

GALEATED CASSOWARY.

inch thick; this is yellowish at the back, but blackish on the fore-part: the sides of the head are naked, being, as well as the neck, covered only with a wrinkled reddish skin, thinly beset with hairs, and tinged with a cast of both blue and purple: on the lower part on each side, forwards, are placed two fleshy membranes, one inch and a half long, and three quarters broad, part red, part blue, and take rise about the middle of the neck, where they are very slender: on the breast is a callous bare part, on which the bird rests its body when on the ground: the body in general is covered with brownish black loose-webbed feathers, two of which arise from one shaft for the most part; on the rump these feathers are fourteen inches long at least, and hang downwards in place of a tail, for the bird is destitute of one: the wing, or what is in the place of it, is not furnished with feathers, having only five bare shafts, like the quills of a porcupine, the longest ten or twelve inches, and of a dusky colour; at the end of the last joint a kind of claw: the legs have all the three toes placed forwards, and each furnished with a claw, which is almost straight and pointed; the inner one the longest: the colour of the legs and toes greyish brown: claws black."

This species inhabits the eastern parts of Asia, towards the south, being found in the Molucca islands, those of Banda, Java, Sumatra, and parts adjoining, but nowhere in plenty, nor ever beyond the limits of the torrid zone. The deep forests of the island of Ceram, along the southern

coast, abound with them. In a state of nature the female deposits three or four eggs at a time, and these are generally of a greenish or greyish colour, beautifully varied with elevated grass-green spots, and marked towards their smaller extremity with white; they are deposited in the sand, and are left to be hatched by the heat of the sun and the atmosphere, but in some countries the female sits upon them as other birds do.

The food consists of vegetables, and in confinement it will eat bread, apples, &c.; all which it swallows whole, not bruising it with the beak; and like the Ostrich, it will swallow almost any thing presented to it that is not too large to pass down the throat. Cassowaries are very fierce, and amazingly powerful, their beak being considerably stronger in proportion than that of the Ostrich, and with this they defend themselves most vigorously, and will break to pieces almost any hard substance. They strike in a very dangerous manner with their feet, either before or behind, at any object which offends them.

Many of these birds have been brought to Europe, as they bear the climate better than most animals imported from the torrid regions: several instances have occurred of their laying eggs during confinement.

RHEA. RHEA.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, depressiusculum, apice rotundato, declive, unguiculato.	<i>Beak</i> straight, depressed, the tip rounded, bent down, and hooked.
<i>Caput</i> plumosum.	<i>Head</i> feathered.
<i>Pedes</i> digitis tribus antice instructi, postice callo rotundato.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes before, and a rounded callous behind.
<i>Alæ</i> breves.	<i>Wings</i> short.

RHEA. *Briss. Lath. Vieil.*

STRUTHIO. *Linn. Gmel. Cuv.*

STRUTHIO-CAMELUS. *Ray.*

OF this genus only one species is known, which is described in the following pages: it appears to have much the same manners as the individuals of the two preceding genera.

AMERICAN RHEA.

(Rhea Americana.)

RH. corpore albo, alis dorsoque obscure griseis. (*Variat corpore toto albo, interdum nigro.*)

Rhea with a white body; the wings and back obscure grey.
(Varies in having the body entirely white or black.)

Rhea Americana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 665. 1.

Rhea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. p. 8.

Struthio Rhea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 266. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 727.

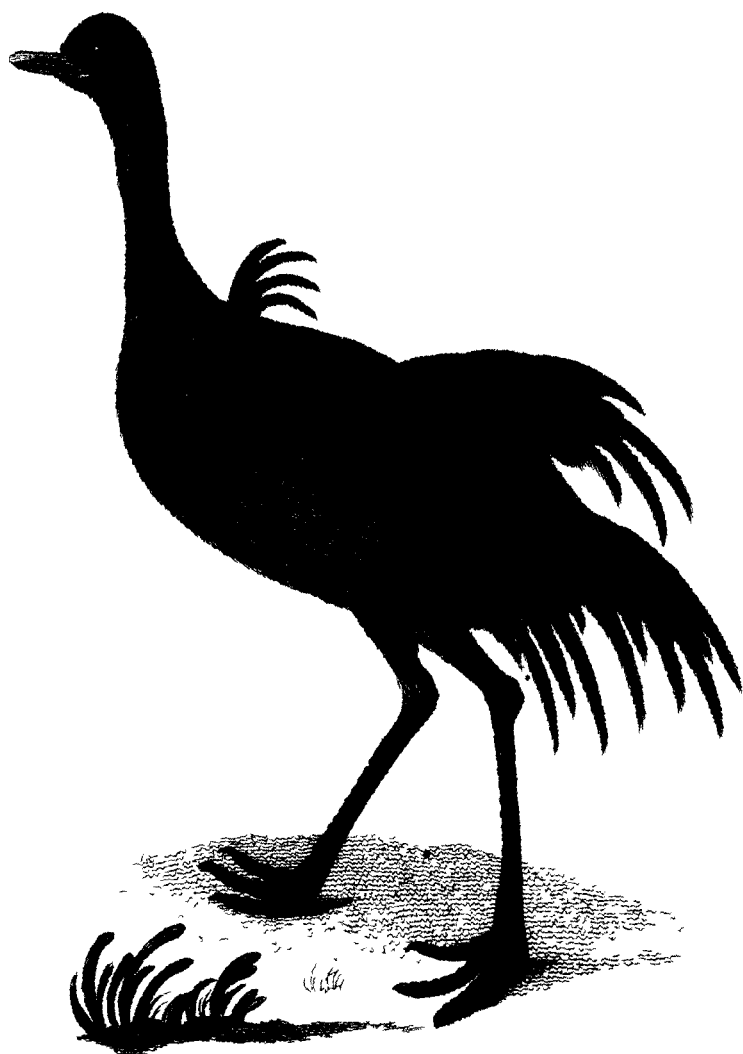
Struthio-camelus Americanus, Nhandu-guacu.—*Raii. Syn.* 36. 2.

Le Touyou. *Berg. Cat.* 1. 452.

American Ostrich. *Will. (Ang.) p.* 150.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 23*.

American Rhea. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 292. 1.

THIS bird is a native of South America, and although extremely common in many parts of that continent, specimens have rarely been seen in England: it is rather less than the Ostrich, being about six feet in height, of which the neck is two feet eight inches: the head is small, rounded, and covered with feathers: eyes black: eyelids furnished with eyelashes: the beak short and broad: the general colour of the plumage on the back and wings is dull grey, but in some individuals wholly white, in others black: the wings stretch from tip to tip no less than eight feet; but on account of the webs being disunited, are useless in flight, hanging over and hiding the tail, which is composed of short feathers of equal lengths: legs



AMERICAN RHEA.

two feet and three quarters in length, furnished with three toes, all placed forwards, and the rudiment of a fourth behind.

This bird appears to be most numerous in the vicinity of the lake Nahuelguapi, in the valley of the Andes: it is also abundant, according to Faulkner, Wallis, and others, in Patagonia. It lives on fruits, and like the Ostrich, devours any thing offered to it: its favourite food is flies, which it catches very nimbly: when attacked, it defends itself by kicking with its feet, either behind or before: the female is said to lay from forty to sixty eggs, on the bare ground*; they contain about two pounds of liquid each. When it calls its young it gives a kind of whistle: its feathers are in great request by the Indians.

* Probably this species, like the rest of the order, is polygamous, and each female deposits a dozen or more eggs in the same place.

DROMICEIUS. EMU.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, marginibus valdè depressis, apice ro- tundato, culmine subcari- nato.	<i>Beak</i> straight, the edges greatly depressed, the tip rounded, the ridge some- what carinated.
<i>Caput</i> pennatum.	<i>Head</i> feathered.
<i>Gula</i> denudata.	<i>Throat</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli; digitis omni- bus antrorsum spectantibus.	<i>Feet</i> three-toed, all the toes placed forward.
<i>Alæ</i> brevissimæ.	<i>Wings</i> very short.

DROMICEIUS. *Viel.*CASUARIUS. *Lath.*

THIS genus may be distinguished from *Casuarius*, with which it was confounded by Latham, by the head being feathered and destitute of any protuberance: the wing-quills are feathered, and do not, as in *Casuarius*, consist merely of shafts: the hinder part of the tibiæ is greatly serrated. One species only is known, which is a native of New Holland.

NEW HOLLAND EMU.

(Dromiceius Novæ-Hollandiæ.)

Dr. nigricans, corpore setoso, capite colloque pennaceis, tibiis postice serratis.

Dusky Emu, with the body hairy; the head and neck feathered the tibiæ serrated behind.

Casuarus Novæ Hollandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 665. 2.

Southern Cassowary. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 3 pl 99.

New Holland Cassowary. *Phil. Bot. Buc. pl. in p.* 271.—

White's Journal, pl. in p. 129 — *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 290. 1.

THIS singular bird is thus described by Dr. Latham in his second Supplement to the General Synopsis of Birds. “This is a large bird, measuring more than seven feet in length: the beak is black: the plumage for the most part brown and grey mixed; paler on the under parts: the head differs greatly from that of the common Cassowary, being covered with feathers; nor has it any helmet or rising protuberance whatever, as in that species: the feathers however about the head and neck are of a hairy texture, and the fore-part of the chin and throat nearly destitute of any, so as the purple colour of the skin may be seen through them: the long species observable in the wings of the common sort* are here wanting, but instead of them are real wings, though of so

small a size as to be useless for flight; they are covered with feathers like the rest of the body, and when the bird is quite at rest, are scarcely discernible therefrom: the legs are dusky and stout; in colour not unlike those in the other species, but are greatly indented or serrated at the back part: the three toes placed in the same manner, all forwards: so far the external appearance of the bird: internally it is said to differ from every other species, particularly in having no gizzard, and the liver so small as not to exceed that of a Blackbird, yet the gall-bladder was large and distended with bile: the crop contained at least six or seven pounds of grass, flowers, and a few berries and seeds: the intestinal canal six yards long: the heart and lungs separated by a diaphragm, and bore a tolerable proportion to the size of the bird.

“ Inhabits New Holland, where it is not uncommon, being frequently seen by our settlers there, but is exceedingly shy, and runs so swiftly that a greyhound can scarcely overtake it. The flesh said to be very good, tasting not unlike young tender beef.”

ORDER

CURSORES.

ROSTRUM aut mediocre, aut capite longius, apice aut obtuso, vel acuto, interdum cuneato.

ALÆ volatui aptæ.

PEDES longiores, tridactyli; **DIGITI** vel ad inum fissi, vel exte-
riores basi membranâ connexi; femora in parte inferiore de-
nudata.

Beak medial, or longer than the head; the tip obtuse or pointed,
sometimes wedge-shaped.

Wings formed for flight.

Legs long, three-toed; the *toes* cleft to their origin, or the
outer ones connected by a membrane at the base; the lower
part of the thighs naked.

THE Bustards and Thick-knees, which form a division in this order, are included by Latham among the Gallinaceæ, and the rest of the genera are placed with the Grallæ. The former live in open plains, and are polygamous, the Thick-knees excepted, which live in pairs: their food consists of herbs, seeds, and insects: the latter reside on the gravelly borders of rivers, in pairs, subsisting upon aquatic insects and worms.

In the subsequent account of this and the following orders, I have omitted many of the species described by Latham, they having been inserted in his Synopsis from the concise and vague descriptions of various travellers.

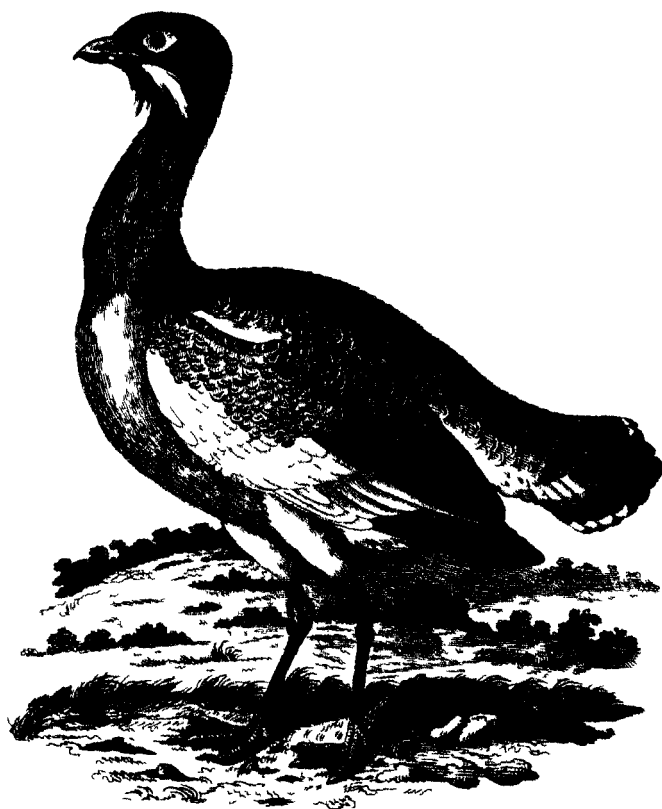
OTIS. BUSTARD.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, compressum; mandibulâ superiore ad apicem fornicatâ.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, compressed; the upper mandible arched towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> ovales, apertæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, open.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii; digiti basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Legs</i> formed for running; the toes connected by a membrane at the base.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres; remiges prima, et quinta æquales et breviores quam quarta.	<i>Wings</i> medial; the first and fifth quills equal, and shorter than the fourth.

OTIS. *Auctorum.*

BUSTARDS are heavy birds; they fly but little; are very wild and shy, and when pursued are slow in taking flight, but run with great velocity, in which they are assisted by their wings: they reside in corn-fields, or on bushy plains: their food consists of herbs, grains, seeds, and insects: they are polygamous, one male being attended by several females. They are all natives of the Old Continent, and the four last species are distinguished by the beak being more slender than in the first mentioned.



GREAT BUSTARD.

GREAT BUSTARD.

(Otis Tarda.)

Ot. corpore supra nigro rufoque undulato et maculato, subtus albedo; remigibus primoribus nigris. (Mas. capite juguloque utrinque cristato.)

Bustard with the body above undulated and spotted with black and rufous; beneath whitish; the primary quills black. (Male with the head and jugulum crested on both sides.)

Otis Tarda. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 264. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 722. 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 58. A. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 18. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 658. 1.—*Leach Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 27.

Outarde. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 1. pl. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 245.

Outarde barbue. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 317.

Great Bustard. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 98. pl. 44.—*Penn. Arct Zool.* 2. 186.—*Edw. pl.* 79, 80.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 38, 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 796. 1.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 139.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 173.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 6.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 314.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 268.

THIS species is the largest of the British birds, the male frequently weighing so much as twenty-five or thirty pounds, attaining the height of four feet, and his wings expanding about nine: on each side of the lower mandible of the beak is a tuft of long feathers, constructed of delicate and unconnected webs: the head, neck, breast, and edge of the wing, are grey, inclining to brown on the tip of the head: the back and lesser wing-coverts are elegantly barred with black and pale ferruginous: the greater coverts are pale cin

reous: the quills are black, slightly tipped with white: the under parts are white: the tail white, consisting of twenty feathers; the middle ones are rust-colour, barred with black; the two outer ones reddish at the base, and for two-thirds of their length: they have two bands of black towards their tip: legs dusky: beak bluish: irides light hazel.

The female is destitute of the tuft on each side of the mandible, and is not above half the size of the male: her crown is of a deep orange, crossed with transverse black lines; the rest of the head brown: the lower part of the neck in front ash-coloured, in other respects similar to the male, except being less brilliant in colour on the back and wings.

The male of this fine species possesses a curious bag or pouch, situated in the fore-part of the neck, and capable of containing about two* quarts of liquid; the entrance to it is immediately under the tongue. This singular reservoir was discovered by Dr. Douglas, who supposes that the bird fills it with water to supply its thirst in the midst of those extensive plains where it is accustomed to wander: a further use of it has also been observed at Morocco, where they fly the Hawk at the Bustard; for on the attack of the Hawk it has been known that the Bustard has

Some writers say seven; but the weight of so great a quantity of fluid placed in the neck seems to be more than the bird would be able to fly with.

made use of this appendage, by squirting the water that is contained therein with violence against the assailant, who is often baffled in the pursuit.

Bustards appear to be natives of the greater part of Europe, but are not of equal frequency in all parts, particularly in well inhabited countries, as they from timidity avoid all commerce with mankind, and the most paltry dog will drive whole herds of them away. In England they used to be met with in flocks of fifty or more, frequenting the open countries of the south and east parts, from Dorsetshire as far as the wolds in Yorkshire, but now they have become extremely scarce, the plains of Wiltshire furnishing the greater portion; but they are in danger of total extirpation, as half a guinea is given in that part for the egg, and ten or twelve guineas for a pair of the birds; in consequence the former is sought after for the purpose of hatching under common poultry, and the latter are often taken by the shepherds' dogs before they can fly.

These birds pair early in the spring: the female lays two eggs, in a hole formed by her feet on the bare ground; they are about one month hatching, and are the size of those of a Goose, of an olive-brown colour, marked with spots of a deeper hue. If, during her absence from the nest, any one handles or even breathes upon the eggs, she immediately abandons them. The young ones follow the dam soon after they are excluded from the egg, but are not capable of flying for some time.

The food of these birds consists of green corn,

the tops of turnips, and various other vegetables, as well as worms ; but they have been known also to eat frogs, mice, and young birds of the smaller kind, which they swallow whole : in the winter they frequently feed on the bark of trees ; they will also swallow any small substance presented to them, somewhat like the Ostrich. The chase of the Bustard is said to afford excellent diversion : they are slow at taking flight, but run so fast that nothing but greyhounds can overtake them. They do not appear to be capable of domestication, as many attempts have been made to rear them, but they always perish in two or three years, and do not shew any inclination to breed.

The Bustard is migratory, though but little so in this kingdom, where it is most abundant in autumn, but in France it is likewise seen in the spring : on all the south plains of Russia and the deserts of Tartary it is likewise common, but does not appear to be found in any other part of Asia, or at all in Africa.

ARABIAN BUSTARD.

(Otis Arabs.)

Or. rufescens, nigricante striata, subtus alba, auribus erecto-cristatis, caudâ fasciâ fuscâ.

Rufescent Bustard, striated with dusky; beneath white; the ears with an erect crest; the tail with a brown fascia.

Otis Arabs. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 264. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 725.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 30 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 659. 3.

Le Lohong, Outarde huppée d'Arabia. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 52.

Paon sauvage de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 85. pl. 49. ?

Arabian Bustard. *Edw. pl.* 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 801. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 226 —*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 284. 2.

NEARLY as large as the common Bustard, measuring about three feet and a half in length, and seven in expanse: its beak is pale horn-colour: the irides are dull brown: the forehead whitish: the hind head is adorned with a black crest, from which arises a black fascia, reaching forward on the sides of the head; the top of which, the neck, and upper parts of the body, are rufous, varied with black: the quills black: the secondaries spotted with black and white; those nearest the body rufous, barred with dusky: the throat and fore-part of the neck ash-colour, barred with brown lines: the breast and under parts of the body white: the two middle tail-feathers dusky, the rest white, varied and crossed with a black band: legs pale brown.

This bird inhabits various parts of Asia and Africa: its flesh is very excellent: its manners are unknown.

RUFFED BUSTARD.

(Otis Houbara.)

Or. flavesens fusco maculata, subtus alba, collo pennis nigris elongatis, caudâ ochraceâ fasciis nigris, apice albâ.

Yellow Bustard, spotted with brown; beneath white; with the neck with elongated black feathers; the tail ochraceous, with black fasciæ, and white tips.

Otis houbara. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 725. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 8.

Otis rhaad. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 725. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 9.

Psophia undulata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 721.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 657. 2.

Le Houbara, ou Outarde huppée d'Afrique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 59.—*Gent. Mag.* xix. pl. in p. 499.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* p. 319.

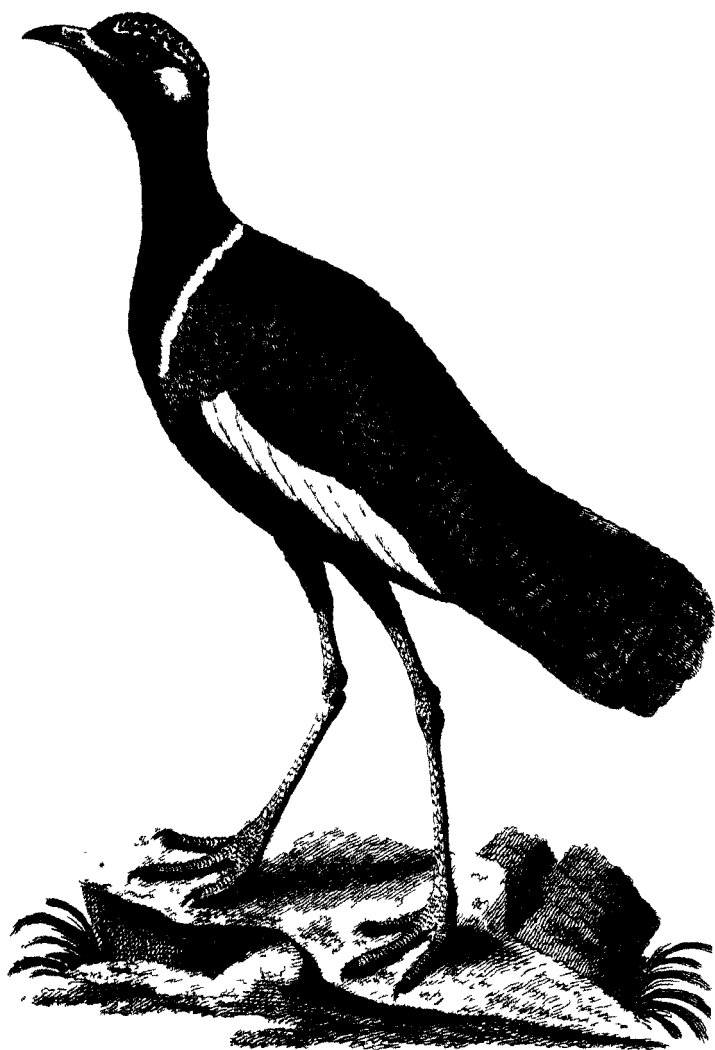
Le Rhaad. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 61.

Undulated Trumpeter. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 225.

Rhaad Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 805. 7.

Ruffed Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 805. 6.

THE male of this species, when in full plumage, answers to the following description: the forehead and sides of the head are red-grey, varied with small brown spots: the hind head, cheeks, and top of the neck, are dusky, mottled with dusky and grey lines: on the head are several pure white long feathers, and on the sides of the neck is a stripe of elongated black feathers, which is followed by several white ones with disunited webs: the breast and under parts of the body are pure white: the hinder part of the neck, the back,



WHITE-EARED BUSTARD.

and the wings, are yellow-ochre, sprinkled with delicate black stripes, but the middle of each feather is plain : the quills are white, black towards their tip, which is pure white : the tail-feathers are of a red-ochre colour, with three broad stripes of dusky grey ; and the whole of them, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white : the beak is dusky brown : the feet greenish. Its length is about two feet. The young males have the sides of the head more striped with zigzag lines of red and dusky : the white feathers of the crest are shorter, and marked towards their tips with fine dusky stripes : the long feathers on the sides of the neck are shorter, and varied with deep brown. The female is unknown.

This bird inhabits Arabia and the northern parts of Africa, and it sometimes migrates into Spain and Turkey : its manners are unknown, save that it resides in the deserts.

 WHITE-EARED BUSTARD.

(*Otis Afra.*)

Ot. nigra, dorso cinereo-undulato, auribus albis.

Black Bustard, with the back undulated with cinereous ; the ears white.

Otis afra Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 724. 4.—*Lath Ind. Orn* 2
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Otis atra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 264. 4.

L'Outarde d'Afrique. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 54.

White-eared Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 802. pl. 69. f. 4 --
Lath. Syn. Sup. 227.

THIS rare species is thus described by Latham, who has also given a figure: "Size of a large fowl: length twenty-two inches. The beak yellow, a trifle bent at the end, where it is black: the crown of the head is blackish brown, irregularly barred with white lines; on each side of it a white line: on the ears a large spot of white: the rest of the head, with the forehead, neck, and under parts of the body, black: round the lower part of the neck behind a band of white, which passes forwards to the breast like a collar, but does not quite meet before: the upper parts of the body, great part of the wings, and tail, are deep blackish brown, crossed with irregular streaks of different shapes, and of a rufous colour: the outer edges of the wing and quills are black; above these a large bed of white, occupying almost the whole length of the wing: the secondaries are longer than the quills, and hang over and hide them in a state of rest: the tail consists of fourteen feathers, is five inches in length, and a little rounded; all the feathers marked not unlike those of the back, but more inclined to ash-colour, palest at the end; besides which, all but the two middle ones are crossed with two bars of black. The lower part of the feathers round the middle of the thighs are white: the legs are yellow: claws black. The female has the head and neck like the back, but

the lines more delicate, and the breast and belly black, like the male; but the white spot on the ears, and ring at the lower part of the neck, are wanting."

Native of the country north of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Korhane*, or *Knor-haan*, from its cry, which somewhat resembles the syllable *korh* twice repeated, and is uttered most clamorously as soon as it perceives a man, and by that means often disappoints the sportsman, as all the other birds are alarmed at the noise, and disappear in the instant; for this it is usual always to kill the Bustard, to prevent its driving the game away. It frequents heaths and places remote from habitations, and builds its nest in bushes, the female laying two eggs in the season. The flesh is not very good, but is thought agreeable by many.

INDIAN BUSTARD.

(*Otis Bengalensis*.)

Or. nigra supra fulvo-fusca, dorso maculis. cauda fasciis nigris, tectricibus alarum albis.

Black Bustard, above fulvous brown; the back with black spots, and the tail with black fasciæ; the wing-coverts white.

Otis bengalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 724.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 6.

Otis aurita. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 660. 7. †

Pluvianus bengalensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 82. 13.

La. Charge. *Buff. Ois.* 2. 56.

Passarage Bustard. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 228. †

Indian Bustard. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 804. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 228.—*Edw. pl.* 250.

THE male of this species has the head, neck, breast, and under parts of the body, black; the latter inclining to ash-colour: the back elegantly mottled with reddish brown and black: the wing-coverts white: quills black: beak and legs pale ash-colour. The female has the prevailing colour of the plumage pale ash, clouded and undulated with darker and blackish: head, neck, and belly, plain.

The Passarage Bustard of Latham appears to be a variety of the old male of this species: it is about the size of the Little Bustard: its length is eighteen inches: beak slender, brown and white: the head, neck, breast, and belly, black: on the ears a large white patch: junction of the neck and back white: the back, wings, and tail, black, reticulated with fine lines of brown: the greater wing-coverts are white: on the hind head are four pairs of capillary feathers, each pair of different lengths, and dilating at their end into a lance-shaped tuft; the longest four inches, the shortest scarcely larger than the rest of the feathers of that part: the legs are strong, and pale yellow.

Both these birds inhabit India, and have a great affinity to the White-eared Bustard, but they differ in many respects, particularly in having the wing-

coverts white, and the last variety being adorned with the long capillary feathers, and being of a much smaller size than that bird; neither has the first the white patch on the ears, which is so conspicuous a mark in the other species.

They are greatly esteemed for their flesh, but although very common are difficult to obtain, as they are very shy: the first is called *Charge*, and the latter *Oorail*, or *Passarge Bustard*.

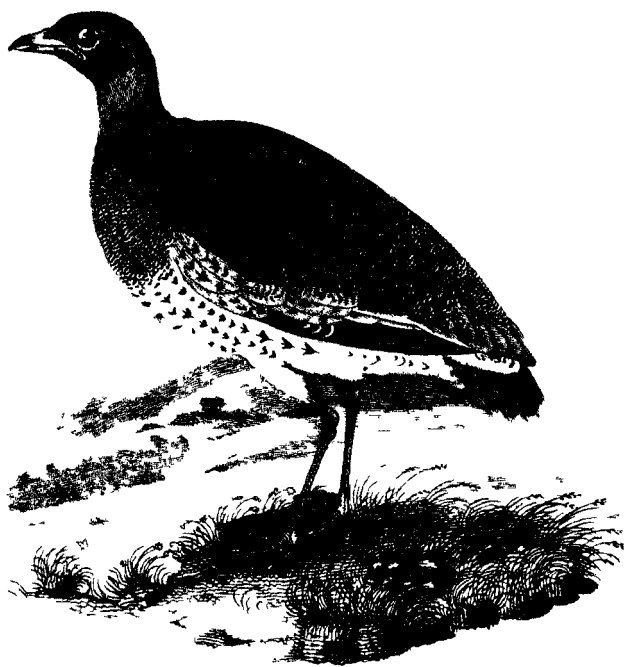
TETRAX. BUSTARNELLE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum paulò compressum; mandibula superiore ad apicem deflexâ.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, slightly compressed; the upper mandible towards the tip bent down.
<i>Nares</i> ovales, apertæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, open.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii; <i>digiti</i> basi membranâ coaliti.	<i>Feet</i> formed for running; the toes joined at the base by a membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres; <i>reniges</i> prima et quarta æquales, quinta longior quam quarta.	<i>Wings</i> medial; the first and fourth quills equal; the fifth longer than the fourth.

TETRAX. *Leach.*OTIS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Briss. Ray, Temm. Cuv. Vieil. &c.*

THIS genus was detached from the preceding by Dr. Leach in the Catalogue of the indigenous Animals that are preserved in the British Museum: only one species is known, whose manners are described in the following pages.



FIELD BUSTARDELLE.

FIELD BUSTARNELLE.

(Tetrax campestris.)

Te. nigro rufa alboque variegata, subtus alba, collo nigro, torque duplici albo. (Femina torque corpore supra concolor.)

Bustarnelle variegated with black, rufous, and white; beneath white; the neck black, with a double white ring. (Female with the collar the same colour as the rest of the body.)

Tetrax campestris. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit. p. 28.*

Otis Tetrax. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 284. 2. — Linn. Faun. Succ. No. 196. — Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 723. 2. — Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 659. 3.*

Otis minor. *Briss. Orn. 5. 24. 2. pl. 2. f. 1, 2. — Raii. Syn. 59. 2.*

Petite Outarde. *Buff. Ois. 2. 40. — Buff. Pl. Enl. 25. male. 10. female.*

Outard canepetiere. *Temm. Man. d'Orni. 318.*

Field Duck. *Alb. 3. pl. 41.*

Little Bustard. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 99. — Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 321. A. — Edw. pl. 251. — Phil. Trans. xlviii. p. 502. pl. 16. — Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 759. 2. — Lath. Syn. Sup. 226. — Lew. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 140. — Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 174. — Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 318. — Mont. Orn. Dict. 1. — Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. — Shaw. Nat. Misc. 14. pl. 573. female.*

Field Bustarnelle. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit. p. 28.*

THIS is seventeen inches in length: the top of the head and the occiput are bright luteous, spotted with brown: the sides of the head and the fore-part of the neck are deep grey, encircled with a collar of pure white: the whole of the lower part of the neck is deep black: the breast is surrounded by a broad white collar, succeeding a narrow band of black: the rest of the under parts, the edge of

the wing, and the upper tail-coverts, are pure white: the whole of the upper parts of the body are bright yellowish, varied with zigzag dusky stripes, following the outline of the feathers, and sprinkled with large black spots: beak and feet grey: irides orange. The female and young male have the throat white: the sides of the head, the neck, and the upper part of the breast, of a bright yellowish, varied with brown stripes, and a broad longitudinal bar in the centre of each feather: the breast, the sides, the edge of the wing, and the upper and under tail-coverts, are white, varied with transverse black stripes: the upper parts are the same, but more varied with black.

