

A
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
BRITISH BIRDS,
&c.

WITH THEIR
PORTRAITS,

Accurately drawn, and beautifully coloured from Nature,

BY Mr. HAYES.

FIELD
MUSEUM

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1891

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CLIFF
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THE HEN-HARRIER.

PLATE I.

Accipiter supernè cinereus, infernè albus, maculis transversis fuscis varius; reëtricibus caudæ superioribus albis, ferrugineo maculatis; reëtricibus lateralibus nigricante transversim striatis.
(*Mas.*)

This bird is represented the size of life; the bill is of a deep lead colour, covered at the base by a yellow cere; the irides are yellow, encircled with orange; a few black hairs spring from the angles of the mouth, and over the nostrils. The head, upper part of the neck, and back, are of a deep lead colour, lightly tinged with a reddish hue, the lower part of the back and coverts of the tail, are somewhat lighter; the tail is of a deep ash, barred with a deeper shade of the same colour; the cheeks, throat, breast, and belly white, marked with transverse lines of deep brown; the feathers that cover the thighs are very white, and long, with transverse lines of deep brown; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wings a deep ash; the quills of a

dusky colour, those next the body ash; the legs yellow; the claws black.

The small bird is purposely introduced to shew the subject in a proper attitude. I have seen this species that has had the upper part of the plumage of a dusky brown, inclining to a dirty purple. The upper part of this bird is covered with bloom that disappears on being stroaked with the hand. I had several of them given me by the game-keeper of William Clayton, Esq; member of parliament for Marlow. This bird is considerably less than the female, which is called the Ring-tail, measuring from the point of the bill to the end of the tail one foot three inches, the breadth one foot two inches.

THE RING TAIL.

PLATE II.

Accipiter supernè obscure ferrugineus, infernè albo rufescens, maculis longitudinalibus fuscis varius; reëtricibus caudæ superioribus albis, ferrugineo maculatis; capite torque cincto; reëtricibus lateralibus nigricante transversim striatis. (*Fœmina.*)

FALCO TORQUATUS.

LE FAUCON A COLTIER.

This is the female of the Hen-harrier, and drawn the size of life; like all other birds of the rapacious kind, it is considerably larger than the male, measuring, from bill to tail, one foot eight inches, in breadth one foot nine inches and a half; the tail is spread to shew more fully the colours of each feather; the bill is a deep lead colour; the cere yellow; the irides a deep yellow, encircled with red; the head, upper part of the neck, and back a rich brown, bordered with deep tawny; the coverts of the tail white, with a line of tawny down the middle of each feather (the tail is particularly described in the plate) the two middle feathers of a dusky colour, with transverse bars of deep brown; the laterals, a deep bay, with transverse bars of the same colour; the throat, neck, breast, and belly a reddish bay, shadowed with deep red; the

thighs a deep bay; the vent feathers bay, shaded with deep red; the coverts of the wings of a dusky colour, bordered with a tawny red; the quill feathers the same, tipped with a deep red; those next the body are also a deep brown, bordered with tawny red. From the chin to the back part of the head is a list of stiff black feathers, tipped with tawny (in some white); the legs yellow; the claws black.

I had several of these birds given me by Mr. Clayton's game-keeper, who shot them in a field of furze near Harelyford in Bucks; he told me they made great havock among the partridges; they frequent moors and heaths, and are very destructive to young poultry; they lay four whitish eggs, blotched over very thick with a dirty red.

SPARROW HAWK.

PLATE III.

Accipiter supernè fuscus, oris pennarum rufescentibus, infernè albus tæniis transversis et lanceolatis fuscis, rufo admixto, varius; rectricibus griseo fuscis, tæniis fuscis transversim striatis. (Mas.)

ACCIPITER.

L'EPERVIER.

This plate exhibits the bird the size of life; the belt is a deep lead colour; the cere and the irides yellow, bordered with orange; the upper part of the head, neck, back, and coverts of the tail are a bluish ash colour; the tail somewhat deeper, barred with dusky transverse lines: the chin, throat, breast, and belly of a pale yellow, marked with transverse bars of very deep orange, inclining to brown; the vent feathers white, tinged with tawny; the quill feathers dusky; the secondary, and those next the body the same bluish ash colour as the back; the legs yellow; the claws black; the upper part of the plumage of this

bird is entirely covered with a light purplish bloom like a plum: these birds vary considerably in colour, some being of a deep ash, some dove colour, and others of a deep brown. This species of Hawk is considerably less than the female, more so than any other of this tribe: it is very bold and courageous; I have known one fly into a room where several persons were sitting, and made a pounce at a goldfinch that was confined in a cage in the same room; and the one that I kept amongst others would attack the common buzzard and puttock if fed before him, and take away the food from a bird that is three time its size.

FEMALE KESTREL.

PLATE IV.

Accipiter supernè fuscus, oris pennarum rufescentibus, infernè albus tæniis transversis et lanceolatis fuscis, rufo admixto, varius; rectricibus griseo fuscis, tæniis fuscis transversim striatis. (Femina.)

ACCIPITER.

L'EPERVIER.

It is generally allowed by every one that hath made the natural history of birds their study, that it frequently happens they are deceived in the arrangement of this species. Its variety is not owing solely to the difference of age, but I have found a considerable difference in the same brood; I am apt to believe this is the female Kestrel (a young bird) as the dusky lines on the heart in this are longitudinal; in the Sparrow Hawk they are transverse; the legs are also shorter, and more stout; the belt lead colour; the cere and irides yellow; the upper part of the head, neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail chestnut marked with a dusky colour; the tail the same, slightly watered with

transverse dusky bars; the cheeks, throat, heart, and belly white, marked with longitudinal lines of deep chestnut; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wing chestnut; the quill feathers dusky, tipped with dirty red; the secondary, and those next the body chestnut, and marked with transverse dusky lines.

This subject was sent to me by Mr. Salmons, keeper of her grace the duchess dowager of Portland's menagerie, as the female Sparrow Hawk. He informed me it had killed several young pheasants, and that he had shot it just after it had struck a small bird (the cock Redstart) which is given solely to shew the bird in that attitude.

THE KITE.

P L A T E V.

Accipiter fubtus rufus, fufco fecundum pennarum fcapos longitudinaliter maculatus; cauda forcipe.

MILVUS REGALIS.

LE MILAN ROYAL.

KITE; GLEAD; LONG-WINGED KITE.

PUTTOCK; FORKED-TAILED KITE; FORKED-TAILED GLEAD.

This bird meafures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail near twenty-fix inches, the breadth five feet two inches. The bill is ftrong, and very much hooked towards the point, the angles of the mouth and cere are a bright yellow, in which the noftrils are placed, and are thinly covered with black hairs; between which and the eye is a fmall fpace bare of feathers; the irides are of a pale yellow, or ftraw colour; when I firft had this bird, they were of a pearly white; the crown of the head of a light tawny; the hind part of the neck fomewhat deeper, and became a dusky brown on the back in the center of the feather, and a reddifh tawny at the edges; the coverts of the tail are dusky, bordered with a reddifh tawny; the tail is forked as the fwallow, which is a fufficient characteristic to diftinguifh it from all other birds of that genus; the two middle feathers are the fhorteft, and of a reddifh tawny, excepting the two exterior, which are dusky; the two middle feathers of this fubject were flightly waved with dusky, and the exterior barred with tranfverfe lines of deep brown, inclining to black; the chin is whitifh, inclining to tawny; the throat darker, and on the breaft becomes a full tawny red, the center of

each feather being marked with dusky; the lower belly and thighs a deep chefnut; the fhafts of the feather dusky; the vent feathers a light tawny; the thighs are ftrong and muscular, the feathers long, and loofe; the coverts of the wings are dusky, bordered with tawny; the greater quill-feathers a very deep gloffy brown, almoft black; the middle ones, and thofe next the body dusky, bordered with tawny; the legs yellow; the claws ftrong and hooked.

Thefe birds vary in colour, fome being of a brighter bay, inclining to yellow, fome near brown. This bird was taken in a fteel trap at Bulftrode in Buckinghamfhire, the feat of her Grace the Duchefs Dowager of Portland; it was given me, after being pinioned, by Mr. Salmons (before-mentioned) who informed me that it had made great deftruction amongft the gold-pheafants. I had it upwards of five years; it became quite reclaimed, and when hungry, would call with a plaintive fwelling note, like an inward whistle. They breed in woody mountainous countries, laying two, or at moft three whitifh eggs, spotted with dirty yellow.

THE CHOUGH.

PLATE VI.

Coracia nigra ad violaceum inclinans; reëtricibus nigris, supernè ad viride inclinantibus; rostro, pedibusque rubris. Briff.

CORACIA.

LE CORACIA.

Upupa atra, rostro pedibusque rubris. Pyrrhocorax. LINN.

THE CORNISH CHOUGH.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is long and slightly arched, of a bright orange; the head, neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail, are of a rich black, which, viewed in a different light, are glossy, blue, and purple; the tail is black, reflecting a changeable gloss of green and purple; underneath it is dusky; the throat, breast, and belly, as also the thighs, are the same glossy colour as the back; the vent feathers are black; the coverts of the wing, and the lesser quill feathers, are black and changeable green; the greater quill feathers black; the legs a light orange, and the claws black.

These birds are found in Cornwall, Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, and Anglesey; Mons. Reaumur mentions having received them from the Alps: they build their nests in cliffs and ruinous castles near the sea, lay-

ing four white eggs, spotted with dirty yellow; they feed upon insects and grain. The Duchefs Dowager of Portland has a pair of these birds at Bullstode in Buckinghamshire. Mr. Salmons, the keeper of her grace's menagery, a very worthy and intelligent person, to whom I am under infinite obligations, informed me that he fed them with raw beef; that they were very cunning and active, having frequently got out of their pen before he could shut the door, at which time they would fly very high, with a chattering note, would associate with the rooks and daws, and have constantly returned to the pen when hungry. He said they had for two years made a nest under the roof of a shed in their pen, that he had taken particular care they were not disturbed, but they never laid any eggs.

THE JAY.

PLATE VII.

Garrulus dilutè omaceus, ad cinereum vergens; macula longitudinali utrinque in capite nigra; majoribus alarum reëtricibus, à corpore remotioribus cæruleo modo diluto, modo saturatiore & nigro exterius transversim striatis; reëtricibus in exortu cinereis, in reliqua longitudine nigris.

GARRULUS.

LE GEAY.

This bird appears rather larger than life, on account of the expansion of the wings, which is so drawn to shew the colours more fully, and the long feathers on the head being erected into a crest; the bill is thick, dry, strong, and black; the tongue and inside of the mouth dusky; the nostrils are covered with feathers; the irides white, the upper part of the head is white, which, as it approaches the back of the head, becomes a faint reddish purple; the crown of the head is marked with longitudinal lines of dusky; the hind part of the neck and back are a light reddish purple; the rump, and coverts of the tail white; the tail is a deep blue, nearly approaching to black; the cheeks are the same colour as the back; a line of black runs from the angle of the Mouth under the jaw; the chin is white; the throat and breast a degree lighter than the back;

the belly, thighs, and vent feathers white, slightly tinged with ash colour; the coverts of the wings, and scapulas the same reddish purple as the back; the greater covert feathers are a most beautiful blue, marked with transverse lines of black and white; the quill feathers are dusky, edged with ash colour; the middle ones black at the ends, the exterior webb, towards the middle, white, tinged with blue, and transverse lines of dusky; the next wholly black, and those nearest the body a bright bay, tipped and edged with black; the legs a light brown. These birds when confined, soon become very docile; their wild note is extremely harsh and disagreeable; they lay five eggs of a dirty white, spotted with a dull yellow; they feed upon acorns, pease, cherries, and insects.

THE

THE MAGPIE, OR PIANET.

PLATE VIII.

Pica nigro-violaceo, ventre & pennis scapularibus albis; imo dorso griseo; remigibus majoribus internis albis.

P I C A.

This subject is given the size of life, and the wing is expanded to shew more fully the colours of the quill feathers. The bill is black, and rather hooked at the end; the nostrils are covered with bristles; the irides are hazel; the head, neck, and upper part of the back inclining to a purplish gloss; the lower part of the back is white, darked with dusky lines; the coverts of the tail are black; the two middle feathers of the tail are the longest, the laterals shorten by degrees, the former are a mixture of a glossy copper colour green and purple; the exterior webs of the laterals are the same glossy colour; the interior webs are dusky; the throat is black; the heart and breast a glossy black inclining to purple; the belly white; the lower belly and vent feathers black; the coverts of the wings are a dull green; the greater are changeable between green and purple;

L A P I E.

the quill feathers have their exterior webs green; the interior dusky, spotted with white, as is particularly shewn in the plate; the legs are black. This bird is so well known as to render almost any description needless; yet in order to do justice to the extraordinary richness of its colour (which is commonly understood to be simply black and white) I hope to be excused for having been so particular. In its wild state, it is a very crafty bird; it feeds upon insects, berries, and even small birds. When kept tame, it is constantly thieving every thing that comes in its way, and hides them very artfully; it builds its nest in a very curious manner, being entirely inclosed with thorns, leaving only a small space (in form of the long tailed tit-mouse) open for the entrance; lays from five to seven eggs of a pale dirty green, spotted with brown.

