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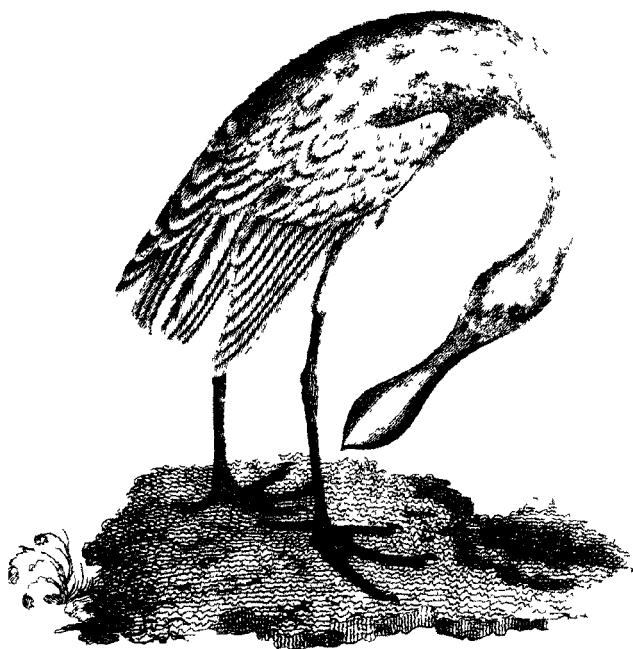
GEORGE SHAW, M.D.F.R.S.&c

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

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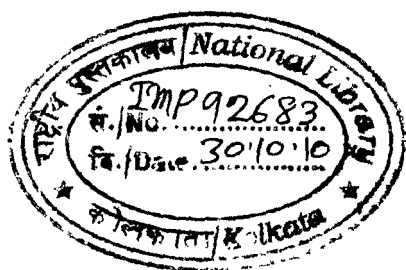


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VOLUME XI.—PART II.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

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I N D E X

TO

VOL. XI.—PART II.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| ANASTOMUS | p. 631 | ARDEA. Lath. | p. 631 |
| ————— Coro- | | ————— <i>Linné</i> | 523. 534. 592. |
| mandel . . . | 633 | | 616. |
| ————— Coro- | | ————— <i>Gmel.</i> | . 539. 631 |
| mandeliana . . | 633 | ————— <i>Ray.</i> | . . 608 |
| ————— Pondi- | | ————— <i>æquinoctialis</i> | 571 |
| ceriana . . . | 632 | ————— <i>acquin. var. Lath.</i> | 545 |
| ————— Pondi- | | ————— <i>Agami</i> | . . 554 |
| cherry . . . | 632 | ————— <i>alba. Linné.</i> | . 543 |
| ANTHROPOIDES | . 534 | ————— <i>alba major. Ray.</i> | 543 |
| ————— <i>Pavonina</i> | 536 | ————— <i>alba tertia Al-</i> | |
| ————— <i>Virgo</i> | 535 | <i>drovandi. Ray.</i> | . 545 |
| ARAMUS | . 539 | ————— <i>Antigone. Linné.</i> | 531 |
| ————— <i>scolopacea</i> | . 540 | ————— <i>Argala. Lath.</i> | 622 |
| ARDEA | . . . 541 | ————— <i>atra.</i> | . . 562 |
| | | ————— <i>badia. Gmel.</i> | . 609 |
| | | ————— <i>botaurus. Gmel.</i> | 556 |
| | | ————— <i>Brasiliensis. Linn.</i> | 602 |

INDEX.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| ARDEA <i>Mexicana cristata</i> . Briss. | p. 568 | ARDEA <i>virgata</i> | p. 565 |
| ————— <i>purpurascens</i> . Briss. | . . . 585 | ————— <i>Virginiana cristata</i> . Briss. | . . . 552 |
| ————— <i>minuta</i> | . . . 589 | ————— <i>Virgo</i> . Linn. | . . . 535 |
| ————— <i>nigra</i> . Briss. | . . . 562 | ————— <i>undulata</i> . Gmel. | 595 |
| ————— Linné. | 620 | <i>Ardeola</i> . Briss. | 589 |
| ————— <i>nivea</i> . Gmel. | . . . 545 | ————— <i>Ray</i> . | . . . 541 |
| ————— <i>Novæ-Guinææ</i> | 586 | ————— <i>Brasiliensis</i> . | |
| ————— <i>Novæ-Hollandiæ</i> | 561 | <i>Ray</i> . | . . . 581 |
| ————— <i>Nycticorax</i> . Linné. | 609 | ————— <i>Brasiliensis</i> . | |
| ————— <i>Pavonina</i> . Linné. | 537 | <i>var. Ray</i> . | . . . 583 |
| ————— <i>Philippensis</i> | . . . 586 | ARENARIA | 489 |
| ————— <i>pileata</i> | . . . 570 | ————— <i>Briss</i> . | 519, 520 |
| ————— <i>Pondiceriana</i> . | | ————— <i>cinerea</i> . Briss. | 520 |
| <i>Gmel.</i> | . . . 632 | ————— <i>vulgaris</i> | . . . 490 |
| ————— <i>pumila</i> . Gmel. | 574 | <i>Attagen</i> . Briss. | . . . 298 |
| ————— <i>purpurascens</i> . | | ————— <i>Americana</i> . | |
| <i>Briss.</i> | . . . 556 | <i>Briss.</i> | . . . 299 |
| ————— <i>purpurata</i> . Gmel. | 556 | ————— <i>Pensylvania</i> . | |
| ————— <i>purpurea</i> | . . . 556 | <i>Briss.</i> | . . . 301 |
| ————— <i>ralloides</i> | . . . 573 | <i>Aucercalze</i> | . . . 271 |
| ————— <i>rubiginosa</i> | . . . 558 | <i>Auerhan</i> | . . . 271 |
| ————— <i>rufa</i> . Scop. | . . . 556 | <i>Atw-kis-cow</i> | . . . 285 |
| ————— <i>rufescens</i> . Gmel. | 542 | BITTERN | 592 |
| ————— <i>sacra</i> | . . . 572 | ————— <i>American</i> . | |
| ————— <i>Senegalensis</i> | . . . 604 | <i>Wills.</i> | . . . 596 |
| ————— <i>Soloniensis</i> . Gmel. | 589 | ————— <i>Brasilian</i> | . . . 602 |
| ————— <i>spadicea</i> | . . . 585 | ————— <i>common</i> | . . . 593 |
| ————— <i>squaiotta</i> . Gmel. | 574 | ————— <i>crested</i> . Catesby | 579 |
| ————— <i>stellaris</i> . Linné. | 593 | ————— <i>freckled</i> | . . . 596 |
| ————— <i>major</i> . | | | |
| <i>Ray</i> . | 556 | | |
| ————— <i>tigrina</i> . Gmel. | 600 | | |
| ————— <i>variegata</i> . Lath. | 556 | | |
| ————— <i>violacea</i> | . . . 579 | | |
| ————— <i>virescens</i> . Linn. | 605 | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| BITTERN, greater. Lath. | p. 556 | BOOTAURUS. Briss. | p. 541. 608 |
| ——— green | 605 | ——— Brasiliensis | 602 |
| ——— least. Wills. | 587 | ——— Briss. | 603 |
| ——— lineated | 601 | ——— flavus | 603 |
| ——— little. Penn. | 590 | ——— lentiginosus | 596 |
| ——— minute. Lath. | 587 | ——— lineatus | 601 |
| ——— rayed Lath. | 590 | ——— major. Briss. | 550 |
| ——— rufous. Lath. | 589 | ——— minor. Briss. | 574 |
| ——— Senegal | 604 | ——— nævius. Briss. | 609 |
| ——— small. Catby. | 605 | ——— rufus. Briss. | 589 |
| ——— Swabian. Lath. | 574 | ——— Senegalensis | 604 |
| ——— tiger | 600 | ——— stellaris | 593 |
| ——— yellow | 603 | ——— striatus. Briss. | 589 |
| ——— zigzag | 599 | ——— tigrinus | 600 |
| | | ——— virescens | 605 |
| | | ——— undulatus | 599 |
| BOATBILL | 638 | | |
| ——— brown. Lath. | 639 | BUSTARD | 442 |
| ——— crested | 639 | ——— Arabian | 446 |
| ——— spotted. Lath. | 639 | ——— great | 443 |
| | | ——— Indian | 451 |
| BONASA | 298 | ——— little. Penn. | 455 |
| ——— Briss. 286. 296 | 304 | ——— Passage. | |
| ——— Canadensis. | | ——— Lath. | 452 |
| ——— Briss. | 276 | ——— Rhaud. Lath. | 448 |
| ——— Cupido | 299 | ——— ruffed | 448 |
| ——— freti Hudso- | | ——— thick-kneed. | |
| nis. Briss. | 270 | ——— Penn. | 459 |
| ——— major Cana- | | ——— white-eared | 449 |
| densis. Briss. | 301 | | |
| ——— Pyreniaca. | | BUSTARNELE | 454 |
| ——— Briss. | 311 | ——— field | 455 |
| ——— Scotica. Briss. | 293 | | |
| ——— umbellus | 300 | Calidris. Briss. | 489 |
| | | ——— arenaria. Leach | 490 |
| BOO-ONK. Edw. | 589 | ——— grisea-minor | |
| | | ——— Briss. | 490 |
| BOOTAURUS | 592 | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Cancrofagus</i> . <i>Briss.</i> p. 541. 574 | <i>CASUARIUS</i> <i>Novæ-Hol-</i> |
| — <i>America-</i> | <i>landiæ</i> . <i>Lath.</i> p. 439 |
| <i>nus</i> . <i>Briss.</i> . . . 608 | <i>Cata</i> 313 |
| — <i>Buhamen-</i> | <i>CHARADRIUS</i> . . . 463 |
| <i>sis</i> . <i>Briss.</i> . . . 579 | — <i>Gmel.</i> . . . 499 |
| — <i>Brasilien-</i> | — <i>Lath.</i> . . . 480 |
| <i>sis</i> . <i>Briss.</i> . . . 581 | — <i>Linn.</i> 458. 489 |
| — <i>var.</i> | — <i>Pallas.</i> . . . 504 |
| <i>Briss.</i> 583 | — <i>apricarius</i> 466 |
| — <i>castaneus.</i> | — <i>Asiaticus.</i> . . |
| <i>Briss.</i> 609 | <i>Gmel.</i> 468 |
| — <i>luteus</i> . <i>Briss.</i> 574 | — <i>bilobus</i> . . . 481 |
| — <i>Philippen-</i> | — <i>Calidris.</i> |
| <i>sis</i> . <i>Briss.</i> . . . 587 | <i>Linn.</i> 490 |
| — <i>rufus</i> . <i>Briss.</i> 574 | — <i>Cantianus</i> 474 |
| — <i>viridis</i> . <i>Briss.</i> 005 | — <i>Cayanus</i> . . . 484 |
| — <i>viridis næ-</i> | — <i>Coromande-</i> |
| <i>vius</i> . <i>Briss.</i> . . . 605 | <i>licus</i> . <i>Gmel.</i> . . . 502 |
| <i>CANCROMA</i> 630 | — <i>coronatus.</i> |
| — <i>cancrofaga.</i> | <i>Gmel.</i> 488 |
| <i>Linn.</i> 639 | — <i>cristatus</i> . . . 483 |
| — <i>cochlearia</i> . . . 639 | — <i>curonicus</i> 473 |
| <i>Capercalze</i> 271 | — <i>Gallicus.</i> |
| <i>CASSOWARY</i> 431 | <i>Gmel.</i> 500 |
| — <i>galeated.</i> 482 | — <i>hiaticula</i> . . . 470 |
| — <i>New Hol-</i> | — <i>magniro-</i> |
| <i>land</i> . <i>Lath.</i> 439 | <i>tris</i> . <i>Lath.</i> . . . 462 |
| — <i>southern.</i> | — <i>melanoce-</i> |
| <i>Shaw.</i> 439 | <i>phalus</i> . <i>Gmel.</i> . . . 487 |
| <i>CASUARIUS</i> 431 | — <i>Morinellus</i> 408 |
| — <i>Lath.</i> 438 | — <i>Novæ-Sec-</i> |
| — <i>emeu</i> . <i>Lath.</i> 432 | <i>landiæ</i> . <i>Gmel.</i> . . . 479 |
| — <i>galeatus</i> . . . 432 | — <i>Novæ-Ze-</i> |
| | <i>landiæ</i> 479 |
| | — <i>Ædicnemus.</i> |
| | <i>Linn.</i> 459 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| CHARADRIUS pileatus p. 480 | COLIN, crested p. 381 |
| —— Philippensis 478 | —— Malouine . 383 |
| —— pluvialis . 464 | —— northern . 377 |
| —— rubidus. | —— Sonini's . 383 |
| Gmel. . . . 490 | COTURNIX . . 360 |
| —— Senegalensis 482 | —— Briss. 361. 376. |
| —— Sibiricus. | —— . 387 |
| Gmel. . . . 468 | —— Australis . 373 |
| —— Tartaricus. | —— dactylisonans 361 |
| Gmel. . . . 468 | —— excalfactoria 371 |
| —— torquatus. | —— grisea . 370 |
| Leach. . . . 471 | —— Indica. Ray. 381 |
| —— torquatus. | —— Ludoviciana. |
| Linn. . . . 476 | —— Briss. . . . 377 |
| —— vociferus 476 | —— Madagascari- |
| Churge . . . 453 | ensis. Briss. . . 390 |
| CICONIA . . . 616 | —— major. Briss. 361 |
| —— Briss. . . 645 | —— Mexicana. |
| —— alba . . . 617 | Briss. . . . 377 |
| —— Argala . 622 | —— criss- |
| —— Brasiliensis. | tata. Briss. . . 381 |
| Briss. . . . 646 | —— Novæ-Guinææ 374 |
| —— fusca. Briss. 620 | —— perlata . 368 |
| —— Maguari . 619 | —— Philippensis. |
| —— nigra . 620 | Briss. . . . 371 |
| Cochlearius. Briss. . 638 | —— textilis . 365 |
| —— fuscus. Briss. 639 | —— torquata . 367 |
| —— navius. Briss. 639 | COURLAN . . . 539 |
| Cock, black . . 280 | —— scolopaceous 540 |
| —— moor . . . 294 | COURSER . . . 499 |
| —— of the wood. Albin. 267 | —— Asiatic . 502 |
| COLIN 376 | —— cream-coloured 500 |
| —— Californian . 384 | CRANE 523 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|
| CRANE, <i>Balearic. Wil-</i> | | <i>Dotterel, Sea. Edw.</i> | p. 520 |
| <i>nan.</i> | p. 537 | | |
| — <i>blue. Wills.</i> | 581 | DROMICEIUS | 438 |
| — <i>brown</i> | 526 | — <i>Novæ-Hol-</i> | |
| — <i>common</i> | 524 | <i>landiæ</i> | 439 |
| — <i>crowned African.</i> | | | |
| <i>Edw.</i> | 537 | <i>Duck, Field. Albin</i> | 455 |
| — <i>gigantic. Lath.</i> | 622 | | |
| — <i>hooping</i> | 528 | <i>Egret, demi. Lath.</i> | 547 |
| — <i>Indian</i> | 531 | — <i>great. Penn.</i> | 544 |
| — <i>Numidian. Edw.</i> | 535 | — <i>little. Penn.</i> | 545 |
| — <i>Siberian</i> | 529 | — <i>reddish. Penn.</i> | 543 |
| — <i>wattled</i> | 532 | | |
| | | <i>Egretta. Briss.</i> | 541. 545 |
| <i>Cryptura. Vieil.</i> | 401 | | |
| <i>Crypturus. Illig.</i> | 401 | EMU | 438 |
| | | — <i>New Holland</i> | 438 |
| <i>Curlew, Stone. Lath.</i> | 459 | | |
| CURSORES | 441 | EROLIA | 497 |
| | | — <i>variegata</i> | 497 |
| CURSORIUS | 499 | — <i>variegated</i> | 497 |
| — <i>Asiaticus.</i> | | | |
| <i>Lath.</i> | 502 | <i>Fedoa. Ray.</i> | 458 |
| — <i>Europæus.</i> | | — <i>Ædicnemus.</i> | |
| <i>Lath.</i> | 500 | <i>Leach.</i> | 459 |
| — <i>isabellinus</i> | 500 | — <i>nostratertia. Ray.</i> | 459 |
| <i>Curwillet</i> | 490 | | |
| | | FRANCOLIN | 316 |
| DEMOISELLE | 534 | — <i>African</i> | 323 |
| — <i>crowned</i> | 536 | — <i>brown Afri-</i> | |
| — <i>Numidian</i> | 535 | <i>can</i> | 329 |
| <i>Dodo, Bontius.</i> | 422 | — <i>Cape</i> | 333 |
| | | — <i>Ceylon</i> | 331 |
| <i>Dotterel. Penn.</i> | 468 | — <i>common</i> | 319 |
| | | — <i>Cranch's</i> | 336 |
| | | — <i>long-beaked</i> | 317 |
| | | — <i>noisy</i> | 327 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| FRANCOLIN , pearled p. 325 | <i>Cavia</i> . Klein. . . p. 508 |
| ———— Pondicherry 321 | <i>Gorcock</i> . . . 294 |
| ———— red-necked 335 | GRALLÆ . . . 503 |
| ———— Senegal . 330 | |
| ———— thoracic . 322 | GROUS . . . 265 |
| FRANCOLINUS . . . 316 | ———— <i>birch</i> . Lath. . 272 |
| ———— <i>Ray</i> . . 319 | ———— <i>Penn</i> . . . 294 |
| ———— <i>Africanus</i> 323 | ———— black . . . 279 |
| ———— <i>Capensis</i> 333 | ———— <i>Canada</i> . . 275 |
| ———— <i>Ceylon-</i> | ———— <i>hazel</i> . . . 271 |
| <i>ensis</i> . . . 331 | ———— <i>Helsingian</i> . Lath. 272 |
| ———— <i>clamatus</i> 327 | ———— <i>hybrid</i> . . . 277 |
| ———— <i>Cranchii</i> 336 | ———— <i>Indian</i> . Lath. . 309 |
| ———— <i>longiros-</i> | ———— <i>long-tailed</i> . 284 |
| <i>tris</i> . . . 317 | ———— <i>Namaqua</i> . Lath. 313 |
| ———— <i>perlatus</i> 325 | ———— <i>pinnated</i> . Penn. 299 |
| ———— <i>Pondice-</i> | ———— <i>pin-tailed</i> . Edw. 311 |
| <i>rianus</i> . . . 321 | ———— <i>Rehusak</i> . Penn. 295 |
| ———— <i>rubricol-</i> | ———— <i>rock</i> . Lath. . 290 |
| <i>lis</i> . . . 335 | ———— <i>ruffed</i> . Penn. . 301 |
| ———— <i>Senegal-</i> | ———— <i>sand</i> . Lath. . 305 |
| <i>ensis</i> . . . 330 | ———— <i>Senegal</i> . Lath. 313 |
| ———— <i>spadiceus</i> 329 | ———— <i>sharp-tailed</i> . Penn. 284 |
| ———— <i>thoracicus</i> 322 | ———— <i>shoulder-knot</i> . |
| ———— <i>vulgaris</i> 319 | <i>Penn</i> . . . 301 |
| <i>Gallina Corylorum</i> . Ray. 272 | ———— <i>spotted</i> . Lath. . 275 |
| <i>Gallinula aquatica</i> . Ray. 639 | ———— <i>spurious</i> . Penn. 277 |
| <i>Gargie</i> , black . . . 280 | ———— <i>white</i> . Penn. . 292 |
| ———— <i>red</i> . . . 294 | ———— <i>wood</i> . . . 266 |
| ———— <i>white</i> . . . 288 | GRUS . . . 523 |
| <i>Garzetta</i> . Ray. . . 545 | ———— <i>Briss</i> . . . 524 |
| | ———— <i>Cuv</i> . . . 539 |
| | ———— <i>Ray</i> . . . 534 |
| | ———— <i>Americana</i> . 528 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| GRUS, Antigone | p. 531 | <i>Hemipodius, nigrifrons.</i> | |
| — <i>balearica</i> , Ray. | 537 | Temm. | p. 388 |
| — <i>Canadensis</i> | 536 | — <i>pugnax.</i> | |
| — <i>capensis</i> , Petiv. | 537 | Temm. | 391 |
| — <i>carunculata</i> | 532 | — <i>tachydro-</i> | |
| — <i>cinerea</i> | 524 | mus. Temm. | 396 |
| — <i>freti Hudsonis</i> , Briss. | 526 | — <i>thoracicus.</i> | |
| — <i>gigantea</i> | 529 | Temm. | 392 |
| — <i>Indicus</i> , Ray. | 526 | HERON | 541 |
| — <i>leucogeranos</i> , Lath. | 529 | — <i>*African</i> , Lath. | 556 |
| — <i>Mexicanus</i> , Briss. | 526 | — <i>agami</i> | 554 |
| — <i>Numidica</i> , Briss. | 535 | — <i>ash-coloured</i> | 569 |
| — <i>orientalis Indica.</i> | | — <i>ash-coloured.</i> | |
| Briss. | 531 | Edw. | 553 |
| HÆMATOPUS | 493 | — <i>black</i> | 562 |
| — <i>Ostralegus</i> | 494 | — <i>black crested,</i> | |
| HEATHCOCK | 298 | white | 570 |
| — <i>black and</i> | | — <i>blue</i> | 580 |
| spotted, Edw. | 275 | — <i>blue, var.</i> , Lath. | 582, |
| — <i>brown and</i> | | | 583 |
| spotted, Edw. | 275 | — <i>brown</i> | 559 |
| — <i>pinnated</i> | 299 | — <i>cærulean</i> | 582 |
| — <i>ruffed</i> , Edw. | 301 | — <i>castaneous</i> , Lath. | 574 |
| — <i>shoulder-</i> | | — <i>chesnut</i> , Lath. | 610 |
| knot | 300 | — <i>cinereous</i> | 583 |
| <i>Hemipodius</i> , Temm. | 387 | — <i>cinnamon</i> | 560 |
| — <i>fasciatus.</i> | | — <i>cocoi</i> | 564 |
| Temm. | 393 | — <i>common</i> | 548 |
| — <i>Hottentot-</i> | | — <i>Coromandel</i> | 577 |
| tus, Temm. | 398 | — <i>Coromandel</i> , Lath. | 633 |
| — <i>lineatus.</i> | | — <i>cracra</i> | 567 |
| Temm. | 397 | — <i>crested</i> , Albin. | 548 |
| — <i>maculosus.</i> | | — <i>crested purple</i> | 556 |
| Temm. | 394 | — <i>crowned</i> , Lath. | 537 |
| — <i>nigricollis.</i> | | — <i>dry</i> | 568 |
| Temm. | 390 | — <i>dwarf</i> , Lath. | 574 |

- HERON, ferruginous** p. 576
 ——— *Gardenian. Penn.* 610
 ——— **great** . 552
 ——— **great egret** . 543
 ——— **great white. Penn.** 544
 ——— **green. Lath.** . 606
 ——— **houhou** . 566
 ——— **largest crested.**
 Catesby. . 552
 ——— **little** . 589
 ——— **little egret** . 545
 ——— **little white** . 571
 ——— **Louisiane** . 578
 ——— *Louisiane. Wills.* 543
 ——— **Malacca** . 584
 ——— **Mexican** . 585
 ——— **minute** . 587
 ——— **New Guinea** . 586
 ——— *night. Lath.* . 609
 ——— **Philippine** . 537
 ——— *Pondicherry. Lath.* 632
 ——— **purple. Lath.** . 556
 ——— **red-billed. Penn.** 571
 ——— **reddish egret** . 542
 ——— **red-legged. Lath.** 574
 ——— **red-shouldered** 553
 ——— **rufous. Lath.** . 556
 ——— **rusty-crowned** 558
 ——— **sacred** . 572
 ——— *scolopaceous. Lath.* 540
 ——— **snowy. Lath.** . 545
 ——— **potted. Lath.** . 609
 ——— **squacco** . 573
 ——— *squacco. var. Lath.* 577
 ——— **squaiotta. Lath.** 574
 ——— **steel-blue** . 582
 ——— **streaked** . 563
- HERON, variegated.**
 Lath. . p. 556
 ——— **violet** . 563
 ——— *wattled. Lath.* 533
 ——— **white-bellied** . 547
 ——— **white-fronted** . 561
 ——— **yellow-crowned** 579
- Hians, Lacepede* . 631
Hoactli. Ray. . 568

JABIRU . 645
 ——— **American** . 646
 ——— **New Holland** . 647
 ——— **Senegal** . 648
- Jabiru-guacu. Ray* . 646
Killdeer. Catesby. . 476
Knorhaan . 451
Korhane . 451

LAGOPUS . 286
 ——— **albus** . 292
 ——— *altera. Plinii.*
 Ray. . 293
 ——— **Lapponicus** 296
 ——— **mutus** . 287
 ——— **rupestris** . 290
 ——— **Scoticus** . 293

LAPWING . 508
 ——— **Cayenne** . 512
 ——— **crested** . 509

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------|
| LAPWING, Goa | p 514 | <i>Ænas. Vieil.</i> | p. 304 |
| ——— Louisiane | 517 | <i>Oorail</i> | 453 |
| ——— New Holland | 516 | <i>Ortygis. Illig.</i> | 387 |
| ——— Senegal | 515 | <i>Ortygodes. Vieil.</i> | 387 |
| <i>Lark, sca. Albn.</i> | 471 | ——— <i>variegata. Vieil.</i> | 388 |
| <i>Luglug</i> | 563 | ORTYX | 376 |
| <i>Monickjore</i> | 563 | ——— <i>Borealis</i> | 377 |
| <i>Morinellus. Ray.</i> | 519 | ——— <i>Californica</i> | 384 |
| ——— <i>marinus. Ray.</i> | 520 | ——— <i>Falklandica</i> | 386 |
| MYCTERIA | 645 | ——— <i>Solnninii</i> | 384 |
| ——— <i>Americana</i> | 646 | ——— <i>Temminckii</i> | 381 |
| ——— <i>Australis</i> | 647 | OSTRICH | 423 |
| ——— <i>Senegalensis</i> | 648 | ——— <i>American.</i> | |
| NIGHTHTRON | 608 | ——— <i>Willough.</i> | 436 |
| ——— <i>Caledonian</i> | 613 | ——— <i>black</i> | 423 |
| ——— <i>Cayenne</i> | 612 | <i>Ostralega. Briss.</i> | 493, 494 |
| ——— <i>European</i> | 609 | OTIS | 442 |
| ——— <i>Jamaica</i> | 614 | ——— <i>Lath.</i> | 458 |
| NYCTICORAX | 608 | ——— <i>Linné.</i> | 454 |
| ——— <i>Caledonicus</i> | 613 | ——— <i>Afra</i> | 449 |
| ——— <i>Cayanensis</i> | 612 | ——— <i>Arabs</i> | 446 |
| ——— <i>Europeus</i> | 609 | ——— <i>aurita. Lath.</i> | 452 |
| ——— <i>Jamaicensis</i> | 614 | ——— <i>Bengalensis</i> | 451 |
| <i>Odontophorus Guianen-</i> | | ——— <i>Houbara</i> | 448 |
| ——— <i>sus. Vieil.</i> | 420 | ——— <i>minor. Briss.</i> | 455 |
| ÆDICNEMUS | 458 | ——— <i>Ædicnemus. Lath.</i> | 459 |
| ——— <i>crepitans</i> | 459 | ——— <i>rhaad. Gmel.</i> | 448 |
| ——— <i>magnirostris</i> | 462 | ——— <i>tarda</i> | 443 |
| | | ——— <i>tetraz. Linn.</i> | 455 |

OYSTERCATCHER .. p. 493

————— common 494

————— pied.

Penn. . . . 494

Parra. Linn. . . . 508

————— Cayanensis. Gmel. 513

————— Dominicana. Linn. 518

————— Goensis. Gmel. 514

————— Ludoviciana. Gmel. 516

————— Senegalla. Linn. 515

PARTRIDGE . . . 338

————— Aragonian.

Lath. . . . 305

————— Barbary . . 350

————— bare-necked.

Lath. . . . 333

————— brown Afri-

can. Lath. . . . 329

————— Cape. Lath. 333

————— Caspian.

Lath. . . . 349

————— Ceylon. Lath. 332

————— Chattygong.

Lath. . . . 332

————— common . . 339

————— Dumascus.

Lath. . . . 341

————— eyed . . . 353

————— Franklin.

Edw. . . . 319

————— Gingi . . . 351

————— Greek . . . 346

————— Guernsey . . 347

————— hackled . . 358

————— Javan . . . 355

PARTRIDGE, Kakerlic.

Lath. . . . p. 379

————— Maryland.

Penn. . . . 378

————— mountain 344

————— New Eng-

land. Albin. . . 378

————— pearled.

Lath. . . . 323. 326

————— pintado.

Lath. . . . 326

————— Pondicher-

ry. Lath. . . . 321

————— red. Lath. 346

————— red-necked.

Lath. . . . 335

————— red-throated 356

————— rufous-breast-

ed. Lath. . . . 250

————— Senegal.

Lath. . . . 330

————— Virginian.

Lath. . . . 378

————— white. Edw. 292

————— wood. Lath. 275

Peewit 509

PERDIX 338

————— Briss. . . . 401

————— Lath. 304. 316. 360.