This species inhabits the arid and open plains of the southern parts of Europe, being most abundant in Turkey, Italy, and Spain; in France and Germany it is rarer, and in this country is extremely scarce, not more than ten or a dozen specimens having been captured in the course of a long series of years, and those principally females: it is not found far to the north: it subsists principally upon grain, seeds, and other vegetable productions, also on insects and worms: the female lays her eggs in June, to the number of four or five, of a glossy green-colour: as soon as the young are hatched she leads them about as the hen does her chickens: they are able to fly by the middle of August. It is frequently taken in France in nets, like the Partridge, for the sake of its flesh, which is excellent, and is said to resemble that of the hare: its eggs are also a great delicacy. Like

the Great Bustard, this is very shy and crafty, and if disturbed will fly for two or three hundred paces, not far from the ground, and then run faster than a man can follow on foot.

A very fine female of this species is in the collection of indigenous birds in the British Museum: it was shot near Torrington in Devonshire, in the winter of 1804, and was taken to Plymouth market, where it was sold for a female Black Grouse, but fortunately it fell into the hands of William Prideaux, Esq. who presented it to the late Colonel Montagu, whose entire museum was purchased by government to form a basis of a splendid collection of British Zoology.

ÆDICNEMUS. THICK-KNEE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, rectum, validum, ad apicem compressum; mandibulâ superiore culmine carinato, inferiore ad apicem angulosâ.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, straight, strong, compressed at the tip; the upper mandible with the ridge carinated, the lower with the tip angulated.
<i>Nares</i> ad medium rostri sitæ, antrosum patulæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the beak, open in front.
<i>Pedes</i> longiores, graciles, tridactyli, digiti basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Legs</i> long, slender, three-toed, the toes connected at the base with a membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres.	<i>Wings</i> medial

ÆDICNEMUS. *Cuv. Temm. Vieill.*

FEDOA. *Raii, Leach.*

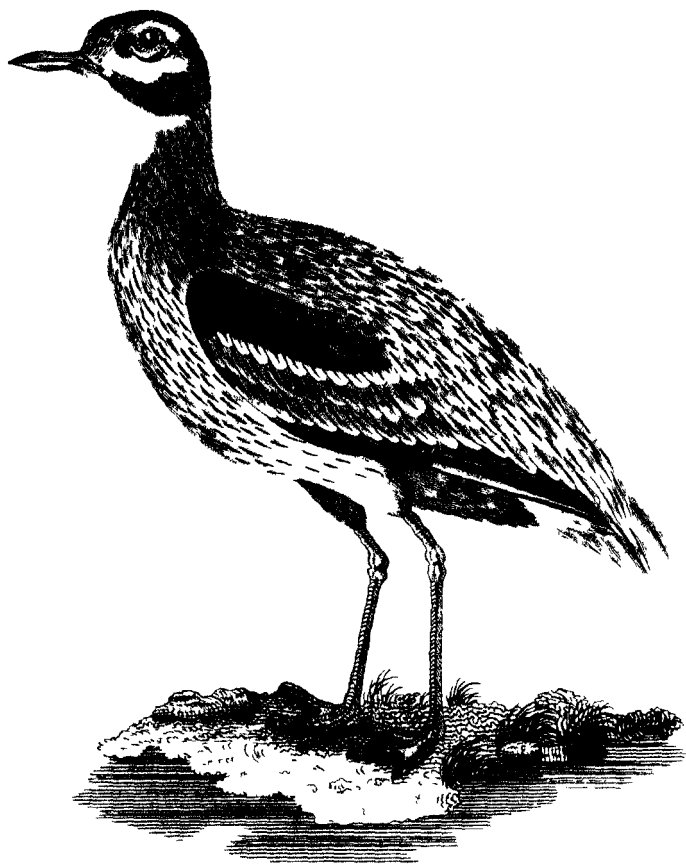
OTIS. *Lath.*

CHARADRIUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*

PLUVIALIS. *Raii. Briss.*

THE only species of this genus which is found in Europe lives in pairs in barren and sandy situations, where it deposits its eggs in a cavity formed by its feet: its food consists of earthworms, snails, and small reptiles: its voice is strong, and is heard at a great distance.

In the *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, by Temminck,



COMMON THICK-KNEE.

mention is made of two new and undescribed species of this genus, both of which are natives of Asia, one being found in the southern parts of that vast continent, and the other in New Holland: they are said to be twice as large as the European species.

COMMON THICK-KNEE.

(*Œdicnemus crepitans*.)

Œd. griseo-fuscus, supra lineis longitudinalibus nigricantibus, remigibus, primoribus duabus nigris medio albis.

Grey-brown Thick-knee, with dusky longitudinal lines above; the two primary quills black, white in the middle.

Œdicnemus crepitans. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* p. 322.

Charadrius Œdicnemus. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 255. 10.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 689.

Otis Œdicnemus. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 661. 11.

Pluvialis major, Œdicnemus vulgo dicta. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 76. 12. pl. 27. f. 1.—Raii. *Syn.* 108. A. 4.

Fedoa nostra tertia. Raii. *Syn.* 105. A. 6.

Fedoa Œdicnemus. Leach. *Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 28.

Le grand Pluvier, ou courlis de terre. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 105. pl. 7.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 919.

Œdicnème criard. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 322.

Stone Curlew. Alb. 1. pl. 69.—Will. 306. 293. pl. 58. 77.

Thick-kneed Bustard. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 100.—White's *Selb.* 4to. 43. 88.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 806. 9.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 141.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 163. Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.*

Great Plover. Bew. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 321.

Common Thick-knee. Leach. *Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 28.

LENGTH eighteen inches: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are grey-brown, with a deeper longitudinal spot in the middle of each feather: the throat, belly, and thighs, are pure white: the neck and breast reddish, with longitudinal brown stripes: on the wing is a longitudinal band of white; the first quill having towards its middle a large white spot, and the second a very small one on its outer web: the base of the beak is bright yellowish, the tip black: the orbits, irides, and feet, are bright yellow: the knees are much swollen, from whence the name. The young and females are much the same, but duller in appearance.

Thick-knees inhabit only the most open, hilly situations; large corn-fields, heaths, and such like, are their favourite resort, particularly dry and stony lands. They are abundant in France, Italy, and other southern parts of Europe, but in Germany, Holland, and England, are somewhat scarce: in the latter country, Norfolk, Hampshire, and Lincolnshire, are the places most frequented: they are also tolerably plentiful in some parts of Kent, affecting the rising slopes and hills on each side of the valley between Dartford and Farningham: in the north they are never found, and rarely beyond Dorsetshire in the west. During the winter of 1807 several were observed on the Start promontory, which is nearly the most southern part of the kingdom.

This species is migrative, making its first appearance about May, and remaining with us all

the spring and summer, departing about October, except in unusually mild seasons, when some will stay the whole winter, as mentioned before. It is seldom observed during the day, except surprised, when it suddenly flies to some distance, and generally escapes before the sportsman comes within gun-shot. It runs with great velocity for some time, and then stops short, holding its head and body still, and on the least noise squats close on the ground. In the evening it comes out in search of food, and utters its singular cry, which is compared to the turning of a rusty handle: its food consists of worms, caterpillars, toads, and such like, and according to the observations of Mr. Haworth, it preys upon the larvæ of *Lasiocampa Trifolii*, to procure which it turns over the stones beneath which they are secreted.

It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs in a small excavation on the bare ground, or sheltered by two or three stones. the eggs are two or three in number, of a greyish white, blotched and streaked with dusky olive; they are hatched in about thirty days. The young run almost immediately they are excluded, and the female leads them to some stony field, where they are difficult to discover, as they greatly resemble the stones in colour: they are sometimes hatched late in the autumn, about October.

GREAT-BEAKED THICK-KNEE.

(Cedicnemus magnirostris.)

Ced. rostro dilatato, corpore nigro striato supra cærulescente, subtus cinerascēte, maculâ remigum albâ, pedibus cæruleis.

Thick-knee with a dilated beak ; the body above bluish, striated with black ; beneath greyish ; quills with a white spot ; feet blue.

Charadrius magnirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxxvi. 2.

Great-billed Plover. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 319. 8.

THIS bird is thus briefly noticed by Latham : "Size of the Golden Plover : beak black, stout, and very broad, resembling the Tody genus : the general colour of the upper parts is blue-grey, streaked with black ; beneath pale ash, but with the same markings : forehead, part of the crown and ears, minutely spotted : quills black : base of several of the primaries white : legs dull blue. Inhabits New South Wales." I have placed this species in this genus on the authority of Vieillot, who considers it to form a distinct section from the former, differing in its beak, which is very strong and compressed, and has its lower mandible angulated.

CHARADRIUS. PLOVER.

Generic Character.

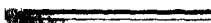
<i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, rectum, teretiusculum, apice obtusum.	<i>Beak</i> short, slender, straight, rounded, the tip obtuse.
<i>Nares</i> basales, lineares.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, linear.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii, tridactyli; digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> formed for running, three-toed; the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.
<i>Cauda</i> rotundata, aut cuneiforma.	<i>Tail</i> rounded or cuneiform.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, aut muticæ aut calcaratæ.	<i>Wings</i> medial, smooth, or armed with a spur.

CHARADRIUS. *Linn. Gmel. Lath. Viv. Leach, Temm. Cuv. &c.*
 PLUVIALIS. *Raii, Briss.*

PLOVERS subsist on small worms and various aquatic insects: the three first species frequent the muddy borders of great rivers and marshy places; and but rarely appear in the neighbourhood of the sea coast, which situation all the others of the genus affect, and also the mouth of those rivers that disembogue themselves into the sea.

They vary extremely in their plumage at different periods of the year, and in fact many of the species run into each other so greatly, as to render

it very difficult to separate them with accuracy; and as many of the species described by Latham are noticed in so brief a manner, and without any reference to plates, I am obliged to omit them, being fearful of creating more confusion than there is at present in this puzzling genus.



a. ~~CAPITUM~~ ~~capitulum~~ ~~non instructum.~~

a. Head not furnished with a wattle.

GOLDEN PLOVER.

(*Charadrius pluvialis*.)

CU. corpore nigro viridiq[ue] maculato subtus albedo, pectore griseo maculis nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque cinereis.

Plover with the body spotted with black and green, beneath whitish; the breast grey, with dusky spots, the beak and feet grey.

Charadrius pluvialis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 254 7.—*Linn. Faun. Succ.* 190—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 688—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 43. 1 pl. 4. f. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 740 1—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.

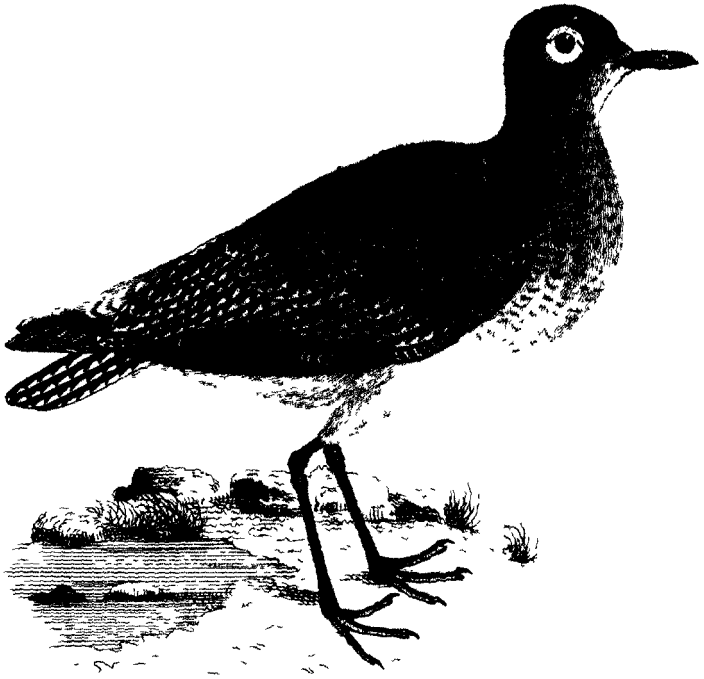
Pluvialis viridis *Rau. Syn.* 111 A. 2.

Pluvialis aurea minor. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 47. 2.

Le Pluvier doré. *Buff. Orn.* 8 81.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 904—*Ternm.*

**Man. d'Orn.* 324.

Green Plover. *Lowe, Faun. Orcad.* p. 88



GOLDEN PLOVER.

Golden Plover. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 208. *pl.* 72.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 399.—*Will. Ang.* 303. —*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 193. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 252.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 323.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 181. —*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 158.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 45.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 16.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 71. *pl.* lix. *f.* 5.

THIS elegant species is ten inches and a half in length: the top of the head, as well as the whole of the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are fine silky black, varied with large golden-yellow spots placed on the edges of the webs: the sides of the head, the neck, and the breast, are varied with spots of grey, brown, and yellow: the throat and under parts of the body are white: the quills black, their shafts white towards the tip: beak dusky: feet deep grey: irides brown: female similar: the young during the first year have the upper parts dusky grey, spotted with greyish yellow. In the breeding season both sexes appear black on the lower part of the breast; these feathers begin to shew themselves in March, and are perfected in May, at which time the female begins to lay.

The eggs are four in number, about the size and shape of those of the Lapwing, of a greyish olive, blotched with dusky: they are deposited amongst heath. The young run as soon as hatched, and follow the mother to the damp places in search of worms: at first they are clothed with down of a dusky colour, and are incapable of flying for a considerable time. The old birds are very tenacious of their offspring, and become very bold during this time.

This is a very common species, being found throughout the greater portion of the globe. With us it is found throughout the whole year, and breeds on several of our unfrequented mountains, particularly those of the Scotch islands and the Grampian hills: in the southern parts of this country they are somewhat more scarce, particularly in the county of Kent. They fly in small flocks, and make a shrill whistling noise, by an imitation of which they may be allured within gunshot.

ALWARGRIM PLOVER.

(*Charadrius apricarius*.)

CH. corpore fusco albo luteoque punctato, gulâ abdomine lineaque sub collo nigris, rostro pedibusque cinereis.

Plover with a brown body, spotted with white and yellow; the throat, abdomen, and line beneath the neck, black; the beak and feet grey.

Charadrius apricarius. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 254. 6.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 189 —*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1. 687.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 742. 5.—*O. Fabr. Faun. Græc.* No. 79 p. 114.

Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 85.

Pluvier doré, (plumage d'été) *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 326.

Black-bellied Plover. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 41. pl. lvii. f. 4.

Alwargrim Plover. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 398.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 198. 5.

THIS, which Temminck asserts is the summer plumage of the preceding species, I am induced to

consider distinct, as I have never seen a specimen that was captured in England, where the Golden Plover is very common, and has been observed at all seasons. This is the size of the last described : its beak is one inch in length, and black : eyelids dusky : irides brown : the plumage on the upper parts of the body is black, spotted with orange : at the base of the upper mandible the feathers are black : the forehead, between the eyes, white, passing over each eye in a line down the sides of the neck to the breast, where it unites to a band of the same across the latter : all the fore-parts of the neck, breast, and under parts of the body, are also black, the band on the breast excepted : the rest is spotted with white : the secondaries, quills, and tail, are barred with brown and black : legs black. The male has the temples black ; in the female they are dusky.

This species inhabits the most northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, being found in Sweden, Denmark, Greenland, Russia, Siberia, Hudson's Bay, and New York. In Greenland it appears early in the spring, rather sparingly, on all the southern lakes, feeding upon worms and the buds of the black-berried heath : after breeding it returns southward. Its flesh is said to be exquisite. It is called in America the Large Whistling Field Bird, from its note, which is very shrill.

DOTTREL PLOVER.

(Charadrius Morinellus.)

Ch. pectore ferrugineo, fasciâ superciliarum pectorisque lineari albâ, vertice rostro pedibusque cinereis.

Plover with a ferruginous breast; a fascia over the eyes, and a linear one on the breast white; the crown, beak, and feet, grey.

Charadrius Morinellus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 254. 5.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 188.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 686.—*Raii. Syn.* 111. A. 4.—*Briss. Orn.* 54. 5. pl. 4 f. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 746. 17.—*Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.

Charadrius Sibiricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 690.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 747. 19.

Charadrius Tartaricus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 746. 15.

Charadrius Asiaticus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 684.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 746. 14.

Petit Pluvier, ou le Guinard. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 87.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 832.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 326.

Asiatic Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 207. 12.

Dotterel. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 210 pl. 73.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 487. A.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. pl. 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 208. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 253.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 16.—*Valc. Syn.* 2. pl. 162.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 186.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 42.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. p. 332.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 311.

THIS bird is between nine and ten inches in length: the beak black: forehead mottled with dusky and grey; its hinder part dull black: over the eye is a band of white, pointing downwards, and ending on the occiput: the sides of the head and throat are white: the hind part of the neck,

the back, and the wings, are greyish brown : the edges of the feathers are pale rust-colour, and the lower part of the back and the rump incline to grey : the greater quills are brown ; the outer edge and shaft of the first white : the fore-part of the neck olive-grey, varied near the throat with white : the lower part of the neck is bounded by a black line, beneath which is one of white : the breast and sides are pale dull orange : the middle of the belly black ; its lower part and thighs reddish white : the tail olive-brown, with a dusky bar towards the tip, which is white, as are also the edges of the two outer feathers : legs black. The female is rather larger : the colours are more dull : the breast has a white line, and the belly is black, varied with white : the stripe over the eye is narrower than in the male. The young have the whole of the under parts of the body of a pale ferruginous brown.

These birds inhabit the northern parts of Asia and Europe, frequenting the muddy borders of rivers, and breeding in the alpine lands : they are very stupid, and may be taken by the most simple artifice ; so that it was formerly the custom to go in quest of them in the night, with a lighted torch or candle, and the birds on these occasions will mimic the actions of the fowler with great archness ; when he stretches out an arm, they stretch out their wings ; if he moves a foot, they move one also, and every other motion they endeavour to imitate. This is the opportunity the fowler takes of entangling them in his net. At

present the more certain method of the gun has superseded this singular artifice, as it is easily shot, seldom flying to any great distance when disturbed.

The Dottrel is a migratory species, being seen on our moors and downs in its flights to and from its breeding place, from April to June, and again from September to November: they fly in flocks of five or six during the latter period; these are generally the old birds and young brood, though occasionally upwards of a dozen are seen together. It is said to breed in Russia and Siberia, and other northern parts of Europe; they are likewise supposed to breed in Cumberland and Westmorland, as they are abundant in some parts of those counties during the breeding season, and are also observed at the same period on the Scotch Highlands.



RINGED PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Hiaticula.*)

Ch. corpore griseo-fusco, subtus albo, pectore nigro, fronte nigricante fasciâ albâ, vertice fusco, rostro rubro apice nigro, pedibus luteis.

Plover with a grey-brown body; beneath white; with the breast black; the forehead dusky, with a white stripe; the crown brown; the beak red, with a black tip; the feet yellow.

- Charadrius Hiaticula.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 253. 1.—Linn. *Faun. Succ.* 187.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 683.—Raii. *Syn.* 112. A. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 743. 8.
- Charadrius torquatus.* Leach, *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 28.
- Pluvialis torquata minor.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 63. 8. pl. 5. f. 2.
- Le Pluvier à collier. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 90.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 920.
- Grand Pluvier à collier. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 328.
- Sea Lark. Alb. *Birds.* 1. pl. 80.—Low. *Faun. Orcad.* p. 89.
- Ringed Plover Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 2. 211.—Penn. *Act. Zool.* 2. 401.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 201. 8.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 184.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 161.—Don. *Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 18.—Pult. *Cat. Dors.* 16.—Bew. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 334.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Supp.*—Wills. *Amer. Orn.* 5. 30. pl. xxxvii. f. 3.

LENGTH seven inches: the forehead, space between the eye and beak, a broad coronal stripe passing over the eyes to the occiput, and a broad gorget on the breast, whose extremities join on the nape, are all deep black: a stripe through the middle of the forehead, the throat, collar round the neck, and all the under parts of the body, are white: the occiput and whole of the upper parts are grey-brown: the two middle tail-feathers greyish brown, growing black almost towards the tips; the three next on each side the same, with the tips white; the last but one is white, with a brown band: the outer one is white, with a small spot only: the shafts of the quills towards their tips, and a spot on their inner webs, pure white: beak orange, with the tip black: legs orange: claws black. The female with the coronal band narrower, and the gorget on the breast dusky. The young has the whole of the parts that are destined to become black in the adult of a dusky

grey: the gorget is brown-grey, and the feathers of the upper parts of the plumage are greyish, with the edges of the feathers yellow.

This species is common in all the northern countries of Europe and America; it is also abundant in Holland, France, and Italy, on the sea shore, but in Germany it affects the borders of rivers: it is said to migrate into England in the spring and depart in autumn; but this is denied by Montagu, who asserts that he has captured many specimens during the severest winters, in Devonshire, Cornwall, and other parts, when they leave the shore and retire inwards: during the summer it frequents the sea shore, running nimbly along the sands, taking short flights, accompanied by loud twitterings, then alights and runs again: if disturbed, it flies quite off. Early in May these birds pair: they make no nest, but the female lays from three to five (generally four) eggs, in a small cavity in the sand, just above high-water mark: these are of a grey-brown, marked all over with small black and ash-coloured spots, which are blended towards the thicker end. They are greatly attached to their young, and will use various artifices to save them from injury. In the autumn they become gregarious, and continue in small flocks during the winter: they feed on marine insects and worms.

CURONIAN PLOVER.

(Charadrius Curonicus.)

Ch. cervicis fasciâ lunulaque fron'tis nigris, pileo cinereo, fasciâ oculuri nigricante undulatâ, dorso alis caudâque cinereis, pedibus rubescentibus.

Plover with the top of the neck, and a fascia and lunule on the forehead, black; the pileus grey; an undulated dusky fascia near the eye; the back, wings, and tail, grey; the feet reddish.

Charadrius Curonicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 692.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2 750. 31.

Le petit Pluvier à collier. *Buff. Ois.* 8. pl. 6.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 921. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 330.

Curonian Plover. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 318. 6.

THIS species is in length six inches: its beak is entirely black: the circle round the eyes is of a lemon-yellow: the forehead, space between the eyes and beak, a broad coronal band passing over the eyes and in a straight line beneath, and a narrow gorget on the breast, whose extremities join on the nape, are deep black: a stripe through the forehead, the throat, a collar on the neck, and the whole of the under parts, white: the occiput and whole of the upper parts of the body are dusky grey: the two outer tail-feathers are white, with a black bar on their inner web; the following is part white, and the rest, the two middle ones excepted, are tipped with white; the outer quill alone has the shaft white: legs flesh-colour.

This bird inhabits the sea shore near the mouths of large rivers : it is very abundant in Germany and towards the south of Europe, and occasionally migrates into Holland : it feeds on aquatic insects and small worms : it lays from three to five oblong eggs, of a whitish hue, mottled with large black spots and indistinct ones of grey-brown : they are deposited on the sandy shores.

KENTISH PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Cantianus*.)

Ch. fuscus fronte, collari abdomineque albis, vittâ per oculos lateralibusque pectoris nigris.

Brown Plover, with the forehead, collar, and abdomen, white ; a stripe through the eyes, and the sides of the breast, black.

Charadrius Cantianus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxvi. 1.

Plôvier à collier interrompu. Temm. Man. d'Orn. 331.

Kentish Plover. Lew. Brit. Birds. pl. 185. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 316. 3.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.

Ringed Plover, variety. Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.

ABOUT six inches and a half in length : the forehead, the eyebrows, which are broad, a band on the nape, and the whole of the under parts, are pure white : a space between the eye and the beak, and large angular patch on the head, and a broad spot on each side of the breast, are deep black : behind each eye is a large spot of grey-black : the

head and nape are bright red: the upper parts of the plumage are grey-brown: the whole of the quills have white shafts: the lateral tail-feathers on each side are white; the third the same, and the rest brown: the beak, irides, and feet, black. The female does not possess the angular spot on the top of the head: the space between the eye and the beak, and spot behind the eye, are grey-brown: the red on the head and nape is tinged with grey. The young ones have not the black hue: the forehead, the eyebrows, and the nape, are slightly marked with a shade of white: the large spot on the lateral part of the breast is indicated by bright brown: the whole of the feathers on the upper parts are grey-brown, edged with clear grey.

The three last described birds possess so many characters in common, that it is very difficult to discriminate them apart; but by a proper attention to the description it is hoped any one will be enabled to define them, as the descriptions, to avoid any possibility of mistake, are taken from Temminck, who has had frequent opportunities of seeing all the three in a free state.

The present species is very abundant in Holland; it migrates into Germany and the south, and occasionally into England, three or four having been taken near Sandwich in Kent: it lives on the borders of the sea, and sometimes, though rarely, on the banks of rivers: it feeds on small beetles, other insects, and marine worms: it lays its eggs on the

sand and shingle of the sea shore; they vary in number from three to five, and are of a yellow-olive, marked with various sized irregular spots of dusky brown.

NOISY PLOVER.

(*Charadrius vociferus*.)

CH. corpore supra griseo-fusco subtus albo, fasciis pectoris colli frontis genarumque nigris, caudâ luteâ fasciâ nigrâ, pedibus flavis, rostro nigro.

Plover with the body above grey-brown; beneath white; with black fasciæ on the breast, the neck, forehead, and cheeks; the tail yellow, with a black fascia; the feet yellow; the beak black.

Charadrius vociferus. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 253. 3.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 2. 685.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 742. 6.

Charadrius torquatus. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 255. 9.?

Pluvialis Virginiana torquata. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 68 9.

Pluvialis Dominicensis torquata. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 70. 10. *pl.* 6. *f.* 2.

Kildir. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 96.

Pluvier à collier de St. Domingue. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 286.

Chattering Plover, or Kill-Deer. Catesb. *Carol.* 1. *pl.* 71.—Wills. *Amer. Orn.* 7. 73. *pl.* lix. *f.* 6.

Noisy Plover. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 400.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 199. 6.

THIS species is thus described by Latham:
 “Size of a Snipe: length nine inches and three quarters: beak above an inch long, and black:

eyelids red : eyes black : the forehead is white : between the eyes, across the head, a bar of black, passing on each side to the hind head : the chin and fore-part of the neck is white ; at the lower part of the neck the white encircles it like a ring, and is accompanied by a bar of black all round : on the breast is another black bar, and except these, all the under parts are white : the hind part of the head, neck, and upper part of the body and wings, are dusky brown : rump rusty orange : the feathers very long : some of the feathers which fall over the greater quills fringed with white ; the last black ; a few of the outer ones have white shafts : tail the colour of the rump, much rounded in shape, near the end barred with black, the tip white : legs pale yellow : male and female much alike."

This is a restless noisy species, setting up its cry the moment any one approaches : it is confined to America, being found at New York, Carolina, and Virginia ; at the latter place it remains all the year, and is called *kill-deer*, from its note resembling that word : it migrates to New York in spring, where it breeds, and lays three or four eggs ; returns south in the autumn.

PHILIPPINE PLOVER.

(Charadrius Philippensis.)

Ch. fuscus, regione oculorum torque colli caudâque nigris, fronte corpore subtus rectricibusque apice albis.

Brown Plover, with the space round the eyes, collar on the neck, and tail, black; the forehead, body beneath, and tips of the tail-feathers, white.

Charadrius Philippensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 745. 11.

Petit Pluvier à collier de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 84. pl. 46.

Alexandrine Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5 205 9. E.

THIS bird is described and figured by Sonnerat : it is about the size of a Lark : its beak is black : irides yellow : on the forehead is a white spot ; from thence beyond the eye and the sides black, bounded by a brown line, passing across the head from one eye to the other : the hind head, nape, back, and wings, brown : tail black, tipped with white : the throat, fore-part of the neck, and belly, white ; this is continued on each side below the nape, so as nearly to surround the neck : below this is a black collar, passing quite round the neck : legs dusky. This bird inhabits the marshy grounds in the island of Luçon, and feeds upon insects.

NEW ZEALAND PLOVER.

(Charadrius Novæ-Zelandiæ.)

CH. cinereo-viridis, facie et torque colli nigris, vittâ annulari capitis fasciâ alarum corporeque subtus albis.

Grey-green Plover, with the face and ring on the neck black; an annular stripe on the head, fascia on the wings, and body beneath, white.

Charadrius Novæ Zelandiæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 745. 12.

Charadrius Novæ Seelandiæ. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 684.

New Zealand Plover. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 206. 10. pl. 83.

DESCRIBED and figured by Latham. "A trifle bigger than the Ringed Plover: length eight inches: beak one inch long, red, with a black tip: irides blue-grey: eyelids red: the fore-part of the neck, taking in the eye, chin, and throat, black, passing backwards in a collar at the hind head; all the back part of the head behind the eye greenish ash-colour; these two colours divided by white: the plumage on the upper parts of the body the same colour as the back of the head: quills and tail dusky: the last order of coverts white for some part of their length, forming a bar on the wing: the under parts of the body white: legs red. Inhabits Queen Charlotté's Sound: known there by the name of *Doodooroa-attoo*."

b. *CAPITE carunculato.*

b. Head carunculated.

HOODED PLOVER.

(*Charadrius pileatus.*)

CH. cristatus, fronte carunculatâ, corpore supra rufo-griseo subius albo, vertice gulâ remigibus caudâque apice nigris.

Crested Plover, with a carunculated frontal wattle; the body above red grey; beneath white; the crown, throat, quills, and tip of the tail, black.

Charadrius pileatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 691.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 749. 26.

Pluvier coiffé du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 100.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 834.
Hooded Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 215. 21.

NATIVE of Senegal: length ten inches and a half: beak yellow, red towards the end, and black at the tip: the forehead covered with a carunculated yellow membrane, passing round the eyes: the head and part of the neck black: the hind head furnished with a few short pointed feathers, hanging like a small crest, beneath which it is white: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey: all the under parts are white, with a few dusky dashes down the fore-part of the neck: the quills and tip of the tail are black: the tail very short: the legs red.

WATTLED PLOVER.

(Charadrius bilobus.)

CH. *rufo-griseus*, *superciliis abdomine fasciâque alarum albis*, *pileo remigibus fasciâque rectricum nigris*, *corunculâ frontis dependente*.

Red-grey Plover; with the eyebrows, abdomen, and stripe on the wings, white; the pileus, quills, and band on the tail-feathers, black; the front with a depending wattle.

Charadrius bilobus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 691.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 750. 28.

Le Pluvier à lambeaux. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 102.

Le Pluvier de la côte de Malabar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 880.

