

RUFOUS-SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus punctatus.)

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

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

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

Cuculus indicus nævius. Briss. 4. 134. 14. t. 10. f. 2. Coucou brun picqueté de roux. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 377. Coucou tacheté des Indes or. Buff. Pl. Enl. 771. Rufous-spotted Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 517. 8.

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

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

Inhabits the East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

NOISY CUCKOW.

(Cuculus clamosus.)

C. cæruleo-niger; remigibus fuscis; cauda apice alba. Cuckow, entirely of a blue-black; with the quills fuscous, and tail white at the point.

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

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

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

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

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

LAUGHING CUCKOW.

(Cuculus rubicundus.)

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

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

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

Cuculus Mexicanus. Bris. 4. 119. 6. Laughing Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 539.

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

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

BLUE-HEADED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cyanocephalus.)

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

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

Cuculus cyanocephalus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 3. Blue-headed Cuckow. Lath. Sup. II. 137. 8.

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

SONNERAT'S CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Sonneratii.)

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

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

Cuculus Sonneratii. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 215. 24. Le petit Coucou des Indes. Son. Voy. Ind. 2. 211. Sonnerat's Cuckow. Lath. Syn. Sup. 102. 48.

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

TIPPET CUCKOW.

(Cuculus palliolatus.)

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

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

Cuculus palliolatus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 5. Tippet Cuckow. Lath. Sup. II. 138. 10.

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

BRASILIAN CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cucolus Guira.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. IX. P. I.

EDOLIO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus serratus.)

C. cauda cunciformi; capite cristato, corpore nigro-nitido (fæmina subtus alba), macula alarum serretiformi alba.

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

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

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

Cuculus melanoleucos. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 416. fcm.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 211. 13. fcm.

Le Coucou Edolio. Le Vaill. Ois, d'Afr. 5. 39. 207. mas.-208. fœm,

Jacobin huppé de Coromandle. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 380. form.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 872. form.

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

Coromandel crested Cuckow .- Lath. Syn. 2. 520. 12. fcm.

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









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

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

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

AFRICAN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Afer.)

C. atro-virens; capite cristato; gula, pectore, ventreque lutescentibus illà nigro-maculata.

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

Euculus Afer. Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 72. 31.

Le Coucou Edolio var. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. 5. 42. 209. African Cuckow. Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 72.

THIS bird is supposed by Le Vaillant to be only a variety of his Edolio Coucou, but upon an accurate examination it evidently appears to be a distinct species: it is an inhabitant of the southern part of Africa.

GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus glandarius.)

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

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

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

Cuculus Andalusiæ. Bris. 4. 126. 10.—Ger. Orn. 1. 81. 70. Le grand Coucou tacheté. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 361. Great spotted Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 513. 3.

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

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



GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.

PISAN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus pisanus.)

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

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

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

Cuculus ex nigro et albo mixtus. Ger. Orn. 1. 81. 71. Coucou huppé noir et blanc. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 362. Pisan Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 520. 13.

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

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

MADAGASCAR CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cristatus.)

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

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

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

Cuculus madagascarensis cristatus. Bris. 4. 149. 22. t. 12. f. 2. Coucou huppé de Madagascar. Buff. Pl. Eul. 589.

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

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

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

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

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

COLLARED CUCKOW.

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

COLLARED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus coromandus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro, subtus torqueque collari albo.

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

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

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

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

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

B. gula, jugulo remigibusque fuscis.

With the throat, jugulum, and wing-quills fuscous. Le Coucou à collier blanc. Le Vail. Ois. d'Afr. 5. 213.

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

RED-CRESTED CUCKOW.

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

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

RED-CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus brasiliensis,)

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

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

 Cuculus brasiliensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 171. 18.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 419.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 222. 48.
 Cuculus cristatus ruber. Bris. 4. 154. 25.
 Le Couroucoucou. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 298.

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

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

HORNED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cornutus.)

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

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

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

Cuculus brasiliensis cornutus. Bris. 4. 145. 20. Atinga guacu mucu. Buff. Hist. Nat. 6. 409. Horned Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2, 530. 27.

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

LONG-BILLED RAIN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Vetula.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LONG-BILLED RAIN CUCKOW.

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

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

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

RAIN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus pluvialis.)

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

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

Cuculus pluvialis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1.411.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 218.37.

Cuculus jamaicensis. Bris. 4. 114. 4.

Le Coucou dit Vieillard. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6, 398. Rain Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2, 535. 33.

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

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

MANGROVE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Seniculus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, breviore, corpore cincreo subtus rufescente, gula alba.

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

Cuculus minor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 411. Cuculus Seniculus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 219. 38. Petit Vieillard. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6, 401. Coucou des Paletuviers. Buff. Pl. Enl. 813. Mangrove Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2, 537.

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

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

SHINING CUCKOW.

(Cuculus lucidus.)

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

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

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

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

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

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



GILDED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus auratus.)

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

- Cuckow with the body above of a green gold, beneath white; head with five white striæ; tail wedge-shaped, the two exterior feathers with white spots on the outward edge, and all with white tips.
- Cuculus auratus. ' Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 421.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 215. 27.

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

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

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

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

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

KLAAS CUCKOW.

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

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

KLAAS CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Klaas.)

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

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

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

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

CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

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

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

CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cupreus.)

C. aureo-cupreus, abdomine femoribusque flavis. Golden copper Cuckow, with the abdomen and thighs yellow. Cuculus cupreus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 29. 1. Cupreous Cuckow. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 134. 2.

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

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

V. IX. P. I.

CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

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

INDICATOR. HONEY-GUIDE.

Generic Character.

R	ostrum robustum, conicum,
	basi dilatatum, versus api-
	cem angustum, mandibula
4	superiore arcuato carinata,
ŝ,	inferiore apice recurvato.

Nares plumis subtectæ.

- Pedessimplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis; digito postico externe longiore, ungue breve instructo.
- Beak strong, conic, dilated at the base, narrow towards the tip; the upper mandible bent and carinated, the lower one recurved at the tip.
- Nostrils slightly covered with feathers.
- Feet simple, with two toes before and two behind; the external hinder toe longest, armed with a short claw.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These birds are very tame, and not much afraid of man: their flight is heavy. They feed only on honey and wax, but do not eat the bees, who endeavour to sting them in the eye (almost the only part the insect can penetrate), and frequently make them suffer very much for their boldness in attacking the hive; and is often the cause of their death, as the Hottentots say numbers of their carcases are found near the resorts of the bees. Le Vaillant, in his travels, says the Hottentots are very partial to this bird, on account of the service it renders them; and that once when he was about to shoot one they implored him to spare its life, in consideration of its utility.

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

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

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

138 SPARRMAN'S HONEY-GUIDE.

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

SPARRMAN'S HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator Sparrmanii.)

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

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

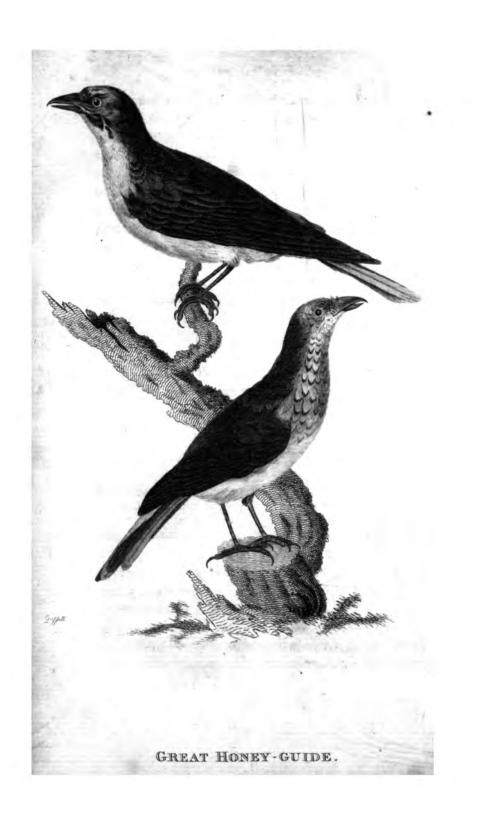
Cuculus indicator. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 418.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 218. 35.

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

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

Honey Cuckow. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 533 .- Lath. Sup. 101.

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



GREAT HONEY-GUIDE.

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

GREAT HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator major.)

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

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

LENGTH about ten inches: the upper part of the head, hinder part of the neck, wing-coverts, and back are brownish olive-green, yellowish in a certain light: rump white; upper tail-coverts white varied with olive: wing-quills dirty olive-brown, externally olive-green: the three outer tail-feathers

LITTLE HONEY-GUIDE.

140

on each side are white with a brown spot at the tip; the remainder of the tail-feathers olive-brown, with their outer webs white: fore-part of the neck and the breast pale yellow; the middle of the neck varied with black spots, which ascend to the throat; all the rest of the under part of the body yellow: beak, legs, nails, and eyes brown. Female rather less than the male; the olive-green colour more yellow than in the male: the forehead spotted with yellowish-white: the throat, front of the neck, breast and flanks varied with brownish-black and yellowish-white: in other respects she is like the male; which, when young, is similar in colour.

This species inhabits Auteniquoi and Caffraria: the female lays four dirty-white eggs, which the male occasionally sits on, to relieve the female, during the tedious process of incubation.

LITTLE HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator minor.)

 griseo-olivaceus; remigibus perfuscis viridi-flavo marginatis; ventre caudaque albidis hac pennis intermediis nigris; rostro, oculis pedibusque brunneis.

Olive-grey Honey-guide; with the quills brownish, margined with yellow; belly and tail whitish, the latter with the middle feathers black; beak, eyes, and feet brown.

Le petit Indicateur. Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq. 5. 137. p. 242.

This species was first observed by Le Vaillant in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, having been pointed out to him by the colonists, to whom it was well known.

The female has the back and wing-coverts brownish; and lays four plain white eggs.

This bird has a very remarkable note, which Le Vaillant has endeavoured to imitate as follows, katkat-kat-kat-kat-kay, kat, kay, kay, kat.

YUNX. WRYNECK.

Generic Character.

Rostrum teretiusculum, paulo || Beak roundish, slightly in-

incurvatum, debile.	curved, and weak.
Nares concavæ, denudatæ.	Nostrils naked and concave.
<i>Lingua</i> teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, apice mucro- nata.	Tongue very long, worm-like, slender, and armed at the point.
Pedes simplices; digitis du- obus anticis, duobus posti-	

THIS genus, which consists of only a single species, has, by most authors, been held distinct: it seems to be the link between the Woodpeckers and the Cuckows; as it has the tongue and feet of the former, but it cannot be placed there on account of the weakness of its beak; while it is removed from the latter (where it was originally placed by Linneus,) by its long tongue, although it has a great affinity in other respects. There are ten feathers in the tail.

cis.



WRYNECK.

(Yunx Torquilla.)

Y. grisea fusco nigricanteque varia; abdomine rufescente-albo maculis nigricantibus; rectricibus maculis striis fasciisque nigris undulatis.

- Grey Wryneck, varied with black and fuscous; abdomen of a rufescent white, with blackish spots; tail-feathers spotted and barred with undulated black striæ.
- Yunx Torquilla. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 172.—Faun. Suec. 97. 1. 97.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 423.—Ger. Orn. 2. 52. 186.—Bris. 4. 4. t. 1. f. 1.—Ratt. Syn. 41. 6.—Will. 95. 22.—Luth. Ind. Orn. 1. 223. 1.
- Le Torcol. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 84. 3.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 698.
 Wryneck. Brit. Zool. 1. 83.—Arct. Zool. 2. 267. B.—Lewin. Br. Birds. 2. 43.—Id. 8. 2. (ovum.)—Lath. Syn. 2. 548. 24.
 —Lath. Sup. 103.—Don. Brit. Birds. 4. 83.—Montague. Brit. Birds. 2.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 111.