THE GREATER SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER.

PLATE IX.

Picus supernè niger, infernè griseo-rufescens; fascia transversa in occipitio rubra (Mas.); imo ventre rubro; tænea utrinque nigra ab oris angulis infra genas et secundum colli latera ad pectus usque protensa; reëtricibus nigris, tribus utrinque extimis apice fordidè albo-rufescentibus, nigro transversim striatis.

P I C U S V A R I U S M A J O R.

L E G R A N D - P I E V A R I E.

G R E A T S P O T T E D W O O D - P E C K E R. W I T W A L.

This bird is given the size of life, and is more rare than the Green Wood-Pecker; they seldom are seen but in woods, and they agree in their action, food,

and manner of building with the rest of this tribe. The female differs from the male in not having the crimson so brilliant.

T H E

THE GREEN WOOD-PECKER.

P L A T E X.

Picus supernè viridi, olivaceus infernè, ex fordide albo ad olivaceum inclinans; uropygio olivaceo, flacante; capite superius et occipitio rubris; reëtricibus fuscis, binis intermediis in utroque latere; lateralibus exterius viridi, olivaceo dentatim variegatis, octo intermediis apice nigris.

P I C U S V I R I D I S.

L E P I E V E R D.

GREEN WOOD-PECKER, or WOOD-SPITE; called also the RAIN-FOWL, HIGH-HOE, and HEW-HOLE.

The plate represents the bird the size of life: the bill is horn-colour, formed like a wedge, and very strong; the tongue long and slender, armed at the point with a horny substance, and ferrated at the edges to enable it the better to get its food, which is chiefly ants and other small insects. The crown of the head is lead-colour, and the edges of each marked with beautiful crimson spots; the irides are white; the cheeks are black, and underneath the eye is a spot of rich crimson, which distinguishes the male; the hen has not that mark: the neck and back are olive-green; the rump and coverts of the tail light yellow, with a green tint; the least coverts of the wings are of an

olive-green; the greater the same, spotted with white; the quill feathers dusky, spotted with white, and slightly tinged with green; the tail consists of ten stiff and pointed feathers, dusky at their tips, and alternately marked with dusky and green. The throat duly white, tinged with green; the breast the same; the belly inclining to a yellowish green; the thighs strong and muscular, and marked with transverse lines of sad green; the legs short and strong; the toes, two forwards two backwards, of a lead colour tinged with green. This bird builds its nest in holes of trees; and lays five or six white eggs, the shell very thin and almost transparent.

THE WRYNECK, OR EMMET HUNTER.

P L A T E X*.

Torquilla supernè griseo, fusco, et nigricante transversim, et undatim variegata, infernè rufescens, nigricante transversim striata; ventre fordide albo rufescente, maculis nigricantibus vario; reëtricibus dilute griseis, lencoles undatis, maculisque nigricantibus variegatis, tæniis transversis nigris insignatis.

T O R Q U I L L A.

L E T O R C O L.

Although the colours of this bird are not so brilliant as many others, yet they are very elegant on a close inspection. The colours are rich and warm, and the whole plumage is an agreeable variety of black, brown, and ash-colour. The plate will give a faithful and more exact description than the pen. The bill is ash-colour, short, and weak; the crown of the head (which it frequently erects into a crest) the neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail are beautifully pencilled with alternate lines of ash-colour, reddish brown, and black. The tail consists of ten feathers, broad and weak at their ends, of an ash-colour, variegated with undulated lines, and spots of red and dusky, also with trans-

verse bars of black, the scalpulars of the same colour, only marked with stronger shades of red and black; the chin, throat, neck, and breast, are a light yellowish brown, with transverse bars of dusky, the belly the same; the legs are a light brown; the toes two forward two backward, to enable them to climb up the trunks and branches of trees. It builds its nest in hollow trees, laying nine white eggs, the shell being so very thin as to be almost transparent; when frightened it has a particular method of turning its head back to the shoulders, hence the name *Wryneck*. It feeds upon ants and other small insects, and has a shrill note.

T H E

THE LAPWING.

PLATE XI.

Canellus cristatus, supernè viride-aureus, infernè albus; capite superiore nigro-viridante; crista nigra; tænia infra oculos nigricante; gutture albo; collo inferiore nigro-viridante, pennis in apice albo fimbriatis; rectricibus decem intermediis prima medietate candidis, altera nigris, apice albido marginatis, utrinque extrema candida, macula nigra interius insignita.

CANELLUS.

LE CANNEAU.

LAPWING, BASTARD, PLOVER, PAVIT, TEWIT.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is dusky, straight, and slender; the irides are hazel; the crown of the head appears either a glossy black, or a shining green, according to different lights in which it is viewed, and is adorned with some long slender feathers which form a crest; the cheeks are a dirty white, tinged with tawny; underneath the eye is a black line; the upper part of the neck is dusky, tinged with green; the back and rump are of a most beautiful changeable colour, appearing in a mixture of green and gold; the coverts of the tail are of a bright bay; that part of the tail nearest the body is white; the lower part black tipped with white; the throat is white; the neck

dusky, tinged with green, and each feather tipped with white; the breast, belly, and thighs are white; the vent feathers white, tinged with tawny; the coverts of the wings are changeable, and when opposed to different lights appear black, blue, and purple; the quill feathers are dusky, edged with light ash-colour; the middle ones, and those next the body are of a splendid mixture of green and gold, very long and pointed; the legs are a reddish brown. This is a very elegant bird, and is found upon heaths and marshy places; it makes its nest upon the ground of dry bents and grass, laying four eggs of a dirty blue colour, spotted with dark brown.

THE SEA PIE.

PLATE XII.

Ostralega supernè nigra, infernè et uropygio alba; capite et collo nigris, minuta macula infra oculos candida; rectricibus in exortu albis, apice nigris.

OSTRALEGA, PICA MARINA vulgo diça,

L' HUITRIER, appelé vulgairement PIE DE MER.

SEA PIE, RED SHANK, OYSTER CATCHER.

This bird measures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail seventeen inches and a half, breadth near two feet eight inches; the bill is of a bright red, straight, long, and compressed on the sides; the irides are a bright orange, the eye-brows red; underneath each eye is a small white line; the head, neck, throat, and back are of a beautiful purplish black; the rump and covertures of the tail are white; the tail is white terminated with black; just under the chin is a white line which turns upwards towards the cheek; the breast, belly, thighs, and vent feathers are white; the coverts of the wing are of the same glossy black as the head and back; the quill feathers are dusky; the middle ones form a bed of white, which is fully expressed in the plate,

and conveys a just representation of the bird; those next the body and the scalpulars are a purplish black; the legs are very strong for the size of the bird, they are of a bright red, rather inclining to orange; the middle toe is joined to the outermost by a very thick membrane of the same colour as the legs; the nails are black. These birds frequent our coast, and remain with us all the year; in the breeding season they separate from large flights into pairs, laying four dirty white eggs, tinged with brown, upon the bare ground. Their food is insects, snails, shell-fish, worms, and oysters, which they take by forcing open the shells with their bills; from whence they take their name.

THE TURTLE.

PLATE XIII.

Columba supernè fusca, infernè alba; collo inferiore & pectore vinaceis; macula utrinque in collo nigra, tribus quatuorve teniis albis variegata.

TURTUR.

LA TOURTERELLE.

TURTLE DOVE.

This bird deservedly claims a place among the most beautiful of the feathered tribe, as well from the elegance of its shape as from the agreeable variety of its colours. It is given the size of life. The bill is dusky, the irides a bright orange, encompassed with a beautiful crimson spot; the head, and back part of the neck, are of a reddish ash-colour; the lower part of the back and rump a deep ash, inclining to brown; the two middle feathers of the tail are wholly brown; the laterals a deep ash, tipped with white; the chin and throat are white; the breast a light reddish purple; the belly white, with a soft tinct of buff; the vent feathers are white; the coverts of the wings a dusky, bordered with a deep orange, inclining to chestnut; the quill feathers deep brown, or dusky edged with white; those next the body are dusky in the middle, and bordered with a rich chestnut. This bird has also a spot of feathers on the side of the neck which forms itself into a collar, they are black at the root and

tipped with white; the legs are a pale red; the claws black.

These are solitary birds, and are seldom seen but in pairs; they build their nest in the manner of the wood-pigeon, generally in an old spreading oak, and near the ground, or in thick hedges; they are found all the year in *Buckinghamshire*, and the young ones frequently taken to town by persons which frequent the *London* markets, in the cherry season, and sell them to the dealers in birds; afterwards they are often imposed upon the incurious, as foreign doves, and put up in cages to breed. Their food is wheat, and the only care they require is to be kept clean, their water changed every day, and the bottom of the cage covered with red sand, which prevents the dung adhering to their feet, and prevents them having the cramp: their note is very plaintive. Those which I had confined in a cage were perpetually fighting, and striking each other violently with their wings.

THE TURTLE DOVE.

PLATE XIV.

Columba supernè ex albo rufescens, infernè alba; collo inferiore & pectore albis ad vineum tendentibus; collo superiore torque nigro cincto.

TURTUR TORQUATUS.

LA TORTERELLE A COLLIER.

INDIAN TURTLE.

This bird is the size of life, and is now become very common in this country: when confined in a cage, the same method is required as directed for the com-

mon Turtle above-mentioned. They come originally from *India*, and when confined in the menageries of the curious, endure our severest winters.

THE RING-DOVE or WOOD-PIGEON.

P L A T E XV.

Columba cinerea; collo inferiore et pectore vinaceis; macula in collo utrinque alba.

P A L U M B U S.

L E P I G E O N R A M I E R.

RING-DOVE, QUEERT, or CURHAT, WOOD-PIGEON.

This bird is represented the size of life. The bill is a reddish yellow; the base covered with a soft membranous substance, which partly covers the nostrils; the irides are yellow; the upper part of the head is a blueish ash-colour; the hind part of the neck and back of a deeper ash; the rump, and coverts of the tail, are of a blueish-grey; the tail blueish-grey, tipped with a dusky-colour; the cheek and throat light-ash-colour; the neck and breast a light reddish purple; the belly and thighs white, as are also the vent feathers; the coverts of the wings ash-colour; a line of white runs from the bastard wing; the greater quill feathers are dusky, edged with white; the middle ones are a brownish ash-colour; those next the body are ash-colour; the feathers on each side of the neck are beautifully variegated with a glossy greenish blue and purple, each colour predominating in its turn according to the light it is viewed in, being more distinct as it is opposed in a different light; in the midst of these is a white spot which

forms itself into a kind of ringlet, and almost encompasses the back of the neck, from whence it takes its name of *Ring-Dove*; the legs are a pale red, and the claws black.

These birds are found in great abundance in *Buckinghamshire*, there being plenty of beech-wood in that county, of which they are exceeding fond: in the winter they continue in flocks, and are generally to be met with in the day-time in turnip fields, especially those near the borders of woods; at this season their flesh is very bitter; about *March* they begin cooing and separate into pairs, making their nest with a few dry sticks laid across in so careless a manner that the eggs may be seen through the bottom of the nest, and upon the least motion of the tree seem in danger of falling through. "The *British Fool* says, That attempts have been made to domesticate them by hatching their eggs under the common pigeon, but that as soon as they could fly, they always took to their proper haunts."

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

P L A T E XVI.

Columba cera lata verrucosa, palpebris nudis. *Ly. Sept. Nat.*

C O L U M B A T A B E L L A R I A.

L E P I G E O N M E S S A Y E R.

This subject is given the size of life. The bill is lead-colour; part of the upper and lower mandibles are covered with a membranous substance, which also encircles the eye, as is fully expressed in the plate. The irides are orange tinged with bright red; the head, neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail are of a deep purplish blue, inclining to black; the tail somewhat darker; the coverts of the wings a purplish blue; the greater quill feathers dusky; the chin and throat have a beautiful variety of changeable purple, blue, green, and bright copper colours; each colour being predominant as opposed to different lights; the neck is separated from the breast by a crescent of white; the horns pointing upwards; this is also marked with others of deep purple, inclining to

black; the breast and belly are a degree lighter than the back, the breast having a few spots of white; the coverts under the tail are white, and the legs a light crimson.