376. 387

————— Adansonii. Temm 330

————— Afra. Lath. . . 323

————— Americana. Briss. 377

————— Andalusica. Lath. 396

————— Aragonica. Lath. 305

| | |
|--|--|
| PERDIX Australis. Lath. p. 373 | PERDIX Marylanda. |
| —— <i>bicalcarata. Forst. 331</i> | <i>Lath. p. 377</i> |
| —— <i>Lath. 330</i> | —— <i>Mexicana. Lath. 377</i> |
| —— <i>borealis. Temm. 377</i> | —— <i>montana . 344</i> |
| —— <i>Californica. Lath. 377</i> | —— <i>Novæ-Angliæ.</i> |
| —— <i>Capensis. Lath. 333</i> | <i>Briss. 377</i> |
| —— <i>Ceylonensis. Lath. 331</i> | —— <i>Novæ-Guinææ.</i> |
| —— <i>Chinensis. Lath. 371</i> | <i>Lath. 375</i> |
| —— <i>cinerea . . . 339</i> | —— <i>nigricollis. Lath. 386</i> |
| —— <i>cinerea. var.</i> | —— <i>nudicollis. Lath. 333</i> |
| <i>Temm. 344</i> | —— <i>oculea . . . 353</i> |
| —— <i>cinerea alba. Briss. 339</i> | —— <i>perlata. Lath. . 325</i> |
| —— <i>Comandelicæ.</i> | —— <i>petrosa . . . 350</i> |
| <i>Lath. 365</i> | —— <i>Ponticeriana . 321</i> |
| —— <i>coturnix. Lath. 361</i> | —— <i>rubra. Briss. . 348</i> |
| —— <i>Coyolcos. Lath. 377</i> | —— <i>rubra. var. Temm. 348</i> |
| —— <i>Cranchii. Leach. 336</i> | —— <i>rubra Brasiliensis. Briss. . 350</i> |
| —— <i>cristata. Lath. 377</i> | —— <i>rubricollis. Lath. 335</i> |
| —— <i>Damascena. Ray. 311</i> | —— <i>rufa 347</i> |
| —— <i>dentatus. Lath. 420</i> | —— <i>rufa. Lath. . . 346</i> |
| —— <i>Falklandica. Lath. 386</i> | —— <i>rufa. var. Lath. 350</i> |
| —— <i>ferruginea . . 358</i> | —— <i>saxatilis. Temm. 340</i> |
| —— <i>Francolina. Lath. 319</i> | —— <i>Senegalensis. Briss. 330</i> |
| —— <i>Gibraltarica. Lath. 397</i> | —— <i>Sinensis. Briss. 325</i> |
| —— <i>gingica . . . 351</i> | —— <i>Sonnini. Temm. 377</i> |
| —— <i>græca . . . 346</i> | —— <i>spadicea. Lath. 329</i> |
| —— <i>grisea. Lath. . 370</i> | —— <i>striata. Lath. . 368</i> |
| —— <i>gularis . . . 356</i> | —— <i>thoracica. Temm. 322</i> |
| —— <i>Javanica . . . 355</i> | —— <i>Virginiana. Lath. 377</i> |
| —— <i>Indica. Lath. . 309</i> | |
| —— <i>longirostris. Temm. 317</i> | |
| —— <i>Luzoniensis. Lath. 392</i> | PLATALEA . . . 641 |
| —— <i>Madagascariensis.</i> | —— <i>Åjaja . . . 644</i> |
| <i>Lath. 325</i> | —— <i>leucorodia . 642</i> |
| —— <i>major Brasiliensis. Briss. . . 406</i> | —— <i>pygmæa . . . 645</i> |
| —— <i>Manillensis. Lath. 371</i> | <i>Platea. Ray. . . . 641</i> |

- Platea Brasiliensis* Aja-
ja dictus. Ray. p. 644
 ——— *coccinea*. Briss. 644
 ——— *leucorodia*. Leach. 642
 ——— *Mexicana*, *tlauh-quechul*. Ray. . 644
 ——— *rosea*. Briss. . 644
 ——— *sive pelicanus*. *Al-drovandi*. Ray. . 642
- PLOVER . 463
 ——— *Alwargrim* . 466
 ——— *Asiatic*. Lath. . 468
 ——— *bastard*. Penn. 509
 ——— *black-bellied*. Wills. 460
 ——— *black-breasted*.
Indian. Edw. . . 483
 ——— *black-headed*. Lath. 487
 ——— *Cayenne* . 484
 ——— *chattering*. Wills. 470
 ——— *cream-coloured*.
Lath. . . 500
 ——— *crested* . 483
 ——— *Curonian* . 473
 ——— *dottrel* . 468
 ——— *great*. Bew. . 459
 ——— *great-billed*. Lath. 462
 ——— *green*. Low. . 464
 ——— *grey*. Alb. . 505
 ——— *golden* . . 464
 ——— *hooded* . 480
 ——— *Kentish* . 474
 ——— *New Zealand* . 479
 ——— *noisy* . . 476
 ——— *Philippine* . 478
 ——— *ringed* . . 470
 ——— *ringed*. var. *Mont*. 474
- PLOVER *ruddy*. Penn. p. 490
 ——— *Senegal* . . 482
 ——— *spur-winged*. Edw. 483
 ——— *spur-winged*.
Lath. . . 482. 485
 ——— *wattled* . . 481
 ——— *wreathed*. Lath. 488
- Pluvialis*. Ray. 458. 463. 504
 ——— *aurea-minor*.
Briss. . . 464
 ——— *cinerea*. Ray. 505
 ——— *dominicensis*
torquata. Briss. . 476
 ——— *Persica cris-*
tata. Briss. . . 483
 ——— *Senegalensis*
armata. Briss. . 482
 ——— *torquata minor*.
Briss. . . 471
 ——— *virginiana tor-*
quata. Briss. . 476
 ——— *viridis*. Ray. 464
- PLUVIAN . . . 486
 ——— *black-headed* 487
 ——— *wreathed* . 486
- PLUVIANUS . . 486
 ——— *Bengalen-*
sus major. Briss . 452
 ——— *coronatus* 488
 ——— *melanoce-*
phalus . . . 487
- Psophia undulata*. Gmel. 448

INDEX.

xvii

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| PTARMIGAN | p. 286 | QUAIL, grey-throated | p. 370 |
| ———— common | . 287 | ———— <i>lesser Mexican.</i> | |
| ———— red | . 293 | ———— <i>Lath.</i> | . 378 |
| ———— Rehusak | . 296 | ———— <i>Louisiane Lath.</i> | 378 |
| ———— rock | . 290 | ———— <i>Madagascar</i> | . 368 |
| ———— white | . 292 | ———— <i>Malouine, Lath.</i> | 386 |
| | | ———— <i>Manilla, Lath.</i> | 371 |
| PTEROCLÆS | . 304 | ———— <i>New Guinea</i> | . 374 |
| ———— <i>Alchata</i> | . 311 | ———— <i>New Holland</i> | 373 |
| ———— <i>arenarius</i> | . 305 | ———— <i>white-throated</i> | 367 |
| ———— <i>bicinctus</i> | . 307 | | |
| ———— <i>double-</i> | | <i>Raven, night. Wills.</i> | . 610 |
| <i>girded</i> | . 307 | | |
| ———— <i>Indian</i> | . 309 | RHEA | . 435 |
| ———— <i>Namaqua</i> | 313 | ———— <i>American</i> | . 436 |
| ———— <i>quadracinc-</i> | | ———— <i>Americana</i> | . 436 |
| <i>tus</i> | . 309 | | |
| ———— <i>sand</i> | . 305 | SANDERLING | . 489 |
| ———— <i>setarius.</i> | | ———— <i>common</i> | 490 |
| <i>Temm.</i> | . 311 | | |
| ———— <i>tachypetes</i> | 313 | <i>Sandpiper, armed. Penn.</i> | 517 |
| | | ———— <i>Cayenne, Lath.</i> | 513 |
| <i>Pupushee</i> | . 303 | ———— <i>Goa, Lath.</i> | 514 |
| | | ———— <i>grey, Lath.</i> | 505 |
| <i>Pushee</i> | . 303 | ———— <i>Hebridal, Penn.</i> | 520 |
| | | ———— <i>Louisiane, Lath.</i> | 517 |
| <i>Qua-bird, Wills.</i> | . 610 | ———— <i>Louisiane, var.</i> | |
| | | <i>Lath.</i> | . 518 |
| QUAIL | . 360 | ———— <i>Senegal, Lath.</i> | 515 |
| ———— <i>Andalusian, Lath.</i> | 396 | ———— <i>Swiss, Penn.</i> | 505 |
| ———— <i>black-necked, Lath.</i> | 390 | ———— <i>wattled, Lath.</i> | 516 |
| ———— <i>Californian, Lath.</i> | 384 | | |
| ———— <i>Chinese</i> | . 371 | <i>Scolopax Scop.</i> | . 493 |
| ———— <i>common</i> | 361 | | |
| ———— <i>Coromandel</i> | . 365 | SCOPUS | . 635 |
| ———— <i>crested, Lath.</i> | 381 | ———— <i>Umbretta</i> | . 636 |
| ———— <i>Gibraltar, Lath.</i> | 397 | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Sea-pie. Will.</i> | p. 494 | STRUTHIO, <i>Casuarius.</i> | |
| | | <i>Linn.</i> | p. 432 |
| <i>Soco. Ray.</i> | . 602 | <i>Rhea. Linn.</i> | 436 |
| SPOONBILL . . . | . 641 | <i>Struthio-Camelus. Ray.</i> | 435 |
| <i>dwart</i> . . . | . 645 | <i>Ame-</i> | |
| <i>Brasilian</i> | | <i>ricanus. Ray.</i> . . . | 436 |
| <i>roseate. Will.</i> . . . | . 644 | STRUTHIONES . . . | 421 |
| <i>roseate</i> . . . | . 644 | <i>Syrnaptcs. Illig.</i> . . . | 420 |
| <i>scarlet. Sloan.</i> . . . | . 644 | <i>Tachydromus. Illig.</i> . . . | 499 |
| <i>white</i> . . . | . 642 | <i>Tahicu</i> | 327 |
| <i>Squacco. Ray.</i> . . . | . 574 | TITRAX | 454 |
| <i>Squatolla. Ray.</i> . . . | . 574 | <i>campestris</i> . . . | 455 |
| SQUATROIA . . . | . 504 | TETRAO | 265 |
| <i>Cia</i> . . . | . 508 | <i>Gmel.</i> 360. 387. 401 | |
| <i>grisea</i> . . . | . 505 | <i>Linn.</i> 236. 298. 304. | |
| SQUATORII . . . | . 504 | 316. 338 | |
| <i>grey</i> . . . | . 505 | <i>Ray.</i> | 376 |
| STORK | . 616 | <i>albus. Gmel.</i> . . . | 292 |
| <i>American</i> . . . | . 619 | <i>Alchata. Linn.</i> . . . | 311 |
| <i>black</i> . . . | . 620 | <i>Alpinus. Nills</i> 287 290 | |
| <i>gigantic</i> . . . | . 622 | <i>Andalusicus. Gmel.</i> 396 | |
| <i>white</i> . . . | . 617 | <i>arenarius. Gmel.</i> 305 | |
| STRUTHIAS . . . | . 519 | <i>betulinus. Lath.</i> 272 | |
| <i>collaris.</i> | | <i>bicalcaratus. Linn.</i> 330 | |
| <i>Tomm.</i> . . . | . 520 | <i>Bonasia</i> . . . | 271 |
| <i>interpres</i> . . . | . 520 | <i>Californicus. Shaw</i> 384 | |
| STRUTHIO . . . | . 423 | <i>canace. Linn.</i> . . . | 275 |
| <i>Linn.</i> . . . | 431 435 | <i>Canadensis</i> . . . | 275 |
| <i>Camelus</i> . . . | . 433 | <i>canus. Sparr.</i> . . . | 272 |
| | | <i>Capensis. Gmel.</i> 333 | |

TETRAO, *Chilensis*. Gmel. p. 371

——— *cinereus*. Gmel. 412

——— *Coromandelicus*.

Gmel. 365

——— *Coturnix*. Linn. 361

——— *Coyolcos*. Gmel. 377

——— *cristatus*. Lath. 381

——— *Cupido*. Linn. 299

——— *Falklandicus*.

Gmel. 386

——— *ferrugineus*. Gmel. 358

——— *Francolinus*. Linn. 319

——— *Gibraltaricus*.

Gmel. 397

——— *gingicus*. Gmel. 352

——— *griseus*. Gmel. 370

——— *hybridus*. Linn. 277

——— *Javanicus*. Gmel. 355

——— *Indicus*. Gmel. . 309

——— *Lagopus*. Linn. 287

——— *Lagopus*. var.

Linn. 293

——— *Lagopus*. Temm. 290

——— *Lapponicus*. Lath. 296

——— *Luzoniensis*. Gmel. 392

——— *Madagascariensis*.

Gmel. 325

——— *major*. Gmel. . 406

——— *Manillensis*. Gmel. 371

——— *Marylanda*. Lath. 377

——— *medius* . . . 277

——— *Mexicanus*. Lath. 277

——— *montanus*. Gmel. 344

——— *Namaqua*. Gmel. 313

——— *Notæ-Guineæ*.

Gmel. 375

——— *nudicollis*. Gmel. 333

TETRAO, *paradoxus*.

Lath. p. 420

——— *Perdix*. Linn. . 339

——— *perlatus*. Gmel. 325

——— *petrosus*. Gmel. 350

——— *phasianellus* . 284

——— *Ponticeiana*.

Gmel. 321

——— *rufus*. Linn. . 448

——— *rupestris*. Gmel. 290

——— *saliceti*. Temm. 292

——— *saliceti*. var. Temm. 293

——— *Scoticus*. Lath. 293

——— *Senegalus*. Linn. 313

——— *sinensis*. Gmel. 325

——— *Soni*. Gmel. . 418

——— *spadicea*. Gmel. 329

——— *striatus*. Gmel. 368

——— *subalpinus*.

Nills. 292, 293, 296

——— *tetrix* . . . 279

——— *tetrix*. var. Lath. 277

——— *Sparr*. 280

——— *togatus*. Linn. 301

——— *variegatus*. Gmel. 409

——— *Virginianus*. Lath. 377

——— *umbellus*. Linn. 301

——— *urogallus* . 266

——— *Zeylonensis*. Gmel. 332

THICK-KNEE . . . 458

——— common 459

TINAMON . . . 401

——— *Apequia* . 413

——— *cinereous* . 412

——— *dwarf* . 417

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| TINAMON, great | p. 400 | <i>Tringa, Ludoviciana.</i> |
| —— little | 418 | var. <i>Lath.</i> . . . p. 518 |
| —— Macaco | 411 | —— <i>Morinella, Linn.</i> 520 |
| —— Ooriana | 414 | —— <i>Senegalla, Lath.</i> 515 |
| —— rufescent | 403 | —— <i>squatarolla, Linn.</i> 505 |
| —— spotted | 404 | —— <i>Vanellus, Linn.</i> 509 |
| —— Tao | 408 | —— <i>varia, Linn.</i> . . 505 |
| —— Tataupa | 415 | |
| —— variegated | 409 | TURNIX . . . 387 |
| | | —— Andalusian . . 396 |
| TINAMUS . . . 401 | | —— black-fronted 388 |
| —— adspersus | 411 | —— black-necked . 389 |
| —— <i>Brasiliensis</i> | 406 | —— fasciatus . . 393 |
| —— cinereus | 412 | —— fighting . . 391 |
| —— maculosus | 404 | —— Gibraltar . . 397 |
| —— nanus | 417 | —— Hottentot . . 398 |
| —— obsoletus | 413 | —— Hottentottus . . 398 |
| —— rufescens | 403 | —— lunatus . . . 397 |
| —— Soni . . . 418 | | —— Luzonian . . 592 |
| —— strigulosus | 414 | —— maculosus . . 394 |
| —— Tao . . . 408 | | —— nigricollis . . 389 |
| —— Tataupa | 415 | —— nigrifrons . . 388 |
| —— variegatus | 409 | —— pugnax . . . 391 |
| | | —— spotted . . . 394 |
| <i>Tocro</i> . . . 420 | | —— striped . . . 393 |
| <i>Tridactylus, Lacep.</i> . . 387 | | —— tachydromus . . 396 |
| | | —— thoracicus . . 392 |
| <i>Tringa, Linn.</i> 504. 508. 519 | | TURNSTONE . . . 519 |
| —— Ray. . . . 489 | | —— common . . 520 |
| —— <i>arenaria, Linn.</i> 490 | | VANELLUS . . . 508 |
| —— <i>Cayanensis, Lath.</i> 513 | | —— <i>Briss.</i> . . . 504 |
| —— <i>Goensis, Lath.</i> 514 | | —— <i>Cayanensis</i> . . 512 |
| —— <i>Hebetica, Linn.</i> 505 | | —— <i>cristatus, Meijer</i> 509 |
| —— <i>interpres, Linn.</i> 520 | | —— <i>dominicensis</i> 518 |
| —— <i>lobata, Lath.</i> . . 516 | | —— <i>dominicensis</i> |
| —— <i>Ludoviciana, Lath.</i> 517 | | <i>armatus, Briss.</i> . . 518 |

INDEX.

xxi

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| VANELLUS, Gavia . . . | p. 509 | UMBRE . . . | p. 635 |
| ——— Goensis . . . | 514 | ——— tufted . . . | 636 |
| ——— <i>griseus</i> . Briss. | 505 | | |
| ——— <i>Helveticus</i> . | | <i>Urogallus major</i> . Briss. | 267 |
| <i>Briss.</i> | 505 | ——— <i>minor</i> . Ray . | 280 |
| ——— Ludovicianus | 517 | ——— <i>minor fuscus</i> . | |
| ——— <i>Ludovicianus</i> | | <i>Catesby</i> | 299 |
| <i>armatus</i> . Briss. . | 517 | ——— <i>minor punctu-</i> | |
| ——— Novæ-Hol- | | <i>latus</i> . Ray. . . . | 277 |
| <i>landiæ</i> | 516 | | |
| ——— <i>Senegalensis</i> | 515 | <i>Uscathachish</i> . . . | 291 |
| ——— <i>Senegalensis</i> | | | |
| <i>armatus</i> . Briss. . | 515 | <i>Wapatheu</i> | 291 |
| ——— <i>varius</i> . Briss. | 505 | | |

Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. XI.
Part II.

The Vignette represents the Roseate Spoonbill, considerably diminished.

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----|----------|--------------|-----|
| Plate 18 | to face page | 266 | Plate 36 | to face page | 494 |
| 19 | _____ | 279 | 37 | _____ | 500 |
| 20 | _____ | 293 | 38 | _____ | 509 |
| 21 | _____ | 287 | 39 | _____ | 520 |
| 23 | _____ | 339 | 40 | _____ | 524 |
| 24 | _____ | 361 | 41 | _____ | 545 |
| 25 | _____ | 396 | 42 | _____ | 554 |
| 26 | _____ | 409 | 43 | _____ | 571 |
| 27 | _____ | 423 | 44 | _____ | 589 |
| 28 | _____ | 436 | 45 | _____ | 593 |
| 29 | _____ | 432 | 46 | _____ | 596 |
| 30 | _____ | 443 | 47 | _____ | 609 |
| 31 | _____ | 449 | 48 | _____ | 617 |
| 32 | _____ | 455 | 49 | _____ | 646 |
| 33 | _____ | 459 | 50 | _____ | 636 |
| 34 | _____ | 464 | 51 | _____ | 639 |
| 35 | _____ | 490 | 52 | _____ | 642 |

ERRATA.

VOL. XI.—PART I.

- Page 3**, lines 15 and 16, *for* *Ampelis Garrulus*, *read* *Bombycilla Garrula*.
33, line 15, *for* comb *read* cowl.
36 and 37, dele *Wills. Amer. Orn.*
38, line 4 from bottom, *for* *Columba*, *read* *Colombe*.
42, last line, *for* *Colomba*, *read* *Colombe*.
45, line 2, *for* *maculata* *read* *Picazuro*
46, line 2, *for* *Picazuro*, *read* *maculata*.
47, line 16, *for* *Colombe aganoccephala*, *read* *Columba cyanocephala*.
1b. line 17, *for* *Columba*, *read* *Colombe*.
48, lines 3 and 4 from bottom, *for* islands of Panay and Antigua, *read* island of Pinay near Antigue.
75, line 14, *for* *Montague*, *read* *Montagu*
166, line 14, *for* *Curassons*, *read* *Curassous*.
192, line 1, *for* *Serpenteater*, *read* *Serpenteater*.
-

PART II.

- Page 271**, line 4 from bottom, *for* *tumulis*, *read* *lunulis*.
275, line 19, *for* *Cance*, *read* *Canace*.
336, line 4 from bottom, *for* body beneath, *read* body above.
350, line 16, *for* *Pedrix*, *read* *Perdix*.
422, line 13, *for* *Edwards*, *read* *Bontius*.
483, line 8, from bottom, *for* *Pluver*, *read* *Pluvier*.
541, line 8, *for* *insuleum*, *read* *in sulco*.
556, line 26, *for* *Buta* *read* *Butor*.
-

Plates 5 and 22 appear to have been accidentally omitted.

B I R D S.

ORDER

GALLINACEÆ.



TETRAO. GROUS.

Generic Character.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> breve, crassiusculum, supraforficatum, convexum, versus apicem incurvum. | <i>Beak</i> short and thick, arched above, and convex; bent down towards the tip. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, squama forficati superne semiclausæ, plumulis obtectæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal, half closed with an arched scale above, and clothed with small feathers. |
| <i>Supercilia</i> nuda, verrucosa, coccinea. | <i>Eyebrows</i> naked, warty, and of a scarlet colour. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: <i>tarsi</i> hirsuti. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth, with three toes before and one behind: <i>tarsi</i> feathered. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ. | <i>Wings</i> short, rounded. |

TETRAO. *Auctorum.*

THE Grouse form a peculiar genus, whose distinguishing characters consist in having a **naked**

carunculated skin over the eyes, forming a kind of eyebrow, which is more or less of a red colour : the tarsi are covered with feathers, and are destitute of a spur : the toes are naked.

They build their nests upon the ground ; they are constructed in a very artless manner, of a few small branches of pines, heath tops, &c. The females produce many eggs, and the young run about as soon as hatched, ~~often with pieces of the shell~~ adhering to them : their food ~~consists~~ of seeds, berries, a few insects, and the slender tops of various evergreens : they are all natives of the colder climates, those of southern provinces generally inhabiting the loftiest mountains, where the atmosphere is bleak and cold.



A. *Caudâ rotundatâ.*

A. Tail rounded.

WOOD GROUS.

(Tetrao Urogallus)

Te. collo corporeque supra nigricantibus cinereo transversim undulatis ; subtus nigricante maculis albis vario, axillis albis, pectore viridi nitore aeneo caudâ nigrâ rotundatâ, rectricibus versus apicem duabus maculis albis. (Femina, minor, nigro cinereoque transversim variegatâ ; gulâ, pectore rectricibusque rufis, his nigro-fasciatis.)



WOOD GROUSE.

Grouse with the neck and body above dusky, transversely waved with cinereous; beneath dusky, varied with white spots; the axillæ white, the breast green, glossed with brassy; the tail black and rounded, its feathers with two white spots towards the tip. (*Female* less, transversely variegated with black and ash-colour; the throat, breast, and tail-feathers rufous, the latter barred with black.)

Tetrao Urogallus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 273. 1.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 200.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 746.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 634 1.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 696.—*Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 297.

Urogallus major. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 182.—*Raii. Syn.* 53. a. 1.

Coq de Bruyère, ou Tétrás. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 191. pl. 5.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 73 and 74.

Tétrás Auerhan. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 114. pl. 9. f. 1. 2. beak, &c.—*Temm. Man. d'Ornith.*

Cock of the Wood, or Mountain. *Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 29 and 30.

Wood Grouse. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 92. pl. 40, 41.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 312.—*Supp.* 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 729. 1.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. 132.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 180.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 89.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 295.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*

Var. β *Dorsum anticum album maculis ferrugineis, fusco tenuissime undulatis; posticum nigrum pennis albis insertis; abdomen et caudâ maculis albis; tibia sordide albæ.* *Mus.*

With the anterior part of the back white, with ferruginous spots, slightly undulated with brown; the posterior portion black, varied with white; abdomen and tail with white spots, tibiæ dull white. *Male.*

Tetrao Urogallus, var. α . *Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 299.

Var. γ . *cinereo-canus, capite colloque saturatioribus.* *Mus.*

Hoary-grey, with the head and neck darker. *Male.*

Tetrao Urogallus var. β . *Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 299.

Var. δ . *supra sordide testacea undulis rarioribus albis, subtus testaceo albidoque undulata.*

Above dull testaceous, with few white undulations, beneath undulated with testaceous and white.

Tetrao Urogallus, var. γ . *Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 299.

Var. ϵ . *Tota sordida albida, fuscescenti nebulosa.*

Entirely dull white, clouded with brownish.

Tetrao Urogallus, var. ♂ *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 299.

THIS grand species was formerly taken in abundance in Scotland, but at this period it is nearly if not entirely extirpated; indeed there is no authentic record of a specimen having been shot in that country these forty years*. It is as large as a Turkey, measuring two feet nine inches in length; its weight from seven to thirteen pounds: beak strong and yellowish: irides hazel: nostrils covered with dusky feathers: beneath the eye a small spot of white feathers: the head and neck of a dusky brown, sprinkled with small greyish white spots: the feathers of the hind head elongated, and, with those of the chin and throat, dusky black: the back and rump dusky ash, marked with innumerable small zigzag white lines: the belly is black, with white spots towards its middle, and undulated greyish white stripes on its sides: the breast is of a fine dark glossy green: the wing-coverts rufous-ochre-brown, finely speckled with dusky, and striated with blackish lines; at their tips pure white: the primary quills dusky brown; the secondaries the same, finely edged with whitish on their outer webs: the bend of the wing and under tail-coverts pure white: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, and is rounded in shape, and black, with a small white spot on the outer feather on each

* The late G. Montagu, however, was present when one was killed near the upper end of Loch Lomond, about thirty-five years since.

side, near the extremity: the tarsi are covered with brown silky feathers, with loose webs, slightly marked with white spots: the feet and claws horn-colour. The female is much smaller than the male, rarely measuring above twenty-six inches in length: the beak is dusky: the head, neck, back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings and tail, are dusky brown, varied with transverse stripes of red: the tail dark rufous, barred with black and tipped with white: the throat is reddish yellow: the breast deep reddish, varied with a few white spots: the belly the same, barred with black: the under tail-coverts tipped with white: the quills are dusky brown, mottled on their outer webs with pale brown.

The young of both sexes of the first year greatly resemble the female: the males of the second moult have the upper parts of the body greyish black, the green on the breast is very dull, and often the feathers of the body are varied with rufous, and the tail tipped with white.

Several varieties of this species are briefly noticed by Nilsson in his *Ornithologia Suecica*, which may be readily discriminated from *T. Tetrix*, by the tail being rounded: they are all described in the synonyms as fully as in the above-mentioned work.

This bird inhabits wooded and mountainous countries, particularly pine forests or plantations of juniper: it feeds upon the berries of the latter, and those of the *vaccinium*, and also upon the seeds and tops of the pine, which sometimes give the flesh a very disagreeable flavour. In the spring the male may be seen at sun-rise, and in the even-

ing, extremely active, upon one of the largest branches of the pines: with his tail raised and expanded like a fan, and the wings drooping, he walks backward and forward, his neck stretched out, his head swollen, and eyebrows deep crimson, he utters his singular cry; which commences by a kind of explosion, instantly followed by a noise resembling the whetting of a scythe, which ceases and commences alternately for about an hour, and is then terminated by a similar explosive noise as at the beginning: during the whole of this singular cry he seems entirely deaf, and insensible of every danger, from the great convulsive motion into which his head and eyes are thrown: this enables the sportsman to approach by degrees to the bird, and take a fatal aim. The female seldom lays more than a dozen eggs, which are the size of those of a hen, but more obtuse; they are yellowish white, sprinkled with irregular yellow spots: they are generally placed in a dry situation, in an artless nest upon the ground, composed of heath tops: the young as soon as hatched run with extreme agility after the mother, who leads them to procure the pupæ of ants and wild mountain berries, which are their first food; as they grow older they feed upon the tops of the heath and the seeds of the fir. The whole brood follows the mother for about two months, at which time the young males entirely forsake her, and keep in great harmony with each other till the commencement of spring, when they separate and live in a solitary state, never approaching each other unless for the purpose of fighting, which

they do with great obstinacy, and are frequently so inattentive to their own safety, that it often happens that two or three of them are killed at a shot.

This bird inhabits the colder countries of Europe and Asia, being abundant in the pine woods of Russia, Siberia, Norway, Sweden, &c.: the Alps and the mountains of Lorrain occasionally furnish a few individuals, particularly the former: it also occurs in various other mountainous parts, where the air is bleak: it was formerly abundant in Scotland (as before mentioned) and Ireland, but appears to be extirpated, at least in the latter place; in the former it went by the name of Capercaile, Capercalze, and Auercalze: in Norway it is called *Auerhan*.

Its flesh is greatly esteemed, and numbers of the birds are often sent from the continent during the winter to this country, where they arrive in great perfection.

HAZEL GROUS.

(*Tetrao Bonasia*.)

Tex. corpore supra rufescente maculis fuscis nigris et cinereis vario, subtus cinerascens, tumulis nigris consperso, macula utrinque alba pone aures; rectricibus cinereis punctis nigris fasciâ nigra, exceptis intermediis duabus, gula nigra. (Femina gula alba.)

Grouse with the body above rufescent, varied with brown, black, and cinereous spots, beneath cinerascens, sprinkled with black lunules; a white spot on each side near the ears; the tail-feathers cinereous, with black spots, and a black fascia, the two middle feathers excepted; the throat black. (*Female with a white throat.*)

Tetra Bonasia. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 9.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 204.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 753.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 191. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 14.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 706.—*Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 305.

Tetrao betulinus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 637. 5. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 749.

Gallina Corylorum. *Raii. Syn. p.* 55. 6.—*Will. Orn.* 126. pl. 31.

La Gelinotte. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 233. pl. 7.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 474. 475.

Tétras Gelinotte. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 174.—*Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 291.

Birch Grouse.—*Leth. Gen. Syn.* 4. 735. 5. young.

Hazel Grouse. *Penn. Acad. Zool.* 2. 317. f.—*Will. (Ang.) p.* 175. pl. 31.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 744.

Var. ♂. corpore cano fusco undulato.

With the body hoary, undulated with brown.

Tetrao Bonasia. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 707.

Tetrao canus. *Spann. Mus. Carls. fasc.* 1. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 753.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 13.

Helsingian Grouse. *Lath. Syn. Sup. p.* 217.

This species is fourteen inches in length: the beak is short and black: space round the eyes naked, wrinkled, and deep crimson: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are transversely striated with rufous-brown and ash-colour; the lower part of the back and rump inclining more to the latter colour: the wing-coverts are marbled with rufous, sprinkled with brown and black, and a few dashes of white: quills grey-brown; on

their inner webs, towards the tip, varied with reddish: the feathers at the base of the upper mandible black: on each side of the nostrils a small white spot; between the beak and eye another, and a third behind each eye: the chin and throat are black, surrounded by white: the feathers of the fore-part of the neck are rufous, striped transversely with dusky, and tipped with white: belly and thighs ash-coloured, varied with black crescents: the vent pale grey: the tail is composed of sixteen feathers; the two middle ones similar to the back; all the others varied with brown and greyish white, and marked with a broad bar of black towards their tip, which is grey-white: the claws, the naked part of the tarsi, and the feet, are brown.

The female differs in wanting the black chin and throat, and in having the naked carunculated space about the eyes smaller, and more dull in colour. The young of both sexes on the approach of winter exactly appear like the female; previous to that period they have the body varied with rufous and black: the rump whitish, barred with black: the quills tipped with white: the breast pale cinereous: the tail black, with transverse rufous spots: the beak and legs black: the eyebrows very pale red.

Tetrao canus of Sparrman, the Helsingian Grouse of Latham, appears to be only a variety of this species: it has the entire plumage of a hoary-white, obscurely undulated with brown: the wing-coverts brownish, marked with a whitish spot at

the ends : the vent white : the tail clouded above with hoary, white, and brown : the legs and beak black.