THE length of this beautiful bird is about seven inches; the beak is three quarters of an inch long, nearly straight, and sharp pointed; tongue cylindric, two inches and a quarter in length: irides light hazel, inclining to yellow: the upper part of the head, neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts are ash-colour, marked with numerous fine dusky undulated transverse lines; from the crown of the head a black list runs half way down the back, disposed in four indistinct lines: wing-coverts like the back, but inclining to rufous, and spotted with grey: greater quills dusky, marked with quadrangular rust-coloured spots on the exterior webs:

WRYNECK.

chin and fore-part of the neck yellowish white, crossed with dusky lines: lower part of the breast, belly, and sides white, with small triangular dusky spots: under tail-coverts rufous-white, crossed with dusky lines: tail-feathers broad, rounded at the ends, and of the same colour as the back, with four distinct black bars: legs brown; female much paler.

There is a variety mentioned by Brisson of this bird, differing from the former in having the head and upper parts ferruginous, beautifully varied with longitudinal lines of yellow: wings and tail the same as the back: logs yellow: claws black.

The name *Wryneck* seems to have been given to this bird from its singular manner of turning its head over its shoulder alternately, when the black mark on the back of the neck gives it a twisted appearance; it also erects all the feathers on the top of the head: its beak seems to be of very little use in procuring subsistence, the tongue being the chief instrument used for that purpose.

The Wryneck makes a noise very much like the smaller species of Hawks, which it frequently repeats in the spring, soon after its arrival in this country, which is generally about the middle of April: it makes no nest, but lays its eggs, which are from eight to ten in number, on the rotten wood within; these eggs are as white as ivory, and weigh about thirty-seven grains.

If this bird be surprised in its nest, it has a singular action of defence: stretching itself at full length, and erecting the feathers of the head, it

WRYNECK.

suddenly rises, making at the same time a hissing noise like a snake; which has often been the means of the nest not being plundered of the young, from the supposition that they were advancing their hands on a brood of that reptile.

It is not uncommon in the southern and eastern parts of England, but is not known to have been taken far towards the north, and very rarely in Cornwall. It chiefly inhabits woods, or thickly inclosed countries, where there are plenty of old pollard elm trees, or orchards: it is a bird of passage, coming eight or ten days before the Cuckow. Its food is chiefly ants, which the male has been observed to carry to the female while sitting. Buffon observes that this bird grows very fat towards the end of summer, when it becomes excellent eating.

It is found throughout Europe and most parts of the Old Continent: is known by the names of Long-tongue, and Emmet-hunter.

V. IX. P. I.

PICUS. WOODPECKER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum polyedrum, rectum: apice cuneato.	Beak many-sided, straight; wedge-shaped at the tip.
Nares pennis setaceis recum-	Nostrils covered with seta-
bentibus obtectæ.	ceous recumbent feathers.
Lingua teres, lumbriciformis,	Tongue round, worm-shaped,
longissima, mucronata, a-	very long and slender, bony,
pice retrorsum aculeata se-	hard, and with a sharp
tis.	barbed point at the end.
Pedes simplices, digitis duo-	Feet simple, with two toes
bus anticis, duobus posticis.	before, and two behind.

THE birds of this genus climb trees, particularly those that are decaying or dead, in search of the insects and larvæ which destroy the tree within, and which are their natural food: they are unjustly persecuted in many places on a supposition that they are injurious to the trees, when in fact they do good, by destroying those insects which would otherwise increase so much as to cause the trees' overthrow in a short time. Their beak is large, strong, and well fitted for its employment, being terminated in a sort of wedge, by which it is enabled to pierce the bark of trees, and bore into the solid wood. Its neck is short and thick, and being furnished with very powerful muscles,

WOODPECKER.

it is capable of striking with such force against the trunks of trees, as to be heard at a great distance: its tongue is long and taper, with a hard bony substance at the tip, which terminates in two long slender cartilages proceeding from below upwards, and from behind forwards, over the whole skull, under the skin, and are attached to the forehead near the base of the beak : by means of these cartilages it is that the birds of this genus are able to thrust out their long filiform tongue to obtain the insects or their larvæ, which are often deeply seated in the solid tree: their tail consists of ten stiff sharp-pointed feathers, bent inwards, by which they secure themselves on the trunks of trees when in search of food. Their feet are well adapted for climbing, as the toes are situated two and two, by which they can creep up or down in any direction. They have a membranaceous stomach, and want the cœcum, a circumstance peculiar to this tribe.

The apparent solitary life of the Woodpecker is thus described by Buffon. " Of all the birds which earn their subsistence by spoil, none leads a life so laborious and painful as the Woodpecker: Nature has condemned it to incessant toil and slavery. While others freely employ their courage or address, and either shoot on rapid wing or lurk in close ambush, the Woodpecker is constrained to drag out an insipid existence in boring the bark and hard fibres of trees to extract its humble prey. Necessity never suffers any intermission of its labours, never grants an interval of sound repose;

148 GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

often during the night it sleeps in the same painful posture as in the fatigues of the day. It never shares the sports of the other inhabitants of the air, it joins not their vocal concerts, and its wild cries and saddening tones, while they disturb the silence of the forest, express constraint and effort : its movements are quick, its gestures full of inquietude, its looks coarse and vulgar; it shuns all society, even that of its own kind; and when it is prompted to seek a companion, its appetite is not softened by delicacy of feeling."

GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

(Pieus martius.)

P. niger, pileo coccineo.

Black Woodpecker, with a scarlet crown.

Picus martius. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 173. 1.—Faun. Suec. 98.— Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 224. 1.

Picus niger. Briss. 4. 21. 6.

Le Pic noir. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 41, 2.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 596.

Great Black Woodpecker. Pen. Arc. Zool. 2. 276. A.—Lewin. Br. Birds. 2. 46.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 552. 1.—Lath. Sup. 104.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. 13.—Montague. Brit. Birds. 2.— Montague's Supplement.

THE Great Black Woodpecker is in length seventeen inches: beak near two inches and a half in length; of a dark ash-colour, whitish at the sides: the whole bird black, except the crown of the head, which is scarlet: irides pale yellow:



GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

first quill-feathers very short: two middle tailfeathers rather longer than the rest, giving the tail a rounded appearance: legs lead-coloured; covered with feathers on the fore part for half their length: the female is brownish; with only the hind part of the head scarlet: but both sexes vary in this latter mark, and it has been quite wanting in some specimens that have occurred.

This bird is said to build in old ash and poplar trees, which it so excavates occasionally as to cause them to be blown down by the first strong wind: the female lays two or three white eggs, which colour seems to be peculiar to the whole genus: it is said to be so great a destroyer of bees, that the inhabitants of those places where it is abundant, and many bees are hived in the trees, are obliged to take every precaution to guard the mouth of the hive, which is generally done with sharp thorns, but that is not always sufficient to protect them; the birds are found most numerous where the greatest quantity of bees are kept.

This species is found in most parts of Europe, but not in Italy, and rarely in France and England *: it is most abundant in Germany; it is likewise found in Russia.

* The fact of its having been taken in England is very doubtful, although it is mentioned in Dr. Pultney's catalogue of Dorsetshire birds, where it is noticed as having been taken more than once in that county: it has also been said to have occurred in Lancashire, in the neighbourhood of London, and in Devonshire; but these latter instances are not sufficiently authenticated.

WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

(Picus principalis.)

P. niger, linea utrinque collari remigibusque secundariis albis. Mas. crista coccinea.

Fæm. crista corpore concolore.

Black Woodpecker, with a line on both sides of the neck, and the secondary quills white.

Male, with a scarlet crest.

Female, with the crest the same colour as the body.

Picus principalis, Lin, Syst. Nat. 1, 173. 2.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 425.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 225, 3.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 56.

Picus niger carolinensis. Briss. 4. 26. 9.

Pic noir huppé de la Caroline. Buff. Pl. Enl. 690.

Pic noir à bec blanc. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7, 46. Vieil. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2. 56. 109.

White-billed Woodpecker. Pen. Arc. Zool. 2. 156.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 553. male.-Lath. Sup. 105. 2. female.

THE White-billed Woodpecker is in length sixteen inches. The beak is about three inches in length, channelled, and as white as ivory : irides yellow : on the back of the head is a beautiful red, erect, pointed crest, some of the feathers two inches in length : the head itself and body black ; but the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts white : there is a white stripe beginning at the eye and passing down each side of the neck to the back : some of the primary quillfeathers black ; the rest white : tail black, and rather wedge-shaped : legs and claws black : fe-



WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

male rather larger than the male; beak of a most beautiful white, and very obtuse at the tip: crest of the head black: the white lines from the eyes unite into a point on the back: the fifth wingquill black with a white tip, and two spots of white on the inner web; sixth and seventh black, with the ends and whole of the inner webs white; all the other quills entirely white; under wing-coverts white: tail black, very stiff: legs dusky blue: claws black: the rest of the body similar to the male.

This bird is called by the Spaniards the *Carpenter*, which name is very applicable, as it makes a great noise with its beak against the trees in the woods, which is similar to that made by carpenters when at work; making in an hour or two a bushel of chips: it is found in Carolina, Virginia, New Spain, Brasil, and New Jersey.

LINEATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Lineatus.)

P. niger, crista coccinea, linea a rostro utrinque collari ad medium dorsum alba, corpore subtus rufo-albido fasciis nigris.

Black Woodpecker, with a crimson crest, and with a white line on both sides of the neck reaching from the beak to the middle of the back; body beneath reddish white barred with black.

Picus Lineatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174, 4.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 425.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 226. 5.

Picus niger cayanensis cristatus. Briss. 4. 31. 11. t. 1. f. 2.

Pic noir huppé de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 50.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 717.

Lineated Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 556. 4.

LENGTH near fourteen inches: beak above an inch and a half long, and horn-coloured : head with a red crest: nape red: cheeks ash-colour: from the corner of the mouth on each side is a white line, which gets broader as it advances, until it meets on the back, which is black : there is a red stripe along the under jaw: throat beneath reddish white, the shaft of each feather marked with black : fore-part of the neck and breast black ; each feather at the tip bordered with reddish white; of which colour the belly, vent, and thighs are, but striated transversely with black ; edges of the wings white: quills black; the inner webs about one third of their length from the base white: tail black, and wedge-shaped: legs and claws grey. Inhabits Cayenne."

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

(Picus erythrocephalus.)

P. capite toto rubro, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine remigibusque secundariis albis.

Woodpecker with the whole head red; wings and tail black; abdomen and secondary quill-feathers white.

Picus erythrocephalus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 7. — Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 429. — Briss. 4. 52. 19. t. 3. f. 1. — Lath. Ind. Orn. 1.

227. 9 .- Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 60.

Pic noir à domino rouge. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 55.

Pic de Virginie. Buff. Pl. Enl. 117.

Le Pic tricolor. Vieil, Ois, de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 60. 112. 113. young.

Red-headed Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 160.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 561. 1.

Picus obscurus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 429.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 228. 11.

White-rumped Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 563. 10.