This bird came originally from *Persia*, and was formerly held in great repute there; as also in *Turkey*, for its being endowed with such amazing sagacity, that it would return (though carried a considerable distance) to its native place, and it was customary to convey any intelligence by fixing a paper under its wing, and on being turned loose, after taking a few circles in the air, set off in a direct line to the place from whence it was brought; from whence the name of *Carrier* takes its rise.

T H E

THE CUCKOO (*Male*).

PLATE XVII.

Cuculus supernè cinereus, infernè fordide albus, fusco transversim striatus; collo inferiore dilutè cinereo; reëtricibus nigricantibus, apice albis, octo intermediis maculis albis circa scapum et ad margines interiores variegatis, utrinque extrema albo transversim striata. (*Mas.*)

CUCULUS.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is slightly bent, of a bright yellow at the base, and dusky towards the point; the irides are yellow; the upper part of the head, the hind part of the neck and back, dove-colour; the lower part of the back, and coverts of the tail, are a greyish ash-colour; the tail is dusky, and consists of ten feathers; the two middle ones are the longest, tipped with white, and spotted with white down the shaft of the feather; the exterior feathers are also marked with transverse lines of white; the chin and throat are of a very light dove-colour; the breast and belly white; the lower belly, thighs, and vent feathers

LE COUCOU.

tawney, marked with transverse lines of deep brown; the least coverts of the wings are light dove-colour; the greater and scapulars somewhat darker; the greater quill feathers are very deep ash-colour, approaching to dusky; the middle ones, and those next the body, deep dove-colour; the legs and claws yellow, very short, and placed two before and two backwards. The Cuckoo visits us very early in the spring, and quits this island the beginning of autumn; its retreat is unknown to us at present. It feeds upon insects, and its note is expressive of the name.

THE YOUNG CUCKOO.

PLATE XVIII.

The reason that has been given, why the Cuckoo neglects to make a nest and bring up its young, but generally drops her egg, and leaves the care of hatching and the nutrition to some other bird, is from a supposition that there is some defect in its make. The subject of this plate was taken out of the grey-eye water-wagtail's nest, and I kept it untill winter, when it died. It is given the size of life. The bill is yellow at the base, and dusky towards the point; the irides are hazel; the upper part of the head, neck, and back, are a mixture of dusky chestnut and light tawney; there is a spot of white on the head; the lower part of the back and coverts of the tail are a light tawney, with transverse

lines of dusky; the tail a deep chestnut, marked with bars of black and white; the chin, throat, and breast are of a light tawney, with transverse lines of dusky; the belly the same; the coverts under the tail light tawney; the coverts of the wings chestnut; the greater coverts tawney, spotted with dusky; the greater quill feathers dusky, spotted with dirty red; the middle ones, and those next the body, dusky spotted with deep red, edged with tawney; the legs yellow, as is also the inside of the mouth. The description of the water wagtail cannot be introduced here with propriety, it will therefore be given with a plate of the male and female in a future number of this work.

THE BITTOUR, BITTERN, OR MIRE-DRUM.

P L A T E XIX.

Ardea supernè rufescente et nigro varia, infernè dilute fulva, maculis longitudinalibus nigricantibus variegata; vertice nigricante; collo surpernè nigricante, infernè fusco transversim striato; pennis in colli inferiores ima parte longissimis; uropygio fulvo, nigricante transversim striato; rectricibus binis intermediis nigricantibus, rufescente marginatis, lateralibus fulvis, maculis nigricantibus variegatis; rostro fusco, infernè viridescente; pedibus viridi flavicantibus.

B O L A U R U S.

This bird measures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail two feet two inches, breadth three feet four inches; the upper mandible is brown; the under a dirty yellowish green, and the edges are serrated; the space between the base of the bill to the eye is bare of feathers, and of a greenish yellow; the irides are yellow, bordered with orange; the crown of the head is black, the feathers at the hind part are loose and form themselves into a crest; a deep brown spot at the angle of the mouth; the upper part of the neck is of a reddish yellow, marked with transverse bars of black; the scapulars, and coverts of the tail are also of a reddish yellow, barred and spotted with a dirty red and black; the tail of the same colour, and marked with irregular black spots; the throat a dirty white tinged with pale yellow, and marked with longitudinal lines of a dirty red; the feathers just above the breast are very long, hang loose, and are of a pale yellow; the heart and belly the same,

L E B U T O R.

marked with longitudinal black lines; the thighs a pale yellow, marked on the outermost side with transverse bars of brown; the vent feathers a dirty white, tinged with yellow; the coverts of the wings deep yellow, marked with transverse lines of black, blotched with a deep red; the legs are of a yellowish green; the inside of the middle claw serrated; the greater quill feathers are of a very deep dusky brown, spotted with dull red; the middle are of deep orange, with transverse lines and spots of black.

This is a solitary and retired bird, it frequents marshy places and the borders of rivers; it builds its nest amongst reeds, forming it of dried leaves and plants; lays five or six eggs of a dirty white, tinged with green. This bird when only wounded is remarkable for drawing its head close to the breast, and striking with great velocity at the eye of the fowler or spaniel that offers to seize it.

T H E P H E A S A N T (*Male*).

P L A T E XX.

Phasianus infernè castaneo-purpureus, marginibus pennarum nigris in violaceum mutantibus; collo supremo viridi-aureo in saturatè coeruleum, et violaceum mutante; rectricibus duodecim intermediis nigro transversim striatis. (Mas).

P H A S I A N U S.

This bird measures from the point of the bill to the end of the tail two feet seven inches, breadth two feet two inches and a half: the bill is horn-colour, and rather arched; the irides are yellow; the forehead a deep purple; the crown of the head a dull green; the cheeks are covered with a spot of crimson, bare of feathers, which in the breeding season becomes a bright scarlet, and at that time the feathers just above the ears rise on each side of the head as expressed in the plate; the chin, throat, and upper part of the neck, are of a most beautiful purple, which appears blue, green, and black, as opposed to different lights; the lower part of the neck next the back is of a rich chestnut, glossed with purple and edged with black; the back and scal-

L E F A I S A N.

pulars are a mixture of black, white, and chestnut, as expressed in the plate; the rump and coverts dusky tinged with green; the tail is of a dusky chestnut, marked with undulated lines of black; it consists of eighteen feathers, though it appears only as two; the middle ones are the longest, the exteriors decrease by degrees; the breast and belly are of a rich chestnut, with a gold and purplish gloss, when viewed in different lights; the end of each feather is tipped with a rich velvety black, as shewn in the plate, and has a purplish gloss; the lower belly and thighs the same, chestnut shadowed with dusky; the vent feathers the same; the legs and feet a greyish ash-colour.

THE PIED PHEASANT.

P L A T E XXI.

PHASIANUS VARIUS

LE FAISAN PANACHE

This subject appears in size and shape with the common pheasant, being bred from the common cock pheasant and a white hen; the whole plumage is of a clear white, sprinkled over, as is fully expressed in the plate, with irregular marks of chefnut, tinged with dusky; the tail is marked with undulated lines of chefnut, and the red spot at the cheek is not so deep as in the common pheasant.

Notwithstanding the three plates of pheasants, given in this work, are not originally British, yet by their being now become perfectly domesticated, I flatter myself from the agreeableness of the subject I shall not be blamed for introducing them.

THE METHOD OF FEEDING THE PIED PHEASANT.

It may not be disagreeable to those who have honored this work with their encouragement, to say something on the Method of rearing these birds from the egg. To those who only breed for their amusement a flock of one cock to four hens is sufficient. A spot of fresh ground, or one newly turfed, and well secured by paling or wall, and also netted at the top, is the properest for this purpose, as it secures them from all kinds of vermin, and free from every disturbance. Perches should be fixed; and at the corners they should have sheds to roost and shelter themselves in; and if they are locked up at night, which I always practised, it is much the best way, as by this method they are more secure, and in a little time retire regularly to the sheds to roost, and soon become familiar. Great care should be taken that their food and water is fresh and sweet, and kept free from their dung. The eggs should be constantly collected and kept in a dry place in bran, until such time as you set your hen; a game hen is the best for their purpose, as she will set close, and if necessary defend her brood; when the young ones are hatched, they should not be suffered to go abroad for ten days or a fortnight. A box should be provided of a proper size, divided into two apartments; the hen should be confined in one, with lattice work of sufficient width for the young ones to go into the others to feed, which should be covered at the top, or indeed all round, with net or wire-work; I prefer the last, as it is better security from rats and vermin; the other, where the hen is confined, should have a recess at the end to put her

food and water in; or during this space the young ones should be fed in their apartments with the eggs of the Horse-emmet, and also barley-flour made into a paste may be given the size of a small pea; great care being taken not to give them any of the insects, which would sting the young ones, and endanger their lives; as they become strong, you may give them the emmets, first killing them, by confining them in a close vessel, then setting some brimstone on fire, and keeping the fumes in for some time, which effectually smothers them; during this time some give them milk, others milk and water, and indeed water alone; observing the milk is perfectly sweet. In about a fortnight you may venture to bring them out; choose a fine day, and confine the hen under a coop or prickle, and place her upon a dry spot of ground, sheltered from the wind by a fence or ruff. Let the young ones be inclosed with a boundary of netting which will allow them sufficient room, and prevent their straggling; it would be better if it could be entirely covered with netting to secure them from hawks, &c. which make great devastation among them: in this manner they may continue, removing them to a fresh spot now and then as occasion requires, observing to place them in such a spot that they may enjoy the benefit of the sun, and also be free from its scorching rays; they may now be suffered to feed upon emmets that are only disabled, not quite killed, and at last give them as they are taken, earth and all.

T H E

THE GOLD PHEASANT (*Male.*)

P L A T E XXII.

Phasianus oristatus; supernè flavo-aureus, infernè coccineus; collo superiore viridi-aureo, nigro tranversim striato; rectricibus lateralibus castaneo, et nigro oblique striatis. (*Mas.*)

PHASIANUS AUREUS SINENSIS.

LE FAISAN DORE DE LA CHINE.

It is necessary to premise, for the better understanding this plate, that the bird is given in the character he appears in when courting the hen; the crest, neck, and tail being quite different at any other time, as will be fully represented on a plate in this work.

This bird is justly admired for the elegance of its make, as well as for the extraordinary brilliancy of its plumage. The bill is a light yellowish brown; the irides yellow; the upper part of the head is of a light yellow, and hangs pendant at the back part of the head, which it can form into a crest at pleasure; the neck is covered with long feathers of a most splendid deep yellow and gold-colour, marked with transverse bars of velvety black; these are succeeded by others of the same form, of a rich glossy green, which in different lights appear of polished copper-colour, and each feather also is marked with a transverse bar of black; the back and rump are of a bright yellow, tinged with scarlet; the coverts of the tail are scarlet; and underneath the coverts

of the tail spring others, the first is brown at the root and a bright scarlet at the ends; the others are wholly scarlet; the breast and belly are of a rich scarlet; the thighs a dirty chefnut; the vent feathers scarlet; the coverts of the wings are a dull chefnut; the scalpulars purple; the quill feathers a dusky brown, edged with a dull yellow; the legs the same colour of the bill; the tail is a deep chefnut; the two middle feathers are the longest, and marked with irregular lines of black; the laterals decrease by degrees, and are also marked with transverse lines of black. These birds are now become so hardy as to bear our severest winters. The method of rearing them from the eggs will be given in the description of the hen.

THE BANTAM COCK.

P L A T E XXIII.

Phasianus cauda compressa adscendente. Gallus purillus. *Lynn. Sept.*

GALLUS BANTICUS.

LE COQ DE BANTAM.

As all domestick fowls vary extremely in their colours, the plate will convey a better idea of the subject than any description. The bill is a light brown; the comb of a bright red; the cheeks and wattles the same; the irides are a bright yellow, edged with orange; the feathers on the hind part of the neck are long and pointed, and reach down to the middle of the back; they are a bright yellow, shaded with deep orange, a longitudinal line of black running down the middle of each feather; the ends are tipped with white; the coverts of the tail the same; from the rump spring some long and arch'd feathers, of a glossy black, which in a different light become a sad green; the tail is white; the fore

part of the neck, breast, belly, and vent feathers are an agreeable mixture of black, white, orange, and tawny; the feathers that cover the thighs are white; the legs are covered with feathers, which reach beyond the toes; the coverts of the wings are a mixture of black, white, and orange; the quill feathers are white, those nearest the body tinged with orange. This fowl is very courageous, attacking others which are twice its size: its flesh is high flavoured, and their eggs have the preference of any others at the tables of the great.

This plate is somewhat less than life. They originally came from *India*. The hen of this will be described hereafter in this work.

THE

THE BERNACLE.

PLATE XXIV.

Anser fupernè niger, marginibus pennarum cinereis, infernè albus, cinereo mixtus; vertice et collo nigris; capite anteriore et gutture albis; tænia utrinque rostrum inter et oculos nigricante; rectricibus nigris.

