

GENERAL ZOOLOGY  
or  
SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

*commenced by the late*

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

**WITH PLATES**

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

*Engraved principally by*

**M<sup>RS</sup> GRIFFITHS.**



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**GENERAL ZOOLOGY.**

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BY

**JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F. L. S.**

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*Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. IX.*  
*Part II.*

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The Vignette represents the Shaft-tailed Bunting considerably smaller than nature: it is described in page 426.

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# ERRATA.

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## PART I.

Page	Line	
10,	10,	<i>Geo.</i> read <i>Ger.</i>
11,	9,	<i>dentatus</i> , read <i>dentatim</i> .
55,	16,	<i>Ægyptian</i> , read <i>Egyptian</i> .
63,	7,	<i>Perra</i> , read <i>Persa</i> .
65,	13,	<i>Kottiquas</i> , read <i>Hottiquas</i> .
82,	7 and 8,	<i>it feeds</i> , read <i>they feed</i> .
101,	2,	<i>MADAGASCARENSIS</i> , read <i>MADAGASCARIENSIS</i> .
—,	9,	<i>Ditto</i> Ditto.
118,	10,	<i>Ditto</i> Ditto.
149,	27,	<i>having been taken in</i> , read <i>inhabiting</i> .

## PART II.

Page	Line	
266,	2,	<i>MEXICANA</i> , read <i>XANTHOCEPHALA</i> .
305,	7,	<i>Dichotornes</i> , read <i>Dichotoma</i> .
—,	11,	<i>tatta</i> , read <i>totta</i> .
310,	13,	<i>Montague</i> , read <i>Montagu</i> .
—,	15,	<i>Bewick i.</i> , read <i>Bewick i. 136</i> .
313,	14,	<i>ou</i> , read <i>over</i> .
316,	8,	<i>sinereus</i> , read <i>sinensis</i> .
338,	4,	<i>alba</i> , read <i>albo</i> .
355,	8,	<i>fratensis</i> , read <i>pratensis</i> .
356,	15,	<i>luteris</i> , read <i>luteis</i> .
357,	31,	<i>Knightsbridge</i> , read <i>Kingsbrdge</i> .
364,	19,	<i>with</i> , read <i>with a</i> .

# B I R D S.

ORDER

PASSERES.

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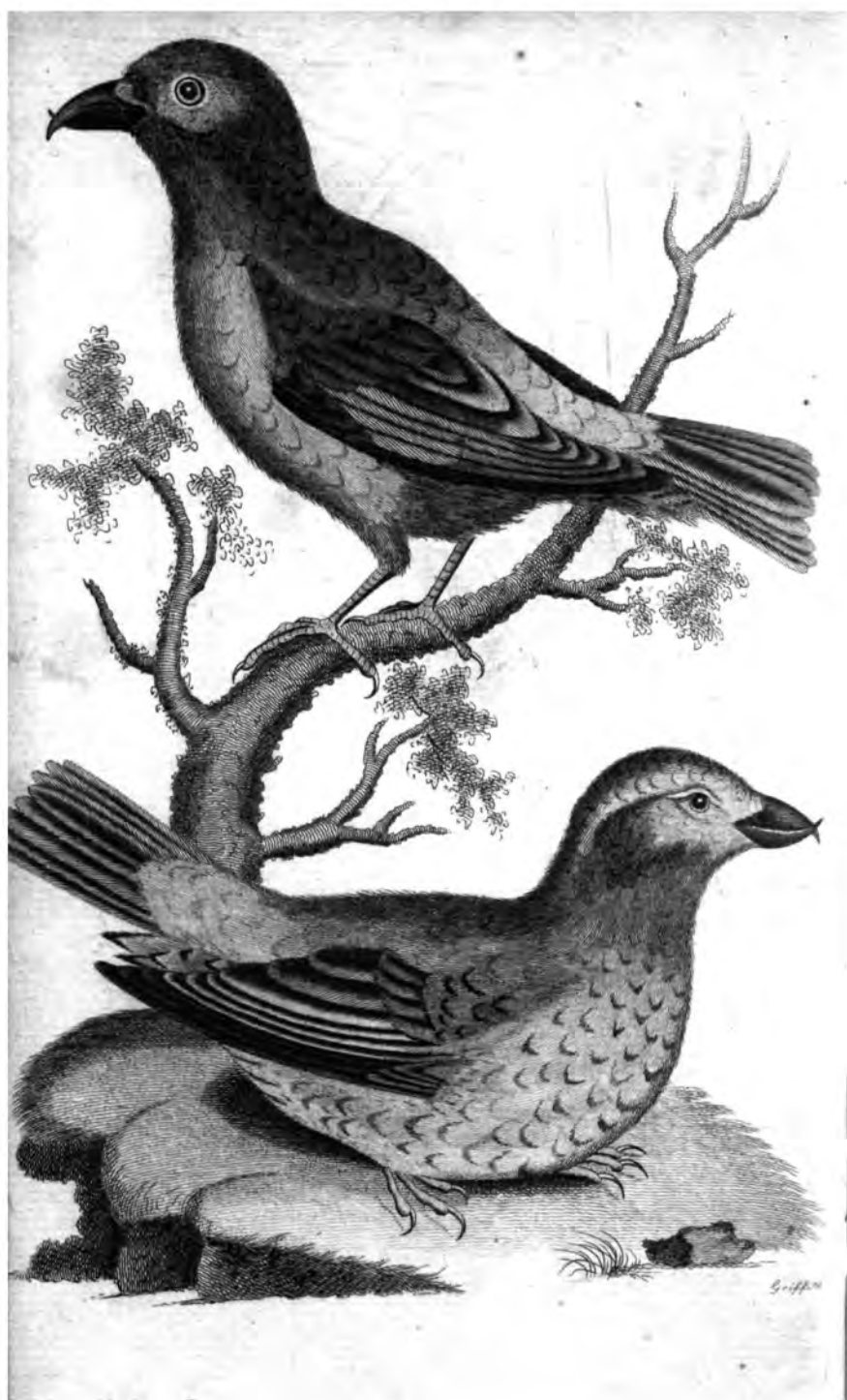
## CRUCIROSTRA. CROSSBILL.

### *Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, forficatum; mandibulæ inversè adunæ.	<i>Beak</i> thick, and forked; mandibles, when at rest, inversely curved.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, rotundatæ, ad basin rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, rounded, situated at the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> integra.	<i>Tongue</i> intire.

THE singular structure of the beak of the birds belonging to this genus was considered as a mere lusus naturæ by Buffon, calculated to render them much less essential service than any other known kind of beak: but notwithstanding the apparently awkward and useless shape, it has been

found to be most admirably adapted to their particular habits. The two mandibles do not lie straight, but cross each other in a similar manner to a pair of scissars: they are by this means enabled to obtain their food with the greatest facility. They live mostly on the seeds of the cones of the fir; in procuring which, they exhibit a wonderful specimen of instinct, as they fix themselves across the cone, then bring the points of their beak immediately over each other, and insinuate them between the scales, when, forcing them laterally, the scales open; and then again bringing the points in contact, pick out the seed as easily as any other bird would take up hemp seed. The degree of lateral force which they are capable of exerting is very surprising, and they are very fond of exercising it for mere amusement, which, in a tame state, renders them rather mischievous, as we are informed by Dr. Townson, who kept several of these birds in his study, that they used to amuse themselves by coming to his table and taking off pencils, boxes, and the like, tearing them to pieces instantly, by pecking a small hole, and inserting their beaks in the same way they would when procuring food. These birds are able to pick up the smallest seeds, notwithstanding the shape of the beak.



## COMMON CROSSBILL.

(Crucirostra vulgaris.)

*C. corpore versicolore, remigibus reetricibusque fuscis, oris exterioribus viridi olivaceis, cauda furcata.*

Crossbill with a variable red body; quills and tail-feathers brown; beak externally olive-green; tail forked.

*Loxia curvirostra.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 224.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 843.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 370. 1.

*Loxia:* *Raii. Syn.* 86. A.—*Briss.* 3. 329. t. 17. f. 3.

*Le Bec croisé.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 449. 27. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 218.

Crossbill. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 115. 49.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 208. *Edwards.* 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 106. 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 130.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don, Brit. Birds.* 2. 39.

THE male of this bird varies from a beautiful red to orange colour on the head, neck, breast, back, and rump: the wing-coverts rufous brown: quills and tail dusky: vent nearly white: under tail-coverts dusky spotted: tail forked: legs short: claws strong: female in general of a dull olive-green on those parts that are red in the male: back varied with dusky; wings and tail similar to the male, but not so dark: the mandibles are not always crossed on one side.

This species is a regular inhabitant of Sweden, Germany, and many other parts of Europe, where it breeds; and migrates occasionally in vast flocks into the other parts: it is never known to breed in this country, but sometimes appears in immense numbers, fixing on those spots that abound with

firs, for the sake of the seeds, which are its natural food: it is said to do a deal of mischief to orchards by splitting the apples to get at the seeds; and it is so intent when feeding on the cones of the firs (which it holds in its claws like a parrot), that a noose may be put over its head, without its attempting to fly away: it is discovered by the twittering noise it makes while feeding.

In North America and Greenland this bird is very common, and is said to build its nest in the highest parts of the firs, making use of the resinous matter that exudes from them for fixing it to the trees; it breeds in January or February, and the young are ready to fly by March.

Mr. Pennant mentions receiving a large variety out of Shropshire, which had the beak remarkably thick and short, more curved and blunt than usual. It is called the German Parrot by many, from its singular mode of scrambling about its cage, and the beauty of its colours: they are fed by the German bird-catchers with poppy and other small seeds, which they eat with the greatest avidity.

## WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

(Crucirostra leucoptera.)

\**C. corpore croceo-coccineo, alis nigris fasciis duabus albis, remigibus secundariis apice albis, cauda nigra.*

Crossbill with a dull crimson body; wings black, with two white fasciæ; secondary quills white at the tips; tail black.

*Loxia leucoptera.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.

*Loxia falcirostra.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 371, 2.

White-winged Crossbill. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 108, 2.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 148. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 208.

THE White-winged Crossbill is rather less than a Goldfinch; measuring only five inches and three quarters in length: beak of a dusky horn-colour: nostrils covered with reflected bristles of a pale buff-colour: at the base of the beak, from eye to eye, is a brown streak: head, neck, back, and under parts whitish, the feathers deeply margined with crimson; which gives the birds the appearance of being speckled: wings black with two white bars, one of which passes obliquely backwards, and the other reaches only half way across the wing: secondary quills tipped with white: rump pale crimson: vent dirty white: legs brown: tail black.

Common at Hudson's Bay and New York; and is called by the name of *Asitchou Achashish*, at the former place: has been said to have been shot in England, but most likely was only an accidental variety of the common Crossbill, or one escaped from a cage, as North American birds rarely or even never occur in Europe: it is said to appear



at Hudson's Bay in March, and to build its nest of mud and feathers in May, about half way up a pine tree, laying five white eggs, speckled with yellow: the young fly about the middle of June, and remain till the end of November, when both old and young disappear, and are supposed to retire inward.

## LOXIA. GROSBEAK.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* validum, crassum,  
ad basin rotundatum: man-  
dibula superiore crenata  
aut integra; inferiore recta,  
apice obtusa.

*Nares* parvæ, rotundatæ, in  
basi rostri.

*Lingua* integra.

*Beak* strong, thick, and  
rounded at the base; with  
the upper mandible cre-  
nated or intire; and the  
lower one straight and ob-  
tuse.

*Nostrils* small, rounded, and  
situated at the base of the  
beak.

*Tongue* intire.

THE birds of this genus have a strong and thick beak, by means of which they are enabled to break the hardest stones of fruit with the greatest facility: they are generally a shy and solitary race, chiefly residing at a distance from the abodes of man: very few of them have much beauty in their songs. Their feet have three toes before and one behind; and their food generally consists of fruits and seeds: we have but five species of the genus indigenous.



## HAWFINCH GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Coccothraustes.)

*L. cinereo-castanea, linea alarum alba, remigibus mediis apice rhombeis, rectricibus latere baseos nigris.*

Grosbeak of a cinereous chesnut-colour, with a white line on the wings; middle quill-feathers rhomboid at the tip; lateral tail-feathers at the base black.

*Loxia Coccothraustes.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 222.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 594. 122.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.—*Briss.* 3. 219. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 4.

Le Gros-bec. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 444. 27. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 99. male.—100. female.

Grosbeak. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 113.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 354. C. *Edwards.* 188.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 103. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 148.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 133.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 43.

WEIGHT about two ounces: beak nearly an inch long, and one half thick at the base, very strong, and pinkish when alive, but fades after death to a pale horn-colour: irides grey: crown and cheeks bay-coloured: between the beak and eye, and round the nostrils, black: chin and throat the same: hind part of the neck ash-coloured: back and scapulars chesnut-brown: rump and upper tail-coverts light brown, inclining to ash-colour: breast light brown, tinged with blossom-colour: quills dusky black; the points from the fourth to the fifteenth or sixteenth truncated, and some of them bent down, which gives the bird a curious appearance: primary quills have each of them a spot of white about the middle of the inner web:



HAWFINCH GROSBEAK.

some of the secondaries brownish : tail black ; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers half white from the points : coverts very long, reaching nearly the whole length of the tail : legs pale brown : female is said to want the black spot on the chin ; but that is not to be depended on, as both sexes have been found with that mark ; however, the female is generally duldest in colour. According to Dr. Latham, this species varies very much : he says, that the top of the head in some is whitish, surrounded with rufous, in others wholly black : that the band on the wings in some is almost white, in others grey, and sometimes wholly wanting, and that specimens have been seen entirely black.

This bird is common in Italy, Germany, Sweden, and the southern parts of Russia : it is likewise found in France and England, but does not breed in the latter place : it is said to build its nest about twelve feet from the ground : it is composed of small dry fibres, intermixed with liverwort, and lined with finer materials : the eggs are of a blueish green, spotted with olive-brown, with a few irregular black markings.

From the great strength of the beak of this bird, it is enabled to crack the stones of haws, and other fruits, with the same facility that smaller birds do hemp seed : it usually appears in this country in the autumn, and continues with us till April, but is very scarce, as rarely more than four or five are seen together : it is said to sing very pleasantly in low plaintive notes, even in the win-

ter, when the weather has been warm. It is sometimes called Cherry-finch, from its feeding on that fruit.

---

PINE GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia Eucleator.*)

*L. sordide roseo fusco griseoque varia, linea alarum duplici alba, rectricibus totis nigricantibus.*

Dull rosy Grosbeak, varied with brown and grey, with a double white line on the wings; tail-feathers entirely black.

*Loxia Eucleator.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299. 3. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 223.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 845.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 5.

*Coccothraustes canadensis.*—*Bris.* 3. 250. 15. t. 12. f. 3.

Le Dur-bec, ou Gros-bec de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 457.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 135. 1.

Greatest Bulfinch. *Edwards.* 123. male. 124. female.

Pine Grosbeak. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 114. 49. 2.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 209.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 68.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 7. 111. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 148.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 17.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 135.

THE Pine Grosbeak is rather longer than the Hawfinch; being almost nine inches in length: beak very stout at the base, hooked at the tip, and dusky: head, neck, breast, and rump, rose-coloured crimson; back, and lesser wing-coverts, black; each feather edged with reddish brown; greater wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: quills black, with pale edges; secondaries the same, but edged with white: belly and vent straw-coloured: tail similar in markings to the quills, and somewhat



PINE GROSBEAK.

forked : legs brown : female brown, tinged with green ; in some yellowish : young bird plain-dull blue.

This bird is only found in the northern parts of this kingdom, inhabiting the pine forests of Scotland, feeding on the seeds of those trees like the common Crossbill. It is supposed to breed there, as Mr. Pennant observed them flying about in the beginning of August, near Invercauld, in Aberdeenshire. Is also found in the pine forests of Siberia, Lapland, and the northern parts of Russia ; in the autumn is very common about St. Petersburg, where it is taken for the use of the table. In Hudson's Bay this bird is observed to feed on the buds of the willow, and to frequent the groves of firs and junipers, making its nest about May with sticks, lined with feathers, at a little distance from the ground, laying four white eggs ; the young are hatched the beginning of June : it is called *Wuscunithow* at the latter place.



## GRENADIER GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Orix.)

*L. sanguinea, facie pectoreque atris, alis rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Blood-coloured Grosbeak, with the face and breast black; wings and tail-feathers blackish.

Loxia Orix. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 863.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 376. 17.—*Lin. Mant.* 527.

Emberiza Orix. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 7.

Cardinalis Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Bris.* 3. 114. 21. t. 6. f. 3.

Cardinal du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 496.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. f. 2. male. 134. f. 1. female.

