

VOL.X. Part II. AVES. by J.F. Stephens , F.L.S.

## GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

1542.5

CALCU

#### VOLUME X .---- PART II.

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

BIRDS.

#### LONDON:

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### Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. X. Part II.

The Vignette represents the Brasilian Ramphopis about one fourth the natural size : it is described in page 440.

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## BIRDS.

#### ORDER

PASSERES.

#### MUSCICAPA. FLYCATCHER.

Generic Character.

Nares subrotundæ. Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico. Beak slightly triangular, notched on each side towards the tip, and incurved; at the base armed with bristles.

Nostrils rounded.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE individuals forming this genus are amongst the most beautiful of the feathered tribes; they receive their name from their expertness in catching flying insects, upon which they feed: they are found throughout both continents: some few feed on fruits.

I have omitted many of the Lathamian species in the following descriptions, they having v. x. p. 11. 21 been formed into a genus, called *Tyrannus* by Vieillot, which not only takes in a number of Latham's Muscicapæ, but also many Lanii that have been already described in this work.

#### PIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa atricapilla.)

Mu. nigra, subtes frontisque macula alarumque albis, rectricibus lateralibus extus albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the under parts, forchead, and spot on the wings, white; the lateral tail-feathers also white.

Rubotro anglicana. Briss, Orn. 3. 436.227.

Truquet d'Angleterre. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois; 5. 222. Cold Finch. Edw. Gl. 1, 30.

Pied Flyeugcher. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 135.—Pen. Arct. Zool.
2. 391. B.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. 88.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3.
324, 2—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. pl. 22.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1.
193.—Mont. Brit. Birds. 1. — Man. Sup.

ABOUT the size of a Linnet: the beak is black: irides hazel: forehead white: crown of the head, cheeks, taking in the eyes, and whole upper parts, black: the lesser wing-coverts and the greater coverts of the primaries are dusky: the six first quills wholly dusky, the rest white at the base, increasing till the three last feathers are wholly white, except a spot of black near the point of

PIND FLOTATUMES



the outer web: the under parts of the bird, from chin to tail, are white: the tail is dusky black; the two exterior feathers white on their outer webs, and near the shaft on the inner webs, except at the point: the legs are black: the female has no white on the forehead: the whole upper parts are dusky brown; the under parts dirty white: in the wings the white is less conspicuous than in the male.

These birds are subject to great variety: they are sometimes found mixed with grey on the upper parts, or spotted with white on the rump and upper tail-coverts; others have white on the exterior feathers of the tail; some have only the outer feathers marked with white; there is another variety that has the white passing round the neck like a collar.

The young birds at first greatly resemble the female, and in their change of plumage the males have all the intermediate changes from brown to black.

It is found but rarely in this country, and appears to be very local, only making its appearance in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; in the former it is most common: it affects wild and uncultivated tracts of furze, and places where there are not many trees: its nest is constructed in the hole of a tree, and is composed of dry leaves mixed with broad pieces of bark, a little hay, and a few long hairs, with three or four feathers for a lining: its eggs are five in number, of a very pale blue, about the size and colour of

#### S22 VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER.

those of the Redstart, but paler : it is also found in Sweden, and the northern parts of Russia.

#### VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa variegata.)

Mo. fusca, subtus fronte lateribus capitis lineaque longitudinali ab humero ad dorsum albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts, the forehead, sides of the head, and longitudinal stripe from the shoulder to the back, white.

Muscicapa variegata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 328. 21.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 949.

Muscicapa atricapilla. 8. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 468. 2. Pied Flycatcher, Lath. Gen. Syn. 8. 326. c.

DR. LATHAM considers this species to be only a variety of the common Pied Flycatcher, but I cannot agree with him in that respect, as the country it inhabits is so very distant from those that that species frequents: it is the size of the White Wagtail: its prevailing colour is brown: the forehead, sides of the head, and all the under parts, and line from the shoulders to the middle of the back, white; and the outer tail-feathers white at their tips. Inhabits India.

#### BLACK AND WHITE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa bicolor.)

- Mu. nigra corpore subtus fronte orbitis uropygio fascia alarum rectricibusque apice albis.
- Black Flycatcher, with the body beneath, the forehead, orbits, rump, band on the wings, and tips of the tail-feathers, white.
- Muscicapa bicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 946.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2, 469.4.
- Le Gobe-mouche à ventre blanc de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 542.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 566. f. 3.
- Le Gillit de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 542. Buff. Pl. Enl. 675. f. 1.
- Black and white Flycatcher. Edwards. Gl. 348. f. 1. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 327. 4.

THE Black and White Flycatcher has the forehead, orbits of the eyes, fore-part of the neck, rump, under parts of the body, bastard wing, and stripe on the greater coverts, white: the rest of the plumage, the white tips of the tail-feathers excepted, black. The Gobe-mouche pie de Cayenne of Buffon appears to be referrible to this species, only differing in having the rump black, and the tail of an uniform colour, without the white tips to the feathers: the female is of an uniform plain grey. Common in Guiana and Cayenne.
# BLACK FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa lucionensis.)

Mv. violaceo-atra, subtus obscure grisea, macula alarum alba. Violet-black Flycaucher, beneath dull grey, with a white spot on

Muscicapa lucionensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 34.

Gobe-mouche noir de Luçon. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 58. pl. 27. f. 2.

Black Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 338. 28.-Lath. Syn. Sup. 172.

THIS species inhabits Madagascar, and the Philippine Islands: its beak is black: irides brownish: the head, throat, and all the upper parts of the plumage, black, with a violet gloss: on the wings a white spot: the under parts of the plumage, from the breast, dusky grey: legs black.

### UNDULATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa andulata.)

Mu. albido fuscoque undulatim vario, capite nigricante, alis rufofuscis.

Flycatcher varied with whitish and brown undulations, with the head dusky, and wings reddish brown.

# CRESTED SENEGAL FLYCATCHER. 925

Muscicapa undulata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 140.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 472. 19. Le Gobe-mouche de l'isle de France. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4.

**527.** 

Undulated Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 333. 15.

THE male of the Undulated Flycatcher has its head dusky brown, the wings rufous brown, and the rest of the plumage variegated with spots and waves of whitish and brown : the female has more white on her plumage, and has a slight mixture of rufous on the breast and belly, and the brown inclines to grey. Inhabits the Isle of France.

#### CRESTED SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa cristata.)

Mu. capite cristato gutturcque nitente nigris, corpore supra badio, subtus cinereo, cauda elongata.

Flycatcher with a crested head, which, with the throat, is of a shining black; body above chocolate-coloured, beneath greyrsh; tail rather long.

Muscicapa cristata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 938.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 470. 9.

Muscicapa senegalensis cristata. Briss. Orn. 2. 422. 33. pl. 39 f. 2.

Gobe-mouche huppé du Senegal. Buff. Hist: Nat. Ois. 4. 530. -Buff. Pl. Enl. 572. f. 2.

Crested Senegal Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 329. 6.

This bird inhabits Senegal : it measures above eight inches in length : its beak is deep ash :

# BOURBON FLYCATCHER.

crown of the head crested, and with the throat and fore-part of the neck glossy black, changing to green: the whole upper parts of the body chesnut-coloured: the greater wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with chesnut: breast and under parts of the body cinereous: tail much wedged and long, of a purple chesnut colour: legs grey.

### BOURBON FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa borbonica.)

Mu. cristata badia, subtus cinerea, capite nigro-virescente, rectricibus pallide badiis.

Crested chocolate-coloured Flycatcher, beneath cinereous, with the head greenish black, and the tail-feathers pale chocolate.

Muscicapa borbonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 939.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 470. 10.

Muscicapa borbonica cristata. Briss. Orn. 2. 420. 32. pl. 37. f. 5.

Gobe-mouche huppé de l'isle de Bourbon. Buff. Pl. Enl. 573. f. 1. male.

Bourbon'Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 330. 7.-Lath. Syn. Sup. 171.

This greatly resembles the preceding, but is not above two thirds the size, being only five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is grey: head of the male greenish black, with a tinge of violet; of the female grey: back, lesser wing-

# SOCIETY FLYCATCHER.

coverts, and tail, pale chesnut; middle coverts black, tipped with rufous; greater ones the same, with white tips: quills black, edged with chesnut: throat, under parts of the body, and rump, cinereous: legs brown. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

# SOCIETY FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa nigra.)

Mu. tota nigra, rostro, capite, interscapulio pedibusque atris. Flycatcher entirely black, with the beak, head, spot between the shoulders, and feet, darkest.

Muscicapa nigra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 947.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 474. 24.

Society Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 174. 84.

INHABITS the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean: it is in length six inches: beak stout and black: the whole plumage is black, but darkest on the head and between the shoulders: the legs are also black.

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# WHITE-BACKED FLYCATCHER.

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(Muscicapa leuconotus.)

Mu. nigra, dorso albo, femoribus albo nigroque annulatis, rectrici-• bus albis apice nigris.

Black Flycatcher, with a white back; the thighs annulated with black and white; the tail-feathers white, with black tips.

Muscicapa melanoleuca. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 6.

Black and white Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 457. 59.

VERY like the Leucomele Flycatcher: beak and irides black: the back white: the thighs annulated with black and white: the rest of the bird black; the bases of the tail-feathers excepted, which are white: the female is brown where the male is black, and dirty grey where white. It frequents the banks of rivers in Georgia, and other parts of Circassia.

#### LEUCOMELE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leucomela.)

Mů. nigra, pilco mucha uropygio abdomine rectricibusque maxime parte albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the top of the head, the nape, rump, belly, and greatest part of the tail-feathers, white. Muscicara Leucomela. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 7.

Motacilla leucomela. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 974.

Leucomele Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 456. 58.

# LEUCOMELE FLYCATCHER.

RATHER more than six inches in length: the beak, irides, and legs, dusky: the forehead, crown, nape of the neck, lower part of the breast, the belly, rump, and great portion of the tail, white: the rest of the plumage black: the two middle tail-feathers black; the others white, with black tips: the female has the upper parts of her body grey brown; the under parts ash-colour: the throat and fore-part of the neck ash-coloured grey; and the eye-brows white.

This bird inhibits rocky places about the banks of the Volga, where it constructs its nest in holes in the banks; it is composed of dry sticks; and the female is said to lay as many as ten eggs: it is a very bold bird : feeds on insects.

# CAPE FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa torquata.)

MU. nigra, subtus alba, pectore rufo, remigibus intimis apice albis. Black Flycatcher, beneath white, with the breast rufous; the inner webs of the tail-feathers white.

- Muscicapa torquata. Lan. Syst. Nat. 1. 328, 17. male.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 945.—Briss. 3. 379. 12. pl. 36. f. 4.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 468. 3.
- Muscicapa capensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 327. 16. female. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 945. female.—Briss. Orn. 2. 372. 9. pl. 36. f. 3. female.

Gobe-mouche à collier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Pl. Enl. 572. f. 1. male.

Gobe-mouche du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Pl. Enl. 572. f. 1. female.

Cape Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 326. 3.

THE Cape Flycatcher is the size of the Pied one: its beak is dusky: its head, throat, back, wings, and tail, are black: the sides of its neck white, ending in a narrow collar behind: the breast rufous: the belly, thighs, vent, and spot in the middle of the wing, white: legs brown: the female is brown on the upper parts of her body: the breast is black: the tail is tipped with white; and the outer feather is nearly all white: the wing-coverts have a rufous bar across them: in other respects she is similar. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

# TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa comata.)

Mu. nigra, capite cristato, subtus, uropygio, rectricumque intermediarum apice albo, crisso flavo.

Black Flycatcher, with the head crested; the under parts, rump, and the tips of the middle tail-feathers, white; the vent yellow.

Muscicapa comata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 941.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 474. 25.

Tufted Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 334. 18.

THE Tufted Flycatcher is an inhabitant of Ceylon: its beak is black: its head crested, and, with the cheeks and chin, black: the hinder parts of the neck, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, the same; the two middle feathers of the latter with white tips: the legs ash-coloured: the sides of the neck, breast, belly, and rump, white: vent yellow.

# SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

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(Muscicapa Grisola.)

Mu. subfusca subtus albicans, collo longitudinaliter maculato, crisso rufescente.

Brownish Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the neck longitudinally spotted, and the vent rufous.

Muscicapa Grisola. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 328. 20.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 949.-Briss. Orn. 2. 357. 1. pl. 35. f. 3.-Lath. Ind. . Orn. 2. 467. 1.

Le Gobemouche. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 517. pl. 25. f. 2.-Buff. Pl. Eul. 565. f. 1.

Spotted Flycatcher. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 134.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. 87.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 329. 1.—Mont. Brit. Birds. 1.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 196.

This species is the size of a Titlark, being scarcely six inches in length: the beak is dusky: the irides hazel: the whole upper parts of the bird are brown; the head obscurely spotted with dusky: breast and belly dull white: the shafts of the feathers on the breast dusky: sides under the wings tinged with dull orange: legs short and black: both sexes nearly similar.

These birds come to us late in the spring, and depart in September : they frequent orchards and groves, particularly where cherries grow, of which they are very fond; and will destroy great quantities, from whence they are called Cherry-suckers in many parts of Kent : their nest is formed of bents, moss, and such like materials, interwoven with spiders' webs, and lined with feathers : the

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# SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

female lays four or five eggs, very similar to those of the Redbreast, but rather less, and the rustcoloured spots more distinct, and more generally dispersed': when the young birds leave the nest, they are led by the old ones to some neighbouring wood or grove where there are abundance of insects: their note is only a simple weak chirp, which is very seldom exerted, and never till after their young have left the nest. They are not very uncommon in many parts of this country, especially Cornwall and Devonshire, and are found in most parts of Europe and Siberia.

# SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa senegalensis.)

Mu: varia, superciliis albis, rectricibus extimis dimidiato-albis. Varied Flycatcher, with white eye-brows, and the outer tallfeathers half white.

Muscicapa senegalensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 827, 15.-Gmol.: Syst. Nat. 1, 938.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 470. 8.

Muscicapa senegalensis pectore rufo. Briss. Orn. 2. 374. 10. pl. 37. f. 2.

Gobe-mouche à bandeau blanc du Senegal. Buff: Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 528 - Buff. Pl. Enl. 567. f. 1.

Senegal Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 828. 5.

THIS is in length four inches and a quarter: its beak is black: the top of its head brown: from the head to the occiput is a white stripe: the hind

# 334 RED-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

part of the neck and throat rufous white: back, rump, and scapulars, varied by blackish, white, and grey: upper tail-coverts black: wing-coverts with a white band: quills brown, with grey edges: checks black: fore-part of the neck, belly, vent, and edge of the wing, white: breast pale rufous: thighs brown and white mixed: tail black; the four outer feathers tipped with white: legs black: female has a black band on the breast: the upper parts of her plumage black, clouded with white, and only the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white. Inhabits Senegal.

#### **RED-VENTED FLYCATCHER.**

(Muscicapa hæmorrhousa.)

Mu. fusco-nebulosa, subtus alba, capite subcristato càudaque nigres, crisso rubro vel flavo.

Brown-clouded Flycatcher, beneath white; the head slightly crested, which, with the tail, is black; vent red or yellow.

Muscicapa hemorrhousa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 941.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 475. 26.

Yellow-vented Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 335. 19.—Brown. Illust. Zool. 76. pl. 31.

Red-vented Flycatcher. Brown. Illust. Zool. 78. pl. 31.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 335. 19.

THE Red and Yellow-yented Flycatchers of Brown appear to be the opposite sexes of the same bird, of which the following is the description: The red-vented is four inches and a half in length:

# GUAVA FLYCATCHER.

it has the beak blueish : the head slightly crested, and black : the neck and upper parts of the body varied with brown : the tail black : the breast and belly white; and the vent red. The yellowvented, which may possibly prove the female, is the same length as the other : has a black beak and head, the latter of which is crested : the sides of the neck, breast, and belly, are white : the vent is yellow; and the tail is rather elongated, and dusky in colour, and has a white bar near the tip. Inhabits Java and Ceylon.

# GUAVA FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa Psidii.)

Mv. fusca, subtus alba, crisso flavescente, rostro, vertice, loris, pedibusque nigris, superciliis albis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath white, with the vent yellowish; the beak, crown, lores, and feet, black; eye-brows white.

Mascicapa Psidii. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1 941.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 475. 27.

Petit Goiaver de Manille. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 59. pl. 28. Guava Flycatcher. Inth. Gen. Syn. 3. 335. 20.

FREQUENT on the guava trees, in the island of Manilla: it is rather less than the domestic Finch: its beak and legs are black: irides yellowish: eyebrows white: crown black: stripe from the base of the under jaw to the eye of that colour: the upper parts of the body umber-coloured: the quills and tail darkest: under parts of the body white: vent yellow.

V. X. P. II.

# LATHAM'S FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa Lathami.)

Mv. fusca sublus alba, vertice genis maculaque gulari nigris. Brown Flycatcher, beneath white, with the crown, cheeks, and spot on the throat, black.

Muscicapa barbata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 7. Black-cheeked Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II, 221. 18.

THIS is the size of the White Throat: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, the under yellow: the crown of the head and the cheeks black: the quills are dark brown, and some of them have yellow margins: the vent is white: the beak is black: legs lead-coloured: tail rather long. Inhabits New Holland.

#### STREAKED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa virgata.)

Mv. subcristata fusca, subtus sordide alba, fusco-striata, fascia alarum duplici rufa.

Brown subcrested Flycatcher, with the under parts dull white, . striped with brown, and a double rufous stripe on the wings.

Muscicapa virgata. Gmel. Syst? Nat. 1. 948.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 486. 76.

Le Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 545.-Buff. Pl. Eul. 574. f. 3.

Streaked Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 360. 67.

# PASSERINE FLYCATCHER.

THE Streaked Flycatcher is found at Cayenne: it is four inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the crown of the head is ash-colour and yellowish, mixed; it has a slight crest: the upper parts of the body brown: the middle and greater wing-coverts are tipped with rufous, forming two bands of that colour on the wings: few of the secondaries have their edges whitish; the rest of the quills are edged with rufous: the under parts of the body are brownish white, varied with longitudinal brown streaks: legs brown.

# PASSERINE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa passerina.)

Mu. nigricans subtus alba, cauda nigra. Dusky Flycatcher, with the under parts white, and tail black. Muscicapa passerina. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 93. Passerine Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 175.

THE Passerine Flycatcher inhabits the island of Tanna: the upper parts of its plumage are dusky black; the under parts whitish : the tail is black.

### NEVOUS FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa nævia.)

Mv. nigricans subtus pallidior, dorso medio humerisque albonebulosis.

Dusky Flycatcher, beneath paler, with the middle of the back and shoulders clouded with white.

Muscicapa nævia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.— Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 49.

Nævous Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 343. 39.

ACCORDING to Dr. Latham, this species is eight inches and three quarters in length: its beak and legs are black: the irides are pale cinereous: the eyelids black: the plumage above dusky black; below pale dusky: middle of the back and shoulders marked with white: legs black. Inhabits New Caledonia.

#### COACH-WHIP FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa crepitans.)

My. cristata atra-cinerea, cauda subcuneiformi, gula striis transversis albis.

Dark-cinercous crested Flycatcher, with a wedge-shaped tail, and throat with transverse white stripes.

Muscicapa crepitans. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 10. Coach-whip Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 21.

THIS singular species has obtained the name of Coach-whip Bird in New South Wales, from the peculiarity of its note, which has some resem-IMP92680 Pt-30 10 10

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### RED-FACED FLYCATCHER.

blance to the noise made by that instrument: its irides are blueish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a dull slaty black: the crown of the head is slightly crested: the chin and throat are varied with dusky white lines: the tail is wedge-shaped: its beak and legs are black: it is fond of honey.

#### PHILIPPINE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa philippensis.)

Mu. griseo-fusca, subtus albida, superciliis albis. Grey-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish; the eye-brows white. Muscicapa philippensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 4. 476. 35.

Le Moucherolle des Philippines. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 565. Philippine Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 339. 29.

NATIVE of the Philippine Islands: it is about the size of the Nightingale: the plumage on its upper parts is grey brown; on the under whitish: the supercilia are white.

# RED-FACED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa erythropis.)

Mu. supra varia subtus alba, fronte rubra, sub alis rufa. Flycatcher varied above, and white beneath, with a red forehead; beneath the wings red. Muscicapa erythropis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 937.

Red-faced Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 351. 50.

# 340 FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

THE Red-faced Flycatcher is found in Siberia, about the borders of the river Jenisei: it has all the upper parts of its body varied; the under parts white: under the wings rufous; and the fore-head red.



### SURINAM FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Surinama.)

MU. cauda rotundata apice alba, corpore nigro subtus albo. Flycatcher with a rounded white-tipped tail; the body black; beneath white.

Muscicapa surinama. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 325. 5.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 17 934.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 487. 78. Surinam Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 301. 69.

Described by Linneus, but the size is not mentioned: it has the upper parts of the body black, the under white; and the tail rounded, and tipped with white. Inhabits Surinam.

#### FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa flabellifera.)

Mv. fusco-olivaceo, capite torqueque colli nigno, corpore subtus superciliis macula alarum rectricibusque laterelibus albis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, with the head and collar round the neck black; the body beneath, eye-brows, spot on the wings, and outer tail-feathers, white.

Muscicapa flabellifera. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 477. 39.

Fan-tailed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 340. 33. pl. 49.

THEORY GRADE



# FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

This beautiful species, which is figured by Dr. Latham, is thus described by that celebrated ornithologist: " Size of the Bearded Titmouse: length six inches and a half: beak black, a little bent, and furnished with bristles at the base : the irides hazel: the whole head, taking in the eyes, is black; this descends on the back part lower than the nape, from whence it passes forwards in a narrow collar to the throat :- the chin, throat, and sides of the neck, except where this collar passes, are white; and over the eyes is a white streak like an eye-brow: the upper parts of the body are olive-brown, the quills darkest, and some of the wing-coverts tipped with white : the under parts yellowish rust-colour, growing whitish towards the vent: the tail is longer than the body, and cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers black, the other white: the legs dusky."

According to Dr. Forster's account, it is very familiar, and will sit upon a person's shoulder, and pick the flies off: it always flies with its tail spread, and is continually on the wing in pursuit of insects: it has no song, but only a sort of chirp. It is called *Diggo-wagh-wagh* by the New Zealanders.

Dr. Latham mentions two varieties of this bird, one of which is darker in colour, and has the two middle tail-feathers of a sooty black, with white shafts, the other margins and tips being whitish; the others have the inner webs deep black, the shafts paler black, and the outer webs almost wholly grey. The other variety has only the

# 342 YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

outer tail-feathers white; the others white, with the margins dusky.

# PARTI-COLOURED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa dichroa.)

Mu. corpore supra cinerco subtus olivacco, rectricibus ochraceis cinereisque.

Flycatcher with the body above ash-coloured, beneath ochraceous; the tail-feathers ochraceous and grey.

Muscicapa dichroa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 949.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 94.

Muscicapa bicolor. Mus. Carls, fas. 2. pl. 46. Parti-coloared Flycatcher. Lath. Gcn. Syn. Sup. II. 218. 9.

This bird inhabits the southern parts of Africa: it is eight inches in length: the beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of its plumage above is ash-coloured, and below of an ochraceous yellow: the margins of the wing-coverts are hoary: the tail is nearly the length of the body, and is yellowish and grey in colour.

# YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa flaviventris.)

Mu. references subtus favorescens, macula aurium fusca. Reddish Plycatcher, beneath yellowish, with a brown spot on the cars. Muscicapa flaviventris. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.' Muscicapa ferox. β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 485. 72.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 934.

Petit Tyran de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 571. f. 1.

Le Moucherolle à ventre jaune. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.

Tyrant Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 858. A.

ABOUT six inches in length: the prevailing colour of its plumage deep reddish brown: the wing-coverts brown; the greater ones edged with whitish olive: ears with a brown spot: chin and breast whitish grey: lower part of the latter, belly, and vent, yellowish: beak and legs dusky. Inhabits Cayenne.

#### GREY FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa flavigastra.)

MU. cinerascens subtus flava, remigibus rectricibusque obscuris. Ash-coloured Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.

Muscicapa flavigastra. Lath. Ind. Qrn. Sup. lii. 14. Grey Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 25.

INHABITS New South Wales: the beak black: the upper parts of the body and wings pale grey: the under parts yellow: the quills and tail dusky black: legs dirty flesh-colour.

#### WREATHED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa sinensis.)

Nu. virescente-grisea, subtus flavescens, rostro, capite, pedibusque nigris, gula alba, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis, superciliis albis.

Greenish-grey Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with the beak, head, and feet, black; the throat white; the lower part of the neck and breast grey; and the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa sinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 475, 30.

Le Gobe-mouche verdâtre de la Chine. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 107.

Wreathed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 336. 25.

This bird inhabits China: its beak is black: irides red: eye-brows white: head black: hind part of the neck, rump, wing-coverts, and tail, greenish grey: quills yellow green: fore-part of the neck and breast greyish: the belly and vent pale yellow: legs black: the white line over the eyes is continued to the hind head, giving the bird the appearance of a ring or wreath round that part, from whence it receives its name.

# CORONATED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa altiloqua.)

MU, olivaceo-fusca, subtus albida, superciliis rufo-albis, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish; the eye-brows reddish white; the wings and tail fuscous, with olive margins.