This species is a native of the woods of Germany, particularly those at the foot of the Alps ; and the high mountains of Silesia, Poland, Sweden, and Russia ; in the latter place not very abundant : in the Gulf of Genoa it is found in the greatest profusion. Although so common on the Continent, it does not appear ever to have been captured in England. Its food consists principally of the catkins of the hazel and birch, also the berries of juniper, firs, and other evergreens, but when confined it will eat grain. Its flesh is more esteemed than any other of the genus, and from its superior flavour it has received its specific name. Its manners are similar to those of the preceding species. The female generally deposits several eggs, which vary from ten to sixteen in number, and are of a whitish yellow, irregularly spotted with brown-yellow ; they are hatched in about three weeks, and the young run about as soon as they obtain their liberty. The catching of these birds is accompanied with difficulty, from the inaccessible places they inhabit ; therefore the hunters have recourse to a kind of bird-call to allure them from their hiding-places.

CANADA GROUS.

(Tetrao Canadensis.)

Te. corpore supra nigricante obscure fusco cinereoque vario; subtus albo lunulis nigris consperso; collo infra pectoreque nigris; pone oculos lunulis duabus albis; rectricibus nigris, apice fuscis. (Femina corpore fusco-aurantio cinereoque transversim striato; caudâ fuscâ, nigro nebuloso fasciatâ, apice fulvo.)

Grouse with the body above dusky, obscurely varied with brown and cinereous, beneath white, sprinkled with black lunules; the lower part of the neck and the breast black; behind the eyes two white lunules; the tail-feathers black, tipped with brown. (*Female* with the body fuscous-orange, transversely striated with cinereous; the tail fuscous, clouded, and banded with black; the tip fulvous.)

Tetrao Canadensis. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 274. 3.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 749. 3.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 637. 6. male; β . female. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 702.

Tetrao Cance. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 275. 7. female.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 749. 3. 6. female.

Bonasa freti Hudsonis. Briss. *Orn.* 1. 201. 6.—Briss. *Sup.* p. 10.

Bonasa Canadensis. Briss. *Orn.* 1. 203. 7. pl. 20. f. 1, 2. male and female.

La Gêlinotte du Canada. Buff. *Ois.* 2. 279.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 131 and 132.

Têtras tacheté, ou Acaho. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. 160. bis.

Black and spotted Heathcock. *Edw. Glean.* pl. 118. male.

Brown and spotted Heathcock. *Edward.* pl. 71. female.

Spotted Grouse, or Wood Partridge. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 389. —Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 182.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 735. 6.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* p. 214.

THIS species abounds in the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay and all the northern part of America.

It is thirteen inches and a half in length: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and rump, are transversely barred with dusky and grey-brown: over the eyelids is a bare carunculated red space: nostrils covered with black, with a small white spot on each side, and one of the same beneath, and somewhat behind the eye: throat, breast, and belly, black; the latter spotted with white, except the middle: sides of the body barred transversely with grey-brown and dusky; the feathers with a white stripe near the tip: under tail-coverts black and white: tail black, tipped with rufous: feathers of the tarsi grey-brown: claws grey: beak black.

The female is less: length eleven inches and a half: the upper parts of the body barred and varied with rufous, dusky, and grey-brown: front and sides of the neck rufous, each feather with a dusky band near the tip: breast barred with rufous, and dusky, each feather tipped with dirty rufous white: the sides with brown bars: the tips of the feathers sullied white: belly and under tail-coverts crossed with blackish and rufous white: wings like those of the male: tail barred with reddish and black.

A variety of this species is mentioned by Latham;—"General colour of its plumage ferruginous cream-colour, marbled and striated across with brown and yellow clay-colour: fore-part of the neck and breast more inclined to yellow: under parts of the body white, marked with broken bars of cinereous brown: quills plain brownish cream-colour: tail yellowish brown, prettily mot-

bled with darker: the tips of all the feathers ferruginous, but pale."

The inhabitants of the places where this species is found preserve them through the winter by freezing them, and when wanted they are thrown into cold water for a time. The female lays five eggs.

B. *Caudâ bifurcâ.*
B. Tail bifurcated.

HYBRID GROUS.

(*Tetrao medius.*)

TE. collo pectore cerviceque nigricante-violaceis, purpureo-nitentibus; corpore nigricante, supra punctis rubescentis adperso; subtus maculis albis vario; caudâ nigrâ subbifurcâ.

Grouse with the neck, breast, and cervix, dusky violet, glossed with purple; the body dusky, its upper part freckled with reddish spots, and its under varied with white spots; tail black, slightly bifurcated.

Tetrao medius. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 698.—Meyer. *Berl. Mag.*

Tetrao hybridus. Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 201.—Sparr. *Mus. Carol.* 1. pl. 15.

Tetrao Tetrix, var. δ . Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 636. 3.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 748.—Nilss. *Orn. Suec.* 302.

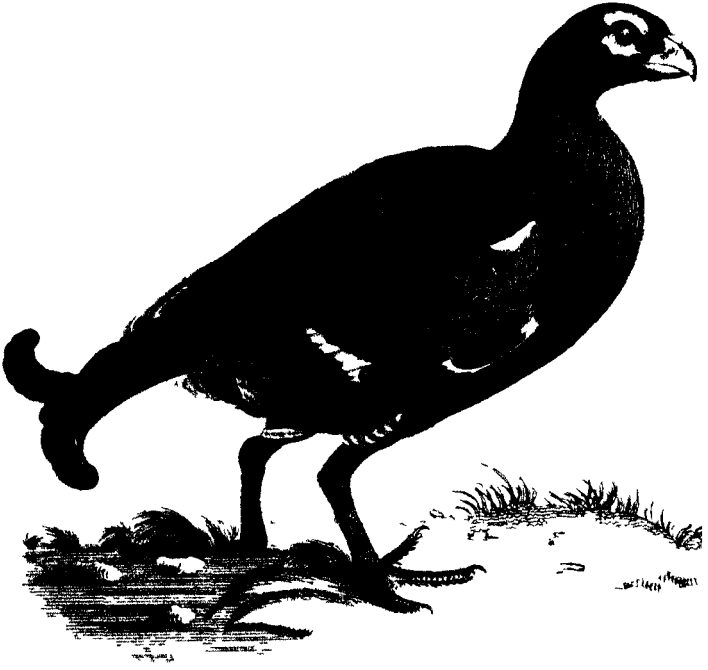
Urogallus minor punctatus. Briss. *Orn.* 1. 191. 2. A.

Tetrao rakkelham. Temm. *Pig. & Gall.* 3. 129. pl. 9. f. 3.—Temm. *Man. d'Ornith.* 287.

Hybrid, or Spurious Grouse. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 314. B.—Penn. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* 62.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 734.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 214.—Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 268.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.

THIS beautiful bird, about which much has been said by many ornithologists respecting its origin, appears decidedly to be a distinct species, and not a hybrid between the Wood Grouse and the following, as asserted by Latham and others. The male has the head, the neck, and the breast, of a beautiful full black, with reflections of bronzed purple: the feathers on the back of the neck sprinkled with very minute grey points: the space round the eyes is black, with a patch of white feathers beneath: the back and the rump are black, each feather being tipped with a purple hue, with almost imperceptible greyish spots: the belly is black, its sides being sprinkled with white dots: the thighs and the abdomen are white, as are the tips of the under tail-coverts: the scapulars, the lesser and middle wing-coverts are deep brown, barred with fine zigzag yellow-brown stripes: the basal half of the lesser wing-quills is white, then dusky brown, and tipped with white; the rest of the quills are brown, slightly edged on their outer webs with white: the feathers at the bend of the wing and the under wing-coverts are white: the tail is similar to the upper coverts, which are black: the beak is black: the irides are hazel: the feet horn-coloured.

The female has the tail less forked than the male, and is much smaller: her plumage is varied with small transverse black stripes, on a reddish ground. The young male greatly resembles the female: the back is reddish brown, varied with spots, and striped with transverse lines of brown:



BLACK GROUSE.

the under parts of the body are black, varied with spots and stripes of yellow-brown, each feather being also tipped with white: the wings are dusky brown, with transverse bars of chesnut-brown: the secondaries are tipped with brown: the tail is black, tipped with white; the whole of its upper coverts are varied with brown and black, and tipped with white.

This bird inhabits only the most northern parts of Europe, Russia, Lapland, Sweden, Norway, &c.; and it is also said to be found in the most northerly parts of Scotland, but I believe without any truth. Very little is known of its habits, which no doubt resemble those of the rest of the genus.

BLACK GROUS

(Tetrao Tetrix.)

Te. corpore supra nigro-violaceo, subtus nigricante, remigibus secundarius versim basin albis, caudâ bifurcâ, rectricibus exterioribus recurvatis. (Femina minor, rufo, nigro et cinereo transversim variegatâ.)

Grouse with the body above violet-black, beneath dusky; the secondary quills white at their base; the tail bifurcate, its outer feathers recurved. (Female less; transversely variegated with rufous, black, and cinereous.)

Tetrao Tetrix. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 274.—Linn. Faun. Succ. no. 202.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 748.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 635. 3.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 699.—Nilss. Orn. Succ. 1. 300.—Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 27.

Urogallus minor. *Raii. Syn.* p. 53. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 124. pl. 31.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. p. 186. 2.

Le Coq de Bruyeres à queue fourchue. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 210. pl. 6.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 172, 173.

Tetras Birckhan. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 140. pl. 9. f. 4. (benk.)—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 289.

Black Grouse, Black Cock, or Black Game. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 93. pl. 42.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 314. c.—*Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 22.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 733.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 213.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 133.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 7.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 181.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 97.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bew Brit. Birds.* 1. 298.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 253.—*Low's Faun. Orcad.* p. 51

Var β . *Corporis nigro alboque variegato, maculâ pectorali maximâ atro nitente.*

With the body variegated with black and white ; a dark shining spot on the breast.

Tetrao Tetrix. Mas. var. *Sparr. Mus. Carls. fasc. 3. pl. 65.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 636. 3. β .—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 701. (A.)

Var. γ . *sordide albo ac obsolete ferrugineo undulatâ, rostro nigro, pedibus ferrugineis.*

Dull white, obsoletely undulated with ferruginous ; the beak black, and feet ferruginous.

Tetrao Tetrix. femina. var. *Sparr. Mus. Carls. f. 3. pl. 66.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 636. 3. (γ .)—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 701. (B.)

THE male of this species is two feet in length : the prevailing colour of his plumage is black : the head, the neck, the back, and the rump, having rich-reflections of blue : the rest of the body and the tail being dull black : the wing-coverts are dusky brown ; the first four quills black, the rest white at the bottom ; the lower half and tips of the secondaries white : under wing-coverts white : bend of the wing the same : the feathers of the lower part of the belly and the vent are dusky,

tipped with white : the tail is composed of sixteen feathers of a black colour, changing to deep violet ; the exterior ones bending outwards, and much longer than those in the middle : the under tail-coverts pure white : the feathers on the tarsi dark brown : the eyebrows with a very deep red naked space : the beak is black : the irides hazel, and the feet brown.

The female is smaller than the male : the tail is less forked, and its lateral feathers are not curved outwards : the head, the neck, and the breast, are striped transversely with red and black : the belly and sides the same, but paler, and the feathers tipped with whitish grey : the under tail-coverts are striped with red and black, and tipped with pure white : the throat is reddish, striped with small black lines : the back, wing-coverts, and rump, are deep red, varied with black lines, which are glossed with purplish : the tail-feathers are black, varied with oblique zigzag red stripes, and tipped with white : the quills are brown, with white zigzag stripes on their outer webs : the secondary feathers are white at their base, and at their tips resemble the quills. The young males of the first year are similar to the females, but at the next moult they attain some of the particularities of their proper plumage.

Several varieties of this species are mentioned ; two of which are noticed in the synonyms : one a male, varied with black and white, with a deep shining spot on the breast : the other a female, of a dull white, obsoletely waved with nut-colour.

Temminck also mentions a variety with the plumage white, varied with brown and red, with black stripes ; and one with a black body, with the neck, the back, and the wings, white.

Black Grouse are found in most parts of Europe, particularly the most northern, where they are abundant : in this country they are getting very scarce, at least in the southern parts, from the introduction of the art of shooting flying, which has caused great havoc amongst these birds, and has utterly extirpated that fine species, the Wood Grouse. The only spots where they appear to occur at present in the south are in the wild, uncultivated parts of the New Forest, Hampshire, Dartmoor and Sedgemoor in Devonshire, and the heathy hills in Somersetshire ; but north of Staffordshire and Yorkshire they are tolerably plentiful, but most so in Scotland : they are partial to sequestered spots, and mountainous and woody situations : their food consists principally of fruits and berries, and in winter of the tops of heath and birch.

The males are polygamous, and fight desperately with each other for the females : about April the latter deposits her eggs, which are six or seven in number, of a dirty white, blotched with rust-colour ; they are about the size of those of a Pheasant, and are placed amongst the highest heath, without the least appearance of a nest : the young follow the female for some time, but quit her at the commencement of the winter, and keep together in flocks of seven or eight, till the spring,

when the males separate, and assume their pugnacious dispositions.

They will not bear confinement, many attempts to rear them having failed. During the winter the inhabitants of Siberia catch them in the following singular manner. A number of poles are placed horizontally on forked sticks, in the places the birds frequent; small bundles of corn are tied on these by way of allurement, and at a little distance some tall conical shaped baskets are placed, having their broad end uppermost; just within the mouth of each basket a small wheel is balanced in such a manner that the least touch, on either side, causes it to fall down and recover its situation. The birds are soon attracted by the corn on the horizontal poles; the first comers alight upon them, and after a short repast fly to the baskets, and attempt to settle on their tops, when the wheel drops sideways, and they fall headlong into the trap. These baskets are sometimes found half full of the birds thus caught.

In Russia, Norway, and other extreme northern countries, the Black Grouse are said to retire under the snow during the winter, but probably without foundation.

C. *Caudā cuneiformā.*
C. Tail wedge-shaped.

LONG-TAILED GROUS.

(Tetrao Phasianellus)

Te. corpore supra testaceo nigricante vario; pectore castaneo-fusco, maculis albis vario; latera colli tectricibusque alarum maculis rotundatis albis; caudā cuneiformis; rectricibus duabus elongatis maculis ocellaribus notatis.

Grouse with the body above testaceous, varied with dusky; the breast chestnut-brown, varied with white spots; the sides of the neck and the wing-coverts with rounded white spots; the tail wedge-shaped, the two middle feathers elongated, and marked with ocellated spots.

Tetrao Phasianellus *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 273. 1. β.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 747 —*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 635. 2.—*Briss. Sup.* p. 9 —*Temm. Ind. Gall.* 701.

Coq de Bruyeres à longue queue. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 286. 3.

Tetras Phasianelle. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 152.

Sharp-tailed Grouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 181.

Long-tailed Grouse. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 394.—*Edw. Birds.* p. 117 —*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 732. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 212

THIS curious bird is in length seventeen inches: its beak is black: irides hazel: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, testaceous, with transverse black fasciæ, which are broadest on the back: between the beak and eyes a spot of white: sides of the neck marked with roundish white spots: wing-coverts with spots and stripes of white: quills black, spotted with white on their outer

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webs ; secondaries brown, striped on the outer edge, and tipped with white : rump hoary : tail short, consisting of eighteen feathers ; the two middle ones longer than the rest, and spotted with testaceous ; the rest of them pale brown, tipped with white : the breast and belly whitish, marked with testaceous cordiform spots, deepest on the belly. The sexes differ but little from each other, the principal distinction being in the male having the naked space over the eyes more determined and brighter.

These birds inhabit the mountainous parts of the country about Hudson's Bay : they feed upon juniper berries and buds : they associate in small flocks, and lay their eggs, which vary from ten to sixteen in number, upon the ground, in an artless nest composed of grass, and lined with a few feathers : the eggs are white, and are hatched about the middle of June : the young follow the mother as soon as hatched : their flesh is greatly prized, and is very plump and juicy. They are called by the natives of Hudson's Bay *Aw-kis-cow*, according to Hearne

LAGOPUS. PTARMIGAN.

Generic Character.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> breve, basi plumosum, supra convexum, lateratim compressiusculum, versus apicem aduncum; mandibula inferiore basi sub trigonum. | <i>Beak</i> short, feathered at the base, above convex, the sides somewhat compressed, towards its tip bent down; the under mandible slightly triangular at its base. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, semiclausa. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal and half closed. |
| <i>Supercilia</i> nuda glabra. | <i>Eyebrows</i> naked and smooth. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici; <i>tarsi</i> digitique hirsuti. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, spurless; the <i>tarsi</i> and <i>toes</i> hairy. |

LAGOPUS. *Antiquorum, Raii., Vieil., Leach.*

TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm., Cuv., Nilss.*

BONASA. *Brisson.*

THE Ptarmigans form a genus that was well known to the ancient ornithologists: it possesses the singular character of having the tarsi and toes covered with hair-like feathers: the eyebrows are naked, smooth, and generally of a pale red hue: the tail is either rounded or somewhat square: the sides of the toes are serrated and rough: most of the species change their plumage in the winter,



COMMON PTARMIGAN

and become of a pure white, or whitish; and at that time the toes become slightly downy beneath, to defend them from the frost and snow: their claws, which are broad and crooked, are well adapted for removing the latter, which they are obliged to do to procure their food, which consists of herbage, fruits, berries, and the tender shoots of various trees. They are all natives of the frigid regions.

COMMON PTARMIGAN.

(Lagopus mutus.)

LA. cinereo alboque varius, remigibus albis rectricibus nigris, apice albis, duobus intermediis albis. (Mavis macula nigra inter rostrum et oculos: corpore hyeme toto albo.)

Ptarmigan varied with cinereous and white; the quills white; the tail-feathers black with white tips, the two middle ones entirely white between the beak and eyes of the male is a black spot, in the winter the body is entirely white.

Lagopus mutus. Leach. Cat. Mus Brit. p. 27.

Tetrao Lagopus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 274. 4.—Linn. Faun. Succ. no 203.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 749.—O. Fabr. Faun. Groen. no. 80.—Briss. Orn. 1 216. 12. male—Lath Ind. Orn. 2. 639 9.—Temm Gall. Ind. 707.

Tetrao alpinus. Nilss. Orn. Succ. 1 311

Le Lagopède. Buff. Ois. 2. 264. pl. 9

La Gelinote blanche. Buff. Pl. Enl. 129. 494.

Le Ptarmigan, ou Tétrás Lagopède. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3 185. pl. 10. f. 1, 2, 3. (head, &c.)—Temm. Man. d'Orn. p 293.

White Game. *Will. Orn. (Ang.)* p. 176. pl. 32.

Ptarmigan. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 95. pl. 43.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 315. D.—*Gent. Mag.* 1772. pl. in p. 74.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 741. 10.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 134.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 182.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 12.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 303.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 256.

THE Ptarmigan is fifteen inches in length: its beak is black: the plumage pale brown or ash-colour, elegantly crossed or mottled with small dusky spots and minute bars: the head and neck with broad bars of black, white, and rust-colour: wings white: greater quills with black shafts: in the male the head is more inclined to rufous: in the month of September it begins to change its plumage, and about the middle of October it is of a pure white all over: the shafts of the first seven quills black; and the tail, which consists of sixteen feathers, has the two middle ones white, the rest black, with a little white on the tips of the second feathers from the middle: the male also possesses a black stripe from the nostrils to the eyes.

Temminck considers the Rock Ptarmigan of Latham to be referrible to this species, but that is a much smaller bird, and is spotted with white and dull orange in its summer plumage; whereas this is destitute of such marks: therefore till there is more certainty respecting them, it will be better to consider them as distinct, since they inhabit different countries; and as similar varieties do not occur in this kingdom, where the Ptarmigan is sufficiently common, it seems to give additional

support to the conjecture of these being two decided species.

The Ptarmigan inhabits most of the northern parts of Europe, even as far as Greenland: it is very common in Russia and Siberia: it also is abundant on the Alpine mountains of Savoy, and other temperate regions. In Britain these birds are chiefly met with on the summits of the highest hills of the Highlands of Scotland; they are also not uncommon in the Hebrides and Orkneys, and a few are still said to inhabit the lofty hills of Cumberland and Wales.

In winter they assemble together in flocks, and are very stupid, suffering themselves to be knocked down with sticks, or driven into any snare that is set for them. They frequently stretch out their necks, apparently in curiosity, and remain otherwise unconcerned, while the fowler takes aim at them: when frightened they fly off, but immediately afterwards alight, and stand staring at their foe. It is said if the female be killed, the male will not forsake her, but may then also be killed with great ease. So little alarmed are they at the presence of mankind, as even to bear driving like poultry; yet notwithstanding this apparent gentleness of disposition, it is impossible to domesticate them; for when caught they refuse to eat, and always die in consequence.

Their food consists of the buds of trees, young shoots of pine and heath, and mountain berries and fruits: on the Continent they feed on the dwarf birch and black-berried heath, and some-

times on the various kinds of liverwort. The female lays her eggs on the ground; they are from six to ten in number, dusky with reddish brown spots; they are something larger than those of the Partridge.

They are called White Game in this country, and their flesh is excellent food, being said to taste so like the Black Grouse as to be scarcely distinguishable from it.

ROCK PTARMIGAN.

(*Lagopus rupestris*.)

L. aurantius, fasciis atris liturisque albis varius; rectricibus atris apice albis, intermediis totis albis, loris nigris.

Orange Ptarmigan, varied with dark fasciæ and white stripes; the tail-feathers dusky, with white tips; the two middle ones entirely white, the lores black.

Tetrax rupestris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 751.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 11.

Tetrao Lagopus. var. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 708.

Tetrao Alpinus, var. *Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 311. ?

Rock Grouse, *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 184.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 217. 17. 6.

LATHAM makes mention of this bird in the following terms: "At Hudson's Bay a white Grouse, seemingly of a different species, is observed. In size it is less by one third. It is exactly like the other in colour, excepting it has a black line from

the beak to the eye. The manners differ somewhat, as it inhabits rocky places or juniper plains at all seasons. It frequently stretches the neck out, and makes a croaking kind of noise. They are very numerous at the two extremes of the Bay, but never visit the middle settlement except in very severe weather. This is called by the natives *Uscathachish*, by the English Rock-Partridge; whereas the other is distinguished by the name of *Wapatheu*."

Temminck describes a specimen he received from America, as a variety of the common Ptarmigan; future observations will no doubt enable ornithologists to determine the fact, whether it be a distinct species, or only a variety of that bird. The black streak between the beak and eye, which appears to be a leading character in this species, is well marked, although the bird appears to be nearly in its summer plumage: the top of the head and the hinder part of the neck are varied with black feathers, striped with rufous, and white at their bases: the top of the back, the scapulars, and the breast, black: the feathers of the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, grey-brown, with zigzag black stripes, each feather having a bar of black, and a white tip: the throat, the lower part of the neck, the under parts of the body, and the wings, pure white: the tarsi slightly covered with feathers: the last joint of the toes nearly naked.

WHITE PTARMIGAN.

(Lagopus albus.)

LA. corpore æstate albo, fulvoque vario; hyeme toto albo; rectricibus atris apice albis; duabus intermediis totis albis.

Ptarmigan with the body in summer varied with white and fulvous; in the winter totally white; the tail-feathers dark-coloured, with white tips; the two middle feathers entirely white.

Tetrao albus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 570. 23.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 639. 10.*

Tetrao saliceti. Temm. *Gall. Inl.* 709. (winter plumage.)

Tetrao subalpinus. Nilss. *Orn. Succ.* 307.

Lagopède de la baie d'Hudson. Buff. *Ois.* 2. 276.

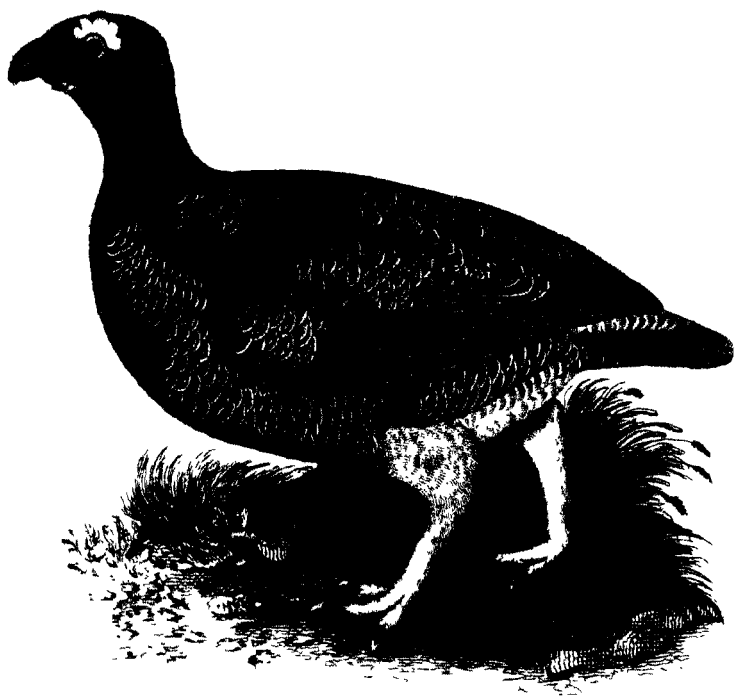
Tétras des saules, ou muet.—Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 208. pl. 11. f. 1, 2, 3. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 295. (winter plumage.)

White Partridge. Edwards. pl. 72.

White Grouse Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 183.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 743. 11.

LIKE the foregoing species, which is considered to be only a variety of the common Ptarmigan, Temminck describes this as the winter dress of the following species; but as this species does not occur in Scotland, where the Red Ptarmigan is very abundant, I think his conjectures respecting it rather unfounded.

This is rather larger than the common Ptarmigan, which it greatly resembles: the plumage in both sexes is a glossy white, as are the two middle tail-feathers; the four outer ones on each side being black, with white tips: the legs and



RED PTARMIGAN

toes are well feathered : in the summer the plumage is varied with large spots and stripes of white and dull orange.

It is stated to be abundant at Hudson's Bay, and lives in flocks in winter, feeding on the tops of the willows : are good eating, and so common that ten thousand have been taken at the several forts in one winter, by driving them under nets properly placed. They have from nine to eleven young, and breed every where on the coasts. By some they are called **Snow Hens**, from burrowing in the snow.

RED PTARMIGAN.

(*Lagopus Scoticus*.)

La. corpore rufo nigricanteque transversim striato; rectricibus sex utrinque exterioribus nigricantibus.

Ptarmigan with the body transversely striated with rufous and dusky ; the six exterior tail-feathers on each side dusky.

Lagopus Scoticus. Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 27.

Lagopus altera Plinii. Rau. Syn. 54. A. 3.

Tetrao Scoticus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 641. 15.

Bonasa Scotica. Briss. Orn. 1. 199. 5. pl. 22. f. 1.

Tetrao Lagopus, var. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 274.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 750.

Tetrao Saliceti (Summer plumage.) Temm. Gall. Ind. 710.

Tetrao subalpinus. var. A. Nilss. Orn. Suec. 1. 308.

La Gelinotte d'Ecosse. *Buff. Ois* 2. 242.

Tétras des Saules, ou muet. (Summer plumage) *Temm. Plg. et Gall.* 3. 221. pl. 9. f. 5. (head.)—*Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 296.

Red Game, Moor Cock, Gorcock. *Rau. Syn.* 54. a. 3.—*Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 23. 24.

Red Grouse. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 94. pl. 43.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 746. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 216.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* pl. 135.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl 183.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Supp.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 301.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 255.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 51.

THE Red Ptarmigan is in length fifteen inches and a half: the beak is black: irides hazel: the nostrils covered with red and black feathers: at the base of the lower mandible is a spot of white: the naked space above the eyes is scarlet, and somewhat fringed: the head and neck are pale tawny red, each feather being marked with several bars of black: throat red: breast and belly dull purplish brown, crossed with numerous narrow dusky lines: quills dusky: the back and scapulars deep red, with a large black spot in the middle of each feather: tail even, consisting of sixteen feathers; the four middle ones barred with tawny red, the rest all black: the legs covered with soft whitish feathers down to the claws, which are of a light horn-colour, hollow, broad, and concave underneath. The female is smaller: the colours duller than in the male, and the naked space over the eye less conspicuous

These birds occur at all seasons on the heathy and mountainous parts of the northern counties of England; they are likewise said to be found

in Wales, and are very common in the highlands of Scotland, and the mountains and bogs of Ireland: in winter they associate in flocks of forty or fifty in number, and become remarkably wild and shy: they never resort to woods, but confine themselves wholly to the open moors and the summits of the heathy hills; feeding on the mountain berries and the tender tops of the heath. They pair in spring, and the females lay from eight to fourteen eggs, much like those of the Black Grouse, but smaller, in a rude nest upon the ground. The young brood follow the hen till the approach of winter, when they unite with several others into packs.

They have often been known to breed in confinement, several instances being on record. Their flesh is excellent food, but very soon corrupts.

The Red Ptarmigans are stated by Temminck to be natives of various parts of the Continent, particularly the north; and I understand that Captain Carmichael killed them in the island Tristan da Cunha, which is situated between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

REHUSAK PTARMIGAN

(Lagopus Lapponicus)

LA. corpore æstate rufo et nigricante striato; arcâ supra oculos rubrâ; collo ferrugineo; caudâ nigrâ; hyeme toto albo; caudâ nigrâ, apice et rectricibus duabus intermediis albis.

Ptarmigan with the body in summer striated with rufous and dusky; the region of the eyes red; the neck ferruginous; the tail black: in winter the whole body white; the tail black, with its tip and two middle feathers white.

Tetrao Lapponicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 640. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 751. 25.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 711.

Bonasa Scotica. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 199. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1.

Tetrao subalpinus, var. *Nilss. Orn. Suec.* 1. 307.

Tétras Rehusak. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. p. 225.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 297.

Rehusak Grous. *Penn. Arch. Zool.* 2. 316. *E.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 216.

THE Rehusak Ptarmigan is one of the species that undergoes a change with the seasons, becoming, like the common species, nearly white in the winter, with the outer tail-feathers black, and the two middle ones and tips of the others white: the plumage in the summer greatly resembles that of the White Ptarmigan: the sides of the head and the throat are of a deep red: the top of the head black, with red spots: the neck reddish, transversely striped with black: the back, the rump, and the tail-coverts, striped with red and black: some of the quills white, and the rest

striped with red and black : the breast with a dull brown space : the belly and abdomen white : the feathers of the tarsi dirty white : the outer tail-feathers black at their base, and white at their tips : during the winter the toes are covered with feathers, but in the summer they are but slightly sprinkled with them.

It inhabits the woods and forests of Lapland : lays thirteen or fourteen reddish eggs, marked with long brown spots : when disturbed it utters a loud noise, like a coarse laugh.

BONASA. HEATHCOCK.

Generic Character.

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|--|--|
| <i>Rostrum</i> breve, basi plumosum, supra convexum, versus apicem incurvatum. | <i>Beak</i> short, feathered at the base, above convex; towards the tip bent down. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, plumulis obtectæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal, covered with feathers. |
| <i>Collum</i> utrinque pennis plurimis elongatis, alulam simulantibus, instructum. | <i>Neck</i> furnished on each side with many feathers, resembling a wing. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli mutici; <i>tarsi</i> hirsuti. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, spurless; <i>tarsi</i> hairy. |
| <i>Cauda</i> rotundata. | <i>Tail</i> rounded. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ. | <i>Wings</i> short and rounded. |

ATTAGEN. *Briss.*TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Tem., Vieil.*BONASA. *Briss.*

THE birds of this genus are distinguished from those of the preceding in having the feathers of the neck elevated on each side like a mantle: their legs are only feathered to the toes, the latter being naked and scaly. Two species only are known, both of which are natives of America.