BERNICLA.

BERNACLE OR CLAKIS.

This bird is the size of life. The bill is black; the irides hazel; the forehead, cheeks, and chin are white, tinged with tawny; a black line runs from the angles of the mouth to the eye; the upper part of the head, neck, throat, and breast, are of a rich velvety black; the back a dark brown, marked with bars of very deep dusky; the rump inclining to black; the tail black; the lower part of the breast white; the belly, thighs, and vent feathers are also white; the coverts of the wings are a mixture of dusky brown, black, and dull white;

LA BERNACHE.

SCOTCH GOOSE.

the quill feathers are a deep ash-colour, their ends approaching to black; the middle ones, and those next the body, a greyish ash-colour, bordered with dusky; the legs are black. These birds don't breed with us, but visit our coasts about *October*; they collect in great flocks, and are very shy. They are supposed to breed very far north, *Barentz* having met with them and their nests in *Nova Zembla*. A few centuries ago it was believed these birds were bred out of a species of shell that adhered to the bottom of ships.

THE BRENT GOOSE.

PLATE XXV.

Anser cinereo-fuscus, pennis griseo in apice marginatis; capite, collo et pectore supremo nigricantibus; collo ad latera albo variegato; imo ventre candido; rectricibus binis intermediis cinereo-nigricantibus; lateralibus nigricantibus.

BRENTA.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is black; the irides are hazel; the head, neck, throat, and upper part of the breast are of a very deep ash-colour, almost approaching to black; on each side the neck is a spot of white feathers; the back and rump are ash-colour; the two middle feathers of the tail of a very deep ash, almost black; the laterals wholly black; the belly and thighs are ash-colour, bordered with white; the vent feathers white; the coverts of the wings are deep ash-colour, very dark in the middle, and bordered with a lighter colour; the quill feathers dusky; the middle ones, and those next the body, a very dark ash-colour;

LE CRAVANT.

the legs and webs are black. These birds frequent our coasts, they migrate towards the beginning of spring into a more northern climate, (not being amongst the small number that breeds with us) even as far as *Lapland*, and return towards the beginning of *October*. These birds are amongst the great variety of water fowl at her grace the duchess dowager of *Portland's* at *Bulstrode*, in *Bucks*. They are, in their tame state, fed upon barley and other grain; when wild, they feed upon grass and weeds, and have a very particular action with the neck, writhing it about like a snake, and making a hissing note.

THE TUFTED DUCK.

PLATE XXVI.

Anas cristata, supernè fusco-nigricans, pimetulis dilutioribus asperfa, infernè albo-argentea; capite et collo supremo saturatè violaceis; collo infimo et imo ventre fusco nigricantibus; uropygio saturatè fusco, viridi obscuro adumbrato; tænia transversa in alis candida; rectricibus splendidi fuscis.

GLAUCIUM MINUS.

This bird is the size of life. The bill a light bluish grey, tinged with black; the irides of a fine orange-colour; the head, throat, and upper part of the neck of a velvety purplish, changing to green when viewed in a different light; the feathers on the crown of the head are somewhat longer than the others, and form themselves into a crest, as expressed in the plate; the lower part of the neck is of a dusky black, inclining to lead-colour; some of the feathers on the breast have their edges bordered with white; the belly a clear white; the lower belly, thighs, and vent feathers, a glossy brownish black; the back and coverts of the tail are a

LE PETIT MORILLON.

deep dusky colour, inclining to black, having a purplish gloss; the tail of the same glossy colour; the two middle feathers the longest; the coverts of the wings and scapulars the same colour of the back, but rather lighter; the middle quill feathers white, tipped with black; the legs a bluish grey; and the webs darker, inclining to black. The other bird, which I take to be the female, being in company with it, and shot at the same time, is wholly of a dusky brown; excepting the middle feathers, which are white, tipped with deep brown, as in the male; it has a few long feathers at the back of the head, which forms a small crest.

THE SHOVELLER (Male).

PLATE XXVII.

Anas supernè nigro-viridescens, infernè castanea; capite et collo viridi-aureis, violaceo colore variantibus; pectore supremo albo, maculis lunulatis nigricantibus vario; tectricibus alarum superioribus cinereo-cœruleis macula alarum viridi-aurea, cupri puri variante, tænia candida superius donata; rectricibus octo intermediis in medio fuscis, ad margines candicantibus.
(Mas.)

ANAS CLYPEATA.

The Shoveller measures, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, about twenty-one inches and an half; its breadth two feet one inch; weight about twenty-two ounces more or less. The bill is of a deep brown, inclining to black, and spreads very broad towards the point; the edges of the upper and lower mandibles are pectinated and shut close into each other, by which means the water passes through these laminæ when feeding, at the same time securing its food; the irides are of a fine orange-colour, inclining to red; the head, throat, and neck, are of a most beautiful green, which when viewed in different positions become purple, black, and a splendid changeable gold-colour, as in the head of the Wild Mallard; the lower part of the neck white; the breast white, marked with deep brown spots in the form of a crescent; the upper part of the back is of a deep brown; the lower part and rump appear black; but when

LE SOUCHET.

placed in a different point of view are a glossy green; the coverts of the tail of a deep green; the two middle feathers of the tail brown, and somewhat longer than the laterals; the three next are brown, bordered with white; the three outermost feathers appear wholly white; the lower part of the breast is of a bright bay, spotted with white; the lower belly bay, with transverse bars of brown; the vent feathers black; the legs a bright orange; the coverts of the wings of a light sky blue; the greater are brown, tipped with white; the wing consists of twenty-five feathers, the first ten of a dusky brown, the exterior webs of the eleven following are of a most beautiful green; the four following are marked with light sky blue, black, and white, as expressed in the plate; they are very long and pointed, and reach almost to the end of the wing.

THE SHIELDRAKE.

PLATE XXVIII.

Anas candido-tuberculo in exortu rostri carnosio; capite et collo supremo nigro-viridescentibus; corpore anteriore lata fascia rufa cincto; pectore et ventre mediis nigro variegatis; macula alarum viridi-aurea, cupri puri colore variante; reëtricibus candidis, duodecim apice nigris.

TARDONA.

LA TARDONE.

SHIELDRAKE, or BURROUGH-DUCK.

This elegant species is one of the few that breeds with us, and indeed are now become in a manner domesticated. The male is somewhat larger than the female. The bill is of a pale red, and enlarges into a knob near the base, which is larger and a brighter colour in the spring; the irides brown; the head, throat, and upper part of the neck, are of a velvety black, which opposed to a different light becomes a glossy green; the lower part of the neck and breast of a most beautiful white, encircled with a broad band of bright bay; the belly is white, and divided with a longitudinal line of black

running down the middle; the back, the coverts under the tail, and above, are white; the tail is white, tipped with black; the coverts of the wings white; the scalpulars of a deep brown, inclining to black; the inner web of some are white, and are also marked with dusky transverse lines; the greater quill feathers are of a very rich deep brown, almost black; the exterior webs, of the middle, of a most beautiful changeable green; those above of a bright chestnut; and the legs a pale flesh-colour. These birds frequent the sea coast, breeding in rabbit burroughs, laying from fourteen to sixteen white eggs.

THE TEAL.

PLATE XXIX.

Anas supernè albido et nigricante transversim et undatim striata, infernè alba; vertice castaneo fusco, pennis rufescente marginatis; tænia supra oculos albo-rufescente, infra oculos candida; fascia pone oculos viridi-aurea; genis et collo castaneis; gutture fusco; pectore maculis nigris vario; macula alarum nigra et viridi-aurea, tænia dilutè fulva superius donata; reëtricibus fuscis, albido marginatis.

QUERQUEDULA MINOR.

LA PETITE SARCELLE.

This bird is the size of life. The bill a deep lead-colour; the irides hazel; the head and neck are of a bright chestnut; from the bill to the eye is a line of dusky, which extends also beyond the eye, and becomes a glossy changeable green, underneath which is a spot of white; the chin is dusky; the lower part of the neck and back are alternately marked with zigzag lines of black and ash-colour; the coverts of the tail dusky, which opposed to a different light becomes a changeable green; the tail is brown, edged with ash-colour; the throat

of a bright chestnut; the breast white, slightly tinged with a reddish purple, and sprinkled with dusky spots; the belly white; the vent feathers a velvety black; the coverts of the wings a dusky ash; the greater are white, bordered with chestnut; the great quill feathers dusky; the exterior webs of the next a velvety black; the middle ones a glossy changeable green; those next the body are a velvety black, bordered with ash; and the legs are lead-colour, inclining to dusky.

THE

THE WATER HEN.

PLATE XXX.

Gallinula supernè fusco-olivacea, infernè saturatè cinerea, marginibus pennarum albis; membrana in sincipite saturatè rubra; capite, collo et pectore nigricantibus; marginibus alarum candidis; rectricibus saturatè fuscis; cruribus tæniâ rubrâ circumdatis.

GALLINULA.

LA POULE D'EAU.

COMMON WATER OR MOOR HEN.

The plate shews the bird the size of life. The bill is short and thick, the base of the upper mandible running above the forehead, and is of a very bright red (which in the breeding season becomes still more vivid) the point is of a greenish yellow; the irides bright red; the head, neck, and throat of a deep lead-colour, inclining to a purplish black; the belly and thighs are of a deep ash-colour, each feather at the lower belly being bordered with white; the back, rump, and coverts of the tail are of a bright olive, reflecting a purplish gloss; the coverts under the tail are of a deep ash-colour; the tail a dark brown, glossed over with a blue-green; the two middle feathers being somewhat longer than the laterals; the

coverts of the wings are the same olive-colour as the back; the greater quill feathers dusky; those next the body olive; the legs are of a blue-green, encircled just above the knee with a border of bright red. Notwithstanding this bird is not web-footed, yet it is enabled to swim by having the bottom of the feet very flat and broad. These birds delight in lone retired places, the borders of rivers, lakes, and ponds; it builds upon low trees and stumps near the water-side, laying seven eggs of a dirty white, thinly spotted with a reddish brown, breeding twice or thrice in the summer: the young, when first hatched, are covered with a black velvety down.

THE FIELDFARE.

PLATE XXXI.

Tendus supernè fusco-rufescente, infernè rufescens, maculis nigricantibus varius; capite, collo superiore, et uropygio cinereis; ventre albo; rectricibus lateralibus supernè fuscis; oris exterioribus griseo-fuscis, infernè cinereis.

TENDUS PILARIS SIVE TENDELA.

LA LITORNE, OU TOURDELLE.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is yellow at the base, and dusky at the point, and a little arch'd; the irides are hazel; the upper part of the head and neck are a bluish ash-colour; the back a brownish chestnut; the lower part of the back, rump, and coverts a greyish ash-colour; the tail dusky; the two middle feathers tipped with ash-colour; the chin white; the throat and breast a bright yellowish bay, spotted with black; the belly, thighs, and vent feathers are white; the covert

feathers of the wings and scapulars are chestnut; the quill feathers dusky, edged with ash-colour; the legs and claws dusky, and very strong. This bird is one of the few that quits this country in the summer; it don't breed with us, but accompanies the Red-wing in great flights about *Michaelmas*. About *Marlow* in *Buckinghamshire* I have seen great flocks of these birds and the Red-wing. They feed upon berries, and in frosty weather are generally very fat and good.

THE

THE STARE OR STARLING.

P L A T E XXXII.

Sturnus nigricans, supernè et in pectore purpureo et viridi, infernè viridi tantum colore varians; apicibus pennarum in corpore superiore rufescentibus, in inferiore albidis; reëtricibus saturatè cinereo-fuscis, oris exterioribus rufescentibus.

S T U R N U S.

The bill of this bird is strait, and rather compressed, yellow at the base, and tipped with dusky; the irides hazel; its plumage a combination of purple, green, and black. The care that has been taken in illuminating the plates of this work will impress a stronger idea of the subject than any description. The upper part of the head and neck are of a glossy black, green, or purple, each separate colour being predominant, as viewed in a different light; these feathers are long and pointed like those on the neck of a cock, and each feather is tipped with tawny; the back, rump, and coverts of the tail are a deep glossy green, each feather being pointed with deep tawny; the tail is a deep ash-colour, edged with tawny; the cheeks, throat, and breast, are of the same brilliant colour as the back, these are pointed with white; the lower belly is black; the thighs a deep green,

L E T O U R N E A U.

edged with tawny; the vent feathers the same; the lesser coverts of the wings are of a glossy changeable green, edged with tawny; the quill feathers a deep ash-colour, bordered with dusky; the middle ones, and those next the body, are ash-colour in the middle, then a list of glossy changeable green; and lastly, edged with tawny; the legs and feet are dusky, tinged with a yellowish red. This bird breeds with us, though many of them migrate into other countries; they collect in great flocks, and associate with the Fieldfare, Red-wing, &c. They generally make their nest in ruinous buildings, and in cliffs by the sea-side, laying four eggs of a dirty greenish ash-colour. When confined in a cage they readily learn to talk, and mimic exactly the winding up of a jack, or any other sound that is often repeated within their hearing.