Wattled Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 216. 23.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: beak yellow: the forehead with a naked bare skin hanging down in a pointed flap on each side of the jaw: the crown of the head black: through the eye a stripe of white: the neck and upper parts of the body are yellowish grey, deepest on the back: the under parts, from the breast, white: greater wing-coverts with a band of white: quills black: tail similar to the back, crossed with a bar of black at the end, and the tips and outer webs of some of the exterior feathers white. It inhabits the coast of Malabar.

B. *ALÆ calcaratæ*.
B. WINGS armed with a spur

SENEGAL PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Senegalensis*.)

CH. *remigibus pectore pedibusque atris, occipite cristato, rectricibus dimidiato albis, alulis spinosis.*

Plover with the quills, breast, and feet, dusky; the hind head crested; the tail-feathers half white; the wings with a spur.

Charadrius spinosus. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 256. 12.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 690.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 748. 24.

Pluvianus Senegalensis armata. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 86. 15. pl. 7. f. 2.

Le Pluvier à aigrette. Buff. *Ois.* 8. 99.

Spur-winged Plover. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 213. 20.

LATHAM gives the following description of this curious bird: "Size of the Golden Plover: length twelve inches: beak above an inch long, and black: irides red: the crown of the head and throat are black, passing a little way down the neck before: the hind head a little crested: the back part of the neck, and upper part of the body, and scapulars, are grey: sides of the head, and all the under part, from throat to vent, yellowish white, except a crescent of black on the breast, the convex part uppermost: the lesser wing-coverts are black; the middle ones as the back; the greater yellowish white; but some of the outer ones, and the nine outer greater quills, are black; the ten next half white, half black; the two following yellowish

white, and the four next the body grey: on the fore-part of the wing, just within the bend, is a spur half an inch in length, a little bent, and black: tail yellowish white, tipped with black, deepest on the two middle feathers: legs black."

This species is a native of Egypt, frequenting the marshy places during the month of September.

CRESTED PLOVER.

(*Charadrius cristatus*.)

Ch. corpore supra castaneo, collo abdomineque imo albis, collo antice pectore capite supra remigibus caudaque apice nigris, alulis spinosis.

Plover with the body above chesnut; the neck and abdomen white; the front of the neck, breast, head above, quills, and tip of the tail, black; the wings with a spine.

Charadrius spinosus, β . *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 256. 12.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 748. 24.

Pluvialis Persica cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 84. 14.

Pluvier armé du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 601.

Pluver huppé de Perse. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 98.

Black-breasted Indian Plover. *Edw. pl.* 47. male.

Spur-winged Plover. *Edw. pl.* 280. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 214. A.

ALLIED to the last: it is eleven inches and a half in length: its beak rather more than an inch, and black: top of the head shining black: cheeks, sides of the neck, and occiput, white; the latter

slightly crested : the upper part of the neck, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, are chesnut-brown : wing-coverts similar to the back ; but those farthest from the body, and the secondaries, are chesnut-brown, tipped with white : the greater quills are black : the throat and fore-parts of the neck, the lower part of the belly, and the vent, black : the breast and upper parts of the belly and of the vent white : the tail white for two-thirds of its length, the rest black : legs deep brown.

The supposed female differs principally in having the whole of the neck white, the black on the throat only reaching for an inch down : breast and upper part of the belly dull black : the outer tail-feather tipped with white. Inhabits Russia, and the borders of the river Coic, near Aleppo.



CAYENNE PLOVER.

(*Charadrius Cayanus.*)

CH. capite collo postice fasciâque pectoris nigris, fasciâ occipitis annulari collo antice abdomine basique caudæ albis, alulis spinosis.

Plover with the head, hind part of the neck, and band on the breast, black ; with a fascia on the occiput, ring on the neck, abdomen, and base of the tail, white ; wings armed with a spine.

Charadrius Cayanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 749. 25.

Le Pluvier armé de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 102.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 833.

Spur-winged Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 215. 20. B.

LIKE the two preceding species, the bend of the wing in this is armed with a sharp blunt spur: the total length of the bird is about nine inches: beak one inch, and dusky: the hind part of the head and nape are white, varied with grey: the fore-part and sides black, passing back to the nape, and occupying all the hind part of the neck; it then comes forward on the fore-part, above the breast, forming a collar: between this and the chin is white: the middle of the back and the wings are rufous grey: the scapulars and quills are black: the under parts of the body, from the breast, are white: the basal half of the tail is white, the rest black: legs yellowish. Native of Cayenne.

PLUVIANUS. PLUVIAN.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi crassum, versus medium compressum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore ad apicem declive.	<i>Beak</i> thick at the base, compressed towards the middle, acute; the upper mandible bent down at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli; <i>digiti</i> graciles, exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> three-toed, the <i>toes</i> slender, the outer ones connected at their base by a membrane.

PLUVIANUS. *Vieill.*CHARADRIUS. *Lath. Gmel. Cuv.*

THE manners of the birds of this genus are not known, but it is presumed that they are not very dissimilar to those of the preceding: they appear to be natives of the southern parts of Asia and Africa.

BLACK-HEADED PLUVIAN.

(Pluvianus melanöcephalus)

Pl. cæruleo-griseus, capite collo postico dorsoque nigris, superciliis collo antice pectoreque pallide rufis.

Blue-grey Pluvian, with the head, hind-part of the neck, and back, black; the eyebrows, fore-part of the neck, and the breast, pale rufous.

Charadrius melanocephalus Gmel. *Syst Nat.* 1. 692.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2 750. 29.

Le Pluvian du Sénégal. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 104.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 918.

Black-headed Plover *Lath Gen Syn.* 5. 217 24.

LOCALITY unknown: length seven inches: the beak is black; one inch long: the upper part and sides of the head black: the forehead yellowish, this colour passing over each eye in a broad streak, like an eyebrow: the hind part of the neck and back are black: the quills black, varied with white on their outer webs: the wings, rump, and tail, are greyish ash; the feathers of the latter, except the two middle ones, marked with black near their tips, which are white: the under parts of the body, from the chin, pale rufous, the breast deepest, and mottled with dusky: the abdomen and vent nearly white: legs greyish ash: claws black.

WREATHED PLUVIAN.

(Pluvianus coronatus.)

Pl. fuscus capite superiore nigro, occipitis annulo, abdomine, fasciâ alarum, caudâque albis, remigibus fasciâque rectricum ad apicem nigris.

Brown Pluvian, with the upper part of the head black; ring on the occiput, abdomen, fascia on the wings and tail, white; the quills and band towards the tip of the tail black.

Charadrius coronatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 691.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2 749.²⁷

Pluvier couronné du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 101.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 800.

Wreathed Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 216. 22.

THIS is a singular species: it inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: its length is twelve inches: its beak is reddish, dusky towards the tip: the head even with the eye, and chin, are black: round the crown runs a list of white, encircling the head like a wreath: the hind part of the neck and upper parts of the body are brown, with a gloss of greenish purple in some lights: the quills are black: the wing-coverts white: the neck, as far as the breast, is grey: the breast is glossed with purple, similar to the back, and varied with a few black spots: the belly is white: the tail the same, with a broad band of black near the end: legs ferruginous.

ARENARIA. SANDERLING.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, gracile, rectum, basi compressum, ad apicem dilatatum ob- tusum.	<i>Beak</i> medial, slender, straight, the base compressed, to- wards the tip dilated and obtuse.
<i>Nares</i> laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, tridactyli; di- giti fissi.	<i>Feet</i> slender, three-toed; the toes cleft.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres.	<i>Wings</i> medial.

ARENARIA. *Temm., Becks., Cuvier.*CALIDRIS. *Briss., Leach, Vieill.*TRINGA. *Raii., Linn., Gmel.*CHARADRIUS. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

THERE is but one species of this genus, which was confounded by Linné with *Tringa*; but its characters are evidently dissimilar, as are also its manners: it breeds towards the north, emigrating in small flocks on the sea shore: it lives on marine worms, &c.

COMMON SANDERLING.

(Arenaria vulgaris.)

AR. rostro pedibusque nigris, loribus uropygioque subgriseis, corpore subtus albo immaculato, remigibus primoribus scapis candidis.

Sanderling with the beak and feet black; the lores and rump greyish; the body beneath pure white; the shafts of the primary quills white.

Arenaria vulgaris. *Becks.* 4. 368.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 334.

Calidris arenaria. *Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 28.

Tringa arenaria. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 255. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 660.—*Raii Syn.* 109. A. 11.

Charadrius Calidris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 251. 16. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 689. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 741. 4. young.

Charadrius rubidus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 688. summer plumage.
Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 740. 2. summer plumage.

Calidris grisea minor. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 236. 17. pl. 20. f. 2.

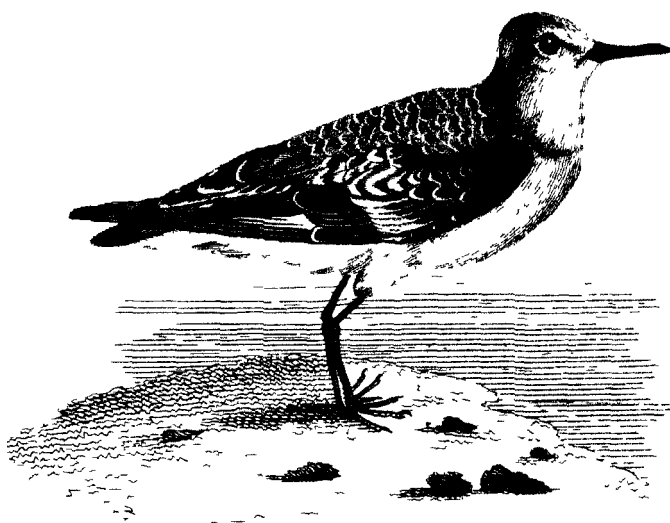
Le Sanderling. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 532.

Sanderling variable. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 334.

Ruddy Plover. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. young. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 195. 2.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 129. pl. lxiii. f. 3. young.

Sanderling or Curwillet. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 212. pl. 73.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 403.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. pl. 74.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 197.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 253.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 315.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 183.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 160.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 16.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. p. 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Linn. Trans.* 8. 268.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 68. pl. lix. f. 4.

LENGTH eight inches: the whole of the upper parts of the body and sides of the neck are of a greyish white, with the middle of each feather deeper: the face, throat, fore-part of the neck,



Griffith

COMMON SANDERLING.

and the whole of the under parts of the body, are pure white : the edge of the wings and the quills are black, their coverts edged with white : the base of the quills and the shafts are pure white : the tail-feathers are grey, edged with white : beak, irides, and feet, black. This is the autumnal and winter plumage ; in the spring it gains the following. The face and top of the head are marked with large black spots, and the feathers are bordered with red, and slightly with white : the neck, the breast, and the upper parts of the sides, are grey-red, with the middle of each feather spotted with black, and their tips whitish : the back and scapulars are deep rufous, with large black spots, and the whole of the feathers edged and tipped with white : the wing-coverts are dusky brown, undulated with rufous : the two middle tail-feathers are black, edged with greyish red : the belly and the rest of the under parts are pure white. The young before moulting have the top of the head, back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, black : the whole of the feathers are edged and spotted with yellowish : between the beak and eye is dusky brown : the nape, sides of the neck and of the breast, are bright grey, with delicate undulated stripes : the forehead, throat, fore-part of the neck, and whole of the under parts of the body, are pure white : the edge of the wing, the quills, and tail, are similar to the adults.

This seems to be a pretty general inhabitant of the globe, being found in Europe, Asia, and

America : in the former it is abundant in the spring and autumn, on the coasts of Holland and England, flocking together with the Purres. Its nourishment consists of small beetles and other marine insects : it breeds in the northern parts. By some persons they are called Oxbirds, by others Curwillet or Towwilly.

HÆMATOPUS. OYSTERCATCHER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> compressum, rectum, longum, apice cuneatum.	<i>Beak</i> compressed, straight, long, the tip cuneated.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in fossulâ sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii, tridactyli, fissi, <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> formed for running, three-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, remige primæ longiore.	<i>Wings</i> medial, the first quill longest.

HÆMATOPUS. *Raii. Linn. Gmel. Lath. Temm. Vicill. Leach, &c.*OSTRALEGA. *Briss.*SCOLOPAX. *Scop.*

THE Oystercatcher always resides on the sea shore: it feeds on marine animals: it runs and flies with great freedom: its feet are strong and muscular: its toes are all placed forward, and the exterior ones are connected as far as the first joint by a membrane, and the interior by a slight rudiment of one; the toes are also edged with a slight membraneous appendage.

COMMON OYSTERCATCHER

(Hæmatopus Ostralegus.)

Hæ. niger, corpore subtus fuscâ gulari et alarum iropygio caudâque basi albis

Black Oystercatcher, with the body beneath, a fascia on the throat and wings, the rump, and base of the tail, white.

Hæmatopus Ostralegus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 257.—Linn. Faun. Suec. 192.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 694.—Rau. Syn. 105. A 7.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 752. 1.—Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 28.

Ostralega, seu Pie Maritima. Briss. Orn. 5. 38. 3. 2.

L'Huitrier. Buff. Ois. 6. 119. pl. 9.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 929.

Huitrier. Temm. Man. d'Orni. 340.

Sea Pie, Pied Oystercatcher. Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 213. pl. 74.

—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 406.—Will. Ang. 297.—Alb. 1. pl. 78.

—Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 85.—Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl. 12.—

Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 219. pl. 84.—Lew. Brit. Birds. 5. pl. 188.—

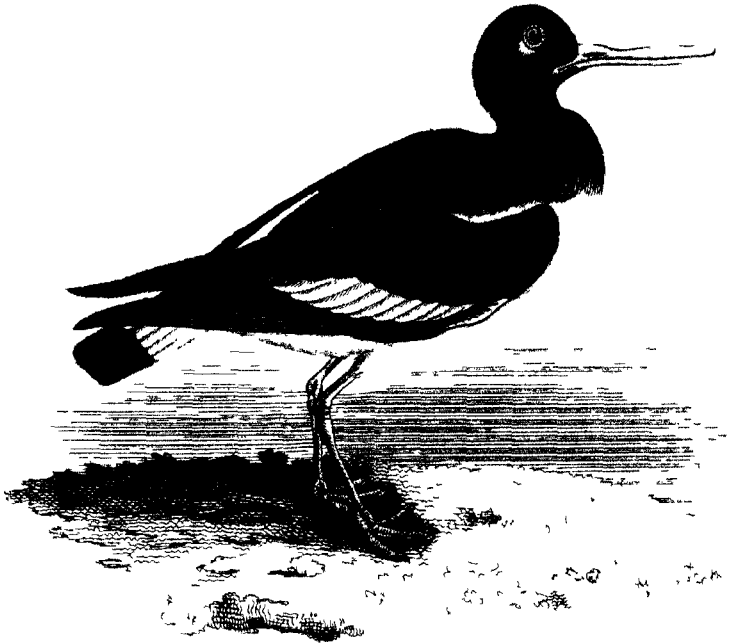
—Wak. Syn. 2. pl. 166.—Don. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 62.—Pult

Cat. Dors. p. 15.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 2. 7.—Mont. Orn. Dict.

2.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.—Low. Faun. Orcad. p. 91.—Wills.

Amer. Orn. 8. 15. pl. lxiv. f. 2.

THIS species has the head, neck, upper part of the breast, back, wings, and tip of the tail, of a deep black: the rump, base of the tail and of the quills, a transverse stripe on the wings, and the whole of the under parts of the body, of a pure white: the beak and circle round the eyes of a bright orange: the irides crimson: the feet fine red: the female similar. The young have the plumage shaded and bordered with brown in those parts that are black in the adult: the white is of a dirty hue: the beak and circle round the eyes are



COMMON OYSTER-CATCHER.

dusky brown: the irides are brown, and the feet grey, and before the autumnal or second moult the beak becomes spotted with black.

It varies occasionally in having a white streak beneath the eyes, and a transverse one on the throat; it also occurs mottled with black and white, and of a pure white, but this last is of rare appearance.

Oystercatchers abound on the coasts of England, and are in the greatest profusion towards the west: they feed on limpets and oysters, and from their dexterity in procuring the latter their name is derived: on observing one of them which gapes wide enough to insert its beak, it thrusts it in and thus takes out the inhabitant. It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs on the bare ground, above high-water mark; they are generally four in number,* of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black, and are arranged in the form of a square, with the small ends inward, thus giving the greatest security and warmth to each. The young are hatched in about three weeks, and are said to be capable of running as soon as they quit the eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to their proper food. During the period of incubation the male is very watchful, and upon the least alarm utters a loud scream and flies off, as does also the female, after running some distance from the place where the eggs are deposited. In the winter they often associate in considerable

Temminck says two, and but rarely three.

flocks, and are very wild ; but if taken young may be easily reared, and will frequent the ponds and ditches during the day, keeping in company with domestic poultry. They are abundant throughout all the coasts of Europe, and occur on many of those of Asia and America.

Two other species of this genus are described, one said to be totally black, from New Holland and other parts of the south, the other without the white on the throat, from the Cape of Good Hope ; but as I have not seen either drawings or specimens, I am under the necessity of remaining silent on the subject.

EROLIA. EROLIA.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi rotundatum, longum, supra sulcatum, arcuatim deflexum, apice dilatato, obtusiusculo.	<i>Beak</i> rounded at the base, long, above sulcated, arch- ed, and deflexed, the tip dilated and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii, tridactyli, di- giti exteriores basi mem- branâ connexa.	<i>Feet</i> formed for running, three-toed, the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.

EROLIA. Vieil.

THIS genus was established by Vieillot in his *Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornithologie Élémentaire*, but no mention is made of the manners of the only species belonging to it.

VARIEGATED EROLIA.

(Erolia variegata.)

Ex. supra cinereo albidoque variegatâ, subtus albâ, collo pec-
toreque fusco lineatis, tæniâ albâ a rostro ad oculos, remigibus
rectricibusque nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque nigris.

V. XI. P. II.

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Erolia above variegated with white and grey ; beneath white ; with the breast and neck striped with fuscous ; from the beak to the eyes a white streak ; the quills and tail-feathers dusky ; the beak and feet black.

Erolia variegata. Vieil. *Anal. d'une Nouv Orn. Elém.* p. 69

A NEW bird, described as above by Vieillot, who states it to be a native of Africa, and of the size of the Ringed Plover, but does not stand so high on the legs. Its habits are not noticed.

CURSORIUS. COURSER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevius, tertiusculum, gracile, fornicatum, versus apicem incurvum, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, rounded, slender, arched; towards the tip bent down, and acute.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae, tubere minuto instructae.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate, furnished with a small tubercle.
<i>Pedes</i> cursorii, tridactyli; digiti brevi, exteriores basi membranulâ connexi; ungues brevissimæ.	<i>Feet</i> formed for running, three-toed; the toes short, the outer ones connected at the base by a slight membrane; the <i>claws</i> very short.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, remige secunda longior quam primo.	<i>Wings</i> medial, the second feather longer than the first.

CURSORIUS. *Lath., Meijer, Temm., Cuv.*CHARADRIUS. *Gmel.*TACHYDROMUS. *Illig., Vieil.*

THE species of this genus inhabit the hot countries of Asia and Africa, but their manners still remain in obscurity. One species sometimes, though very rarely, visits Europe, only three instances being on record; one in France, one in Austria, and the other in England.

CREAM-COLOURED COURSER.

(Cursorius isabellinus.)

Cu. fuscescens, strigula per oculos pallida, remigibus macula pone oculos et ad apicem rectricum lateratum nigris, abdomine albid.

Fuscescent Coursers, with a pale stripe through the eyes; the quills, spot beneath the eyes, and at the tip of the lateral tail-feathers, black; the abdomen whitish.

Cursorius isabellinus. *Meijer.—Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 342.

Cursorius Europæus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 751. 1.

Charadrius Gallicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 612. 27.

Le Coure-vite *Buff. Ois.* 8. 128.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 795.

Coure-vite isabelle. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 342.

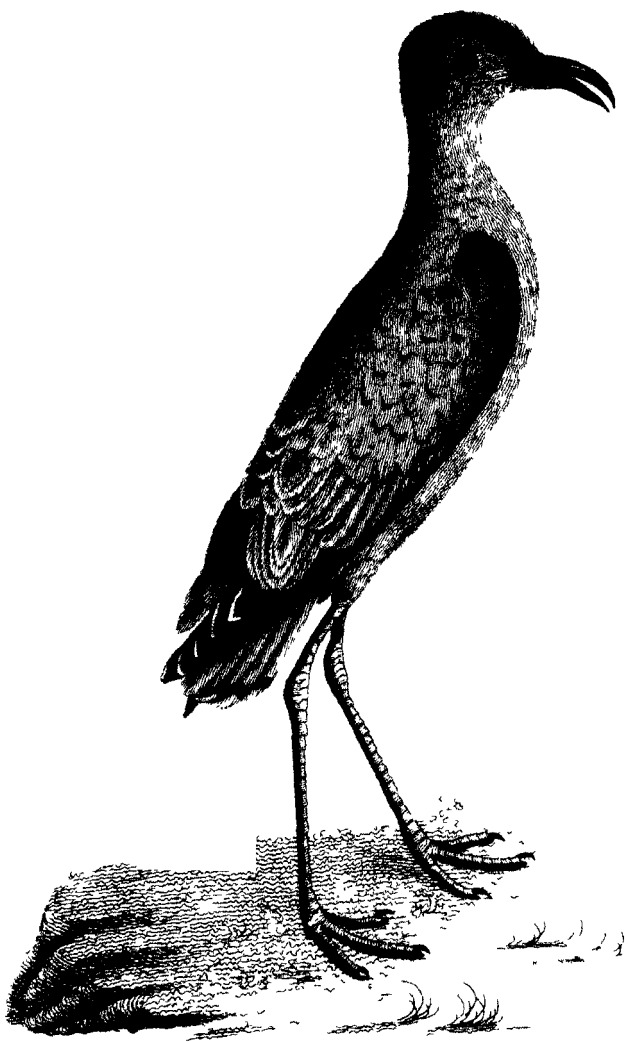
Cream-coloured Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 217. 25.—*Lath.*

Syn. Sup. 254. pl. 116.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 187.—*Walc.*

Syn. 2. pl. 164.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

LENGTH ten inches: beak black, three-quarters of an inch long: the forehead, under parts of the body, neck, back, tail, and wing-coverts, of a reddish cream-colour; the latter edged with grey: the throat whitish: behind the eyes a double black stripe: the abdomen whitish: the whole of the lateral tail-feathers black towards the tip, with a small spot of white in the centre of the black: legs yellowish.

This rare species is a native of Africa, and has three times been captured in the southern and temperate parts of Europe; which being an accidental circumstance, I have adopted the name proposed by Meijer and Temminck, as the one



CREAM-COLOURED COURSER.

used by Latham is not applicable : the manners of the bird are unknown.

One of the three before-mentioned specimens was shot near St. Alban's, in Kent, the seat of William Hamond, Esq., who presented it to Dr. Latham, with the following account. "It was first met with running upon some light land, and so little fearful was it, that after having sent for a gun, one was brought to him which did not readily go off, having been charged some time, and in consequence missed his aim. The report frightened the bird away; but after making a turn or two, it again settled within a hundred yards of him, when he was prepared with a second shot, which dispatched it. It was observed to run with incredible swiftness, and at intervals to pick up something from the ground; and was so bold as to render it difficult to make it rise from the ground, in order to take a more secure aim on the wing. The note was not like any kind of Plovers, nor indeed to be compared with that of any known bird." This specimen found its way into the Leverian Museum, at the time of the sale of which it was purchased from Fichtel, who had bought it, by that zealous British naturalist, Donovan, for the sum of eighty-three guineas. It is now deposited in the British Museum.

COROMANDEL COURSER.

(Cursorius Asiaticus.)

Cu. fuscus, superciliis gula abdomine imo uropygio caudaque apice albis, remigibus fasciaque oculari nigris.

Fuscous Courser, with the eyebrows, throat, abdomen, rump, and tip of the tail, white; the quills and stripe on the eyes black.

Cursorius Asiaticus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 751. 2.

Cursorius Coromandelicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 692.

Coure-vite de Coromandel. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 129.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 892.

Coromandel Plover. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 217. 26.

THE following is Latham's description of this bird: "Size of the former: top of the head, and fore-parts, as far as the breast, reddish chesnut: chin whitish: behind the eye a white streak, and through the eye a black one, passing to the hind head, the white entering a little way into the black at the back part: behind the neck, the back, wings, and tail, brown: upper part of the belly dusky: the rest of the parts beneath, the rump, upper tail-coverts and tip of the tail, white: quills black: legs yellowish white. From the coast of Coromandel."

ORDER

GRALLÆ.

ROSTRUM diversum.

PEDES tetradactyli, aut mediocres aut longi, validi vel tenues; FEMORA supra genua plus minusve denudata; TARSII rotundati, nudi reticulati; DIGITI fissi aut basi membranâ connexi; pollex aut à terra elevatus, aut apice solo, insistens, vel humi incumbens.

Beak various.

Feet four-toed, moderate, or long, strong, or slender; the thighs more or less naked above the knee; tarsi rounded, naked, and reticulated; toes cleft, or connected at the base by a membrane; the hinder one either elevated from the ground, the tip alone, or the whole resting thereon.

THESE birds run about on the sea shores, and the borders of lakes and rivers: they subsist upon annelides, and small fishes and their fry, reptiles, and aquatic insects, the Cranes excepted, which live on beetles, larvæ, and seeds: they live in pairs, but during their migrations, which take place regularly in these climates, to the south of Europe and the shores of the Mediterranean, they associate in flocks. In many of the genera the species moult and change their plumage regularly twice a year; in others they always retain the same plumage, undergoing the proper moult. The division of this and the preceding order is not so natural as could be wished, the Squatarolæ approaching very closely to the Charadrii, and the Vanelli materially receding from the birds of the other genera.

SQUATAROLA. SQUATAROLLE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, gracile, rectum, compressum, apice subtumido, obtuso.

Nares laterales.

Pedes tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ coacti; pollex brevissimus à terrâ elevatus.

Alæ acuminatæ, remige primæ longioræ.

Beak short, slender, straight, compressed, the tip slightly tumid and obtuse.

Nostrils lateral.

Feet four-toed, the outer toes joined at the base by a membrane, the hinder toes very short, and elevated from the ground.

Wings acuminate, the first quill longest.

SQUATAROLA. *Leach, Cuv.*

VANELLUS. *Finn., Vieil., Briss.*

TRINGA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath*

PLUVIALIS. *Ray.*

CHARADRIUS. *Pall.*

LIKE the birds of the following genus, this resides on the borders of rivers or marshy places, and is nourished with earth-worms and the larvæ of various insects: only one species is known, which is a native of temperate regions; the hinder claw is extremely short.

GREY SQUATAROLLE.

(Squatarola grisea.)

Sa. corpore griseo subtus albido, uropygio albo, rectricibus albis fasciis fuscis, rostro nigro, pedibus virescentibus.

Squatarolle with the body grey; beneath white; the rump white; the tail-feathers white, with fuscous fasciæ; the beak black; the feet greenish.

Squatarola grisea. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 29.*

Tringa squatarola. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 252. 23.—Linn. Faun. Suco. 186.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 682.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 729. 11.*

Tringa Helvetica. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 250. 12. summer plumage.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 676. summer plumage.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 728. 10. summer plumage.*

Tringa varia. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 252. 21. young.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 682. young.*

Vanellus varius. *Briss. Orn. 5. 103. 3. pl. 10. f. 2. young.*

Vanellus griseus. *Briss. Orn. 5. 100. 2. pl. 9. f. 1.*

Vanellus helveticus. *Briss. Orn. 5. 106. 4. pl. 10. f. 1. summer plumage.*

Pluvialis cinerea. *Raii. Syn. 111. A. 3.*

Vanneau pluvier. *Buff. Ois. 8. 68.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 834.—Temm. Man. d'Orni. 345.*

Vanneau varié. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 922. young.*

Vanneau de Suisse. *Buff. Ois. 8. 60.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 858.*

Swiss Sandpiper. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 396.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 167. 10.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 248.*

Grey Plover. *Alb. 1. pl. 76.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 331.*

Grey Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 191.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 393.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 168. 11.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 248.—Lew. Brit. Birds. 5. pl. 169.—Wake. Syn. pl. 2. 146.—Pult. Cat. Dors. p. 15.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

NEARLY one foot in length: the forehead, eye-brows, throat, middle of the belly, thighs, and

abdomen, of a pure white : fore-part of the neck and sides of the breast white, varied with dusky and brown spots : the upper parts of the body dusky brown, varied with yellowish green spots, and the whole of the feathers tipped with dusky and whitish : the under tail-coverts mottled with small diagonal brown bands : the tail white ; reddish towards the tip ; striped with brown bars, which are paler and fewer in number on the outer feathers : beak black : irides dusky : feet dusky grey. The young somewhat resemble the old ; they have the forehead, the eyebrows, the sides of the breast and those of the body spotted, but paler than in them : the colour of the upper-parts of the plumage is of a white grey, varied with dusky ; the quills being slightly edged with whitish : the transverse bars on the tail are grey.

The summer plumage is as follows : the space between the eye and the beak, the throat, the sides and fore-part of the neck, the middle of the breast, the belly, and the sides of the body, are deep black : the forehead, a broad band above the eyes, the lateral parts of the neck, the sides of the breast, the thighs, and the abdomen, are pure white : the nape is varied with brown, black, and white : the occiput, the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are of a deep black, the whole of the feathers being tipped with a large spot of pure white : on the greater wing-coverts and the scapulars are several large white spots : the under tail-coverts are marked with oblique black bands : the middle tail-feathers are striped with white and black.

This bird inhabits the gravelly borders of lakes and humid fields of the temperate regions of Europe: it is most abundant in France and Switzerland, and rare in Germany, Holland, and England; being found in the latter country only in the summer, as it breeds within the Arctic circle; which is the cause of the variety called the Swiss Sandpiper not occurring in these parts. It feeds on worms, and associates in small flocks of six or seven. In the roof of the mouth of this bird is a double row of spinous appendages, pointing inwards.

VANELLUS. LAPWING.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, longitudine capitis, compressum, apice tumidum, obtusum, reflexum.	<i>Beak</i> rounded, as long as the head, compressed, the tip tumid, obtuse, and bent down.
<i>Nares</i> laterales.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi; pollex brevis.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane; hind toe very short.
<i>Alæ</i> elongata remigibus tribus exterioribus quarta vel quinta brevioribus.	<i>Wings</i> elongated, the three outer feathers shorter than the fourth or fifth.

VANELLUS. *Meyer, Temm., Vieil., Leach.*

SQUATAROLA. *Cuv.*

TRINGA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

GAVIA. *Klein.*

PARRA. *Linn., Gmel.*

THE Lapwings reside in damp and humid situations on the borders of rivers: they are distinguished by having the hinder toe small, and in having large wings, which make a great noise during flight: many of the species are rendered conspicuous by possessing a spur at the base of the wing, and a few are ornamented in addition with



COMMON LAPWING

wattles, or a crest: they feed upon earth-worms and larvæ: they only undergo a single moult, contrary to most of the genera comprehended in this order.