PINNATED HEATHCOCK.

(Bonasa Cupido.)

Bon. subcristate, corpore fusco-rufescente nigro et albicante transversim striato, caudæ fasciâ terminali nigrâ.

Slightly crested Heathcock, with the body transversely striated with fuscous-red, black and white; the tail with a terminal black fascia.

Attagen Americana. Briss. Orn. 1. 212. 10.

Tetrao Cupido. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 274. 5.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 751.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 648. 8.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 794.—Wils. Amer. Orn. III. p. 104. pl. XXVII. f. 1.

Urogallus minor fuscus. Catesb. Carol. App. pl. 1.

Tétrás huppecol. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 161.

Pinnated Grouse. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 180.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 740. 9.

THIS curious bird is about one-third larger than the common Partridge: the top of the head, and a space beneath the eyes, are of a red-brown, finely striated with deeper: the space round the eyes, the throat, and the top of the neck, are reddish-white: the feathers of the hind head form a crest; and two tufts of long feathers spring from each side of the hinder-part of the neck; these, which resemble little wings, are composed of five wedged feathers, about three inches in length, the lower ones being the shortest, and black, the rest spotted with red and white: these appendages are capable of motion at the will of the bird: the rest of the plumage is of a dirty red, striped transversely with red, black,

and white: the breast, and all the under parts, are striped alternately with white and brown: the quills are dusky, with reddish spots on their outer webs: the upper tail-coverts are similar to the back: the tail is dusky, tipped with black above, and brown, with white coverts, below: the beak is of a yellow-brown: the irides hazel. The female is rather less than the male, the colours are less brilliant, and she is entirely destitute of the wing-like feathers on the neck.

This species is found in Carolina, New Jersey, and other parts of North America, but particularly on the brushy plains of Long Island, where they are very numerous: they lay a considerable number of eggs: in the autumn they live in little families, and towards the commencement of winter they associate in flocks of two hundred or more, and as the snow falls, frequent the places where pines and other trees grow, that serve them for nourishment: their chief food is kuckle berries, and acorns of the dwarf oaks. The male crows for half an hour about daybreak, and at that time sets the wing-like feathers quite upright, which in general are depending on each side of the neck.

SHOULDER-KNOT HEATHCOCK.

(*Bonasa Umbellus.*)

Bo. capite cristato, corpore supra fusco rufo nigroque variegato, subtus fulvo-albo, pectore lunulis fuscis variegato; pennis axil-

laribus majoribus, elongatis, nigris azureis; uropygio guttis albis consperso; caudâ fusciatâ, prope apicem fasciâ latiore nigrâ, apice cinereo albâ.

Heathcock with the head crested; the body above variegated with fuscous, red and black, beneath fulvous white; the breast varied with brown lunules; the feathers of the axillæ larger, elongated, and of a deep azure; the rump sprinkled with white spots; the tail fasciated, near the tip a broad black fascia, the tip greyish-white.

Attagen Pensylvanica. Briss. Orn. 1. 214. 11.

Bonasa major Canadensis. Briss. Orn. 1. 207. 8. pl. 21. 1. female.

Tetrao Umbeilus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 275. 6.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 752.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 638. 7. male. β. female.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 704.—Wills. Amer. Orn. VI. p. 45. pl. XLIX.

Tetrao togatus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 275. 8. female.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 752.—female.

Coq de Bruyère à fraise. Buff. Ois. 2. 181.

La grosse Gelinotte de Canada. Buff. Ois. 2. 281.—female. Buff. Pl. Ent. 104. female.

Tétras à fraise. Temm. Pige. et Gall. 3. p. 165.

Ruffed Grouse. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 179.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 738. 8.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 215.—Bing. Anim. Biog. 2. p. 251.

Shoulder-knot Grouse. Phil. Trans. LXII. p. 393.—female.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 737. 7.—female.

Ruffed Heathcock. Phil. Trans. XLVIII. p. 499. pl. 15.—Edw. Glean. pl. 248.

THE male of this species when in full plumage has the top of the head, the cheeks, and the nape, of a beautiful red, with transverse brown stripes: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage, as well as the tail, have their prevailing colour red: the top of the back is varied with irregular black and grey spots; the middle of the back and the rump have an oval white spot in the middle of

each feather: the tail is composed of sixteen feathers, with four or five narrow transverse bands of yellowish-white, accompanied by a narrow black band; towards the extremity of the feathers is a broader band of black, and the tips of all are greyish-white: the throat and the fore-part of the neck are of a reddish-white: the breast, the belly, and the sides, are regularly striped with brown, red-white, and white: the middle and greater wing-coverts are red-brown, with longitudinal reddish-yellow spots: the quills are brown, varied on their outer webs with red-white spots: the tufts on each side of the neck are placed on its lower part, near the insertion of the wings, and when expanded, appear of a large size; they are bright black, with a fine steel gloss; and the shorter ones are slightly tipped with white or red.

It varies a little, a specimen described by Temminck having more of a brown cast on its whole plumage: the top of its head and its cheeks varied with red and brown; the whole of the feathers on the sides of the neck bordered with the latter colour; the white spots on the back less pure, and sprinkled with small black points: the scapulars irregularly spotted with red, black and white; and the tail grey-ash, with transverse dusky brown bands, and undulated lines, the whole of its feathers tipped with greyish-ash: the feet and the beak are brown: suspected to be an immature bird.

This species inhabits Pennsylvania, New York, Nova Scotia, Long Island, and other parts of North

America : its manners greatly resemble those of the Black Grouse : the male placing himself upon some elevated stump, when he commences his peculiar noise called *thumping*, by flapping his wings against his sides : he begins the strokes gradually, at about two seconds of time from each other, and repeats them quicker and quicker, until they make a noise not unlike distant thunder. This continues from the beginning about a minute ; the bird ceases for six or eight minutes, and then begins again. During this ecstacy he is blind to the approach of the sportsman, who may take his aim at leisure, being directed by the bird to the noise, which may be heard at the distance of nearly half a mile. He commonly practises this thumping during the spring and fall of the year, and will do the same even if confined in a house : during the operation the crests on his head and sides of the neck are elevated, and the tail is expanded to its utmost. The female lays from twelve to sixteen eggs, on the ground, in a nest placed near the stump of a tree, amongst dry leaves : the young follow the mother like chickens, and the whole brood keep together till the spring : they feed on all sorts of grain and fruit, and are said to be particularly fond of ivy-berries : their flesh is very good. They are called Drumming Partridges in some parts of North America ; and at Hudson's Bay *pushee* or *pupushee*.

PTEROCLES. PTEROCLES.

Generic Character.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracilius, rectum, compressum; max- illa versus apicem deflexa. | <i>Beak</i> middle sized, slender, straight, compressed; the maxilla bent down towards its tip. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, longitudinales, membrana superne semi- clausæ, plumulis obtectæ, infra patulæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal, longitudinal; half closed before by a mem- brane covered with feathers, beneath open. |
| <i>Pedes</i> debiles, antice hirsuti, tetradactyli; digiti breves, pollice brevissimo. | <i>Legs</i> weak, plumose in front, four-toed; <i>toes</i> short, the hinder one very short. |
| <i>Cauda</i> cuneata. | <i>Tail</i> wedge-shaped. |
| <i>Alæ</i> elongatæ. | <i>Wings</i> elongated. |

PTEROCLES. *Temminck.*CENAS. *Vicillot.*TETRAO. *Linn.; Gmel., Lath., Pall.*PERDIX. *Lath., Ray.*BONASA. *Briss.*

THIS genus was divided from Tetrao by Temminck, the birds of which it is composed residing in the sandy plains and deserts of hot countries, two only being occasionally found in the south of Europe: they form their nest on the ground, and

feed upon the tender tops of heath and other plants. Some of them are confounded with the Grouse, and others with the Partridges, by Latham. Their hinder toe is very short, and elevated from the ground. Perhaps this genus would bear division, the two last species having the two middle tail-feathers considerably elongated and pointed; their manners are also slightly different.

SAND PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles arenarius*.)

Pr. corpore supra testacco-albicante, maculis ovatis flavicantibus conspersis, gulâ luteâ, lunulâ jugali nigrâ, torquea abdomine crissoque atris, rectricibus nigro griseoque fasciatis, apice albis; intermediis duabus fulvescentibus.

Pterocles with the body above testaceous-white, sprinkled with ovate yellowish spots; the throat yellow, with a black lunule on the jugulum; collar round the neck, the abdomen and vent dark-coloured; the tail-feathers fasciated with black and grey, with white tips, the two middle ones fulvous.

Pterocles arenarius. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* 712.

Tetrao arenarius. Pall. *Travels*. 3. p. 699.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 755.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 642. 18.

Perdix Aragonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 645. 7.

Ganga unibande. Temm. *Fig. et Gall.* 3. 240.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 299.

Aragonian Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 223.

Sand Grouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 751. 16.

THIS species varies in length from fourteen to sixteen inches: its throat is adorned with a trian-

gular patch of black, bordered on its upper part with a broad band of chesnut-colour, which reaches to the base of the under jaw, and passes beneath the eyes and ears to the nape: the head, the neck, and the breast; are of an ash-colour, tinged with rufous: a broad bar of black passes over the breast from the insertion of the wings on either side: the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, are of a deep black: the under tail-coverts are also black, with their tips white: the back and the whole of the wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; the middle of the feathers being deepest, and their edges ochrey yellow: quills brownish, with an oblique dirty-white spot at their base; the secondaries ash-coloured, bordered and tipped with yellowish: the tail, which is greatly wedge-shaped, is deep ash above, with dusky bars, and the whole of the feathers, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white: the under part of the tail is black, tipped with white: the feathers on the tarsi are whitish yellow: the beak is bluish: the hinder part of the tarsi and the toes are deep yellow.

The female is less, and her colours more dull; the grey on the neck being flat, and the black, on the under parts of the body, brownish: the band on the breast is also very small.

This species is found in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, frequenting the sandy deserts: during the summer it is abundant near Astrakan, but it winters in Persia. Burlu-chuduk appears to be the favourite resort of these birds, on account of its sandy fountains, as they drink a great deal,

and are so eager as to suffer the sportsman to capture them with facility. Their food consists of the seeds of various kinds of *Astragalus*: the female lays four or five eggs, which are white, spotted with brown; they are deposited in a nest placed amongst thick briars.

DOUBLE-GIRDED PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles bicinctus*.)

Pr. fronte nigrâ, maculâ supra oculos albâ, corpore supra cinereo-fusco maculis albis triangularibus variegato; collo pectoreque cinereo-flavis, cingulo pectoris duplici albo nigroque, corpore subtus albo et fusco striato. (Femina absque cingulis et frontis macula nigra, pennis fuscis, rufo et albescente-flavo striatis.)

Pterocles with the forehead black, a spot above the eyes white; the body above cinereous-brown, variegated with triangular white spots; the throat and breast cinereous-yellow, the latter with a double belt of black and white; the body beneath striated with white and fuscous. *Female* without the belt and the black spot on the forehead; the quills brown, striated with rufous and whitish-yellow.

Pterocles bicinctus. Temm. Gall. Ind. 713.

Ganga bibande. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 247.

A NEW species described by Temminck: it is in length rather above ten inches: the male has a small spot of white at the base of the beak, and a broad band of black extending across the forehead from one eye to the other; this is accompanied above the eyes with two broad lateral spots of a

pure white: the feathers on the top of the head and the occiput are of a reddish-yellow, with a dusky spot in their middle: the cheeks, the neck, the breast, the lesser coverts, and top of the wing, are of an ashy-yellow: the back, the greater and lesser coverts, and the secondary wing-feathers, are of an ashy-brown; each feather being striped and spotted with red, and all having a triangular white spot at their tips: the rump, the tail, and its coverts, are transversely striped with brown and reddish-yellow; the tail-feathers being tipped with the latter colour: the quills are black, with brown shafts: the upper part of the breast is adorned with two belts, reaching upwards to the sides of the back; the upper one is white, and the lower black: the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, are dirty-white, varied with slight brown bars: the feathers on the fore-part of the tarsi are dirty-white; the hinder part of the tarsi, the toes, the claws, and the beak, are yellow.

The female has not the bands on the breast, nor the peculiar marks on the head of the male: the whole of the upper part of the head is red-yellow, with dusky longitudinal spots; the cheeks and the throat with minute brown points: the neck and the breast marked with broad transverse bands of brown and yellowish: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, as in the male: the feathers of the back, and the whole of those of the wings, barred with brown and red, and tipped with a stripe of white: the quills are dusky-brown, slightly fringed at their tip with white: the beak and the claws are brown. The young males resemble the female.

Le Vaillant discovered this species in the country of the Namaquois, on the borders of the great river: it appears to be partial to the sandy portion of the country, but in the vicinity of water: it lives in society, the old and young together, till the commencement of the season of courtship, when the young divide, and seek a proper situation to perform the process of incubation.

INDIAN PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles quadricinctus*.)

Pr. fronte trifasciatâ, corpore supra cinereo-flavo, nigro striatâ, cingulis pectoris quatuor, castaneo, albo, nigro, alboque. (Femina absque fascia frontis, cingulisque pectoris.)

Pterocles with the forehead with three fasciæ; the body above cinereous-yellow, striated with black; the breast with four belts, chesnut, white, black, and white. *Female* without the fasciæ on the forehead, or the belts on the breast.

Pterocles quadricinctus. Temm. Gall. Ind. 713.

Tetrao Indicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 755.

Perdix Indica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 650. 23.

Ganga quadrubande. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 252.

Indian Grouse. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 752. 17.

THIS beautiful bird is a native of India; but nothing is known of its manners: the male is adorned with three fasciæ on the head, the middle one black, and the two outer white: the hind-head is reddish; each feather with a longitudinal dusky band: the neck and the breast are of an

ashy-red: the top of the back is striped transversely with dull brown, yellowish, and black: the lesser and greater wing-coverts are bright yellow, with a broad transverse stripe towards their tip, bordered on each side by a narrow one of white: the breast of the adult male possesses four semi-circular bands; the first uppermost is chesnut-brown, the following white, the third black, and the fourth white: the quills are dusky-brown: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are striped alternately with delicate bars of whitish and black: the tail-feathers are yellow, striped with black: the feathers on the tarsi are greyish-yellow, slightly sprinkled with black: the beak is slender, red at its base, and black at its tip: the hinder part of the tarsi and the claws are brown. The female does not possess the four fasciæ on the breast, or those on the forehead of the male; and the wing-coverts have not the bar of black with white edges: the head is red-yellow, with a longitudinal dusky stripe in the middle of each feather: the nape, the back, and the rump, are striped with brown, black, and yellowish: the scapulars the same, edged and tipped with yellowish-white: the wing-coverts are clear yellow, with transverse black stripes: the feathers of the under parts of the body are similar to those of the male, but less brilliant: the young males resemble the female.

ALCHATA PTEROCLES.

(Pterocles Alchata.)

Pr. gutture nigro, pectoris cingulo lato rufo-aurantio; nigro marginato, corpore supra olivaceo, flavicante nigro rufoque vario, tectricibus alarum castaneo maculatis, corpore subtus albo. (Femina gutture albo, deorsum collari dimidiato nigro, tectricibus absque maculis castaneis.)

Pterocles with a black throat; the breast with a broad rufous-orange belt, margined with black; the body above olive, varied with yellowish, black, and rufous; the wing-coverts spotted with chesnut; the body beneath white. (*Female with a white throat; the lower half of the neck black; the wing-coverts without the chesnut spots*)

Pterocles setarius. Temm. Gall. Ind. 714.

Tetrao Alchata. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 276. 11.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 754.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 641. 16.

Bonasa Pyreniaca. Briss. Orn. 1. 195. 4. pl. 19. f. 1. 2.

Perdix Damascena. Raii. Syn. p. 55. 7.

Le Ganga. Buff. Ois. 2. 244. 18.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 105. 106.

Gangæcata. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 256.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 301.

Pintailed Grouse. Edw. Glean. p. 249. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 748. 14.

THIS species is rather more than eleven inches in length: its throat is black: the sides of the head, and the fore-part of the neck, are of an ashy-yellow: on the breast is a broad belt of rufous-orange, bordered on each side with a narrow band of black: the head, nape, rump, and upper tail-coverts, are striped alternately with black and yellow; back and scapulars the same, with a narrow band of

grey-blue towards the tips of each feather, and another of yellow: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are striped obliquely with red-chestnut, tipped with a white crescent; the greater coverts are greyish-olive, tipped with black crescents: the belly, the sides, the abdomen, the thighs, and the tips of the under tail-coverts, are white; as are also the extremities of the tail-feathers, and the edges of the outer ones: the rest of the tail is varied with yellow and black, and the two middle feathers are considerably elongated and pointed: the feathers on the fore-part of the tarsi are white: the beak and the feet are grey, and the claws black. The female has the throat white, with a half collar beneath, of a black colour; with a belt of orange, as in the male: the upper parts of the plumage resemble that of the male: the wing-coverts are grey-blue, with an oblique reddish band, and tipped with black lunules: the two middle tail-feathers are not quite so long as in the male. The young have their plumage less variegated: the upper parts of the body are olivaceous, shaded with ash-colour: the white on the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, is varied with zigzag yellow and brown lines.

This bird inhabits most of the warmer parts of Europe, as the South of France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, and the Levant; it is very abundant in Persia, Arabia, and the northern parts of Africa: it delights in arid and sandy deserts, where it constructs its nest of moss, briars, and slender herbs: it feeds upon seeds and insects: it is caught in great num-

bers near Aleppo, for its flesh, which is hard and dry, and not relished by Europeans: it is called *Cata* or *Alcata* in Arabia, and from thence its name is derived.

NAMAQUA PTEROCLES.

(*Pterocles tachypetes.*)

Pr. corpore supra cinerascens-fusco, gutture flavescens, vertice colloque cinereis, tectricibus alarum apice cinereo-nitidis, pectoris cingulis albo castaneis, ventre cinereo-purpureo. (Femina pallide rufescens, collo pectoreque striis fuscis longitudinalibus, corpore utrinque fusco rufoque transversum striato.)

Pterocles with the body above grey-brown; the throat yellowish; the crown and neck cinereous; the tips of the wing-coverts shining cinereous; the breast with a belt of white and chestnut; the belly grey-purple. (*Female* pale rufescent; the neck and breast with longitudinal brown striæ; the body on both sides transversely striated with brown and rufous.)

Pterocles tachypetes. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 715.*

Tetrao Namaqua. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1:754.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 642. 19.*

Tetrao Senegalus. *Lin. Mant. 1771. p. 526.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 642. 17.*

La Gelinotte du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 130. (young male.)*

Ganga vélocifer. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 274.*

Senegal Grouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 749. 14. A.*

Namaqua Grouse.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 750. 15.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 215.

THIS is in length ten inches : the throat of the adult male is of a beautiful yellow : the head and the neck are of an uniform grey : the upper part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are of a grey-brown ; the feathers of the middle of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are brown at their base, then yellow ochre, and tipped with a bright spot of grey : the lesser coverts have the grey spot more dull, and are slightly bordered with reddish chesnut : the greater quills are tipped with grey, and the lesser with pure white, and the shafts of the two outer ones are also white : the breast is tinged with a purple hue, and bears upon it two belts, the upper one pure white, and the lower a lively chesnut-red : the belly, as far as the thighs, is of a fine grey, tinged with purple : the thighs, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are bright red : the tail itself is brown-grey, tipped with yellow ; the two middle feathers longest, and pointed : the feathers on the front of the tarsi are reddish : the beak, the feet, and the claws, are brown.

The female is less than the male : the throat is red : the feathers on the head, the neck, and the breast, are reddish white, with their centres brown, forming a series of crescents : the back and the wing and tail-coverts are barred with dusky brown and red : the lesser wing-coverts are tipped with white : the belly is striped transversely with white and brown : the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are bright red : the greater quills are not tipped with grey as in the male : the lateral tail-

feathers are marked on their outer webs and part of their inner ones with stripes of yellow and brown : the rest of the tail resembles that of the male, except that the two middle feathers are not quite so long.

This species inhabits the middle region of Africa, and in the daytime frequents the arid deserts. It flies with rapidity, and a great distance at a time. It feeds on the seeds of plants, corn, and also on insects : drinks much, and arrives in troops at the fountains, which are very scarce : its eggs are deposited in a nest composed of herbs and briars ; they are four or five in number, olive-green spotted with black, resembling those of the Plover.

FRANCOLINUS. FRANCOLIN.

Generic Character.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Rostrum</i> validum, mediocre, supra convexum, versus apicem incurvum. | <i>Beak</i> strong, middle sized, convex above, and incurved towards the tip. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, mem- braná nudâ fornicali semi- clausæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, half closed by a naked arched membrane. |
| <i>Orbitæ</i> papillosæ. | <i>Orbits</i> warty. |
| <i>Cauda</i> elongatâ, rectricibus duodecim. | <i>Tail</i> elongated, consisting of twelve feathers. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, nudi; <i>tarsi</i> maris aut hicalcaratis aut uno-calcarato. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, naked; the <i>tarsi</i> of the male with two spurs or only one. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves. | <i>Wings</i> short. |

FRANCOLINUS. *Briss.*PERDIX. *Lath., Temm., Briss., Cuv., Vieil, &c.*TETRAO. *Linn., Gmel.*

THE Francolins are distinguished from the Partridges by the beak being longer and stronger: the tail is also longer: in the first division of the genus the tarsi of the males are armed with a single strong spur, and in the second with two, except in the three last species, which possess one spur and a hard callous tubercle, and have the throat and orbits naked. In the manners of the

birds comprised in this genus there is a great dissimilarity to those of the following ; these residing in damp places and perching upon trees, whereas the latter always rest upon the ground.

• A. *Tarsus maris calare uno.*
A. Tarsus of the male with one spur.

LONG-BEAKED FRANCOLIN.

(Francolinus longirostris.)

FR. corpore supra rufo-fusco atro maculato, pennis dorsi luteo marginatis, subtus ferrugineo-rufo immaculato, pectore cinereo-cærulescente. (Femina pectore haud cærulescente.)

Francolin with the body beneath red-brown, spotted with dusky; the feathers of the back edged with yellow; beneath rusty-red, immaculate; the breast grey-blue. (*Female with the breast scarcely blue.*)

Perdix longirostris. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 721.

Francolin à long bec. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 323.

THIS remarkable species is distinguished from the other of the genus by its large beak, which is almost as long as that of the Peacock; whereas the bird is only about fourteen inches in length: its throat, the sides of the head, the upper part of the neck, the belly, and the sides, are yellowish rust-colour, without spots: the top of the head, the occiput, the upper part of the back, and the

scapulars, are chesnut-brown, striped and spotted with velvety black; some of the feathers have a border of yellow ochre, and a stripe of the same down the shaft: the lower part of the neck and the breast are of a grey lead-colour: the feathers of the lower part of the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are rust-colour, shaded with very fine obscure zigzag lines, with each feather at its centre and towards its tip with a pure yellow-ochre spot: the inner webs of the wing-coverts are chesnut, with black spots; the outer ones ferruginous, with undulated brown lines; the centre of all with a yellow-ochre spot: the secondary quills and those of the tail are ferruginous, with bars and waves of brown: the quills with their outer webs only varied with those colours: the beak is black: the naked space surrounding the eyes is red: the feet, the claws, and the spur, which is short and thick, are of a pale horn-colour. The female resembles the male, but does not possess the grey lead-colour on the lower part of the neck and breast, this part being rusty-red: the tarsi are quite smooth.

It inhabits the isle of Sumatra.

COMMON FRANCOLIN.

(Francolinus vulgaris.)

FR. corpore supra nigricante-fusco, subtus colloque atris; hoc hypochondriisque maculis albis subrotundis, torque aurantia, fasciâ suboculari albâ. (Femina ex nigricante et rufo-flavicante toto variâ.)

Francolin with the body above dusky brown; beneath and neck dusky; the latter and sides of the body with rounded white spots; ring round the neck orange; a white fascia beneath the eye. (Female varied entirely with dusky and reddish yellow.)

Perdix Francolinus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 644. 6.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 723.

Tetrao Francolinus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 275. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 756. 10.—Briss. Orn. 1. 245. 13. pl. 3. f. 2.

Francolin. Raii. Syn. p. 54. 4.—Will. p. 125. pl. 31.

Le Francolin. Buff. Ois. 2. 438.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 147. 148.

Francolin à collier roux. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 340.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 303.

Francolin Partridge. Edw. Glean. pl. 246.—Gent. Mag. xlii. pl. in p. 112.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 759. 6.

THIS beautiful species is twelve inches and a quarter in length: the beak is dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, are varied with dusky and yellowish rust-colour: the sides of the head, chin, throat, neck, breast, and belly, are black: on each jaw a white streak: behind the eye a patch of the same colour passes forward in a streak to the nostrils: round the neck is a rusty

orange collar : the sides of the neck, breast, and body, are black, varied with spots of white : the lower part of the belly and thighs striped with black : the under tail-coverts reddish : the lower part of the back and rump crossed with alternate lines of black and yellowish white : the quills dusky, marked with transverse rusty yellow spots : tail rounded, the four middle feathers alternately striped with black and rusty yellow ; the others on each side, with black and white for two thirds of their length ; the rest black to the tip : legs reddish, and furnished with a spur. The female is less, and irregularly varied with blackish and rusty throughout, but in the back and tail greatly resembling the male : tarsi without a tubercle or spur.

Although a native of the southern parts of Europe, the manners of this elegant species are but little known : it feeds upon insects and seeds : it has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed. It appears to be found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, from Spain to the Levant ; it is likewise found in Asia at Bengal, and is very abundant in Barbary and other parts of Africa.

PONDICHERRY FRANCOLIN.

(Francolinus Pondicerianus.)

Fr. rufus nigro-fasciatus, subtus albus lunulis nigris, reatricibus duabus intermediis fasciis quatuor albidis; lateralibus, intus nigro-fasciatis. (Femina pedibus muticis.)

Red Francolin fasciated with black; beneath white, with black lunules; the two middle tail-feathers with four white fasciæ; the lateral ones internally fasciated with black. (*Female with the legs smooth.*)

Perdix Ponticeriana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 649. 18.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 722.

Tetrao Ponticeriana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 760. 42.

Le Perdix de Pondicherry. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 165.

Francolin à rabat, ou à gorge rousse. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 332.

Pondicherry Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 774. 17.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 221. (female.)

THIS beautiful species was discovered by Sonnerat on the coast of Coromandel, near Pondicherry: it is ten inches in length: the beak is red at its base and yellow at its tip: the irides are red: the forehead and the region of the eyes are bright red; the colour passing over the latter like an eyebrow, and ending on the hind head: the top of the head is of a grey-brown: the breast is alternately striped with whitish yellow and bright brown: the back, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, and the rump, grey-brown; the edges of the feathers with black spots, and all of them with

three reddish white stripes: the quills are grey: the secondaries the same, with their outer webs striped with yellowish white: the two middle tail-feathers are grey, spotted with grey-brown, and crossed with four yellow-white bands: the lateral feathers are red at their base, with a black fascia towards their tips, which are reddish white: the belly and the abdomen are white, striped with semicircular bands, and rufous at their edges: the legs are red, and armed with a strong spur.

The female differs in being less brilliant in plumage, and in wanting the spur.



THORACIC FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus thoracicus*.)

Fa. corpore supra griseo-fusco, maculis fusco-nigris adpersis, pectore areâ rotundatâ magnâ griscâ, margine guttureque rufis, ventre abdomineque luteo-rufis nigro-maculatis.

Francolin with the body beneath grey-brown, sprinkled with brown-black spots; the breast with a rounded grey area, its margin and the throat rufous; the belly and abdomen yellowish red, spotted with black.

Perdix thoracica. Temm. Gall. Ind. 723.

Francolin à Plastron. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 335.

NATIVE of India: only one specimen known, which is of the male sex: it is described by Tem-

minck : its length is twelve inches : on the breast is a large rounded space of a greyish green hue, varied with delicate zigzag black lines : the throat is rufous, and that colour is distributed over the sides of the neck, and surrounds the spot on the breast : the under parts of the body are of a yellowish red, each feather having a black spot, more or less rounded : the back is grey-brown, with large spots of dusky brown : the feathers of the scapulars are beautifully varied with small white crescents : the naked skin surrounding the eyes is sprinkled with fleshy pimples, of a fine red : the beak, the feet, and the spurs, are fine shining silvery white : the female is unknown.

AFRICAN FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Africanus*)

Fr. corpore supra cinereo-fusco nigro maculato, maculis magnis lincis transversisque rufis, pennarum omnium rachis albis, colli lateribus rufo nigroque variis, gutture nigro alboque variegato, maculis hypochondriarum pectorisque magnis castaneis.

Francolin with the body above spotted with cinereous, fuscous and black, with transverse rufous spots and lines ; the shafts of all the feathers white ; the sides of the neck red and black ; the throat variegated with black and white ; the sides and breast with large chesnut spots.

Perdix Afra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 648. 16.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 723.

Francolin Ourikinas. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. p. 337.

Pearled Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn* 4. 773. 15. A.

THIS species has the upper part of its head and the occiput clothed with black feathers, with reddish edges: a narrow red band, sprinkled with black, extends down each side of the neck, and another of white, whose feathers are tipped with black, runs parallel with the first, and terminates at the lower part of the neck, where it joins a third, arising from beneath the eyes: the throat is white, spotted with black: the breast is yellow-red, varied with grey-blue: the feathers of the upper parts of the body are of a deep grey, each varied with a spot of black, and rufous zigzag lines: the wing-coverts are brighter ash, with transverse black bars: the shafts of all the feathers of the upper parts of the body, as well as of the wing-quills, are white: the quills are brown, with a zigzag stripe extending the whole length of the outer web: the feathers on the sides of the body and lateral parts of the breast are shaded with grey-blue, and have each a large spot of chesnut-red near their middle, and a few are sprinkled with oval white marks, which are most numerous on the belly, where they approach each other: the tail is black, striped with transverse undulated lines of a bright rufous: the tarsi of the male are armed with a very sharp spur, and are of a yellow-brown, as are also the toes: the beak is brown: the female has a hard tubercle in place of the spur, and in plumage exactly resembles the male: its length is about one foot.

Common in the country of the Hottentots: its principal food consists of various species of bulbous

plants, which it digs up with the beak : the female deposits from ten to eighteen eggs of an olive hue, spotted with brown.

PEARLED FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus perlatus*.)

FR. *nigro-spadiceus*, collo tectricibus alarum et partibus inferioribus guttis maculisque albis conspersis, dorso remigibus secundariis tectricibusque caudæ nigro rufoque transversim striatis, fasciâ per oculos alteraque infra nigris. (Femina corpore subtus transversim striato.)

