.**Fœm. supra fusco-olivacea, uropygio obsolete rubro.*

Grosbeak beneath whitish yellow, with the rump red, and feet yellow.

*Male* above olive-green.*Female* above brown-olive, with the rump obsoletely red.*Loxia prasina.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 91.*Prasine Grosbeak.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 195. 8.

INHABITS the corn fields in the island of Java : male olive-green above, and yellowish grey beneath, with a few red spots on the belly, rump wholly red : tail rounded, black ; the two middle feathers red above, the others red on the outer margin alone : legs yellow : female olive-brown above, and yellow grey beneath : rump dull red : quills cinereous, eight of the secondaries whitish on the anterior margins and tips : tail-feathers black with white tips : beak in both sexes black.

## PARROT-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia psittacea.)

*L. olivaceo-fusca, capite colloque flavis, mandibula superiore adunca, inferiore subtruncata.*

Olive-brown Grosbeak, with the head and neck yellow; the upper mandible bent downwards, and the under one slightly truncate.

*Loxia psittacea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 371. 3.

Parrot-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 108. 3. t. 42.

THE beak of this bird is very like that of a Parrot, the under mandible being much shorter than the upper, pale, but dusky at the tip; head and part of the neck in the male yellow: the rest of the plumage greenish olive-brown, paler beneath: edges of the quills and tail yellowish: legs pale brown: female similar to the male, except the head, which only differs in colour from the other parts of the body in having the sides spotted with yellowish grey: tail in both sexes even at the end. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

## CANADA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia canadensis.)

*L. viridi-olivacea, subtus flavo-olivacea, capistro nigro.*

Green-olive Grosbeak, beneath yellow olive, with the capistrum black.

*Loxia canadensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 29.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 29.*Coccothraustes cayanensis.* *Briss.* 3. 229. 4. t. 11. f. 3.Le Flavert, Gros-bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 462.  
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 152. f. 2.Canada Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 220.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 127. 27.

SIZE of *Fringilla domestica*: length near seven inches: edges of the beak slightly margined in the middle, and ash-coloured: upper parts of the body olive-green: under parts the same, but paler and inclining to yellow: capistrum and chin black: legs grey: is sometimes found of a blue-grey colour above, instead of olive-green, and pale grey beneath: female cinereous brown: found at Cayenne, and supposed by Linnæus to be a native of Canada.

## BROWN-CHEEKED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia canora.)

*L. virescens subtus cinerea, genis fuscis flavo circumdatis.*

Greenish Grosbeak, beneath ash-coloured, with the cheeks brown, surrounded with yellow.

*Loxia canora.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 84.

Brown-cheeked Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 56. t. 24.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155. 77.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS bird has a very pleasant and agreeable soft note: it is called *Tomtelio* in Mexico; and is the size of a Titmouse, with the beak stout, thick, and dusky: cheeks brown, margined with a broad yellow band extending from beyond the ears to the throat: breast and abdomen cinereous: legs whitish: the rest of the plumage pale dirty green.

## YELLOW-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia flaviventris.)

*L. viridi-olivacea, dorso fusco maculato, subtus superciliisque luteis.*

Green-olive Grosbeak, with the back spotted with fuscous, beneath and line over the eyes yellow.

*Loxia flaviventris.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 384. 46.

*Coccothraustes lutea Capitis Bonæ Spei.* Briss. 3. 227. 3. t. 11. f. 2.

Yellow-bellied Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 138. 42.

FIVE inches in length : beak pale coloured : on each side of the head passing over the eye is a stripe of yellow : head, hind part of the neck, and back olive-green, sprinkled with brown : quills and tail brown, with olive-green edges : under parts of the body plain yellow : rump olive-green : tail slightly forked : legs grey : female not quite so brilliant in colour. This bird varies in having the crown of the head, upper parts of the body, and breast bright olive-green : hind part of the neck ash-colour, which colour passes forward and ends in a point on the chin : belly and vent yellow : quills black, edged with yellow : rump pale olive-green : tail forked, dusky green, shafts of the feathers black, edges yellow : inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## AFRICAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia africana.)

*L. viridi-fusco griseoque variegata, subtus alba, tectricibus alarum rufis, rectrice extima macula alba.*

Green-brown Grosbeak, variegated with grey, beneath white, with the wing-coverts rufous, and the outer tail-feathers with a white spot.

*Loxia africana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 384. 43.

Le Verdier sans Vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 186.

African Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 137. 40.

NEAR six inches and a half in length: upper parts of the body olive-brown and grey, mixed; upper wing-coverts rufous: greater quills edged with rufous white; secondaries with pale rufous: under parts of the body white, varied on the breast with brown: tail olive-brown; the outer feathers edged with rufous white, and the most exterior one with a white spot near the tip. This bird has a very great affinity to the common Greenfinch, but is very different in colour: it comes from the Cape of Good Hope.

## ST. DOMINGO GROSBEEK.

(Loxia dominicensis.)

*L. viridi-fusca, subtus rufa fusco maculata, regione oculorum crissoque albis.*

Green-brown Grosbeak, beneath rufous spotted with brown; space round the eyes and vent white.

*Loxia dominicensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 42.

Le Verderin de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 185.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 341. f. 2.

St. Domingo Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 137. 39.

THIS bird is a native of St. Domingo, and is near six inches in length: beak reddish: region of the eyes white: plumage above green-brown; the feathers with pale edges: beneath dull rufous spotted with brown: hinder parts of the abdomen and vent white: quills black: tail and legs dusky brown.

## YELLOW-FRONTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia butyracea.)

*L. virescens*, fronte superciliis pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda apice alba.

Greenish Grosbeak, with the forehead, a line over the eyes, and abdomen yellow; tail white at the tip.

*Loxia butyracea*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 28.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 41.

Le Verd brunet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 182.

Verdier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 341. f. 1.

Yellow-fronted Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 136. 38.

THE length of the Yellow-fronted Grosbeak is about five inches: beak palish: forehead and temples yellow; which colour joins a streak above the eyes: prevailing colour above green spotted with brown: beneath entirely yellow: tail blackish, slightly forked, and tipped with white: legs black: female with a whitish vent; all the quills but the outer one dusky, with yellow margins, and pale at the tip: lesser wing-coverts black, with green margins, and the greater ones the same colour, edged with pale brown: native of the Cape of Good Hope.



## PENSILE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia pensilis.)

*L. viridis subtus grisea, crisso rufo, capite colloque inferiore flavis, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

Green Grosbeak, beneath grey, vent rufous, with the head and lower part of the neck yellow; quills and tail-feathers black.

*Loxia pensilis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 34.

Le Nelicourvi de Madagascar. *Son. Voy. Ind.* 2. 200. 22.

Pensile Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 131. 32.

THIS bird is described by Sonnerat as a native of Madagascar: it is above five inches in length: beak black: irides, head, throat, and fore-part of the neck yellow: from the nostrils to the back part of the head, passing through the eyes, is a dull green stripe, which gets broader after reaching the eyes: hinder part of the head and neck, back, wing-coverts, and rump yellow: quills black with green edges: vent red: belly grey: legs and tail black.

The nest of this bird is composed of straw and reeds, and is of the shape of a bag with the opening beneath: it is not made fresh every year, but the new one is fastened to the end of the old one, till at last five or six are found attached together; there are often as many as four or five hundred of these nests found on a single tree, these birds being very fond of society; the true nest is on one side within: the bird is said to produce only three young at a time.

## DOMINICAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia dominicana.)

*L. nigra, capite gulaque coccineis, pectore abdomine remigibusque margine albis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the head and throat crimson; breast, abdomen, and quills margined with white.

*Loxia dominicana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 8.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 848.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 21.

Dominican Cardinal. *Edwards.* 127.

Dominican Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 123. 20.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 151.

*β. capite anteriore guttureque rubris, rectricibus nigris cinereo marginatis; extima margine exteriore alba.*

With the anterior part of the head and the throat red, tail-feathers black, margined with cinereous, the outer one with the exterior margin white.

*Cardinalis dominicanus.* *Briss.* 3. 116. 22. t. 6. f. 4.

Cardinal dominiquain. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 500.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 55. 2.

Pope Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 211.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 124. 20. *β.*

THIS bird appears to vary very much: it is the size of a Lark: beak stout: the upper mandible brown, the under pale flesh-colour: eyes blueish: head, throat, and fore-part of the neck bright red: hind part of the neck blackish, with a mixture of white; sides of the latter whitish: back, rump, wing, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars grey, spotted with black: breast, belly, thighs, and vent whitish: quills black, edged with white: tail black: legs cinereous.

The Pope Grosbeak of the Arctic Zoology is apparently a variety of this bird ; it is of the same size, but differs in markings from the above : the head as far as the crown, the cheeks, and throat are of a fine red, ending in a point on the fore-part of the neck : hind head, back of the neck, and all the under parts white, with a black stripe running down the back of the neck : back, scapulars, and rump greyish ; some of the feathers of the former margined with black : quills black, with white edges ; secondaries partly tipped with the latter colour : wing-coverts black, with a white fascia on the larger ones : tail similar to the wings : legs and claws grey-brown : female with the forehead orange-yellow, dotted with red, in other respects similar to the male.

Inhabits Brasil and many parts of North America.

## RED-BREASTED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia ludoviciana.)

*L. nigra*, pectore rubro, ventre alarum fascia basique remigum albis.

Black Grosbeak, with the breast red; belly, quills, and fascia at the base of the wings white.

*Loxia ludoviciana*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 38.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 25.

*Coccothraustes ludoviciana*. *Briss.* 3. 247. 14. t. 12. f. 2.

Le Rose-gorge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 460.

Gros-bec de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 153. 2.

Red-breasted Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 212.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 126. 24.

THE Red-breasted Grosbeak is in length six inches and three quarters: beak brown: head, upper parts of the body and half of the tail black: breast and under wing-coverts light purple: belly, thighs, vent, and rump white, the first varied with a few purple spots: on the wings are three white stripes; one across the coverts, a second parallel to the edge of the wing, and the other on the tip of the scapulars: half of the three outer tail-feathers white, and the tip of the fourth on the inner web the same: legs brown: varies in having the sides of the breast and thighs of a ferruginous brown: vent pale yellow. Found at Louisiana.

## PEARLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia perlata.)

*L. nigra subtus fusca, postice albo nigroque varia.*

Black Grosbeak, beneath brown ; hinder parts varied with black and white.

*Loxia perlata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 86.Pearled Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 156. 79.

THIS bird very much resembles *L. lineata*, and may eventually prove nothing but a variety : it is an inhabitant of Whidah in Africa, and is the size of a Wren, with the head and upper parts of the body black : lower parts brown, mixed in a beautiful manner with black towards the thighs and tail : said to have an agreeable note, and to feed on grain.

## ANGOLA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia angolensis.)

*L. nigro cærulea, ventre ferrugineo, macula alarum alba.*

Black cærulean Grosbeak, with the belly ferruginous, and a white spot on the wing.

Loxia angolensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 60.Black Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 352. f. 2.Angola Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 53.

LENGTH five inches : size of the Bullfinch : beak dusky : eyes dark-coloured : lower part of the breast, abdomen, and vent dull red : spot on the middle of the wing and another on the edge white : the remainder of the plumage blueish black : legs flesh-colour : from Angola.

## RADIATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia lineata.)

*L. nigra subtus alba, lateribus corporis basique remigum primorum albo nigroque transversim striatis.*

Black Grosbeak, beneath white, with the sides of the body and the base of the primary quills transversely striated with black and white.

*Loxia lineata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 85.

Radiated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 78.

THIS beautiful little bird is about the size of the Linnet, with a stout, thick, and white beak : head, neck, breast, and lesser wing-coverts black : secondaries, sides of the body, and base of the primaries striated with black and white ; the tips of the latter black : abdomen and vent white : tail black, three quarters of an inch in length : legs dusky.

## NITID GROSBK.

(Loxia nitida.)

*L. lineolis transversis interruptis nigris notata, corpore supra fusco subtus albido, rostro uropygioque coccineis.*

Grosbeak marked with transverse interrupted black lines; the body above fuscous, beneath whitish; beak and rump crimson.

*Loxia nitida.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVII. 9.

Nitid Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 17. t. 131.

*β. grisea nigro transversim lineata, loris nigris, rostro uropygioque coccineis.*

Grey, transversely striped with black; lores black; beak and rump crimson.

*Loxia bella.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 8.

Black-lined Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 16.

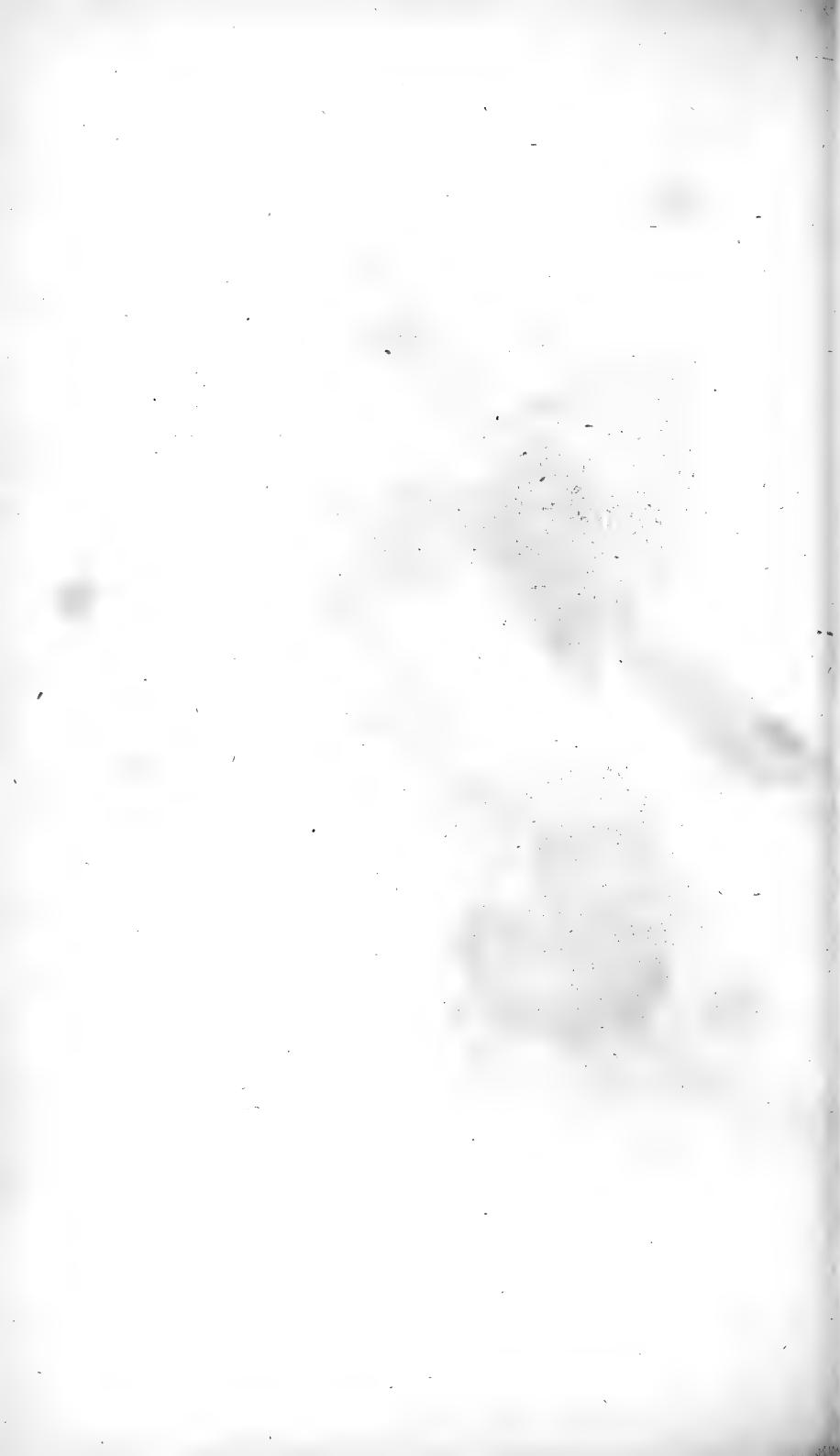
THE Nitid and Black-lined Grosbeaks of Dr. Latham do not appear sufficiently distinct from each other to warrant their being considered as two species. They are both found at New South Wales, and are called *Weebong*: the former is thus described by Dr. Latham: "size of the Black-lined Grosbeak, but stouter in the body: the general colour of the plumage pale olive-brown above, and dusky white beneath, crossed every where with short abrupt curved lines of black: quills and tail brown, marked with several bands of a darker colour: the beak, irides, lower part of the back and rump are crimson: legs yellowish." The Black-lined Grosbeak appears to differ principally in having the space between the beak and the eyes black; and the feet brown, instead of yellowish.





*Engelb.*

NITID GROSBEAK.



## WHITE-WINGED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia panicivora.)

*L. nigra, alula alba, rostro griseo.*

Black Grosbeak, with the wing white, and beak grey.

*Loxia panicivora.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 57.*Pyrrhula Africana nigra.* *Briss.* 3. 317. 4.Bouvreuil noir d'Afrique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 385.White-winged Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 144. 52.

THIS bird, with the exception of a white spot on the wing-coverts, is entirely black: it is a native of Africa, and about the size of the Hawfinch: the beak is half an inch in length and grey: the legs are ash-coloured: length above seven inches.

## LONG-TAILED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia longicauda.)

*L. nigra, tectricibus alarum dorsoque medio fascia transversa rufo-lutea, cauda longiore cuneiformi.*

Black Grosbeak with a transverse rufous yellow fascia on the back and wing-coverts; tail very long and wedge-shaped.

*Loxia longicauda.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 9.

*Loxia macroura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 845.

Le Pere-noire à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 487.

Moineau du royaume de Juda. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 183. 1.

Long-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 3. 114. 8.

THIS bird is a native of Whidah and Senegal in Africa, and is about the size of the House Sparrow: length seven inches: prevailing colour of the plumage black, with a rufous yellow bar across the back and wing-coverts: tail wedge-shaped, and nearly half the length of the bird: beak and legs dusky.

## GOLD-BACKED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia aurea.)

*L. nigra, dorso uropygioque luteis, tectricibus alarum fuscescentibus nigro maculatis.*

Black Grosbeak with the back and rump yellow; wing-coverts brownish, spotted with black.

*Loxia aurea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 8.

Gold-backed Grosbeak. Brown. *Ill.* 25.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 115. 9.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 149.

A VERY beautiful species, with the beak, head, and neck deep black: back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, of a rich golden yellow: the ends of the two latter fringed with dusky: wing-coverts light brown, spotted with black: breast and belly black: all but the two middle tail-feathers with pale edges: legs blueish: female of a dark brown, to which colour the male is said to change in the winter. Found at Benguela in Africa.

## ASH-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia indica.)

*L. nigricans, subtus albida, capite colloque cinereis, cauda apice alba.*

Dusky Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the head and neck ash-coloured; tail white at the tip.

*Loxia indica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 394. 80.*

Ash-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 155.*

THIS bird is described on the authority of Dr. Latham, who says it is found in India, and is very small; with the beak blue: head and neck slaty ash-colour: back, wings, and tail, dusky; the latter tipped with white: breast and belly dirty white: legs blue.

## CAFFRARIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia caffra.)

*L. atra, remigibus fuscis, humeris coccineis.*

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with the quills brown, and shoulders crimson.

*Loxia caffra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 858.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 393. 78.*

Caffrarian Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 194. 6.*

THE Caffrarian Grosbeak is the size of the Bullfinch: beak cinereous brown: prevailing colour of the plumage black: shoulders crimson: wing-co-

verts white : quills brown, margined with white : tail sometimes more than twice the length of the body : legs grey : female entirely grey.

This bird inhabits the Cape of Good Hope : it makes rather a curious nest, which is composed of grass, fastened between two reeds, and globular, with the entrance through a long cylinder, and near the water. Its flight is very slow, so that it may be easily shot, and in bad weather it is readily taken with the hand : the male is said to change to a grey colour in the winter.

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MARYGOLD GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia bonariensis*.)

*L. nigricans, subtus flavescens, capite colloque superiore cæruleis, jugulo pectoreque fulvis.*

Blackish Grosbeak, beneath yellowish, with the head and upper part of the neck blue ; jugulum and breast brownish.

*Loxia bonariensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 47.

Le noir-souci. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 150.

Marygold Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 139. 43.

FREQUENTS gardens and cultivated places at Buenos Ayres in September, feeding on grass and seeds : it is seven inches in length : beak blackish, short, strong, and convex, the under mandible palest ; nostrils round, placed near the base of the beak, and perforated : head, and upper part of the neck, blue : throat, fore-part of the neck,

and breast, beautiful orange-yellow: upper parts of the body blackish: belly and vent pale yellow: quills and tail blackish, with blue edges: legs reddish: claws channelled, and sharp. The male and female appear to be very much attached to each other, and are only seen in pairs.

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CAPE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia capensis*.)

*L. atra, uropygio tectricibusque alarum luteis.*

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with the rump and wing-coverts yellow.

*Loxia capensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 39.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 862.—*Sparrow. Voy.* 1. 174.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 7.

*Fringilla Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 171. 45. t. 16. f. 1.

Le Pinson noire et jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 142.

Le Gros-bec de Coromandel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 456.—

*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 101. 1.

Cape Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 113. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 149.

*β. fusca, pennis medio nigris, tectricibus alarum uropygioque luteis.*

Brown, with the feathers black in the middle; wing-coverts and rump yellow.

Gros-bec tacheté du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*—3. 473.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 659. 1.

LARGER than a Chaffinch, being above six inches in length: beak stout, and dusky: head, neck, upper part of the back, under parts of the body and tail deep black: feathers on the head short and shining: shoulders and lower part of the back



and rump bright yellow: greater quills, secondaries, and coverts, reddish brown; the former edged with yellow, the two latter with grey: lower part of the thighs pale brown: legs dusky.

Buffon describes and figures a variety, or probably the female, or young bird, which is brownish above, with each feather spotted in the middle with black: sides of the head, wing-coverts, and under parts of the body dirty white, marked with black: shoulders and rump pale yellow: quills and tail black, the former with yellow edges, the latter with grey: beak and legs pale. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Coromandel.

## BLACK-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia melanogastra*.)

*L. lutea fusco contaminata, gula pectore abdomineque nigris, alis caudaque fuscis.*

Yellow Grosbeak sprinkled with brown, with the throat, breast, and abdomen black; wings and tail brown.

*Loxia afra.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.

*Loxia melanogastra.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 82.

Black-bellied Grosbeak. Brown. *Ill.* 58. t. 24.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 155.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 153.

THE beak of this bird is black: head, sides, and tail-coverts, fine yellow, sprinkled in many parts with light brown: chin, breast, and belly, black: wings and tail brown: in the winter it changes entirely to a light brown. Inhabits Africa.

## GAMBIA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Gambensis.)

*L. lutea, capite atro.*

Yellow Grosbeak, with a black head.

*Loxia melanocephala.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 69.*Coccothraustes Gambensis.* *Briss.* 3. 230. 5.*Gambia Grosbeak.* *Albin.* 3. t. 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 65.

THE whole bird yellowish green, with the exception of the irides, head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, which are black: beak cinereous: legs blueish ash-colour: inhabits Gambia, and is six inches and a quarter in length.

## YELLOW GROSBEEK.

(Loxia flavicans.)

*L. flavo, dorso flavicante, capite fulvo.*

Yellow Grosbeak, with the back yellowish, and head fulvous.

*Loxia flavicans.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 13.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 48.*Yellow Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 139. 44.

BEAK short and thick, the base reaching on the forehead further than usual: head, neck, breast, belly, and vent, yellow; the top of the first paler: back, wings, and tail, greenish-yellow: quills and

tail margined with yellowish; the bend of the former bright yellow: legs pale. Inhabits many parts of Asia.

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## SUMATRAN GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia hypoxantha*.)

*L. flavicans, fronte superciliisque luteis, remigibus rectricibusque nigris margine flavescentibus.*

Yellowish Grosbeak, with the forehead and a line over the eyes yellow; quills and tail-feathers black, with yellowish margins.

*Loxia hypoxantha.* Daudin. *Orn.* 2. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 384. 44.

Sumatran Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 194. 5.

NATIVE of the rice fields of Sumatra, and is the size of *Embriza Civis*: beak pale coloured: irides rufous: forehead yellow: prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts yellowish green: wings dusky black, with yellow margins: under parts yellow: tail black, even at the end, with the feathers bordered with yellowish: legs pale coloured.

## NUN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia collaria.)

*L. flavescens, pectore collarique flavis, temporibus nigris.*

Yellowish Grosbeak, with the breast and neck yellow, and temples black.

*Loxia collaria.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 37.Le Gros-bec Nonette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 446.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. 3.Le Grivelin à Cravate. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 473.Gros-bec d'Angola. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 659. 2.Nun Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 133. 34.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of the East Indies and Angola; it is the size of the Blue Titmouse, and four inches and a half in length: beak black: forehead naked: temples black: top of the head and upper parts of the body greenish blue: under parts, collar on the neck, and rump, rufous white: across the breast a mottled black band: wings rufous yellow and black, mixed: tail black: legs pale brown: the supposed opposite sex is figured by Buffon, and differs in having the upper parts of a darker colour; the white collar round the neck, and the mottled band on the breast, much broader than in the above: the under parts are more rufous; and there is a white spot near the edge of the wing, at the base of the quills.

## YELLOW-RUMPED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia hordeacea.)

*L. fulva, temporibus albis, cauda pectoreque atris.*

Fulvous Grosbeak, with the temples white; tail and breast black.

Loxia hordeacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 852.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 49.Yellow-rumped Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 140. 45.

OF this bird, which is a native of India, the temples are white: the head, neck, and rump, are fulvous: the breast, space between the temples and beak, wings, and tail, black: the shoulders, thighs, vent, and margins of the tail-feathers, grey.

## ABYSSINIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia abyssinica.)

*L. flavo, vertice genis gula pectoreque nigris; alis caudaque fuscis.*

Yellow Grosbeak, with the crown, cheeks, throat, and breast black; wings and tail brown.

*Loxia abyssinica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 33.

Gros-bec d'Abyssinie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 474.

Abyssinian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 131. 31.

THE Abyssinian Grosbeak is about the size of the Hawfinch: beak very stout, and black: top and sides of the head, with the throat, cheeks, and breast, black: irides red: upper parts of the body, belly, and thighs, pale yellow, with a brown tinge on those parts where the colours join each other: scapulars blackish: quills brown: wing-coverts and tail the same; the former with grey, and the latter with yellow edges: legs reddish grey.

The nest of this bird is very singular: it is of a pyramidal shape, and suspended from the ends of the branches of trees: the opening is on the side facing the east; and the cavity is divided by a partition down the middle; about the centre of this partition is the opening to the true nest, which is situated some distance downward from the entrance, by which contrivance the bird is protected from the assaults of various wild animals that seek to destroy it, as well as from the rain: it is a native of Abyssinia.

## WARBLING GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cantans.)

*L. fusca nigricante transversim lineata, subtus alba.*

Brown Grosbeak, transversely striped with dusky; beneath white.

*Loxia cantans.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 88.Brown Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 66. t. 27.Warbling Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 81.

THIS bird is frequently brought over to England from its native country (Africa), on account of its song; but it does not live long: the most common appearance is as follows: length four inches: beak dusky: upper parts of the plumage brown, with narrow obscure dusky lines: belly white: tail deep brown, and wedge-shaped: legs blueish: many of these birds are mottled on the chin and sides of the body with dusky and white, and of a pale yellow beneath.

## DUSKY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia obscura.)

*L. fusco-nigricans*, gula media corporeque subtus albis, lateribus fusco maculatis, tectricibus alarum albo bifasciatis.

Brownish-black Grosbeak, with the throat in the middle and body beneath white, the sides spotted with fuscous, and the wing-coverts with two white fascia.

*Loxia obscura*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 27.

Dusky Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 216.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 127. 26.

THIS bird has the head, neck, and back dusky, edged with pale brown : wing-coverts dusky, with two white bars : middle of the throat white : sides of the breast and belly white, with brown spots : quills green. Found at New York in the summer season.



## HUDSONIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Hudsonica.)

*L. fusca*, abdomine albo, lateribus fusco maculato, tectricibus alarum rufo bifasciatis.

Brown Grosbeak, with the abdomen white, the sides spotted with brown; wing-coverts with two red bands.

Loxia Hudsonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 28.

Hudsonian Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 192. 2.

KNOWN at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Atic-koom-a-shish*, where it is not uncommon: length five inches: beak short, thick, and brown: plumage above brown, the feathers bordered with rufous: breast and belly white, with long brown dashes: middle of the belly and vent white: greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with rufous, forming a band of that colour on the wing: tail slightly forked: legs brown.

## FASCINATING GROSBEAK.

(Loxia fascinans.)

*L. fusco-nigra subtus alba, rectricibus exterioribus albis.*

Brown-black Grosbeak, beneath, and with the outer tail-feathers white.

*Loxia fascinans. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 7.*Fascinating Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 14.*

THE manners of this bird are said to be very pleasing, from whence it is called the fascinating bird at Port Jackson in New South Wales, of which place it is a native : it is rather larger than the Bullfinch : the upper parts of the body dusky black, inclining to brown : under parts white : two outer tail-feathers white : legs and beak dusky.

## ASH-COLOURED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cinerea.)

*L. fusco-nigricans, capite cristato, abdomine albido, pedibus rubris.*

Brown-dusky Grosbeak, with the head crested, abdomen whitish, and feet red.

*Loxia cinerea. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 2.—Mus. Carls. fas. 4. t. 88.*Ash-coloured Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 10.*

ONE of the largest of the genus : the beak is stout and pale : hind head crested : plumage above

cinereous brown : beneath nearly white : tail-feathers very long and black, with white margins on the outward edge : legs red. Found at Malacca, Sumatra, and Java.

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## BLUE-WINGED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cyanoptera*.)

*L. cinereo-fusca, capistro saturatiore, alis et cauda cœruleis, remigibus exterioribus basi albis.*

Grey-brown Grosbeak, with the capistrum darker, wing and tail blue, and the outer quills white at the base.

*Loxia cyanoptera.*° *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 6.*

Blue-winged Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 14.*

IN length seven inches : beak blue : prevailing colour cinereous brown, but darker round the base of the beak to the eyes : wings fine blue, with a white spot on the outer edge of the middle of the wing, formed by the base of the outer quills being of that colour : tail likewise blue, but not so dark as the wings ; all the feathers with white tips : legs blue. Found at Port Jackson in New South Wales.

## SUNDA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Javensis.)

*L. fusco-cinerea, capillitio remigibus ac rectricibus nigris, temporibus abdomineque cinereo-albicantibus.*

Greyish-brown Grosbeak, with the barbs of the quills and tail-feathers black; temples and abdomen cinereous white.

Loxia Javensis. *Mus. Carls. fas. 4. t. 88.*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 1.*

Sunda Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 195. 9.*

THIS species inhabits the islands of Sumatra and Java: it is the size of a Bullfinch: top of the head black: prevailing colour greyish brown: from the chin the under parts are paler than the upper: belly and thighs white: quills and tail black: secondaries brown, margined with ferruginous: legs pale yellow.

## WHITE-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Mäja.)

*L. fusca, capite albo.*

Brown Grosbeak, with the head white.

Loxia Maia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 72.Le Maia de la Chine. *Briss.* 3. 212. 65. t. 9. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl.**Enl.* 109. f. 1.Maian. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 107. t. 3. lower figure.Malacca Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 306. f. 1.White-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 68.

THIS bird comes from Malacca and China. It is four inches in length : beak grey brown, palest beneath : head and neck dirty white : breast pale brown : upper parts of the body, wings, and tail chesnut brown : second and fourth quill-feathers white : belly and vent blackish : legs grey. Buffon describes the breast and belly both black.

## TOTTY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Totta.)

*L. testaceo-fusca, subtus albida, remigibus rectricibusque omnibus nigris, summo apice albis.*

Testaceous-brown Grosbeak, beneath white, with the quills and tail-feathers black, all of them tipped with white.

Loxia Totta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 79.

Totty Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 156.

THIS bird is found in Caffraria, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, and India; in the latter place it is called *Totty*: it is in length four inches: beak nearly white: forehead greenish brown: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, space between the shoulders, and upper wing-coverts testaceous brown: body beneath brownish white: quills and tail black, all the feathers with white tips: feet black.

## SOCIABLE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia socia.)

*L. rufo-fusca, subtus flavescens, capistro nigro, cauda brevi.*

Reddish-brown Grosbeak, beneath yellowish; capistrum black;  
tail short.

*Loxia socia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 381. 35.**Loxia. Paterson. Cape. t. p. 126, bird and nest.**Tisserin republicain. Daud. Orn. 2. 397.**Sociable Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 192. 3.*

THE Sociable Grosbeak is about the size of a Bullfinch, being five inches and a half in length: beak and lore black: prevailing colour of the plumage rufous brown; beneath yellow: yellowest round the ear: tail short: legs brown.

Inhabits the interior country at the Cape of Good Hope, where it was first discovered by Mr. Paterson, who gives the following history of it. "Few species of birds live together in such large societies, or have such an extraordinary mode of nidification as these: they build their nests on the Mimosa trees, which grow to a very large size, and appear to be well calculated for the purpose, as the smoothness of their trunks prevents the birds from being attacked by Monkeys, and other noxious animals. The method in which their nests are made is very curious. On one tree there could not be less than from eight hundred to a thousand under one general roof: I call it a roof, because it resembles that of a thatched house, and projects

over the entrance of the nest below in a very singular manner. The industry of these birds seems almost equal to that of the Bee. Throughout the day they appear to be busily employed in carrying a fine species of grass, which is the principal material they employ for the purpose of erecting this extraordinary work, as well as for additions and repairs. Though my short stay in the country was not sufficient to satisfy me by ocular proof that they added to their nest as they annually increased in numbers; still, from the many trees which I have seen borne down by the weight, and others which I have observed with their boughs completely covered over, it would appear that this is really the case. When the tree which is the support of this aërial city is obliged to give way to the increase of weight, it is obvious that they are no longer protected, and are under the necessity of rebuilding in other trees. One of these deserted nests I had the curiosity to break down to inform myself of the internal structure of it; and found it equally ingenious with that of the external. There are many entrances, each of which forms a regular street, with nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other. The grass with which they build is called the Boshmans-grass: and I believe the seed of it to be their principal food; though, on examining their nests, I found the wings and legs of different insects. From every appearance the nest which I dissected had been inhabited for many years; and some parts of it were much more complete than others. This,



therefore, I conceive to amount nearly to a proof that the animals added to it at different times, as they found necessary from the increase of the family, or rather of the nation or community."

This species also constructs its nests on the Acacia trees and the Aloë Dichotornes, which grows to a very large size. Mr. Barrow notices one that had steps cut in its sides to enable a person to climb up for the nests.

Supposed to be a variety of *L. tatta*, by Monsieur Daudin.

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FAN-TAILED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia flabellifera*.)

*L. rubro-fusca subtus rubescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*

Reddish-brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish; quills and tail brownish.

*Loxia flabellifera.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 30.

La Queue en Eventail de Virginié. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 463.

—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 380.

Fan-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 128. 28.

ABOUT five inches in length: beak strong and dusky: prevailing colour of the plumage above reddish-brown, with the rump paler: below rather inclined to red: quills, tail, and legs dusky: female with the breast and belly grey. Called *Fan-tails* in Virginia, from the circumstance of their carrying the tail expanded.

## ORANGE-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia bicolor.)

*L. fusca, subtus rubra, aut alba, pedibus fuscis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath red, or white, with the legs brown.

*Loxia bicolor.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 48.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 89.*Fringilla rubra minor.* *Briss.* 3. 164. 40.Le Brunor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 137.Bouvreuil à ventre roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. *f.* 2.Little Brown Bullfinch. *Edwards.* 83. *f.* 1.Orange-bellied Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 82.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter : beak short, thick, and whitish : upper parts of the body pale brown : under parts dull reddish orange : legs brown : the female has a black beak : the under parts of the body white, inclined to ferruginous on the chin, and legs blueish : inhabits India and China.

## SPOTTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia maculata.)

*L. obscure fusca albo maculata, subtus albida maculis subfuscis, superciliis pallidis, rectribus duabus extimis apice albo maculatis.*

Dull fuscous Grosbeak spotted with white; beneath white with subfuscous spots; supercilia pale; the two outer tail-feathers white at the tip and spotted.

*Loxia maculata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 26.

Spotted Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 126. 25.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 213.

SUPPOSED to inhabit North America: beak pale, rather stout, with a dusky tip; plumage on the upper parts dusky; each feather spotted with white at the end, except those of the quills and greater coverts: over the eye a pale streak: under parts dirty white, marked with dusky streaks: the outer web of the most exterior tail-feather white nearly to the tip, with a white spot close to the tip of the inner web; the next feather nearly similar: quills and tail fringed with dusky white on the outer web: legs pale brown.

## BROWN-HEADED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia ferruginea.)

*L. nigra, marginibus primarum flavis, subtus flavescens, pectore ferrugineo, capite gulaque fuscis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the margins of the feathers yellow; beneath yellowish, with the breast ferruginous; head and throat brown.

*Loxia ferruginea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 62.

Brown-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 54.

THIS bird is very scarce: it is in length six inches: beak stout, and horn-coloured: head and chin dusky brown: back and wing-coverts black; the feathers with deep yellow margins: breast dark ferruginous: abdomen and vent dull yellow; palest on the vent: quills and tail dusky, with yellow margins: legs pale: tail even at the end.

## MUSTACHOE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia mystacea.)

*L. fusco-olivacea subtus albida, capite et cervice rufo-fuscis, superciliis et macula oris coccineis.*

Brown-olive Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the head and upper part of the neck reddish brown; line over the eyes and spot near the mouth crimson.

*Loxia mystacea.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 5.—Daud. Orn. 2. 446.*

Mustachoe Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 13.*

THIS bird, which comes from Cochin China, is the size of a Wren: beak tipped with black, and reddish brown at the base: head and upper parts of the neck reddish brown; with a brilliant red streak above the eyes, and another at the corners of the mouth: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown, with an olive tinge: lower parts whitish grey: throat and fore-part of the neck pale grey: legs flesh-colour: claws grey.

## GREEN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Chloris.)

*L. flavicante-virens, remigibus primoribus antice luteis, rectricibus lateralibus quatuor basi luteis.*

Yellowish-green Grosbeak, with the primary quills in front, and the four lateral tail-feathers yellow.

*Loxia Chloris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 27.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 226.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Briss.* 3. 190. 54.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 39.

*Le Verdier.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 172. 15.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 267. 2.

*Greenfinch.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 117.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 353. B.—*Albin.* 1. 58.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 69.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 134. 36.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.—*Bewick.* 1.

THE Greenfinch is rather larger than a Sparrow: the beak is thick and whitish: irides dark hazel: head and back yellowish green; the edges of the feathers greyish inclining to ash-colour about the sides of the head and neck: rump and breast more yellow: greater quills yellow on the outer webs; those next the body greyish: tail slightly forked; the middle feathers dusky, and the four outer feathers on each side yellow on their exterior webs: legs flesh-colour: female not so bright, and with a brown cast: sometimes found quite white.

This bird is common all over the continent of Europe, but occurs very rarely in Russia: it constructs its nest in a low and thick bush or hedge, composed of dry grass, and lined with hair, wool,



GREEN GROSBEAK.





and feathers, laying four or five eggs that are similar to the Linnet's, of a greenish cast, with a rusty red mark at the larger end; and the female is so careful of them during the time of incubation that she may be easily taken out of her nest: the male is said to assist her in guarding the eggs. Its food is principally seed and grain; and it is easily tamed, as it will become familiar almost as soon as taken: its native song is very trifling, but in confinement it will soon learn the notes of other birds: is very liable to become blind if exposed to the sun. In the winter this bird flocks with the Chaffinches and Yellow-hammers; and migrates into other districts if the weather be severe: often called the Green Linnet.

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CHINESE GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia sinensis*.)

*L. fusca subtus rufescens, capite colloque griseo virescentibus, remigibus rectricibusque nigris apice albidis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish, with the head and neck greenish grey; quills and tail-feathers black, with white tips.

*Loxia sinensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 40.

Le Verdier de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 202.

Chinese Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 135. 37.

VERY similar to the common Greenfinch: the beak is greenish yellow: head and neck greenish grey: back and wing-coverts light brown; those

near the edge of the wing black : secondaries grey on the outer and black on the inner edge ; greater quills black at the part farthest from the body, with grey tips, the other part nearest the body yellow : vent the same : abdomen dirty red : tail black, tipped with white : legs greenish yellow : common in China.

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GREY-NECKED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia melanura*.)

*L. cervice fusca, jugulo uropygioque griseis, abdomine rufescente, alis caudaque nigris, macula alarum remigibus apice crissoque albis.*

Grosbeak with the hind part of the neck brown ; jugulum and rump grey ; abdomen reddish ; wings and tail black ; a spot on the wings, tip of the quills, and vent white.

*Loxia melanura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 63.

Le Gros-bec de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 199.

Grey-necked Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 55.

THIS bird inhabits China, and is the size of the Hawfinch : beak and irides yellow : head black : hind part of the neck dirty brown, fore-part grey : wing-coverts blueish-black, with a white spot near the middle : secondaries black, edged on the inner web with white : primaries black with white tips : belly pale rufous : vent white : rump grey : legs yellow : female with the head grey, and quills black, bordered with white.

## BRIMSTONE GROSBKAK.

(Loxia sulphurata.)

*L. fusco olivacea, gutture ventreque luteis, superciliis flavis.*

Brown-olive Grosbeak, with the throat and belly yellowish; supercilia yellow.

*Loxia sulphurata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 45.*Coccothraustes Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 225. 2. t. 11. f. 1. Brimstone Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 41.

FROM the Cape of Good Hope : size of *Fringilla Montifringilla* : length near six inches : beak stout, above half an inch in length, and horn-coloured : head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body olive-green : on the eye a yellow line : throat, belly, and vent yellow : quills and tail brown, all but the two middle feathers of the latter, which are entirely olive-green, margined with brown : legs brownish grey.

## PHILIPPINE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia philippina.)

*L. fusca subtus albido flavicans, vertice pectoreque luteis, gula fusca.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath whitish yellow; crown of the head and breast yellow; throat brown.

*Loxia philippina.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 36.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Briss.* 3. 232. 6. *t.* 12. *f.* 1. *mas.* *t.* 18. *f.* 1. 2. *nidus.* —*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 32.

Toucnam-courvi des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 465. —3. 469. var.  $\beta$ .—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 135. 2. *mas.*

Philippine Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 129. 30.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 193. 4.

THIS bird is said to be one of the most docile of all known birds: it is in length five inches and a quarter: beak, capistrum, sides of the head beneath the eyes, and chin brown: irides, crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars yellow, with a brown spot in the middle of each feather: rump brown, margined with white: fore-part of the neck and breast yellow: abdomen and vent yellowish white: wing-coverts and quills brown, the former edged with white, the latter with pale rufous: tail the same: legs yellowish: female with the upper parts brown, edged with rufous: under parts pale rufous: this bird is occasionally found with the sides of the head above the eyes black; the black and brown mixture on the back less distinct; and the greater wing-

coverts, quills, and tail greenish brown, edged with yellow.

This bird may be rendered so very tame as to come and perch on its master's hand, or to fetch and carry like a dog at command: it is called *Baya* in India, where it is extremely common; it is also found in Abyssinia and the Philippine Islands; is said to feed on fire flies: it builds a very curious nest in the shape of a long cylinder swelling out into a globose form in the middle: it is composed of the fine fibres of leaves and grass, and fastened by the end to the branch of a high tree, generally on the Palmyra, or Indian Figtree: the nest is said to have two or three divisions in it, of which the true nest is in the globose part; the entrance is at the bottom of the long cylinder; it is generally suspended over water: the eggs, which resemble pearls, have the white part transparent when boiled, and are very delicious eating.

## JAVA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia oryzivora.)

- L. fusca, temporibus albis, rostro rubro, capite caudaque nigris.*  
 Brown Grosbeak, with the temples white, beak red, head and tail black.
- Loxia oryzivora.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 14.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 31.
- Coccothraustes sinerius cinerea.* *Briss.* 3. 244. 12. t. 11. f. 2.
- Le Padda, ou l'Oiseau de Riz. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 463.  
 —*Edwards.* 41. 42.
- Gros-bec de la Chine. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 152. f. 1.
- Java Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 129. 29.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 151.

THIS bird does great mischief to the rice-grounds in Java, and at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is very common; it is likewise supposed to be abundant in China, as it is often seen among Chinese paintings, and is called *Hung-tzoy*. It is in length five inches: beak stout, and red: head and throat black: sides of the head beneath the eyes white: eyelids red: upper parts of the body, neck, and breast, pale ash-colour: belly and thighs rose-colour: vent and under tail-coverts dirty white: tail black: legs flesh-colour: female with the edge of the wing, and under tail-coverts, white. Is well known by the name of Java Sparrow.



JAVA GROSBEAK.





## BRASILIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia brasiliana.)

*L. fusca, subtus rufescens maculis albis nigro annulatis, lunula nuchæ caudaque apice albis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish with white spots annulated with black, with a collar round the neck, and the apex of the tail white.

Loxia brasiliana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 19.

Le Grivelin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 461. 30.

Gros-bec du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. f. 1.

Brasilian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 122. 18.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of Brasil; and is in length six inches: beak flesh-colour, thick, and short: head and chin red; neck with a white ring, not meeting in front: breast, belly, and sides, reddish white, with a few white spots, more or less bordered with black: middle of the belly red: back and wing-coverts brown: quills and tail black; the coverts and secondaries tipped with pale reddish: end of the tail white: rump dusky.

## BULLFINCH GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Pyrrhula.)

*L. cinerea, capite nigro, tetricibus caudæ remigiumque posticarum albis.*

Cinereous Grosbeak, with the head black; wing-coverts, and hinder part of the quills, white.

*Loxia Pyrrhula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 225.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Raii. Syn.* 86. A.—*Briss.* 3. 308. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 387. 56.

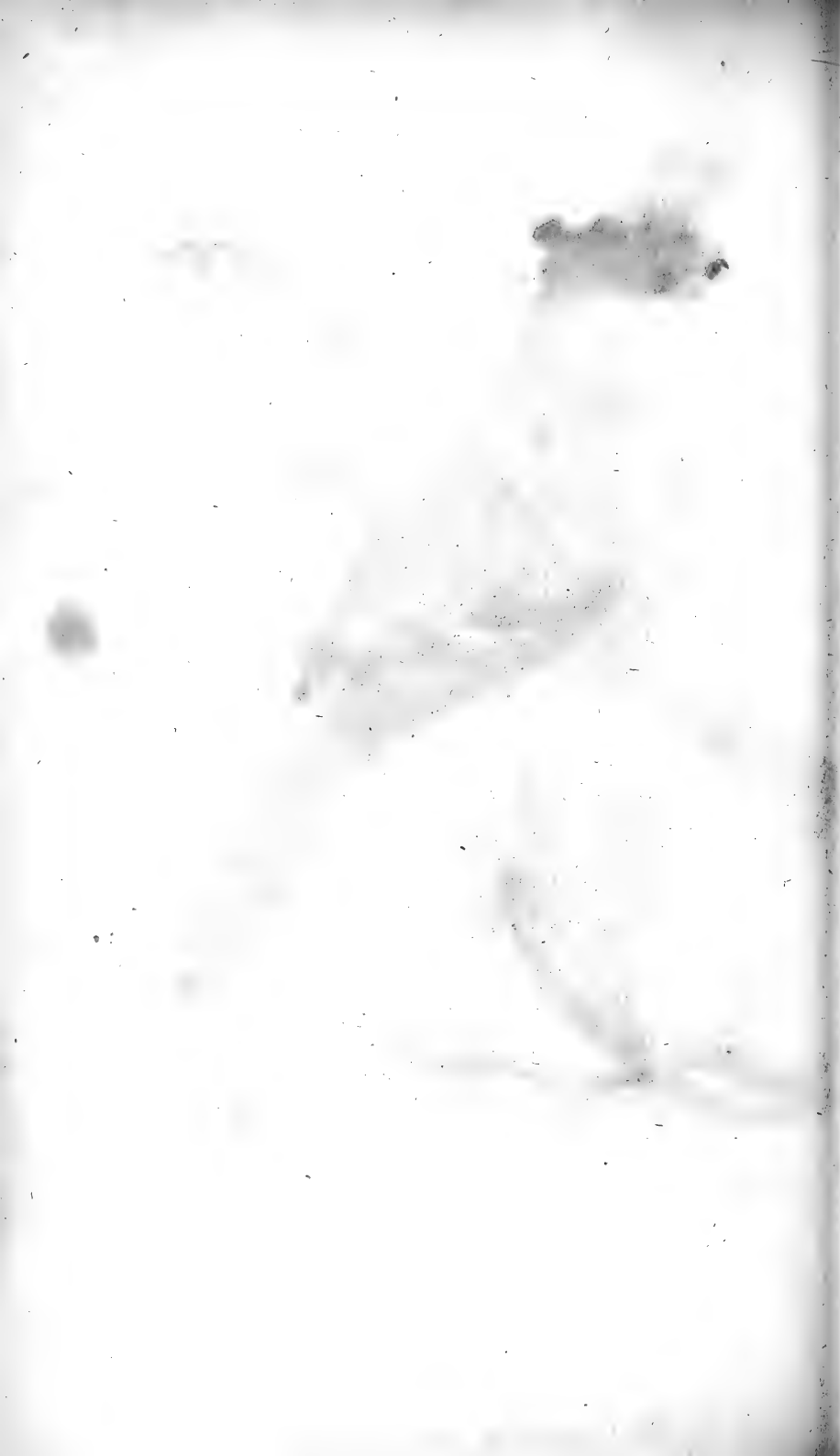
*Bouvreuil. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 372. 17.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 145.

*Bullfinch. Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 116.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 353. A. *Albin.* 1. 59. 60.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 70.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 138.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 51.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.

THIS well known bird has a black, short, and thick beak: irides dusky: the crown of the head black: upper part of the neck and back fine cinereous grey: cheeks, breast, and belly, crimson: vent white: wing-coverts with a white line running across just above the quills, which are dusky: rump white: tail black: female of a dirty brown; except the crown of the head and rump, the former black, the latter white: young bird when just hatched very much resembles the female, except that they have no black on the head; which, with the crimson on the breast of the male, appears about two months after leaving the nest. In confinement this bird, if fed on hemp-seed, will often become entirely black: it is found quite white, with a tinge of blossom-colour on the top and sides of the head.



BULLFINCH GROSBEAK.



This bird is a native of England, and constructs its nest in the thickest parts of a white or black-thorn hedge; it is composed of small dry twigs, lined with moss: the female lays five or six dirty blueish white eggs, marked with dark spots at the larger end: it breeds about the latter end of May.

It is not gregarious, as seldom more than a brood is seen together: it is found in this country all the year, in the summer frequenting woods and retired places, and in the winter attacking the buds of trees in gardens and orchards. The wild notes of this bird are few, but extremely soft, and generally uttered so low as to escape a common observer: both male and female may be taught to whistle a variety of tunes, and also to articulate words; this is generally practised in Germany, from whence they are brought to London. It appears to be found over most parts of the continent of Europe, throughout Russia and Siberia. They are called in some places Nopes, in others Thick-bills, Red-hoops, Tony-hoops, and Alps. It has been tried to breed this bird, but without success, as the male generally falls a victim to the fury of the female.

## ORANGE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia aurantia.)

*L. fulva, pileo alis caudaque nigris.*

Fulvous Grosbeak, with the upper part of the head, wings, and tail, black.

*Loxia aurantia.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 66.Le Bouvert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 387.Bouvreuil de Bourbon et du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 204. f. 1. 2.Orange Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 146. 56.

THE Orange Grosbeak inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of Bourbon: it is in length four inches and a half: beak dusky: crown of the head black: general colour of the plumage fine orange, with the wings and tail dusky black, bordered with orange, but with some of the inner quills white: legs pale red: female with the whole of the head and fore-part of the neck black: the under parts of the body white: the rest of the plumage dull orange, except the quills, which are grey.

## WHITE-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia torrida.)

*L. nigra, pectore abdomineque castaneis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the breast and abdomen chesnut.

*Loxia torrida. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 854.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 389. 61.*Le Bouvreuil à bec blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 388.*White-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 146. 57.*

THIS bird has nearly the whole body black; the breast and belly only being chesnut: the two middle tail-feathers longest: the beak is sometimes white: native of South America.

## BLACK GROSBEAK.

(Loxia nigra.)

*L. nigra, macula alba humeri basique remigium duarum exteriorum.*

Black Grosbeak, with a spot on the shoulder, and the base of the two outward quills white.

*Loxia nigra. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 306. 40.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 862.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 388. 59.**Pyrrhula mexicana nigra. Briss. 3. 316. 3.*Le Bouvreuil noir du Mexique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 394.*Black Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 147. 60.*

SIZE of *L. fusca*: length five inches and a quarter: beak stout, deeply notched in the middle of

the margin of the upper mandible, and black ; as is the plumage in general, with the exception of a little white on the fore-part of the wing and base of the two first quills : legs black. From Mexico.

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## NORTHERN GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia septentrionalis*.)

*L. atra, macula alarum alba.*

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with a white spot on the wing.

*Loxia septentrionalis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 58.

Northern Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 59.

THE whole bird black, with the exception of a white spot on the wing : said to inhabit the north of Europe.



## BROWN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia fusca.)

*L. fusca, subtus albida, remigibus a tertia ad nonam basi omnino albis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the quills from the third to the ninth black at the base.

*Loxia fusca.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 46.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 245.

19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind.* 1. 389. 64.

Brown Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 58.

INHABITS Africa and Bengal. Size of the Canary bird: beak short, thick, and lead-coloured: head and upper parts of the body brown: under parts pale ash-colour: quills dusky black; the eight middle ones white at the base: vent pure white: tail dusky black, tipped with palish: legs pale.

## THICK-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia crassirostris.)

*L. nigra, remigibus primoribus rectricibusque duabus intermediis basi albis, rostro gibboso.*

Black Grosbeak, with the primary quills and two middle tail-feathers white at the base; beak gibbous.

*Loxia crassirostris.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 65.

Thick-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 148. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.

LOCALITY unknown: described by Dr. Latham, from Mr. Tunstal's Museum, as follows: "Size of a Bullfinch: length five inches and three quarters: the beak is of a large size, and deeper than it is long, being three quarters of an inch from the base on the forehead to that of the under jaw: the base of the upper mandible passes backward some way on the forehead; about one third from the tip is a deep notch; the colour of the beak a pale yellow: the plumage is wholly black, except the bottoms of the quills, which are white, forming a spot on the wing: tail two inches long; base of the middle feathers white: legs whitish."

## BLACK-BREASTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia pectoralis.)

*L. corpore supra fasciaque pectoralis nigris, subtus fasciaque alarum gemina alba.*

Grosbeak with the body above, and band on the breast, black ; beneath, and double band on the wings, white.

*Loxia pectoralis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 390. 67.

*Loxia americana.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 863.

Black-breasted Grosbeak. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 148. 62.

THIS bird is said to inhabit America : it is the size of the least Titmouse : length not quite four inches : beak black : prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts black : under parts white, with the exception of a black band on the breast : wings with two white bands : above the black band on the breast is a narrow white crescent, extending nearly round the neck : tail black, and rounded : legs brown.

## LINEATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Lineola.)

*L. cœruleo-nigra*, *linea frontali temporibus macula alarum corporeque subtus albis.*

Blue-black Grosbeak, with a line on the forehead; temples, spots on the wings, and body beneath white.

*Loxia Lineola.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 68.

*Pyrrhula africana nigra minor.* *Briss.* 3. 388. 5. t. 17. f. 1.

Le Bouveron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 388.

Bouvreuil à plumes frisées. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. 1. β.

Lineated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 63.

OF this bird the beak is gibbous and black, with a white spot on the base of the upper mandible, and a line of the same colour from the forehead to the crown: upper parts of the body glossy blue-black: under parts white: base of the primary quills white, forming a spot of that colour on the wing, the rest of which is black: tail slightly forked and black: inhabits Asia.

Buffon figures a very singular variety of this bird in the Planches Enluminées, with all the feathers on the under parts long and frizzled, which may probably be a distinct species.

## FERRUGINOUS GROSBK.

(Loxia ferruginosa.)

*L. ferruginea, rostri basi jugulo macula abdominis pedibusque nigris.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the base of the beak, jugulum, spot on the abdomen, and feet, black.

*Loxia ferruginea. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 3.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 11.*

Is of the same size, and very much resembles *L. Maja*: base of the beak, chin, and throat, black: crown, nape, and sides of the head, white: upper parts of the body ferruginous; under parts paler; with a black spot on the abdomen, near the thighs: legs black: female above brown; below paler: quills black, with ferruginous edges: beak and legs black; the former very stout in both sexes. Inhabits the East Indies.

## FASCIATED GROSBREAK.

(Loxia fasciata.)

*L. testaceo-fusca nigro undulata, sub gula fascia sanguinea.*

Testaceous-brown Grosbeak, waved with black; beneath the throat a blood-coloured fascia.

*Loxia fasciata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 87.Fasciated Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 64. t. 27.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 156. 80.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS rare bird is in length above four inches and a half: beak blueish grey: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and lesser wing-coverts, pale brown, waved with black: cheeks brown, with a rich crimson band beneath, and a black line below that: breast and belly brown, with black undulations: quills black, secondaries tipped with pale cinnamon colour: tail black, with the whole of the inner web of the most exterior feather white; and the rest of the feathers, except the two middle ones, with a white spot on the tip of the inner webs: legs flesh-colour: supposed to inhabit Africa: female much paler, and without the crimson band on the throat; the under parts pale cinnamon colour, and the white at the tip of the tail-feathers not so conspicuous as in the male.

## STRIATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia striata.)

*L. fusca ferrugineo striata, subtus alba, jugulo nigro.*

Brown Grosbeak striated with ferruginous; beneath white; jugulum black.

*Loxia striata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 37.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 53.*Coccothraustes borbonica.* *Briss.* 3. 243. 11. t. 13. f. 4.Gros-bec de l'Isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 153. 1.Striated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 142. 49.

THIS bird is scarcely larger than a Wren; not being four inches in length: head and upper parts of the body brown, with the shafts of the feathers rufous brown: throat, and fore-part of the neck, blackish: lower part of the neck, breast, abdomen, and vent, white: quills and tail blackish brown: beak dusky: legs blackish. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

## COWRY GROSBEEK.

(Loxia punctularia.)

*L. ferruginea, abdomine nigro albo maculato.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the abdomen white, spotted with black.

*Loxia punctularia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 54.*Coccothraustes javensis nævia.* *Briss.* 3. 239. 9. t. 13. f. 2.Gros-bec tacheté de Java. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 468.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 1.Cowry Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 142. 50.

Four inches and a quarter in length : beak and legs dusky : front and sides of the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, chesnut : back of the head, and neck, back, upper tail-coverts, and rump, rufous brown ; the feathers of the latter edged with grey : breast and sides marked with tear-shaped white spots, and dusky : belly in the middle, and vent, white ; the former with a few black spots : native of Java.



## MOLUCCA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia molucca.)

*L. fuscescens*, capite, jugulo, reatricibusque nigris, subtus uropygioque albo nigroque undulatu.

Brownish Grosbeak, with the head, jugulum, and tail-feathers black beneath, and with the rump waved with black and white.

*Loxia molucca*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 52.

*Coccothraustes moluccensis*. *Briss.* 3. 241. 10. t. 13. f. 3.

Gros-bec des Moluques. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 2.

Molucca Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 141. 48.

FROM the Molucca Isles : in length four inches : beak dusky : hind part of the head, and upper parts of the body, brown : fore-part of the former, with the sides and front of the neck, black : under parts of the body, from the breast to the vent, undulated with black and white in a transverse direction : rump the same : quills dark brown : upper tail-coverts and tail black : quills deep brown : legs brown.

## MALACCA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia malacca.)

*L. ferruginea, capite abdomineque nigris, rostro cæruleo.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the head and abdomen black; beak blueish.

Loxia malacca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 57.Coccothraustes javensis. *Briss.* 3. 237. 8. t. 13. f. 1.Le Jacobin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 468.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 8. 3.White-breasted Indian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 3. 55.Malacca Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 140. 47.*β. capite colloque inferiore nigris.*

With the head and lower part of the neck black.

Loxia malacca *β.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 16.Coccothraustes sinensis. *Briss.* 3. 257. 7.Chinese Sparrow. *Edwards.* 43.Malacca Grosbeak. var. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 141. A.—*Lath. Sup.* 152.

THE Malacca Grosbeak is in length six inches and a quarter: beak blueish ash: irides, head, neck, middle of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, black: breast, and sides of the abdomen, white: back, wings, and tail, chesnut: legs brown: female not so bright, and with the thighs chesnut.

The Chinese Sparrows of Edwards appear to belong to this species, but if so, they are very distinct varieties: the male is of the same size; with the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, black; the rest of the plumage chesnut: beak and legs cinereous: the female has the top of the head, and

upper parts of the body, cinereous brown: the sides of the head, and under parts, reddish white: quills and tail blackish: legs flesh-colour: inhabits Java, China, and India; in the latter place it is called *Mungul*.

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DWARF GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia minima*.)

*L. fusca, subtus testacea, remigibus primoribus basi, secundariis posterius albis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath testaceous, with the primary quills at the base, and the secondaries behind, white.

*Loxia minima.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 45.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 92.

Dwarf Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 158. 84.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS bird is common in India, China, Surinam, and Cayenne: it varies very much, and is the size of a Wren: the beak is short and thick: plumage above brown; beneath and with the rump testaceous: primaries white at the base; secondaries the same on the inside, towards the base: tail-feathers sharp and pale-coloured at the tip: sometimes found with the legs and beak brown, the under parts rufous, and without any white on the wings; and again with the under parts cinereous white; with a yellowish mark between the beak and eye, the edge of the wing the same, with the beak and legs black.

## MINUTE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia minuta.)

*L. grisea, uropygio subtusque ferruginea, remigibus 4, 5, 6, basi utrinque albis.*

Grey Grosbeak, beneath and with the rump ferruginous, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quill-feathers on both sides white at the base.

*Loxia minuta.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 47.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 90.

Le Bec-rond à ventre roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 390.

Minute Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 158. 83.

THIS bird is one of the smallest of the genus; and is hardly the size of a Wren: the beak is stout, thick, short, and brown: plumage above grey-brown; beneath and rump ferruginous; the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills white at the base; and the legs brown.

This is an active little bird: it lives on fruits and seeds, and makes a round nest, composed of a reddish plant, and placed on the trees it frequents: the female lays three or four eggs, and is said to be inseparable from its mate: has a sharp cry like the Sparrow, and frequents uncultivated places.

## PHYTOTOMA. PLANT-CUTTER.

### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, serratum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and serrated.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, obtusa.	<i>Tongue</i> short and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with four toes, placed three before and one behind.

**T**HERE is but one species of this genus known : it is very destructive to plants, as it cuts them off close to the ground to get at the roots, upon which it feeds ; and from this circumstance it has received the name of Plant-cutter.

## CHILI PLANT-CUTTER.

(Phytotoma Ra-ra.)

PH. *griseo-obscura, remigibus reatricibusque albo maculatis.*

Obscure-grey Plant-cutter, with the quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Phytotoma Rara. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 466. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* XLIX. 1.

Phytotome du Chili, ou Rara. *Daudin. Orn.* 2. 366.

Chili Plant-cutter. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 212. 1.

THE Chili Plant-cutter is the size of a Quail: beak serrated on the edges, very strong, and pointed at the tip, in length half an inch: tongue very short, and obtuse: irides brown: upper parts of the body obscure dusky grey; under parts paler: quills and tail-feathers spotted with black: tail of moderate length, and rounded: feet with four toes, placed three before and one behind; the latter one much shorter than the rest.

This bird is very common in Chili: it builds its nest in high trees, in sequestered places: its eggs are white, with red spots: it feeds on vegetables, preferring those parts that are near the root, and it digs about and cuts off the plants close to the ground with its beak, as if it had been done with a saw; for which it is much detested by the inhabitants, as it does great mischief to their gardens: it has a rough voice, and is almost continually uttering the word *Ra-ra* very distinctly, from whence the specific name has arisen.

## HYREUS. HYREUS.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, serratum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and ser- rated.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, obtusa.	<i>Tongue</i> short and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis duo- bus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes, placed two before and one behind.

**W**E have separated this bird from the genus *Phytotoma*, from its having but three toes, placed two before and one behind, in the manner of the genus *Tridactylia*: it also differs from *Phytotoma* in living on the kernels of fruits, whereas the birds belonging to that genus feed on the roots of plants.

## ABYSSINIAN HYREUS.

(Hyreus Abyssinicus.)

*Hx. niger, capite gula juguloque rubris; tectricibus alarum fuscis, alba marginatis.*

Black Plant-cutter, with the head, throat, and jugulum red; wing-coverts brown, with white margins.

*Phytotoma Abyssinica.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLIX. 2.*

*Phytotoma tridactyla.* *Daud. Orn. 2. 366. 2.*

*Loxia tridactyla.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 397. 93.*

Le Guifso Balito. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 471.*

Three-toed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 159.*

Abyssinian Plant-cutter. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 213. 2. t. 133.*

THIS bird appears to vary in some respects, as the descriptions given by Buffon and Daudin do not exactly coincide. Mons. Buffon describes it to have the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, of a beautiful red; which colour reaches in a band down to the vent: the upper part of the neck, body, and tail, black: wing-coverts brown, with white edges: quills the same, with greenish edges: legs dull red: the wings reach half way on the tail: the toes only three in number, placed two before, and one behind. Mons. Daudin says it is the size of the common Grosbeak: beak brown: the head and front of the neck red: the rest of the plumage black: shoulders brownish, with a green tinge: greater wing-coverts appearing like black scales, with the margins white, and tinged with olive: tail forked: legs brown: it is found in Abyssinia, and, according to Mr. Bruce, it is a



*Guffeth*

ABYSSINIAN HYREUS.



solitary species, and lives on the kernels of almonds and other seeds, which it breaks with ease with its strong serrated beak : it frequents woods, and is called *Guifso batito dimmo-won jerck*.

## EMBERIZA. BUNTING.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* conicum; mandibulæ basi deorsum a se invicem discidentes; inferiore lateribus inflexo-coarctata; superiore angustiore, intermedio gibbo.

*Beak* conic; the mandibles at the base stand a little distant from each other; the under one at the sides bent in and straightened; the upper one narrowest, with a hard knob in the middle.

**T**HE Buntings form a very interesting series of birds, living generally on seeds, for which their beak appears to be well calculated, as it is strong, and has a hard knob in the roof of the upper mandible: some of them have a very fine song: there are seven species found in this country.





SNOW BUNTING.

## SNOW BUNTING.

(Emberiza nivalis.)

*E. remigibus albis, primoribus extrorsum nigris, rectricibus nigris, lateribus tribus albis.*

Bunting with the quills white, the primaries outwardly black; tail-feathers black, the three outer ones white.

*Emberiza nivalis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 227. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 866.—*Phil. Trans.* 62. 403. 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 397. 1.

*Hortulanus nivalis.* *Briss.* 3. 285. 9.

*L'Ortolan de neige.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 329.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 497. 1.

Pied Mountain Finch: *Albin. Birds.* 3. 71.

Snow Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 2. 122. 50.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 222.—*Edwards.* 126.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 71.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 161.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 148.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

As this and the two following birds have been frequently confounded together, we shall give the descriptions of them from the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary by Mr. Montagu.

The Snow Bunting is thus described: "Beak yellowish, with the tip black: the whole head, neck, upper part of the back, and all the under parts white, except a tinge of rust-colour on the forehead and back of the head; the rest of the back, scapulars, and tertials black, margined with rufous white: the upper tail-coverts white: the bastard wing black; the prime quills black half way from their points, except on the inner webs of some, their base and the whole of the second-

ries pure white ; greater and smaller coverts, quite up to the ridge of the wing, white : the three outer feathers of the tail white, except a small spot of black on the exterior web of the first, and the points of the shafts of the two others ; the rest are more or less black, margined, and tipped with white : legs, toes, and claws, black ; the hinder claw slightly hooked."

Dr. Latham mentions several varieties of this bird : one has the whole of the white parts tinged with yellow, and the throat and fore-part of the neck sprinkled with small brown spots : another has the whole of the under parts black : and the last has a reddish beak : irides, head, throat, and neck, white ; the latter with three circles, the upper one lead-coloured, the next white, and the lowest blue : rest of the body reddish brown, mixed with greenish yellow : on the breast a blueish denticulated mark, inclining towards the belly : wing-coverts and quills white, varied with greenish yellow and black : the outermost tail-feather but one black ; the rest of the tail white : legs and claws flesh-colour.

This hardy bird is an inhabitant of the mountains of Spitzbergen, Greenland, Lapland, Hudson's Bay, and other cold northern countries : in the Highlands of Scotland it is said to be extremely abundant, and is called *Snowflake*, as it appears in immense flocks in the snowy season, and is supposed to be the harbinger of severe weather, which drives it from its usual haunts. In America it advances no farther to the south than Nova Scotia,



never having been found at New York : it is likewise excessively rare in the south of England, but in Yorkshire and Northumberland it is frequently met with. Phipps, in his Voyage to the North, mentions having seen immense numbers on the ice near the shores of Spitzbergen.

The nest of this bird is said to be placed in the fissures of the mountain rocks, and to be composed of grass, with a layer of feathers inside, and another of the down of the Arctic Fox within that : the female lays five reddish-white eggs, spotted with brown : on its first arrival in this country it is very lean, but quickly grows very fat, when it becomes excellent eating : it sings very sweetly, sitting on the ground ; and does not perch, but runs about like the Lark, which it very much resembles at first sight. The farther north it is found the whiter the plumage is supposed to be, as some specimens from Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Wapathecusish*, have a great deal more white about them than the generality of those taken in Scotland.

## TAWNY BUNTING.

(Emberiza glacialis.)

*E. nigra, pennis flavo-fusco marginatis, gula uropygioque flavescens, subtus alba flavo obscura maculata.*

Black Bunting, with the feathers yellow, margined with brownish; throat and rump yellowish; beneath white, with obscure yellow spots.

*Emberiza glacialis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 398. 2.

*Emberiza nivalis*  $\beta$ . *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 227.

*Emberiza mustelina.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 867.

Tawny Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 121.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 72.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 164. 2.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 150.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 27.

THE Tawny Bunting, according to Mr. Montagu, has the "beak yellow, with a black point: the top of the head tawny, with a few dark chestnut spots: neck pale dull yellow, the lower part before becoming of a bright tawny: chin and throat white: back and scapulars black, the feathers deeply margined with tawny, giving them a spotted appearance: rump tawny: two or three of the upper tail-coverts white: breast, and all beneath, white: the eight first quills are white at their base; the black part (which is more or less slightly tipped and margined with white), occupies nearly the whole of the two or three first, and running oblique across the others, forms only a black tip to the eighth feather; from which to the fourteenth are pure white, except a small dusky

spot on the tips of the ninth and tenth ; those close to the body and their coverts black, deeply margined with tawny : the greater and smaller coverts of those quills which are white are of that colour, extending quite to the edge of the wing : the greater coverts of the primaries are like them, white, tipped with black : bastard wing black : the first and second quill-feathers are the longest, and the latter rather exceed the other : the three outer feathers of the tail on each side are white, except the tips of the outer webs of the two first, and the whole tip of the third, which are black, edged with yellowish white ; the fourth has only a little white at the base ; the others are black, margined at the tip with pale tawny : legs and claws black ; the hind claw not much hooked, nor much longer than the middle one : length seven inches : weight six drachms and a quarter." The female appears to differ in having all the greater wing-coverts black, tipped with white ; the lesser coverts black and grey mixed ; and the quills with less white : specimens taken in the depth of winter agreed with the above in every respect.