A. *Alæ muticæ.*

A. *Wings unarmèd.*

CRESTED LAPWING

(*Vanellus Gavia*.)

VA. *corpore supra viridi-aurato, pectore nigro, pennis occipitis longissimis cristam efficientibus, rectricibus intermediis decem a basi ad medium albis; extimâ totâ albâ, pedibus rubris.*

Lapwing with the body above green-gold; beneath white; with the breast black; the occipital feathers elongated, forming a crest; the ten middle tail-feathers from the base to the middle white; the outer one entirely white; the feet red.

Vanellus Gavia. Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit. p. 29.

Vanellus cristatus. Meyer.

Tringa Vanellus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 248. 2.—Linn. Faun. Suec. 176.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 670.—Raii. Syn. 110. A. 1.—Briss. Orn. 5. 94. 1. pl. 8. f. 1.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 726. 2.

Le Vanneau. Buff. Ois. 8. 48. pl. 4.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 242.

Vanneau huppé. Temm. Man. d'Orni. 347.

Lapwing Peevit, or Bastard Plover. Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. 190.—Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 480. D.—Will. 307. pl. 57.—Alb. Birds. 1. pl. 74.—Huyes. Brit. Birds. pl. 11.—Lath. Gén. Syn. 5. 161. 2.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 5. pl. 167.—Pult. Cat. Dors. p. 15.—Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 145.—Don. Brit. Birds. 2. pl. 25.—Bew. Brit. Birds. 1. 324.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.—Bing. Anim. Biog. 2. 307.—Low. Faun. Orcad. p. 84.

THIS elegant species has the occipital feathers greatly elongated, slender, and recurved at the tip: the top of the head, the crest, the fore-part of the neck, and the breast, glossy black: the upper parts of the body are deep green, with brighter reflections: the sides of the neck, the belly, the abdomen, and the base of the tail, are pure white: the tail-feathers are tipped with a large black spot, the outer one excepted: its under coverts are rufous: the beak is dusky: the feet during the winter are red-brown; in the summer brownish red: its length is thirteen inches and a half. The female has the black on the throat and on the breast less deep. The young have the occipital crest shorter: beneath the eyes they are dusky: the throat is varied with black and grey-brown: the whole of the feathers of the upper and under parts of the plumage are tipped with yellow-ochre: the feet are olive-grey.

It varies accidentally in being found of a pure white, or yellowish white, with the whole of the proper colours slightly indicated; also mottled in various manners with white.

The Lapwing is common in most parts of Europe, particularly Holland: it frequents the damp shores of lakes and rivers, and also fens, humid fields, or heaths. It changes its place according to the season, retiring southward in the autumn, at which time it associates in large flocks of four or five hundred, or more, and frequents marshy places: they are then esteemed good food, and many are captured for the table; the eggs are also

considered a delicacy, and are frequently brought to the London markets for sale, and fetch a high price.

The female lays four eggs on the ground, in a hole formed by herself, and partly filled with dry grass; they are of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black: she sits about three weeks, and the young are able to run within two or three days after they are hatched; but are not capable of flying till nearly full grown: they are led about by the parents in search of food, but are not fed by them. During this period the old birds exhibit the greatest anxiety for their welfare, and the arts used by them to allure boys and dogs from the place they frequent are very singular; the female in particular, upon the approach of an intruder, boldly pushes out to meet him; when as near as she dare venture, she rises from the ground, with a loud scream, and apparently in great anxiety, striking at the invaders with her wings, and now and then fluttering as if wounded: to complete the deception, she becomes still more clamorous as she retires from the nest; and at last, when their pursuers are drawn off to a proper distance, she exerts her powers, and leaves them far behind.

The food of these birds consists principally of worms, which they extract from their holes with great ingenuity. "I have seen this bird," says Latham, "approach a worm cast, turn it aside, and after making two or three turns about by way of giving motion to the ground, the worm came

out, and the watchful bird seizing hold of it, drew it forth."

Lapwings are lively, active birds, being almost continually in motion: they remain a long time on the wing, and sometimes rise to a considerable height: their cry is plaintive, somewhat resembling the word *pec-wit*, which has given rise to one of their provincial names. They are very useful in gardens, as they keep them free from worms, slugs, and insects, and will become tolerably familiar, and during the winter require to be fed with bread or meat, as at that season their proper food fails them. An interesting anecdote is related by Bewick, exhibiting the domestic nature of these birds very faithfully, but which, on account of its length, I am constrained to omit.

B. *Alæ calcaratæ.*

B. *Wings armed with a spur.*

a. *Caput palea non instructum.*

a. *Head not furnished with a wattle.*

CAYENNE LAPWING.

(*Vanellus Cayanensis.*)

Va. *cristatus, dorso viridi-purpureo, collo rufescente, fronte gula fasciâ pectoris caudâque nigris, margine alarum extus abdomine basiâque caudæ albis.*

Crested Lapwing, with the back of a purple-green; the neck reddish; the forehead, throat, fascia on the breast, and tail, black; the outer edge of the wings, the abdomen, and base of the tail, white.

Tringa Cayanensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 727. 5.

Parra Cayennensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 706.

Vanneau armé de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 66.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 836.

Cayenne Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 164. 5.

Less than the preceding: length eight inches and a half: beak red, with a black tip: the forehead and throat are black: the middle of the crown cinereous: the hind head brown, with five or six long dusky feathers, similar to those of the Lapwing: the neck is dusky white: the back greenish purple: on the breast is a broad black band: the belly and vent are white: one third of the outside of the wing is white; near its bend is a short, rather curved, brown spur: the half of the tail at the base is white, the rest black, with the tip edged with white: legs reddish: claws black. Inhabits the marshy savannahs of Cayenne, feeding on insects.

- b. *CAPUT carunculâ instructum.*
 b. *Head furnished with a wattle.*

GOA LAPWING.

(*Vanellus Goensis.*)

Va. fuscus, capite collo remigibus fasciâque caudæ nigris, linea longitudinali colli pectore abdomine fasciâ alarum basiue caudæ albis.

Brown Lapwing, with the head, neck, quills, and band on the tail, black; a longitudinal stripe on the neck, the breast, abdomen, stripe on the wings, and base of the tail, white.

Tringa Goensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 727. 7.

Parra Goensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 706.

Vanneau armé des Indes. Buff. Ois. 8. 64.

Vanneau arme de Goa. Buff. Pl. Enl. 807.

Goa Sandpiper. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 165. 7.

LATHAM thus notices this species: "Length thirteen inches: beak dusky: head and neck black: before the eye, and round it, carunculated and red: from the back part of the eye a stripe of white, passing down on each side the neck, and communicating with the breast, which, as well as the under parts of the body, is white: the back and wing-coverts are rufous brown: greater coverts white: quills black: the base of the tail for one-third is white, the middle black, and the end brown: legs yellow: it has four toes, all of moderate length: on the fore-part of the wing, near the joint, is a sharp short spur." This bird inhabits Goa.

SENEGAL LAPWING

(Vanellus Senegalensis.)

V. fuscus, gulâ remigibus fasciâque caudæ nigris, fasciâ alarum longitudinali abdomine basi apiceque caudæ albis.

Brown Lapwing, with the throat, quills, and band on the tail, black; a longitudinal stripe on the wings, the abdomen, and the base and tip of the tail, white.

Vanellus Senegalensis armatus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 111. 6. *pl.* 10. *f.* 2.

Tringa Senegalla. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 728. 8.

Parra Senegalla. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 259. 2.—*Gmcl. Syst. Nat.* 1. 706.

Le Vanneau armé du Senegal. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 62.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 362.

Senegal Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 166. 8.

LENGTH one foot: beak yellow-green, tipped with black: the forehead covered with a yellowish skin: the chin and throat are black: the head, upper parts of the body, and lesser wing-coverts, are grey-brown: the under parts the same, but paler: the lower part of the belly and the upper and under tail-coverts are dull white: the greater wing-coverts the same: the quills are black, more or less white at the base; and at the bend of the wing is a black spur: basal half of the tail dirty white, the rest black, tipped with pale rufous. Inhabits Senegal. It is a noisy species, and as soon as it espies a man, it sets up a loud scream, by which means all other birds in the neighbourhood are alarmed, and fly off: it associates with its mate.

NEW HOLLAND LAPWING.

(Vanellus Novæ-Hollandiæ.)

V. olivacea-ferrugineus, subtus albus, vertice nigro, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Rusty-olive Lapwing; beneath white; the crown black; the quills and tail-feathers black.

Tringa lobata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxxv.

Wattled Sandpiper. Lath. Gen. Syn. II. 313. 8.

DESCRIBED by Latham as below: "It is at least nineteen inches in length: the beak pale: irides yellow: the crown and nape are black: sides of the head and round the eye furnished with a carunculated yellow membrane, hanging down on each side in a pointed wattle: the neck and all beneath is white, but the sides of the breast next the wings are black: back and wings olive-brown, with a tinge of nut-colour: the quills and end of the tail black, but the very tip of the last is fringed with white: the bare part of the legs above the knee, and a small space below it, is of a rose-colour; the rest black, with rose-coloured segments: at the bend of each wing a stout yellow spur, somewhat bent. Inhabits New South Wales: is sometimes met with in the flats going to Parramatta, but is not a common bird."

LOUISIANE LAPWING.

(Vanellus Ludoviciana.)

Va. carunculatus, corpore griseo-fusco, subtus basique caudæ alborufescente, pileo remigibus fasciâque rectricum nigris.

Carunculated Lapwing, with the body grey-brown; beneath, and the base of the tail, of a whitish red; the top of the head, quills, and stripe on the tail, black.

Vanellus ludovicianus armatus. Briss. Orn. 5. 114. 7. pl. 8. f. 2.

Tringa ludoviciana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 727. 6.

Parra ludoviciana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 706.

Vanneau armé de la Louisiane. Buff. Ois. 8. p. 65.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 835.

Armed Sandpiper. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 395. 6.

Louisiane Sandpiper. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 164. 6.

THIS species is eleven inches in length: its beak is orange; at its base is a naked yellow skin, rising up on the forehead, including the eyes, and hanging on each side of the mandible like a wattle: the top of the head is black: the rest of the upper parts are grey-brown: the quills are mostly black, varied more or less with grey: at the bend of the wing is a sharp spur: the under parts of the body are yellowish white: tail yellowish white, with a black tip: legs red: claws black. Inhabits Louisiana.

DOMINICA LAPWING.

(Vanellus Dominicensis.)

VA. carunculatus, corpore fulvo subtus roseo, rectricibus fulvis, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Carunculated Lapwing, with the body fulvous; beneath roseaceous; the tail-feathers fulvous; the beak and feet yellow.

Vanellus dominicus armatus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 118. 8.

Tringa Ludoviciana. β : *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 727. 6.

Parra dominicana. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 259. 1.

Louisiane Sandpiper. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 163. 6. var. α .

THIS bird is said to inhabit the warmer parts of America and Saint Domingo, and is described by Latham as a variety of the Louisiane Lapwing; but it appears to be a distinct species. It is thus described by that ornithologist: "Size of the Louisiane species: beak yellow; the base of it surrounded with a yellow skin, as in that bird: the head and upper parts pale yellow: the under yellowish white, inclining to rose-colour: tail as the back, but the side-feathers incline to rose-colour on the inner webs: legs yellow."

STRIPSILAS. TURNSTONE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi crassiusculum, rectum, validum, culmine planiusculo, apice subtruncato; mandibulâ superiore versus medium inflexa, inferior paulò ascendens.	<i>Beak</i> thickened at the base, straight, solid, the ridge plane, the apex subtruncate; the upper mandible bent down towards the middle, the under rather ascending.
<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, half closed by a membrane.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores membranulâ connexa.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes connected with a slight membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> acuminatæ, remige primore longiore.	<i>Wings</i> acuminate, the first quill longest.

STRIPSILAS. *Temm. Vieil. Leach.*MORINELLUS. *Ray.*TRINGA. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*ARENARIA. *Briss.*

OF the genus *Stripsilas* only one species is known, which resides for a short space of time in the temperate countries of Europe, migrating to the northern ones to breed: it resides on the shores of the sea, and resembles the Lapwings and Sanderlings in habit.

COMMON TURNSTONE.

(Stripsilas Interpres.)

T. corpore nigro albo ferrugineoque vario, pectore abdomineque albis, genæ colloque subtus nigris, caudæ basi apiceque albæ, medio nigra.

Turnstone with the body varied with black, white, and ferruginous; the breast and abdomen white; the cheeks, and neck beneath, black; the base and tip of the tail white, the middle black.

Stripsilas interpres. *Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 29.

Stripsilas collaris. *Tern. Man. d'Orni.* p. 349.

Tringa interpres. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 248. 4.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 178.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 671.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 738. 45.

Tringa Morinella. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 249. 6. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 671. 4. 3. young.

Arenaria. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 132. 1.

Morinellus marinus. *Rain. Syn.* 112. A 5.

Arenaria cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 137. 2. pl. 11. f. 2. young.

Le Tourneperre. *Buff. Ois.* 8. 130. pl. 10.

Coulon-chaud. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 856.

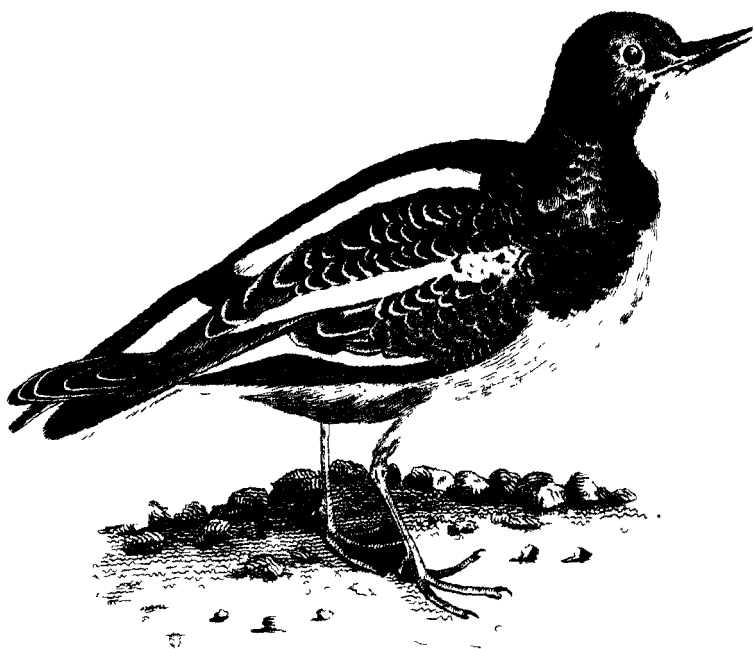
Coulon-chaud de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 340.

Coulon-chaud gris de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 857.

Hebridal Sandpiper. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 200.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 382.

Turnstone, or Sea Dotterel.—*Edw. pl.* 141.—*Will. p.* 311.—*Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 199. young.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 188. 37.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 249.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 5. 179.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 153.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 15.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 124. and 126.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 310.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 87. and p. 150.

EIGHT inches and a quarter in length: the forehead, space between the beak and the eye, a broad



Griffith

COMMON TURNSTONE.

collar on the nape, part of the back, two bands on the wings, one longitudinal, and the other transverse, the upper tail-coverts, the middle of the breast, as well as the rest of the under parts of the body, are of a pure white: the forehead with a narrow black band, passing on each side beneath the eyes, down the sides of the neck, and surrounding the throat as with a collar: the top of the head is reddish white, longitudinally striped with black: the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are bright red-chesnut, mottled irregularly with large black spots: rump with a broad brown bar: the lateral tail-feathers pure white, the rest black, tipped with white: the beak and irides black: the legs orange-yellow. The female differs in having the black less deep, and the rest of the colours paler. The young have the head and nape of a grey-brown, striped with deep brown: the sides of the head and neck are spotted with white: the throat and fore-part of the neck are whitish: the feathers on the sides of the breast are deep brown, tipped with whitish: the rest of the under parts of the body, the back, the upper tail-coverts, and the lateral tail-feathers, are white: the top of the back, the scapulars, and wing-coverts, are deep brown; the whole of the feathers being deeply edged with yellow: the rump has a transverse brown band, edged with rufous: the feet are reddish yellow: as they advance to maturity the colours become more regular.

Turnstones feed upon beetles and other insects, as well as marine worms: to procure these they

turn over the stones beneath which they lie concealed, with their beak, and from this circumstance they received their name. They reside on the sea shores, and on the gravelly borders of lakes and rivers; are most abundant in the northern parts of Europe, less frequent in the temperate regions, and extremely rare to the south: they do not breed with us, but visit our shores in August, and depart in the spring, going northward. They lay four eggs of an olive colour, spotted with black: they generally fly in flocks of three or four in number, probably the brood.

GRUS. CRANE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite fere duplo longius, validum, rectum, compressum, utrinque sulcatum, integrum aut subdenticulatum.	<i>Beak</i> nearly twice as long as the head, strong, straight, compressed, sulcated on each side, entire, or slightly notched.
<i>Nares</i> in medio maxillæ sitæ, postico membrana clausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the maxilla, and closed by a membrane behind.
<i>Caput</i> aut nudum papillosum, aut plumosum.	<i>Head</i> either naked and papillated, or feathered.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, cleft; the outer <i>toes</i> connected at the base by a membrane.

GRUS. *Briss. Temm. Vieil. Cuv.*ARDEA. *Linn. Gmel. Lath.*

THE Cranes subsist on herbs, seeds, worms, frogs, and slugs: they reside in marshy places, rarely visiting the sea shores, and are found in various parts of the world, but only one is a native of Europe: there are several sections of them, differing in many respects, as hereafter noticed; and in most of the species the trachea of the male is of a singular construction, having several convolutions: in the rest both sexes have the same conformation.

A. *ROSTRUM integerrimum; CAPUT nudum; ORBITÆ plumosa.*
 A. *Beak entire; head naked; orbits feathered.*

COMMON CRANE.

(*Grus cinerea*)

GR. *corpore cinereo, gulâ collo antice occipiteque nigricante, pileo remigibusque nigris, tectricibus intimis lacèris.*

Crane with a cinereous body; the throat, fore-part of the neck, and occiput, dusky; the pileus and quills black; the coverts with divided webs.

Ardea Grus. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 4.—Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 161.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 620. 4.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 674. 5.

Grus. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 374. 6. pl. 83.—Raii. *Syn.* 95. A. 1.

La Grue. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 287. pl. 14.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 769.

Grue cendrée. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 356.

Common Crane. Penn. *Brit. Zool.* 2. App. 629. pl. 6.—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 453.—Will. *Ang.* 274. pl. 48.—Alb. *Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 65.—Phil. *Trans.* lvi. 208. 11. f. 4.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 50. 5.—Lath. *Syn. Sup. II.* 298. 2.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 143.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 124.—Bew. *Brit. Birds.* 2. 29.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.*—Bing. *Anim. Biog.* 2. 285.

THE Common Crane is a large bird, frequently measuring upwards of five feet in length: it has the whole of the upper parts of the body of a grey-brown: the throat, the fore-part of the neck, and the occiput, are of a deep greyish black: forehead and space between the beak and eye furnished with black hairs: the top of the head naked and



COMMON CRANE.

red : the breast and all the under parts of the body are similar to the back : the greater wing-coverts are blackish ; and those farthest from the body, with the bastard wing, and quills, black : from the pinion of each wing springs an elegant tuft of loose feathers, curled at the ends, which can be erected at will, but which in a quiescent state hangs over and covers the tail : the beak is greenish black, but of a horn-colour towards the tip, and reddish at the base : the irides are red-brown : the legs black. In very old birds there is a large whitish space behind the eye, and on the lateral part of the top of the neck. The young before their second autumnal moult have the head clothed with down, and the deep dusky patch on the fore-part of the neck and the occiput does not exist, but those parts are spotted longitudinally with that colour.

This species is abundant throughout northern Europe and Asia : it frequents marshy places, feeding upon seeds and young plants, also worms, frogs, snails, &c. : it is migratory, retiring northward in the spring to breed, and in the winter season inhabiting the warmer regions of Egypt and India. It was formerly abundant in England, and formed part of the great feasts of those days, where dozens were served up at a time : within these sixty years not more than four or five specimens have been seen in these parts ; the last was shot in Cambridgeshire, above forty years since. It is said to fly remarkably high during its migrations, which are generally performed in the night ; but it

makes a loud noise, which betrays its course. The female lays two greyish green eggs, spotted with brown.

BROWN CRANE.

(*Grus Canadensis*.)

Gr. corpore cinereo, dorso rufescente, alis rufescentibus fasciâ griseâ.

Crane with a grey body; the back reddish; the quills rufescent, with a griseous fascia.

Grus Freti Hudsonis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 385. 11.

Grus Mexicanus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 380. 8. var.

Grus Indicus. *Rail. Syn.* 95. 2. var.

Ardea Canadensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 620.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 675. 7.

La Grue brune. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 310.

La Grue brune du Mexiquê. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 312.

Brown Crane. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 340.—*Edw. pl.* 133.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 43. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 299. 4.

LATHAM thus delineates the characters of this species: "Length three feet three inches: weight seven pounds and a half: beak three inches and three quarters, and dusky, but the tip of the under mandible is pale flesh-colour: the top of the head covered with a red skin, thinly beset with hairs: cheeks and throat whitish: the hind head and neck are grey: the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, pale rufous, margined with

brown; the lower, and rump, cinereous: the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, ash-colour, changing to white at the vent: the greater wing-coverts farthest from the body blackish brown; those next the body grey, forming a band on the wing: the greater quills dark brown, with white shafts: the secondaries pale rufous; some of these last are long and narrow, and reach beyond the greater quills: the tail of a deep ash-colour: legs and bare part of the thighs black." Both sexes are similar.

This is a native of North America, migrating northward in the spring to breed, and returning to the south in autumn: it is a shy species: the female lays only two eggs at a time; these are very large, long, and much pointed at one end, of a pale cinereous, freckled with brown: the nest is formed on a tuft upon which much dry grass is accumulated, until it becomes as high as the belly of the bird when standing; this is covered at the top with very fine dried grass, and upon this the eggs are laid, and the female stands over them, placing her legs on each side of the heap

It feeds upon worms and insects, but will also eat corn, and often commits great devastation in the maize fields: its flesh is greatly prized by many, but is most esteemed when made into soup.

HOOPING CRANE.

(Grus Americana.)

GR. corpore supra albo, subtus rufo, fronte nuchâ remigibusque primariis nigris, caudâ albâ.

Crane with the body above white, beneath rufous; the forehead, nape, and primary quills, black; the tail white.

Grus Americana. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 382. 10.

Ardea Americana. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 621.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 675. 6.

Grue blanche d'Amerique. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 308.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 889.

Hooping Crane. *Catesb Carol.* 1. pl. 75.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 339.—*Edw. pl.* 132.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 42. 6.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 8.

THIS is a large bird, measuring four feet six inches in length, and to the end of the toes five feet seven inches: beak yellow brown: the top of the head, and under the eyes, covered with a red skin slightly clothed with thick hairs, which are of a black colour: beneath the occiput and the nape is a triangular black spot: the bend of the wing is of a pale rose-colour; the nine first quills are black, the tenth black and white, and the remainder white: the rest of the plumage is white: the legs and naked part of the thighs are black; the uropygial feathers are tufted, and hang downwards in a curve, as in the common species.

This bird frequents the same countries, and has similar habits with the preceding species; like which it breeds to the north, to which part it goes

in the spring, and retires to the south in the autumn. In the summer it is abundant in Hudson's Bay, where it arrives in May, and retires in September. It affects sequestered places in marshy situations on the borders of lakes. The nest is composed of grass and feathers: the eggs are similar to those of a Swan, and are hatched in about three weeks: the young are yellow at first, and gradually attain their proper colour: their food consists principally of insects, worms, toads, &c., but they will occasionally eat young corn.

B. *ROSTRUM denticulatum*; *OCCIPUT nudum, papillosum*; *ORBITÆ plumosæ*.

B. *Beak* slightly toothed; *occiput* naked and warted; the *orbits* feathered.

SIBERIAN CRANE.

(*Grus gigantea*.)

GR. nivea, remigibus decem primoribus nigris, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Snowy Crane, with the ten first quills black; the beak and feet red.

Ardea gigantea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 622.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 674. 3.

Grus leucogeranos. *Pall. Trav.* 2. 714. 30. *pl. I.*

Siberian Crane. *Penn. Arci. Zool.* 2. 455. c.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 37. 3.

HEIGHT four feet six inches: the beak large and red: the face naked beyond the eyes, papillated, and of a red colour: irides white: the ten first greater quills and their coverts deep black; the rest of the plumage snowy white: the tail nearly even, consisting of twelve feathers: legs red. The young of the first year are entirely of an ochraceous hue, with the face, beak, and legs, greenish brown: the old have the hind part of the neck yellowish.

This species inhabits the great marshes and lakes of Siberia: it constructs its nest in almost inaccessible situations, amongst the reeds; it is constructed of herbs and grass: the female lays two ash-coloured eggs, of the size of those of a Goose: they are spotted with brown. During the period of incubation these birds are very bold, and will attack any person that approaches their haunts: both sexes are said to watch the nest alternately: at other times they are very shy, and immediately upon any one appearing in sight they set up a loud scream, and fly off. They feed upon frogs, small fish, lizards, and such like, and breed in the northern parts: they are supposed to winter about the Caspian Sea, as they retire southward in the autumn.

INDIAN CRANE.

(Grus Antigone.)

GR. corpore cinereo, remigibus primoribus nigris, vertice maculâque pone oculos albis, rostro flavo-virescente, pedibus rubris.

Crane with a grey body, the primary quills black; the crown and spot behind the eyes white; the beak yellowish green; the feet red.

Grus orientalis Indica. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 378. 7.

Ardea Antigone. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 622.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 674. 4.

Grue à collier. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 307. variety.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 865. var.

Indian Crane. *Edw. pl.* 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 38. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 232.

LENGTH five feet: beak greenish yellow, with the tip dusky: irides bright reddish hazel: the crown of the head naked, and white, with a small spot on each side, near the ears, similar; the rest of the head, and part of the neck, covered with a naked red skin: the general colour of the plumage is of a fine cinereous; the neck lightest: the quills are black, the secondaries cinereous; those nearest the body are pointed at the ends, and longer than the quills, over which they hang: the tail is ash-coloured: the legs and naked space above the knee are red: the claws white.

Two varieties are described by Latham, but whether they are referrible to this species is somewhat doubtful: one differs in being nine inches

shorter, and in having the head and above half the neck almost naked, being covered only with a slight reddish white down: round the middle of the neck is a red collar: the tail is black. The other has the beak and fore-part of the crown yellowish: the lores and space round the top of the neck bare, and crimson: the irides pale orange: the chin and throat beset with black bristles: the general colour of the plumage dull pale blue: the quills and tail black: the legs and bare part of the thighs the same, spotted with white. This variety inhabits New South Wales.

This species is found in flocks near Calcutta, and in other parts of the East Indies: it is very numerous, migrating into that part of the Russian territory situated beyond Lake Baikal, frequenting the plains and marshy places on the borders of the rivers Onon and Argun.



C. MANDIBULA INFERIOR *utrinque paleâ elongatâ dependente*;
CAPUT *plumosum*; ORBITÆ *nudæ*.

C. The *under mandible* on each side with a depending elongated
wattle; *head* feathered; *orbits* naked.

WATTLED CRANE.

(*Grus carunculata*.)

GR. *capite collo carunculisque albis, vertice dorso tectricibusque
alarum caruleo-cinereis, abdomine nigro.*

Crane with the head, neck, and caruncles, white; the crown, back, and wing-coverts, blue-grey; the abdomen black.

Ardea carunculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 691. 53.

Wattled Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 82. 49. *pl.* 78.

THE Wattled Crane is figured by Latham, and thus described by that industrious ornithologist: "Size of the Stork: length five feet six inches: beak red, and carunculated for one third next the base; the rest of its length dusky black: round the eye bare, and red: irides pale red: top of the head blue-grey; the rest of the head and neck white: under the chin are two appendages like wattles, covered with white feathers, as the rest of the neck: the back and wings are blue-grey: on the back hang some long narrow feathers, as in many Herons: the quills are black, and about even at the tail: breast, belly, and under parts, black: legs dusky blue-grey. Inhabits Africa, but is not a common bird." It is capable of being tamed.

ANTHROPOÏDES. DEMOISELLE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> vix capite longius, integrum suprâ sulcatum.	<i>Beak</i> scarcely longer than the head, entire above sulcated.
<i>Nares</i> lineares.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear.
<i>Caput</i> aut plumosum, aut temporibus glabris.	<i>Head</i> either feathered, or the temples naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; di- giti exteriores basi mem- branâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected by a membrane at the base.

ANTHROPOÏDES. *Vieil.*ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*GRUS. *Raii., Petiv., Briss.*

ONLY two species are known of this elegant genus: they are both natives of Africa, and the first occurs likewise in Asia: they feed upon worms, fish, snails, frogs, and such like, like the rest of the Heron family.

A. CAPIT *plumosum.*

A. HEAD *feathered.*

NUMIDIAN DEMOISELLE.

(*Anthropoides Virgo.*)

AN. *corpore cœruleo-cinereo, capite remigibusque primariis apice nigris, pone oculos utrinque cristâ pennaceâ recurvatâ longâ albâ.*

Demoiselle with the body of a blue-grey; the head and tip of the primary quills black; behind the eyes on each side a recurved, elongated, pennaceous, white crest.

Ardea Virgo. Linn *Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 2.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 619.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 673. 2.

Grus Numidica. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 388. 12.

La Grue de Numidie, ou Demoiselle. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 313. pl. 15.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 241.

Demoiselle, or Numidian Crane. Alb. *Birds.* 3. pl. 83.—Edw. pl. 134.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 35.

THIS highly elegant species is as large as the Crane, and measures three feet three inches in length: its beak is two inches and a half long, with the base greenish, the middle yellowish, and the tip red: the irides are crimson: the crown of the head is cinereous; the rest of the head, the nape, and under parts of the neck to the breast, are black: behind each eye springs an elegant tuft of long white feathers, which hang downwards: the feathers of the breast are long and dependent: the under parts of the body, from the breast, the back,

the rump, and the tail, are bluish ash; the latter and the quills are tipped with black: the legs are black.

This bird is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa; in the latter most numerous about Bil-dulgerid and Tripoli; also along the whole of the southern shores of the Mediterranean, as well as the eastern. It delights in damp and marshy places, frequenting those parts for the sake of its food, which consists principally of small fishes, frogs, and such like. It is easily domesticated, and is frequently kept in menageries, and is fond of putting itself into strange and uncouth attitudes, sometimes as if dancing: in some parts called the dancing bird, or *Kurki*. It will breed in confinement: Buffon mentions an instance of one which lived twenty-four years in a menagerie at Versailles, that had been reared there from the egg.

B. TEMPORA *glabra*.

B. TEMPLES *smooth*.

CROWNED DEMOISELLE.

(Anthropoïdes Pavonina.)

AN. *cærulescens*, capite nigro, cristâ setosâ flavescente erectâ, alis albis, caudâ nigrâ. (Femina nigra ubi mas est cærulescens, *palearia* minuta.)