Deep chesnut Francolin ; with the neck, wing-coverts, and under parts of the body, sprinkled with spots and freckles of white ; the back, secondary quills, and tail-coverts, transversely striated with black and rufous ; a stripe through the eyes and one beneath black. (Female with the body transversely striped beneath.)

Perdix perlata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 648. 15.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 721.

Perdix Madagascariensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 645. 8.

Perdix Sinensis. Briss. Ois. 1. 234. 9. pl. 28. a. f. 1.

Tetrao Madagascariensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 756. 31.

Tetrao perlatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 758. 36.

Tetrao Sinensis. Osb. Voy. China. 2. 326.

Francolin perlé. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 326.

Le Francolin de l'Isle de France. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 166. pl. 97.

Perdix perlée de la Chine. Buff. Ois. 2. 446.

Pintado Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 761. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 219.

Pearled Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 772. 15.

THE male of this beautiful species varies from ten to a dozen inches in length: the feathers on the top of the head are black, edged with red: two longitudinal black stripes commence from the base of the beak, one of which passes over and surrounds the eyes, the other passes beneath, and joins the former; the space between is pure white; of which colour the throat is also: the feathers on the hinder part of the neck are black, with four longitudinal white spots; those on the top of the back, the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the lesser wing-coverts, are black, each varied with six large rounded white spots: the scapulars are of a reddish chesnut, with whitish spots at their tips: the back, the rump, the upper wing-coverts, and those of the tail at their base, are black, with innumerable white bands: the tip of the tail-feathers is black: the quills and secondaries are the same; the former varied with broad white bands, the latter with small white spots: the belly is whitish: the sides are reddish; both varied with black lines of various sizes: the under tail-coverts are red: the beak is black, and the feet are bright red: the tarsi are armed with a thick and blunt spur, which is wanting in the female: this sex differs in many respects: it is rather smaller: the head is similarly marked, but the two longitudinal bands do not extend so far behind the eye, and the space between

them is rufescent white: the feathers of the top of the back are fringed with bright brown, and the six white spots on each are of an irregular form: the feathers on the under parts of the body are striped with six alternate transverse bands of white and black: the scapulars, the wing-coverts, the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are grey-brown, varied with white lines, and large black spots: the transverse stripes on the tail are tinged with reddish white: in other respects the plumage resembles that of the male.

This bird is common in China, where it is known by the name of *Tahe-cou*: it is likewise abundant at Bengal, the Isle of France, and Madagascar: it perches, in common with the rest of the Francolins, upon trees: its note and appearance are somewhat like those of the Guinea Pintado; from thence it has been called the Pintado Partridge.

B. Tarsi *bicalcarata*.

B. Tarsi double spurred.

a. GULA plumis tectæ.

a. Throat covered with feathers.

NOISY FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus clamata*.)

Fr. corpore nigricante-fusco, pennis lineis angustis conspersis, gulâ albidâ, capite pectoreque fusco-nigricantibus, remigibus cinerascenti-fuscis. (Femina pedibus muticis.)

Francolin with the body dusky brown, sprinkled with slender lines; the throat white; the head and breast dusky brown; the quills grey-brown. (*Female with the legs smooth.*)

Perdix clamata. Temm. Gall. Ind. 717.

Frapcolin criard. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 298.

THIS species, which is described by Temminck, received its name from its harsh and disagreeable cry, which is uttered night and morning, and somewhat resembles the syllables *crohá-crohá-crohá-hach*: it is heard at a great distance. The male is about seventeen inches in length: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dull grey-brown or bister, varied with stripes and spots of grey: the top of the head and the occiput are plain brown: the feathers on the cheeks and the top of the neck are bordered with white: the throat is nearly white: on the breast is a broad gorget of dusky brown, each feather having a white longitudinal band following the direction of the shaft: the whole of the plumage of the other parts, upper as well as under, is barred with innumerable zigzag lines, following nearly the outline of the feathers: the secondary wing-quills and the feathers of the tail are marked with reddish zigzag stripes: the greater quills are clear grey-brown: the feet are yellow: the spurs, which are two in number, are horn-coloured, and the lower one is very sharp: the claws are brown. The female differs in wanting the spurs, and being smaller: she deposits her eggs, which are from twelve to eighteen in number, carelessly upon the ground.

Inhabits the extensive countries of the middle regions of Africa, near the large rivers in the deep forests of those parts.



BROWN AFRICAN FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus spadiceus*.)

FR. *corpore supra subtus caudâque intense spadiceis, vertice colloque superiore dilutioribus, temporibus nudis, caudâ longâ, rotundatâ. (Femina pedibus muticis ?)*

Francolin with the body above and beneath, and the tail, deep chesnut; the top of the head and the upper part of the neck palest; the temples naked; the tail long and rounded. (*Female with the legs smooth ?*)

Perdix spadicea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 644. 4.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 719.

Tetrao spadiceus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 759. 29.

La Perdrix rouge de Madagascar. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. p. 169.

Francolin spadice. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 315.

Brown African Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 759. 4.

THE male of this species is only known, and was discovered by Sonnerat in his voyage to India, in the island of Madagascar: the space round the eyes is naked, and of a reddish yellow colour: the top of the head and the throat are of a brown-bister: the rest of the plumage of the upper and under parts of the body of a red-brown, slightly edged with olive-grey: the great and middle fea-

thers of the wings are of a brown-bister : the tail-feathers are the same, varied with narrow zigzag stripes of a dusky hue : the feet are fiery red, armed with two very slender and sharp spurs, which, as well as the claws, are brown.

SENEGAL FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Senegalensis*.)

Fr. *corpore rufo fusco albidoque vario, vertice rufo, superciliis nigris, gula albâ.*

Francolin with the body varied with rufous, brown, and white ; the top of the head rufous ; the eyebrows black ; the throat white.

Perdix Senegalensis. Briss. Orn. 1. 231. 8. fol. 24. f. 1.

Perdix bicalcarata Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 643. 2.

Perdix Adansonii. Temm. Gall. Ind. 717.

Tetrao bicalcaratus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 15.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 759. 15.

Le Bis-ergot. Buff. Ois. 2. 433.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 137.

Francolin Adanson. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 305.

Senegal Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 757. 2.

RATHER larger than the Red-legged Partridge : length thirteen inches : beak horn-coloured : the top of the head tawny : a black line extends from the nostrils to a short distance behind the eyes, over which it passes : above this is a rufous white band, with one of black above, which passes to the

occiput: the sides of the head are white, with streaks of black: the neck rufous, varied with brown and dirty white spots: the upper parts of the body and wings varied with brown, rufous, and sullied white: quills brown, with paler spots: the under parts of the body similar to the upper, but less rufous: tail banded with rufous and brown: legs brown, naked, and furnished with two spurs, both of which are blunt. Female without the spurs.

This inhabits the interior of Africa, and Senegal, on the umbrageous borders of the Niger: nothing is known of its manners: its flesh is said not to be very fine, but poor and meagre.

CEYLON FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Ceylonensis*.)

Fr. corpore supra nigricante, subtus nigricante-fusco, pennis medio albis, ceruic tectricibusque alarum maculis albis sagittatis variis, caudâ elongatâ rotundatâ nigrâ, area oculorum nudâ rubrâ. (Femina absque guttis albis et calcaribus)

Francolin with the body above dusky, beneath dusky brown; the feathers white in the middle, the top of the neck and wing-coverts varied with arrow-shaped white spots, the tail elongated, rounded, black; region of the eyes naked and red. (*Female without the white spots or spurs.*)

Perdix Ceylonensis Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 644. 3 — Temm. Gall. Ind. 718.

Perdix bicalcaratus. Forst. Zool. Ind. 25. 14. f. 1, 2.

Tetrao Zeylonensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 759. 38.

Francolin Habankukella. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 311.

Ceylon Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 758. 3. male.

Chitygong Partridge. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 222. female.

THE male Ceylon Francolin measures about thirteen inches in length: the head and top of the neck have small black feathers with white shafts: the throat is white: the checks are naked, and fine red: the prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts is ferruginous: the top of the back and the wings with black spots, varied with white; those on the wing-coverts arrow-shaped: the quills are deep brown: the secondary feathers are ferruginous, sprinkled with black spots: the feathers of the under parts are black, with the middle white; those of the sides the same, with a longitudinal stripe of white: the abdomen and the tail-feathers black: the feet and the beak are red: the tarsi are armed with two strong spurs, the upper of which is longest; they are brown-red: the claws are brown. The female is not so large as the male: the naked space round the eyes is smaller: the tarsi are destitute of spurs: the head is varied with black and grey: the feathers of the back and wings are ferruginous, without the white spots, but varied with a spot of black in the middle of each: the under parts of the body are rust-colour, with all the feathers edged with bright red: the quills and the tail-feathers are brown.

This bird inhabits the isle of Ceylon, and the province of Chittygong in the East Indies, where it does not appear to be very scarce, although but few specimens have arrived in Europe.

- b. GULA ORBITISQUE nudis; TARSUS tuberculò et calcare armatus.
 b. *Throat and orbits naked: tarsus, armed with a tubercle and a spur.*

CAPE FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Capensis*.)

FR. corpore supra cinereo-nigricante, subtus spadice, maculis longitudinalibus albis, gulâ nudâ rubrâ, pectore strigis albis, pedibus rubris. (Femina pedibus muticis.)

Francolin with the body above dusky-grey, beneath chestnut, with longitudinal white spots; the throat naked and red; the breast with white striæ; the feet red. (*Female with the legs smooth.*)

Perdix Capensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 643. 1.

Perdix nudicollis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 644. 5. ? Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 720.

Tetrao Capensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 759. 37.

Tetrao nudicollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 759. 40. ?

Le Gorge nue. Buff. Ois. 2. 444.

Francolin à gorge nue. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 317.

Bare-necked Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 759. 5. ?

Cape Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 756. 1.

THE male Cape Francolin is fifteen inches and a half in length: the feathers of the upper part of the head are grey-brown, with a black spot in their centre; those of the hinder parts and sides of the neck are brown, with two small white longitudinal stripes on their sides: the top of the back and the wing-coverts are deep brown, with a longitudinal brown spot in the centre of each feather: the lower part of the back and the rump are grey-brown,

with a narrow stripe of deep brown following the direction of the shaft: the breast, the belly, and the feathers of the sides, are chesnut-brown; each feather with a black longitudinal stripe following the shaft, and one of white, slightly edged with black on either side in the same position: the quills and the tail-feathers are grey-brown: the beak, the sides of the head, the upper naked part of the neck, and the feet, are fine red: the tarsi are somewhat double spurred, possessing a sharp ordinary spur, and a hard callous tubercle, about an inch above: these and the claws are brown.

The female is smaller, wants the spurs, and the space on the throat, which is naked in the male, is slightly sprinkled with small white feathers: the naked space surrounding the eyes is very small: the plumage resembles that of the male, except in the following particulars: the feathers of the breast and the sides are not tinged with chesnut-brown, neither do they possess the three longitudinal black bands or the two white ones, as in the male: the whole of the upper parts of the body are deeper brown, and the black spots are more dusky and extended. The young have the whole of the upper parts of a deep grey-brown, with the back, the wings, and tail, sprinkled with black spots; which are largest in the middle of the feathers: the feathers of the breast, the sides, the belly, and the abdomen, are transversely striped with brown, yellow-ochre, and white.

This bird inhabits the southern parts of Africa; by the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope it is

called a Pheasant : it lives in woods, and at the rising and setting of the sun utters its cry : its food consists of the roots of bulbous plants, insects, and their larvæ : the female deposits her eggs in a rough nest, amongst bushes : the young remain with the parents till the breeding season.

RED-NECKED FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus rubricollis*.)

Fr. corpore fusco-maculato, crisso albo, orbitis gulâque nudis rubris, strigâ supra et infra oculos albâ ; pedes rubris.

Francolin with the body spotted with fuscous ; the vent white ; the orbits and throat naked and red ; above and beneath the eyes a white stripe ; feet red.

Perdix rubricollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 648. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 758. 34.

La Perdrix rouge d'Afrique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 444.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 180.

Red-necked Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 771. 13.

LATHAM thus describes this bird. “ Size of a male Partridge : length thirteen inches : beak short, red : round the eye a bare space, pointed before and behind : chin and throat bare and red : the general colour of the plumage brown, spotted above with darker brown : over the eye a white streak ; beneath another, which bounds the upper part of the bare space on the throat, curving downwards ;

both streaks arising from the base of the beak: sides of the neck, and under parts of the body, white, dashed with brown; the brown marks largest as they are farthest from the upper parts: the middle of the breast and belly brown for the most part: vent and thighs white: tail short, scarcely more than an inch long, and spread: legs red, furnished with a curved spur as long as the hind claw. Inhabits Africa."

Temminck considers this to belong to his Francolin à gorge nue, but the great difference in size bespeaks it another species: this bird being full three inches less, and differing considerably in its markings from the young of the former species, which is the nearest in size; and is transversely barred beneath, whereas this is longitudinally striped: it differs also in other respects.



CRANCH'S FRANCOLIN.

(*Francolinus Cranchii*.)

FR. *corpore supra cinerascens-brunneo subtus albido, maculis atro-fuscis variegato; maculis ventralibus elongatis ferrugineis gula nuda.*

Francolin with the body beneath grey-brown, beneath whitish, varied with dark brown spots, those of the belly elongated and inclining to ferruginous; the throat naked.

Perdix Cranchii. Leach. *App. IV. in Congo. Narr. p. 408.*

THE only specimen known of this species was discovered by that industrious naturalist Cranch, during the unfortunate expedition fitted out to explore the source of the Zaire. The place of its capture is unknown, but no doubt it is a native of Congo and the adjacent parts.

PERDIX. PARTRIDGE.

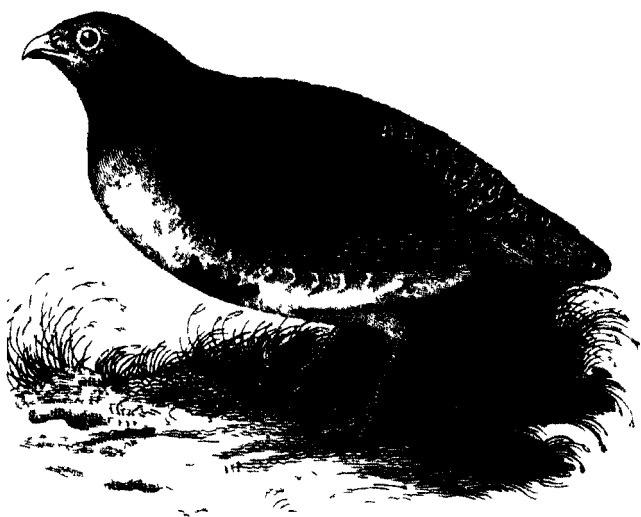
Generic Character.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> breve, basi glabrum; maxilla superiore incur- vato-fornicata. | <i>Beak</i> short, smooth at the base; the upper mandible arched and bent down. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, margine pro- minulæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal, with the mar- gin prominent. |
| <i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ papillosæ. | <i>Orbits</i> naked, warted. |
| <i>Cauda</i> brevis, deflexa. | <i>Tail</i> short, bent down. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, nudi, aut calcarati, aut mutici. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, naked, with spurs or smooth. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves. | <i>Wings</i> short. |

PERDIX. *Ray. Briss. Lath. Cuv. Tem. Leach. Vieil. Nilss.*

TETRAO. *Linna. Gmel.*

THE birds of this genus live entirely upon the ground in open fields, never frequenting the woods or perching upon trees: they live upon seeds and insects, and the females deposit their eggs in a rude nest formed of grass and other herbs: the young remain with the parents till the breeding season, when they divide, and provide for their future progeny: they are monogamous. Their beak is shorter and weaker than in the preceding genus: the tarsi of the males are but slightly spurred, and in some of the species have only a simple tubercle: the females have their tarsi smooth: their tail is short, and has a tendency to descend.



COMMON PARTRIDGE.

COMMON PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix cinerea)

Pe. corpore supra cinerea, rufo nigroque vario, subtus albicante-flavido, pectore cærulescente, lineis nigris et maculis rufis variegatis, rectricibus octodecim, septem extimi utrinque, apice cinereis. (Mas maculis duabus castaneis imo pectoris.)

Partridge with the body above grey, varied with red and black, beneath yellowish white; the breast cærulescent, variegated with black lines and rufous spots; the tail-feathers eighteen, the seven outer ones on each side tipped with cinereous. (Male with two chesnut spots on the lower part of the breast.)

Perdix cinerea. *Raii. Syn.* 57. A. 2.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 219. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 645. 9.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 728.—*Nilss. Orn. Succ.* 1. 314.

Tetrao Perdix. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 276. 13.—*Linn. Faun. Succ.* No. 205.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 757. 13.

Perdrix grise. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 401.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 27. female.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 373.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 309.

Common Partridge. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 96.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 319.—*Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 27.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 762. 8.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 279. 5.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 136.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 184.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 7.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 305.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 260.

Var. β. corpore supra pectoreque castaneis cinereo-albo fusco undulato.

With the body above, and breast, chesnut-grey-white, undulated with brown.

Perdix cinerea β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 646.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 730. (B.)

Perdix cinereo-alba. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 223. A.

Perdrix grise-blanche. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 415.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 399.

Common Partridge. (A) *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 763.

Var. *γ. corpore toto albo, aut variegato.*

With the body entirely white, or variegated.

Perdix cinerea γ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 646.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 731. (c.)

Perdix blanche. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 400.

THIS well known and elegant bird is generally about thirteen inches in length: beneath and behind the eyes is a naked pale red space, which is most conspicuous in old birds: the forehead, the sides of the head, and the throat, are rufous; the upper part of the head is reddish-brown, with longitudinal yellowish lines: the upper part of the neck is transversely varied with dusky-grey, and a tinge of red: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts, are the same, each feather having a narrow transverse red band towards its tip: the wing-coverts and the scapulars are of a deeper hue than the back, and are varied with large reddish spots; each feather having a reddish white stripe down the shaft: the under part of the neck and the breast are bluish grey, marked with transverse black lines, and sprinkled with small reddish spots: the lower part of the breast is adorned with a rich gorget of deep chesnut, similar in form to a horseshoe; the feathers of the sides are grey, varied with black waved lines, and towards their tip have a large spot of red: the middle of the belly is whitish: the quills are brown, with reddish yellow zigzag stripes: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, the lateral ones are rufous, tipped with grey; and those of the middle similar to the back: the beak is generally greenish:

the irides brown: the legs greyish flesh-colour, armed with a blunt tubercle.

The female is less brilliant in colour: the wing-coverts and scapulars are spotted with brown instead of rufous: the spot on the breast, which in the male resembles a horseshoe, in this is composed of a series of distinct spots: in other respects she resembles the male. The young when first hatched have the feet yellow, getting darker by age: before the first moult the whole of the plumage has a tendency to grey-brown, the feathers gradually assuming the proper hues that decorate the adult.

The Partridge varies greatly, several varieties being recorded by Latham, Temminck, and others: the first worth noticing is much variegated, and exceedingly beautiful: the crown and nape are brown, marked with rufous spots; between the eyes, the chin, and throat, are of this latter colour: the fore-part of the neck and breast cinereous, minutely speckled with black: on the breast a horseshoe mark of a rich chesnut: belly and vent yellowish white: the upper parts similar to the first described, but more elegantly variegated. Another has the head and half of the neck brownish ash-colour, marked with darker streaks: round the neck a white collar: the under parts also white. A third is wholly of a pale cream colour.

The bird called the Damascus Partridge, which is said to be common at certain seasons in some parts of France, differs but slightly from the present species, of which it may only prove a variety.

Partridges are found throughout nearly the whole of Europe, but in most abundance in the

central parts in respect to latitude; Germany, England, Holland, and the north of France, are the most congenial spots; the south of France and Italy producing but few; and Turkey, the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, Norway, and Lapland, being utterly destitute of the species: they are very much affected by heat or cold, both being alike unfavourable to their increase: the severe winter of 1814 nearly extirpated the race in one of the provinces of Sweden. They pair about the third week in February; and sometimes, after pairing, if the weather be very severe, they collect together and form again into coveys. The female lays her eggs, usually from fifteen to eighteen in number, in a rude nest of dry leaves and grass, formed upon the ground; these are of a greenish grey colour. The period of incubation is three weeks, and so closely do the females sit on their eggs when near hatching, that a Partridge, as related to Montagu by a gentleman of veracity, has been taken with her eggs, and carried in a hat to some distance; and that she continued to sit in confinement, and brought out her young: near the middle of July the young are mostly excluded, and in about three weeks are enabled to fly: the young brood run about as soon as they are hatched; both parents are equally anxious for their preservation, and lead them immediately to ant-hills, on the pupæ of which insects they principally feed at first. The young flock together in broods, called coveys, till the returning spring, when they separate and pair, as abovementioned: their principal food consists of seeds, insects, and berries.

It is a common thing to place the eggs beneath the domestic hen, who hatches and rears them as her own : in this case the young birds require to be fed with the larvæ of ants, and well supplied with fresh water : it is also recommended to give them a mixture of woodlice and earwigs ; and occasionally fresh curds, mixed with lettuce, chickweed, or groundsel.

The affection of Partridges for their offspring is peculiarly interesting. Both the parents lead them out to feed, they point out to them the proper places for their food, and assist them in finding it by scratching the ground with their feet ; they frequently sit close by each other, covering the young ones with their wings, like the hen ; and from this situation they are not easily flushed ; if, however, they are disturbed, most persons acquainted with rural affairs know the confusion that follows. The male gives the first signal of alarm, by a peculiar cry of distress ; throwing himself at the same moment more immediately into the way of danger, in order to mislead the enemy, he flies, or rather runs along the ground, hanging his wings, and exhibiting every symptom of debility. By this stratagem he seldom fails of so far attracting the attention of the intruder, as to allow the female to conduct the helpless, unfledged brood into some place of security.

The eggs of these birds are frequently destroyed by weasels, foxes, and other rapacious animals. When this has been the case, the female frequently forms another nest, and lays afresh : the produce

of such hatchings are always a puny race, seldom surviving the rigours of the winter.

Many instances of the docility of these birds are related, and it is stated by Willoughby, that a certain Sussex man had, by his industry, made a covey of them so tame that he drove them before him, upon a wager, from the country to London, though they were quite free, and had their wings grown. Dr. Leach has lately communicated to me another instance of their docility: General Buckley of Cobham has a brood that were hatched beneath a hen, and are so tame as regularly to come and be fed, which they do even at this present time, October 1818.



MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix montana*.)

Pr. dilute castanea, capite colloque supremo fulvis, rectricibus septem extimis pallide castaneis.

Pale chesnut Partridge, with the head and upper part of the neck fulvous; the seven outer tail-feathers pale chesnut.

Perdix montana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 646. 11.—*Briss. Orn.* 1. 222. 2. *pl.* 21. *f.* 2.

Perdix cinerea var. *a.* *Temm. Gall. Ind. p.* 730.

Tetrao montanus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 758. 33.

La Perdrix de Montagne. *Buff. Ois.* 2. *p.* 419.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 136.

Variété de la Perdrix grise. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 398.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 309.

Mountain Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 765. 10.

THIS bird is ten inches and three quarters in length: the beak is grey: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, are reddish buff: the upper part of the body and wings are chesnut, the edges of the feathers brownish, and the back and scapulars are varied with grey: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the upper part of the belly, the sides, and the under tail-coverts, are pale chesnut: the lower belly, the vent, and the thighs, are pale buff: the tail consists of twenty feathers, the six middle of which are chesnut-brown, with grey tips; the outer seven on each side pale chesnut: legs greyish brown.

Much diversity of opinion prevails respecting this species. Brisson describes it as distinct; but Temminck asserts that it is only a variety of the common Partridge. I am inclined to Brisson's opinion from the circumstance of its inhabiting mountainous situations, and from never having seen a specimen captured in this country (where the common Partridge is extremely abundant) that would agree with the above description: it disagrees with the last-mentioned bird in many respects, especially in its small size, and in having twenty feathers in the tail. Said to frequent the mountainous parts on the continent.

GREEK PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix Græca.)

PE. corpore supra pectoreque griseo-cinerascentibus, subtus dilute rufo, collo superiore guttureque albis, fasciâ nigrâ cinctis, hypochondriis duplici vittâ nigrâ notatis, rectricibus quatuordecim; extimis basi cinereis, apice rufis.

Partridge with the body above and breast greyish-ash; beneath diluted red; the neck and upper part of the throat white, bounded by a black fascia; the hypochondria marked with a double black vitta; the tail-feathers fourteen in number, the outer ones grey at their base, and red at their tips.

Perdix Græca. Raii. Syn. 57. 5.—Briss. Orn. 1. 241. 12. pl. 25. f. 1.

Perdix rufa. α. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 647. 12.

Perdix saxatilis. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 725.

Perdix Bartarelle. Buff. Ois. 2. p. 420.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 231.—Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 340.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. 305.

Greek, or Red Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 767. 12.—Alb. Birds. 1. p. 27.

THIS fine species is much larger than the common Partridge, measuring thirteen inches in length: the beak, eyelids, and irides, red: the upper part of the head, the neck, the breast, and all the upper parts of the body, are ash-coloured; the back and breast tinged with rufous: the cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck, are white, surrounded by a collar of black, commencing at the nostrils, and passing through the eyes: from the belly to the vent yellowish, the sides beautifully variegated with orange and black crescents: the quills are

brown; some of the exterior ones spotted with rufous on the edge, near the tip; the lesser ones varied with grey: the tail consists of fourteen grey feathers; the five lateral ones half rufous at their tips: the legs are red; the tarsi furnished with a blunt knob. The female is less than the male; the plumage is less brilliant in colour: the black band surrounding the white on the throat narrower, and the black lunules on the sides of the body very slender. It occasionally varies slightly in being rather mottled with white, with the usual colours paler.

It is found in profusion throughout Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, Sicily, Naples, Italy, and France; likewise on the Alps of Switzerland and Germany: it frequents the rocky and mountainous parts, descending in May to breed: its eggs are much esteemed; they are white, sprinkled with numerous red spots, and are sixteen or eighteen in number.

GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix rufa*.)

Pe. corpore supra griseo-fusco, subtus rufo, pectore cinereo, gutture colloque superiore albis, fasciâ nigrâ albo punctatâ cinctis, hypochondriis vittâ nigrâ, simplici notatis, rectricibus sedecim, extimis rufis.

Partridge with the body above grey-brown; the breast grey; beneath rufous; with the throat and upper part of the neck

white, bounded by a black fascia, spotted with white; the hypochondria marked with a simple black vitta; the tail-feathers sixteen, the outer ones rufous.

Perdix rufa. *Raii. Syn. p. 57. A. 5.*—*Will. Orr. p. 167.*—*Lath Ind. Orn. 2. 647. 12. β.*

Perdix rubra. *Briss. Orn. 1. 236. 10*—*Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 726.*

Tetrao rufus. *Linna. Syst. Nat. 1. 276. 12.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 756. 12.*

Perdrix rouge. *Buff. Ois. 2. 431. pl. 15.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 150.*—*Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 361.*—*Temm. Man. d'Orni. p. 300.*

Guernsey Partridge. *Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 29.*—*Will. Ang. 167. pl. 29.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 768.*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. 1. 220.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Lewin. Brit. Birds, 3. pl. 137.*—*Putt. Cat. Dors. p. 7.*

Var. *β. corpore toto albido.*

With the whole body whitish.

Perdix rubra. (A.) Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 726.

La Perdrix rouge blanche. *Briss. Orn. 1. p. 236*—*Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 366.*

RATHER smaller than the Greek Partridge: length thirteen inches: the forehead is grey-brown: the hind head rufous-brown: the chin and throat white, surrounded with black, as in the preceding: eyebrows white: the feathers of the hind head with two oblique black spots on each: hind part of the neck rufous-brown: the back, the wings, and the rump, grey-brown: quills the same, with their exterior margins yellowish: the fore-part and sides of the neck grey, each feather with two black spots: the breast pale ash: the belly, the sides, the thighs, and the vent, rufous; the sides marked with lunulated stripes of white, black, and orange: the tail composed of sixteen feathers; the four middle of which are cinereous-

brown; the next on each side the same, but rufous on their outer webs; the rest are rufous on both sides: the beak, irides, orbits, and legs, red, the latter in the male with a small tubercle. It varies in having the whole plumage whitish; and also with parts white, and the rest of the body as usual.

This species is found in France and Italy, but not in Switzerland, Germany, or to the north of France. A few instances have occurred of its having been captured at large in certain parts of this country, but such birds have most undoubtedly escaped from the aviaries of gentlemen who keep them for their amusement. Many attempts have been made to introduce the breed into England, but after a few years all traces are lost: several thousand eggs were imported into Suffolk by the Marquis of Hertford, which were hatched under hens, and liberated; but it does not appear to have been followed by the introduction of the species, of which only a few coveys were afterwards found. In a state of confinement it increases, but not with as great facility as many other gallinaeous birds: the female lays from fifteen to eighteen yellowish eggs, spotted with red and brown: the nest is placed in brambles; the bird resides in the open fields.

The Kakerlik and Caspian Partridges of Latham appear to be referrible to one of the red-legged species, but from the concise description given, it is impossible to ascertain to which.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix petrosa.)

Pe. corpore supra fusciscente cinereo, subtus dilute fusco, vertice torquæque castaneis; hæc maculis albis variis, superciliis cinereis, hypochondriis vittâ nigrâ duplici notatis, tectricibus alarum maculis cæruleis, rectricibus sedecem, extimis basi cinereis, apice aurantiis.

Partridge with the body above brown-grey, beneath pale fuscous; the crown and collar chesnut, the latter varied with white spots; the eyebrows grey; the hypochondria marked with a double black vitta; the wing-coverts with blue spots; the tail-feathers sixteen, the outer ones grey at their base, with orange tips.

Perdix petrosa. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 727.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 648. 14. ?

Perdix rufa. γ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 647. 12.

Perdix rubra Barbarica. Briss. *Orn.* 1. 239. 11.

Tetrao petrosus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 753. 35. ?

Le Perdix rouge de Barbarie. Buff. *Ois.* 2. 445.

Le Perdix de la roche, ou le Gambra. Buff. *Ois.* 2. 446.

Perdix Gambra. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. 368.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 308.

Rufous-breasted Partridge. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 771. 14.

Barbary Partridge. Edw. *pl.* 70.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 770.

LESS than the Greek Partridge: length about thirteen inches: irides hazel: beak, eyelids, and round the eyes, scarlet: top of the head bright chesnut, passing down to the back: eyebrows grey-ash: space between the beak and eye, and sides of the head and throat, the same: behind the ears a dusky brown spot; from this depends a

broad chesnut-brown collar, which on the fore-part of the neck is spotted with white: the top of the head is of a deep grey: lower down a rich patch of rose-colour: the upper parts of the body are of an olive-grey: on the scapulars are nine or ten spots of deep rich blue, and the feathers are fringed with orange: the sides of the body are covered with beautiful feathers, variegated with orange and black: the belly, the thighs, and the vent, are pale brown: the four middle tail-feathers are grey, and the lateral ones red: the legs are red; in the male armed with a blunt spur: the claws are brown. Female less brilliant in colour, smaller, and the collar of the neck narrower. It varies as in the two preceding species.