This bird has generally been considered as a variety of the preceding, but the observations of Mr. Montagu appear to decide in favour of its being perfectly distinct : it is not very uncommon in Devonshire, and some other counties of England : a female Mr. Montagu obtained alive was kept for some time in a cage ; she preferred the seeds of Canary to any other, which made her grow so excessively fat as to cause her death : she was shy to

the last, never removing by day from her perch but to feed, but by candle-light was continually running about the bottom of the cage, in the manner of a Lark : when alarmed, she uttered a monotonous chirp.

In the last edition of Pennant's British Zoology, this and the preceding species are brought together, the former as the winter, and the latter as the summer plumage : but the circumstance of the Tawny Bunting being always taken in Devonshire during the winter seems to contradict the assertion, however well founded in fact it may appear.

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MOUNTAIN BUNTING.

(Emberiza montana.)

*E. cinerea, subtus flavescens-undulata, capite castaneo fronte saturatiore, gula alba, rectricibus tribus extimis albis.*

Cinereous Bunting, beneath waved with yellowish ; head chesnut, darkest in front ; throat white ; the three outer tail-feathers white.

Emberiza montana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 867.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 398. 3.

Mountain Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 123.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 165. 3.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE male of this bird Mr. Montagu describes as follows : “ Beak yellow, with the point dusky : the forehead, and part of the crown, chesnut, gradually decreasing backwards, becoming only a tinge of that colour on the hind head : on the

cheeks a paler patch of the same: the back part of the neck, scapulars, back, and rump, cinereous grey, mixed with dusky, particularly on the back, where the middle of the feathers possess more of the last colour: the upper tail-coverts are whitish, the largest immediately impending the tail dusky, broadly margined with grey: the whole under parts white, except a ferruginous bar on the upper part of the breast, very obscure in the middle: the six first quill-feathers dusky, slightly edged with grey on the outer webs, and on the points of the three last; the seventh has part of the inner web white half way from the base, and a slight streak of the same down the outer web close to the shaft; the eighth like the last, but the outer web is white, with dusky spots; from the ninth to the twelfth all white on the inner web, and down the outer web close to the shaft, with a dusky margin; the two succeeding all white; those next the body dusky black, bordered with ferruginous: the smaller coverts are mottled dusky black and cinereous, the feathers being deeply margined with the latter; the last row of these next to the greater coverts is tipped with white, forming a narrow band across the wing: the coverts immediately impending the quills much the same, tinged with ferruginous: the tail somewhat forked; the six middle feathers dusky black, margined with pale ferruginous brown; the fourth on each side the same, with a white stripe down the inner web near the shaft; the two outer all white, except half the outer web towards the tip, which is dusky: legs

and claws black; the hind claw slightly hooked, and nearly double the length of any other."

The supposed female of this bird, which was shot at the same time with the above, is said by Mr. Montagu to have "the forehead and crown deep chesnut-brown: cheeks the same, but paler: the rest of the head above, back of the neck, scapulars, back, rump, and tail-coverts, ferruginous brown, more or less mottled with dusky, as the middle feathers are more or less of that colour, and of which the upper part of the back is most predominant, and least on the upper tail-coverts: chin and throat dirty white: upper part of the breast crossed by a band of dull chesnut, above which the feathers are pale, tipped with dusky, giving a speckled appearance to that part; the rest of the under parts sullied white: the wings are nearly similar in marking to those of the male, especially the smaller coverts; but the white in the quill-feathers is less, not one of which is without some dusky towards their tip, and the brown parts incline to ferruginous; the spurious wing like that of the male, but not so full a black: the tail is dusky, with a ferruginous tinge on the lighter borders: the two outer feathers like those of the other sex, but the fourth from the centre wants the white on the inner web close to the shaft."

This bird is much rarer than either of the foregoing: it has occasionally been taken in severe snowy weather, on the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, and likewise in Yorkshire and Northamptonshire. There can be no doubt that this and E.

glacialis are distinct from the Snow Bunting, as they have been taken at various places at the same seasons of the year, very nearly corresponding with the above description, and never running into each other sufficiently to mistake them.

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ORTOLAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Hortulana*.)

*E. remigibus nigris, pennis tribus margine albidis, rectricibus nigris, lateralibus duabus extrorsum albis.*

Bunting with the quills black, the three outer feathers with whitish margins; tail-feathers black, the two lateral ones externally white.

*Emberiza Hortulana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 229.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 869.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 399. 5.

*Hortulanus.* *Briss.* 3. 269. 4.

*L'Ortolan.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 305. t. 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 247. f. 1.

*Ortolan Bunting.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. D.—*Albin.* 3. 50.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 166. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.

THIS bird, which is rather less than the Yellowhammer, is very variable: it is in length six inches and a quarter: beak yellowish: head and neck cinereous olive; yellowish round the eyes: throat yellowish, with a cinereous border on each side beneath the jaw: under parts pale rufous, palest towards the vent: back and scapulars brownish chesnut, with the middle of the feathers blackish; towards the rump the chesnut predominates; wing-

feathers brown, darkest in the middle; some of them with grey, and others with rufous edges: outer tail-feathers edged and tipped with white; the next tipped with white on the inner edge; the rest of the tail deep brown with rufous margins: legs yellowish: female has the head and neck of an ash-colour, with each feather marked with small blackish lines down the shaft. This bird often occurs entirely white, but sometimes with only the tail white: it is also found all tinged with straw-colour, except the edges of the wings and quill-feathers, which are white; and again with the head and neck greenish, and the rest of the body blackish.

This bird builds its nest in a low hedge, or on the ground; it is composed of dry bents, mixed with leaves, and is very carelessly constructed: the female lays four or five greyish eggs, and generally has two broods a year: it sings very prettily, and is often confined for that purpose. These birds are found over great part of Europe, but have not been taken in this country: in their passage from one part to the other, they are taken in great quantities for the use of the table, after being fattened for the purpose; which is very easily done, by putting them in a dark room with plenty of oats and millet, which will make them so very fat, as to kill them if the feeders did not: they are said to be one of the most exquisite morsels known: they then weigh about three ounces; and will often get fat by frequenting oat fields, but they are not so fine as when fattened artificially.







*G. Griffith*

YELLOW BUNTING.





YELLOW BUNTING.

*Var.*

## YELLOW BUNTING.

(Emberiza Citrinella.)

*E. rectricibus nigricantibus, extimis duabus latere interiore macula alba acuta.*

Bunting with the tail-feathers blackish, and with the two outer ones on the inner webs with an acute white spot.

*Emberiza Citrinella.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 230.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 870.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 400. 7.

*Emberiza flava.* *Briss.* 3. 258. 1.

*Le Bruant.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 342. 8.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 30. f. 1.

Yellow Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 119. 50.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. c.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 66.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 73.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 170.—*Lath. Sup.* 157.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. 119.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 143.

THE Yellow-hammer, or Yellow Yowley, is rather more than six inches in length: beak dusky: irides hazel: prevailing colour yellow, mixed with various shades of brown: the crown of the head bright yellow, more or less variegated with brown: cheeks, throat, and lower part of the belly, pure yellow: breast reddish, and the sides dashed with streaks of the same colour: hind part of the neck, and back, greenish olive: lesser quills and scapulars dark brown, with grey edges; greater quills dusky, with pale yellow edges: tail dusky, slightly forked, the feathers edged with light brown; the outermost with white: legs yellowish brown: female with less yellow about the head, and the colours in general less vivid: young bird without

any yellow about it when it first leaves the nest. This is subject to very great variety, as seldom two are found perfectly similar; but the description above given will enable any one to ascertain the species.

This bird is one of the most common indigenous species, and is to be seen in every lane and on every bush, uttering its simple song, which consists of five or six notes, of which the last is more lengthened and shrill than the others. It makes an artless nest of hay, dried roots, and moss, lined with hair and wool. Its eggs vary very much in colour and size, some being nearly white, others purplish blue, but all marked with hair-like streaks terminating in a roundish speck; they are generally four in number. In winter it assembles with other granivorous birds, and picks up the grain dispersed by the flail: it is a tame, silly species; but is never caged on account of its song, which is far from pleasing. It appears to be abundant over most parts of Europe, and in Italy is esteemed as excellent food.

The Green-headed Bunting of Dr. Latham appears to be merely a variety of the female of this species, as that sex has often been taken with the whole head and neck greenish yellow; and from the circumstance of its being found in this country, and only one specimen having occurred, there can be little or no doubt of its identity.

## YELLOW-WINGED BUNTING.

(Emberiza chrysoptera.)

*E. rufo-fusca, subtus alba, pectore tectricibusque alarum minoribus flavis, jugulo fascia fusca.*

Reddish-brown Bunting, beneath white, with the breast and lesser wing-coverts yellow; jugulum with a brown band.

Emberiza chrysoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 9.

Yellow-winged Bunting. *Portlock. Voy.* 35.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 199. 1.

INHABITS the Falkland Isles: about six inches and a half in length: beak brown: sides of the head, chin, and fore-part of the neck, white; at the lower part of the latter there is a reddish brown collar-like bar: upper parts of the body reddish brown: breast yellowish: belly and vent dusky white: lesser wing-coverts yellowish; the rest of the wing reddish brown, the feathers with yellowish margins: tail the same, but the two exterior feathers on each side yellow: legs yellow: female with the lesser wing-coverts pale ash: sides of the head, chin, and throat, dusky white.

## YELLOW-FACED BUNTING.

(Emberiza flaveola.)

*E. grisea, fronte gulaque flavis.*

Grey Bunting, with the forehead and throat yellow.

Emberiza flaveola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 14.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 36.La Flaveole. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 363.Yellow-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 195. 32.

THIS is the size of a Siskin; and is wholly grey, with the exception of the forehead and throat, which are yellow: said by Linnæus to inhabit warm countries, but the precise place is unknown.



## FOOLISH BUNTING.

(Emberiza Cia.)

*E. rufescens*, capite lineis nigricantibus sparsis, superciliis albis.

Reddish Bunting, with the head sprinkled with blackish lines, supercilia white.

*Emberiza Cia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.878.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 402. 11.*Emberiza fratensis.* *Briss.* 3. 266. 3.*Cirlus stultus.* *Raii. Syn.* 94. 5.Le Bruant fou, ou de prés. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 351.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 30. f. 2.Foolish Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 191. 27.

THIS has the beak dusky: head ash-coloured, sprinkled with black, with its sides grey: over the eyes a white streak: from the beak passing through the eyes a black one; from the base of the under jaw is another passing in the direction of the jaw, and bending upwards: upper parts of the body rufous grey, with a blackish spot down the middle of each feather: under parts more or less of a rufous colour: throat almost white: breast inclining to cinereous: quills dusky with whitish edges: tail black; the two outer feathers beyond the middle white, with black shafts: middle ones brown, with rufous margins. Female with a cinereous line on the crown, varied on the edges with black and ferruginous: a white line on the temples, and a black one from the eyes to the base of the jaws: neck in front ash-coloured:

breast and belly ferruginous : back reddish, variegated with black : wings cinereous at the base : tail blackish ; the two middle feathers brown ; the two outer ones half white.

This species frequents the mountainous parts of the south of Europe ; but is not found in Russia or the west of Siberia : is very solitary, and has obtained the appellation of Foolish Sparrow, as it will go into any snare laid to entrap it : it is very common, and has a trifling note not unlike the words *zip-zip*.

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CIRL BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Cirlus*.)

*E. supra varia, subtus lutea, pectore maculato, superciliis luteris, rectricibus duabus extimis macula alba cuneata.*

Bunting varied above, yellow beneath, with a spot on the breast, and line above the eyes yellow, and the two outer tail-feathers with a white wedge-shaped spot.

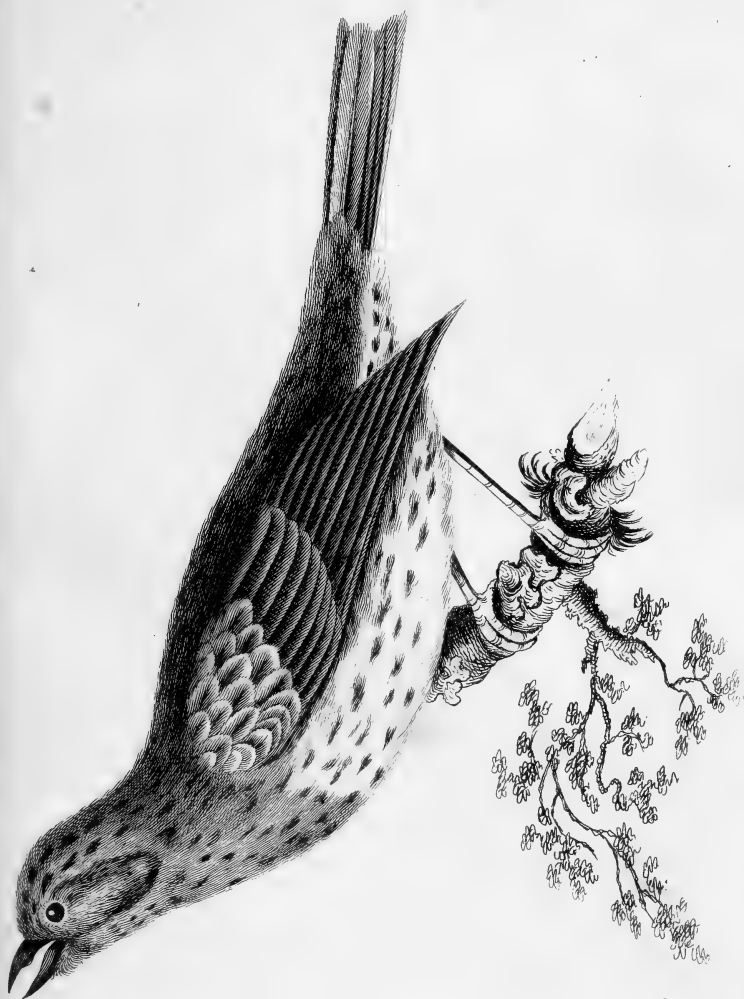
*Emberiza Cirlus*.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 10.

*Emberiza sepiaria*. *Briss.* 3. 263. 2.

Le Bruant de haye. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 347.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 653. f. 1. 2.

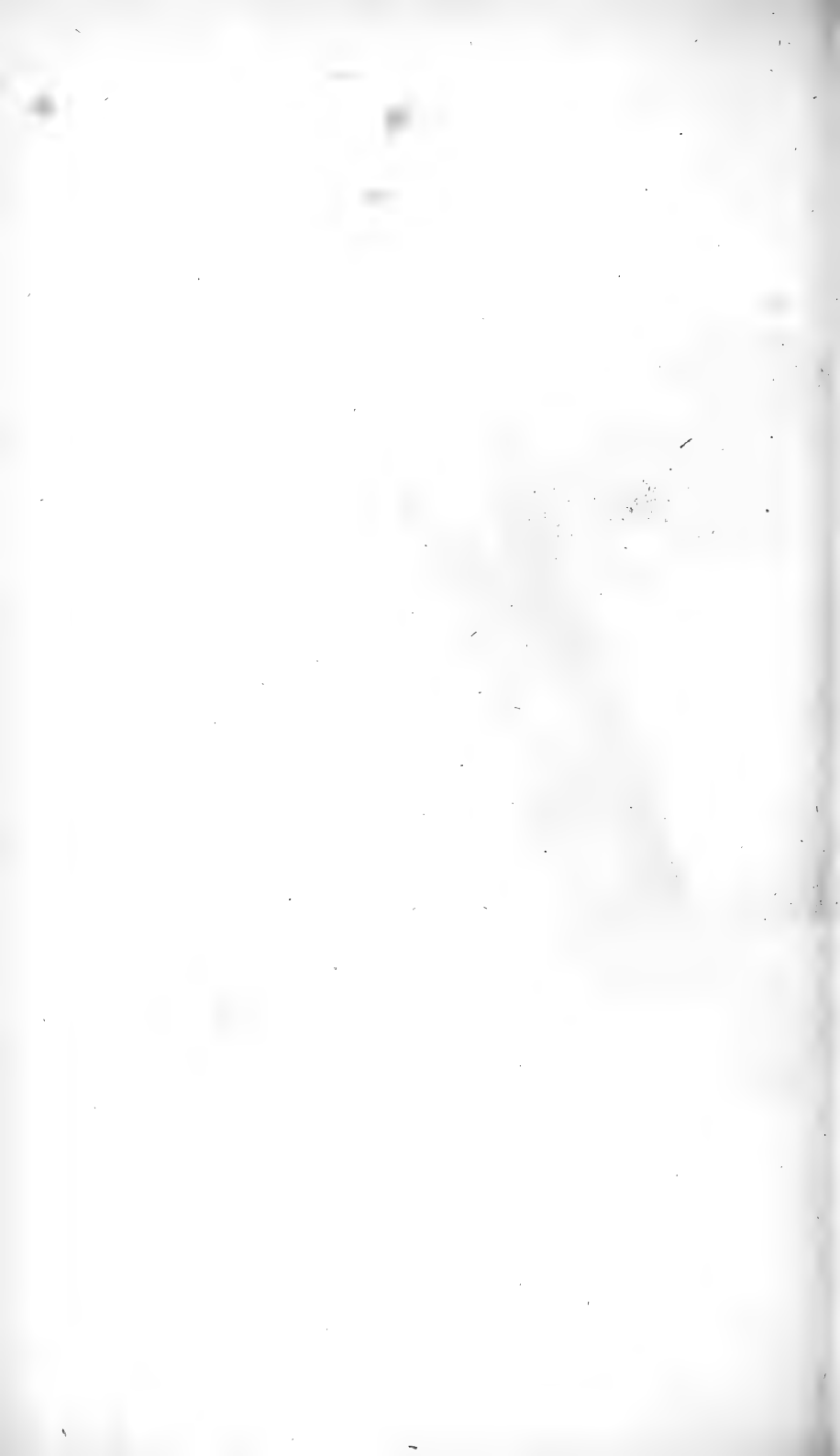
Cirl Bunting.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 190. 26.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lin. Trans.* 7. 276.

THE Cirl Bunting is six inches and a half in length : beak of a blueish lead-colour above, pale beneath : irides hazel : crown of the head, nape of



CURL HUNTING.

1894/27



the neck, and upper part of the breast, fine olive green, the first streaked with dusky: from the upper mandible through the eye a dusky line; above and beneath which is a bright yellow one: throat black, tinged with brown, running into a bar under the yellow on the cheek; beneath this is a beautiful bright yellow gorget: back and scapular fine chesnut brown, the former marked with dusky streaks, and the feathers margined with olive: lesser wing-coverts olive green: greater coverts dusky, with their outer webs chesnut brown: primaries dusky, edged with green on the outer webs: secondaries chesnut, dusky down the middle: rump olive brown: upper tail-coverts inclining to chesnut: across the breast a band composed of chesnut and yellow: belly and under tail-coverts yellow; the latter with dusky shafts: sides inclining to brown: under wing-coverts bright yellow: two middle tail-feathers chesnut-brown, the rest black; except the two outer ones, which have an oblique white bar half way from the tip, and the outermost one being white throughout the whole of its exterior web: legs brown: claws dusky. Female similar to the male on the upper parts, but the colours less vivid: the under yellow, streaked with dusky, and inclining to white at the chin and vent.

This species was first discovered to be an inhabitant of this country by Mr. Montagu; who has often taken them in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, and who likewise says they are to be found over most parts of Devon and Cornwall: their nests

are generally built in some low bush or furze, and composed of dry stalks, roots, and a little moss, and lined with long hair and fibrous roots: their eggs are four or five in number, of a cinereous white, with irregular curved dusky lines, terminating in a spot at one end: these birds pair in April, and begin to lay in May: the food of the young birds appears to be insects, but they show the greatest partiality to grasshoppers: they will likewise eat various seeds, of which canary is the favourite: the male has a shrill and piercing monotonous song, which it is continually repeating; the female has only a gentle plaintive chirup.

They are said to be abundant in France, Italy, and other warm parts of Europe, frequenting newly plowed lands, feeding on grain, worms and insects, which they pick out of the ground: they are easily tamed, and will live above six years: the female of this bird is extremely like that of the Yellow-hammer, which may have been the cause of its not having been observed till lately, as it is very abundant in the west of England: its note is also similar.

## PASSERINE BUNTING.

(Emberiza passerina.)

*E. griseo-fusca, subtus cinerascens, vertice medio jugulo tectricibusque nigris rectricibus, duabus extimis albo nigroque dimidiatis.*

Grey-brown Bunting, beneath ash-coloured; crown of the head, middle of the jugulum, and tail-coverts black; two outer tail-feathers half black and white.

Emberiza passerina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 14.

Passerine Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 196. 35.

THIS bird inhabits Russia, frequenting the Jaick in autumn, and in the winter migrating in pairs to the south: it is very tame; and is the size of the Reed Sparrow: head dull ferruginous ash-colour; with some of the feathers on the crown black: on each side of the chin a white line, and behind the eye a pale streak: middle of each feather on the back black, with the edges grey brown: wings ferruginous with yellowish margins: fore-part of the neck black, the feathers edged with paler colour; the rest of the under parts cinereous white, blotched on the sides with pale ferruginous: tail slightly forked, black; the two middle feathers edged with ferruginous; the two outer ones marked obliquely with black and white, the most outer nearly to the base, and the other about half way: shafts black in both: legs pale brown.

## COMMON BUNTING.

(Emberiza miliaria.)

*E. grisea, subtus nigro-maculata, orbitis rufis.*

Grey Bunting, beneath spotted with black, orbits red.

*Emberiza miliaria.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308, 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.*228.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 868.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 402. 12.*Emberiza alba.* *Raii. Syn.* 93. A. 1.*Cynchramus.* *Briss.* 3. 292. 10.*Le Proyer.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Orn.* 4. 355. t. 16.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 233.*Bunting.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 118.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 3. 366. B.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 50.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 74.—*Lath. Gen.**Syn.* B. 171.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Don. Brit.**Birds.* 3. 50.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 141.

IN length about seven inches and a half: beak brown: irides hazel: prevailing colour similar to a Lark: head and upper parts light brown, inclining to olive: under parts yellowish white, with a dusky line down each feather, the belly excepted, which is quite plain: quills dusky with lighter edges: upper coverts tipped with white: tail slightly forked and dusky: legs pale brown: female rather paler in colour.

These birds are common in England, delighting in those parts that abound with corn, and are rarely found in uncultivated places: in the winter they assemble in vast flocks; and are often taken in nests, and brought to market, where they are sold for Larks, but may easily be distinguished by the knob in the roof of the mouth: they are very fine



eating. The female builds her nest on a tuft of dead plants, about four or five inches from the ground; it is composed externally of straw, and internally of dry grass, and a few long hairs: she lays five or six dirty white eggs, spotted with reddish brown and ash-colour; and during her incubation the male brings her food, and entertains her with his frequently repeated scream, sitting on the highest branch of a bush, or even on the top of a dock.

These birds remain the whole year in England, but on the continent they migrate, as they depart from France with the swallow: are found in abundance near Rome, and over great part of Europe: their food consists principally of grain, but they eat a great variety of insects.

## REED BUNTING.

(Emberiza Schœniclus.)

*E. capite nigro, corpore griseo nigroque, rectricibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.*

Bunting with a black head, black and grey body, the outer tail-feathers with a wedge-shaped white spot.

Emberiza Schœniclus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 17.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 231.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 881.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 13.

Passer torquatus, seu arundinaceus. *Briss.* 3. 274. 5.

Ortolan de roseaux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 315.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 247. 2. male. 477. 2. female.

Reed Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 120.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 368. E.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 51.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 75.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 173. 9.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 145.

THE Black-headed, or Reed, Bunting is about the size of the Yellow-hammer: its irides are hazel: the head, throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast black; divided by a white line from each corner of the beak, passing downwards and meeting on the back part of the neck, which it nearly encircles: upper parts of the body and wings reddish brown, each feather with a black streak down the middle: under parts white, with brownish streaks on the sides: quills dusky, margined with brown: rump and upper tail-coverts blueish ash-colour, mixed with brown: two middle tail-feathers black, with pale brown edges; two outer ones almost white, the ends tipped with brown, and the bases black;

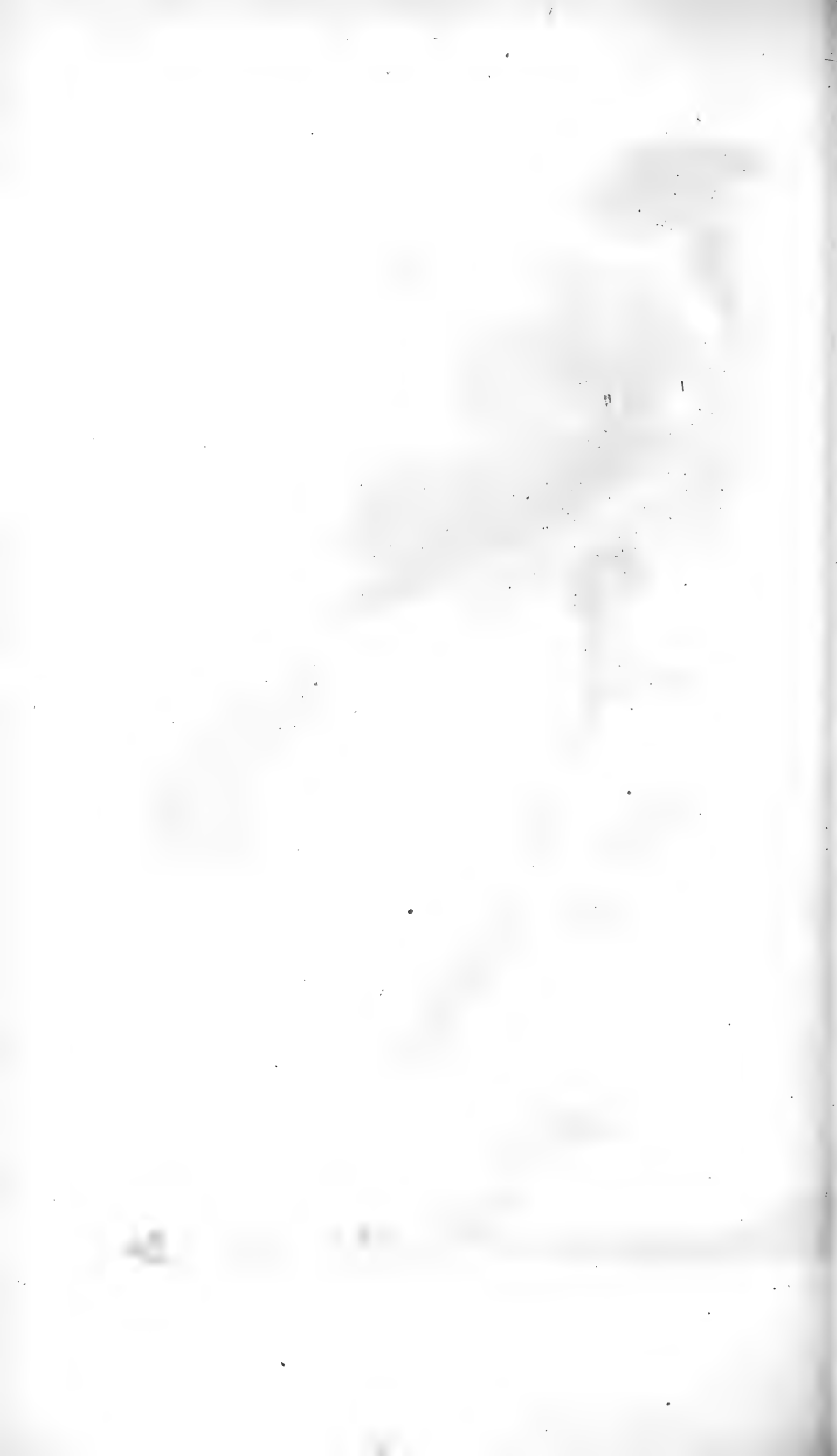


COMMON BUNTING.





REED BUNTING.



the rest wholly black : legs and feet dusky brown. Female rather less : head rufous brown, streaked with dusky : from each side of the under mandible a dusky line passes under the neck, where it joins, and forms a band of that colour : behind the eye a light-coloured mark : breast streaked with reddish brown : rump olive brown : head without the white ring of the male : young birds do not receive the black on the head till the ensuing spring.

This bird does not, as was formerly supposed, suspend its nest between four reeds within a few feet of the water ; but generally places it on the ground at a little distance from water, and occasionally in a bush, in high grass, or in a furze, at a great distance from any water : it is composed of stalks of grass, moss, and fibres, lined with fine grass. The eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty blueish white, or purplish brown, with many dark-coloured spots and veins. Dr. Latham, as well as other ornithologists, have mistaken the song of the Sedge Warbler for that of this bird, which is only a sort of chirp, and will not bear the name of a song : with this chirp the male will entertain the female for several hours during the time of incubation, whilst sitting upon some tall tree.

They remain in England the whole year, but on the continent they appear to migrate between Sweden and Italy ; passing in the spring and autumn over the province of Lorrain.

## BLACK-CROWNED BUNTING.

(Emberiza atricapilla.)

*E. rufo-fusca, subtus cinerea, gula alba, vertice luteo, sincipite strigaeque per oculos ad nucham nigris.*

Rufous-brown Bunting, beneath ash-coloured, with the throat white; crown yellow; sinciput, and stripe through the eyes towards the nape, black.

*Emberiza atricapilla.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 57.

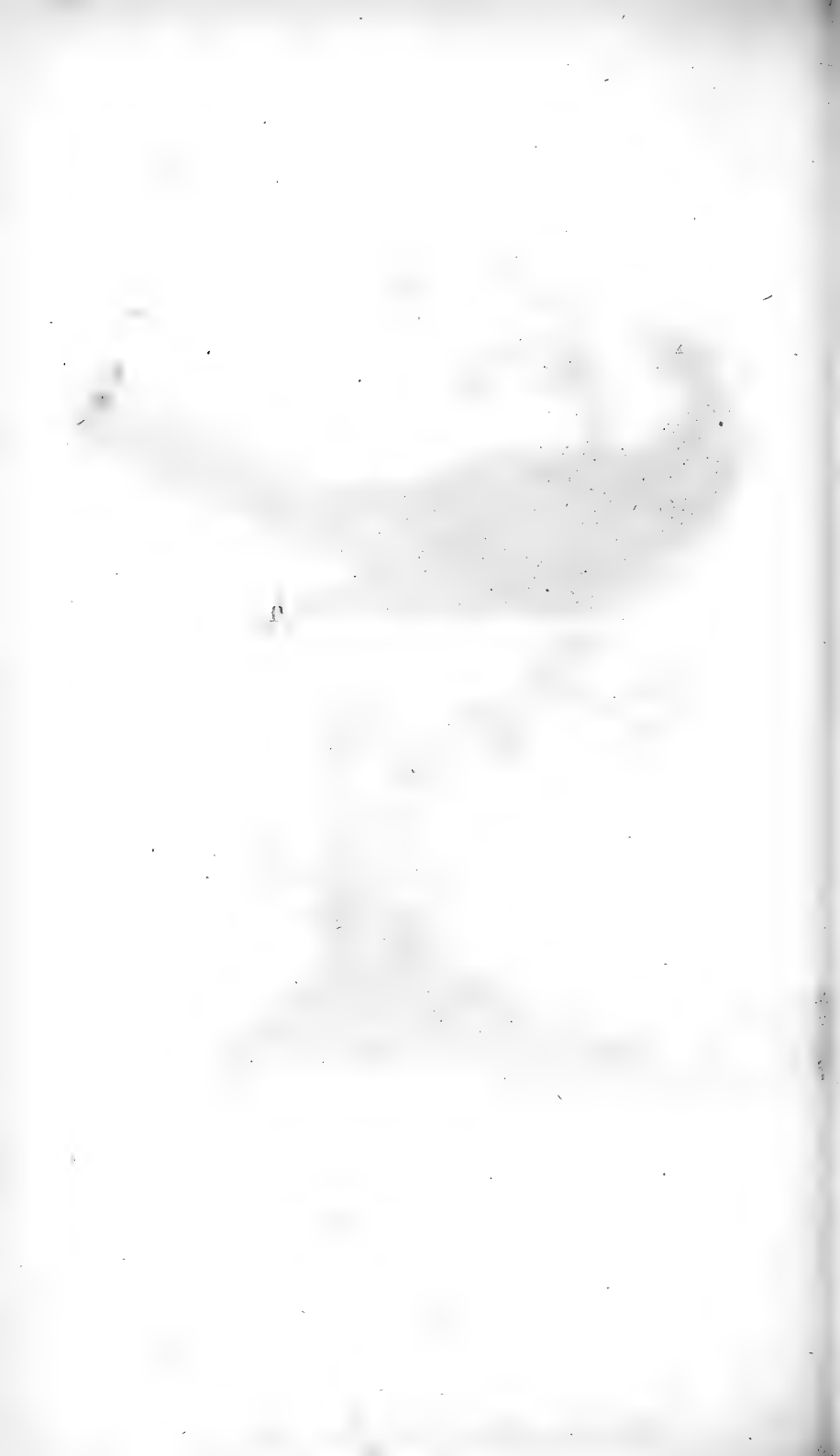
Black-crowned Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 230.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 202. 49. *t.* 45.

LENGTH about seven inches: beak short, dusky: crown of the head yellow: forehead black; with a stripe of that colour passing from thence through the eye to the hind head, which is cinereous: body above reddish brown, the shafts of each feather darkest; wing-coverts and quills with paler edges: chin dirty white: throat and breast cinereous; the upper part of the latter black: belly the same, with yellowish buff stripe down the middle: tail plain brown, even at the end: legs brown: claws dusky. Female without the yellow spot on the crown. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands and Nootka Sound.





BLACK-CROWNED BUNTING.



## BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.

(Emberiza melanocephala.)

*E. flava, dorso rufo, capite colloque superiore nigris, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.*

Yellow Bunting, with the back rufous; head, and upper parts of the neck, black; quills and tail-feathers brown.

*Emberiza melanocephala.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 46.

Black-headed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 198. 41.

THE Black-headed Bunting is the size of the Yellow Bunting, with the head and upper part of the neck black: throat, breast, belly, thighs, and rump, yellow: sides of the breast and back rufous: quills brown, edged with whitish: tail the same, but paler.

## LOUISIANA BUNTING.

(Emberiza ludovicica.)

*E. grisea, subtus pallida, pectore rufo, capite supra arcu nigro.*

Grey Bunting, beneath paler, with the breast red; head above with a black arch.

*Emberiza ludovicica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Briss.* 3. 278. 6. *t.* 14. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 18.*L'Ortolan de la Louisiane.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 325.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 158. *f.* 1.*Louisiane Bunting.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 227.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 177. 13.

Size of *E. citrinella*: length above five inches: beak rufous, spotted with black: head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, pale rufous: the top of the head with an irregular semicircular black streak: beneath the eye a streak, and several lesser markings of black: body above rufous sprinkled with black: greater wing-coverts and quills black, with rufous edges: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, black: tail cuneiform, and black: belly, thighs, and tail beneath, reddish white: breast and sides rufous: legs ash-colour. Native of Louisiana.

## WINTER BUNTING.

(Emberiza hyemalis.)

*E. nigra, ventre albo.*

Black Bunting, with the belly white.

*Emberiza hyemalis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 2.—*Gmel Syst.**Nat.* 1. 868.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 399. 4.*Hortulanus nivalis niger.* *Briss.* 3. 289. c.*Fringilla Hudsonias.* *Phil. Trans.* 62. 406. 42.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 926.*L'Ortolan jacobin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 335.Black Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 223.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.

166.

THIS bird makes its appearance in Virginia and Carolina in the winter, during severe snowy weather: it is in length about six inches and a half: beak white: the head, throat, neck, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, black, with a tinge of lead-colour: quills and tail black: under parts white: legs grey: is sometimes found with the beak tipped with black; the fore-part of the neck lead-coloured, and the two outer tail-feathers margined with ferruginous.

## CHINESE BUNTING.

(Emberiza sinensis.)

*E. rufus, subtus lutea, tectricibus alarum minoribus flavescens, remigibus rectricibus strigae abdominis longitudinali fuscis.*

Rufous Bunting, beneath yellow; the lesser wing-coverts yellowish; quills, tail-feathers, and a longitudinal streak on the belly, brown.