Muscicapa altiloqua. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 67.

Le Moucherolle Altiloque. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 67. pl. 38.

• THE head, neck, back, and rump of the male are olive brown: the wing-coverts and quills are edged with green; the tail the same; the feathers dull brown above, and greyish beneath : from the beak passing over the eyes and terminating on the hind head is a reddish white line ! the colours of the feathers over the ears are brighter than on the back : the under parts of the body are pale white, irregularly spotted with pale yellowish : beak and feet brown: length five inches and a third; female with the markings less distinct, and the colours less brilliant. This species is a native of the southern provinces of North America, and is also found in many of the West India Islands, particularly Jamaica, where it is called Whip-Tom Kelly, from its note, which is similar to those words.

### DWARF FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa pygmæa.)

Mu. fusco-cinerea, subtus flavescens, capite cerviceque rufis nigromaculatis, sub oculis fascia pallida.

Brown-grey Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck rufous, spotted with black; beneath the eyes a pale stripe.

Muscicapa pygraea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 933.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 488. 84.

Gobe-moucheron. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 554.

Le petit Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayeune. Buff. Pl. Enl. 831, f. 2.

Dwarf Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 363. 15.

This is the smallest species of the genus, being scarcely three inches in length: its beak is rather long and dusky: beneath the eyes a pale streak: the head and hind part of the neck are rufous, spotted with black: the back and wing-coverts are bright ash, with pale greenish edges: the wings are black edged with grey: the scapulars and rump are pale ash: all the under parts pale strawcolour: tail short and black: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits various parts of South America.

### PETTY FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa minuta.)

Mu. olivaceo grisea, dorso supremo corporeque subtus viridi adumbratis, striis alarum flavescentibus sparsis.

Olive-grey Flycatcher, with the upper part of the back and under parts of the body varying to green, and a few sprinkled yellowish stripes on the wings.

Muscicapa minuta. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 933.— Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 488, 85.

Le Gobe-moucheron. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4, 553. Petty Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3, 364. 76.

ABOUT three inches in length: the plumage on the upper parts deep olive grey, tinged with greenish on the back; the wings blackish, slightly streaked with yellowish white: under parts of the body nearly similar to the upper: the breast slightly tinged with green? native of South America: not quite so large as the Golden-crested Wren.

# GREY-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa armillata.)

Mu. grisea subtus ruso-fusca, pectore cinereo, rectricibus tribus exterioribus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, with the under parts brownish red; the breast ash-coloured; and the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Muscicapa armillata. Vieil. On. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 69. Le Moucherolle à bracelets. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 69. pl. 42.

# ORANGE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

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This bird has a dusky beak; a white stripe on each side the under mandible: orbits of the eye white: head, neck, back, rump, and middle tailfeathers, deep grey: quills and tail-feathers dusky, with grey edges; the three lateral ones of the tail more or less tipped with white: the belly and vent are brown: the thighs yellowish red: the feet are brown: the breast slate-colour: the throat and upper parts of the neck red: length six inches and a quarter.

#### ORANGE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa aurantia.)

# MC. rufo-virescens subtus alba, pectorc aurantio, capite cerviceque olivaceo fuscis, remigibus nigris margine rufis.

Reddish-green Flycatcher, beneath white, with the breast orange; the head and nape olive-brown; the quills black, edged with rufous.

Muscicapa aurantia. Gmel. Syst. Not. 1, 932.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 159. 80.

Le Gobe-mouche roux à poitrine orangée de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 537.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 831. f. 1.

Orange-breasted Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3, 361. 71.

Nor quite five inches in length: beak dusky: head and hind part of the neck greenish brown: back rufous, tinged with green: quills black, edged with rufous: breast pale orange-colour; rest of the under parts white: tail rufous: legs pale. Inhabits Guiana, frequenting the environs of woods.

# SOLITARY FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa solitaria.)

Mu. olivaceo-viridis, subtus alba, capite colloque cæruleo-griseis, lateribus hypochondriisque flavis, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceo-viridibus.

Olive-green Flycatcher, beneath white, with the head and neck blue green; the sides of the body and flanks yellow; the wings and tail brown, with greenish olive margins.
Muscicapa solitaria. Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 143.
Solitary Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 143. pl. 14.

This bird is five inches in length: its cheeks and the upper parts of its head and neck are blue grey: the breast is cinereous: its sides and flanks are yellow: its back and tail-coverts olive green: wings dusky; the larger and middle coverts with white tips: the three secondary quills nearest the body edged with pale yellowish white; the rest of the quills bordered with pale light green: tail forked, and edged with light green; the middle of the feathers coloured like the wings: from the nostrils to the eye is a white stripe: belly and vent white: upper mandible of the beak black; lower light blue: legs and feet light blue: irides hazel. It inhabits woods in North America, but is very rare.

# CANADA FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Canadensis.)

Mu. cinerea subtus lutea, loris luteis, vortice nigro maculato. Cinereous Flycatcher, beneath yellowish; lores yellow; crown spotted with black.

Muscicapa Canadensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 327. 13.—Gmel. Syst.
 Nat. 1. 937.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 484. 65.—Wils. Amer. Orn.
 3. 100.

Muscicapa Canadensis cinerca, Briss. Orn. 2. 406. 25. pl. 39. f. 4.

Canada Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 273.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 354. 5.-Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 100. 24.

THE Canada Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the crown of its head grey, spotted with black: cheeks with a black spot; space between the beak and eye yellow: upper parts of the plumage ashcoloured; the quills and tail grey brown, with grey edges: wing-coverts cinereous: under parts of the plumage yellow, varied with small black spots on the neck and upper part of the breast: under tail-coverts dirty white. Native of Canada 'and other parts of North America.

# YELLOW-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa flavifrons.)

Mv. flavo-olivacea, subtus fronteque flava, pone oculos lunula alba, alis caudaque fuscis.

Yellow-olive Flycatcher, with the under parts and forehead yel-

low; behind the eyes a white crescent; wings and tail brown. Muscicapa flavifrons. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 48.

Yellow-fronted Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 8. 342. 38.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch, of a pale lead-colour: the upper parts of the body yellow olive: forehead and under parts yellow: eye yellow; round the back part of it a half crescent of white: the wings are brown, edged with yellow: quills nearly black, edged with the same : tail olive-brown, with the end palest: legs pale blue. Found in the Island of Tanna.

# OLIVE FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa Caledonica.)

MU. viridi-olivacea subtus flavo-albida, gula crissoque flavis, remigibus ferrugineis.

Olive-green Flycatcher, beneath yellowish white, with the throat and vent yellow, and quills rust-coloured.

Muscicapa caledonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 478. 45.

Olive Flycatcher, Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 342. 35.

V. X. P. II.

# WHISKERED FLYCATCHER.

"SIZE of a Chaffinch: length six inches: general colour of the plumage olive green on the upper parts; yellowish white beneath: chin and vent yellow: quills ferruginous: legs dusky. Inhabits New Caledonia:" described as above by Dr. Latham.

# WHISKERED FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa barbata.)

- Mu. olivaceo-fusca, subtus uropygioque virescente-flava, vertice aurantio.
- Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath and rump greenish yellow; crown orange.
- Muscicapa barbata. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 933.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2, 488.66.

Le Barbichon de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 830. f. 1. 2.-Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 534.

Whiskered Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 364. 77.

THE beak of this bird is armed with strong bristles at its base, which are rather larger than the beak itself: the upper parts of the plumage are deep olive brown, the crown of the head, which is orange, excepted: the under parts are greenish yellow: the rump nearly yellow: legs brown: length about five inches: the female has the upper parts blackish brown tinged with green: the throat and upper part of the neck whitish: the lower

# YELLOW-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

part of the latter and breast brown, with yellowish edges: belly and vent pale yellow: crown of the head with an oblong yellow spot. The sexes of this species are generally found together: they build their nests on the naked branches of trees; it is about one foot in depth, and six inches in diameter, with a hole on one side for an entrance. This bird is found in Cayenne: its note is a soft whistle.

### YELLOW-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa flavicollis.)

Mu. supra viridis, vertice areaque oculorum flavescentibus, facie nigra, gutture remigum rectricumque margine flavo, abdomine virescente maculis tribus flavis vario.

- Flycatcher above green, with the crown and space round the eyes yellowish; the face black; the throat, quills, and tailfeathers, edged with yellow; the abdomen greenish, varied with three yellow spots.
- Muscicapa flavicollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 32.

Yellow-necked Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 337. 25.

THE Yellow-necked Flycatcher is a native of China: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are reddish: the forehead and eyebrows are dusky black: from the gape to the eyes, on each side, is a dusky stripe: orbits of the eyes

3.53

# 654 YELLOW-TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

yellowish, ending in a point behind: upper parts of the body greenish: quills dusky, edged with yellow: top of the head pale yellow: fore-part of the neck yellow, with an inclination to red on the sides of the breast: belly pale green, with three yellow spots: tail greatly forked, dusky, edged with yellow; the two middle feathers with white tips.

#### TELLOW-TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa auricomis.)

MU. olivacea, vertice corpore subtus maculaque aurium flavis, per oculos striga alba.

Olive Flycatcher, with the crown, under parts of the body, and spot on the ears, yellow; through the eyes a white stripe. Muscicnpa auricomis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. zliz. 1. Yellow-tufted Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 215. 4.

This species is called *Darwang* by the natives of New Holland: it is larger than Sylvia modularis: its beak and legs are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is olive green on the upper parts, and yellow on the under; the crown is of this latter colour: from the gape passing through the eyes, and reaching to a tuft of yellow feathers on the ears, is a large patch of black: the outer tailfeathers are yellow. It is very abundant in New South Wales: its nest is fixed upon a slender branch of a tree, to secure it from the attacks of those animals that would otherwise plunder it for sustenance.

# SPOTTED YELLOW FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa afra.)

Mu. sordide flavescens atro-maculata, vertice rufo atro striato, cauda alisque rufis, his margine fuscis.

Pale Yellow Flycatcher, spotted with dusky; the crown rufous, striped with black; the wings and tail rufous, with their margins brown.

Muscicapa afra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 940.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 472. 15.

Spotted Yellow Flycatcher. Lath, Geu. Syn. 3. 332. 12.

Described by Dr. Latham as being "eight inches in length: beak somewhat broad at the base, slightly curved at the tip, and bristly at the gape: the crown of the head rufous, streaked with black: wings and tail rufous, the first edged with rusty brown: quills dusky brown: the body of a dirty pale yellow, marked on the upper parts and the neck with irregular dusky spots: on the sides of the neck two or three dusky blotches, and from the corners of the mouth a streak of the same: the under parts are marked with irregular spots, for the most part placed transversely, but in the thighs lengthwise: legs dusky ash-coloured. From the Cape of Good Hope."

### CHATTERING FLYCATCHER.

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# (Muscicapa viridis.)

Mu. obscure viridis-subtus lutea superciliis maculaque sub oculis candidis, imo ventre sordide albo, rectricibus fuscis.

Dull-green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the eyebrows and spot below the eyes white; the upper part of the abdomen white; the quills fuscous.

Muscicapa viridis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 936.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 482. 58.

Pipra Polyglotta. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 90.

Merula viridis Carolinensis. Briss. Orn. 2. 315. 55.

Le Merle vert de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nut. Ois. 3. 396.

Yellow-breasted Chat. Catesb. Carol. 1. 50.-Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 90. pl. 6. f. 2.

Chattering Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 266.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 350, 47.

This remarkable species is about six inches in length: the whole of the upper parts of its body are of a rich deep olive green, the tips of the wings and the inner webs of the quills and tailfeathers excepted, which are dusky brown: the throat and breast are of a bright yellow; under the wings and the sides of the body the same : the belly and vent white: the forehead pale ash: lores black : from the nostrils a line of white extends to the upper part of the eyes, which it nearly surrounds, another white spot is situated at the base of the under mandible: beak strong and black: legs and feet pale blue: female with the spot between the beak and eyes dull brown, and those parts that are white on the cheeks of the male less pure.

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This bird abounds in most parts of North America during the summer months: it arrives in Pensylvania in May, and departs to the south in August : its favourite residence is in close hazel or bramble thickets, or underwood, where it takes unbounded possession, and will not let any person approach without assaulting him with a variety of strange and uncouth notes, it having the faculty of mimicing almost any noise that it hears, and which it will repeat during the whole night if the weather be fine. About the middle of May these birds begin to build their nests in a bramble or thick shrub, about four feet from the ground; it is composed of dry leaves with layers of grape vine bark, and lined with fibrous roots and dry grass: the female lays four flesh-coloured eggs, sprinkled with brown and dull red spots: the young are hatched in twelve days, and are able to fly by the second week in June: the male is particularly noisy during the time the female is sitting: their food consists of large coleopterous insects and whortle berries.

### MUSTACHOE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa mystacea.)

Mv. virens subtus feva, tanie a rictu oris sub oculis nigra. Green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with a stripe from the gape to the eyes black.

Muscicapa mystacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 8. Mustachoe Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 19.

# CAYENNE FLYCATCHER.

This spirited bird is found in New South Wales: its length is about eight inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is bright green on the upper parts, and greenish yellow on the under: from the gape to the hind head, passing beneath the eyes, is a broad black band, edged with yellow on the hinder parts.

#### CAYENNE FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa caymensis.)

Mu. fusca subtus lutca, superciliis albis, vertice subaurantio. Brown Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with white eyebrows and orange-coloured crown.

Muscicapa cayanenais. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 327. 12. - Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 937. - Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 484. 68. - Briss. Orn. 2. 404. 24. pl. 38. f. 4.

Muscicapa flava. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 69.

Gobe-mouche à ventre jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 550.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 569. f. 2.

Le Moucherolle jaune. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 69. pl. 41.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 359. 65.

Cayenne Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 355. 58.—Lath. Sup. 173.

This beautiful species is above seven inches in length: its beak is dusky: the crown is brown yellow: from the beak to the hind head, passing over the eyes, is a white streak: between the
# LUTEOUS FLYCATCHER.

gape and eye, and the latter and the ears, are two brown spots : all the upper parts of the body are brown, the feathers lighter on their margins : the wing-coverts and the upper ones of the tail are brown, their edges rufous : the chin is white, and the rest of the under parts bright yellow : quills and tail brown, edged with rufous. Inhabits Cayenne and St. Domingo.

# LUTEOUS FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa lutea,)

MU. obscure flava tectricibus alarum remigibusque nigricantenebulosis, cauda ad apicem nigricante.

Dull-yellow Flycatcher, with the wing-coverts and quills clouded with dusky; the tail dusky at the tip.

Muscicapa lutea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 478. 46.

Luteous Flycatcher. Lath. Ind. Orn. 3. 342.

"LENGTH six inches: beak three quarters of an inch, and lead-coloured; straight, rather stout, and a trifle bent at the tip; base hairy: irides the colour of the beak: general colour of the plumage like yellow oker, mottled with dusky on the wingcoverts and quills: the tail is one inch and three quarters long, and dusky for one-third next the tip: legs of a pale ash-colour: claws black. This species is common at Otafieite, where it is known by the name of *Oo māmāo põoa hou.*" Dr. Latham.

#### MELODIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Aëdon.)

MU. fusco-ferruginea subtus flavescenti-albida, cauda elongata, rectricibus intermediis subæqualibus, extima utrinque longe breviare.

Rusty-brown Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with an elongated tail, the two middle feathers of which are equal, and the outer ones shortened.

Muscicapa Aëdon. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 947.-Latb. Ind. Orn. 2. 478. 42.

Melodious Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 215. 2.

THE Melodious Flycatcher is found in various parts of Siberia: it is the size of the Red Thrush: the upper parts of the body are rusty brown; the under white: the tail is elongated, and grey brown in colour: the two middle feathers largest, and of equal length; the others much shorter: it has a beautiful song.

#### BLACK-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa pectoralis.)

MO. Aavo-virescens subtus flava, capite lateribus colli fusciaque pectoris nigris, gula juguloque albis.

Yellow-green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the head, sides of the neck, and band on the breast, black; the throat and jugulum white.

## CAMBAIAN FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa pectoralis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 11. Black-breasted Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 22.

• ABOVE eight inches in length: its beak is brown: the top and sides of the head, nape, and sides of the neck, and collar round the lower part of the latter, black: the rest of the upper parts of the plumage greenish yellow: the chin and throat white: the belly and vont yellow: wings and tail black; the coverts of the former with yellow edges, and the latter tipped with that colour: legs black. Found in New South Wales in April.

# CAMBAIAN FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa cambaiensis.)

Mu. nigra nitcns, dorso viridi-flavescente, corpore subtus fubooflavo, tectricibus alarum fascia duplici alba.

Shining black Flycatcher, with the back greenish yellow; the body beneath fulvous yellow; the wing-coverts with a double white stripe.

Muscicapa cambaiensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 97. Cambaian Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II, 219. 12.

THE Cambaian Flycatcher has a dusky beak: the upper parts of the body are black, with the back tinged with greenish yellow: wings with two white bars, formed by their coverts being tipped with that colour: under parts fulvous yellow: legs blueish. Inhabits Cambaia.

# AMERICAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ruticilla.)

Mu. nigra subtus alba, pectore macula alarum basi remigum rectricumque flavis.

Black Flycatcher, with the under parts white; spot on the breast, base of the wings, quills, and tail-feathers, yellow.

Muscicapa ruticilla. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 236. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 935.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 473. 22.—Vieil. Ois. de

l'Amer. Sept. 1. 66 .- Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 103.

Muscicapa americana. Briss. Orn. 2. 383. 14.

Motacilla flavicanda. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997. female.

Le Gobe-mouche d'Amerique. Buff. Pl. Enl. 566. f. 1. 2.

Le petit Noir-aurore. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 546.

Le Moucherolle doré. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1.66. pl. 35. male. 36. female.

Small American Redstart. Edwards. 80.—Catesby. Carol. 1. ol. 67. male.

Yellow-tailed Flycatcher. Edwards. pl. 257. female.

Yellow-tailed Warbler, Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 301.

Black-headed Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 282. male. 301. young.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 427. 18.

Small American Redstart, or Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 103. pl. 6. malc.-5. 115. pl. 45. f. 2. young.

THIS species is four inches and three quarters in length: its beak is blackish: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; as are likewise, the wings, which have a broad orange stripe across their centre: the sides of the body and the tail are likewise orange, the two middle feathers, and the tips of the others of the latter excepted, which are black: the belly, sides, and vent, are pale

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## CINEREOUS FLYCATCHER.

orange: the female has all the upper parts of the body brownish ash; the under parts white: the tail, wings, and sides of the body, pale yellow. It is found in most parts of North America, from Hudson's Bay to the West Indies; appearing in the former place in the summer, and the latter in the winter. It is a vivacious bird, and frequently utters the notes *sic sic sáic*, occasionally interrupting it by one like *weesy weesy weesy*, while perched upon a leafless stem watching for its prey.

# CINEREOUS FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa virens.)

Mu. fusco-virens subtus lutea, superciliis albis.

Brown-green Flycatcher, beneath yellowish; the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa virens. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 327. 11.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 936.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 482. 57.

Muscicapa carolinensis cincrea. Briss. Orn. 2. 368. 7.

Le Gobe-mouche brun de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 543.

Cinereous Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 270.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 350. 47.

THIS species migrates in Carolina, arriving there in the spring, and departing in the autumn: it is nearly six inches in length: the upper mandible of its beak is black, the lower yellow: the head and upper parts of its body are dark ash-colour: the wings and tail are brown, the former edged with white: under parts of the body white: legs black.

#### YELLOW-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa melanictera.)

Mrs. cinerea-fusca luteo varia, pectore luteo, capite nigro, remigibus rectricibusque obscuris flavescente marginalis.

Grey-brown Flycatcher varied with yellowish; the breast yellow; the head black; and the quills and tail-feathers edged -with dull yellowish.

Muscicapa melanictera. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 941.—Lath. Ind. Orn, 2. 475. 28.

Yellow-breasted Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 336. 21.

CALLED Malkala-kourla in Ceylon, where it is greatly esteemed on account of its melodious song: it is the size of the Goldfinch: its beak is ashcoloured: the whole head is black: the upper parts of the body and wing-coverts grey brown, varied with yellow: quills and tail dusky, fringed with pale yellow: breast yellow.

# YELLOW-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa audax.)

Mv. nigricans rufo undulata, subtus flavicans, vertice flavo, uropygio caudaque rufi.

Dusky Flycatcher, undulated with rufous, with the under parts of the body yellowish, the crown yellow, and the rump and tail rufous.

# YELLOW-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

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Muscicapa audax. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 934.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 486. 74.

Le Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 453. f. 2. Le Candee. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 582. Yellow-crowned Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 358. 64.

ABUNDANT in Cayenne, where it affects the low branches of trees, and insnares the insects that frequent the water: it is rather a large species, being eight inches in length: its beak is stout and black: the forehead, between the beak and eye, the chin and throat, white: crown yellow: through the eye a dusky streak: the upper parts of the body dusky; the feathers with rufous brown margins; wings the same: under parts of the body, from the breast, pale yellow, varied on the sides with long narrow streaks of dusky: middle of the belly and thighs plain: rump and tail rust-coloured: legs dusky blue: female without the yellow on the head: this is a very bold species.

# HANGING FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa noveboracensis.)

Mu. pallide viridis, capite cinerascente, abdomine medio alba, macula varium lateribusque corporis flavis.

Pale-green Flycatcher, with the head ash-coloured; the middle of the belly white; spot on the nostrils and sides of the body yellow.

Muscicapa noveboracensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 947.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 92.

Muscicapa pusilla. Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 103.

Green Flycatcher Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 274.

Green black-capt Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 103. pl. 26. f. 4.

Hanging Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 174. 83.

This bird is a native of the most swampy parts of North America, particularly those towards the Gulf of Mexico: it has a very fine note: it is four inches and a half in length: the forehead, supercilia, and under parts of the body, are yellow: the line over the eye is the brightest; and the colour of the cheeks, belly, and vent, darkest, the latter particularly, where it is tinged with olive: the upper parts of the body are olive green: the wings and tail dusky brown; the former are very short: the legs and beak are fleshcoloured: the crown of the head is deep blue: the irides hazel : female without the black on the crown, but has that part olive yellow. This species appears to be very rare, by frequenting only the almost inaccessible parts of North America:

its nest is made excessively neat, and of the shape of an inverted cone: it is composed of bits of sticks, dry stalks, weeds, paper, and such like, woven together with skill, and lined with dry grass: this bird lays five pure white eggs, with black spots at the large end: it has two broods in the year.

# RUFOUS-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa rufiventris.)

Mv. nigro, addomine crisso macula alarum basique cauda fulvorufis.

Black Flycatcher, with the abdomen, vent, spot on the wings, and base of the tail, yellowish red.

Muscicapa rufiventris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 473.21.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 941.

Le Gobe-mouche de l'isle de Bourbon. Buff. Pl. Enl. 572. f. 1. Rufous-vented Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 334. 17.

THIS, which is said to inhabit the Isle of Bourbon, is not quite five inches in length: it is entirely black, with the exception of the vent, spot on the wing, and under tail-coverts, which are rufous: legs pale red.

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# BLACK-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa meloxantha.)

Mv. cinerea subtus flava, vertice alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, with the under parts yellow; the crown, wings, and tail, black; the tips of the latter white.

Muscicapa meloxantha. Musc. Carls. fasc. 4. pl. 97.-Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. t. 4.

Black-crowned Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Swp. II. 220. 15.

THE Black-crowned Flycatcher has its beak black: the prevailing colour of its plumage above is dusky ash-colour: the wing-coverts are black, with their tips and edges yellowish: the quills are the same: the forehead and crown are also black, but the feathers are not bordered: the under parts of the body are yellow: the tail is short and black, with a white tip: legs dusky. Locality unknown.

# YELLOW-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa manillensis.)

Mu. grisea subtus fina, dorso alisque casteneis, faccia genarum duplici alarum solitaria rectricibusque lateralibus albis. Grey Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the back and wings chesnut, checks with two, and wings with one white stripe; the outer tail-feathers also white.

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Muscicapa manillensis. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 477. 38.

Gobe-mouche à gorge jaune de Luçon, Sonner. Voy. Ind. 57. pl. 26.

Yellow-throated Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 340. 32.

THE Yellow-throated Flycatcher is found in the Manilla isles: it is rather larger than M. cyanocephala: the beak and legs are brown: the top and sides of the head are black: the hind-head is grey: the nape black: the upper parts of the body are grey, with a large chesnut spot on the back, extending over the wings, which have a white stripe: the quills are black, with brown margins: the cheeks with two white stripes: throat and middle of the belly yellow: breast reddish: sides of the body and vent white: tail white, the two middle feathers, which are black, excepted.

# SOUTHERN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa australis.)

Mu. cinerea, corpore subtus superciliisque flavis.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, with the under parts of the body and eyebrows yellow.

Muscicapa australis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 2. Southern Motacilla. White, Journ. 239. pl. Southern Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 219. 13.

THE beak and legs of this species are pale brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is

# 370 STRIPED FLYCATCHER.

grey brown on the upper, and rich yellow on the under parts: the cyebrows are yellow; and between them and the ears the colour bifurcates, and is very faint: the tail is the colour of the upper parts of the body: the chin and vent are pale yellow: it varies in having the edges of the quills whitish, and the wings brown: the lines above and behind the eye white; and the tips of the two middle tail-feathers also white: it may probably be the opposite sex. Inhabits New Holland.

