

PEREGRINE FALCON.

Falco Peregrinus. *F. supra plumbeus fusco fasciatus, subtus albo-flavescens striis maculisque fuscis.*

Lead-coloured Falcon, with brown bars; beneath yellowish white, with brown streaks and spots.

Falco peregrinus. *F. cera pedibusque luteis, corpore nigricante transversim striato, supra cærulescente, subtus albedo, rectricibus fasciatis apicibus albidis.* Lath. ind. orn. Peregrine Falcon. Lath. syn.

Falco barbarus. *F. cera pedibusque luteis, corpore cærulescente fuscoque maculato, pectore immaculato, cauda fasciata.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.

Peregrine Falcon. Penn. Br. Zool. pl. 20. and Blue-Backed Falcon. edit. fol. pl. A 5.

THE Peregrine Falcon, originally so named, either from its supposed extra-European origin, or from its migratory nature, is found in various parts both of the European and Asiatic world. Its size is that of the Common Falcon, or rather, according to Mr. Pennant, of the Moor Buzzard. In its full growth and plumage it is a very elegant bird, and of a strong and bold habit. The general colour on the upper parts is a deep blueish lead-colour, barred with black, but the crown of the head and upper part of the neck nearly black: the greater wing-feathers dusky, barred with oval white spots, and the tail of similar colour with the back: on each cheek, beneath the eyes, is usually a patch of black, pointing downwards: the under parts, from the chin to the bottom of the breast, are yellowish white, with a blackish-brown streak down

the shaft of each feather, and the remainder, together with the thigh-feathers, white, elegantly barred with blackish brown: the bill is blue, with yellow cere; the legs short and yellow, and the toes long.

The Peregrine Falcon appears to be a general inhabitant of Europe and Asia. In our own island it is said to breed on the rocks of *Llandidno* in *Caernarvonshire*; and that promontory, according to Mr. Pennant, has long been celebrated for producing a generous kind, as appears from a letter extant in the *Gloddaeth* library, from the Lord Treasurer Burleigh to an ancestor of Sir Roger Mostyn, in which his Lordship thanks him for a present of a fine cast of Hawks taken on those rocks, which belong to the family. This species is also common in the north of Scotland. It appears however to have been frequently confounded with the common Falcon by the older writers, and very little dependance can be placed on the general descriptions given in such works; more especially as both this bird and the common Falcon are known to vary so much in their colours according to age, sex, and other circumstances.

Var.

BARBARY FALCON.

The Barbary Falcon, described by some as distinct from the Peregrine, appears, from every investigation that can be made on the subject, to be the self-

same species with the preceding; and indeed it is difficult to consider it as even deserving the title of a striking variety: the only pretended difference consisting in the cast of colour, which inclines more or less to blue on the upper parts.

Var.?

LANNER.

This is a kind of Falcon described by Belon as common at that time in France, though, according to Buffon, it is now become extinct, or at least unknown. It was said to build on tall forest-trees, and on elevated rocks, and to be easily distinguished by its blue bill and feet, by the feathers on the front being mottled with black and white, the spots being transverse, and not longitudinal as in other Falcons; and that when the wings were spread, they appeared different on their under surface from those of other Falcons, exhibiting scattered round spots, like pieces of coin. (deniers) The neck and bill were said to be short and thick, and the male and female to resemble each other in plumage, the female being called *Lanner*, and the male *Lanneret*.

The *Falco Lanarius* of Linnæus is characterized in the *Systema Naturæ* by having the bill blue with a yellow cere, the legs blue, and the body marked beneath with longitudinal black spots. He adds that it has a white band along the front, over the eyes; that the legs are short, and that it is of a

migratory nature. In the *Fauna Suecica* he describes it with ferruginous back and wings; the head, and whole body beneath, cinereous-white, with black longitudinal spots: tail long, and marked with opposite white spots; legs feathered beyond their middles; feet and bill blue; and observes that it is a species very distinct from the Italian Lanner.

Mr. Pennant, in the *British Zoology*, describes and figures a bird communicated to him by the name of Lanner, and taken in a decoy in Lincolnshire. It was less than a Buzzard, the cere of a pale greenish blue: the legs short and strong, and of a blueish cast: the plumage on the upper parts deep-brown, the edges of the feathers paler, those on the head being brown and clay-colour: over each eye was a white streak, and beneath each a black mark, pointing downwards: the throat white, the breast tinged with dull yellow, and marked with longitudinal brown spots, the thighs and vent being marked in a similar manner: the quill-feathers dusky, the inner webs marked with oval rust-coloured spots, and the tail spotted in the same manner.

After all these descriptions, one would be inclined to suppose this bird entitled to the rank it has hitherto maintained in ornithological writings. I am informed however, on seemingly good authority, that the Lanner, so often considered as a distinct species both by Falconers and Naturalists, is in reality no other than the Peregrine Falcon in its first or second year, and before it has arrived at its full and genuine plumage. It is for this

reason that I have ventured to assign it the place it occupies in the present work; though at the same time, I must beg to be understood as being by no means perfectly convinced of the truth of this supposition. The chief objection seems to be the colour of the feet, which are blue, not yellow as in the Peregrine. Some have supposed both the *Lanner* and the *Sacre* to be varieties of the *Jerfalcon*.

The *Jerfalcon*, the *Gentil Falcon*, the *Common Falcon*, the *Peregrine*, and the *Goshawk* were the principal species used in the diversion of *Falconry*, now so much in its decline, having been, in most parts of Europe, superseded by the readier and more certain services of the gun.

“The art of *Falconry*, says the learned Sir Thomas Browne, appears to have been either unknown, or so little advanced among the ancient Greeks and Romans, that it seems to have proceeded no higher than the daring of birds; which makes so little thereof to be found in Aristotle, who only mentions some rude practice thereof in Thracia; as also in Ælian, who speaks of Hawks and Crows among the Indians; little or nothing of true *Falconry* being mentioned before Julius Firmicus, in the days of Constantius, son to Constantine the great. If the Romans, says the learned Rigaltius, had well understood this airy chace, they would have left, or less regarded their Circensian recreations.”

In the European world, the Germans and the French seem to have been the first who devoted

themselves to the science of Falconry. The technical terms in English Falconry are evidently of French extraction.

"In our own country, says Mr. Pennant, I cannot trace the certainty of Falconry till the reign of King Ethelbert the Saxon monarch, in the year 760, when he wrote to Germany for a brace of Falcons which would fly at cranes and bring them to the ground, as there were very few such in Kent. It seems highly probable that Falconry had its rise in Scythia, and passed from thence to the northern parts of Europe. • Tartary is even at present celebrated for its fine breed of Falcons; and the sport is in such general esteem that, according to Olearius, *there was no hut but what had its Eagle or Falcon*. The boundless plains of that country are as finely adapted to the diversion as the wooded or mountainous nature of most part of Europe is ill calculated for that rapid amusement."

In England Falconry seems to have continued in full glory till about the time of the Usurpation, after which it appears gradually to have declined. With what ardor it was pursued in the reign of James the first may be gathered from the anecdote recorded by Mr. Pennant, who relates that Sir James Monson gave no less a sum than a thousand pounds for a cast of Hawks.

It should be observed, that almost every kind of Falco, from the largest to the smallest, may be trained to Falconry; even Eagles themselves have been used for the chace of the Roebuck, the

Antelope, the Wolf, Fox, &c. The larger kind of Falcons, as the Jerfalcon, the Peregrine, and the Goshawk were used for the flight after the Heron, the Wildgoose, the Crane, the Hare, &c. the Common Falcon principally for the more general run of game; while the smaller kind were often instructed to fly at the Partridge and the Quail. The Iceland Falcon is, according to Mr. Pennant, in the highest esteem, and will last ten* or twelve years, whereas those of Norway and other countries are seldom fit for the sports of the field after two or three years use.

The feats performed by the Jerfalcon are indeed to be numbered among the noblest in the practice of Falconry. Scaliger attests, that he saw one which belonged to Henry, King of Navarre, strike down a Buzzard, two Wildgeese, divers Kites, a Crane, and a Swan.

Among the best of Hawks for Falconry is also the Goshawk: these were used by the Emperor of China in his sporting progresses attended by his Grand Falconer, and a thousand subordinate. The Emperor often carried a Hawk on his hand, to let fly at any game which might present itself, and which were usually Pheasants, Partridges, Cranes, or Quails. This diversion was witnessed by Marco Polo in the year 1269.

The flight of a strong Falcon is wonderfully swift. It is recorded, that a Falcon belonging to

* Some writers speak of Falcons continuing in full vigour for twenty years.

a Duke of Cleve flew out of Westphalia into Prussia in one day; and in the county of Norfolk a Hawk has made a flight at a Woodcock near thirty miles in an hour.

A very agreeable general description of Falconry is given by the ingenious Abbe La Pluche. This sport, says he, is one of the noblest, and frequently proves one of the most profitable of pleasures. Mankind have discovered the secret of making even the voracious qualities of birds advantageous, either by employing them against malignant and noxious species, or against those whose flesh affords the most exquisite relish. For the various kinds of this diversion the Falcon, the Gerfalcon, the Lanner, the Saker, the Goshawk, the Merlin, and the Sparrow-Hawk are used; but in general the Falcon and Hawk are in more frequent use than the rest. The Falcon, Gerfalcon, and Goshawk are in extraordinary repute, and are trained up to various flights, some of which are pointed against the Heron, others against the Kite, the Curlew, or the Owl. But these pleasures are expensive, and fit only for Princes. The Hawk is used in low flights: he is sagacious, and very dextrous in attacking the Partridge, and is sure to furnish the larder with excellent game. A prudent gentleman leaves the Falcon to Princes, and contents himself with the Hawk. The manner of training them up, and employing them in the field is very agreeable. Such as are taken in the nest are called *Nias*, while such as are taken when full-grown, and at full liberty, are called *Haggards* or old birds. These

last are tamed with much more difficulty, but patience and dexterity at length succeed, and, in terms of Falconry, make them fit for the Fray. When they are too wild, they are neither fed, nor suffered to sleep for three or four days and nights, and are never left alone; by which means they gradually become familiarized to the Falconer, and are obedient to all his commands*. His principal care is to accustom them to settle on his fist; to spring when he throws them off; to know his voice, his singing, his whistle, or any other signal he gives them; and to return to order on his fist. At first they are tied with a string of about thirty fathoms in length, to prevent them from flying away; and they are not freed from this till they are completely disciplined, and return at the proper call or signal. To accomplish this the bird must be lured. The lure is a piece of red stuff or wool, on which are fixed a bill, talons, and wings. To this is likewise fastened a piece of that flesh on which the bird feeds, and the lure is thrown out to him when they intend to reclaim or recall him. The sight of the food he loves, with the addition of a certain noise, immediately brings him back. In a little time the voice alone is sufficient. The various plumage with which the lure is set off is called a Drawer. When they accustom the Hawk to fly at a Kite, a Heron, or a Partridge, they

* A method has been sometimes practised of placing an unquiet Hawk in a smith's shop for a certain time; where, by the continual noise of the hammering, he has become gentle and tractable.

change the drawer according to the kind of game to which he is to be devoted. When he is to spring at a Kite, they fix the bill and feathers of that bird to the lure; and the same care is taken with respect to the rest; and in order to entice the bird to his object, they fasten beneath the drawer or plumage the flesh of a chicken or some other fowl, and sometimes season it with sugar and spices, adding marrow and other delicacies. By these means, when he is afterwards to spring at real game, he flies at it with surprising precipitation. After three weeks or a month's exercise in a chamber or garden, they begin to make the experiment with the bird in the open fields, and fasten little bells to his feet, in order to be readily informed of his motions. He is always capped or hooded, to prevent him from seeing any object but his game; and as soon as the dogs either stop or spring it, the Falconer unhoods the bird, and tosses him into the air after his prey. It is then extremely diverting to see him wing the air in all the varieties of his flight, and behold him soaring by degrees, and repeated springs, till the eye loses him in the middle region. He then commands the plain, contemplates the motions of his prey, whom the distance of the enemy deludes into an imaginary security, till at last he launches upon it with the rapidity of an arrow, and bears it to his master, who recalls him. They never fail, in these his first essays, to present him with the neck and entrails of the prey he has brought. These gratuities, and the other caresses of the Falconer,

animate the bird to the performance of his duty; keep him in regularity, and a proper fierceness of temper, and particularly, prevent him from *bearing away his bells*; that is, from flying off, and not returning; an accident which sometimes happens.

When Falcons are taught to fly at Rabbits, Hares, &c. it is called *flying at the fur*; and some are instructed to fly both at the fur and the plume, or to the pursuit of hares and rabbits, as well as of pheasants and partridges, &c. In order to this, when the Falcon is very tame, they either take a live hare, and break one of its legs, or else a hare's skin stuffed with straw; and having fixed to it a piece of chicken's flesh, or whatever food the Falcon loves best, they tie this skin, with a cord of great length, to the girth of a horse, and as the skin is thus dragged along, the bird imagines it to be a hare in flight, and is allured to dart upon it; and is thus taught to distinguish the animal. But Falcons of the larger kind have been occasionally taught to fly at the Roebuck, and even at the Wild Boar, and the Wolf. The method of instructing them in this species of adventure is by accustoming them to feed, when young, from out of the sockets of the eyes of a wolf's or boar's head; the whole skin of the animal being stuffed, in such a manner as to appear alive. While the bird is feeding, the Falconer begins to move the figure gradually; in consequence of which the bird learns to fasten itself as to stand firm, notwithstanding the precipitate motions which are gradually given

to the stuffed animal. He would lose his meal, should he quit his hold; which makes him careful to fix well on the skull, that he may dig his bill into the eye-socket, in spite of the motion. When these first exercises are over, the skin is placed on a cart, drawn by a horse at full speed: the bird follows it, and is particularly feeding: and thus, when they come to fly him in the field, he never fails to dart on the head of the first beast of the kind he discovers, and begins to scoop out the eyes. This throws the animal into such distress, that the hunters have time to approach, and dispatch it with their spears.

It has been before observed, that Falcons taken from the nest are with most ease and certainty instructed in the various documents necessary for them to attend to when brought into the field; but the discovery of a nest of these birds is merely a fortunate accident, which cannot often be expected. It is therefore necessary to find some method of obtaining the wild and full-grown bird, which is then to undergo the troublesome process of education. For this purpose various arts have been devised. Like all other birds, Falcons may be taken by means of nets, such as are used in catching larks; but the difficulty is to attract the bird. If a Falcon is engaged in the pursuit of his prey in the air, he will not quit it and descend to seize an immoveable and apparently lifeless bait lying on the ground. It is therefore necessary to use a greater degree of art. The experienced Falconer places and fixes in the centre of his net a pulley,

or a strong iron wire bent into a ring, through which he passes a string of thirty or forty fathoms length, and at the extremity ties by its legs a live pigeon, which he carries with him into his hut or cover; and as the Falcon sometimes flies so high as not to be seen, the Falconer is informed of his motions by means of a Butcher-Bird, which is fastened by a string tied to a stick fixed near the net. This bird by its movements indicates the kind of Hawk which is hovering above. If it be a Buzzard or any kind of sluggish Hawk, the Butcher-Bird's motions are but slight; but if it suddenly flies down and hides itself, it is a sign that some large kind of Falcon is above. In consequence of this, the Falconer lets out the pigeon, whose apparent state of liberty attracts the sight of the Falcon. If it approach readily, the man withdraws the pigeon, and, a moment or two afterwards, lets it out again. This second appearance of the pigeon never fails to incite the Falcon, which darts upon it as his prey, and is in consequence caught in the net, which the man instantly draws over it.

The above method of taking Falcons, and indeed the art of Falconry in general, seems to have been held in no very high estimation by Linnæus, since, by way of note to his specific Character of *Falco Gentilis*, he adds "*Ars capiendi Falcones Columba et Laniis, instituendi, venandi Gazellas, Ardeas, Aviculas, &c. propriis artificibus commissa, in luxuriam magnatum, ridenda etiam a stulto.*"

A singularly elegant species of Falconry is said

to be occasionally practised in Persia* ; viz. training small birds (*sparrows*) to the pursuit of the larger kind of Butterflies. This we may suppose to be peculiarly calculated for the amusement of the ladies.

Spallanzani, in his *Sicilian Travels*, informs us that, during his residence at *Scandiano*, he amused himself with breeding up three young Falcons. They were so well tamed, that, after straying about for the whole day among the neighbouring hills and plains, they punctually returned every evening to the house of their benefactor, in which they had been bred: they regularly demanded their food, and then went to roost on a tall oak which grew near. Early every morning they waked him by their cries, and by beating against the window; never departing till they had been fed. Many of Spallanzani's friends and acquaintance, and even strangers, came to visit him on purpose to witness this interesting scene; and undoubtedly, as he observes, notwithstanding what we know of the art of Falconry, it was a truly curious thing to see these three birds, which were in a state of perfect liberty, and in full enjoyment of the empire of the air, descend, at the voice of their master, from heights at which they could scarcely be seen, perch on his hand, and receive his caresses, without being in the least intimidated by the crowd of spectators. Yet this confidence, perfect as it was, did not last any long time; and there can be no

* Sir Antony Sherlie's Relations.

doubt that their constant morning and evening visits proceeded merely from the powerful necessity of satisfying their physical demands of food, and their ignorance of the means which nature had given them of providing it for themselves. Whether it was that they had received this instruction from a fourth Falcon, which joined their company for some days, or whether the time was arrived in which their natural instinct began to develop itself and render them industrious, they no longer appeared at the windows, even when earnestly called. They still however retained so much of their early attachments as to come and roost on their accustomed oak; but, after a certain time, even this faint appearance of familiarity was gradually lost, and they betook themselves to the natural habits of their wild kindred. So true is it, adds Spallanzani, that among the inferior animals, Nature never loses her ancient rights!

The above Falcons were about the size of a Biset Pigeon, but with much longer wings, which, when the bird was sitting, passed beneath and crossed the tip of the tail. They delighted in flying to a vast height, and remaining, like kites, for hours together, in the airy space; flying against the wind. Spallanzani does not pretend to determine their true species, but gives the following descriptive character. *Falco cera rostroque cærulescentibus, pedibus nudis flavis, collari flaco-cinereo maculis duabus nigris, corpore supra fusco, rectricibus supra ferrugineis apice flaco pallidis.* To this he adds the following more detailed description, viz. The

head was brown, spotted with yellow: the neck encircled with a yellow-cinereous ring, interrupted by two longitudinal black spots: the beak and cere blue: the eyes bright and black; the border of the upper eyelids yellowish; the upper part of the body brown; the under yellow with lengthened black spots: the rump pale rufous; the thighs varied with black and yellow; the quill-feathers of the wings black, with transverse yellowish-rufous bands: the tail-feathers twelve in number, brown above, and of a yellowish white beneath: the feet naked and yellow, and the claws black.

CHANTING FALCON.

Falco musicus. F. canus, subtus fusco undulatus, remigibus nigris, cauda cuneata fusca albo fasciata.

Grey Falcon with brown undulations beneath, black wing-feathers, and brown cuneated tail barred with white.

Le Faucon Chanteur. *Lecaill. av. afr. p. 117. No. 27.*

Falco musicus. Daudin orn. p. 116.

AMONG the ferocious Falcon tribe we could hardly expect to meet with a songster; the voice of the general race of birds of prey being peculiarly harsh and disagreeable. From the title however by which the celebrated Monsieur Levaillant has distinguished the present species, we might be led to suppose that a Falcon existed which to great elegance of plumage united a musical voice; since it sings, according to this author, for hours together, while perched on the summit of a tree, near

the nest of its faithful mate, which it never quits throughout the whole year; and, like the nightingale of Europe, is heard during the early dawn of day, or in the dusk of the evening, and not unfrequently during the greatest part of the night. Monsieur Sonnini however very properly observes that by this description we must not suppose its song to resemble that of the nightingale; Monsieur Levaillant meaning only, that the bird, like the nightingale, exerts its voice during the silence of the night; and that its incessantly repeated cries may be considered as in some degree clearer or more musical than those of its raucous and shrieking congeners. The size of this species is that of a common Falcon, and its colour a pearly grey, deeper or more inclining to brown on the top of the head and back: the under parts are crossed or undulated by numerous blueish-brown lines or bars: the larger wing-feathers are black, and the tail, which is strongly cuneated, is of a dusky colour, crossed, except on the two middle feathers, by several broad white bars: the bill is black with an orange-coloured cere; the legs orange-coloured, and longer than in most of the Falcon tribe. The female is a third larger than the male. This species commits great havoc among the smaller kind of game, as partridges, quails, &c. It even attacks hares, and will feed, like the Buzzard, on moles, rats, &c. It is an inhabitant of the interior of Caffraria, where it builds in woods, laying four white round eggs.

ROUGH-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco Lagopus. *F. albus fusco varius, pedibus pennatis, cauda versus apicem fascia lata fusca.*

White Falcon varied with brown, with feathered legs, and a broad brown bar towards the end of the tail.

Rough-Legged Falcon. *Penn. Brit. Zool. append. pl. 1.*

Falco Lagopus. *Brunn. orn. bor. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. Var.*

Dusky Falcon. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

LENGTH two feet two inches. First described, and figured, in the appendix to the Quarto edition of Mr. Pennant's British Zoology: head, neck, and breast yellowish white, with oblong brown strokes: belly deep brown: wing-coverts brown, with ferruginous edges: ends of the larger wing-feathers deep brown, their lower parts white: thighs and legs pale yellow with brown streaks: tail as in the specific character: legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow. Native of Denmark and Norway; but the accidental straggler from which Mr. Pennant's description was drawn up, shot in England. Like most of the present genus, it appears to vary, being sometimes seen with the back of a blueish grey, with black and white variegations, and the tail dusky with paler bars. Hence the *Dusky Falcon* of the Arctic Zoology.

BOOTED FALCON.

Falco pennatus. *F. cera pedibusque pennatis luteis, corpore nigricante griseo vario, subtus luteo-fusco, capite pallido, supercilii nigris.* Lath. ind. orn.

Falcon with the cere and feathered legs yellow, the body above blackish varied with grey, beneath luteous-brown, the head pale, with a black superciliary streak on each side.

Falco pennatus. Briss. append. Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.