*Emberiza sinensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 869.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 400. 6.

Ortolan de la Chine. Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 2. 201.

Chinese Bunting. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 169. 6.

THIS has the beak pale rufous: top of the head, and all the upper parts of the body, of a reddish rufous colour, with yellowish edges: irides, throat, breast, belly, and vent, yellow: middle of the belly with a longitudinal brown streak: lesser wing-coverts light yellow: secondaries deep brown, margined with rufous grey: primaries umber, edged with rufous grey: tail brown, edged with grey: legs pale rufous. Inhabits China in the winter months.

## LORRAIN BUNTING.

(Emberiza Lotharingica.)

*E. nigro maculata, supra rufa, subtus cinerascens, striga per oculos maxillaeque inferioris nigra, rectricibus lateralibus albo nigro-que variis.*

Black spotted Bunting, above rufous, beneath cinerascens, with a black stripe through the eyes, and another at the base of the lower mandible; outer tail-feathers varied with black and white.

Emberiza Lotharingica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 17.

Ortolan de Lorraine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 323.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 511. *f.* 1. male.

Ortolan de passage. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 571. *f.* 2. female.

Lorrain Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 12.

IN length near seven inches: beak brownish: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, rufous, striped with black: sides of the head pale: through the eye a streak of black; with another of the same from the base of the lower mandible round the chin, and rising to the ears: throat and breast pale ash-colour, sprinkled with black: breast, belly, and vent, deep rufous: lesser wing-coverts plain ash-colour; the others black and rufous mixed: two middle tail-feathers rufous; the rest black and white, but most white in the outer ones: legs pale reddish brown: female much less: with the tip of the beak black: without the black streaks on the side of the head; but in lieu thereof, has a whitish mark above the eye, and a patch of rufous beneath

it: under parts white, with a half collar of that colour embracing the neck: tail white beneath, the tips of the outer feathers excepted, which have a dusky streak. Inhabits Lorrain.

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LESBIAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Lesbia*.)

*E. griseo nigroque varia, subtus orbitisque alba, sub oculis albo nigroque ter striata, rectricibus lateralibus partim albis.*

Bunting varied with black and grey; beneath, and with the orbits, white; beneath the eyes the same, with three black striæ; lateral tail-feathers partly white.

*Emberiza lesbia.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 16.

Le Mitilene de Provence. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 322.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 656. 2.

Lesbian Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 11.

SIMILAR to the Mustachoe Bunting, but wants the black spot beneath the eye; having in lieu thereof three narrow black bands, the spaces between which are white; as is also the space round the eye: breast, rump, and sides, pale brown, without any dusky spots: two middle tail-feathers dusky, edged with rufous; rest white: legs brownish.

Inhabits Provence, and is very wild, setting up a violent scream on the approach of birds of prey, which circumstance the Greeks are said by Buffon to take advantage of by placing one of these birds



in a very strong cage among their poultry, by which means the fowls are sooner advised of the approach of a Hawk, or other bird of prey : from which it is called *Chic de Mitilene*.

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BARRED TAIL BUNTING.

(*Emberiza fasciata*.)

*E. fusco nebulosa, subtus alba, naribus gula genisque fasciculis plumosis, remigibus caudaque fuscis saturatiore fasciatis.*

Brown clouded Bunting, beneath white, with the nostrils, throat, and cheeks, tufted with feathers ; quills and tail fuscous, with darker bands.

*Emberiza fusca.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 29.

Barred tail Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 187. 24.

THIS bird is the size of a common Bunting : beak flesh-coloured : nostrils tufted ; cheeks, and beneath the beak, the same : head pale brown : back, wings, and breast, the same, but spotted with darker brown : quills and tail brown, with dark brown bars : belly white : legs rose-coloured : hind claw long, barely curved. Inhabits China.

## CAPE BUNTING.

(Emberiza capensis.)

*E. nigra-rufescentequa varia, subtus grisea, gula albida, fascia oculari maxillarumque nigricante.*

Bunting variegated with black and reddish; beneath grey; throat white, with a dusky band near the eye and jaw.

*Emberiza capensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 407. 28.

*Hortulanus Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 280. 7. t. 14. f. 4.

*Ortolan du Cap de Bonne Esperance.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 328.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 158. f. 2.

Cape Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 185. 23.

SIZE of the Angola Bunting: length five inches and a half: beak dusky, varied with black on the upper parts: top of the head and neck dirty grey variegated with black: sides of the head and chin dirty white, marked with two black streaks, one passing through the eyes, the other beneath them: under parts dirty yellowish white: lesser wing-coverts rufous; greater ones, quills, and tail, dusky, with the margins rufous: legs blackish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## WEAVER BUNTING.

(Emberiza textrix.)

*E. rufo-fusca saturatiore varia, subtus flava, superciliis strigaeque verticali flavis, pectore medio striga lata nigra.*

Rufous-brown Bunting, varied with darker colours; beneath yellow; supercilia and stripe on the crown yellow; middle of the breast with a broad black stripe.

*Emberiza textrix.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 32.

Weaver Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 193. 29.

THIS singular bird received its name from its disposition to interweave silk between the wires of its cage: it is the size of the House Sparrow: beak horn-coloured: over each eye, and down the middle of the crown, a yellow stripe: sides of the head variegated with yellow and black: prevailing colour above reddish brown, the feathers darkest in the middle: under parts and rump yellow, with a broad black streak down the middle of the breast, divaricating on the sides: tail dusky: legs pale. In winter the yellow disappears, and the bird is wholly of a brownish colour, like the Sparrow.

## YELLOW-BELLIED BUNTING.

(Emberiza flaviventris.)

*E. supra varia, subtus flava, lateribus capitis strigis tribus nigris in maculam ad nucham coeuntibus.*

Bunting above varied, beneath yellow, with the sides of the head with three black striæ, continued, and forming a spot of that colour, towards the nape.

Emberiza capensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 407. 28.—β. mas. γ. fœmina?

L'Ortolan à ventre jaune du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 326.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 664. f. 2. mas.

Ortolan du Cape de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 664. 1. fœmina?

Cape Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 186. A. male. B. female.

β. *supra varia, subtus albida, vertice griseo nigroque vario, striga pone oculos maxillarique nigra, pectore cinerascens.*

Above varied, beneath whitish, crown varied with grey and black, with a stripe of that colour near the eyes, and another near the jaws, breast ash-coloured.

Emberiza Capensis. δ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 28.

Le Bonjour Commandeur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 369.

Bruant du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 386. f. 2.

Cape Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 187. c.

THE Yellow-bellied Bunting varies exceedingly: it is generally above six inches in length: beak dusky: top and sides of the head yellowish white: from the nostrils to the hind head, over the eye, an arched black stripe; another behind the eye; and an irregular one passing from the lower jaw to the back of the head, which it entirely surrounds, and unites to the other two: on the nape is a spot

of black : lower part of the neck and back brown, the feathers darkest in the middle : under parts of the body entirely yellow, inclining to red on the breast, and white on the chin and vent ; lesser wing-coverts ash-coloured ; middle white ; greater ones black, edged with rufous : quills black, some with white margins ; the rest with rufous : rump grey : tail forked, the outer and inner feathers of each side of the bifurcation shortest ; two middle feathers dusky brown ; the rest dusky with pale edges, some of the outer ones with white tips : legs flesh-colour. The supposed female is brown on the upper parts ; the feathers darkest in the middle : the middle of the wing longitudinally rufous from the bend : under parts of the body dirty white : rump ash-colour : head with only two black streaks, one beneath the eye towards the ear ; the other in the direction of the under mandible : tail brown, with rufous edges.

The *Bonjour-commandeur* of Buffon seems to be a variety of this protean species : it has the top of the head variegated with black and grey, with two streaks of black in the same situation as the female of the above, but they are broader : there is also a greater inclination to rufous on the upper parts of the plumage : sides of the head grey : body beneath dirty white, striped on the fore-part of the neck with cinereous : sides of the body rufous : tail as in the male, above described, but ash-coloured beneath : legs pale yellow.

Buffon informs us this bird is called *Bonjour-commandeur*, from its singing always at daybreak ;

that it is very abundant about inhabited places ; and has much the note and habits of the Sparrow, often settling like that bird on the ground, and generally in pairs. Is found at the Cape of Good Hope, and Cayenne.

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MUSTACHOE BUNTING. .

(Emberiza provincialis.)

*E. griseo nigroque varia, subtus maculaque alarum alba, macula suboculari fasciisque maxillari nigris.*

Bunting varied with grey and black ; beneath, and spot on the wing, white ; with a spot beneath the eye, and a band near the jaw black.

*Emberiza provincialis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 881.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 15.

Le Gavoué de Provence. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 321.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 656. 1.

Mustachoe Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 175. 10.

LENGTH near five inches : beak dusky : through the eye a streak of white, passing on each side of the neck ; beneath which is a large spot of black : chin white : on each side of the throat, from the under jaw, a black streak : upper parts of the body brownish red : breast, and sides, pale brown, spotted with black ; rest of the under parts white ; with a bar of that colour across the middle of the wings : quills dusky, edged with rufous ; tail the same : legs pale brown. Inhabits Provence, where it is not uncommon : it is called *Chic-gavotte* and

*Chic-moustache* : it feeds on grain, and is said to sing very agreeably in the spring.

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## OLIVE BUNTING.

(*Emberiza olivacea*.)

*E. olivacea subtus albidior, gula aurantia, fascia pectorali nigricante.*

Olive Bunting, beneath whitish, with the throat orange ; band on the breast dusky.

*Emberiza olivacea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 870.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 38.

*Emberiza dominicensis.* *Briss.* 3. 300. 14. *t. f.* 5. male.

L'Olive. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 363.

Olive Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 195. 34.

THE Olive Bunting is very little larger than a Wren, being only three inches and three quarters in length : beak grey brown : head and upper parts of the body olive green : between the beak and eye a yellow spot, reaching over the latter : throat orange : fore-part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, black : the rest of the under parts olive grey : wings edged with yellow : quills brown, with olive-green borders : tail the same : legs grey brown. Female less brilliant in colour ; and without the orange and yellow on the head and throat, and the black on the neck and breast ; beneath grey, with an olive tinge. Found at St. Domingo.

## BADEN BUNTING.

(Emberiza badensis.)

*E. olivacea nigricante striata, subtus pallidior, gula aurantia, pectore nigricante-striato.*

Olive Bunting, striated with dusky; beneath paler; throat orange; breast striated with dusky.

Emberiza badensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 39.

Baden Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 200. 4.

ABOUT five inches in length: beak black, with a stout indentation in the middle of the upper mandible; under mandible yellowish: prevailing colour of the plumage above olive, striped with dusky; beneath paler: throat orange: breast with dusky stripes: legs yellowish: has a very great affinity to the preceding.



## BLACK-THROATED BUNTING.

(Emberiza americana.)

*E. cinerea fusco striata, superciliis striga sub oculis abdomineque flavis, gula alba, jugulo macula nigra.*

Cinereous Bunting, striated with brownish; supercilia, and stripe beneath the eyes and abdomen, yellow; throat white; jugulum with a black spot.

*Emberiza americana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 42.

Black-throated Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 197. 37. t. 44.

*β. cinereo-fusca subtus albida, fronte superciliisque flavis, fascia sub oculis lunulaque frontis nigris, gula flava medio macula triquetra nigra.*

Cinereous brown; beneath whitish, with the forehead and supercilia yellow; band beneath the eyes, and crescent on the forehead, black; throat yellow, with a triangular black spot in the middle.

Black-throated Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 228. 17.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 158.

THIS bird has the beak pale brown: the upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured, streaked on the back with brown: supercilia, and streak beneath the eyes, yellow: chin and throat white; with a triangular black spot on the latter: breast and middle of the belly yellow: sides streaked with dusky: greater wing-coverts tawny: quills and tail dusky, with paler edges: legs brown: female without the streaks above and beneath the eyes, and the spot on the throat; but with a dusky streak beneath the eye, and the space between the latter and the beak white.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this bird, which is in length seven inches and a half: "beak black; forehead yellowish, passing over the eye in a streak: between the beak and eye black, passing beneath the eye, and ending in a patch below the ear: above the forehead a black crescent, the horns turning backwards: crown and upper parts of the plumage brown: quills tipped with white: tail-coverts reddish brown: the two middle tail-feathers brown; the three next on each side black, edged with pale brown at the tip; the next white on the inner web; and the outer one white, both the outer web and tip: the throat is yellow, with a triangular mark of black in the middle: belly and vent blueish white: legs black."

This bird often appears in small flocks, and builds its nest on the ground, laying four or five white eggs, spotted with black: it has no song, but merely a chirp; and is a native of Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Outatapaseu*.

## RUSTY BUNTING.

(Emberiza ferruginea.)

*E. ferruginea*, abdomine remigumque primorum maculis duabus albis.

Ferruginous Bunting, with the abdomen, and two spots on the primary quills, white.

*Emberiza ferruginea*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 41.

Rusty Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 231.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 197. 36.

INHABITS Russia: head, neck, breast, sides, and wings, ferruginous; the latter with two white spots on the greater quills: belly white: tail ferruginous.

## RUDDY BUNTING.

(Emberiza rutila.)

*E. ex sanguineo-rufa*, subtus sulphurea, alis ex griseo ferrugineis.

Bunting of a blood-coloured rufous; beneath sulphur-yellow; wings of a grey ferruginous.

*Emberiza rutila*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Pallas. It.* 3. 698. 13.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 40.

Ruddy Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 5.

THE Ruddy Bunting is found among willows on the borders of the Onon in Siberia, towards the borders of Mongolia: it is the size of the Yellow

Bunting: above rufous, with a crimson tinge: beneath sulphur-coloured: wings rusty grey: it is very scarce.

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## DAUURIAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza spodocephala*.)

*E. passerina, subtus flavescens, capite et collo cano-cinereis, capistro nigro.*

Bunting above sparrow-coloured; beneath yellowish, with the head and neck hoary cinereous; capistrum black.

*Emberiza spodocephala.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 74.

Daurian Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 202. 11.

THE plumage of this bird on the upper part is similar to that of a Sparrow; on the under parts yellowish: capistrum black: the head and neck hoary ash-colour: size of the Reed Bunting. Inhabits the torrents of the Daurian Alps; but very rare.

## AMAZONIAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza amazona.)

*E. fusca, vertice fulvo, crisso albido.*

Fusca Bunting, with the crown fulvous and vent white.

Emberiza amazona. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 15.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 880.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 37.L'Amazone. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 364.Amazon's Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 195. 33.

THIS bird inhabits Surinam, and is the size of a Titmouse: prevailing colour brown: crown yellow: base of the wings and vent whitish.

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 GUAR BUNTING.

(Emberiza asiatica.)

*E. cinerea, alis caudaque fuscis.*

Cinereous Bunting, with the wings and tail brown.

Emberiza asiatica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 72.Guar Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 160.

GIVEN on the authority of Dr. Latham, who thus describes it: "Size small: length four inches and a half: beak pale rose-colour: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, cinereous, palest beneath: wings and tail brown, with paler edges: legs pale blue:" native of the East Indies, where it is called *Guar*.

## FAMILIAR BUNTING.

(Emberiza familiaris.)

*E. cinerea griseo-maculata, apicibus rectricum albis, dorso postico flavo.*

Ash-coloured Bunting, spotted with grey, with the tips of the tail-feathers white; lower part of the back yellow.

Emberiza familiaris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 35.

Le Bruant familier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 367.

Familiar Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 194. 31.

THIS interesting bird was discovered by Mr. Osbeck: it is a native of Java, and is extremely docile, as it will jump upon any person's hand that opens its cage door; will sing very sweetly when whistled to, and go and bathe itself in a dish of water that is presented to it: it is the size of *Fringilla spinus*: beak narrow and black: head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body ash-coloured, the latter spotted with brown: lower parts of the back and rump yellow: tail-coverts white: tail tipped with the same: said to feed on rice.

## COLOURED BUNTING.

(Emberiza fucata.)

*E. passerina, cervice cano-cinerea, corpore subtus lineaque supra et infra oculos alba.*

Sparrow-coloured Bunting, with the top of the neck hoary cinereous; body beneath, and stripe above and beneath the eyes, white.

*Emberiza fucata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 871.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 419. 73.—Pall. reise. 3. 698. 22.*

Coloured Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 202. 10.*

DESCRIBED by Pallas: size of the Foolish Bunting: prevailing colour above similar to a Sparrow; with the crown of the head and upper part of the nape hoary ash-colour; the shafts of the feathers brown: neck white, with a circle of brown spots on the throat, and a round rufous mark on the ears: common on the rivers Onon and Trigodia, in Russia.

## BRASILIAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza brasiliensis.)

*E. virescens flavo fuscoque varia, subtus verticeque lutea.*

Bunting varied with greenish yellow and fuscous; beneath, and with the crown of the head, yellow.

Emberiza brasiliensis. *Briss.* 3. 299. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 43.Le Guirnegat. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 361.Bruant du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 321. f. 1.Brazilian Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 197. 38.

THE size of a House Sparrow: beak and eyes black: crown, throat, neck, and under parts, yellow: upper parts and tail varied with greenish yellow and brown: legs brown: female very similar in appearance to the common Sparrow, being quite plain, and destitute of the rich colours of the male. Inhabits Brasil. The male is said to have an agreeable note; the female only a chirp like the Sparrow.



## BRUMAL BUNTING.

(Emberiza brumalis.)

*E. flavo-fusca sincipite corporeque subtus flavis, collo superiore cum lateribus cinereo, remigibus fuscis.*

Yellowish-brown Bunting, with the sinciput and body beneath yellow; upper part of the neck, and with the sides, ash-coloured; quills brown.

*Emberiza brumalis.* Scop. An. 1. 213.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 873.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 412. 47.

Brumal Bunting. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 199. 42.

THIS species is the size of *Fringilla Spinus*: forehead and orbits yellow: occiput, neck, and sides, ash-coloured: back yellow-brown: under parts of the body and vent yellow: quills brown, edged with yellow: thighs whitish. Common in the county of Tyrol, in Austria, and is often caught with birdlime in the autumn: it feeds on hemp seed.

## RICE BUNTING.

(Emberiza oryzivora.)

*E. fusca*, cervice rufescente, abdomine nigro, rectricibus mucronatis.

Brown Bunting, with the nape of the neck rufescent; abdomen black; tail-feather pointed.

*Emberiza oryzivora*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 880.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 30.

*Fringilla oryzivora*. *Amœn. Acad.* 4. 576.

*Hortulanus Carolinensis*. *Briss.* 3. 282. 8. t. 15. f. 3.

L'Agripenne, ou l'Ortolan de riz. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 357.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 388. f. 1.

Rice Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 325.—*Edw.* 291.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 188. 25.

*β. fusco-olivacea*, subtus flavescens, uropygio flavo fusco transversim lineato, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibusque nigris albo marginatis.

Olive-brown, beneath yellowish; rump yellow, transversely striped with fuscous; greater wing-coverts and quills black, with white margins.

*Loxia Orizivora. β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 30.

Agripenne, ou Ortolan de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 339.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 388. f. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 189. 25. A.

THIS bird is the size of a Sparrow: beak dusky: front and sides of the head, back, and all the under parts black: the margins of the feathers on the head, back, and thighs, rufous: back of the head and neck buff-colour: lesser wing and upper tail-coverts and scapulars dirty white: rest of the wing black, with brown edges; the quills excepted, which are edged with yellowish grey: tail black, slightly

forked; the feathers tipped with brownish, and ending in a sharp point: legs brown: length near seven inches: female nearly all rufous, with a change of brown in some parts.

Buffon mentions a bird which appears to be a variety of this species: it is the same size; with the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and upper wing-coverts olive-brown: under parts pale yellow, getting paler towards the vent: rump and upper tail-coverts yellow, barred with brown lines: greater wing-coverts and quills black, with white edges: tail-feathers black and pointed, with the two middle ones edged with yellow, and the rest with yellowish white.

This species inhabits the greatest part of America, and is known by the names of *Bob-Lincoln*, *Conquedle*, and *White-backed Maize-thief*, which latter one it obtains from destroying great quantities of maize, by pecking holes in the sides of the husks, which allows room for the rain to get in and spoil the seeds: it is a migratory species, the females appearing first: it is abundant in Cuba in September, and as the rice ripens they advance farther north, as they only touch that grain while it continues green: it appears about New York and Rhode Island the beginning of May, and feeds upon insects till the maize is in a sufficient state of forwardness for them to eat: in the autumn they again retire to the south: it is said to have a very agreeable note, and is often kept in cages for the sake of its song.

## RUSTIC BUNTING.

(Emberiza rustica.)

*E. supra passerina, subtus alba, capite nigro fasciis tribus longitudinalibus albis.*

Bunting above the colour of a Sparrow, beneath white, with the head black, with three longitudinal white stripes.

*Emberiza rustica.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 413. 51.

Rustic Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 6.

THE head of this bird is black, marked with three white bands, one down the crown, and the other two over each eye: nape and shoulders ferruginous: upper parts of the plumage similar to a Sparrow; under white: throat spotted with testaceous: two outer tail-feathers obliquely tipped with white: size of *Emberiza Schœniclus*. Inhabits the willow beds of *Dauria*.

## YELLOW-BROWED BUNTING.

(Emberiza chrysophrys.)

*E. passerina*, vertice nigro, superciliis citrinis, fascia a medio verticis ad nucham alba.

Sparrow-coloured Bunting, with the crown black; supercilia lemon-coloured; with a white band from the middle of the crown to the nape.

*Emberiza chrysophrys*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 75.

Yellow-browed Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 203. 12.

PLUMAGE above similar to a Sparrow in colour : crown black : line over the eyes yellow ; and from the middle of the crown to the nape a white band : found among the Daurian torrents, along with *E. spodocephala*, and appears to be very much allied to the white-crowned Bunting.

## WHITE-CROWNED BUNTING.

(Emberiza leucophrys.)

*E. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus alba, crisso flavo, vertice nigro, medio vitta superciliisque albis.*

Ferruginous-brown Bunting, beneath white, vent yellow, crown black, with its middle and the supercilia white.

Emberiza leucophrys. *Phil. Trans.* 62. 403. 426.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 874.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 413. 49.

White-crowned Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 22.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 200. 44.—*Lath. Sup.* 159.

THE White-crowned Bunting is in length above seven inches: beak flesh-coloured: crown of the head with a white stripe, reaching nearly to the beak; on each side of which is a black stripe: supercilia white, the colour running behind, and joining the vertical stripe: neck ash-colour; palest in front: back rusty brown: wings brown; the primary quills very pale on their outer edges, on the inner ash-coloured: bastard wing and two bands on the wing white: rump cinereous brown; the feathers with ash-coloured margins: breast ash-colour: under parts of the body white: thighs and vent yellow: tail even at the end, and brown: legs flesh-colour: female similar to the male.

This bird constructs its nest in the bottoms of willows, and lays three chocolate-coloured eggs: it feeds on grass seeds and worms; and is a native of Canada, but migrates in September to the south: when in flight is silent, but when perched has a very melodious song: it is called *Cusabatashish* in Hudson's Bay.

## WREATHED BUNTING.

(Emberiza luctuosa.)

*E. nigra, fronte pectore abdomine uropygio crissoque albis.*

Black Bunting, with the forehead, breast, abdomen, rump, and vent, white.

*Emberiza luctuosa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 874.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 414. 52.*Wreathed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 200. 45.*

LOCALITY of this bird unknown: size of the Greater Titmouse: beak black: forehead, breast, belly, rump, and vent, white; with a line of that colour extending from the forehead to the nape: in the middle of each wing a white spot: rest of the plumage black.

## MILITARY BUNTING.

(Emberiza militaris.)

*E. flavescente-fusca, subtus alba, pectore dorsoque infimo flavis.*

Yellowish-brown Bunting, beneath white, with the breast and lower part of the back yellow.

*Emberiza militaris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 873.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 412. 45.*Military Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 198. 40.*

THE head, neck, and back of this bird are yellowish brown: breast and lower part of the back

yellow: shoulders greenish: belly white: quills and tail brown; the outer edges yellowish at the tips. Found at Malta.

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DWARF BUNTING.

(*Emberiza pusilla*.)

*E. supra passerina, subtus albida, capite supra et lateribus fasciis quinque testaceis, interjectisque nigris quatuor.*

Bunting above like the Sparrow, beneath whitish; head above and five fasciæ on the sides testaceous, the intermediate spaces black.

*Emberiza pusilla.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 414. 54.

Dwarf Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 7.

DESCRIBED by Pallas, who observed it in the larch grounds, among the torrents of the Daurian Alps: it is the size of a Siskin: prevailing colour like a common Sparrow: on the head and sides five testaceous bands, the intermediate spaces between which are black: throat spotted.



## MEXICAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza mexicana.)

*E. fuscescens, facie gulaque luteis, corpore subtus sordide albo fusco maculato.*

Brownish Bunting, with the face and throat yellow; body beneath dull white, spotted with fuscous.

*Emberiza mexicana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 873.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 412. 44.*

*La Therese jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 361.*

*Bruant de Mexique. Buff. Pl. Enl. 386. f. 1.*

*Mexican Bunting. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 198. 39.*

IN length six inches and a half: beak pale: front and sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow: upper parts of the body brownish; the brown on the sides of the neck tending upwards in a point to the eye: under parts dirty white, spotted with brown: quills and tail brownish, with pale brown edges: legs pale. Native of Mexico.

## AOONALASCHKA BUNTING.

(Emberiza aoonalaschkensis.)

*E. rufo-fusca, subtus albida fusco striata, abdomine medio alba.*

Reddish-brown Bunting, beneath whitish, striated with fuscous; abdomen in the middle white.

Emberiza aoonalaschkensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 57.

Emberiza unalaschcensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.

Aoonalaschka Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 232.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 3. 202. 46.

THIS bird inhabits the same places as the preceding, and is seven inches in length: head, neck, back, rump, and upper parts of the tail, plain brown, tinged with rufous: under parts dusky white, sprinkled with blackish: middle of the belly plain dusky white: rest of the plumage brown, tinged with rufous.

## SANDWICH BUNTING.

(Emberiza arctica.)

*E. fusca, subtus albida fusco striata, suboculis striga nigra, superciliis flavis.*

Fuscous Bunting, beneath whitish striated with fuscous; beneath the eyes a black stripe; supercilia yellow.

*Emberiza arctica.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 414. 55.

*Emberiza sandwichensis.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 875.

Unalashka Bunting. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 229.

Sandwich Bunting. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 202. 47.

INHABITS Aoonalashka, and Sandwich sounds: in length six inches: beak dusky: body above brown; the shaft of each feather darker: from the nostrils to the back of the head a yellow streak; sides of the head between dusky: body beneath dusky white, sprinkled with brown: middle of the belly plain dusky white: quills dusky brown, the edges palest: tail brown: legs dusky.

## PINE BUNTING.

(Emberiza pithyornus.)

*E. rufa*, abdomine cano, striga verticis cana, lateribus nigro marginata, macula genarum temporum pectorisque alba.

Rufous Bunting; abdomen hoary; stripe on the crown hoary, the sides margined with black; with a white spot on the cheeks, temples, and breast.

*Emberiza pithyornus*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875, *Pall. It.* 2. 710. 22.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 413. 50.

Pine Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 203. 50.

THE Pine Bunting is about the size of the Yellowhammer: beak dirty white: head with a broad streak down the middle of a white colour, surrounded on each side with black; nape below this hoary: through the eyes a rufous stripe: cheeks and temples each with a triangular white spot: sides of the neck and throat rust-coloured: back and rump rufous; the shafts of the first dusky: wing-coverts and secondaries brown, with rufous edges: primaries blackish, with whitish margins: breast with a large triangular white spot: sides rufous: middle of the belly hoary: vent whitish: tail blackish, with whitish margins, slightly forked; and the two outer feathers white from the middle to the tip on the inner web: legs dirty white: claws dusky. Female varied with grey and pale rufous: the shafts of the feathers dusky: lower part of the belly dirty white; the rest as in the male.

This bird is abundant throughout Siberia, but is not met with in Russia : it is taken among the reeds on the Don.

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## MAELBY BUNTING.

(*Emberiza maelbiensis.*)

*E. capite colloque plumbeo-cinereis, gula albida, abdomine ferruginea.*

Bunting with the head and neck lead-coloured ash, throat whitish, and belly ferruginous.

*Emberiza maelbiensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 8.

Maelby Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool. Sup.* 64.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 160.

THIS bird is found in Sweden ; and is the size of *E. citrinella* : beak pale rufous : forehead, crown, lower part of the neck before, and upper part of the breast, blueish ash-colour : spot between the beak and eye, eyelids, chin, upper parts of the throat, sides of the neck, and vent, dusky white : lower part of the breast, belly, and thighs, ferruginous ; back the same, marked with acute black spots : upper wing-coverts black, with ferruginous edges ; under ones pale yellow : quills dusky, with ferruginous edges : tail-feathers black ; the four outer ones half way from the tip white, the outer margins black : legs pale rufous.

## SURINAM BUNTING.

(Emberiza surinamensis.)

*E. supra fusca nebulosa, subtus flavescens, pectore nigro maculato.*  
 Bunting above clouded with fuscous ; beneath yellowish ; breast spotted with black.

*Emberiza surinamensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.—*Lath. Ind.*

*Orn.* 1. 418. 71.

Surinam Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 212. 63.

RATHER larger than a Lark, to which it is very similar in colour : beak large, with the sides of the under mandible higher and more angular than usual in this genus : breast spotted with oblong black spots, the ground colour of which, with the chin and belly, are whitish yellow. Native of Surinam.

## CINEREOUS BUNTING.

(Emberiza cinerea.)

*E. grisescens fusco castaneoque varia subtus albida castaneo maculata, tectricibus caudæ rufo-albis, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.*

Bunting varied with greyish, fuscous and chesnut; beneath whitish, spotted with chesnut; tail-coverts rufous white; quills and tail-feathers brown.

*Emberiza cinerea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 876.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 58.

*Emberiza canadensis.* Briss. 3. 296. 14. t. 14. f. 1.

Le Cul-rousset. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 368.

Cinereous Bunting. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 233.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 204. 51.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 159.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak pale brown: upper part of the head chesnut, with the shafts of each feather brown: the rest of the upper parts the same, but more inclined to grey: under parts of the body dirty white, marked with chesnut spots: rump entirely grey: quills and tail brown, edged with reddish grey; the coverts of the latter rufous white: legs pale brown: the female more inclined to grey.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this bird, which had "the beak yellow: head, back, and wings rust-coloured, each feather deeply and elegantly edged with pale grey: some of the greater coverts edged with paler rust; primaries and tertials with white: throat, breast, and sides, white,

fully spotted with rust : middle of the belly white : middle feathers of the tail brown ; exterior white, each feather truncated obliquely."

This bird is said to keep very close to the ground, seldom rising more than a foot from it : it is an inhabitant of North America, and frequents the Red Cedars.

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#### YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza aureola*.)

*E. rufra subtus flava, fascia pectorali transversa ferruginea, vertice genis gulaque nigris.*

Rufous Bunting, beneath yellow, with a transverse ferruginous band on the breast ; crown, cheeks, and throat black.

*Emberiza aureola.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 414. 53.

Yellow-breasted Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 201. 46.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 2. 366. a.

THE Yellow-breasted Bunting has a pale transparent beak, the edge of which is blackish : forehead and crown blackish, the latter palest : back of the head, nape, and between the wings, rufous ; the feathers edged with grey at their tips : back and rump the same, but more hoary, and some of the shafts spotted with black : cheeks and throat black : breast and belly yellow ; with a ferruginous crescent across the latter : scapulars white : secondary wing-coverts rufous on the outer



webs; the edges whitish; forming a stripe of that colour on the wings: quills brown; the primaries edged with white; the secondaries plain: under tail-coverts white: tail brown; slightly forked; two outer feathers with a longitudinal white stripe on the inner web: legs dirty white: female with the crown darker, and the margins of the feathers more hoary than the male, which she resembles in all other respects.

Found over great part of Siberia and Kamtchatka, inhabiting the pine forests, and the poplars and willows in the islands of the Irtysh, and other rivers: its note is similar to the Reed Bunting.

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PAINTED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Ciris.*)

*E. capite cæruleo, abdomine fulvo, dorso viridi, pennis viridi fuscis.*  
Bunting with a blue head, fulvous abdomen, green back, and the quills greenish brown.

*Emberiza Ciris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 885.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 416. 61.

*Chloris ludoviciana*, Papa. *Briss.* 3. 266. 58. t. 8. f. 3.

Le Pape. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 176. 9.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 159. f. 1.

China Bullfinch. *Albin.* 3. 68.

Painted Finch. *Edwards.* 130. and 273. upper fig.

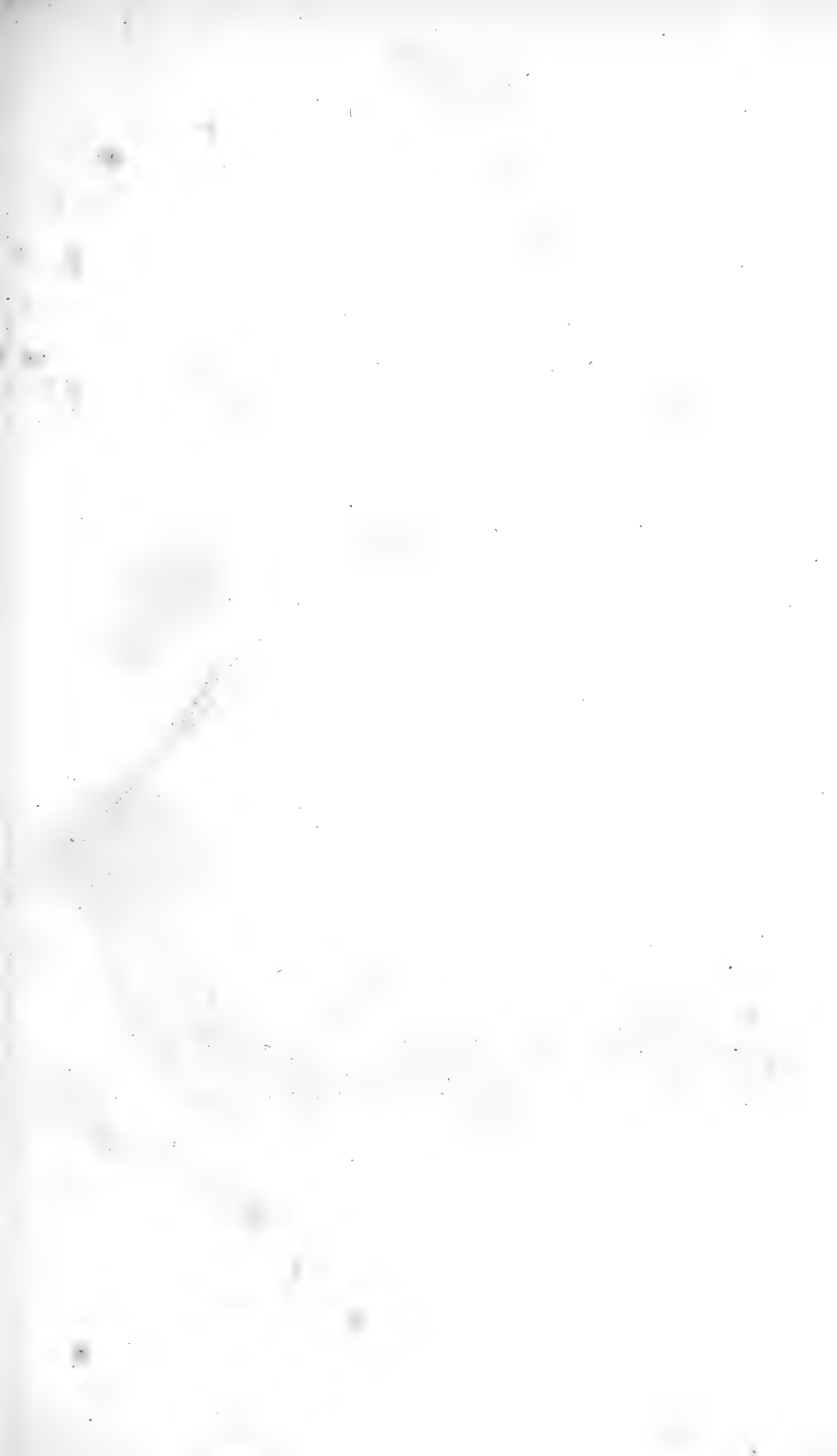
Painted Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 226.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 206. 54.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 159.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 8.