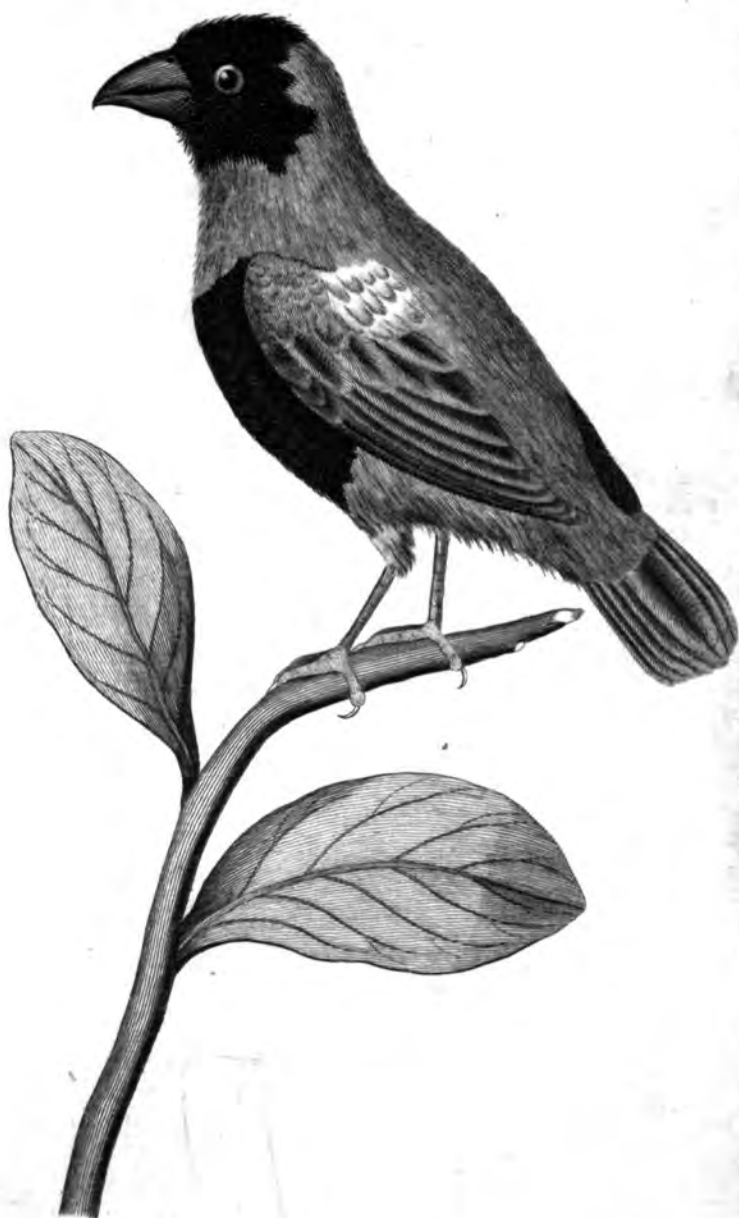
Le rouge noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 46.

Gros-bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 309. f. 2.

Grenadier Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 178.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 120. 16.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*

SIZE of the Madagascar Grosbeak: forehead, sides of the head, chin, breast and belly black; wings brown, with pale edges: rest of the body of a most beautiful red: lower part of the thighs brown: legs pale. This bird varies very much, and is sometimes found with the tail of the same colour as the wings, and the knees without the brown mark: the black mark on the chin is often wanting, and the tail-coverts are occasionally so long, that the tail itself is quite hid.

This species is gregarious, and builds its nest in large societies, among the reeds, near the rivers and ponds in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena: the appearance of these birds among the reeds is said to have a most beau-



*Goffe*

GRENADIER GROSBEAK.

tiful effect, from the brilliancy of their colours : they are said to devour the blossoms of the wheat, and afterwards the corn.

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## MEXICAN GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia mexicana*.)

*L. rubra, alis caudaque nigris, tinctura rufescente.*

Red Grosbeak with the wings and tail black, with a red tinge.

*Loxia mexicana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 848.—*Briss.* 3. 256. 18.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 18.

Mexican Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 121. 17.

RATHER larger than the Hawfinch : length about seven inches : prevailing colour of the plumage blood-red : quills and tail blackish ; the coverts of the latter with a red tinge : wings reaching to the middle of the tail. Found at Mexico.

## BLACK-CRESTED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia coronata.)

*L. cristata*, supra coccinea subtus cyanea, macula colli inferioris cristaque nigris.

Crested Grosbeak, above crimson, beneath blue, with a spot on the lower part of the neck, and crest black.

*Loxia coronata*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 71.

*Pyrrhula Americana cristata*. *Briss.* 3. 327. 10.

La Huppe noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 397.

Black-crested Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 150. 67.

THIS bird is larger than the Bullfinch: length almost six inches: beak half an inch long, and white: head with a black crest: upper parts of the body, including the wings and tail, rich scarlet: under parts blue: neck with a black spot on the middle of the fore-part. Inhabits America.



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BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK

## BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia erythromelas.)

*L. rubra, remigibus rectricibusque obscurioribus, capite atro.*

Red Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers more obscure, and head black.

*Loxia erythromelas. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 859.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 391. 70.*Black-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 150. 66. t. 43.*

NINE inches in length: beak black at the tip, and white at the base; with a notch on the edge of the under mandible, corresponding to a process on the upper one: head and throat black: prevailing colour of the plumage dull crimson, inclining to pink on the under parts: quills dusky red: tail the same, and rounded, with the feathers pointed at the tips: legs brown. The female with the head and throat black: upper parts of the body greenish orange, with a few patches of red: sides of the neck deep orange-red: lower parts orange-yellow: quills olive-green; some of them rufous on the outer edges.

Inhabits Cayenne.

## MADAGASCAR GROSBEEK.

(Loxia-madagascariensis.)

*L. rubra, dorso nigricante-maculato, rostro albo.*

Red Grosbeak with the back spotted with blackish, and beak white.

*Loxia madagascariensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 300. 6.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 847.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 376. 16.**Cardinalis madagascariensis. Briss. 3. 112. 20. t. 6. f. 2.**Le Foudis. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 405.**Moineau de Madagascar. Buff. Pl. Enl. 134. f. 2.**Madagascar Grosbeak. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 119. 15.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 150.*

THIS beautiful species is the size of a House Sparrow: length above five inches: beak white: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, bright crimson: quills and tail brown, margined with olive-green: legs grey-brown: young bird olive. Is known at Madagascar by the name of *Foudi lahé menæ*, and in India, by that of the *Common Totty*.

## CAUCASIAN GROSBEEK.

( *Loxia rubicilla*.)

*L. coccinea albo maculata, abdomine crissoque roseis, tectricibus alarum majoribus fuscis, cauda nigra.*

Crimson Grosbeak, spotted with white; abdomen and vent rosy; greater wing-coverts brown; tail black.

*Loxia rubicilla.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 6.

Caucasian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 112. 6.

THE upper mandible of the beak of this bird is brown, the under whitish: eyes brown: upper part of the head and body, the fore-part of the neck and breast, deep crimson, varied with triangular white spots: greater wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with rose-colour: belly and vent of the latter colour, undulated with whitish: thighs hoary: under tail-coverts rosy brown: tail glossy black, three inches and a half in length, the outer feathers with whitish margins, the rest rose-coloured: legs and claws black: female not quite so bright.

Found about the gravelly hollows, in the coldest parts of the Caucasian mountains, flying in large flocks, and living on the berries of the sea buckthorn: it has a note similar to the Bullfinch.



## SIBERIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia sibirica.)

*L. coccinea fusco maculata, subtus pallide coccinea, capistro purpureo, alis albo nigroque fasciatis, rectricibus nigris, extima alba.*

Scarlet Grosbeak with brown spots, beneath paler; capistrum purple; wings banded with black and white; tail-feathers black; the outer ones white.

*Loxia sibirica.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 23.—*Pall. It.* 2. 711. 24.

Siberian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 124. 21.

FEATHERS round the base of the beak deep purple: head and back in some vermillion, in others rose-colour, marked with brown; the feathers of the former have the tips of a fine polished white, in certain positions of light appearing most vivid: base of the wings and coverts white, the latter with black tips, forming a double oblique bar on the wings: quills margined with white: under parts pale rose-colour: tail longer than the body; the outer feathers white; the others black, with pale margins: female and young birds of the colour of the linnet, with a red tinge on the belly and rump.

Inhabits the bushy shrubs about the rivers and torrents of the southern mountains of Siberia: is fond of the seeds of the mug-wort, and in winter unites in small flocks, and keeps among the shrubs in the warmest situation, and is very restless: it is a most elegant bird.

## INDIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia boetonensis.)

*L. cristata rubra, rostri basi tectricibusque alarum obscurioribus, rostro pedibusque flavis.*

Crested red Grosbeak, with the base of the beak and wing-coverts more obscure; beak and feet yellow.

*Loxia boetonensis, Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 376. 15.*

*Loxia Indica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 847.*

*Coccothraustes Indica. Briss. 3. 252. 16.*

Indian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 119. 14.*

**INHABITS** India: length eight inches: beak yellow, one inch in length: head crested: the whole bird fine red, except the beak and wing-coverts, which are dull red: legs yellow: toes long: claws sharp and bent.

## CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Cardinalis.)

*L. cristata rubra, capistro nigro, rostro pedibusque sanguineis.*  
Red-crested Grosbeak with the capistrum black, beak and feet red.

*Loxia Cardinalis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 5.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 847.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 375. 14.  
*Coccothraustes virginiana.* *Briss.* 3. 255. 17.

Gros-bec de Virginie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 458. 28.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 37.

Red Grosbeak. *Albin.* 1. 57. male. 3. 61. female.

Cardinal Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 210.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 118. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 150.

LENGTH eight inches : beak pale red, and stout : irides hazel : head crested : round the beak and on the throat black : rest of the plumage fine red ; but not so bright on the quills and tail : legs pale red : female almost entirely of a reddish brown.

This species is very tame, and has a very fine song, much resembling that of the nightingale ; during the spring and summer it sits on the tops of the highest trees, singing very loud : it is often kept in cages, and generally sings throughout the year. It is fond of maize and buckwheat, and is said to collect great quantities together, which it covers with leaves and twigs, leaving only a small hole for an entrance ; it is also stated to be fond of bees. It is met with in several parts of North America, appearing in New York, and the Jerseys, about the beginning of April, frequenting the

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Magniola swamps during summer, and departing in the autumn towards Carolina.

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## PURPLE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia violacea*.)

*L. violacea, superciliis gula crissoque rubris.*

Violet Grosbeak, with a streak above the eyes; the throat and vent red.

*Loxia violacea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 864.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 375. 13.

*Pyrrhula bahamensis violacea.* *Briss.* 3. 326. 9.

Le Bouvreuil à gorge et sourcils rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 396.

Purple Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 218.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 117. 12.

THE Purple Grosbeak inhabits the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, and the warmer parts of America, and is about the size of a Sparrow: length five inches and three quarters: beak black: irides red: chin, vent, and a streak over the eye, red: rest of the plumage violet-black: legs dusky-grey: the red of the female is not quite so bright, and she is brown in those parts where the male is black.

## BLUE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia\*caerulea.)

*L. caerulea, alis fuscis, fascia baseos purpurea.*

Blue Grosbeak with brown wings, having a purple fascia at the base.

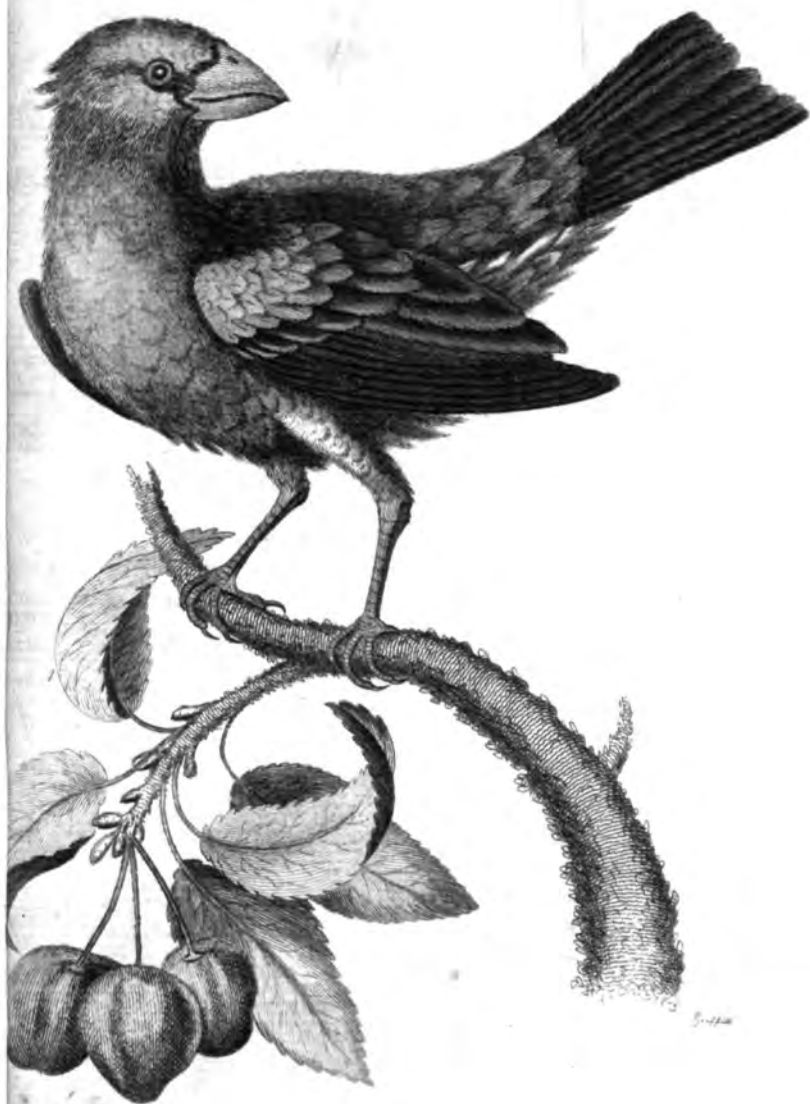
*Loxia caerulea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 41.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 863.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 11.*Pyrrhula carolinensis caerulea.* *Briss.* 3. 323. 7.Le Bec rond, ou Bouvreuil bleu d'Amerique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 392.Blue Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 217.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 116. 11.*β. remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

With the quills and tail-feathers black.

*Loxia cyanea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 32.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 12.*Coccothraustes angolensis cyanea.* *Briss. App.* 88.Blue Grosbeak from Angola. *Edwards.* 125.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 117. 11. B.

THIS variable bird is in length six inches: beak stout, brown, and half an inch in length; surmounted at the base with black feathers, which reach on each side as far as the eye: quills and tail brown, with a mixture of green: wing-coverts with a red band: all the rest of the plumage blue: legs dusky: is sometimes found entirely blue, except a black spot between the beak and eye.

Edwards mentions a variety which has a lead-coloured beak: irides dark hazel: prevailing colour of a fine deep blue, except the quills and tail, which are black: legs black: said to have



BLUE GROSBEAK

been brought from Angola, but was most probably procured from some of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil: by the Portuguese it is called *Azulam*.

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BLUE-SHOULDERED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia virens*.)

*L. virens*, *humeris cæruleis*.

Green Grosbeak, with the shoulders blue.

*Loxia virens*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303, 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 74.

Blue-shouldered Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151, 70.

WING-COVERTS and shoulders blue: quills and tail black; with greenish margins: rest of the bird green. Inhabits Surinam.



## GREY GROSBEEK.

(Loxia grisea.)

*L. cæruleo-grisea, facie colloque inferiore albis.*

Blueish-grey Grosbeak, with the face and lower part of the neck white.

*Loxia grisea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 38.*Le Grisalbin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 467.*Gros-bec de Virginie.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. *f.* 1.*Grey Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 134. 35.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 219.

THIS bird inhabits Virginia, and is about the size of the Blue Titmouse, with the beak dark brown: neck, and front of the head, white: the rest of the body blue-grey: legs reddish, and claws brown. It is in length four inches.

## WHITE-THROATED GROSBEEK.

( *Loxia grossa*.)

*L. cano-cærulescens, jugulo reatricibusque atris, gula alba, rostro rubro.*

Hoary-blue Grosbeak, with the jugulum and tail-feathers dark coloured; throat white; beak red.

*Loxia grossa.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 44.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 864.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 10.

*Coccothraustes americanus cærulea.* *Briss. App.* 89. t. 5. f. 1.  
—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 456.

Gros-bec bleu d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 154. female.

White-throated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Sup.* 3. 115. 10.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: beak very stout, and red; with a process on each side of the upper mandible, about the middle of the edge: prevailing colour of the plumage deep blue: from the beak to the lower part of the neck, a broad black stripe; in the middle of which, on the chin and throat, is a large patch of white: legs dusky-blue: female with less white on the chin, and not surrounded with black, as in the male. Supposed to inhabit Surinam.

## WAX-BILL GROSBEAK.

(Loxia astrilda.)

*L. grisea fusco-undulata, rostro, orbitisque coccineis.*

Grey Grosbeak with brown undulations, the beak and orbits crimson.

*Loxia astrilda.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 303. 21.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 852.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 392. 75.*Senegalus striatus.* Briss. 3. 210. 64. t. 10. f. 5.*Le Senegali rayé.* Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 101. 2. f. 2.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 157. f. 2.*Wax-bill Grosbeak.* Edwards. 179. 354.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 152. 71. A. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 18.*β. subtus albida, uropygio crissoque coccineis.*

Beneath whitish, with the rump and vent crimson.