THE LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

P L A T E XXXIII.

Parus fordidè roseus, infernè albo confusè mixtus; capite tæniis longitudinalibus albis et nigris vario; tænia ab occipitio ad uropygium nigra; reëtricibus tribus utrinque extimis obliquè exterius albis, interius nigris, intermediis longissimis.

P A R U S L O N G I C A U D U S.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill black, short, and strong; the base covered with very small bristles; the plumage of the upper part of this bird is a mixture of white, black, and a dirty purplish red; the texture of the feathers being very long, soft, and of a silky nature; the colours are with the least motion of the wind blended into each other. The plate must assist me in the description. The upper part of the head is a mixture of black and white; a black line passes over each eye, unites just below the back of the head, and forms one longitudinal line of black to the rump; the feathers on each side this line are a confused mixture of purplish red and white; the chin, throat, breast, and belly, are white, slightly tinged at the lower belly and

L A M E S A N G E A L O N G U E Q U E U E.

thighs with rose-colour; the covert of the wings are black; as are also the quill feathers; the middle ones, and those next the body, are a mixture of black, white, and purplish red; the tail is long, and formed like that of the magpie, the two middlemost being the longest, the laterals decreasing by degrees; the legs and claws are black. This bird forms its nest very curiously of an oval shape, but becomes broader at the bottom by a gradual swell: the plate represents it more fully than any description of my pen. It is composed on the outside with dry mosses and liverworts, the inside having a thick lining of feathers and hair; generally lays about a dozen eggs of a clear white marked with very faint red spots, which in some are almost imperceptible.

THE GOLDFINCH.

PLATE XXXIV.

Carduelis fusco-rufescens; capite anteriori et guttore rubris; remigibus nigris, apice albis; prima medietate exteriori luteis; rectricibus nigris, sex intermediis apice albis, duabus utrinque extremis interioribus albo maculatis.

CARDUELIS.

LE CHARDENNERET.

GOLDFINCH OR THISTLEFINCH.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is white, inclining to dusky towards the point; the irides hazel; the forehead, cheeks, and throat are of a most beautiful scarlet; from the bill to the eye a line of black; the upper part of the head is black, which colour forms a half circle underneath the cheeks; the upper part of the neck and back are of a reddish tawny; the lower part of the back and rump somewhat lighter; the covert feathers of the tail a light tawny; the tail black, spotted with white, as expressed in the plate; the chin, breast, and belly are almost white, slightly tinged with a very light tawny; the coverts, and under the tail, white; the coverts of the wings black; the quill feathers, and those next the body, are a dusky bright yellow, and black spotted with white, as is particularly shewn in the plate; the legs are a reddish brown. I have seen a

variety of them wholly white. This bird is greatly admired for its beauty, and the sweetness of its note; it is also extremely docile; and I have seen some, which have been confined by a brace, draw up their water in a little bucket, made for that purpose, whenever they were thirsty. The female differs from the male: the feathers at the base of the bill are dusky; the quill feathers are also dusky, and the yellow not so brilliant. On the approach of winter these birds assemble in flocks with Linnets, Chaffinches, &c. and feed upon seeds of all kinds, and are sure to be met with in those places where there is the greatest abundance of thistles, of which they are very fond: they generally build in thick hollies, and sometimes in orchards, making a very neat nest in the manner of the Chaffinch, and lay five white eggs spotted with a dusky purple.

THE REED SPARROW.

PLATE XXXV.

Emberiza superne ex nigro et rufescente varia inferne albo-rufescens; capite nigro; tæniâ supra oculos albo-rufescente; torque albo; rectricibus binis utrinque extremis albis, interioribus in exortu oblique nigricantibus; extremâ apice oblique fuscâ.

HORTULANUS ARUNDINACEUS.

L'ORTOLAN DE ROSEAUX.

NETTLEMONGER.

This bird is the size of life. The bill is dusky, of a conic form, with a hard knob in the upper mandible; the upper part of the head and cheeks are black; the chin is also black; from the corners of the mouth just below the eye is a white spot which almost extends to the back part of the neck; the hind part of the neck and back are dusky, each feather bordered with reddish brown; the lower part of the back and rump a light ash-colour; the two middle feathers of the tail are of a dark brown; the next dusky, inclining to black; the exterior are white; the breast and belly white; the

vent feathers white; the coverts of the wings are dusky, bordered with a tawny red; the quill feathers dusky, and those nearest the body bordered with tawny red; the legs and claws black. This bird is an inhabitant of those places where reeds and willows abound; it is very much admired for its song, which is very soft and pleasing, and somewhat like the Nightingale, and like that bird it sings in the night; the nest is very curiously fastened to reeds, and hangs just above the surface of the water; it is formed of dried bents, rushes, &c. the eggs are a bluish white vein'd with a dull purple.

THE

THE BRAMBLEFINCH.

P L A T E XXXVI.

Passer supernè niger marginibus pennarum rufescentibus, infernè albus; uropygio candido; collo inferiore et pectore dilutè rufis; rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, oris exterioribus albo-flavicantibus; extimâ exterius primâ medietate albâ. (Mas. No. 1.)

Passer supernè fuscus, marginibus pennarum griseo-rufescentibus, infernè albus; uropygio candido; collo inferiore et pectore griseo-rufescentibus; rectricibus lateralibus fuscis, oris exterioribus albo-flavicantibus; extimâ exterius primâ medietate albâ. (Fœmina. No. 2.)

MONTIFRINGILLA.

LE PINCON D'ARDENNES.

BRAMBLING MOUNTAIN FINCH; BRIER FINCH.

These birds are given the size of life. The bill is yellow, excepting the point which is dusky; the head is of a glossy black, edged with a reddish tawny; the neck and back are of a dusky brown, edged with tawny; the lower part of the back and rump are white; the coverts of the tail are generally white (in this bird they were dusky, edged with tawny); the two middle feathers of the tail are deep brown, bordered with ash-colour; the next are dusky; and the exterior web of the outermost feathers are white; the chin, throat, and breast are of deep yellow, inclining to orange; the belly and thighs are white; the vent feathers also white; the coverts of the wings are a tawny red; the next are white, tinged

with tawny; the greater are dusky, pointed with white; the greater quill feathers are dusky, edged with a pale yellow; those next the body are black, bordered with red; the legs are dusky. The female differs from the male, the colours not being so brilliant; the head is dusky, and the colours of the whole plumage are lighter. In the year 1768, there was a great number of these birds on and about *Weckham* Heath in *Buckinghamshire*; they were taken in great numbers by night with a net and candle and lanthorn, and the shrubs were so full of them at roosting time, that a bushel measure has been taken in a night.

THE BULLFINCH.

P L A T E XXXVII.

Pyrrhula supernè cinerea, infernè rubra (Mas) cinereo-vinaceo (Fœmina); capitis vertice splendide nigro; uropygio et imo ventre candidis; rectricibus nigro-violaceis, lateralibus interius cinereo-nigricantibus, utrinque extima maculâ albidâ interius notata.

PYRRHULA.

LE BOUVREUIL.

BULLFINCH, ALP, OR NOPE.

(No. 1. Male. No. 2. Female.)

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is very strong and thick; the upper part of the head is of a most splendid black, reflecting a purplish gloss; the upper part of the neck, the back, and scapulars are of a bluish ash-colour; the coverts of the tail white; the tail a glossy purplish black; the cheeks, neck, and breast are of a bright rose-colour, inclining to crimson; the belly white; the vent feathers are also white; the coverts of the wings are dusky, tipped with a dirty red; the quill feathers are dusky; those next the body a glossy black, inclining to purple; the legs are of a dusky brown. The female differs from the male, her colours being not so bright; the black not so brilliant; the neck and breast a dirty buff-colour, instead of the beautiful red; and the back and coverts are of a dingy brown. These birds are so

well known as to require very little description, and the plate is so faithfully coloured as to render any needless. Those birds, when brought up from the nest, become very tame and docile; they are easily taught to whistle any tune after a pipe or bird-organ; their natural note is very harsh and unmusical: in hard weather they infest our gardens and orchards, and do great damage by destroying the buds of fruit trees; on which account the gardeners endeavour to extirpate them. Towards the breeding season they retire in pairs to the most unfrequented places, lanes, and borders of woods. I have seen them wholly black from the nest, and am informed, that by feeding them, or any other bird, constantly on hemp-feed, they will in course of time become black.

THE WREN.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Ficedula supernè fusco-rufa, infernè fusco-rufescens, lineolis fuscis transversim striata, apicibus pennarum albidis; collo inferiore et pectore fordidè albo-rufescentibus; tæniâ supra oculos fordidè albo-rufescente; rectricibus fusco-rufis, lineolis fuscis transversim striatis.

REGULUS.

The bill is of dusky brown, and slender; the head and neck a deep chestnut; the back, coverts of the wings, and tail of the same colour, marked with transverse lines of black; the throat and breast of a dirty reddish white, the belly the same colour, marked with transverse lines of a deeper colour. The nest is formed

LE ROITELET.

very curiously of mosses, feathers, and hair, of an oval or round shape, according to the place it builds in, which is holes of walls, under the roofs of out-houses, thatch, and hedges; it lays from ten to eighteen eggs; its note is soft and melodious in the breeding season.

THE WILLOW WREN.

PLATE XXXVIII.*

Ficedula supernè dilutè olivacea, infernè flavicans; tæniâ supra oculos flavicante; rectricibus cinereo-fuscis, oris exterioribus dilutè olivaceis.

ASILUS.

It is somewhat larger than the Wren, and longer bodied; the bill is brown; the upper part of this bird is of an olive green; the tail of a dusky brown, inclining to olive; the throat, breast, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are of a yellowish white, inclining to olive; a yellow line passes from the base of the bill just

LE POUILLOT OU CHANTRE.

above the eye; the legs are yellow. This bird takes its name from being found in those places which abound with willows; it makes its nest of an oval form, with a small hole at the top; it lays commonly seven or eight white eggs, marked with small ferruginous spots. Its note is low and plaintive, not musical.

THE GOLDEN CRESTED WREN.

PLATE XXXVIII.**

Parus supernè olivaceus, (non nihil ad flavum inclinans Mas) infernè griseo-rufescens; vertice auratus (Mas) luteo (Femina) fasciâ nigrâ utrinque donato; tæniâ duplici transversâ in alis candicante; rectricibus griseo-fuscis, oris exterioribus olivaceis.

CALENDULA, REGULUS CRISTATUS VULGO DICTA.

LE POUL OU SOUCI, APPELLÉ VULGARIMENT ROITELET HUPÉ.

GOLDEN CROWN'D WREN, WILS, CRESTED WREN, ALB. COPPED WREN, &c.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is of a dusky brown, slender and weak; the irides are hazel; the crown of the head is a rich yellow, inclining to orange, marked with longitudinal lines of black; the hind part of the neck, back, rump, and coverts of the tail are of an olive-green, inclining to yellow; the throat, breast and belly are of a dirty white, tinged with green; the least coverts of the wings olive, the greater, olive tipped with a dirty white; the greater quill feathers are

a dusky brown, edged with a yellowish green; the lesser olive, edged with white; the tail a dusky brown, edged with a yellowish green; the legs are of a dirty yellow. This bird is the least of the feathered tribe; its song is very soft and sweet; it is generally found where large oaks abound. This subject was taken in the duchess of Portland's garden at *Bulstrode*, where there is great numbers of them. This bird does not migrate on the approach of winter, but is found with us all the year.

THE GREAT TITMOUSE, OR OX-EYE, JOE BENT.

P L A T E XXXVIII.**

Parus supernè viridi-olivaceus, infernè pallidè flavus; uropygio cinereo cœruleo; imo ventre albo; capite et gutture nigris; maculâ infra oculos candidâ, nigro circumdatâ; fasciâ nigrâ à collo ad unum ventrem protensâ; tæniâ transversâ in alis albo-flavicante; rectrice extimâ exterius et apice albo, proximè sequente maculâ albo terminatâ.

PARUS MAJOR SIVE FRINGILLAGO.

LA GROSSE MESANGE, OU LA CHARBONNIERE.