## STRIPED FLYCATCHER.

### (Muscicapa striata.)

Mv. cinereo-virens, dorso nigro striato, subtus flavescens, gula lateribusque pectoris fusco maculatus, rectricibus extimis tribus apice albis.

Grey-green Flycatcher, with the back striped with black; under parts yellowish; the throat and sides of the breast spotted with brown; and the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Muncicape striata. Phil. Trans. 62. 406. and 428.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 930.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 481. 56.

Striped Flyontcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 877 .- Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 349. 46.

THE Striped Flycatcher is in length five inches: its beak is black, with the under mandible yellowish at the base: the crown of the head is black: the back of the head varied with black and white: the back is greenish ash, with black

# MADAGASCAR FLYCATCHER.

stripes: rump nearly the same: wing-coverts with a yellowish and a white bar; checks white: throat yellowish white, spotted with brown: breast and belly whitish: sides with black spots: tail brown; the outer feather with a white spot on the inner web; second the same, but the spot much smaller; the next merely edged with white within: legs yellowish: the female has the head greenish yellow, with the shafts black: the eyebrows yellow: the throat, cheeks, and breast, dirty yellow, varied with oblong brown spots on the sides: in other respects she resembles the male, but has not quite so many spots. Inhabits North America.

# MADAGASCAR FLYCATCHER,

(Muscicapa madagascariensis.)

Mu. alivacea, gula Aava, jugulo pectoreque flavicantibus. Olivaceous Flycatcher, with a yellow throat, and yellowish - jugulum and breast.

Muscicapa madagascariensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 940.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 472. 18.

Ficedula madagascariensis major. Briss. Orn. 8. 482. 46. pl. 24. f. 5.

Le Vira-ombé de Madagascar. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 198. Madagascar Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 383. 14.

CALLED Tectec at Madagascar: it is the size of a Lark: its length is seven inches and a half: its beak is brown: the prevailing colour of its plum-

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# 372 FLAMMEOUS FLYCATCHER.

age is olive green, with the under parts of the body darkest: the throat is yellow: the fore-part of the neck and breast are tinged with yellowish: the legs are grey.

#### FLAMMEOUS FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa flammea.)

MU. nigra, dorso, tectricibus alarum minoribus, pectore, crisso, remigum secundariarum margine, rectricumque apite, aurantiis. Black Flycatcher, with the back, lesser wing-coverts, breast, vent, edges of the secondary quills, and tips of the tail-feathers, orange-coloured.

- Muscicapa flammea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 474. 23.—Gmel. Sust. Nat. 1. 942.
- Flammeous Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 338.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 171. 26.

The male of this bird is thus described by Dr. Latham. "Length six inches: the beak black, with a slight notch near the tip: the plumage on the upper parts black: rump and upper tailcoverts a fine glowing orange: chin and sides of the head, beneath the eye, black: from the breast to the vent orange: vent yellowish white: thighs black: tail very cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers three inches in length; the outer one but an inch and a half; colour black; the ends of all, except the four middle feathers, more or less orange-coloured: legs black." The female

# RUFOUS-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

" has the head and back ash-coloured: chin black: breast and rump orange; the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the wings black, with a bar of orange across the middle: the tail black above and yellow beneath. Inhabits India."

#### RUFOUS-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rufifrons.)

Mu. fusca, fronte dorso basique candæ rufis, remigibus nigris, auribus pectoreque nigro maculutis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the forchead, back, and base of the tail, rufous; the quills black; the ears and breast spotted with black.

Muscicapa rufifrons. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 5. Rufous-fronted Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II, 220. 16.

THIS inhabits New South Wales in the summer: its beak and legs are pale brown: the crown, nape, and upper part of the neck, wing-coverts, tip of the tail, belly, and vent, pale brown: the cars and breast are spotted with black; and on the middle of the neck is a large patch of that colour: the forehead, middle of the back, and base of the tail, are of a bright rufous colour: the chin, forepart of the neck, and breast, dirty white: tail long, and wedge-shaped.

# COLLARED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa collaris.)

Mu. cinerea, subtus alba, gutture fuscescente-badio, fascia subtus transversa nigra, rostro, alis, caudaque nigris.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the throat of a brownish chocolate, with a transverse black fascia beneath; the beak, wings, and tail, black.

Muscicapa collaris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 471. 11.

Muscicapa melanoptera. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 939.

Muscicapa senegalensis torquata. Briss. Orn. 2. 370. 8. pl. 36. f. 1.

Gobe mouche à gorge brun du Senegal. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 533.

Gobe-mouche à gorge rousse. Buff. Pl. Enl. 567. f. 3. Collared Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 330. 8.

This bird is in length near five inches: its beak is.black: the head and upper parts of the body ash-colour: wing-coverts with a white fascia: quills black, with grey margins: throat and forepart of the neck brownish chesnut, with a transverse black line on the lower edge, forming a sort of collar on the neck: breast and under parts of the body white: thighs varied with dusky and white: tail black: the outer web of the exterior feather white; and the tips of the rest, the two middle ones excepted, of that colour: legs grey: claws brown. Inhabits Senegal.

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# COROMANDEL FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa Ponticeriana.)

Mu. cinereo-grisea subtus alba, tectricibus alarum albo maculatis, rectricibus lateralibus griseo alboque dimidiatis, superciliis albis. Cinereous-grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the wing-coverts spotted with white; the lateral tail-feathers half grey and half white; supercilia white.

Muscicapa Ponticeriana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 939.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 471. 14.

Le Gobe-mouche de Pondichery. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 198. Coromandel Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 331. 11.

THIS species is said to have a fine song: it is larger than the Domestic Finch: its beak and legs are black: the head is ash-coloured: the eyebrows are white: the hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are ash-coloured grey: the wing-coverts have a white triangular spot at their tips: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: tail-feathers, the two middle ones excepted, grey half way from the base, with their tips white. Inhabits the Coromandel coast.

# WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa leucura.)

Mu. cinerco-grisca, subtus alba, rectricibus lateralibus nigro alboque oblique dimidiatis.

Ash-coloured grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the lateral tail-feathers half black and half white; the colours placed obliquely.

Muscicapa leucura. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 939.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 471, 13.

White-tailed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 331. 10.

THIS species inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: it is in length four inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the plumage ashcoloured grey; the under parts white: the outer tail-feathers all white; the middle ones black, and the intermediate ones obliquely tipped with white, till that colour vanishes on the middle feather.

#### GOLDEN-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochroleuca.)

Mu. olivacea subtus albida, gula margineque alarum fuscis, remigibus rectricthusque olivaceo-viridibus.

Olive Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the throat and edges of the wings brown; the quills and tail olive green.

Muscicapa ochroleuca. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 946.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 89.

Muscicapa sylvicola. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 117. Yellow-throated Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 117. Golden-throated Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 276.—Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. 173. 80.

# MARTINICO FLYCATCHER.

THIS elegant species is a native of New York : the crown of its head, upper parts of the neck and body, are dirty olive green : the throat and margin of the wings splendid yellow: the primary quills and tail rich olive green : breast and belly white, tinged with yellow.

# MARTINICO FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Martinica.)

Mu. capite cristato, corpore fusco subtus cinereo, remigum margine exteriore albido.

Flycatcher with a crested head; the body brown; beneath ashcoloured; the outer margins of the quills whitish.

Muscicapa martinica. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 325. 3.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 930.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 483. 62.

Muscicapa martinica cristata. Briss. Orn. 2. 362. 3. pl. 36. f. 2. Muscicapa albicapilla. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 66. (female?)

Gobe-mouche huppé de la Martinique. Baff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4, 540.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 568. f. 1.

Le Moucherolle a huppe blanche. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 66. pl. 37. female ?

Martinico Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 352. 52.

THE Martinico Flycatcher is rather larger than M. grisola: it is in length six inches: its beak is brown: the head and upper parts of the body brown: feathers of the crown of the head long, and capable of being set up in the manner of a crest: the quills are brown, margined with whitish: under parts of the plumage cinereous: tail brown: legs grey. Inhabits Martinique.

# WOOD FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa rapax.)

Mo. grisea, subtus alba, tectricibus caudæ superioribus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the tips of the upper tailcoverts white.

Muscicapa rapax. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 81.

Muscicapa querula. Vieil: Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 08.

Le Moucherolle plaintif. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 68. pl. 39.

Wood Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 81. pl. 13. f. 5.

This species of Flycatcher, which has a note expressed by the words peto-way, peeto-way, peeway, has the top of the head dull grey: the cheeks, temples, nape, and upper parts of the neck and body, wings and tail, of an uniform grey colour, getting stronger towards the rump : the upper wing-coverts are tipped with white: the throat and all the under parts of the body are also white: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellowish: the feet are dusky: the length is five inches and a half: it is called the Small Pewit in North America, where it arrives very late in the spring: it affects sequestered woods, where there is but little underwood and plenty of dead leafless twigs, upon which latter its nest is fixed: it is composed of moss, and is put together without any mud: it lays five clear white eggs: it is more numerous than the Blackcap Flycatcher.

# HOODED FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa cucullata.)

Mu. nigro subtus alba, remigibus albo marginatis, rostro capiteque nigris.

Black Flycatcher, beneath white, with the quills edged with white; the beak and head black.

Muscicapa cucullata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 12. Hooded Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 23.

HEAD very full of feathers, which are black in colour: the upper parts of the plumage dull clouded black: the wings and tail pure black, the lesser quills excepted, which are edged with white: under parts of the body white: beak black: legs dusky. Inhabits New Holland.

#### **RED-EYED FLYCATCHER.**

# (Muscicapa olivacea.)

Mu. olivacea subtus albidior, superciliis albis, oculis rubris. Olive Flycatcher, with the under parts whitish; the eyebrows white and eyes red.

Muscicapa olivacea, Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 827. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 938.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.—Wils. Amer.

Orn. 2. 55.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 482.

Muscicapa jamaicensis. Briss. Orn. 2. 410. 27.

Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, et de la Jamaique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 359.

Le Moucherolle olive. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70. Olive-coloured Flycatcher. Edw. Glean. pl. 253.

Red-eyed Flycatcher. Catesb. Car. pl. 54.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 271.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 55.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 351. 52.

## COCHIN FLYCATCHER.

THIS species is five inches and a half in length: its beak is lead-coloured, the base of the under mandible excepted, which is pale: irides bright red: all the upper parts of the plumage are of an olfve-brown colour: the quills and tail are deep olive, with white edges: from the gape passing through the eyes is a brownish streak, above which there is a whitish one: the under parts of the plumage are whitish green: legs brownish.

Found in Carolina in the summer, and in Jamaica in the winter.

# COCHIN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cochinsinensis.)

Mv. olivaceo-fusca subtus rufescens, cauda cuneata, rectricibus tribus exterioribus apice albo nigroque maculatis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath reddish; the tail wedgeshaped; the three outer feathers spotted at their tips with black and white.

Muscicapa cochinsinensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 17. Cochin Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. App. 374.

BEAK dusky: upper parts of the body olive brown, the forehead darkest: quills dusky, with a white spot on the outer margin: the throat and neck bright whitish red; the rest of the under parts pale rufous: tail light olive brown, greatly wedged; the three outer feathers tipped with white,

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and marked with a black lunule in the white: legs pale red: length near five inches. Inhabits Cochin China.

## LESSER CRÉSTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Acadica.)

Mu. subcristata cinereo-viridis, subtus flavescente alba, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Subcrested Flycatcher, of a grey green colour; the under parts of the body white, and a double stripe of that colour on the wings.

Muscicapa Acadica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 947.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 91.—.Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 71.

Le Moucherolle d'Acadie. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 71. Lesser crested Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 268.—Lath. Sym. Sup. 174. 82.

THE lesser crested Flycatcher is a native of North America: the head, neck, and upper parts of the plumage, dirty ash-coloured green, the former slightly crested: the wings and tail dusky: the coverts of the wings with two white stripes, and the secondary quills edged with white: breast and under parts of the body whitish, tinged with yellow: legs black.

#### WARBLING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa melodia.)

Mo. olivaceo-viridis, subtus superciliisque albis, pectore virescente-Aava, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceis.

Olive-green Flycatcher, with the under parts and eyebrows white; the breast greenish yellow; the wings and tail brown, with olivaccous edges.

Muscicapa melodia. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 85. Warbling Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 85. pl. 42. f. 2.

LENGTH five inches and a half: upper mandible of the beak dull lead-colour, lower pale flesh: irides dark hazel: supercilia and under parts of the body white: the breast tinged with pale greenish yellow: upper parts of the body pale olive green: wings brown, edged with pale olive green: tail slightly forked, and margined with olive: legs and feet pale lead-colour: head with an inclination to ash-colour. It appears in Pensylvania in April, and departs about October: it has a fine note.

# ROSY-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa rhodoptera.)

Mu. subcristata fueca subtus alba, remigibus medio rectricibusque a basi ultra medium roscis.

## AZURE FLYCATCHER.

Slightly-crested Flycatcher, brown above, white beneath, with the middle of the quills and base of the tail rose-coloured.
Muscicapa rhodoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 9.*Rose-winged Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 20.*

THE Rose-winged Flycatcher is an inhabitant of many parts of New South Wales: its beak, legs, and upper parts of its body, are brown: the feathers on the crown of the head have somewhat the appearance of a crest, and are slightly spotted with black: the under parts of the body are white: the middle of the greater quills, and the four middle tail-feathers, are rose-coloured; the latter are ornamented with a few black spots.

#### AZURE FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa cærulea.)

MU. cærulea nitens, subtus cærulescenti alba, macula occipitis pectorisque nigra.

Shining blue Flycatcher, beneath blueish white, with a spot on the hind head, and over the breast black.

Muscicapa cærulea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476, 36.

Le petit Azur. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 554.

Le Gobe-mouche bleu des Philippines. Buff. Pl. Enl. 666. f. 1. Azure Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 339.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 172. 30.

INHABITS the Philippine Islands and India: its length is six inches: its beak is black: the prev. x. p. 11. 25

# BLACK-CAP FLYCATCHER.

vailing colour of its plumage is a beautiful rich azure blue, with a black spot on the hind head, and another on the breast: the quills blue black, edged with blue grey: the belly, thighs, and vent, blueish white: tail blue black: legs pale reddish brown.

# YELLOW-EARED FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ.)

Mu. fusca subtus albida, sub oculis utrinque ad aures striga flava. Brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish ; beneath the eyes and near the cars'a yellow stripe.

Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 478. 43. Yellow-eared Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 215. 3.

THE Yellow-eared Flycatcher is seven inches in length: its beak is yellowish: the prevailing colour of its plumage brown: ears and below the eyes yellowish: under parts of the body whitish; belly pure white: tail with the two middle feathers shortest. Inhabits New Holland.

# BLACK-CAP FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa fusca.)

Mu. fusca subtus albo-flavicans, pileo maris nigro, famina flavicante, cauda subforficata.

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- Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts yellowish white; the top of the head of the male black, of the female yellowish; tail slightly forked.
- Muscicapa fusca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 931.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 483. 63.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 68.

Muscicapa Carolinensis fusca. Briss. Orn. 2, 367. 6.

Muscicapa Phœbe. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 88. female.

Muscicapa atra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 946. female.

Muscicapa nunciola. Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 78.

Le Gobe-mouche noiratre de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4, 541.

Le Moucherolle noiratre, ou le Pewit. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 68. pl. 40.

Dusky Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 275. female.

Phoeby Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 173. 79.

Pewee Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 78. pl. 13. f. 4.

Black-cap Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 269.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 353. 53.-Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 53.

This bird inhabits many parts of North America: it is rather more than six inches in length: the male has the top of his head black: the upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, brown; the latter slightly forked: the beak and legs black: the female has her head dusky; the top of it yellowish: the upper parts of her body dull olive grey: the quills and secondaries dusky, and the latter with the margins white: breast pale ash: belly yellowish: tail similar to the wings, with part of the outer web of the exterior feathers white.

This species builds its nest in caves, sheds, under the eaves of outhouses, and such like places: it lays five pure white eggs, marked at the larger end with three or four red dots; it has often three

# 386 SUPERCILIOUS FLYCATCHER.

broods in the year, and generally two: it appears about March at Hudson's Bay, and disappears in August: it is there and at New York called Phœby Bird: it is fond of perching upon dead branches, and will utter the note *pe-wee*, *pe-wittitee pe-wee*, for a considerable length of time, occasionally stopping when it darts upon an insect, which it generally secures.

#### SUPERCILIOUS FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa superciliosa.)

MU. cinerea subtus incarnata, superciliis rectricibusque duabus intermedus nigris, lateralibus albis.

Cincreous Flycatcher, beneath flesh-coloured, with the eyebrows and two middle tail-feathers black; the outer ones white.

Muscicapa superciliosa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 477. 40.

Supercilious Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 341. 34.

THE locality of this species is unknown: its length is four inches and a half: its beak is black: supercilia and spot before the eyes black: upper parts of the body greyish: under parts pale reddish white: tail wedged: the two middle feathers wholly black, the next on each side black with white tips, and the rest all white: legs brown.

# GRISEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa gilva.)

Mu. virescente-grisea subtus albida, alis caudaque fuscis." Greenish-grey Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the wings and tail brown.

Muscicapa gilva. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 65. Le Moucherolle gris. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 65. pl. 34.

THE Griseous Flycatcher is very much like Motacilla rufa at first sight, but greatly differs from it when examined: its beak and feet are brown: the head, upper parts of the neck and body are grey, tinged with green on the back: the quills and tail-feathers are brown, with pale margins: the under parts of the body are dull white: the sides and flanks are similar in colour to the back: the wings and tail are greyish white below: the bird is four inches and three quarters in length: it makes its appearance in the middle of the United States of North America about the end of April, and departs in the autumn.

#### NITID FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa nitida.)

Mu. pallide viridis, tectricibus alarum margine albo, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus margine flavo.

Pale-green Flycatcher, with the edges of the wing-coverts white; the quills and tail-feathers dusky, with yellow margins.

Muscicapa nitida. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 90. Nitid Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 173. 81.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being of a small size: with a black beak: pale green plumage, with the coverts edged with white: the quills and tail dusky, with yellowish edges: the legs black. Native of China.

#### **RUFOUS-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.**

(Muscicapa cinerea.)

Mu. rufo-fusca, abdomine rufescente, capite colloque cinereis, uropygio pectore caudaque rufis.

Red-brown Flycatcher, with a reddish abdomen; the head and neck ash-coloured; the rump, breast, and tail, rufous.

Muscicapa cinerea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 993.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 488. 83.

Muscicapa cayanensis rufa. Briss. Sup. 51. plo3. f. 3. Rufous-bellied Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 363. 74.

NATIVE of Cayenne: length somewhat more than eight inches: the upper mandible of the beak

# RUFOUS FLYCATCHER.

dusky, the lower grey: the head, hind part, and sides of the neck, deep cinereous: the shafts of the feathers on the crown dusky: back rufous brown; wings the same, edged with pale rufous: throat and fore-part of the neck ash-colour, edged with whitish: breast, upper tail-coverts, and rump, bright rufous: belly and vent pale rufous: tail similar to the rump: legs brown: varies in having the belly yellowish white.

#### RUFOUS FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa rufescens.)

Mv. rufescente nitens subtus rufo-alba, remigibus nigris, vertice macula rufa.

Shining reddish Flycatcher, beneath reddish white, with the quills black, the crown with a rufous spot.

Muscicapa rufescens. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 932.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 487. 82.

Le Gobe-mouche roux de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 549.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 453. f. 1.

Rufous Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 362. 73.

INHABITS Cayenne: length five inches and a half: beak stout and dusky: the crown of the head with a rufous brown spot: the upper parts of the plumage of a pale rufous: the quills black: the under parts of the body entirely white, with a slight tinge of rufous: legs dusky.

#### SPOTTED-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa maculata.)

Mu. ferruginco-fusca, subtus fusco rufescens, tectricibus alarum apice ferrugineo-albis, rectrice extima apice intus alba.

Ferruginous-brown Flycatcher, with the under parts brownish red; the wing-coverts tipped with whitish ferruginous, and the tip of the inner web of the lateral tail-feathers white.

Muscicapa maculata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 945. -- Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 480. 53.

Spotted-winged Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 345. 43.

THE locality of this species, which was in the late Leverian Museum, is unknown: Dr. Latham describes it as below: "Beak black: base of the under mandible yellow at the edges: the plumage on the upper parts of the body ferruginous brown, the head palest: on each of the wing-coverts at the tip is a round ferruginous white spot: the rump ferruginous; quills dusky: the under parts of the body pale reddish brown, changing to reddish white on the bottom of the belly: vent the same, but the feathers tipped with a still paler colour: tail brown; the outer feather marked at the tip of the inner web with white: legs black. Supposed to inhabit the Sandwich Islands."

# CRIMSON-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa coccinigastra.)

Mu. olivacea, gula alba, pectore abdomineque coccineis, fronte nigra, remigibus rectricibusque albo nigroque dimidiatis.

Olive Flycatcher, with a white throat; the breast and belly orimson; the forchead black; the quills and tail half black, half white.

Muscicapa coccinigastra. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. 1. 6. Crimson-bellied Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 17. pl. 134.

THIS scarce bird is described by Dr. Latham as being "five inches and a half in length: beak and legs pale brown: plumage olive brown above, but from the base of the beak to the middle of the crown, taking in the eye, black, and passing backwards into a point on the ears: the chin and sides of the neck are white: breast and belly deep crimson: the wings are black, but the quills are white half way from the base: tail longish: the two middle feathers wholly black, the others the same half way from the base, the rest of the length white: the wings reach one third on the tail. Inhabits New South Wales."

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# RUSTY-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa gularis.)

Mu. fusca abdomine cincrascente, gula reotricibusque ferrugineis, suporeiliis albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the body ash-coloured; the throat and tail-feathers ferruginous; eye-brows white.

Muscicapa superciliosa. Mus. Carls. fas. 4. pl. 96.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 3.

Supercilious Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 220. 14.

This is described by Sparrman: it is the size of a small Thrush: its beak is pale at the base and black at the tip: the upper parts and side of its head, its neck, back, and wings, are dark rufous brown: line from the nostrils to the hind head, passing over the eyes, white: the chin and throat pale rust-colour: the breast, belly, and vent, dull ash: the two middle tail-feathers dark brown; the rest rust-colour, with their inner margins and tips brown: the tail itself rounded: legs pale brown: locality unknown.

# BROWN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa fuliginosa.)

Mu. fusca flavescente-marginata, subtus albida, pectore subrufo. Brown Elycatcher, with the feathers edged with yellowish; beneath whitish; breast reddish.

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# PURPLE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa fuliginosa. Gmel. Syst. Nut. 1. 932.- Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 487. 79.

Le Gobe-mouche brun de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 536.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 574. f. 1.

Brown Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 361. 70.

ONE of the smallest species of the genus, not being quite four inches in length: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of the plumage dark brown; the feathers all margined with yellowish brown: the under parts whitish, with a tinge of rufous on the breast: the quills and tail fringed with whitish; the latter even at the end: legs dusky: the female(?) has a slight tinge of green on the upper parts of the plumage: the breast is tinged with olive brown, and the belly with yellowish: the quills are likewise edged with reddish yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

#### PURPLE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rubricollis.)

Mu. nigra, menti gutturisque area ingente purpurea.

Black Flycatcher, with the chin and large spot on the throat purple:

Muscicapa rubricollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1.933.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 87.

Le Piauhau. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ons. 4. 588.

Le Grand Gobe-mouche noir de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 381. Purple-throated Flycatches **Cath. Gen. Syn. 3.** 365. 77.

# 394 SANDWICH FLYCATCHER.

THE Purple-throated Flycatcher is about twelve inches in length: its beak is dusky: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, are of a splendid crimson, inclining to purple: the rest of the plumage and legs black: it is sometimes found without the slightest trace of crimson on the throat. It inhabits Cayenne and other parts of South America: it is gregarious, is very lively, and is said to feed on fruits and insects: it has a sharp note not dissimilar to the word *Pihauhaw*, which it frequently utters.

# SANDWICH FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa sandvicensis.)

Mv. fusca, subtus superciliisque albidis, pectore ferrugineo, tectricibus alarum remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus apice albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts and eye-brows whitish; the breast ferruginous; the wing-coverts, quills, and outer tail-feathers, tipped with white.

Muscicapa sandvicensis, Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 945.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2, 479. 51.

Sandwich Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 344. 51.

THIS bird is not quite six inches in length: its beak is black, with the base yellowish: the forehead is buff-coloured: supercilia white: the upper parts of the body brown: wing-coverts brown, edged with pale ferruginous and tipped with white:
## FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER.

greater quills plain brown, with white tips: chin pale, varied with dusky: sides of the neck mottled with white: breast ferruginous: belly and vent yellowish white: tail brown; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs black. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

## FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ferruginea.)

MU. fusco-murina subtus flavo-alba, gutture candido, alis nigris, pennarum margine ferrugineo.

Brown mouse-coloured Flycatcher, beneath yellow white, with the throat white; wings black, their feathers margined with ferruginous.

Muscicapa ferruginea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 947.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 477. 41.

Ferruginous Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 214. 1.

THE Ferruginous Flycatcher inhabits Carolina and other parts of North America: it is the size of a Goldfinch: its beak is black, with chesnut edges: the upper parts of the body are grey brown: the wings and tail are black; the quills of the first margined with rust-colour: the throat white: the rest of the under parts dirty yellowish white: length five inches and a half.