*Le Serevan.* Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 103.*Moineau du Senegal.* Buff. Pl. Enl. 230. f. 3.*Red-rumped Grosbeak.* Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 153.—Brown. Ill. t. 29.*γ. subtus uropygiogue incarnata.*

Beneath and with the rump rose-coloured.

*Le petit moineau du Senegal.* Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 104.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 230. f. 2.*White-rumped Grosbeak.* Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 153. 71. B.

THIS is one of the most variable birds of the genus: it is four inches in length: beak gibbous at the base, and the colour of red sealing-wax: in colour this bird varies exceedingly; it is often found with a streak of red passing through the eye; and with the middle of the breast and belly the same colour: the upper parts of the body brown, the under reddish grey, crossed with transverse blackish lines on every part: legs, quills, and tail, brown;

the latter wedge-shaped, and crossed with lines of darker brown : some birds have the vent and under tail-coverts black ; and the tail plain brown.

The second variety has the head and back part of the neck cinereous : back, and wing-coverts, brown : greater quills and tail dusky : upper tail-coverts, and band on the vent, crimson : breast and belly dirty white : this is also subject to variety, as it is sometimes found with the sides of the rump and wing-coverts spotted with white, and with a yellow tinge all over the body : others again have the under parts pale yellow, and the beak and rump without any red.

The last distinct variety has a crimson streak through the eyes, in the manner of the first : with the throat, and sides of the neck, blueish-white : the rest of the under parts of the body and rump rose-coloured white : the top of the head, neck, and back, pale blue, lightest on the head : wings brown : tail blackish : legs red.

We are informed by Mr. Barrow that this bird is so abundant where it is found, that sixty-three have been shot with a small fowling-piece : it inhabits Africa from Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope ; it is also found in India, and, according to Linnæus, in Surinam.

## RED-BILLED GROSBEAK.

( *Loxia sanguinirostris*.)

*L. grisea subtus albida, rostro pedibusque sanguineis, gula nigra.*  
 Grey Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the beak and feet blood red, and throat black.

*Loxia sanguinirostris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 20.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 73.

*Emberiza Quelea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 31.

*Passer senegalensis erythrorynchos.* *Briss.* 3. 110. 19. t. 6. f. 1.

*Passer erythrorynchos Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 108. 18. t. 5. f. 4. female.

*Le moineau à bec rouge.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 485.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 183. f. 2.

Brasilian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 271. f. 2.

Black-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 192. 28.

Red-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 69.

*β. rufō-rubra, supra fusco nigricanteque variegata, facie gulaque nigra.*

Rufous-red, above variegated with fuscous and dusky, face and throat black.

*Moineau du Senegal.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 484.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 223. f. 1.

Black-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 193. 28. A.

THIS is the size of *Fringilla Spinus* : beak thick, and of a deep blood red : forehead above the eye, and round to the chin, black : rest of the head, neck, back, and wings, grey brown : breast, belly, and bend of the wing, yellowish white : quills and tail brown : legs pale red : middle of the feathers sometimes blackish.

This species varies very much, so much so as to have been put into different genera, being sometimes found with the forehead, throat, and cheeks, black: the rest of the head and upper parts rufous grey: the middle of the feathers on the back and upper parts dusky: the under parts pale rufous, inclining to white on the breast and belly: quills and tail blackish, with ash-coloured margins: legs as above: female said to want the black about the head.

The Moineau du Senegal of Buffon appears to be another variety of this species: it has the head, neck, and under parts red, inclining to rufous: upper parts brown and dusky mixed: the forehead between the beak and eye, and round the throat, black: legs brown: beak fine red.

This species is found over great part of Asia and Africa.

## BENGAL GROSBEEK.

(Loxia bengalensis.)

*L. grisea, pileo flavo, temporibus albidis, abdomine albido fusco maculato.*

Grey Grosbeak, with the top of the head yellow, temples white; abdomen whitish, with brownish spots.

*Loxia bengalensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 32.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 36. *Briss.* 3. 95. 11.

*L'Orchef. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 466.

Gros-bec des Indes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. f. 2.

Yellow-headed Indian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 189.

Bengal Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 133. 33.

LARGER than the House Sparrow: length five inches and a half: beak flesh-coloured: irides whitish: top of the head bright yellow: sides of the head, and under parts, rufous white: upper parts of the body brown, with pale edges: across the breast a brown band, uniting to the same colour on the upper parts of the body: legs pale yellow: claws grey: female similar in colour, but not so bright.

This bird is very common in Hindostan: it is very docile, and faithful, never voluntarily deserting the place where its young are hatched, but not averse, like most birds, to the society of mankind; it is easily taught to perch on the hand of its master. It generally builds its nest on the highest tree it can find, and prefers that which happens to overhang a well or rivulet: it is made of grass, and wove like cloth into the shape of a

large bottle, and suspended firmly on the branches, in such a manner as to rock with the wind; the entrance is below, to secure it from birds of prey. The nest usually consists of two or three chambers; and it is popularly believed that the bird lights them with fire-flies, which it is said to catch alive at night, and confine with moist clay, or cow-dung: that such flies are often found in its nest, where pieces of cow-dung are also stuck, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little service to the bird, it seems probable that it only feeds on them.

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CINEREOUS GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cana*.)

*L. cana, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, pedibus rubris.*

Hoary Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers brown; feet red.

*Loxia cana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 35.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 77.

*Fringilla cinerea indica.* *Briss. Sup.* 83.

*La Linotte gris de fer.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 82.

Grey Finch. *Edwards.* 179. f. 1.

Cinereous Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 73.

ABOUT the size of a Linnet: beak pale cinereous; the base of the under mandible white: eyes blackish: temples pale: upper parts of the plumage dark ash-colour, which, as it approaches the rump, gets paler: greater quills white at the base, and



blackish at the ends: under parts pale blueish-ash: tail blackish, edged with pale ash: legs dull flesh-colour: inhabits Asia.

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CRESTED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cristata*.)

*L. albicans, fronte cristata, uropygio pedibusque rubris, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.*

Whitish Grosbeak with the forehead crested, rump and feet red, and two middle tail-feathers very long.

*Loxia cristata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 24.

Crested Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 125. 23.

SAID to inhabit Ethiopia; and to be very large: prevailing colour whitish: the forehead crested, and, with the breast and rump, red: tail cinereous; two middle feathers twice as long as the rest: legs red: in the female the crest and breast are white.

## ASIATIC GROSBEAK.

(Loxia asiatica.)

*L. cinereo-rubescens subtus cinerea, abdomine pallide rubro, capite tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus caudaque apice nigris.*

Reddish ash-coloured Grosbeak, beneath plain ash; abdomen pale red; head, greater wing-coverts, quills, and tip of the tail, black.

*Loxia asiatica.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 83.

Asiatic Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155. 96.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 153. 76. A.

IN length about seven inches: beak stout, slightly bent, and yellowish, with the point dusky: irides red: head black: upper part of the neck, body, and lesser wing-coverts, blueish ash-colour; beneath the same, but paler; with an orange tinge beneath the wings: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black: quills, and two middle tail-feathers, with white tips: legs red. Is said to vary in having the upper parts of the body reddish ash: belly pale red; and the quills, greater coverts, and tail, with black tips: called *Lap-tzoy* in China, of which place it is a native.

## WHITE-TAILED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia leucoura.)

*L. cinerea, dorso luteo, pectore abdomineque flavescentibus, cauda alba, rectricibus duabus extimis nigris.*

Cinereous Grosbeak with the back yellow, breast and abdomen yellowish; tail white, and the two outward tail-feathers black.

*Loxia leucoura.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 852.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 76.

White-tailed Wax-bill Finch. Brown. *Ill. t.* 29.

White-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 72.

IN length three inches: beak of a beautiful red, similar in colour to sealing-wax: head cinereous: back fine yellow: breast and belly pale yellow: wing-coverts ash-coloured: tail white, the two outer feathers black: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Brasil.

## MALABAR GROSBEEK.

(Loxia malabarica.)

*L. cinerea, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, gula crissoque albic.*

Cinereous Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers black; throat and vent white.

*Loxia malabarica.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 53.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 81.

Malabar Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 74.

THIS bird is of the size and shape of a Titmouse: the beak is black: throat white: body cinereous: vent whitish: quills and tail black: found in the East Indies and Malabar.

## PARADISE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia erythrocephala.)

*L. cinerascens, capite purpurascens, pectore albo maculato.*

Ash-coloured Grosbeak with the head purplish, and breast spotted with white.

*Loxia erythrocephala. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 301. 10.—Gmel. Syst.**Nat. 1. 849.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 377. 20.**Cardinalis angolensis. Briss. App. 70. 69.*Sparrow of Paradise. *Edwards. 180.*Paradise Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 122. 19.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 156.*

ABOUT six inches in length: beak flesh-colour: head and chin red: hind part of the neck, back, rump, and wing-coverts, blueish-ash: under parts white, marked with black waved spots on the sides: wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: quills and tail deep ash, with grey tips; the upper coverts of the latter margined with grey: legs flesh-colour. Found at Angola; has been bred in an aviary, but the young ones died, as they were forsaken by the mother, in consequence of being too much disturbed: the male has a very low note, and frequently sings.

## CRESTED DOMINICAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia cucullata.)

*L. cinerea, capite cristato gulaque coccineis, pectore abdomineque albis, cauda longiore, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus.*

Greyish Grosbeak with the head crested, and with the throat crimson; breast and abdomen white; tail long, the lateral feathers blackish.

*Loxia cucullata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 22.

Le Cardinal dominiquain huppé de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 501.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 103.

Crested Dominical Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 123. 20. A.

INHABITS Brasil: head with a long pointed crest, and with the fore-part of the neck red: back and wings cinereous: under parts white: tail rather long, with the two middle feathers cinereous, the rest dusky.



CRESTED DOMINICAN GROSBEAK.

## FRONTAL GROSBEEK.

(Loxia frontalis.)

*L. cinereo-grisea subfus alba, vertice et cervice rufescentibus.*

Grey ash-coloured Grosbeak, beneath white; crown of the head and upper part of the neck reddish.

*Loxia frontalis.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 4.—Daud. Orn. 2. 445.

Frontal Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 12.

DESCRIBED by Monsieur Daudin: beak pale grey: on the forehead and at the base of the beak are a few black feathers with white tips: crown of the head and upper part of the neck pale rufous: throat and under parts of the body white: upper parts cinereous grey: legs and claws pale grey: inhabits Senegal.

## YELLOW-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia mexicana.)

*L. grisea, fronte gula uropygio superciliisque luteis.*

Grey Grosbeak, with the forehead, throat, rump, and line over the eyes yellow.

*Loxia mexicana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Briss.* 3. 97. 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 50.La Linotte à tête jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 83.Yellow-headed Grosbeak. *Edwards. Birds.* 44.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 140. 46.

INHABITS Mexico : length near six inches : beak pale flesh-colour : irides hazel : front of the head, cheeks, and throat yellow ; with a brown band passing behind the eyes towards the back : upper parts of the body dull brown, with black spots ; lower parts pale brown, with dull brown spots : quills and tail blackish : legs dull brown.



## PRASINE GROSBK.

(Loxia prasina.)

*L. subtus cano-flavicans, uropygio rubro, pedibus flavis.**Mas. supra viridi-olivacea.**Fcem. supra fusco-olivacea, uropygio obsolete rubro.*

Grosbeak beneath whitish yellow, with the rump red, and feet yellow.

*Male* above olive-green.*Female* above brown-olive, with the rump obsoletely red.*Loxia prasina.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 396. 91.*Prasine Grosbeak.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 195. 8.

INHABITS the corn fields in the island of Java: male olive-green above, and yellowish grey beneath, with a few red spots on the belly, rump wholly red: tail rounded, black; the two middle feathers red above, the others red on the outer margin alone: legs yellow; female olive-brown above, and yellow grey beneath: rump dull red: quills cinereous, eight of the secondaries whitish on the anterior margins and tips: tail-feathers black with white tips: beak in both sexes black.

## PARROT-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia psittacea.)

*L. olivaceo-fusca, capite colloque flavis, mandibula superiore adunca, inferiore subtruncata.*

Olive-brown Grosbeak, with the head and neck yellow; the upper mandible bent downwards, and the under one slightly truncate.

*Loxia psittacea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 371. 3.

Parrot-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 108. 3. t. 42.

THE beak of this bird is very like that of a Parrot, the under mandible being much shorter than the upper, pale, but dusky at the tip; head and part of the neck in the male yellow: the rest of the plumage greenish olive-brown, paler beneath: edges of the quills and tail yellowish: legs pale brown: female similar to the male, except the head, which only differs in colour from the other parts of the body in having the sides spotted with yellowish grey: tail in both sexes even at the end. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

## CANADA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia canadensis.)

*L. viridi-olivacea, subtus flavo-olivacea, capistro nigro.*

Green-olive Grosbeak, beneath yellow olive, with the capistrum black.

*Loxia canadensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 29.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 29.*Coccothraustes cayanensis.* *Briss.* 3. 229. 4. t. 11. f. 3.Le Flavert, Gros-bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 462.  
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 152. f. 2.Canada Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 220.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 127. 27.

SIZE of *Fringilla domestica*: length near seven inches: edges of the beak slightly margined in the middle, and ash-coloured: upper parts of the body olive-green: under parts the same, but paler and inclining to yellow: capistrum and chin black: legs grey: is sometimes found of a blue-grey colour above, instead of olive-green, and pale grey beneath: female cinereous brown: found at Cayenne, and supposed by Linnæus to be a native of Canada.

## BROWN-CHEEKED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia canora.)

*L. virescens subtus cinerea, genis fuscis flavo circumdatis.*

Greenish Grosbeak, beneath ash-coloured, with the cheeks brown, surrounded with yellow.

*Loxia canora.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 84.Brown-cheeked Grosbeak. *Brown, Ill.* 56. t. 24.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155. 77.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS bird has a very pleasant and agreeable soft note: it is called *Tomtelio* in Mexico; and is the size of a Titmouse, with the beak stout, thick, and dusky: cheeks brown, margined with a broad yellow band extending from beyond the ears to the throat: breast and abdomen cinereous: legs whitish: the rest of the plumage pale dirty green.

## YELLOW-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia flaviventris.)

*L. viridi-olivacea, dorso fusco maculato, subtus superciliisque luteis.*

Green-olive Grosbeak, with the back spotted with fuscous, beneath and line over the eyes yellow.

*Loxia flaviventris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 856.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 384. 46.*

*Coccothraustes lutea Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. 3. 227. 3. t. 11. f. 2.*

Yellow-bellied Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 138. 42.*

FIVE inches in length : beak pale coloured : on each side of the head passing over the eye is a stripe of yellow : head, hind part of the neck, and back olive-green, sprinkled with brown : quills and tail brown, with olive-green edges : under parts of the body plain yellow : rump olive-green : tail slightly forked : legs grey : female not quite so brilliant in colour. This bird varies in having the crown of the head, upper parts of the body, and breast bright olive-green : hind part of the neck ash-colour, which colour passes forward and ends in a point on the chin : belly and vent yellow : quills black, edged with yellow : rump pale olive-green : tail forked, dusky green, shafts of the feathers black, edges yellow : inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## AFRICAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia africana.)

*L. viridi-fusco griseoque variegata, subtus alba, tectricibus alarum rufis, rectrice extima macula alba.*

Green-brown Grosbeak, variegated with grey, beneath white, with the wing-coverts rufous, and the outer tail-feathers with a white spot.

*Loxia africana.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 384. 43.

Le Verdier sans Vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 186.

African Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 137. 40.

NEAR six inches and a half in length: upper parts of the body olive-brown and grey, mixed; upper wing-coverts rufous: greater quills edged with rufous white; secondaries with pale rufous: under parts of the body white, varied on the breast with brown: tail olive-brown; the outer feathers edged with rufous white, and the most exterior one with a white spot near the tip. This bird has a very great affinity to the common Greenfinch, but is very different in colour: it comes from the Cape of Good Hope.

## ST. DOMINGO GROSBEAK.

(Loxia dominicensis.)

*L. viridi-fusca, subtus rufa fusco maculata, regione oculorum crissoque albis.*

Green-brown Grosbeak, beneath rufous spotted with brown; space round the eyes and vent white.

*Loxia dominicensis.* Gmel, *Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 42.

Le Verderin de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 185.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 341. f. 2.

St. Domingo Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 137. 39.

THIS bird is a native of St. Domingo, and is near six inches in length: beak reddish: region of the eyes white: plumage above green-brown; the feathers with pale edges: beneath dull rufous spotted with brown: hinder parts of the abdomen and vent white: quills black: tail and legs dusky brown.

## YELLOW-FRONTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia butyracea.)

*L. virescens*, fronte superciliis pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda apice alba.

Greenish Grosbeak, with the forehead, a line over the eyes, and abdomen yellow; tail white at the tip.

*Loxia butyracea*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 28.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 41.

Le Verd brunet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 182.

Verdier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 341. f. 1.

Yellow-fronted Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 136. 38.

THE length of the Yellow-fronted Grosbeak is about five inches: beak palish: forehead and temples yellow; which colour joins a streak above the eyes: prevailing colour above green spotted with brown: beneath entirely yellow: tail blackish, slightly forked, and tipped with white: legs black: female with a whitish vent; all the quills but the outer one dusky, with yellow margins, and pale at the tip: lesser wing-coverts black, with green margins, and the greater ones the same colour, edged with pale brown: native of the Cape of Good Hope.