DESCRIBED by Brisson. Size of a Jerfalcon: length one foot seven inches and a quarter: cere and toes yellow: parts above blackish brown with a cast of violet, and variegated with dull grey: beneath yellow-brown, with longitudinal blackish lines: head and upper part of the neck fulvous-grey with similar lines: over the eyes a black stripe: tail brown, growing blackish towards the tip, which is grey, marked with whitish spots on each side: legs feathered to the toes. Described from a preserved specimen. Native region unknown.

NEWFOUNDLAND FALCON.

Falco Novæ-Terræ. *F. cera pedibusque semilatis flavis, corpore supra fusco, occipite subtusque ferrugineo, abdomine fusco-nebuloso, cauda fusca fasciis quatuor saturatioribus.* Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Falcon, with the nape and under parts ferruginous, the abdomen clouded with dusky; the tail brown with four darker bands; the cere and semi-feathered legs yellow.

Newfoundland Falcon. Lath. syn.

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham from a drawing in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks: length twenty inches: cheeks inclining to ash-colour: thighs mottled with ash-colour and round dark spots: belly ferruginous, with dark blotches. Native of Newfoundland.

CRESTED INDIAN FALCON.

Falco cirrhatus. *F. cera pedibusque pennatis luteis, crista occipitis bifida pendula, corpore supra nigro, subtus albo nigroque striato.* Lath. ind. orn.

Falcon with body black above, beneath white streaked with black, pendulous occipital crest, cere and semi-pennated legs luteous.

Falco indicus cirrhatus. Raii. syn.

Crested Indian Falcon. Will. orn. Lath. syn.

DESCRIBED by Willughby from the living bird in the Royal Aviary in St. James's park. "This bird, says Willughby, was brought out of the

East Indies. For bigness it was not much inferior to a Goshawk: the head flat, black, copped, the crest hanging down backwards from the hind part of the head like a Lapwing's, but forked: the neck red: the breast and belly were parti-coloured of black and white, the alternate cross lines being very bright and fair: the irides of the eyes yellow: the beak of a deep or dark blue, almost black, especially towards the point; for the base was covered with a yellow membrane: the legs feathered down to the feet: the feet yellow: the talons of a dark black: the lesser rows of wing-feathers had whitish edges: the train was varied with transverse spaces or beds of black and cinereous alternately: the rest of the feathers were black."

Mr Latham in his Supplement mentions his having seen a drawing of this species, which varied in having a broad black bar across the breast.

On turning to the description of the Crowned Eagle (*Falco coronatus*) the reader will perceive many points of affinity between that bird and the present species. The Crowned Eagle is however a native of Africa.



CRESTED AFRICAN FALCON

CRESTED WHITE FALCON.

Falco niveus. *F. niveus, crista bipenni pendente.*

Snow-White Falcon, with two-feathered pendent crest.

Falco Ceylanensis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Ceylonese Crested Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

A DRAWING of this bird, but without any mention of the size, was communicated to Mr. Pennant. Said to be a native of Ceylon.

CRESTED AFRICAN FALCON.

Falco galericulatus. *F. cristatus plumbeus, cauda fusco fasciata, subtus albo-flavesvens lateribus fasciatis, mandibula inferiore truncato-dentata.*

Lead-coloured crested Falcon, with brown bands on the tail; beneath yellowish-white with banded sides, the lower mandible truncato-dentate.

Le Faucon Huppé. *Levaill. Ois. Afr. pl. 28.*

GENERAL habit that of the Peregrine Falcon, and a similar black patch beneath each cheek: size of the male that of a common pigeon: the female a fourth larger: irides orange: legs yellow: inhabits the sea shores and borders of lakes in Africa, feeding on fish, crabs, and shell-fish: builds either on rocks or trees, and lays four rufous eggs.

HARPY FALCON.

Falco rufus. *F. pedibus flavis, corpore rufo maculis longitudinalibus vario, dorso fusco, remigibus secundariis caudaque cinereis.*

Rufous Falcon with longitudinal dusky streaks, brown back, ash-coloured secondaries and tail, and yellow legs.

Falco rufus. *Lath. ind. orn.* Harpy Buzzard. *Lath. syn.*

La Harpaye. *Buff. ois.* 1. p. 217. *Pl. Enl.* 460.

SIZE of a female Goshawk. Native of France and Germany, frequenting low places, rivers, and ponds, and often preying on fish. In habit or general appearance it seems considerably allied to the Ring-tail, but is of larger size.

ST. JOHN'S FALCON.

Falco S. Johannis. *F. fuscus, supra griseo nigroque varius, cauda albido nigroque fasciata.*

Brown Falcon, varied above with black and grey, the tail with black and whitish bars.

Falco Sancti Johannis. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*

St. John's Falcon. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

LENGTH one foot nine inches: bill short and dusky: legs covered with feathers to the toes, which are yellow, and very short. Native of Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland.

LEVERIAN FALCON.

Falco Leverianus. *F. supra fuscus albo maculatus, capite albæ tæniæ utrinque fusca, subtus albus cauda albo fasciata.*

Falcon with the body brown above spotted with white, the head white with a brown stripe on each side; the under parts white, and the tail barred with white.

Falco Leverianus. *Lath. ind. orn.* Leverian Falcon. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Leverian Falcon. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Size of a Buzzard: bill dusky, and greatly hooked: head striped with brown and white: upper part of the body and wings deep brown; each feather elegantly marked at the end with a large white spot: the whole under side of the body white: the outmost feathers of the tail marked with nine white, and the same number of dusky bars: middle feathers with dusky and cinereous: the wings extend beyond the end of the tail: legs strong and yellow. Native of Carolina, from whence it was sent to Sir Ashton Lever.

PLAIN FALCON!

Falco obsoletus. F. pedibus flavis, corpore fusco, subtus remigibus rectricibusque latere interiore albo maculatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Falcon, with yellow legs. the under parts of the body and insides of the wing and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Plain Falcon. Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn. suppl.

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Bill black; head dusky: nape spotted with white: back, coverts of the wings, and tail uniform deep brown: under side of the neck, breast, and belly deep brown, slightly spotted with white: primaries dusky: inner webs marked with great oval spots of white, mottled with brown: middle feathers of the tail plain brown; inner webs of the rest mottled with white; exterior webs and ends slightly edged with the same: legs strong; yellow? wing reaches near the length of the tail. Length from bill to tail-end two feet one inch. Native of Hudson's Bay.

*WINTER FALCON.

Falco hyemalis. F. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus albus fusco maculatus, cauda ferrugineo nigroque fasciata.

Brown-ferruginous-Falcon, beneath white with brown spots; the tail with black and ferruginous bars.

Falco hyemalis. Lath. ind. orn.

Winter Falcon. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

Northern Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Bill black, cere yellow: head deep brown; back the same, tinged with rust: hind part of the neck streaked with white: the coverts of the wings dusky, edged with dull white; those on the ridge with orange: ends of the primaries dusky; the other parts barred with brown and white: breast and belly white, marked with heart-shaped spots: thighs sulphur-coloured, speckled with dusky: vent feathers white: tip of the tail white; then succeeds a broad dusky bar; the remaining part barred with brown, tawny, and black: legs long, and very slender. This species is of an elegant form, and is about the size of the Ringtail. It inhabits the province of *New York*, appearing at the approach of winter, and retiring in the spring. Mr. Pennant observes that the *Northern Falcon* of Mr. Latham seems to differ from this only in age or sex. It is of a dark cinereous brown above, and beneath ferruginous brown, with interrupted white bars: the tail marked by four brown bars, and tipped with white.

BLACK AND WHITE FALCON.

Falco melanoleucos. *F. albus, capite collo dorso remigibusque nigris.*

White Falcon, with black head, neck, back, and quill-feathers.

Falco melanoleucos. *Penn. Ind. Zool.*

Black and White Indian Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

Le Tchong. *Levaill. Ois. Afr. pl. 32.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant in his Indian Zoology. Its length is sixteen inches, and its weight about ten ounces: the bill is black; the irides reddish yellow; the head, neck, back, scapulars, quill-feathers, and some of the middle coverts black; the remainder of the bird pure white. Native of Ceylon, where it is called *Kaloe Koeroelgoya*. The *Tchong* of Levaillant is probably the same bird in a younger state.

STELLATED FALCON.

Falco stellatus. *F. superne nigricans, maculis stellis referentibus respersus, inferne ex albo & nigro varius, pedibus caeruleis.*
Briss. orn.

Falcon of a blackish colour above, with star-like spots, beneath varied with black and white, with blue feet.

Falco stellaris. *Briss. Falco cyanopus.* *Gesn. & Aldr. Charlet. Exer. p. 73.*

THIS species, if any such exists, appears to be so very obscurely known that perhaps it ought not to be introduced into any systematic ornithological

work. It seems to have been first mentioned by Albertus Magnus, and from him recorded by Gesner and Aldrovandus, which latter author however makes no mention of the stellated spots particularized by Monsieur Brisson. In its general size and appearance it is said by Brisson to resemble the Peregrine Falcon, and to be blackish above, and starred with spots, but of what colour we are not informed: beneath black and white: the irides gold-coloured, and the legs blue.

SURINAM FALCON.

Falco Sufflator. *F. cera pedibusque luteis, corpore fusco albido, oculorum operculis osseis.* Lin. Syst. Nat.

Falcon with yellow cere and legs, body varied with brown and white, the eyes furnished with bony opercula.

Surinam Falcon. Lath. syn.

LINNÆUS seems to have described this bird from Rolander, one of his pupils, who travelled in South America. He informs us that the body is brown above, with the feathers white at their base; and beneath luteous, spotted with brown and white; that the nostrils are separated by an intervening fleshy lobe; and that, when alarmed, or angry, it inflates the head to the size of the body. The above description seems to want confirmation, and no bird properly answering to the Linnæan characters appears to be at present known. A bird however which Mr. Latham examined in a collec-

tion, and which he supposed might be the species intended by Linnæus, was about the size of a Hen-Harrier, and in colours not unlike that above-described. Mr. Latham very properly adds, that if by the expression of *oculorum operculis osseis* Linnæus meant the opaque or white part of the eyes, the bony structure is by no means peculiar to the present species, but takes place in many others.



LAUGHING FALCON.

Falco cachinnans. F. cera pedibusque luteis, palpebris albis, corpore fusco albidoque vario, annulo nigro verticem album cingente. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Falcon with yellow cere and legs, white eyelids, body variegated with brown and whitish; the top of the head black surrounded by a white ring.

NATIVE of South America: observed by Rolander: upper part of the body, wings, and tail-coverts brown: throat, breast, abdomen, and wings beneath, white: tail banded with black and luteous. When disturbed utters a laughing sound. This however is observed by Monsieur Sonnini to be no very distinctive character, since many of the Falcon tribe occasionally utter a shrill and quickly repeated cry, which by a little aggravation, might be termed a laugh.



BACHA FALCON.

MARITIME FALCON.

Falco maritimus. F. cerea pedibusque flavis, corpore caudaque apice albo, cruribus colore ex rubicundo et albo misto. Lath. ind. orn.

Falcon with yellow cere and legs, body and tip of the tail white, and legs of a mixed reddish and whitish colour.

NATIVE of Java, frequenting the sea coasts: length seventeen inches; breadth four feet: bill, as well as cere, yellow.

BACHA FALCON.

Falco Bacha. F. nigricans, subtus humerisque albo maculatis, crista occipitali nigra albo fasciata, cauda fascia alba.

Blackish Falcon, with the under parts and shoulders spotted with white, an occipital black crest banded with white, and a white bar across the tail.

Le Bacha. *Levaill. Ois. Afr. pl. 15.*

NATIVE of the interior of Africa, frequenting barren and rocky places, and preying chiefly on the *Cape Cavy* or *Klipdas** of the Dutch, which it watches with incessant assiduity, and springs upon it the instant it emerges from its retreat in the rock. It is a solitary species, except during the breeding season, and in size resembles the Buzzard,

* Hyrax Capensis or Cape Hyrax. *General Zoology, Vol. 1. p. 217.*

though of a somewhat more slender shape. It builds among rocks, forming its nest in a careless manner of moss and leaves.

FISHING FALCON.

Falco Piscator. F. subcristatus, capite ferrugineo, corpore cinereo, pennis margine fuscis, subtus lutescente maculis longitudinalibus fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.

Subcristated Falcon, with ferruginous head, cinereous body with the feathers brown on the edges, beneath subluteous with longitudinal brown spots.

Le Faucon Pêcheur de Senegal, ou Le Tanas. Buff. ois.

Fishing Falcon. Lath. syn.

NATIVE of Senegal, where it is known by the name of *Tanas*. Size rather less than that of the common Falcon: manners similar to those of the Osprey, feeding principally on fish.

PURPLE-THROATED FALCON.

Falco formosus. F. nigro-ceruleus, gula purpurea, femoribus crissoque albo-purpurascentibus.

Blackish-blue Falcon, with purple throat, and purplish white thighs and vent.

Falco cere orbitis pedibusque luteis, jugulo purpureo, corpore supra cærulescente-rubro, abdomine incarnato. Lath. ind. orn.

Falco aquilinus. Lix. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Red-Throated Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

Petit Aigle d'Amerique. *Buff. ois. 1. p. 142. Pl. Enl. 417.*

NATIVE of South America: cere, orbits, and legs yellow: irides orange-coloured: length from sixteen to eighteen inches. First described by Buffon, who seems to have been unacquainted with any particulars relative to its habits or history.

NEW-ZEALAND FALCON.

Falco Novæ Zelandiæ. F. ferrugineo-fuscus, subtus albido longitudinaliter striatus, rostro subcæruleo vulturino, colli pennis laxis.

Ferruginous brown Falcon, beneath striated longitudinally with whitish; the beak blueish and vulturine, and the feathers of the neck loose.

New Zealand Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

MALE eighteen inches long: female twenty-three: cere and legs yellow: tail crossed by subluteous bands; and sometimes by whitish ones. Native of New Zealand.

CAYENNE FALCON.

Falco Cayanensis. F. albedo-cærulescens, alis caudaque plumbeis nigro fasciatis.

Blueish-White Falcon, with the wings and tail lead-coloured barred with black.

Falco Cayanensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Cayenne Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

Petit Autour de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. 1. p. 237. Pl. Enl. 473.*

DESCRIBED by the Count de Buffon, who however does not mention its exact size, but contents himself with calling it a small Cayenne Goshawk. From the figure referred to in the Planches Enluminées it appears to be of a stout habit, not ill resembling that of the Peregrine Falcon, and with blue or rather lead-coloured legs and feet. Native of Cayenne.

LONG-TAILED FALCON.

Falco macrourus. F. rufo-cinereus, subtus albus, cauda longa fusco fasciata.

Rufo-cinereous Falcon, white beneath, with long tail barred with brown.

Falco macrourus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Accipiter macrourus. Nov. Comm. Petrop. 15. p. 439.

Long-Tailed Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH above eighteen inches: breadth nearly two feet: bill green at the base, and black at the

tip: cere and legs yellow: irides gold-coloured.
Native of Russia.

BROWN'S HAWK.

Falco Brownii. *F. supra fuscus, subtus albus lunulis flavis, cauda grisea lineis quatuor fuscis.*

Brown Falcon, white beneath with yellow crescent-shaped spots, and grey tail with four linear brown bars.

Falco badius. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Brown Hawk. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED and figured in Peter Brown's Illustrations of Zoology; length thirteen inches: bill blue; irides and legs yellow. Native of Ceylon.

AMERICAN BROWN HAWK.

Falco fuscus. *F. cinereo-fuscus, capite albo-striato, subtus albidus maculis longitudinalibus fuscis, cauda fusco fasciata.*

Cinereous-brown Hawk, with the head streaked with white, the under parts whitish with longitudinal brown spots, and the tail crossed with brown bars.

Falco fuscus. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*

American Brown Hawk. *Lath. syn. Falco fuscus? Mill. Ill. pl. 18.*

THE birds of this species in the Leverian Museum were of the size and shape of a Sparrow-Hawk, and of a cinereous brown above, with the head longitudinally streaked with white, and the under parts

white, marked on the breast and belly with brown streaks down the shaft of the feathers: the tail cinereous brown, crossed by three brown bars: the bill blueish; the legs slender and yellow. Native of North America.

VAR.?

The figure referred to by Mr. Latham in Miller's Illustrations of Natural History, and which he supposes to be meant for the same species, differs so much in some particulars as to demand a separate description. It is of a deep subferruginous brown above, and dull cinereous beneath, with longitudinal black spots on the under parts and thighs: the quill-feathers are subferruginous, barred with black, and the tail ferruginous, crossed by six narrow black bars; the bill blueish; the legs deep yellow, and rather stout or short than slender.

HEN-HARRIER.

Mas. *Falco cyaneus. F. albo-carrulescens, collari subrigente albo fuscoque vario, remigibus fuscis.*

Whitish-grey Falcon, with a collar of stiffish brown and white feathers, and dusky quill-feathers.

Falco cyaneus. F. cera alba, pedibus fulvis, corpore carruleo-canescente, arcu superciliari albo gulam cingente. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Hen-Harrier. *Penn. Brit. Zool.*

Blue Hawk. *Edw. pl. 225. Bohemian Falcon? Lath. suppl. 2.*

Fem. *Falco Pygargus. F. fusco ferrugineoque variis, collari subrigente albo fuscoque vario, uropygio albo, remigibus fuscis.*

Brown Falcon, with ferruginous variegations, a collar of stiffish brown and white feathers, white rump, and dusky quill-feathers.

Falco Pygargus. F. cera pedibusque flavis, corpore cinereo, abdomine pallido maculis oblongis rufis, oculorum orbita alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Ring-Tail. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Will. orn. Lath. &c.*

THIS bird, which is by no means uncommon in England, is principally seen in low grounds, heaths, marshes, &c. It preys on various kinds of smaller birds, as well as on frogs, lizards, &c. &c. It also forms its nest on the ground, among grass or rushes, and is not observed to settle, like many other hawks, on trees. The shape of the Hen-Harrier is elegant: the general length of the male bird is from sixteen to eighteen inches, and its colour a pale blueish-grey, the greater wing-feathers being dusky or blackish, and the side-feathers of the tail white, marked with dusky bars: the bill is blackish; the legs slender and yellow: the head, from behind

the eyes to the fore part of the neck, is encircled by a slight ruff or collar of stiffer feathers than the rest of the plumage.

The Female Hen-Harrier, commonly called the Ring-Tail, differs so strikingly in its plumage as to have been often considered as a distinct species, and has been described as such in the works of the most intelligent naturalists. Mr. Pennant imagined that the long-disputed point relative to the difference of species between the Hen-Harrier and the Ring-Tail had at length been determined by the criterion of dissection; a Ring-Tail having, on examination, turned out to be a male bird. It appears however, from the undeniable testimony of the most accurate observers and experienced sportsmen, that the above observation, though true in itself, is by no means conclusive. This, which appears at first to be highly paradoxical, is explained by observing that the male Hen-Harrier, during the first years of its life, is similar in plumage to the female, and does not begin to acquire its elegantly-pale colour till its age is considerably advanced. This circumstance, which seems now fully ascertained, renders it unnecessary to dwell farther on the subject than by giving a description of the female bird or Ring-Tail*. It usually measures from eighteen to twenty inches in length,

* Yet it is but just to add, that the conductor of the ingenious Mr. Bewick's highly elegant work on British Birds speaks of Hen-Harriers of both sexes having been observed, and, in consequence, supposes the Hen-Harrier and the Ring-Tail to be two distinct species.

and is of a ferruginous colour, with darker variations; the middle of each feather being far darker than the edges, and the back deeper than other parts: the greater wing-feathers are dusky, the rump white, and the tail brown, with broad ferruginous bars, the tip being white: the under parts of the bird are generally of a yellowish or reddish cast, marked with longitudinal brown or blackish spots: round the neck is a ruff of stiff feathers, varied with brown and white: the irides, cere, and legs are yellow, as in the male bird.

VAR.

Falco Hudsonius. F. cera pedibusque flavis, dorso fusco, superciliis albis, speculo alarum cærulescente. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Somewhat superior in size to the British Ring-tail, and of a rather darker or browner cast: over each eye a white streak: beneath whitish with ferruginous spots: thighs barred with that colour; shorter wing-feathers blueish grey, forming a kind of speculum on the wing: tail-feathers, except the two middle ones, whitish with ferruginous bars: bill blueish; cere and legs orange. Inhabits Hudson's Bay, flying and preying in a similar manner to the European Ring-Tail, and occasionally varying into a deep ferruginous colour.

VAR.²

Marsh Hawk. *Edw. pl. 291.*

This, which occurs in North America and in the West-Indian islands, differs in being somewhat larger than the European kind, and in having a black streak across the eyes, above which is a white line descending below the cheeks and meeting in front of the neck: the rump is white; the bill blueish; the cere and legs orange: these latter however appear in Edward's figure to be rather short and stout than slender, as in the European Ringtail.

VAR.

Cayenne Ring-Tail. *Lath. syn.*

Another variety from climate. Native of South America: larger than the European Ringtail, and of a deep brown above with a cast of blueish grey on the wings: a yellowish streak over the eyes, and continued into the ruff or collar: under parts reddish buff-colour, each feather marked by a brown streak down the shaft: rump white: tail barred with deep and light brown: bill black; cere blue: legs yellow.

BLACK-THROATED FALCON.

Falco melanobronchos. F. rufescens, nigro fasciatus, capite pallido nigro lineato, jugulo nigro.

Rufescent Falcon, barred with black, the head pale with black streaks, and the throat black.

Falco nigricollis. Lath. ind. orn. Black-Necked Falcon. Lath. syn.

THIS bird was in the Leverian Museum, and was said to be a native of Cayenne. Its length was nearly two feet; its colour rufous transversely barred with black, the bars on the under parts being much narrower than on the upper: the head pale, with longitudinal black streaks: the throat and larger quill-feathers black; the bill dark brown, and the legs yellow.

 PIED FALCON.

Falco picatus. F. (albicollis.) pedibus flavis, capite collo dorso antice corporeque subtus albis, pennis interscapularibus maculis quadratis nigris, alis nigris albo maculatis. Lath. ind. orn.