#### PETECHIAL FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa petechia.)

Mu, fusca subtus cinerea rufo-maculata, gutture crissoque rufs. Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts of the body ash-coloured, spotted with rufous; the throat and vent rufous.

Muscicapa petechia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 328. 19.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 486. 75.

Muscicapa martinicana fusca. Briss. Orn. 2. 361. 4. pl. 38. f. 1. Le Moucherolle brun de la Martinique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 563.

Gobe-mouche brun de la Martinique. Buff. Pl. Enl. 568. f. 2. Petechial Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 360. 66.

THIS species inhabits Martinique: it is six inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the body are deep brown: the quills plain brown: the throat rufous: the forepart of the neck and breast cinereous brown: belly and vent cinereous, varied with rufous spots: under tail-coverts rufous: tail brown: all the feathers but the two middle ones margined with paler brown and white.

#### INDIAN BLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa Tectec.)

Mu. fusca pennis rufescente-marginatis, subtus rufescens, collo inferiore sordide albo.

Brown Flycatcher, with the feathers edged by reddish, beneath rufescent; the under part of the neck dull white.

Muscicapa Tectec. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 941.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 473. 20.

Muscicapa borbonica. Briss. Orn. 2. 360. 2. pl. 39. f. 1. Indian Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 334. 16.

SIZE of Muscicapa Grisola: length four inches and a half: beak brown; legs the same: head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body, brown, varied with a few spots of rufous: quills brown, tipped with rufous: throat and fore-part of the neck dirty white: lower part of the body pale rufous: tail brown, edged with rufous: female dirty white, where the male is rufous. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

#### ASH-COLOURED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cana.)

Mv. cinerea, capite saturatiore, rectricibus nigris, duabus extimis apice cinerascentibus, remigibus intus albis.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, beneath darker, with the tail-feathers black; the two outer ones tipped with ash-colour, and the quills white on their inner webs.

Muscicapa cana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 940.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 472. 16.

Muscicapa madagascariensis cinerca major. Briss. Orn. 2. 389. 17. pl. 37. f. 1.

Le Kinki-manou. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 584.

Grand Gobe-mouche cendré Madagascar. Buff. Pl. Enl. 541. Ash-coloured Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 332. 13.

This species inhabits Madagascar: it is eight inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the head, throat, and nape, dusky cinereous; the rest of the neck and the upper part of the plumage clear ash: the quills dusky, with grey edges: lower parts of the body pale ash: vent white: tail black; the two middle feathers ashcolour, with dusky tips, and the outer one on each side pale ash-colour at their tips.

## PILEATED FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa pileata.)

Mu. olivacea subtus Aava, fronte genis menteque flavis, pileo nucha torque colloque inferiore nigris.

Olive Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow; the upper parts of the head, collar, and under parts of the neck, black,

Muscicapa cucullata. Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 101.

Sylvia mitrata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2, 528. 71.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 977.

Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 538.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 666.

Hooded Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 287.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 462. 68.

Hooded Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 101. pl. 25. f. 3.

THIS species is in length five inches and a half: its forehead, cheeks, and chin, are yellow, surrounded with a black band that covers the crown, hind head, and part of the neck, and descends over the breast; from thence all the under parts are of a rich yellow: back and upper parts of the wings and tail olive yellow, with the inner webs and tips of the two latter dusky: some of the tailfeathers are slightly tipped with white, and edged with pale yellow olive: the female has the throat and breast yellow, and the black on the collar is more dull than in the male.

V. X. P. II.

## JAVAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa javanica.)

Murcorpore nigra ferrugineou se vario subtus albo, jugulo nigro, supercitiis albis.

Flycatcher with the body veried with black and ferruginous, beneath white, jugulum black, eyebrows white.

Muscicapa javanica. Mus. Carlo, fas. 3. pl. 75.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 95.

Javan Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 218. 10.

INHABITS Java: beak and legs black: eyebrows white: upper parts of the plumage dusky, with rusty edges: under parts white: on the front of the neck a black bar: tail long and rounded at the end: the four middle feathers black; the others black, with white tips.

#### RED-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa crythromestra.)

Mu. nigra, fronte fasciaque alarum altis, pectors abdomineque coecineis.

Black Flycatcher, with the forchead, and stripe on the wings, white; the breast and belly scarlet.

Muscicapa crythrogastra. Shaw. Not. Min. pl. 147.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 50.

Muscicapa multicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.

Red-bellied Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 343. 40. pl. 50.-Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 216. 5.

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## **RED-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.**

THE Red-bellied Flycatcher is very abundant in Norfolk Island, in the southern ocean: the male is in length four inches and a half: his beak is black, with the base of the under mandible yellowish: the forehead and lower wing-coverts are white: the breast and belly are deep crimson: the vent reddish: the rest of the body, wings, and tail, black: legs very slender, and yellowish brown: the female is brown in those parts where the male is black, and has the space between the beak and eye, and the chin, cinereous brown: the vent, sides, and thighs, yellowish white; and the breast and belly pale orange.

This appears to be a very variable species, as Dr. Latham commemorates no less than five varieties: the first has the head, neck, back, and wings, slaty black : the quills and tail black : the chin and throat pale dusky: forehead with a white spot: breast purplish : belly and vent white : the second has no white on the forehead, but has a white streak over the eye: the chin is also white: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black : the breast and belly crimson: vent white: and tail very short: the next has an oblique white stripe on the wing, and most of the outer tail-feathers white: the fourth has the plumage black above and deep crimson below: forehead with a small white spot just over the beak, and on the wingcoverts are a few faint white markings; the last has the prevailing colour of the upper parts grey black: the chin, fore-part of the neck, and breast, crimson: spot over the forehead, a broad longitu-

## 402 WHITE-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

dinal streak on the wings, and all the belly and vent white.

This bird is not only common in the sequestered parts of Norfolk Island, but is also found at Port Jackson and its vicinity, but not very numerous in the latter place.

## WHITE-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa albifrons.)

MU. supra nigro-fusca, jugulo et pectore sordide albis, abdomine dilute ferrugineo, fronte albida, pedibus nigris.

Flycatcher above black brown, with the jugulum and breast dull white; the abdomen pale ferruginous; the forehead white, and feet black.

Muscicapa albifrons. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 5.

White-fronted Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. 175.

The White-fronted Flycatcher is very similar to the Pied Flycatcher, but differs in many respects: it is near six inches in length: its beak is black: its forehead dusky white: the hinder part of the head, nape, shoulders, and wing-coverts, dull black: primaries dusky brown, with rusty margins: secondaries black: fore-part of the neck and breast dusky white, with brown shafts to the feathers: under parts of the body pale ferruginous: tail-feathers and legs black; the former about two inches in length. Inhabits the country about the Cape of Good Hope.

#### YELLOW-RUMPED, FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa spadicea.)

Mv. rubro-fusca subtus obscure Aavescens, uropygio Aavo, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.

Red-brown Flycatcher, beneath dull yellow, with the rump bright yellow; the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Muscicapa spadicea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 937.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 484. 67.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 354. 57.

BEAK brown: the upper parts of the body reddish brown: the wing-coverts with rufous margins: the quills brown: rump yellow: under parts of the body and vent dull yellow: tail brown. Inhabits Cayenne: length about seven inches.

#### BLUE-HEADED FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa cyanocephala.)

Mo. rubra, subtus fuscescens, capite cæruleo, rectricum apice nigra.

Reddish Flycatcher, beneath brownish, with the head blue, and the tip of the tail black.

Muscicapa cyanocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 477. 37.

Gobe-mouche à tête bleuâtre de Luçon. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 57. pl. 25. f. 1.

Blue-headed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 339. 31.

## 404 GREY-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

THE Blue-headed Flycatcher is the size of the Linnet: its beak is brown: its head is of a deep blue black: the throat, back, wing-coverts, and tail, deep red; the tips of the feathers of the latter black, and forked: the breast, belly, and vent, pale brown: legs brown. Inhabits Manilla.

## GREY-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa grisea.)

MU. nigra, sublus rubescens, gutture griseo, tectricum alarum fuscia alba, cauda subcuncata.

Black Flycatcher, beneath reddish, with the throat grey; a white fascia on the wing-coverts, and the tail slightly wedgeshaped.

Muscicapa grisca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 31.

Grey-necked Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 337. 24.

THE upper parts of the plumage of this species of Flycatcher are black, with a white bar across the wing-coverts: the fore-part of the neck is dark ash: the breast and belly are pale red: the tail is slightly wedged, and the feet are yellowish brown. It inhabits China.

## DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

# (Muscicapa obscura.)

Mu. fusca subtus cinerascens, abdomine rufo, cauda integra, rectricibus apice acutiusculis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ash-coloured, with the belly rufous; the tail entire; the tips of its feathers sharp pointed.

Muscicapa obscura. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 945.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 52.

Dusky Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 344. 42.

THE Dusky Flycatcher is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and measures near eight inches in length: the beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of the plumage brown above, and pale ash-colour, tinged with rufous, beneath: tail long, the feathers slightly pointed, and even at the end.

# AFRICAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochracea.)

My. collo pectoreque cinereo-ferrugineis, alis caudaque nigrocinereis.

Flycatcher with the neck and breast rusty grey; the wings and tail blackish grey.

Muscicapa ochracea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 947.—Lnth. Ind. Orn. 2. 472. 17.

African Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 175.

## 406 ORANGE-RUMPED FLYCATCHER.

THIS greatly resembles the Ash-coloured Flycatcher: it is in length eight inches and a half: its beak is brown: the head and upper parts of the body brownish: the wing-coverts and quills black, edged with white: neck and breast rusty grey; the feathers greatly elongated, especially beneath the cars, where they are raised into a small tuft: belly rusty ochre: tail black at the tip and inner sides; the outer edges white: legs black: claws yellowish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

#### ORANGE-RUMPED FLYCATCHER.

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#### (Muscicapa melanocephala.)

MU. capite colloque nigris, dorso fulvo, corpore subtus albo maculis nigris, alis caudaque fuscis, uropygio aurantio.

Flycatcher with a black head and neck; fulvous back; body beneath white, with black spots; wings and tail brown; and rump orange.

Muscicapa melanocephala. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 16. Orange-rumped Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 225. 27.

This bird has a tail composed, something like that of the Soft-tailed Flycatcher, of distinct hairy filaments: its head and neck are black: the back and rump are orange red: the wings and tail are brown: the under parts of the body are white: the beak and legs are dusky. Inhabits New South Wales: carries its tail erect.

#### BLACK-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nigrifrons.)

Mu. fusca, subtus olivaceo-fusca, fronte temporibusque nigris, mente gulaque flavis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath of an olive brown, with the forehead and temples black; the chin and throat yellow.

Muscicapa nigrifrons. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1, 939.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 471. 12.

Black-fronted Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 331. 9.

THE Black-fronted Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of the plumage brown on the upper parts, and olive-brown on the under: the forehead and temples black, ending in a point behind the eyes: the chin and throat yellow: the two middle tail-feathers plain brown, the rest olive brown: locality unknown.

## SOFT-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa malachura.)

Mu. fusca subtus ferruginea, gula cinerea, cauda longa cuneata vectricibus pinnulis disjunctis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ferruginous, with the throat ashcoloured, the tail much wedged, and its feathers composed of soft disjointed plumes.

Muscicapa malachura. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 15. Soft-tailed Flycatcher, Lin. Trans. 4. 240. pl. 21.-Lath. Syn. Mp. II. 224. 26.

## SOFT-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

This most singular species is thus commemorated in the second Supplement to the General Synopsis of Dr. Latham : " Length from beak to rump three inches: beak brownish black; base furnished with strong bristles: nostrils low down on the beak: the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, but the feathers of the upper parts of the body and wings are streaked down their middle with brownish black : the middle of the belly nearly white : over the eyes, arising at the base of the beak, is a pale blue streak: throat and fore-part of the neck of the same blue colour : the feathers of the rump are soft, long, and silky: wings short, nearly reaching to the base of the tail; the quills are dusky, edged with ferruginous: the tail is four inches or more in length; the shafts very slender and black, the webs on each side consisting of minute slender hairy black filaments, placed at distances, and distinct from each other, as in the feathers of the Cassowary: legs pale brown: the female is like the male in colour, but wants both the blue streak over the eye, and the chin and throat are of the same colour as the rest of the under parts.

"Inhabits New Holland; being found about Sydney and Botany Bay in marshy places, abounding with long grass and rushes, which afford it an hiding place, and where, like the Bearded Titmouse, it is supposed to make the nest: when disturbed, its flight is very short, and it is found to run on the ground with great swiftness: feeds on small flies and other insects: known in the

country by the name of Merion Binnion, or Cassowary Bird."

## GREEN FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa nitens.)

My. viridi-aurea, alis atris, gutture pectoreque rufis, uropygio abdomineque flavis, cauda elongata.

Golden-green Flycatcher, with the wings dusky; the throat and breast rufous; the rump and abdomen yellow; the tail elongated.

Muscicapa nitons. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 475. 29.

Green Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 336. 22.

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THE Green Flycatcher has its head, back, and wing-coverts, of a beautiful variable green-gold colour: wings dusky: throat and breast dun-colour: belly and rump yellow: the outer edges of the tail-feathers green, the inner dusky: tail much elongated. Inhabits India.

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## YELLOW-HEADED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochrocephala.)

Mu. flavescente-viridis subtus alba, capite collo pectoreque aureoflavis.

Greenish-yellow Flycatcher, beneath white, with the head, neck, and breast, golden yellow.

Museicapa ochrocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1.944.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 47.

Yellow-headed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 342. 37.

SAID by Dr. Latham to be in "length five inches and a half: beak seven lines, rather stout, and bent only at the tip; nostrils covered by a membrane; base of the beak bristly: irides hazel: the head, neck, and breast, golden yellow: upper parts dusky pale yellowish green, inclining on the rump to ash-colour: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs black: claws long. Inhabits Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand."

## CINNAMON FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa cinnamomea.)

My. flavicante cinnamomea, alarum fascia, tectricumque apice flavis, remigibus atris margine ferrugineis. Yellowish cinnamon-coloured Flycatcher, with a stripe on the wings, and the coverts, at their tips, yellow; the quills dusky, edged with ferruginous.

Muscicapa cinnamomea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 937.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 484. 66.

Cinnamon Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 354. 56.

This Flycatcher is a native of Cayenne: its length is eight inches: its beak is black: the general tinge of the plumage is yellowish cinnamoncolour, varied on the upper parts; and the rump and under parts are paler, and almost yellow in colour: wings with a yellow bar, arising from the coverts, being tipped with that colour: quills dusky, edged with rust-colour.

## DUN FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa sibirica.)

Mu. fusca subtus cinerea, gala crissoque albo maculatis. Brown Flycatcher, beneath ash-coloured, with the throat and vent spotted with white.

Muscicapa sibirica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 936.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 482. 59.

Dun Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 390. A.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 351. 49.

THE prevailing colour of this bird is brown, inclining to ash-colour beneath: the throat and vent are spotted with white. Found in the eastern provinces of Siberia, and in Kamtskatka.

### **BOSE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.**

(Muscicapa rhodogastra.)

MU. fusca subtus pallida, pectore roseo, tectricibus alarum albido marginatis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath pale, with the breast rose-coloured; the wing-coverts edged with whitish.

Muscicapa rhodogastra. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 13. Rose-breasted Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 24.

This bird has the breast of a beautiful rose or carmine tint, but the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white: the upper parts are pale brown: the wing-coverts are sprinkled with a few pale spots: the beak and legs are brown: the irides are blueish. Inhabits New South Wales.

#### ROUND-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa coronata.)

Mu. crista erecta rotundata, corpore supra fusca, subtus crista lateribusque capitis coccineis.

Flycatcher with an erect rounded crest, with the body above brown; the under parts, crest, and sides of the head, scarlet. Muscicapa coronata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 932.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 487. 81.

Le Rubin, ou Gobe-mouche rouge huppé. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 547.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 675. f. 1.

Round-crested Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 362. 72.



## SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

KNOWN by the name of *Putillas* in South America: the beak of the male is brown; and the crown of his head is ornamented with a most singular rounded crest, very similar to that of Pipra rupicola; it is of a most splendid crimson colour, as are also the sides of the head, and all the under parts of his body; the rest of the plumage brown; the quills edged with grey: legs reddish: female without a crest, and with those parts of her body, which, in the male are crimson, merely tinged with that colour: the rest of the plumage is also much paler: length five inches and a half. Inhabits the borders of the river Amazons.

## SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa forficata.)

MU. caula longissima forficata, corpore pallide grisco mibrus albo, tectricibus alarum cinereis albido undulatis, inferioribus rubris. Flycatcher with a very long forked tail, pale prov body, beneath white; the wing-coverts ash-colour, waved with white; under the wings red.

Muscicapa forficata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 931.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 485. 70.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 71.

Le Moucherolle à queue fourchuc du Mexique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4, 564.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 677.

Le Moucherolle à queue fourchue. Vieil. Oien de l'Amer. Sept. 1.71.

ULTRAINER MERSENT WOLSTANT

Swallow-tailed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 356. 60.

## DESERT FLYCATCHER.

THE Swallow-tailed Flycatcher is thus noticed by Dr. Latham. "Bigger than a Lark in the body: length ten inches, of which the tail is five: the beak is straight, eight lines long, compressed, and weak; the colour of it black: irides red: the head and back are light grey with a little tinge of red: the under parts of the body white: beneath the wing red; and when closed a little of this colour appears just above the bend of it: the lesser wing-coverts are ash-colour, with pale edges, giving the appearance of scales; the greater wingcoverts marked in the same manner, but blackish: the quills black, edged with grey: the tail is greatly forked; the outer feathers are five inches long, and the middle ones but two; these are all black, edged with rufous grey, but the outer ones have. the exterior webs white for half their length : the legs are black. Inhabits Mexico." It varies in the length of its tail.

## DESERT FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa Deserti.)

Mu. corpore ex ferruginen nigricante-fuliginoso, alis caudaque « nigricantibus, postro flavicante.

Flycatcher with the body of a ferruginous sooty black, with the wings and tail dusky, and beak yellowish.

Muscicapa Deserti. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 7. 944.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 478. 44.

Muscicapa fuliginosa. \* Mus. Carls. fas. 2. pl. 47. Desert Flycatcher. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 217. 7.

## ACTIVE FLYCATCHER.

THIS bird, according to the account in the Museum Carlsonianum, inhabits the deserts of Africa, between the river Heni and the spring Quamodacka: its beak is yellowish: legs black: the prevailing colour of its plumage dusky ferruginous: the wings and tail black; the latter much longer than the body.

#### ACTIVE FLYCATCHER.

## (Muscicapa agilis.)

Mv. fusco olivacea subtus albida, gutture subrufo, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the throat reddish, the quills and tail dusky.

Muscicapa agilis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 486. 77.

Le Gobe-mouche olive de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 544.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 574. f. 2.

Active Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 300. 68.

THE Active Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of its plumage are olive brown; the under dirty white: the throat inclines to rufous: the quills and tail are dusky black; the latter is rather elongated, and is edged with olive brown: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne, and, like the rest of its tribe, lives upon flying insects.

V. X. P. II.

#### PARADISE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Paradisi.)

Mu. capite cristato nigro-virescente, corpore albo, cauda cuneata, rectricibus intermediis longissimis.

Flycatcher with a crested blackish-green head, white body, wedge-shaped tail, with the two middle feathers very long.

Muscicapa Paradisi. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 324. 1.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 923.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 481. 54.

Muscicapa cristata alba Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. Orn. 2. p. 414. 2(). pl. 41. f. 2.

Le Moucherolle huppé à tête couleur d'acier poli. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 558.

Pied bird of Paradise. Edwards. Glean. pl. 113.

Paradise Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 345. 44.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 172. x.

B. castanea subtus alba, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis.

Chesnut-coloured, beneath white, with the lower part of the neck and the breast grey.

Muscicapa Paradisi. B. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 480. 54.

Muscicapa cristata Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. Orn. 2. 418. 31. pl. 41. f. 1.

pectore cærulescente.

With a cærulean breast.

Crested long-tailed Pye. Edwards. Glean. 325.

THIS singular and variable bird is about the size of a Lark in the body, but measures upwards of twenty inches in length, owing to its long and disproportioned tail, which is generally about fourteen inches long: its beak is dusky: its head, hind part of the neck, and throat, are greenish black; the feathers on the former are very long,

#### PARADISE FLYCATCHER. .

and form a crest: the back and rump are white: the wing-coverts and tail-feathers the same, with their shafts black: the greater coverts and quills black, fringed with white: the fore-part of the neck, and all the under parts of the body, pure white: tail wedged: legs ash-coloured. It varies in being rather smaller, and in having the upper parts of the body (the top of the neck excepted) pale chesnut, and the neck and breast grey; the quills and tail-feathers are also pale chesnut: it is likewise observed to have its breast of a blueish ash: the female has the tail-feathers much shorter than those of the male.

This bird is found in the southern parts of Africa, and is particularly fond of the borders of rivers, as its food, consisting of insects, is most abundant in those situations.

#### MUTABLE FLYCATCHER.

#### (Muscicapa mutata)

Mu. capite cristato nigro-virescente, cauda cuneata rectricibus intermediis longissimis, palpebris caruleis.

Flycatcher with a blackish-green created head, a wedge-shaped tail, with its two middle feathers longest, and blue cyclids.

Muscicapa mutata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 347. 2.—Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 930.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 481. 55.

Muscicapa malagascariensis varia longicauda. Briss. Orn. 2. 430. 36. pl. 40. f. 1.

Gobe-mouche à longue queue et ventre blanc. Buff. Hist, Nat. Ois. 4. 568.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 248. f. 2.

Gobe-mouche à longue queue de Madagascar. Buff. Pl. Enl. 248. f. 1. var.

Schet-all. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4: 568. var. Schet vouloulou. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 569. var. Mutable Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 347. 45.

At first sight this greatly resembles the preceding, but it is not much more than half the size, measuring only a foot in length, of which the tail is upwards of seven inches: its beak is blackish: its irides are yellow, and eyelids blue: the head, neck, and back, are greenish black; the latter is varied with white: the wings black; with a white fascia: the breast and under parts of the body white: the two middle tail-feathers very long and white, with their shafts and a spot at their tips black; the rest of them white on their inner, and black on their outer webs: it varies in having the body and tail of a clear cinnamon colour, and in

## MUTABLE FLYCATCHER.

having a mixture of white on the thighs: it likewise varies in laving the body of a chesnut hue, and in having the two middle tail-feathers white, and fringed with black for half their length; the four next on each side chesnut, and the outermost feathers black, with the inner web white. All the varieties are common in the island of Madagascar, and are known by the names Schet, or Schet-vouloulou.

# BOMBYCILLA. WAXWING.

# Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, basi paulo depressum et trigonum; supra convexum, versus apicem deflexum, utrinque emarginatum.

- Nares ovatæ, plumis minimis obtectæ.
- Pedes tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi sola connexi.

Beak short, slightly depressed and triangular at the base; above convex, towards the tip bent down, and emarginate on each side.

- Nostrils oval, covered with small feathers.
- Feet four-toed, with the outer one connected at the base.

THE Waxwings, which have been detached from the Chatterers by Monsieur Vieillot, have a most remarkable and peculiar appendage on the tips of some of the quills, which has very much the appearance of red sealing-wax, and by which they may be distinguished at first sight from any other known genus of birds.

They were considered by the older ornithologists as forming a distinct genus, but were placed by Linneus, in his Fauna Suecica, in Lanius; but in the Systema Naturæ, in Ampelis, in which latter circumstance he has been followed by most modern authors. They feed on berries, but of their nests we are ignorant.



## BOHEMIAN WAXWEN

(Bombycilla Bohemica.)

Bo. occipite cristato, remigibus secundaria opice membranuceo colorato.

Chatterer with a crested occiput, and the tips of the secondary quills with a coloured membranaceous appendage,

Ampelis Garrulus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 297. 1.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 838.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 863. 1.

Garrulus Dohemicus, Ray, Syn. p. 85. A.

Bomby cilla bohemica. Briss. Ont. 2. p. 383. 63.

Lanius garrulus. Lin. Faun. Susc. 82.

Le Jaseur de Boheme, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 429. pl. 26.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 261.

Bohemian Chatterer. Pcn. Brit. Zool. 1. 112. pl. 48.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 91. 1.—Lewin, Brit. Birds. 2. 65.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. 11.—Pult. Cat. Dore. 11.

THIS is the only species of Waxwing that is found in Europe : its length is about eight inches: its beak is black : indes purplish : the head and upper parts of the body vinaceous brown, dashed with ash-colour, lightest on the rump; the feathers on the crown of the head are long, and form a pointed crest, reclining backwards, of a chesnut colour; over the eye is a black streak, passing from the beak to the hind head : clin and throat black : breast and belly pale purplish ash-coloured brown, lightest towards the vent : the greater coverts of the primaries black, tipped with white; greater quills black; the three first tipped with white, the others with yellow on their outer mar-

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## CAROLINA WAXWING.

gins; the secondaries tipped on the outer web with white, terminating in flat horny appendages, the colour of red sealing-wax; these appendages vary in number, some birds only having four or five on each side, and others having as many as eight; the tail is also adorned with them in few specimens, but such are very rare: the tail is black, with a yellow tip; it is dashed with cinereous at the base: its under coverts are pale chesnut: legs black.