## PENSILE GROSBEAK.

( *Loxia pensilis*.)

*L. viridis subtus grisea, crisso rufo, capite colloque inferiore flavis, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

Green Grosbeak, beneath grey, vent rufous, with the head and lower-part of the neck yellow; quills and tail-feathers black.

*Loxia pensilis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 34.

Le Nelicourvi de Madagascar. *Son. Voy. Ind.* 2. 200. 22.

Pensile Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 131. 32.

THIS bird is described by Sonnerat as a native of Madagascar: it is above five inches in length: beak black: irides, head, throat, and fore-part of the neck yellow: from the nostrils to the back part of the head, passing through the eyes, is a dull green stripe, which gets broader after reaching the eyes: hinder part of the head and neck, back, wing-coverts, and rump yellow: quills black with green edges: vent red: belly grey: legs and tail black.

The nest of this bird is composed of straw and reeds, and is of the shape of a bag with the opening beneath: it is not made fresh every year, but the new one is fastened to the end of the old one, till at last five or six are found attached together; there are often as many as four or five hundred of these nests found on a single tree, these birds being very fond of society; the true nest is on one side within: the bird is said to produce only three young at a time.

## DOMINICAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia dominicana.)

*L. nigra, capite gulaque coccineis, pectore abdomine remigibusque margine albis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the head and throat crimson; breast, abdomen, and quills margined with white.

*Loxia dominicana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 8.—*Amæn, Acad.* 4. 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 848.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 21.

Dominican Cardinal. *Edwards.* 127.

Dominican Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 123, 20.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 151.

*β. capite anteriore guttureque rubris, rectricibus nigris cinereo marginatis; extima margine exteriore alba.*

With the anterior part of the head and the throat red, tail-feathers black, margined with cinereous, the outer one with the exterior margin white.

*Cardinalis dominicanus.* *Briss.* 3. 116. 22. t. 6. f. 4.

Cardinal dominiquain. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 500.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 55. 2.

Pope Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 211.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 124. 20. *β.*

THIS bird appears to vary very much: it is the size of a Lark: beak stout: the upper mandible brown, the under pale flesh-colour: eyes blueish: head, throat, and fore-part of the neck bright red: hind part of the neck blackish, with a mixture of white; sides of the latter whitish: back, rump, wing, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars grey, spotted with black: breast, belly, thighs, and vent whitish: quills black, edged with white: tail black: legs cinereous.

The Pope Grosbeak of the Arctic Zoology is apparently a variety of this bird ; it is of the same size, but differs in markings from the above : the head as far as the crown, the cheeks, and throat are of a fine red, ending in a point on the fore-part of the neck : hind head, back of the neck, and all the under parts white, with a black stripe running down the back of the neck : back, scapulars, and rump greyish ; some of the feathers of the former margined with black : quills black, with white edges ; secondaries partly tipped with the latter colour : wing-coverts black, with a white fascia on the larger ones : tail similar to the wings : legs and claws grey-brown : female with the forehead orange-yellow, dotted with red, in other respects similar to the male.

Inhabits Brasil and many parts of North America.

## RED-BREASTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia ludoviciana.)

*L. nigra, pectore rubro, ventre alarum fascia basique remigum albis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the breast red; belly, quills, and fascia at the base of the wings white.

*Loxia ludoviciana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 38.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 25.

*Coccothraustes ludoviciana.* *Briss.* 3. 247. 14. t. 12. f. 2.

Le Rose-gorge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 460.

Gros-bec de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 153. 2.

Red-breasted Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 212.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 126. 24.

THE Red-breasted Grosbeak is in length six inches and three quarters: beak brown: head, upper parts of the body and half of the tail black: breast and under wing-coverts light purple: belly, thighs, vent, and rump white, the first varied with a few purple spots: on the wings are three white stripes; one across the coverts, a second parallel to the edge of the wing, and the other on the tip of the scapulars: half of the three outer tail-feathers white, and the tip of the fourth on the inner web the same: legs brown: varies in having the sides of the breast and thighs of a ferruginous brown: vent pale yellow. Found at Louisiana.

## PEARLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia perlata.)

*L. nigra subtus fusca, postice albo nigroque varia.*

Black Grosbeak, beneath brown; hinder parts varied with black and white.

*Loxia perlata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 86.Pearled Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 156. 79.

THIS bird very much resembles *L. lineata*, and may eventually prove nothing but a variety: it is an inhabitant of Whidah in Africa, and is the size of a Wren, with the head and upper parts of the body black; lower parts brown, mixed in a beautiful manner with black towards the thighs and tail: said to have an agreeable note, and to feed on grain.

## ANGOLA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia angolensis.)

*L. nigro cærulea, ventre ferrugineo, macula alarum alba.*

Black cærulean Grosbeak, with the belly ferruginous, and a white spot on the wing.

*Loxia angolensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 60.Black Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 352. f. 2.Angola Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 53.

LENGTH five inches : size of the Bullfinch : beak dusky : eyes dark-coloured : lower part of the breast, abdomen, and vent dull red : spot on the middle of the wing and another on the edge white : the remainder of the plumage blueish black : legs flesh-colour : from Angola.

## RADIATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia lineata.)

*L. nigra subtilus alba, lateribus corporis basique remigum primorum albo nigroque transversim striatis.*

Black Grosbeak, beneath white, with the sides of the body and the base of the primary quills transversely striated with black and white.

*Loxia lineata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 85.

Radiated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 78.

THIS beautiful little bird is about the size of the Linnet, with a stout, thick, and white beak : head, neck, breast, and lesser wing-coverts black : secondaries, sides of the body, and base of the primaries striated with black and white ; the tips of the latter black : abdomen and vent white : tail black, three quarters of an inch in length : legs dusky.

## NITID GROSBEEK.

(Loxia nitida.)

*L. lincolns transversis interruptis nigris notata, corpore supra fusco subtus albido, rostro uropygioque coccineis.*

Grosbeak marked with transverse interrupted black lines; the body above fuscous, beneath whitish; beak and rump crimson.

*Loxia nitida.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVII. 9.

Nitid Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 17. t. 131.

*β. grisea nigro transversim lineata, loris nigris, rostro uropygioque coccineis.*

Grey, transversely striped with black; lores black; beak and rump crimson.

*Loxia bella.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 8.

Black-lined Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 16.

THE Nitid and Black-lined Grosbeaks of Dr. Latham do not appear sufficiently distinct from each other to warrant their being considered as two species. They are both found at New South Wales, and are called *Weebong*: the former is thus described by Dr. Latham: "size of the Black-lined Grosbeak, but stouter in the body: the general colour of the plumage pale olive-brown above, and dusky white beneath, crossed every where with short abrupt curved lines of black: quills and tail brown, marked with several bands of a darker colour: the beak, irides, lower part of the back and rump are crimson: legs yellowish." The Black-lined Grosbeak appears to differ principally in having the space between the beak and the eyes black; and the feet brown, instead of yellowish.





## WHITE-WINGED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia panivora.)

*L. nigra, alula alba, rostro griseo.*

Black Grosbeak, with the wing white, and beak grey.

*Loxia panivora.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 57.*Pyrrhula Africana nigra.* *Briss.* 3. 317. 4.*Bouvreuil noir d'Afrique.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 385.White-winged Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 144. 52.

THIS bird, with the exception of a white spot on the wing-coverts, is entirely black: it is a native of Africa, and about the size of the Hawfinch: the beak is half an inch in length and grey: the legs are ash-coloured: length above seven inches.

## LONG-TAILED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia longicauda.)

*L. nigra, tectricibus alarum dorsoque medio fascia transversa rufo-lutea, cauda longiore cuneiformi.*

Black Grosbeak with a transverse rufous yellow fascia on the back and wing-coverts; tail very long and wedge-shaped.

*Loxia longicauda.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 9.

*Loxia macroura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 845.

Le Pere-noire à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 487.

Moineau du royaume de Juda. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 183. 1.

Long-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 3. 114. 8.

THIS bird is a native of Whidah and Senegal in Africa, and is about the size of the House Sparrow: length seven inches: prevailing colour of the plumage black, with a rufous yellow bar across the back and wing-coverts; tail wedge-shaped, and nearly half the length of the bird: beak and legs dusky.

## GOLD-BACKED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia aurea.)

*L. nigra*, dorso uropygioque luteis, tectricibus alarum fusciscentibus nigro maculatis.

Black Grosbeak with the back and rump yellow; wing-coverts brownish, spotted with black.

*Loxia aurea*. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 8.

Gold-backed Grosbeak. Brown. *Ill.* 25.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 115. 9.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 149.

A VERY beautiful species, with the beak, head, and neck deep black: back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, of a rich golden yellow: the ends of the two latter fringed with dusky: wing-coverts light brown, spotted with black: breast and belly black: all but the two middle tail-feathers with pale edges: legs blueish: female of a dark brown, to which colour the male is said to change in the winter. Found at Benguela in Africa.

## ASH-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia indica.)

*L. nigricans, subtus albidæ, capite colloque cinereis, cauda apice alba.*

Dusky Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the head and neck ash-coloured; tail white at the tip.

*Loxia indica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 80.

Ash-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 155.

THIS bird is described on the authority of Dr. Latham, who says it is found in India, and is very small; with the beak blue: head and neck slaty ash-colour: back, wings, and tail, dusky; the latter tipped with white: breast and belly dirty white: legs blue.

## CAFFRARIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia caffra.)

*L. atra, remigibus fuscis, humeris coccineis.*

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with the quills brown, and shoulders crimson.

*Loxia caffra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 78.

Caffrarian Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 194. 6.

THE Caffrarian Grosbeak is the size of the Bullfinch: beak cinereous brown: prevailing colour of the plumage black: shoulders crimson: wing-co-

verts white: quills brown, margined with white: tail sometimes more than twice the length of the body: legs grey: female entirely grey.

This bird inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: it makes rather a curious nest, which is composed of grass, fastened between two reeds, and globular, with the entrance through a long cylinder, and near the water. Its flight is very slow, so that it may be easily shot, and in bad weather it is readily taken with the hand: the male is said to change to a grey colour in the winter.

## MARYGOLD GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia bonariensis*.)

*L. nigricans, subtus flavescens, capite colloque superiore cæruleis, jugulo pectoreque fulvis.*

Blackish Grosbeak, beneath yellowish, with the head and upper part of the neck blue; jugulum and breast brownish.

*Loxia bonariensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 47.

Le noir-souci. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 150.

Marygold Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 139. 43.

FREQUENTS gardens and cultivated places at Buenos Ayres in September, feeding on grass and seeds: it is seven inches in length: beak blackish, short, strong, and convex, the under mandible palest; nostrils round, placed near the base of the beak, and perforated: head, and upper part of the neck, blue: throat, fore-part of the neck,

and breast, beautiful orange-yellow : upper parts of the body blackish : belly and vent pale yellow : quills and tail blackish, with blue edges : legs reddish : claws channelled, and sharp. The male and female appear to be very much attached to each other, and are only seen in pairs.

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CAPE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia capensis*.)

*L. atra, uropygio tectricibusque alarum luteis.*

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with the rump and wing-coverts yellow.

*Loxia capensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 39.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Sparrow. Voy.* 1. 174.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 7.

*Fringilla Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 171. 45. t. 16. f. 1.

Le Pinson noire et jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 142.

Le Gros-bee de Coromandel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 456.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 101. 1.

Cape Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 113. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 149.

*β. fusca, pennis medio nigris, tectricibus alarum uropygioque luteis.*

Brown, with the feathers black in the middle ; wing-coverts and rump yellow.

Gros-bee tacheté du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*—3. 473.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 659. 1.

LARGER than a Chaffinch, being above six inches in length : beak stout, and dusky : head, neck, upper part of the back, under parts of the body and tail deep black : feathers on the head short and shining : shoulders and lower part of the back

and rump bright yellow: greater quills, secondaries, and coverts, reddish brown; the former edged with yellow, the two latter with grey: lower part of the thighs pale brown: legs dusky.

Buffon describes and figures a variety, or probably the female, or young bird, which is brownish above, with each feather spotted in the middle with black: sides of the head, wing-coverts, and under parts of the body dirty white, marked with black: shoulders and rump pale yellow: quills and tail black, the former with yellow edges, the latter with grey: beak and legs pale. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Coronandel.

## BLACK-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia melanogastra*.)

*L. lutea fusco contaminata, gula pectore abdomineque nigris, alis caudaque fuscis.*

Yellow Grosbeak sprinkled with brown, with the throat, breast, and abdomen black; wings and tail brown.

*Loxia afra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.

*Loxia melanogastra.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 82.

Black-bellied Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 58. t. 24.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 153.

THE beak of this bird is black: head, sides, and tail-coverts, fine yellow, sprinkled in many parts with light brown: chin, breast, and belly, black: wings and tail brown: in the winter it changes entirely to a light brown. Inhabits Africa.



## GAMBIA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Gambensis.)

*L. lutea, capite atro.*

Yellow Grosbeak, with a black head.

*Loxia melanocephala.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 34.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 69.*Coccothraustes Gambensis.* *Briss.* 3. 230. 5.*Gambia Grosbeak.* *Albin.* 3. 1. 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 65.

THE whole bird yellowish green, with the exception of the irides, head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, which are black: beak cinereous: legs blueish ash-colour: inhabits Gambia, and is six inches and a quarter in length.

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 YELLOW GROSBEEK.

(Loxia flavicans.)

*L. flavo, dorso flavicante, capite fulvo.*

Yellow Grosbeak, with the back yellowish, and head fulvous.

*Loxia flavicans.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 13.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4.244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 43.Yellow Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 139. 44.

BEAK short and thick, the base reaching on the forehead further than usual: head, neck, breast, belly, and vent, yellow; the top of the first paler: back, wings, and tail, greenish-yellow: quills and

tail margined with yellowish; the bend of the former bright yellow: legs pale. Inhabits many parts of Asia.

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## SUMATRAN GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia hypoxantha*.)

*L. flavicans, fronte superciliisque luteis, remigibus rectricibusque nigris margine flavescentibus.*

Yellowish Grosbeak, with the forehead and a line over the eyes yellow; quills and tail-feathers black, with yellowish margins.

*Loxia hypoxantha.* Daudin. Orn. 2. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 384. 44.

Sumatran Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 194. 5.

NATIVE of the rice fields of Sumatra, and is the size of *Embriza Civis*: beak pale coloured: irides rufous: forehead yellow: prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts yellowish green: wings dusky black, with yellow margins: under parts yellow: tail black, even at the end, with the feathers bordered with yellowish: legs pale coloured.

## NUN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia collaria.)

*L. flavescens, pectore collarique flavis, temporibus nigris.*

Yellowish Grosbeak, with the breast and neck yellow, and temples black.

*Loxia collaria.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 31.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 37.Le Gros-bec Nonette. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 446.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 393. 3.Le Griuelin à Cravate. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 473.Gros-bec d'Angola. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 659. 2.Nun Grosbeak. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 133. 34.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of the East Indies and Angola; it is the size of the Blue Titmouse, and four inches and a half in length: beak black: forehead naked: temples black: top of the head and upper parts of the body greenish blue: under parts, collar on the neck, and rump, rufous white: across the breast a mottled black band: wings rufous yellow and black, mixed: tail black: legs pale brown: the supposed opposite sex is figured by Buffon, and differs in having the upper parts of a darker colour; the white collar round the neck, and the mottled band on the breast, much broader than in the above: the under parts are more rufous; and there is a white spot near the edge of the wing, at the base of the quills.

## YELLOW-RUMPED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia hordeacea.)

*L. fulva, temporibus albis, cauda pectoreque atris.*

Fulvous Grosbeak, with the temples white; tail and breast black.

*Loxia hordeacea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 303. 19.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 852.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 385. 49.*Yellow-rumped Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 140. 45.*

OF this bird, which is a native of India, the temples are white: the head, neck, and rump, are fulvous: the breast, space between the temples and beak, wings, and tail, black: the shoulders, thighs, vent, and margins of the tail-feathers, grey.

ABYSSINIAN GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia abyssinica*.)

*L. flavo, vertice genis gula pectoreque nigris; alis caudaque fuscis.*

Yellow Grosbeak, with the crown, cheeks, throat, and breast black; wings and tail brown.

*Loxia abyssinica.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 33.

Gros-bec d'Abyssinie. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 474.

Abyssinian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 131. 31.

THE Abyssinian Grosbeak is about the size of the Hawfinch: beak very stout, and black: top and sides of the head, with the throat, cheeks, and breast, black: irides red: upper parts of the body, belly, and thighs, pale yellow, with a brown tinge on those parts where the colours join each other: scapulars blackish: quills brown: wing-coverts and tail the same; the former with grey, and the latter with yellow edges: legs reddish grey.

The nest of this bird is very singular: it is of a pyramidal shape, and suspended from the ends of the branches of trees: the opening is on the side facing the east; and the cavity is divided by a partition down the middle; about the centre of this partition is the opening to the true nest, which is situated some distance downward from the entrance, by which contrivance the bird is protected from the assaults of various wild animals that seek to destroy it, as well as from the rain: it is a native of Abyssinia.