White Falcon, with yellow legs, interscapular-feathers marked with square black spots, and black quill-feathers spotted internally with white.

MENTIONED by Mr. Latham in his Supplement under the title of *White-Necked Falcon*. Said to inhabit Cayenne. Length one foot ten inches.

ASIATIC FALCON.

Falco Asiaticus. F. pedibus semilanatis flavis, corpore fusco subtilus albo, pectore striato, rectricibus griseo-argenteis exteriore fasciis quinque obsoletis. Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Falcon, with half-feathered legs, body white beneath, striped breast, and silver-grey tail, the outer feather marked by obscure bars.

LENGTH twenty-two inches. General colours of the body and wings nearly similar to those of the Buzzard: bill blueish-black; legs yellow. Native of China. Mentioned by Mr. Latham from the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

 JOHANNA FALCON.

Falco Johannensis. F. pedibus luteis, corpore ferrugineo punctis linearibus nigris, gula lutescente, remigibus fusco-nigricantibus, cauda cuneiformi, tectricibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Ferruginous Falcon, with linear black spots, subluteous throat, brownish black wing-feathers, cuneiform tail, white tail-coverts, and yellow legs.

MENTIONED by Mr. Latham from a manuscript in the possession of the late Dr. Fothergill. Said to inhabit India and the island of Johanna.

MADAGASCAR FALCON.

*Falco Madagascariensis. F. canus, supra nigro maculatus, sub-
tus striatus, genis nudis, cauda nigra fascia media alba.*

Grey Falcon, above spotted, beneath barred with black, with
naked cheeks, and black tail with a white middle bar.

L'Autour à ventre rayé de Madagascar. *Sonnerat. Voy. Ind.*
2. pl. 103.

Size of a common Pheasant: bill black; legs
yellow: larger wing-feathers white half way, with
oblique black bands; the tips black. Native of
Madagascar, where it was observed by Sonnerat.

RHOMBEATED FALCON.

*Falco rhombeatus. F. supra griseus nigro fasciatus, capite nigro,
subtus subferrugineus, maculis rhombeatis nigris, cauda, fasciis
obliquis.*

Falcon with black head, upper parts grey barred with black,
lower parts pale ferruginous with rhombic black spots, and
tail crossed by oblique black bars.

*Falco rhombeus. F. pedibus flavicantibus, supra griseus sub-
fuscus maculis rhombeis, rectricibus fasciis undecim obliquis
nigris. Lath. ind. orn. Rhomboidal Falcon. Lath. suppl.*

NATIVE of India, frequenting the borders of the
Ganges: length nineteen inches.

THARU FALCON.

Falco Tharus. *F. albidus nigro maculatus, crista occipitali remigibus caudæque apice nigris.*

Whitish Falcon spotted with black; the occipital crest, wing-feathers, and tip of the tail black.

Tharu. *Molina Hist. Nat. Chil.*

SIZE of a large fowl: bill whitish: legs yellow: female smaller than the male, and of a grey colour. This species, according to Molina, is common in Chili, feeding both on dead and living prey; which latter it is said to lie in wait for, and seize suddenly, not pursuing it, like others of the aquiline tribe. It builds in tall trees.

RUBIGINOUS FALCON.

Falco rubiginosus. *F. fuscus, subtus albescenti-luteus, macula pectorali lutea, rectricibus fasciis quatuor testaceis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Falcon, whitish-luteous beneath, with luteous pectoral spot, and four testaceous bars.

NATIVE of Slavonia. The bill is black, the legs yellow, and the head Isabella-coloured.

SCLAVONIAN FALCON.

Falco Sclavonicus. *F. cera lutea, pedibus, exceptis digitis, lanatis, corpore testaceo maculis nigris, capite & collo albidioribus.* Kram. El. p. 329.

Falcon with luteous cere, testaceous body with black spots, head and neck whitish, and legs feathered, except on the toes.

SIZE of a common Cock. Inhabits Slavonia, and is perhaps no other than a variety of the preceding.

 RANIVOROUS FALCON.

Falco ranivorus. *F. fuscus, subtus albido varius, femoribus crissoque rufo-ferrugineis.* Lath. Suppl. Ind. Orn.

Brown Falcon, beneath varied with whitish, with rufo-ferruginous thighs and vent.

Le Grenouillard. *Levaill. Ois. Afr. 1. pl. 23.*

NATIVE of the Cape of Good Hope: size of the Moor-Buzzard, to which it is much allied; builds among rushes, with the stalks of leaves of water-plants, and feeds principally on frogs, and on young water-fowl. A variety, still more resembling the Moor-Buzzard, has been also observed, and a third quite black with the rump white; but if this be supposed of the same species, it is evident that no dependance can be placed on the proposed specific character.

TESTACEOUS FALCON.

Falco testaceus. *F. testaceus subtus albus, abdomine rufescente, remigibus albo-maculatis cauda alba fasciis nigricantibus.* Lath. *Suppl. ind. orn.*

Testaceous Falcon, white beneath, with rufescent abdomen, wing-feathers spotted with white, and white tail with dusky bars.

Falco testaceus. Daudin. *orn. 2. pl. 125.*

Falco Javanicus? *F. cetera nigra medio lutea, pedibus luteis, capite collo et pectore castaneis, dorso fusco.* Lath. *ind. orn.*

NATIVE of Java: size of a Goshawk: bill blueish, cere and legs yellow: vent white: bands of the tail five in number.

LONG-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco Acoli. *F. canus, subtus fusco transverse lineatus, cauda alba.*

Grey Falcon, with dusky linear bars beneath, and white tail.

L'Acoli. Levaill. *ois.*

VERY much allied to the Hen-Harrier, but with longer legs in proportion: bill blueish; cere orange; irides and legs yellow. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the name of *Witte-Valk* or White Falcon: builds in bushes, and the male and female are usually seen together.



various sculp.

LONG LEGGED-FALCON.

AXILLARY FALCON.

Falco axillaris. *F. caeruleus, subtus albidus, remigibus, superciliis plagaque axillari nigris.*

Cærulescent Falcon, whitish beneath, with black quill-feathers, eyebrows, and axillary patch.

Axillary Falcon. *Lath. Suppl. 2. p. 42.*

ALLIED to the Hen-Harrier, but does not appear to be furnished with the wreath of stiffish feathers so remarkable in that bird. Native of New Holland.

JACKAL FALCON.

Falco Jackal. *F. nigricans, subtus albo varius, pectore caudaque brevi rufis. Lath. Suppl. ind. orn.*

Blackish Falcon, variegated beneath with white, with the breast and short tail rufous.

Falco Jackal. *Daudin. orn. 2. p. 161.*

Le Rounoir. *Levaill. ois.*

NATIVE of the Cape of Good Hope: size of a Buzzard, but thicker bodied, and with a shorter tail in proportion, which is of a deep rufous colour, with a black spot near the tip of each feather. At the Cape it is named the Jackal-Bird, on account of its note, which is said to resemble the cry of that animal. It builds among thick trees in the neighbourhood of houses, and preys on various kinds of vermin.

DESERT FALCON.

Falco Desertorum. *F. rufus, subtus pallidus striis obsoletis, cauda fasciis obscuris, remigibus nigris.* Lath. Suppl. 2.

Rufous Falcon, pale beneath with obscure streaks, black quill-feathers, and tail marked by dusky bars.

NATIVE of the Cape: size somewhat smaller than that of a Buzzard, and the tail longer in proportion: manners and note similar to those of the Buzzard.

 BLACK-THIGHED FALCON.

Falco tibialis. *F. griseo-fuscus, gula alba, corpore subtus rufescente striis fuscis, femoribus nigris.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Grey-Brown Falcon, with white throat, rufescent body with brown streaks, and black thighs.

Black-Thighed Falcon. Lath. Suppl. 2.

Le Faucon à culotte noire. Levaill. ois. pl. 29.

LARGER than a Pigeon: under mandible truncated: tail rather rounded: bill lead-coloured; cere and legs yellow. Inhabits the *Grand Namaquas*, where it was observed by Levaillant: preys on leverets, &c.

BLACK-EYED FALCON.

Falco melanops. *F. supra nigricans, capite cano, orbitis nigris, subtus ferrugineus lineis cinereis transversis.*

Blackish Falcon, with cinereous head and black orbits, beneath ferruginous with transverse cinereous lines.

Falco melanops. *F. supra nigricans, subtus ferrugineus lineis cinereis transversis, orbitis nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Black-Eyed Falcon. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

LENGTH, according to Mr. Latham, about thirty-five inches: native of New Holland.

DOUBLE-TOOTHED FALCON.

Falco bidentatus. *F. rostro bidentato fusco corpore plumbeo, pectore abdomineque rufis, crisso albo, remigibus fasciis pluribus, rectricibus tribus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Falcon with brown double-toothed bill, lead-coloured body, rufous breast and belly, white vent, quill-feathers marked with several and the tail with three white bars.

Notched Falcon. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH fourteen inches: under mandible and legs yellow: native of Cayenne.

BEHREE FALCON.

Falco calidus. F. pedibus flavis, corpore fusco-nigro subtus albo lunulis nigris, rectricibus fasciis obsoletis. Lath. ind. orn.

Yellow-legged Falcon, with blackish-brown body, white beneath with black crescents, and tail marked by indistinct pale bars.

Behree Falcon. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

NATIVE of India; where it is called Behree.

CHICQUERA FALCON.

Falco Chicquera. F. caeruleus subtus albus, vertice nuchaque ferrugineo-rufis, cauda fascia nigra. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Blueish Falcon, white beneath, with rufo-ferruginous crown and nape, and a black bar across the tail.

Le Chicquera. *Levaill. ois. pl. 22.*

This is perhaps no other than a variety of the *Falco cirrhatu*s before described, with which it agrees in the general colour, and in the structure of the lower mandible, which is truncated at the tip; but it is entirely destitute of a crest on the head. Mr. Levaillant supposes it to be a native of India.

BLACK-WINGED FALCON.

Falco melanopterus. E. canus, subtus albus, cauda subrufescente subforficata, alarum tectricibus nigris.

Grey Falcon, white beneath, with subrufescent subforficated tail and black wing-coverts.

Falco melanopterus. F. pedibus plumosis, corpore cærulescente subtus albo, tectricibus alarum nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Le Blac. *Levaill. ois. pt. 36. 37.*

SIZE of a Kestrel: irides orange: bill black: legs short and yellow: the female, as usual in this genus, is somewhat larger, and of less decided colours. Native of Africa: supposed to feed principally on insects of the locust tribe.

RADIATED FALCON.

Falco radiatus. F. ferrugineus, nigro striato-maculatus, alis caudaque elongata fuscis nigro fasciatis.

Ferruginous Falcon with black streaks and spots, with brown quill-feathers and lengthened tail, both barred with black.

Falco radiatus. F. nigro radiato-maculatus, corpore ferrugineo, alis caudaque elongata fuscis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Radiated Falcon. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH nearly two feet: colour bright ferruginous, with numerous black spots and linear streaks: bill black; cere, orbits, and legs blue: quill-feathers and tail brown with several black bars. Native of New Holland.

RUFIOUS-HEADED FALCON.

Falco meridionalis. *F. cera gulaque luteis, capite colloque rufis fusco nigrove striatis, abdomine albido fasciis cinereis, rectricibus quatuor intermediis fascia unica, lateralibus sex pallidis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Falcon with luteous cere and throat, rufous head and neck with black or brown streaks, white belly with ash-coloured bars, the two middle tail-feathers marked by a single and the side ones by six pale bands.

Falco meridionalis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Rufous-Headed Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

NATIVE of Cayenne: scapulars ash-coloured barred with brown: quills cream-colour, barred with narrow black lines: length nineteen inches.

FORSKAHL'S FALCON.

Falco Forskahlii. *Falco cera pedibusque semilantatis flavis, supra cinereus subtus ferrugineus, alis supra fuscis, cauda forficata fusco-fasciata longitudine corporis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Falcon with cere and half-feathered legs yellow, above cinereous, beneath ferruginous, the wings brown above, the tail forked, of the length of the body, and banded with brown.

Falco ægyptius. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Falco cinereo-ferrugineus. *Forsk. F. Arab.*

NATIVE of Egypt, where it is said to be very common in summer: size somewhat smaller than a common Kite: length eighteen inches. By an oversight, very pardonable in arranging this nu-

merous genus, the present species is twice particularized in the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, viz. first under the title of *Falco ægyptius*, and again under that of *F. Forskahlîi*.

KESTRIL.

Falco Tinunculus. F. ferrugineus nigro maculatus, capite caudaque (maris) canis, hac fascia subterminali nigra.

Ferruginous Hawk spotted with black, the head and tail (of the male) grey, the latter marked by a subterminal black bar.

Falco Tinunculus. F. cera pedibusque flavis, dorso rufo punctis nigris, pectore striis fuscis cauda rotundata. Lin. Syst. Nat.

The Kestrel, Stannel, Windhover. *Will. orn. p. 84. Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol. p. 68. pl. A. Hayes Brit. Birds, pl. 4.*

By far the most elegant of the smaller British Hawks: general length of the male about fourteen inches, and the breadth about two feet three inches: colour of the back and wing-coverts bright ferruginous, spotted with black: the quill-feathers black with pale edges; the head blueish grey with small longitudinal black streaks; and the tail blue-grey with a broad black bar near the tip, which is white: the under parts of the bird are pale or yellow-ferruginous, with longitudinal black streaks: the bill is blue; the cere and legs yellow. The female is much larger than the male: the colour of the back and wings less bright, and the spots disposed into transverse bars; the head pale ferruginous, streaked with black, and the tail of similar colour, marked by numerous black bars, that at the tip

being rather broader than the rest. It is said that the male bird scarcely differs from the female in plumage during its first and second year.

The Kestrel is a very common inhabitant of our own country, and in clear weather is very frequently observed in the state so well described by Mr. Pennant, viz. "fixed, as it were, in one place, and fanning the air with its wings." At such times it is intent on its prey below, which frequently consists of the different species of field-mice, frogs, &c. It also preys on birds, and such is the violence with which it sometimes directs its horizontal flight, either in avoiding some more powerful enemy of its own tribe, or in the ardent pursuit of distant prey, that it has been known to break through a pane of glass, and fall stunned into the middle of a room in which were two opposite windows*. It has been often trained to the pursuit of the smaller kind of game, and is said to have been excellent in the chase of partridges and quails, and sometimes even of pheasants. It usually breeds either in tall trees, the hollows of rocks, or of lofty towers and ruins, and lays four eggs, similar in colour to those of the Ring-Tail. The best figures of the Kestrel are those in the folio edition of the *British Zoology*.

* Such an event I remember to have happened; and it was supposed that some pigeons on the opposite side might have occasioned the Hawk's mistake.

Var.

LEAD-COLOURED KESTRIL.

Entirely lead-coloured or cinereous, except the tail, which was blackish, and the thighs and vent, which were fulvous. Supposed to be a native of Germany.

SPOTTED GREY KESTRIL.

Back, wings, and tail cinereous or ash-colour, barred with dusky or blackish spots: head and whole body beneath subfulvous, the breast and belly streaked by small blackish shaft-stripes: tail lead-coloured, with several black bars: throat and front yellowish white: bill blackish horn-colour, with the base of the mandibles, cere, and legs yellow. Germany.

Some other varieties of the Kestrel, differing in size and colour, may be found in the works of ornithological writers.

STONE FALCON.

Falco Lithofalco. *F. cera lutea, corpore supra cinereo, subtus rufo maculis longitudinalibus fuscis, cauda cinerea, versus apicem nigricante, apice alba.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Falcon with luteous cere, body grey above, beneath rufous with longitudinal dusky spots, and cinereous tail black towards the tip, which is white.

F. Lithofalco. *F. cera lutea, corpore fusco cinereo, subtus rufescente striis fuscis, rectricibus apice nigricantibus albo terminatis, lateralibus nigro fasciatis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Stone-Falcon. Will. orn. Le Rochier. Buff. ois. Pl. Ent. 447.

THIS species, according to Monsieur Sonnini, is rather smaller than the Kestrel, measuring something more than twelve inches in length: the wings, when closed, reach about three quarters the length of the tail: the first feather of the wings is much shorter than the second, which is the longest of all: the feathers on the upper part of the head and body, with the wing-coverts, are cinereous with black shafts: between the nostrils and the eye is a slight mixture of reddish; the throat and lower part of the neck are white with black shafts: the upper part of the neck, the breast, belly, sides, thighs, and lower tail-coverts are brown with black shafts: the larger wing-feathers are brown, barred transversely on their inner webs with white, except the first, which is barred on both sides: the smaller wing-feathers are cinereous, barred internally with white: the tail cinereous, but blackish towards the end, tipped with white, and marked by a few



STONE FALCON

blackish spots*: the cere, irides, and legs are yellow: the bill cinereous blue, and the claws black. The above is the description given by Monsieur Sonnini, who observes, that the Stone-Falcon, though an European bird, seems to be but imperfectly known.

MOUNTAIN FALCON.

Falco montanus. *F. pedibus luteis, corpore supra ex fusco cinereo, gula juguloque albidis, maculatis; caudæ basi cinerea, medio nigricante, apice albo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Falcon with yellow legs, body above brown-cinereous, throat white and spotted, tail grey at the base, blackish in the middle, and white at the tip.

Falco montanus. *Raii. av. p. 13. Briss. orn.*

Mountain Falcon. *Will. orn. Lath. syn.*

THIS is said to be less than the Peregrine Falcon, but with a shorter tail: the throat spotted sometimes with black or ferruginous, and sometimes entirely black. Mr. Latham observes, after Brisson, that when the bird has arrived at its full colours the head is black. Brisson thinks it probable that it may be a variety of the Stone-Falcon, and likewise mentions another variety of a cinereous colour above, paler on the wing-coverts, and beneath entirely white.

* Mr. Latham describes the tail as barred transversely with black, except on the two middle feathers.

LUNATED FALCON.

Falco lunulatus. *F. fuscus, pectore maculoso, fronte lunula colli corporeque subtus flavescens.* *Lath. suppl. ind. orn.*

Brown Falcon, with spotted breast; front, crescent of the neck, and body beneath yellowish.

Lunated Falcon. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

NATIVE of New Holland: length twelve inches: all the upper parts brown, the under buff-yellow, passing upwards in shape of a crescent on each side under the eyes: breast marked with numerous brown spots, and thighs with fine brown lines.

FAIR FALCON.

Falco clarus. *F. fuscus, capite & corpore subtus albo, vertice & abdomine medio caeruleis.* *Lath. suppl. ind. orn.*

Brown Falcon, with the head and body beneath white, the top of the head and abdomen blueish in the middle.

Fair Falcon. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

NATIVE of New Holland: length about twelve inches: legs and irides yellow: said to vary in having the top of the head spotted with black.

LURID FALCON.

Falco discolor. F. griseo-nigricans, subtus ferrugineus, tectricibus inferioribus alarum & caudæ albis. Lath. suppl. ind. orn.

Blackish-grey Falcon, beneath ferruginous, with the under wing and tail-coverts white.

Rusty and grey Falcon. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

MENTIONED by Mr. Latham from a description given in the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Paris: size not particularized: native of Cayenne.

SONNINI'S FALCON.

Falco Sonniniensis. F. cauda subforcipata, corpore cinereo subtus albo, tibiis plumosis. Lath. suppl. ind. orn.

Falcon with subforcipated tail, cinereous body white beneath, and plumed legs.

LENGTH about a foot: bill very hooked, and an inch long: cere and legs yellow: tail scarce perceptibly forked unless when expanded. Native of Egypt, where, according to Monsieur Sonnini, it is common, hovering about over the rice-fields in the manner of a Kestrel.

WINKING FALCON.

Falco connivens. F. badius subtus flavescens maculis fuscis, cervice & axillaribus albo-maculatis. Lath. suppl. ind. orn.

Brown Falcon, yellowish beneath with brown spots, with the neck and axillary feathers spotted with white.

Winking Falcon. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of a Hen-Harrier: quill and tail feathers barred with white. Native of New Holland.

PACIFIC FALCON.

Falco pacificus. F. fuscus nigro maculatus, subtus flavescens lineis nigris, capite colloque albis. Lath. suppl. ind. orn.

Brown Falcon spotted with black, beneath yellowish with black lines; the head and neck white.

LENGTH from sixteen to eighteen inches: bill, irides, and legs yellow: tail longish, with seven or eight oblique black bars. Native of New Holland.

SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco Nisus. *F. griseo-fuscus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, cauda nigro fasciata apice alba.*

Grey-Brown Hawk, beneath whitish undulated with brown, tail barred with black, and white at the tip.

Falco Nisus. *F. cera viridi, pedibus flavis, abdomine albo griseo undulato, cauda fasciis nigricantibus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Sparrow-Hawk. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

THIS well-known species, so remarkable for the ravages it commits in the neighbourhood of dove-houses, &c. is numbered by Falconers among the short-winged Hawks, or such in which the wings when closed fall short of the end of the tail. It is a species in which the difference of size between the male and female is more remarkable than in most other Hawks; the male usually measuring about twelve inches, and the female fifteen. The general colour is grey-brown above, varying in depth or intensity in different individuals: the quill-feathers are marked by blackish or dusky bars, and the tail is crossed by four or five blackish bars: the under parts of the bird are white, elegantly crossed or undulated by numerous linear dusky or blackish bars: the bill is dusky-blue, the cere and legs yellow. In some birds the throat and breast are marked by perpendicular rufous or dusky streaks, while the abdomen is barred as before described; and in some a cast of ferruginous takes place on various parts of the plumage. "This, says Mr. Pennant, is the most pernicious Hawk

we have; and makes great havoc among pigeons as well as partridges. It builds in hollow trees, in old nests of crows, large ruins, and high rocks, and lays four white eggs, encircled near the blunter end with red specks."

Monsieur Brisson mentions a variety of the Sparrow-Hawk, spotted and otherwise varied with white; and Mr. Latham records an elegant specimen entirely of a milk-white colour, which was shot in Dorsetshire.

PIGEON-HAWK.

Falco columbarius. F. griseus, subtus albus maculis oblongis nigris, cauda fusca fasciis quatuor cinereis.

Grey Hawk, white beneath with oblong black spots, and brown tail crossed by four grey bands.