This elegant species inhabits the rocky mountains of Spain, the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta, Sicily, and Calabria: on the northern shores of the Mediterranean and in France it is rare, but on the southern, and the coast of Barbary, it is extremely numerous: it also occurs in Teneriffe, and as far as the river Niger in Senegal: it feeds upon seeds and insects, but its manners are unknown.

GINGI PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix Gingica*.)

PE. corpore supra griseo-fulvâ, subtus albo, lateribus cinereis maculis castaneis variegatis, vertice castaneo, superciliis albis,

fasciâ pectorali albâ et castaneâ. (Femina corpore supra fuscescente, subtus rufescente-albo, nigro-maculato; pectore cinereo, nigro-striato.)

Partridge with the body above grey-brown, beneath white; the sides cinereous, variegated with chesnut spots; the crown chesnut; the eyebrows white; breast with a white and chesnut fascia. (*Female with the body above brownish, beneath reddish white, spotted with black; the breast cinereous, striated with black.*)

Perdix gingica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 648. 17.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 733.

Tetrao gingicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 760. 41.

La Perdrix de Gingi. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 167.

Perdix à double hausse-col. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 410.

Gingi Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. p. 773. 16.

THIS, which is the smallest of the genus, was discovered by Sonnerat, who, as is usual with him, has not given any account of its manners, of which we are still ignorant: the beak of the male is black: the irides yellow: top of the head deep brown: from the beak, passing over the eye to the occiput, is a white stripe, each feather having a black line upon it: the throat, neck, and cheeks, are pale rufous, each feather of the two latter with a longitudinal black streak: back dirty rufous grey: lesser wing-coverts chesnut, fringed with dull red-grey, with a spot of the same near the tip; the middle ones chesnut, edged with dirty yellow; each with a round black spot at their tip: greater quills dusky brown; secondaries similar to the middle coverts: on the breast are two spots, one of black and one of chesnut, separated from each other by a white patch: belly white, with two

longitudinal pale chesnut bands on each feather: rump and tail dirty grey, each feather with a small rounded black spot: legs reddish yellow. The female is less: the top and hind part of the head are dirty grey: throat and fore-part of the neck deep brown: on the top of the breast is a large grey spot, the feathers of which it is composed being undulated with black lines: sides of the breast spotted with black: the wing-coverts are dirty grey for three-fourths of their length, crossed by undulated black lines, with a deep chesnut spot at the end of each, and one of white on each web above it: the secondary quills dirty grey, edged with rufous yellow, and a round spot of the same near the tip of the inner web: the sides of the belly chesnut: the belly itself pale rufous: the rump and tail-feathers rufous grey, undulated with black lines: the feet are dirty grey: the beak is black, and the irides are yellow.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Gingi, on the coast of Coromandel.

EYED PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix oculea*.)

PE. capite collo pectore ventreque late rufis, dorso superne transversim albo-nigroque striato, uropygio atro maculis triangularibus castaneis, alarum tectricibus cinereo-olivaceis nigro maculatis.

Partridge with the head, neck, breast, and belly, deep rufous, the back above transversely striated with white and black; the rump dusky, with triangular chesnut spots; the wing-coverts olive-grey, spotted with black.

Perdix oculea. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 732.

Perdrix oculée. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 408.

ELEVEN inches in length: the head, the neck, the breast, and the belly, are clothed with fine chesnut-red feathers: the sides of the breast and of the body with transverse black stripes: the feathers of the thighs are deep chesnut-red, tipped with a round black spot: the upper part of the back is striped transversely with white, on a black ground: the middle of the back to the upper tail-coverts is deep velvety black, each feather adorned with a lanceolate spot of a bright chesnut hue: the feathers of the tail are dusky brown, edged with paler brown: the wing-coverts are deep olive-grey, each feather with a black spot, more or less rounded in shape: the quills and the secondaries are deep brown, the latter edged with chesnut: the abdomen is white: the beak and the feet are brown.

Inhabits India.

JAVAN PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix Javanicus.)

PE. corpore supra striis cinereis nigrisque, gutture colloque lateribus rufo nigroque variegatis, pectore cinereo, ventre hypochondriisque castaneis, crisso rubro fasciâ cinerea, alis rufis nigro maculatis.

Partridge with the body above with grey and dusky striæ ; with the throat and sides of the neck variegated with rufous and black ; the breast grey ; the belly and hypochondria chesnut ; the vent red, with a grey fascia ; wings rufous, spotted with black.

Perdix Javanica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 651. 27.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 732.

Tetrao Javanicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 761. 45.

Perdix Ayam-han. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 404.

Javan Partridge. Brown. Ill. Zool. p. 40. pl. 17.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 775. 18.

THIS beautiful species is ten inches in length : the space round the eyes is of a crimson-red, slightly scattered with feathers : the throat is slightly clothed with feathers, and the naked red skin appears through the interstices : the top of the head is of a chesnut-red : the feathers of the throat, the fore-part of the neck, and the nape, are red, sprinkled with very small black spots : above the eyes a black band, and another on each side of the neck : the prevailing hue of the upper parts of the body lead-colour, striated with broad black bands : the lesser and greater wing-coverts are grey-red ; the feathers of the latter having a large

spot of black at their tips, which is rounded in some, and oblong in the others; the whole are tipped with chesnut-red: the quills are grey-brown: the lower part of the neck and the breast are lead-colour: the belly, the feathers of the sides, the thighs, the abdomen, and the undertail-feathers, are deep red: the beak is black, reddish at the tip: the irides are grey: the feet are bright red: the claws are straight, and very long: the tail is hidden by its upper coverts, and is greyish blue, undulated with black.

Native of the plains and mountains of Java.

RED-THROATED PARTRIDGE.

(*Perdix gularis*.)

PE. vertice nuchaque fusca-olivaceis, fasciâ infra supraque oculos albâ, gutture rufo; pectore ventrequè strigis longitudinalibus niveis, corpore supra fusco, rachis pennarum omnium albis, remigum rachis atris.

Partridge with the crown and nape fuscous-olive; a fascia above and beneath the eyes white; the throat rufous; the breast and belly with longitudinal white spots; the body beneath brown; the shafts of all the feathers white, but those of the quills dusky.

Perdix gularis. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 731.

Perdrix à gorge rousse. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 401.

NATIVE of India: it is described by Temminck: its total length is rather below twelve inches: it has

the head and the top of the neck of an olive-brown : beneath the eyes a patch of white, and another of the same above : the throat is of a fine ferruginous red : the feathers of the breast and the belly with a broad white stripe following the direction of the shaft ; this is bordered, and the rest of the feather is olive-brown : the abdomen is covered with a soft down of a reddish white colour : the wings, the back, and the rump, are of a brown hue, with the shafts of each feather white, and the webs on each side have three or four yellowish white transverse bands, edged with a narrow black line : the greater quills are red at the base and grey at their tips : the middle quills are red on the inner, and brown, transversely striped with red, on their outer webs ; their shafts are reddish, and those of the greater quills white : the tail is of a deep red, the lateral feathers with a narrow reddish white band towards their tips ; the two middle feathers are similar in colour to the upper parts of the body, and transversely barred with bright red : the feet are red : the claws are brown, and the beak is black. Found in the vicinity of Calcutta.

HACKLED PARTRIDGE.

(Perdix ferruginea.)

Pe. rufo-fusca, dorso tectricibusque alarum lineis longitudinalibus flavescens, penni colli superiore angustis elongatis; apice acutis, lineâ in medio margineque flavis.

Red-brown Partridge, with the back and wing-coverts with longitudinal yellowish lines; the feathers on the upper part of the neck elongated and narrow, their tips acute, with a line in the middle, and their edges yellow.

Perdix ferruginea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 651. 26.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 733.

Tetrao ferrugineus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 761. 44.

La grand Caille de la Chine. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 171.

Perdrix à camail. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 416.

Hackled Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 766. 11. pl. 66.

THE Hackled Partridge is figured, and thus described, by Latham: "Length twelve inches: beak brown; tip black: crown of the head dusky and ferruginous minutely mixed: on the nape and hind part of the neck the feathers are one inch and a half long; the middle part of them black-brown, rather glossy; the shafts and margins all round of a yellowish buff-colour, and pointed at the ends, which, when they are erected by the bird, appear like those on the neck of the Ruffed Heathcock; these feathers are narrower and shorter in proportion as they are nearest the head: the upper parts of the body are ferruginous brown, minutely dotted with black: the feathers on the

wing-coverts and back streaked with pale yellowish buff: quills plain brown, the edges only being dotted with black: tail brown-black; the three outer feathers plain, the others dotted with black on the outer edge: fore-part and sides of the neck ferruginous, a little mottled with paler colour; the shafts paler: breast plain red-brown: belly the same, but paler: vent dusky: legs brown, two inches and a half long: claws paler."

Sonnerat's description varies a little: he observes it has red irides: the feathers of the back and rump are striped with whitish, and long enough to hide the tail: the wing-feathers and sides of the belly have round white spots. This specimen came from China; the one commemorated by Latham was supposed to come from the Cape of Good Hope; but the eastern part of Asia is its native place: it appears to be a very scarce species, and of its manners nothing is known.

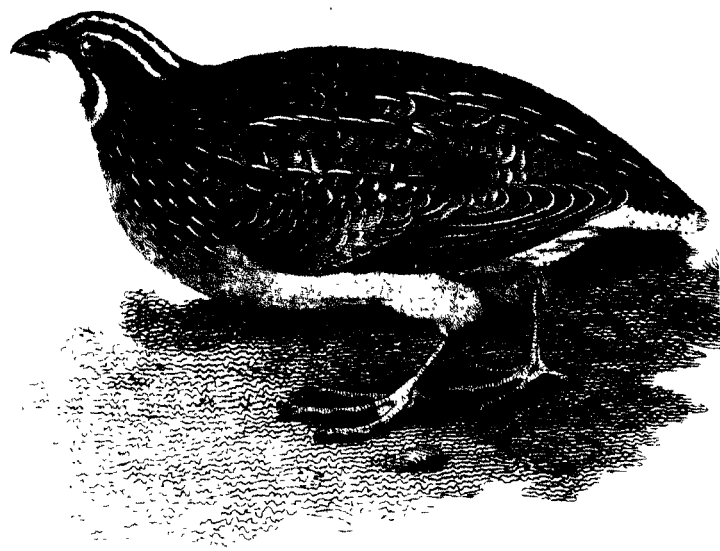
COTURNIX. QUAIL.

Generic Character.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, basi nudum, lateratim compressum, latius quam altum. | <i>Beak</i> short, slender, naked at the base, laterally compressed, broader than high. |
| <i>Nares</i> basales, squama fornicali superne semiclausæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> basal, half closed by an arched scale. |
| <i>Caput</i> plumosum. | <i>Head</i> feathered. |
| <i>Orbitæ</i> pennis tectæ. | <i>Orbits</i> clothed with feathers. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, nudi; <i>tarsi</i> mutici. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, naked; <i>tarsi</i> smooth. |
| <i>Cauda</i> brevissima, plumis uropygii oblecta. | <i>Tail</i> very short, covered by the feathers of the rump. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves. | <i>Wings</i> short. |

COTURNIX. *Briss., Temm.*PERDIX. *Lath., Nils., Cuv.*TETRAO. *Ray., Linn., Gmel.*

THE Quails differ considerably from the Partridges, with which they were associated, in their habits, these being polygamous and migrative, whereas the Partridges are monogamous, and do not quit their residence: in the Quails the beak is extremely slender in proportion to that of the other gallinaceous birds: they have a very short tail, and the orbits and cheeks are well clothed with feathers:



COMMON QUAIL.

they have no spurs. They reside on the ground: their food consists of grains, seeds, and various kinds of insects: the females deposit their eggs in hollows on the ground, with scarcely any appearance of a nest. They are distributed over the Old Continent, but are not found in the New.



COMMON QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Dactylisonans.*)

*Co. corpore griseo-ferrugineo maculis nigris vario, rachi pen-
narum flavicante, superciliis tenidque longitudinali in vertice,
albis, gulâ rufâ, nigro cinctâ. (Femina dilutior, gulâ albâ.)*

Quail with the body rusty-grey, varied with black spots; the shafts of the feathers yellowish; the eyebrows and a longitudinal stripe on the crown white; the throat rufous, bounded by black. (Female paler, with the throat white.)

Coturnix dactylisonans. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 740.

Coturnix. Briss. Orn. 1. 247. 14.

Coturnix major. Briss. Orn. 1. 251. 7

Perdix Coturnix. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 651. 28.—Nilss. Ors. Succ. 1. 316.—Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 27

Tetrao Coturnix. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 278. 20.—Linn. Faun. Suec. No. 206.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 765.—Rau. Syn. 58. A. 6.—Will. p. 121. f. 29.

La Caille. Buff. Ois. 2. 449. pl. 16.—Buff. Pl. Ent. 170.—Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 478.—Temm. Man. d'Orn. p. 311

Le Crokiel, ou Caille de Pologne Buff. Ois. 2. 251. 7

The Quail. Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 97.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 320. B.—Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 80.—Will. Ang. p. 169.—Lath. Gen.

Syn. 4. 779. 24.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 222.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. p. 280.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 138.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 185.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 7.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Ditt. Supp.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 308.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 264.

Var. β . *Corpore albido aut toto albo.*

With the body whitish, or entirely white.

Coturnix dactylisonans, var. (A.) *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 742.

THIS well known bird is considerably less than the common Partridge, measuring only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky: irides yellow: the crown of the head is black, transversely marked with rufous brown: down the middle is a yellowish white line, and above the eyes is another of the same, which passes behind them, and some way down the neck at the back part: the chin and throat are white, bounded by a black crescent, which is deepest in front: the hind part of the neck, the back, the scapulars, and tail-coverts, are rufous brown; the middle of each feather streaked with yellowish white, surrounded more or less with black: sides the same, but with less white: breast pale ferruginous brown, the shafts of the feathers white: belly and under parts dirty yellowish white, mixed with lunulated black lines: thighs varied with chesnut: quills dusky, the outer webs more or less mottled with yellowish white: tail very short; dusky, with white tips; consisting of twelve feathers, which are almost hidden by the coverts.

The female differs in having the chin buff-coloured, with a dusky mark passing from the ear downward: the breast is spotted with dusky, and

the wing-coverts are barred with yellowish white. The young during the first year exactly resemble the females; after the second moult they assume their proper appearance. This species varies in being of a larger size than usual, with the colours more vivid, and the cheeks and throat dusky brown: it also occurs perfectly white, and in all the intermediate stages from the common plumage: sometimes it will become entirely deep brown or dusky; this effect is produced by long confinement, and being fed on hempseed.

Quails are found throughout nearly the whole of Europe, as far north as Lapland; they are also abundant in Asia, as far as Siberia, but not in the extreme northern parts: they likewise occur at various periods in Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope. In China they are extremely abundant, and like *C. excalfactoria*, are used by the inhabitants to warm their hands.

They are found in most parts of Great Britain, but nowhere in any great quantity, and about August or September they migrate to the southward. They have appeared in such prodigious quantities on the western coasts of the kingdom of Naples, in the vicinity of Nettuno, during their migration, that a hundred thousand have been caught in one day within the space of four or five miles, which are usually sold for three or four livres per dozen, to dealers, who convey them to Rome, where they are in great request, and resold for high prices. Clouds of Quails also alight in spring along the coasts of Provence; here they are some-

times found so exhausted, that for a few of the first days they may be caught with the hand : but in no country are they so abundant as in the Crimea and in some of the Grecian islands, several of which have received their names from this circumstance.

During peace great quantities of these birds are imported into this country from France for the use of the table, all of which are males, and are caught by imitating the cry of the hen. They are conveyed by stage coaches, in a large square box, divided into five or six compartments, one above another, just high enough to admit the Quails to stand upright, and each box containing about one hundred birds. These boxes have wire on the fore-part, and each partition is furnished with a small trough for food. May is the usual period of importation.

The females lay from eight to a dozen eggs, of a yellowish colour, blotched and spotted with dusky, but subject to great variety in the ground colour and disposition of the spots : the young are hatched in about three weeks, and follow the mother but a very short time. Quails are very indolent birds ; they usually sleep through the day, concealed among the tallest grass, lying on their sides, with their legs extended, in the same spot, even for hours together, and should a dog approach, he must absolutely run upon them

* Latham mentions having seen twenty eggs taken out of one nest.

before they are flushed ; and when they are forced upon wing, they seldom fly far. They are easily drawn within reach of a net by a call imitating their cry, which is not unlike the syllables *whit, whit, whit*. The males are birds of great courage, and their quarrels often terminate in mutual destruction. The Athenians and Romans were very partial to quail-fighting, which is practised in China to this day. It is related of Augustus, that he punished a prefect of Egypt with death, for bringing to his table one of these birds which had acquired celebrity for its victories !

COROMANDEL QUAIL.

(Coturnix textilis.)

Co. corpore supra fusco nigro rufoque vario, pennarum fasciâ mediâ longitudinali albo-rufâ, subtus albo, nigro longitudinaliter striato, gutturi maculâ nigrâ, colli fasciâ longitudinali nigrâ. (Femina dilutioribus ; gulâ fuscâ.)

Quail with the body above brown, varied with black and rufous ; the feathers with a longitudinal whitish red fascia in the middle ; beneath white, longitudinally striped with black ; the throat with a black spot ; the neck with a longitudinal black fascia. (*Female paler, with a brown throat.*)

Coturnix textilis. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 742.

Perdix Coromandelica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 654. 38.

Tetrao Coromandelicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 55.

La petite Caille de Gingi. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 172.

Caille nattée. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 512.

Coromandel Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 789. 34.

CONSIDERABLY inferior in size to the common Quail: the male has the head black: the crown rufous yellow: on the throat is a deep triangular black patch, which extends upwards to the ears: the superciliary band, and one on the middle of the head, are similar to those of the common species: the feathers of the neck, the back, the scapulars, and the rump, have a broad lanceolated reddish white spot in their middle, bordered with black; the rest of the feather is grey-brown, with black spots, marked with narrow red lines: the wing-coverts are grey, striped with yellow bands, which are edged with black: the secondaries and quills are grey: on the fore-part of the neck is a broad longitudinal black band, extending to the breast; the latter, and also the rest of the under parts of the body, are whitish, with a deep black longitudinal stripe in the middle of each feather, slightly bordered on each side with white: the beak is brown, and the feet are yellowish. The female differs from the male in having the throat of a rufous cast, or whitish, slightly tipped with dusky: a narrow band of dusky black extends along the front of the neck to the breast: the under parts of the body are whitish red, irregularly marked with black spots. The young have not the triangular black patch on the throat.

This inhabits the Coromandel coast.

WHITE-THROATED QUAIL.

(Coturnix torquata.)

Co. corpore supra fusco, lineis nigris transversim striato, subtus albicante, æqualiter undulato, vertice nigricante, genis atris, gutture albo, nigro margine cincto.

Quail with the body above brown, striated with transverse black lines; beneath whitish, equally undulated; the crown dusky; the cheeks dark-coloured; the throat white, surrounded by a black margin.

Coturnix torquatus. Manduit. Ency. Method.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 744.

Caille à gorge blanche. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 521.

THIS bird is described by Manduit in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. It has the top of the head dusky: the cheeks deep black, extending on the sides, and in front of the neck, forming a border to the throat, which is white: a narrow white band arises at the base of the upper mandible, and passes above the eyes, which is continued to the extremity of the neck: the hind head is brown: the top of the neck dusky, longitudinally striped with dull white: the back is brown, transversely waved with black: the belly is yellowish, equally varied with zigzag lines: the rump and the upper tail-coverts are grey, varied with brown: the wing-coverts are brownish: the scapulars and the lesser feathers of the wing are fine brown on their outer webs, and on their inner varied with reddish; the middle is marked with black: the sides of the body

are varied with longitudinal brown bands, edged outwardly with white spots, surrounded by black: the quills are brown; and the tail-feathers are grey. Native place unknown.

MADAGASCAR QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Perlata.*)

Co. corpore supra castaneo-ferrugineo fasciis lineisque longitudinalibus albidis, subtus maculis rotundatis albis consperso, gula nigra, vitta supra oculos maxillarique albis.

Quail with the body above rusty-chesnut, with whitish longitudinal fasciæ and lines; beneath sprinkled with rounded white spots; the throat black; a stripe above the eyes, and the maxillæ, white.

Coturnix perlata. Temm. *Gall. Ind.* p. 739.

Perdix striata. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 654. 36.

Tetrao striatus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 763. 53.

La grand Caille de Madagascar. Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 2. 169. pl. 98.

Caille à ventre perlée. Temm. *Pig. et Gall.* 3. p. 470.

Madagascar Quail. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 788. 32.

THIS beautiful species is distinguished from the rest of the Quails by its superior strength of beak, the upper mandible of which is rather elongated. The male only is known, and was discovered by Sonnerat: it is about double the size of the common species: the top of its head, hind part of the neck, back and rump, are of a reddish-brown, each

feather with a yellow-white band following the direction of the shafts; the feathers of the nape are spotted with black, and those of the back are transversely striped with black and red: the space between the eyes, the throat, and the fore-part of the neck, are deep black: over the eyes is a narrow band of white, which is directed towards the nape, and from the base of the beak arises a second, rather broader, one passing beneath the eyes, and forming a border to the black on the throat and fore-part of the neck: on the breast is a rounded gorget of a deep red-chesnut hue: the sides of the neck, between the two white bands, and those of the breast, are of a fine grey-blue: the middle of the belly is deep black, sprinkled with rounded pure white spots: the feathers on the sides are long and narrow, are chesnut with yellowish white shafts, bounded on each side with a black line: the wing-coverts are transversely barred with black and reddish white; and have the shafts whitish, and many of the feathers tipped with the latter colour: the quills are brownish ash, slightly tinged with rufous on their outer webs: the tail is black, varied with narrow transverse reddish lines: the beak is black: irides dull yellow; and feet reddish.

Inhabits Madagascar.

GREY-THROATED QUAIL.

(Coturnix grisea.)

Co. supra griseo nigroque varia subtilus cinereo-grisea, jugulo pectore abdomineque fasciis nigris, remigibus fascis.

Quail above varied with grey and black; beneath grey-ash; with the jugulum, breast, and abdomen, with black fasciæ; the quills brown.

Coturnix grisea. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 744.

Perdix grisea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 654. 37.

Tetrao griseus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 37.

La Caille brune de Madagascar. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 171.—

Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 523.

Grey-throated Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 788. 33.

THIS species is described by Sonnerat, from the Isle of Madagascar: it is the size of the common Quail: the upper part of the head, the top, and hind part of the neck, are varied with black and red, the former colour being predominant: the throat is of a bright earthy grey: the feathers of the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are the same, with two bands of black on each, following the direction of the margin: the feathers of the back, the rump, the tail, the lesser and middle ones of the wings, are bright earthy grey, transversely striped with black: the greater quills are brown: the irides are yellow: the beak and the feet are black.

CHINESE QUAIL.

(Coturnix excalfactoria.)

Co. corpore supra fusco maculis nigris et lineis albis consperso, jugulo nigro arcu albo, ventre medio castaneo. (Femina superciliis temporibusque rufis, gulâ albâ, corpore supra cinerascente-rufo nigroque vario, subtus cinerascante-rufo, arcubus nigris undulato.)

Quail with the body above brown, sprinkled with black spots and white lines; the jugulum black, with a white arch; the middle of the belly chesnut. (*Female* with the eyebrow and temples red; the throat white; the body above greyish, varied with rufous and black; beneath greyish rufous, undulated with black arcs)

Coturnix excalfactoria. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 742.*

Coturnix Philippensis. *Briss. Orn. 1. 254. 17. pl. 25. f. 1. male.*

Perdix chinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 652. 29. male.*

Perdix manillensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 655. 40. female.*

Tetrao chinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 765. 19. male.*

Tetrao manillensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 57. female.*

La fraise ou Caille de la Chine. *Buff. Ois. 2. 478. male.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 126. f. 2. female.*

La petit Caille de l'île de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 54. pl. 24. female.*

Caille fraise. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 516.**

Manilla Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 790. 36. female.*

Chinese Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 783. male.—Edw. Glean. p. 247. male.*

THIS elegant little species measures only four inches in length: the male has a triangular deep black spot on the throat: from the base of the beak extends a white whisker, surrounded by black: below the black on the throat is a pure

white gorget, the lateral margins of which bend upwards towards the orifice of the ears,* and are surrounded by a narrow border of black: the forehead, a stripe beneath the eyes, the breast, and the sides, are of a lead-colour, the latter marked with black bands: the middle of the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are red chesnut: the whole of the upper parts of the body and the tail-coverts are grey-brown, varied with different sized black spots; and most of the feathers have their shafts whitish: the wings are grey-brown: the greater coverts are lead-colour towards their tips, and the whole are tipped and fringed with chesnut: the beak is black: the feet and the claws are yellow.

The female has the throat and the middle of the belly pure white: the cheeks, the forehead, and a stripe above the eyes, are of a bright red: the feathers of the head are dusky, tipped with greyish: a narrow longitudinal band extends over the middle of the crown from the forehead: the feathers of the back, and those that cover the rump, are red, with black spots, and longitudinal reddish white dashes: the scapulars and the wing-coverts are grey-brown, marked with delicate black undulated lines, and many black spots on their inner webs: the breast, and the sides of the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are bright grey, striped transversely with black: the feathers on the sides are slightly tinged with reddish: the wings are grey-brown: the beak is brown; and the legs are as in the male. The young males greatly resemble the female.

This bird is abundant in the Manilla and Philippine Islands, and in China is amazingly numerous. The inhabitants of the latter place breed them, and keep them in cages, for the singular purpose of warming their hands in the winter: they also rear them for the purpose of fighting in the same manner that cocks are used in this country.

NEW HOLLAND QUAIL.

(Coturnix Australis.)

Co. corpore supra castaneo-nebuloso, nigro striato, scapis pennarum albo lineatis, subtus cinerascete-rufo, lunulis nigris transversim striatis. (Femina coloribus dilutioribus)

Quail with the body above clouded chesnut, striated with black; the shafts of the feathers striped with white; beneath greyish-red, striated with transverse black lunules. (Female with the colours paler.)

Coturnix Australis. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 740.*

Perdix Australis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxi. 3.*

Caille Australe. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 474.*

New Holland Quail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 283.*

THIS species is concisely described by Latham in his second Supplement, but more amply by Temminck, who also gives an account of the female. The male is above seven inches in length: the forehead, the space round the eyes, the beak, and the throat, are dirty white: the top of the head and the nape are dusky, with a white spot

in the centre of each feather : the back, the rump, the tail-coverts, and middle ones of the wings, are transversely striped with broad bars of black and narrow zigzag ones of deep rufous; all the feathers being whitish yellow in their centre, forming a narrow stripe of that colour down each shaft: the lesser coverts towards the bend of the wing are grey-brown: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the whole of the rest of the under parts of the body, are greyish-rufous; most of the feathers having their shafts whitish, and being transversely barred with black: the quills are brown, with a reddish hue on their outer webs: the tail is covered by its upper coverts, and is of a brown colour, barred with zigzag lines of deep rufous: the feet and the claws are brown: the beak is dusky blue. The female is duller in colour, and has more of a greyish tinge over the whole plumage: the reddish spots on the upper parts are more irregularly disposed, the shafts of each feather being white as in the male: the under parts of the body are reddish-gray, with very slight zigzag brown lines.

This is abundant in New Holland: it has the same manners as the common Quail.

NEW-GUINEA QUAIL.

(*Coturnix Novæ-Guinææ.*)

Co. corpore supra fusco, subtus dilutiore, tectricibus alarum marginæ flavicantibus, remigibus nigris.

Quail with the body above brown, beneath paler; with the edges of the wing-coverts yellowish; the quills black.

Coturnix Novæ Guineæ. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 744.

Perdix Novæ Guineæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 655. 39.

Tetrao Novæ Guineæ. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 764. 56.

La Caille de la Nouvelle Guinée. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 170. pl. 105 — Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 524.

New Guinea Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 789. 35.

THE following concise description, accompanied by a figure, is given by Sonnerat of this rare species: it is about half the size of the common Quail: the whole of the plumage is brown, brightest on the head and belly, and palest on the back and wings: the coverts of the latter are edged with yellow, of a dull and obscure hue: the quills are black: the irides and the feet are greyish. It inhabits New Guinea.

ORTYX COLIN.

Generic Character.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Rostrum</i> altius quam latum, breve, tenue, supra convexum, ad apicem obtusum et incurvatum. | <i>Beak</i> higher than broad, short, thin; above convex, the tip blunt, and incurved. |
| <i>Nares</i> laterales, in sulco sitæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> lateral, situated in a groove. |
| <i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ; caput plumosum. | <i>Orbits</i> naked; head feathered. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, mutici: <i>tarsi</i> breves. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, smooth; <i>tarsi</i> short. |
| <i>Cauda</i> brevis, rectricibus duodecim. | <i>Tail</i> short, consisting of twelve feathers. |

TETRAO. *Linn. Gmel. Shaw.*PERDIX. *Lath. Temm. Briss.*COTURNIX. *Raii. Briss.*

IN these the beak is thicker and more gibbous than in Quails: the neck is slender, clothed with elongated, somewhat curled feathers, which gives a peculiar air: the nostrils are placed in a groove, situated on each side of the upper mandible: the space round the eye is naked: the tarsi are short, and the tail small, but longer than in the Quails. They perch on trees, and are all natives of America.

NORTHERN COLIN.

(Ortyx Borealis.)

OR. corpore supra fusco-castaneo rufescente nigroque variegato, subtus albida nigricante transversim undulato, superciliis gulâque albis, lunulâ juguli nigrâ, rectricibus lateralibus cinereis. (Femina dilutiore; subtus, temporibus gulâque ochroleucis, lunulâ juguli rufescente.)

Colin with the body above brown-chesnut, varied with rufous and black; beneath white, transversely undulated with dusky; the eyebrows and throat white; the jugulum with a black lunule; the lateral tail-feathers grey. (Female paler; with the under parts, temples, and throat, ochraceous; the jugulum with a rufescent lunule.)

Perdix borealis. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 735.

Perdix Americana. Briss. Orn. 1. 230. 7.

Coturnix Ludoviciana. Briss. Orn. 1. 258. 20. pl. 22. f. 2.

Coturnix Mexicana. Briss. Orn. 1. 256. 18. ?

Perdix Novæ Angliæ. Briss. Orn. 1. 229. 6.

Perdix Virginiana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 650. 24.—Wills. Amer. Orn. 6. 21. pl. XLVII. f. 2.

Perdix Marilanda. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 651. 25.

Perdix Mexicana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 653. 31.

Perdix Coyolcos. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 653. 34.

Tetrao Virginianus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 16.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 761. 16.

Tetrao Marilanda. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 17.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 761. 17.

Tetrao Mexicanus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 762. ²⁵.

Tetrao Coyolcos. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 763. 51.

La Perdrix d'Amerique. Buff. Ois. 2. 399.