## WARBLING GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cantans.)

*L. fusca nigricante transversim lineata, subtus alba.*

Brown Grosbeak, transversely striped with dusky; beneath white.

Loxia cantans. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 88.Brown Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 66. t. 27.Warbling Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 81.

THIS bird is frequently brought over to England from its native country (Africa), on account of its song; but it does not live long: the most common appearance is as follows: length four inches: beak dusky: upper parts of the plumage brown, with narrow obscure dusky lines: belly white: tail deep brown, and wedge-shaped: legs blueish: many of these birds are mottled on the chin and sides of the body with dusky and white, and of a pale yellow beneath.

## DUSKY GROSBEEK.

(Loxia obscura.)

*L. fusco-nigricans, gula media corporeque subtus albis, lateribus fusco maculatis, tectricibus alarum albo bifasciatis.*

Brownish-black Grosbeak, with the throat in the middle and body beneath white, the sides spotted with fuscous, and the wing-coverts with two white fascia.

*Loxia obscura.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 27.

Dusky Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 216.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 127. 26.

THIS bird has the head, neck, and back dusky, edged with pale brown : wing-coverts dusky, with two white bars : middle of the throat white : sides of the breast and belly white, with brown spots : quills green. Found at New York in the summer season.

## HUDSONIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Hudsonica.)

*L. fusca, abdomine albo, lateribus fusco maculato, tectricibus alarum rufo bifasciatis.*

Brown Grosbeak, with the abdomen white, the sides spotted with brown; wing-coverts with two red bands.

Loxia Hudsonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 28.

Hudsonian Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 192. 2.

KNOWN at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Atic-kgom-a-shish*, where it is not uncommon: length five inches: beak short, thick, and brown: plumage above brown, the feathers bordered with rufous: breast and belly white, with long brown dashes: middle of the belly and vent white: greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with rufous, forming a band of that colour on the wing: tail slightly forked: legs brown.



## FASCINATING GROSBEEK.

(Loxia fascians.)

*L. fusco-nigra subtus alba, rectricibus exterioribus albis.*

Brown-black Grosbeak, beneath, and with the outer tail-feathers white.

Loxia fascians. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 7.*Fascinating Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 14.*

THE manners of this bird are said to be very pleasing, from whence it is called the fascinating bird at Port Jackson in New South Wales, of which place it is a native: it is rather larger than the Bullfinch: the upper parts of the body dusky black, inclining to brown: under parts white: two outer tail-feathers white: legs and beak dusky.

## ASH-COLOURED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia cinerea.)

*L. fusco-nigricans, capite cristato, abdomine albido, pedibus rubris.*

Brown-dusky Grosbeak, with the head crested, abdomen whitish, and feet red.

Loxia cinerea. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 2.—Mus. Carls. fas. 4. t. 88.*Ash-coloured Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 10.*

ONE of the largest of the genus: the beak is stout and pale: hind head crested: plumage above

cinereous brown : beneath nearly white : tail-feathers very long and black, with white margins on the outward edge : legs red. Found at Malacca, Sumatra, and Java.

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## BLUE-WINGED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cyanoptera*.)

*L. cinereo-fusca, capistro saturatiore, alis et cauda cœruleis, remigibus exterioribus basi albis.*

Grey-brown Grosbeak, with the capistrum darker, wing and tail blue, and the outer quills white at the base.

*Loxia cyanoptera.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 6.

Blue-winged Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 14.

IN length seven inches : beak blue : prevailing colour cinereous brown, but darker round the base of the beak to the eyes : wings fine blue, with a white spot on the outer edge of the middle of the wing, formed by the base of the outer quills being of that colour : tail likewise blue, but not so dark as the wings ; all the feathers with white tips : legs blue. Found at Port Jackson in New South Wales.

## SUNDA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Javensis.)

*L. fusco-cinerea, capillitio remigibus ac rectricibus nigris, temporibus abdomineque cinereo-albicantibus.*

Greyish-brown Grosbeak, with the barbs of the quills and tail-feathers black; temples and abdomen cinereous white.

*Loxia Javensis.* Mus. Carls. fas. 4. t. 88.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 1.*

Sunda Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 195. 9.*

THIS species inhabits the islands of Sumatra and Java: it is the size of a Bullfinch: top of the head black: prevailing colour greyish brown: from the chin the under parts are paler than the upper: belly and thighs white: quills and tail black: secondaries brown, margined with ferruginous: legs pale yellow.

## WHITE-HEADED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Maja.)

*L. fusca, capite albo.*

Brown Grosbeak, with the head white.

Loxia Maia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 72.Le Maia de la Chine. *Briss.* 3. 212. 65. *t.* 9. *f.* 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 109. *f.* 1.Maian. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 107. *t.* 3. lower figure.Malacca Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 306. *f.* 1.White-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 68.

THIS bird comes from Malacca and China. It is four inches in length: beak grey brown, palest beneath: head and neck dirty white: breast pale brown: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail chesnut brown: second and fourth quill-feathers white: belly and vent blackish: legs grey. Buffon describes the breast and belly both black.

## TOTTY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Totta.)

*L. testaceo-fusca, subtus albida, remigibus rectricibusque omnibus nigris, summo apice albis.*

Testaceous-brown Grosbeak, beneath white, with the quills and tail-feathers black, all of them tipped with white.

Loxia Totta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 79.

Totty Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 156.

THIS bird is found in Caffraria, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, and India; in the latter place it is called *Totty*: it is in length four inches: beak nearly white: forehead greenish brown: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, space between the shoulders, and upper wing-coverts testaceous brown: body beneath brownish white: quills and tail black, all the feathers with white tips: feet black.

## SOCIABLE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia socia.)

*L. rufo-fusca, subtus flavescens, capistro nigro, cauda brevi.*

Reddish-brown Grosbeak, beneath yellowish; capistrum black; tail short.

*Loxia socia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 381. 35.**Loxia. Paterson. Cape. t. p. 126, bird and nest.**Tisserin republicain. Daud. Orn. 2. 397.**Sociable Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 192. 3.*

THE Sociable Grosbeak is about the size of a Bullfinch, being five inches and a half in length: beak and lore black: prevailing colour of the plumage rufous brown; beneath yellow: yellowest round the ear: tail short: legs brown.

Inhabits the interior country at the Cape of Good Hope, where it was first discovered by Mr. Paterson, who gives the following history of it. "Few species of birds live together in such large societies, or have such an extraordinary mode of nidification as these: they build their nests on the Mimosa trees, which grow to a very large size, and appear to be well calculated for the purpose, as the smoothness of their trunks prevents the birds from being attacked by Monkeys, and other noxious animals. The method in which their nests are made is very curious. On one tree there could not be less than from eight hundred to a thousand under one general roof: I call it a roof, because it resembles that of a thatched house, and projects

over the entrance of the nest below in a very singular manner. The industry of these birds seems almost equal to that of the Bee. Throughout the day they appear to be busily employed in carrying a fine species of grass, which is the principal material they employ for the purpose of erecting this extraordinary work, as well as for additions and repairs. Though my short stay in the country was not sufficient to satisfy me by ocular proof that they added to their nest as they annually increased in numbers; still, from the many trees which I have seen borne down by the weight, and others which I have observed with their boughs completely covered over, it would appear that this is really the case. When the tree which is the support of this aërial city, is obliged to give way to the increase of weight, it is obvious that they are no longer protected, and are under the necessity of rebuilding in other trees. One of these deserted nests I had the curiosity to break down to inform myself of the internal structure of it; and found it equally ingenious with that of the external. There are many entrances, each of which forms a regular street, with nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other. The grass with which they build is called the Boshmans-grass: and I believe the seed of it to be their principal food; though, on examining their nests, I found the wings and legs of different insects. From every appearance the nest which I dissected had been inhabited for many years; and some parts of it were much more complete than others. This,

therefore, I conceive to amount nearly to a proof that the animals added to it at different times, as they found necessary from the increase of the family; or rather of the nation or community."

This species also constructs its nests on the Acacia trees and the Aloë Dichotornes, which grows to a very large size. Mr. Barrow notices one that had steps cut in its sides to enable a person to climb up for the nests.

Supposed to be a variety of *L. tatta*, by Monsieur Daudin.

## FAN-TAILED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia flabellifera*.)

*L. rubro-fusca subtilus rubescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*

Reddish-brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish; quills and tail brownish.

*Loxia flabellifera.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 30.

La Queue en Eventail de Virginié. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 463.  
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 380.

Fan-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 128. 28.

ABOUT five inches in length: beak strong and dusky: prevailing colour of the plumage above reddish-brown, with the rump paler: below rather inclined to red: quills, tail, and legs dusky: female with the breast and belly grey. Called *Fan-tails* in Virginia, from the circumstance of their carrying the tail expanded.



## ORANGE-BELLIED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia bicolor.)

*L. fusca, subtus rubra, aut alba, pedibus fuscis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath red, or white, with the legs brown.

*Loxia bicolor.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 48.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 89.*Fringilla rubra minor.* *Briss.* 3. 164. 40.*Le Brunor.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 137.*Bouvreuil à ventre roux de Cayenne.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. f. 2.*Little Brown Bullfinch.* *Edwards.* 83. f. 1.*Orange-bellied Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 82.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter: beak short, thick, and whitish: upper parts of the body pale brown: under parts dull reddish orange: legs brown: the female has a black beak: the under parts of the body white, inclined to ferruginous on the chin, and legs blueish: inhabits India and China.

## SPOTTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia maculata.)

*L. obscure fusca albo maculata, subtus albida maculis subfuscis, superciliis pallidis, rectricibus duabus extremis apice albo maculatis.*

- Dull fuscous Grosbeak spotted with white; beneath white with subfuscous spots; supercilia pale; the two outer tail-feathers white at the tip and spotted.

*Loxia maculata.* Gmel, *Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Loth. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 26.

Spotted Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 126. 25.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 213.

SUPPOSED to inhabit North America: beak pale, rather stout, with a dusky tip; plumage on the upper parts dusky; each feather spotted with white at the end, except those of the quills and greater coverts: over the eye a pale streak: under parts dirty white, marked with dusky streaks: the outer web of the most exterior tail-feather white nearly to the tip, with a white spot close to the tip of the inner web; the next feather nearly similar: quills and tail fringed with dusky white on the outer web: legs pale brown.

## BROWN-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia ferruginea.)

*L. nigra, marginibus primarum flavis, subtus flavescens, pectore ferrugineo, capite gulaque fuscis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the margins of the feathers yellow; beneath yellowish, with the breast ferruginous; head and throat brown.

*Loxia ferruginea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 62.

Brown-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 54.

THIS bird is very scarce: it is in length six inches: beak stout, and horn-coloured: head and chin dusky brown: back and wing-coverts black; the feathers with deep yellow margins: breast dark ferruginous: abdomen and vent dull yellow; palest on the vent: quills and tail dusky, with yellow margins: legs pale: tail even at the end.

## MUSTACHOE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia mystacea.)

*L. fusco-olivacea subtus albida, capite et cervice rufo-fuscis, superciliis et macula oris coccineis.*

Brown-olive Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the head and upper part of the neck reddish brown; line over the eyes and spot near the mouth crimson.

*Loxia mystacea.* Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 5.—Daud. Orn. 2. 446.

Mustachoe Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 13.

THIS bird, which comes from Cochin China, is the size of a Wren: beak tipped with black, and reddish brown at the base: head and upper parts of the neck reddish brown; with a brilliant red streak above the eyes, and another at the corners of the mouth: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown, with an olive tinge: lower parts whitish grey: throat and fore-part of the neck pale grey: legs flesh-colour: claws grey.

## GREEN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Chloris.)

*L. flavicante-virens, remigibus primoribus antice luteis, reatricibus lateralibus quatuor basi luteis.*

Yellowish-green Grosbeak, with the primary quills in front, and the four lateral tail-feathers yellow.

*Loxia Chloris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 27.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 226.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Briss.* 3. 190. 54.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 39.

*Le Verdier.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 172. 15.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 267. 2.

*Greenfinch.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 117.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 353. B.—*Albin.* 1. 58.—*Lewin, Brit. Birds.* 2. 69.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 134. 36.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.—*Bewick.* 1.

THE Greenfinch is rather larger than a Sparrow: the beak is thick and whitish: irides dark hazel: head and back yellowish green; the edges of the feathers greyish inclining to ash-colour about the sides of the head and neck: rump and breast more yellow: greater quills yellow on the outer webs; those next the body greyish: tail slightly forked; the middle feathers dusky, and the four outer feathers on each side yellow on their exterior webs: legs flesh-colour: female not so bright, and with a brown cast: sometimes found quite white.

This bird is common all over the continent of Europe, but occurs very rarely in Russia: it constructs its nest in a low and thick bush or hedge, composed of dry grass, and lined with hair, wool,



and feathers, laying four or five eggs that are similar to the Linnet's, of a greenish cast, with a rusty red mark at the larger end; and the female is so careful of them during the time of incubation that she may be easily taken out of her nest: the male is said to assist her in guarding the eggs. Its food is principally seed and grain; and it is easily tamed, as it will become familiar almost as soon as taken: its native song is very trifling, but in confinement it will soon learn the notes of other birds: is very liable to become blind if exposed to the sun. In the winter this bird flocks with the Chaffinches and Yellow-hammers; and migrates into other districts if the weather be severe: often called the Green Linnet.

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 CHINESE GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia sinensis*.)

*L. fusca subtus rufescens, capite colloque griseo virescentibus, remigibus rectricibusque nigris apice albidis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish, with the head and neck greenish grey; quills and tail-feathers black, with white tips.

*Loxia sinensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 40.

Le Verdier de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 202.

Chinese Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 135. 37.

VERY similar to the common Greenfinch: the beak is greenish yellow: head and neck greenish grey: back and wing-coverts light brown; those

near the edge of the wing black : secondaries grey on the outer and black on the inner edge ; greater quills black at the part farthest from the body, with grey tips, the other part nearest the body yellow : vent the same : abdomen dirty red : tail black, tipped with white : legs greenish yellow : common in China.

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GREY-NECKED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia melanura*.)

*L. cervice fusca, jugulo uropygiorum griseis, abdomine rufescente, alis candaque nigris, macula alarum remigibus apice crissoque albis.*

Grosbeak with the hind part of the neck brown ; jugulum and rump grey ; abdomen reddish ; wings and tail black ; a spot on the wings, tip of the quills, and vent white.

*Loxia melanura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 63.

Le Gros-bec de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 199.

Grey-necked Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 55.

THIS bird inhabits China, and is the size of the Hawfinch : beak and irides yellow : head black : hind part of the neck dirty brown, fore-part grey : wing-coverts blueish-black, with a white spot near the middle : secondaries black, edged on the inner web with white : primaries black with white tips : belly pale rufous : vent white : rump grey : legs yellow : female with the head grey, and quills black, bordered with white.



## BRIMSTONE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia sulphurata.)

*L. fusco olivacea, gutture ventrequae luteis, superciliis flavis.*Brown-olive Grosbeak, with the throat and belly yellowish;  
supercilia yellow.*Loxia sulphurata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*  
1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 45.*Coccothraustes Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 225. 2. t. 11. f. 1.  
Brimstone Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 41.

From the Cape of Good Hope : size of Fringilla  
*Montifringilla* : length near six inches : beak stout,  
 above half an inch in length, and horn-coloured :  
 head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body  
 olive-green : on the eye a yellow line : throat,  
 belly, and vent yellow : quills and tail brown, all  
 but the two middle feathers of the latter, which  
 are entirely olive-green, margined with brown :  
 legs brownish grey.

## PHILIPPINE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia philippina.)

*L. fusca subtilus albido flavicans, vertice pectoreque luteis, gula fusca.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath whitish yellow; crown of the head and breast yellow; throat brown.

*Loxia philippina.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 36.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Briss.* 3. 232. 6. t. 12. f. 1. mas. f. 18. f. 1. 2. nidus.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 32.

Toucanm-courvi des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 465.—3. 469. var.  $\beta$ .—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 135. 2. mas.

Philippine Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 129. 30.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 193. 4.

THIS bird is said to be one of the most docile of all known birds: it is in length five inches and a quarter: beak, capistrum, sides of the head beneath the eyes, and chin brown: irides, crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars yellow, with a brown spot in the middle of each feather: rump brown, margined with white: fore-part of the neck and breast yellow: abdomen and vent yellowish white: wing-coverts and quills brown, the former edged with white, the latter with pale rufous: tail the same: legs yellowish: female with the upper parts brown, edged with rufous: under parts pale rufous: this bird is occasionally found with the sides of the head above the eyes black; the black and brown mixture on the back less distinct; and the greater wing-

coverts, quills, and tail greenish brown, edged with yellow.

This bird may be rendered so very tame as to come and perch on its master's hand, or to fetch and carry like a dog at command: it is called *Baya* in India, where it is extremely common; it is also found in Abyssinia and the Philippine Islands; is said to feed on fire flies: it builds a very curious nest in the shape of a long cylinder swelling out into a globose form in the middle: it is composed of the fine fibres of leaves and grass, and fastened by the end to the branch of a high tree, generally on the Palmyra, or Indian Figtree: the nest is said to have two or three divisions in it, of which the true nest is in the globose part; the entrance is at the bottom of the long cylinder; it is generally suspended over water: the eggs, which resemble pearls, have the white part transparent when boiled, and are very delicious eating.