The Bohemian Waxwing, as before observed, is a native of Europe, and is occasionally captured in this country: it is supposed to breed in Bohemia and other parts of Germany, where they are very abundant: it has been observed from St. Petersburgh to Italy, but in the latter country it is very rare: it feeds on berries of all sorts, particularly those of the mountain ash; but of its nest we are quite ignorant: this bird is said to be good eating.

#### CAROLINA WAXWING.

## (Bombycilla carolinensis.)

Bo. occipite cristato, abdomine fulvo, remigibus secundariis apice membranaceo colorato.

Chatterer with a crested occiput, yellow belly, and the tips of the secondaries with a membranaceous appendage. Bombycilla carolinensis. Briss. Orn. 2. 337. 1.

Ampelis Garrulus, β. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 297. 1.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 838.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 364. 1.

Chatterer of Carolina. Catesb. Carol. 1. 46.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 207.—Edwards. pl. 242.—Lath, Gen. Syn. 3. 93. 1. A. American Chatterer. Wils. Amer. Orn.

THE Carolina-Waxwing, which has been generally confounded with the Common or Bohemian species, which it is very like, has the belly of a pale yellow, and the wings of both sexes are of a plain colour, and the female is destitute of the red appendages to the quill-feathers.

This species is found throughout the whole of North America, from Carolina to Mexico; but of its habits we are as much in the dark as we are respecting the European species: it is known by the names of Chatterer and Recollect in the United States, where it makes its appearance in June when the cherries are ripe, and in the autumn when the cedar berries are in perfection: they generally arrive in large flocks.

## AMPELIS. CHATTERER.

# Generic Character.

Rostrum rectum, convexum, subincurvatum, utrinque .emarginatum.

Nares setis tectæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico. Lingua acuta, bifida. Beak straight, convex, slightly incurved, and emarginated on each side Nostrils covered with bristles. Feet simple, with three tocs before, and one behind. Tongue acute and bifid:

A.LL the Chatterers but one are natives of America: they feed on fruits and berries, but of their manners of hife we are utterly ignorant, as they do not reside near the habitations of man, and no person has yet discovered their haunts, or the period of their incubation.

#### GRESTED CHATTERER.

## (Ampelis cristata.)

An. capite cristato, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine genisque albis, dorso subro.

Chatterer with a crested head, with the wings and tail black, the abdomen and cheeks white, and the back red.

Ampelis cristata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 841.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 368. 14.

Crested Chatterer. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 190. 4.

THIS species inhabits America: it has the head crested: the back red: the cheeks and belly white; and the wings and tail black.

#### **RED CHATTERER.**•

#### (Ampelis carnifex.)

Ax, rubra fascia oculari remigum rectricumque apicibus nigris. Red Chatterer, with a band through the eyes, and the tips of the quills and tail-feathers black.

Ampelis carnifex. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 3.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 83().— Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 366. 7.

Cotinga rubra. Briss. Orn. 2, 351.7

Cotinga rouge ou l'Ouette. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 452.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 378.

Red bird from Surinam. Edwards. 1. 39. Red Chatterer, Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 97. 7.

## CUPREOUS CHATTERER.

The note of this bird is very similar to the word Ouette, from whence it has received a corresponding name by the natives of the parts it inhabits : it is in length seven inches: the male has the beak dull red: the head is crested, and with the lower part of the back and belly, the rump, thighs, and vent, is of a bright crimson; the rest of the plumage is of a dull red, with the tips of the feathers dusky: the tail is crimson, with the tip black : the legs are dirty yellow : the female is entirely of a reddish brown, with the wings and tail tipped with black, as in the male.

This bird is very common in Cayenne, Guiana, and many other parts of South America.

#### CUPREOUS CHATTERER.

(Ampelis cuprea.)

AM. olivacea, pennis apice cupreo-aurantiis, pileo rubro, genis aurantiis, pectore abdomineque sanguineis margine viridi-nitentibus.

Olivaceous Chatterer, with the tips of the feathers of a golden copper; the top of the head red; the cheek orange; the breast and abdomen blood-coloured, edged with shining green.

Ampelis cuprea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 366. 8.

Ampelis coccinea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 839.

Cupreous Chatterer. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 190. 2.

VERY similar to the preceding, but sufficiently distinct: its prevailing colour is olive, with the

## GREY CHATTERER.

feathers glossed with bronzed copper, and orange at the tips: the crown of the head is red: the breast and belfy are of a blood-red colour, with the margins of the feathers glossed with green: the cheeks-are orange: legs brown. Inhabits Surinam.

#### GREY CHATTERER.

#### (Ampelis cinerea.)

AM. cinereo-grisea, subtus grisescens, rostro pedibusque rubris. Ash-coloured grey Chatterer, beneath greyish, with the beak and feet red.

Ampelis cinerea. Latk. Ind. Orn. I. 367. 11. Lanius Neugeta.  $\beta$ . Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 7. Variété du Guiravou. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 461. Cotinga gris de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 699. Grey Shrike. Lath. Con. Syn. I. 184. 36. A.

THIS species is only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is red: the prevailing colour of its plumage is cinereous; paler beneath: the quills and tail are dusky: the legs are red. Inhabits the swampy places in Guiana.
#### YELLOW CHATTERER.,

(Ampelis luteus.)

AM. corpore supra fusco olivaceo, subtus uropygio rectricibusque lateralibus luteis, macula faucium alba.

Chatterer with the body above of brown green; beneath, rump, and lateral tail-feathers, yellow; and a white spot near the gape.

Amoclis lutens. Musc. Carls. 3. 70.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 368.

Yellow Chatterer. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 190. 3.

This anomalous species is six inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the sides of the gape have a white spot: the upper parts of the plumage are olive brown: the under parts yellow, getting paler towards the vent, where it is white: rump yellow: the two middle tail-feathers black, with yellow tips , the others dull yellow.

#### PURPLE-THROATED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis Cayana.)

AM. nitida cærulea, collo subtus violaceo, remigibus rectricibusque nigris cæruleo marginatis.

Shining blue Chatterer, with the neck beneath violet; the quills and tail-feathers black, margined with blue.

Ampelis cayana. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 6. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 840. - Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 365. 3.



#### PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

Cotinga Cayanensis. Briss. Oru. 2. 344. 32. pl. 34. 3. Cotinga de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 624. Le Queréiva. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 444. Purple-throated Chatterer. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 95. 3.

INHABITS Cayenne: its length is eight inches and a half: its beak, tail, and legs, are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage blue green, varied with black, the bases of the feathers being of the latter colour, giving it that appear lice: the greater wing-coverts and quills black, with blue edges: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, of a most splendid purplish crimison.

### PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

### (Ampelis Cotinga.)

AM. misidissima cærulea, subtus purpures, alis caudaque nigris. Chatterer of a most splendid blue; beneath purple; with the wings and tail black.

Ampelis Cotinga, Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 4.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 840.-Brise. Orn. 2. 840. pl. 33. f. 1.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 364. 2.

Le Cordon bleu. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4, 442. p. 21. Cotinga du Bresil. Buff. Pl. Enl. 188. male. 186. famale. Purple-breasted Manakin. Pen. Gen. Birds. p. 63. pl. 9.-Edwards. 340. male. 341. female.

Purple-breasted Chatterer. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 94. 2.

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LENGTH eight inches and three quarters: beak black: the head, all the upper parts of the body,

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### FOMPADOUR CHATTERER.

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and wing-coverts, of a splendid glossy blue: the greater coverts, wings, and tail, black: the throat and fore-part of the neck purple, varied with three or four irregular patches of bright scarlet: breast with a blue band, and in some individuals another of scarlet; rest of the under parts of the body blue: legs dusky: the female has all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful blue, and the throat, neck, and breast, purple: the belly and vent blue, in some places varied with black. Inhabits Brasil.

#### POMPADOUR CHATTERER.

(Ampelis Pompadoura.)

An nurpurea, tectificibus alarum proximis ensiformibus clongetts carmatis rigidis.

Purple Chatterer, with the feathers of the greater wing-coverts sword-shaped, stiff, elongated, and carinated.

Ampelis Pompadoura. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 293. 2. - Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 839 .- Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 365. 6.

Cotinga purpunea. Briss. Orn. 2. 347. 5. pl. 35. f. 1.

Cotinga cinerco-purpurea. Briss. Orn. 2. 349. 6. pl. 35. f. 2., young?

Le Pacapac of Pompadour. Baff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 448.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 279.

Cotings gris-pourpré. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 450.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 699. young ?

Grey Chatterer. Latk. Gen. Syn. 3. 97. 6. A. young ?

Pompadour Chatterer, Edwards. 341.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 96.6.

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### RED-WINGED . CHATTERER.

THE Pompadour Chatterer is seven inches and a half in length: its beak is brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a glossy purple: the feathers of the greater wing-coverts are narrow, long, and hollowed beneath, with their shafts white, and the tips bare of webs; they hang over the quills, which are white, except the tips of a few of the primaries, which are brown: the legs are black: this species varies in having a mixture of brown with the purple; the under tail-coverts rose-colour, and the tail brown: it has also occurred entirely of a grey brown.

Common in Cayenne and Guiana: it makes its appearance in the latter place in March and September: it feeds on fruits, and builds its nest in high trees, near the margins of a large river.

#### **RED-WINGED CHATTERER.**

### (Ampelis phœnicea.)

AN. cæruleo nigra, alarum tectricibus minoribus fulvo-coccineis. Blue-black Chatterer, with the lesser wing-coverts of a fulvous crimson.

Ampelis phœnices. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 367. 12. Red-winged Chatterer. Lath. Syn. Sup. 146. 10.

SAID to inhabit Africa: length about seven inches and a half: the beak and legs black: the prevailing colour of the plumage blue black, with v. x. p. II. 28

### 432 BLUE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

a polished steel gloss: the lesser wing-coverts of a beautiful crimson, and some of them of a reddish yellow: tail rather long.

#### BLUE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis tersa.) .

AM. nitida cærulea, dorio nigro, abdomine albo flavescente. Shining blue Chatterer, with a black back, and yellowish white abdomen.

Ampelis tersa. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 7.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. \* 841.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 365. 4. La Tersine, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 446.

Blue-breasted Chatterer. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 95.4.

THIS species, which is described by Linneus, has the upper part of the head, the shoulders, quills, and tail, black; the throat, breast, lower part of the back, and fascia on the wing-coverts, pale blue; the belly yellowish white, deepest on the sides, and the outer edge of the quills are blueish: native place unknown: it appears to have a great affinity to the following species.

## SILKY CHATTERER.

### (Ampelis Maynana.)

AM. nitida cærulea, gula violacea, remigibus intus albis. Shining blue Chatterer, with the threat violet, and inner webs of the quills white.

Ampelis Maynana. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 298. 5.—Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 840.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 365. 5.

Cotinga Maynanensis. Briss. Orn. 1. 341. 2. pl. 34. f. 2.

Silky Chatterer. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 96. 5.

This elegant bird is above seven inches in length; and is thus described by Dr. Latham? " beak brown: the feathers of the head and hind part of the neck are long and narrow, and of a fine blue; the base of them brown: the chin and throat deep purple : the back and rump, fore-part of the neck, and from thence to the vent, of the same blue as the head; but the feathers are white at the base and blue, only at the tips, the intermediate part being of a violet purple, so that, except the feathers lie exactly over each other, this last colour seems mixed with the blue: the thighs are brown: the quills and tail are blackish brown; the outer margins and ends blue; but the outer ones only brown: the legs are black. The feathers of this bird have the appearance of silky hairs, serving to distinguish it from the others, and the

### 434 VARIEGATED CHATTERER.

blue in some lights appears green. This beautiful species inhabits the province of Mayna, in South America."

### VARIEGATED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis variegata.)

Am. cinerea, gutture carunculis duabus nigris lanceolatis.

Grey Chattemer, with two black spear-shaped wattles on the throat.

Ampelis variegata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 841.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 367. 10.

Cotinga nævia. Briss. Orn. 2. 354. 9.

WAverano. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 457.

Variegated Chatterer. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 99. 9.

This curious bird is said to make a noise like that of a cracked bell: its voice is as loud as that of the Carunculated Chatterer, and is only uttered during the months of December and January: its beak is black: the throat and fore-part of the neck is ornamented with a number of black fleshy, wattles: the feathers of the breast are divided as it were into a kind of furrow: the colour of the head is brown: the neck, breast, belly, back, and thighs, are ash-coloured; the back being varied with black and the rump with green: the wingcoverts are black, but the greater ones are varied with dull green; legs and quills dusky: tail cine-



## CARUNCULATED CHATTERER.

reous, variegated with black and green: the female is much smaller than the male, and is destitute of the wattles on the neck and throat: her plugge is entirely of a dusky colour;" the back rather inclining to brown, and the belly to green.

#### CARUNCULATED CHATTPRER.

### (Ampelis carunculam.)

An. albo, uropygio remigibus rostrisibusque favescente adumbratis fronte denudata elongata carunculata.

White Chatterer, with the rump, quills, and tail-feathers inclining to yellowish; the forehead naked with an elongated caruncle.

Ampelis carunculata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 341. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 366. 9.

Cotinga alba. Briss. Orn. 2. 356. 18.

Le Cotinga blanc. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 454.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 793. male. 794. female.

Carunculated Chatterer. Loth. Gen. Syn. 3. 98. 8. pl. 40.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being twelve inches in length: the beak black; at it base a fleshy caruncle hanging over it like that of a Turkeycock, being more or less dilatable, as far as two inches in length: the whole plumage of the mule is of a pure white; except a slight tinge of yellow on the rump, quills, and tail : the legs are black : the female is furnished with the same caruncle as

### SUPERB CHATTERER.

the male: the upper parts of her plumage are office are: her forehead and cheeks are white: more edged with olive: breast and upper part of the belly the same, tipped with yellow: lower part of the belly and vent pale yellow: the two middle tail-feathers like the back, the others grey, edged with rellow. The note of these birds, which is composed of the two syllables *in*, *au*, is uttered in a drawling kind of tone, but may be heard half a league off. They are common in Caycane and Brasil.

### SUPERB CHATTERER.

### (Ampelis superba.)

An. nitidissima cærulea, subtus purpurea, maculis fulvo-commente Chatterer of a shining blue, beneath purple, with fulvous scarlet

spots. Ampelis superba, Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 19. Superb Chatterer, Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 19. pl. 821.

This most elegant and scarce bird has been generally considered as the male of Ampelis cotinga, but Levaillant considers it as a distinct species, as it differs very materially from that bird. It inhabits Brasil.





## UMBRELLA'D CHATTERER.

(Ampelis umbellat.)

AM. nigra, crista verticali pennisque gectoralibus dependentibus violaceo splendidis.

Black Chatterer, with the vertical crest and pendant breast feathers glossed with violet.

Ampelis umbellata. Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 21.

Cephalopterus ornatus. Geoff. Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat, no. 75. f. 235. pl. 15.

Umbrella'd Chatterer. Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 21. pb 997.

A VERY singular and highly elegant species, described by Geoffroy de St. Hilaire in the Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, where it is formed into a genus by the name of Cephalopterus.

It is nearly the size of a Jay, and its colour is black; the crest and the breast feathers, which hang down, are richly glossed with violet. It is an inhabitant of Brasil.

# RAMPHOPIS. RAMPHOPIS.

## Generic Character,

Rostrum crassum, supra convexum, lateratim compressum, mandibula inferiore transversim, basi dilatata, oculis onus continuata.

Peder simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico. Beak thick, convex above, compressed at the sides, with the under mandible transverse, dilated at the base, and reaching as far as the eyes.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

HE species included in this genus may be easily distinguished from the birds belonging to the genus Tanagra, from the peculiar structure of the under mandible of their beaks, which is very broad and much rounded at the base, and reaches far down on the chin. The little that is known of the habits of the birds will be given with the first species, which is common in many parts of America.

This genus was established by M. Vieillot.

#### **RED-BREASTED RAMPHOPIS.**

(Ramphopis Jacapa.)

RA. atra, fronte jugulo pectoreque coccineis.
Dark-coloured Ramphopis, with the jugulum and breast scarlet.
Tanagra Jacapa. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 313. 1.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 888.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 419. 1.
Cardinalis purpurea. Briss. Orn. 3. 49. 29. pl. 9. f. 2.
Le Cardinal pourpré. Buff. Pl. Enl. 128. f. 1. 2.
Le Bec d'argent. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 259.
Red-breasted Tanager. Edwards. pl. 267.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 214. 1.

THIS species of Tanager is abundant in Cayenne, Guiana, Mexico, and other parts of America, within the tropics: it is a very sociable bird, and frequents gardens and such like places, generally in pairs: The female constructs a cylindrical nest, composed of dried leaves and fibres, and lined with large leaves; it has the opening beneath, and is attached to the horizontal branch of some low trees: the female lays two white eggs, marked at the larger ends with small dull red spots.

The bird is described as the size of a Sparrow, and being in length six inches and a half: its beak is black, with the base rather lighter, and rounded with a silvery gloss: the irides are brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with a strong purplish cast, the chin, throat, and breast, excepted, which are fine crimson, as is also the forehead in some individuals: legs

### BRASILIAN RAMPHOPIS.

brown: the female is destitute of the peculiar formation of the under mandible of the beak, and the colour of her plumage is dull purplish brown, with the under parts reddish, and the wings and tail brown.

### BRASILIAN RAMPHOPIS,

### (Ramphopis Brasilia.)

RA. coccinea, alis caudaque nigris.
Scarlet Ramphopis, with the wings and tail black.
Tanagra Brasilia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 314. 2.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.
1. 688.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 420. 2.
Cardinalis. Briss. 3. 42. 24. pl. 3. f. 1.
Brasilian Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 215. 2.

THE Brasilian Ramphopis is rather larger than the House Sparrow, and is six inches and upwards in length: its beak is black, with the base of the under mandible of a silvery white hue for half its length: the whole of the plumage is of a brilliant crimson, the thighs, which are black, excepted: the wing-coverts, quills, tail, and legs, are also deep black, but the lesser coverts are mixed with crimson: it varies in having the breast and upper parts of the back marked with greenish crescentshaped spots, but is the same as the above in other respects. Inhabits Mexico, and many parts of . South America.

# TANAGRA. TANAGER.

# Generic Character.

Rostrum conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum, basi subtrigonum, apice declivi.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico. Beak conic, acuminated, emarginated at the base, somewhat triangular, and towards the tip bent down. Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE greatest portion of the Tanagers are inhabitants of America: they feed on fruits and seeds: they are generally very shy and solitary birds, being mostly found only in pairs, but some few are said to be gregarious.

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#### GRAND TANAGER.

(Tanagra magna.)

TA. fusco-olivacea, fronte genisque cæruleis, striga maxillari nigra, gula crissoque rubris, superciliis maculaque gulæ albis.
Olive-brown Tanager, with the forehead and cheeks blue; stripe near the jaw black; throat and vent red; supercilia and spot on the throat white.

Tanagra magna. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 890.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 422. 8.

Le grand Tangara. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 239. pl. 11. Tangara des grands bois de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 20. 5. Grand Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 220.

THE Grand Tanager is eight inches and a half in length, and is about the size of the Song Thrush in appearance: its beak is stout and brown: the upper parts of its body are olive brown: forehead and cheeks blue; line from the gape to the sides of the neck black: eyebrows white: throat, thighs, and vent, red, with a white spot in the middle of the former; rest of the under parts pale red: quills and tail the same as the upper parts of the body, with the edges of the feathers palest: legs blueish. This bird frequents the thick woods of Guiana, Cayenne, and other parts of South America: both sexes are generally observed together: they are called *Olive birds*, and feed upon small insects and fruits.

### BLACK-HEADED TANAGER.

### (Tanagra atricapilla.)

TA. rufo-rubra, capite alis caudaque nigris, striga alarum alba. Rufous-red Tanager, with the head, wings, and tail black, and stripe on the wings white.

Tanagra atricapilla. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 899.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 423. 13.

Le Mordoró Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 255. Tangara jaune à tête noire de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 809. f. 2. Black-headed Tanager. Lalh. Gen. Syn. 3. 224. 13.

INHABITS Guiana, Length seven inches: beak dusky black: the whole of the body, the head, wings, and tail, excepted, which are glossy black, of a reddish rufous colour, with the fore-part of the neck and breast deepest: legs brown.

#### HOODED TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra pilcata.)

The carulescente-cinerea subtus alba, vertice strigaque lateribus colli nigris, inter rostrum et oculos macula alba.

- Blue-grey Tanager, beneath white, with a stripe on the top of the head, and the sides of the neck black; between the beak and eyes a white spot.
- Tanagra pileata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 8(18.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 423.11.

Tanagra brasiliensis cinerea. Briss. Orn. 3. 17. 9. female.

Le Coiffe noire. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 204. male.-Buff. Pl. Buff. Pl. Buff. 720. f. 2. male.

Honded Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 223. 11.

### 444 BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

FOUND in Guiana and Brasil: size of the Hedge Warbler: beak and legs dusky: the top of the head and sides black; sides of the neck as far as the wings also black: the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail, blueish ash; the two last darkest: between the beak and eyes a spot of white: all the under parts of the body of a silvery white: the female is destitute of the black mark, ings on the head and neck: the upper parts of her body are blueish ash, and the under dirty white.

## BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

## (Tanagra melanictera.)

TA. ferrugineo-fusca subtus luten, pileo genisque nigris, alis albo longitudinaliter striatis.

Rusty brown Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the top of the head and cheeks black, the wings longitudinally striped with white.

Tanagra melanictera. Genel. Syst. Nat. 1. 898.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 423. 12.

Black-crowned Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 8. 223. 12.

THE Black crow ed Tanager is thus described by Dr. Later Size of the Common Bunting: length some menes and a half: beak of a livid colour; the sames of the under mandible bent inwards, and the end of the upper one a trifle margined; the base furnished with a few hairs: irides



## BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

brown: the top of the head and sides, beneath the eye, black: hind part of the neck and back ferruginous brown, changing to a rust-colour on the rump: under parts of the body deep yellow: the wings reach to the middle of the tail, and are marked with longitudinal whitish streaks: quills brown, with whitish margins: the tail a triffe forked, brown, edged with yellowish white: legs dusky flesh-colour; claws brown. The female is of a dirty ferruginous olive on the upper parts, spotted with brown, and beneath of a whitish yellow.

"This species is found in the neighbourhood of the Caucassian mountains, and Teflis in Georgia: it frequents the Christs-thorn, and makes the nest on the branches of it, which being well defended with sharp spines, secures the brood from birds of prey. The food chiefly consists of the seeds of the same plant. It is a solitary bird, and the voice not greatly different from that of the Greater Titmouse."

### CÆRULEAN TANAGER.

(Tanagra canora.)

TA. cyanea maculis fulvis varia, alis cyaneis fulvo nigroque variis, rectricibus nigris apice albis.

Blue Tanager varied with fulvous spots, with blue wings mixed with fulvous and black; the tail-feathers black, with white tips.

Tanagra canora, Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 896.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 432. 43.

Tangara cærulea Novæ Hispaniæ. Briss. Orn. 3. 15. 7. Cærulean Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 245. 44.

This species is said to be a fine songster: it is the size of a Nightingale: its beak is brownish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a blue cast, inclining to fulvous: the wings are part blue, part black, with white tips: its legs are grey. Inhabits New Spain.

#### SAYACU TANAGER.

(Tanagra Sayaca.)

TA. cana, alis subcæruleis. Hoary Tanagra, with blueish wings. Tanagra Sayaca. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 20.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 897.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 425. 18. Tanagra brasiliensis varia. Briss. Orn. 3. 18. 10.

## BISHOP TANAGER.

Sayacu. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 288. Tangara tachete de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 301. f. 1. Sayacu Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 227. 19.

LENGTH not quite six inches: beak black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a variable cinereous and green hue; the upper parts having the greatest proportion of the latter. It inhabits Cayenne, and is called Sayacou.

### BISHOP TANAGER.

### (Tanagra Episcopus.)

TA. cinerea, glis caudaque extus cæruleis. Grey Tanager, with the wings and tail blue on their outer edges. Tanagra Episcopus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 19.—Gmel. Syst.

Nat. 1. 896.—Briss, Orn. 3. 40. pl. 1. f. 2.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 424. 17.

Le Bluet. Bioff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 265. pl. 12.

L'Eveque, Buff. Pl. Enl. 178. f. 1. 2.

Sayacu. Edwards. Glean. 351. f. 1.

Bishop Tanager. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 240.?-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 226. 18.

TADATAN T

THIS elegant species is found in Cayenne: it is six inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black, with the under mandible greyish: the prevailing colour of the bird is greyish blue, in some parts inclining to green, and in others to grey, according to the position of the light: the lesser v. x. P. II. 29

### BLUE TANAGER.

wing-coverts have the greatest inclination for blue: the legs are ash-coloured: the female has her head, neck, and breast, blue green; the back and wing-coverts brown, with an oblique greyish bar across the latter: quills and tail black: under parts of the body grey: assembles in large flocks about the skirts of forests: it roosts on the palm at night, and feeds on small fruits: it has only a disagreeable note, not worthy the name of a song.

#### BLUE TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra cærulea.)

TA. tota cærulea, sostro atro, pedibus spadiceis. Tanager wholly blue, with the beak dusky and feet chesnut. Tanagra cærulea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 891.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 427. 27.