This destructive bird is eight inches and three quarters in length: beak an inch and a quarter, lead-coloured at the base, and black at the tip: head and neck of a bright crimson, the latter edged with black below: irides dusky: back and wings black: breast, belly, and rump white: ten first quill-feathers black, eleventh black and white, rest white with black shafts: tail wedge-shaped and black: legs and claws lead-colour: young bird has the beak horn-coloured: head, throat, chin, and all the upper parts of the body dusky, transversely waved with dirty white: great wing-coverts black: primary quills dusky: the outer

154 RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

edges margined with cream-colour, with some of the feathers tipped with white : secondaries white, with two irregular black bars at the tip of each feather ; the second bar is sometimes wanting on the outer webs : rump, belly, and tail-coverts white ; legs black. These birds are found chiefly in old trees, and the noise they make with their beaks is heard at a great distance : they are very injurious to the maize-fields and orchards, as they peck the ears of the maize, and destroy the apples, which they eat so far that nothing but the skins remain : they are sometimes so numerous that a premium of twopence a head has been paid from the public fund on purpose to extirpate them, which has of late been much neglected.

In the winter they are very tame, and are occasionally seen to come in the houses, in a similar manner to the Redbreast in England. They are inhabitants of many parts of North America; and migrate more or less to the southward in the autumn, according to the severity of the approaching season, from whence the natives expect either a moderate or severe winter: upon their return northward they soon begin to build, and are one of the earliest of the Woodpeckers in performing that operation. It is supposed by Buffon that necessity alone compels these birds to feed on fruits, as it is contrary to the nature of the birds of this genus: they are said to be very palatable food.



BUFF-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus melanoleucos.)

- P. nigricans, pileo cristato flavescente; fronte superciliis nuchaque nigris, linea collari utrinque ad dorsum alba, corpore subtus albido fasciis nigris.
- Blackish Woodpecker, with a yellowish crest on the top of the head; forehead, supercilia, and upper part of the neck black, with a white line on each side of the latter reaching to the back; body beneath white barred with black.
- Picus melanoleucos. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 426.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 227. 7.

Buff-crested Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 558. 625.

TWELVE inches and a half in length: beak two inches, and of a brownish horn-colour: the forepart of the crest black, hinder part buff-coloured: beneath the crest above the eye is a black line: hind part of the neck likewise black: the sides of the head beneath the eye white, which colour runs down on each side of the neck, and meets on the middle of the back, the upper half of which is also white: sides of the head and neck, lower part of the back, wings, and tail brownish black: breast, belly, and yent dirty white, barred transversely with dusky, which is the colour of the chin: legs black. Is found in Surinam.

RED-THROATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus rubidicollis.)

P. niger versicolor, fronte uropygioque albis, corpore subtus coccineis, lateribus flavescentibus,

Changeable black Woodpecker, with the forehead and rump white; body beneath crimson, and sides yellowish.

Picus rubidicollis. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 63.

Le Pic a gorge rougeâtre. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 63. 117.

FIGURED by Monsieur Vieillot, in his splendid work on the North American birds, as a native of St. Domingo: it is eight inches and a half in length: head, neck, and upper parts of the body black, changing in certain positions of light to blue and green: forehead, rump, and upper tailcoverts white: the whole of the under parts of a most beautiful crimson, except the sides of the abdomen and neck, which are yellowish, the latter with a few black spots: legs and beak lead-colour: female grey and brown below, in other respects similar to the male.

CHILI WOODPECKER.

(Picus lignarius.)

P. pileo coccinco, corpore albo cæruleoque vittato. Woodpecker with a scarlet crown, body banded with blue and white.

Picus lignarius. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 424.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 224. 2.

Chili Woodpecker. Lath. Sup. II. 140. 1.

This bird, which is an inhabitant of Chili, is not quite as large as a Blackbird; the crown has a red crest, and the body is banded with blue and white: bill very strong, and it is not only enabled by means of it to make holes in decayed trees, but likewise in sound ones, in which it makes its nest.

PILEATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus pileatus)

P. niger, crista rubra, temporibus alisque maculis albis, gula latescente.

Black Woodpecker, with a red crest, temples and wings with white spots; throat yellowish.

Picus pileatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 173. 3.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 425.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 225. 4.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 58.

Picus virginianus pileatus, Briss, 4. 29, 10.

Pic noir à huppé rouge. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 48,-Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 58, 110.

Pic noir huppé de la Louisiane. Buff. Pl, Enl. 718. 1.

Pileated Woodpecker. Pen. Arc. Zool. 2. 157.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 554. 3.-Lath. Sup. 105.

This bird is in length fifteen inches: beak two inches long, and of a lead-colour; irides golden: top of the head crowned with long red feathers; beneath which, over the eye, there is a streak of white, and below this is a broad black one, in which the eyes are placed: on each side of the jaw there is a stripe of red reaching the whole length of the mandible, and part of the way down the neck: cheeks, throat, front, and sides of the neck pale buff; having a band of black arising at the corners of the mouth, and passing through the middle down the sides of the neck: hind part of the neck, back, and rump black: belly, sides, thighs, breast, and under tail-coverts blackish: wings spotted with white, and a similar coloured



RED-NECKED WOODPECKER.

spot on the back: the two middle tail-feathers longest: legs and claws black: female differs in having the forehead brown, and wanting the red stripe on the lower mandible. This species is subject to triffing variations in its markings, being sometimes found striated with white beneath. It is said to be very injurious to maize, not that it eats any part of the plant, but it settles on the ripe ears to pick off the insects that abound there: it is very common in many parts of North America, where it is called *May May*.

RED-NECKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus rubricollis.)

P. fuscus, occipite cristato, corpore subtus testaceo, capite colloque coccineis.

Brown Woodpecker, with the back part of the head crested, body beneath testaceous, head and neck crimson.

Picus rubricollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 426.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 226. 6.

Le Pic à cou rouge. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 53. Grand Pic huppé à tête rouge de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 612. Red-necked Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 558. 5.

BEAK pale coloured : head and neck as far as the breast crimson : back, wings, and tail dark brown ; with a mixture of dirty white on the wings : the whole of the under part of a cream-colour : head crested behind : legs lead-colour : length about sixteen inches : it is sometimes found of a fulvous colour underneath, which may be the sexual distinction. Inhabits Cayenne.

RED-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus ruber.)

- P. niger, capite, collo, et peotore coccineis, macula alarům longitudinali alba, abdomine medio flavescente-albo.
- Black Woodpecker, with the head, neck, and breast scarlet, a longitudinal white spot on the wings, and the middle of the abdomen yellowish white.
- Picus ruber. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 429.—Lath. Ind. Own. 1, 228. 10.

Red-breasted Woodpecker, Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 562. 9.-Lath. Sup. 106.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: beak an inch long, and brown: back of the neck varied with dusky: head, neck, and breast crimson; with a buff-coloured line beginning at the nostril and ending beneath the eye: wings and back black: most of the lesser wing-coverts tipped with white, and the greater ones with the outer webs white, forming a parallel streak near the edges of the wing: scapulars with an obscure yellowish spot at the tip: quills black; the first with round white spots on the inner web half way from the base; the rest spotted on both webs with that colour: under wing-coverts varied with black and white : middle of the belly dirty yellowish white : sides the same, mixed with blackish : tail entirely black, except the middle feather, which has three white spots on one of the webs: legs black. Said to inhabit Cayenne.

YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus flaviventris.)

P. supra niger; capite, collo, pectoreque rubris; alis maculis albis, ventre flavescente-olivaceo.

Woodpecker above black; with the head, neck, and breast red; wings with white spots, and belly yellowish olive.

Picus flaviventris. Vicil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 67. Pic a ventre jaune. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 67.

THE person who first noticed this bird was the celebrated Captain Cook, who procured it in Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast of America : the upper parts are black, the wings spotted with white : the head, neck, and breast are red : abdomen yellowish olive, in which circumstance it principally differs from P. ruber; and from P. rubricollis in being much smaller, and not above half of the length.

V. IX. P. I.

STRIPED-BELLIED WOODPECKER,

(Picus fasciatus.)

P. fusco-nigricans, vertice loris strigaque submaxillari coccineis, abdomine albo nigroque striato, rectricibus apice albis.

Brownish-black Woodpecker, with the crown, lore, and a stripe beneath the jaw scarlet; abdomen striated with black and white; tail-feathers white at the tip.

Picus striatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.

Picus fasciatus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 228. 12.

Striped-bellied Woodpecker, Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 563. 11,

This species, which is in the British Museum, is rather larger than P. minor, being eight inches in length: beak one inch, and yellowish: crown and nape crimson, as is a stripe beneath the jaw, and another from the beak to the eye; which last is bordered with white: back, wings, and tail black, the tips of the latter white: belly and sides of the head striated with black and white: legs black.



GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus major.)

P. albo nigroque varius, crisso occipite rubris.

Woodpecker varied with black and white, vent and back of the head red.

Picus major. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 176. 17 .- Lin. Faun. Suec. 100. -Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 436.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 228. 13.

Picus varius majore. Briss. 4. 34. 13.

L'Epeiche, ou Pic varié. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois, 7. 57.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 196. male. 595. female.

Greater spotted Woodpecker. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 85.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 162.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 47.—Id. 8. 3. (ovum.) —Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 564, 12.—Lath. Sup. 107.—Montague. Brit. Birds. 2.—Mont. Sup.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 118.

B. albo nigroque varius, crisso pileoque rubris.

Varied with black and white, vent and top of the head red.

Picus medius. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 176. 18.—Lin. Faun. Succ. 101.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 436.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 229. 14. Picus varius. Briss. 4. 35, 14. t. 2. f. 1.

Pic varié à tête rouge. Buff. Pl. Enl. 611.

Middle spotted Woodpecker. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 86. 37.-Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 278. D.-Lewin. Brit. Birds. 48.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 565. 13.-Lath. Sup. 107.-Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 119.-Montague, Brit. Birds. 2.

THE greater and middle spotted Woodpeckers of authors were formerly considered distinct from each other, but latterly, as we are informed in the supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, they have been most satisfactorily proved the same, as a nest was taken with five young, which were found to be P. medius, just as they were about to leave it, and which were fed and attended to by P.

164 GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

major; and from that circumstance we shall consider ourselves authorised to describe them as one species.

This bird is in length nine inches : beak an inch and a quarter long, and dusky: irides reddish brown : forehead dirty white : crown black : hind head deep crimson: cheeks white, beneath which is a black line from the lower mandible to the back of the head, from the middle of which another line of the same colour runs down on each side, and almost meets at the upper part of the breast: back of the neck with a white spot on each side: back, rump, lesser wing and tail-coverts black : scapulars and some of the adjoining greater coverts white: quills black, with a few white spots on each web : throat and under parts dirty white: vent crimson: four middle tail-feathers black, the others more or less white towards the point, and marked with a few white spots: legs lead-colour : female wants the red on the hind head, in all other respects is similar to the male : young hird, (P. medius of authors,) differs in having the whole crown of the head red, the black marking about the head and neck not so long, the white on the cheeks dusky, and that on the breast inclining to brown : it is sometimes found with the head spotted with black.

This bird is not uncommon in woods in England, France, and most other parts of Europe, and is likewise found in Siberia and Astrakan. It is a very cunning bird; for when a person has seen one on a tree, if he be not very attentive, and the tree should

GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

be large, he is sure to lose sight of it, as the moment it observes any one it creeps behind a branch till the danger is over. The female seems to be very careful of her eggs, which are five in number, very white, and mostly deposited in a hole in a decayed tree, without any appearance of a nest: she will suffer herself to be touched with the hand before she endeavours to escape. It is this species which generally makes that jarring noise so frequently heard in our woods.

165

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus minor.)

P. albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, crisso testaceo.

Woodpecker varied with black and white, crown of the head red, vent testaceous.