Falco columbarius. F. cera pedibusque luteis, corpore fusco subtus albido, cauda fusca fasciis linearibus quatuor albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Pigeon Hawk. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 3.*

THIS is a North-American species, and seems to have been first described by Catesby in his Natural History of Carolina. It usually measures about ten or twelve inches in length, and is of a blueish grey colour above, with a dark or blackish streak on each feather: the quill-feathers are dusky, and marked on their inner webs with large, oval, white spots: the tail is long, of a black colour tipped with white, and crossed by four bands of blueish

grey: the hind-head is generally spotted with pale ferruginous, and the under parts of the bird are white, with large oblong black spots. This species is found from Hudson's Bay as low as South Carolina. In Hudson's Bay it appears, according to Mr. Pennant, in May, on the banks of the Severn river; breeds, and retires south in autumn. It feeds on small birds, and on the approach of any person flies in circles, and makes a great shrieking. It forms its nest in a rock, or some hollow tree, with sticks and grass, and lines it with feathers. It lays from two to four eggs, which are white spotted with red. In Carolina it is observed to prey on pigeons and the young of wild turkies.

Var.

DUBIOUS FALCON.

This is described by Mr. Pennant in his Arctic Zoology, and is probably a variety of the preceding bird. Its length is about ten inches: the bill dusky; the cere, legs, and irides yellow: the head dusky with ferruginous streaks; the back and wing-coverts brown, edged with ferruginous: the primary or large wing-feathers dusky ash-colour barred with black; the inner webs marked transversely with oval ferruginous spots: the breast and belly dull white, with oblong brown streaks nearly as in the English Merlin: the tail long, deep cinereous, crossed with four black bars.

GREAT-BILLED SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco magnirostris. F. cera pedibusque flavis, corpore supra fusco subtus albo ferrugineo striato, cauda fasciis nigris et albis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Hawk with yellow cere and legs, body brown above, white beneath with transverse ferruginous streaks, and tail marked by black and white bars.

Epervier à gros bec de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 464.*

SLIGHTLY described by Buffon, who received it from Cayenne: size somewhat larger than that of a Sparrow-Hawk, to which it is much allied, but has a larger bill in proportion, and the throat is subferruginous.

INGRIAN FALCON.

Falco vespertinus. F. fusco-cærulescens, subtus albidus, cera pedibus palpebrisque luteis crisso femoribusque ferrugineis.

Blueish-brown Falcon, whitish beneath, with yellow cere, eyelids, and legs, and ferruginous vent and thighs.

Falco vespertinus. F. cera pedibus palpebrisque luteis, crisso femoribusque ferrugineis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Ingrian Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a pigeon: bill yellow with a brown tip: native of Russia and Siberia, flying chiefly in the evening, and even by night, and preying principally on quails. The bird which I have already

described as a supposed variety of the Kestrel, under the title of, Lead-coloured Kestrel, may perhaps belong to the present species.

GUIANA FALCON.

Falco superciliosus. F. cera pedibus palpebrisque luteis, corpore fusco albido undulato, remigibus ferrugineis nigro fasciatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Falcon with luteous cere, eyelids, and legs, brown body with whitish undulations, and ferruginous wing-feathers banded with black.

Guiana Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

It is, according to Linnæus, of the size of a Magpie, with the body brown above, the lower parts and thighs thickly undulated with black: the wing-feathers ferruginous with several black bars, but the secondaries are whitish on their hinder edges: the tail is black, with two broad cinereous bars, and is also cinereous at the tip: the vent is white with black variegations: the eye-brows naked beneath and prominent: the lores or spaces between the bill and eye beset with black spreading bristles: the bill and legs black: the under wing-coverts white, with very fine black lines. Native of South America.

CAPE KESTRIL.

Falco Capensis. *F. supra ferrugineus nigro maculatus, subtus rufo-flavescens maculis longitudinalibus nigris, cauda albedo nigroque fasciata.*

Falcon, ferruginous above with black spots, beneath rufo-flavescens with longitudinal black spots; and the tail marked by black and whitish bars.

Le Montagnard. *Levaill. ois. pl. 35.*

So much allied is this bird to the *Falco Tinnunculus* or European Kestrel, that we can hardly consider it in any other light than as the Kestrel modified and in some degree altered by the effect of climate. The figure given by Monsieur Levaillant under the title of *Le Montagnard*, seems to differ in scarcely any material respect from a female Kestrel. It is however, according to Levaillant, a larger bird, and differs in having the tail more rounded, and barred in a similar manner in both sexes, while the wings are somewhat shorter in proportion. It is found in many of the interior parts of Africa, and is likewise very common at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called the red or stone-falcon. It is chiefly observed in high and rocky situations, and feeds on the smaller kind of quadrupeds, lizards, insects, &c. It makes its nest among rocks, of dry twigs and grass, and lays six, seven, or even eight eggs, which are of a deep rufous colour, resembling the plumage of the bird itself.



Nyctalestes nyctalestes

H O B B Y

THE HOBBY.

Falco Subbuteo. *F. subcaeruleo nigricans, subtus albus maculis oblongis fuscis, genis utrinque macula descendente nigra.*

Blueish-dusky Falcon, beneath white with oblong black spots, and cheeks marked on each side by a descending black spot.

Falco Subbuteo. *F. cera pedibusque flavis, dorso fusco, nucha alba, abdomine pallido maculis oblongis fuscis.* Lin. Syst. Nat.

The Hobby. Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. &c.

THE Hobby is well described by Mr. Pennant. "It is, says he, a bird of passage, but breeds in England, and migrates in October. The male weighs seven ounces: the length is one foot; the breadth two feet three inches: cere and orbits yellow: irides hazel: upper mandible furnished with a process: above each eye a white line: the crown of the head and back are of a deep blueish black: the hind part of the head is marked with two pale yellow spots; each cheek with a black one pointing downwards: the coverts of the wings are of the same colour with the back, but slightly edged with rust-colour: the interior webs of the secondary and quill-feathers are varied with oval transverse reddish spots: the breast white, marked with oblong spots of black: thighs and vent-feathers pale orange: the two middle feathers of the tail are entirely of a deep dove-colour: the others are barred on their interior sides with rust-colour and tipped with a dirty white. The spots on the breast of the female are of a higher colour than those of

the male: it is greatly superior in size: its legs have a tinge of green; in other respects it resembles the former."

ORANGE-BREASTED HOBBY.

Falco aurantius. F. rostro pedibusque plumbeis, corpore nigricante, dorso basique caudæ fasciis albicantibus interruptis, pectore fulco, femoribus ferrugineis. Lath. ind. orn.

Falcon with lead-coloured bill and legs, blackish body with the back and base of the tail marked by interrupted whitish bars, fulvous breast, and ferruginous thighs.

Orange-Breasted Hobby. *Lath. syn.*

THE different specimens of this bird vary in size, some measuring ten, and others fifteen inches: they also vary in intensity of colour, some being marked with blueish instead of whitish bands on the back; and the smaller varieties have orange-coloured legs. Supposed to be a native of South America.

GREATER HOBBY.

Falco pinetarius. *F. supra nigro-cærulescens, fasciis obsoletis cinereis rufo-griseisque, subtus rufo-albus genis nigris.*

Falcon of a blueish black colour above with obscure cinereous and rufous-grey bars, beneath rufous-white with black cheeks.

F. Subbuteo-Major. *F. fasciatus supra nigricans subtus rufo-albus, genis nigris, rectricibus fusco cinereoque fasciatis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

Der Grosse Baumfalke. *Allg. Ueb. der Vog. 1. Zusass. p. 660.*

THIS is much allied to the common Hobby, but according to its describers, is as large as a Raven. In its colours it considerably resembles the Peregrine Falcon, and inhabits the pine-forests of Germany, preying on hares, grouse, and small birds. The female is considerably larger than the male, and less distinct in colours. In both the spots on the under parts are disposed into a kind of bars.

SPOTTED-TAILED HOBBY.

Falco plumbeus. F. cera obscura, pedibus flavis, capite dorso infimo abdomineque cinereis, rectricibus lateralibus intus maculis tribus albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Falcon with obscure cere, yellow legs, head, lower part of back, and abdomen cinereous, and tail-feathers marked internally with three white spots.

Spotted-Tailed Hobby. *Lath. ind. orn.*

SIZE of a Sparrow-Hawk. Native of Cayenne. Described by Mr. Latham from a preserved specimen.

THE MERLIN.

Falco Æsalon. F. cera pedibusque flavis, capite ferrugineo, corpore supra ex carulescente cinereo, maculis strisque ferrugineis, subtus ex flavicante albo maculis oblongis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Falcon with yellow cere and legs, ferruginous head, body above blueish grey with ferruginous spots and streaks, beneath yellowish white with oblong spots.

Falco Æsalon. Briss. orn.

Merlin. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol. p. 70. pl. A. 12.*

THE Merlin is the smallest of the British Hawks, and scarcely exceeds the size of a Blackbird. It is thus accurately described by Mr. Pennant. "The Merlin weighs near five ounces and a half: its length is twelve inches; its breadth twenty-five: the bill is of a blueish lead-colour; the cere of a

lemon-colour: the irides very dark, almost black: the head is ferruginous, and each feather is marked with a black streak along the shaft: the back and wings are of a deep blueish ash-colour, adorned with ferruginous streaks and spots, and edged with the same: the quill-feathers are almost black, marked with reddish oval spots: the under coverts of the wings brown, beautifully marked with round white spots: the tail is five inches long, crossed with alternate bars of dusky and reddish clay-colour: on some of the feathers of the same bird are thirteen, on some fifteen; but in one bird I examined were no more than eight: the breast and belly are of a yellowish white, marked with oblong brown spots pointing downwards: the legs yellow: the wings when closed reach within an inch and a half of the end of the tail. This species was often trained for hawking, and small as it is, was inferior to none in point of spirit: it was used for taking partridges, which it would kill by a single stroke on the neck. The Merlin flies low, and is often seen along road-sides, skimming from one side of the hedges to the other in search of prey."

The Merlin, according to Mr. Pennant, does not breed in England, but migrates into this country in October, about the time that the Hobby disappears. Mr. Latham however, on the authority of a highly respectable observer, assures us that it breeds in Cumberland, placing its nest on the ground, in the manner of the Ring-Tail.

Of this two instances have occurred, and in both were observed four young birds. The eggs, on the authority of the Portland Museum, are said to be of a plain chocolate-brown colour, roundish, and an inch and a quarter in length.

Var.

CARIBBEE MERLIN.

Inhabits the Antilles, and is but very little superior in size to a Thrush. It is rufous above, spotted with black; and beneath white, with black longitudinal spots. Another variety is recorded by Buffon, allied in habit to the Hobby, and figured in the *Planches Enluminées* under the title of *Emerillon*. Buffon calls it *Esmerillon des Fauconniers*.



AMERICAN KESTREL

Accipiter velox (Linn.)

AMERICAN MERLIN.

Falco Sparverius. *F. ferrugineus, nigro subcaeruleoque varius, gula alba; femina feminam Tinnunculi referente.*

Ferruginous Hawk with black and blue-grey variegations and white throat; the female coloured like the female Kestrel.

Falco Sparverius. *F. cera lutea, capite fusco, vertice abdomineque rubro, alis caeruleiscentibus.* Lin. Syst. Nat. (Mas.)

F. cera pedibusque luteis, capite cinereo, corpore rufo-rufescente nigro fasciato, subtus albido maculis ferrugineis, rectricibus fasciis undecim nigris. Lath. ind. orn. (Fem.)

Little Falcon. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 5.

Little Falcon. Lath. syn.

Esmerillon de Cayenne. Buff. ois. Pl. Ent. 444.

Falco Dominicensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

St. Domingo Falcon. Penn. Arct. Zool.

Emerillon de St. Domingue. Pl. Ent. 465.

New York Merlin. Lath. syn.

A most elegant species, greatly allied in general appearance to the Kestrel, but of considerably smaller size, and the male of a more variegated aspect, being of a fine deep ferruginous colour above, somewhat paler or yellower beneath, with a white throat, the back spotted with black, the wing-coverts of a fine dove-colour or blue-grey with black spots, the quill-feathers blackish, the tail ferruginous with a black bar near the tip, and the two exterior feathers white with black bars: the head is dove-coloured in front and at the nape, while beneath each eye is a descending black spot, generally accompanied by two others at some distance beyond it on each side. The female has the head coloured as in the male, but with the

throat less white: in other respects it is similar to the female Kestrel. This beautiful species inhabits various parts both of North and South America, occurring, according to Pennant, from Nova Scotia to the Antilles. It is a bird of an active and spirited nature, and preys on small birds, mice, lizards, and insects.

CRIARD FALCON.

Falco clamosus. *F. griseus, alarum tectricibus nigris, subtus albus, orbitis rubris, palpebris ciliatis.*

Grey Falcon, with black wing-coverts, beneath white, with red orbits and ciliated eyelids.

Falco vociferus. *F. pedibus flavis, corpore cinereo-griseo subtus albo, tectricibus alarum minoribus majoribusque nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Criard Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

Petite Buse criarde. *Sonner. roy. ind. 2. p. 184.*

NATIVE of India, frequenting the coast of Coromandel: size of a Wood-Pigeon: bill short: irides and legs yellow: often seen in rice-fields, where it feeds on frogs, &c. and when disturbed sets up a loud cry.

TACHIRO FALCON.

Falco Tachiro. *Falco fuscus, subtus albus maculis lunatis, rectricibus fasciatis.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Brown Falcon, white beneath with lunated brown spots, and fasciated tail.

Speckled Sparrow-Hawk. Lath. syn.

NEARLY the size of a Goshawk: head and neck varied with white: wing-feathers white at the tips: tail longish, brown, with deeper bands: bill ~~blue~~ ^{blue}ish: irides and legs yellow. Inhabits the deep forests of Africa, and is figured and described by Monsieur Levaillant under the name of *Le Tachiro*.

TACHARD FALCON.

Falco Tachardus. *F. fuscus, subtus flavescens fusco varius, cauda fasciata, tibiis maculatis.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Brown Falcon, yellowish beneath with brown variegations, fasciated tail, and spotted thighs.

Tachard Falcon. Lath. suppl. 2. Le Tachard. Levaill. vis.

HABIT of a Buzzard, but smaller: tail longish, brown, with blackish bars: legs red: thighs well plumed. Native of Africa, frequenting the banks of rivers.

GABAR FALCON.

Falco Gabar. *F. fuscus, subtus griseo-carulescens, abdomine albo fasciis fuscis.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Brown Falcon, blueish-grey beneath, with white abdomen banded with brown.

Red-Legged Falcon. Lath. suppl. 2. Le Gabar. Levaill. ois.

SIZE of a Sparrow-Hawk: bill black: irides yellow: cere and legs bright red: thighs banded with brown like the belly. Native of the interior of Africa.

 BUZON FALCON.

Falco Buzon. *F. nigricans, rufo varius, subtus rufus, rectricibus nigris medio fascia interrupta alba.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.

Blackish Falcon with rufous variegations, beneath rufous, with black tail marked on the middle by an interrupted white bar.

Hobby Buzzard. Lath. suppl. 2. Le Buzon. Levaill. ois.

SIZE of a Hobby: bill dusky: cere and legs yellow: wings, when closed, reach only about a third of the tail: Native of Cayenne.

BUZZARET FALCON.

Falco Buzarellus. *F. fasciatus, supra rufo-fuscus, subtus flavescens, remigibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Fasciated Falcon, above rufous-brown, beneath yellowish, with black wing-feathers.

Buzzaret. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2. Le Buseray. Levaill. ois.*

SIZE of the Moor-Buzzard: head and neck rufous white, varied with brown: back and wings rufous, spotted or streaked with black in a fasciated manner: tail barred with similar colours: wings, when closed, reach to the end of the tail. Inhabits Cayenne, and may perhaps be the species mentioned by Monsieur Mauduit in the Encyclopedie Methodique under the name of *Busard roux de Cayenne*.

BRISSONIAN HAWK.

Falco Brissonianus. *F. fuscus rufo varius, subtus albus struis subferrugineis transversis, cauda nigro fasciata.*

Brown Hawk with rufous variegations, beneath white with transverse subteruginous streaks, and tail barred with black.

Falco minutus. *F. cera fusca, pedibus luteis, corpore subtus albo, rectricibus fuscis nigro fasciatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Accipiter minor. *Briss. av. Falco minutus. Lath. ind. orn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson, who says it is smaller than the Merlin, measuring only eleven inches and three quarters: the bill is black, the cere brown,

and the legs yellow: it is a native of Malta, and, according to Brisson, varies occasionally, in having lance-shaped spots on the breast, and only four bands across the tail, which, in the figure accompanying Monsieur Brisson's description, appears to be crossed by five or six.

VIELLOTINE HAWK.

Falco Viellotinus. *F. ferrugineus, gula albida, pectore abdomine femoribusque albo ferrugineoque striatis.*

Ferruginous Hawk, with whitish throat; the breast, belly, and thighs marked by white and ferruginous stripes.

Le Petit Malfini. *Sonnini Buff.*

NATIVE of St. Domingo: length nine inches; colour uniform ferruginous above; the throat white, with a dusky streak down the shafts of the feathers; the breast, belly, and thighs varied with ferruginous and white bars. Described by Sonnini from Monsieur Viellote, who discovered the species. The female has not been observed.

DWARF HAWK.

Falco Minullus. *F. fuscus, subtus albus, pectore striis descendibus, abdomine fasciis transversis fuscis.*

Brown Hawk white beneath, the breast marked by descending brown streaks, the abdomen by transverse brown bars.

Falco Minullus. *F. fuscus, subtus albus, pectore striis abdomine fasciis fuscis.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Le Minule. Levaill. ois. pl. 34. Dwarf Hawk. Lath. suppl. 2.

SMALLER than a Merlin: upper parts brown, the tail crossed by a few deeper bars: under parts white, marked on the throat and breast by oblong brown spots, and on the belly and thighs by narrow transverse bars. This small Hawk is a native of the interior of Africa, where it was observed by Monsieur Levaillant, who describes it as of a highly bold and spirited nature, preying on small birds, and occasionally driving away from its haunts even the larger birds of its own genus, as well as Shrikes, &c. It builds on trees, forming its nest of small twigs, intermixed with moss and leaves externally, and lining it with wool and feathers: the eggs are five in number, spotted with brown near each end. The female bird is nearly twice the size of the male. Monsieur Levaillant relates a singular instance of the audacity of this species. He was sitting at a table, engaged in preparing some birds lately killed; when one of these Hawks suddenly stooped, and seized one of the newly stuffed specimens, and flying with it to a neighbouring tree, began to plume and tear it open, but finding

nothing but moss and cotton, seemed indignant at the disappointment, and, after tearing in pieces the skin, at length contented itself with devouring the head, the only part which remained in its natural state.

 BARRED HAWK.

Falco doliatus. F. fuscus, superciliis albis, alis albido fasciatis, subtus albo-flavescentibus fusco maculatus.

Brown Hawk with white eyebrows and whitish-banded wings, beneath yellowish white with brown spots.

Emerillon varié. Sonnini Buff. Emerillon bariolé. Daud. ois.

LENGTH ten inches: bill violet: cere, irides, and legs yellow: tail marked with whitish bars, more apparent beneath than above: under tail-coverts and flanks brown, with two or three round white spots on each side the shafts: thighs ferruginous with black shafts. Native of Carolina: observed by Bosc.

SIBERIAN HAWK.

Falco Sibiricus. *F. plumbeus, torque ferrugineo, subtus albido maculis ferrugineo-fuscis.*

Lead-coloured Hawk with ferruginous collar, beneath white with ferruginous-brown spots.

Falco Regulus. *F. cera virescente, pedibus obscure flavis torque ferrugineo, corpore supra plumbeo, subtus albido maculis ex ferrugineo fuscis.* *Pall. it. 2. p. 707. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Siberian Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

NATIVE of Siberia: observed by Dr. Pallas: shape or habit that of a Kestrel: weight less than half a pound: cere greenish, irides brown, which colour, according to Dr. Pallas, is observed in all the more spirited kind of Hawks. The particular size of this species is not mentioned. It is said to prey chiefly on Larks.

CÆRULESCENT HAWK.

Falco cærulescens. F. nigro-cærulescens, subtus luteus, genis albis macula descendente nigra, remigibus rectricibusque intus albo-fasciatis.

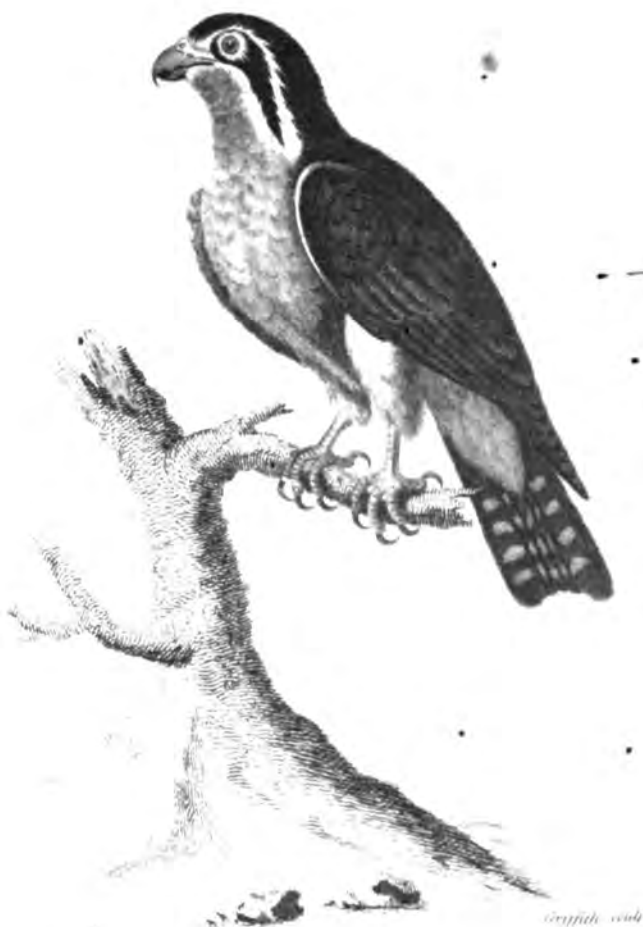
Blueish-Black Hawk, luteous beneath, with white cheeks marked by a descending black spot; the quill and tail-feathers barred internally with white.