Bluish Demoiselle, with the head black, adorned with an erect, hairy, yellowish crest ; the wings white ; the tail black. (*Female* black where the male is bluish ; the wattle very small.)

Ardea Pavonina. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 233. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 619.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 672. 1.

Grus balearica. *Ravi. Syn. p.* 95. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 511. 1. *pl.* 41. female.

Grus capensis. *Petiv. Gaz. pl.* 76. *f.* 9.

L'Oiseau royal. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 317. *pl.* 16.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 265. male.

Balearic Crane. *Will. Ang. p.* 275. *pl.* 48.

Crowned African Crane. *Edw. pl.* 192.

Crowned Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 34. 1.—*Gent. Mag.* xx. *pl.* in *p.* 261.

THIS most beautiful bird is noticed by Latham as follows: " This is as large as the common Heron: the length two feet nine inches: the beak is two inches and a half long, straight, and of a brownish colour: irides grey: the crown of the head covered with soft black feathers, like velvet; on the hind part is a tuft composed of hair, or rather bristles, arising near each other at the base, and spreading out on all sides in a globular form; this is four inches in length, and of a reddish brown colour: the sides of the head are bare of feathers, being covered only by a fleshy membrane, of a reddish colour at the lower part, and in shape not unlike a kidney: on each side of the throat hangs a kind of wattle: the general colour of the bird bluish ash: the feathers on the fore-part of the neck are very long, and hang over the breast: wing-coverts white; the greater ones incline to rufous, and those farthest from the body to black:

the greater quills and tail are black, and the secondaries chesnut: the legs and the bare part above the knee are dusky. The female is black where the male is blue-ash, and the wattles on the throat are wanting; the long feathers on the breast are also less conspicuous."

This bird inhabits several parts of Africa, particularly the coast of Guinea, as far as Cape Verd: it is a tame species, and is often kept in aviaries, like the preceding: it feeds upon worms and vegetables: it often sleeps upon one leg. runs very fast, and flies strong, and for a long time together.

ARAMUS. COURLAN.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> oculos versus fissum, lateratim compressum; mandibulâ superiore paulò sulcatâ, versus apicem incurvatâ; inferiore subtus angulosâ.	<i>Beak</i> cleft towards the eye, its sides compressed; the upper mandible slightly sulcated, towards the tip bent down; the lower beneath angulated
<i>Nares</i> in medio maxillæ sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the beak.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed, the outer toes connected by a membrane at the base.

ARAMUS. *Vieillot.*GRUS. *Cuv.*ARDEA. *Gmel., Lath.*

THERE is but one species belonging to this genus, which is distinguished by its peculiar beak: this part is rather stout at the base, and nearly straight, but inclines downward toward the tip: on the upper mandible is a long furrow, two-thirds of the length of the beak, in which the nostrils are placed; these appear to be only a slit. The manners of the species are unknown.

SCOLOPACEOUS COURLAN.

(Aramus Scolopacea.)

Ar. cupreo-fusca, collo pectoreque striis albis, gulâ nigrâ.

Coppery brown Courlan, with the neck and breast striped with white; the throat black.

Ardea Scolopacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 647.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 701. 89. •*Le Courlan, ou Courliri. Buff. Ois. 7. 442.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 848. Scolopaceous Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 102. 79.*

THIS singular species inhabits Cayenne, and is thus commemorated by Latham: "This is a large bird, almost equalling a Heron in size: the length twenty-five inches: beak reddish, with a bluish point: round the eye bare of feathers, and of a reddish brown colour: the plumage in general is brown, glossed with a reddish copper colour on the quills and tail: most of the feathers of the upper part have the edges paler than the rest of the feathers, and those of the neck and breast are streaked with white down the shaft: the chin white: the naked parts of the thighs and legs are white: the toes are but slightly joined by a membrane at the base, but the middle claw is pectinated on the inner margin, where it rises into an edge.

ARDEA. HERON.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, validum, basi latum quam altum; mandibula superiore ferè rectum, acutum, sulcatum.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, strong, the base broader than high; the upper mandible nearly straight, acute, and sulcated.
<i>Nares</i> laterales in sulcum sitæ, membrana semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove, and partly closed by a membrane.
<i>Orbitæ</i> loræque nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> and <i>lores</i> naked.
<i>Collum</i> gracile, elongatum, basi pennæ elongatis instructum.	<i>Neck</i> slender, elongated, furnished at its base with elongated feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, tetradactyli, fissi, <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi membranâ connexi; <i>unguis</i> medius margine internâ dilatatus, pectinatus.	<i>Legs</i> slender, four-toed, cleft, the outer <i>toes</i> connected at the base by a membrane; the middle <i>claw</i> with its inner margin dilated and pectinated.

ARDEA. Linn., Gmel., Lath., Briss., Leach, Temm., Vieil., Cuv., Ray, &c.

CANCROFAGUS. Briss.

ARDEOLA. Ray., Briss.

BOTAURUS. Briss.

EGRETTA. Briss.

THE Herons reside on the banks of lakes and rivers, or in marshy places: their food consists of

fishes and their fry, frogs, and field mice, as well as all sorts of insects, snails, and worms. They build in large societies in the same place, and when they fly their neck is contracted and folded over their back, and their legs are extended: they migrate in flocks periodically: both sexes resemble each other, but the young are very dissimilar, and are very difficult to arrange correctly in consequence.

A. TIBIÆ *parte inferiore nudæ.*

A. Tibiæ naked on the lower part.

a. Tarsi longi; FEMORA *supra genua plumis maxime denudatis*; DIGITI *longissimi.*

a. Tarsi long; the lower part of the *thighs* considerably devoid of feathers; the *toes* very long.

REDDISH EGRET HERON.

(*Ardea rufescens.*)

AR. *cinereo nigricans, capite collo dorsoque postico fulvo-rufis, pennis dorsalibus posticis elongatis rufis, rostro flavo, apice pedibusque nigricantibus.*

Dusky grey Heron, with head, neck, and back behind, fulvous red; the dorsal feathers elongated and rufous; the beak yellow, its tip and the feet dusky.

Ardea rufescens. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 628.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 61.

L'Aigrette rousse. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 378.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 902.

Reddish Egret. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 348.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 88. 36.

Louisiane Heron. *Willg. Amer. Orn.* 8. 63. *pl.* lxiv. *f.* 1.?

THIS inhabits Louisiane, and is two feet in length: its beak is yellowish, with the tip dusky: the lore and orbits are green: the head and neck are clothed with loose, long, rusty rufous feathers: the back the same, but the feathers reach considerably beyond the tail: the rest of the plumage is dusky grey: the legs are dusky.

GREAT EGRET HERON.

(*Ardea Egretta.*)

AR. occipite cristato, corpore toto albo, pennis scapularibus longissimis laceris, rostro flavo, loris pedibusque virescentibus.

Heron with a crested occiput; the body all white; the scapulary feathers very long and divided; the beak yellow; the lores and legs greenish.

Ardea Egretta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 629.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 63.

Ardea alba. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 24. young.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 166. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 639. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 695. 65. young.

Ardea candida. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 428. 15. young.

Ardea alba major. *Raii. Syn.* 99. 1. 4.

La grand Aigrette. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 377.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 925.

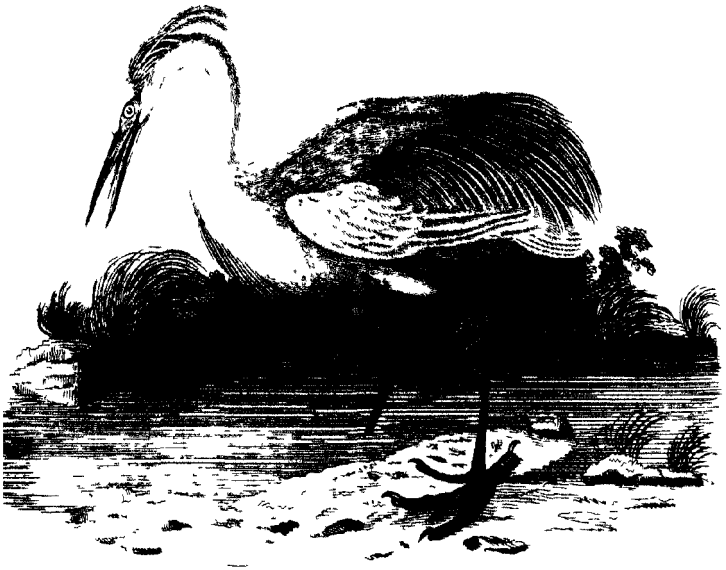
Le Heron blanc. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 365. young.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 886. young.

Heron Aigrette *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 366.

- Great White Heron. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 175. *pl.* 62.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 234.—*Will. (Ang.)* 279. *pl.* 49.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 91. 60.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.* —*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 150.
- Great Egret. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 346.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 89. 58.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 106. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 4. ?

THIS fine species has the whole of the plumage of a pure white, with a slight hanging crest on the head: many of the feathers on the back are elongated, and measure nearly a foot and a half in length; their shafts are strong and straight, and their webs are long, very slender, and wedged, as are also the feathers of the crest: the beak is bright yellow: the naked space about the eyes is green: the irides are bright yellow: the legs are dusky, or dusky green: the length of this bird is about three feet six inches. The young, before the age of three years, and the old, during the period of moulting, are of a pure white; they do not possess the crest or the long dorsal feathers: the former have the upper mandible of the beak black at its point and along the ridge, and during the first year it is entirely dusky yellow, with the plumage dirty white: the feet are greenish: the irides bright yellow.

This bird is found in various parts of the south of Europe, and in the young state has been recorded as a British bird, but upon questionable authority. It is very numerous in Asia and in some parts of Africa, and is likewise stated to be abundant in America; but upon the latter point I am not certain, as the bird found in that part of the world



LITTLE EGRET HERON.

may be a distinct species. It frequents marshy places, and shelters itself among reeds: it lays from four to six greenish eggs.

LITTLE EGRET HERON.

(*Ardea Garzetta*.)

AR. occipite cristato, corpore toto albo, pennis dorsi suprema elongatis sericeis, rostro nigro, loris pedibusque virescentibus.

Heron with the occiput crested; the whole body white; the feathers of the upper part of the back elongated and silky; the beak black; the lores and legs greenish.

Ardea Garzetta. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 994. 17. — *Swamp Heron*
1. 628. — *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 64.

Ardea nivea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 633. — *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 696. 67.

Ardea æquinoctialis. ♂. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 697. 70. young.

Egretta. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 431. 16.

Ardea candida minor. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 438. 20. young.

Garzetta. *Raii. Syn.* p. 99. 5. — *Will. Ang.* p. 280.

Ardea alba tertia Aldrovandi. *Raii. Syn.* p. 99. 6. young

L'Aigrette. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 372. pl. 20. — *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 901.

La Garzette blanche. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 371. young.

Heron Garzette. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 368.

Snowy Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 92. 61. — *Wills. Amer. Orn.*
7. 120. pl. lxii. f. 4.

Little Egret. *Penn. Brit. Zool. App.* pl. 7. — *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

2. 347. — *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 90. 59. — *Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 30. —

Lewin. Brit. Birds. 4. pl. 149. — *Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 98. —

Bew. Brit. Birds. 2. 45. — *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

THIS curious bird is two feet in length: the whole of its plumage is of a pure white: with a strong crest composed of disunited feathers on the occiput, a tuft of similar feathers at the base of the neck, and many long ones on the top of the back, with slender shafts, twisted and bent down towards their tips; these feathers are six or eight inches in length, and have slender, silky, wedge-shaped webs: the beak is black: the naked space round the eyes greenish: the irides of a bright yellow: the legs dusky green: the toes of a yellow-green. The young and the old in the moulting season want the long, slender feathers on the head, the base of the neck, and on the back; and the yearlings are dull white, with the beak, the naked skin round the eyes, and the feet, black.

This elegant species is very abundant in the southern parts of Europe, especially in Turkey, the Archipelago, and Sicily: it sometimes migrates into France and Switzerland, but rarely into Germany. It is stated to have been extremely common in England in former times, and that Archbishop Nevil had one thousand served up at his famous feast. It is now extinct with us; the last specimen on record was one shot in the isle of Anglesea, mentioned in the British Zoology. In Asia it is very numerous, and it also occurs in Africa, and the temperate and warmer parts of America. It frequents marshes and rivers, feeding upon fish, &c.: it lays four or five white eggs.

WHITE-BELLIED HERON.

(Ardea leucogaster.)

Ar. cristata cæruleo-nigricans, alis subtus abdomine femoribusque albis, rostro pedibusque flavis

Crested dusky blue Heron, with the wings beneath, the abdomen, and thighs, white; the beak and feet yellow.

Ardea leucogaster. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 628.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 694. 62.

La demi Aigrette. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 378.

Heron bleuâtre à ventre blanc. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 350.

Demi Egret. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 88. 57.

NEARLY two feet in length: the beak dusky yellow: between that and the eye naked, and of the same colour: the head and neck, as far as the breast, and the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are deep blue-black: the under parts of the body and thighs are white: from the occiput depend two long feathers, of the same colour as the head; and on the lower part of the back are a few long, narrow, rufous feathers, which fall over the tail: the legs are yellowish. Inhabits Cayenne.

Latham describes a variety of this bird: it is two feet in length: beak yellow; tip black: crest long and white: head and neck inclining to violet: chin and throat mottled with rufous white: long feathers over the rump grey: legs brown: in other respects similar to the first described.

COMMON HERON.

(Ardea cinerea.)

AR. *occipite cristâ nigrâ dependente, corpore cinereo, collo subtus linea fasciaque pectorali nigris.*

Heron with a depending black crest on the occiput ; the body cinereous ; the neck beneath, and breast, with a black fascia.

Ardea cinerea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 691. 54.—*Leach. Cat. Mus. Brit.* p. 33.

Ardea major. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 627.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 98. A. 1.

Ardea cinerea. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 11. young.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 165. young.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 627. 12. 6. young.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 392. 1. young.

Ardea cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 396. 2. pl. 35.

Le Heron huppé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 342.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 755.

Le Heron. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 342. pl. 19. young.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 757. young.

Heron cendré. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 362.

Crested Heron. *Alb. Birds.* 1. pl. 67.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 77.

Common Heron. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 173. pl. 61.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 343.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 83. 50.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 303. 14.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. pl. 78.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 118.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 129.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 14.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 37.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 73.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 291.—*Low. Faun. Orcad.* p. 78.

THIS bird, when arrived at maturity, considerably exceeds three feet in length : it has the forehead, the neck, the middle of the belly, the edge of the wing, and the thighs, of a pure white : the occiput, the sides of the breast, and those of the body, of a

deep black: the fore-part of the neck is adorned with large longitudinal spots of black and grey: the back and wings are blue-grey: the beak is deep yellow: the irides yellow: a naked skin about the eyes is of a bluish purple: the legs are brown, but the naked space above the knee is bright red. In addition to the above, the hind head is ornamented with several elongated narrow black feathers, the two middle of which are upwards of eight inches in length; the whole forms an elegant crest, which is dependent on the hind part of the neck: the feathers of the scapulars are also elongated, and fall over the back in fine disunited plumes.

The young do not possess the crest, or the elongated scapulary feathers: they have the forehead and top of the head grey: the throat white: the neck bright grey, with several deeper spots: the back and the wings are blue-grey, varied with brown and whitish: the breast is longitudinally spotted; the upper mandible of the beak is dusky brown, spotted with yellow; the under yellow: irides the same: space round the eyes greenish yellow: the legs of a grey-black, with the naked space above the knee yellowish.

This species has been observed nearly of a pure white, but this is of extremely rare occurrence: this variety may be easily distinguished from the young *Ardea egretta*, by the naked space above the knee, which is very large in the latter.

The common Heron occurs throughout nearly the whole globe, retiring from the frigid regions

upon the approach of winter. In England it is very abundant, and appears to be stationary, although it migrates in some of the northern countries of Europe: it resides, except in breeding time, throughout the marshy places and edges of streams, for the sake of its food, which consists of small fishes, frogs, young birds, or even small mammalia; and is consumed with great avidity and gluttony, its digestion being very rapid. This bird commits great devastation in ponds and shallow waters. As a proof of their appetite, it is asserted by Willoughby and others, that a single Heron will destroy fifty small roach and dace, one day with another. The Heron, though it generally takes its prey by wading into the water, and waiting patiently for its approach, frequently also catches it while on the wing, but this is only in shallow waters, where it is able to dart with more certainty than in the deep; for in this case, though the fish does at the first sight of its enemy descend, yet the bird, with its long beak and legs, instantly pins it to the bottom, and then seizes it securely. Although so insatiable in its appetite, and always eating so freely, the Heron, when stripped of its feathers, appears as if it had been starved to death.

In the breeding season the Herons unite together in large societies, and build in the highest trees, placing the nests very near each other; sometimes as many as eighty have been seen in one tree. Montagu mentions having seen a heronry on a small island in a lake in the north of Scotland, whereon there was only one scrubby oak tree,

which not being large enough to contain all the nests, many were placed on the ground. The nest is large and flat, made of sticks, and lined with a few rushes and wool, or feathers. The eggs are three or four in number, and are of a fine sea-green, and about the size of those of a Duck. The young birds are easily tamed, but the old birds soon pine away, as they refuse every kind of nourishment.

Dr. Heysham has given a singular account of a battle between a colony of Herons and a neighbouring one of Rooks: the former having been deprived of their ancient premises by the removal of the trees, made an attempt to form a settlement in the rookery; which was effected after an obstinate contest, in which some on both sides lost their lives: but after a second victory of the Herons, in the succeeding year, a truce was agreed upon, and both societies lived in harmony together. A fuller account of this is to be found in Bewick's British Birds, above quoted.

Heron hawking was formerly a favourite diversion in this kingdom, and a penalty of twenty shillings was incurred by any person taking the eggs of this bird. Its flesh was also in former times much esteemed, being valued at an equal rate with that of the Peacock.

GREAT HERON.

(Ardea Herodias.)

Ar. occipite cristato, dorso fusco, femoribus rufis, pectore maculis elongatis nigris, pedibus fuscis.

Heron with a crested occiput; the back fuscous; the thighs rufous; the breast with elongated black spots; the feet yellow.

Ardea Herodias. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 237. 15.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 692. 56.

Ardea virginiana cristata. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 416. 10.

Le grand Heron d'Amerique. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 585.

Largest crested Heron. Catesb. *Carol. App. pl.* 10. f. 1.

Great Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 341.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 85. 51.—Wills. *Amer. Orn.* 8. 28. pl. lxxv. f. 2.

THIS is one of the largest of the genus, measuring upwards of five feet in length, of which the beak is eight inches: its colour is brown, inclining to yellow on the sides: the hind head is crested, and some of the feathers are five inches in length; the two middle ones in particular, which are the longest: between the beak and eye naked, and of a pale yellow: all the upper parts of the body, with the belly, tail, and legs, are brown: the quills black: the neck, the breast, and the thighs, are rufous.

Inhabits Virginia, and like the rest of this genus, frequents the borders of lakes and rivers, and feeds on reptiles and small fishes.

RED-SHOULDERED HERON.

(Ardea Hudsonias.)

AR. vertice cristato nigro, corpore fusciscente subtus albedo, collo subtus nigro-rufescente maculato, pedibus flavis.

Heron with the crown with a black crest ; the body brownish ; beneath whitish ; the neck beneath spotted with dusky red ; the feet yellow.

Ardea Hudsonias. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 18.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 632.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 693. 57.

Ardea freti Hudsonis. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 407. 7.

Heron de la baie de Hudson. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 386.

Ash-coloured Heron. Edw. *Birds.* pl. 135.

Red-shouldered Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 342.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 86. 52.

THIS species, which is said by Pennant to be the female of the Great Heron, is three feet three inches in length : its beak is five inches and a half long ; the upper mandible is black, the under orange : the crown of the head black, and crested ; the longest feathers upwards of four inches in length : sides and lower part of the head white : between the beak and eye destitute of feathers, and of a greenish yellow colour : the back and upper part of the body grey-brown : the wing-coverts palest : the inner edge of the wing reddish : the neck is clothed with long slender feathers, marked with dusky bars on the hind part, and in front with broad white dashes down the centre of each feather : the breast white, mottled with large

black spots: the thighs are reddish brown: the belly and vent are white: the legs dusky: the hinder claw very long. Native of several parts of North America, from New York to Hudson's Bay.

AGAMI HERON.

(Ardea Agami.)

Ar. cristata caerulea, orbitis gulaque albis, collo supremo corpore subtus femoribusque rufis.

Crested blue Heron, with the orbits and throat white, the upper part of the neck, the body beneath, and the thighs, rufous.

Ardea Agami. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 629.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2 699. 79.

Le Heron Agami. Buff. Ois. 7. 382.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 859.

Agami Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 97. 70.

This highly elegant bird is unquestionably the most beautiful of the genus: it is rather more than two feet and a half in length: its beak is about six inches long, and dusky, with the base of the under mandible pale: the crown, the crest, and the hind part of the neck, are bluish grey: the chin is white: the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, are fine glossy green: the quills are black: the sides of the neck, as far as the middle, bright rufous, with an elegant white and



rufous line, bounded by black, down the central part: the breast is clothed with long, loose, blackish feathers: those on the back of the neck black, with a white streak down the middle of each shaft: the under parts of the body are deep rufous: the tail is brown.

One of these birds, described by Latham as a female, has the beak dusky: the crown of the head blue-black: the nape light blue; from this hang six or eight long narrow feathers, the largest almost the whole length of the neck: the back, wings, and tail, are deep blue: the neck and under parts of the body are rufous; but the lower half of the neck and the sides of it are covered with loose blue feathers, hanging longer, and loose on the breast: from the lower part of the back are long slender feathers, which hang loose, and reach the end of the tail: on the sides of the head, and just above the eyes, the parts are white, passing a little way in a line on each side of the neck: the legs are yellow.

This is a native of Cayenne and Surinam: the specimen from whence the accompanying engraving was taken was shot in the last-mentioned country by Dr. Ireland, who sent it to Mr. Leadbeater, of Brewer-street, to whom I am indebted for the loan of an admirable drawing, executed by M. Pelletier, from the above-mentioned bird

CRESTED PURPLE HERON.

(*Ardea purpurea*.)

Ar. occipite cristâ dependente pennis rufo-purpureis, corpore supra rufo-virescente subius purpurascete-rufo, vertice nigro-virescente, gulâ albâ.

Heron with the occiput having a depending crest of a rufous purple; the body above red-green; beneath purplish red; the crown black-green; the throat white.

Ardea purpurea. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 10.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 626.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 697. 72.

Ardea rufa. Scop. *Ann.* 1. 119.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 642.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 692. 55.

Ardea botaurus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 636.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 698. 74.

Ardea purpurata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 641. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 698. 75. young.

Ardea caspica. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 698. 73. young.—Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

Ardea variegata. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 692. 56. young.

Ardea cristata purpurascens. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 424. 14. pl. 36. f. 2.

Botaurus major. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 455. 28.

Ardea stellaris major. Raii. *Syn.* 100. 13.

Ardea purpurascens. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 420. 12. young.

Le Heron pourpré. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 369.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 788.—Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 364.

Grand Buta. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 422.

Crested purple Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 95. 65.

Rufous Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 99. 72.

Greater Bittern. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 58. 18.

Purple Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 96. 66. young.

Variegated Heron. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 304. 15. young.

African Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 237. 80.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 1.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 151.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 131.

THIS elegant species has received no less than six specific names from the pen of Latham, on account of the changes it undergoes in arriving to maturity: in this state it measures nearly three feet in length: the occiput is garnished with elongated greenish black feathers, the base of the neck with purplish white ones, and the scapulars with subulated brilliant red-purple plumes: the top of the head and the occiput are black, glossed with green: the throat is white: the sides of the neck are of a clear red, with three longitudinal and narrow stripes of black: the fore-part of the neck longitudinally spotted with red, black, and purple: the back, the wings, and the tail, are greyish red, with green reflections: the thighs and the abdomen are red: the sides of the body and the breast are rich purple: the beak and the naked skin surrounding the eyes are yellow: the irides are orange-yellow: the soles of the feet, the hinder part of the tarsi, and the naked space above the knee, are yellow: the fore-part of the tarsi, and the scales of the toes, are brown-green. The young, before they attain the age of three years, want the crest, which is only indicated by a few elongated reddish feathers: they also want the long feathers at the base of the neck and on the scapulars: their forehead is black: the nape and cheeks are bright red: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck is yellowish white, with numerous longitudinal black spots: the feathers of the back, the scapulars, the wings, and the tail, are grey-black, edged with bright red: the belly and thighs are whitish: the

greatest part of the upper mandible of the beak blackish: the under, the space round the eyes, and the irides, are bright yellow.

This beautiful bird is common in the western parts of Asia, frequenting the marshy shores of the Caspian and Black seas, also the lakes of Great Tartary, and the borders of the large rivers of those parts, as the Wolga and Irtisch: it also occurs, though sparingly, in several parts of Europe, appearing about the banks of the Danube, and the morasses of Holland; about four or five specimens have likewise been killed in England at different periods; a fine specimen is in the British Museum, that was shot within these few years. To the north and east this bird does not occur, but in Africa it is rather abundant. It seems also to be abundant in Malta, from whence it has been lately sent by J. Ritchie, Esq. to the British Museum. Its nourishment consists of aquatic animals, as in the rest of the genus; and it builds its nest among the reeds or underwood, and but rarely in trees: its eggs are three in number, and of a greyish green.

RUSTY-CROWNED HERON.

(*Ardea rubiginosa*.)

Ar. subcristata ferruginea, gula albâ, abdomine albo nigro striato, collo subtus lineis quatuor nigris, pedibus luteis.

Slightly crested ferruginous Heron, with the throat white; the abdomen white, striped with black; the neck with four black lines beneath; the legs yellowish.

Ardea rubiginosa. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 632.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 693. 58.

Rusty-crowned Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 358.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 87. 53.

THE Rusty-crowned Heron is the size of the Common Bittern: its beak is seven inches long, slender, and yellow: irides yellow: head slightly crested: the crest and back part of the neck deep rust-colour: the forehead is dusky: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck with four black streaks: the feathers of the breast long and loose, with a dark line passing upwards towards the back of the neck: the back and the wing-coverts are deep ferruginous, varied with a few black spots: the quills are dusky: the breast and belly are dirty white, striped with black: the tail short, lead-coloured: the legs are dirty yellow. Inhabits North America.

BROWN HERON.

(*Ardea fusca.*)

Ar. cristâ capitis nigricante, corpore fusco-nigricante subtus albo, pectore maculis fuscis elongatis.

Heron with the crest on the head dusky; the body dusky brown; beneath white; the breast with elongated brown spots.

Ardea fusca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 700. 83.

Le Heron brun. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 381.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 858.

Brown Heron. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 11. 304. 17.

THIS bird inhabits Cayenne: it is two feet six or seven inches in length: the beak is brown: the head is ornamented with a slight crest, of a dusky colour, and falling down over the back of the neck: the upper part of the latter, the body, and wings, are dusky brown: the under parts are white, the breast being spotted with elongated brown streaks: the legs are yellow.



CINNAMON HERON.

(*Ardea cinnamomea*.)

Ar. castaneo-cinnamomea, collo antice fusco striato, gulâ maculâ maxillari crissoque albis.

Cinnamomeous chesnut, with the fore-part of the neck striped with fuscous; the throat, maxillary spot, and vent, white.

Ardea cinnamomea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 46.

Cinnamon Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 77. 43.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 235.

ABOUT sixteen inches in length: the beak two inches and a half long, and yellow: the prevailing colour of the plumage cinnamon-colour, inclining to chesnut: the lower parts of the body palest: on each side of the throat, beneath the jaw, a

small white patch : the chin and vent nearly white : the middle of the fore-part of the neck streaked with brown : the tail bright rusty chesnut : the legs yellow. Inhabits China and India.

WHITE-FRONTED HERON.

(*Ardea Novæ-Hollandiæ.*)

AR. subcristata, plumbeo-cinerea subtus rufo-ferruginea, fronte, genis, gulâ, juguloque albis.

Slightly crested Heron, plumbeous grey ; beneath rusty red ; with the forehead, cheeks, throat, and jugulum, white.

Ardea Novæ-Hollandiæ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 701. 88.

White-fronted Heron. *Phil. Bot. Bay. pl. in p. 163.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 304. 18.*

DESCRIBED as below by Latham, in the second Supplement to his Synopsis. “ This is about half the size of the Common Heron, being twenty-eight inches in length : the beak is four inches long, and black ; the base of the under mandible yellowish : lore and orbits naked, and of a greenish colour : the body on the upper parts is bluish ash-colour : the crown of the head black ; and the feathers elongated : the forehead, cheeks, chin, and fore-part of the neck, as far as the middle, white : quills and tail bluish black : the feathers of the breast are elongated, and hang down in a

graceful manner : these, with the belly and thighs, are of a rufous cinnamon-colour : back covered with long slender feathers, which fall over the tail, and conceal about half its length : legs yellow-brown. Inhabits New Holland."

BLACK HERON.

(*Ardea atra*.)

Ar. nigricans, tectricibus alarum cinereo-cærulescentibus, rectricibus nigricantibus, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Dusky Heron, with the wing-coverts of a grey-blue ; the tail-feathers dusky ; the beak and feet black.

Ardea atra. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 697. 71.

Ardea nigra. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 439. 21.

Le Heron noir. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 368.

Black Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 94. 64.

THIS is described as being as large as the Common Heron : its beak black : the prevailing colour of the plumage the same, with a blue gloss on the wings : the space between the beak and the eyes covered with a bare black skin ; the legs are black : the middle and outer toes connected at the base by a membrane. It is said to inhabit Silesia.

VIOLET HERON.

(*Ardea leucocephala*.)

AR. nigro-violacea, vertice nigro, capite collo superiore crisso tectricibusque subcaudalibus albis, rostro pedibusque fusco-rubris.

Violet-black Heron, with the crown black; the head, upper part of the neck, the vent, and the under tail-feathers, white; the beak and feet red-brown.

Ardea leucocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* p. 642.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 699. 78.

Le Heron violet. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 370.

Heron de la côte de Coromandel. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 906.

Violet Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 97. 69.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 236.

NATIVE of the East Indies, where it is said to be very common. It is esteemed for food, and is often used in falconry. It is thirty-three inches in length: its beak is dusky brown: the top of the head, the lower part of the neck, the body, the wings, and the tail, are of a fine bluish black, glossed with violet: the rest of the head and neck, the vent, and the under tail-coverts, are white: the legs are reddish brown. Called *Monickjore* at Bengal, and *Lughug* in other parts of Hindoostan.

COCOI HERON.

(Ardea Cocoi.)

Ar. occipite cristâ dependente dorsoque cinereis, collo subtus nigro maculato, capitis lateribus nigris.

Heron with a depending occipital crest, which, with the back, is cinereous; the neck beneath spotted with black; the sides of the head black.

Ardea Cocoi. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 699. 80.—Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 237. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 629.—Raii. Syn. 100. 15.

Ardea Cayanensis cristata. Briss. Orn. 5. 400. 3.