THIS most beautiful bird is the size of a Hedge Sparrow: beak grey brown: irides hazel: head

and neck violet: orbits red: upper part of the back and scapulars yellow-green: lower part, rump, and all the under side, red: lesser wing-coverts violet-brown, with a red tinge: greater coverts dull green: quills brown, some of them with greenish edges, others red: tail brown; the two middle feathers reddish, and the rest edged with that colour: legs brown. Female above dull green: beneath yellow-green: quills brown, edged with green: tail brown, variegated with green.

As these birds do not obtain their full plumage till the third year, there are scarcely two to be found quite alike: in the first year both sexes are brown; in the second the male has a blue head, and the rest of the plumage blue-green, and the wings and tail brown, edged with blue-green: at that time the female inclines to blue. There is a variety of this bird, which has all the under parts yellowish, with the exception of a small red spot on the breast; the whole of which disappears, and turns to whitish after the following moult.

This bird inhabits various parts of America, from North Carolina to Guiana, and is one of the most beautiful of the genus: it builds its nest in the orange trees, and will feed on millet, succory, and other seeds; it has a very delicate and soothing song, which it delivers in a soft and warbling tone: it is often bred in Holland, and occasionally in England, in the manner of Canaries; and will live in confinement eight or ten years. The Spaniards call it *Mariposa*, and the English *Nonpareil*.



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1. RED-RUMPED BUNTING.

2. PAINTED BUNTING.

Bancroft speaks of a bird called *Kishee Kishee*, which is found at Guiana, and appears to belong to this species : he says it is one of the most beautiful of the feathered tribe ; and that it is brought by the Accawan Indians, at the rate of two pistoles a pair, from the inland parts of the country, and that many attempts had been made to convey them alive to Holland, but without success.

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RED-RUMPED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza quadricolor*.)

*E. viridis, capite colloque cæruleis, cauda cum tectricibus abdomineque superiore rubris, pectore abdomineque infimo fuscescens.*

Green Bunting, with the head and neck blue ; tail, its coverts, and the upper part of the abdomen, red ; breast and lower parts of the abdomen brownish.

*Emberiza quadricolor.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 63.

Le Quadricolor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 467.

Gros-bec de Java. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 101. f. 2.

Red-rumped Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 208. 55.

LESS than *E. Ciris* : length five inches : beak dusky : head and neck blue : breast and lower part of the belly pale brown : back, wings, and tip of the tail, green : upper part, and coverts of the latter, and the middle of the belly, red : legs pale flesh-colour. Inhabits Java.

## BLUE-FACED BUNTING.

• (*Emberiza cyanopsis*.)

*E. viridis, subtus dorso infimo uropygioque rufa, fronte genis gulaque cæruleis, tectricibus caudæ abdomineque medio rubris.*

Green Bunting, beneath and with the lower part of the back and rump rufous; forehead, cheeks, and throat, blue; tail-coverts and middle of the abdomen red.

*Emberiza cyanopsis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 886.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 417. 64.*

*Chloris javensis. Briss. 3. 198. 57. t. 7. f. 4.*

Le Toupet bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 179.*

Blue-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 209. 56.*

THIS species has a very great affinity to *E. quadricolor*, and inhabits the same place; but is much less, being only four inches in length: beak lead-coloured: forehead, cheeks, and throat, fine blue, gradually changing into rufous towards the breast, which is of the latter colour: plumage on the upper parts green; with the lower part of the back and rump rufous: belly, sides, and thighs, the same: upper tail-coverts, and middle of the belly, red: quills brown, with green margins: the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest brown, all of them edged with red: legs grey.

## INDIGO BUNTING.

(Emberiza cyanea.)

*E. cyanea*, vertice saturatiore, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis cæruleo marginatis.

Blue Bunting, with the top of the head darkest; quills and tail-feathers fuscous, margined with blue.

*Emberiza cyanea*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 876.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 416. 60.

*Tanagra cyanea*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315.

*Tangara carolinensis cærulea*. *Briss.* 3. 13. 6.

Le Ministre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 86.

Blue Linnet. *Edwards.* 273. lower figure.

Indigo Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 235.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 205. 53.

LENGTH five inches: beak deep lead-colour: the whole of the plumage bright blue; darkest on the top of the head: greater quills brown, with blue edges: tail brown, with a slight tinge of blue: legs brown. Female similar to a Linnet in colour: and during the moulting time the male resembles her, and is only to be distinguished by the edge of the wing being deep brownish blue; whereas that part in the female is greenish brown.

This bird is said to sing very sweetly, like the Linnet: it is generally found in the inner parts of Carolina, frequenting the mountains: it appears in New York in the beginning of April, and affects orchards during the time of flowering: it feeds on millet: it is called in Carolina the *Parson*, and the *Bishop*; and in Mexico, *Azul lexis*, or far-fetched Blue bird.

## BLUE BUNTING.

(Emberiza cærulea.)

*E. cærulea rufo varia, subtus dilutior, vertice rufo, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus caudaque fuscis.*

Blue Bunting varied with rufous; beneath paler; crown of the head rufous; greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown.

Emberiza cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 876.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 59.

Emberiza canadensis cærulea. *Briss.* 3. 298. 12. t. 14. f. 2.

L'Azuroux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 369.

Blue Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 234.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 205. 52.

THIS bird has the beak pale: the crown dull rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body rufous and blue mixed; under parts the same, but the rufous colour very pale: greater coverts, quills, and tail, brown, with the outer edges rufous: legs pale brown. Native of Canada.



## GREEN BUNTING.

(Emberiza viridis.)

*E. viridis, subtus alba, remigibus caudaque cæruleis.*

Green Bunting, beneath white, with the quills and tail cærulean.

*Emberiza viridis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 886.—Lath. Ind. Orn.*

1. 417. 65.

*Chloris indica minor. Briss. 3. 197. 56.*Le Pavement bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 181.*Green Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 209. 57.*

THIS is the size of the Greenfinch : beak greenish brown : upper parts of the plumage green ; under parts white : quills and tail blue, with the shafts white : legs black. Inhabits the East Indies ; and very likely China, as it has occurred among Chinese drawings, with very little variation from the above.

## VARIED BUNTING.

(Emberiza mixta.)

*E. grisea, pectore gulaque cæruleis, abdomine albo.*

Grey Bunting, with the breast and throat blue, and abdomen white.

*Emberiza mixta. Amæn. Acad. 4. 245. 20.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 416. 62.*Varied Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 202. 9.*

SIZE of *Fringilla Spinus*: beak pale and stout: prevailing colour of the plumage grey; but mixed so much with blue, that in some lights that colour appears to predominate: the sides of the head, throat, breast, and shoulders, blue-green: belly white, the feathers brown at the base: thighs grey, mixed with blueish: legs pale: inhabits China.

## PLATA BUNTING.

(Emberiza platensis.)

*E. fusco-virescens, subtus cinereo-alba, dorso nigro maculato, oris alarum extus remigibus rectricibusque flavo marginatis.*

Brownish-green Bunting, beneath ash-coloured white; back spotted with black; outer part of the wing, quills, and tail-feathers edged with yellow.

*Emberiza platensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 66.

L'Emberise à cinq couleurs. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 364.

Plata Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 210. 58.

THE Plata Bunting is one of the largest of the genus, being eight inches in length: the beak ash-coloured, convex, and pointed: irides chesnut: upper parts of the body greenish brown, approaching to yellow, but dullest on the head and rump; back with a few black marks: under parts of the body greyish white: edge of the wing bright yellow: quills and outer tail-feathers margined with the same: legs lead-coloured. Found at Buenos Ayres, on the river Plata.

## CRIMSON BUNTING.

(Emberiza rubra.)

*E. coccinea*, cervice dorsoque olivaceo nigroque variegatis, strigis coccineis sparsis; abdomine cinereo, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Crimson Bunting, with the upper part of the neck and back variegated with olive and black, sprinkled with crimson; abdomen ash-coloured; quills and tail-feathers black.

*Emberiza rubra*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 33.

Moineau de l'isle de France. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 665. f. 1. 2.

Crimson Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 194. 30.

SIZE of the House Sparrow: beak dusky: hind part of the neck and breast variegated with black and olive, with a few dashes of crimson; of which latter colour the head, breast, upper tail-coverts, thighs, and rump are: lower part of the breast, belly, and vent, cinereous: wings dusky, the margins of the feathers pale: quills and tail black, with greyish green edges: legs pale flesh-colour. Inhabits the Isle of France.

## CRIMSON-BELLIED BUNTING.

( *Emberiza coccinea*.)

*E. corpore supra argenteo subtus coccineo, crisso albo, rostro capite remigibusque nigris, postremis occipite et cauda ex atro cæruleis.*

Bunting with the body above silvery, beneath crimson; vent white; beak, head, and quills, black; hinder part of the occiput and tail of a dark blue.

*Emberiza coccinea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 34.

Crimson-bellied Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 200. 3.

FOUND in the woods at Baden in Germany: about the size of the Yellow Bunting: beak, head, eyes, and a streak beneath the beak, black: occiput black, with a blue gloss: body above silvery grey; beneath bright crimson: wings with a white spot: vent white: tail similar to the occiput.

## TOWHE BUNTING.

(Emberiza erythrophthalma.)

*E. nigra rubro relucens, abdomine rufescente, macula alarum alba.*  
Black Bunting, shining with red, abdomen rufescent, and spot on the wings white.

*Emberiza erythrophthalma.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 874.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1.

*Fringilla erythrophthalma.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 6.

*Fringilla carolinensis.* *Briss.* 3. 169. 44.

Le Pinçon noir aux yeux rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 141.

Towhe Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 224.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 199. 43.

THIS species frequents the most shady woods of Carolina : it is known by the name of the *American Bullfinch*, and is in length eight inches : beak brown : irides red : head, throat, neck, back, wing-coverts, quills, rump, and tail, black ; the quills with whitish edges : breast white in the middle ; the other parts of it, with the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dull red : tail slightly forked : legs brown : female entirely brown, except a slight red tinge on the breast.

This is a very restless bird, and has only a twittering note : it generally appears in pairs.

## RED-EYED BUNTING.

(Emberiza Calfat.)

*E. cinerascens, capite gulaque nigris, pectore abdomineque vinaceis, regione oculorum nuda rosea, lateribus capitis fascia alba.*

Cinerascent Bunting, with the head and throat black; breast and abdomen vinaceous; region of the eyes naked and rose-coloured; sides of the head with a white band.

Emberiza Calfat. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 68.

Le Calfat. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 371.

Red-eyed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 210. 60.

THIS bird inhabits the Mauritius, and is there called Calfat: it is rather larger than a Linnet: beak and irides rose-coloured: head and throat black: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, blueish-ash; the tail with black margins: breast and belly vinaceous: from the gape of the mouth to the back of the head a white stripe: space round the eyes bare of feathers, and rose-coloured, as are the legs: under tail-coverts white.

## BOURBON BUNTING.

(Emberiza borbonica.)

*E. rufo-rubra, alis caudaque fusco-rubris.*

Rufous-red Bunting, with the wings and tail fuscous-red.

Emberiza borbonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 67.Le Mordore. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 366.Bruant de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 321. f. 2.Bourbon Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 210. 59.

ABOUT the size of the Yellow Bunting : in length five inches and a half : beak brown : the whole bird, except the wings and tail, bright rufous-red : wings and tail dusky red ; legs the same, with a yellow tinge. Native of Bourbon.



## GREY BUNTING.

(Emberiza grisea.)

*E. grisea, tectricibus alarum pectoreque rubro variegatis.*

Grey Bunting, with the wing-coverts and breast variegated with red.

*Emberiza grisea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 70.*Emberiza surinamensis.* Briss. 3. 302. 15.Le Gonambouch. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 366.Grey Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 211. 62.

VERY common at Surinam: size of a Lark: length five inches: head grey: the whole of the body the same, but paler; except the wing-coverts and breast, which are inclined to reddish: quills white within; externally grey, variegated with red: tail similar to the quills.

This bird is very fond of maize, and sings nearly as fine as a nightingale; called by the natives of Surinam *Gonambucho*.

## WHIDAH BUNTING.

(Emberiza paradisea.)

*E. fusca, pectore rubro, rectricibus intermediis quatuor elongatis acuminatis, duabus longissimis, rostro nigro.*

Brown Bunting, with the breast red; the four middle tail-feathers elongated and acuminate, the two outer of which are very long; beak black.

*Emberiza paradisea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 405. 20.

*Vidua.* *Briss.* 3. 120. 25. t. 8. f. 1.

La Veuve à collier d'or, *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 155. 6.

Grande Veuve d'Angola. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 194.

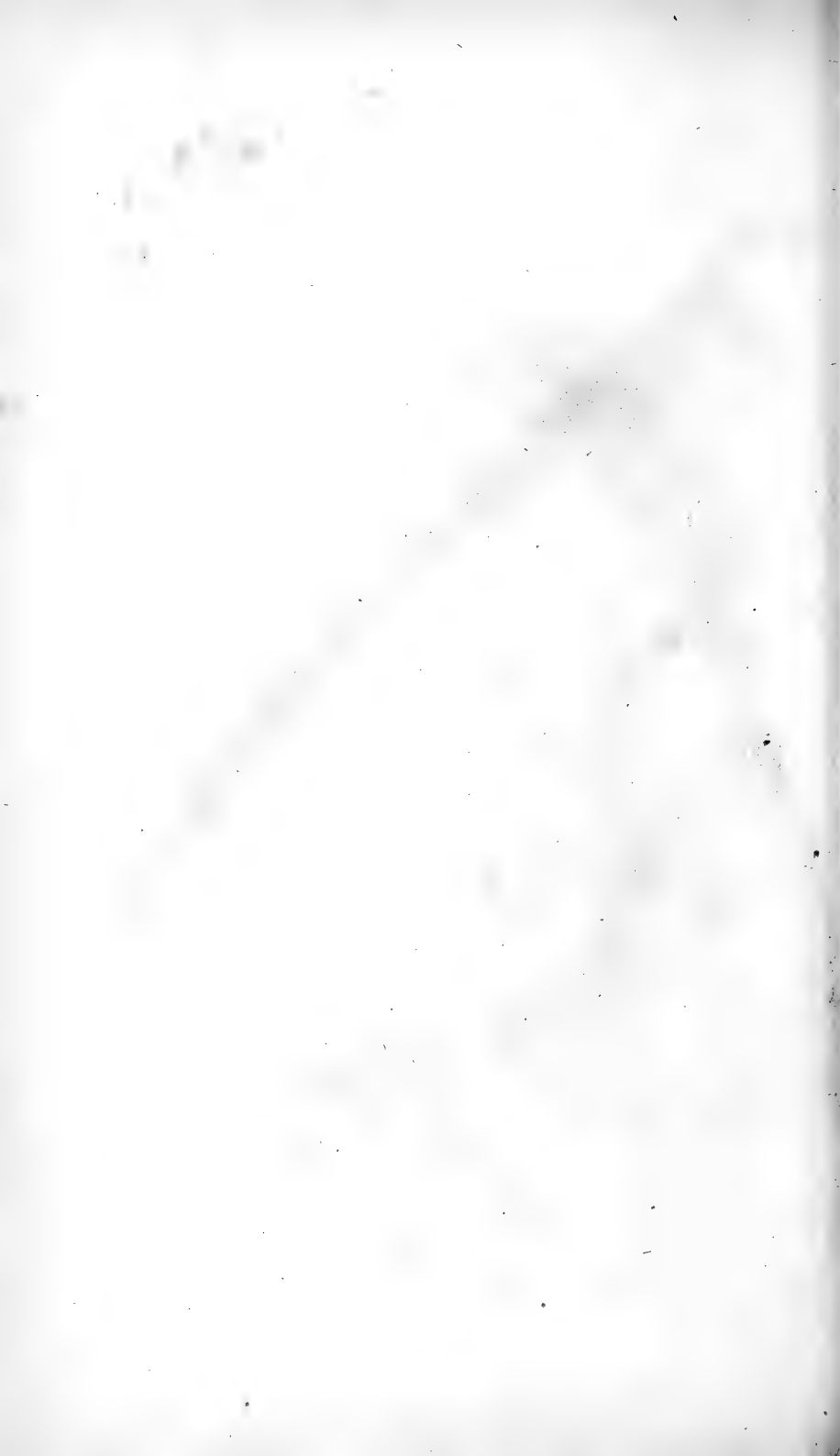
Red-breasted long-tailed Finch. *Edwards.* 86.

Whidah Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 178. 15.

THIS singular bird is less than the Hedge Sparrow: beak lead-coloured: irides hazel: head, chin, and fore-part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black: hind-part of the neck pale orange: breast and upper part of the belly the same, but brighter: lower belly and thighs white: vent black: two middle tail-feathers four inches long, placed vertically, undulated across, and more glossy than the others, broad, and ending in a long thread; the next two above thirteen inches in length, very broad in the middle, but narrow and rather pointed at the tips, with a long thread arising about the middle of the shaft; the rest only two inches and a quarter in length: legs flesh-colour: female wholly of a deep brown; but does not obtain the full plumage



VARIEGATED BUNTING.



for three years : in the winter the male resembles the young female.

This is common at Angola, Whidah, and other parts of Africa : it is often brought over to Europe, where it will live many years, and is a lively active little bird : it moults twice a year ; and the male is without the long tail-feathers at least six months out of the twelve, as it first loses them about November, and in the spring they begin to re-appear, but are not perfectly formed till June.

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LONG-TAILED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Vidua.*)

*E. nigricans, subtus albida, reatricibus intermediis quatuor elongatis acuminatis, duabus longissimis, rostro rubro.*

Dusky Bunting, beneath whitish ; the four middle tail-feathers elongated and acuminate, of which the two interior are longest ; beak red.

*Emberiza vidua.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 883.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 405. 22.

*Vidua major.* *Briss.* 3. 127. 27.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 162.

Long-tailed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 181. 17.

FOUND in India and Angola. Beak red : head and all the upper parts of the body greenish black : sides of the head and under parts dirty white ; the black colour reaching on each side the neck like a half collar : wing-coverts with a white band : quills edged with brown ; two middle tail-feathers ten inches and a half in length ; the next two nine

inches; all four of them black: the remaining feathers short and of the same length; black on the outer webs, and white within; the outermost feather the most white: legs black, claws pale.

May not this be a variety of the following?

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VARIEGATED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza principalis*.)

*E. variegata*, pectore rufo, rectricibus mediis quatuor longissimis, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Variegated Bunting, with the breast red, the four middle tail-feathers very long; beak and feet red.

*Emberiza principalis*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 884.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 23.

*Vidua angolensis*. *Briss. App.* 80.

La Veuve mouchettée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 165.

Long-tailed Sparrow. *Edwards.* 270.

Variegated Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 181. 17.

THIS neat little bird is about the size of the Whidah Bird: beak as in the last: the upper parts of the head and body rufous, the middle of each feather black: sides of the head and under parts (except the breast, which is pale rufous) are white: lesser wing-coverts the same: greater ones black, edged with rufous: quills as the last: tail with twelve feathers, of which the two middle ones exceed the others by five inches and a half; the next on each side one inch shorter, all four black; the remaining feathers are short and of equal length,



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WHIDAH BUNTING.





of a dull brown colour, margined with paler brown, and each marked with a white spot on the inner web: legs flesh-colour.

There is very great probability that this and the preceding bird will eventually be found to be the same, as they inhabit the same places, and are very like in their general appearance, and it is well known that these long-tailed Buntings all vary very much, according to the season of the year or the age of the bird. It is found in India and Angola.

## PANAYAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza panayensis*.)

*E. nigra, macula pectoris coccinea, rectricibus quatuor intermediis longissimis æqualibus acuminatis.*

Black Bunting, with a crimson spot on the breast; the four middle tail-feathers even, very long, and acuminated.

*Emberiza payanensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 885.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 407. 26.*

La Veuve en feu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 167.*

La Veuve à poitrine rouge. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 647.*

La Veuve de l'isle de Panay. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 117. t. 76.*

Panayan Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 184. 21.*

THE whole bird black, with the exception of a large bright red spot on the breast: four middle tail-feathers very long, pointed, all of one length, and hanging down like the Whidah Bird: legs black. Native of the Isle of Panay.

## ORANGE-SHOULDERED BUNTING.

(Emberiza longicauda.)

*E. nigra, humeris fulvis albo marginatis, rectricibus elongatis 6 intermediis longissimis.*

Black Bunting, with the shoulders fulvous margined with white; the six middle tail-feathers very long.

*Emberiza longicauda. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 884.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 406. 25.*

La Veuve à épaulettes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 164.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 635.*

Yellow-shouldered Oriole. *Brown. Ill. 11.*

Orange-shouldered Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 184. 20.*

THE Orange-shouldered Bunting is the size of a Song Thrush: beak strong and dusky; the nostrils almost hid in the feathers: plumage above and below glossy black: lesser wing-coverts crimson, below which is a white spot: some of its quills white at the base, but that is hid when the wings are closed: secondaries nearly as long as the primaries: tail, consisting of twelve feathers, hanging sideways; the two middle ones fifteen inches in length, the next an inch shorter; the next two inches and a half less; and the rest of the tail very short: legs large and brown: claws long and hooked. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## DOMINICAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza serena.)

*E. pileo nigro, vertice rubro, cauda cuneiformi, reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, pedibus griseis.*

Bunting with the top of the head black, the crown red, tail wedge-shaped, with the two middle feathers very long; feet grey.

*Emberiza serena.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 883.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 405. 21.

*Vidua minor.* *Briss.* 3. 124. 26. t. 8. f. 2.

*La Veuve dominicaine.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 160.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 8. f. 2.

Dominican Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 180. 16.

RATHER less than the Whidah Bunting: beak red: crown of the head rufous white; upper part black: back of the neck, beneath the head rufous white, which colour joins the white on the under parts of the body; hind-part of the neck and back black, edged with dirty white: wing-coverts white; the rest of the wing black; the quills with white edges: tail black, the two middle feathers pointed at the end, and above two inches longer than the others, which get shorter to the most outward, which is shortest of all; the three next the long feathers tipped with white; and the two outer ones white on the inside, and pale rufous without: legs grey: female of a plain brown; and the tail-feathers of equal length. Moults twice a year, and the male loses his long feathers.

## PSITTACEOUS BUNTING.

(Emberiza psittacea.)

*E. cinereo-fusca, alis fulvis, reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.*

Cinereous-brown Bunting, with the wings rufous, and the two middle tail-feathers very long.

*Emberiza psittacea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 18.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 19.

*Linaria brasiliensis longicauda.* *Briss.* 3. 147. 35.

*La Veuve éteinte.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 168.

Psittaceous Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 178. 14.

THE Psittaceous Bunting is the size of the House Sparrow: length about six inches: base of the beak surrounded with pale red: prevailing colour of the plumage dull greyish ash: wings pale red and yellow mixed: tail similar in colour to the body: two middle feathers nearly three times the length of the body, and tipped with chesnut. Native of Brasil.

## ANGOLA BUNTING.

(Emberiza angolensis.)

*E. nigra, capite superiore colloque flavis, cauda elongata.*

Black Bunting, with the upper part of the head and neck yellow; tail elongated.

*Emberiza angolensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 885.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 407. 27.*Angola Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 185. 22.*

THIS bird appears to have a great affinity to *E. panayensis*, from which it only differs in having the top of the head and neck yellow, and being a native of Angola: its beak is short; tail long; the breast fine red, and the rest of the plumage bright black.

## SHAFT-TAILED BUNTING.

(Emberiza regia.)

*E. rectricibus intermediis quatuor longissimis æqualibus apice tantum pennatis, rostro rubro.*

Bunting with the four middle tail-feathers very long, even, and only webbed at the tip; beak red.

Emberiza regia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 884.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 24.

*Vidua riparia africana.* *Briss.* 3. 129. 28. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

La Veuve à quatre brins. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 158. 5.

La Veuve de la côte d'Afrique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 8. *f.* 1.

Shaft-tailed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 183. 19.

THIS bird is the size of a Linnet: beak red: sides of the head, the under parts of the body, and round the neck, rufous: hind-part of the neck spotted with black: plumage above, lower part of the thighs, and vent, black: the four middle tail-feathers near ten inches in length, and webbed only for about two inches at the ends; the rest of them simple shafts, without the least appearance of a web; the other feathers even, short, and black: legs red: female brown, and without the long tail-feathers.

Like the rest of the long-tailed Buntings, these birds moult twice in the year; and in the winter the male becomes very similar to a Linnet in colour.

Dr. Latham mentions having a specimen of this bird in his collection with only two kinds of brown, and no black on the plumage; the margins of the

feathers being light brown, and the middle dark, not very unlike the back of the female House Sparrow: the tail dusky, with pale rufous margins. Inhabits Africa, but is much scarcer than the Whidah Bird.

## FRINGILLA. FINCH.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, acuminatum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and acuminated.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before and one behind.

THE Finches, or Sparrows, may be readily distinguished from the Grosbeaks and Buntings, to which they have a great affinity, by the form of their beak, which is perfectly conic, slender towards the end, and very sharp-pointed; whereas the Grosbeaks have theirs rounded from the base to the point of each mandible; and the Buntings are armed with a hard knob in the middle of their upper mandible, which the Finches do not possess.

The birds of this genus are very numerous, and oftentimes assemble in immense flocks, feeding on seeds and grain, and also on insects and their larvæ: many of them are much esteemed for the liveliness of their songs, and the beauty and variety of their plumage.



## HOUSE FINCH.

( *Fringilla domestica*.)

*Fr. remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, corpore griseo nigroque; fascia alarum alba solitaria.*

Finch with the quill and tail-feathers fuscous, the body black and grey, and a single white band on the wings.

*Fringilla domestica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 36.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 925.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 432. 1.

*Passer domesticus.* *Briss.* 3. 72. 1.

Le Moineau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 474. 1. t. 29. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. f. 1.—55. f. 1. young bird.

House Sparrow. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 127. 51.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 382. 6.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 62.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 77.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 248. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 163.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 154.

THIS well known bird is about six inches in length: the beak is dusky: crown of the head ash-coloured: irides hazel: space round the eye and from that to the beak black: behind the eyes and back of the head bay: cheeks white: chin and under part of the neck black and grey, mixed: belly dirty white: wing-coverts chesnut and black mixed, with a bar of a whitish colour across them: quills dusky, with rufous edges: back rufous and black, mixed: tail dusky, edged with grey: legs brown. The female has the beak lighter than that of the male; behind the eye a white line; the head and whole of the upper parts brown; under parts dirty white, sprinkled with

ash-colour; and is without any black on the chin or neck.

Dr. Latham mentions many varieties of this bird, of which the following are the most remarkable: the first is entirely of a dirty white, with yellow beak and irides: the next yellowish, with a chesnut tinge on the upper parts; and the last is of a dull black, with a yellow beak: the white variety is the most common, and is likewise subject to still farther variety, as some are brown above, and white beneath; others spotted with black on the throat; and many have a spot on the crown of the head; the nape of the neck, and the back, being brown.

This bird occurs in most parts of Europe, but is most numerous among towns and inhabited places, where it builds in any spot that will afford it admittance, as a hole in the wall, or under the roofs of houses: it makes a very slovenly nest, composed of hay, and lined with a few feathers: it lays five or six reddish-white eggs, slightly speckled with brown: it will sometimes drive the Martins from their nests, and will occasionally build in trees; but when that is the case, it takes more pains with its nest, making it much larger than usual \*, of hay and straw, covering it at the top, and lining it warmly with feathers, bits of cloth, thread, worsted, or any thing of that kind found about houses: its food consists principally of grain, but it will partake of all kinds of

\* Dr. Leach informed me that he observed several of these nests in the avenues round the Jardin des Plantes.

nutriment that are thrown out for poultry, pigeons, &c. in spite of every precaution: it is a very crafty bird, and usually avoids traps and snares that are set to take it; but is easily caught in the autumn and winter, by a bat-fowling net, when they collect in numbers on trees: it has no song, but only a disagreeable chirp: its flesh is accounted very good eating by many: the appearance of this bird, in large and smoky towns, is not very agreeable, as it is generally very dirty and plain in its colours; but among farm-yards the male exhibits a great variety in his plumage, and is far from being the least beautiful of the British birds. Buffon, with his usual warmth of imagination, has summed up the character of this species in the following words: "It is extremely destructive, its plumage is entirely useless, its flesh indifferent food, its notes grating to the ear, and its familiarity and petulance disgusting." But although it may partially deserve the above character, we must not condemn the species, when its great use in the œconomy of nature is considered; for it has been observed that a single pair of Sparrows, during the time of rearing their young, will destroy about four thousand caterpillars weekly: they likewise feed them with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be productive of several hundreds of caterpillars.

## TREE FINCH.

(Fringilla montana.)

*Fr. remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, corpore griseo nigroque, alarum fascia alba gemina.*

Finch with the quill and tail-feathers fuscous, the body black and grey, with a double white band on the wings.

*Fringilla montana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 37.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 925.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 433. 2.

*Loxia hamburgia.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.

*Pyrhula hamburgensis.* — *Bris.* 3. 314. 2.

*Le Hambourroux.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 398.

*Passer montanus.* *Bris.* 3. 79. 2.

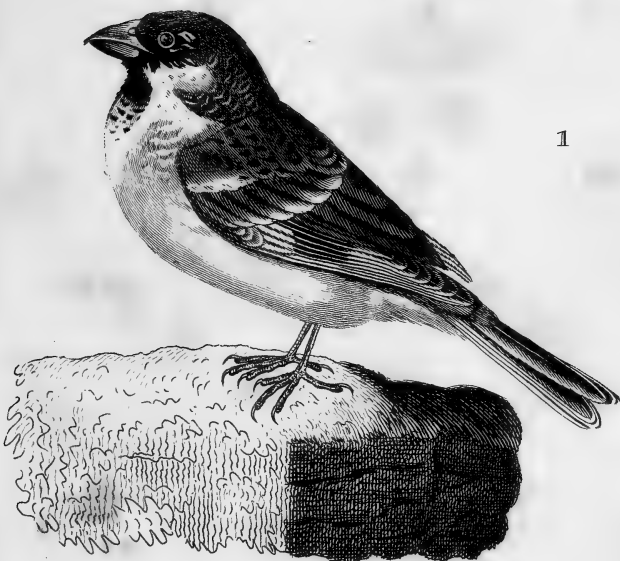
*Friquet.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 489. 29. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 267. f. 1.

Hamburgh Tree Creeper: *Albin. Birds.* 3. 24.

Hamburgh Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 64.

Tree Finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 128.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 246.—*Albin.* 3. 66.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 78.—*Edwards.* 269.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 252. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 163.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 158.

RATHER less than the House Finch: beak black: irides hazel: crown of the head and hinder part of the neck chesnut colour: sides of the head white: throat black: behind the eyes a large black spot: upper part of the body rusty brown, spotted with black: breast and under parts dirty white: quills black, with reddish margins; greater coverts the same; lesser coverts bay, edged with black, and barred with two white stripes: tail reddish brown: legs pale yellow: female similar

*Griffiths*

1 SPARROW FINCH.

2 TREE FINCH.



to the male : young bird without the black marks on the throat, or behind the eyes.

The sexes of this bird have generally been considered by authors to differ from each other as much as the House Finch ; but Colonel Montagu has most satisfactorily proved, that they are quite similar in external appearance, and that the descriptions formerly given were not correct. It is very abundant in some parts of this country, in Lincolnshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire : it is found in Italy, France, Germany, Russia, and part of Siberia, also in many parts of North America. It makes its nest in trees, and not in buildings, principally composed of hay and feathers : it lays five eggs of a pale brown colour, with spots of a darker shade, weighing from 34 to 41 grains. Buffon observes, that this species feeds on fruits, seeds, and insects : it is a very lively animal, and often moves its tail in the manner of the Wagtail : it is one of the most local of the British birds.

## RING FINCH.

(Fringilla Petronia.)

*Fr. grisea, superciliis albis, gula lutea, rectricibus lateralibus apice intus macula alba.*

Grey Finch, with white supercilia, luteous throat, and a white spot towards the tip of the exterior tail-feathers.

Fringilla Petronia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 919.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 435. 6.

*Passer sylvestris.* *Bris.* 3. 88. 6. *t.* 5. *f.* 1.

La Soulice. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 498. 30. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 225.

Ring Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 254. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 164.

LENGTH near six inches: the upper mandible of the beak brown; the under grey, with a brown tip: head and upper parts of the neck and back dirty grey, spotted with brown: under parts dirty grey and white mixed: round the head, above the eyes, a dirty white ring: fore-part of the neck yellow: wings similar to the back: coverts and secondary quills tipped with white: quills, and tail, dusky with grey edges, with all the feathers of the latter, except the two middle ones, with a white spot near the tip of the inner web: rump dirty grey.

This species is very abundant in Germany, and is likewise found over the greatest part of Europe, but is nowhere so common as in the former place, and is not found in this country: it is migratory in the northern parts, but stationary in the



southern: it affects woods, and builds in the holes of trees, laying four or five eggs, and feeds on seeds and insects: it has not any note. These birds are very delicate, as numbers are often found dead in trees, in the winter, during which time they assemble in flocks.

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SHORT-TAILED FINCH.

(*Fringilla brachyura*.)

*Fr. flavescens, pectore abdomineque magis albicantibus, remigibus rectricibusque flavescentibus.*

Yellowish Finch, with the breast and abdomen whitish, quills and tail-feathers flavescient.

*Fringilla brachyura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 10.

*Passerculus bononiensis.* *Bris.* 3. 93.

Short-tailed Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 256. 8.

THIS species has the tail remarkably short: it is about the size of the House Finch, and has the whole of the body yellowish; but the breast, and abdomen, are palest; and the beak very dark yellow. Native of Bologna.

## WHITE-TAILED FINCH.

(Fringilla leucura.)

Fr. *flavicans castaneo maculata, lineolis candidis variegata, subtus capiteque albo-lutescens, reatricibus cinereo candicantibus.*

Yellowish Finch spotted with chesnut, and variegated with white stripes; beneath and head whitish yellow; tail-feathers whitish ash.

Fringilla leucura. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 919.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 436. 9.

White-tailed Sparrow. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 256. 7.

SIZE of F. domestica: head and under parts whitish yellow: upper parts yellowish, spotted with chesnut and streaked with white: tail ash-coloured white. Found at Bologna.

## FOOLISH FINCH.

(Fringilla stulta.)

Fr. *griseo-rufescens, ferrugineo maculata, subtus flavescens, fascia alarum duplici alba.*

Grey-rufescent Finch spotted with ferruginous, beneath yellowish, with a double white band on the wings.

Fringilla stulta. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 919.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 436. 7.

Passer stultus. Bris. 3. 87. 5.

Foolish Sparrow. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 255. 5.

ABOUT the size of the House Finch: above rufous grey, spotted with ferruginous: over the

eye a streak of white, and on the throat a yellow spot: beneath yellowish: wings with two white bands: tail blackish, margined with rufous. Inhabits Bologna.

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## DALMATIC FINCH.

(*Fringilla dalmatica*.)

*Fr. rufescens subtus albida, remigibus rectricibusque rufescentibus.*  
Rufescent Finch, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail-feathers rufescent.

*Fringilla dalmatica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 437. 11.

*Passer Sclavonicus.* *Bris.* 3. 94. 10.

Dalmatic Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 256. 9.

NEAR seven inches in length: beak whitish: upper parts of the body reddish, under parts whitish: legs pale yellow: tail slightly forked. Inhabits Dalmatia.

## SPECKLED FINCH.

(Fringilla bononiensis.)

*Fr. albo nigro subflavoque maculata, subtus albo-flavescens, capite albo maculis subluteis vario, rectricibus subflavis.*

Finch spotted with white, black and yellowish; beneath yellowish white; head white, varied with yellowish spots; tail-feathers yellowish.

Fringilla bononiensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 919.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 8.

Speckled Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 255. 6.

SIZE of *Fringilla stulta*: beak, head, and neck white, dashed with yellowish: irides white: back and rump variegated with black, white, and yellowish: under parts yellowish white: quills dusky: legs and tail yellowish. Found in the neighbourhood of Bologna.