Le Pape-bleue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 495. Moineau bleu de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 203. f. 2. Blue Tanager. Lath. Gon. Syn. 3. 234. 28.

THIS bird, which is the size of the Domestic Finch, has the whole of its plumage blue: its beak dusky, and legs reddish brown: it is in length about five inches. Native of Cayenne.

#### RED-HEADED TANAGER.

## (Tanagra Gyrola.)

TA. viridis, capite rubro, collari flavo, pectore corrulea.
Green Tanager, with a red head, yellow collar, and blue breast.
Tanagra Gyrola. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 315. 7.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 891.—Leth. Ind. Orn. 1. 427. 26.
Tanagra peruviana viridis. Briss. Orn. 3. 23. 13. pl. 4. f. 1.
Le Rouverdin. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 286.
Tangara de Perou. Buff. Pl. Enl. 133. 2.
Red-headed Greenfinch. Edwards. 23.
Red-headed Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 233. 27.

Nor quite five inches in length: beak and legs pale brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage glossy green: the head entirely rufous: the quills and tail are brown, with green-edges, the two middle feathers of the latter excepted, which are green: spot near the shoulders yellow: breast pale blue. Edwards's bird has a complete yellow collar round the neck. It is found in various parts of South America, and frequents large trees, upon whose fruits it feeds: it affects sequestered places.

#### VIOLET TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra bonariensis.)

TA. atro-violacea, alis caudaque viridi-nitentibus.
Dark-violet Tanager, with the wings and tail shining green.
Tanagra bonariensis. Gimel. Syst. Nat. 1. 896.— Lath. Ind. Orn.
1. 439. 36.

Le Tangario. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 241.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 710.

1000 C 100

Violet Tunager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 222. 9.

The second second

The male of this species has a stout dusky black beak: the prevailing colour of the plumage is an intense violet, appearing nearly black; the wings and tail are glossed with greenish: the legs are blackish: the female has her head black, with a polished steel gloss; the rest of her plumage is dull brown, with the upper parts of her body and rump slightly glossed with black: length of the "two sexes about eight inches. Native of Buenos Ayres.

#### GREEN-HEADED TANAGER,

## (Tanagra tricolor.)

to the second links

TA. viridis splendens, subtus viridi-flavescens, teotricibus alarum violaceis, capistro dorsoque superiore nigris, uropygio fulvo. Shining green Tanager, beneath yellowish green; with the wingcoverts violet; base of the beak and upper part of the back black; rump fulvous.

Tanagra tricolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 891.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 428. 29.

Tangara cayanensis vatia chlorocephalos. Briss. Orn. Sup. 59. pl. 4. f. 1.

Tangara cayanensis varie cyanocephalos. Briss. Orn. Sup. 62. pl. 4. f. 2. female.

Le tricolor. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 276.

Tangara varié à tête verte de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 33. f. 1. 2. female.?

Green-headed Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 234. 30.

THE Green-headed Tanager is five inches and a quarter in length : its beak is black, surrounded with that colour at the base : the head is of a pale sea-green: the upper part and sides of the neck green gold: the upper part of the back black; the lower part and rump orange yellow: the lesser and middle wing-coverts violet blue; the greater ones greenish black, edged with green on their outer webs: quills and tail the same; the latter with a small violet blue spot on the outer margin, near the tip: chin pale sea-green; throat with a large black spot: fore-part of the neck and breast similar to the chin, with a slight blue bar between them and the black on the throat : belly, sides, thighs, and vent, bright yellowish green: legs lead-coloured : the female? has the crown of the head and throat violet blue : the sides of the head and back part of the neck orange red: wingcoverts with a yellow band; in other respects like the first described, except that the wing-coverts are greenish instead of blue.

### ST. DOMINGO TANAGER.

(Tanagra dominica.)

TA. nigro maculata, supra olivaceo-fusca, subtus albida.
Black spotted Tanager, above olive brown, beneath whitish.
Tanagra dominica. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 16.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 895.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 424. 10.—Briss. Orn. 3. 37. 21. pl. 2. f. 4.
L'Esclave. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 263.
Tangara de Saint Domingue. Buff. Pl. Enl. 156. f. 2.
St. Domingo Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 226. 17.

CALLED L'Esclave in St. Domingo: its length is six inches and a half: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its head and body are olive brown: the quills are brown, with olivecoloured margins: the under parts of the body are dirty white, with the shafts brown: the two middle tail-feathers are olive brown, the rest of the tail ash-coloured brown, with the outer edges slightly olive.

## TURQUOISE TANAGER.

### (Tanagra brasiliensis.)

TA. nigra subtus alba, jugulo uropygioque cærulescentibus, facie pectoreque nigris.

Black Tanager, beneath white, with the jugulum and rump blueish, and the face and breast black.

### BLACK AND BLUE TANAGER.

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Tanagra brasiliensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 316. 15.—Gmd. Syst. Nat. 1, 895.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 424. 15.
Tanagra brasiliensis cærulea. Briss. Orn. 3, 9. 4. pl. 1 f. 1.
Le Turquin. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 258.
Tangara bleu du Bresil. Buff. Pl. Enl. 179. f. 1.
Turquoise Tanager. Lath. Gen. Sun. 3, 225. 16.

This measures rather more than six inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the head, fore-part of the neck, and lower part of the neck, ash-coloured blue: spot on the breast, hind part of the neck, upper part of the back, round the beak, and the tail, black: under parts dirty white. Inhabits Brasil.

#### BLACK AND BLUE TANAGER.

### (Tanagra barbadensis.)

TA. nigra, subtus flavicans, pectore uropygioque cæruleis. Black Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the breast and rump blue.

Tanagra barbadensis cærulea. Briss. Orn. 3. 8. 3.

Tanagra cavenensis cærulea. Briss. Orn. 3. 6. 2. pl. 1. f. 3.

Tanagra mexicana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 420. 23.—Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 315. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 893.

Tangara blue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 282.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 155. f. 1.

Tangara diable-enrheumé. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 27. Tangara tacheté de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 290. f. 2. Black and blue Tanager. Edwards. Glean. 350.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 230. 24.

## BLACK-FACED TANAGER.

CALLED Diable-enrheumé by the Creoles : it is five inches in length : its beak and legs are black : the upper parts of the head and the cheeks are blue: the hind part of the head and neck, the upper parts of the back, and the scapulars, are black : the throat, neck, breast, lower part of the back and rump, blue: the upper wing-coverts glossy blue green: the greater ones black, with blue edges: quills black, part edged with green, and the rest with white: the belly, thighs, and vent, yellowish white; the sides spotted with black and blue, and the thighs with black : tail black : it varies in having the lower part of the back and the rump black; the wing-coverts black, with blue edges; the upper tail-coverts green; the belly, sides, thighs, and vent, white; and the guills and tail black, with purplish edges. Both varieties are found at Cayenne and Guiana, and, according to Brisson, in Barbadoes.

### BLACK-FACED TANAGER.

### (Tanagra melanopis.)

TA. cinerea, capite anterius colloque toto inferiore nigris. Grey Tanager, with the head in front, and the whole of the

lower part of the neck black. Tanagra melanopia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 422. 10. Tanagra atra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 898. Le Camail, ou la Cravatte. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 254,-Buff. Pl. Enl. 714. f. 2.

Black-faced Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 222, 10.

# SPOTTED GREEN TANAGER.

THIS, like the Crested Tanager, is found only in the open places of Guiana, where it is very rare: it is in length seven inches: its beak is black, with the base of the under mandible whitish: the front of the head, the cheeks, chin, and forepart of the neck, black, the colour ending in a point on the breast: the prevailing colour of the plumage is cinereous, with the under parts palest, and the quills and tail darkest: legs dusky: the female has the head and fore-parts brown, where the male is black; and the plumage is pale yellowish ash on the upper parts; the under parts are the same, but the colours are much paler.

#### SPOTTED GREEN TANAGER.

### (Tanagra punctata.)

TA. viridis nigro punctata, subtus flavescente-albida.
Green Tanager spotted with black, beneath yellowish white.
Tanagra punctata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 21.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 897.—Briss. Orn. 8. 19. pl. 4. f. 2.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 425. 19.
Le Sayacod. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 288.
Tangara vert tacheté. Buff. Pl. End. 133. f. 1.
Spotted green Titmouse. Edwards. 262.

Spotted green Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 228. 20.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak and legs brown: the upper parts of the body green varied

## VARIABLE TANAGER.

with brown: rump green: quills and tail brown, fringed with green: chin and throat brown, the feathers edged with whitish: breast varied with brown and yellow; from thence to the vent yellowish white, with a green tinge. Inhabits Cayenne.

#### VARIABLE TANAGER.

### (Tanagra variabilis.)

TA. viridis cæruleo fuscoque splendens, uropygio virescente, fascia per oculos nigra, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Tanager shining with green, blue, and brown; with the rump greenish; stripe through the eyes black; quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Tanagra variabilis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 891.—Luth. Ind. Orn. 1. 428. 28.

Variable Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 234. 29.

THE locality of this species is unknown: 'it is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are pale brown: through each eye runs a black stripe: its plumage, according to the position of the light, appears blue, or brown: it has a very glossy appearance: the back between the shoulders is darkest, and towards the rump it is pale green: the quills and tail are dusky, fringed with green.


## OLIVE TANAGER.

(Tanagra olivacea.)

TA. viridi-olivacea subtus alla, gula pectoreque luteis, remigibus rectricibusque fascis.

Olive-green Tanager, beneath which, with the throat and breast yellow, the quils and tal-feathers brown.

Tanagra olivaceal Gmed. Syd. Not. 1 889.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 421, 4.

L'Olivet. Buff. Hist. Nat: Dis. 4. 200.

Olive Tanager. Pen. Arct. Zool 2. 238 - Dath. Gen. Syn. 3. 218. 4.

The male Olive Tanager has his heat, upper parts of his body, and wing-coverts, oliver, changing to ash-colour towards the rund, the throat and breast are clear yellow, and the belly white: the quills and tail are brow, with white edges: the female has the under parts of her body pale yellow, and the wings and tail the ky, with olive margins. Inhabits America.

# CAPITAL TANAGER

(Tanagra capitalir)

TA. supra viridis, subtus flava, capits conjugation of the read and under part of the neck black.
Tanagra capitalis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 430. 44.
Capital Tanager. Luth. Syn. Sup. 162. 45. pl. 112.

CAPPTAR TAMADER

#### YELLOW-FRONTED TANAGER.

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THE locality of this beautiful species, which was in the late Leverian Museum, is unknown: it is in length five inches: its beak is dusky leadcolour: the head, throat, and all the fore-part of the neck, as far as the breast, black: the upper part of the neck behind, its sides, and all the under parts of the body, are of a fine yellow, inclining to orange on the breast: the rest of the plumage is of a pale olive green, with the wings and tail darkest, and bordered with yellow: legs fleshcolour.

#### YELLOW-FRONTED TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra flavifrons.)

TA. viridis, fronte lutea, rostro pedibus alis caudaque nigris. Green Tanager, with the forehead yellow, the beak, feet, wings, and tail, black.

Tanagra flavifrons. · Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlvii. 1. Emberiga flavifrons. Mus. Carls. 4. pl. 92. Yellow-fronted Tanager. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 204. 2.

THIS, which may probably prove to be the young bird or the female of the following species, has a black beak: blue crown, hind head and nape: yellow forehead: dusky tail and quills: the rest of the plumage being green, with the throat inclining to yellow: legs black.

#### RUFOUS-HEADED TANAGER.

# (Tanagra cayana.)

TA. fulvo dorso viridi, pileo rufo, genis nigris. Fulvous Tanager, with a green back, red crown, and black cheeks.

Tanagra cayana. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 315. 8.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 892.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 427. 25.

Tanagra cayanensis viridis. Briss. Orn. 3. 21. 12. pl. 4. f. 3.
Le Passevert. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 494. and 4. 273.
Passe-vert à tête bleue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 275.
Moineau à tête rousse. Buff. Pl. Enl. 201. f. 2. male.
Tangara à tête rousse. Buff. Pl. Enl. 290. f. 1. female.
Rufous-headed Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 231. 26.

This species, which is rather variable in its plumage, is generally about four inches in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the crown is rufous: cheeks black: the back part of the neck, the lower part of the back, and the rump, are pale golden yellow, with a gloss of green in certain positions: the rest of the back, the scapulars, and upper tail-coverts, are green : throat blue grey : the under parts of the body varied with pale golden yellow, rufous, and slate colour, in different lights: the quills and tail are brown, with golden green margins: the female has the upper parts of the plumage plain green, and the under dull yellow, with a slight green tinge: this bird varies in having the red on the top of the head much more extensive in some individuals than in others; it also varies in being tinged with rufous on the breast and belly;

## GREEN TANAGER.

and likewise in the back being rufescent: there is also a variety described by Buffon, that has the head of a bright blue; but in other respects it agrees tolerably with the above.

This species has very little song: it is very common at Cayenne, where it is called *Le Dauphinois:* it is said to destroy great quantities of rice, upon which it feeds, as it does also upon bananas and guavas, of which it is particularly fond: like the rest of the genus, they are generally found by pairs, and frequent open and uninhabited places.

#### GREEN TANAGER.

### (Tanagra virens.)

TA. viridis subtus flavescens, loris gulaque nigris, fuscia maxillari cærulea.

Green Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the lores and throat black, and stripe near the jaw blue.

Tanagra virens. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 917. 22.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 817.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 426. 21.

Tangara brasiliensis viridis. Briss. Orn. 3. 25. 14.

Le Tangara verd du Brasil. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 268. Green Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 8. 229. 22.

THE Green Tanager is larger than the Domestic Finch, and measures six inches and a quarter in length: the beak is dusky; between which and the eyes is a black spot, bounded on the lower

# **RED-HEADED TANAGER.**

edge with deep blue: head and upper parts of the body bright green: the lesser wing-coverts glossy sea-green, the rest green: the quills dusky, margined with blue: throat pure black: fore-part of the neck yellow: rest of the under parts of the body yellowish green: the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest dusky, edged with blueish: legs brown. Inhabits Mexico, Peru, and Brasil.

## RED-HEADED TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra gularis.)

TA. nigra, subtus alba, capite rubro, jugulo purpureo. Black Tanager, beneath white, with a red head and purple jugulum.

Tanagra gularis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 13.?-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 894.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 425. 20.

Cardinalis Americanus. Briss. Orn. App. 67. pl. 4. f. 4. Le Rouge Cap. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 267. Tangara brun d'Amerique. Buff. Pl. Eul. 155. f. 2. Red-headed Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 228. 21.

THIS beautiful bird has the head, chin, and throat crimson, on the latter sprinkled with purple, and ending in a point near the breast: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, which is rounded, are of a fine shining black: the under parts are pure snowy white: the female? has the upper parts brown. Occasionally found in Cayenne and Guiana.

#### TANAGER

#### (Tanagra rubra.)

TA, rubra, alus caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice albis. Red Tanager, with the wings and tail black, the tail-feathers tipped with white.

Tanagra rubra. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 314. 3 .- Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 869.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 420. 3.

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Cardinalis canadensis. Briss, Orn. 3. 48. 28. pl. 2. f. 5. Le Scarlat. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 245, var. ? Scarlet Sparrow. Edwards, Glean. pl. 343, var. Red Tanager. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 237 .- Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. A showing the burge mail and other and

217.3.

THIS is the size of the Domestic Finch: the male is six inches and a quarter in length: his beak is horn-coloured : the prevailing colour of his plumage is pale dull red: his wing-coverts are black, and the quills are brown, the two nearest the body excepted, which are black; all of them have their inner margins white for the greatest portion of their length from the base : tail black. tipped with white: legs black: the female is entirely of a greenish colour above, and yellowish green beneath. Edwards describes a bird which appears to be a variety of this, as it only differs in wanting the white tips to the tail. It inhabits North America, and is said to sing very agreeably

#### VARIEGATED TANAGER.

(Tamgra variegata.)

T<sub>A</sub>. rubro virescente flavoque variegata. Tanager variegated with red, greenish, and yellow. Tanagra variegata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 421. 6. Tanagra mississippensis. β. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 889. Variegated Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 219. pl. 40.

PERHAPS a variety of the following, which it equals in size: its beak and legs are pale brown: its entire plumage is variegated with crimson and greenish buff; some spots on the neck, the whole of the wing, the lower part of the back, and middle of the belly, being of the latter colour: the quills and lower wing-coverts are dusky: the tail is half crimson and half greenish buff. It inhabits North America.

# MISSISSIPPI TANAGER.

(Tanagra mississippensis.)

TA. tota rubra, alis caudaque saturatioribus.
Tanager entirely red, with the wings and tail darkest.
Tanagra mississippensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 899.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 421. 5.
Le Tangara du Mississippi. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois, 4. 252.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 741.
Mississippi Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 218. 5.
V. K. P. II.

# SUMMER TANAGER.

THE whole of the plumage of this elegant bird is of a fine red, with the wings and tail darkest in colour: the legs are reddish, and the beak horncoloured. Du Pratz assures us that this species will collect an immense quantity of maize together against winter, and that it is so extremely careful of its treasure as seldom to stir from the spot where it is stored up, except to drink: it secures this hoard, which has been known to equal a bushel, by covering it with dry leaves, leaving a small passage for itself to enter. It is found about the borders of the Mississippi.

# SUMMER TANAGER.

TANK DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE DAY

# (Tanagra æstiva.)

Ta. rubra, rostro flavescante, remigibus intus fuscis.

Red Tanager, with the beak yellowish, and the quills within brown.

Tanagra mativa. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 422. 7.-Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 889.

Muscicapa rubra. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 326. 8.

Muscicapa Carolinensis rubra. Briss. Orn. 2. 432- 37.

Summer Red bird. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 56.-Edwards. Glean. pl. 239.

Summer Tanager. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 236.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3, 220. 6.

RATHER larger than the Domestic Fincle: beak yellowish: irides black: the whole of the plumage

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# MEXICAN TANAGER.

of a beautiful scarlet, the tips of the quills, which are pale red, excepted: legs dusky: the female is brown, tinged with yellow. Inhabits Carolina and Virginia.

# MEXICAN TANAĞER.

(Tanagra mexicana.)

TA. rubra, capite alis caudaqué amethystinis, cervice tectricibusque alarum viridibus, scapularibus flavis virescente marginatis.

Red Tanager, with the head, wings, and tail, of an amethyst colour; the top of the neck and wing-coverts greenish; the scapulars yellow, with greenish margins.

Tamagra mississippensis. β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 421. 5.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 889. γ.

Cardinalis mexicanus. Briss. Orn. 3. 46, 27. Mexican Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 219. 5. B.

INHABITS Mexico: its beak is ash-coloured: the irides are white: the head, wings, and tail, are of a fine amethyst colour: the hind parts of the neck are green: the under part of the neck and the rump are crimson: the wing-coverts are reddish green: the scapulars are yellowish, all the feathers edged with greenish: tip of the tail pale red; legs greyish violet.

#### SHOWY TANAGER.

SULLAT WELLEN

# (Tanagra ornata.)

TA. subtus cinereo-nitens -supra fusco-virescens, capillis cervice humerisque violaceis, macula alarum aureo-lutea.

Tanager beneath of a shining ash, above greenish brown, with the hairs at the base of the beak, the top of the neck and shoulders violet, and a golden yellow spot on the wings.

Tanagra ornata. Muse. Carlso. 4. pl. 95.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. II. xlvii. 3.

Showy Tanager. Lath. Syn. Sup. 11. 205. 4.

And Cake a

TANAGRA ornata inhabits the East Indies: its beak and legs are dusky cinereous: the upper parts of its plumage are of a dull brownish green: its head is of a pale violet, glossed with blue: the lesser wing-coverts are like the upper parts of the plumage, but the middle ones are tipped with yellow; the rest of the coverts are red brownish green: the quills and tail are black, with the outer webs greenish yellow.

# GOLDEN TANAGER.

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# (Tanagra violacea.)

TA. violaceu, subtus sincipiteque flavissima, remigibus intermediis rectricibusque lateralibus intus albis.

Violet Tanager, with the under parts and back of the head fine yellow; the middle quills, and the lateral tail-feathers, with their inner webs white.

Tanagra violacea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 314. 5.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 890.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 429. 33.

Tanagra brasiliensis nigro-lutea. Briss. Orn. 3. 31, 18. pl. 2. f. 2. male.

Le Teite. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 295. Tangara du Bresil. Buff. Pl. Enl. 114. f. 2. Golden Titmouse. Edwards. pl. 263. f. 1. Golden Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 239. 35.

THE Golden Tanager is nearly four inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the forehead and all the under parts of its body are of a rich golden yellow : the rest of the plumage of a violet black, appearing like polished steel 1 the quills have the bases of their inner webs white: the two middle tail-feathers are black; the others are black, with their inner webs white at the base: the female has the upper parts of her plumage olive green: the forehead yellowish: the chin with a spot of yellows the throat ash-coloured: the rest of the under parts yellowish, with a slight tinge of olive; only the two outer tail feathers are white at their bases: the legs are brownish: the young bird has the yellow on the forehead very dull' the plumage is blue and olive green mixed; and the under parts of the body are vellow.

The nest of this bird, is composed of reddish herbs, and is of a hemispherical shape : like the Jacarini Tanager, it commits great depredations in the rice plantations of Cayenne, Surinam, and Beasil : it is often kept in cages by the natives.

#### YELLOW TANAGER.

(Tanagra flava.)

TA. obscure flava, abdomine nigro-maculato, collo inferiore pectoreque nigris.

Dull yellow Tanager, with the abdomen spotted with black, and the under part of the neck and breast black.

Tanagra flava. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 896.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 431.40.

Tangara brasiliensis flava. Briss, Orn. 3. 39. 22.- Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 300. pl. 3.

Yellow Tanager. I.ath. Gen. Syn. 3. 144. 42.

THIS singular species is the size of a Lark : its beak is black : all the upper parts of its plumage are dark yellow : the lower part of the neck and the breast are black : the belly is spotted with black, and towards the vent is plain dark yellow : the quills and tail are dusky, with green edges : legs cincreous. Inhabits Brasil.

# WHITE-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra albifrons.)

TA. fusco-nigra, subtus flavescens, gula juguloque pallide rubris, pectore alisque purpureo-rubris, fronte albo.

Brown-black Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the throat and jugulum pale red, the breast and wings purple red, the forchead white.



#### SILENT TANAGER.

Tanagra albifrons. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 431. 39. Tanagra leucocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 896. Tanagra brasiliensis leucocephalos. Briss. Orn. 3. 35. 20. White-headed Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 243. 40.

About the size of T, violacca: beak and legs yellow: forehead white: all the upper parts of the body dusky brown: throat and fore-part of the neck reddish: breast and wings purplish red belly and vent pale yellow: tail dusky brown. Inhabits the mountainous parts of Brasil

#### SILENT TANAGER.

## (Tanagra silens.)

# TA. viridis, capite subtusque incana, supercilits vitta andari fusciaque jugulari nigris.

Green Tanager, with the head and under parts hoary, the eyebrows, stripe near the eyes, and hand on the throat black. Tanagra silens. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 432, 42,

L'Oisean silentieux. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 304. Tangara de la Guiane. Buff. Pl. Enl. 742. Silent Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. 11. 204. 1.

This solitary bird is found only in the thick woods of Guiana: it is in length seven inches: its beak and legs are black: its prevailing colour is green, with the head and under parts of the body hoary; the sides of the head black: the cyebrows and throat white; the latter with à black crescent beneath: shoulders yellow.

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# GREY-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra guianensis.)

TA. viridis, capite cinereo-cano, fronte fasciaque verticis duplici rufis.

Green Tanager, with the head of an ashy grey, with a band on the forehead and another on the crown rulous.

Tanagra guianensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 893.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 427. 24.

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Le Verderoux. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 272. Grey-headed Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 231. 25.

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RATHER more than five inches in length: forehead with a rufous spot on each side, above which is a band of the same colour that passes backwards to the nape; the rest of the head is ashcoloured grey: the body is coloured with various shades of green. It is a native of the close forests of Guiana.

CHINESE TANAGER.

(Tanagra sinensis.)

TA. viridi-ohvacea, subtus flava, remigibus rectricibusque flavo marginutis, basi remigum ferrugineo.

Olive-green Tanager, beneath yellow, with the quills and tailfeathers edged with yellow, and the base of the former rustcoloured.

## RUDE TANAGER.

Tanagra binensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 807.-Leth. Ind. Orn. 1. 426. 22.

Mesange de Nanquin. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 204. pl. 114. Chinese Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 229. 23.

This is one of the few Tanagers that are found in the old Continent: it is a native of China, and is as large as the Domestic Finch: its length is five inches and a half: its beak is red brown at the base and yellow at the tip: the upper parts of its plumage are olive green: its quills are dusky, with the base rather rust-coloured and the edges yellowish: between the beak and eye is a yellowish white spot: all the under parts of the plumage are yellow, the belly and vent being palest: tail the same as the wings: legs dusky.

#### RUDE TANAGER.

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#### (Tanagra rudis.)

TA. rostro jugulo pedibusque fusco-cincreis, pectore abdomine crisso uropygioque ferrugineo-rufis, reliquis fusco-nigris.

Tanager with the beak, jugulum, and feet, brown ash; the breast, abdomen, vent, and rump, rusty red; and the other parts of the body brown black.