This bird is of its natural size. The bill is of a dark lead-colour, short, and very strong; the nostrils are covered with feathers; the head, throat, and lower part of the neck are of a glossy black; the cheeks are white; a line of white separates the neck from the back, which is of a yellowish green; the rump of a bluish grey; the tail dusky grey, edged with ash-colour; the breast and belly are of a pale yellow, with a longitudinal line of black down the middle; the least coverts of the wings are a bluish grey; the greater the same colour, edged with yellow; the quill feathers are a brownish ash-colour; the legs and feet are lead-colour, and very strong

in proportion. These birds feed upon insects which they are continually in search of on the sides of walls, and in fruit trees: they do considerable damage in gardens by destroying the young buds as soon as they appear. I caught one of this tribe in a hoppers, and put him with a Bramblefinch, in the bottom part of the cage, about half an hour afterwards, I found the Brambling dead; the Ox-eye had made a hole in his skull and picked out the brains. They build in holes and hollow trees, laying from nine to a dozen eggs, white powdered with very faint red spots.

THE BLUE TITMOUSE, OR NUN.

P L A T E XXXVIII.****

Parus supernè dilutè viridi-olivaceus, infernè luteus; medio ventre candido; vertice et torque cœruleis; tæniâ albâ verticem cingente; fascia per oculos et gutture nigris; tænia transversa in alis candida; rectricibus cœruleis, extima exterius albo fimbriata.

PARUS COERULEIS.

LA MESANGE BLEUE.

This subject is given the size of life, and from the delicacy of its plumage deserves to be ranked amongst the most beautiful of the feathered tribe. Like the former it feeds upon insects and makes great, though not so much, destruction in gardens and orchards by destroying the young buds as soon as they appear. The bill is of a deep lead-colour; the forehead is white; the crown of the head a beautiful sky-blue; the cheeks are

white; the neck is a bluish grey; the back, rump, and scapulars are of a bright olive-colour; the throat, breast, and belly yellow; the tail is light blue, the exterior feathers edged with white; the coverts of the wings are blue; the greater, blue tipped with white; the quill feathers a deep ash-colour, edged with olive; the legs and claws a bluish grey. It builds in the same manner as the former, and lays from ten to fourteen eggs.

THE WHIN CHAD.

PLATE XXXIX.

Ficedula supernè nigricante et rufescente varia, infernè rufescens; ventre albo-rufescente; tænia supra oculos candida; gutture albo; macula duplici in alis candida; rectricibus lateralibus prima medietate albis; altera nigricantibus, apice margine grisco-rufescente extima exterius albo fimbriata.

RUBETRA MAJOR, SIVE RUBICOLA.

This bird is given the size of life. The bill is dusky, slender, and weak; the irides a hazel-colour; the upper part of the head, neck, back, and rump are dusky, edged with a reddish brown; the coverts of the tail a dirty white, tinged with tawny; the two middle feathers of the tail are dusky; the ends of the exterior feathers are white, tinged with tawny; just above the eye is a white line; the cheeks are black; the throat a dirty white; the breast a deep orange; the belly somewhat paler; the coverts of the wings are the same colour as the back;

LE GRAND TRAQUET OU LE TARIER.

the greater are dusky, edged with a dirty chestnut; those nearest the body white; the quill feathers dusky, edged with a dirty red. The plumage of the female is much the same as the male, only less brilliant. These birds migrate in the winter; in the summer they are found on low shrubs, and heath upon commons, flying from one bush to the other; and also in meadows when the grass is just cut: their note is a disagreeable twittering; the legs and feet black.

THE STONE CHATTER.

PLATE XXXIX.*

Ficedula supernè nigricante et rufescente varia, infernè rufa; gutture dilutè rufescente (Fœmina) nigro, marginibus pennarum in apice rufescentibus (Mas); tænia infra guttur transversa albida; macula in alis candida; rectricibus nigricantibus, apicis margine albo rufescente, oris exterioribus extimæ (Mas) omnium (Fœmina) rufescentibus.

RUBETRA.

LE TRAQUET.

STONE SMITH, STONE CHATTER, MOOR TITLING, MORTETER, BLACKBERRY EATER, BLACKCAP.

The plumage of the upper part of this bird is dusky, each feather bordered with a reddish brown; the bill is black, the irides hazel; the head, cheeks, and throat are black, edged with chestnut; immediately under the throat is a white band, which forms itself into a collar, and almost encircles the neck; the breast is a deep red; the belly somewhat lighter; the coverts of the tail are white, edged with tawny; the tail is dusky, excepting the two outermost feathers, which are chestnut-colour;

the legs and claws black: this bird has the same bed of white on the wing as the preceding. The female differs from the male in having the whole plumage not so bright; the chin and throat are of a dusky red; in the male, black; and the tail is edged with a dull red. The subjects of this plate feed upon insects, worms, and berries; they leave us in the winter, and in the summer are found generally in hay fields, moors, and low hedges: the note is noisy and chattering, somewhat like the Bunting.

THE

THE REDSTART.

PLATE XL.

Ficedula supernè cinerea, infernè rufa; fyncipite candido; genis, gutture et collo inferioris nigris; uropygio rufo; imo ventre albo; rectricibus binis intermediis griseo-fuscis; lateralibus rufis. (Mas. No. 1.)

Ficedula supernè grisea, infernè dilutè rufa; uropygio rufo; rectricibus binis intermediis griseo-fuscis, lateralibus rufis. (Famina. No. 2.)

RUTICILLA.

The subjects of this plate are given the size of life. The bill is black; the corners of the mouth yellow; the forehead a dirty white; the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings are a light bluish grey; the rump orange-colour; the two middle feathers of the tail a dusky brown; the laterals orange; the cheeks and throat black; the breast and belly are a deep orange; the lower belly white; the quill feathers dusky; those next the body are brown; the legs and claws black. The female differs from

LE ROSSIGNOL DE MURAILLE.

the male: the forehead being ash-colour; the head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings a reddish brown; the rump a deep tawny red; the two middle feathers dusky; the exteriors a tawny red; the throat, breast, and belly a pale tawny, inclining to red; the legs and claws black. This bird is remarkably fullen, which makes it very difficult to raise, especially if they are taken in traps; its note is very soft and pleasing; they build in holes in walls and hollow trees, laying four or five eggs of a pale blue.

THE REDBREAST.

PLATE XL.*

Ficedula supernè griseo-fusca, ad olivaceum inclinans; fyncipite, oculorum ambitu, gutture, collo inferiore et pectore supremo rufis; ventre albo; remigibus minoribus macula rufescente terminatis; rectricibus griseo-fuscis olivaceis, lateralibus interius griseo-fuscis. (No. 3.)

RUBECULA.

LA ROUGE-GORGE.

ROBIN REDBREAST, OR RUDDOCK.

The bill is a dark brown, slender, and weak; the irides hazel; the forehead is a bright red; the crown of the head, neck, back, rump, and tail are of a light brown, inclining to olive; the cheeks, throat, and upper part of the breast are a bright orange; the belly white; the vent feathers are also white, tinged with tawny; the coverts of the wings are olive; the quill feathers dusky, and those next the back olive; the legs are brown. The note is exceedingly soft and pleasing, and though

they are extremely petulant in their wild state, easily become tame when confined, and sing delightfully; towards spring they retire to the most unfrequented lanes, &c. to breed; they also build in walls and out-houses, laying five or six white eggs spotted with small red spots; in the summer they are rather shy, but in hard weather become extremely sociable, and will even venture to pick up the crumbs from under our tables, by which means they often fall a sacrifice to cats, &c.





Hoyes Del.

J. Smith Sculp.



The Bantam-Cock.

Publis'd according to Act of Parliament, Aug^r 1771.