La Perdrix de la Nouvelle Angleterre. Buff. Ois. 2. 447.

Le Colenicui. Buff. Ois. 2. 487.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 149. male.

Le Cocoyolcos. Buff. Ois. 2. 486.

Colin Colenicui. *Tenn. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 436.

New England Partridge. *Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 28.

Virginian Partridge. *Catesb. Carol.* 3. pl. 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 777. 22.

Maryland Partridge. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 185.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 778. 23.

Louisiane Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 785. 27.

Lesser Mexican Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 786. 30.

LATHAM has described this species under no less than four different names, as may be seen by referring to the synonyms: it is rather less than a Partridge, and is about eight or nine inches in length: the male has the forehead black: a broad band of white extends from the base of the beak, on each side, passing over the eyes to the nape; this is accompanied by a narrow one of black: the throat is of a pure white, encircled with a broad band of black, which arises at the angle of the beak, and passes beneath the eyes to the forepart of the neck, where it is somewhat expanded, and mixes with the spots of black, white, and red, with which that part is adorned: the top of the head is red-chesnut, spotted with black: the back is of a rufous-red; the edges of the feathers greyish, marked with fine black stripes: on the middle of the back are several large black spots, edged with rufous: the rump with the same, but the ground colour more rufous-grey, with undulated obsolete brown stripes: the scapulars and the greater wing-coverts spotted with black and red on their inner webs, and grey and red on their outer; their feathers are all slightly fringed with

bright red, and varied with delicate undulated lines: the lesser coverts are red, with black stripes: the quills and the secondaries are brown, the latter undulated with rufous towards their edges: the two middle tail-feathers resemble the rump; the rest are grey-blue: the breast is reddish-white, transversely striped with black: the belly is pure white, with semicircular lines of black: the red feathers of the sides are varied with oval white spots, edged with black: the under tail-coverts are red, with a black stripe down the shaft of each feather: the beak is black, with a red tinge at its base: the feet and claws are red-brown.

The female has more rufous at the base of the beak: the throat and the eyebrows are bright red; the latter is not bordered with black above as in the male; and that of the throat is surrounded by spots of black, brown, and white: the nape and the top of the head are spotted with bright red: the feathers on the back are more deeply bordered with grey; and the rest of the upper parts are more dull, with dirty red fringes to the feathers: those of the breast are red, with two small white spots towards the tip of each: the feathers of the sides are edged with white, and the two middle ones of the tail are grey-brown, waved with black at their base. The young of the first year greatly resemble the female, but the transverse waved bands on the feathers of the back and tail are more numerous.

This species inhabits the frigid and temperate parts of North America; changing its habitation spring and autumn, retiring to the southern parts

during the latter season, and to the northern in the former: its flight is very irregular, but rapid. The female deposits from twenty-two to twenty-five eggs, of a whitish colour, and lays twice in a year, the first time in May, the second in July; the nest is only a few dry herbs, carelessly scraped together: the young remain with the parents, and the second brood unites with the first in the autumn. They delight in bushy and woody situations, and generally perch upon trees, contrary to the manners of either Partridges or Quails. Their principal nourishment consists of grains, but when there is a deficiency of them, they will eat buds, and the tender branches and shoots of trees and herbs: towards the winter they grow tame from deficiency of food, and flocks of several dozens come into farm-yards for the loose grain, or run before the traveller to pick it from the horse-dung on the road.

Their note is a loud kind of whistle, somewhat resembling the words *ho-oui*, the first pronounced long, and the other short: from this note they have received a similar name in Louisiana: and by the natives of New England they are called *bob-white*. Their flesh is very good, and much esteemed.

CRESTED COLIN.

(Ortyx Temminkii.)

OR. cristata corpore sublus, alba nigro rufoque maculato, medio ventre rufo, fronte guttureque albescente-rufo, collo nigro maculato. (Femina mutica; corpore supra nigro maculato, subtus nigro alboque fasciato.)

Crested Colin, with the body beneath spotted with white, black, and rufous; the middle of the belly rufous; the forehead and the throat whitish red; the neck spotted with black. *Female* without crest; the body above spotted with black, beneath fasciated with black and white.

Perdix cristata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 652. 30.—Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 736.

Tetrao cristatus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 277. 18.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 765. 18.

Coturnix Mexicana cristata. Briss. Orn. 1. 260. 21. pl. 25. f. 2.

Coturnix Indica, Quanhzonecolin. Raii. Syn. p. 158.

Le Zonécolin. Buff. Ois. 2. 485.

La Caille huppée du Mexique. Buff. Pl. Enl. 116. f. 1. male.

Colin zonecolin. Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. 446.

Crested Quail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 784. 26.

THE male of this species is adorned with an elongated narrow crest, of a fulvous colour: he is in length seven inches: the beak is brown: the forehead, the eyebrows, and the throat, are white, slightly tinged with yellowish; and on the lower part of the throat with reddish, and all the feathers edged with black: the feathers of the head and occiput are black, edged with white and bright red; those of the nape and the sides of the neck are white, with a black spot towards their tip: the

feathers of the back are grey, spotted and varied with black, brown, and white: the wing-coverts are the same, deeply edged with whitish yellow, and with a large spot of black at the tip of each feather: the breast is transversely striped with black and white; the belly with rufous and black: the feathers on the sides are spotted with black along the shafts, and are edged with pure white: the quills are grey: the tail-feathers are brown-grey, waved with whitish yellow: the feet are yellowish: the lower mandible of the beak is yellowish at the base. The female is destitute of a crest: the eyebrows and the throat are white, spotted with black and reddish: the upper parts of the body are grey-brown, with black spots, and waves of rufous: the wing-coverts are duller than in the male, and are destitute of the broad white border: the feathers of the under part of the body are striped with narrow bars of black and white, the latter being tipped with two oval black spots: in other respects she resembles the male, but is more dull in tint: the young greatly resemble the female till nearly grown, when the male attains the crest, and the colours of the plumage their proper hue.

This inhabits Mexico, where it is called *Quanh-zonecolin*.

SONNINI'S COLIN.

(Ortyx Sonninii.)

OR. *cristata*, gutture castaneo, ~~capite~~ *supra*, caudâ pectoreque rubescente-cinereis maculis nigris conspersis, sublus castanea, maculis albis nigro-circumdatis. (Femina capite lævi, colore dilutiore.)

Crested Colin, with the throat chesnut; the body above, the tail, and the breast, reddish grey, sprinkled with black spots; beneath chesnut, with white spots, which are edged by black. (Female with the head smooth, and the colours of the body paler.)

Perdix Sonninii. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 737.

Colin Sonnini. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 451.

Le Caille de Cayenne. Sonn. Buff. 7. 133.

THIS species was confounded with the former till separated in Sonnini's edition of Buffon, where it is described: it is rather more than seven inches in length: four or five narrow elongated feathers are situated on the top of the head, between the eyes, and form a crest; these are yellow, tinged with brown in the centre: the forehead is yellowish, as is the part surrounding the base of both mandibles of the beak: the throat, and a broad band behind the eyes, are of a deep red: the feathers of the nape and the sides of the neck are spotted with white, black, and chesnut: the top of the back is grey-red, waved with black: the rest of the upper parts is grey-red, spotted with black, and undulated with brown: the breast is

bright reddish brown, sprinkled with black and a little white: the whole of the under parts, and the lower tail-coverts, have on each feather three pure white spots on either web; these spots are bounded by black, and the middle of the feathers are fine red-chesnut: the quills and the secondaries are brown: the feathers of the tail are deep brown, with innumerable waves of black: the beak is black, and the feet yellowish. The female is smaller, has not the crest, and the colours are less brilliant.

This inhabits the central parts of America and Guiana, frequenting the vicinity of woods: the female lays twice in the year: the young secrete themselves among the thick herbage, and when startled fly but a few feet from the ground.



CALIFORNIAN COLIN.

(*Ortyx Californica*.)

Or. plumbea, cristâ verticali erectâ, gulâ nigrâ albo cinctâ, abdomine testaceo lunulis nigris.

Lead-coloured Colin, with an erect vertical crest; the throat black, bounded with white; the abdomen testaceous, with black lunules.

Perdix Californica. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxii. 2.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 738.*

Tetrao Californicus. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl. 345.*

Californian Quail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. p. 281. 7.*

THIS bird, which is deposited in the British Museum, is thus described by Latham: " This is rather larger than our Quail: the beak is lead-coloured: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is pale cinereous brown; this colour comes forward on the breast on each side in a broad band, where it inclines to bluish ash-colour: the back part of the neck speckled with dull cream-colour: from the crown springs a tuft, composed of six long dusky feathers, which are capable of being carried erect: the forehead is dull ferruginous; behind this, about the eyes, the chin, and throat, dusky black: behind the eye is a dirty cream-coloured streak, and a crescent of the same bounds the black of the throat all round the lower part: the belly, from the breast, is dirty ferruginous yellow, marked with slender crescents of black: over the thighs, beneath the wings, some ^{long} dusky feathers, marked with a yellow streak down the middle of each: the tail is rather long, and somewhat cuneiform in shape: the legs short, and of a lead-colour. The female differs chiefly in wanting black on the head, and having the colours in general less distinct. Inhabits California, whence it was brought by Mr. Menzies."

MALOUINE COLIN.

(Ortyx Falklandica.)

OR. *mutica*, corpore supra fusciscente, jugulo flavesciente lunulis fuscis, pectore imo abdomineque albis.

Crestless Colin, with the body above brownish; the jugulum yellowish, with brown lunules; the lower part of the breast and the abdomen white.

Perdix Falklandica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 653. 32.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 738.

Tetrao Falklandicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 762. 49.

La Caille des Isles Malouines. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 477.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 222.

Malouine Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 786. 28.

THIS rare species is a native of the Falkland Isles: it is about equal to the common Quail in size and length: its beak is lead-colour: the upper parts of the plumage are pale brown; the middle of the feather darker, and with two or three lunulated lines of the same towards the tip: quills dusky, edged with paler: sides of the head varied with white: chin, fore-part of the neck, and breast, brownish yellow, marked with spots and curved lines of brown, but paler than the upper parts: lower part of the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the vent, are white: the tail brown, barred with paler: the legs brown.

TURNIX. TURNIX.

Generic Character.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracilius, rectum, compressum, acutum; versus apicem incurvum. | <i>Beak</i> middle sized, slender, straight, compressed, acute; incurved towards the tip. |
| <i>Nares</i> laterales, lineares, membrana semiclausæ, ad maxillæ medium usque porrectæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> lateral, linear, half closed by a membrane porrected towards and beyond the middle of the beak. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis fassis, halluce nullo. | <i>Feet</i> three-toed; toes cleft; none behind. |
| <i>Cauda</i> brevis, plumis uropygii oblecta. | <i>Tail</i> short, covered by the feathers of the rump. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves. | <i>Wings</i> short. |

TURNIX. *Bonnathere.*ORTYGIS. *Illiger.*HEMIPODIUS. *Rienwardt, Temminck.*ORTYGOES. *Vicillot.*PERDIX. *Lath.*TETRAO. *Gmel.*COTURNIX. *Briss.*TRIDACTYLUS. *Lacepede.*

THIS genus comprises most of the smallest of the gallinaceous birds: they are polygamous, and reside in sandy deserts among the herbs of those

places : they run with great swiftness, and when pursued hide themselves in the tufts of high grass : both young and old live a solitary life, not associating in coveys as the Quails : they principally subsist on insects, rarely eating seeds or berries. They are found in the hotter parts of the old world. The grand character which distinguishes them from all other Quails, is that of possessing but three toes, all of which are placed forwards ; they also differ in other respects.

BLACK-FRONTED TURNIX.

(*Turnix nigrifrons*.)

Te. fronte trifasciatâ, corpore supra rufescente-flavo, tectricibus alarum nigro punctatis, gutture flavescente, pectore lunulis nigris, ventre abdomineque albis.

Turnix with the forehead with three fasciæ ; the body above reddish yellow ; the wing-coverts spotted with black ; the throat yellowish ; the breast with black crescents ; the belly and abdomen white.

Turnix nigrifrons. *Lacepede.*

Hemipodius nigrifrons. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 754.*

Turnix à bandeau noir. *Temm. Fig. et Gall. 3. p. 610.*

Ortygodes variegata. *Viel. Anal. d'une nouv. Ornith. Élém. p. 69. (N.)*

THIS beautiful species measures six inches in length : the forehead is ornamented with three

broad fasciæ; the first is formed of small white feathers, arising from the base of the beak to the nostrils; the second, which is twice as broad as the first, is deep black; the third, which extends beyond the eyes, is pure white: the top of the head is of a fine red, with delicate black stripes in the middle of the feathers: the nape is slightly tinged with bright olive: the back, the rump, and the upper tail-coverts are of a reddish yellow, tinged with black and fawn-colour: the lesser and middle wing-coverts are yellowish; each feather with a small black spot towards its tip: the secondary and greater quills are grey: the throat is of a bright reddish yellow: the neck and the breast are the same, with all the feathers sprinkled with semicircular black spots: the belly, the thighs, and the abdomen, are pure white: the beak is red: the feet are reddish, and the claws are black. Only one specimen is known, which is in the museum of Paris; it is described by Temminck, and noticed by Vieillot in his new arrangement of birds. Said to be a native of India.

BLACK-NECKED TURNIX.

(Turnix nigricollis.)

Tu. gutture colloque inferiore nigris, corpore supra cinereo rufo nigroque vario, subtus cinereo, alis albo maculatis.

Turnix with the throat and lower part of the neck black ; the body above varied with grey, red, and black ; beneath grey ; wings spotted with white.

Tetrao nigricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1 767.

Perdix nigricollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 656. 47.

Hemipodius nigricollis. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 754.

Coturnix Madagascariensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 252. 16. *pl.* 25. *f.* 2.

La Caille de Madagascar. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 479.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 171.

Turnix cagnan. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 619.

Black-necked Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 791. 39.

SIZE of the common Quail : length between six and seven inches : the upper part and sides of the head and the neck white, black, and rufous mixed : the upper parts of the neck and body are variegated with grey, rufous, and black, in streaks and spots of the latter colour : wing-coverts varied with rufous and grey, with a few irregular spots of yellowish white, most of which are accompanied by a streak of black : scapulars nearly the same ; some of the feathers striped with whitish : quills brown ; the three or four outer ones bordered with white : chin and fore-part of the neck black, ending in a point on the breast, which is grey, with rufous sides : the sides of the body, belly, thighs, and vent, grey : tail varied with rufous and black, and is transversely waved : the feet and the beak are greyish yellow.

This species inhabits Madagascar, but nothing is known of its manners.

FIGHTING TURNIX.

(Turnix Pugnax.)

Yu. gutture nigro, superciliis temporibusque albo et nigro-punctatis, corpore supra rufescente, nigro et albo variegato, subtus albo et nigro transverso lineato.

Turnix with the throat black ; the eyebrows and temples spotted with black and white ; the body above reddish, variegated with black and white ; beneath white, transversely striped with black.

Hemipodius pugnax. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 754.*

Turnix combattant. *Temm. Pige. et Gall. 3. p. 612.*

A SINGULAR and hitherto undescribed species, except by Temminck, who records it nearly as follows. Its total length is about five inches and a half or six inches : the top of the head is of a dusky brown, tinged with red : its eyebrows, space between the beak and eyes, the cheeks, and mark behind the eyes, are white, varied with black spots : the throat is deep black : the nape is reddish : the back, the rump, the coverts which hide the tail, and the scapulars, are brown, varied with red, and marked near the tip of each feather with several transverse undulated bands of deep black : some of the scapulars are irregularly spotted with black, and the whole are longitudinally edged with white : the sides and fore-part of the neck, the breast, the upper part of the belly, and the wing-coverts, are equally striped with broad black and white bands,

the latter slightly shaded with reddish: the lower part of the belly and the under parts are of a rusty red, and spotless: the quills and secondaries are brown; the first quill outwardly edged with whitish yellow throughout its whole length: the beak is yellowish, but brown at its tip: the feet are brownish yellow: the eyes are straw-coloured.

This bird inhabits Java, where it is greatly prized on account of its pugnaceous disposition, the inhabitants amusing themselves by setting the males to fight, in the same way that Game Cocks are used to do in England.

LUZONIAN TURNIX.

(*Turnix thoracicus*.)

Tu. capite albo, punctis nigris variegato, corpore supra nigrescente-griseo, subtus flavesciente, pectore badio, tectricibus alarum apice flavis maculâ nigrâ.

Turnix with a white head, variegated with black spots; the body above dusky grey, beneath yellowish; the breast chestnut; the wing-coverts yellow at the tip, with a spot of black.

Tetrao Luzoniensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 767.

Perdix Luzoniensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 656. 48.

Hemipodius thoracicus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 755.

Caille de l'Isle Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 54. pl. 23.

Turnix à plastron roux. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 622.

Luzonian Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 792. 40.

DISCOVERED by Sonnerat in the Isle of Luçon, one of the Philippines : it is rather less than the common Quail, and is about seven inches in length : the top of the head, the cheeks, and the nape, are covered with black and white spots, the former being most numerous : the feathers of the throat are white, tipped with black : the under part of the neck and the breast are fine bright red : the belly is of a bright yellowish : the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, are the same : the back, the rump, and the feathers covering the tail, are grey-brown, marked with delicate zigzag black lines : the greater and lesser wing-coverts are whitish yellow, varied with black spots, with a bright red transverse stripe above each of the latter : the greater feathers of the wings are grey-brown, and spotless, and the tail is very short : the beak and feet are grey.

STRIPED TURNIX.

(*Turnix fasciatus*.)

Tu. vertice nigro, cervice rufo, corpore supra fusco-nigro maculato, subtus rufo, gula pectoreque albo nigroque transversim fasciatis.

Turnix with the crown black ; the nape of the neck rufous ; the body above brown, spotted with black ; beneath rufous ; with the throat and breast transversely striped with white and black.

Hemipodius fasciatus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 757.

Turnix rayé. Temm. Pég. et Gall. 3. p. 634.

RATHER above five inches in length : the whole of the fore-part of the neck, the sides of the head and of the breast, are transversely striped with black and white : the belly and the abdomen are of a spotless red : the top of the head is black : the region of the eyes is striped alternately with white and black : the nape is of a bright red : the back and the rump are brown, varied with black and red : the wing-coverts are transversely striped with black and white ; the feathers nearest the body have their outer webs black, tipped with grey : the quills are grey : the feet and beak are yellowish.

One specimen only is known, which is described by Temminck from the rich collection of the Parisian Museum.

SPOTTED TURNIX.

(*Turnix maculosus*.)

Tu. corpore supra rufo, maculis nigris, spadiceis, albis et plumbeis variis, subtus rufescente, taniâ longitudinali albâ in vertice, superciliis rufis. *

Turnix with the body above rufous, varied with spots of black, chesnut, white, and lead-colour ; beneath reddish ; the crown with a longitudinal white band ; the eyebrows red.

Hemipodius maculosus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 757.

Turnix Mouchet . *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 631.*

THIS bird is distinguished by its very short tail, which scarcely exceeds the tips of the wings when closed: its length is five inches: the top of the head is varied with black spots, and the whole of the feathers are tipped with greyish red: a white band extends over the crown: the eyebrows, the sides of the neck, and the nape, are bright red: the throat and the cheeks are reddish white: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the belly, the sides, and the thighs, are red, and (with the exception of the feathers of the sides and those of the edge of the breast, which are varied with stripes of black and reddish white,) they are spotless: the feathers of the top of the back and the scapulars are black in the centre, bordered with white, and tipped with red: those of the middle of the back, and the long ones which hide the tail, are deep black, varied with rufous undulations, and slightly edged with yellowish: the scapulars are a trifle spotted with grey-blue: the wing-coverts are reddish yellow; the whole of the feathers with a black spot near the tip, and the longer ones with the inner webs red, spotted with black: the quills and the secondary feathers are bright grey, edged with reddish white: the feet and the beak are fine yellow.

Discovered during the last voyage of Baudin in New Holland.

ANDALUSIAN TURNIX.

(Turnix tachydromus.)

Tu. campestris ~~rufo nigro-undulato~~, *subtus flavescens, tæmâ longitudinali rufescente albâ in vertice, supercilus rufescentibus.*

Turnix with the body red, undulated with black; beneath yellowish; the crown with a longitudinal reddish white band, the eyebrows reddish.

Hemipodius tachydromus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 756.

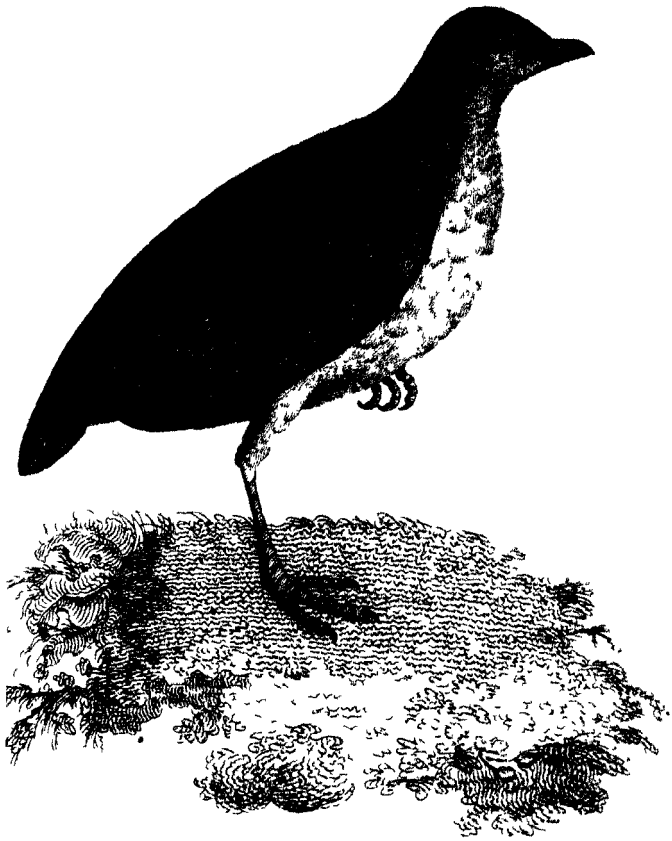
Tetrao Andalusicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 766.

Perdix Andalusica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 656. 46.

Turnix tachydrome. *Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 626.

Andalusian Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 791. 38. pl. in front

Six inches in length: top of the head dusky brown, divided longitudinally with three reddish yellow bands, the two outward of which form a kind of brow over each eye; the third passes down the middle of the crown: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are pure rufous, edged with yellowish on their sides, and each feather with a small crescent of black: the sides are bright red, sprinkled with a few black spots: the middle of the belly, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts, are white: the nape is greyish red, waved with black and red: the back, the rump, and the scapulars, are varied with longitudinal waves of red and black, running parallel with the margin of the feathers: the edges of all the feathers of the scapulars are white: the wing-coverts are yellow; the greater ones with a red



ANDALUSIAN TURNIX.

spot on their inner, and a black one on their outer webs; the lesser coverts have a black spot on each web: the quills are grey, outwardly fringed with white: the feet and the beak are brown.

This species visits the southern parts of Spain in its annual migrations from Africa.

GIBRALTAR TURNIX.

(Turnix lunatus.)

Tu. corpore supra fusco nigro-fasciato, subtus flavescente-albo, tectricibus alarum maculatis, gulâ albo nigroque fasciata, pectore lunulis nigris.

Turnix with the body above brown, fasciated with black; beneath yellowish white; the wing-coverts spotted; the throat striped with white and black; the breast with black crescents.

Hemipodius lunatus. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* 756.

Tetrao Gibraltarius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 766.

Perdix Gibraltaria. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 656. 45.

Turnix à croissants. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 629.

Gibraltar Quail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 790. 37.

THIS rare species is thus described by Latham:
 “Length six inches and a half: beak black: crown chesnut-brown, fringed with white: back the same, barred with black: wing-coverts rusty brown; in the middle of each a black spot, sur-

rounded with white, which also ends the feathers: chin and throat barred black and dusky white: breast white, with a crescent of black on each feather, except down the middle, which is of a pale rust-colour; and there is likewise a mixture of this last along with the black: belly, sides, and vent, paler, inclining to yellow: quills and tail dusky; the last short, and striated with black and rufous brown, fringed with white: legs pale: toes only three in number, all placed forwards."

This bird inhabits the countries on the African coast of the Mediterranean, and occasionally visits the southern shores of Spain.

HOTTENTOT TURNIX.

(Turnix Hottentottus.)

Tu. vertice nigricante, rufo-maculato, gutture albo, corpore supra et subtus albescente-rufo, nigro-rufo et albescente maculato, ventre imo abdomineque albescentibus.

Turnix with the crown dusky, spotted with white; the throat white; the body above and beneath whitish red, spotted with reddish black and whitish; the lower belly and abdomen whitish.

Hemipodius Hottentottus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 757.*

Turnix Hottentot. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 636.*

THIS species, which is not only the smallest of the present genus, but of the gallinaceous birds, is about the size of a Lark, and measures five inches in length: the top of the head is black, each feather being tipped with rufous: a small dash passes over the crown to the nape: the eyebrows are rufous: the throat is white, each feather tipped with bright red, which colour is expanded over the cheeks: the sides and fore-part of the neck, the breast, and lateral parts of the body, are reddish white, with a broad but short band of deep black towards the tip, which latter is yellowish white: the middle of the belly and the abdomen are of a whitish yellow, spotted with brown: the nape is grey, varied with deeper grey: the back, the scapulars, and the rump, are striped and waved with spots and lines of deep red and black: the scapulars are edged with a broad white band, which is accompanied interiorly with one of deep black: the wing-coverts are varied with red, white, and black; the red occupying the inner, and the black and white the outer webs: the quills and secondaries are bright brown, tipped and fringed with yellowish white: the feathers of the tail are varied with waved black and red stripes, and large white spots: the beak is brown, and the feet are yellow.

This species is one of the numerous discoveries of that indefatigable naturalist Le Vaillant, who communicated the following circumstance relative to its history to Temminck. " This bird is

found in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, but is there extremely scarce; though among the mountains of the Auteniquois Hottentots, towards the bay of Plettemberg, it is very abundant: it lives on the wild herbs of the desert: the female deposits eight eggs of a dirty white; and she differs from the male in being more dingy in colour."

TINAMUS. TINAMOU.

Generic Character.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> gracile, rectum, depressum, latius quam altum, apice rotundato, obtuso; culmine lato, versus apicem declivi. | <i>Beak</i> slender, straight, depressed, broader than high, the tip rounded and obtuse; the ridge broad and bent down towards the tip. |
| <i>Nares</i> laterales, mediæ, ovatae, patulae, apertae. | <i>Nostrils</i> lateral, medial, ovate, expanded, and open. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi, pollice brevissimo, insistente. | <i>Feet</i> four-toed, cleft, the hind toe extremely short. |
| <i>Cauda</i> nulla, aut brevissima plumis uropygii oblecta. | <i>Tail</i> none, or very short, and covered by the feathers of the rump. |
| <i>Alae</i> breves. | <i>Wings</i> short. |

TINAMUS. *Latham, Temm.*

CRYPTURUS. *Illiger.*

CRYPTURA. *Vieillot.*

TETRAO. *Gmel.*

PERDIX. *Briss.*

THIS genus was first established by Latham, who describes four species: since his time, however, the discoveries of d'Azara and Temminck have increased the species to twelve: they are all natives

of South America, and are very dull birds: their flight is heavy, low, and of little duration, but they run with great celerity: some species reside in the open fields, while others prefer the borders of woods: they live in small scattered coveys: their food consists of insects and fruits: their eggs are deposited in a hole or furrow ready formed on the ground: they are very numerous, and are usually produced twice in the year: Both sexes resemble each other: their flesh is said to be white, firm, and succulent, forming a wholesome nourishment, but their rump and thighs are sometimes very bitter, which is attributed to their food consisting principally of the fruit of certain trees at particular periods of the year.

Temminck has formed two divisions of this genus, and given a hint respecting a third; all of which I have adopted, as I am decidedly of opinion that where there is any considerable variation in the structure of animals, there will be found some difference in the habits, when the subject becomes thoroughly investigated.

I have omitted the Tinamou rayé of Temminck, as it appears to be a doubtful species.*

* *Tinamus undulatus*. *Temm. Gall. Ind.* p. 751.

A. CAUDA nullâ; halluc elongato, terræ insistente.

A. Tail wanting; the hinder toe elongated, and resting upon the ground.

RUFESCENT TINAMOU.

{*Tinamus rufescens*.}

Fl. corpore supra cinerascete-rufo, plumis albo nigroque transversim striatis, margine alarum rufescente-rubro, regione aurium nigrâ, subtus dilute flavescente-rufo, fusco undulato, lateribus abdomineque cinerascetibus.

Tinamou with the body above greyish red, transversely striped with black and white; the margin of the wings rufous red; the region of the ears black; beneath pale yellowish red, waved with brown; the sides and abdomen greyish.

Tinamus rufescens. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 747.

Tinamou Guaza. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 552.

FIFTEEN inches and a half in length: the top of the head is spotted with black and bordered with rufous: a dusky spot covers the opening to the ear, and a fine dash the angle of the mouth: the shoulders, the back, the wing-coverts, the rump, and the feathers that hide the latter, are grey, shaded with reddish, and transversely striped with white and black: the quills, the outer border of the wing, and the spurious wing, are rusty red: the throat is white: the neck, the breast, and the belly, are rufous, the last slightly striped transversely with fuscous: the abdomen and the sides are greyish, varied with stripes of rufous and black:

the beak, which is long, and strongly curved, is of a brown-blue: the feet are pale red.

This is the most beautiful of the genus: it is a native of Paraguay, residing among thick herbage: it feeds night and morning, when it utters its cry, which is melancholy and feeble: the female deposits seven eggs, of a fine brilliant violet hue, in a nest, or rather a hollow, situated beneath tufts of grass: the young reside within a short distance of each other, and not in families.

SPOTTED TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus maculosus*.)

Tl. corpore supra fuscesciente-rufo, plumis maculis nigris conspersis et rufescente-albo fimbriatis, remigibus secundariis transversim rufo nigroque striatis, gutture albo, collo pectoreque maculis longitudinalibus nigris.

Tinamou with the body above brownish red; the feathers sprinkled with black spots, and edged with reddish white; the secondary quills striped transversely with red and black; the throat white; the neck and breast with longitudinal black spots.

Tinamus maculosus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 748.

Tinamou Ynambui. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 557.

LENGTH ten inches: the feathers on the top of the head are deep brown, marked with white, and bordered with reddish: the throat is white: the

sides of the head, the neck, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are reddish white: the middle of each feather of the fore-part of the neck with dusky longitudinal spots: the feathers of the upper parts of the body are of a reddish brown, irregularly spotted with black, and edged with reddish white; the lesser and middle wing-coverts are of a white-red, marked with deeper red, and striped transversely with black: the secondary wing-feathers are striped alternately with red and black: the quills are the same on their outer webs, and grey with red stripes on their inner: the beak is brown above and white beneath: the irides are bright red: the feet are pale brown.