Tanagra rudis. Mus. Carls. 4. pl. 94.—Lath. Ind. Orn, Sup. zlvii. 2.

Rude Tanager. Lath, Syn. Sup. 11. 205. 3.

trees along

DESCRIBED in the Museum Carlsonianum, where it is stated to be a native of the Coromandel Coast:

# PARADISE TANAGER.

it is about eight inches in length: its beak is grey brown: the top of its head, nape, and between the shoulders, are blackish: the back and rump are rusty brown: the wings and tail dusky: the breast, belly, and vent, rusty red: the legs ashcoloured.

# PARADISE TANAGER.

New York Alaski - Palling

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## (Tanagra Tatap.)

TA. violacca, dorso nigro, uropygio fulvo, capite viridi, pectore alisque violaceis.

Violet Tanager, with a black back, brown rump, green head, and violet wings and breast.

Tanagra Tatao. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1.315. 11. Greek Syst. Nat. 1.803. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1.428 31.

Tangara. Briss, Orn. 8. 3. 1. pl. 1. f. 1. - Buff. Pl. Enl. 7. f. 1. - 127. f. 2.

Le Septicola. Buff. Hist. Not. Ois. 4. 279. pl. 13. Titmouse of Paradise. Edwards. 349. Paradise Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 236. 32.

THIS most elegant species is described in Dr. Latham's Synopsis as being "somewhat less than a Goldfinch: length near six inches: beak black: the upper part and sides of the head yellowish green: the feathers small, and seem distinct from cach other: the hind part of the head and neck, the upper part of the back and scapulars, of a velvety black: the lower part of the back and

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# PARADISE TANAGER.

rump of a bright fire-colour, verging to orange towards the tail: the throat and fore-part of the neck glossy violet blue : breast, belly, sides, and vent, sea-green: thighs dull green: the lesser wing-coverts green gold; the middle ones blue; and the greater violet blue : the quills black, with blue margins: the second quills, tail, and legs, black: the female and young males differ from the above description, as they have not the firecolour on the lower part of the back: the male gains this at a mature age, but it is ever wanting in the female, as that part is wholly of an orangecolour, and in general the whole plumage is less brilliant; not but both males and females vary much, as some of them have been of a bright red both on the back and rump, while others have those parts wholly of a golden yellow."

This bird appears in large flocks in the neighbourhood of Cayenne, about September, and frequents a particular large tree when the fruit is just set, upon which it commits its depredations : it remains there about six weeks, and returns in April and May, when the fruit is ripe : it is only found about this one tree : in confinement it will feed on bread and meal, but it has no song. It is very common in the inhabited parts of Guiana at certain seasons.

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#### GREY TANAGER.

(Tanagra grisea.)

TA. olivaceo-grisca, subtus grisea, alis caudaque nigricantibus griseo marginatis,

Olive-grey Tanager, beneath grey, with the wings and tail dusky, with grey edges.

Tanagra grisea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 892.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 428. 30.

Le Gris-olive. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 277.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 714.

Grey Tanager. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 239.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 236. 31.

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LENGTH five inches: beak black: the forehead and space between the eyes grey: the upper parts of the plumage olive grey: the wings dusky black, with grey fringes: the quills and tail dull black, but darker than the wings: under parts of the body grey. Found in Guiana and Louisiana,

#### AMBOINA TANAGER,

(Tanagra amboinensis.)

TA. nigro cyanoque varia, subtus usea, macula tectricum purpurea, cauda fusca apice rufo.

Tanager varied with black and blue, beneath snow white, with a purple spot on the wings, and brown tail with a red tip.

## JACARINI TANAGER.

Tanagra amboinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 296.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 431. 41.

Tanagra amboinensis cærulea. Briss. Orn. 3. 12. 5. Calatti. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ors. 4. 301. 5. Amboina Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 244. 33.

CALLED Calatti in Amboyna: it measures six inches and three quarters: the crown is black: the upper parts of its body are variegated with blue and black: the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale blue green: the upper wing-coverts are blue, with a purple spot: the quills are varied with blue, black, and green: the cheeks, under parts of the neck and breast, blue: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail brown, with the tip of a greyish rufous colour.

#### JACARINI TANAGER.

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## (Tanagra Jacarina.)

TA. atro-violacea, alis subtus albicantibus, cauda divaricata bifurca. Dark violet Tanager, with the wings beneath whitish, and the tail divaricating and forked.

Tanagra Jacarina. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 314. 4.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 890.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 429, 32.

Tanagra brasiliensis nigra. Briss. Orn. 3, 28.16. Le Jacarini. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 293. Moineau de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 224. Jacarini. Edwards. 306. Jacarini Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3, 238. 34.

# JACARINI TANAGER.

THE Jacarini Tanager receives its appellation from the Brasilians: it is the size of the Goldfinch: its beak and legs are cinereous: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black, glossed with blue and green: the inside of its wings are white, and its tail is rather forked: the female is entirely grey: but during the season of moulting the male is also of that colour, from which it may be found in all the intermediate stages from grey to black.

This bird is extremely abundant at Guiana, and particularly frequents coffee trees in newly cultivated places: it is very destructive to the ricefields. Buffon says the male is remarkable for hopping upwards frequently from the branch, first alighting down on one foot and then the other, each leap being accompanied by a note that is far from unplcasing, and spreading out the tail at the same time: the female lays two greenish white eggs sprinkled with red spots, particularly at the larger end: the nest is about two inches in diameter; it is constructed of dried herbs, and is of a hemispherical shape.

# BLACK TANAGER.

# (Tanagra atrata.)

Ta. atra nitens, dorso subviolaceo. Dark shining Tanager, with the back pale violet. Tanagra atrata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 315 9.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 892.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 430. 35. Black Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 241. 38.

THIS species is the size of a Thrush, and is wholly of a black colour, with the back glossed with blue: its legs and beak are also black. It is found in the East Indies.

# NEGRO TANAGÈR.

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# (Tanagra cayanensis.)

T.s. nigra nitida, pectone utrinque alisque subtus flavis.

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Shining black Tanager, with the breast on each side and wings beneath yellow.

Tanagra cayanensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 894.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 430. 34.

Tanagra cayana. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 14.

Tangara cayanensis nigra. Briss. Orn. 3. 29. 17. f. 2 f. 1.

Le Tangara Negré. Buf. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 297.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 114. f. 3.

Negro Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 240. 36.

INHABITS Mexico, Brasil, Guiana, and other parts of South America: it is about five inches in

and with a

#### CRESTED TANAGER.

length: its beak is dusky: the bird when at rest appears to be wholly black, with a blue reflection: but when examined, a small space on each side of the breast of a yellow colour presents itself; but when the wings are closed it cannot be seen: some of the quills are also white on their inner webs: its legs are dusky.

#### CRESTED TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra cristata.)

TA. nigricans, crista aurantia, gula uropygioque fulvis. Dusky Tanager, with an orange crest, and fulvous throat and rump.

Tanagra cristata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 317. 24.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 898.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 422. 9.

Tanagra Cayanensis nigra cristata. Briss. Orn. Sup. 65. pl. 4. f. 3.

La Houppette. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 240. - Buff. Pl. Enl. 7. f. 2. male ? 301. f. 2. female ?

Crested Tanager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 221. 8.

Size of the Domestic Finch: length upwards' of six inches: beak black: head with an orangecoloured crest: chin pale buff: outer edge of the wing, near the head, white: scapulars likewise with a band of that colour: lower part of the back and rump pale buff-colour: rest of the plumage dull black: legs lead coloured: the buff spot on the chin is wanting in some specimens, and the edge of the wing is occasionally yellow.

This species is very abundant in Guiana, but it does not frequent the woods, being only found in the most open places: it feeds on small fruits.

#### FURROW-CLAWED TANAGER.

#### (Tanagra striata.)

T. nigra subtus Aava, capite cæruleo nigroque striata, dorso infimo aurantio.

Black Tanager, beneath yellow, with the head striated with blue and black, and the lower part of the back orange.

Tanagra striata. Gmel. Syst. Nut. 1. 899.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 423. 14.

L'Onglet. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 256. Furrow-clawed Tahager. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 224, 14

This curious bird has a very singular formation of claw, each having a furrow on the sides parallel to the edge, and from this it takes its name: it is supposed to inhabit South America, and is in length seven inches: its head is striped with alternate lines of black and blue: the upper part of the back is blue, and the lower part bright orange: the under parts of the body are yellow: its upper wing-coverts, quill, and tail, are black, fringed with blue: its upper tail-coverts are brown olive.

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# SPHECOTHERA. SPHECOTHERA.

# Generic Character.

Rostrum basi crassum et glabrum, validum, supra convexum, versus apicem declive : orbitæ nudæ. Nares orbiculares. Beak thick and smooth at the base, strong, above convex, towards the tip bent down: orbits naked. Nostrils rounded.

**I** HERE is only one species known of this genus, which is described by Mons. Vieillot, but nothing is known of its habits.

# GREEN SPHECOTHERA.

# (Sphecothera viridis.)

Sp. supra virescens, subtus Aavo-viridis, capite, rostro, pedibusque nigris.

Sphecothera above greenish, beneath yellowish, with the head, beak, and feet, black.

Sphecothera viridis. Vieil. Analyse d'une nouvelle Ornithologie Elémentaire, p. 68. (H).

THIS bird is the size of the Greater or Pied Butcher bird : it has the upper parts of the plumage greenish, and the under yellowish green : the head, beak, and feet, are black. It inhabits New Holland.

# STURNUS. STARLING.

# Generic Character.

Rostrum subulatum, angulatum, depressum, obtusiusculum : mandibula supe riore integerrima, marginibus patentiusculis.

Nares supra marginatæ. Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico. Beak awl-shaped, angulated, depressed, and obtuse: the upper mandible entire, the margins rather gaping.

Nostrils above margined. Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE Common Starling, which forms the type of this genus, is so well known and fully described in the following pages, that any general account of the habits of the genus in this place is unnecessary.





(Sturnus vulgaris.)

ST. rostro flavescente, corpore æneo-nigro nitente, punctis albis. Starling with a yellowish beak, shining brassy-black body, spotted with white.

Sturnus vulgaris. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 290. 1.—Lin. Faun. Suec. No. 213.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 801.—Briss. Orn. 2. 439. 1.— Ray. Syn. p. 67. A. 1.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 321. 1.

L'Etourneau. Buffi Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 176. pl. 15.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 75.

Solitary Thrush. Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. young.

Stare, or Starling. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 104. pl. 46.—Pen. Arct.
Zool. 2. 331. A.—Will. Orn. 196. pl. 37.—Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 40.—Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl. 32.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 2. pl. 56.
Wale. Syn. 2 pl. 195.—Pult. Cat. Dors. p. 8.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. pl. 2. 1.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 137.—Mont. Orn. Dist. v. 2.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. p. 88.

- Few birds are better known than the species now under consideration, upon which account the description need not be very laboured: its beak is blueish at the base, and yellow towards the tip: irides hazel: the head, neck, and upper parts of the back, are black, glossed with purple and green, according to the light; the feathers on the neck are long, narrow, and pointed: the breast, lower part of the back, the wing-coverts, and rump, are black, varied with dark green; the entire plumage, except the throat, is beautifully sprinkled with spots, white on the breast, and yellowish brown on the head and back: the greater

quills are dusky on the inner webs, and black on their outer ones, the exterior feathers excepted; the rest of the quills are of a dark cinereous, edged with green, and the border itself reddish brown: the tail is similar to the quills: legs reddish brown: the sexes are very like, but the male exceeds the female in weight.

The young of this species differs so very materially from the old as to have deceived one of the most acute ornithologists, the late Colonel Montagu, who has described it in the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, under the name of the Solitary Thrush; but as this bird was received from a distant part, and does not breed in the neighbourhood of the spot near which he resided, it is not very surprising that he should be deceived, as the specimen in question (which is now in the British Museum) has not much the appearance of the common Starling, otherwise than belonging to the genus where Colonel Mon-tagu should certainly have placed it, and not in Turdus, as described in the Ornithological Dictionary. As the young bird may not be well known to all, the following account of it from the above work may not be unacceptable : its beak is dusky, and not tipped with yellow as in the mature bird: " The general colour of the plumage is brown, the upper parts and sides of the head, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, plain, except the tips of the feathers on the back being paler, giving that part a slightly spotted appearance: the chin is sullied white : above and

behind the eyes the feathers are paler than those adjacent: from the beak to the eye dusky: the feathers on the throat and neck beneath are pale yenowish brown at their tips, whitish at their base, which gives that part a mottled appearance: the upper part of the breast plain brown, but rather paler than the back; the sides under the wings nearly the same : the lower breast and belly down to the vent mottled, or streaked with brown and white, the middle of the feathers being of the former colour : the under tail-coverts pale brown, with a rufous tinge : the quills and greater coverts of the wings are brown, margined with rufous: the tail is a little forked : the feathers are brown, their margins tinged with rufous: the legs are rather long in proportion, strong, and, with the toes and claws, are of a yellowish brown colour : the middle toe is closely connected to the outer as far as the first joint.".

The Starling, like many other birds, has been found entirely of a white cast, with reddish legs and beak: it likewise occurs in all the stages between that and the common appearance; also in having the ground colour cream-colour, spotted with pure white: again it has been observed with the upper parts of its plumage of a rufous ash, inclining to yellow, the breast being slightly spotted.

This species constructs an artless nest in the old deserted habitation of a Woodpecker, in the hollow of a tree, naturally formed, or in old buildings, pigeon-houses, and such like situations; it is

made of dry grass or leaves, on which the eggs are placed; they are of a light blue colour, and are four or five in number: many of these birds are taken during the winter in dovecotes, and by some they are accused of feeding on the eggs of the pigeons, but most probably without foundation: their usual food is insects, but in default of these they will eat grain and fruits; in a state of domestication they will readily eat meat of any kind, and will become extremely docile, imitating the human voice, whistling, &c.; their natural note is a shrill whistle. In the winter these birds fly in large flocks, and associate not only with their own species, but will intrude themselves into the company of Crows, Pigeons, and Thrushes of the gregarious kinds: in the evening they appear in the greatest numbers, assembling in marshy places, where they roost among the reeds: their flight is not undulated, but smooth and even, and they walk very easily in the manner, of a Wagtail; but when many congregate they may be known by their peculiar tumultuous and disorderly flight, which is compared to a kind of vortex, in which there is an uniform circular revolution, and at the same time a progressive advance.

The species is abundant throughout the old continent from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope, and in this country it has been observed to migrate during very severe winters, retiring westward into Devonshire and Cornwall, and returning eastward as soon as the frost breaks up.

## COLLARED STARLING.

#### (Sturnus collaris.)

ST. fusco-nigricans, dorso maculato, uropygio albo vario, gula alba fusco maculata, remigibus caudaque apice fuscis.

Brown-dusky Starling, with the back spotted, the rump varied with white, the throat white, spotted with brown, and the quills and tail tipped with brown.

Sturnus collaris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 805.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 323, 5.

Motacilla alpina. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 957.

La Fauvette des Alpes. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois, 5, 156. pl. 10.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 668. f. 2.

Alpine Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 434. 25. Collared Stare. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 8. 5.

This bird inhabits the southern Alps of Europe, particularly the lofty mountains of Auvergne and Dauphiny: it is in length six inches and a half: -its beak and legs are brownish, with the base of the former yellowish: the upper parts of the body dusky, spotted with paler: rump varied with brown and white: quills blackish; the inner webs and tips edged with rufous: throat white, with brown spots: breast grey brown: belly brown, the sides darkest: tail brown, tipped with pale rufous: it is a solitary and retired species, seeking the most sequestered places: it feeds on insects and seeds, and is very shy. M. Meyer forms a genus for this species, by the name of Accentor.

#### CHILI STARLING:

## (Sturnus Loyca.)

St. fusco alboque maculatus, pectore coccineo.
Starling spotted with brown and white; the breast crimson.
Sturnus Loyca. Molin. Chili. 325.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 604.
—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 325. 12.
Magellanic Starling. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 174. 2.

This approaches very close to the Magellanic Starling, but is destitute of the crimson markings near the eyes and the lores. The male has the breast crimson, and the rest of his body variegated with brown and whitish: the female is pale grey, with the breast tinged with dull crimson. This species is found in Chili: it constructs its nest in cavities in the ground: it lays three eggs, that are of a grey colour varied with brown: the natives are said to esteem it very much on account of its song, which they hold in great veneration: its<sup>°</sup> plumage is also of value to them, as they form it into ornaments.

# MAGELLANIC STARLING.

# (Sturnus militaris.)

ST. griseus, pectors gulague šanguineis cauda subfurcata. Grey Starling, with the breast and throat blood-coloured; the tail slightly forked.

# MAGELLANIC STARLING.

Sturnus militaris. Lin. Mont. 1771. p. 527.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 803.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 323. 4.—Daud. Orn. 2. 305.

Etourneau des terres Magellaniques. <sup>°</sup> Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 196.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 113.

Magellanic Stare. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. p. 7. 4.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: its beak is dusky : the upper parts of its plumage are brown, the edges of the feathers being palest : between the beak and eye a spot of crimson: the sides of the neck are black: behind the eye is a white streak, and at the base of the under mandible is a spot of that colour: the chin, fore-part of the neck, breast, bend of the wings, and upper part of the belly, deep crimson : the sides of the body and thighs are black, the feathers bordered with cinereous: the vent, under tail-coverts, and tail, .black: the latter slightly forked: legs brown: some specimens have a white line beginning at the nostrils and terminating on the hind head, but -such have not the spot at the base of the under mandible; they may be immature birds. Native of the Falkland Islands: supposed to feed on insects.
#### PERSIAN STARLING.

#### (Sturnus moritanicus.)

ST. cinereus, capitis parte inferiore gulaque cinereo alboque variis, ventre cano rufescente maculato, rostro apice nigro.

Ash-coloured Starling, with the lower part of the head and the throat varied with grey and white, the belly hoary, spotted with rufous, and the beak black at the tip.

Sturnus moritanicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 804.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 325. 11.

Etourneau more. Daud. Orn. 2. 302. Persian Starling. Lath, Syn. Sup. II. 174. 1.

INHABITS the alpine parts of Persia: its nest is placed in holes and cavities of rocks: it is about the size of the Skylark.: its beak is tipped with black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is cinereous: the fore-part of the head and the throat variegated with white, and the belly spotted with rufous.

#### CAPE STARLING.

### (Sturnus capensis.)

ST: nigricans, capitis lateribus subtusque albus. Dusky Starling, with the sider of the head and the under parts of the body white.

Sturnus capensis. Lan. Syst. Nat. 1. 290. 2. -- Gmel. Syst. Nat.



# CONTRA STARLING.

1. 802.-Briss. Orn. 2. 446. 2. pl. 41. f. 3.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 322. 2.

L'Etourneau pie du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3: 191.-Buff. Pl. Eul. 280.

Cape Stare. Lath. Gen. Sys. 3. 5. 2.

THE Cape Starling is the size of Sturnus vulgaris: its beak and legs are yellowish: the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are black: from the base of the upper mandible arises a streak of white that surrounds the eyes, and increases in size so as to cover nearly the whole sides of the head, where it is produced into a stripe that reaches down each side of the neck, and meets the white on the breast: the belly, vent, and rump, are also white: the scapulars and edge of the wing are tipped with white. Inhabits the Capt of Good Hope.

#### CONTRA STARLING.

#### (Sturnus contra.)

Sr. fuscus, macula oculari, fascia alarum, abdommeque albis. Brown Starling, with a spot near the eye, a band on the wing,

and the abdomen white.

Sturnus contra, Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 290. 4 - Connel. Syst. Nat. 1. 803.

Sturnus capensis. B. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 322. 2.

Icterus bengalensis. Briss. Orn. 2. 94. 9.

Black and white Indian Starling. Edwards. Glean. 2. 187.

Contra Stare. Albin. Birds. 3. pl. 21.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 5.

COPTEM STAWFOR

2. A.

# DAUURIAN STARLING.

THE Contra Starling may possibly be only the immature plumage of the preceding, which it greatly resembles, having, like that species, the head, neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars, black : a white line also is observed to arise from the beak, which inclines to the hind head : beneath the eye is a white spot, and round the upper part of the neck is a band of a dingy white : the upper wing-coverts are black, variegated with six white spots : the under parts of the body, from the breast to the vent, are white : the quills and tail are black : the legs yellowish brown: Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is known by the name of Contra.

#### DAUUBIAN STARLING.

#### (Sturnus Dauuricus.)

St. corpore supra atro-violaceo, subtus cinerascente-albo, capite cerviceque cærulescente-canis, verticis litura violaceo atra.

Starling with the body above dark violet, beneath greyish white, with the head and top of the neck hoary blue, the crown with a dark violet stripe.

Sturnus Dauuricus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 806.—Pall. Act. Holm. 1778. 3. 198.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 325. 13.

Etourneau de la Daoure. Daud. Orn. 2. 302. Dauur:an Stare. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 175. 3.

INHABITS the willow plantations of Dauuria: it is in length six inches: its beak is black: irides

#### CRESCENT STARLING.

brown: between the beak and eyes is a streak of white, and another over the eyes: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dark blue black: the head and nape are blueish white: the crown of the head in the male has a violet black stripe; in the female it is brown: the wing-coverts are black, tinged with green; the quills are black, the two nearest the body with white tips, and the rest tipped with white on their outer webs: the under parts of the body sullied white: the tail greenish black, its coverts violet: legs blue black. The eggs of this bird are of a ferruginous colour, tinged with blue; they are three in number.

#### CRESCENT STARLING.

#### (Sturnus torquatus.)

ST. supra fusco rufescente nigricanteque varius, subtus flavus, fascia pectorali curva nigra, rectricibus tribus lateralibus albis. Starling above brown, varied with rufous and dusky; beneath yellow, with a curved band on the breast black; the three outer tail-feathers white.

Sturnus ludovicianus. B. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 322. 3.

Alauda magña. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 289: 11.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 801.

Merula Americana torquata. Briss. Orn. 2. 242. 15.

Le Merle à collier. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 376.

Large Lark. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 33.

Crescent Stare. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 192.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 6. 3.

# CRESCENT STARLING.

THIS bird, which appears specifically distinct from S. ludovicianus, is in length eleven inches : its beak is dusky: the top of its head and neck are brown, with their sides pale grey; the crown is marked with a stripe of the latter colour; between the beak and eye is a yellowish spot, and above each eve, pointing backwards, is a stripe of the same: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, varied with red and dusky: the greater quills are plain brown, and the lesser ones are spotted with rufous, having the ground colour brown : all the under parts of the plumage are vellow, a crescent-shaped mark on the breast excepted, which is deep black: the tail is brown, sprinkled with rufous on the outer margins; its under coverts are grey: legs and claws brown: the young are nearly destitute of the crescent on the breast.

Common in North America, where it is known by the name of the Meadow Lark, as it principally affects meadows, and rarely perches on trees: it is migratory and gregarious: its legs are pure white.

### LOUISIANE STARLING.

#### (Sturnus ludovicianus.)

ST. griseo fuscoque maculatus, subtus flavus, linea capitis superciliisque albis, gula nigra.

Starling spotted with grey and brown; beneath yellow; with a line on the head and the eyebrows white; the throat black.

Sturnus ludovicianus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 290. 3.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 802.—Briss. Orn. 2. 449. 4. pl. 42. f. 1.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 323. 3.

Etourneau de la Louisianc. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 192.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 256.

Louisiane Starling. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 193-Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 6. 3.

THE Louisiane Stare is common in some of the provinces of North America: it is in length nine inches and a half: its beak is whitish at the base and brown at the tip: the upper parts of its plumage are varied with brown and reddish grey: its head has three white stripes, one of them over each eye, and the other down the crown : edge of the wing yellow: the quills rufous grey, varied with brown on the outer webs: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a clear yellow; the fore-part of the neck being ornamented with a fine patch of black, the ends of each of the feathers of which it is composed being tipped with grey: the sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, sullied white, sprinkled with a few V. X. P. II. 32

brownish spots: tail like the quills, with the inner edges of the four exterior feathers white: legs and claws grey.

### OLIVE STARLING.

- -

#### (Sturnus olivaceus.)

ST. fusco-olivaceus, subtus flavescens, vitta oculari cærulea.
Olive-brown Starling, beneath yellowish, with a stripe near the eyes blue.
Sturnus olivaceus. Lath. Ind. Org. 1, 325, 10.

Sturnus fuscus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1, 805. Brown Stare. Osbeck. Voy. Chin. 2. 328.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3.

11. 10.

This bird is described by Osbeck: its beak is whitish red: the orbits and space round the eyes are bright blue: the whole body, wings, and tail, are pale olive brown, the belly palest, and sprinkled with yellowish: legs pale red. Inhabits China.

#### GREEN STARLING.

#### (Sturnus viridis.)

Sr. viridis subtus cærulescens, macula sincipitis poneque oculos » unica, scapulari duplici alba.

Green Starling, beneath blueish, with a spot on the sinciput,

another beyond the eyes, and a double one on the scapulars white.

Sturnus viridis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 805.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 325. 9.

Green Stare: Osbeck. Voy. Chin. 2. 327.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 10. 9.