Le Soco. Buff. Ois. 7. 739.

Cocoi Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 98. 71

THE Cocoi Heron is a large species, measuring upwards of three feet in length: its beak is greenish yellow: irides golden-orange: the top of the head ash-coloured; its sides black: the occipital feathers much elongated, the two middle ones being nearly six inches in length; they are all of a fine cinereous colour, and are very narrow: space between the beak and the eye naked, and of a cinereous hue: the cheeks, the throat, and the neck, are white: the fore-part of the neck is speckled with a double row of elongated dusky spots: the feathers of the base of the neck, and those of the scapulars, (which latter hang over the back,) are very long: the rest of the plumage is of a pale cinereous: the legs are ash-colour. It is a native of Brazil and Cayenne.

STREAKED HERON.

(Ardea virgata.)

AR. *fusco-nigricans*, collo subtus albo, jugulo nigro striato, tectricibus alarum flavescēte striatis.

Dusky brown Heron, with the neck beneath white; the jugulum striped with black; the wing-coverts striped with yellowish.

Ardea virgata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 693. 60.

Streaked Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 354.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 87. 55.

NATIVE of North America: length seventeen inches: beak two inches: the crown of the head dusky: the cheeks and hind part of the neck varied with ferruginous and black: the chin, the throat, and the fore-part of the neck, are white; the latter is streaked with black: the wing-coverts are striped with black and pale buff: the outer edge of the wing is white: the quills are dusky: the legs are greenish. A slight variety is mentioned, which has a white line on each jaw: the scapulars and greater wing-coverts are dusky, spotted at the ends with white.

HOUHOU HERON.

(Ardea Hohou.)

AR. *cristata cinerea*, fronte albo nigroque variâ, alis albo cinereo
cærulcoque variis, pedibus variegatis.

Crested cinereous Heron, with the forehead varied with black
 and white; the wings varied with cinereous and blue; the
 legs variegated.

Ardea Hohou. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2.
 701. 85.

Ardea mexicana cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 404. 5.

Xoxoukqui Hoactli. *Raii. Syn.* 102. 21.

Houhou Heron. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 384.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 101. 76.

THIS inhabits the same situation as the Dry
 Heron: it is said to have a loud disagreeable cry,
 resembling the word *houhou*, from whence its
 name is derived. It is in length two feet three
 inches: its beak is black, and measures seven
 inches in length: the forehead is varied with
 black and white; the rest of the head is purple:
 the feathers of the occiput are elongated, and form
 a crest, which is of a rich purple hue: the edges
 of the wings are white: the wing-coverts mottled
 with blue and cinereous: the secondaries are of
 great length, almost equalling the primaries: the
 rest of the plumage is of an ash-colour: the legs
 are variegated with brown, black, and yellowish.

CRACRA HERON.

(Ardea Cracra.)

Ar. rufescente variegata, supra cinereo-cærulescens, subtus cinerea; collo subtus pectoreque albis.

Variegated reddish Heron, above grey-blue; beneath cinereous; with the neck beneath, and breast, white.

Ardea Cracra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 642.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 699. 77.

Cancrofagus Americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 477. 39.

Cracra. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 403.

Cracra Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 96. 68.

LENGTH not mentioned: size that of a large Fowl: the beak black, beneath yellowish brown: the irides of a golden-yellow: the lores naked, and pale yellow: the crown of the head bluish ash: the nape and the hind part of the neck brown, varied with fillemot: the back and rump bluish cinereous, mixed with dull green and rufous: the lesser wing-coverts dull green, edged with rufous; the greater coverts and quills black, with white edges: the under parts of the neck, as far as the breast, white, spotted with rufescent: the rest of the under parts cinereous: the tail greenish black: the legs yellow, claws black. Native of Chili, and other parts of South America: its cry is similar to the syllables *cra-cra*. It resides on the borders of rivers.

DRY HERON.

(*Ardea Hoactli*.)

Ar. cristá nigrá, corpore nigro-virescente subtus albo, alis caudâque cinereis.

Heron with a black crest; the body black-green; beneath white; the wings and tail cinereous.

Ardea Hoactli. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 700. 84.

Ardea mexicana cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 218. 11.

Hoactli. *Raii. Syn.* 178. 8.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 382. male.

Hoacton. *Will.* 391. female.

Dry Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 100. 79.

LENGTH two feet three inches: the beak black, with its sides yellow: the irides yellow: eyelids red: the head black, furnished with a crest of the same colour: fore-part of the former white: space between the beak and eye naked, and yellowish: the upper parts of the neck and the body are greenish black: the wing-coverts are greenish ash: the quills and tail cinereous: the under parts of the body are all white: the legs are yellow. The female has the upper parts of the body brown, varied with white: the under white, varied with brown: in other respects similar to the male.

This species inhabits Mexico, frequenting marshy places, and breeding among reeds.

ASH-COLOURED HERON.

(Ardea cana.)

AR. cinerea, collo fusco-cinerascente, abdomine genis gulâque albis.

Cinereous Heron, with the neck greyish brown; the abdomen, cheeks, and chin, white.

Ardea cana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 643.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 693. 59.

Ash-coloured Heron. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 353.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 87. 54.

THIS is found at New York: it is two feet in length: its beak is strong, and black: the cheeks and the chin are whitish: the neck is pale ashy brown, streaked on the fore-part with white: the back, the wings, and the tail, are cinereous, each feather bordered with dusky: the feathers of the sides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: the belly is white: the legs are yellowish. This arrives at New York in May; breeds there, and departs in October.

BLACK-CRESTED WHITE HERON.

(*Ardea pileata*.)*Ar. occipite cristato, corpore albo, vertice nigro.*

Heron with the occiput crested ; the body white ; the crown of the head black.

Ardea pileata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 695. 66.*Ardea Brasiliensis candida.* *Briss. Orn.* 5. 434. 17.Le Heron blanc à calotte noire. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 380.Le Heron huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 907.Black-crested white Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 92. 60. A.

THIS bird is described by Latham as a variety of the Great White Heron in the General Synopsis, but in the Index Ornithologicus it is distinguished as a species: it is only two feet long, whereas the bird with which it was associated is considerably more than three feet, without including the beak: its entire plumage is white, with the exception of a black patch on the top of the head; the hind part of which has a pendant crest, composed of six long feathers, the two middle ones of which are above six inches long, and the others are gradually shortened. It inhabits the rivers of Guiana.



LITTLE WHITE HERON,

(Ardea Æquinoctialis.)

AR. alba, remigibus duabus primis margine exteriore fuscis, pileo colloque inferiore luteis.

White Heron, with the outer edge of the two first quills brownish, the top of the head and the lower part of the neck yellowish.

Ardea Æquinoctialis Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 240. 25.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 696. 70.—Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

Ardea carolinensis candida. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 435 18.

Le Crabier blanc à bec rouge. Buff *Ois.* 7. 401.

Red-billed Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* 2. 66.

Little white Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 93. 63.—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 345.—Catesb. *Carol.* 1. pl. 77.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.* —Mont. Linn. *Trans.* ix. 197.

THIS is twenty inches in length: the beak is two inches long, and of an orange-colour: the lores and orbits the same: irides pale yellow: the entire plumage is snowy white, except the crown of the head, and the upper part of the neck before which are buff: the legs greenish. The skin of this bird is very dark coloured; so much so, as to give a dirty cast to the white plumage on the cheeks and sides of the neck. The feathers on the back of the head are very slightly elongated, as they likewise are on the lower part of the neck before.

A single specimen of this bird has been taken in

this country, it having been shot near Kingsbridge in Devonshire, the latter end of October 1805: it was observed for several days in the same field, attending some cows, and picking up insects, which were found in its stomach: it was not shy. This specimen is now placed in the British Museum.

The native place of this species appears to be Carolina, and other parts of North America, as far as Mexico.

SACRED HERON.

(*Ardea sacra.*)

AR. alba, tectricibus minoribus alarum rectricibusque nigro-lineatis.

White Heron, with the lesser wing-coverts and the tail-feathers striped with black.

Ardea sacra. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 640.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 696. 69.

Sacred Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 92. 62.*

THE Sacred Heron is a native of Otaheite and the neighbouring islands, where it is esteemed sacred. It is thus described by Latham: "Size of the little Egret: length two feet three inches: general colour of the plumage white: beak four inches long, dusky brown: on the middle of the crown a few obscure dusky streaks down the shafts

of some of the feathers: several of those of the back, wing, and tail-coverts, marked in the same manner: scapulars dashed with black: greater quills more or less dusky at the tips: the tail-feathers marked with dusky down the shafts, from the tip an inch and a half upwards, except the outer feather, which is plain: legs yellow." Another is mentioned that differs slightly: "The crown of a plain white: scapulars some white, some black: on the fore-part of the neck some loose long feathers, black and white mixed, hanging over the breast, and some others of the same loose texture and mixed colour, falling on the tail: the wing-coverts have likewise some black feathers intermixed: the quills plain white, and the tail the same, except one feather wholly black: legs black." I suspect the last described variety is a distinct species, but forbear to detach it, as I have not seen a specimen. It is found with the former.

B. Tarsi *brevi*.

B. Tarsi short.

SQUACCO HERON.

(*Ardea ralloides*.)

Ar. cristata, fronte verticeque flavis maculis nigris longitudinalibus notatis, corpore supra rufo, subtus gulâ uropygio caudâque albis.

Crested Heron, with the forehead and crown yellow, marked with longitudinal black spots; the body above rufous; beneath, and with the throat, rump, and tail, white.

Ardea ralloides. *Scop. An.* 121.

Ardea comata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 632.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 687. 39.—*Linn. Trans.* 3. 335.

Ardea squaiotta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 634.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 36.

Ardea castanea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 633.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 687. 40.

Ardea Marsiglii. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 637. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 20. young.

Ardea pumila. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 683. 28. young.

Ardea erythropus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 634. young.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 38. young.

Cancrofagus luteus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 472. 37.

Cancrofagus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 466. 33.

Botaurus minor. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 452. 26. young.

Cancrofagus rufus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 469. 35. young.

Squacco. *Raii. Syn.* 99. 8.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 391.

Squaiotta. *Raii. Syn.* 99. 9.

Ardea hæmatopus, seu Cirris. *Raii. Syn.* 99. 7. young.

Crabier de Mahon. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 393.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 348.

Le Crabier Caiot. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 389.

Le petit Butor. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 425. young.

Le Crabier marron. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 390. young.

Squaiotta Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 72. 36.

Castaneous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 75. 40.

Swabian Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 60. 20. young.

Dwarf Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 77. 42. young.

Red-legged Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 73. 38. young.

Squacco Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 74. 39.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 302. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

LIKE many other Herons, this species has been unnecessarily multiplied, no less than six of Latham's species being referrible to this one: it is to

the industry of Scopoli that we are indebted for extricating us from this labyrinth. The bird now under consideration possesses the following plumage after the age of three years : the forehead and top of the head have the feathers slightly elongated, and yellowish, marked with longitudinal black rays : the occiput is ornamented with eight or ten narrow long feathers, which are slightly edged with black : the throat is black : the neck, top of the back, and scapulars, a bright red : the feathers of the back long, slender, and of a bright chesnut : the whole of the rest of the plumage is of a pure white : the beak is fine carulean blue at its base, and black at the tip : the naked space round the eyes is greyish green : the irides are yellow : the legs yellow, shaded with green : the naked space above the knee very small : length from sixteen to eighteen inches. The young have not the long occipital feathers : the whole of the head, the neck, and the wing-coverts, are red-brown, with deeper longitudinal spots : the throat, the rump, and the tail, are pure white : the feathers of the wings are white on their inner webs, and greyish on their outer and towards their tips : the top of the back and the scapulars are varied with different shades of brown : the upper mandible of the beak is brown and greenish ; the under green-yellow : the naked skin round the eyes is green : the irides are bright yellow, and the legs are grey-green.

This bird is extremely abundant in Asia and Africa, frequenting the bays of the Caspian Sea,

and the rivers in the vicinity: it is also found in Holland, Poland, Russia, Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, Sardinia, and Italy, and accidentally in various parts of Germany: it builds among the reeds, and lays from four to six greenish eggs. I believe this species has been shot in England.

FERRUGINEOUS HERON.

(*Ardea ferruginea*.)

Ar. subcristata nigricans rufo maculata, subtus rufo albido cinereo fuscoque variegatâ.

Slightly crested Heron; dusky, spotted with rufous; beneath variegated with rufous, white, cinereous, and brown.

Ardea ferruginea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 634.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 688. 41.

Ferrugineous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 76. 41.

“ LENGTH twenty-one inches and a half: beak straight, sharp; the base greenish flesh-colour; the end brownish; the upper mandible somewhat bent at the tip: between that and the eyes, and over them, naked, and green: irides saffron-colour: feathers of the head, neck, and back, longish, black tipped with ferruginous; those on the crown somewhat elongated: chin yellowish white: wing-coverts dark brown; the outer ones have ferruginous tips; those nearest the body

varied with rufous and white : quills black : rump, breast, and belly, varied with ferruginous, whitish, cinereous, and brown : thighs with rufous and cinereous white : the wings when closed reach a trifle beyond the tail : legs green." The above is Latham's description of this bird, to which is also attached the following : " This species is found about the river Don, in the summer only, as it is migratory, coming from the Black Sea, and departing to it again in autumn. Feeds on fish and insects. Frequently met with along with the last species.'

This bird appears to be greatly allied to the Squacco, if it be not an intermediate state of some of the varieties of that species.

COROMANDEL HERON.

(*Ardea Coromandelensis*.)

Ar. alba, capite superiore cervice pectore dorsoque rufescentibus.

White Heron, with the upper part of the head, the top of the neck, the breast, and the back, rufescent,

Ardea comata, β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 687. 39.

Crabier de Coromandel. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 393.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 912.

Squacco Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 75. 30. A.

Ardea ralloides, the Squacco Heron.

NATIVE of the Coromandel coast: length one foot nine inches: the beak is yellow: between the beak and eyes bare, and grey: the old bird with an elongated occipital crest, composed of several feathers, that fall down over the hind part of the neck, and are striped with dusky and white: the upper part of the head and hind part of the neck rufescent, as are also the long feathers which adorn the lower part of the neck: the wing-coverts and back are tinged with rufous, and the feathers of the scapulæ are elongated, and reach beyond the tail: the rest of the plumage is white: the legs are yellow.

LOUISIANE HERON.

(*Ardea Ludoviciana*.)

Ar. cristata cinerea, collo abdomineque rufis, vertice alis caudaque viridi-nigricantibus, pedibus flavis.

Grey-crested Heron, with the neck and abdomen rufous; the crown, wings, and tail, dusky green; the feet yellow.

Ardea Ludoviciana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 630.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 690. 51.

Le Crabier roux, à tête et queue vertes. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 407.

Crabier de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 909.

Louisiane Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 81. 47.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 350.

INHABITS Louisiana. Length sixteen inches: the beak dusky: the orbits-pale yellow: the top

of the head deep green; the hind head adorned with a crest of the same hue: the rest of the head and the neck are rufous: the fore-part of the latter white, varied with elongated rufous spots: the back grey, glossed with purple, and its feathers long and narrow: the wing-coverts dull green, edged with fulvous: the quills are blackish, and some of them are tipped with white: the belly is rufous-brown: the tail is blackish green: the legs yellow: the claws black.

YELLOW-CROWNED HERON.

(*Ardea violacea*.)

AR. *occipite luteo cristâ albâ, corpore albo nigroque striato subtus cærulescente, pedibus luteis.*

Heron with a luteous occiput and white crest; the body striped with white and black; beneath bluish; the feet yellow.

Ardea violacea. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 16.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 631.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 690. 50.

Ardea cærulea nigra. Raii. *Syn. p.* 189. 3.

Cancrofagus Bahamensis. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 481. 41.

Le Crabier gris-de-fer. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 399.

Crested Bittern. Catesb. *Carol.* 1. pl. 79.

Yellow-crowned Heron. Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 352.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 80. 46.—Wills. *Amer. Orn.* 8. 26. pl. lxx. f. 1.

RATHER a small species, being only fifteen inches and a half in length: the beak about three inches long, and black: the irides are red: the orbits

naked, and green: the crown of the head yellow; the hind part adorned with a crest composed of fine white feathers, the longest of which is near six inches in length; the rest of the head is blue-black, with a white streak commencing at the angle of the beak, and tending towards the hind head: the back streaked with black and white, and from its lower part are appended several long narrow feathers, which hang over the tail, which is of a dull blue: the quills are bluish brown: the whole of the under parts of the body, from the chin to the vent, is of a dusky blue: the legs are yellow: the claws are dusky. Native of North America and the Bahama islands: in the latter places they breed among the rocks, and are in such abundance, and so little alarmed, that they may be taken with great ease, as they frequently are, being esteemed excellent food.



BLUE HERON.

(*Ardea cærulea*.)

Ar. occipite cristato, corpore cæruleo, cristæ colloque violaceis, rostro cæruleo, pedibus virescentibus.

Heron with a crested occiput; the body blue; the crest and neck violet; the beak blue; the legs greenish.

Ardea cærulea. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 17.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 631.—Briss. *Orn.* 5. 484. 42.—Raii. *Syn.* 189. 3.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 669. 48.

Cancrofagus Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 479. 40. 2

Ardeola Brasiliensis. *Itali. Syn.* p. 101. 18. 2

Le Crabier bleu. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 398.

Le Crabier chalybé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 404. 2

Blue Crane. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7. 117. *pl.* lxii. *f.* 3.

Blue Heron. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 76.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 351.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 78 45.

LENGTH eighteen inches: beak three inches, and blue, with the lower mandible yellowish: the irides yellow: orbits and space between the beak and eye naked, and yellowish: the feathers on the back part of the head, and those of the lower part of the neck, are elongated: the prevailing colour of the plumage is deep blue, inclining to lead-colour: the head and neck are fine changeable purple: the back is clothed with long, narrow, silky feathers, hanging considerably beyond the tail: the legs are green.

The young? have the head and neck of a dull purple: the chin white, passing in a stripe half-way down the fore-part of the neck: the head but slightly crested: the back lead-coloured, and its long silky feathers wanting.

This bird inhabits North America and the West Indies: said also to occur in New Zealand and Otaheite.

CÆRULEAN HERON.

(Ardea cærulescens.)

AR. cristata, corpore obscure cæruleo, capite colloque fusco-rufis, occipite pennis duabus elongatis.

Crested Heron, with the body of a dull blue; the head of a reddish brown; the occiput with two elongated feathers.

Ardea cærulescens. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 690. 49.

Le Crabier bleu à cou brun. *Buff. Ois. 7. 399.*

Heron bleuâtre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 349.*

Blue Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 79. 45. A.*

THIS fine species is nineteen inches in length: its beak is deep yellow: between the beak and eyes naked, and reddish: the head and neck are rufous-brown: at the hind head arise two long feathers, which reach down nearly the whole length of the neck: the rest of the body, the wings, and the tail, are deep blue: the legs are brown. Inhabits Cayenne.

STEEL-BLUE HERON.

(Ardea chalybea.)

AR. supra nigro-chalybea, subtus alba, remigibus rectricibusque viniscentibus, alis apice albis.

Heron above of a steel-black ; beneath white ; with the quills and tail-feathers greenish, the former tipped with white.

Ardea cærulea, γ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 48.

Cancrofagus Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 479. 40.

Ardeola Brasiliensis. *Raii. Syn.* p. 101. 8.

Le Crabier chalybé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 404.

Blue Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 80. c.

THIS fine species inhabits Brazil : it is only sixteen inches in length : the beak is dusky ; its under part white : irides and orbits naked, and yellow : the general colour of the plumage black, with a gloss of polished steel : the head varied slightly with brown, and the wing-coverts with cinereous : the quills are greenish, with a spot of white near the tips : all the under parts of the body are white, varied with cinereous and pale yellow : the tail is greenish : the legs yellow.

Described as a variety of the •Blue Heron by Latham, but I think it possesses sufficient characters to form a distinct species.

CINEREOUS HERON.

(*Ardea cyanopus*.)

AR. cinerea subtus alba, remigibus partim nigris partim candidis, rostro loris pedibusque cæruleis.

Grey Heron, beneath white ; with the quills part black, part white ; the beak, lores, and feet, blue.

Ardea cyanopus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 685. 33.

Ardea Mexicana cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 406. 6.

Le Crabier cendré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 401.

Cinereous Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 71. 33.

DESCRIBED as under by Latham: "A trifle bigger than the last, (the Gardenian Heron): beak two inches and a half long; blue, with a black tip: bare space between the beak and eye blue: the head and all the upper parts are pale ash-colour: the wing-coverts mixed with black: the under parts of the body are white: quills part black, part white: legs bluish. Inhabits America."

MALACCA HERON.

(*Ardea Malaccensis.*)

AR. alba, dorso fusco, collo fusco alboque striato, rostro pedibusque flavis. *

White Heron, with the back fuscous; the neck striped with brown and white; the beak and feet yellow.

Ardea Malaccensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 643.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 689. 47.

Crabier blanc et brun de Malacca. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 394.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 911.

Malacca Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 78. 44.

THE Malacca Heron is nineteen inches in length: its beak is dusky, with its sides yellowish near the

base : between the beak and the eye, and the orbits, naked, and grey : the head and neck are streaked with brown and white : the whole of the feathers are long, narrow, and loose : the back is brown : the wings, the under parts of the body, and the tail, are white : the legs yellow. Inhabits the Malacca isles, and other parts of India.



MEXICAN HERON.

(*Ardea spadicea*.)

Ar. castaneo-purpurea, capite remigibusque spadiceis, vertice nigro.

Chesnut-purple Heron, with the head and quills chesnut ; the crown black.

Ardea spadicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 641.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 699. 76.

Ardea Mexicana purpurascens. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 422. 13.

Le Crabier pourpré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 402.

Mexican Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 96. 67.

THIS is a small species, and is perhaps only the young of some other : it is twelve inches in length : the crown of the head is black, the rest of the head is pale chesnut : the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a purplish chesnut, the under parts being palest : the quills and tail are chesnut. It inhabits Mexico.

NEW GUINEA HERON.

(Ardea Novæ-Guinææ.)

AR. corpore toto nigro, iridibus flavis, rostro pedibusque fuscis.

Heron with the body entirely black; the irides yellow; the beak and feet brown.

Ardea Novæ Guinææ. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 644.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 685. 34.

Crabier noir de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. Ois. 7. 394.—Buff. Pl. Énl. 926.*

New Guinea Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 71. 34.*

THIS curious bird is only ten inches in length, and the whole of its plumage is black: its beak and legs are brown: the irides yellow. It is a native of New Guinea: its manners are unknown.



PHILIPPINE HERON.

(Ardea Philippensis.)

AR. castanea subtus albida, dorso striis transversis nigris, tectricibus alarum nigricantibus albo marginatis, remigibus caudâque nigris.

Chesnut Heron, beneath whitish; with the back transversely striped with black; the wing-coverts dusky, edged with white; the quills and tail black.

Ardea Philippensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 644.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 35.

Cancrofagus Philippensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 474. 38. *pl.* 37. *f.* 2.

Le petit Crabier. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 395.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 898.

Philippine Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 72. 35.

THE Philippine Heron is only eleven inches in length : its beak is greenish yellow ; between this and the eye naked, and green : the top of the head and all the upper parts of the neck are rufous brown ; the former most inclined to brown : the back is crossed with transverse rufous and brown lines : the wings are black, with rufous white : the quills and tail are black : the fore-part of the neck dirty rufous white : the belly, the thighs, and the vent, are white : the legs are yellow. Inhabits the Philippine islands.



MINUTE HERON.

(*Ardea exilis.*)

AR. rufo-castaneus, collo rufo, antice abdomineque albo, lunulâ pectorali remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Red-chesnut Heron, with the neck rufous ; the fore-part and abdomen white ; a pectoral lunule, the quills and tail-feathers black.

Ardea exilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 645.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 683. 29.

Least Bittern. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 8. 37. *pl.* lxxv. *f.* 4.

Minute Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 66. 28.

THE Minute Bittern has been thus accurately described by Latham: "Size of a Thrush in the body: length eleven inches and a half: beak two inches long, greenish, with a pale point: irides straw-colour: crown of the head dark rufous chesnut: sides of the neck rufous; the feathers pretty long, and meeting behind, where it is nearly bare: chin and fore-part of the neck white, with a series of feathers on each side the white, of a pale ferruginous colour, each feather marked with a blackish line down the shaft: on the lower part of the neck the feathers are long and loose; some of them nearly white, and hang over the breast, which is brownish black; this colour passing upwards on each side as a crescent to the back; but the feathers on each side have whitish margins: the back is rufous chesnut, with pale yellow margins: the first and third order of wing-coverts like the back, but plain; the middle ones ferruginous, with a dusky line down each shaft: quills black; some of the inner prime ones marked with chesnut at the tips; secondaries the same, with some few of them wholly chesnut: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail black: legs green, bare for three quarters of an inch above the knee."

I have seen several specimens of this species that were killed in Jamaica, and some of them varied a little from the above. One had the back,

* In some of the specimens shewn to me by a friend, these parts were varied with dusky down the shafts.—J. F. S.



LITTLE HERON

upper wing-coverts, and tail, of a deep blue-black, and the breast was destitute of the brownish black hue; in other respects similar to the first.

B. TIBIÆ fere totæ plumosæ.

B. Tibiæ nearly clothed with feathers.

LITTLE HERON.

(*Ardea minuta*.)

Ar. vertice dorso remigibus rectricibusque nigro-virescentibus, collo tetricibus alarum abdomineque fulvo-rubris.

Heron with the crown, back, quills, and tail, green-black; the neck, wing-coverts, and abdomen, of a yellowish red.

Ardea minuta. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 240. 26.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 646. 26.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 683. 27.—Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.

Ardea soloniensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 637. 51. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 19. young.

Ardea danubialis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 637. 53. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 21. young.

Botaurus rufus. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 458. 29. young.

Botaurus striatus. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 454. 27. young.

Ardeola. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 497. 46. pl. 40. f. 1.

Le Blongois de Suisse. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 395.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 323.

Le Butor brun rayé. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 424. young.

Le Butor roux. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 425.

Heron blongois. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* p. 371.

Boo-onk, or Long-neck. Edw. *pl.* 275.—Gent. *Mag.* xix. *pl.* in p. 497.

Rufous Bittern. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 60. 19. young.

Rayed Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 61. 21. young.

Little Bittern. *Penn. Brit. Zool. App.* p. 663. pl. 8.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 359.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 65. 27.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 235.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 301. 8.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 147.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 128.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 54.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 14.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 2. p. 51. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

SIZE about that of a Thrush: length fifteen inches: the top of the head, the occiput, the back, the scapulars, the secondary quills, and the tail, of a fine black, glossed with greenish: the sides of the head, the neck, the wing-coverts, and the whole of the under parts of the body, yellowish red: the quills are greyish black: the beak is yellow, with the tip brown: the space round the eyes and the irides are yellow: the legs are yellowish green. The young of the first year have the beak brown and the legs green: the top of the head is brown: the fore-part of the neck is whitish, with several longitudinal spots: the sides of the head, the nape, the breast, the back, and the wing-coverts, are different shades of red, sprinkled with longitudinal brown spots: the quills and the tail-feathers are deep brown. After the second moult the longitudinal spots begin to disappear: the feathers of the shoulder are edged with rufous: the quills and the tail-feathers incline to black.

This species inhabits various parts of Europe, but nowhere in great plenty, except in Switzerland, and towards the south: in England it is extremely rare, very few instances being on record

of its having been killed here : three specimens, however, were shot in Devonshire during the year 1808, one of which was a female ; and in the winter of 1805, one was killed at Sunda, one of the Orkney islands.

The eggs are deposited in a kind of nest, consisting of a few dried leaves and rushes ; they are about the size of those of a Blackbird ; are five or six in number, and white. The nourishment of this bird consists of small fishes, frogs and their fry, insects, and worms.

One of the above-mentioned Devonshire specimens of this bird is in the British Museum.

BOTAURUS. BITTERN.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius vel capitis longitudine, validum, altiusquam latum, lateratim valdè compressum; mandibulâ superiore incurva.

Nares laterales in sulco sitæ, membranâ semiclausæ.

Orbitæ nudæ.

Collum brevius, crassum, anteriorum pennis elongatis vestitum, postice lanâgine tectum.

Pedes graciles, tetradactyli; *digiti* exteriores basi membranâ connexi; *unguis* medius margine interno dilatatus, pectinatus.

Beak as long, or longer than the head, strong, higher than broad, greatly compressed laterally, the upper mandible curved.

Nostrils lateral, placed in a furrow, and partly closed by a membrane.

Orbits naked.

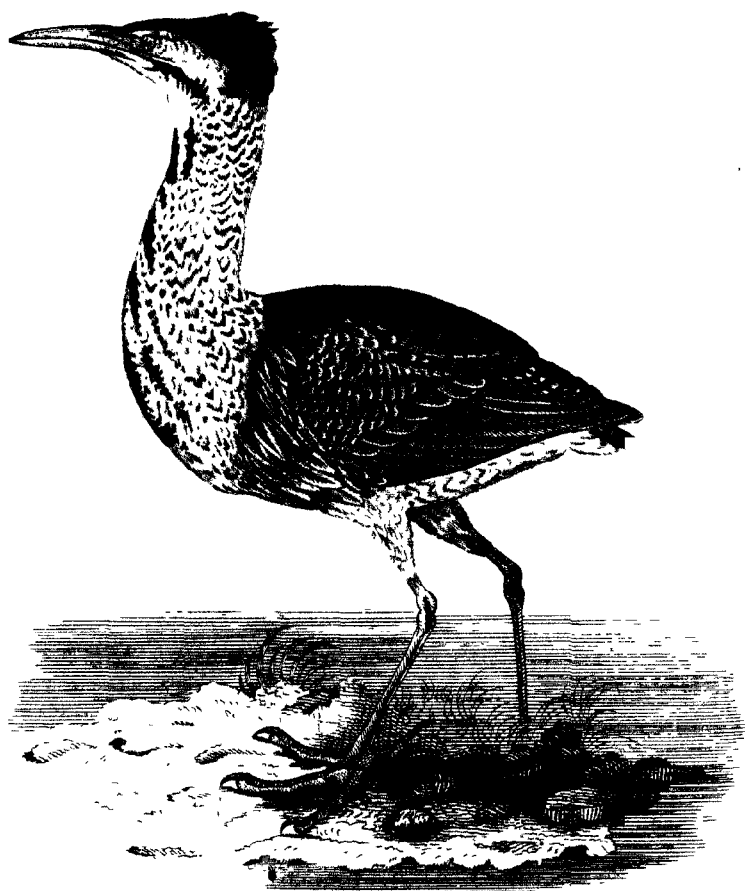
Neck short, thick; in front clothed with elongated feathers, behind covered with down.

Legs slender, four-toed; the outer *toes* connected by a membrane at the base; the middle claw with its inner edge dilated and pectinated.

BOTAURUS. *Briss.*

ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel.*

THE Bitterns are distinguished from the Herons by the superior thickness of the neck, which in these is very amply clothed with downy elongated feathers, which the bird has the faculty of elevating at pleasure: their plumage is generally either spotted or striped: they resemble the Herons in their principal habits, residing in marshy situations, and feeding upon aquatic animals.