The little black and orange-coloured Indian Hawk. *Edw. pl. 108.*

Falco cærulescens. F. cera palpebris pedibus subtusque luteus, temporibus linea alba inclavis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Bengal Falcon. *Lath. syn.*

This very small and elegant species was first described by Edwards under the title of the *Little black and orange-coloured Indian Hawk*. The individual which he has figured seems to have been a female bird, and appears to measure about six inches in length: its colour on the upper parts is an elegant glossy blue-black, and on the under parts bright orange-yellow: the orbits of the eyes are bare and yellow; the forehead and sides of the head white; and from each eye downwards runs a long black spot or streak, as in several of the Falcon tribe: the tail-feathers are crossed on their inner webs by several white bars: the bill is blue, and furnished with a strong tooth or process on each side the upper mandible: the cere and legs are yellow, and it is observable that the latter are very strong, rather short, and that the proportions



Nyctalex vociferans

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL.

of the whole bird are somewhat like those of an Eagle in miniature. The male differs in being still smaller than the female, and in being white beneath, with a tinge of yellow-ferruginous on the abdomen: above and beneath each eye is a white stripe, as in the female. The Cærulescent Hawk is a native of Bengal, and it is probable that, notwithstanding its diminutive size, it has been sometimes trained to the pursuit of game; since, according to Edwards, the specimen, which he described had on each of its legs a piece of leather, such as Hawk's bells are usually fastened with.

TINY HAWK.

Falco tinus. F. pedibus flavis, corpore cinereo-fusco, subtus albido fasciis nigricantibus, vertice albido. Lath. ind. orn.

Hawk with yellow legs, cinereous-brown body white beneath with blackish bars, and whitish crown.

Tiny Hawk. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. Mr. Latham commemorates it as by far the smallest of the hawk kind he ever met with; but there seems to be some mistake as to the length, which is said to be six inches from the bill to the rump, the tail being wanting in the specimen. The reader will observe that the preceding species measures scarcely more than six inches from the bill to the end of the tail.

STRIX. OWL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> aduncum, absque cera.	<i>Bill</i> hooked, without cere.
<i>Nares</i> oblongæ, pennis setaceis recumbentibus ob- tecta.	<i>Nostrils</i> oblong, covered with recumbent setaceous feathers.
<i>Caput</i> grande, auribus oculis- que magnis.	<i>Head</i> , eyes, and ears large.
<i>Lingua</i> bifida.	<i>Tongue</i> bifid.
<i>Digitus</i> externus retro mo- bilis.	<i>Exterior toe</i> moveable back- wards.

THE alliance between the genus *Strix* and that of *Falco* is extremely strong, and indeed Owls may be considered as a kind of nocturnal Hawks, differing, as Linnæus most happily observes, from those birds, in the same manner as Moths differ from Butterflies; the one being chiefly nocturnal, and the other diurnal. They possess the power of turning backwards at pleasure the exterior toe or joint of the foot: their sense of hearing is very acute, on account of the large orifices of their ears: their sight, in general, is dull or feeble by day, but strong during the hours of evening, or in very dusky, obscure states of the atmosphere. They are divided into the Horned Owls, or such as have



(Cook Sculp.)

GREAT HORNED OWL,
from Lercrain Museum.

— Sep. 1. London. Published by, & Sold by, P. A. No. 1, Fleet Street.

lengthened feathers on each side the head, resembling horns or ears, capable of being more or less erected at the pleasure of the bird, and into the Smooth-Headed Owls, or such as are destitute of the elongated plumes above-mentioned. To these I shall in the present work take the liberty of adding a third division, under the name of Accipitrine Owls, or such as from their general habit, which is more slender than in the two preceding sections, their greater length of tail, and their subdiurnal flight, are more nearly allied to Hawks than the rest of their congeners.

GREAT HORNED OWL.

Strix Bubo. *S. auriculata rufa, maculis punctisque nigris, fuscis, cinereisque variato.*

Rufous Horned Owl, variegated with black, brown, and ash-coloured spots and freckles.

Strix Bubo. *S. capite auriculato, corpore rufo.* Lin. Syst. Nat.

Strix Bubo. *Museum Leverianum. p. 119.*

Great Horn-Owl, or Eagle-Owl. *Will. orn.*

Le Grand Duc. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 435.*

Eagle-Owl. *Penn. Brit. Zool.*

OF all the species of Owls yet known the present is the largest, being scarcely inferior in size to an Eagle. Its general colour is rufous or ferruginous, varied with larger and smaller spots and markings of brown, black, and grey; together with innumerable freckles or minute specks of the same colours.

GREAT HORNED OWL
Strix Bubo

It is found however of a deeper or lighter hue, according to various circumstances of age, health, and climate: the larger wing and tail-feathers are obscurely varied by dusky transverse bars: the bill is black, the eyes very large, and of a bright reddish or golden-orange colour: the legs are short and strong, thickly clothed, down to the very claws, with fine downy and setaceous plumes, and the claws are extremely large, strong, and black.

This species, including its varieties, appears to be pretty generally diffused throughout the temperate and northern parts of the old continent, and is even supposed to occur both in North and South America*. In our own country it is very rarely seen, and can only be considered in the light of an occasional straggler. In Germany it seems to be more common than in other parts of Europe. It preys in the manner of Eagles and the larger Falcons, on hares, rabbits, and almost all kind of birds, and builds its nest, which is composed of strong twigs, and lined or spread with dried leaves, &c. among the crags of rocks, or among ruined edifices, and lays; as is supposed, rarely more than two eggs, which are larger and rounder than those of a hen, and of a rufous colour, blotched with variegations not much unlike those of the bird itself.

It is needless to observe that Owls in general are regarded in most countries as birds of ill omen,

* The Jurucutu of Marcgrave seems to be the same species, as well as the *Bubo Ludovicianus*, or Grand Duc de la Louisiane of Monsieur Daudin.



ATHENIAN HORNED OWL.
from Edwards

and superstitiously considered as messengers of woe. This appears to be the case in the New World as well as the Old, since the Americans hold the same opinion. The Athenians alone among the ancients seem to have been free from this popular prejudice, and to have regarded the Owl with veneration rather than abhorrence, considering it as the favorite bird of Minerva. The kind thus venerated appears to have been a variety of the present species, somewhat smaller than those which occur in the colder parts of Europe, and of rather darker colours, and is said to be common in many parts of Greece.

But, if the Greeks thus honoured the appearance of the Owl, the Romans on the contrary viewed it with detestation and dread: It was held consecrated to Proserpine: its appearance foreboded unfortunate events, and we are assured by Pliny that even the city of Rome itself underwent a solemn lustration in consequence of one of these birds having accidentally strayed into the Capitol.

The generality of figures of this magnificent species do but ill express the beauty of its plumage, the variegations of which are such as to produce an uncommonly elegant association of colours in themselves obscure. One of the finest specimens I recollect any where to have seen was preserved in the Leverian Museum, and is represented in the third number of the work entitled *Museum Leverianum*: it is copied into the present work, and is accompanied by Edwards's representation of the smaller or Athenian variety.

Var.?

LAPLAND HORNED OWL.

Strix Scandiaca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* This, from the description given by Linnæus, on the authority of a drawing in the possession of Rudbeck, and confirmed by the attestation of a Mr. Tonning of Drontheim in Norway, is, probably, no other than a variety of the *Strix Bubo* or Great Horned Owl, in a state of plumage changed into whiteness by the effect of an arctic winter; a circumstance which is well known to take place in several of the northern animals. Its size is compared to that of a Turkey: the body is whitish, with black spots, and the head furnished with ear-like plumes. It has been observed in the Alpine parts of Swedish Lapland*.

BARE-LEGGED HORNED OWL.

This is commemorated by Aldrovandus, and from him repeated by Willughby and others. It differs only in having the legs less stout, destitute of feathers, and furnished with smaller claws, perhaps owing to some accidental circumstance, or from inaccuracy in the drawing, from which alone it seems to have been described by Aldrovandus.

* See *Rariora Norvegiæ*, in *Amoen : Acad :* vol. 7. p. 479.



VIRGINIAN HORNED OWL

AFRICAN HORNED OWL.

This, which is described and figured by Monsieur Levaillant, is of somewhat smaller size than the European bird, with a browner and less elegantly variegated plumage: it is found about the Cape of Good Hope, where it frequents rocky places, forming its nest with a heap of small branches, mixed with dried leaves and moss, and depositing three eggs.

MAGELLANIC HORNED OWL.

Size of a Goose: colour consisting of white, yellow, and blackish variegations: ear-feathers or horns two inches long: mentioned by Marcgrave.

VIRGINIAN HORNED OWL.

Strix Virginiana. S. auriculata fusca, cinereo rufoque variata, subtus albida lineis transversis fuscis.

Brown Horned Owl, with rufous and ash-coloured variegations, beneath whitish, with transverse brown lines.

Strix Virginiana. S. corpore fusco rufo cinereoque lineato, subtus cinerascente stris transversis fuscis, remigibus rectricibusque fusco fuscatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Bubo Virginianus. Bris. orn.

Virginian Eared Owl. *Edw. pl. 60. Lath. syn.*

This, which by some ornithologists, and even by Mr. Pennant, has been considered as a variety of the preceding species, is marked by so charac-

VIRGINIAN HORNED OWL

teristic a disposition of colours as to leave no doubt of its being truly distinct. It is a native of many parts of North America, and seems to have been first figured and accurately described by Edwards, from a living specimen then recently brought from Virginia. "It approaches, says Edwards, near in magnitude to the Greatest Horn or Eagle-Owl: the bigness of the head in this seems not at all inferior to that of a Cat: the wing, when closed, measures from the top to the ends of the quills full fifteen inches: the bill is black, the upper mandible hooked, and overhanging the nether, as in Eagles and Hawks, having no angle in them, but plain on its edges: it is covered with a skin in which are placed the nostrils, and that skin hid with a bristly kind of grey feathers that grow round the basis of the bill: the eyes are large, having circles round them, pretty broad, of a bright, shining gold-colour: the space round the eyes, which one may call the face, is of a light brown, confusedly mixed with orange-colour, gradually becoming dusky where it borders on the eyes: over the eyes it hath white strokes: the feathers that compose the horns begin just above the bill, where they are intermixed with a little white, but as they extend onwards beyond the head, they become of a red-brown, clouded with dusky, and tipped with black: the top of the head, neck, back, wings, and upper side of the tail are barred across with dusky bars of reddish: the greater wing-feathers and the tail are barred across with dusky bars of half an inch breadth, some a little

more, some less: the feathers between the back and wings are orange-coloured tipped with white: the fore part of the neck and breast are bright brown inclining to orange, which grows fainter on the sides: this brown part is spotted with pretty large dark spots, and intermixed between the spots with the same dusky colour: the middle of the breast, belly, thighs, and under side of the tail are white, or faint ash-colour, barred transversely with dusky lines pretty regularly: the inside of the wings coloured and variegated in the same manner: the legs and toes, almost to the ends, are covered with light ash-coloured feathers: the ends of the toes, and claws, of a dark horn-colour."

Like the Great European Horned Owl, this species varies occasionally in the cast of its colours, which are sometimes darker, and with fewer of the orange-ferruginous variegations in its plumage: the under parts are also of a clearer white, and more closely and distinctly barred with the transverse blackish lines in some specimens than in others. This bird is found in North America as high as Hudson's Bay, frequenting woody districts, and uttering, according to Mr. Pennant, "a most hideous noise in the woods, not unlike the hollowing of a Man; so that passengers, beguiled by it, often lose their way."

CEYLONESE HORNED OWL.

Strix Zeylonensis. S. corpore rufo-fusco nigro striato, subtus lutescente, remigibus rectricibusque nigro albo rufescenteque striatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Rufous-brown Horned Owl, with transverse black streaks, beneath subluteous, the wings and tail marked by black, white, and rufescent streaks.

Ceylonese Eared Owl. Brown's Ill. Zool.

This is described by Mr. Pennant from the work entitled Brown's Illustrations of Zoology, in which most of the figures were from drawings in the collection of Governor Loten. The length of this species is near two feet, and its weight two pounds nine ounces and three quarters: the bill is horn-coloured: the irides yellow: the upper parts of the bird of a pale reddish brown; the under parts yellowish white; each feather appearing to be streaked and barred with dusky black: the ears or horns are short and pointed: the prime quills and tail are barred with black, white, and pale red: legs naked to the knees: native of Ceylon, where it is called *Raia Allia*.

CHINESE HORNED OWL.

Strix Sinensis. S. ferruginea nigro lineata, collo antico maculis subtrigonis nigris, pectore abdomineque albo nigroque fasciatis.

Ferruginous Horned Owl, lineated with black, the fore part of the neck marked with subtrigonal black spots, the breast and belly with black and white bars.

Strix Sinensis. S. fronte albo, corpore fusco-rufo lineis nigris undulatis, subtus rufo nigricante striato fasciis albis, remigibus secundariis fasciis quatuor nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.

Hibou de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. p. 185.*

WE owe the knowledge of this species to Monsieur Sonnerat, who informs us that its size is equal to that of the *Strix Otus* or Long-Eared Owl. The whole upper part of the head, body, and wings, is rufous-brown, undulated by fine black lines or streaks: on the wings are four transverse bands of pale rufous, with reddish-white spots: the forehead is white, the fore part of the neck pale rufous with triangular black spots: the breast, belly, and thighs of a deeper or tawny colour, each feather crossed by white bars, with a black or dark longitudinal streak: the bill and legs are black, and the latter, according to Monsieur Sonnerat's figure, appear to be naked.

COROMANDEL HORNEÐ OWL.

Strix Coromanda. S. griseo-rufescens, albido maculata, alis caudaque albido fasciatis; subtus ferruginea nigro undulata.

Rufous-grey Horhed Owl, with whitish spots; the wings and tail with whitish bands; the under parts of the bird ferruginous with black undulations.

Strix Coromanda. S. corpore rufo-griseo rufescente-albo maculato, subtus pallide rubro lunulis nigris, remigibus rectricibusque fasciis rufo-albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Le petit Hibou de la Côte de Coromandel. *Sonn. Voy. Ind.* 2^e p. 185.

THIS species is also described by Sonnerat. Its size is said to be a third smaller than that of the Long-Eared Owl: the head and upper parts of the bird are of a rufous grey colour, with paler or whitish spots, which are smallest on the head and neck: the larger quill-feathers are of a deeper colour, but spotted, like the others; and the tail is of the same colour, crossed by three whitish bands: all the under parts of the bird are rufous or ferruginous, crossed or undulated by black bars: the legs are rufous, and covered with plumes; the bill and claws deep brown. It does not appear clear from Monsieur Sonnerat's description, whether this species belongs to the Horned division of owls or not; but a drawing in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, quoted by Mr. Latham in his first Supplement, seems to determine the point; since it agrees perfectly in colours, and is represented with very large horns. In size however it greatly

exceeds that mentioned by Sonnerat, measuring twenty inches in length.

LONG-EARED OWL.

Strix Otus. *S. auriculata ferrugineo-flavescens, nigro griseoque variata, pennis auricularibus nigro-fasciatis.*

Yellowish-ferruginous Horned Owl, with black and grey variegations, the ear-feathers barred with black.

Strix Otus. *S. capite auriculato pennis senis.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

Le Hibou, ou Moyen Duc. *Buff. ois.*

The Horn-Owl. *Will. orn. p. 100.*

Long-Eared Owl. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn. Bewick's Brit. Birds. p. 48.*

THE Long-Eared Owl in its general appearance and colours is very considerably, and even strikingly allied to the Strix Bubo or Great Horned Owl, but its size is far inferior; the measure attributed to it by Willughby being fourteen inches and a half in length. The Count de Buffon, who compares its size to that of a crow, states its measure at one foot, from the tip of the bill to that of the claws; the length of the tail at five or six inches, and the extent of its expanded wings at three feet. Its colours, as before observed, bear so near a resemblance to those of the Great Owl, that a separate description is almost unnecessary: the general cast however inclines more to ferruginous on the breast and under parts, with a mixture of white in front of the head and on the thighs. Mr. Pennant's description of the colours is as follows.

"The irides bright yellow: the bill black: the circle of feathers surrounding the eyes is white, tipped with reddish and dusky spots, and the part next the bill black: the breast and belly are of a dull yellow, marked with slender brown strokes pointing downwards: the thighs and vent-feathers of the same colour, but unspotted: the back and coverts of the wings are varied with deep brown and yellow: the quill-feathers of the same colour, but near the ends of the outmost is a broad bar of red: the tail is marked with dusky and reddish bars, but beneath appears ash-coloured: the horns or ears are about an inch long, and consist of six feathers, variegated with yellow and black: the feet are feathered down to the claws."

This bird is an admirer of woody and rocky solitudes, and is not observed to build a nest of its own, but contents itself with the deserted nest of a Magpie or Buzzard, and usually lays five eggs. The young are at first entirely covered with white down, and begin to acquire their colours at the expiration of about fifteen days.

In some parts of Italy is found a variety of this bird, which differs in being somewhat larger, and in having the plumage mixed or varied in a considerable degree with ash-colour; the bend of the wing, and the coverts white, and the tail marked with zigzag black lines.

The Long-Eared Owl is considered as a pretty general inhabitant of Europe, and though far less common in our own country than some other species, is yet of no very unfrequent occurrence.

In North America it is found to inhabit the woods at a distance from the sea-coast, and has been observed at Hudson's Bay, preying by night, with much clamour, and often approaching the dwellings of the inhabitants.

 SHORT-EARED OWL.

Strix brachyotos. S. auriculata ferrugineo-flavescens, fusco varia, pennis auricularibus angustis, cauda maculis subcellatis.
 Yellowish-ferruginous Horned Owl, varied with brown, the ear-feathers narrow, and the tail marked by subcellated spots.

Strix brachyotos. S. auricularum penna brevi, corpore supra fusco pennis margine flavis, subtus pallide flavo longitudinaliter striato. Lin. Gmel.

Short-Eared Owl. *Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol. t. B. 3. and t. B. 4. f. 2. edit. quart. p. 174. pl. 31. Bewick's Brit. Birds. p. 50.*

La Chouette, ou La Grande Cheveche. *Buff. ois. 372. pl. 27?*

THIS species, confounded by Buffon and some others with a very different bird, appears to have been first correctly described by Mr. Pennant in the British Zoology. It is therefore highly proper to deliver the description in his own words.

“The length of the Short-Eared Owl is fourteen inches: extent three feet: the head small and hawk-like: the bill is dusky: weight fourteen ounces: the circle of feathers that immediately surrounds the eyes is black: the larger circle white; terminated with tawny and black: the feathers on

the head, back, and coverts of the wings, are brown, edged with pale dull yellow: the breast and belly of the same colour, marked with a few long narrow streaks of brown, pointing downwards: the thighs, legs, and toes are covered with plain yellow feathers: the quill-feathers are dusky, barred with red: the tail is of a very deep brown, adorned on each side the shaft of the four middle feathers with a yellow circle, which contains a brown spot: the tip of the tail is white. The horns of this species are very small, and each consists of only a single feather; these it can raise or depress at pleasure, and in a dead bird they are with difficulty discovered. This bird is scarcer than the former, (Long-Eared Owl;) both are solitary birds, avoiding inhabited places. These species may be called long-winged Owls; the wings when closed reaching beyond the end of the tail; whereas in the common kinds they fall short of it. This is a bird of passage, and has been observed to visit Lincolnshire the beginning of October, and to retire early in the spring; so probably, as it performs its migrations like the Woodcock, its summer retreat is *Norway*. During the day it lies hid in long old grass; when disturbed it seldom flies far, but will light, and sit looking at one, at which time the horns may be seen very distinctly. It has not been observed to perch on trees, like other Owls: it will also fly in search of prey in cloudy hazy weather. Farmers are fond of seeing these birds in their fields, as they clear them from mice. It is found frequently on the hill of *Hoy* in the *Orkneys*, where it flies about

and preys by day, like a Hawk. I have also received this species from Lancashire, which is a hilly and wooded country; and my friends have also sent it from New England and Newfoundland."

The Count de Buffon, erroneously supposing a figure of this species in the folio edition of the British Zoology to be intended for a very different bird, expresses himself on the subject of that work in general, and of the description and figure of this species in particular, with a degree of indecorous criticism bordering on rude invective. He complains indeed with some degree of justice that the figures representing not only this bird, but the former, or Long-Eared Owl, are ill-executed, and convey a wrong idea of the lengthened feathers or ears, which in these figures have a thick and fleshy, rather than feathery appearance; but the remaining part of his criticism must be allowed to recoil on himself, and is entirely owing to his not having perceived that the bird then first mentioned by Mr. Pennant was, in reality, a species before undistinguished by naturalists, or confounded with some other birds of this genus.

Mr. Pennant, in his "Literary Life," hints at this circumstance, and imputes the Count's freedom of expression to a comparison made in the British Zoology between the free-thinking Frenchman and our own illustrious countryman Ray, much to the advantage of the latter. Mr. Pennant also, in his Catalogue of the work entitled *Planches Enluminées*, published as a companion to the *Histoire*

Naturelle des Oiseaux of Buffon, retaliates, in his own peculiar vein of humour, on the Count de Buffon, for the palpable injustice and falsehood of his criticisms, and takes ample, but very polite revenge on his erring antagonist.

In the Arctic Zoology we are informed that "this bird occurs, with some very slight variations, in many parts of North America, and is even supposed to extend into South America. In Hudson's Bay it is called the Mouse-Hawk. It never flies, like other Owls, in search of prey, but sits quiet on the stump of a tree, watching the appearance of Mice. It breeds near the coast; makes its nest with dry grass, upon the ground; and migrates southward in Autumn."

Mr. Latham observes that this species is very common in the northern and woody parts of Siberia, often rushing blindly towards such fires as are lighted by night, and assaulting the persons near them. It is a very fierce and courageous bird, and an instance has been known of one which was shot springing up with great fury at the sportsman when endeavouring to secure it. Mr. Latham is inclined to suppose, from the difficulty of detecting the ear-plumes in dead specimens, that the bird described and figured by Edwards under the name of *Hawk Owl*, may be the same species. He also adds that the ear-feathers or horns are in reality composed of several feathers, and do not consist of one only on each side, as commonly supposed; and that their power of elevation is not great at any time.