## CAROLINA FINCH.

(Fringilla carolinensis.)

Fr. *rubro-fusca*, *abdomine albo*, *facie fasciaque pectoris nigra*,  
*jugulo uropygioque coccineis*.

Reddish-brown Finch, with the abdomen white, face and band  
 on the breast black, jugulum and rump scarlet.

Fringilla carolinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 435. 5.

Fringilla cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926. 2.

Le Moineau de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3, 496.—  
*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 181. f. 2.

Black-faced Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 255.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*  
 3. 253. 3. female.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 164.

ABOUT six and a half inches in length: top of  
 the head and chin black: neck crimson; upper  
 parts of the body, wings, and tail, pale reddish  
 brown: breast with a black band: rest of the  
 under parts white, mixed with black at the thighs:  
 quills black: legs brown. Found in Carolina,

## BLACK-FACED FINCH.

(Fringilla cristata.)

Fr. *cristata rubro-fusca, corpore subtus uropygio cristaque coccineis.*

Reddish-brown crested Finch, with the body beneath, rump, and crest scarlet.

Fringilla cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 434. 4.

Le Friquet huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 496.

Moineau de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 181. f. 1.

Black-faced Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 253. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 164.

SIZE of a House Finch : length six and a half inches : beak red : upper parts of the plumage, wings, and tail, reddish-brown : under parts, and rump, crimson : top of the head crested and crimson : sides of the head black : legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America.

## MOUNTAIN FINCH.

(Fringilla canadensis.)

*Fr. castaneo et griseo-fusco varia, subtus cinerascens, macula ad basin rostri rufescente, fascia alarum duplici alba.*

Finch varied with grey-fuscou and chesnut, beneath cinerascens, with a rufescent spot at the base of the beak, and a double white stripe on the wings.

*Fringilla canadensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 434. 3.

*Fringilla monticola.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.

*Passer canadensis.* *Bris.* 3. 102. 15.

Le Soulicet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 500.

Moineau de Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 223. f. 2.

Mountain Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 265. 16.

SIZE of *F. domestica*: length above six inches: beak reddish: crown of the head chesnut, variegated with grey, brown in the middle: sides of the head, and neck, white: upper parts brown, mixed with darker brown: quills and tail much darker, margined with paler: wings with two white bars: under parts of the body white: legs brown. Found in Canada.

## CHAF-FINCH.

(Fringilla Cœlebs.)

*Fr. remigibus utrinque albis, tribus primis immaculatis, rectricibus duabus oblique albis.*

Finch with quills on each side white, the three first of which are immaculate, the two outer tail-feathers obliquely white.

*Fringilla Cœlebs.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318, 3. mas.  $\beta$ . fem.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 232.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 901.—*Bris.* 3. 148. 36.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 12:

*Le Pinçon.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 109. 4.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 54. *f.* 1.

*Chaf-finch.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 125.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 381. *f.*—*Albin.* 1. 63.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 79.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 160.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 257. 10.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 165.

THE Chaf-finch has the beak blueish, with black tips; irides hazel: forehead black: crown of the head, back, and sides of the neck, blueish ash-colour: cheeks, under side of the neck, and breast vinaceous: back chesnut brown: belly white, tinged with vinaceous: bastard wing and coverts of the primaries black; secondaries tipped with white: lesser coverts black and greyish, with a white spot in the middle: quills dusky, slightly margined with greenish yellow on the outer webs, and marked with white on both webs at the base: rump greenish: tail dusky, the exterior feathers obliquely marked with white, the next tipped with the same: legs dusky. Female dull green above,



breast and belly brown; wings similar in markings to the male, but not so bright.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety with the head and neck ash-colour: cheeks brownish: back and scapulars the same, inclining to ash: rump greenish: the under parts brown flesh-colour: the lesser and greater wing-coverts white; the middle ones, quills, and tail, black; the two outer ones half way white on their outer margins. It is also subject to other variations, as it is sometimes found entirely white, and also with the crown of the head and collar round the neck of the same colour.

This beautiful bird is one of the commonest in England, and the male is sometimes taken for its song, which is rather pleasing to some, but ceases in the winter. Its nest is generally composed of plants and moss, lined inside with hair, feathers, wool, or such like substances: it is mostly fixed in some thick, low bush; particularly in ivy or apple-trees overgrown with moss and lichen, generally assimilating it to the colour of the surrounding substances. The eggs of this bird are four or five in number, of a dirty white colour, tinged with purple, and marked with streaks and spots of a darker colour. In the summer it lives chiefly on insects, with which it feeds its young; but in the winter becomes gregarious, and feeds on seeds and grain. In this country both sexes remain the whole year; but in Sweden the males only stay, the females migrating to the south, from whence they return in the spring. Mr. White mentions, in his Natural History of

Selbourn, that flocks of females are occasionally seen near Christchurch in Hampshire, which most probably came from some northern country. This species is found throughout Europe, and many parts of Africa. It is called by various names in this country, such as White-linnët, Flax-finch, Beech-finch, Horse-finch, Pink, Twink, Spink, &c.

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BRAMBLE FINCH.

(*Fringilla montifringilla*.)

*Fr. nigra pennis rufo marginatis, subtus uropygioque alba, jugulo pectoreque rufescentibus, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, extus albo marginatis.*

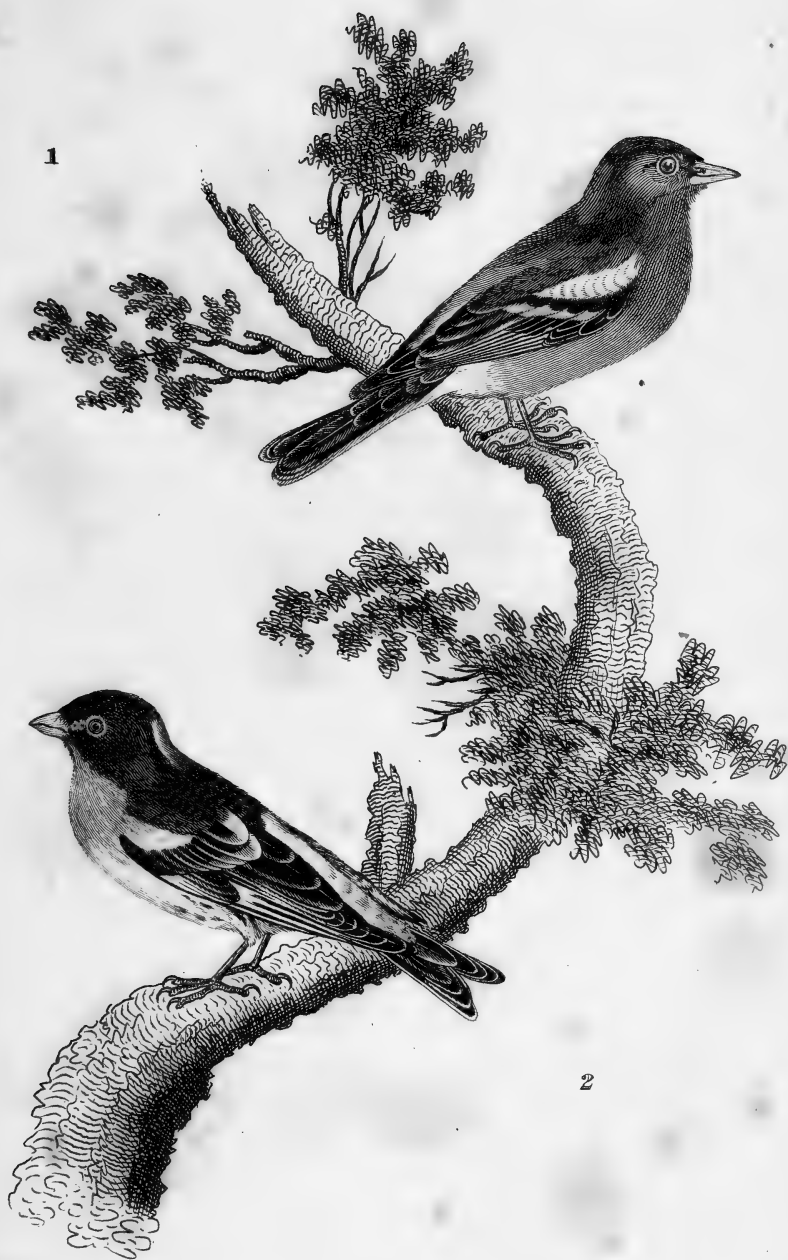
Black Finch, with the feathers margined with rufous; beneath and vent white; jugulum and breast rufescent; the lateral tail-feathers blackish, externally margined with white.

*Fringilla montifringilla.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 233.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 902.—*Bris.* 3. 155.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 439. 17.

Le Pinçon d'Ardenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 124.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 54. f. 2.

Brambling, Mountain Finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 126.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 381. F.—*Albin.* 3. 64.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 80.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 163.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 261. 13.

LENGTH rather more than six inches: beak yellow, tipped with black: irides hazel: the feathers of the head, neck, and back, black, edged with rusty brown: sides of the neck, above the wings, blueish ash: throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, pale orange: belly and rump white:



1. CHAF-FINCH.

2. BRAMBLE FINCH.

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lesser wing-coverts pale reddish brown, edged with white; greater coverts black, tipped with pale yellow: quills dusky, edged with pale yellowish: tail forked; the outermost feathers edged with white, the rest black, with whitish edges: legs pale brown: female less brilliant in colour than the male: in her the sides of the head and back of the neck are grey; on the latter are two dusky lines passing from the head downwards: the top of the head and back are dusky, each feather deeply margined with grey, giving those parts a beautiful mottled appearance: the rufous colour on the breast and wings is very faint, but the markings are similar to those of the male.

This species is subject to the following variation, having been found with a black streak over each eye, reaching towards the hind head, and joining each other: with two bars on the wing-coverts, the upper one reddish white, and the lower ferruginous: throat and breast tawny: belly and rump white.

It is common in many parts of Europe, but most probably breeds only in the northern parts: it is said to build a nest in lofty fir trees, composed of long moss, and lined with hair, wool, and feathers: the female lays four or five white eggs, speckled with yellow: it is frequently found among Chaffinches, in immense flocks: Buffon says it has been found in France in such numbers that the ground has been quite covered with their dung, and that upwards of six hundred dozen

have been killed each night, during the greatest part of the winter. They generally fly so close together, that a great many may be killed with one shot: Dr. Latham mentions having received eighteen that were killed in that way. The flesh of these birds is said to be very bitter, but infinitely superior to that of the Chaf-finch; but their song is much inferior, being only a disagreeable chirp: they are said to be particularly fond of beech mast, but will feed on most kinds of food that are usually given to caged birds.

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RED-CROWNED FINCH.

(*Fringilla ruticapilla*.)

*Fr. corpore supra fusco subtus cinereo, gula ferruginea, capistro albo, capillitio insuper rufescente, cauda nigra.*

Finch with the body above fuscous, beneath cinereous, throat ferruginous, capistrum white, the hairs inclining to red, tail black.

*Fringilla ruticapilla.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 438. 14.

*Emberiza ruticapilla.* *Mus. Carls.* 2. 44.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.

Red-crowned Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 206. 1.

**BEAK** brown: crown and back of the head reddish, bordered with black on the sides and in front: face and cheeks white, spotted with black: chin rust-colour: upper parts of the plumage brown: breast reddish ash: belly and vent ash-colour: tail black.





*Griffith*

PARROT FINCH.



## PARROT FINCH.

(Fringilla psittacea.)

*Fr. viridis, facie uropygio rectricibusque coccineis, lateribus intus fuscis.*

Green Finch, with the face, rump, and tail scarlet, the inner side brown.

*Fringilla psittacea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 903.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 61.

Parrot Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 287. 54. *t.* 48.

THIS beautiful species is a native of New Caledonia: in length about four inches: beak black: face, throat, rump, and tail, bright scarlet: rest of the body of a beautiful green, lightest beneath: outer edge of the quills green; the inner grey-brown: wings reach to the base of the tail, which is wedge-shaped, and has the two middle feathers bright scarlet, with brown shafts; the other five on each side have only the outer web scarlet, the inner being brown.

## RED-FACED FINCH.

(Fringilla afra.)

*Fr. fusco viridis, genis pallide coccineis, cauda coccinea, remigibus nigricantibus extus aurantiis.*

Brown-green Finch; cheeks pale scarlet, tail deep scarlet, quills blackish, externally orange.

Fringilla afra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 451. 60.

Red-faced Finch. *Brown's Illust.* 25.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 286. 53.

DESCRIBED in Brown's Illustrations of Zoology: in length near six inches: prevailing colour of the plumage deep dull green: cheeks crimson: primary quills dusky, margined with dull orange: tail dull crimson: legs yellowish. Native of Angola.

## CRIMSON-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla rosea.)

*Fr. cinereo-rubescens, subtus alba, capitis uropygii gutturisque pennis apice ruberrimis, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis margine lutescentibus.*

Ash-coloured red Finch; beneath white, with the feathers of the head, rump, and throat, tipped with red; the quills and tail-feathers fuscous, with yellowish margins.

*Fringilla rosea, β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 444. 33.*

*Loxia erythrina. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 864.*

Crimson-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 271. 29.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 257. ?*

*β. rosea, capistro argenteo, dorso lituris ex griseo fuscescentibus vario, alis caudaque nigricantibus, recticum margine exteriori roseo.*

Rose-coloured, with the capistrum silvery, back varied with grey-brown marks, wings and tail blackish, the exterior tail-feathers bordered with rose-colour.

*Fringilla rosea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 444. 33.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 923.*

Rosy Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 207. 3.*

THIS bird is the size of *Loxia Chloris*: length about five inches: beak brownish horn-colour; between which and the eyes the colour is ash-coloured-grey: head, neck, and throat, red: lower part of the neck whitish: nape and back cinereous, tinged with red: wing-coverts brown, margined with reddish: quills brown, with luteous borders: under parts white, tinged with red on the breast and sides: tail slightly forked; shafts of the feathers brown, margins yellowish: legs horn-

coloured. Female entirely of a yellowish ash-colour on the upper parts: crown spotted with yellow: sides of the head dirty white: chin white: neck with a few obscure brown marks: tail dusky brown, bordered with grey.

This species varies in having the face white: the back varied with grey and brown, with a general tinge of rose-colour: wings and tail dusky, externally bordered with rose-colour.

The Crimson-headed Finch, of the Arctic Zoology, appears to be referable to this species. It has the head and breast crimson, the former spotted with a few obscure dusky marks; and the space round the eye entirely dusky: back, wing-coverts, primaries, and tail, black, with crimson edges: belly white, tinged with rose-colour.

Found in the thick woods about the rivers Wolga and Samara, where it is known by the name of Red Sparrow; likewise in the vicinity of the Tomsk in Siberia, residing in the willows, but is not very abundant: it is a very tame and foolish bird, and feeds on the seeds of plants: the female makes her nest of hay between the branches of trees, laying about five eggs: in the winter it unites with the snow-flakes. The second variety is a native of North America, about New York, where it arrives in the spring: it is very abundant among the red cedars, and is a very active bird, shifting with inconceivable velocity round the trunks.





CRIMSON-CROWNED FINCH.

## CRIMSON-CROWNED FINCH.

(Fringilla flammea.)

*Fr. fusca, crista flammea, corpore subtus roseo.*

Brown Finch, with a crimson crest, and the body beneath rose-coloured.

*Fringilla flammea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 322. 26.—Lin. Faun. Succ. 238.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 915.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 438. 13.**Fringilla cristata. Briss. 3. 155. E.*Flaming Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 380. F.*Crimson-crowned Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 259. 11. t. 47.*

THE Crimson-crowned Finch is the size of *F. cannabina*, being above four inches in length : beak pale brown : top of the head of a bright crimson ; the feathers rather inclining to a crest : upper parts of the body brown ; under parts pale rose-colour : legs pale brown. Said by Linnæus to inhabit Nordland.

## RUFIOUS-CHINNED FINCH.

(Fringilla noctis.)

*Fr. nigra, gula lorisque rufis, rostro nigro.*

Black Finch, with the throat and lores rufous, and beak black.

*Fringilla noctis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 320. 19.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 909.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 441. 24.**Passer niger. Briss. 3. 118. 23. f. 7. t. 1.**Pere noir. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 485.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 201.**f. 1.**Rufous-chinned Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 267. 20.**β. Plumbeo-cærulea, gula macula rufa, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Of a lead-coloured blue; the throat with a rufous spot, quills and tail-feathers dusky.

*Fringilla martinicensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 909.**Tanagra ruficollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 894.**Rufous-throated Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 241.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 161.*

SIZE of the Sparrow: length about five inches: beak black: irides red: the whole plumage black, except the chin, and a spot between the beak and eye, which are rufous orange-colour: legs blackish.

The rufous-throated Tanager, of Dr. Latham, is only a slight variety of this species, differing in being of a very dark indigo blue, and wanting the orange-coloured spot between the beak and eye: in other respects it is similar to the above.

Both varieties are said to be very common at Martinico, Jamaica, and other of the West India Islands: they feed on seeds, grass, fruits, and insects.



## GLOSSY FINCH.

(Fringilla nitens.)

*Fr. chalybeo-nigra; rostro pedibusque carneis.*

Glossy-black Finch, with the beak and feet flesh-coloured.

*Fringilla nitens. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 909.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1.*

442. 25.

*Passer niger erythrorhynchos. Briss. 3. 120. 24.**Moineau de Brésil. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 486.—Buff. Pl.**Enl. 291. f. 1. 2.**Glossy Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 267. 21.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 165.**β. tota nigra, rostro pedibusque concoloribus.*

Entirely black, beak and feet the same.

*Fringilla Æthiops. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 908.**Moineau de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 224. f. 3.*

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak flesh-colour: irides white: plumage entirely of a blue-black, shining like steel: legs the same as the beak: female with the feathers on the upper parts blackish, margined with yellowish brown: under parts dusky yellowish brown: behind and above the eye a blackish streak: rump grey. The male is sometimes found entirely of a black colour, and with the irides rufous.

This species is a native of North America: it feeds on fruits and seeds, is easily tamed, and in that state feeds on bread: it has a very slight note, which requires great exertion to produce it.

## SCARLET FINCH.

(Fringilla coccinea.)

Fr. *fulvo coccinea, alis caudaque nigricantibus, remigibus fulvo marginatis, reatricibus apice nigris.*

Fulvous-scarlet Finch, with the wings and tail blackish, the quills margined with fulvous, and the tips of the tail-feathers black.

Fringilla coccinea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 444. 32.

Scarlet Finch. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 270. 28.

THE general colour of the plumage of this bird is of a beautiful deep orange, inclining to scarlet: the wings and tail are dusky; the latter even at the end: quills edged with orange; primaries with black tips: legs black: beak brown. Native of the Sandwich Islands, and is about four inches and a half in length.

## FERRUGINOUS FINCH.

(Fringilla ferruginea.)

*Fr. fusca ferrugineo marginata, subtus pallida, pectore maculis obscuris, regione oculorum alba.*

Fuscous Finch margined with ferruginous, beneath pale, breast with obscure spots, region of the eyes white.

Fringilla ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 35.

Little Sparrow. *Edwards.* 354. f. 2.

Ferruginous Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 251.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 272. 31.

THIS bird is the size of *Motacilla modularis*: the length is about five and a half inches: the beak is dusky: space round the eyes white: upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, dark brown, bordered with reddish: under parts light-coloured; the breast sprinkled with long dark spots: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits various parts of North America.

## RED-BREASTED FINCH.

(Fringilla punicea.)

*Fr. nigra, genis corporeque toto subtus coccineis, tectricibus alarum fasciis duabus albis.*

Black Finch, with the cheeks and whole body beneath scarlet; the wing-coverts with two white fascia.

*Fringilla punicea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 444. 34.

Red-breasted Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 275.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 272. 30.

FOUND in North America in the spring: the beak is white: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck and breast, are of a rich crimson: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are black: legs black: wing-coverts barred with two white lines.

## LULEAN FINCH:

(Fringilla lulensis.)

*Fr. fusca, pectore humerisque rufis, alis nigris macula rufa, collo corporeque subtus albis.*

Brown Finch, with the breast and shoulders rufous, wings black with a rufous spot, neck and body beneath white.

*Fringilla lulensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.*

134.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 902.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 63.

*Carduelis Suecica.* *Bris.* 3. 63. 2.

Le Chardonneret à quatre raies. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 210.

Lulean Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 380. B.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.

278. 56.

THIS bird is a native of Sweden, and is the size of the Goldfinch: the beak is brown: head and upper parts blackish ash-colour: lesser wing-coverts rufous; next the same, forming a band, below which is one of black, and another of rufous, which is farther bordered with black, and lastly with white: quills dusky: throat and fore-part of the neck white: breast rufous; from thence to the vent whitish: tail dusky.

## RED-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla erythrocephala.)

Fr. *olivacea*, *capite colloque coccineis*, *orbitis nigris*, *fasciâ tectricum duplici alba*.

Olivaceous Finch, with the head and neck scarlet, orbits black, wing-coverts with a double white band.

*Fringilla erythrocephala*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 62.

Red-headed Finch. *Brown's Illust.* 28.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 287. 55.

THE Red-headed Finch is near five inches in length : the beak is black : head and neck beautiful scarlet : lores black : wing-coverts with two white bars ; the wings black : back, breast, and belly olive : tail black : legs reddish grey. Inhabits the Isle of France.

## LONG-BILLED FINCH.

(Fringilla longirostris.)

*Fr. fusco flavoque varia, subtus subfulva, capite nigro, collo torques castaneo, rectricibus olivaceis intus flavo marginatis.*

Finch varied with fuscous and yellow; beneath subfulvous; head black; neck with a chesnut ruff; tail-feathers olive, margined internally with yellow.

Fringilla longirostris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 900.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 48.

Fringilla senegalensis. *Bris.* 3. 173. 46. *t.* 15. *f.* 2.

Le Pinçon à long bec. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 143.

Long-billed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 277. 42.

LARGER than the Chaffinch: above six inches in length: beak long, and grey brown: head and throat black: neck with a chesnut collar: back, wing-coverts, scapulars and rump, variegated with brown and yellow: quills brown, margined with olive without, and yellow within; on the edges of the secondaries the same: under parts of the body orange yellow: tail olive, all but the two middle feathers, fringed with yellow on the inner edges: legs grey brown. Inhabits Senegal.

## GOLD-FINCH.

(Fringilla Carduelis.)

*Fr. remigibus antrorsum luteis, extima immaculata, rectricibus duabus extimis medio reliquisque apice albis.*

Finch with the quills in front yellow, the outer one immaculate; the two outer tail-feathers white in the middle, the rest so at the tip.

Fringilla Carduelis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 7.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 236.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 903.—*Bris.* 3. 53. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 449. 58.

Le Chardonneret. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 187. f. 10.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 4. f. 1.

Gold, or Thistle-Finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 124.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 283, H.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* 34.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 64.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 81.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 165.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 281. 51.

*β. nigricans, remigibus flavescens, corpore subtus cinerascens, pectore virescente, capistro croceo.*

Blackish, with the quills yellowish; body beneath ash-coloured; breast greenish; capistrum saffron-coloured.

Fringilla nigra icterocephalos. *Bris.* 3. 61. 6.

Le Chardonneret noir à tête jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 207. 8.

Gold-finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 285. 6.

THIS elegant little bird is rather less than the Chaffinch: its beak is white, and tipped with black: the forehead and chin are of a rich scarlet; which is divided by a line of black, passing from each corner of the beak to the eyes, which are likewise black: cheeks white: top of the head black, which colour extends downwards on each side, and divides the white on the cheeks





GOLD-FINCH.



from the white spot on the hind head : back, rump, and breast, pale brown : wing-coverts black, in the male ; quills the same, marked in the middle of each feather with yellow, forming a large patch of that colour, on the wing, when closed ; tips white : tail-feathers black, with most of them spotted with white at their tips, and the two outer ones in the middle : legs white : female has the feathers at the base of the beak, and the wing-coverts, brown, and the black and yellow on the wings less brilliant.

This species is subject to very great variety, of which we shall notice the following, as being the most remarkable. It has the beak surrounded with a saffron-coloured ring : the rest of the head and upper parts blackish : breast greenish black : belly and under parts brownish ash-colour : edge of the wing greenish black : quills black, with more white than common in them, the usual yellow parts being only yellowish : tail black.

Dr. Latham has given a great many variations of this bird in his work, which we will endeavour to describe as concise as is agreeable to the limits of this work. The first differs from the common one in having the fore-part of the head red, and the region of the eyes white : the next has the head striped alternately with red and white : another has the head, throat, and neck, black, with a red spot near the beak : one has the forehead, cheeks, and throat, red ; the other parts of the body, except the wings and tail, which are brownish-ash, whitish ; and that part of the wings which is

generally yellow dingy : another variety is wholly white, except the outer edges of the quills, which are yellow, and none of them tipped with black : it is also found entirely white, and not unfrequently quite black ; and variations between these two states are also often taken.

There is a variety with white spots under the throat often taken by the bird-catchers, who call it a *Cheverel*.

The young birds have the head grey, and are called *Grey-pates*.

This species is very much esteemed for the beauty of its song, and is frequently kept in cages : it begins to sing early in the spring, and continues the greatest part of the year ; some birds will even continue to sing throughout the whole year : in confinement it is generally fed on hempseed ; but in a state of nature it feeds on seeds of various kinds, particularly thistle and teasel : it feeds its young on caterpillars and insects ; its nest is very elegantly formed externally of bents, moss, and liverwort, wove together with wool, and lined with wool, or hair covered with thistle down, or willow cotton, and generally built in evergreen trees, or hedges : its eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white, with a few small spots, chiefly at the larger end : it has often two broods in the year.

It is a very docile bird, and may often be taught a great variety of tricks, such as to draw up its food and water, by means of a bucket : it breeds with the Canary, and the produce is known

by the name of Mule, or Canary Goldfinch: is said to live upwards of twenty years: and is very abundant throughout Europe, but not so common in Africa, or Asia.

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GREEN GOLD-FINCH.

(*Fringilla Melba*.)

*Fr. viridis, facie caudâque rubris, abdomine albo nigroque undulato.*

Green Finch, with the face and tail red, abdomen undulated with black and white.

*Fringilla Melba.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 904.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 451. 59.

*Carduelis viridis.* *Bris. App.* 70.

*Maracaxao.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 211.

Green Gold-finch. *Edwards.* 272. male.—128. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 286. 52.

SIZE of the common Goldfinch: beak flesh-coloured: forehead and throat bright red: line between the beak and eye blueish ash-colour: upper parts of the body yellowish green: wing-coverts and secondaries greenish, with red margins: quills dusky: breast olive green: belly and under the tail white; all the under parts variegated with dusky transverse lines: rump and tail bright red: legs pale brown: female has the beak pale yellow: top of the head and neck ash-colour: base of the wings and rump yellowish green, instead of red: and a brown tail, edged with dull red. Said by Edwards to inhabit Brazil, and by Linnæus, China.

## AMERICAN GOLD-FINCH.

(Fringilla tristis.)

*Fr. flava, fronte nigra, alis fuscis.*

Yellow Finch, with a black forehead, and brown wings.

*Fringilla tristis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 64.*Carduelis Americana.* *Bris.* 3. 64. 3.*Le Chardonneret jaune.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 212.—*Buff.**Pl. Enl.* 202. f. 2.American Gold-finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 242.—*Edwards.*274.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 288. 57.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 166.

LENGTH about four and a half inches: beak white: irides hazel: forehead black: wing-coverts and quills the same; the former with a white band, and the latter with the edges and tips of the lesser ones white: rest of the body yellow: thighs and tail-coverts yellowish white: tail black: legs white: female without the black on the head: the upper parts of the body are olive green: throat, breast, and rump, pale yellow: belly and vent white: in other respects similar to the male, but paler: found about New York, in the summer: feeds on thistles: are called York Yellows: likewise found at Surinam and Jamaica.

## BEAUTIFUL FINCH.

(Fringilla elegans.)

*Fr. supra viridis, collo cinereo, pectore flavo, capistro gula uropygio caudaque rubris, abdomine maculis lunatis albis.*

Finch above green, with a grey neck; yellow breast; red throat, rump, and tail; and the abdomen with crescent-shaped white spots.

*Fringilla elegans.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 441. 22.

*Le beau Marquet.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 497. 30. *f.* 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 203. 1.

Beautiful Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 266. 19.

ABOVE five inches in length; beak, forehead, capistrum, and throat, red: hind part of the head and neck dirty ash-colour: back green: wings the same; the quills tipped with dusky: breast yellow; with the belly, and sides, undulated with irregular white lines: lower part of the belly, thighs, and vent, white: rump and tail red, inclining to chesnut: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Africa.

## LOVELY FINCH.

(Fringilla Formosa.)

*Fr. viridis, gula juguloque flavescentibus, abdomine albo nigroque fasciato, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Green Finch, with the throat and jugulum yellowish; abdomen banded with black and white; beak and feet red.

Fringilla Formosa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 441. 23.

Lovely Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 168.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, who appears to consider it as a variety of *F. elegans*, as it does not differ very much from that bird; but from its inhabiting India, it is most probably distinct, as the Beautiful Finch is a native of Africa: in fact, this species is much smaller, and has not the rump and tail similar to that of the preceding. Dr. Latham's description is as follows: "Size of a Siskin: beak red: general colour of the plumage green: chin and fore-part of the neck inclining to yellow: belly and vent elegantly barred with black and white: tail dusky black: legs pale red."







SISKIN FINCH.

## SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Spinus.)

*Fr. remigibus medio luteis; primis quatuor immaculatis, rectricibus basi flavis apice nigris.*

Finch with the quills yellow in the middle, the first four without spots; tail-feathers yellow at the base and black at the tip.

*Fringilla Spinus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 25.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 237.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 914.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 65.

*Ligurinus.* *Bris.* 3. 65. 4.

*Le Tarin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 221.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 485. f. 3.

*Siskin, or Aberdevine.* *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 129. 53.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 243.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 76.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 82.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 289. 58.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 166.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 167.

THE Aberdevine, or Siskin, is about four inches and a half in length: beak whitish, tipped with black: irides dusky: top of the head black: hind head and all the upper parts of the body yellowish green, mostly yellow on the rump, the feathers streaked with dusky down the middle: sides of the head, chin, throat, and breast, greenish yellow, not spotted: middle of the belly whitish: sides tinged with yellow, and marked with large dusky streaks: under tail-coverts the same: lesser wing-coverts similar to the back: the series immediately impending the greater coverts chiefly yellow: the greater coverts black tipped with yellow; forming two yellow bands across the wing, divided by one of black: quills dusky, the

primaries slightly edged with greenish yellow on the outer web, and at the base of the inner; the rest of the quills edged with the same on their outer webs only, near the ends; the base of each feather, for nearly one half, pale yellow: tail very much forked; the two middle feathers dusky, the rest yellow half way from the base; the ends dusky, slightly edged with yellow on the outer webs: legs pale: female differs in having the crown of the head dusky and grey mixed, and the general aspect much duller: young males have the black feathers of the head margined with brown; in other respects they resemble the old bird, but are not quite so bright in colour. There are two or three varieties of this bird mentioned by Buffon and others; but as they are found in other parts of the globe, it will be most prudent (to avoid confusion) not to attach them to this, as some of them appear to be very distinct species.

The Siskin is common in most parts of Europe, but is scarce in this country, which it only appears to migrate to occasionally, not having been known to breed here, unless the assertion of Mr. Bolton, in his *Harmonia Ruralis*, be correct, where it is said to breed in Westmoreland: the nest is delineated by Sepp, placed in a fork of a tree, built with dry bents, and leaves, and thickly lined with feathers: the eggs are three in number, and of a dull white: its food consists principally of seeds: it drinks often, and seems to be partial to throwing the water over its feathers. It is often paired with the Canary, with which it breeds freely; and when

a male Siskin is matched to a female Canary, he is very assiduous in his attention to her, carrying materials for the nest, and assisting in its construction, and, during the time of incubation, regularly supplying her with food: the produce of the above is reckoned by many to sing very prettily.

This species is known in Sussex by the name of Barley Bird, from making its appearance about the time of sowing that grain: it is said to do great injury in Germany to the hop grounds, by picking out the seeds: it will frequently collect in small flocks with Redpoles, and extract the seeds of the alder. Buffon mentions the appearance of this bird in immense flights, once in the course of three or four years, on the continent. It is a docile and familiar bird, and may be taught to draw up its bucket of seeds and water like the Goldfinch.

## CHINESE SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Sinensis.)

*Fr. olivacea subtus flava, capite nigro, tectricibus alarum minoribus fasciis duabus nigris, remigibus reatricibusque nigris basi flavis.*

Olive Finch, beneath yellow; head black; lesser wing-coverts with two black fasciæ; quills and tail-feathers black, yellow at the base.

Fringilla Sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 50.

Le Tarrain de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 202.

Chinese Siskin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 293. 61.

BEAK and head of this species black: hind part of the neck, and back, olive-green: wing-coverts yellow; the lesser ones with two black fasciæ, and the larger with a black spot at the tip: quills black; the greater ones, at the base, yellow: fore-part of the neck, belly, and vent, yellow: tail yellow at the base, and black at the tip: legs black. Native of China.

## MEXICAN SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Mexicana.)

*Fr. fusco-virescens, subtus albida.*

Brown-green Finch, beneath whitish.

Fringilla Mexicana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 914.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*  
1. 453. 66.Ligurinus Mexicanus. *Bris.* 3. 70. 5.Mexican Siskin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 292. 59.

THIS species has the same habits and food as the common Siskin, of which it is the size; and has the upper part of a brownish green; the under parts yellowish white; quills and tail similar to the back. Is found at Mexico.

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## BLACK MEXICAN SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Cacatototl.)

*Fr. nigricante fulvoque varia, subtus candida.*

Finch varied with blackish and fulvous, beneath whitish.

Fringilla Catotol. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 914.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*  
1. 453. 67.Ligurinus Mexicanus nigro. *Bris.* 3. 71. 6.Cacatototl. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 234.Black Mexican Siskin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 292. 60.

THIS likewise is found at Mexico, with the preceding, and has a very fine song: it is the size of the common Siskin, and has the upper parts of

the body variegated with fulvous and dusky; the under parts being white; and legs cinereous: feeds on the seeds of the hoauhtli.

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CITRIL FINCH.

(*Fringilla citrinella*.)

*Fr. subvirescens, dorso fusco-maculato, pedibus incarnatis, corpore subtus flavescente.*

Greenish Finch, with the beak spotted with fuscous; feet flesh-coloured; body beneath yellowish.

*Fringilla citrinella.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 908.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 454. 70.

*Serinus Italicus.* *Briss.* 3. 182. 51.

Le Venturon de Provence. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 658. f. 2.

Citril Finch. *Willoug. Birds.* 265. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 297. 64.

THE Citril Finch is rather less than the Serin: its beak is brown: the upper parts of the plumage yellowish green, sprinkled with brown: the lesser wing-coverts, and quills, greenish; the greater dusky, edged with green: the under parts of the body, and rump, greenish yellow: the breast of the male brightest: tail-feathers similar to the wing-coverts, and slightly forked: legs flesh-colour.

This species has a very fine song, and is very common in Greece, Italy, France, Turkey, and other neighbouring places.



## SERIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Serinus.)

*Fr. subvirescens, mandibula inferiore albida, dorso lateribus fusco maculatis, fascia alarum flava.*

Greenish Finch, with the lower mandible whitish; the sides of the back spotted with fuscous; and a yellow band on the wings.

Fringilla Serinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 908.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 454. 69.

Serinus. *Briss.* 3. 179. 50.

Serin. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 658. f. 1.

Serin Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syst.* 3. 296. 63.

LENGTH above four inches and a half: the upper mandible of the beak grey brown, the under whitish: the prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, variegated with yellowish green: under parts of a greenish yellow, striped with longitudinal brown spots: wings with a greenish band: quills brown, with greenish grey borders: tail the same, and slightly forked: legs brown.

Is said by Scopoli to become gregarious in the spring, frequenting orchards, frequently taking sudden flights upwards, and, after fluttering and warbling in the air for some time, alights with expanded wings nearly on the same spot from whence it arose: is fond of cabbage and hemp-seed. Is a native of Italy, Austria, Turkey, and the southern provinces of France.