COMMON BITTERN

(Botaurus stellaris)

Bo. supra testaceus maculis transversis, subtus pallidior maculis oblongis fuscus, loris viridibus.

Bittern above testaceous, with transverse spots; beneath paler, with oblong brown spots; the lores greenish.

Botaurus. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 444. 24. *pl.* 37. *f.* 1.

Ardea stellaris. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 21.—*Linn. Faun.*

Succ. 164.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 635.—*Raii. Syn.* p. 100. A. 11.

—*Will.* 207. *pl.* 50. 52.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 680. 18—

Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 33.

Le Butor. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 411. 21. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 789.

Grand Butor. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 373.

Bittern. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 174.—*Will. (Ang.)* 282.—*Alb.*

Brit. Birds. 1. *pl.* 68.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 19—*Lath.*

Gen. Syn. 5. 56. 17.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 234.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*

II. 300. 7.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 146.—*Walc. Syn.* 2.

pl. 127.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 14.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 47.—

—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Bing. Anim.*

Biog. 2. 296.

THE Common Bittern is in length about two feet six inches: its beak is four inches long, of a brown horn-colour above; the lower mandible, and base of the upper, greenish: irides yellow: the feathers on the top of the head are black; those on the occiput, neck, and breast, are long and loose: the general colour of the plumage is dull pale yellow, elegantly variegated with spots and bars of black: the greater coverts and quills are ferruginous, regularly barred with black: the tail is

short : the legs are pale green : the toes and claws very long, and slender. The female is somewhat less, the plumage not quite so bright, and the feathers on the neck shorter.

Bitterns are found in England, and in most of the temperate parts of the continent : in the colder climates they are migratory, but with us they stay the whole year, but change their position in the autumn to the more southern parts. They are very cautious birds, residing among the reeds and rushes of the most extensive marshes, where they lead a solitary life. They continue for whole days about the same spot, usually sitting among the reeds, with their head erect ; by which means they see over their tops without being observed by the sportsman. They are very ferocious, and when wounded generally make a severe resistance ; oftentimes turning on their back, like the rapacious birds, and fight with both beak and claws : this posture they always assume when surprised by a dog. Mr. Markwick once shot a Bittern in frosty weather ; it fell on the ice, which was just strong enough to support the dogs, and they immediately rushed forward to attack it ; but being only wounded, it defended itself so vigorously, that the dogs were compelled to leave it till it was fired at a second time, and killed. If attacked by a bird of prey, the Bittern, with its sharp beak erected, receives the shock on the point, and thus compels its enemy to retreat, often with a fatal wound : it is from this circumstance old Buzzards never attempt to attack this bird, and the common

Falcons always endeavour to rush upon it behind, while it is upon the wing.

In April the nest is formed among rushes, and almost close to the water, though out of its reach; it consists merely of an assemblage of broken reeds, &c.: in this the eggs are deposited; they are from three to five in number, and are of a dull green: the young are hatched in about twenty-five days, and upon their first emerging from the egg are naked, and appear to be nearly all legs and neck: they do not venture abroad till they are about three weeks old: during this time they are fed upon snails, small fish, or frogs. At this period the male makes a singular noise, which is compared to the deep bellowing of a bull, and is continued for about two months: it has another curious noise, which it utters in an evening, after sunset in the autumn, when it soars aloft to an amazing height: it flies but heavily.

The food of this bird consists of frogs, lizards, mice, and other small animals, as well as fish; but with all this its flesh is stated to be far from disagreeable, and has a great deal the flavour of that of the hare. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Bittern was held in great esteem at the tables of the great, and even now the poulterers value this bird at about half a guinea.

FRECKLED BITTERN.

(Botaurus lentiginosus.)

Bo. subcristatus variegatus, supra fusco-purpureus, subtus pallide rufo-purpureus, collo antice dilute flavo maculis longitudinalibus spadiceis notate, gulâ albâ, vertice fusco.

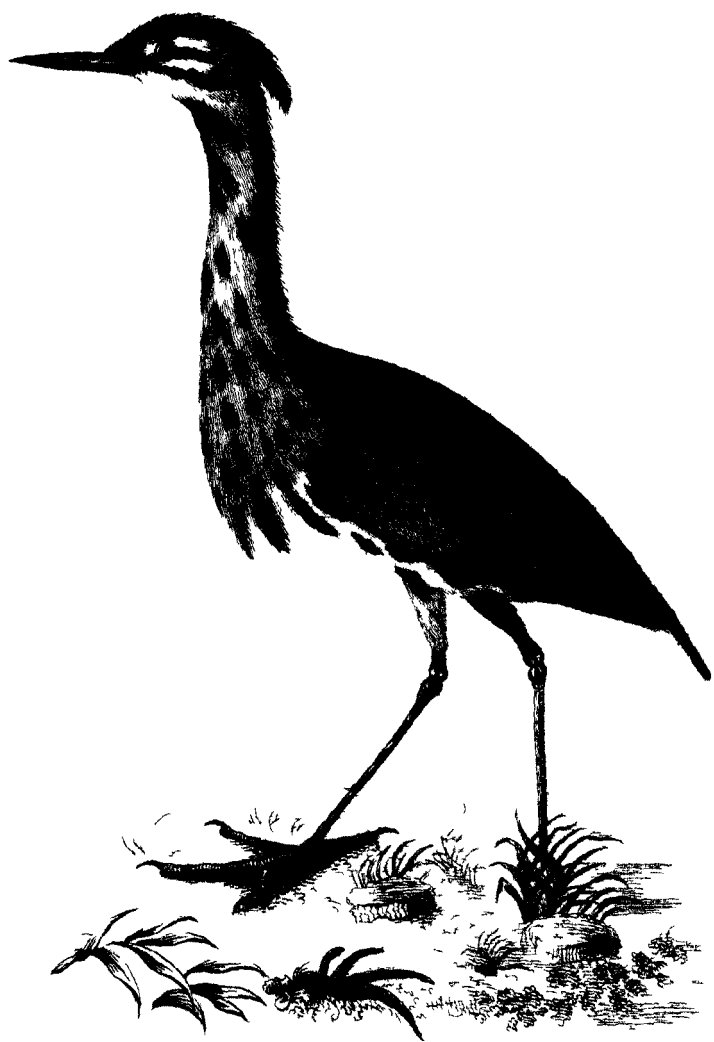
Slightly crested variegated Bittern, ~~above~~ of a purple-brown; beneath pale reddish purple; the ~~fore~~ part of the neck dull yellow, longitudinally spotted with ~~chestnut~~; the throat white; the top of the head brown.

Ardea lentiginosa. Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.—Leach. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 33.

Le Butor de la Baye d'Amherst. Buff. Ois. 7. 430.?

American Bittern. Buff. Orn. 8. 35. lxx. f. 3.?

THE ~~Freckled~~ Heron of Montagu, which is deposited in the British Museum, does not appear to be referrible to any of the described species, unless it be the young of some of the obscure individuals included in this genus. I shall describe it in Montagu's own words. "The length is about twenty-three inches: beak two inches and three quarters long, to the feathers on the forehead; rather slender, and both mandibles equally turned to form the point; the upper part of the superior mandible dusky; sides and lower mandible greenish yellow: the head is very small; the crown is chocolate-brown, shaded to a dull yellow at the nape, where the feathers are much elongated: the chin and throat white, with a row of brown feathers down the middle: at the base of



the lower mandible commences a black mark, that increases on the upper part of the neck on each side, and is two inches or more in length: the cheeks are yellowish, with an obscure dusky line at the corner of the eye: the feathers on the neck are long and broad, with their webs partly unconnected; those in front are pale dull yellow, with broad chesnut streaks, formed by each feather having one web of each colour, margined, however, with dull yellow on the chesnut side; some feathers have the dark mark in the middle, especially the lower ones; they are all loose, as in the common Bittern; those at the bottom of the neck four inches long, and hang pendant below the breast: the hind head is bare, and the feathers that fall over that part are pale yellow-brown: the feathers on the breast are also long, and of a fine chocolate-brown, glossed with purple, and margined with dull yellow: belly and sides the same; but not quite so bright, the brown marks becoming speckled: the vent and under tail-coverts yellowish white: the back and scapulars are chocolate-brown, with paler margins, minutely speckled, and glossed with a tinge of purple in some particular lights: the coverts of the wings dull yellow, darker in the middle of each feather; the margins prettily speckled: the first and second order of quills, their greater coverts, and the alulæ spuria, dusky lead-colour, with a cinereous dash: the primaries very slightly tipped with brown; the secondaries and the greater coverts tipped more deeply with the same, and prettily speckled on the

light part ; the tertials correspond with the lower order of scapulars, which have their margins chestnut, with small dusky lines and spots : the tail is short, and in colour similar to the tertials : the wings when closed do not reach to the end of the tail : the legs are three inches and three quarters in length, from the heel to the knee : the toes long and slender ; the middle one, including the claw, (which is three quarters of an inch in length, and pectinated on the inner side,) is as long as the leg : the claws are not much hooked, but the hind one most so, and by far the longest ; their colour dusky brown : the colour of the legs and bare space above the knees, (which last is about an inch,) appears to have been greenish."

This bird was shot by Mr. Cunningham in Dorsetshire, in the autumn of 1804. It was observed by him in the marshy meadows about one mile from the river Froome, whilst in pursuit of Pheasants, and upon its rising from the ground it uttered a loud noise, like the tap on a drum : its flight was rather rapid.

This has a great affinity to (if not the same as) the American Bittern of Wilson.

ZIGZAG BITTERN.

(Botaurus undulatus.)

Bo. rufo-griseus, pileo nigro, corpore supra strigis undulatis subius angulatis nigris.

Red-grey Bittern, with the top of the head black ; the body with black striæ ; undulated on the upper parts, and angulated below.

Ardea undulata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 637.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 681. 22.

Le petit Butor de Cayenne. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 430.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 763.

Zigzag Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 61. 22.

THIS elegant bird is a native of Cayenne : it is in length thirteen inches : its beak is brown, with the lower mandible paler : the naked space round the eye bluish : the general colour of the plumage is yellowish, or reddish cinereous, undulated with innumerable narrow bars of dusky brown ; those on the back the most regular, and nearly in straight lines : the top of the head is black : the fore-part of the neck is paler than the hinder, and is not so much variegated with the undulated stripes : the belly and thighs are slightly waved with zigzag bands : the legs are yellow.

TIGER BITTERN.

(Botaurus tigrinus.)

Bo. rufus subtus albidus maculis nigris difformibus notatis, vertice caudâque nigris, rectricibus fasciis quatuor albis.

Rufous Bittern, beneath white, marked with irregular black spots; the crown and tail black; the latter with four white fasciae.

Ardea tigrina. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1 638.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 682. 24.

L'Onoré. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 431.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 790.

Tiger Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 63. 24.

THIS highly interesting species is greatly allied to the Brazilian Bittern: it is about two feet six inches in length: its beak is greenish: the irides are of a yellow tinge: the top of the head is black: the general colour of the plumage is deep rufous, varied with undulated zigzag lines, after the manner of the skin of the tiger; the throat and sides of the neck are paler, spotted irregularly with black: the chin is white: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, varied as the back: the vent is white: the tail is black, with four narrow white stripes: the legs are green.

This is a most beautiful bird; its manners greatly resemble those of the Common Bittern, frequenting the same situations, making its nest on the ground, and laying seven or eight whitish eggs, spotted with green. It is an inhabitant of several parts of South America, especially Cayenne and Surinam.

LINEATED BITTERN.

(Botaurus lineatus.)

Bo. *flavo fusco rufoque transversim lineatus subtus albidus, capite colloque rufis fuscioribus fuscis, antè lineâ longitudinali albâ.*

Bittern transversely striped with yellow, brown, and rufous; beneath whitish; with the head and neck rufous, striped with brown; the neck in front with a longitudinal white line.

Ardea lineata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 638.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 682. 25.

L'Onoré rayé. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 432.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 860.

Lineated Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 64. 25.

THIS species inhabits the same countries as the last, than which it is rather larger in bulk, but measures the same in length: its beak is blue: the lores the same, and naked: the upper parts of the head and neck are bright rufous, barred with numerous brown lines; and of the body crossed with slender undulated lines of rufous, pale yellow, and brown: down the fore-part of the neck, commencing at the chin, is a longitudinal stripe of white; the upper half of this stripe is bounded by dashes of brown, and the lower half is varied with that colour: the under parts of the body are dirty white: the quills and tail are black: the legs are yellow.

BRASILIAN BITTERN.

(Botaurus Brasiliensis.)

*Bo. capite lævi, corpore nigricante flavo punctato, remigibus rec-
tricihus rostro pedibusque nigricantibus.*

Bittern with the head smooth; the body dusky, spotted with
yellow; the quills, tail-feathers, beak, and legs, dusky.

Ardea Brasiliensis. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 23.—Gmel. *Syst.*
Nat. 1. 637.—Briss. *Orn.* 5. 441. 23.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2.
681. 23.

Soco. *Raii. Syn.* 100. 14.—Will. (*Ang.*) 284.

L'Onoré de Bois. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 433.

Brasilian Bittern. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 62. 23.—Brown. *Illust.*
Zool. 88. *pl.* 34.

THIS bird, which appears to vary a trifle, is in length two feet eight inches: its beak is blackish: irides yellow: the head and neck are brown, varied with small black spots: the throat and fore-part of the neck white, marked with longitudinal black and fuscous spots: the quills and tail are dusky: the greater wing-coverts are plain dusky: the rest of the plumage, both above and below, is dusky, prettily spotted with yellow. One of these is mentioned as having the beak reddish yellow: the head and upper parts of the body deep orange-red, finely barred with black: the chin whitish red: the fore-part of the neck pale red, with oblong black spots: the belly white, spotted with yellow: the thighs barred with dusky: the quills

black, with white tips: the rump and tail-coverts varied with white, black, and narrow yellow lines: the tail black, varied with a few white lines, and tipped with the same: the legs pale ferruginous. This variety most probably belongs to a different species, on account of the white on the wings and tail.

This species inhabits the borders of the lakes and rivers in the warmer parts of America, the West Indies and Brazil being the most usual places of resort.

YELLOW BITTERN.

(*Botaurus flavus*.)

Bo. striatus supra fuscus subtus albus, capite colloque rufescentibus, rectricibus striis transversis albis.

Striped Bittern, above brown, beneath white; with the head and neck reddish; the tail-feathers transversely striped with white.

Botaurus Brasiliensis. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 460. 30.

Ardea flava. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 638.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 682. 26.

Ardea Brasiliensis rostro serrato. *Rz. Syn.* 101. 16.

Le Butor jaune du Bresil. *Buff. Ois.* 5. 460.

Yellow Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 64. 26.

THE Yellow Bittern is two feet three inches in length: beak four inches and a half long, serrated

next the point; brown, with the base green: the irides golden yellow: the head and hind part of the neck are pale yellow, striped with black: the back is brown, striped with yellow: the quills are varied with black and green, and tipped with white: the tail is similar, but barred with white: the throat is white: the fore-part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are white, undulated with brown, and the last edged with yellow: the legs are dark grey. Inhabits Brazil: is much esteemed for food.



SENEGAL BITTERN.

(*Botaurus Senegalensis*.)

Bo. fuscus, abdomine alis caudâque albis, capite colloque nigro striatis, alarum medio fasciâ longitudinali pallide rufâ.

Brown Bittern, with the abdomen, wings, and tail, white; the head and neck striped with black; the middle of the wings with a pale longitudinal rufous fascia.

Ardea Senegalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 645.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 684. 30.

Le petit Butor de Sènègal. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 426.

Petit Heron roux du Sènègal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 315.

Senegal Bittern. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 67. 29.

THIS is in length twelve inches: beak rufous brown, beneath yellow: the upper part of the

head, the neck, and the back, are rufous: the fore-part of the neck similar, but paler, and each feather marked with a streak of black down the shaft; the loose feathers, however, at the base of the fore-part of the neck, are plain, and darker in colour than the rest: the middle of the wing, from the shoulder, is reddish; the rest of the wing, both within and without, is white, some of the quills being varied with rufous: the whole of the under parts of the body are white: the legs are yellow. It is a native of Senegal.

GREEN BITTERN.

(*Botaurus virescens*.)

Bo. occipite subcristato, dorso viridi-nitente, pectore rufescente, rectricibus viridi-aureis, loris luteis.

Bittern with the occiput somewhat crested; the back of a shining green; the breast rufescent; the tail-feathers of a golden-green, and the lores yellowish.

Ardea virescens. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 238. 20.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 635.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 684. 31.

Cancrofagus viridis. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 486. 43. pl. 37. f. 1.

Cancrofagus viridis nævius. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 490. pl. 38. f. 2.

Le Crabier verd. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 404.

Le Crabier verd tacheté. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 405.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 912.

Le Crabier de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 908. ?

Small Bittern. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 80.

Green Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 68. 30.—*Wills. Amer. Orn.*
7. 97. *pl.* lxi. *f.* 1.

LENGTH eighteen inches : the beak is greenish brown ; the under mandible yellowish at the base : the irides are yellow : lores naked, and yellow : the crown of the head of a dusky golden-green, glossed with copper : the feathers of the occiput elongated, and forming a crest : neck rusty bay-colour : the back, tail, and wings, are dusky brown, tinged with plumbeous : the lesser wing-coverts and primary quills similar in colour to the back, and edged with yellowish : the middle and greater wing-coverts dark glossy green, fringed with ferruginous : the chin and throat are white : the rest of the fore-part of the neck streaked with white : beneath, and following the direction of the under jaw, is a ferruginous stripe : the feathers on the lower part of the neck are narrow, and fall over the breast ; those of the back are similar, and cover the rump : the legs are greenish. The supposed female, or more probably the young bird, has the crown dusky ; its feathers not elongated, and those of the neck pale brown, streaked with white : the back and scapulars are brown, the latter slightly tipped with white : all the wing-coverts have a triangular white spot at the tip, and the last row have their edges of that colour : the secondary quills are dusky green, edged with paler : the greater quills brown, glossed with green,

and tipped with white: the under parts of the body are pale ash-colour.

This is a migratory species, being found in Carolina during the summer: it feeds upon fish, frogs, and crabs, in search of which it will remain for hours together on the branch of a tree overhanging the water, with its head drawn in between the shoulders. It is also found at New York, Jamaica, Cayenne, and other parts of America.

NYCTICORAX. NIGHTHERON.

Generic Character.

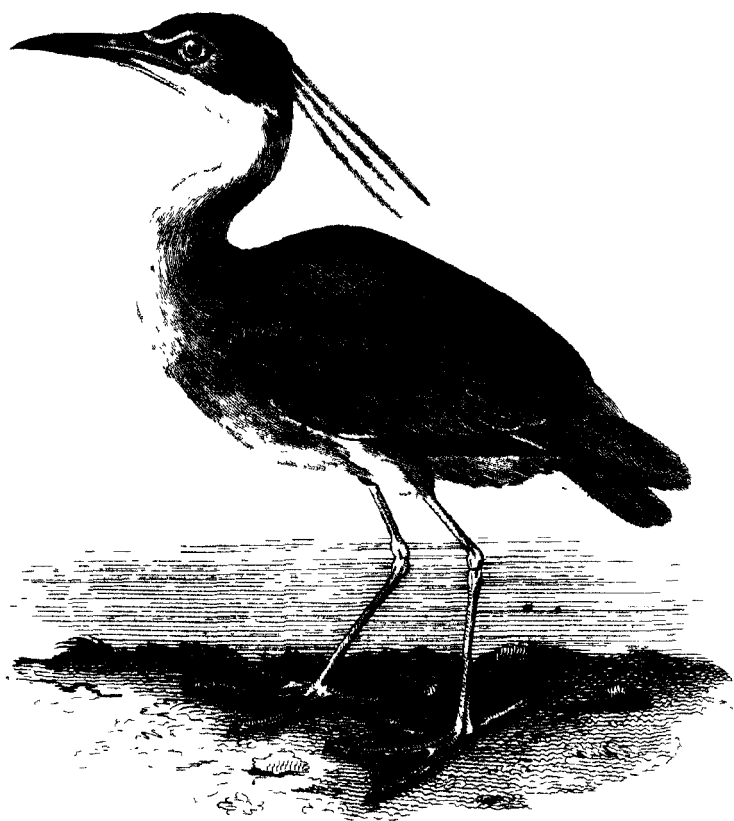
<i>Rostrum</i> haud capite longius, validum, basi altius quam latum, lateratim compressum; mandibula superiore paulò incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> scarcely longer than the head, strong, higher than broad at the base, laterally compressed; the upper mandible somewhat incurved.
<i>Nares</i> laterales in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in a groove.
<i>Caput</i> pennis longissimis cylindraceis instructum.	<i>Head</i> adorned with very long cylindrical feathers.
<i>Collum</i> breve, crassum.	<i>Neck</i> short and thick.
<i>Pedes</i> graciles, tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi membranâ connexi; <i>unguis</i> medius margine internâ dilatatus, pectinatus.	<i>Feet</i> slender, four-toed; the outer <i>toes</i> connected at the base by a membrane; the middle claw with its inner margin dilated and pectinated.

ARDEA. Ray., Linn., Gmel., Lath., Temm., Cuv., Vieil.

BOTAURUS. Briss.

CANCROFAGUS. Briss.

IN this genus the neck is more slender than in the preceding, but stouter than in the Herons: the head is furnished with several straight narrow feathers, of a peculiar construction, on its hinder



COMMON NIGHT-HERON.

part, and the beak is of a different form to that of either the Herons or Bitterns. In manners the Nighthterons somewhat resemble those of the above birds: they build their nests in trees, ~~and lay~~ about five eggs.

EUROPEAN NIGHTHERON.

(Nycticorax European.)

Ny. cristatus, capite, occipite, dorsoque nig. v. virescentibus, abdomine flavescente-albo.

Crested Nighthteron, with the head, occiput, and back, of a black-green; the abdomen of a yellowish white.

Ardea Nycticorax. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 9.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 624.—Raii. *Syn.* 99. 3.—Briss. *Orn.* 5. 493. 45. pl. 39.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 678. 13.

Ardea maculata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 645. 80. young.

Ardea Gardeni. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 645. 81. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 685. 32. young.

Ardea badia. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 644. 75. young.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 686. 37. young.

Ardea grisea. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 239. 22. young.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 625. 9. 8. young.

Botaurus nævius. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 462. 31. young.

Cancrofolagus castaneus. Briss. *Orn.* 5. 468. 34. young.

Le Bihoreau. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 435. pl. 12.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 758.

Butor tacheté, ou Pouacre. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 427. young.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 939. young.

Le Crabier roux. Buff. *Ois.* 7. 390. young.

Bihoreau à manteau noire. Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 375.

Spotted Heron. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 70. 31. young

Gardenian Heron. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 355. young.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 71. 32. young.

Night Heron, or Qua Bird. *Wills. Amer. Orn.* 7 101. pl. lxi. f. 1. f. 2. young.

Chesnut Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 73. 37. young.

Night Heron, or Night Raven. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 356.—*Will. (Ang.)* 279. pl. 49.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. pl. 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 52.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 234.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 145.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 126.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 43.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

ACCORDING to the observations of Meijer, several of the Lathamian Herons are ascertained to belong to the present species, which puts on a very dissimilar appearance at different periods of its life. The full grown bird, in its perfect plumage, is about twenty-two inches in length: the head, the occiput, the back, and the scapulars, are black, with hues of green and blue: on the nape are situated three long, narrow, white feathers, measuring about seven inches in length: the lower part of the back, the wings, and the tail, are fine grey: the forehead, the eyebrows, the throat, the fore-part of the neck, and the under parts of the body, are pure white: the beak is black, with its base yellowish: the irides are red: the legs are greenish yellow. Both sexes are similar. The young of the first year are destitute of the three narrow feathers on the nape: the top of the head, the nape, the back, and the scapulars, are dull brown, with bright red longitudinal stripes on the shaft of each feather: the throat is white, slightly spotted with brown: the feathers of the sides and fore-part of the neck are yellowish, deeply edged

with brown: the wing-coverts and quills are grey-brown, with large ovate yellowish white spots at the tip of each feather: the under parts of the body are shaded with brown: the upper edge of the beak is brown, the rest is of a yellowish green: the irides are brown: the legs are olive-brown. At the age of two years the colours of the head and the back are tinged with dusky, and the longitudinal spots on the neck become fewer in number: the spots at the tips of the wing-coverts are smaller: the proper cinereous hue makes its appearance on the other parts of the body, and the under parts become more white: the beak is dusky brown: the irides are red-brown, and the legs are tinged with green.

The Nightheron frequents the sea shores, rivers, and inland marshes, feeding upon fishes, worms, insects, and frogs. It is very abundant in most of the southern countries of both continents, but towards the northern parts is extremely rare: very few specimens have ever been killed in this country, the first on record having been shot near London, during the month of May 1782; since that period, however, five or six more have been shot, and one so lately as 1816, which is now in the British Museum; this one occurred in the vicinity of London.

The female builds her nest in trees or on the ground; she lays three or four greenish blue eggs. During the day this species remains concealed, and does not roam about until the dusk of the evening,

when it commences its cry, which is very disagreeable, and is compar'd by some to the noise made by a person straining to vomit.

CAYENNE NIGHTHERON.

(*Nycticorax Cayanensis*.)

Nt. corpore caeruleo-cinereo, dorso striis nigris, capite nigro, pileo fasciâque suboculari albis, cristâ occipitis sexpenni.

Nightheron with the body of an ashy blue; the back striped with black; the top of the head and stripe beneath the eyes white; the occipital crest composed of six feathers.

Ardea Cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 626.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 680. 17.

Le Bihoreau de Cayenne. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 439.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 899.
Cayenne Night Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 56. 16.

THIS bird is found at Cayenne: its length is twenty-one inches: its beak is black: the lores pale green: the crown of the head is white; and a stripe of this colour passes from the nostrils, beneath the eyes, towards the occiput: the rest of the head is black, ending in a point behind; from which part depends a crest composed of six unequal feathers, half of which are white, and half black: the prevailing hue of the rest of the plumage is a bluish ash, the back and wings being darkest, and marked with a dusky stripe down the middle of the shaft of each feather: the quills are black: the naked space above the knee, and the legs, which are very long, are yellowish.

CALEDONIAN NIGHTHERON.

(Nycticorax Caledonicus.)

Nx. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus superciliisque albis, vertice nigro, cristâ occipitis tripenni albâ.

Rusty brown Nightheron, with the under parts and the eye-brows white; the crown black; the occiput with a white crest, composed of three feathers.

Ardea Caledonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 626.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 679. 15.

Caledonian Night Heron. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 5. 55. 15.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 299. 5.*

THIS bird is very similar to the common Nightheron when in its full plumage: it is in length nearly two feet: its beak is black: the space between the beak and eye is naked, and green: the irides are yellow: the crown of the head is black: the eyebrows, and streak on the upper parts of the sides of the head, are white: from the nape arises three long white feathers: the prevailing colour of the plumage is ferruginous, inclining to brown; the neck being palest, and having its feathers very loose on the fore-part: the breast, the belly, and the under parts of the body, are white: the legs are yellow: the claws are dusky. It inhabits New Caledonia.

JAMAICA NIGHTHERON.

(Nyticorax Jamaicensis.)

Ny. subcristatus fuscus, collo abdomineque fusco alboque striatis, tectricibus alarum apice maculâ triangulari albâ.

Slightly crested brown Nightheron, with the neck and abdomen striated with fuscous and white; the tip of the wing-coverts with a triangular white spot.

Ardea Jamaicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 625.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 679. 14.

Jamaica Night Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 54. 14.

LATHAM has described this curious bird from a specimen in his own collection, in the following manner: "Length one foot eleven inches: beak four inches long, and dusky: the upper mandible bends a trifle downwards at the point; the colour dusky; the ridge of the upper part blackish: the irides pale straw-colour: between the eye, and round it, bare, and greenish: the head is somewhat crested; the crown dark brown; each feather is streaked down the middle with ferruginous: neck the same, but the colours duller and paler: chin and throat white: neck-feathers pretty loose: the upper part of the back darker than the rest: the rest of the back and scapulars yellowish brown; some of the last tipped with white: wing-coverts like the back, but the lower order of them much paler, giving the appearance of a broad bar: all the coverts white down the shaft, which spreads

out to the tip, and forms a longish triangular spot : quills the colour of the lesser coverts : the primaries and bastard wing tipped with white ; the secondaries plain : breast and belly white, streaked with obscure pale brown : vent white : legs brown.”

This bird is a native of Jamaica : it is very shy, and scarce : it frequents woody situations, like the rest of the birds in this genus.

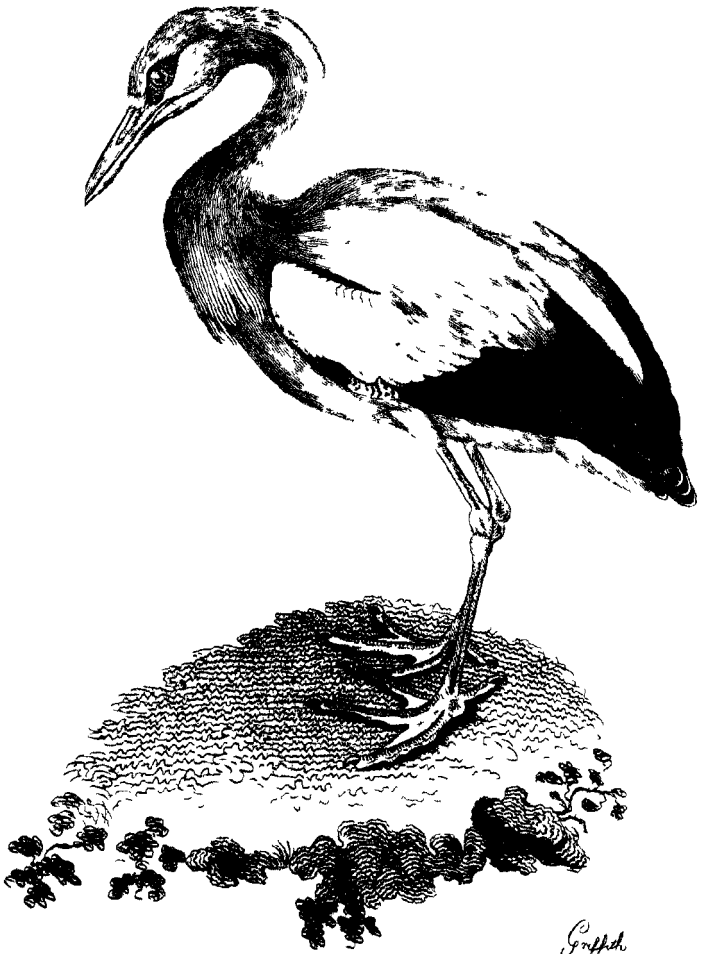
CICONIA. STORK.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> longum, rectum, validum, integrum, teretiusculum, acutum; mandibulâ superiore carinatâ, inferiore paulò recurvatâ.	<i>Beak</i> long, straight, stout, entire, rounded, acute; the upper mandible carinated, the under slightly recurved.
<i>Nares</i> longitudinaliter fissæ, in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> longitudinally cleft, and placed in a groove.
<i>Orbitæ</i> gulaque nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> and <i>throat</i> naked.
<i>Pedes</i> grallatorii, tetradactyli, digiti antice basi membranâ connexi; <i>pollex</i> prima phalange in terram insistente: <i>unguis</i> medius integerrimus.	<i>Legs</i> formed for wading, four-toed; the anterior toes connected at the base by a membrane; the hind toe with its first joint resting on the ground; the middle claw entire.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres.	<i>Wings</i> medial.