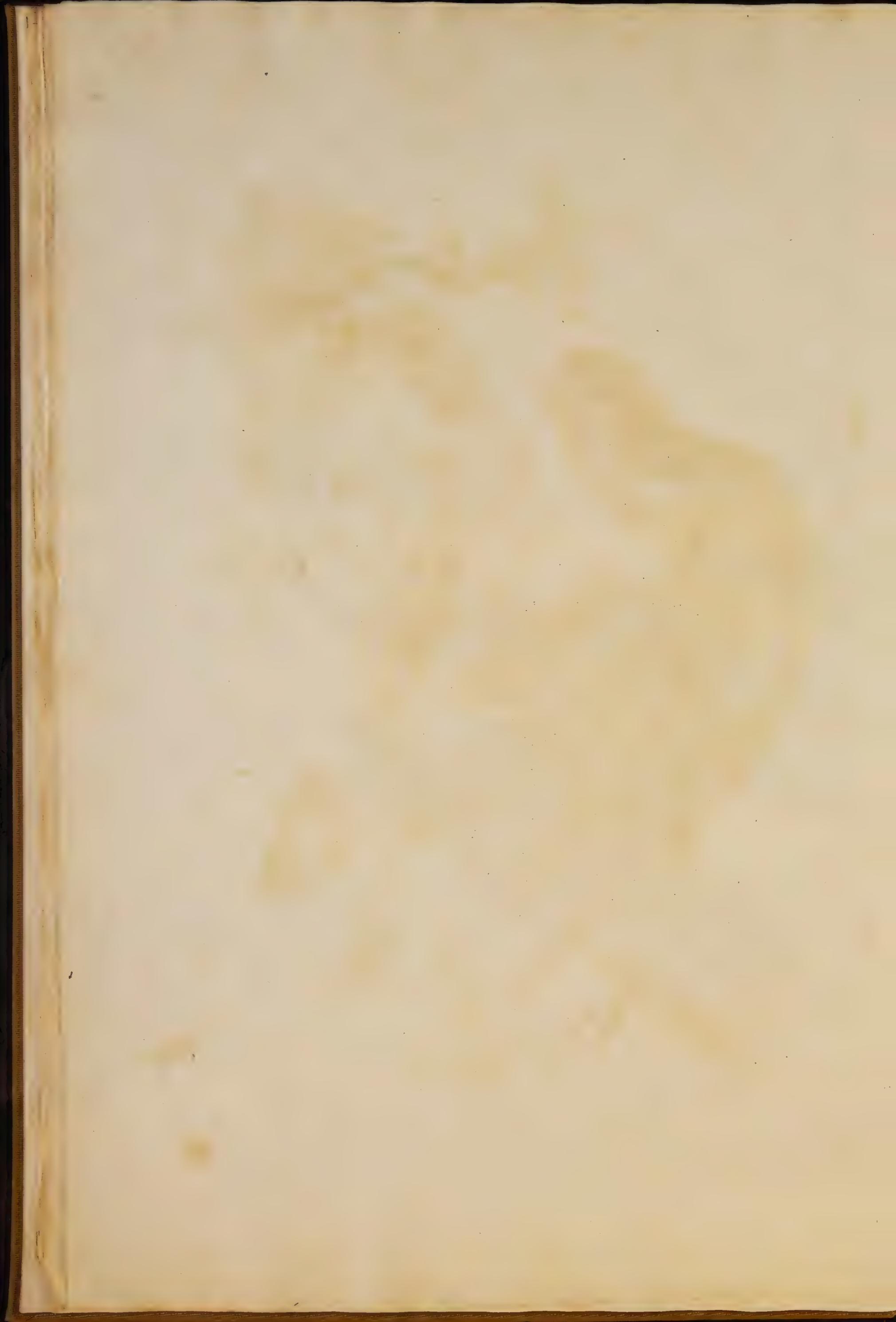


W. Hayes fecit. Aq. pin.

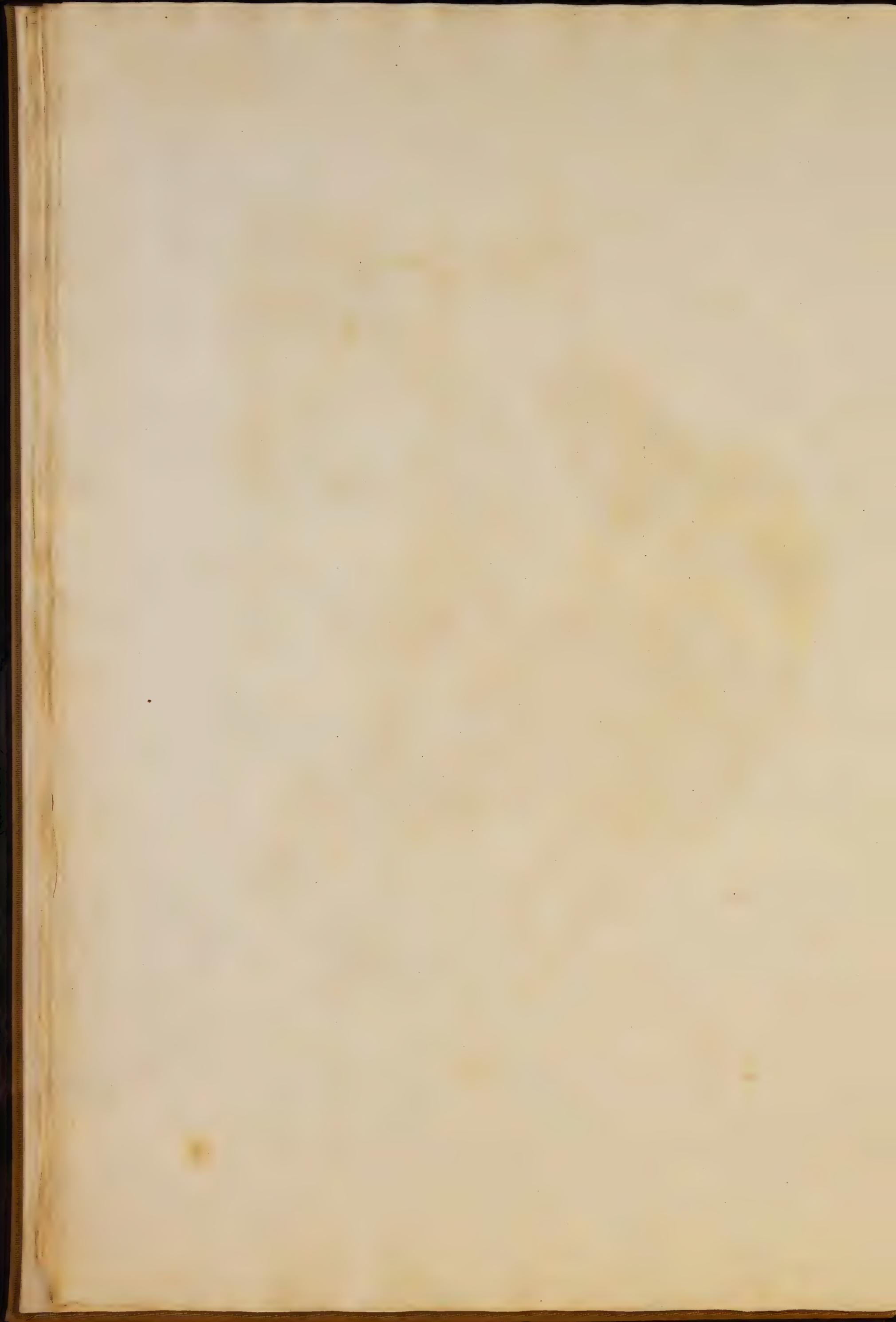
Starling Male.

Publ. lib. according to Act of Parliament 1771.

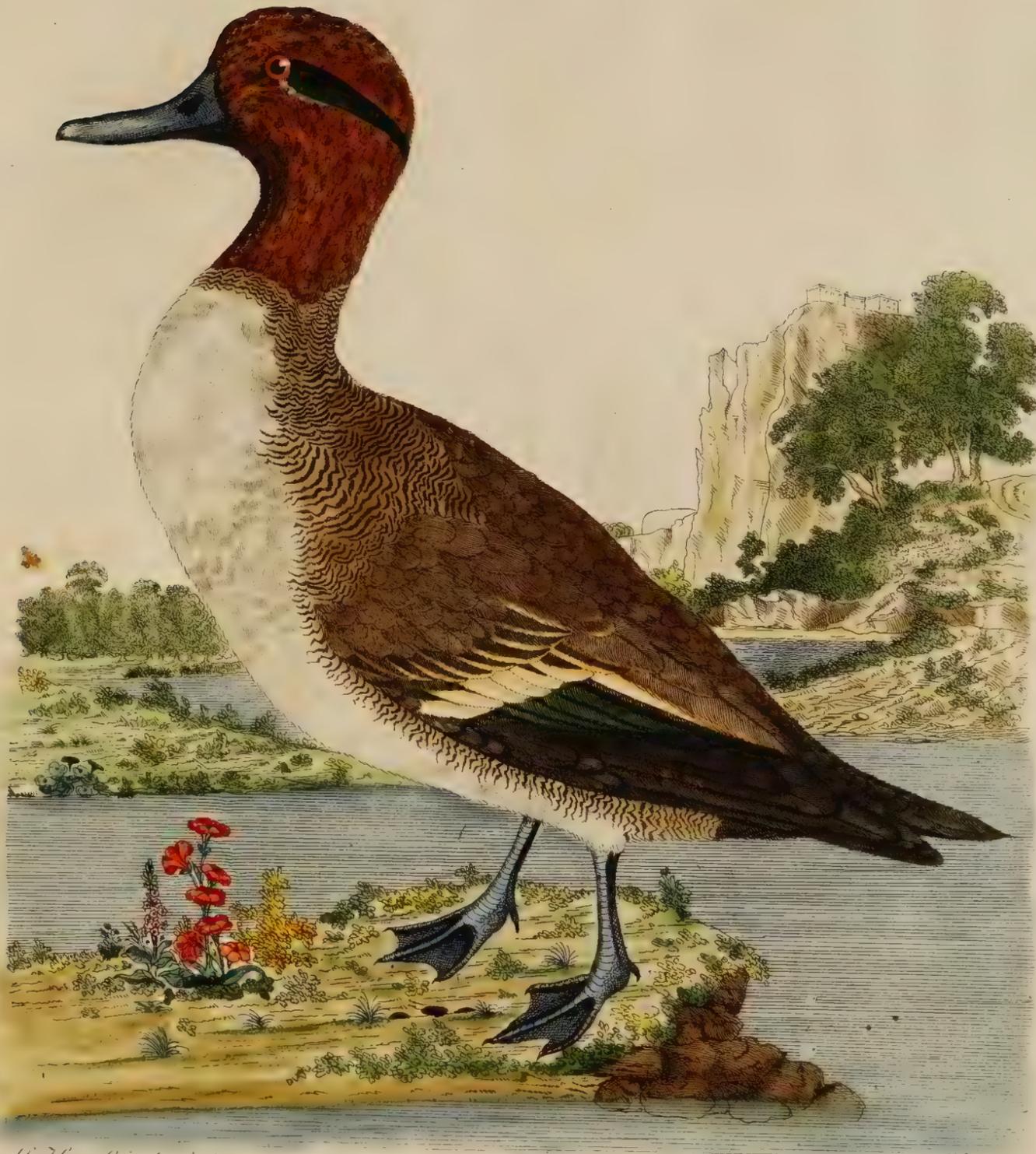












W. Skene fecit. G. Jones

The Teal, - Male.

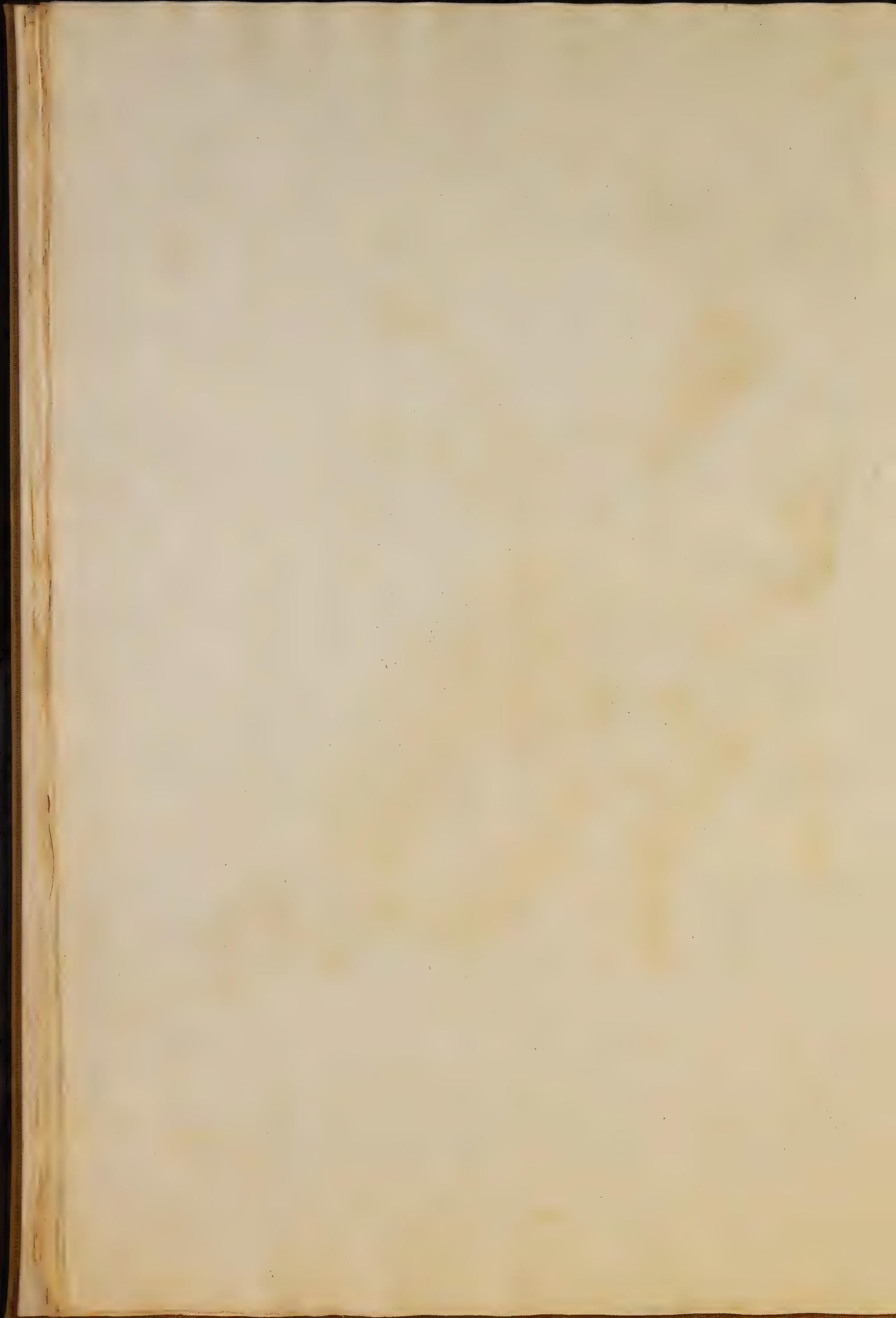
Published according to Act of Parliament Aug^o 1771.



Willoughby's *Vol. 1. p. 104.*

Fieldfare







W. Haywood Del.

John Smith Sculp.



W. Hayes Del.

John Smith Sculp.



Circus melanoleucos



Staves del.

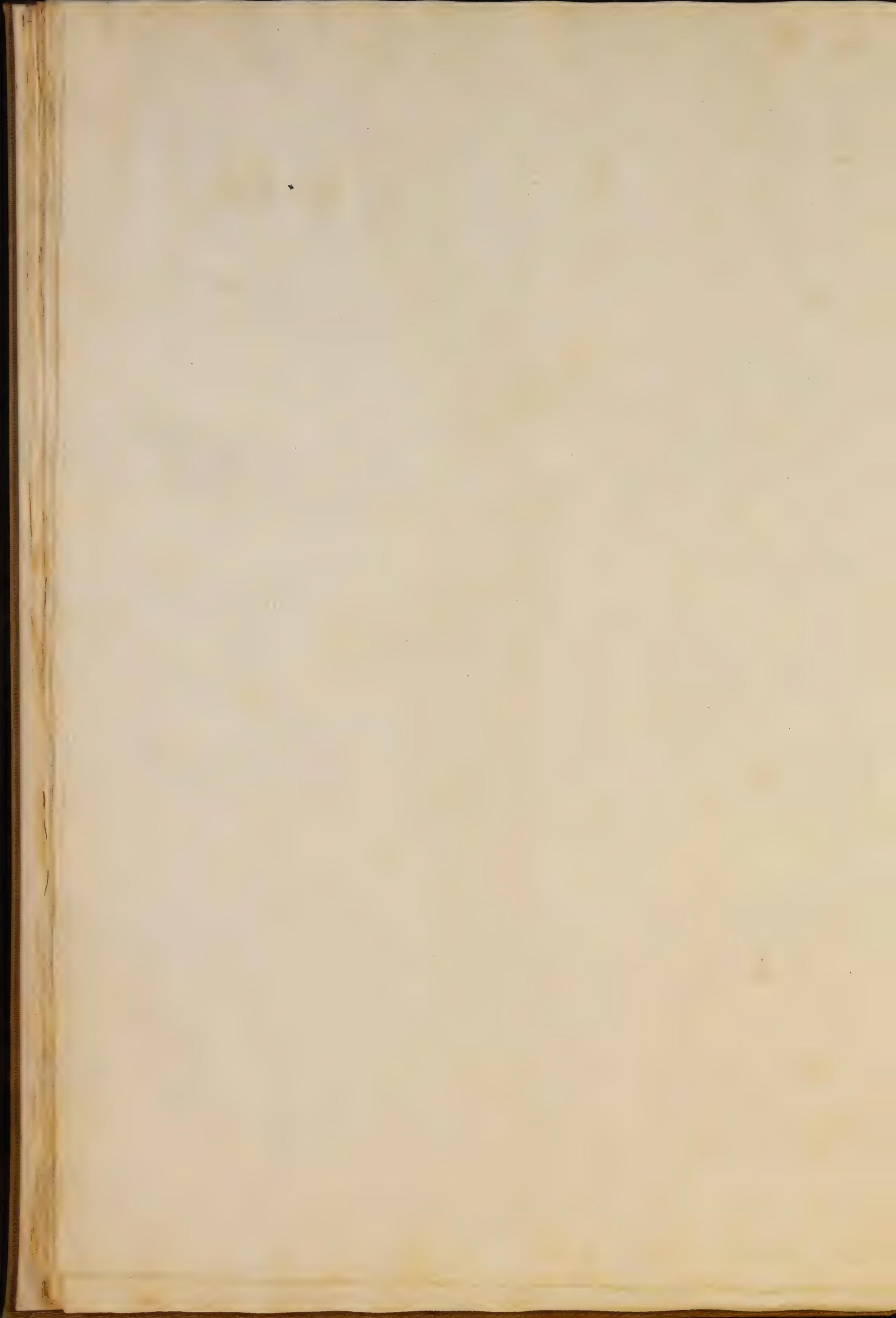
John L. S. del.