## CANARY FINCH.

(Fringilla canaria.)

Fr. *rostro corporeque albo-flavicante, remigibus rectricibusque virescentibus.*

Finch with the beak and body whitish yellow; quills and tail-feathers greenish.

Fringilla canaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 913.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 454. 68.

Serinus canarius. *Briss.* 3. 184. 52.

Le Serin des Canaries. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 202. f. 1.

Serins de Mozambique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 364. f. 1. 2. ?

Canary Finch. *Albin. Birds.* 1. 65.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 293. 62.

THE beak and legs of this well known bird are pale flesh-colour: the prevailing colour of the plumage yellow, more or less mixed with grey; and in some with brown on the upper parts: tail slightly forked: in a state of nature these birds are chiefly grey; but in confinement they vary exceedingly, scarce any being found exactly similar.

Buffon describes a bird, which came from the Mosambique Coast, and appears to be referable to this species: it is rather less, and has a pale beak: the upper parts of the body are brown; the under parts and rump yellow: the feathers of the wings, and tail, with pale edges; and the head with two or three yellow streaks: the female is nearly the same.

In a wild state, these birds are found principally in the Canary Islands, frequenting damp places: they are likewise found at Palma, Fayal, Cape Verd, and Madeira: it is exceedingly subject to variety, Buffon enumerating twenty-nine, and no doubt many more might be added, if sufficient care was taken in making observations on them: they will breed freely with the Siskin and Goldfinch, particularly the former; and the pairs succeed best when the female is a Canary and the male of the opposite species; but with the following birds the reverse is best—the Linnet, Yellowhammer, Chaffinch, and Sparrow. In the latter instance it is difficult to succeed, although a female Canary, that has escaped from a cage, has been known to bring up a brood of young, in a bird pot, placed against a house, after pairing with a Sparrow. Buffon observes, that the Siskin is the only bird of which both sexes propagate equally with the Canaries: he has also given an account of the various methods of rearing these birds; which is very instructive and pleasing: which we must refer our readers to, as it is too long for insertion in this work, occupying above fifty pages.

They will also breed well with *F. serinus*, and *F. citrinella*, which are very remarkable for their song: they are said to live upwards of fifteen years: it is almost needless to mention that their song is very fine, and is very much admired by most persons.

## EUSTACHIAN FINCH.

(Fringilla Eustachii.)

*Fr. flava subtus aurantia, macula infra oculos cærulea, alis caudaque rubris.*

Yellow Finch, beneath orange, with a cerulean spot beneath the eyes; wings and tail red.

Fringilla Eustachii. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 54.

Fringilla insulæ S. Eustachii. *Bris.* 3. 177. 48.

Le Pinçon jaune et rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 145.

Eustachian Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 279. 47.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak red: side of the head, beneath the eye, with a blue spot: head, neck, and upper parts, brilliant yellow: wings, tail, and legs, red: breast and under parts orange. Inhabits the Isle of St. Eustatia.

## YELLOW FINCH.

(Fringilla butyracea.)

*Fr. virens*, *superciliis pectore abdomineque flavis, remigibus primariis margine exteriore albis.*

Green Finch, with the supercilia, breast, and abdomen yellow, and the exterior margin of the primaries white.

*Fringilla butyracea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 913.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 455. 74.

*Chloris Indica.* *Bris.* 3. 195. 55.

Indian Greenfinch. *Edwards.* 84.

Yellow Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 299. 63.

SIZE of *F. canaria*: beak blackish brown above, paler brown below: irides hazel: over the eyes a yellow streak, and one or two of the same beneath, with a green one passing through: plumage of the upper parts olive green: quills the same, with whitish edges: under parts of the body, and rump, yellow: tail yellowish green, and forked: legs brown. This species is said to sing most remarkably well, and is a native of the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, at which latter place it is extremely abundant.

## YELLOW-THROATED FINCH.

(Fringilla flavicollis.)

*Fr. cinerea subtus albicans, gula alba macula flavescente, remigibus obscuris.*

Cinereous Finch, beneath whitish; throat white, with a yellowish spot; quills obscure.

*Fringilla flavicollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 107.

Yellow-throated Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 249.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 168. 97.

THIS species has the beak blueish grey: the head and upper parts of the body ash-coloured: chin white: throat with a dull yellow spot: under parts of the body dirty white: primary quills dusky, margined with pale brown: legs blueish grey. Native of New York.

## CEYLON FINCH.

(Fringilla zeylonica.)

*Fr. flava, dorso virescente, capite nigro, corpore subtus albo nigricante vario, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Yellow Finch, with the back greenish; head black; body beneath white varied with dusky; quills and tail-feathers dusky.

*Fringilla zeylonica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 463. 98.

Ceylon Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 317. 88.

THIS small species has the beak and head black: the whole body yellow, with a green tinge on the back: quills and tail dusky, their outer edges yellow: under parts of the body dirty white: the supposed female has the beak the same as above; the head tawny; back green; breast and belly yellowish white; and the wings and tail dusky. Inhabits China.

## FRIZZLED FINCH.

( *Fringilla crispa*.)

*Fr. olivacea subtus lutea, capite nigro, pennis plurimis recurvatis.*  
 Olive Finch, beneath luteous, head black, with many of the  
 feathers recurved.

*Fringilla crispa.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 324. 39.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*  
 1. 927.—*Bris. App.* 86.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 449. 56.

Le Pinçon frizé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 148. t. 7. f. 2.

Black and yellow Frizzled Sparrow. *Edwards.* 271. f. 1.

Frizzled Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 280. 49.

THIS most singular bird is the size of *F. Cœlebs*; and has all the feathers of the body frizzled, like some of the varieties of poultry: the beak is white: head and neck black; with sometimes a white streak reaching from the forehead to the crown, and a white patch beneath the eye: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, bright olive; under parts yellow: legs brown. Supposed to inhabit Africa.



## AUTUMNAL FINCH.

(Fringilla Autumnalis.)

*Fr. virens, pileo ferrugineo, crisso testaceo.*

Green Finch, with the top of the head ferruginous, and vent testaceous.

*Fringilla Autumnalis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 320. 15.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 908.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 455. 72.*Autumnal Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 296. 66.*

THE Autumnal Finch is an inhabitant of Surinam, and is entirely of a greenish colour, with the top of the head ferruginous, the vent testaceous; and the tail is not forked.

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## BAHAMA FINCH.

(Fringilla bicolor.)

*Fr. capite pectoreque nigris, dorso alis caudaque obscure virescentibus.*

Finch with the head and breast black; back, wings, and tail, obscure greenish.

*Fringilla bicolor. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 324. 38.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 927.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 456. 75.**Chloris Bahamensis. Bris. 3. 202. 59.**Le Verdinere. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 184.*Bahama Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 247.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 300. 69.*

THIS species is the size of a Canary, and is in length four inches: the beak, head, throat, breast,

and legs, are black; the rest of the bird dirty green: it varies in having a cinereous abdomen, and a red tinged vent; likewise without the back of the neck and the head being black, and the back tinged with ash-colour. It is a native of the Bahama Islands and Jamaica. It has a very pleasing note, which it sings when perched on the tops of trees.

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IMPERIAL FINCH.

(*Fringilla imperialis*.)

*Fr. ferrugineo-rosea, vertice subtusque flava, remigibus caudaque brevior obscuris.*

Rusty rose-coloured Finch, with the crown and under parts yellow, quills and tail short and obscure.

*Fringilla imperialis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 466. 111.

Imperial Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 169. 100.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, from a drawing in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks: "Size of the Amaduvade Finch: length three inches and a half: beak dusky red: crown, and all the under parts of the body, yellow: the upper parts pale ferruginous rose-colour: quills and tail dusky; the last short: legs pale dusky red. Inhabits China."

## GREEN-RUMPED FINCH.

(Fringilla multicolor.)

Fr. *nigra subtus flavescens, dorso infimo femoribusque viridibus, tectricibus alarum macula remigiumque secundarium fascia albâ.*

Black Finch, beneath yellowish, with the lower part of the back and the thighs green, wing-coverts with a spot, and secondary quills with a fascia, white.

Fringilla Multicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 106.

Green-rumped Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 320. 96.

SAID by Mr. Pennant to inhabit Ceylon: it has the beak blueish: head, hind part of the neck, upper part of the back, and tail, black: cheeks, chin, and rest of the under parts, light yellow: wings black; coverts with a white spot: secondaries tipped with white: lower part of the back and thighs green: vent yellow: legs grey.

## TESTACEOUS FINCH.

(Fringilla testacea.)

*Fr. testaceo-ferrugineo nigro nebulosa, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, rostro pedisque carneis.*

Finch of a testaceous rust-colour, clouded with black, with the quills and tail-feathers fuscous, beak and feet flesh-coloured.

*Fringilla testacea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 110.

Testaceous Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 169. 102.

IN length five and a half inches: beak pale red: irides black: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, rust-colour, variegated with black; the two latter palest: wings and tail brown: legs flesh-colour. Supposed to inhabit Portugal.

## BEARDED FINCH.

(Fringilla barbata.)

*Fr. lutea, alis viridibus nigro rubroque maculatis, gula barbata.*

Luteous Finch, with the wings green spotted with black and red, throat bearded.

*Fringilla barbata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 456. 76.

Bearded Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 208. 7.

THE beak of this is white at the base, and black at the tip: the head black and shining: from the

chin hangs a tuft of black feathers, similar in appearance to a beard; and which, in old birds, extends to the middle of the breast: the body is yellow, with a green tinge: the wings are green, yellow, red, and black, mixed: tail brown: female entirely grey; the chin without the beard-like appendage, and the wings with yellow spots.

Found in the mountainous districts of Chili, building in trees a nest composed of straw and feathers, and laying two eggs: the male has a very fine song, and is often kept in cages, but the female is silent: it is called by the Spaniards *Jilguero*, and its flesh is in high estimation, being reckoned very delicious.

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NORTON FINCH.

(*Fringilla nortoniensis*.)

*Fr. nigra, subtus alba, jugulo ferrugineo maculato, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus, rectrice extima linea longitudinali alba.*

Black Finch, beneath white; jugulum spotted with ferruginous; quills and tail blackish; the outer tail-feather with a longitudinal white line.

*Fringilla nortoniensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 42.

Norton Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 256.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 374. 36.

THIS bird has the head and upper part of the neck black, edged with bright bay colour: the belly and sides white: primary quills dusky; secondaries black, edged with bright brown: the

shafts of the sides and front of the neck ferruginous: tail dusky, with dirty white edges; the outer feather with a clear white line running its whole length. Native of Norton Sound.

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BLACK-COLLARED FINCH.

(*Fringilla Abyssinica*.)

*Fr. flava, subtus collarique cervicis nigra, alis caudaque nigris marginibus flavescentibus.*

Yellow Finch, beneath and collar round the neck black; wings and tail black, with yellowish margins.

*Fringilla Abyssinica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 79.

Le Worabée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 54.

Black-collared Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 300. 76.

KNOWN at Abyssinia, of which place it is an inhabitant, by the name of *Worabee*: it is the size of a Canary: the beak is black: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and upper part of the belly, black: at the back of the neck arises a collar of black, which unites on the fore-part: wing-coverts and quills black, with pale margins: crown of the head, rest of the body, and lower part of the belly, yellow: tail black, with greenish yellow edges: legs pale brown: is met with in flocks, and feeds on the seed of a plant called nuk.

## SURINAM FINCH.

(Fringilla Surinama.)

*Fr. grisea, remigibus utrinque albis, rectricibus lateralibus intus albis.*

Grey Finch, with the quills on both sides white, the lateral tail-feathers white within.

*Fringilla Surinama.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 900.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 47.

Surinam Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 276. 41.

BEAK yellow: general colour of the plumage grey; belly lightest: quills black; the primaries white near the base, the secondaries white at the base and tips: tail blackish, the first and second feathers with a white spot on the inside, and the third, fourth, and sixth, tipped with that colour: inhabits Surinam: has but a trifling note.

## SWAMP FINCH.

(Fringilla iliaca.)

*Fr. cinereo-olivacea, pennis apice fuscis, subtus alba, pectore maculis griseo-fuscis, remigibus fuscis margine rufis, uropygio caudaque rufis.*

Grey-olive Finch, with the tips of the feathers fuscous; beneath white; breast spotted with grey brown; quills fuscous with rufous margins; rump and tail rufous.

*Fringilla iliaca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 923.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 438. 16.*

Swamp Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 206. 2.*

THIS bird, which is known at Hudson's Bay by the name of Swamp or Wilderness Sparrow, is a large species, measuring above seven inches in length: the beak is yellow: cheeks white: body greyish olive above; all the feathers with black tips: beneath white: breast spotted with grey brown: rump and tail rufous: legs yellow. Inhabits Georgia and Hudson's Bay.



## LAPLAND FINCH.

(Fringilla lapponica.)

Fr. *capite-nigro, corpore griseo nigroque, superciliis albis, rectricibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.*

Finch with a black head, body black and grey, supercilia white, and outer tail-feathers with a white wedge-shaped spot.

Fringilla lapponica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 235.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 900.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 440. 18.

Fringilla montana. *Bris.* 3. 160. 38.

Le grand Montain. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 134.

Greater Brambling. *Albin.* 3. 63.

Lapland Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 259.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 263. 14.

THE Lapland Finch is larger than the Chaffinch, being six inches and a half in length: beak horn-colour, tipped with black: head blackish, spotted with reddish white: upper part of the neck, back, and body, rufous, with brown spots: behind each eye a white lunulated spot: lesser wing-coverts pale rufous; middle ones black, with yellow margins, and white tips, forming a bar of that colour on the wing: quills black, edged with pale yellowish green: throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, pale rufous: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail black, edged with pale greenish yellow, and slightly forked: legs black: female paler than the male.

This species is a native of Lapland, and part of Siberia, and occasionally the fields of the inner

bays of Greenland: it generally breeds in the northern parts, uniting into flocks: it has very much the habit of a Lark, running on the ground, and vibrating in the air like that bird: its nest is composed of moss and grass, lined with feathers: the female lays five or six eggs of a brownish slate, variegated with a duller colour. In the autumn it is supposed to migrate to America, being found at Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Tecumashish*, about November, among juniper trees.

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WINTER FINCH.

(*Fringilla hyemalis*.)

*Fr. fusca nigro nebulosa, subtus alba, collo inferiore pectore lateribusque fusco maculatis.*

Fuscous Finch, clouded with black; beneath white; the lower part of the neck, breast, and sides, spotted with fuscous.

*Fringilla hyemalis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 43.

Winter Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 254.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 274. 37.

THIS has the head, neck, and breast, light brown, variegated with black: front of the neck, breast, and sides, white, sprinkled with a few small brown spots: wing-coverts and primaries brown, margined with white: belly plain white. Inhabits New York in the winter.

## CARTHAGENA FINCH.

(Fringilla carthaginiensis.)

*Fr. tota cinerea fusco flavoque maculata, rostro pedibusque pallide fuscis.*

Finch entirely cinereous, spotted with brown and yellow; beak and feet pale fuscous.

*Fringilla carthaginiensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 108.

Carthagen Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 169. 99.

LARGER than the Canary Finch: its beak pale brown: prevailing colour of the plumage ash-colour, with brown and yellow spots: legs brownish. Found in the woods of Carthagen: said to live on seeds, and to sing similar to the Chaffinch.

## SNOW FINCH.

(Fringilla nivalis.)

Fr. *nigra subtus nivea, remigibus secundarius rectricibusque albis.*  
 Black Finch, beneath snowy white, secondary quills and tail-feathers white.

Fringilla nivalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Bris.* 3. 162. 39. *t.* 15. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 440. 19.

Pinçon de neige, ou Niverolle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 136.  
 Snow Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 264. 15.

IN length seven inches: beak black: head and hind part of the neck ash-colour: back, scapulars, and rump, grey brown, with pale margins: under parts of the body snowy white; wing-coverts the same; bastard wing, and greater quills, black; the two secondary quills nearest the body brown, the rest of them white: thighs pale ash-colour: upper tail-coverts black; the two middle tail-feathers the same, the rest white with black tips.

This bird is very abundant in some parts of France, and is pretty generally diffused over Europe, but is not an inhabitant of this country: is likewise found among the Caucasian and Persian mountains, retiring to the plains in the autumn, to avoid the inclemency of the approaching season.

## WHITE-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla leucocephala.)

Fr. *fusco-rufa, capite albo, uropygio rubro, fascia pectoris lunulæque ante oculos nigris.*

Brown-red Finch, with a white head, red rump, band on the breast, and lunule before the eyes, black.

Fringilla leucocephala. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. xlviii. 1.*

White-headed Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 210. 12. t. 132.*

THE White-headed Finch has the beak crimson : the head, neck, and under parts from the breast, white : the breast and sides being black, the latter spotted with white : between the beak and eye is a small lunulated black spot : upper parts of the back, wings, and tail, reddish brown : lower part of the back, and rump, crimson : legs pale brown : the female has the head ash-coloured, and the reddish brown colour on the upper parts of the body paler than the male. Inhabits New Holland.

## GREY-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla cana.)

*Fr. luteo-fusca subtus lutea, capite gulaque griseis, reatricibus fuscis lineolis albis.*

Luteous-brown Finch, beneath luteous, with the head and throat grey, the tail-feathers fuscous, with white stripes.

*Fringilla cana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 30.

*Serinus jamaicensis.* *Bris.* 3. 189. 53.

Grey-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 270. 26.

NATIVE of Jamaica : length eight inches : upper mandible of the beak blueish brown ; under mandible paler : head grey : upper parts of the neck and body yellowish brown : under parts yellow, except the throat, which is grey : wings and tail dull brown, striped with lines of white : vent white : legs blueish : claws brown.

## CAPSA FINCH.

(Fringilla-capsa.)

*Fr. rufo-grisea, facie gulaque alba, alis caudaque nigris, cauda forficata.*

Reddish-grey Finch, with the face and throat white, wings and tail black, the latter forked.

*Fringilla capsa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 440. 20.

Le dattier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 487.

Capsa Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 265. 17.

SIZE of the House Sparrow: beak short and thick; the upper mandible black, the under yellowish: fore-part of the head and throat white: rest of the head and upper parts of the body grey, inclining to red, especially on the breast: wings black, reaching two-thirds the length of the tail, which is also black, and forked: legs yellowish. Inhabits Abyssinia and Barbary: is common about granaries, assembling in flocks: it is said to have a very fine and agreeable note, much superior to that of the Canary, or Nightingale, but dies on being transported from its native place: it is also common about the Date villages.

## WHITE-CHEEKED FINCH.

(Fringilla nævia.)

*Fr. cinerea maculis obscuris, subtus cinerea, genis albis, loris rufis, striga maxillari nigra.*

Cinereous Finch, with obscure spots, beneath cinereous, cheeks white, lores rufous, with a black stripe near the jaw.

*Fringilla nævia.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 51.

White-cheeked Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 44.

THE White-cheeked Finch is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is the size of the Common Sparrow; measuring near six inches in length: beak, head, and neck, pale cinereous; the upper parts of the latter marked with dusky streaks: sides of the head white, with a reddish streak passing through the eye, which is bounded on the under part with black, and joins another black streak, arising at the base of the under mandible: back and wing pale rufous, with dusky streaks: under parts of the body plain cinereous: tail dusky: legs black.



## ORANGE FINCH.

(Fringilla zena.)

Fr. *nigra subtus alba, linea supra infraque oculos candida, pectore fulvo, gula macula flava.*

Black Finch, beneath white, with a white line above and beneath the eyes, breast fulvous, throat with a yellow spot.

Fringilla zena. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 46.

Fringilla bahamensis. *Briss.* 3. 168. 43.

Le Pinçon à tête noire et blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 140.

Orange Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 144.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 276. 40.

THE Orange Finch is above six inches in length: the beak is lead-coloured: the head, front of the neck, back, and scapulars, are black; the former with two streaks of white, one of which is above, the other beneath the eye: irides pale: throat with a large yellow spot: hind part of the neck dull red: breast orange-coloured: wings brown; their coverts with a white band: rump and upper tail-coverts dull red: tail brown: legs the same as the beak: female with the colours less brilliant: and with the head and neck cinereous, which colour is very predominant over the whole plumage: the under parts of the body are palest. Found in various parts of the West Indies, and South America.

## STRIPED-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla striata.)

Fr. *fusca nebulosa, subtus genis gulaque alba, capite vittis tribus nigris, fronte lorisque flavis.*

Brown clouded Finch, beneath with the cheeks and throat white, head with three black vitta, forehead and lores yellow.

Fringilla striata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 44.

Striped-headed Finch. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 250.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 275. 38.

BEAK lead-coloured: lores and forehead yellow: head with three black stripes, and one behind the eye: sides of the head and chin white, the latter the clearest: breast blue grey: upper parts clouded with brown, the shafts of the feathers darkest: wing-coverts plain brown: quills dusky: belly pale-coloured: tail brown, and slightly wedge-shaped: legs pale brown: length five inches and half. Found at New York.

## WHITE-THROATED FINCH.

(Fringilla pensylvanica.)

*Fr. nigricans rufo varia, subtus genisque cinereo-alba, fascia oculari nigricante, superciliis fulvis, gula alba.*

Blackish Finch, varied with rufous; beneath and cheeks greyish-white, with a blackish stripe near the eyes; supercilia fulvous; throat white.

*Fringilla pensylvanica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 36.

*Passer pensylvanicus.* *Bris. App.* 77.

*Fringilla albicollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.

White-throated Sparrow. *Edwards.* 304.

White-throated Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 248.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 272. 32.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 166.

IN length six inches and a half: beak dusky: supercilia yellow; stripe from the jaw to the eyes dusky: prevailing colour of the plumage above reddish brown: edge of the wing pale yellow: throat white: cheeks and under parts of the body dirty white: irides hazel: legs flesh-colour: the supposed female wants the white spot on the chin, and has the yellow stripe on the sides of the head very obscure. Native of Pensylvania, New York, and Newfoundland.

## SAVANNA FINCH.

(Fringilla Savannarum.)

*Fr. nebulosa*, abdomine albo, jugulo pectoreque fuscescentibus, remigibus apice superciliisque luteis.

Clouded Finch, with the abdomen white, jugulum and breast fuscescent, tip of the quills and supercilia luteous.

*Fringilla Savannarum*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 31.

*Passer jamaicensis*. *Bris.* 3. 99. 13.

Savanna Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn. t.* 3. 170. 27.

THE Savanna Finch has the beak brown: supercilia yellow: crown of the head and upper parts of the body dull brown, mixed with white: belly white: the rest of the under parts pale yellowish brown: quills the same, with white tips: tail brown: legs whitish. Inhabits Jamaica.

## COWPEN FINCH.

(Fringilla Pecoris.)

*Fr. fusca subtus dilutior, cauda subforcipata.*

Fuscou Finch, palest beneath, with the tail slightly forked.

*Fringilla Pecoris.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 28.*Fringilla virginiana.* *Bris.* 3. 165. 41.Le Brunet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 138.Cowpen Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 241.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 269. 29.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 165.

LARGER than *F. montifringilla*, being near seven inches in length: beak dusky: prevailing colour of the plumage brown; with the back, wings, and tail darkest, and glossed with green and blue: under parts lightest: legs brown: female deep brown: breast and belly ash-coloured: chin whitish: wings and tail dusky, bordered with brown.

This species is a native of Virginia, Carolina, and New York: it delights to feed in the pens with cattle, and lays five eggs about June.

## COLLARED FINCH.

(Fringilla Indica.)

*Fr. cinereo-fusca, subtus rufo-alba, capistrò jugulo torqueque colli albis, fascia pectorali alis caudaque nigris.*

Cinereous-brown Finch ; beneath rufous white ; capistrum, jugulum, and ruff of the neck white, with a band on the breast ; the wings and tail black.

*Fringilla Indica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 449. 57.

*Fringilla torquata indica.* *Bris. App.* 85.

Le Pinçon à double collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 149.

Collared Finch. *Edwards.* 272.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 280. 50.

THIS inhabits India : the beak and head are black : the throat, capistrum, and line round the eyes white ; forming a collar on the neck ; on the lower part of which, in front, is a black band : upper parts of the body grey brown, the rump palest : wing-coverts and secondaries black, edged with shining rufous : greater quills black : under parts of the body rufous white : tail and legs grey-brown.

## PINE FINCH.

(Fringilla Pinetorum.)

Fr. *supra ex rufescente testacea, subtus flava, fascia pectorali transversâ ferruginea.*

Finch above of a reddish testaceous, beneath yellow, with a transverse ferruginous band on the breast.

Fringilla Pinetorum. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 40.

Pine Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 207. 5.

THE Pine Finch is entirely testaceous, with a rufescent tinge above, and yellow beneath, with a transverse band of ferruginous on the breast. It is a native of the pine forests of Siberia.

## RUSTY-COLLARED FINCH.

(Fringilla australis.)

Fr. *fusca collari ferrugineo.*

Brown Finch, with a rust-coloured collar.

Fringilla australis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 112.

Rusty-collared Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 170. 103.

THIS species inhabits the island of Terra del Fuego, and has a rust-coloured collar round the neck, and the rest of the plumage brown.

## GRASS FINCH.

(Fringilla graminea.)

*Fr. cinereo ferrugineo nigroque varia, subtus alba, pectore lateribusque maculatis, genis remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.*

Grey Finch varied with ferruginous and black; beneath white; breast and sides spotted; cheeks, quills, and tail-feathers fuscous.

*Fringilla graminea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 38.

Grass Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 253.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 273. 34.

THE Grass Finch has the head, upper part of the neck, and back, grey ferruginous and black mixed: lesser wing-coverts bay-coloured; the others black, margined with white: lower part of the neck, and sides, white, streaked: cheeks brown: belly pure white: primary quills dusky, edged with white: tail dusky. Inhabits New York.



## FASCIATED FINCH.

(Fringilla fasciata.)

*Fr. maculata, supra ferruginea, subtus alba, cauda fusca fasciis numerosis nigricantibus.*

Spotted Finch, above ferruginous, beneath white, tail brown, with many blackish fasciæ.

*Fringilla fasciata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 37.

Fasciated Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 252.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 273. 33.

ACCORDING to Mr. Pennant, this species is a native of New York, and has the crown, and hind part of the head, rust-coloured, and spotted with black: wings ferruginous: primary quills dusky, margined with dirty white: back similar to the hind part of the head, but with larger spots: under parts of the body white, streaked with black: tail brown, undulated with dusky lines.

## BONANA FINCH.

(Fringilla Jamaica.)

*Fr. grisea, pectore viridi-cærulescente, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

Grey Finch with the breast green cærulean, the quills and tail-feathers black.

Fringilla Jamaica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 33.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Bris.* 366. 1. 42.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 29.

Le Bonana. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 139.

Bonana Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 269. 25.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: plumage above dull blue: beneath pale blue, the belly tinged with yellow: wing-coverts, quills, and tail greenish blue: legs black: female similar to the male. Inhabits Jamaica.

## ULTRAMARINE FINCH.

(Fringilla ultramarina.)

*Fr. tota intense cærulea, rostro albo, pedibus rubris.*

Finch entirely of a beautiful blue, rostrum white, feet red.

Fringilla ultramarina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 78.

L'Outre-mer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 56.

Ultramarine Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 301. 71.

THIS brilliant little species is a native of Abyssinia, and is the size of the Canary: its beak is white, and legs red: the whole of the plumage is

of a beautiful ultramarine blue : young bird, and female, grey : the male obtains his blue colour in the spring of the second year ; he has a very fine song.

## PURPLE FINCH.

(*Fringilla purpurea*.)

*Fr. subviolacea, ventre candido, remigibus intus caudaque à medio ad apicem fuscis.*

Subviolet Finch ; belly white ; the inner part of the quills, and the tail, from the middle to the tip, fuscous.

*Fringilla purpurea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 45.

*Pyrrhula Carolinensis violacea.* *Briss.* 3. 324. 8.

Bouvreuil violet de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 395.

Purple Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 3. 258.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 275. 39.

NEAR six inches in length : prevailing colour of the plumage violet : belly white : inside of the quills brown : tail slightly forked : female brown, except the breast, which is slightly spotted with dark brown.

This bird feeds on the berries of the juniper, and the buds of fruit trees. It is a native of Carolina, but disappears on the approach of winter.

## BLUE-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla cyanomelas.)

*Fr. cærulea, linea frontali gula lunulaque dorsali nigris, remigibus fuscis, cauda nigricante.*

Blue Finch, with a line on the forehead, throat and lunule on the back black; quills brown; tail dusky.

*Fringilla cyanomelas.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 464. 102.

Demi-fin noir et bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 327.

Blue-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 319. 92.

BEAK brown: head and neck blue: between the eyes a narrow black line: chin and throat black, with a lunulated spot of that colour on the upper part of the back: wing-coverts, lower part of the back and rump, breast, belly, and vent, blue: quills blackish brown, with blueish-green edges: tail dusky black: legs brown.

## BLUE-CROWNED FINCH.

(Fringilla cyanocephala.)

*Fr. rubro-fusca, vertice uropygioque cyaneis, subtus flava, nucha rubra, orbitis albis.*

Red-brown Finch, with the crown and rump blue, under parts yellow, nucha red, orbits white.

*Fringilla cyanocephala.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 464. 104.

Blue-crowned Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 319. 94.

THIS bird inhabits Senegal : it is seven inches in length : the beak is dusky : the crown of the head blue, bounded with red behind : cheeks white : hind part of the head and back reddish brown : quills black ; middle and greater coverts margined with white ; lower part of the back and rump pale blue : under parts of the body yellow : thighs and vent white : tail black : legs pale brown.

## BLUE-FACED FINCH.

(Fringilla tricolor.)

*Fr. nigra, capite uropygioque cyaneis, humeris viridibus, abdomine flavescente.*

Black Finch, with the head and rump blue, shoulders green, and abdomen flavescient.

Fringilla tricolor. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 464. 101.

Blue-faced Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 318. 91.

THE Blue-faced Finch has the forehead, temples, and throat, blue: base of the beak, and back black: shoulders green: quills black, the primaries green on the outer edge: under parts of the body yellowish white: tail black. Inhabits Surinam.

## CUBA FINCH.

(Fringilla Maia.)

*Fr. purpurascens, fascia pectoralis saturatiore.*

Purplish Finch, with a darker fascia on the breast.

*Fringilla Maia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 323. 35.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 924.—Briss. 3. 214. 66. t. 7. f. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 462. 96.**Le Maia de la Cuba. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 105. 3.—Buff. Pl.**Enl. 109. f. 2.**Cuba Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 315. 86.*

THIS destructive bird is a native of Cuba: it is in length near four inches: its beak is grey: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are dusky: the breast with a band of purplish chesnut; of which colour are also the back, upper parts of the body, and tail: quills grey-brown, with chesnut margins: legs lead-coloured: female with the head, neck, upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, fulvous: throat purplish chesnut, with a spot of that colour on each side of the breast; the rest of the under parts dirty yellowish white: legs and beak greyish.

This species is very destructive to the rice-fields: it is gregarious, and its flesh is considered to be very good eating.

## LUNAR FINCH.

(Fringilla torquata.)

*Fr. subrubra, uropygio cæruleo lunula gulari nigra, remigibus nigris, cæruleo terminatis, ad apicem macula alba.*

Reddish Finch, with the rump cærulean; a lunule on the throat black; quills black terminated with cærulean, with a white spot towards the tip.

*Fringilla torquata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 105.

Lunar Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 320. 95.

THE Lunar Finch has a dusky black beak: the head, neck, and back, are reddish; the latter with a brown tinge: throat with a narrow black crescent, bounded below with yellow: quills black, with blue ends, and each of them tipped with white: rump pale blue: tail and legs black. Native of the East Indies.



## LEPID FINCH.

(Fringilla lepida.)

*Fr. fusco-virens*, fascia supra-oculari infra-oculari gulaque fulvis pectore nigro.

Brown-green Finch, with a band above, and another beneath the eyes, and the throat fulvous, breast black.

*Fringilla lepida*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 455. 73.

Lépid Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 299. 67.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 167.

THIS bird is about four inches in length: the beak and eyes are black, with a fulvous stripe above, and another smaller one beneath the eye: chin fulvous: breast black: general colour of the plumage greenish brown: legs grey. This bird has a very weak voice, and is frequently singing: it is easily tamed, and inhabits the woods about Havannah, in the island of Cuba.

## FIRE FINCH.

(Fringilla ignita.)

*Fr. fusco-rubra nitens, rostro remigibus caudaque obscuris.*

Brown-red shining Finch, with the beak, quills, and tail dull.

*Fringilla ignita.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Lath. Ind. Orn* 1. 464. 100.Fire Finch. *Brown's Illust.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 318. 90.

THE Fire Finch is the size of the Lesser Redpole: beak dusky yellowish at the base: the prevailing colour of the plumage glossy brownish red; the vent darkest: quills and tail dusky: legs flesh-colour: female pale reddish brown: forehead, and between the eyes, crimson: tail reddish, dusky at the tip. Inhabits Gambia.

## SHARP-TAILED FINCH.

(Fringilla caudacuta.)

Fr. *fusco rufoque varia, superciliis gula cerviceque rufis, cauda integra, rectricibus omnibus apice acutis.*

Finch varied with fuscous and red, with the supercilia, throat, and neck rufous; tail intire, with all the feathers acute at the tip.

Fringilla caudacuta. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 459. 85.

Sharp-tailed Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 208. 9.

ABOVE four and a half inches in length : beak pale : irides dark brown : prevailing colour of the plumage mottled brown and pale rufous ; the margins of the feathers being the latter : throat, and streak over the eyes, pale rufous : lower part of the neck dark rufous : feathers of the tail with acute tips. Found in the inner parts of Georgia, in North America.

## GREATER REDPOLE FINCH.

(Fringilla cannabina.)

*Fr. fusco-castanea, subtus albo-rufescens, fascia alarum longitudinali alba, macula verticis pectoreque rubris.*

Fuscous-chesnut Finch, beneath white red, with a longitudinal white fascia on the wings, and a red spot on the crown and breast.

*Fringilla cannabina.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 28.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 240.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 916.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 458. 82.

*Linaria rubro major.* *Briss.* 3. 135. 30.

La grande Linotte des vignes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 58.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 485. f. 1.

Greater red-headed Linnet, or Redpole. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 131. t. 54.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 261.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. t. 72. 73.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. f. 84.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 304.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 167.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 173.

*Fringilla Linota.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 916.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 81.

*Linaria.* *Briss.* 3. 131. 29.

La Linotte. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 58. t. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 151. f. 1.

Common Linnet. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 130.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 83.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 171.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 302. 73.