## JAVA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia oryzivora.)

*L. fusca, temporibus albis, rostro rubro, capite caudaque nigris.*

Brown Grosbeak, with the temples white, beak red, head and tail black.

*Loxia oryzivora.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 14.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 31.*Coccothraustes sinensis cinerea.* *Briss.* 3. 244. 12. t. 11. f. 2.Le Padda, ou l'Oiseau de Riz. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 463.—*Edwards.* 41. 42.Gros-bec de la Chine. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 152. f. 1.Java Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 129. 29.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 151.

THIS bird does great mischief to the rice-grounds in Java, and at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is very common; it is likewise supposed to be abundant in China, as it is often seen among Chinese paintings, and is called *Hung-tzoy*. It is in length five inches: beak stout, and red: head and throat black: sides of the head beneath the eyes white: eyelids red: upper parts of the body, neck, and breast, pale ash-colour: belly and thighs rose-colour: vent and under tail-coverts dirty white: tail black: legs flesh-colour: female with the edge of the wing, and under tail-coverts, white. Is well known by the name of Java Sparrow.



## BRASILIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia brasiliana.)

*L. fusca, subtus rufescens maculis albis nigro annulatis, lunula nuchæ caudæ apice albis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish with white spots annulated with black, with a collar round the neck, and the apex of the tail white.

Loxia brasiliana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 19.

Le Grivelin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 461. 30.

Gros-bec du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. f. 1.

Brasilian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 122. 18.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of Brasil; and is in length six inches: beak flesh-colour, thick, and short: head and chin red; neck with a white ring, not meeting in front: breast, belly, and sides, reddish white, with a few white spots, more or less bordered with black: middle of the belly red: back and wing-coverts brown: quills and tail black; the coverts and secondaries tipped with pale reddish: end of the tail white: rump dusky.

## BULLFINCH GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Pyrrhula.)

*L. cinerea*, capite nigro, tectricibus caudæ remigumque posticarum albis.

Cinereous Grosbeak, with the head black; wing-coverts, and hinder part of the quills, white.

*Loxia Pyrrhula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 225.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Raii. Syn.* 86. A.—*Briss.* 3. 308. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 387. 56.

*Bouvreuil.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 372. 17.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 145.

*Bullfinch.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 116.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 353. A. *Albin.* 1. 59. 60.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 70.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 138.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 51.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.

THIS well known bird has a black, short, and thick beak: irides dusky: the crown of the head black: upper part of the neck and back fine cinereous grey: cheeks, breast, and belly, crimson: vent white: wing-coverts with a white line running across just above the quills, which are dusky: rump white: tail black: female of a dirty brown; except the crown of the head and rump, the former black, the latter white: young bird when just hatched very much resembles the female, except that they have no black on the head; which, with the crimson on the breast of the male, appears about two months after leaving the nest. In confinement this bird, if fed on hemp-seed, will often become entirely black: it is found quite white, with a tinge of blossom-colour on the top and sides of the head.





This bird is a native of England, and constructs its nest in the thickest parts of a white or black-thorn hedge; it is composed of small dry twigs, lined with moss: the female lays five or six dirty blueish white eggs, marked with dark spots at the larger end: it breeds about the latter end of May.

It is not gregarious, as seldom more than a brood is seen together: it is found in this country all the year, in the summer frequenting woods and retired places, and in the winter attacking the buds of trees in gardens and orchards. The wild notes of this bird are few, but extremely soft, and generally uttered so low as to escape a common observer: both male and female may be taught to whistle a variety of tunes, and also to articulate words; this is generally practised in Germany, from whence they are brought to London. It appears to be found over most parts of the continent of Europe, throughout Russia and Siberia. They are called in some places Nopes, in others Thick-bills, Red-hoops, Tony-hoops, and Alps. It has been tried to breed this bird, but without success, as the male generally falls a victim to the fury of the female.

## ORANGE GROSBEAK.

( *Loxia aurantia*.)*L. fulva*, pileo alis caudaque nigris.

Fulvous Grosbeak, with the upper part of the head, wings, and tail, black.

*Loxia aurantia*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 65.Le Bouvert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 387.Bouvreuril de Bourbon et du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 204. f. 1. 2.Orange Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 146. 56.

THE Orange Grosbeak inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of Bourbon: it is in length four inches and a half: beak dusky: crown of the head black: general colour of the plumage fine orange, with the wings and tail dusky black, bordered with orange, but with some of the inner quills white: legs pale red: female with the whole of the head and fore-part of the neck black: the under parts of the body white: the rest of the plumage dull orange, except the quills, which are grey.

## WHITE-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia torrida.)

*L. nigra, pectore abdomineque castaneis.*

Black Grosbeak, with the breast and abdomen chesnut.

*Loxia torrida.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 61.Le Bouvreuil à bec blanc. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 388.White-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 146. 57.

THIS bird has nearly the whole body black; the breast and belly only being chesnut: the two middle tail-feathers longest: the beak is sometimes white: native of South America.

## BLACK GROSBEAK.

(Loxia nigra.)

*L. nigra, macula alba humeri basique remigium duarum exteriorum.*

Black Grosbeak, with a spot on the shoulder, and the base of the two outward quills white.

*Loxia nigra.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 40.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 59.*Pyrrhula mexicana nigra.* Briss. 3. 316. 3.Le Bouvreuil noir du Mexique. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 394.Black Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 60.

SIZE of *L. fusca*: length five inches and a quarter: beak stout, deeply notched in the middle of

the margin of the upper mandible, and black ; as is the plumage in general, with the exception of a little white on the fore-part of the wing and base of the two first quills : legs black. From Mexico.

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## NORTHERN GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia septentrionalis*.)

*L. atra, macula alarum alba.*

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with a white spot on the wing.

*Loxia septentrionalis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 58.

Northern Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 59.

THE whole bird black, with the exception of a white spot on the wing : said to inhabit the north of Europe.

## BROWN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia fusca.)

*L. fusca, subtus albida, remigibus a tertia ad nonam basi omnino albis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the quills from the third to the ninth black at the base.

*Loxia fusca.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 46.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 245. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind.* 1. 389. 64.

Brown Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 58.

INHABITS Africa and Bengal. Size of the Canary bird: beak short, thick, and lead-coloured: head and upper parts of the body brown: under parts pale ash-colour: quills dusky black; the eight middle ones white at the base: vent pure white: tail dusky black, tipped with palish: legs pale.

## THICK-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia crassirostris.)

*L. nigra, remigibus primoribus rectricibusque duabus intermediis basi albis, rostro gibboso.*

Black Grosbeak, with the primary quills and two middle tail-feathers white at the base; beak gibbous.

*Loxia crassirostris.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 65.

Thick-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 148. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.

LOCALITY unknown: described by Dr. Latham, from Mr. Tunstal's Museum, as follows: "Size of a Bullfinch: length five inches and three quarters: the beak is of a large size, and deeper than it is long, being three quarters of an inch from the base on the forehead to that of the under jaw; the base of the upper mandible passes backward some way on the forehead; about one third from the tip is a deep notch; the colour of the beak a pale yellow: the plumage is wholly black, except the bottoms of the quills, which are white, forming a spot on the wing: tail two inches long; base of the middle feathers white; legs whitish."

## BLACK-BREASTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia pectoralis.)

*L. corpore supra fasciæque pectoralis nigris, subtus fasciæque alarum gemina alba.*

Grosbeak with the body above, and band on the breast, black; beneath, and double band on the wings, white.

*Loxia pectoralis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 390. 67.

*Loxia americana.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 863.

Black-breasted Grosbeak. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 148. 62.

THIS bird is said to inhabit America: it is the size of the least Titmouse: length not quite four inches: beak black: prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts black: under parts white, with the exception of a black band on the breast: wings with two white bands: above the black band on the breast is a narrow white crescent, extending nearly round the neck: tail black, and rounded: legs brown.

## LINEATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Lineola.)

*L. cæruleo-nigra*, lineâ frontali temporibus macula alarum corporeque subtus albis.

Blue-black Grosbeak, with a line on the forehead; temples, spots on the wings, and body beneath white.

*Loxia Lineola*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 68.

*Pyrrhula africana nigra minor*. *Briss.* 3. 388. 5. t. 17. f. 1.

Le Bouveron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 388.

Bouvrenil à plumes frisées. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. 1. β.

Lineated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 63.

Of this bird the beak is gibbous and black, with a white spot on the base of the upper mandible, and a line of the same colour from the forehead to the crown: upper parts of the body glossy blue-black: under parts white: base of the primary quills white, forming a spot of that colour on the wing, the rest of which is black: tail slightly forked and black: inhabits Asia.

Buffon figures a very singular variety of this bird in the *Planches Enluminées*, with all the feathers on the under parts long and frizzled, which may probably be a distinct species.



## FERRUGINOUS GROSBEAK.

( *Loxia ferruginosa*.)

*L. ferruginea, rostri basi jugulo macula abdominis pedibusque nigris.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the base of the beak, jugulum, spot on the abdomen, and feet, black.

*Loxia ferruginea. Lath. Syn. Sup. II: XLV. 3.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 11.*

Is of the same size, and very much resembles *L. Maja*: base of the beak, chin, and throat, black: crown, nape, and sides of the head, white: upper parts of the body ferruginous; under parts paler; with a black spot on the abdomen, near the thighs: legs black: female above brown; below paler: quills black, with ferruginous edges: beak and legs black; the former very stout in both sexes. Inhabits the East Indies.

## FASCIATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia fasciata.)

*L. testaceo-fusca nigro undulata, sub gula fascia sanguinea.*

Testaceous-brown Grosbeak, waved with black; beneath the throat a blood-coloured fascia.

*Loxia fasciata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 87.Fasciated Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 64. t. 27.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 156. 80.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS rare bird is in length above four inches and a half: beak blueish grey: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and lesser wing-coverts, pale brown, waved with black: cheeks brown, with a rich crimson band beneath, and a black line below that: breast and belly brown, with black undulations: quills black, secondaries tipped with pale cinnamon colour: tail black, with the whole of the inner web of the most exterior feather white; and the rest of the feathers, except the two middle ones, with a white spot on the tip of the inner webs: legs flesh-colour: supposed to inhabit Africa: female much paler, and without the crimson band on the throat; the under parts pale cinnamon colour, and the white at the tip of the tail-feathers not so conspicuous as in the male.

## STRIATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia striata.)

*L. fusca ferrugineo striata, subtus albâ, jugulo nigro.*

Brown Grosbeak striated with ferruginous; beneath white; jugulum black.

*Loxia striata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 37.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 53.*Coccothraustes borbonica.* *Briss.* 3. 243. 11. t. 13. f. 4.Gros-bec de l'Isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 153. 1.Striated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 142. 49.

THIS bird is scarcely larger than a Wren; not being four inches in length: head and upper parts of the body brown, with the shafts of the feathers rufous brown: throat, and fore-part of the neck, blackish: lower part of the neck, breast, abdomen, and vent, white: quills and tail blackish brown: beak dusky: legs blackish. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

## COWRY GROSBEEK.

(Loxia punctularia.)

*L. ferruginea, abdomine nigro albo maculato.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the abdomen white, spotted with black.

*Loxia punctularia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 54.*Coccothraustes javensis nævia.* *Briss.* 3. 239. 9. t. 13. f. 2.Gros-bec tacheté de Java. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 468.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 1.Cowry Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 142. 50.

Four inches and a quarter in length: beak and legs dusky: front and sides of the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, chesnut: back of the head, and neck, back, upper tail-coverts, and rump, rufous brown; the feathers of the latter edged with grey: breast and sides marked with tear-shaped white spots, and dusky: belly in the middle, and vent, white; the former with a few black spots: native of Java.

## MOLUCCA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia molucca.)

*L. fuscescens, capite, jugulo, reatricibusque nigris, subtus uropygioque albo nigroque undulata.*

Brownish Grosbeak, with the head, jugulum, and tail-feathers black beneath, and with the rump waved with black and white.

*Loxia molucca.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 52.

*Coccothraustes moluccensis.* *Briss.* 3. 241. 10. t. 13. f. 3.

Gros-bee des Moluques. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 2.

Molucca Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 141. 48.

From the Molucca Isles : in length four inches : beak dusky : hind part of the head, and upper parts of the body, brown : fore-part of the former, with the sides and front of the neck, black : under parts of the body, from the breast to the vent, undulated with black and white in a transverse direction : rump the same : quills dark brown : upper tail-coverts and tail black : quills deep brown : legs brown.

## MALACCA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia malacca.)

*L. ferruginea, capite abdomineque nigris, rostro cæruleo.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the head and abdomen black; beak blueish.

*Loxia malacca.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 57.*Coccothraustes javensis.* *Briss.* 3. 237. 8. *t.* 13. *f.* 1.*Le Jacobin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 468.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 8. 3.White-breasted Indian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 3. 55.Malacca Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 140. 47.*β. capite colloque inferiore nigris.*

With the head and lower part of the neck black.

*Loxia malacca β.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 16.*Coccothraustes sinensis.* *Briss.* 3. 257. 7.Chinese Sparrow. *Edwards.* 43.Malacca Grosbeak. var. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 141. A.—*Lath. Sup.* 152.

THE Malacca Grosbeak is in length six inches and a quarter: beak blueish ash: irides, head, neck, middle of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, black: breast, and sides of the abdomen, white: back, wings, and tail, chesnut: legs brown: female not so bright, and with the thighs chesnut.

The Chinese Sparrows of Edwards appear to belong to this species, but if so, they are very distinct varieties: the male is of the same size; with the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, black; the rest of the plumage chesnut: beak and legs cinereous: the female has the top of the head, and

upper parts of the body, cinereous brown: the sides of the head, and under parts, reddish white: quills and tail blackish: legs flesh-colour; inhabits Java, China, and India; in the latter place it is called *Mungul*.

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DWARF GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia minima*.)

*L. fusca, subtus testacea, remigibus primoribus basi, secundariis posterius albis.*

Brown Grosbeak, beneath testaceous, with the primary quills at the base, and the secondaries behind, white.

*Loxia minima.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 45.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 92.

Dwarf Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 158. 84.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS bird is common in India, China, Surinam, and Cayenne: it varies very much, and is the size of a Wren: the beak is short and thick: plumage above brown; beneath and with the rump testaceous: primaries white at the base; secondaries the same on the inside, towards the base: tail-feathers sharp and pale-coloured at the tip: sometimes found with the legs and beak brown, the under parts rufous, and without any white on the wings; and again with the under parts cinereous white; with a yellowish mark between the beak and eye, the edge of the wing the same, with the beak and legs black.

## MINUTE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia minuta.)

*L. grisea, uropygio sublusque ferruginea, remigibus 4, 5, 6, basi utrinque albis.*

Grey Grosbeak, beneath and with the rump ferruginous, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quill-feathers on both sides white at the base.

*Loxia minuta.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 47.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 90.

Le Bec-rond à ventre roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 390.

Minute Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 158. 83.

THIS bird is one of the smallest of the genus; and is hardly the size of a Wren: the beak is stout, thick, short, and brown: plumage above grey-brown; beneath and rump ferruginous; the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills white at the base; and the legs brown.

This is an active little bird: it lives on fruits and seeds, and makes a round nest, composed of a reddish plant, and placed on the trees it frequents: the female lays three or four eggs, and is said to be inseparable from its mate: has a sharp cry like the Sparrow, and frequents uncultivated places.



## PHYTOTOMA. PLANT-CUTTER.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, serratum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and ser- rated.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, obtusa.	<i>Tongue</i> short and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digitis tri- bus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with four toes, placed three before and one be- hind.

**T**HERE is but one species of this genus known : it is very destructive to plants, as it cuts them off close to the ground to get at the roots, upon which it feeds ; and from this circumstance it has received the name of Plant-cutter.

## CHILI PLANT-CUTTER.

(Phytotoma Ra-ra.)

*PH. griseo-obscura, remigibus rectricibusque albo maculatis.*

Obscure-grey Plant-cutter, with the quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Phytotoma Rara. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 466. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* XLIX. 1.Phytotome du Chili, ou Rara. *Daudin. Orn.* 2. 366.Chili Plant-cutter. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 212. 1.

THE Chili Plant-cutter is the size of a Quail: beak serrated on the edges, very strong, and pointed at the tip, in length half an inch: tongue very short, and obtuse: irides brown: upper parts of the body obscure dusky grey; under parts paler: quills and tail-feathers spotted with black: tail of moderate length, and rounded: feet with four toes, placed three before and one behind; the latter one much shorter than the rest.

This bird is very common in Chili: it builds its nest in high trees, in sequestered places: its eggs are white, with red spots: it feeds on vegetables, preferring those parts that are near the root, and it digs about and cuts off the plants close to the ground with its beak, as if it had been done with a saw; for which it is much detested by the inhabitants, as it does great mischief to their gardens: it has a rough voice, and is almost continually uttering the word *Ra-ra* very distinctly, from whence the specific name has arisen.

## HYREUS. HYREUS.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, serratum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and ser- rated.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, obtusa.	<i>Tongue</i> short and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis duo- bus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes, placed two before and one behind.