W. Haynes del. & J. Gould sculp.







Kay's Del.

G. Smith Sculp.

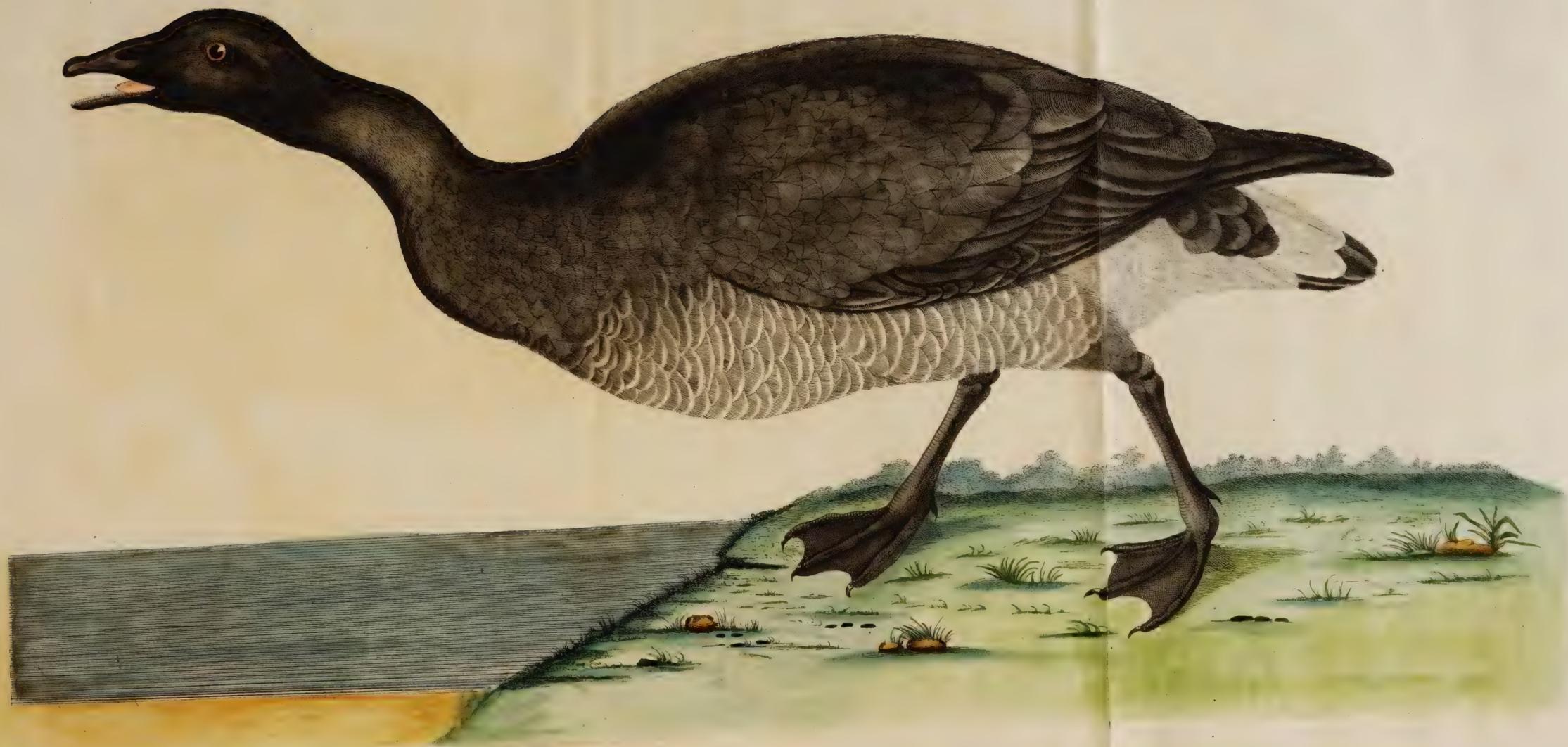


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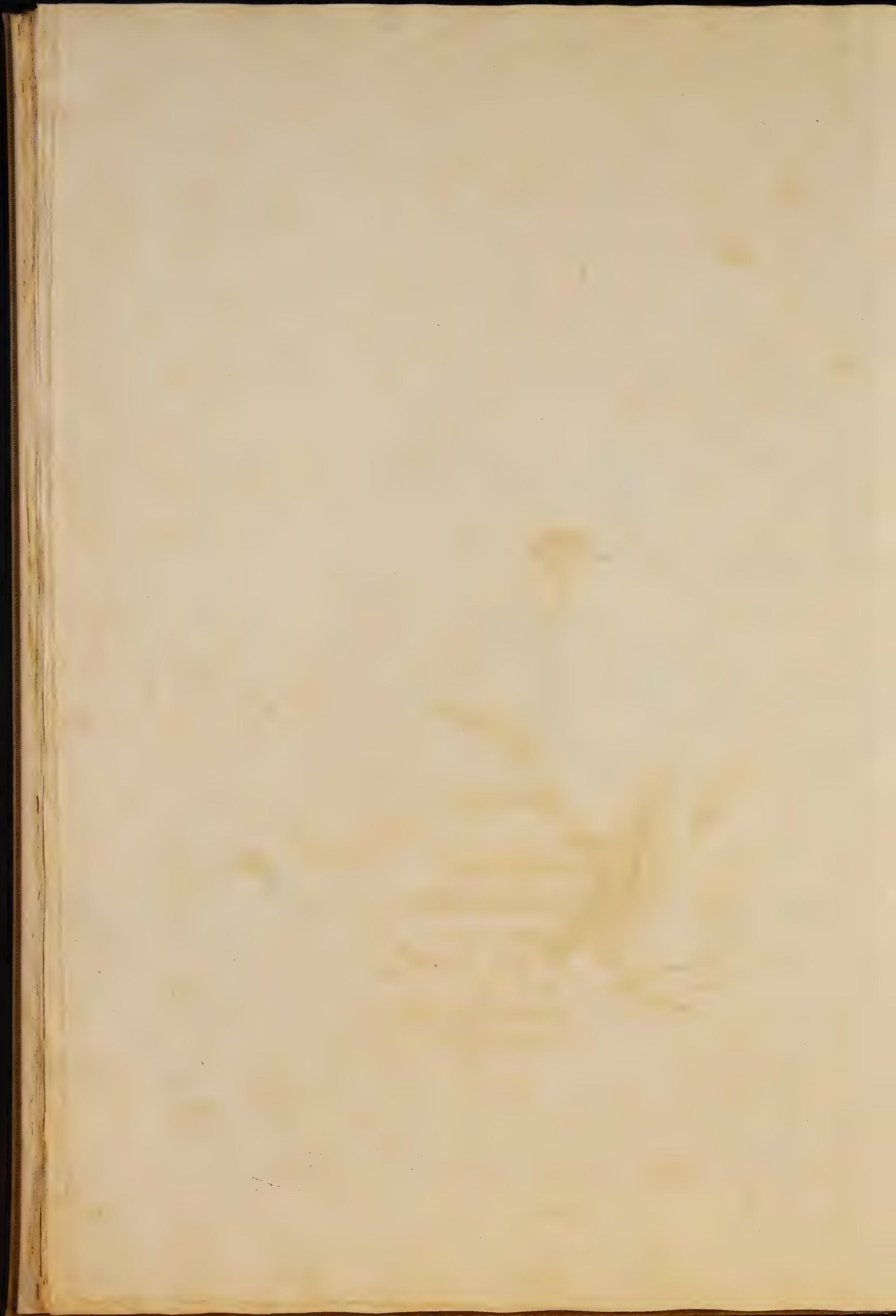
G. G. G. G.

G. G. G. G.

Canada









The Reed-Sparrow, Male.

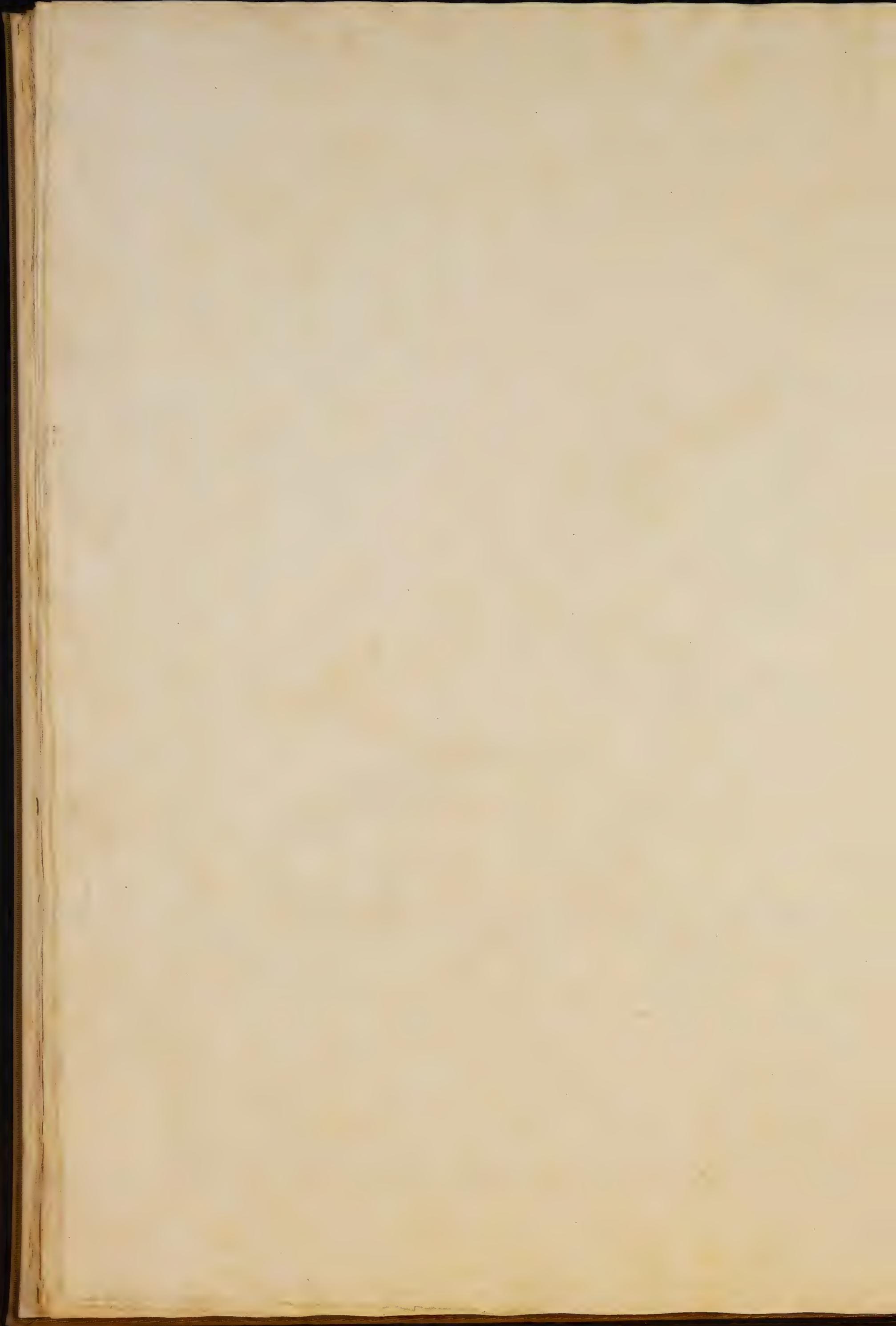
Published according to Act of Parliament 1771.



W. Haynes fecit. A. G. pinx.

The Bramble - finch. 1. Male 2. female.

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Thryothorus ludovicianus