It remains to be observed, that though the figure of this species in the folio edition of the British Zoology is but very indifferently executed, yet that given in the smaller editions is extremely good. In the Planches Enluminees also, according to Mr. Pennant, this bird is tolerably well figured at plate 29, though erroneously supposed by many to represent the former species, and improperly inscribed *Moyen Duc, ou Hibou*. The figure also at least, if not the description, of the bird entitled *La Chouette* in the *Histoire des Oiseaux*, is supposed by Mr. Pennant to belong to the same species.

 MARSH HORNED OWL.

Strix palustris. *S. albo griseo fuscoque varia, remigibus fusco maculato-fasciatis, torque fusco-maculato.*

Horned Owl with white, grey, and brown variegations, quills fasciated by brown spots, and collar spotted with brown.

Strix palustris. *S. capite aurito pennis sex, corpore albo griseo fuscoque vario, torque flavescente, maculis fusco-rufis.* Lath. *ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

Size of a Crow: ear-plumes six in number on each side: legs hairy. Native of Pomerania and Thuringia, inhabiting peat marshes, among the high grass, and feeding on field-mice, &c.

AMERICAN HORNED OWL.

Strix Americana. S. capite & corpore supra cinereo, subtus ferrugineo, uropygio albo nigro maculato, alis caudaque ferrugineis lineis transversis cinereis et griseis. Lin. Gmel.

Owl with head and body cinereous above, ferruginous beneath; rump white spotted with black; wings and tail ferruginous, with transverse lines of deep and light grey.

American Eared Owl. *Lath. syn.*

Size rather larger than that of the *Strix Otus*: head and upper parts cinereous; under parts, ferruginous: rump and vent white, spotted with black: quills and tail ferruginous, transversely barred with deep and light grey: irides and legs yellow: supposed by Buffon to be a variety of *Strix Otus*, differing in the cast of its colours.

MEXICAN HORNED OWL.

Strix Mexicana. S. corpore ex fusco et nigro vario. Linn. Gmel.

Owl with body variegated with black and brown.

Mexican Eared Owl. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which seems only known from the very brief description of Ray, is said to be a native of Mexico, where it is called by the name of *Tecolotl*; its colour is a variegation of black and brown.

RED HORNED OWL.

Strix Asio. S. capite aurito, corpore supra ferrugineo, subtus cinereo, alis punctis quinque albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Horned Owl with the body ferruginous above, cinereous beneath, and five white spots on the wings.

Scops Caroliniensis. Briss. ois.

Little Owl. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 7.*

Red Eared Owl. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

NATIVE of North America, and thus described by Mr. Pennant in his Arctic Zoology. "Owl with yellow irides: horns, head, back, and wings, of a pleasant tawny red, streaked with black: the scapulars marked with large white spots: primaries barred with black, red, and white: breast pale tawny, marked with oblong black spots: tail red, barred with dusky: feet covered with feathers to the claws: length ten inches and a half: inhabits New York, and as low as the Carolinas: lives in the woods near the coast." The female is said to differ in being brown instead of ferruginous.

MOTTLED HORNED OWL.

Strix nœvia. S. capite aurito, corpore griseo ferrugineoque vario, tectricibus albo maculatis, pectore nigro punctato.

Grey Horned Owl, with ferruginous variegations, coverts spotted with white, and breast speckled with black.

Strix nœvia. S. corpore griseo, subtus pallidiore, utrinque maculis ferrugineis et nigris, capitis pectorisque pennis nigro punctatis. Lin. Gmel.

Mottled Owl. Penn. Arct. Zool.

NATIVE of North America. Thus described in the Arctic Zoology. "Owl with the face white, spotted with brown: head, wings, and upper parts of the body mottled with ash-colour and pale red: the scapulars marked with great white spots; as are the coverts of the wings: the primaries with black and pale ferruginous: breast and belly whitish, varied with ragged stripes pointing downwards: toes feathered to the claws: length eleven inches: inhabits the province of New York: breeds in May, and continues in the country the whole year."

Mr. Latham describes the plumage of this bird as of a grey colour mottled with ferruginous and black; the shaft of each feather being black, with three or four waved bars of the same on each side: the under parts are paler than the upper; the measure of the bird is eight inches and a half, and the horns an inch or more in length.

CARNIOLIC HORNED OWL.

Strix Carniolica. *S. corpore ex cinereo albicante, maculis striisque transversis nigricantibus variegato.* Scopoli ann. 1. p. 19.
Lin. Gmel.

Whitish-grey Horned Owl, variegated with transverse blackish spots and streaks.

Carniolic Eared Owl. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is described by Scopoli, who informs us that it is of a pale or whitish ash-colour, varied with blackish spots and transverse streaks: the wing and tail-feathers are spotted internally with white: the size of the bird nearly equals that of the *Strix passerina* of Linnæus, and the ears or horns are scarcely observable except in the living bird: the irides are yellow.

BRASILIAN HORNED OWL.

Strix Brasiliana. *S. auriculata subfusca, albo maculata, subtus alba subfusco maculata, cauda albo undulata.*

Brownish Horned Owl, spotted with white, beneath white spotted with brown, the tail waved with white.

Strix Brasiliana. *Lin. Gmel.*

Braslian Noctua called *Cabure* by Marcgrave. *Will. orn.* p. 107.

DESCRIBED by Marcgrave in his History of Brasil, and thus translated by Willughby. "It's about the bigness of a Thrastle: hath a round

head, a short, hooked, yellowish bill; two nostrils; fair, great, round, yellow eyes, with a black pupil: under the eyes and on each side the bill it hath many long dusky hairs: the legs are short, wholly clothed with feathers, yellow, as are also the feet, which are cloven into four toes, standing after the usual manner, armed with semicircular, crooked, sharp talons: the tail broad, nigh the rise whereof the wings end: in the head, back, wings, and tail, it is of a dilute umber colour, and variegated in the head and neck with very small, and in the wings with greater white spots: the tail is waved with white: the breast and lower belly are white, and variegated with spots of a dilute umber colour. It is easily made tame. It can so turn about its neck that the tip of the beak shall exactly point at the middle of the back. It plays with men like an Ape, making many mowes and antic mimical faces, and snapping with its bill. Besides, it can set up the feathers of its head that represent horns or ears. It lives upon raw flesh."

SCOPS HORNED OWL.

Strix Scops. *S. auriculata griseo-fusca, subferrugineo nigroque varia, subtus cinerea nigro varia.*

Grey-brown Horned Owl, with subferruginous and black variegations, beneath grey with black variegations.

Strix Scops. *S. capite auriculato penna solitaria.* Lin. Syst. Nat.

Scops ou Petit Duc. Buff. ois. 1. p. 353. pl. 24.

Le Petit Duc. Pl. Enl. 436.

Scops Eared Owl. Latn. syn.

THIS is a species of uncommon elegance, and of very small size, measuring only about seven inches and a quarter in length*. The general disposition of its colours is similar to that of the Eagle Owl, but with a greater mixture of grey, which predominates on the breast and belly of the bird: it varies however considerably in the cast of its colours according to various circumstances of age and sex, and when young is said to be wholly grey: the irides are also said to be pale yellow in the young, and deep yellow, or even hazel in the old birds: the legs are covered to the toes with speckled grey and brown plumes: the auricular plumes, which are erroneously stated by Linnæus (who has even founded his specific character of the bird on that very circumstance) as only one on each side, are in reality composed of six on each side, accord-

* The measure assigned by Aldrovandus is nine inches, and he adds that the bird is smaller than a pigeon, but larger than a thrush.

ing to the more accurate observations of Spallanzani, who bred up some of these birds, and who professes to wonder that Aldrovandus, Linnaeus, and Buffon should all agree in stating them as each consisting of a single plume. It is impossible, he adds, to suppose that either of those great naturalists had ever examined a single specimen of the bird. The mistake however, in all probability, originated in Aldrovandus, and was from him copied by other writers. It is observed by Aldrovandus that in the dead bird the above-mentioned feathers are difficultly discernible.

The Scops is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is of a migratory nature. In France it is said to arrive and depart at the same time with the Swallow. At particular times great flights arrive, and wage a kind of war against the field-mice, in years when those animals are unusually numerous. In Italy its favourite residence, according to Spallanzani, is in gently rising, wooded regions, but not among lofty mountains; and it lives principally on insects and earth-worms. During the day it continues in the shade of the woods, perched on a branch, and continuing motionless, with its ears or tufts erected: in this state it will permit a very near approach, and then only retires to hide itself afresh among the branches. Towards the dusk of the evening it emerges from its retreat, perches on a tree in some open spot, and begins its cry, which consists of a quick and often repeated whistle, somewhat like the word *Chici*, for which reason it is called in some places

by the name of *Chivini*. It constructs no nest, but deposits its eggs, to the number of five or six, in the hollows of trees. In Italy the young are full fledged by the beginning of July, when they follow their parents during the night for food, till they are able to feed themselves, and to pursue grasshoppers, beetles, and other insects. When this period commences, they leave their parents, and each lives separately. They remain in Italy till October, at which time they become, especially the old ones, very fat, and if it were not for a peculiar and disagreeable smell, would be a delicate food. The first brood of these birds taken by Spallanzani were so young as to be scarcely covered with down, but in about a month were become so far trained as to follow very readily: they fed on any kind of flesh, chopped small, and when hungry, flew after their master, and alighted on his hand, in order to receive their food; and this not only during the twilight, but even at mid-day. Another brood, which was reared beneath a shrub in the garden, which sheltered the young birds from the sun during the day-time, soon became equally tame; flying to, and following their master when called; settling on his shoulders to receive their allowance. After their evening meal, they flew about the neighbourhood during the night, perching on the adjoining trees, and returning by morning to their habitation in the garden. They continued thus attached for about a month, regularly wandering by night, and returning in the morning. One day however, on missing two

of the number, Spallanzani, on calling them, received their answer from a neighbouring elm, at about three hundred feet from the garden: they refused however to descend; departed in the evening, and returned to the elm the next morning. Two days having elapsed since they had been fed by the hand of Spallanzani, he resolved to sacrifice one of the birds to his curiosity, and bringing it down by a gun, found, on examining the stomach, the remains of grasshoppers. That it was one of the birds which had been tamed was beyond a doubt, since each had been marked by red silk tied round the leg, and which the bird examined had on. The flight of these two was soon succeeded by that of the rest, and though the time of their emigration from the country was still far distant, yet they never more returned to their former spot, having found the means of providing subsistence for themselves. Such, adds the philosopher, is the general conduct of almost all wild animals. When taken very young, they become, by constant attention, familiar, and, to a certain degree, affectionate; but this only continues so long as their dependance is necessary for their support. After that period is elapsed, their familiarity gradually subsides; their confidence diminishes, and at length they make their escape, and seem to fly mankind as the general tyrant of Nature.

BAKKAMOENA HORNED OWL.

Strix Bakkamoena. S. cinerea dorso fusco, pectore gilvo maculis sagittatis nigris, remigibus albo nigroque fasciatis.

Ash-coloured Horned Owl, with brown back, buff-coloured breast with arrow-shaped black spots, and wing-feathers barred with black and white.

Otus Bakkamoena. Penn. Ind. Zool.

Strix Indica. S. dorso obscuro, tectricibus alarum griseis nigro lineatis, pectore bubalino maculis exiguis sagittatis nigris. Lin. Gmel.

Thus described in the Indian Zoology of Mr. Pennant. "The bill is dusky, surrounded with long bristles: the circle of feathers round the eyes is of a very pale ash-colour: the external circle of a yellowish brown: the irides scarlet: the horns take their origin from the base of the bill, and point to the sides of the head: on their inner side they are dusky, on their exterior white: the head is of a deepish ash-colour: the back dusky: coverts of the wings grey, marked with narrow lines of black pointing downwards: quill-feathers regularly barred with black and white: the breast buff-coloured, marked with small sagittal black spots: the legs feathered half way down: the naked part of a reddish yellow. This elegant species is found in Ceylon; is there called *Bakkamoena*, and is a scarce species even in that island."

It is necessary to observe, that, by an oversight in the letter-press of the quarto edition of the Indian Zoology, this bird is said to be represented

in its natural size, without considering that the plate had been reduced from that in the folio edition. Its length, according to the folio plate, appears to be about seven inches.

WHITE-FRONTED HORNED OWL.

Strix albifrons. S. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus pallidior, fronte alba, remigibus albo nigroque fasciatis.

Ferruginous-brown Horned Owl, paler beneath, with the forehead white, and remiges barred with black and white.

Naturalist's Miscellany, pl. 171.

LENGTH from six to eight inches: horns scarcely perceptible: lower part of the belly and thighs white: legs feathered to the toes. Supposed to be a native of Canada.

YAIKAN HORNED OWL.

Strix deminuta. S. rufo nigro albidoque varia coloribus nebulosis.

Horned Owl, varied with black, whitish, and rufous, the colours clouded.

Strix deminuta. S. minor, corpore rufo. Pall. it. 2. p. 707.

Yaikan Eared Owl. *Lath. syn.*

AN elegant and diminutive species of Horned Owl; described by Dr. Pallas, who informs us that its size is smaller than that of the Scops, and that it bears so near a resemblance to the *Strix Bubo* or Great Horned Owl in point of general ap-

pearance that one description might serve for both, except that in this small species the colours are less decided or distinct. It inhabits the woody and mountainous parts of Siberia, about the river Yaik, and the Ural chain.

SIBERIAN HORNED OWL.

Strix Pulchella. *S. grisea, fusco ferrugineo alboque varia.* Lin.
Gmel.

Grey Horned Owl, with brown ferruginous and white variegations.

Strix pulchella. *S. capite auriculato, corpore cinereo, punctis maculis strisque nigris variato, remigibus albo maculatis.*
Vivar. Natur. 1. t. 22.

Strix pulchella. *S. minima, capite aurito, corpore pulveratim cinereo-undulato subtus albido, alis fasciato-pulveratis, litura ad nares alba.* Lath. ind. orn.

Siberian Eared Owl. Lath. syn.

THE smallest of all the Owl tribe yet known: length six inches; in which respect however it seems to vary in different individuals; that mentioned in the Petersburg Transactions measuring nine inches. The best description that can be given of this bird is to compare the plumage to that of the Wryneck, which it extremely resembles both in colour and disposition of spots, except that the shoulders are more ferruginous, and the breast exhibits a greyer cast, with longitudinal and transverse black streaks and points: on the head are two ear-shaped crests, as in others of this

section: the legs are feathered to the feet, which are bare, and of a pale flesh-colour: the bill is brown, and the irides yellow. This most elegant species is a native of Russia and Siberia. A specimen in the Leverian Museum is said to have been taken at Gibraltar.

SMOOTH-HEADED OR HORNLESS OWLS.

SNOWY OWL.

Strix Nyctea. S. nivea nigro maculata, rostro nigro, iridibus flavis.

Snow-white Owl spotted with black, with black bill and yellow irides.

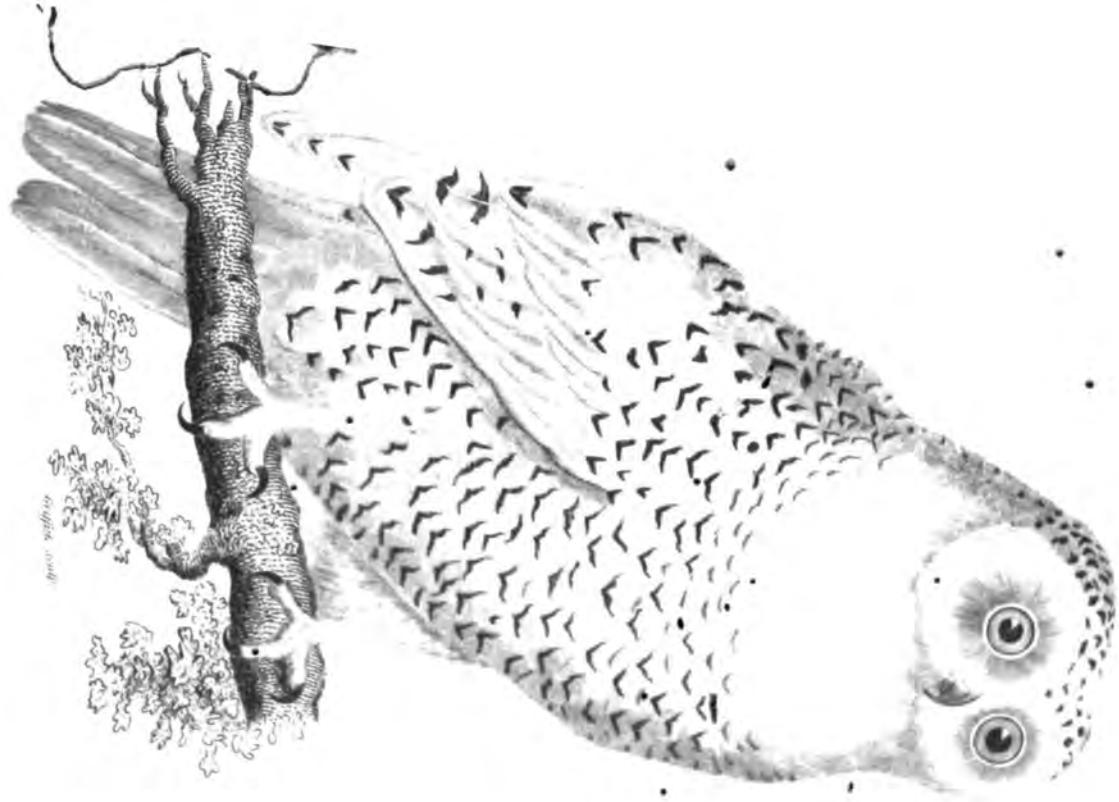
Strix Nyctea. S. capite laevi, corpore albido maculis lunatis distantibus fuscis. Lin.

Great White Owl. Edwards pl. 61.

Le Harfang. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 458.

This highly elegant species, though before known to North-American travellers, and by drawings which had been made from it, appears to have been first distinctly described by Edwards, who states that "it comes near the first magnitude of this genus, and is the most beautiful of all the species, on account of its exceeding snowy whiteness: its head is less in proportion than in other owls; the wing, when closed, is sixteen inches from the shoulder to the tip of the longest quill, which may give a judgment of its size. It is said

SNOWY OWL



to be a diurnal bird; it preys on white partridges, and continues in Hudson's Bay all the year. The bill is hooked, like a Hawk's, having no angles on the sides, is all black with wide nostrils; the bill almost covered with stiff feathers like hairs, planted round its basis, and reflected forward: the eyes are encompassed with bright yellow irides: the head, whole body, wings, and tail, are of a pure white colour: the top of the head is spotted with small dirty brown spots: the upper part of the back is painted with transverse lines of dusky brown, as are the sides under the wings, but with smaller and fainter lines: the quills on their outer webs are spotted with dusky, and some few little dusky spots on the covert-feathers of the wings: the covert-feathers withinside of the wings are purely white: the lower part of the back is spotless: the middle feathers of the tail on the upper side have a few spots on each side the shafts of the feathers: the legs and feet are covered with white feathers: the claws are long, strong, and of a black colour, very sharp pointed. Another bird of this kind came to my hands together with this, which differed only in that it had more and darker spots."

A beautiful variety of this bird existed in the Leverian Museum: it was every where, except on the face, and legs, most elegantly spotted with numerous transverse lunated brown marks, running into short interrupted bands over the neck and on all the under parts of the bird. This variety is figured in the second volume of the Naturalist's

Miscellany, and seems to differ but little from the specimen represented in the *Planches Enluminees*, and copied into the present work, except in being more uniformly barred or striped.

It is observed by Mr. Pennant, in his Arctic Zoology, that this species varies greatly in weight, from three pounds to one and a half. "It inhabits the coldest parts of America, even as high as the remote mountains in the icy centre of Greenland, from which, in intense cold, it migrates to the shores. It adds horror even to that country, by its hideous cries, resembling those of a man in deep distress. It is rare in the temperate parts of America, and seldom strays as low as Pennsylvania and Louisiana: is very common in Hudson's Bay, Norway, and Lapland. It fears not the rigour of the season, but bears the cold of the northern regions the whole year. It flies by day, and is scarcely to be distinguished from the snow: it flies pretty swiftly, and falls perpendicularly on its prey: feeds on the white grouse, and probably on hares; for to the last circumstance it owes its Swedish name *Harfang*. It preys also on mice and carrion, and in Hudson's Bay is almost domestic, harbouring in places near the tents of the Indians. In Russia it is scarce; but grows more common on the Uralian mountains, and all over the north and east of Siberia, and in its Asiatic Empire, even in the hot latitude of Astrakan: is very numerous in Kamtschatka."

WAPACUTHU OWL.

Strix Wapacuthu. S. alba, rufo nigroque maculata, subtus albida lineis numerosis transversis rufis.

White Owl, with rufous and black spots, beneath whitish with numerous transverse rufous lines.

Strix Wapacuthu. S. capite lævi, corpore albo pallide rubro nigroque maculato, subtus albido lineis numerosis rufescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.

Wapacuthu Owl. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

THE Wapacuthu Owl is a native of North America, and is thus described by Mr. Pennant in the Arctic Zoology. "Owl with glossy black bill, and claws much incurvated: base of the bill beset with strong bristles; irides bright yellow: space between the eyes, cheeks, and throat white: the ends of the feathers on the head black: scapulars, and all the coverts of the wings, white, elegantly barred with pale-red and black: back and coverts of the tail white, mixed with a few dusky spots: breast and belly dirty white, crossed with innumerable reddish lines: vent white: legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with hairs: weight five pounds: length two feet. Inhabits the woods about Hudson's Bay: makes its nest on the moss, on the dry ground: the young are hatched in May, fly in June, and are white for a long time after: feeds on mice and small birds: called by the Indians *Wapacuthu*, or spotted owl. The Europeans settled in the Bay reckon it a very delicate food."

FULIGINOUS OWL.