**W**E have separated this bird from the genus *Phytotoma*, from its having but three toes, placed two before and one behind, in the manner of the genus *Tridactylia*: it also differs from *Phytotoma* in living on the kernels of fruits, whereas the birds belonging to that genus feed on the roots of plants.

## ABYSSINIAN HYREUS.

(Hyreus Abyssinicus.)

*Hy. niger, capite gula juguloque rubris; tectricibus alarum fuscis, alba marginatis.*

Black Plant-cutter, with the head, throat, and jugulum red; wing-coverts brown, with white margins.

Phytotoma Abyssinica. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLIX. 2.*

Phytotoma tridactyla. *Daud. Orn. 2. 366. 2.*

Loxia tridactyla. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 397. 93.*

Le Guifso Balito. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 471.*

Three-toed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 159.*

Abyssinian Plant-cutter. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 213. 2. t. 133.*

THIS bird appears to vary in some respects, as the descriptions given by Buffon and Daudin do not exactly coincide. Mons. Buffon describes it to have the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, of a beautiful red; which colour reaches in a band down to the vent: the upper part of the neck, body, and tail, black: wing-coverts brown, with white edges: quills the same, with greenish edges: legs dull red: the wings reach half way on the tail: the toes only three in number, placed two before, and one behind. Mons. Daudin says it is the size of the common Grosbeak: beak brown: the head and front of the neck red: the rest of the plumage black: shoulders brownish, with a green tinge: greater wing-coverts appearing like black scales, with the margins white, and tinged with olive: tail forked: legs brown: it is found in Abyssinia, and, according to Mr. Bruce, it is a



*Griffiths*

ABYSSINIAN HYREUS.

solitary species, and lives on the kernels of almonds and other seeds, which it breaks with ease with its strong serrated beak : it frequents woods, and is called *Guifso batito dimmo-won jerck*.

## EMBERIZA. BUNTING.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* conicum; mandibulæ basi deorsum a se invicem discidentes; inferiore lateribus inflexo-coarctata; superiore angustiore, intermedio gibbo.

*Beak* conic; the mandibles at the base stand a little distant from each other; the under one at the sides bent in and straightened; the upper one narrowest, with a hard knob in the middle.

THE Buntings form a very interesting series of birds, living generally on seeds, for which their beak appears to be well calculated, as it is strong, and has a hard knob in the roof of the upper mandible: some of them have a very fine song: there are seven species found in this country.



SNOW BUNTING.



## SNOW BUNTING.

(Emberiza nivalis.)

*E. remigibus albis, primoribus extrorsum nigris, rectricibus nigris, lateribus tribus albis.*

Bunting with the quills white, the primaries outwardly black; tail-feathers black, the three outer ones white.

*Emberiza nivalis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 227. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 866.—*Phil. Trans.* 62. 403. 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 397. 1.

*Hortulanus nivalis.* *Briss.* 3. 285. 9.

*L'Ortolan de neige.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 329.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 497. 1.

*Pied Mountain Finch.* *Albin. Birds.* 3. 71.

*Snow Bunting.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 2. 122. 50.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 222.—*Edwards.* 126.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 71.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 161.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 148.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

As this and the two following birds have been frequently confounded together, we shall give the descriptions of them from the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary by Mr. Montagu.

The Snow Bunting is thus described: "Beak yellowish, with the tip black: the whole head, neck, upper part of the back, and all the under parts white, except a tinge of rust-colour on the forehead and back of the head; the rest of the back, scapulars, and tertials black, margined with rufous white: the upper tail-coverts white: the bastard wing black; the prime quills black half way from their points, except on the inner webs of some, their base and the whole of the second-

ries pure white ; greater and smaller coverts, quite up to the ridge of the wing, white : the three outer feathers of the tail white, except a small spot of black on the exterior web of the first, and the points of the shafts of the two others ; the rest are more or less black, margined, and tipped with white : legs, toes, and claws, black ; the hinder claw slightly hooked."

Dr. Latham mentions several varieties of this bird : one has the whole of the white parts tinged with yellow, and the throat and fore-part of the neck sprinkled with small brown spots : another has the whole of the under parts black : and the last has a reddish beak : irides, head, throat, and neck, white ; the latter with three circles, the upper one lead-coloured, the next white, and the lowest blue : rest of the body reddish brown, mixed with greenish yellow : on the breast a blueish denticulated mark, inclining towards the belly : wing-coverts and quills white, varied with greenish yellow and black : the outermost tail-feather but one black ; the rest of the tail white : legs and claws flesh-colour.

This hardy bird is an inhabitant of the mountains of Spitzbergen, Greenland, Lapland, Hudson's Bay, and other cold northern countries : in the Highlands of Scotland it is said to be extremely abundant, and is called *Snowflake*, as it appears in immense flocks in the snowy season, and is supposed to be the harbinger of severe weather, which drives it from its usual haunts. In America it advances no farther to the south than Nova Scotia,

never having been found at New York : it is likewise excessively rare in the south of England, but in Yorkshire and Northumberland it is frequently met with. Phipps, in his *Voyage to the North*, mentions having seen immense numbers on the ice near the shores of Spitzbergen.

The nest of this bird is said to be placed in the fissures of the mountain rocks, and to be composed of grass, with a layer of feathers inside, and another of the down of the Arctic Fox within that : the female lays five reddish-white eggs, spotted with brown : on its first arrival in this country it is very lean, but quickly grows very fat, when it becomes excellent eating : it sings very sweetly, sitting on the ground ; and does not perch, but runs about like the Lark, which it very much resembles at first sight. The farther north it is found the whiter the plumage is supposed to be, as some specimens from Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Wapathecusish*, have a great deal more white about them than the generality of those taken in Scotland.

## TAWNY BUNTING.

(Emberiza glacialis.)

*E. nigra, pennis flavo-fusco marginatis, gula uropygioque flavescens, subtus alba flavo obscura maculata.*

Black Bunting, with the feathers yellow, margined with brownish; throat and rump yellowish; beneath white, with obscure yellow spots.

*Emberiza glacialis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 398. 2.

*Emberiza nivalis*  $\beta$ . Lin. Faun. Suec. 227.

*Emberiza mustelina.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 867.

Tawny Bunting. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 121.—Lewin. Brit. Birds.

2. 72.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 164. 2.—Mont. Brit. Birds. 1.—Mont Sup.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 150.—Don. Brit. Birds. 2. 27.

THE Tawny Bunting, according to Mr. Montagu, has the "beak yellow, with a black point: the top of the head tawny, with a few dark chestnut spots: neck pale dull yellow, the lower part before becoming of a bright tawny: chin and throat white: back and scapulars black, the feathers deeply margined with tawny, giving them a spotted appearance: rump tawny: two or three of the upper tail-coverts white: breast, and all beneath, white: the eight first quills are white at their base; the black part (which is more or less slightly tipped and margined with white), occupies nearly the whole of the two or three first, and running oblique across the others, forms only a black tip to the eighth feather; from which to the fourteenth are pure white, except a small dusky

spot on the tips of the ninth and tenth ; those close to the body and their coverts black, deeply margined with tawny : the greater and smaller coverts of those quills which are white are of that colour, extending quite to the edge of the wing : the greater coverts of the primaries are like them, white, tipped with black : bastard wing black : the first and second quill-feathers are the longest, and the latter rather exceed the other : the three outer feathers of the tail on each side are white, except the tips of the outer webs of the two first, and the whole tip of the third, which are black, edged with yellowish white ; the fourth has only a little white at the base ; the others are black, margined at the tip with pale tawny : legs and claws black ; the hind claw not much hooked, nor much longer than the middle one : length seven inches : weight six drachms and a quarter." The female appears to differ in having all the greater wing-coverts black, tipped with white ; the lesser coverts black and grey mixed ; and the quills with less white : specimens taken in the depth of winter agreed with the above in every respect.

This bird has generally been considered as a variety of the preceding, but the observations of Mr. Montagu appear to decide in favour of its being perfectly distinct : it is not very uncommon in Devonshire, and some other counties of England : a female Mr. Montagu obtained alive was kept for some time in a cage ; she preferred the seeds of Canary to any other, which made her grow so excessively fat as to cause her death : she was shy to

the last, never removing by day from her perch but to feed, but by candle-light was continually running about the bottom of the cage, in the manner of a Lark: when alarmed, she uttered a monotonous chirp.

In the last edition of Pennant's British Zoology, this and the preceding species are brought together, the former as the winter, and the latter as the summer plumage: but the circumstance of the Tawny Bunting being always taken in Devonshire during the winter seems to contradict the assertion, however well founded in fact it may appear.

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#### MOUNTAIN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza montana*.)

*E. cinerea, subtus flavescens-undulata, capite castaneo fronte saturatiore, gula alba, reatricibus tribus extimis albis.*

Cinereous Bunting, beneath waved with yellowish; head chesnut, darkest in front; throat white; the three outer tail-feathers white.

*Emberiza montana.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 867.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 398. 3.

Mountain Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 123.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 165. 3.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE male of this bird Mr. Montagu describes as follows: "Beak yellow, with the point dusky: the forehead, and part of the crown, chesnut, gradually decreasing backwards, becoming only a tinge of that colour on the hind head: on the

cheeks a paler patch of the same: the back part of the neck, scapulars, back, and rump, cinereous grey, mixed with dusky, particularly on the back, where the middle of the feathers possess more of the last colour: the upper tail-coverts are whitish, the largest immediately impending the tail dusky, broadly margined with grey: the whole under parts white, except a ferruginous bar on the upper part of the breast, very obscure in the middle: the six first quill-feathers dusky, slightly edged with grey on the outer webs, and on the points of the three last; the seventh has part of the inner web white half way from the base, and a slight streak of the same down the outer web close to the shaft; the eighth like the last, but the outer web is white, with dusky spots; from the ninth to the twelfth all white on the inner web, and down the outer web close to the shaft, with a dusky margin; the two succeeding all white; those next the body dusky black, bordered with ferruginous: the smaller coverts are mottled dusky black and cinereous, the feathers being deeply margined with the latter; the last row of these next to the greater coverts is tipped with white, forming a narrow band across the wing: the coverts immediately impending the quills much the same, tinged with ferruginous: the tail somewhat forked; the six middle feathers dusky black, margined with pale ferruginous brown; the fourth on each side the same, with a white stripe down the inner web near the shaft; the two outer all white, except half the outer web towards the tip, which is dusky: legs

and claws black; the hind claw slightly hooked, and nearly double the length of any other."

The supposed female of this bird, which was shot at the same time with the above, is said by Mr. Montagu to have "the forehead and crown deep chesnut-brown: cheeks the same, but paler: the rest of the head above, back of the neck, scapulars, back, rump, and tail-coverts, ferruginous brown, more or less mottled with dusky, as the middle feathers are more or less of that colour, and of which the upper part of the back is most predominant, and least on the upper tail-coverts: chin and throat dirty white: upper part of the breast crossed by a band of dull chesnut, above which the feathers are pale, tipped with dusky, giving a speckled appearance to that part; the rest of the under parts sullied white: the wings are nearly similar in marking to those of the male, especially the smaller coverts; but the white in the quill-feathers is less, not one of which is without some dusky towards their tip, and the brown parts incline to ferruginous; the spurious wing like that of the male, but not so full a black: the tail is dusky, with a ferruginous tinge on the lighter borders: the two outer feathers like those of the other sex, but the fourth from the centre wants the white on the inner web close to the shaft."

This bird is much rarer than either of the foregoing: it has occasionally been taken in severe snowy weather, on the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, and likewise in Yorkshire and Northamptonshire. There can be no doubt that this and E.



*glacialis* are distinct from the Snow Bunting, as they have been taken at various places at the same seasons of the year, very nearly corresponding with the above description, and never running into each other sufficiently to mistake them.

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 ORTOLAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Hortulana*.)

*E. remigibus nigris, pennis tribus margine albidis, rectricibus nigris, lateralibus duabus extrorsum albis.*

Bunting with the quills black, the three outer feathers with whitish margins; tail-feathers black, the two lateral ones externally white.

*Emberiza Hortulana.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 229.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 869.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 309. 5.

*Hortulanus.* *Briss.* 3. 269. 4.

*L'Ortolan.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 305. t. 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 247. f. 1.

*Ortolan Bunting.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. D.—*Albin.* 3. 50.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 166. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.

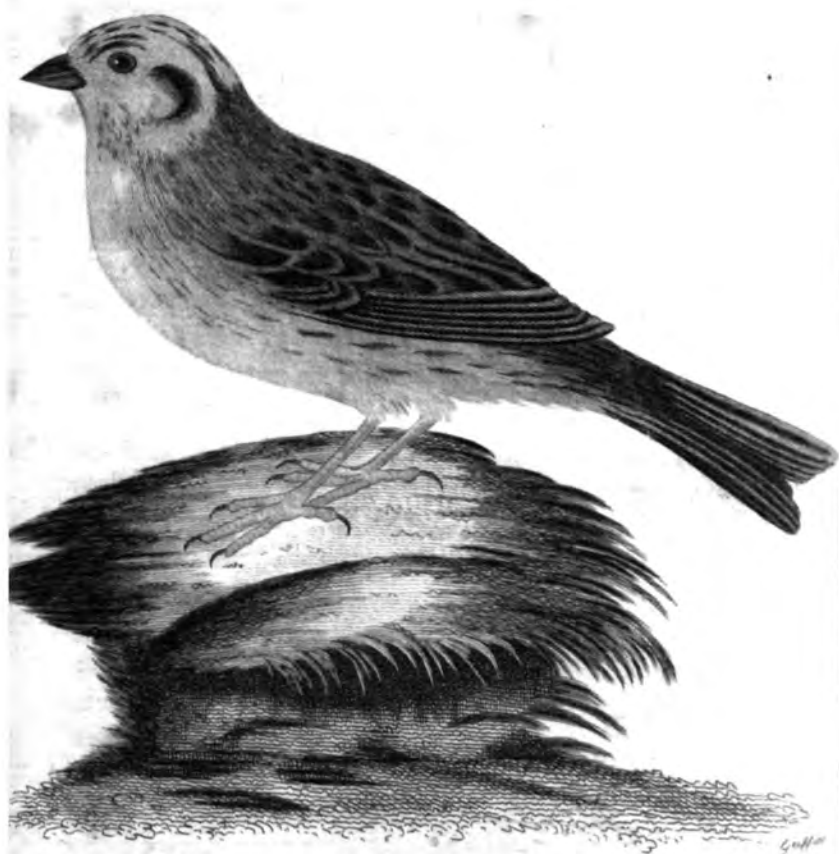
THIS bird, which is rather less than the Yellow-hammer, is very variable: it is in length six inches and a quarter: beak yellowish: head and neck cinereous olive, yellowish round the eyes: throat yellowish, with a cinereous border on each side beneath the jaw: under parts pale rufous, palest towards the vent: back and scapulars brownish chesnut; with the middle of the feathers blackish; towards the rump the chesnut predominates: wing-

feathers brown, darkest in the middle; some of them with grey, and others with rufous edges: outer tail-feathers edged and tipped with white; the next tipped with white on the inner edge; the rest of the tail deep brown with rufous margins: legs yellowish: female has the head and neck of an ash-colour, with each feather marked with small blackish lines down the shaft. This bird often occurs entirely white, but sometimes with only the tail white: it is also found all tinged with straw-colour, except the edges of the wings and quill-feathers, which are white; and again with the head and neck greenish, and the rest of the body blackish.

This bird builds its nest in a low hedge, or on the ground; it is composed of dry bents, mixed with leaves, and is very carelessly constructed: the female lays four or five greyish eggs, and generally has two broods a year: it sings very prettily, and is often confined for that purpose. These birds are found over great part of Europe, but have not been taken in this country: in their passage from one part to the other, they are taken in great quantities for the use of the table, after being fattened for the purpose; which is very easily done, by putting them in a dark room with plenty of oats and millet, which will make them so very fat, as to kill them if the feeders did not: they are said to be one of the most exquisite morsels known: they then weigh about three ounces; and will often get fat by frequenting oat fields, but they are not so fine as when fattened artificially.



YELLOW BUNTING



YELLOW BUNTING.

## YELLOW BUNTING.

(Emberiza Citrinella.)

*E. rectricibus nigricantibus, extimis duabus latere inferiore macula alba acuta.*

Bunting with the tail-feathers blackish, and with the two outer ones on the inner webs with an acute white spot.

*Emberiza Citrinella.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 230.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 870.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 400. 7.

*Emberiza flava.* *Briss.* 3. 258. 1.

Le Bruant. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 342. 8.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 30. f. 1.

Yellow Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 119. 50.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. c.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 66.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 73.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 170.—*Lath. Sup.* 157.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. 119.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 143.

THE Yellow-hammer, or Yellow Yowley, is rather more than six inches in length: beak dusky: irides hazel: prevailing colour yellow, mixed with various shades of brown: the crown of the head bright yellow, more or less variegated with brown: cheeks, throat, and lower part of the belly, pure yellow: breast reddish, and the sides dashed with streaks of the same colour: hind part of the neck, and back, greenish olive: lesser quills and scapulars dark brown, with grey edges; greater quills dusky, with pale yellow edges: tail dusky, slightly forked, the feathers edged with light brown; the outermost with white: legs yellowish brown: female with less yellow about the head, and the colours in general less vivid: young bird without

any yellow about it when it first leaves the nest. This is subject to very great variety, as seldom two are found perfectly similar; but the description above given will enable any one to ascertain the species.