Picus minor. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 176. 19. — Lin. Faun. Suec. 102. —Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437. — Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 229. 15.

Picus varius minor. Briss. 4. 41. 15.

Le petit Epeiche. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 62.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 598. 1. male. 2. female.

Lesser spotted Woodpecker. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 87. 37.-Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 278. E.-Lewin. Brit. Birds. 49.-Don. Brit. Birds. 2. 36.-Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 120.-Montague. Brit. Birds. 2.-Mont. Sup.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 566. 14.-Lath. Syn. Sup. 108.-Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 140.

β, albo nigroque varius, vertice nucha cerviceque nigro-griseis, corpore subtus flavescente nigro-maculato.

Varied with black and white, with the crown, top, and sides of the neck blackish grey; body beneath yellowish spotted with black.

Petit pic d'Antigue. Sonner. Voy. 118. 77.

THIS small species is in length only five inches and a half: beak lead-coloured: irides red: cheeks and sides of the neck white, bounded by black above and below: crown crimson, bounded on each side with black, which, joining behind, runs down in a peak on the back of the neck: forehead dirty white: breast and belly the same: upper parts of the body black barred with white: scapulars and quills spotted with black and white: lesser wing-coverts entirely black: four middle tail-fea-



LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

thers black; the rest more or less tipped with white, and spotted with black: legs lead-colour: female with that part of the head white which in the male is red: both sexes without the red vent of the last species.

Sonnerat describes a bird taken by him in the isle of Panay, with the beak black; the crown of the head and hind part of the neck greyish black: with a stripe of white beginning above the eye, and descending about two thirds of the way down the neck; below which from the eye to the shoulder there is another of black: upper part of the body black and white: under parts pale yellow spotted with black: tail above black, beneath barred with dirty white, and yellowish: legs blackish.

This bird is pretty generally diffused over most parts of the continents of Europe and Asia. Salerne denies its being found in France, but Buffon assures us it is found in most of the provinces there; in England it is rather scarce. It builds in rotten trees, and often disputes possession with the Colemouse, which generally yields to the superior strength of its adversary : it lays about five white eggs, which weigh about thirty-three grains, and are placed on the rotten wood without any nest. In the winter it approaches orchards for the sake of food, as it finds various insects on the trunks of the trees. It is known by the names of Hickwall and Crankbird.

167

SPOTTED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus varius.)

P. albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, crisso albo, fusco fasciato.
 Woodpecker varied with black and white; top of the head red; vent white, barred with fuscous.

- Picus varius. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 176. 20.—Gmel, Syst. Nat. 1. 438.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 232. 21.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 63.
- Le pic varié de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 77.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 785.

Le Pic macule. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 63. 118.

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 166.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 574. 20.—Lath. Sup. 109.

In length near eight inches: beak one inch, and lead-coloured: crown red, bordered with black : hind parts of the head pale yellow, reaching forwards, and forming a band of that colour over the eyes: from the base of the beak to the back of the head runs a black line, which passes through the eyes; beneath which is another one of pale yellow, beginning at the nostrils and endingon the sides of the neck; there is also a fourth band, which commences at the base of the under mandible, and bends towards the fore-part of the neck, where it blends with the black on that part : throat red : fore-part of the neck and breast black bordered with yellow: sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts white, barred transversely with brown : abdomen light yellow varied with black: body above variegated with black and white : two mid-

SPOTTED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

dle tail-feathers black, spotted with white: two next on each side black, and the outer ones black, spotted on the inner webs with white at the tip: legs blackish: claws the same: female without the red on the head; and the yellow markings on that part and the neck of the male are white in her. The young bird has the feathers of the head of a yellowish grey, bordered with darker colour: the rump varied with black and white; the wings less spotted at the tips, and the abdomen yellowish. Inhabits the same places as P. pubescens, and is equally destructive to orchards: it is called at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Mekisewe Paupastaow*.

169

LITTLE WOODPECKER.

(Picus pubescens.) 24

۶.,

P. albo nigroque varius, subtus griseo albus, rectrice extima nigra maculis quatuor albis.

77.34

Woodpecker varied with black and white, beneath greyish white ; outer tail-feather black, with four white spots.

Picus pubescens. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 175. 15 .- Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 435 .- Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 232. 20 .- Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 65.

Picus varius virginianus minor. Briss. 4. 50. 18.

Petit Pic varié de Virginie. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 76.

Le Pic minule. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 65. 121.

Downy Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2, 163.

Little Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 573. 19 .- Lath. Sup. 1098

This most destructive and minute species of Woodpecker is very similar in appearance to P. villosus, and might be easily mistaken for that bird were it not much less, being only five inches and a half in length: beak three quarters of an inch long, and horn-coloured: top of the head black; above the eye on each side is a white line: hind parts of the head red : upper parts of the body black; with a similar line of white to that of the last passing down the back : greater wing-coverts and guills spotted with white : under parts of the body pale grey: tail black; the four middle feathers plain ; the rest barred with white and black : legs and claws black : female has the back of the head white instead of red.

HAIRY WOODPECKER.

This species inhabits Virginia, Carolina, and New Jersey, where it is reckoned extremely dangerous to orchards, as when it has pecked one hole in a tree it makes another in a horizontal direction close to the first, till it has made a complete circle round the tree, which generally kills it.

HAIRY WOODPECKER.

(Picus villosus,)

P. albo nigroque varius, subtus albus, dorso longitudinaliter subvilloso, rectricibus extimis toto albis.

Woodpecker varied with black and white; beneath white; back downy; outer tail-feathers entirely white.

Picus villosus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 175. 16.—Gmel, Syst. Nat. 1. 435.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 232. 19.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 64.

Picus varius virginianus. Briss. 4. 48. 17.
Pic chevelu de Virginie. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 74.
Pic au chevelu. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 64. 120.
Pic varié male de Virginie. Buff. Pl. Enl. 754.
Hairy Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 164.—Lewin. Br. Birds.
2. 50.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 572. 18.—Lath. Sup. 108.

This species is rather less than the large spotted Woodpecker, and is about eight inches and three quarters in length: beak an inch and a quarter long, and horn-coloured: head black; with two white streaks on each side, one over the eye, the other along the under jaw, and both arising from the base of the bill: across the back of the head is a red band: upper parts of the body black, divided

HAIRY WOODPECKER.

with a list of white hair like feathers down the middle: wings spotted with white: under parts of the body entirely white: four middle tail-feathers black; the rest on each side marked obliquely with white at the tip; the last but one white, with a black base; outer one wholly white: legs and claws grey brown: female without the red on the head.

Inhabits Carolina, Virginia, Canada, and likewise the north of England, where it is not very uncommon. Dr. Latham mentions having seen a pair in the collection of the Duchess of Portland, which were shot near Halifax in Yorkshire, and which agreed in every respect with the American ones: is also very common at Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Paupastaow*. It is said to be very destructive to apple-trees by pecking holes in them.

1 LAN

and the second sec

CANADA SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Canadensis.)

P. albo nigroque varius, corpore subtus dorsoque medio albo, nucha fulva, rectricibus duabus intermediis nigris immaculatis, duabus extimis albis basi nigris.

Woodpecker varied with black and white; body beneath and middle of the back white; top of the neck fulvous; the two middle tail-feathers black and immaculate; two outer ones white, black at the base.

Picus Canadensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 230. 17.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437.

Picus varius Canadensis. Briss. 4. 45. 16. t. 2. f. 2.

L'Epeiche du Canada. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 69.-Buff. Pt. Enl. 345. 1.

Canada Spotted Woodpecker, Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 163 .- Lath. Ind. Orn. 2, 569, 16.

ABOUT the size of a Blackbird : length nine inches: beak horn-coloured, one inch and a quarter in length : head black : forehead dirty white : on each side is a broad white band passing above the eyes, and joining another orange-coloured one on the back of the head: there is a white mark beneath the eyes, which gets broader as it proceeds downwards on the sides of the neck : upper parts of the body black, varied with white in the middle of the back: under parts whitish: wing-coverts and quills spotted with white: two middle tailfeathers black: the next with a dirty white spot near the tip; the three outer ones obliquely tipped with white; the two outmost ones entirely white, except the base : legs grey-brown : female without the orange spot on the back of the head. Inhabits Canada.

NORTHERN WOODPECKER.

(Picus borealis.)

P. supra niger, sabtus albus; occipite rufo, pone oculis macula alba.

Woodpecker above black, below white; hind head red, with a white spot behind the eyes.

Picus borealis. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66. Le Pic boreal. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66. 122.

This bird is found in the north of the United States of America, and is about seven inches in length: beak and feet black: irides red: the whole of the upper parts of the body, with the upper tail-coverts and quills black, spotted with dusky; the wing-coverts likewise black, and spotted with white : the four exterior tail-feathers white varied with black; the rest entirely of the latter colour : hind head with a narrow red band. and a large white spot reaching from thence to the eyes, below which is a black line which extends to the under mandible : the feathers at the base of the beak, throat, front of the neck, breast, and abdomen whitish, the latter spotted with black : it has a great affinity to the Canada Spotted Woodpecker.

VARIED WOODPECKER,

(Picus tricolor.)

P. niger, striis transversis albis, pectore abdomineque rubris. Black Woodpecker, with transverse white striæ; breast and abdomen red.

Picus tricolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437.-Lath. Ind. Orn, 1. 230. 16.

Picus varius mexicanus major. Briss. 4. 57. 21. Picus varius mexicanus minor. Briss. 4. 59. 22. L'Epeiche du mexique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 70. Varied Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 568. 15.

LENGTH of this species about nine inches: beak one inch, and white: head, upper part of the neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts and quills of a most beautiful black, varied with white: body beneath white; reddish on the breast and abdomen: a whitish line above the eye: wings reaching nearly to the middle of the tail, which is black, and about four inches in length. Said to inhabit the colder parts of Mexico.

CARDINAL WOODPECKER.

(Picus Cardinalis.)

P. albo nigroque varius, subtus albus maculis oblongis nigris, lateribus colli vitta utrinque alba, vertice nuchaque rubris.

Woodpecker varied with black and white; beneath white with oblong black spots; both sides of the neck with a white stripe; crown and top of the neck red.

Picus Cardinalis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 438.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 233. 23.

Pic Cardinal de Luçon. Son. Voy. 72. 35. Le grand Pic varié de Luçon. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 67. Cardinal Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 576, 22.

LENGTH about thirteen inches: beak blackish: crown and hind part of the head bright red; a white stripe reaching from the eyes to the wings: throat, breast, and belly white, marked with longitudinal black spots: sides and back of the neck with the back and wing-coverts black, the feathers fringed with white: quills and tail black, with yellow shafts; primary quills spotted with yellow on the edges, secondaries transversely barred with white: tail spotted: legs blackish. Inhabits the Island of Luzonia: described by Sonnerat.

MAHRATTA WOODPECKER.

(Picus Mahrattensis.)

P. niger albo varius, subtus fuscus maculatus, uropygio albo, abdomine medio rubro.

Black Woodpecker varied with white, beneath spotted with brown; rump white; abdomen red in the middle.

Picus Mahrattensis. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. XXXI. 3. Mahratta Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 142. 7.

This bird, which is preserved in the British Museum, is rather larger than P. minor: the head is yellow brown: white on each side the nape: upper parts of the body black, spotted with white: the chin and all the under parts pale brown, with darker streaks down the middle of each feather: middle of the belly red: rump white: quills and tail black, spotted with white: the outer tail-feather with three white spots: said to have been brought from the Mahratta country in India.

BROWN WOODPECKER.

(Picus moluccensis.)