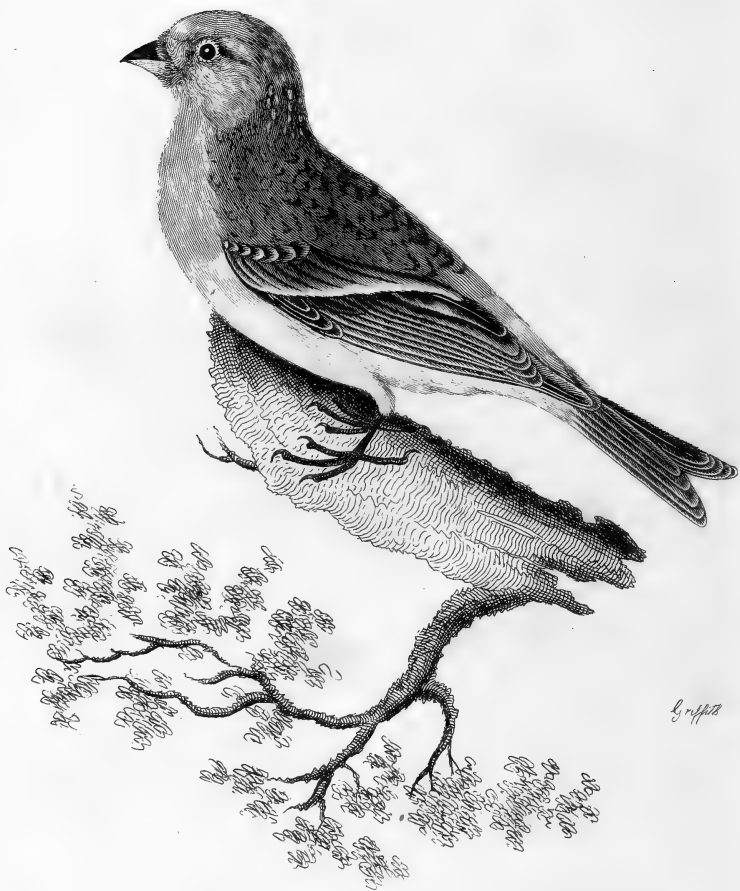
THERE appears to be no doubt that the Linnet and Greater Redpole of Authors are the same species, and that the former is the young bird: as such we shall consider them. The Redpole is subject to considerable variety with respect to the red markings which are found on the head and

breast, at certain seasons, and have been the occasion of its being described as two species : in full plumage, the male has the beak blueish : irides hazel : head light brown, the feathers on the crown darkest in the middle : sides of the neck inclining to cinereous : the forehead rosy red : back, scapulars, and wing-coverts deep rufous brown, lightest on the rump, and palest on the margin of each feather : breast brown, more or less spotted like the crown of the head : belly light rufous brown : vent nearly white : quills dusky black, with more or less white on their webs, forming a conspicuous bar of that colour on the wings : tail forked ; the feathers similar to the quills, black, margined with white, which latter colour predominates on the inner webs : tail-coverts black, with grey edges : legs brown : female more dusky brown : wing-coverts rufous brown : sides of the throat dirty white, the middle part streaked : breast and sides pale brown, with dusky streaks : quills and tail like the male, but not so deeply fringed with white. The Linnet of Anthors differs principally in having the breast of a deep crimson ; which colour disappears after some time, and never returns ; and in wanting the red spot on the forehead : but in respect to the latter distinction, Dr. Latham gives it as his opinion, that the red feathers do not appear till the end of the second year ; having observed a male in which the forehead appeared similar in colour to the rest of the body, but on lifting up the feathers with a pin, a tinge of red was very perceptible ;

and in some specimens that he procured they were bright crimson beneath. Colonel Montagu likewise mentions having caught many of both sexes on their nests, the males of which he found with a little tinge of red on the breast only, and from that every intermediate stage to the full red on the breast and head.

The nest of this species is composed of moss and bents, mixed with wool, and lined with hair and wool: its eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white colour, sprinkled with purplish specks and lines: the first brood is hatched in May, but if the nest is destroyed, is said to make a fresh one as late as August. These birds frequently fly in flocks during the winter, and feed on many kinds of seeds, particularly flax: they seem to be most partial to furzy commons, where they generally build their nests: their song is very beautiful, and finely varied; they easily adopt that of other birds, when confined with them, and will often learn to pronounce words with great clearness: their manners are very gentle. Are common throughout Europe, and are sometimes found in North America: they chiefly breed in the northern parts of England, upon the mountains.





LESSER REDPOLE FINCH.



## LESSER REDPOLE FINCH.

(Fringilla Linaria.)

*Fr. fusco griseoque varia, subtus albo rufescens, fascia alarum duplici albida, vertice pectoreque rubris.*

Finch varied with fuscous and grey; beneath reddish white, with a double white band on the wings; crown and breast red.

*Fringilla Linaria.* *Lin. Syst.* 1. 322. 29.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 241.

—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 917.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 458. 83.

*Linaria rubra minor.* *Briss.* 3. 138. 31.

Le Sizerin, petite linotte des vignes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 216.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 151. f. 2.

Lesser red-headed Linnet, or Redpole. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 132.

54.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 262.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 75.—*Lewin.*

*Brit. Birds.* 2. 85.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.

305. 75.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 167.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 174.

—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. 114.

IN length five inches: beak inclining to dull yellow: irides hazel: forehead purplish red; the feathers of all the other parts above are dusky, edged with rufous brown: chin black: throat and breast pink: sides streaked with dusky: belly white: quills and tail dusky, margined with pale brown: in some the rump is tinged with blossom-colour: legs dusky: female lighter in colour; with the head yellowish, and the throat and breast without the pink hue: the young bird very much resembles the female: the males are subject to very great variety.

This species is very common in the winter, in the southern parts of England, when it becomes

gregarious, and numbers are taken near London, where it is often called the Stone Redpole. It is said to breed in the northern parts of this country, and to construct its nest of bents and moss, put together, and lined with willow down : it lays four or five eggs, which are of a blueish green colour, sprinkled with reddish spots, but most so at the larger end : according to Mr. Pennant, the female is so tenacious of her nest, as to suffer him to take her off with his hand, and even after she was released she would not forsake it. It is said by Linnæus and others to be very partial to the seeds of the alder, and that it associates with the Siskin, and frequents alder woods, for the sake of picking the catkins ; during which time it hangs like the Titmouse with its back downwards, and is so intent on its work, that dozens may be taken, by means of a twig fastened at the end of a long pole, and smeared with birdlime.

It appears to be very abundant over the whole of the northern parts of the globe, being found in Europe, Asia, and North America.

## TWITE FINCH.

(Fringilla montium.)

*Fr. supra varia, subtus rufescens, abdomine albido, superciliis fasciaque alarum rufescentibus, vertice uropygioque rubris.*

Finch above varied; beneath rufescent, with the abdomen white; supercilia and band on the wings rufescent; top of the head and rump red.

*Fringilla Linaria.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 459. 83. β.

*Linaria minima.* Briss. 3. 142. 32.

Le Cabaret. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 76.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 485. f. 2.

Twite. Albin. 3. 74.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 307. B.

Mountain Linnet. Penn. Brit. Zool. 133. 53.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 380. E.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 2. 86.

*β. nigro rufescenteque varia, subtus albida, pennis in collo inferiore medio nigris, fascia alarum alba, uropygio rubro.*

Varied with black and reddish; beneath whitish; the feathers of the lower part of the neck black in the middle; wings with a white fascia; rump red.

*Fringilla montium.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 917.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 459. 84.

*Linaria montana.* Briss. 3. 145. 33.

La Linotte de Montagne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 74.

Mountain Linnet. Will. Angl. 261.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 307. 76. A.

THE Twite is rather larger than the Greater Redpole, being about six inches in length: the beak is yellowish, with a brown tip: irides hazel: top of the head and rump red: between the beak and eye, and on the chin, a brown spot: streak above the eyes rufous: upper parts of the body dusky black, with rufous edges; under parts ru-

fous white, with the throat marked with blackish spots: belly white: legs brown or black. Like the Redpole, this bird is subject to great variety in respect to the red markings; the breast being found of that colour as well as the head and rump. The Mountain Linnet is a variety of this species, differing in being rather larger, and in having the beak pale: the head dusky, edged with cinereous, and no traces of crimson on it: the throat and breast blackish, with pale edges: wings and tail dusky: tips of the greater coverts and secondaries whitish: legs pale brown: females of both varieties without the red on the rump.

Twites are observed in the flight season near London, with other Linnets, and are taken together by the bird-catchers: they breed in the northern parts of England, and their nest is composed of moss and roots of plants mixed with heath, and lined with finer heath and fibrous roots: their eggs are the size of the Linnet's, of a blueish white, faintly spotted with purplish red at the larger end.

It is very probable that this species received its name from its twittering unmusical note, which the bird-catchers are so well acquainted with that they can tell whether there be any Twites among a flock of Linnets, merely from this circumstance. It is a native of many parts of Europe.

## ARCTIC FINCH.

(Fringilla flavirostris.)

*Fr. fusca* : *rostro-flavicante, pennis pectoris apice roseis, cauda subforcipata.*

Fuscous Finch, with a yellowish beak; feathers of the breast tipped with rose-colour; tail slightly forked.

*Fringilla flavirostris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 27.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 239.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 438. 16.

*Fringilla fusca.* *Bris.* 3. 154. B.

Le Pinçon brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 121.

Arctic Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 379. A.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 260. 12.

OF this species the male is entirely of an obscure sooty colour; paler beneath: the feathers on the breast frequently having the tips varied with a garnet colour: quills and tail dusky, edged with grey; the latter forked: legs black: female brown, in other respects similar to the male: beak in both sexes yellow, with a brown tip. This bird inhabits Norway and the north-east of Siberia, and is generally seen about barns.

## CHINESE FINCH.

(Fringilla sinica.)

*Fr. rufo olivacea, subtus testacea, remigibus reatricibusque nigris basi luteis.*

Rufous-olive Finch, beneath testaceous; quills and tail-feathers black; luteous at the base.

*Fringilla sinica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 20.—*Gmel, Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 49.

*L'Olivette.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 144.

*Pinçon de la Chine.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 157. f. 3.

*Chinese Finch.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 277. 43.

LENGTH five inches: beak yellowish; the base of it, throat, and fore-part of the neck olive-green: upper parts of the body olive-brown, with the lesser wing-coverts, back, and rump, tinged with rufous: the greater wing-coverts black: quills half yellow, half black, with whitish tips: under parts of the body rufous, with a yellow tinge on the belly: tail black, yellowish at the base, the most outward feather with the greatest proportion of yellow: legs yellowish: female not so brilliant in colour. Inhabits China.

## WHITE-BREASTED FINCH.

(Fringilla melanoleuca.)

*Fr. nigra, fascia pectoris alba.*

Black Finch, with a white band on the breast.

*Fringilla melanoleuca.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 442. 27.Moineau de Java. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 486.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 224. f. 2.White-breasted Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 268. 23.

THE whole of the white-breasted Finch is of a black colour, except the breast, which has an irregular white bar running across it: beak and legs pale brown: length about four and a half inches. Native of Java.

## BLACK AND ORANGE FINCH.

(Fringilla melanictera.)

*Fr. nigra, abdomine albo maculato, alis caudaque ferrugineo marginatis.*

Black Finch, with the abdomen spotted with white; wings and tail margined with ferruginous.

*Fringilla melanictera.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 442. 26.

Moineau de Macao. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 486.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 224. *f.* 1.

Black and Orange Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 268. 22.

THE black and orange-coloured Finch is four inches and a half in length: the beak is pale brown: prevailing colour of the plumage deep black, with the margins of the wings and tail orange-coloured: belly spotted with white: legs pale brown. Native of Macao.



## VARIEGATED FINCH.

(Fringilla variegata.)

Fr. *rubro flavo cæruleo alboque variegata, pectore lutescente nebuloso, rectricibus apice margine albo.*

Finch variegated with red, yellow, cærulean, and white; breast clouded with lutescent; quill-feathers margined with white.

Fringilla variegata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 55.

Fringilla varie novæ Hispaniæ. *Bris.* 3. 178. 49.

Le Touite. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4, 146.

Variegated Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 279. 48.

SIZE of the Chaffinch: length near six inches: beak yellowish: head pale red and purple mixed: body most beautifully variegated with red, yellow, blue, and white: quills and tail the same, the latter margined with white at the tip: the breast pale yellow, shaded with darker: legs red. Native of New Spain.

## FOREST FINCH.

(Fringilla sylvatica.)

*Fr. capite fasciato, corpore supra griseo nigroque vario, pectore atque sino abdomine canis.*

Finch with a striped head; body above varied with grey and black; breast and lower part of the abdomen hoary.

*Fringilla sylvatica.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 926.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 41.

Forest Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 207. 6.

THIS bird is found at the same places as the Pine Finch, and is about the same size as it: its head is fasciated, and the breast and lower part of the abdomen are hoary: the body is variegated with grey and black.

## CINEREOUS FINCH.

(Fringilla cinerea.)

*Fr. fusca ferrugineo marginata, capite lateribus lineis duabus gulaque griseis, jugulo grisescente, abdomine medio albo.*

Brown Finch margined with ferruginous; throat and two lines on the sides of the head grey; jugulum greyish; middle of the abdomen white.

*Fringilla cinerea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 39.

Cinereous Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 260.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 274. 35.

NATIVE of Aoonalashka: beak dusky; upper mandible with a light grey line, and another on the cheeks beneath, which latter is bordered with dusky: rest of the head dark cinereous brown, margined with dull ferruginous: throat light grey: under side of the neck pale cinereous: upper parts of the body grey brown, edged with lighter brown: legs dusky.

## CRESCENT FINCH.

(Fringilla arcuata.)

*Fr. castanea, subtus alba, capite colloque inferiore nigris, torque tæniæque pone oculos albis.*

Chesnut Finch, beneath white; head and lower part of the neck black; with a white mark behind the eyes.

*Fringilla arcuata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 441. 21.

*Passer Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Bris.* 3. 104. 16. t. 5. f. 3.

Le Croissant. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 501.

Moineau du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 230. f. 8.

Crescent Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 266. 18.

THE Crescent Finch is about six inches in length: beak black: head black, with a crescent-shaped streak of white beginning at the eye, and passing down on each side of the neck, increasing in breadth till it meets in front, where it is broadest: upper part of the neck black; hinder part pale brown: back, scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts, chesnut: middle coverts black, with white tips: greater ones and quills brown, bordered with grey: tail dark brown; legs the same. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

## BLACK-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla melanocephala.)

Fr. *ferrugineo-fusca*, capite jugulo remigibusque nigris, cervice abdomineque albis, rostro rubro.

Ferruginous-brown Finch, with the head, jugulum, and quills black; neck and abdomen white; beak red.

*Fringilla melanocephala*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 52.

Black-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 45.

DESCRIBED on the authority of Dr. Latham, who informs us it is a native of China, and that it is in length four inches: the beak red: back, wings, and tail, ferruginous brown: head and fore-parts of the neck black: sides of the neck, and sides under the wings, a little streaked with black: hind part of the neck and belly white: quills black: legs lead-coloured.

## BROWN FINCH.

(Fringilla fusca.)

*Fr. fusca marginibus pennarum nigricantibus, subtus fusco-alba.*

Brown Finch, with the borders of the feathers blackish, beneath brownish white.

Fringilla fusca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 53.Brown Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 46.

SAID by Dr. Latham to inhabit China, with the preceding : it is rather larger than a Wren : beak dusky : upper parts of the plumage brown ; the feathers with dark brown edges : under parts brownish white : legs dusky.

## TEMPORAL FINCH.

(Fringilla temporalis.)

*Fr. fusca subtus alba, vertice cærulescente, genis uropygioque coccineis.*

Fuscous Finch, beneath white, with the crown blueish, cheeks and rump scarlet.

*Fringilla temporalis.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. xlviii. 4.*

Temporal Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 211. 15.*

THE Temporal Finch is a native of New Holland; and has the beak reddish brown: crown of the head blue grey: from the beak arises a dull streak of a crimson colour, which getting broader at the back, forms a patch on the cheeks: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, pale brown: under parts white: rump crimson: legs reddish brown.

## BROWN-THROATED FINCH.

(Fringilla fuscicollis.)

*Fr. ferruginea, vertice uropygio crissoque viridibus, gula fusca macula subrubra, macula remigium rectricibusque dimidiato-flavis.*

Ferruginous Finch, with the crown, rump, and vent green; throat brown, with a subrufous spot; and with a spot on the quills, and half the tail yellow.

*Fringilla fuscicollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 463. 99.

Brown-throated Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 318. 89.

DESCRIBED as having the beak red: crown of the head green; from the eyes to the hind head a white line: throat pale brown, with a cinereous patch on the lower part, beneath which is another of pale red: back rust-coloured: wings dusky, with a yellow spot on the lower part of the quills: rump and vent green: tail half yellow, half black: legs yellow. Inhabits China.



## TRIPOLINE FINCH.

(Fringilla syriaca.)

*Fr. fusco nigricante flavoque varia, subtus albida maculis obscuris, vertice rubro.*

Finch varied with fuscous, blackish, and yellow; beneath whitish with obscure spots; crown red.

*Fringilla syriaca.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 80.

L'Habesch de Syrie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 57.

Tripoline Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 301. 72.

LARGER than the Linnet: beak lead-coloured: crown of the head bright red: cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck blackish, variegated with brown: remaining part of the neck, breast, upper parts of the body, and smaller wing-coverts brown, dusky, and yellow mixed: greater wing-coverts deep cinereous, bordered with paler: belly and vent dirty white, variegated with obscure dusky and yellowish spots: quills and tail cinereous, with orange margins: legs the same as the beak. Native of Tripoli: sings very prettily.

## NITID FINCH.

(Fringilla nitida.)

*Fr. cinerascens subtus albida, remigibus ferrugineo-flavescentibus, superciliis nigris.*

Cinerascent Finch, beneath white; quills ferruginous yellow; supercilia black.

*Fringilla nitida.* . *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. xlviii. 3.*

Nitid Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 211. 14.*

SIZE of the Common Sparrow: beak dull red: on the eyes a band of black passing down on the ears as a broad patch: upper part of the plumage pale cinereous: quills dull ferrugineous yellow: sides of the body inclining to yellow: under parts white: legs yellow. Native of New Holland.

## GEORGIAN FINCH.

(Fringilla Georgiana.)

*Fr. fusca subtus albida, tectricibus alarum minoribus toto, remigibus rectricibusque extus rufis, gula juguloque murinis, striga submaxillari divaricata nigra.*

Fuscous Finch, beneath whitish; with the whole of the lesser wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers externally rufous; throat and jugulum mouse-coloured, and with a divaricating black stria beneath the jaw.

Fringilla Georgiana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 86.

Georgian Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 209. 10.

INHABITS Georgia: beak dusky: irides and head brown: chin and throat grey: beneath the jaw a blueish divaricating streak: middle of the back dusky brown: lesser wing-coverts rufous; quills and tail-feathers rufous on the outer edges: under parts of the body white: legs brown: length about six inches.

## STRASBURGH FINCH.

(Fringilla argentoratensis.)

*Fr. fusca, subtus rufa fusco maculata, abdomine infimo albido.*

Fuscous Finch, beneath rufous, spotted with fuscous; abdomen beneath whitish.

Fringilla argentoratensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 87.Linaria argentoratensis. *Briss.* 3. 146. 34.Le Gyntel de Strasbourg. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 73.Strasburgh Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 308. 77.

THE Strasburgh Finch is the size of the common Redpole: the head and upper parts of the body are brown: the chin, neck, breast, and sides rufous, spotted with brown: the belly and vent are whitish: quills and tail brown: legs reddish. Found in the neighbourhood of Strasburgh, where it goes by the name of the Gyntel.

## ANGOLA FINCH.

(Fringilla angolensis.)

*Fr. fusco-cinerea, fusco maculata, subtus spadicea, capistro gulaque nigris, genis guttureque albo maculatis, uropygio luteo.*

Brown-ash Finch, spotted with fuscous; beneath chesnut; capistrum and throat black, the latter and cheeks spotted with white; rump yellow.

*Fringilla angolensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 88.

*Linaria angolensis.* *Briss. Sup.* 81.

Vengoline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 80.

Linnet from Angola. *Edwards.* 129.

Angola Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 309. 78.

SIZE of a Linnet: beak brown; the feathers at the base black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and breast, dusky-ash, with the shafts of the feathers darker: cheeks, and sides of the throat, white: greater wing-coverts and quills brown, with yellow margins: under parts of the body dull orange: rump and upper tail-coverts bright yellow: tail brown, with grey edges: legs flesh-colour. Edwards describes the female as having the upper parts of the body rufous brown; the shafts of the feathers darkest: sides of the head pale rufous: near the base of the beak a brown streak, which passes towards the hinder part of the head: from the breast to the belly pale rufous, with brown spots: the rest of the plumage similar to the male: it is probably only a variety of the male, as he says it sings remarkably well,

which is not often the case with female birds: the male, according to Mr. Edwards, is called *Negral*, or *Tobaque*, and the female, *Benguelinba*, in Angola, where they are natives.

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DUSKY FINCH.

(*Fringilla obscura*.)

*Fr. fusco-nigricans, pectore uropygioque cinerascentibus, pennis apice dilutioribus.*

Fuscou-black Finch, with the breast and rump cinerascient, the tips of the feathers palest.

*Fringilla atra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 89.

La Linotte brune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 84.

Dusky Finch. *Edwards.* 270.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 310. 79.

SAID by Edwards to inhabit Angola: it is in length four inches: the beak is cinereous: the prevailing colour of the plumage dusky brown; inclining to cinereous on the breast and rump: tips of all the feathers lightest: legs dusky.

## BLUE-BELLIED FINCH.

(Fringilla benghalus.)

*Fr. dilute cærulea, capite dorsoque griseis, lateribus capitis purpureis.*  
Pale cærulean Finch; head and back grey; the sides of the head purple.

Fringilla benghalus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 32. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 461. 91.

Fringilla angolensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 31. female.

Bengalus. *Briss.* 3. 203. 60. t. 10. f. 1.

Le Bengali. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 92.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 115. f. 1.

Blue-bellied Finch. *Edwards.* 131. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 310. 81.

LENGTH near five inches: beak whitish: irides hazel: head, and upper parts of the body, grey; on each side of the former, behind the eyes, a lunulated purplish red spot: quills brown, with grey edges: lower part of the back and rump, and all the under parts of the body, blue; tail the same, but paler: legs whitish: female without the reddish spot on the sides of the head. This species is liable to a few slight variations, which are scarcely worth description, as the above will apply to all. Native of Africa.

## AMADUVADE FINCH.

(Fringilla amandava.)

*Fr. fusca rufescenteque albo-punctata, rectricibus nigris apice puncto albo.*

Brown Finch spotted with rufescent and white, with the tail-feathers black, spotted with white at the tip.

*Fringilla amandava.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 461. 92.

*Bengalus punctulatus.* *Briss.* 3. 206. 62. *t.* 10. *f.* 4.

Le Bengali piqueté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 96. *t.* 2. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 115. *f.* 3.

Amaduvade Finch. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 77.—*Edwards.* 355. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 311. 82.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 168.

THIS little species is the size of a Wren: beak dull red: upper parts of the body brown, with a red tinge: the feathers of the upper wing-coverts, breast, and sides, tipped with white; quills grey brown: under parts of the body, the belly excepted, which is dark, pale brown: tail black: legs yellowish white: female resembles the male, in every respect, but in having the throat, and fore-part of the neck, variegated with white, and the belly of a pale yellow. Inhabits various parts of Asia.



SENEGAL FINCH.

(*Fringilla senegala*.)

*Fr. fusco-ferruginea, vertice subtusque rufa, rostro rubro nigro striata.*

Brown ferruginous Finch, with the crown and under parts rufous; beak red, striated with black.

*Fringilla senegali. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 320. 18.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 909.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 461. 93.*

*Senegalis ruber. Briss. 3. 208. 63. t. 10. f. 2.*

*Le senegali rouge. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 99.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 157. f. 1.*

*Senegal Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 312. 83.*

THERE is great probability that this species may be only a variety of the preceding, as some of the varieties, described by Buffon and other writers, approach so close to it as to make the line of distinction almost imperceptible: its general appearance is as under: the beak reddish, margined with brown, with a streak of the latter colour beneath the under mandible, and a slight one on the ridge of the upper: the top of the head, throat, forepart and sides of the neck, breast, upper part of the belly, sides, rump, and upper tail-coverts, reddish: lower parts of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, brownish green: the rest of the body brown: tail black.

This species is a native of Senegal: it feeds on millet; which has suggested to the natives a mode of catching it very successfully, without injury to the bird: when they wish to catch any, they

fasten a large hollowed gourd on a stick, with the bottom upwards, and a string is attached which leads to some sheltered spot where the operator may observe the motions of the bird, and to which he retires after having strewed some millet beneath the gourd; when the birds arrive in numbers to feed on it, and the stick being pulled, entraps them: they are very familiar, and both sexes are said to sing tolerably well.

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SULTRY FINCH.

(*Fringilla calida*.)

*Fr. fusca-rufa, corpore supra striis longitudinalibus nigris, pedibus pallidis.*

Fuscou-red Finch, with the body above longitudinally striated with black, feet pale.

*Fringilla calida.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. *xlvi.* 2.

Sultry Finch. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 210. 13.

NATIVE of the Mahrattas: length five inches and a half: beak dusky: upper parts of the body pale rufous brown: the middle of each feather dusky black, especially on the top of the head: under parts plain brown: legs pale yellow.

## CAPE FINCH.

(Fringilla Alario.)

*Fr. capite collo pectoreque atris, corpore castaneo subtus albo, rectricibus quatuor lateralibus lineola nigra.*

Finch with the head, neck, and breast dark-coloured; body chesnut, beneath white; the four lateral tail-feathers with a black mark.

Fringilla Alario. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 462. 95.

Passerculis Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Bris.* 3. 106. 17. t. 5. f. 2.

Cape of Good Hope Sparrow. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 67.

Cape Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 315. 85.

THIS inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is rather larger than the House Finch: beak pale cinereous: head and neck black, the colour ending in a point towards the breast, which, with the under parts of the body, is white: upper parts chesnut: quills blackish; inner part of the lesser ones, under the wings, and the tail, chesnut; the four outer feathers of the latter with a longitudinal dusky spot at the tip: thighs rufous: legs brown.

## BRASILIAN FINCH.

(Fringilla granatina.)

*Fr. corpore rufescente, rostro rubro, temporibus uropygio abdomineque violaceis, cauda cuneiformi.*

Finch with a rufescent body; red beak; temples, rump, and abdomen, violet; tail wedge-shaped.

*Fringilla granatina.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Briss.* 3. 216. 67. *t.* 9. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 463. 97.

*Le Granadin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 169. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 109. *f.* 3.

*Brasilian Finch.* *Edwards.* 191.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 316. 87.

THIS beautiful Finch is in length near five inches: its beak is of a fine red, with the base above blue: sides of the head blossom-coloured violet: irides dark-coloured: eyelids scarlet: back, quills, and scapulars brownish: the rest of the head and body, (the throat, lower part of the belly and thighs, which are black, excepted,) chesnut: rump blue: tail black: legs grey: varies in having a spot of brown between the beak and eye, and the hinder parts of the body, above and below, violet; there are other slight varieties described: female with the top of the head, throat, and under parts fulvous, the latter palest: beneath the eyes a slight purplish tinge: the lower part of the belly and vent whitish: back grey brown: the rest similar to the male, but duller. Native of Brazil, and is often kept in confinement for its song.

## LONG-TAILED FINCH.

(Fringilla macroura.)

*Fr. cauda elongata cuneiformi, corpore fusco nigricante maculato, subtus cinerascente, rectricibus duabus intermediis marginibusque lateralium virescentibus.*

Finch with an elongated cuneiform tail; body fuscous, spotted with dusky, beneath cinerascant; the two intermediate tail-feathers, and the margins of the lateral ones, greenish.

*Fringilla macroura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 90.

Long-tailed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 310. 80.

THIS bird is the size of the Redpole, but its long tail makes it appear much larger, the whole bird measuring above seven and a half inches in length: the upper parts of its plumage are fuscous, with dusky spots; the feathers being darkest in the middle: quills brown, with greenish margins: under parts of the body pale ash-colour: tail wedge-shaped, and very long, with the two middle feathers narrow, and sharp at their tips: legs and beak brown. Inhabits Cayenne.

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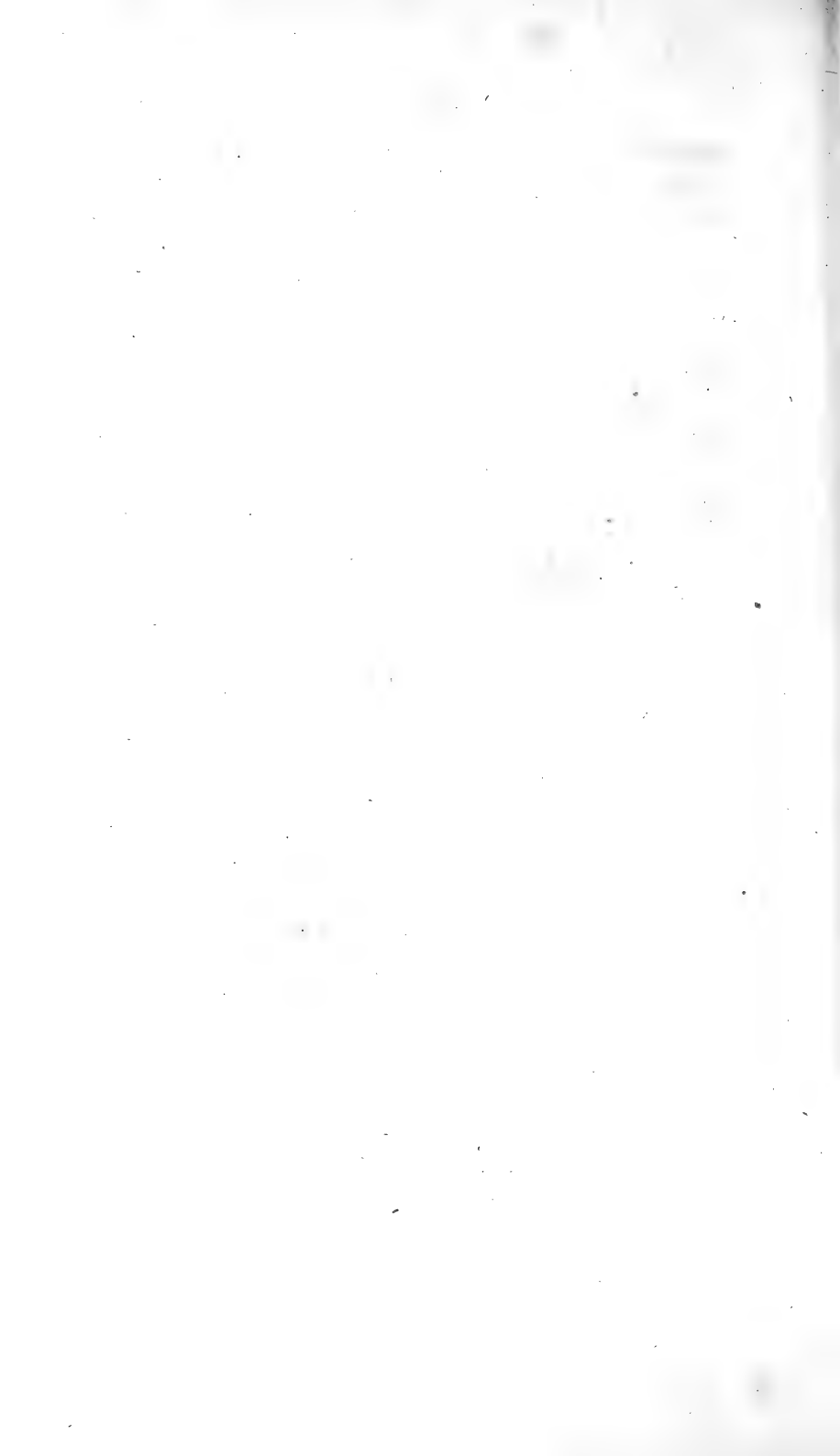
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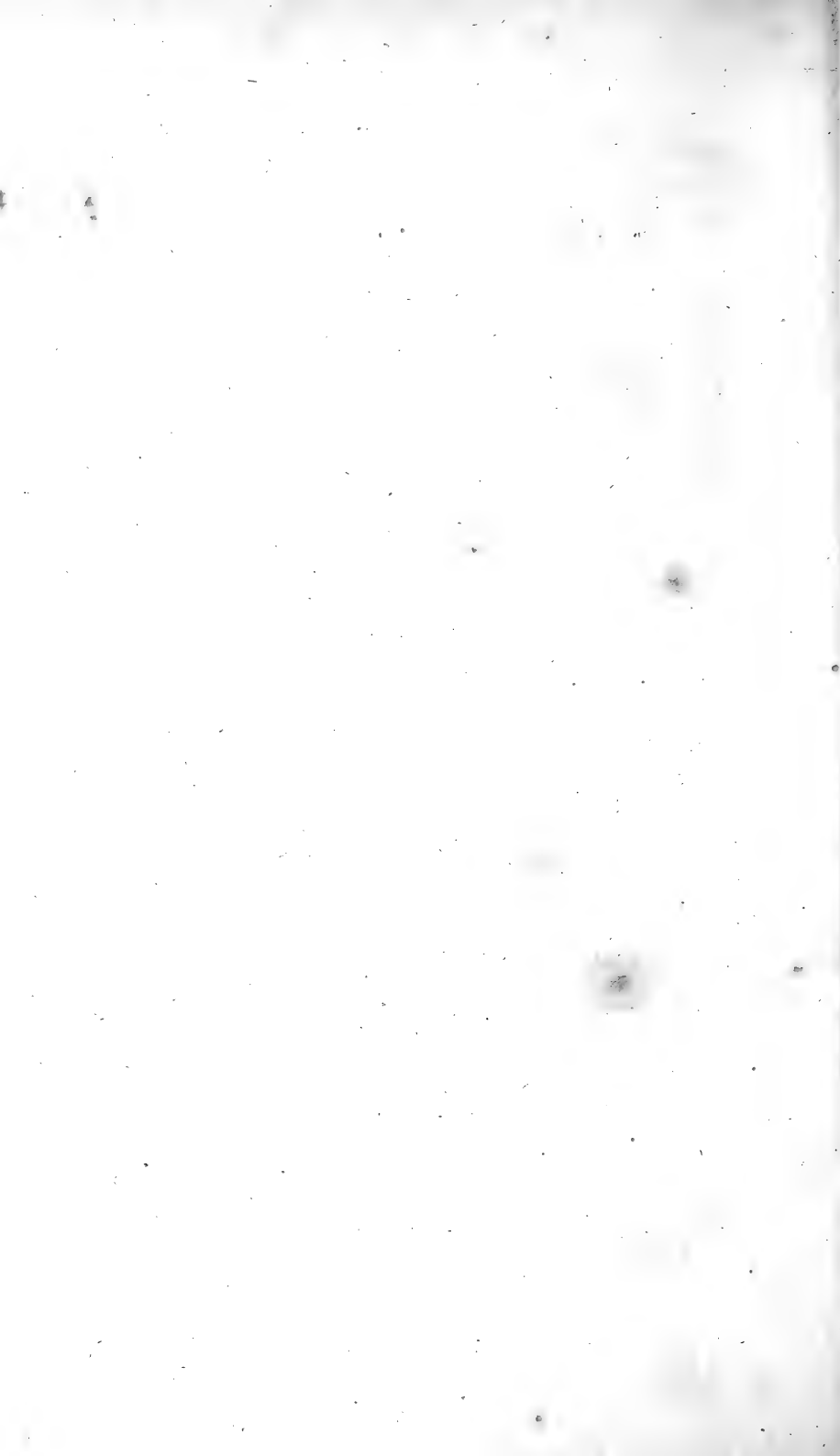
*Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. IX.*  
*Part I.*

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The Vignette represents a diminished figure of *Pogonius Vieillot*, described in page 3.

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*Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. IX.*  
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The Vignette represents the Shaft-tailed Bunting considerably smaller than nature: it is described in page 426.

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# ERRATA.

## PART I.

Page	Line	
10,	10,	<i>Geo.</i> read <i>Ger.</i>
11,	9,	<i>dentatius</i> , read <i>dentatim</i> .
55,	16,	<i>Ægyptian</i> , read <i>Egyptian</i> .
63,	7,	<i>Perra</i> , read <i>Persa</i> .
65,	13,	<i>Kottniquas</i> , read <i>Hottniquas</i> .
82,	7 and 8,	it feeds, read they feed.
101,	2,	<i>MADAGASCARENSIS</i> , read <i>MADAGASCARIENSIS</i> .
—,	9,	Ditto Ditto.
118,	10,	Ditto Ditto.
149,	27,	having been taken in, read inhabiting.

## PART II.

Page	Line	
266,	2,	<i>MEXICANA</i> , read <i>XANTHOCEPHALA</i> .
305,	7,	<i>Dichotornes</i> , read <i>Dichotoma</i> .
—,	11,	<i>tatta</i> , read <i>totta</i> .
310,	13,	<i>Montague</i> , read <i>Montagu</i> .
—,	15,	<i>Bewick i.</i> , read <i>Bewick i. 136</i> .
313,	14,	on, read over.
316,	8,	<i>sinereus</i> , read <i>sinensis</i> .
338,	4,	<i>alba</i> , read <i>albo</i> .
355,	8,	<i>fratensis</i> , read <i>pratensis</i> .
356,	15,	<i>luteris</i> , read <i>luteis</i> .
357,	31,	<i>Knightsbridge</i> , read <i>Kingsbridge</i> .
364,	19,	with, read with a.