Strix fuliginosa. *S. cinereo-fuliginosa, nigro irrorata, subtus nebulosa, pennis circum oculos concentrice lineatis.* *Museum Leverianum, No. 6. p. 23.*

Dusky-cinereous Owl, freckled with black; clouded beneath; with the feathers round the eyes marked with numerous concentric circles. *Museum Leverianum, No. 3. p. 24.*

Strix cinerea. *S. cinereo-fuliginosa, nigro transversim lineata, subtus albido cinereoque nebulosa, regione periophthalmica circuli concentricis nigris.* *Lath. ind. Orn.*

Cinereous Owl. *Lath. syn.*

Sooty Owl. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

SIZE equal or nearly equal to that of the *Strix Nyctea* or Snowy Owl: length two feet: extent of wings four feet: tail rather long: legs feathered to the claws: colour on all parts sooty grey, with a cast of ferruginous on the wings and tail: the face is barred with several concentric deep-brown circles: the wings are barred with ash-colour and brown, and the thighs elegantly crossed with linear streaks of the same colours: on the shoulders and wing-coverts are several blackish, brown, and whitish spots and freckles; the breast is varied with large spots or blotches of brown, and the tail is crossed by several irregular whitish and dusky bars: the irides are said to be orange-coloured: the bill is pale horn-colour, and the claws black.

This bird is a native of North America, and, according to Mr. Pennant, "inhabits Hudson's Bay the whole year: flies in pairs: feeds on mice and hares: flies very low, yet seizes its prey with

such force, that, in winter, it will sink into the snow a foot deep, and with great ease will fly away with the American* Hare alive in its talons. It makes its nest in a pine-tree, in the middle of May, with a few sticks, lined with feathers: and lays two eggs, spotted with a darkish colour: the young take wing in the end of July."

 BARRED OWL.

Strix nebulosa. *S. fusco albidoque transversim fasciata, abdomine albo maculis oblongis ferrugineis.* *Vivarium Naturæ.* vol. 1. t. 25.

Owl transversely fasciated with brown and whitish, the belly white with oblong ferruginous spots. *Naturalist's Miscellany.* vol. 1. pl. 25.

Strix nebulosa. *S. capite lævi, corpore fusco albido undulatis striato, remige sexto longiore apice nigricante.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Barred Owl. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* *Lath. syn.*

THIS is also a native of North America, and is a large species, though somewhat inferior in size to the preceding: the length of a specimen described by Dr. R. Forster several years ago in the Philosophical Transactions was sixteen inches; its breadth four feet, and its weight three pounds. A specimen however in the possession of Mr. Latham measured twenty-one inches in length; and of

* *Penn. Quadr.* No. 38.

such extent, at least, was an elegant specimen preserved in the Leverian Museum, and figured in the first volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. The whole bird, on the upper parts, is beautifully barred with numerous brown bands on a yellowish-white ground-colour; or, in other words, it might be said to be barred with white on a brown ground-colour, the spaces between the two colours being nearly equal, except on the tail and larger quill-feathers, where the brown bars are rather broader than the white ones: the feathers surrounding the eyes are whitish, with numerous concentric circles, formed by interrupted linear brown streaks: the whole under parts of the bird are yellowish white, with longitudinal or descending brown spots: the thighs and legs are plain or unspotted, and feathered down to the claws: the bill is pale horn-colour, and the irides yellow. This species inhabits Hudson's Bay, and is said to prey, like the preceding, on Hares, Grouse, Mice, &c.

AUSTRIAN OWL.

Strix Austriaca. *S. capite laevi, corpore albido fuscoque variegato, regione periophthalmica albida.* Lath. ind. orn.

Owl with whitish and brown variegations, and the spaces round the eyes whitish.

Austrian Owl. Lath. syn.

Strix sylvestris. Scopoli. Ann. 1. No. 13.

FIRST described by Scopoli: size of a Cock: bill yellowish: ~~irides~~ irides blueish. Native of Carniola: perhaps the same with a species mentioned by Kramer in his *Elenchus Animalium Austriæ*. p. 325.

AUSTRIAN WHITE OWL.

Strix alba. *S. capite laevi, corpore rufo griscoque vario subtus albo, regione periophthalmica margine rufo, rectricibus apice albis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Owl with rufous and grey variegations, beneath white; the spaces round the eyes edged by a rufous margin, and the tail white at the tip.

Strix alba. Scopoli. Ann. 1. No. 14.

Austrian White Owl. Lath. syn.

DESCRIBED by Scopoli: nearly the size of a Hen: bill white: circle of the face encompassed with an elegant rufous margin: tail tipped with white. Native of Carniola.

SPECTACLE OWL.

Strix perspicillata. S. ferruginea capite colloque albis, oculis ferrugineo cinctis, abdomine gilva.

Ferruginous Owl, with white head and neck, eyes surrounded with ferruginous, and buff-coloured abdomen.

Strix perspicillata. S. capite lavi tomentoso albo, regione periophthalmica gula corpore supra fasciisque pectoris rubro-fuscis, abdomine rufo-albo. Lath. ind. orn.

Spectacle Owl. *Lath. syn.*

This, which is a highly elegant species, seems to have been first described by Mr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. In size it nearly approaches the Fuliginous Owl, measuring more than twenty inches in length, but is of a more slender shape: its colour is a fine deep ferruginous brown above, crossed by numerous black variegations or streaks, and beneath, from the breast, of a plain tawny buff-colour: the brown colour of the upper parts surrounds the breast, forming a very broad zone across that part: the head is milk-white, but the eyes are each imbedded in a broad surrounding zone of brown, uniting above the bill, which is of a pale yellow colour: the legs are feathered to the claws with fine plumes of similar colour to those of the abdomen. The shape or habit of this bird somewhat approaches to that of the Hawk-Owl, having rather a small head in proportion, and a somewhat lengthened tail. It is a native of South America. In the elegant work of Monsieur Levaillant a specimen



SPECTACLE OWL.

1805. J. S. London. Published by W. Heath, Fleet Street.

of this bird is described and figured, differing in having the head brown, and the throat white, the latter colour ascending over the bill, and curving in the form of a pair of crescents or brows over each eye.

 MASKED OWL.

Strix personata. *Strix*, facie nigra, alis subferrugineis.

White Owl, with black face, and subferruginous wings.

Strix personata. *La Chouette masquée.* *Daub.* *ornith.* 2. p. 192.

La Chouette a masque noir. *Levaill. ois. pl.* 44.

THIS bird, which is described and figured by Monsieur Levaillant, is said to be about the size of the common brown or Wood Owl: the wings and tail are of an elegant pale subferruginous brown, the shoulders spotted with white, and the whole edge of the wing of the same colour; the larger quills being barred or marked with rather large blackish spots: the head, neck, scapulars, and whole under parts are milk-white: the eyes are imbedded in a pair of very large, round, black patches or spaces: beneath the bill are a few small longitudinal black spots: the bill is blackish, and the irides are represented of a yellow colour: the legs are covered to the claws with fine milk-white plumes: the tail is short, but the wings do not reach to its tip. The specimen described by Monsieur Levaillant belonged to the collection of

the late Monsieur Dorci, and was said to have been brought from Cayenne. Levaillant supposes it to be a young bird, and that its plumage in a more advanced state might perhaps be somewhat different; but does not seem to think it a variety of the preceding species. The size of the specimen is not particularized by Levaillant, but if his plate be intended to shew the bird in its natural dimensions, it appears to be of the same size with the *Strix passerina*. Monsieur Daudin however, as above observed, compares it to a large species. After all, it is perhaps not very improbable that it may be a variety of the *Strix perspicillata*.

WHITE-BROWED OWL.

Strix superciliosa. *S. ferruginea, fascia utrinque superciliari lata descendente alba.*

Ferruginous Owl, with a broad descending superciliary white band on each side.

La Chouette à collier. *Levaill. ois. pl. 42.*

Strix torquata. *Chouette à collier. Daudin. ornith. 2. p. 193.*

SIZE of the *Strix Otus* or Long-eared Owl: colour ferruginous brown, with a few white spots on the wing-coverts, edges of the shorter quills, and tips of the tail feathers: over each eye a stripe of lengthened white feathers, curving slightly down the sides of the neck: under parts whitish, tinged with grey-brown on the belly, where the feathers are crossed with numerous fine dusky

lines: thighs marked with small, oblong, blackish dashes: legs feathered to the toes, which are rather slender: bill and irides yellow. Native of Cayenne.

ERMINE OWL.

Strix Erminea. S. alba, alis maculis parvis distantibus nigris, cauda brevi.

White Owl, with the wings marked by small distant white spots, and short tail.

Strix candida. S. capite lævi, corpore albo maculis alarum distantibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

La Chouette blanche. *Levaill. ois. pl. 45.*

Ermine Owl. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

DESCRIBED and figured by Levaillant, from a preserved specimen which he saw in a collection at Amsterdam. Its size is smaller than that of the *Strix Nyctea*, and its shape less elegant: the head large, the tail short, and the wings surpassing it in length: colour of the whole bird snow-white, with a very few small black spots near the shoulders, at the tips of the wing-coverts, and at those of the quills: bill black: irides hazel: legs thickly feathered to the claws. Native place unknown. This bird is by Monsieur Levaillant considered as distinct from the *Strix Nyctea*; yet when we consider how very easily the proportions of a bird may be altered by the manner of preparing it, the comparatively larger size of the head in this specimen, and the greater apparent length of the wings, will

afford, perhaps, but slight ground for supposing it to constitute a new species. As this point however must remain undetermined till other specimens have been examined, I have placed it under a separate article, after the example of Mr. Latham.

AUSTRIAN RUFOUS OWL.

Strix Noctua. S. subrufa, maculis longitudinalibus fuscis, iridibus flavis.

Subrufous Owl, with longitudinal brown spots, and yellow irides.

Strix Noctua. S. capite laevi, iridibus flavis, corpore pallide rufo maculis longitudinalibus fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.

Austrian rufous Owl. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Scopoli: size of a pigeon: native of Carniola, inhabiting the woods of Idria.

AUSTRIAN FERRUGINOUS OWL.

Strix rufa. S. iridibus caeruleis, corpore ferrugineo fusco maculato. Lin. Gmel.

Owl with blueish irides, and ferruginous body spotted with brown.

Strix rufa. Scopoli. ann. 1. p. 22.

Ferruginous Austrian Owl. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the immediately preceding, and inhabiting the same woods of the same region.

WOOD OWL.

Strix sylvatica. *S. ferrugineo seu griseo-fusca nigro varia, tectricibus albo maculatis, oculis glaucis.*

Ferruginous-brown or Grey-brown Owl, with the wing-coverts spotted with white, and glaucous eyes.

Strix Stridula? *S. capite laevi, corpore ferrugineo, remige tertio longiore.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Chathuant. *Buff. ois.*

Strix Aldrovandi. *Pag. syn. p. 25.*

Common Brown or Ivy Owl. *Will. orn.*

Bräune, oder stock Eule. *Frisch t. 96.*

Gelblicke oder brand Eule. *Frisch t. 95.*

Tawny Owl. *Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol.*

Brown Owl. *Albin 1. pl. 9.*

Tawny Owl. *Lath. syn.*

Strix Ulula? *S. capite laevi, corpore supra fusco albo maculato, reetricibus fasciis linearibus albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Great Brown Owl. *Albin 3. pl. 7.*

Grey Owl. *Will. orn.*

Brown Owl. *Penn. Brit. Zool. edit. fol.*

Strix Aluco? *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

La Hulote? *Briss. av. 1. p. 507.*

It will be perceived that I have given to the present species, which is a very common inhabitant of our own country, a name different from those by which it has been distinguished by Mr. Pennant. A sufficient reason for this change is, that the *Broken Owl* and *Tawny Owl* of Mr. Pennant are now pretty well understood to be no other than the male and female of the same species, differing merely in the cast of their colours, the one having more of a grey and the other of a ferruginous tinge

intermixed with the brown ground-colour of their plumage. The separation of the English Wood Owl into two supposed species has been the cause of much confusion in ornithological works; and as the bird seems to be the only British species which is more particularly found in woody than in other situations, the title of *Wood Owl* seems best adapted to its nature. In size this species equals, and perhaps sometimes surpasses the common White or Barn-Owl, and its colour is an elegant variegation of black streaks, spots, and freckles, disposed on a brown ground-colour, which, as before mentioned, inclines in some individuals to a tawny or ferruginous, and in others to a grey cast: on the wing-coverts are several spots or patches of white, so disposed as generally to form three rows of spots down the coverts: the ruff or circle of rising plumes surrounding the face are also largely intermixed with white, and the lower part of the belly, with the thighs, are of this colour: the tail is varied with black bars and markings on the brown or tawny ground-colour: the irides are of a deep glaucous, blue colour: the larger wing-feathers are barred or crossed by several dusky-brown bands: the legs are covered to the claws with whitish downy feathers, and the bill is brown. This bird, as before observed, chiefly frequents woods, and deposits its eggs, generally four in number, of an elliptic form, and of a whitish colour, in the hollows of trees. Mr. Pennant informs us that the young birds will feed on any dead thing, whereas those of the white or Barn Owl must have

a constant supply of fresh meat. With respect to the general manners of the Wood Owl, Mr. Pennant observes that by night these birds are very clamorous; and that when they hoot, their throats are greatly inflated: "in the dusk they approach our dwellings, and will frequently enter pigeon-houses, and make great havock in them. They destroy numbers of little leverets, as appears by the legs frequently found in their holes: they also kill abundance of moles, and skin them with as much dexterity as a cook does a rabbit."

ALUCO OWL.

Strix Aluco. S. cinereo-ferruginea nigro alboque maculata, subtus albidâ nigro varia, oculis fuscis.

Cinereo-ferruginous Owl, with black and white spots, beneath whitish with black variegations, and brown eyes.

Strix Aluco. S. capite lævi, corpore ferrugineo, iridibus atris, remigibus primoribus serratis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Strix cinerea? Rati, syn.

La Hulotte. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 441.

Strix Aluco. Lath. ind. orn. Aluco Owl. Lath. syn.

Brown Owl? Penn. Brit. Zool.

THIS, says Buffon, may be termed the Black Owl, and is larger than the rest of the common European Owls, measuring near fifteen inches from the tip of the bill to the claws: the head is large and round; the face sunk as it were in the plumage; the eyes, which are of a blackish or deep brown colour, are buried in greyish ragged feathers, and

the beak is of a yellowish or greenish white: the upper part of the body is of a deep iron-grey, mottled with black and whitish spots; the under parts white, with longitudinal and transverse black bars: the tail measures rather more than six inches in length, and is crossed with blackish bars: the wings extend a little beyond its tip, and when expanded measure three feet: the legs are covered to the claws with white feathers speckled with black. The Aluco is an inhabitant of the middle parts of Europe, residing in woods, breeding in hollow trees, and laying four large, round, grey eggs. By night it emerges from its retreats, in order to prey on small birds, field-mice, &c. and in the winter season sometimes approaches houses.

The descriptions given by Monsieur Daudin in his ornithology, and by Monsieur Virey in Sonnini's edition of Buffon, agree in giving a rufous or ferruginous cast to the whole bird, paler on the under parts. This is not observed by Buffon, nor does it appear in the figure engraved in the *Planches Enluminees*, where the wing-coverts are evidently striped longitudinally with large white spots, nearly as in the Brown Owl of Pennant. Monsieur Virey observes, that in the female and younger birds the abdomen is whitish; and such, perhaps, may be the specimen figured in the *Planches Enluminees*.

In attending to the synonyms prefixed to this and the preceding bird, the reader will readily perceive the difficulty of composing short specific characters, sufficiently precise to afford a real test of the species intended. Perhaps, after all, the

Strix Aluco may be the same with the immediately preceding.

ORIENTAL OWL.

Strix Orientalis. *S. castanea ferrugineo varia, collo albo nigroque maculato, subtus alba lineis transversis fuscis.*

Chesnut Owl varied with ferruginous, the neck spotted with black and white; the under parts white with dusky transverse lines.

Strix Sinensis. *S. capite levi, corpore supravestaneo ferrugineo vario, gula alba, abdomine lineis transversis obscuris.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.

NATIVE of China: length seventeen inches: legs feathered to the toes, and barred like the abdomen.

UNDULATED OWL.

Strix undulata. *S. capite levi, corpore fusco-rufa, abdomine albo undulato, tectricibus alarum remigibusque albo marginatis.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.

Rufous-brown Owl, with the abdomen undulated with white, and the coverts and wing-feathers edged with white.

Undulated Owl. Lath. suppl. 2. addend.

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham in his second supplement. The general colour on the upper parts resembles that of the Grey or Brown Owl: length

twelve inches; legs yellow; toes bare. Native of Norfolk Island in the Southern Ocean.

BARN OWL.

Strix flammea. S. subfulva griseo-varia, scapis pennarum albo nigroque maculatis, subtus alba, oculis glaucis.

Subfulvous Owl, with grey variegations, black and white spots down the shafts of the feathers, white breast and abdomen, and glaucous eyes.

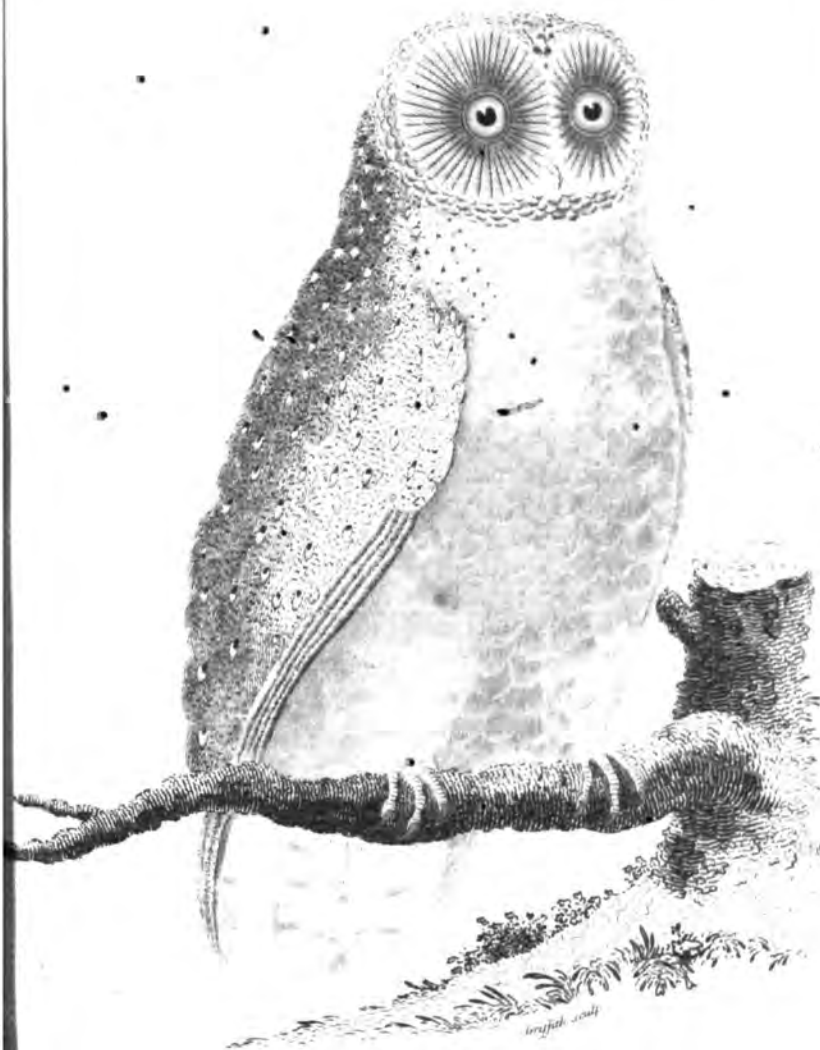
Strix flammea. ♂. capite laevi, corpore luteo punctis albis, subtus albido punctis nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.

Common Barn or White Owl. *Will. orn.*

L'Effraie, ou Le Fresaie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 440.*

White Owl. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn.*

A most beautiful species, though, from the frequency of its appearance, but little attended to. The head and upper parts of the bird are of a fine pale orange-colour, slightly marked by small scattered chesnut-coloured spots; the feathers of the upper parts of the back and the wing-coverts are grey towards their tips, finely powdered with blackish transverse specks; while down the shaft of each runs a short series of alternate black and white oblong spots: the face is white, but the ruff elegantly edged by a rufous or chesnut verge intermixed with white: the eyes are glaucous: the quill-feathers barred with pale brown, and the tail slightly crossed by brownish freckles: the whole under parts are white, sometimes marked by a few



BARN OWL

small blackish or dusky spots. This species however sometimes varies in having the under parts yellowish: the legs are feathered or plumed to the toes, which are covered by fine hair.

It would be unnecessary to dwell long on the manners of so common an inhabitant of our own country, where every village is acquainted with its general history, which cannot be better stated than in the words of Mr. Pennant, who observes that "this species is almost domestic: inhabiting for the greatest part of the year, barns, hay-lofts, and other outhouses; and is as useful in clearing those places from mice as the congenial cat: towards twilight it quits its perch, and takes a regular circuit round the fields, skimming along the ground in quest of field mice, and then returns to its usual residence. In the breeding season it takes to the eaves of churches, holes in lofty buildings, or hollows of trees. During the time the young are in the nest, the male and female alternately sally out in quest of food, make their circuit, beat the fields with the regularity of a spaniel, and drop instantly on their prey in the grass. They very seldom stay out above five minutes; return with the prey in their claws; but as it is necessary to shift it into their bill, they always alight for that purpose on the roof, before they attempt to enter their nest. This species, I believe, does not hoot; but snores and hisses in a violent manner; and while it flies along, will often scream most tremendously. Its only food is mice: as the young

of these birds keep their nest for a great length of time, and are fed even long after they can fly, many hundreds of mice will scarcely suffice to supply them with food." Mr. Pennant farther observes, that the usual weight of this species is eleven ounces, its length fourteen inches, its breadth three feet, and that the middle claw is serrated.

GEORGIAN OWL.

Strix Georgica. S. fusca subflavo fasciata, gula pectoreque albedo-fasciatis, abdomine albedo maculis ferrugineis.

Brown Owl, with yellowish bars, throat and breast with whitish bands, and whitish abdomen with ferruginous spots.

Strix Georgica. Georgian Owl. Lath. suppl. 2.