P. fusco-nigricans albo undatus, subtus albidus fusco sagittatus, crisso albo, remigibus rectricibusque albo maculatis.

Blackish-brown Woodpecker, waved with white; beneath whitish, sprinkled with brown, vent white; quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Picus moluccensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 439.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 233. 25.

Petit Epeiche brun des Moluques. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7.68. Petit Pic des Moluques. Buff. Pl. Enl. 748. 2.

Brown Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 577. 24.-Lath. Sup. 109.

LENGTH five inches: beak pale: sides of the head white; crown and a spot beneath the eye brown: upper parts of the body brownish black, undulated with white: beneath whitish, sprinkled with brown: quills spotted with white: vent white: tail-feathers brown, with three white spots on both webs: legs blueish. Inhabits the Molucca Islands and India.

CRIMSON-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Goertan.)

P. supra griseo fuscus, subtus griseo-flavicans, vertice uropygioque coccineis.

Woodpecker above of a grey brown ; beneath greyish yellow ; crown and rump crimson.

Picus Goertan. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 434.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 236. 32.

Pic Goertan du Senegal. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 725.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 320.

Crimson-rumped Woodpecker. Lath, Gen. Syn. 2. 583. 29.

THIS species, which is known at Senegal by the name Goërtan, is much smaller than P. viridis: the beak is lead-coloured: the crown crimson: upper parts of the body grey brown with a green tinge, spotted on the wings with dirty white: under parts dirty yellow: rump red: legs leadcoloured.

NUBIAN WOODPECKER.

(Picus nubicus.)

P. fusco albo rufoque undato-maculatus, vertice nigro albo punctato, occipite cristato rubro, collo pectoreque albidis nigro guttatis.

Spotted Woodpecker waved with brown, white, and rufous; crown black, spotted with white; hind head with a red crest; neck and breast whitish, with black tear-shaped spots.

Picus nubicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 439.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 233, 24.

Epeiche de Nubie onde et tacheté. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 66.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 667.

Nubian Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 576. 23.

THE Nubian Woodpecker is in length seven inches and a half: beak black: irides pale brown: crown black, spotted with white: back of the head crimson, slightly crested: forehead brownish: from that to the eye, with the chin, whitish: the rest of the neck and breast the same, marked with tear-shaped black spots: the upper parts of the body beautifully variegated with brown, rufous, and white: thighs and vent whitish: tail barred with rufous and brown: legs blue. Inhabits the deserts of Nubia.

GREY WOODPECKER.

· (Picus griseus.)

P. pileo rubescente, gula genisque rubro variis ; rectricibus duabus intermediis et extimis albo nigroque variis, reliquis nigris.

Woodpecker with a reddish crown; throat and cheeks varied with red; the two middle tail-feathers and the most outward one varied with black and white, the rest black.

Picus griseus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 62.

Picus Carolinus. y. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 231. 18.

L'Epeiche raye de la Louisiane, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 73.— Buff. Pl. Enl. 692. female. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 62. 116.

Carolina Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 571. 17. B.

INHABITS Louisiana, and is about the size of the Greater spotted Woodpecker: beak blackish: upper part of the head dull red; with a slight trace of that colour on the throat, and beneath the eyes: prevailing colour black above, with white stripes; and greyish white beneath: the two middle and two outer tail-feathers black and white mixed; the rest dull black: female with a grey forehead, and the back of the neck yellow.

CAROLINA WOODPECKER.

(Picus carolinus.)

- P. pileo nuchaque rubris, dorso fasciis nigris, rectricibus mediis nigro punctatis.
- Woodpecker with the top of the head and upper part of the neck red; back with black bands; middle tail-feathers spotted with black.
- Picus carolinus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 431.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 231. 18.
- Picus varius jamaicensis. Briss. 4. 59. 23.

Pic varié de la Jamaique, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 72.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 597. female.

Carolina Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 161.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 570. 17.

LARGER than P. major : beak black, an inch and a half in length: irides hazel: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck behind bright red: cheeks yellowish white: throat and forepart of the neck dirty olive, which as it approaches the abdomen becomes red: lower part of the belly and thighs marked with transverse brown lines: upper parts of the body black, with narrow transverse whitish lines: tail black; the exterior feather dotted with white on the outer edge: legs and claws black : female has that part of the head rufous white which in the male is red. This bird appears to vary in a few particulars, as in some specimens the forehead and cheeks, in both sexes, have been pale buff; the belly, instead of being red, had only a pale yellowish-brown tinge; and



GREEN WOODPECKER.

the two middle tail-feathers barred with white on each web, the next only on the outer, and the outmost dotted with white the whole length of the exterior margin. This bird is said to feed on the capsicum when there is a deficiency of insect food, and to be very common in the woods of Carolina and Jamaica.

GREEN WOODPECKER.

(Picus viridis.)

P. viridis, vertice coccineo.

Green Woodpecker, with a scarlet crown.

Picus viridis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 175, 12, -Lin. Faun. Succ. 99. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 433. Briss. 4. 9. 1. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 234. 27.

Pic verd. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 7. 1.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 371. male. 879. female.

 Green Woodpecker. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 84. Pen. Arct. Zool.
 2. 277. B. Albin. 1. 18. Phil. Trans. 29. 350, 1. Lewin. Brit. Birds. 2. 51. 8. 54. (ovum.) Mont. Brit. Birds. 2.
 Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 116. Don. Brit. Birds. 2. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 577, 15. Lath. Sup. 110.

THE Green Woodpecker is in length thirteen inches: beak two inches, dusky, and triangular: irides white, with two circles, the inner one reddish: crown of the head crimson; the feathers tipped with ash-colour: eyes surrounded with black; beneath which, in the male is a crimson spot bordered with black, in the female wholly black: neck, back, lesser wing-coverts and scapulars, green: rump pale yellow: quills dusky,

185

GREEN WOODPECKER. .

spotted with whitish; beneath greenish white; lesser coverts deeply bordered with green: under parts of the body pale yellow green: tail barred with dusky and green, all but the outer feathers tipped with black: legs ash-coloured: claws much hooked: young bird with a slight appearance of crimson on its head. This bird is sometimes found entirely of a pale straw-colour, except the crown, which is faintly marked with red.

This species is not uncommon in the woody parts of England, and also most parts of Europe: its food consists entirely of insects, which it procures out of rotten trees: it is very fond of ants, and may be often seen on the ground attacking the nests of that insect; and as the ants commonly reside a few inches below the surface, the bird is obliged to make a breach in the nest with its beak and feet, to force them out, when it makes a hearty meal, using its tongue in the manner of the Wryneck: it also commits great ravages amongst bees in the winter.

This bird generally fixes its residence about twenty feet from the ground, preferring the aspin to any other tree, which the male and female alternately bore till they have made a hole of great depth to secure their eggs, which are four or five in number, white, and placed on the rotten wood without any nest. The holes they make in the trees are as perfect circles as if they were made with a pair of compasses. It is very curious to observe them try all parts of a dead branch until they find the most sonorous, when the strokes are

184



BENGAL WOODPECKER.

reiterated with such velocity, that the head scarcely seems to move, and the sound may be heard distinctly for half a mile. It is called in different parts of England by the various names of Woodspite, Rainfowl*, Highhoe, Hewhole, Awl-bird, Peck-a-tree, Yappingale, Yaffler, Woodwall, and Poppinjay; and has a very harsh note.

BENGAL WOODPECKER.

(Picus bengalensis.)

P. viridis, crista rubra, nucha nigra, fronte et jugulo albo nigroque vario, corpore subtus albo.

Green Woodpecker, with a red crest; top of the neck black; forehead and jugulum varied with black and white; body beneath white.

Picus bengalensis.' Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 175. 13.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 433.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 235. 29.-Briss. 4. 14. 2.

Le Pic verd de Bengale. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 23.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 695.

Bengal Woodpecker. Albin. 3. 22.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 580. 26.

Spotted Indian Woodpecker. Edw. 182.

A most beautiful species, and native of Bengal and Ceylon: is in length about eight inches and a half: the beak one inch and a half, and blackish: crown black, spotted with white: back of the head with a long crimson crest: sides of the head beneath the eye white, from whence a white line

* It has the name of Rain-fowl, from the notion that it makes most noise before rain.

BENGAL WOODPECKER.

passes down the neck; the hind part of which is black, and the fore-part, and throat, black and white mixed: breast, upper part of the belly, and sides, white; the feathers margined with brown: lower part of the belly, thighs, and vent, white: upper part of the back yellow; lower dull green: under and upper lesser wing-coverts deep brown, spotted with white; the rest of the wing green, spotted with lighter green: quills black, striated with white: tail greenish black: legs and claws blackish.

This bird is subject to a slight variation, being sometimes found with the white spots on the head more numerous; and having that part of the back black, which in the former is yellowish, and the middle, with the upper and under lesser wingcoverts of a fine red: throat, breast, and greater quills brown, the latter spotted with white: tail brown: most probably the opposite sex.



GOA WOODPECKER.

(Picus goensis.)

P. viridis subcristatus, pileo coccineo, corpore subtus albido nigro undato, temporibus vitta alba, lateribus colli striga nigra.

Green Woodpecker, slightly crested; top of the head crimson; body beneath white, waved with black; temples with a white stripe, sides of the neck with a black one.

Picus goensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 484.-Luth. Ind. Orn. 1. 235. 28.

Pic vert de Goa. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 22. -Buff. Pl. Enl. 696.

Goa Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 582. 27.

THIS bird, which is described by Buffon, is rather less than P. viridis, to which it has a great affinity: beak black: back of the head crested, and with the crown crimson: there is a white stripe bordering the crimson on the sides of the head, which gets wider as it passes onwards to the neck: from the eye there is also a band of the same colour, which passing downwards in a zigzag manner, reaches over the wings, the lesser coverts of which are black; and the other part of the wings is a bright yellow, ending on the secondaries in a greenish yellow: primaries varied with black and white: body beneath whitish, the feathers edged with black: tail black : legs lead-colour. Inhabits Goa, and is very like P. bengalensis.

PHILIPPINE WOODPECKER.

(Picus Philippinarum.)

P. fusco-viridis cristatus, subtus albo nigroque maculatus, uropygio rubro, rectricibus maculis duabus albis.

Brown-green crested Woodpecker, beneath spotted with black and white ; rump red ; tail-feathers with two white spots.

Picus Philippinarum. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 236. 30.

Palalaca, ou Pic vert tacheté des Philippines. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 21.

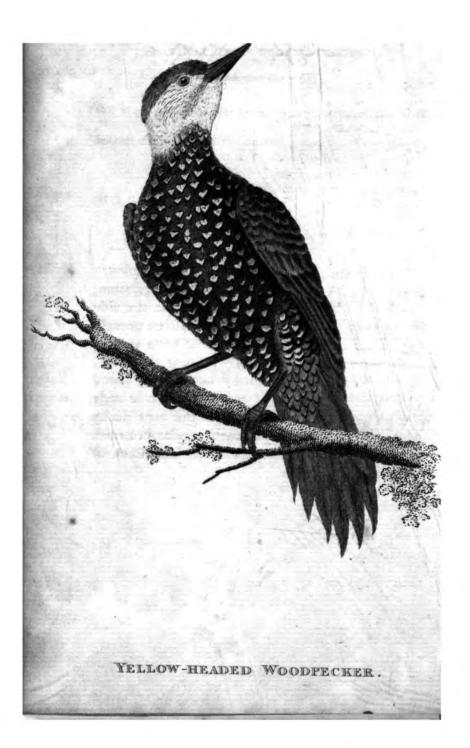
Pic verd des Philippines. Buff. Pl. Enl. 691.