DESCRIBED by Osbeck, in his Voyage to China, as a native of that country: it has a tuft of black and white feathers on the forehead and chin, with a white spot on the front of the crown, and another beyond the eyes: the upper parts of its plumage are green: the scapulars are adorned with two white spots: the wings green, with the outer webs and the shafts of the feathers white: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, pale cærulean: the tail very similar to the wings, but the outer webs of the feathers are not white: legs grey blue.

#### SILK STARLING.

#### (Sturnus sericeus,)

Sr. pallide priseus, capite flavescente-albo, basi remigum albo, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Pale grey Starling, with the head yellowish-white, the base of the wing white, and the quills and tail-feathers black.

Sturnus sericeus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 805.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 324. 8.

Silk Starling. Brown. Ill. Zool. pl. 21. Lath. Gen. Syn. 9. 10. 8. Lath. Syn. Sup. 137. 8.

## WATTLED STARLING.

LENGTH about eight inches: beak and legs reddish: the entire head and the fore-part of the neck yellowish white, the crown inclined to dusky: the upper parts of the body pale cinereous: wings glossy black: quills white at the base: the under parts of the body of the same colour as the upper, but paler; the vent inclining to white: tail similar in colour to the wings, about two inches and a half in length, and even at the end. The female is brown where the male is black: the crown is also black: the forehead varied with white and black, and the sides of the head and spot behind the eyes white: the wings incline to cinereous, and are very glossy: the rump is white: the tips of the tail-feathers white. Inhabits China.

# WATTLED STABLING.

(Sturnus carunculatus.)

Sr. niger, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, ad basin mandibulæ inferioris palea duplici carunculata fulva.

Black Starling, with the back and wing-coverts rust-coloured, and at the base of the nuder mandibles of the beak a double carunculated fulvous wattle.

Sturnus carunculatus. Gmcl. Syst. Nat. 1. 805.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 324. 6.

Wattled Stare. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 9. pl. 36. 6.

THESE most curious birds are described by Dr. Latham in the following manner. "Size of our



### COCKSCOMB#STARLING.

Starling: length nearly ten inches: the beak rather long and somewhat bent; it is sharp at the tip, but a trifle flatted; the colour is black, tinged with blue towards the base: irides dull hazel; from the angle of the lower mandible springs a carunculated orange-coloured membrane, tending downwards like the wattle of a cock; this is about a quarter of an inch in size : the general colour of the plumage is dull black, but the back and wingcoverts are ferruginous: the legs are black. The female is wholly of a dull ferruginous brown: the bill and legs are the same as in the male, but the wattle is not so large, nor is it very conspicuous, except in old birds. This species is found in New Zealand, particularly in the southern island, where it is pretty common: it has a weak piping voice, not worthy being called a song."

#### COCKSCOMB.STARLING.

### (Sturnus gallinaceus.)

ST. cinereus, regione oculorum nuda, ad basin mandibulæ inferioris palea duplici, cristaque vertici menbranacea bifida erecta fulva.

Cinereous Starling, with the space round the cyes naked, the base of the under mandible with a double wattle, and the crown with a bifid, erect, membranaceous and fulvous crest.

Sturnus gallinaceus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 324. 7. Gracula carunculata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 399. Cockscomb Stare. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 9. 7.

### COCKSCOMD STARLING.

A VERY singular species: it is in length rather more than six inches: beak brown; from its lower mandible depends a deep orange-coloured double wattle, above an inch in length; the crown of the head is also ornamented with two similar excrescences, one placed behind the other; the region of the eye is base of feathers, and is of a yellow colour: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a dirty slate, with the under parts of the body palest: the quills and tail black: legs pale yellowish brown, very long. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

#### ALAUDA. LARK.

# Generic Character.

Rostrum subcylindricum, ma- Beak subcylindrical, more or pennis minimis recumbentibus tectum.

Lingua bifida.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Unguis posticus rectior, digito longior.

gis minusve crassum; basi less thickened; covered with small recumbent feathers at the base. Tongue cloven at the tip.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind. Hinder claw straight, and longer than the toe.

LARKS are distinguished from all other birds by the superior length of their hinder claws, which, in some of the species, are upwards of an inch in length, and totally incapacitates them from perching on trees; consequently, they rest on the ground, where they all place their nests: some few that have shorter claws perch upon trees, but only on the larger branches. From the situation of their nests they are greatly exposed to the attacks of predaceous animals of the weazel kind, &c. which destroy great numbers of the eggs and young: the Cuckow also frequently deposits its eggs in them.

These are the only birds that sing during flight,

#### SKY-LARK.

and there are few persons that have heard their song but must have admired the various modulations of their melodious strains, which may be heard when the performers are invisible from the great height to which they soar. Their usual food consists of insects and their larvæ; they will also eat seeds, and in a state of confinement will eat bread, eggs, &c.

#### SKY-LARK.

## (Alauda arvensis.)

- AL. nigricante griseo rufescente et albido varia, subtus rufo-alba, rectricibus extimis duabus extrorsum longitudinaliter albis, intermediis interiori latere ferrugineis.
- Lark varied with dusky grey, reddish and white, beneath reddish white, with the outer webs of the two exterior tailfeathers white, and the two middle ones with their edges ferruginous.
- Alauda arvensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 267. 1.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 209.—Grnel. Syst. Nat. 1. 791.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 491. 1.
- Alauda vulgaris. Brist. Orn. 3. 335. 1.
- L'Alouette. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 1. pl. 1.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 363. f. 1.
- Skylark. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 136.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 394. A.
   —Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 41.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 368. 1.—Lath.
   Syn. Sup. II. 226.—Will. Ang. 203.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3.
   pl. 89.—Wale, Syn. pl. 189.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.—Mont.
   Sup.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 178.

B. toto luteo-alba.

Entirely of a yellowish white colour.

Alauda candida. Briss. Orn. 3. 339. pl. 19. f. 1.

#### SKY-LARK.

Alouette blanche. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 20. White Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 369. A. γ. fusco-nigra. Variety of a brown black. Alauda nigra. Briss. Orn. 3. 340. B. Alouette noire. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 22.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 650. f. 1. Dusky Lark. & Lath. Gen. Syn. 1. 370. 1. B.

THIS delightful singing bird is about seven inches in length: its beak is dusky; the base of the under mandible yellowish: the feathers on the top of the head are dusky, edged with rufous brown; they are rather elongated, and may be set up like a crest; the back of the head is inclined to cinereous: the feathers on the upper part of the body are reddish brown, with the middle darkest, and the edges pale: the under parts are dirty buff; the neck and breast are darkest, and streaked with dusky: quills brown, with the outer webs and the tips lightest: the tail is dusky brown, the two middle feathers darkest, with light rufous edges; the outer feather is white on the exterior web and tip of the inner; the second that colour on the outer web only, and the next with a slight edging of white on the outer web: legs dusky; claws dusky, the hind one very long and straight: the female differs in being much less than the male.

This species is subject to considerable variety, some being found of a pure white, others of a light cream-colour; again mixed brown and white, with the belly white; and also of a dusky black, the hind part of the head, the beak, and legs,

#### SKYLARK.

being dirty yellow, and some of the feathers on the under side being edged with white.

A very well known species, and one whose history most persons are acquainted with: it is very common throughout this country, and is almost universally diffused over Europe; it is likewise found in many parts of Asia and Africa; in Egypt they generally appear for a few days in the month of September: immense quantities of these birds are said to be taken in Germany, for which there is a duty paid at Leipsic, that at the rate of one half-penny per dozen amounts to about 12,000 crowns per annum, which may seem prodigious, but from Michaelmas to Martinmas the fields are literally covered with them: they are likewise taken in great abundance in England and other parts of Europe. If the above account relative to the duty be correct, the enormous quantity of upwards of seventeen millions must be caught in one twelvemonth's time! which appears too great a number for any person to appreciate; and which is certainly too improbable to occur: no doubt Dr. Latham, from whose work the account is extracted, must have been misinformed as to the sum.

In the morning early these birds may be observed rising perpendicularly in the atmosphere to a great height, singing the whole time most delightfully, and increasing as they mount, till they are nearly imperceptible; upon their descent they fly in an oblique direction, unless attracted by their mates, or alarmed by the sudden appear-

### LESSER-CRESTED LARK.

ance of a predaceous bird, when they fall like a stone: they are most abundant in the more open and highest cultivated situations abounding in corn, being but seldom seen in extensive moors at a distance from arable land: they place their nest on the ground amongst grass or corn, between two clods of earth; it is composed of dried grass and other vegetable substances, lined with very fine dry grass: the female lays four or five dirty white eggs, blotched and spotted with brown; she has generally two broods in the year.

#### LESSER-CRESTED LARK.

## (Alauda cri tatella.)

AL. capite cristato, corpore supra fusco subtus abbicante, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, pedibus subrubris.

Lark with a crested head, the body above fuscous, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail-feathers brown, and feet reddish.

Alauda cristatella. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 499. 26.

Alauda nemorosa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 797.

Alauda cristata minor. Raii. Syn. p. 69. A. 5.-Briss. Orn. 3. 361. 9.

Le Lulu. Buf. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 74.-Buff. Pl. Enl. 503. f. 2.

Crested Lark. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 141.

Lesser-crested Lark. Will. Ang. p. 207.-Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 391. 24.-Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. 9.-Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.

### WOOD-LARK.

ORIGINALLY described by Aldrovandus, who tells us that it is not so brown as the Greater-crested Lark, and the tuft on the head is larger in proportion to the size of the bird, and that the legs are red: all other authors have given the above description, from which it should appear that it cannot be a species, as it could not well have passed unnoticed so great a length of time as has elapsed since Aldrovandus wrote.

Colonel Montagu appears to think that it is only an accidental variety of the Lesser Field Lark, as in Harmonia Ruralis that bird is figured for the one now under consideration; and Dr. Latham received a specimen of that bird from Yorkshire under the name of Lesser-crested Lark. Dr. Latham informs us that it is said to fly in flocks, contrary to the Greater-crested Lark, and that it is for the most part met with in woods and thickets, where it makes its nest: he also tells us that it is found in Italy, Austria, Poland, and Siberia; and according to Mr. Bolton is abundant in Yorkshire, but the latter fact cannot be substantiated, as it is shewn above, that he has mistaken the Lesser Field Lark for this bird.

#### WOOD-LARK.

#### (Alauda afborea.)

AL. nigricante griseo rufescenteque varia, capite vitta annulari alba cincto.

Lark varied with dusky, grey, and reddish; the head with an annular stripe bordered with white,



#### WOOD-LARK. \*

- Alauda arborea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 287. 3. Lin. Faun. Suec. 211. - Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 793. - Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 492. 3. -Briss. Orn. 3. 340. pl. 20. f. 1.
- L'Alouette de bois, ou le Cujelier. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 25. -Buff. Pl. Enl. 660. f. 2.

Wood Latk. Pen. Brit. Zool. 137.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 395.
B.—Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 42.—Will. Orn. 204.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 371. 3.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 90.—Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 190.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 183.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.— Mont. Sup.

In plumage this species greatly resembles the Skylark, but it is much less than that bird, and only measures six inches in length: its beak is dusky, with the base of the under mandible whitish: irides hazel: the feathers on the crown and upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with light reddish brown; on the former they are elongated, and form a slight crest at the will of the bird : from the beak over the eye is a narrow yellowish white band surrounding the crown of the head; the feathers over the ears are brown, bemeath which is another light band : quills dusky, slightly edged with brown: neck and breast yellowish white tinged with brown, and marked with dusky spots: tail short; the two middle feathers brown, the next dusky, and the four outer ones on each side black, with dirty white tips; tailcoverts very long and brown : legs yellowish fleshcolour: hind claws long, and slightly bent.

This species can be easily distinguished from the Skylark during flight, as it does not mount in the air in a perpendicular manner, and continue hovering and singing in the same spot like that

#### WOOD-LARK.

bird; but will often rise to a great height, and keep flying in large irregular circles, singing the whole time with little intermission, sometimes for an hour together: it will also sing when perched on a tree, even in the dead of winter, should the weather be fine: its song is more melodious than. the Skylark's, and is continued throughout the year, except during the months of June and July.

This bird feeds on grain, seeds, and insects: it builds its nest very early, and the young are capable of flying in April; the nest is placed under a tuft of high grass or furze, or in a low bush; it is made of dry grass, lined with finer grass and a few hairs: the eggs are brown, varied with dusky and ash-colour, particularly at the larger end; they are mostly four in number, and are rather less than those of the Skylark: it often has two broods in the year.\*

It appears to be a general inhabitant of Europe, but is not so plentiful as the Skylark in Devonshire it is found more abundantly than in any other part of England, particularly in the winter season, when they are said to be excellent eating, and are very fat: it is rarely seen in greater flocks than six or seven.

### ITALIAN LARK.

# (Alauda Italica.)

AL. fusco-castanea subtus alba, capite vitta annulari albicante, rectrice extima alba, proxima apice alba.

Chesnut brown Lark, beneath white; head with an annular whitish stripe; the outer tail-feather white, and the next at the tip white,

Alauda Italica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 793. - Briss. Orn. 3. 355. 7. - Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 492. 4.

Giarola. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 47. Italian Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 373. 4.

This scarcely appears to be more than a variety of the young of the Wood Lark, except being much larger than that bird even when full grown: it was taken in Italy: its length is eight inches: its beak is red: the upper parts of the plumage are chesnut brown, with the feathers edged with pale reddish white, especially those of the hind head, which greatly inclines to white: the breast, belly, and sides, are white: the outer tail-feather is white, the next has the tip white, and the rest of the tail is chesnut-brown with pale edges: legs flesh-coloured: claws whitish.

# CAPE LARK.

# (Alauda capensis.)

AL. rectricibus tribus latoralibus apice albis, gula lutea nigro maro ginata, superciliis flavis.

Lark with the three lateral tail-feathers white at the tips; the threat yellow, margined with black; cyebrows yellow.

Alauda capensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1, 288. 8.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 798.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 498. 10.

Alauda Capitis Bonze Spei. Briss. Orn. 3. 364. 11. pl. 19. f. 3. Cravate jaune, ou Calandre du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. pl. 54. Buff. Pl. Enl. 504. f. 2.

Cape Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 384. 18.

LA Cravate jaune of Buffon is found at the Cape of Good Hope: it is eight inches in length: its beak is yellowish horn-colour: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, with the shafts of the feathers darkest: over the eye is a streak of yellow, and one of brown beneath, passing to the ear: the chin and throat are orange; the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the four outer tail-feathers are tipped with white: the legs are dusky; the hind claws slightly bent: the male has the yellow on the throat bordered with black, and the stripe above the eye deep yellow: the breast varied with brown, grey, and pale yellow, and the belly and sides reddish yellow: the female sometimes has the breast spotted with brown.

# BLACK LARK.

### (Alauda tartarica.)

AL. fusco-nigricans, pennis albido marginatis, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Dusky-brown Lark, with the feathers margined with white, and the quills and tail-feathers black.

Alauda tartarica. Pall. It. 2. 707. 15. pl. c .-- Gmrl. Syst. Nat. 1. 795.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 496. 15.

Alauda mutabilis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 796. var.?

Mutable Lark, Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 381. 14. var.?

Black Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 380. 13.- Lath. Syn. Sup. 177. 15.

1 This equals the Starling in size : its beak is of a yellowish horn-colour, with the tip brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is dusky black; the edges of the feathers of the head and neck being dusky white, and of the upper parts of the body pure white: quills black: the two middle tail-feathers black, with pale edges, the next with the edge at the tip pale, and all the rest plain black : legs black; the hind claw nearly straight : the females and young are brown : the feathers on the upper parts of the body are bordered with grey, and of the under with whitish : the quills and two outer tail-feathers are edged with white: legs Inhabits the arid deserts of Tartary: brown. during the summer is found but sparingly, and singly; but upon the approach of winter it becomes gregarious, and frequents inhabited places. 33 V. X. P. II.

#### WHITE-WINGED LARK.

A variety of this species frequents the country about Astrachan in the winter, and towards the spring retires to the most sequestered places near the Volga: it is rather smaller in size than the first described, but in other respects it approaches very near to that bird, having the whole plumage black, with the edges of the feathers on the hind part of the neck and back hoary: the quills and tail are tipped with brown, the latter slightly forked, and the outer feathers not brown at the tip: legs and claws black: the female has the forehead hoary: the plumage of the young inclines to ferruginous.

### WHITE-WINGED LARK.

### (Alauda Sibirica.)

AL. Aavo-ferruginca subtus albida, jugulo ferrugineo vario, remigibus secundoriis maxima parte albis.

Rusty-yellow Lark, beneath whitish, with the jugulum varied with ferruginous, and the greater part of the secondary quills white.

Alauda sibirica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 7.9.—Pall. It. 2. 708. 15. Alauda Culandra, β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 497. 17. White-winged Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 353.

PLENTIFUL in the vicinity of the river Irtis, in Siberia, and is probably a variety of the preceding species: its size is the same as that bird : its beak

# CALANDRE LARK.

is livid at the base, and brown at the tip: the crown of the head, the ears, lesser wing-coverts, and tail-coverts, of a yellowish rust-colour: the first primary quill wholly white, the next of that colour on the margin, and the greatest part of the secondaries the same: the under parts of the body sullied white, with the fore-part of the neck varied with rust-colour: legs grey.

#### CALANDRE LARK.

#### (Alauda Calandra.)

AL. rectrice extima, exterius tota, secunda tertiaque apice, albis, fascia pectorali fusca.

Lark with the whole of the outer web of the exterior tail-feather, and the second and third at the tip, white; breast with a fuscous band.

Alauda Calandra. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 288. 9.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 800.—Briss. Orn. 3. 352. 6. pl. 20. f. 1.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 496. 17.

This species has been observed throughout the greatest part of Europe, and also in many parts of Asia, frequenting the deserts of Tartary, and the vast tracts of the Russian empire: Edwards affirms that it is found in America, but that account is doubtful: in its native countries it is often confined for the sake of its song, which is greatly

Calandre Lark. Edwards. Birds. 268.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 382. 10.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 177. 15.

esteemed by many, as it not only has a fine note of its own, but will imitate that of many other song birds, as the Goldfinch, Linnet, &c.: it constructs its nest after the manner of the Skylark, on the ground, and lays four or five eggs.

It is rather more than seven inches in length: its beak is rather short, and is of a pale horncolour: the upper parts of its body are variegated with brown and grey, the shafts of the feathers being of the former, and the edges of the latter colour: the quills are very dark, with their outer webs brown edged with whitish: the throat is white, bordered on the lower part with a black lunulated stripe, beneath which, towards the breast, the feathers are dirty white, varied with black: the belly is white, and the sides of the body and thighs reddish brown: the outer tailfeather is white on the outer and tip of the inner web; the next is bordered on the outer web with white, and is tipped with that colour; the third is edged with grey, and tipped with white; and the fourth is merely tipped with grey: the rest of the tail is black : the legs are pale grey : the male is rather larger than the female, and has his back of a darker black.

# SAND LARK.

# (Alauda arenaria.)

AL. rufescenti-gilva, nigro maculata, subtus alba, fascia pectorali maculari, medio interrupta, nigra, cauda nigra, rectricibus lateralibus oblique albis.

Reddish ash-coloured Lark, spotted with black; beneath white, with a black band on the breast, composed of spots, interrupted in the middle; tail black, the outer feathers white towards their tips.

Alauda calandrilla. Bonelli, Memoires de l'Academie de Turin.

THIS bird has the upper parts of its body of a reddish grey, sprinkled with black: the under parts white, with an interrupted band on the breast composed of black spots: tail-feathers black, with the first obliquely tipped with white on the outer web; the second with the tip and outer margin only of that colour; the third and fourth with only the outer web, towards the tip, white. Inhabits France.

#### MONGOLIAN LARK.

#### (Alauda Mongolica.)

AL, capite colloque ferrugineis, vitta annulari verticis marginali maculaque medio albis, gula macula nigra bifida.

Lark with the head and neck ferruginous, with an annular stripe on the edge of the crown, and a spot in the middle white; throat with a bifid black spot.

Alauda Mongolica. Pall. It. 3. 697. 19.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 799.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 497. 18.

Mongolian Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 384. 16.

THE Mongolian Lark is much superior in size to the Calandre, and has a finer note: it inhabits the salt meadows, on the Chinese frontiers, between the rivers Argun and Onon: its beak is stout as in the Black Lark: the head and neck are rust-coloured, with the crown of the former deepest in colour, encircled with white, and ornamented with a distinct white spot in the middle: the throat is ornamented with a large divaricating patch of black.

### RUFOUS-BACKED LARK.

### (Alauda fulva.)

AL. fusco-nigricans, cervice dorso scapularibusque rufo aurantiis, alis caudaque obscuris.

Brown-black Lark, with the neck, back, and scapulars, reddish orange; the wings and tail obscure.

#### RED LARK.

Alauda fulva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 492. 2. Alauda rufa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 792. L'Alouette noire à dos fauve. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 23. L'Alouette noire d'Encenada. Buff. Pl. Enl. 738. f. 2. Rufous-backed Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 371. 2.

MUCH smaller than the Sky-Lark, scarcely measuring five inches in length: the beak, legs, head, throat, fore-part of the neck, under parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts, are dusky brown: hinder part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, rufous orange: lesser and middle wing-coverts' dusky, edged with fulvous: quills and tail deep dusky brown, the outer feathers of the latter edged with rufous. Inhabits Buenos Ayres.

# RED LARK.

## (Alauda rubra.)

AL. obscure fusca, subtus fulvo-rufescens maculis fuscis varia, genis nigricantibus, superciliis pallide rufis.

Dull-brown Lark, beneath fulvous red, varied with fuscous spots; cheeks dusky; eyebrows pale rufous.

Alauda rubra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 794.-Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 494, 10.

Alauda pensylvanica. Briss. Sup. 94.

Alouette à joues brunes de Pensylvanie. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 58.

Lark from Pensylvania. Edwards. Birds. 297-

Red Lark. Pen. Brit. Zool. 140.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 279.— Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 376. 8.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. 93.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.—Mont. Sup. App.

# RED LARK.

As large as the Sky-Lark: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of the body are dusky brown: a black stripe passes through the eyes, and a claycoloured one is situated above it: the irides are dark: the under parts of the body are pale reddish brown, varied with dusky spots: legs dark brown: hind claw slightly curved. Common in North America, and is said to have been captured in England, but not upon good grounds, as American animals have generally proved distinct to any found on the old continent, when they have been properly examined: it has been confounded with some other species, as the two Waxwings and various other birds have been confounded.

. Colonel Montagu describes as a species the following, which he says was taken in Middlesex\*. and which he considers to be the Red Lark: " This species is rather superior in size to the Sky-lark: the beak is dusky above, whitish beneath. except at the point' irides hazel : the upper part of the head, hind part of the neck and back. rufous brown, each feather a little dusky in the middle: over the eye a pale ferruginous streak : chin and throat the same : the ear-coverts inclining to dusky: from the beak under the eve a narrow dusky line: the sides of the neck and breast ferruginous, with dusky spots : belly and under tail-coverts ferruginous white: greater quillfeathers dusky, slightly edged with vellowish white; the rest of the quills deeply margined with rufous: some of the larger coverts the same, but \* Which we doubt.

# RUFOUS LARK.

those immediately impending the secondary quills have whitish tips, making a small bar across the wing; one row also of the smaller coverts is tipped with white, making another line of that colour across the superior part of the wing: the two middle feathers of the tail are dusky, deeply margined with rufous brown; the outer feather is white, the next is white on the exterior web, and part of the inner web towards the tip: the shaft dusky; the rest are dusky: legs yellowish brown: hind claws as long as the toe, and somewhat curved."

#### RUFOUS LARK.

#### (Alauda rufa,)

AL. nigricans rufo nebulosa, corpore subtus gulaque albis, rectricibus duabus extimis albo marginatis.

Dusky Lark, clouded with rufous, with the body boncath and the throat white, the two outer tail-feathers edged with white.

Alauda rufa. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 798.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 498. 22.

Variole. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 63. Petite alouette de Buenos Ayres. Buff. Pl. Enl. 738. f. 1. Rufous Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 388. 20.

THE Rufous Lark is five inches and upwards in length: its beak and legs are brownish: the crown of the head and upper parts of the plumage dusky, varied with rufous: the greater quills grey, the lesser brown, all bordered with rufous: the

#### FERRUGINOUS LARK.

fore-part of the neck rufous, darkened with black: the throat and all the under parts of the body dirty white: the tail-feathers brown, all edged with pale rufous but the two outer ones, which have white edges. Found in South America, in the vicinity of the Rio de Plata.

#### FERRUGINOUS LARKS

# (Alauda Gorcneis.)

AL. nigro-maculata ferrugineo-fusca subtus ferruginea, abdomine albo, cauda nigricante, rectricibus extimis oblique albis.

Rusty-brown Lark spotted with black, beneath ferruginous; the abdomen white; tail dusky, with the outer feathers obliquely marked with white.

Alauda Gorensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii. 1. Ferruginous Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 229. 5.

BEAK brown: the feathers on the crown of the head, nape, and upper part of the back, dusky, with rufous edges: back and rump ferruginous: quills with their margins pale: chin and under parts of the body rust-colour; the feathers on the throat and breast streaked with dusky: belly nearly white, with dusky spots: vent white: edges of the tail-feathers white; the outer feather with a triangular white spot on the tip, and the two middle feathers rusty brown: legs pale: locality unknown.

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