Size of the Barn Owl: thighs and legs clothed with woolly down, with small blackish spots: quill and tail feathers crossed by four or five white bands. Native of Georgia in North America.



CAYENNE OWL

1858. 5. 20. London. Published by G. F. & Co. 11, Fleet Street.

ST. DOMINGO OWL.

Strix Dominicanensis. S. fusco-vària, rostro magno, abdomine rufo, pectore maculis sparsis longitudinalibus.

Brown variegated Owl, with large bill, rufous abdomen, and breast with longitudinal scattered spots.

La Chouette on Grande Cheveche de Saint-Domingue. *Buff. ois.*

CONSIDERED allied, according to Buffon, to the *Chouette*, (Wood Owl,) but differs in having a larger, stronger, and more curved bill than any other Owl, and in having the abdomen of a plain rufous colour. Said to inhabit St. Domingo.

CAYENNE OWL.

Strix Cayana. S. rufa lineis innumeris transversis fuscis undulata.

Rufous Owl, undulated by innumerable transverse brown lines.

Le Chathuant de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 442.*

Strix Cayanensis. Lath. ind. orn.

Cayenne Owl. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Wood Owl: bill flesh-coloured: feathers surrounding the eyes cinereous: irides yellow: feet naked and rather slender. Native of Cayenne.

BOOBOOK OWL.

Strix Boobook. S. fusco-ferruginea maculis flavescentibus, subtus ferruginea maculis longitudinalibus.

Ferruginous-brown Owl, with yellowish spots, beneath ferruginous with longitudinal spots.

Strix Boobook, Boobook Owl. Lath. suppl. 2.

SIZE of the Wood Owl, to which it is allied: thighs and legs covered with yellow downy feathers speckled with black: bill small. Native of New Holland, where it is known by the name of Boobook.

 SOLOGNESE OWL.

Strix Soloniensis. S. corpore supra ex atro fusco, fulvo admisto, subtus albo, cauda alba versus apicem lineis nigricantibus decussantibus. Lin. Gmel.

Owl with the body of a dark brown above, mixed with fulvous; the under parts and tail white, the latter marked towards the tip by blackish decussating lines.

Noctua minor dorso ferrugineo, ventre albido. Salerne orn. p. 56.

LENGTH fifteen inches: top of the head and outer circle of the face rufous and white mixed: legs and thighs short, and feathered to the toes. Observed in the district of Sologne in France.

. MOUNTAIN OWL.

Strix montana. *S. cinerea, gula orbitisque nigris, iridibus flavis, cauda subelongata.*

Cinereous Owl, with the throat and orbits black; the irides yellow, and the tail subelongated.

Mountain Owl. *Lath. suppl.* *Strix barbata. Lath. ind. orn.*

NATIVE of Siberia: allied to the Aluco Owl: bill yellow: inhabits mountainous regions.

 FERNANDEZIAN OWL.

Strix Fernandica. S. corpore fulvo, albo fusco & nigro vario, oculis nigris, palpebris caeruleis. Lin. Gmel.

Owl with fulvous body, variegated with white, brown, and black; with black eyes and blue eyelids.

Strix Chichictli. Lath. ind. orn.

SAID to be of very full plumage, appearing as large as a Hen: legs feathered. Slightly described by Fernandez in his History of New Spain, of which region it is a native.

TRANSATLANTIC OWL.

Strix Transatlantica. *S. corpore nigro flavescente albo fulvoque varieg., subtus albo.*

Owl with body variegated above by black, pale yellow, white, and fulvous; beneath white.

Strix Tolchiquatli. *Lin. Gmel.*

This seems much allied to the preceding, and is said to be a bird of very full plumage: the under wing-coverts are black, mixed with fulvous: bill black: legs covered by fulvous feathers. Slightly described by Fernández under the name of *Tolchiquatli*. Native of Mexico.

 PASSERINE OWL.

Strix passerina. *S. subolivaceo-fusca albido maculata, subtus albida fusco maculata, remigibus albo-fasciatis, iridibus flavis.*

Subolivaceous brown Owl, with whitish spots, beneath whitish with brown spots, wing-feathers barred with white, and yellow irides.

Strix passerina. *S. capite lævi, remigibus maculis albis quinque ordinum.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Little Owl. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

Little Owl. *Edw. pl. 228.*

SIZE that of a Missel Thrush: length about eight inches and a half: colour on the upper parts olive-brown, with lighter and deeper variegations: wings varied with pale brown; the coverts with numerous round whitish spots: the scapulars deep

brown, with large curved or lunated white bars: larger quill-feathers barred with the same colour: face whitish, with small oblong dark streaks: head deep brown, with a white streak on the shaft of each feather: ridge of the wings white: under parts whitish, but marked on the breast and sides with numerous lunated or somewhat heart-shaped brown spots: tail short, barred with deep and pale brown: legs whitish, and covered to the claws with small hair-like plumes: bill horn-colour, with paler tip: irides yellow: orbits surrounded with long black hairs.

This species is found in many parts of Europe, but is very rare in England. It appears to vary, not only in the cast of its plumage, but in the colour of its irides, which in some specimens are said to be black or dark blue; and such birds are observed to be of a darker colour than those in which the irides are yellow. The Passerine Owl frequents ruins, and is said to deposit its eggs in such situations more frequently than in trees. It is a bird of a very wild disposition, and the young, when taken even in the earliest state, soon exhibit a ferocious character, and differ totally in temper and manners from those of the Scops or Little Horned Owl. Of this we are assured by Spallanzani, who reared these birds, in order to become acquainted with their instinct and habits.

NEW ZEALAND OWL.

Strix fulva. *S. fusca, marginibus pennarum genisque fulvis, cauda fasciis pallentibus.*

Brown Owl, with the cheeks and margins of the feathers fulvous, and the tail crossed by pale bars.

Strix fulva. New Zealand Owl. *Lath.*

LENGTH eleven inches: upper parts brown margined with fulvous: breast and belly the same, but paler: cheeks fulvous: thighs brown spotted with white: tail crossed with pale-brown bands. Native of New Zealand. It is said to vary in being spotted above with white.

ACADIAN OWL.

Strix Acadiensis. *S. fusco-ferruginea albo maculata, subtus subalbida maculis ferrugineis, facie cinerea.*

Ferruginous-brown Owl, spotted with white, beneath subalbescient spotted with ferruginous, with grey face.

Strix Acadiensis. Acadian Owl. *Lath.*

LENGTH seven inches: feathers surrounding the eyes and composing the face ash-colour, but the part immediately surrounding each eye black; and the outer part of the circle mixed with white: quills spotted with white on their outer edges: legs covered to the toes with buff-coloured feathers. Said to be a native of Nova Scotia.

TENGMAI'S OWL.

Strix Tengmalmi. *S. corpore griseo, maculis pisiformibus albis, iridibus flavis.* Lin. Gmel.

Grey Owl, with pea-shaped white spots, and yellow irides.

Strix Tengmalmi. Lath. ind. orn.

SIZE of a Thrush: bill brown, with a white tip: between the bill and eyes on each side a black streak: face white, varied with brown: body cinereous, with pea-shaped white spots: breast and belly whitish, with dusky variegations: tail deep grey with white stripes: legs feathered to the claws: native of Upland in Sweden: observed by Doctor Tengmalm.

Var.

DWARF OWL.

This, which is described and figured by Monsieur Levaillant under the name of *La Chevechette*, is allied to the immediately preceding, but appears to be considerably smaller, since, according to Levaillant's plate, it can hardly measure more than six inches. Like the preceding it is allied in point of plumage to the Passerine Owl, being of an olive-brown colour, variegated with white: the head speckled, and the neck and coverts dashed with that colour; intermixed with blackish spots: ridge of the wing and tips of the alulet white:

large wing-coverts slightly tipped, the quills barred or spotted, and the tail crossed by four or five narrow bars of white: under parts mixed with white and brown: legs feathered to the claws, and of a yellowish white colour, with oblong black spots: bill and irides yellow. This bird was observed by Levaillant in a collection of dried specimens, and its native country was unknown.

 PHALÆNOID OWL.

Strix phalænoides. S. fulva, tectricibus alarum inferioribus albo maculatis, subtus albo rufoque vario, pedibus hirsutis.

Fulvous Owl, with the under wing-coverts spotted with white, beneath variegated with rufous and white, with hairy feet.

Strix phalænoides. Daudin. orn.

THIS small species is described by Monsieur Daudin, and measures six inches in length: the bill is blackish; the plumage tawny or subfulvous on the upper parts, and the wing-coverts are marked by six white spots: the cheeks and under parts of the body varied with rufous and white: the wings cover the tail, which is short: the legs are feathered to the claws with reddish plumes. This bird was killed in the island of Trinidad, and is preserved in the Paris Museum.

BARE-LEGGED OWL.

Strix nudipes. *S. corpore supra fusco albo maculato, subtus albo maculis lyriformibus fuscis.*

Owl with brown body spotted with white, beneath white with lyre-shaped brown spots.

Strix nudipes. *Daudin. orn.*

DESCRIBED by Monsieur Daudin: length seven inches: colour above fulvous brown, with a white spot on each side the neck, and other spots of white on the wing-coverts: the under parts are white, with a longitudinal, lyre-shaped, brown spot on each feather: legs long, naked, and brown. The young are rufous, and the belly whiter than in the full-grown bird. Native of Cayenne.

ACCIPITRINE OWLS.

GREY OWL.

Strix Ulula. *S. rufescens maculis longitudinalibus, subtus albida lineolis fuscis, cauda fusco fasciata, iridibus flavis.*

Rufescent Owl, marked above with longitudinal brown spots, beneath whitish with small brown streaks, and yellow irides.

Strix Ulula? *S. capite laevi, corpore supra fusco-albo maculata, rectricibus fasciis linearibus albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

La Chouette ou Grande Cheveche. *Buff. ois.*

Brown Owl? *Lath. syn.* Grey Owl? *Will. orn.*

THE species here intended is described by Buffon under the name of *La Chouette ou Grande Cheveche*. It is, he observes, pretty common in France, but does not frequent habitations so much as the Barn or White Owl. It haunts quarries, rocks, ruins, and deserted buildings. The colour of its irides, which are of a bright yellow, distinguishes it from the *Aluco* and *Stridula*. The difference however between it and the Barn or White Owl (*Effraie*) is more slight, since in that bird the irides are yellow also*, and surrounded by a circle of small white feathers: the under part of the belly is tinged with yellow, and the size of the two birds is nearly the same; but the present species is of a deeper colour, and is marked with spots resembling small flames,

* In the English Barn Owl they are dusky blue.

whereas those of the White Owl are like little points or drops, and hence the former has been called *Noctua flummeata*, and the latter *Noctua guttata*. The feet of the present species are more closely covered with feathers; and the bill is brown, while in the Barn Owl it is whitish, and brown only towards the tip. In the present species also the female is marked with smaller spots than the male, and its colours are more dilute. The extreme length of this species is only eleven inches*.

In Monsieur Sonnini's edition of Buffon we have a description of this bird by Monsieur Virey, given in the form of a note. This bird, says he, may be distinguished by the colour of the head, neck, breast, under parts of the body, and flanks, which are whitish, with a faint tinge of red, and slightly clouded with brown; on all the feathers is a longitudinal brown streak: the hind parts of the body, as the rump, and tail-coverts, are of a pale rufous, with earth-brown spots: the belly white: the wing-feathers varied (chamarries) with rufous and brown, with brown tips: the tail is marked by transverse brown bars, and a pale yellow down clothes the legs and feet: the iris is yellow: the bill and claws black. The colours of the female are paler, and the brown spots less apparent. The young are of a whitish grey mixed with brown, and afterwards grow rufous.

In the northern parts of Sweden occurs a sup-

* According to Mr. Latham, fifteen and a half; and according to the Gmelian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, fourteen inches.

posed variety of this species, figured in the Museum Carlsonianum of Sparrman, under the title of *Strix Arctica*. It differs in being much larger, measuring eighteen inches in length, and of a darker colour, being ferruginous above, with black spots; and beneath marked with black lines or streaks: tail barred with black and ferruginous, and a blackish bar beneath the wings: the orbits of the eyes are also black: the irides, as in the smaller kind, yellow.

 CASPIAN OWL.

Strix Caspia. *S. corpore supra lutescente, subtus ex lutescente albo, lituris utrinque longitudinalibus nigricantibus subtus guttatis, iridibus citrinis.*

Subluteous Owl with dusky longitudinal streaks, beneath yellowish white with drop-shaped spots, and yellow irides.

Strix accipitrina. *Lin. Gmel. Pall. it. 1. p. 455.*

Caspian Owl. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas, who discovered it in the desert regions bordering on the Caspian sea. It also inhabits many parts of Siberian Tartary, where it had been observed by Gmelin prior to Pallas. In size it approaches to the Brown Owl. (*S. Ulula*.) Colour above yellowish, with longitudinal dusky or blackish streaks; beneath paler, with drop-shaped spots: quill-feathers barred with blackish-brown: tail shorter than the wings, rounded, dusky, marked with deeper bands, and edged with whitish: circle of the face white, with black and

yellowish streaks: above the eyes a black spot: legs covered by yellow down: bill black: irides pale yellow. This species deposits its eggs in hollow spot on the bare ground of the Caspian deserts. Mr. Latham, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, considers it as a variety of the *Strix Ulula*.

 CANADA OWL.

Strix Canadensis. *S. fusco alboque maculato, subtus fasciolato, cauda albo fasciata.*

Owl on the upper parts spotted, on the under fasciolated with brown and white; the tail barred with white.

Strix funerea? *S. capite levi, corpore fusco, iridibus flavis.*
Lin. Syst. Nat.

Strix Canadensis. *Briss. av. 1. t. 37. f. 2.*

Canada Owl. *Lath. syn.*

LINNEÆUS describes the present species, which appears to be common to the northern parts of Europe and America, in the following manner. Body brown above, with white spots: the head black above, with white specks: bill white above: breast and abdomen whitish, with linear transverse (dusky) streaks: the five first interior quill-feathers not spotted with white on their outer webs: the tail-feathers crossed with narrow whitish bars, the middle feathers scarcely white at the tips.

Brisson describes the Bird in similar terms, adding that the length is thirteen inches, and that the greater quill-feathers are spotted on each side with white, five of the inner ones being plain.

Doctor Forster, who observed it at Hudson's Bay, informs us that the male is larger than the female, with the colours darker and the spots more distinct: its weight twelve ounces, and its length seventeen inches.

 HUDSONIAN OWL.

Strix Hudsonia. S. fusca albo maculata, subtus alba fusco transversim striata, rostro iridibusque fulvis.

Brown Owl spotted with white, beneath white with transverse linear streaks, and fulvous bill and irides.

Little Hawk Owl. *Edw. pl. 62.*

Strix freti Hudsonis. Briss. 1. p. 520.

Caparacoch. *Buff. ois.*

Hawk Owl. *Lath. syn.*

THE first describer of this species seems to have been Edwards, who has figured it on the sixty-second plate of his excellent ornithological work. "It is rather bigger, says Edwards, than a Sparrow-Hawk, having much the air of a Hawk, from the length of its wings and tail; but the form of the head and feet declare it to be near of kin to the Owl kind. I am told by my friend who brought two of their stuffed skins to me, that they fly and prey at high noon, which is contrary to the nature of most of the Owl kind. The bill is like a Hawk's, but without angles on the sides; of a bright reddish yellow. I am told that the eyes are of the same colour. The spaces round the eyes are white, a little shaded with brown, and dashed with small,

longish, dusky spots: the outsides of these spaces, towards the ears, are encompassed with black: without that again is a little white: the bill is covered almost with light-coloured bristly feathers, as in most of the Owl kind: the top of the head is of a very dark brown, spotted finely with little regular round spots of white: round the neck, and down to the middle of the back, is dark brown, the feathers seeming to be tipped with white: the wings are of a brown colour, the quills and covert-feathers being finely spotted on their outer webs with white: the three quills next the body are not spotted, but have whitish tips: the feathers between the back and wing are painted with broad transverse bars of brown and white: the inner coverts of the wing are white, with transverse lines of brown: the quills withinside are dark ash-colour, with white spots on both webs: the prime quill is spotless within, and without on its outer web, and hath hardly any of that reflecting back of the points of the outer web, as is observed in Owls: the rump and covert-feathers of the tail are dark brown, transversely barred and mixed with a lighter brown: the tail on the upper side is dark brown, and ash-coloured beneath, composed of twelve feathers, the middlemost longer by two inches than the very outermost: it is barred across by seven or eight transverse narrow bars of light brown: the breast, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are white, barred across with narrow brown lines, in a regular manner: the legs and feet are

wholly covered with fine soft feathers of the colour of the belly, but the variegating lines smaller: the claws are sharp, crooked, and pointed, of a dark brown colour. There was another of this species brought with this, which was a little bigger, and differed something in colour: it had all the same marks, but not so strong and bright. I suppose it was the female of this. These were brought from Hudson's Bay, where its native name is *Caparacoch*. It preys on white partridges, and other birds, and is so bold as to attend near the fowler with his gun, and will sometimes carry off a partridge after it is shot, before the sportsman can reach his game."

In the Arctic Zoology we are informed that this species is common to North America, Denmark, and Sweden: that it never hatches above two young at a time, which for some months after flight remain of a rusty brown colour.



TRAWL OWL

URAL OWL.

Strix Uralensis. *S. alba supra fusco transversim fasciata et undulata, subtus lineata, cauda fasciis linearibus albis.*

White Owl, above transversely barred and undulated, beneath lineated with brown; the tail crossed by linear white bands.

Strix Uralensis. *Pall. it. 1. p. 455.*

Chouette a longue queue de Siberie. *Pl. Enl. 463.*

Ural Owl. *Lath. syn.*

THIS beautiful bird, if we may judge from the elegant figure in the Planches Enluminees, must be considered as distinct from the Caparacoch or Hawk-Owl above described. Mr. Latham however, in his Index Ornithologicus, appears inclined to consider it as a variety of that species. The ground-colour of the whole bird is white, but less pure or more inclining to pale brown above than below: the upper parts are transversely undulated with very deep brown or blackish crescent-shaped marks, closest on the head and neck: the under parts barred with similar marks: the wings blackish brown; the coverts bordered with broad bars of white; and the quill-feathers with much narrower ones: the scapular-feathers whitish, with three or four deep brown middle bars; and the tail dark brown, with pretty numerous narrow white bars: the bill is yellow: the legs thickly feathered to the claws, and barred like the head and under parts: down each cheek runs a blackish curved band, as in the Caparacoch, to which the present bird is certainly much allied in general appearance, but seems to have a much more elegant disposition

of colours, and the tail longer in proportion. An observation made by Monsieur Virey, copied, probably, either from Doctor Pallas or Lepechin, seems to militate against the supposition of its being a variety of the Hawk Owl; viz. that the three first wing-feathers are serrated on the outer edge; whereas we shall find, on recurring to Edwards's description of the Hawk Owl, that "the prime quill hath hardly any of that reflecting back of the points of the outer web as is observed in Owls." It is a native of many parts of Siberia, and along the chain of the Ural mountains. Its size is said by Monsieur Virey to be that of the *Hulotte*, (S. *Aluco*. Lin.) It is observed during severe frost to retire into the cavities of rocks, and does not again make its appearance till the return of fine weather.

AFRICAN OWL.

Strix Africana. S. *sulfusca* *syblus* *nivea*, *cauda fasciis numerosis linearibus albis*.

Brownish Owl, snow-white beneath, with the tail crossed by numerous linear white bars.

Le Choucou. *Lecail. ois. pl. 38.*

Falconine Owl. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Is general proportions exactly similar to the immediately preceding species, but is of smaller size, measuring about ten inches in length. Its colour above is an elegant pale brown, the shorter quill-feathers tipped with dull white; the tail

crossed by numerous narrow or linear white bars; the face and whole under parts white, with the shafts of the thigh-feathers dusky, forming a fine streak down each: the bill is black; the irides yellowish-hazel, and the eyes beset on each side the back part with several long diverging vibrissæ or hairs of a black colour. This elegant species is a native of the interior of Africa, appearing only during twilight, and moving with rapid flight. The female is said to be rather smaller than the male, and of a less pure white beneath. On opening the stomach Levaillant observed only the remains of insects, and of a small land frog. This bird, as before observed, emerges only in the evening, and even later than other nocturnal birds of prey. During its flight it skims the surface of the ground, uttering at frequent intervals a sharp cry.

VARIEGATED OWL.

Strix Nisus. *S. fusco albidaque subtransversim vario, subtus undulata, torque faciali nigro marginata, cauda cuneata.*

Owl subtransversely variegated with brown and white, beneath undulated; the ruff of the face edged with black, and the tail cuneated.

Le Chou cou hou. *Levaill. ois. pl. 39.*

Variegated Owl. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

Size of *S. Otus*: habit somewhat approaching to that of the Hawk Owl: colour a subtransverse mixture of dark-brown and white, with a cast of ferruginous: the under parts more closely or narrowly barred than the upper: face white, dashed

with small blackish streaks, the tips of the surrounding feathers black: tail slightly cuneated, and crossed by brown and white bars: legs feathered to the claws: bill dusky: irides yellow. Native of the interior of Africa, where it was observed by Levaillant. It flies only by night, unless when disturbed or driven from its retreat in the woods.

 LINEATED OWL.

Strix lineata. *S. nigricans albo transversim lineata, cauda fasciis linearibus distantibus niveis.*

Blackish Owl transversely lineated with white; the tail crossed by distant linear snow-white bars.

Le Huhul. *Levaill. ois. pl. 41.*

Fasciated Owl. *Lath. suppl. 2.*

A most elegant species; allied in some degree to the Caparacoch or Hawk Owl, but of less slender shape, and with a shorter tail in proportion: colour blackish, crossed on all parts with very numerous white lines or narrow bars, which on the head may be rather termed spots: the wings are brown, with narrower and more distant lines than on the body; and the tail, which is of a darker colour than the body, is crossed at considerable distances by narrow subinterrupted bars of pure white. Native of Cayenne, where it is said to fly by day, in the manner of the Caparacoch.

END OF PART I.



राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कोलकाता *Heath's owl*
National Library, Kolkata

LINEATED OWL.