Bengal Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 1. 581. 26. B.

ABOUT eleven inches in length: beak black: irides red: head crested: the throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly white; each feather margined with black: upper tail-coverts of a bright red: tail black brown, with a white spot on each web, forming a band of that colour when the tail is extended: rest of the body of a shining brown: legs black.

Called *Palalaca* by the natives of Luzonia, of which place it is an inhabitant : it is said to make a great noise with its beak, so as to be heard above a quarter of a mile distance.

190



YELLOW-HEADED WOODPECKER.

(Picus icterocephalus.)

P. subcristatus olivaceo-fuscus, subtus albo maculatus, capite colloque flavis, pileo rubro.

Olive-brown Woodpecker, with a slight crest, beneath spotted with white; head and neck yellow; crown red.

Picus chlorocephalus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 432.

Picus icterocephalus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241. 49.

Petit Pic à gorge jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 37.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 784.

Yellow-headed Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 595. 46.

LENGTH about seven inches: beak lead-colour: head and neck yellow: top of the head crimson, the feathers lengthened into a crest: on the side of the head is a stripe of the same colour: prevailing colour olive brown: the under parts spotted with white, but more thickly so near the crest: legs lead-colour. This bird is occasionally found with the chin and throat spotted with pale red: the under parts from thence to the vent dusky white, striated with transverse irregular brownish streaks. This fine species is an inhabitant of Guiana and Cayenne,

MALACCA WOODPECKER.

(Picus malaccensis.)

P. cristatus, pileo humerisque coccineis, gula juguloque rufo flavis, corpore subtus albo nigroque fasciato, cauda nigra.

Crested Woodpecker, with the crown and shoulders crimson; the throat and jugulum reddish yellow; body beneath barred with black and white, and the tail black.

Picus malaccensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241. 51. Le Pic de Malacca. Son. Voy. Ind. 2. 211. Malacca Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. 111.

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat in his Voyage to India, who says it is a native of Malacca : it is less than P. viridis: beak black: irides red: crown dull crimson, and slightly erested : throat and foreparts of the neck rufous yellow : breast, belly, and vent rufous white, striated with black bands : the back dirty reddish grey : lesser wing-coverts crimson : quills dusky red on the outer, and brown with white spots on the inner webs : rump greenish yellow, with black bands : tail black ; the feathers very stiff, and the shafts prominent : legs black.

ENCENADA WOODPECKER.

(Picus variegatus.)

P. capite subcristato, lateribus rubro notato, corpore supra transversim subtus longitudinaliter fusco alboque vario, genis albis.

Woodpecker with a slightly crested head, spotted on the sides with red; body above transversely, beneath longitudinally varied with fuscous and white; cheeks white.

Picus variegatus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 233. 22.

Picus bicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 438.

Pic varie de la Encenada. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 74.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 748. f. 1. mas.

Encenada Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 575. 21.

THIS is one of the most beautiful of the Woodpecker tribe, and is in length about six inches: beak lead-coloured: irides white: prevailing colours grey brown and white, irregularly blended together, mixed transversely on the upper part, and perpendicularly on the under: head slightly crested, and varied with crimson on the sides, which are white, and incline to brown beneath the eye: quills brown, spotted with white: legs lead-coloured: female with the whole of the head brown, and without the crest.

. IX. P. I.

RED-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

(Picus capensis.)

P. griseus, collo pectore dorsoque fusco-olivaceis, cauda nigra, tectricibus uropygioque rubris.

Grey Woodpecker, with the neck, breast, and back brown-olive; tail black; the coverts of the tail and the rump red.

Picus capensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 237. 37.

Pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 26.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 786, f. 2.

Cape Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 586. 34.

BEAK lead-colour: back, neck, and breast olivebrown; the rest of the plumage deep grey, lightest on the head: quills dusky: rump and upper tailcoverts red: tail black: legs lead-coloured. The supposed opposite sex has the beak black: head, neck, and under parts pale grey: back and wings olive brown: crown, rump, and belly crimson: tail dusky: legs black. Is found at the Cape of Good Hope and Abyssinia, in which latter place it is called *Wye-wa*.

ORANGE WOODPECKER.

(Picus aurantius.)

P. supra aurantius, nucha uropygio rectricibusque nigris.

Woodpecker above orange, with the hinder part of the neck, rump, and tail-feathers black.

P. aurantius. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 8.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 237. 35.

Picus capitis Bonæ Spei. Bris. 4. 78. 3. 1. 6. f. 1.

Pic du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 24. Orange Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 585. 32.

THIS beautiful bird, which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is in length ten inches and a half: beak one inch and a half, and lead-coloured : crown and back of the head red; the feathers long and narrow: from the eye to the hind head on each side is a stripe of white, and another from the nostrils passing beneath the eye and down the sides of the neck; the hind part and sides of which are blackish : the cheeks, throat, and forepart of the neck dirty grey, with the margins of each feather blackish : scapulars of a gilded green, with an orange tinge: upper part of the back of a fine golden orange; lower part with the rump and upper tail-coverts blackish: wing-coverts blackish brown; some of them with a dirty grey spot on the tips; and the greater ones nearest the body gilded olive, some of them spotted in a similar way, but those farthest from the body plain brown : quills dark brown ; most of them spotted

196 LESSER BLACK WOODPECKER.

with dirty white : breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts dirty white, the feathers margined with brown, except those of the tail-coverts, which are blackish; there is also a transverse stripe of black on the latter : tail black : legs and claws pale lead-colour.

LESSER BLACK WOODPECKER.

(Picus hirundinaceus.)

P. niger, occipite cristato rubro, humeris albido punctatis, abdomine inferiore albo.

Black Woodpecker, with the hinder part of the head crested and red; shoulders spotted with whitish; lower part of the abdomen white.

Picus hirundinaceus. Lath. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 5.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 426.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 227. 8.

Picus flavipes. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 438.

Le petit Pic noir de Cayenné. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 54.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 694. 2.

Yellow-legged Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 167.

Lesser Black Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 559. 7.

THIS variable species is in length about seven inches: beak an inch and a quarter, and brown: irides whitish: general colour black: hind head red: edges of the wings and lower part of the belly white: legs yellowish: claws black: one mentioned by Buffon differs in some respects from the above, having a white line above the eye, and towards the back of the head a few yellowish spots: down the middle of the head a dash of red:

LESSER BLACK WOODPECKER.

belly and sides black and grey mixed: lower part of the back and rump as in the first variety; the whole of the rest black, with a blueish gloss: female wants the red and yellow on the head entirely: there is a variety also that has not the red spot on the head, but instead thereof has a circle of yellow.

Dr. Latham mentions a still more curious variety, which is rather larger in size, having a red spot on the crown of the head, with a white mark on each side, in which the eye is placed: hind head golden: middle of the breast and sides dark crimson: vent barred with black and white: wings and tail black; some of the secondary quills tipped with white at the very extremity: female has the head entirely black, except a narrow line of white over the eyes. Inhabits North America and Cayenne.

GOLD-BACKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus senegalensis.)

P. fronte genisque fuscis, pileo rubro, dorso remigibusque fulvoaureis, corpore subtus griseo fusco alboque undulato.

- Woodpecker with the forehead and cheeks brown; crown red; back and quills fulvous gold; body beneath grey, waved with brown and white.
- P. senegalensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 237. 36.

Le petit Pic du Senegal. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 25.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 345. f. 2.

Gold-backed Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 596. 33.

THE Gold-backed Woodpecker is very little longer than a Sparrow: beak dusky: crown red: forehead and sides brown: quills and back of a golden fulvous yellow: the under parts of the body transversely waved with grey brown and dull white: coverts and rump greenish: the tail-feathers black, all except the two middle ones spotted with yellow: legs dusky. Is an inhabitant of Senegal.

RAYED WOODPECKER.

(Picus striatus.)

P. niger olivaceo striatus, subtus olivaceus, vertice occipite uropygioque rubris, collo subtus pectoreque griseo-fuscis.

Black Woodpecker striated with olive, beneath olivaceous; crown, hind head, and rump red; lower part of the neck and breast brownish grey.

Pieus striatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 427.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 238. 39.-Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 61.

Picus dominicensis striatus. Briss. 4. 65. 25. t. 4. f. 1.

Pic rayé de St. Domingue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 27. Buff. Pl. Enl. 281. 614. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 61. 114. Rayed Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 587. 36.

In length eight inches and three quarters: beak horn-coloured: crown and back of the head red: forehead, cheeks, and throat grey: upper parts of the body black, striated transversely with olive: fore-part of the neck, breast, and under wingcoverts grey brown: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts olive: quills blackish, spotted on the outer webs with yellow, and on the inner with whitish: tail black; the two outer feathers edged with grey; beneath olive: legs and claws blackish: female rather less; the top of the head black: in other respects the plumage is similar to the male. Inhabits St. Domingo.

PASSERINE WOODPECKER.

(Picus passerinus.)

P. olivaceo-flavicans, subtus fusco candicanteque fasciatus, capite supra rubro.

Yellowish-olive Woodpecker, beneath barred with brown and whitish; upper part of the head red.

Picus passerinus. Lin, Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 6.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 427.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 238. 40.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 61.

Picus dominicensis minor. Briss. 4. 75. 29. t. 4. f. 2.

Petit Pic olive de St. Domingue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7.29.-Vieil. Ois, de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 61, 115.

Passerine Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 588. 37 .- Lath. Syn. Sup. 110.

This bird is an inhabitant of the island of St. Domingo, and likewise of Cayenne, and is in length six inches: beak nearly an inch, and grey: upper part of the head in the male red; in the female brown; sides rufous grey: upper parts of the body yellowish olive; beneath transversely striated with whitish and brown: upper wingcoverts in general tipped with a yellowish white spot; the inner edges of the greater quills brown, dentated with whitish; the outer edges and the two first feathers plain: tail brown; the two middle feathers with two grey spots on each margin, outwardly edged with olive; the two outer ones brown mixed with grey, the exterior one tipped with whitish: legs and claws grey.

YELLOW-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus flavescens.)

P. niger flavo-fasciatus, capite crista dependente, gula genis cerviceque flavis.

Black Woodpecker fasciated with yellow; head with a long dependent crest, which, with the throat, cheeks, and top of the neck is yellow.

Picus flavescens. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 427.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 239. 42.

Yellow-crested Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 589. 39-

THE Yellow-crested Woodpecker is a native of Brasil, and is about the size of a Jackdaw: head with a very long pale yellow crest: throat, cheeks, and upper part of the neck, yellow: wings and back black, transversely striated with broad bars of light yellow: belly and tail black: thighs and lesser wing-coverts pale yellow: tail-coverts bright yellow: legs dark green.

YELLOW WOODPECKER.

(Picus flavicans.)

P. flavicans, occipite cristato, remigibus fuscis, rectricibus nigris. Yellowish Woodpecker, with the hind head crested, quills brown, and the tail-feathers black.

Picus flavicans. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 240. 44.

Picus exalbidus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 428.

Picus cayanensis albus. Briss. 4. 81. 31.

Pic jaune de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 32.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 509.

Yellow Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 591. 41.

TEN inches in length: beak above an inch, and yellowish white: head, neck, and body covered with dirty white feathers: head crested: a red stripe on each side from the lower jaw to the ears: wing-coverts brown, with yellowish margins; some of the greater ones rufous on the inner webs: quills brown: legs and claws grey: is subject to slight variety, being sometimes found of a light yellow colour instead of dirty white: tail black: female wants the red mark on the side of the head.