This bird is one of the most common indigenous species, and is to be seen in every lane and on every bush, uttering its simple song, which consists of five or six notes, of which the last is more lengthened and shrill than the others. It makes an artless nest of hay, dried roots, and moss, lined with hair and wool. Its eggs vary very much in colour and size, some being nearly white, others purplish blue, but all marked with hair-like streaks terminating in a roundish speck; they are generally four in number. In winter it assembles with other granivorous birds, and picks up the grain dispersed by the flail: it is a tame, silly species; but is never caged on account of its song, which is far from pleasing. It appears to be abundant over most parts of Europe, and in Italy is esteemed as excellent food.

The Green-headed Bunting of Dr. Latham appears to be merely a variety of the female of this species, as that sex has often been taken with the whole head and neck greenish yellow; and from the circumstance of its being found in this country, and only one specimen having occurred, there can be little or no doubt of its identity.

## YELLOW-WINGED BUNTING.

(Emberiza chrysoptera.)

*E. rufo-fusca, subtus alba, pectore tectricibusque alarum minoribus flavis, jugulo fascia fusca.*

Reddish-brown Bunting, beneath white, with the breast and lesser wing-coverts yellow; jugulum with a brown band.

*Emberiza chrysoptera.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 9.

Yellow-winged Bunting. *Portlock. Voy.* 35.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 199. 1.

INHABITS the Falkland Isles: about six inches and a half in length: beak brown: sides of the head, chin, and fore-part of the neck, white; at the lower part of the latter there is a reddish brown collar-like bar: upper parts of the body reddish brown: breast yellowish: belly and vent dusky white: lesser wing-coverts yellowish; the rest of the wing reddish brown, the feathers with yellowish margins: tail the same, but the two exterior feathers on each side yellow: legs yellow: female with the lesser wing-coverts pale ash: sides of the head, chin, and throat, dusky white.

## YELLOW-FACED BUNTING.

(Emberiza flaveola.)

*E. grisea, fronte gulaque flavis.*

Grey Bunting, with the forehead and throat yellow.

*Emberiza flaveola. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 311. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 879.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 410. 36.**La Flaveole. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 363.**Yellow-faced Bunting. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3, 195. 32.*

THIS is the size of a Siskin; and is wholly grey, with the exception of the forehead and throat, which are yellow: said by Linnæus to inhabit warm countries, but the precise place is unknown.



## FOOLISH BUNTING.

(Emberiza Cia.)

*E. rufescens, capite lineis nigricantibus sparsis, superciliis albis.*

Reddish Bunting, with the head sprinkled with blackish lines, supercilia white.

*Emberiza Cia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 310. 11.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 878.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 402. 11.**Emberiza fratensis. Briss. 3. 266. 3.**Cirlus stultus. Raii. Syn. 94. 5.**Le Bruant fou, ou de prés. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 351.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 30. f. 2.*Foolish Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 191. 27.*

THIS has the beak dusky: head ash-coloured, sprinkled with black, with its sides grey: over the eyes a white streak: from the beak passing through the eyes a black one; from the base of the under jaw is another passing in the direction of the jaw, and bending upwards: upper parts of the body rufous grey, with a blackish spot down the middle of each feather: under parts more or less of a rufous colour: throat-almost white: breast inclining to cinereous: quills dusky with whitish edges: tail black; the two outer feathers beyond the middle white, with black shafts: middle ones brown, with rufous margins. Female with a cinereous line on the crown, varied on the edges with black and ferruginous: a white line on the temples, and a black one from the eyes to the base of the jaws: neck in front ash-coloured:

breast and belly ferruginous: back reddish, variegated with black: wings cinereous at the base: tail blackish; the two middle feathers brown; the two outer ones half white.

This species frequents the mountainous parts of the south of Europe; but is not found in Russia or the west of Siberia: is very solitary, and has obtained the appellation of Foolish Sparrow, as it will go into any snare laid to entrap it: it is very common, and has a trifling note not unlike the words *zip-zip*.

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CIRL BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Cirlus*.)

*E. supra varia, subtus lutea, pectore maculato, superciliis luteis, reatricibus duabus extimis macula alba cuneata.*

Bunting varied above, yellow beneath, with a spot on the breast, and line above the eyes yellow, and the two outer tail-feathers with a white wedge-shaped spot.

*Emberiza Cirlus*.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 10.

*Emberiza sepiaria*. *Briss.* 3. 263. 2.

Le Bruant de haye. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 347.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 653. f. 1. 2.

Cirl Bunting.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 190. 26.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lin. Trans.* 7. 276.

THE Cirl Bunting is six inches and a half in length: beak of a blueish lead-colour above, pale beneath: irides hazel: crown of the head, nape of

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GIRI, BUNTING.



the neck, and upper part of the breast, fine olive green, the first streaked with dusky: from the upper mandible through the eye a dusky line; above and beneath which is a bright yellow one: throat black, tinged with brown, running into a bar under the yellow on the cheek; beneath this is a beautiful bright yellow gorget: back and scapular fine chesnut brown, the former marked with dusky streaks, and the feathers margined with olive: lesser wing-coverts olive green: greater coverts dusky, with their outer webs chesnut brown: primaries dusky, edged with green on the outer webs: secondaries chesnut, dusky down the middle: rump olive brown: upper tail-coverts inclining to chesnut: across the breast a band composed of chesnut and yellow: belly and under tail-coverts yellow, the latter with dusky shafts: sides inclining to brown: under wing-coverts bright yellow: two middle tail-feathers chesnut-brown, the rest black; except the two outer ones, which have an oblique white bar half way from the tip, and the outermost one being white throughout the whole of its exterior web: legs brown: claws dusky. Female similar to the male on the upper parts, but the colours less vivid: the under yellow, streaked with dusky, and inclining to white at the chin and vent.

This species was first discovered to be an inhabitant of this country by Mr. Montagu; who has often taken them in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, and who likewise says they are to be found over most parts of Devon and Cornwall: their nests

are generally built in some low bush or furze, and composed of dry stalks, roots, and a little moss, and lined with long hair and fibrous roots: their eggs are four or five in number, of a cinereous white, with irregular curved dusky lines, terminating in a spot at one end: these birds pair in April, and begin to lay in May: the food of the young birds appears to be insects, but they show the greatest partiality to grasshoppers: they will likewise eat various seeds, of which canary is the favourite: the male has a shrill and piercing monotonous song, which it is continually repeating; the female has only a gentle plaintive chirup.

They are said to be abundant in France, Italy, and other warm parts of Europe, frequenting newly plowed lands, feeding on grain, worms and insects, which they pick out of the ground: they are easily tamed, and will live above six years: the female of this bird is extremely like that of the Yellow-hammer, which may have been the cause of its not having been observed till lately, as it is very abundant in the west of England: its note is also similar.

## PASSERINE BUNTING.

(Emberiza passerina.)

*E. griseo-fusca, subtus cinerascens, vertice medio jugulo tectricibusque nigris reatricibus, duabus extimis albo nigroque dimidiatis.*

Grey-brown Bunting, beneath ash-coloured; crown of the head, middle of the jugulum, and tail-coverts black; two outer tail-feathers half black and white.

*Emberiza passerina.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 14.

Passerine Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 196. 35.

THIS bird inhabits Russia, frequenting the Jaick in autumn, and in the winter migrating in pairs to the south: it is very tame; and is the size of the Reed Sparrow: head dull ferruginous ash-colour; with some of the feathers on the crown black: on each side of the chin a white line, and behind the eye a pale streak: middle of each feather on the back black, with the edges grey brown: wings ferruginous with yellowish margins: fore-part of the neck black, the feathers edged with paler colour; the rest of the under parts cinereous white, blotched on the sides with pale ferruginous: tail slightly forked, black; the two middle feathers edged with ferruginous; the two outer ones marked obliquely with black and white, the most outer nearly to the base, and the other about half way: shafts black in both: legs pale brown.

## COMMON BUNTING.

(Emberiza miliaria.)

*E. grisea, subtus nigro-maculata, orbitis rufis.*

Grey Bunting, beneath spotted with black, orbits red.

*Emberiza miliaria.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.*228.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 868.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 402. 12.*Emberiza alba.* *Raii. Syn.* 93. A. 1.*Cynchramus.* *Briss.* 3. 292. 10.*Le Proyer.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Orn.* 4. 355. t. 16.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 233.*Bunting.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 118.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 3. 366. B.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 50.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 74.—*Lath. Gen.**Syn.* B. 171.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Don. Brit.**Birds.* 3. 50.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 141.

In length about seven inches and a half: beak brown: irides hazel: prevailing colour similar to a Lark: head and upper parts light brown, inclining to olive: under parts yellowish white, with a dusky line down each feather, the belly excepted, which is quite plain: quills dusky with lighter edges: upper coverts tipped with white: tail slightly forked and dusky: legs pale brown: female rather paler in colour.

These birds are common in England, delighting in those parts that abound with corn, and are rarely found in uncultivated places: in the winter they assemble in vast flocks; and are often taken in nests, and brought to market, where they are sold for Larks, but may easily be distinguished by the knob in the roof of the mouth: they are very fine

eating. The female builds her nest on a tuft of dead plants, about four or five inches from the ground; it is composed externally of straw, and internally of dry grass, and a few long hairs: she lays five or six dirty white eggs, spotted with reddish brown and ash-colour; and during her incubation the male brings her food, and entertains her with his frequently repeated scream, sitting on the highest branch of a bush, or even on the top of a dock.

These birds remain the whole year in England, but on the continent they migrate, as they depart from France with the swallow: are found in abundance near Rome, and over great part of Europe: their food consists principally of grain, but they eat a great variety of insects.



## REED BUNTING.

(Emberiza Schœniclus.)

*E. capite nigro, corpore griseo nigroque, rectricibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.*

Bunting with a black head, black and grey body, the outer tail-feathers with a wedge-shaped white spot.

Emberiza Schœniclus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 17.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 231.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 881.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 13.

Passer torquatus, seu arundinaceus. *Briss.* 3. 274. 5.

Ortolan de roseaux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 315.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 247. 2. male. 477. 2. female.

Reed Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 120.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 368. E.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 51.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 75.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 173. 9.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 145.

THE Black-headed, or Reed, Bunting is about the size of the Yellow-hammer: its irides are hazel: the head, throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast black; divided by a white line from each corner of the beak, passing downwards and meeting on the back part of the neck, which it nearly encircles: upper parts of the body and wings reddish brown, each feather with a black streak down the middle: under parts white, with brownish streaks on the sides: quills dusky, margined with brown: rump and upper tail-coverts blueish ash-colour, mixed with brown: two middle tail-feathers black, with pale brown edges; two outer ones almost white, the ends tipped with brown, and the bases black;



COMMON BUNTING.





REED BUNTING.

the rest wholly black : legs and feet dusky brown. Female rather less : head rufous brown, streaked with dusky : from each side of the under mandible a dusky line passes under the neck, where it joins, and forms a band of that colour : behind the eye a light-coloured mark : breast streaked with reddish brown : rump olive brown : head without the white ring of the male : young birds do not receive the black on the head till the ensuing spring.

This bird does not, as was formerly supposed, suspend its nest between four reeds within a few feet of the water ; but generally places it on the ground at a little distance from water, and occasionally in a bush, in high grass, or in a furze, at a great distance from any water : it is composed of stalks of grass, moss, and fibres, lined with fine grass. The eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty blueish white, or purplish brown, with many dark-coloured spots and veins. Dr. Latham, as well as other ornithologists, have mistaken the song of the Sedge Warbler for that of this bird, which is only a sort of chirp, and will not bear the name of a song : with this chirp the male will entertain the female for several hours during the time of incubation, whilst sitting upon some tall tree.

They remain in England the whole year, but on the continent they appear to migrate between Sweden and Italy ; passing in the spring and autumn over the province of Lorrain.

## BLACK-CROWNED BUNTING.

(Emberiza atricapilla.)

*E. rufo-fusca, subtus cinerea, gula alba, vertice luteo, sincipite strigaque per oculos ad nucham nigris.*

Rufous-brown Bunting, beneath ash-coloured, with the throat white; crown yellow; sinciput, and stripe through the eyes towards the nape, black.

*Emberiza atricapilla.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 57.

Black-crowned Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 230.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 202. 49. t. 45.

LENGTH about seven inches: beak short, dusky: crown of the head yellow: forehead black; with a stripe of that colour passing from thence through the eye to the hind head, which is cinereous: body above reddish brown, the shafts of each feather darkest; wing-coverts and quills with paler edges: chin dirty white: throat and breast cinereous; the upper part of the latter black: belly the same, with yellowish buff stripe down the middle: tail plain brown, even at the end: legs brown: claws dusky. Female without the yellow spot on the crown. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands and Nootka Sound.



**BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.**

(*Emberiza melanocephala*.)

*E. flava, dorso rufo, capite colloque superiore nigris, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.*

Yellow Bunting, with the back rufous; head, and upper parts of the neck, black; quills and tail-feathers brown.

*Emberiza melanocephala.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 46.

Black-headed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 198. 41.

THE Black-headed Bunting is the size of the Yellow Bunting, with the head and upper part of the neck black: throat, breast, belly, thighs, and rump, yellow: sides of the breast and back rufous: quills brown, edged with whitish: tail the same, but paler.



## LOUISIANA BUNTING.

(Emberiza ludovicica.)

*E. grisea, subtus pallida, pectore rufo, capite supra arcu nigro.*

Grey Bunting, beneath paler, with the breast red; head above with a black arch.

*Emberiza ludovicica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Briss.* 3. 278. 6. t. 14. f. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 18.L'Ortolan de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 325.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 158. f. 1.Louisiane Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 227.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 177. 13.

SIZE of *E. citrinella*: length above five inches: beak rufous, spotted with black: head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, pale rufous: the top of the head with an irregular semicircular black streak: beneath the eye a streak, and several lesser markings of black: body above rufous sprinkled with black: greater wing-coverts and quills black, with rufous edges: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, black: tail cuneiform, and black: belly, thighs, and tail beneath, reddish white: breast and sides rufous: legs ash-colour. Native of Louisiana.

## WINTER BUNTING.

(Emberiza hyemalis.)

*E. nigra, ventre albo.*

Black Bunting, with the belly white.

Emberiza hyemalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 2.—*Gmel Syst.**Nat.* 1. 868.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 399. 4.Hortulanus nivalis niger. *Briss.* 3. 289. c.Fringilla Hudsonias. *Phil. Trans.* 62. 406. 42.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 926.L'Ortolan jacobin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 335.Black Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 223.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 166.

THIS bird makes its appearance in Virginia and Carolina in the winter, during severe snowy weather: it is in length about six inches and a half: beak white: the head, throat, neck, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, black, with a tinge of lead-colour: quills and tail black: under parts white: legs grey: is sometimes found with the beak tipped with black; the fore-part of the neck lead-coloured, and the two outer tail-feathers margined with ferruginous.

## CHINESE BUNTING.

(Emberiza sinensis.)

*E. rufus, subtus lutea, tectricibus alarum minoribus flavescens, remigibus rectricibus strigae abdominis longitudinali fuscis.*

Rufous Bunting, beneath yellow; the lesser wing-coverts yellowish; quills, tail-feathers, and a longitudinal streak on the belly, brown.

*Emberiza sinensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 869.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1, 400. 6.

Ortolan de la Chine. Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 2. 201.

Chinese Bunting. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 169. 6.

THIS has the beak pale rufous: top of the head, and all the upper parts of the body, of a reddish rufous colour, with yellowish edges: irides, throat, breast, belly, and vent, yellow: middle of the belly with a longitudinal brown streak: lesser wing-coverts light yellow: secondaries deep brown, margined with rufous grey: primaries umber, edged with rufous grey: tail brown, edged with grey: legs pale rufous. Inhabits China in the winter months.

## LORRAIN BUNTING.

(Emberiza Lotharingica.)

*E. nigro maculata, supra rufa, subtus cinerascens, striga per oculos maxillæque inferioris nigra, rectricibus lateralibus albo nigro-que variis.*

Black spotted Bunting, above rufous, beneath cinerascens, with a black stripe through the eyes, and another at the base of the lower mandible; outer tail-feathers varied with black and white.

Emberiza Lotharingica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 17.

Ortolan de Lorraine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 323.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 511. f. 1. male.

Ortolan de passage. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 571. f. 2. female.

Lorrain Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 12.

IN length near seven inches: beak brownish: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, rufous, striped with black: sides of the head pale: through the eye a streak of black; with another of the same from the base of the lower mandible round the chin, and rising to the ears: throat and breast pale ash-colour, sprinkled with black: breast, belly, and vent, deep rufous: lesser wing-coverts plain ash-colour; the others black and rufous mixed: two middle tail-feathers rufous; the rest black and white, but most white in the outer ones: legs pale reddish brown: female much less: with the tip of the beak black: without the black streaks on the side of the head; but in lieu thereof, has a whitish mark above the eye, and a patch of rufous beneath