This species is abundant in Paraguay: the female lays six or eight eggs, of a violet tint, more dull than those of the preceding bird: the cry of this is very melancholy and unpleasant. A singular scheme is adopted for catching these birds, to supply the market of Buenos Ayres, which serves to exemplify their natural stupidity: the fowler carries a pole of from six to nine feet in length, at the top of which is attached a noose and an ostrich's feather; with this instrument and a bag, he goes over the fields, and upon seeing a bird he rides circuitously up, and it immediately squats down and allows him to place the noose over its neck.

B. CAUDA in fasciam coarctatâ, plumis uropygii oblecta ; pollice brevissimo, in terram non insistente.

B. Tail compressed as in a bundle, and covered by the feathers of the rump ; the hind toe very short, and not resting on the ground.

a. Tarsi postice scabri, corpore pennis geminis.

a. Tarsi rough behind ; the feathers of the body double.

GREAT TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus Brasiliensis*.)

Ti. corpore supra fusco-olivaceo, param nigro transversim striato, subtus cinerascens-rufus, vertice rufus, remigibus secundariis rufis nigroque transversim striatis.

Tinamou with the body above olive-brown, slightly transversely striated with black ; beneath greyish red ; the crown rufous ; the secondary quills transversely striated with rufous and black.

Tinamus Brasiliensis. Lath.^s Ind. Orn. 2. 633. 1.—Temm. Gall. Ind. 748.

Tetrao major. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 767. 63.

Perdix major Brasiliensis. Briss. Orn. 1. 227. 5.

Macucagua. Raii. Syn. 53. 9.

Tinamou Magoua. Buff. Ois. 4. 507. 24.—Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 562.

Tinamou de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 476.

Great Tinamou. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 724. 1.

DESCRIBED as follows by Latham : " Size of a fowl : length eighteen inches : beak black : the top of the head is deep rufous : the general colour of the plumage greyish brown, inclining to olive, with a mixture of white on the upper parts of the

belly and sides, and of greenish on the neck : upper part of the back, wing-coverts, and tail, marked with dusky transverse spots ; fewest on the last : the sides of the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, not well clothed with feathers : the secondary quills have a mixture of rufous, and the greater quills plain ash-colour : the tail is short : the legs yellowish brown ; the hind part of them very rough, the scales standing out, and giving the appearance of the bark of the fir tree."

This species inhabits the great forests of French Guiana and Cayenne, and roosts upon the lower branches of trees, two or three feet from the ground : the female lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, the size of those of a hen, and of a beautiful green colour : the nest is formed on the ground, among the thick herbage, near the root of some large tree, and is constructed of moss and dried vegetables. The young run after the mother almost as soon as hatched, and hide themselves on the least appearance of danger : their food consists of fruit and grain of all kinds, as well as worms and insects. Their cry may be heard a great way off, and is a kind of dull whistle, which is uttered every evening at sunset, and again at sunrise : this the Indians imitate, and by that means decoy the birds within reach of the gun : they also take many during the night, while roosting on the trees : the flesh and eggs are esteemed a great dainty.

TAO TINAMOU.

(Tinamus Tao.)

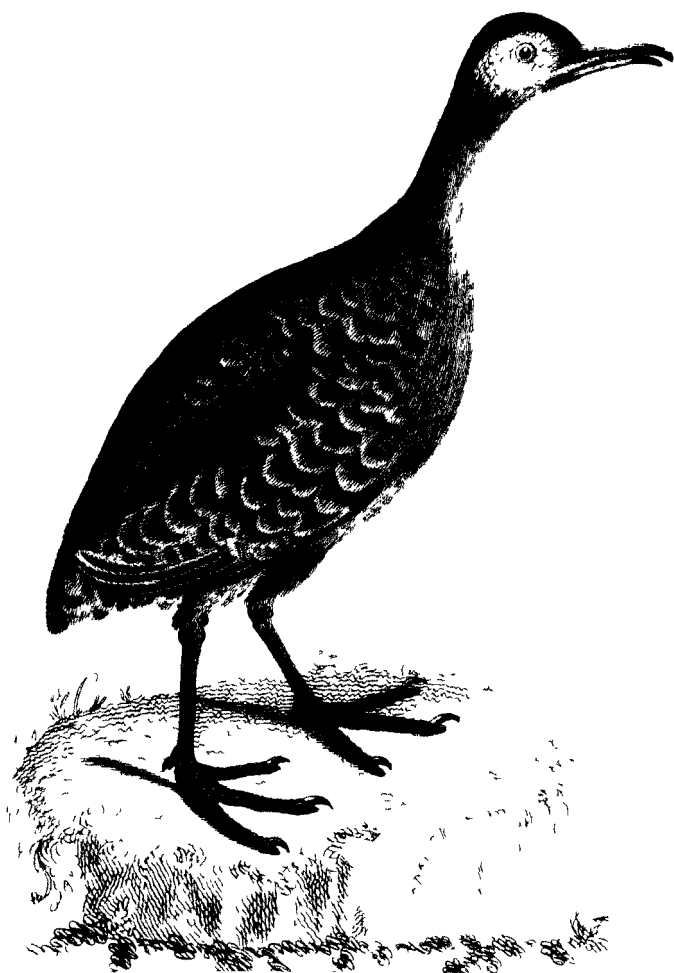
Tl. corpore supra nigrescente, cinereo undulato, superciliis striâ cervicali genis colloque superiore maculis nigris et albis conspersis, ventre cinerascete, dilutior undulato, abdomine rufo nigro undulato.

Tinamou with the body above dusky, undulated with grey; the supercilia, cervical stria, the cheeks, and upper part of the neck, sprinkled with black and white spots; the belly greyish, undulated with paler; the abdomen rufous, undulated with black.

Tinamus Tao. *Temm. Gall. Ind p. 749.*

Tinamou Tao. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 569.*

THE total length of this species is twenty inches: its head is dusky, with grey spots: the sides of the forehead and a dash passing over the eyes, to the middle of the posterior part of the neck, where the dash of the opposite side forms an union; these, and also the cheeks, the under part of the throat, and the upper part of the base of the neck, as well as its sides, are varied with black and white: the chin and the throat are white, obscurely varied with dusky: the sides of the head are dusky, and a dash of the same covers the ears, and descends in a band towards the under part of the neck, separating the variegated superciliary line from the rest of the neck; the lower part of which and the breast are grey, finely dotted with dusky: the whole of the back, the rump, and the



VARIEGATED TINAMOU

wing-coverts, are black, undulated with grey : the tail-coverts the same, but less distinctly undulated, and towards their tip more dusky, and slightly spotted with grey : the belly is grey; marked with very obscure waves : the abdomen and thighs are reddish, waved with black : the knees are encircled with a brown belt : the under tail-coverts are ferruginous, with the edges of the feathers undulated with black : the quills are uniform dusky : the secondaries are waved with deep grey, the bands being more distinct on those nearest the body : the tail-feathers are dusky, with white undulations : the tarsi are lead-colour : the beak is blackish grey, and the irides brownish red.

This species was discovered by D'Azara in the province of Para in Brazil, where it is called *Ynambu-tao*, from whence its name.

b. Tarsi postice laevi, corporis penna simplices.
Tarsi smooth behind, the body with simple feathers.

VARIEGATED TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus variegatus*)

11. corpore supra lateribusque fusco-nigricantibus, rufoque transversim striatis, gula ventreeque rufescente-albis, vertice cericeque nigricantibus, collo pectoreque rufis.

Tinamou with the body above and sides dusky brown, transversely striped with rufous; the throat and belly reddish white; the crown and nape dusky, the neck and breast rufous.

Tinamus variegatus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 634. 3.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 750.

Tetrao variegatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 768. 65.

Tinamou varié. *Buff. Ois.* 4. 411.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 828.—*Temm. Fig. et Gall.* 3. 596.

Variegated Tinamou. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 726. 3. *pl.* 65.

THIS beautiful species is twelve inches in length, and is distinguished from all others by the length of its beak and the shortness of its tail: the top of its head, the occiput, and a portion of the nape, are deep black: the cheeks are black, varied with brown and red: the throat is white, slightly shaded with reddish: the neck, the breast, and upper part of the belly, are lively red: the belly is reddish white or yellow: the feathers of the sides are brown, varied with transverse reddish yellow stripes, which towards the thighs, and on the under tail-coverts, are tinged with white: the back and the whole of the remainder of the under parts of the body are deep dusky brown: the feathers of the back and scapulars have towards their tips a single transverse band of yellowish red; those of the wing-coverts have a second band towards their middle; those of the rump and the upper coverts to the tail possess two of these bands: the secondaries and quills are grey-brown; the former with a few spots and bands of reddish towards their tip; most numerous on the feathers nearest the body: the tail-feathers are dusky grey, striped towards their tip with bright red: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky grey; the under white: the feet are dusky brown, and the claws are brown.

This species inhabits Guiana. The female lays ten or twelve eggs, rather less than those of a Pheasant, and are remarkable for their brilliant lilac hue.

MACACO TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus adspersus*.)

Tl. corpore colloque supra fuscescente-rubris, nigro transversim undulatis vertice fusco, gutture albo, collo subtus pectore ventree cinerascentibus, saturatius cinereo nigroque undulatis, abdomine albescente.

Tinamou with the body and neck above brownish red, transversely waved with black; the crown brown; the throat white, the neck beneath, the breast, and belly greyish, undulated with black and deep grey; abdomen whitish.

Tinamus adspersus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 78.*†

Tinamou Macaco. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 585.*

THIS scarce species is thus recorded by Temminck: "About eight inches in length: the top of the head is of a deep brown: the throat whitish, shaded with greyish: the upper part of the neck is of a brownish red, waved with dusky stripes: the anterior part of its base is greyish, waved with dusky: the whole of the upper parts of the body are brown red, transversely, but irregularly waved with narrow black stripes: the wing-coverts and rump are reddish brown, shaded with grey: the

breast is grey-rufous; varied with deeper : the belly is the same, but more bright : the abdomen and the thighs are dirty white, waved with ferruginous, except the middle of the abdomen, which is of an uniform colour : the coverts concealing the tail are white-rufous, irregularly barred with black and ferruginous : the quills are brownish : the secondaries and the greater wing-coverts are grey-brown, varied with transverse zigzag black lines : the tail-feathers are brown at their base, and striped with faint zigzag lines of black at their tip : the under wing-coverts are brownish : the irides are reddish brown. Inhabits Brazil."

CINEREOUS TINAMOU.

(Tinamus cinereus.)

Ti. corpore supra et subtus fuscescente-cinereo, vertice colloque subrufis.

Tinamou with the body above and beneath fuscous brown : the crown and neck subrufous.

Tinamus cinereus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 633. 2.—*Temm. Gall Ind.* 750.

Tetrao cinereus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 768. 64.

Tinamou cendré. *Buff. Ois.* 4. 510.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 574.

Cinereous Tinamou. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 726. 2.

THE Cinereous Tinamou is one of the number described by Latham : it is about one foot in

length : the whole of the plumage is of an uniform grey-brown, shaded on the head and hinder part of the neck with reddish : the upper mandible of the beak is dusky, and the under dirty white : the feet are grey-brown : the tail is very short, and entirely hidden by its upper coverts. It is a native of Brazil and Guiana, but is very rare.

APEQUIA TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus obsoletus*.)

Ti. corpore supra fuscescente-nigro, rufoque leviter nebuloso. cervice colloque supra saturatioribus, partibus omnibus inferioribus rufis, lateribus nigro transversim striatis, caudâ brevissimâ.

Tinamou with the body above brownish black, slightly clouded with rufous ; the nape and neck above darkest ; all the under parts of the body rufous ; the sides transversely striped with black ; the tail very short.

Tinamus obsoletus. *Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 75.*

Tinamou Apequia. *Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 588.*

From seven to nine inches in length : the prevailing colour of the feathers of the sides of the head and the throat is greyish red : the top of the head and the hinder part of the neck are dusky brown : the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the sides, and the belly, are fine rusty red : the feathers

on the sides of the body, which fall over the thighs, and those of the abdomen, are red, with broad stripes of black: the back, the rump, the smaller wing-coverts, and the outer webs of the secondary feathers, are dusky brown, shaded with red: the inner webs of the latter and the quills are of an uniform grey: the legs are fillimot-colour: the irides orange, and the beak reddish. Inhabits Brazil.

OARIANA TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus strigulosus*.)

Tr. corpore supra rufescente, plumis versus apicem nigro circum-
datis, tegminibus alarum maculis flavis striisque nigris va-
riegatis, fronte verticeque nigris, collo rufo, corpore subtus
cinerascente et flavescente undulato, caudâ longâ.

Tinamou with the body above reddish, the feathers surrounded with black towards the tip; the wing-coverts variegated with yellow spots and black stripes; the body beneath undulated with dusky and yellowish; the tail long.

Tinamus strigulosus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 753.

Tinamou Oariana. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 2. p. 752.

THIS inhabits the province of Para in Brazil, where it is called *l'Yuamçu pinime*: it is near seven inches in length: the forehead is black, as is also the top of the head: the throat is white, slightly sprinkled with reddish: the cheeks, the

occiput, the nape, and the whole of the lower parts of the neck, are deep red: the breast and the sides are lead-colour, shaded with olive: the belly is of an ashy yellow, varied with nearly obsolete waves of a bright ash: the middle of the abdomen is white, and its sides varied with dusky brown and yellow: the tail-coverts are red, tipped with reddish white, and undulated with black: the back, the scapulars, and the lesser wing-coverts, are deep reddish, each feather with a slight black border towards the tip: the feathers of the rump and tail-coverts are the same, broadly striped with black: the greater wing-coverts and the outer edge of the secondary feathers are varied with black waves, and mottled with small spots of yellowish: the tail-feathers are grey-blue, olive towards their tip, with a spot of black and another of yellow at a short distance from the tip: the base of the lower mandible is white, the rest of the beak brown: the legs and toes greyish yellow.

TATAUPA TINAMOU.

(Tinamus tataupa.)

TI. corpore supra nigrescente-rufo, vertice temporibus cerviceque cinerascete nigris, gutture colloque albis, pectore, subtus et margine alarum cinerascete-plumbeis, plumis femorum nigris albo marginatis.

Tinamou with the body above dusky rufous; the crown, temples, and nape, dusky black; the throat and neck white; the breast, under parts, and edges of the wings, cinereous lead-colour; the feathers of the thighs black, edged with white.

Tinamus Tataupa. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 752.

Tinamou Tataupa. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. p. 590.

NINE or nine inches and a half in length: the top of the head, the cheeks, the occiput, and part of the nape, are black, slightly shaded with lead-colour: the throat and part of the front of the neck are white: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are grey lead-colour: the back, the lesser and middle wing-coverts, are of a dusky red, with the coverts that are nearest the edge of the wing tinged with lead-colour: the secondary feathers and the quills are grey-brown: the feathers of the sides are brown-lead; those of the thighs and the sides of the rump are black; the whole slightly bordered with white: the under tail-coverts are striped with bright red and black: the legs are glossy reddish violet: the beak and irides are bright red.

This species is a native of Brazil, frequenting the vicinity of habitations: it resides among thick herbage, where it deposits its eggs, which are four in number, of a shining deep blue: the sexes live solitary: their cry is louder and more sonorous than in any other of the genus: they are reared by the natives for their flesh, which is white, but insipid.

DWARF TINAMOU.

(Tinamus nanus.)

Ti. corpore colloque supra rufo, albo nigroque variegatis, subtilis albido, pectore longitudinaliter, lateribus transversim rufo et nigricante striatis, fronte cervice temporibusque rufescentibus nigro-punctatis.

Tinamou with the body and neck above rufous, variegated with white and black; beneath whitish; the breast longitudinally, and the sides transversely, striated with rufous and dusky; the forehead, nape, and temples, reddish, spotted with black.

Tinamus nanus. Temm. Gall. Ind. p. 753.

Tinamou carapé. Temm. Pig. et Gall. 3. 600.

THIS species is described by D'Azara nearly as follows: length six inches: the under parts of the body are whitish; the fore-part of the neck being marked with long reddish spots, and the sides of the body being transversely striped with black and reddish white: the forehead, the sides, and the hinder part of the head, are bright red, spotted with dusky: the feathers on the top of the head are dusky, obsoletely spotted and edged with dirty white: those of the top of the neck and the rump are varied with red, white, and black, the former being also spotted with white: the quills and outer coverts of the wings are transversely striped with black and reddish, and spotted with white: the tarsi are bright olive: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, and the lower whitish.

This bird inhabits the fields of Paraguay, fre-

quenting only those that are well clothed with herbage, among which it conceals itself: its manners are very similar to those of the rest of the species of this genus, living a solitary life, and never frequenting the woods: it runs well, but flies with difficulty, never more than about twenty paces at a time: it will not bear confinement.

LITTLE TINAMOU.

(*Tinamus soui*.)

T1. corpore supra fuscescente-rufa, nigro parum nebuloso, subtus cinerascete-rufa, vertice temporibus cerviceque nigris, collo subtus cinerascete-olivaceo.

Tinamou with the body above brownish red, slightly clouded with black; beneath greyish red; the crown, temples, and nape, black; the neck beneath greyish olive.

Tinamus Soui. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 634. 4.—*Temm. Gall. Ind.* 752.

Tetrao Soui. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 768. 66.

Le Soui, ou petit Tinamou. *Buff. Ois.* 4. 512.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 829.—*Temm. Pig. et Gall.* 3. 597.

Little Tinamou. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 727.

THIS is about nine inches in length: the top of the head, the cheeks, and the whole of the hinder part of the neck, are dusky grey: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the sides, are olive-brown, or brown varied with

red: the belly and the thighs bright reddish yellow: the abdomen is of a deep red, varied with small stripes of yellow: the tail-coverts are whitish yellow: the back, the rump, the scapulars, the wing-coverts, and the tail, are of an uniform red-brown: the feathers of the wings and those of the tail are grey-brown: the upper mandible of the beak is dusky grey; the under whitish; and the feet are brown. It varies a little in its colours.

This species is a native of Guiana, and differs slightly in its manners from the rest of the genus, in that it constructs its nest in the lower branches of trees: this is of a hemispherical shape, about six inches broad and five deep, and is composed of leaves. The female lays three or four eggs, nearly round, and about the size of those of a Pigeon; these and the flesh are greatly esteemed.

THE genus *Syrrhaptes* of Illiger resembles the gallinaceous type, as Cuvier has asserted. The tarsi are short and are covered with feathers, as are also the toes, which are only three in number, short, and united at their base: the wings are long and pointed. Only one species is known, the *Tetrao paradoxus* of Latham.

ANOTHER genus of uncertain situation, the *Tocro*, *Odontophorus Guianensis*, (*Perdix dentatus* of Latham) is omitted in the above account of the Gallinacæ. It greatly resembles the birds of the genus *Ortyx*, but differs in many respects from them: it possesses the following characters: beak smooth at the base; above convex; the sides greatly compressed; the under mandible towards the tip bidentate: the orbits and lores naked: the tail short, bent down, consisting of twelve feathers.

ORDER

STRUTHIONES.

ROSTRUM *mediocre, rectum, depressum, culmine aut lævo aut carinato, apice rotundato, obtuso vel acuto.*

CAPUT *calvum aut plumosum.*

PEDES *cursorii, didactyli vel tridactyli; FEMORA supra genua plumis denudatâ*

ALÆ *breves, volatu ineptæ.*

Beak medial, straight, depressed; the ridge smooth or keeled, the tip rounded, obtuse, or acute.

Head naked or feathered.

Feet formed for running, four-toed or three-toed; the *thighs* above the *knee* destitute of feathers.

Wings short, unfit for flight.

THIS order embraces some of the largest of the class, containing only the ostrich-like birds: they are all noted for the rapidity with which they run, in which they are assisted by their wings, which are very short.

Cuvier observes that the birds included in this order differ from all other birds, in that the sternum is destitute of a ridge or keel. The muscles of the breast are so small as not to have power enough to expand the wings sufficiently to enable them to support the body of the bird in the air: on the contrary, those of the legs and thighs are very large, and remarkably strong, being well adapted for long and powerful strides.

These birds are all extremely voracious, swallowing without discrimination almost any substance not too large to pass down the œsophagus, that is presented to them: they feed on vegetables of various kinds: they are polygamous, each male associating with three or four females, who deposit their eggs in a general nest; and from ignorance of that circumstance, Linné has asserted that the female Ostrich lays near fifty eggs, whereas she does not produce more than twelve or fourteen at one time.

The *Dodo* of Edwards appears to have existed only in the imagination of that artist, or the species has been utterly extirpated since his time, which is scarcely probable. Its beak is said to be deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and a foot in the collection in the British Museum. The former appears rather to belong to some unknown species of Albatross than to a bird of this order, and the latter to another unknown bird; but upon what authority it has been stated to belong to the Dodo, I am at a loss to determine. A painting by Edwards still exists in the British Museum.

Two other species of *Didus* are described by Latham and others, but the same doubt attaches to both of them as to the last mentioned.

STRUTHIO. OSTRICH.

Generic Character.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Rostrum</i> rectum, mediocre, depressum, apice rotun- dato, obtuso. | <i>Beak</i> straight, middle sized, depressed, the apex rounded and obtuse. |
| <i>Caput</i> calvum. | <i>Head</i> naked. |
| <i>Pedes</i> didactyli: digitis an- trorsum spectantibus. | <i>Feet</i> two-toed, both toes in front, none behind. |
| <i>Alæ</i> breves, remigibus nullæ. | <i>Wings</i> short, no quills. |

STRUTHIO. *Auctorum.*

ONLY one species is known of this genus, whose manners of life will be found detailed in the following pages.

BLACK OSTRICH.

(Struthio Camelus.)

ST. corpore nigro, pennæ albo griseoque variegatis, remigibus primariis rectricibusque albis. (Femina fusca ubi mas niger est).

Ostrich with a black body, the feathers varied with white and grey; the primary quills and tail-feathers white. (Female brown where the male is black.)

- Struthio Camelus. *Rau. Syn.* p. 36. 1.—*Wills. Orn.* 104. pl. 25.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 3.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 265.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 726.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 663. 1.
- L'Autruche. *Buff. Ois.* 1. 398. pl. 29.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 157 female.
- Black Ostrich. *Brown. Ill. Zool. pl.* 16.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 53. *Gent. Mag.* 18. pl. in p. 580.—*Spar. Voy.* 1. p. 130. 2. p. 81.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5, 6. pl. 71.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 230.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 288.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. p. 273.

THIS gigantic species is at once the largest and most remarkable of this class, exceeding all birds in its extraordinary magnitude, often measuring upwards of eight feet in height, and as many in length, from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, but to the top of the back it seldom exceeds four feet: its general appearance is peculiarly striking and attractive: its head is very small in proportion: its beak is four inches and a half in length, horn-coloured, with the tip dusky: the eyelids are fringed with hair: irides hazel: the head and greater part of the neck are flesh-coloured, destitute of feathers, but slightly covered with a few scattered hairs: the feathers of the lower part of the neck and those of the body are black, with their webs peculiarly constructed, being very loose and somewhat crisped in appearance: the quills and tail-feathers are of a pure snowy white, beautifully waving with the air, and some of them tipped and fringed with black: the wings have each of them two spurs, about one inch in length: the sides of the body and thighs are naked: the breast is armed with a hard callous substance: the legs are strong, of a greyish brown

colour. The female differs in having those feathers brown that are black in the male.

Ostriches inhabit the sandy and burning deserts of Africa and Asia; they are oftentimes found in large flocks, and commit great ravages amongst corn-fields in the interior of the country about the Cape of Good Hope, where they are extremely numerous, as they are also in the neighbouring islands.

The Ostrich is one of the few polygamous birds found in a state of nature, one male being generally seen with two or three, and frequently with five females: it has been commonly believed that the female, after depositing her eggs in the sand, and there covering them up, trusts them to be hatched by the heat of the climate, and leaves the young ones to shift for themselves; but, however, it has been ascertained by recent observations, that no bird has a stronger affection for her offspring than this, and that none watches her eggs with greater assiduity, as she also does the young when newly excluded, they not being able to walk for several days, during which time they are regularly supplied with grass and water by the old birds, who likewise defend them from harm, and will even encounter every danger in their defence. The females which are united to one male deposit all their eggs in the same place, to the number of ten or twelve each; these they hatch all together, the male also taking his turn of sitting on them: as many as sixty or seventy eggs have been observed

in one nest, and according to the observation of Le Vaillant, ten or a dozen are always placed at a little distance from the nest ; these are said to be intended for the first nourishment of the young : the nest appears to be only a hole in the ground, formed by the birds trampling the earth for some time with their feet. As a further proof of the affection of the Ostrich for its young, it is related by Thunberg, that he once rode past a place where a female was sitting on her nest, when the bird sprang up and pursued him, evidently with a view to prevent his noticing her eggs or young. Every time he turned his horse towards her she retreated ten or twelve paces, but as soon as he rode on again she pursued him, till he had got to some considerable distance from the place where he started her.

The Ostrich subsists entirely on vegetables, such as grass, fruit, grain, &c. : it will frequently swallow pieces of iron, lead, glass, copper, and such like, with the utmost voracity ; but in the end such practices often prove fatal, as the bird is not capable of digesting them. Dr. Shaw asserts that he saw one at Oran that swallowed, without any seeming inconvenience, several leaden bullets, as they were thrown upon the floor, scorching hot from the mould !

These birds being very valuable on several accounts, the natives use various stratagems to procure them : they hunt them on horseback, and begin their pursuit by a gentle gallop ; for should

they at the outset use the least rashness, the matchless speed of the game would immediately carry it out of their sight, and in a very short time beyond their reach; but where they proceed gradually it makes no particular effort to escape. It does not go in a straight line, but runs first to one side and then to the other; this its pursuers take advantage of, and by rushing directly onward save much ground. In a few days at most, the strength of the animal is exhausted, and it then either turns on the hunters and fights with the fury of despair, or hides its head and tamely submits to its fate. Another method of catching them is by a man concealing himself in the skin of one of these birds, and by that means approaching near enough to surprise them. They are often taken alive, as they are easily tamed, and may be rendered very useful. Their skins are very thick, and are substituted for leather by the Arabians: their flesh and eggs are esteemed by many an excellent food, and their feathers even in this country are very valuable, and greatly used for ornament.

In procuring the eggs from the nest, the natives are very careful not to touch any with their hands, as the parent birds are sure to discover it upon their return, and not only desist from laying any more in the same place, but trample to pieces with their feet all those that have been left; therefore a long stick is always used to push them out of the nest. In the interior of the eggs there are often discovered a number of small oval-shaped

pebbles, of a pale yellow colour, and exceedingly hard : Thunberg was informed that these are often set and used for buttons. The shell of the egg is frequently used for drinking cups and other utensils, and is often set in gold for that purpose, being exceedingly hard, and equal in appearance to the finest ivory : it is also cut into small pieces and used for many ornamental purposes, such as rings and necklaces.

The great strength of these birds is exemplified in the following anecdote, related by Adanson, which took place during his residence at Podor, a French factory on the southern bank of the river Niger : he relates, that “ two Ostriches which had been about two years in the factory, and although young were nearly of their full size, were so tame that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest : no sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as possible, and carried them several times round the village, as it was impossible to stop him otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so much, that I ordered it to be repeated ; and to try their strength, directed a full grown negro to mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burden did not seem at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a tolerably sharp trot, but when they became heated a little, they expanded their wings as though to catch the wind, and moved with such fleetness that they scarcely seemed to touch the

ground. Most people have, one time or other, seen a Partridge run, and consequently must know that there is no man whatever able to keep up with it, and it is easy to imagine that if this bird had a longer step, its speed would be considerably augmented. The Ostrich moves like the Partridge, with this advantage; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of would have distanced the fleetest racehorses that were ever bred in England: it is true they would not hold out so long as a horse, but they would undoubtedly be able to go over the space in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of an Ostrich, and of shewing what use it might be of had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse."

In a tame state they are tractable and familiar towards persons that are acquainted with them, but are often fierce towards strangers, whom they will attempt to push down by running furiously upon them, and on succeeding in this effort, they not only peck at their fallen foe with their beak, but strike at him with their feet with the utmost violence: when thus engaged they make a fierce hissing noise, and have their throats inflated and mouths open; but at other times they have a kind of cackling voice, which they use when they have disabled an adversary. During the night they often utter a doleful and hideous cry, somewhat resembling the distant roaring of a lion, or

the hoarse tone of a bear or an ox, as if they were in great agony.

They are fond of fanning themselves with their floating wings, which are generally in a quivering motion in hot climates, during the heat of the day, on the sunny side of a house, and seem at every turn to admire and be enamoured of their own shadows.

CASUARIUS. CASSOWARY.

Generic Character.

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| <i>Rostrum</i> rectum, subconicum, culmine carinato, apice rotundato, inflexo; mandibula superiore subfornicata marginibus dilatatis, versus apicem emarginatis. | <i>Beak</i> straight, subconic, the ridge keeled, the apex rounded and inflexed; the upper mandible arched, its margins dilated, and towards the tip emarginate. |
| <i>Nares</i> ovatæ. | <i>Nostrils</i> oval. |
| <i>Caput</i> nudum galeatum. | <i>Head</i> naked and galeated. |
| <i>Collum</i> nudum, palearibus binis instructum. | <i>Neck</i> naked, furnished with a double wattle. |
| <i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis omnibus anticis. | <i>Feet</i> three-toed, all placed forward. |
| <i>Alæ</i> brevissimæ. | <i>Wings</i> very short. |

CASUARIUS. *Briss. Ray. Lath. Vieil.*STRUTHIO. *Linn. Gmel. Cuv.*

THE Galeated Cassowary is the only species of this genus: it inhabits the torrid regions of Asia, and feeds on vegetables: its wings are very small, and are destitute of feathers: the thighs are naked above the knee.

GALEATED CASSOWARY.

(Casuarius Galeatus.)

CA. *niger*, *vertice galeato*, *corpore setoso*, *capite colloque supremo nudis*, *cærulescentibus*.

Black Cassowary, with the crown galeated; the body hairy; the head and other part of the neck naked and bluish.

Casuarius Emex. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 664. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 10. *Rai Syn.* 36. 3.

Struthio Casuarus. *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 265.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 726.

Le Casoar. *Buff. Orn.* 1. 454.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 313.

Galeated Cassowary. *Abb.* 2. pl. 60.—*Gent. Mag.* 43. pl. in p. 471.—*Lath. Gen. Sem.* 5. 10. pl. 71.

THIS enormous bird is thus described by Dr Latham: "This is a large bird, and not greatly inferior to an Ostrich in bulk, though from having a much shorter neck, is not near so tall: the length is about four feet, but from the beak to the end of the claws five feet and a half. The beak is four inches and a half long, grey brown, a little notched at the end, the gape very wide: irides the colour of a topaz: eyelids beset with hairs: the nostrils oblong, placed near the end of the beak: the ears large and open: on the top of the head is a kind of helmet, beginning at the base of the beak, and reaching to the middle of the crown; this is three inches high, and one inch broad at the base, but gradually grows thinner, so as the upper part is not more than a quarter of an