This bird makes its nest in old trees that are rotten within, but sound without; it begins by perforating the sound part in a horizontal direction, which having performed, it declines until the hole is about eighteen inches in depth: the male and female work together till the nest is finished, when the latter lays three nearly round white eggs, which are hatched in the beginning of April: it is very common at Cayenne, where it is called





GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

Charpentier jaune. The note of this bird is a singular kind of whistle six times repeated, but the three last are more grave than the rest.

GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus melanochloros.)

P. fulvo nigroque undato-maculatus, genis rubicundis, crista fulvoaurea, rectricibus nigris.

Woodpecker spotted and waved with folloous and black; checks reddish; crest of a brownish gold; tail-feathers black,

Picus melanochloros. Gmel, Syst. Nat. 1, 427.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 239, 41.

Picus varius americanus cristatus. Briss. 4, 34, 12, Le Grand Pic rayé de Cayenne. Buff, Hist. Nat. Ois. 7, 30-Buff, Pl. Enl. 719.

Gold-crested Woodpecker. Lath, Gen. Syn. 2. 589, 38.

ABOVE a foot in length: beak dusky: head with a very long golden orange-coloured crest: checks reddish: between the base of the beak and the eyes is a purple spot; space round the eye white: prevailing colour of the body black and yellow, mixed in waves, striæ, and spots: under parts spotted: tail black, the outer feathers yellow barred with black: legs dusky. Native of Cayenne.

203

CAYENNE WOODPECKER.

(Picus cayanensis.)

P. olivaceus nigro striatus, subtus flavicans, occipite rubro, vertice gulaque nigro, genis albidis.

Olive Woodpecker striated with black, beneath yellowish; hind head red; crown and throat black; cheeks whitish.

Picus cayanensis. Gmeb. Syst. Nat. 1. 428.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 239. 43.

Picus striatus cayanensis. Briss. 4. 69. 27.

Petit Pic rayé de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 31.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 613.

Cayenne Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 590. 40.-Lath. Syn. Sup. 111.

VERY similar to Picus melanochloros, but not above half the size, being only seven inches and a half in length : the beak ten lines and a half, and blackish: crown of the head black; hind head. red; sides whitish, with a crimson streak on each side of the under jaw in the male : throat black, minutely spotted with white: fore-part of the neck and breast dull yellowish olive, with a small black spot near the end of each feather, and some of them with red tips: belly and sides yellowish; thighs and under tail-coverts the same, but spotted with black : hind part of the neck and back yellowish olive, but each feather of the lower part of the latter, with those of the rump and upper tailcoverts, is spotted with black near the tip: scapulars and wing-coverts dull olive, transversely barred with blackish : quills the same, with yellow

BLACK-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

shafts, spotted on the outside with yellow, and within with white: tail black; the six middle feathers barred with dull olive on the outer web, but the two middle ones barred the same on the inner web; the two exterior ones with yellow shafts, and barred with black and rufous legs grey: claws grey brown: found at Cayenne.

BLACK-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus multicolor.)

P. cristatus rufus, capite gula cerviceque supremo fulvis, infimo jugulo pectore alarumque maculis nigris.

Crested Woodpecker, with the head, throat, and upper part of the back of the neck fulvous; the lower part, jugulum, breast, and spots on the wings black.

Picus multicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nut. 1. 429.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 240. 46.

Pic à cravate noire. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 35.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 863.

Black-breasted Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 593. 43.

BEAK pale: head, throat, and hind part of the neck orange-yellow: with a black collar round the neck, extending in front over the breast: head crested: back and wings bright rufous, the latter with a few black spots: quills marked with black: belly and vent ferruginous buff: tail black at the tip, rufous with black spots at the base: legs leadcoloured.

This species is very destructive to trees; it is found at Cayenne and Guiana: by the natives of the latter place it is called *Toucoumari*.

RED-CHEEKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus undatus.)

P. testaceus nigro undulatus, temporibus sanguineis.

Testaceous Woodpecker undulated with black ; sides of the head bright red.

Picus undatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 175. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 432.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241. 47.

Red-cheeked Woodpecker. Edw. 332.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 594. 44.

ACCORDING to Edwards, this bird is in length about nine inches: beak brownish: from the angles of the mouth, passing beneath the eyes, is a broad plat of red feathers: the whole bird is of a dun colour, or orange inclining to olive, marked with dusky bars: legs dusky. Found at the same places as the last.

RUFOUS WOODPECKER.

(Picus rufus.)

P. rufus nigro undulatus, alis cauda corporcque subtus saturatioribus.

Rufous Woodpecker undulated with black, with the wings, tail, and body beneath darkest.

Picus rufus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 432.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241. 48.

Pic roux. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 36 .- Buff. Pl. Enl. 694. 1.

Rufous Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 594.

B. pectore nigro, sub oculis macula magna coccinea.

With the breast black, and a large crimson spot beneath the eyes. Picus rufus β . Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241, 48.

Rufous Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. 111. B. *

THIS bird is very similar to the preceding, and may eventually prove to be merely a variety: it is entirely of a rufous colour; darkest on the breast and belly, rather lighter on the wings and tail, and lightest on the back and rump: the whole body is waved with black streaks: beak pale: male with a crimson streak on each side the jaw: legs lead-coloured.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety which appears to connect this and the foregoing species together, as it is of an intermediate size between the two; the principal difference appears to be in the bars on the breast being so very broad as to give it the appearance at first sight of being black; it has likewise a very large patch of crimson beneath the eyes: this and the preceding variety occur in Cayenne and Guiana.

GORGET WOODPECKER.

(Picus pectoralis.)

P. rufus nigro undulatus, abdomine rufescente nigro maculato, fascia pectorali nigra.

Red Woodpecker waved with black; abdomen reddish with black spots; with a black band on the breast.

Picus pectoralis. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XXXII. 4. Gorget Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. Add. 372.

THE Gorget Woodpecker is in length about nine inches: beak pale horn-colour: head, neck, and upper parts chesnut, getting paler towards the rump, which with the vent is nearly white, with black spots: back and wings marked with numerous curved transverse black crescents; with one very large across the breast, from whence to the vent the colour is pale dusky rufous, spotted with black: tail-feathers black: is very like *Picus rufus*.

208



FERRUGINOUS WOODPECKER.

(Picus cinnamomeus.)

P. ferrugineo-cinnamomeus, maculis sparsis flavicantibus, capitis crista dorsoque infimo flavis, cauda nigra.

Woodpecker of a ferruginous cinnamon colour, sprinkled with yellowish spots, with the crest of the head, and the lower part of the back, yellow; tail black.

Picus cinnamomeus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 428.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 240. 45.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 59.

Le Pic mordoré, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7, 34.—Vieil, Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 59, 111.

Pic jaune tacheté de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 524. malo.

Ferruginous Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2, 159.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 592, 42.

THIS most beautiful bird is about eleven inches in length: beak black: head with a dark yellowish cream-coloured crest: throat with a large crimson spot on each side: upper parts of the body of a reddish cinnamon colour, sprinkled with a few yellowish-white spots: lower part of the back yellowish ash-colour: tail and legs black: female without the crimson spot on the side of the throat. Found in various parts of America, particularly in Guiana and Cayenne.

V. IX. P. I.

RED-WINGED WOODPECKER.

(Picus miniatus.)

P. obscure ruber, capite cristato, jugulo roseo, abdomine albo, remigibus nigris albo maculatis, rectricibus cyaneis.

Dull red Woodpecker, with a crested head; jugulum rose-coloured; abdomen white; quills black, with white spots; tailfeathers blue.

Picus miniatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 432.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241. 50.

Red-winged Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 595. 27.-

THIS curious bird is nine inches in length : beak dusky blue: head crested, and of a dull red colour: hind part of the neck, back, and wingcoverts, red: quills black, marked with large white spots: chin with a yellow spot: fore-part of the neck rose-colour: belly white: tail dark blue; its coverts green: legs dusky. Taken on the heights of Java, and called by the Malayans, *Tockar*.

210





MINUTE WOODPECKER.

(Picus minutus.)

P. griseo-rufus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, vertice rubro, occipite nigro, lateribus capitis albo maculatis.

Reddish-grey Woodpecker, beneath white, with brown waves : crown red ; hind head black ; the sides of the head spotted with white.

Picus minutus. Lath. Ind: Orn. 1, 243, 55.
Picus cayanensis minor. Briss. 4, 83, 32.
Yunx minutissimus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 423.
Le très-potit Pic de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7, 37.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 786, 1.

Minute Woodpecker. Lath. Gcn. Syn. 2. 596. 48.

This species is the smallest of the genus, being only three inches and a half in length: beak black: crown of the head red: back of the head black, spotted with white: sides of the head brown, likewise spotted with white: the upper parts of the body dirty greyish rufous: under parts greyish white: the feathers margined with brown: quills and tail brown, with paler edges: legs brown: female is said to want the red crown. Native of Cayenne.

BANK WOODPECKER.

(Picus Pitius.)

P. fuscus, albo guttatus, cauda brevi.

Brown Woodpecker with white spots and short tail. Picus pitius. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 432.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 234. 26.

Bank Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 141. 3.

The plumage of the Bank Woodpecker is entirely brown, spotted with white, and the bird is about the size of a Pigeon: it is an inhabitant of Chili; it does not make its nest in the hollows of trees, like the rest of the genus, but in holes on the elevated banks of rivers: it lays four eggs: and it is much esteemed as food by the natives: its tail is very short.



GOLD-WINGED WOODPECKER.

(Picus auratus.)

P. griseo nigroque transversim striatus, lateribus gule pectoreque medio nigris, nucha rubra, uropygio albo.

Woodpecker transversely striated with black and grey; the sides of the throat and the middle of the breast black; hind part of the head red; rump white.

Picus auratus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. g.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 242. 52. Phil. Trans. 62. 387.

Picus Canadensis striatus. Briss. 4. 72. 28. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66.

Le Pic aux ailes dorées. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 39.

Pic raye du Canada. Buff. Pl. Enl. 693.

Le Pic doré. Vicil: Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66. 123.

Gold-winged Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool, 158.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 597. 49.-Lath. Syn. Sup. 111.

THIS remarkable and beautiful bird is less than the common green Woodpecker: the beak is very different from that of the rest of the genus, being rounded, and ridged only on the top; it is one inch and a half in length, black, somewhat bent, and sharp at the point: upper parts of the head and neck ash-coloured : hind part of the head red: sides of the latter, throat, and fore-part of the neck, pale yellow : on each side of the head, from the base of the lower jaw to the neck, is a stripe of black : back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, grey brown, transversely striated with black lines: breast, belly, and sides, whitish yellow, each feather with a round black spot at the tip : on the middle of the breast is a large crescent of black:

214 GOLD-WINGED WOODPECKER.

the thighs, upper and under tail-coverts, black and white, mixed: quills brown, shafts yellow, spotted with brown on the outer edge: rump whitish : tail blackish, outwardly edged with grey; the exterior feathers spotted with white on the margins; the shafts of all but the two middle feathers are yellow half way from the base : legs and claws brown: the female has the crown and neck behind grey brown: the red on the back of the head not so brilliant: but she wants the black mark on the throat, and the greater quills are not spotted on the edges. This species is very abundant in most parts of North America, where it is known by the names of Hittock, or Pint, from its note, and High-hole, from the situation of its nest. It is seldom known to climb trees in the manner of the rest of the genus, but is almost continually on the ground in search of insects, on which it principally feeds, but when there is a scarcity of these, it is said to eat the berries of the red cedar, both of which make it very fat, when it is esteemed as very fine eating : it stays in the southern parts all the year, but in the northern is said to appear in April, and disappear in September : it lays from four to six eggs in hollow trees, and is called by the natives in the neighbourhood of Fort Albany, Outhee-quau-now.

CAPE - WOODPECKER.

(Picus cafer.)

P. supra fuscus, subtus vinaceus, maculis rotundis nigris, alis subtus scapisque remigum et rectricum miniaceis.

Woodpecker above fuscous, beneath reddish, with black roundish spots; wings beneath, and the shafts of the quills and tail-

feathers, bright red. Picus cafer. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 431.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 242, 53.

Gold-winged Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 599. 49. A.

This bird is extremely like P. auratus, but is rather less: beak similar to it in make, but brown: on each side of the jaw a crimson streak: upper part of the plumage brown; lower part vinaceous, with black spots: shafts of the quills and tail red; the under parts of the wings pale red: tail black, pointed, each feather bifid at the tip: legs and claws brown. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus olivaceus.)

P. olivaceo-fuscus, uropygio saturate, pectore pallide coccineis, corpore toto maculis pallidis, crisso fascia fusca.

Brown olive Woodpecker, with the rump darker; breast pale crimson; the whole body with pale spots; vent with a brown band.

Picus olivaceus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 431.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 242. 54.

Crimson-breasted Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 599. 50.

This species is likewise a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has a similar beak to P. auratus; it is black, and two inches in length: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are dusky olive brown, faintly dotted with paler brown: throat and fore-part of the neck dusky brown, marked with a few slight paler spots; lower part of the neck and breast pale crimson: rump the same, but paler, and marked with still paler spots: quills dark brown, marked on each web with oblique cream-coloured bars: vent dusky brown, marked with faint bars of a paler colour: shafts of the quills and tail yellowish; the latter two inches in length, black above, and olive yellow beneath; forked like the two last: legs black.



PORTORICO WOODPECKER.

(Picus Portoricensis.)

P. niger, subtus coccincus, fronte superciliis, uropygioque albis. Black Woodpecker, beneath scarlet; runp, forehead, and line over the eyes, white.

Picus Portoricensis. Shaw. Zool. Misc. 22. Pic de Portorico. Daud. Ann. Mus. d'Hiet. Nat. 2. 286. 57. Portorico Woodpecker. Shaw. Zool. Misc. 22. 953.

THE upper parts of this bird are black, and under parts bright scarlet, with the exception of the rump, forehead, and a line above the eyes, which are white : beak lead-coloured : legs black : about ten inches in length : female not so bright in colour as the male, and with the secondary quills edged with white.

Described in the Annales de Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle by M. Daudin, who informs us that it. is a native of Portorico.

TRIDACTYLIA. TRIDACTYLIA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum polyedrum, rectum; apice cuneato.

Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.

Pedes tridactyli, digitis duobus anticis, uno postico. Beak many-sided, straight; wedge-shaped at the tip. Nostrils covered with setaceous recumbent feathers. Feet with only three toes, placed two before and one behind.

VV E have separated this genus from Picus on account of the number of toes, this having but three, whereas the genuine Pici are all furnished with four, as already mentioned in our generic character.



DOWNY TRIDACTYLIA.

(Tridactylia hirsuta.)

TR. albo nigroque varia.

Tridactylia varied with black and white.

Picus hirsutus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 68.

Picus tridactylis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 177. 21.-Lin. Faun. Suec. 103.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 439.-Phil. Trans. 62. 388.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 243. 56.

Three-toed Woodpecker. Edw. 114.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 168. —Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 600. 57.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 112.

Le Pic a pieds vetus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 68, 124.

In length eight inches and a half: beak an inch. long, and broad at the base, the upper mandible dusky, the under one white; tips of each dusky: crown of the head bright yellow; sides of the head, in front of, and beneath the eye, spotted with black and white; with a white streak behind the eye: middle of the back white: upper parts of the body and wings black : wing-coverts and quills slightly spotted with white : chin, throat, and breast, white: belly striated transversely with black and white : tail consisting of twelve feathers, the two middle of which are black, spotted with white on the inner webs; all the rest, but the most exterior one, which is white, and buff-coloured on the outer web, are black, with orange-buff tips: legs with only three toes, placed two before and one behind. This bird varies both in size and markings, being sometimes found near ten inches in length, with the sides of the belly transversely

WAVED TRIDACTYLIA.

barred with black and white; and with the back plain black. Female has the crown of the head black, with a few perpendicular white lines.

This bird is generally found in high northern latitudes, although it occasionally occurs in Austria, and near Woronesch, on the Don. It is likewise abundant in the north of America, about the river Severn, and is said to feed on worms, which it procures from the rotten trees.

WAVED TRIDACTYLIA.

(Tridactylia undulata.)

TR. albo nigroque varia, subtus alba.

Tridactylia varied with black and white, beneath white.
Picus undulatus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 69.
Picus tridactylis β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 243. 56.
Picus vari a cayanonsis Briss. 4. 54. 20.
Epeiche, on Pic varié ondé. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7.78.
Pic tacheté de Oayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 553.
Le Pic ondé. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2, 69.
Southern three-toed Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2, 601. 51. A.

THIS bird was first described by Brisson: it is in length about eight inches: beak one inch, and ash-coloured: crown of the head red; the rest and upper parts of the body black: under the eye a streak of white: back and rump with a few transverse white stripes: under parts white; with the sides, thighs, and under wing-coverts striated with

220

WAVED TRIDACTYLIA.

black: quills black, with white spots: four middle tail-feathers black, the rest of the tail of that colour, but the two outer feathers white from the middle, and spotted with black on the tips and inner webs: legs cinereous: claws brown: female without the red on the head, or the white on the back and rump.

This bird is said by Brisson to inhabit Cayenne : the figure in Buffon's Planches Enluminées has four toes, placed two and two, and has two streaks on each side the head; in other respects it is similar to the above.

GALBULA. JACAMAR.

Generic Character.

Beak long, straight, sharp- pointed, and quadrangu-
lar.
Nostrils oval, situated near the base of the beak.
Tongue short, and acute.
Feet simple, with two toes
before, and two behind.

W E are very little acquainted with the œconomy of the birds comprised in this genus, of which there are but a few species known; they are very much allied to the Kingsfishers, but their feet are totally different, and they inhabit moist woods, whereas the Kingsfishers are only found near the sides of rivers: they have ten feathers in their tail, and are called by the natives of Guiana by the name Venetou.



GREEN JACAMAR.

(Galbula viridis.)

G. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus rufo, gula alba.

Jacamar with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a golden-green above, rufous beneath, and throat white.

Galbula viridis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 244. 1.

Alcedo Galbula. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 181. 15.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 459.

Galbula. Briss. 4. 86. 1.

Jacamiciri, Edw. 334.

Le Jacamar. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 220. 10,-Buff. Pl. Enl. 238.-Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 2. 1. Green Jacamar. Lath. Gen. Sym. 2. 603. 1.

This splendid bird is about the size of a lark: beak black, slightly incurved, and sharp at the point, about two inches in length: irides blue: prevailing colour on the upper parts of the body, of a most brilliant, changeable green, glossed with copper and gold: chin white; belly and vent rufous: tail wedge-shaped, consisting of ten feathers; the two middle feathers very long, and the outer ones much shorter: legs greenish yellow, short and weak: claws black. This bird is sometimes found with the belly and throat rufous, and the chin yellowish, instead of white.

This is a very solitary bird, and it is rarely seen in company with another: it frequents such moist woods as abound with insects on which it feeds: its flight is short and quick; and it perches on

RED-THROATED JACAMAR.

branches of trees in the thickest parts of the woods, where it remains all night and part of the day without moving: although a solitary species, it is far from scarce.

It is called at Guiana *Venetore*, and is eaten by some of the natives of Brasil. It is said to have an agreeable note.

RED-THROATED JACAMAR.

(Galbula rubricollis.)

G. supra viridi-aurea, subtus rufa; gula rubra.

Jacamar above of gilded green, beneath rufous, with a red throat.

Le Jacamar a gorge rouse. Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 4. 2.

COMMONLY considered as a variety of the preceding, but established as a species on the authority of Monsieur Vieillot, who has figured it as distinct: it agrees in manners and œconomy with G. viridis; but differs principally in having the throat red instead of white; and the tail being longer in proportion.

PARADISE JACAMAR.

(Galbula paradisea.)

G. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore viruli-aurea, jugulo alisque subtus albis.

Jacamar with the two middle tail-feathers very long ; body greengold ; jugulum and wings beneath white.

Galbula paradisea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245. 3.

Alcedo paradisea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 181, 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 458.

Galbula longicauda. Briss. 4. 89. 2.1. 5. f. 2.

Jacamar à longue queue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 222.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 271.-Vieil, Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 5. 3.

Swallow-tailed Kingsfisher. Edw. 10.

Paradise Jacamar. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 605. 3 .- Lath. Sup. 113.

THIS species is not so solitary as the others belonging to this genus, as it frequents the more open parts of the woods ; is found in pairs, uttering a soft whistling kind of note, which is rarely heard far off: it feeds on insects, and flies farther at one time than G. viridis: it is nearly a foot in length: beak two and a half inches long, black, pointed at the end, square, and compressed on the sides: head of a dull violet brown: throat, fore-part of the neck, and under wing-coverts, white ; the remainder of the plumage dull green, in some lights nearly black, in others with a slight gloss of violet and copper bronze : the two middle tail-feathers six inches in length, exceeding the next by two inches and a quarter: the outer one is only one inch long : legs black : female not so V. 1X. P. I. 1.5

WHITE-BILLED JACAMAR.

bright as the male; crown of the head brown; and tail shorter. Native of Surinam and Cayenne.

WHITE-BILLED JACAMAR.

(Galbula albirostris.)

G. cauda integra, corpore viridi-aureo subtus ferrugineo, rostro albo; mas. gula macula trigona alba antice testacea.

Jacamar with an entire tail; body of a green-gold, beneath ferruginous; beak white; throat of the male with a triangular white spot, testaceous in front.

Galbula albirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245. 4.

White-billed Jacamar. Lath. Syn. Sup. 113.

Le Venetou. Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 6. 4. mas. 7. 5. female.

RATHER less than G. Paradisea: beak straight, barely an inch and a half in length, and white, except the base of the upper mandible, which is dusky: nostrils with three or four bristles on each side: chin with a triangular white spot, between which and the beak is pale rufous: upper part of the body deep glossy green: under parts deep rufous: tail short, even at the end, all rufous, except the two middle feathers, which are green: legs black: length seven inches: female without the white trigonate spot beneath the chin, and with the primary quills, and all the under parts dull rufous.

226



GREAT JACAMAR.

(Galbula grandis,)

G. supra cupreo-aurea, versicolor, subtus ferruginea, gula fascia alba, cauda cuneiformi.

Jacamar above gilded copper, changeable ; beneath ferruginous ; throat with a white band ; and tail wedge-shaped.

Galbula grandis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245, 2. Alcedo grandis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 458. New Jacammaciri. Pallas. 6, 10. B. Le Jacammaciri. Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 8, 6. Great Jacamar. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 605. 2.

First described by Pallas: size of Picus viridis: beak square; flat, but not compressed at the sides; twenty-two lines in length: nostrils naked: irides blue: upper parts of the body, with the wing and tail-coverts, secondaries, and head, of a copper colour, varied with gold: primary quills brown: tail-feathers beneath grey, changing to violet; above green-gold: throat, breast, and belly ferruginous: tail longer than the body, and wedgeshaped. Locality unknown: Length twelve inches.

END OF PART L.

T. Davison, Lombard-street, Whitefriars, London. राष्ट्रीय बुल्तकालय, कोलकांता National Library, Kolkata

法审判罚