CICONIA. *Ray., Briss., Temm., Cuv., Vieil., Leach.*ARDEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath.*

THE Storks reside in marshy places, and are principally nourished by reptiles, frogs and their fry, as well as fish and small mammalia. In most countries they are much esteemed by the inhabitants, as they tend to prevent the increase of noxious vermin by destroying great numbers, all the species being extremely voracious. They migrate in great flocks, and are very easily tamed.



COMMON STORK

WHITE STORK.

(Ciconia alba.)

C. alba, orbitis nudis remigibus scapularibusque nigris, rostro pedibus cuteque sanguineis.

White Stork, with the orbits naked, and with the quills and scapulars black; the beak, legs, and skin, blood-red.

Ciconia alba. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 365. 2. *pl.* 32.—*Raii. Syn.* 97. A.

Ardea Ciconia. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 7.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.*

162.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 622. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 676. 9.

Cicogne blanche. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 253. *pl.* 12.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 866.

—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 358.

White Stork. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 455. c.—*Will. Ang.* 286. *pl.*

52.—*Alb. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 64.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 47.—*Lath.*

Syn. Sup. 234.—*Lew. Brit. Birds.* 4. *pl.* 144.—*Walc. Syn.* 2.

pl. 125.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 2. 31.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—

Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.—*Bing. Anim. Biog.* 2. 288.

THIS well known bird has the head, the neck, and the whole of the body, of a pure white: the scapulars and wings black: the beak and legs red: the naked space round the eyes black: the irides brown: it is in length about three feet five or six inches. The young have the black on the wings tinged with brown, and the beak of a dusky red.

The Stork inhabits various parts of the temperate regions of the old continent. It rarely visits England, though in various parts of France and in Holland, it breeds every where on the house tops, the inhabitants providing boxes for the purpose, and are careful that the birds receive no injury; the consequence of this is that the

Stork walks fearlessly along the streets of those parts, and is greatly valued by the inhabitants, as it clears the country of frogs, snakes, and other reptiles. The disposition of this bird is mild and placid, being very easily tamed ; it may be trained to reside in gardens, which it will effectually clear of insects and other vermin.

The female makes a large nest composed of sticks, and lays from two to four eggs, which are of a dirty yellowish white, the size of those of a Goose, but rather longer. The young are hatched in a month, and at first are brown : both sexes are said to watch them by turns, till they are able to take care of themselves : from this circumstance, and their great familiarity, many ridiculous fables have been invented, which it would be needless to repeat.

Storks are birds of passage, and observe great exactness in the time of their autumnal departure from Europe to more congenial climates. They pass a second summer in Egypt and the marshes of Barbary. In the former country they are said to pair and lay again, and educate a second brood. Before each of these migrations they congregate in amazing numbers : they are for a while much in motion among themselves, and after making several short excursions, as if to try their wings, all of a sudden take flight, with great silence, and with such speed as in a moment to be out of sight. During these migrations they are seen in vast flocks. Dr. Shaw saw three flights of them leaving Egypt, and passing over Mount Carmel, each half

a mile in breadth; and he says they were three hours in passing over.

The Stork sleeps upon one leg, and previous to its migrations makes a singular snapping noise with its beak; in doing this it is said to turn its head backwards, with the upper part of the beak placed on the rump, and the under set into the quickest motion, made to act on the other. The flesh of this bird is very rank, and is not fit for food.

AMERICAN STORK.

(*Ciconia Maguari.*)

C. *alba*, *orbitis nudis coccineis, remigibus et tectricibus caudæ superioribus nigro-virescentibus.*

White Stork, with the orbits naked, and crimson; the quills and upper tail-coverts dusky green.

Ciconia Americana. *Briss. Orn.* 5. 369. 3.

Ardea Maguari. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 623.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 677. 10.

Maguari. *Ray. Syn.* 97. 3.—*Buff. Ois.* 7. 275.

Cicogne Maguari. *Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 360.

American Stork. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 50. 10.

SIZE of the common Stork: length about three feet four inches: the head, the neck, the back, the tail, and the whole of the under parts of the body, are of a pure white: the feathers at the base of the neck are long and pendant: the wings and

upper tail-coverts are dusky, glossed with green : a large naked space on the upper part of the throat, which is capable of dilatation, is of a fine vermillion hue, as is also the skin which surrounds the eyes : the beak is of a greenish yellow at the base, and grey-blue at the tip : the feet are red, the claws are brown, and the irides are white.

This bird inhabits various parts of America, though several have been killed in France, but these were accidental visitors. It is said to be good food, and to snap with the beak like the common species.

BLACK STORK.

(*Ciconia nigra*.)

C. nigra, orbitis nudis coccineis, pectore abdomineque albo.

Black Stork, with the orbits naked, and crimson ; the breast and abdomen white.

Ciconia nigra. *Raii. Syn.* 97. 2.—*Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus. p.* 33.

Ciconia fusca. *Eriss. Orn.* 5. 362. 1. *pl.* 31.

Ardea nigra. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 235. 8.—*Linn. Faun. Suec.* 163.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 623.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 677. 11.

Cicogne noire. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 271.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 399.—*Temm. Man. d'Orni.* 359.

Black Stork. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 456. n.—*Will. (Ang.)* 266. *pl.* 52.—*Alb. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 82.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 50. 11.—*Mont. Linn. Trans.* xii. 19.

THIS bird is in length about three feet : its head, neck, the whole of the upper parts of the

body, the wings, and the tail, are dusky, with hues of purple and greenish: the under parts of the breast and the belly are pure white: the beak, the naked skin about the eyes, and throat, are deep red-crimson: the irides are brown: the legs are deep red. The young have the beak, the naked skin round the eyes, that on the throat, as also the legs, of an olive-green: the head and neck are rufous brown, edged with whitish: the body, the wings, and the tail, are dusky brown, slightly tinged with bluish and green.

This species inhabits many parts of Europe, but is not so common as the white: it is most abundant in Poland, Lithuania, Prussia, Switzerland, and Turkey; rarer in Germany and France, and never found in Holland: one specimen has been captured in England; this was taken on a moor in Somersetshire, on the 13th of May, 1814, and is now in the British Museum. Several particulars of this individual are given by Montagu in the twelfth volume of the Linnæan Transactions. Upon its first capture it made but little resistance, and on the following day ate some eels that had been placed near it: it frequently rested upon one leg, and if alarmed, particularly by the approach of a dog, it made a snapping noise with the beak like the White Stork. It soon became docile, and would follow its feeder for a favourite morsel, an eel. When hungry it used to rest its whole leg upon the ground, and forcibly blow the air from its lungs. It frequently waded up to its belly into a pond in search of food, in the choice of which it

did not seem very particular, as it would eat any kind of offal presented to it.

Latham asserts that this is a solitary bird, frequenting the most sequestered places to breed: it builds on trees, laying two or three eggs, of a dull white, shaded with green, slightly marked with brown spots. Its flesh is unfit for food, being as bad as that of the White Stork.

GIGANTIC STORK.

(*Ciconia Argala*.)

C1. cinerea, capite colloque nudis, abdomine humerisque candidis.
Cinereous Stork, with the head and neck naked; the abdomen and shoulders white.

Ardea dubia. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 624.

Ardea Argala. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 676. 8.

Gigantic Crane. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 4. 45.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 232. pl. 115.—Bing. *Anim. Biog.* 2. 293.

THIS gigantic individual is thus described by that able ornithologist, Latham: "Size from five to seven feet in length, and when standing erect it is five feet high. The beak is of a vast size, sharp pointed, compressed on the sides, of a yellowish white colour, and opens very far into the head: the nostrils a slit placed high up, near the base: the whole head and neck are naked; the front is yellow; the fore-part of the neck the

same, but more dull; the hind part of the head and neck red, with here and there a warty excrescence, mixed with a few straggling hairs, curled at the ends: the craw hangs down on the fore-part of the neck, like a pouch, and twines round the back part; the lower part of it furnished with hairs like the rest of the neck, but at the bottom are in greater number, and of a triangular form: the upper parts of the back and shoulders are surrounded with white downy feathers: the back itself and wing-coverts deep bluish ash-colour: second quills dusky brown: prime quills and tail deep blackish lead-colour; the last scarcely exceeds the quills in length; the feathers of it are ten inches long, and twelve in number: the feathers of the sides beneath the wings, and those of the vent and under tail-coverts, are long and downy, some of them measuring near a foot, and of a dusky white colour, as are all the under parts of the body: the legs are long, and black, naked far above the knees, and very scaly: the toes are webbed at the base: the claws blunt."

This bird is a native of Africa and Asia: it arrives at Bengal at the commencement of the rainy season. It is a most voracious animal, eating as much as would serve four men at a meal, and is very useful in clearing the country of reptiles and snakes, upon which it feeds. A long account of a tame bird of this species is given by Latham, from Smeathman. It regularly attended the hall at dinner-time, placing itself behind its master's chair, frequently before any of the guests entered.

The servants were obliged to watch it carefully, and to defend the provisions by beating it off with sticks ; yet, notwithstanding every precaution, it would frequently snatch off something from the table. It one day purloined a whole boiled fowl, which it swallowed in an instant. It used to fly about the island, and roost very high amongst the silk cotton-trees ; from this station, at the distance of two or three miles, it could see when the dinner was carried across the court ; when darting down, it would arrive early enough to enter with some of those who carried in the dishes.

When sitting, it was observed always to rest itself on the whole length of the hind part of the leg. It sometimes stood in the room for half an hour after dinner, turning its head alternately, as if listening to the conversation.

Its courage was not equal to its voracity, for a child of eight or ten years old was able to put it to flight, though it would seem at first to stand on the defensive, by threatening with its enormous beak, widely extended, and crying out with a loud hoarse voice. It preyed on small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles ; and though it would destroy poultry, it never dared openly to attack a hen with her young ones. It had been known to swallow a cat whole, and a bone of a shin of beef being broken, served it but for two morsels.

MYCTERIA. JABIRU

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conico-longum, lævigatum, validum, acutum, utrinque compressum; mandibula superiore triquetra recta, inferiore crassior recurvata.	<i>Beak</i> conice longated, smooth, strong, acute, compressed on each side; the upper mandible triangular, straight; the lower stouter, and recurved.
<i>Nares</i> lineares.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear.
<i>Caput</i> collumque plus minusve denudatus.	<i>Head and neck</i> more or less naked.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digiti, antici basi membranâ connexi: pollex humi incumbens.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed; the anterior toes connected by a membrane at the base; the hinder one resting upon the ground.

MYCTERIA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Vicil., Cuv.*CICONIA. *Briss.*

VERY little is known of the manners of the Jabirus, which are natives of the tropical and southern climates: they are mostly of a gigantic size, are very voracious, and prey upon fish, frogs, and other smaller animals: they reside in marshy and boggy places.

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Nares lineares.

Caput collumque plus minusve denudatis.

Pedes tetradactyli, digiti, antici basi membranâ connexi: pollex humi incumbens.

Beak conic elongated, smooth, strong, acute, compressed on each side; the upper mandible triangular, straight; the lower stouter, and recurved.

Nostrils linear.

Head and neck more or less naked.

Legs four-toed; the anterior toes connected by a membrane at the base; the hinder one resting upon the ground.

MYCTERIA. *Linn., Gmel, Lath., Vieil., Cuv.*

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AMERICAN JABIRU.

(Mycteria Americana.)

My. alba, remigibus rectricibusque nigro-purpurascens.

White Jabiru, with the quills and tail-feathers of a purple-black.

*Mycteria Americana. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 232. 1.—Gmel. Syst.**Nat. 1. 616.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 670. 1.**Ciconia Brasiliensis. Briss. Orn. 5. 371. 4.**Jabiru-guacú. Raii. Syn. 96. 5.—Buff. Ois. 7. 282. pl. 13.—**Buff. Pl. Enl. 817.**American Jabiru. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 22. pl. 75.*

THIS bird is about the size of the common Stork : its beak is black : the whole plumage is white, except the head and about two-thirds of the neck, which are destitute of feathers, and are of a dusky hue ; the lower part of the neck is also naked, and is of a fine red : on the hind head are a few greyish feathers : the wings and tail are of a deep purplish tint : the legs are strong, and covered with black scales. The young are said to be grey the first year, rose-colour the second, and pure white the third.

Inhabits the savannahs of Cayenne, Guiana, and other parts of South America. It constructs its nest in great trees, and lays two eggs. The young, as well as the old birds, are very voracious, and consume a great quantity of fish : they are very wild : the young birds are frequently eaten, but the old are very unpleasant food, being tough and oily.

NEW HOLLAND JABIRU.

(Mycteria Australis.)

Mv. alba, capite colloque viridi-nigris; tectricibus pennis scapularibus caudaque nigris, rostro nigro, pedibus rubris.

White Jabiru, with the head and neck of a green-black; the wing-coverts, scapulars, and tail, black; the beak black, and feet red.

Mycteria Australis. Linn. Trans. 5. 34. 2.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxiv. 1.

New Holland Jabiru. Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 294. pl. 138.

“ THIS species measures from the tip of the beak to the end of the claws full six feet: the beak is a foot long: neck fifteen inches: thighs ten inches: legs almost the length of the beak; the upper mandible of which is nearly straight, or but just sensibly curved upwards; the under rather more so; the colour of both black: the chin is for a little way bare of feathers, and of a reddish colour: irides yellow: the head is pretty full of feathers, and with about half the neck is black, with a tinge of green in some lights, in others of purplish: the middle of the wing-coverts, and secondary quills, as well as the middle of the back, are greenish black, and the tail also is of the same colour: the rest of the plumage white: the whole of the legs and bare parts above the knee are of a fine red: the toes furnished at the end with pale-

coloured claws, shaped not unlike those of the human species. Inhabits New Holland."

The above is Latham's description of this species, to which he subjoined the following: "Among the drawings of Mr. Lambert is a representation of one, apparently the same, in which the skin beneath the lower mandible and throat is of a fine crimson, and said to be capable of great distention: head and half the neck brownish black, with a variable green and copper gloss: between the beak and eye grey: the general colour of the plumage of the lower part of the neck, the body, and wings, is white, except on the shoulders, which appear blackish, with the same bronzed hue as the head and half the neck: the tail is black."

These birds are occasionally seen on the muddy banks of the harbour of Port Jackson, searching for fish, when the tide is out.

SENEGAL JABIRU.

(*Mycteria Senegalensis*.)

My. alba, rostro apicem versus rubro, basin versus albido fascia nigrâ, maculâ utrinque fenestratâ.

White Jabiru, with the beak towards the tip red, towards the base whitish; with a black fascia, and a transparent spot on each side.

Mycteria Senegalensis. Shaw. *Linn. Trans.* 5. 32. pl. 3. (head.)

Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lxiv. 2.

Senegal Jabiru. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 296. 3.

DR. SHAW has given a very ample description of this bird in the Linnean Transactions. Its length, from the beak to the end of the claws, is six feet two inches: beak thirteen inches: neck fifteen inches: body one foot: the naked part of the thighs eleven inches; the feathered part four inches: knee joint an inch: leg thirteen inches and a half: the middle toe is five inches and a half; the two outer ones four inches and a half, all slightly connected at the base: the upper mandible is very pale for three inches from the gape; the under the same for about one inch and a half, then begins a bar of black for about three inches; from thence to the tip the colour is reddish, increasing in depth to the end, where it is of a deep vermillion: on each side of the base of the upper mandible is a large semi-oval and semi-transparent space, which at its back part is continued upwards, in a curved direction, across the fore-part of the eye: over the nostrils a bare flattened part, somewhat in the manner of the Coot: beneath the base of the beak, just at the beginning of the feathered part, are two very small pear-shaped pendant wattles, adhering by very small necks: the head and neck are black: scapulars black, with pale bases, and fifteen inches in length: the remainder of the bird white: the

legs are very long, and the thighs, to a distance nearly equal to that of the leg itself, quite bare : the whole leg and thigh black, except that round the knee, as well as round each joint of the toes, is a pale band or zone : the whole length of the leg and thigh is covered with hexagonal longitudinal scales. Said to be a native of Senegal.

ANASTOMUS. ANASTOMUS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum utrinque compres-
sum, versus medium hians,
acutum; *mandibula* supe-
riore marginibus aut den-
ticulatis aut versus apicem
emarginatis; inferiore in-
tegra.

Nares lineares.

Pedes tetradactyli, fissi, *digiti*
exteriores basi membranâ
connexâ; *unguis* medius
dilatatus, integerrimus.

Beak compressed on both
sides, gaping towards the
middle, acute; the upper
mandible with its margins
denticulated, or emarginate
towards the tip; the under
entire.

Nostrils linear.

Legs four-toed, cleft; the
outer toes connected by a
membrane at the base; the
middle claw dilated, and
entire.

ANASTOMUS. *Illig., Vieil.*

HIANS. *Lacepede, Cuv.*

ARDEA. *Gmel., Lath.*

LIKE the rest of the Grallæ, the birds of this genus reside in marshy places, feeding upon small fishes, snails, worms, insects, and such like: they are both natives of India, but of their method of incubation nothing is known.

A. *ROSTRUM emarginatum* ; *FACIES plumosa*.

A. *Beak* emarginate ; *face* clothed with feathers.

PONDICHERRY ANASTOMUS.

(*Anastomus Pondicerianus*.)

AN. cinereo-griseus, remigibus nigris, rostro lateribus glabro apice mucronato.

Cinereous grey *Anastomus*, with the quills black ; the sides of the beak smooth ; the apex pointed.

Ardea Pondiceriana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 646.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 702. 90.

Le Bec-ouvert. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 409.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 932.

Pondicherry Heron. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 101. 77.

NOTHING is known of the manners of this singular bird, which measures fourteen inches and a half in length : the beak is rather long, very thick, and stout at the base for about one fourth of its length ; it then becomes slender, and finishes in a point : the under mandible is less stout, and gradually lessens to the end, but is curved inward the whole length ; so that the mandibles only touch at the bases and tips, standing hollow from each other in the middle ; the colour of both is yellow, but towards the head dusky : the space between the beak and eye, and orbits, are well clothed with feathers : the prevailing colour of the plumage is a dirty cinereous grey, but the quills are black, and reach considerably beyond the end of the tail : the legs are yellowish, and tessellated their whole

length, as is also the naked part of the thigh: the claws are small, and black; the middle one entire. This species inhabits Pondicherry and other parts of the East Indies.

B. *ROSTRUM serratum*; *FACIES glabra*.
 B. *Beak serrated*; *face naked*.

COROMANDEL ANASTOMUS.

(*Anastomus Coromandelianus*.)

AN. albus, facie dorso supremo remigibus caudaque nigris, rostro lateribus serrato apice dentato.

White Anastomus, with the face, the upper part of the back, the quills, and the tail, black; the sides of the beak serrated, the tip dentated.

Ardea Coromandeliana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 646.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 702. 91.

Le Bec-ouvert des Indes. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. pl. in p. 219.

Coromandel Heron. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 102. 78.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 237.

THIS bird is equally curious with the last in the peculiar formation of its beak: in this species that part is serrated from the middle to the end of the edge of the upper mandible, and at its tip is very broad, resembling a pair of pincers; the whole of the beak is rufous yellow: the head, the rump, the belly, and the wing-coverts, are white: the feathers of the head are short, narrow, and

erect : the back, the quills, and the tail, are black : from the base of the beak to the eye naked, and black : round the throat the same : the wings are rather short, reaching only to the middle of the tail : the irides are red : the legs are rufous yellow.

This species is frequent on the Ganges and other Indian rivers, and is common on the Coromandel coast during the months of September, October, and November : it feeds upon fish and reptiles.

The preceding species is supposed by Cuvier to be the young of this, but I know not on what grounds he forms his conjecture.

SCOPUS. UMBRE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, utrinque valdè compressum, supra subtusque carinatum; mandibula superiore lateratim sulcata, apice incurva; inferiore versus apicem angustior, paulò truncata.	<i>Beak</i> thick, greatly compressed on each side, carinated both above and below; the upper mandible laterally grooved, the tip bent down the under slender towards the tip, and slightly truncated.
<i>Nares</i> lineares, obliquæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear, oblique.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; digiti anteriores basi membranâ connexi.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft; the outer toes connected at the base by a membrane.

SCOPUS, *Auctorum.*

THERE is but one species belonging to this genus, which is readily discriminated by its peculiarly formed beak: this part is compressed on the sides: along each side of the upper mandible is a groove, running longitudinally, at a short distance from the ridge, beginning at the base, and finishing about half an inch before it arrives at the point, which is slightly bent downwards: at its base the nostrils are placed, which are a mere slit

forming an angle with the groove, and about half an inch in length: the under mandible is less deep at the base than the upper; grows smaller towards the end, where it is slightly truncated, and when closed shuts in beneath the upper one. The toes have a membrane at their base.



TUFTED UMBRE.

(Scopus Umbretta.)

Sc. cristatus, corpore toto fusco, caudâ fasciis apiceque saturatioribus.

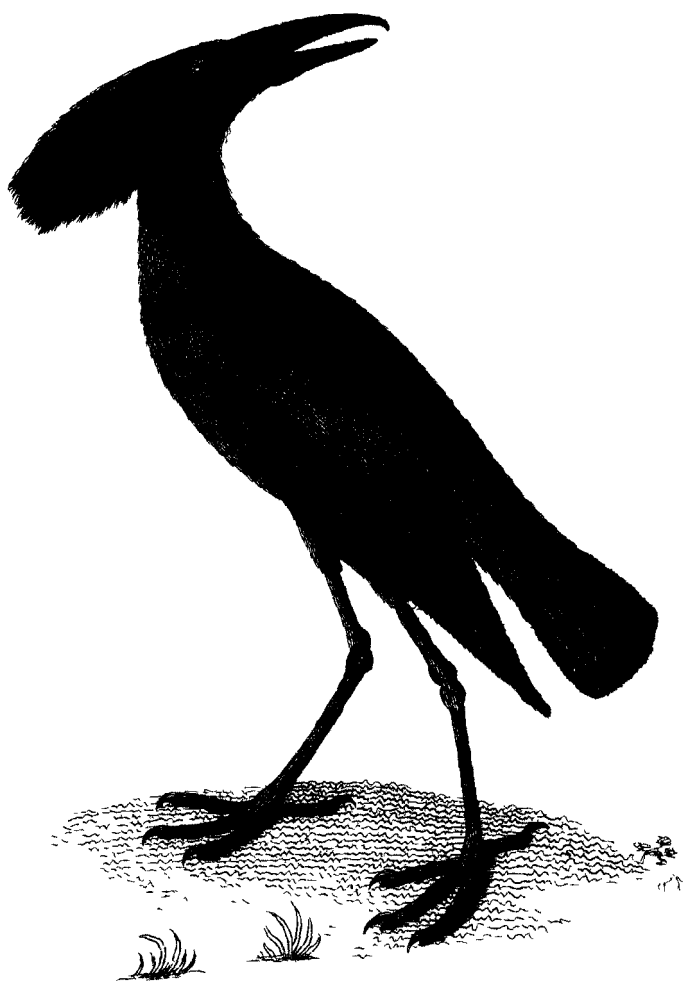
Crested Umbre, with the whole body fuscous; the tail with its tip and some bands darker.

Scopus Umbretta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 618.—*Briss. Orn.* 5. 503. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 672. 1.

Ombrette. *Buff. Ois.* 7. 440.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 796.

Tufted Umbre. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 90. pl. 35.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 30. pl. 77.

THE Tufted Umbre is the size of a Crow: in length twenty inches: the beak is three inches and a half long, and brown: from the hind head arises a dense crest of loose feathers, four inches in length; this, as well as the whole body, is of an uniform umber-colour, the under parts being palest, and the shafts of the neck feathers rather lighter in shade: the wings and tail are even;



TUFTED UMBRE.

the latter is banded with three or four bars of deeper brown, and tipped for about an inch with the same: the legs are long, and the thighs naked for two-thirds of their length; both are dusky: the claws are small, and bent. The female? has not the least vestige of a crest; in other respects she resembles the male. Native of Southern Africa.

CANCROMA. BOATBILL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> longum, latum, depressum, ovatum, sulcatum, supra carinatum; mandibula superiore cymbæ resupinatae formâ, apice adunca; inferiore recta, plana, in medio membranosa, apice subitò acuta.	<i>Beak</i> long, broad, depressed, ovate, sulcated, carinated above; the upper mandible like a reversed boat, its tip bent down; the under straight, smooth, membranaceous in the middle, the tip abruptly acute.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, ovatæ, in sulco sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, ovate, placed in a groove.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, fissi; digiti antici basi membrana coaliti.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, cleft; the anterior toes with their base connected by a membrane.

CANCROMA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil.*COCHLEARIIUS. *Briss.*

THE beak of the Boatbill is of a curious form, as its name seems to imply: it is by some likened to a boat with its keel upwards, and by others to the bowls of two spoons placed with the hollow parts together: the upper mandible has a prominent ridge at the top, and on each side of this a long channel, at the bottom of which the nostrils are placed; these are oval, and situated obliquely. Only one species is known.



Griffith

CRESTED BOATBILL.

CRESTED BOATBILL.

(Cancroma cochlearia.)

CA. *cristata cinerascens*, ventre rufo, vertice lunulæque cervicis nigris.

Crested cinereous Boatbill, with the belly rufous; the crown and lunule on the base of the neck black.

Cancroma cochlearia. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 233. 1.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 617.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 37.

Cancroma cancrofaga. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 233. 2. female?—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 618. female?

Cochlearius. Briss. Orn. 5. 506. 1

Cochlearius fuscus. Briss. Orn. 5. 509. 2. female?

Cochlearius nævus. Briss. Orn. 5. 508. var.

Gallinula aquatica, Tamatia. Raii. Syn. 116. 12.

Le Saracou. Buff. Ois. 7. 443. pl. 23.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 38.

Le Cuilliere brune. Buff. Ois. 7. 443. female?—Buff. Pl. Enl. 869. female?

Brown Boatbill. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 28 female?

Spotted Boatbill. Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 27. var.

Boat-Bill. Brown. Illust. Zool. 92. pl. 36.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 26. pl. 76.

SIZE of a Fowl: length twenty-two inches: the beak is four inches long, and mostly dusky, though in some individuals it is dark brown: the skin between the under jaw capable of being distended: from the occiput arises a long black crest, the feathers of which it is composed being narrow, and ending in a point; the middle ones are six inches in length; the others lessen by degrees to one inch, which is the length of the

outer ones : between the beak and eye the skin is naked, and dusky : the forehead is white : across the lower part of the neck behind is a transverse band of dusky black, passing forwards on each side towards the breast, and ending in a point a little above the bend of the wings : the rest of the neck, with the breast, and upper part of the abdomen, are bluish white : the rest of the abdomen and the thighs are rufous : the feathers at the base of the neck are loose, as in the Herons : the thighs are four inches in length, and the leg three and a half ; the latter, and the naked space on the lower part of the former, are yellowish brown : the claws are black.

This species varies in having the body spotted with brown, and also in having the upper parts pale rufous instead of cinereous : the tail reddish ash, and the under parts entirely of a cream-colour ; with the beak and legs yellow-brown. This inhabits various parts of South America, frequenting the borders of rivers : it perches on the trees overhanging the streams, pouncing upon the fish which swim beneath : it is likewise said to feed on crabs.

PLATALEA. SPOONBILL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> longum, latum, rectum; supra subtusque planum, flexibile, apice dilatato, spathæformi.	<i>Beak</i> long, broad, straight, smooth both above and beneath, flexible, the tip dilated and spoon-shaped.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, ad basin rostri, membranâ fimbriatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, situated at the base of the beak, and bordered by a membrane.
<i>Caput</i> faciesque plus minusve calvæ.	<i>Head</i> and face more or less bald.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, semi-palmati; pollice humi incumbens.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, slightly webbed; the hinder toe resting upon the ground.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres.	<i>Wings</i> medial.

PLATALEA. *Linn., Gmel., Lath., Cuv., Vieil., Temm.*

PLATEA. *Ray, Briss., Leach.*

THE Spoonbills live in society in the maritime marshes, or near the mouths of great rivers, rarely occurring inland: they feed upon small fishes, their fry, and mollusca; also on frogs, and other reptiles and aquatic insects: they build on high trees, in bushes, or amongst rushes. They are migratory birds.

WHITE SPOONBILL.

(Platalea leucorodia.)

Pl. occipite cristato, corpore albo, gula flavâ.

Spoonbill with the occiput crested; the body white; the throat yellow.

Platalea leucorodia. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 231. 1.—Linn. *Faun. Suec.* 160.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 613.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 667. 1.*Platea leucorodia.* Leach. *Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 33.*Platea*, sive *Pelecanus Aldrovandi.* Raii. *Syn.* 102. 1.—Briss. *Orn.* 5. 352. 1.*La Spatule.* Buff. *Ois.* 7. 448. pl. 24.—Buff. *Pl. Ent.* 405.*La Spatule blanche de Luçon.* Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 89. pl. 51. young?*La Spatule huppée de l'isle de Luçon.* Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 90. pl. 52.*Spatule blanche.* Temm. *Man. d'Orni.* 382.*Spoon-bill*, or *Pelican.* Alb. *Birds.* 2. pl. 66.—Will. *Ang.* 288. pl. 5.*White Spoonbill.* Penn. *Brit. Zool. App.* pl. 9.—Penn. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 441. A.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 13. 1.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 142.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 123.—Pult. *Cat. Dors.* 13.—Bew. *Brit. Birds.* 2. 25.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Orn. Dict. Sup.*

THE length of this elegant bird is about two feet six inches: its beak is eight inches and a half, and dusky, with several undulated transverse ridges of black; the tip is of an orange-yellow: the irides are red: the feathers of the hind head are elongated, and form a beautiful crest, which is of a yellowish white colour: the whole of the plumage is of a



pure white, with the exception of the lower part of the neck, which is yellowish buff, becoming paler behind: the naked space round the eyes and on the throat pale yellow; the base of the latter part slightly tinged with rufous. The female has not so fine a crest, and has the yellow hue on the breast paler. The young are white, with the shafts of the quills black: the head is clothed with short and rounded feathers: the beak is deep grey, and is covered with a smooth skin: the irides are grey: the orbits are dull white. The yellow on the breast does not make its appearance till the third year.

The Spoonbill appears to be a general inhabitant of the old continent: it frequents the borders of rivers and the sea coasts, migrating with the Herons and Storks. In England it is scarce. Pennant mentions that a flock migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in April 1774, and since that time two have been shot on the southern coast of Devonshire, and are now in the British Museum. The nest is placed on high trees near the sea side: the female lays three or four white eggs, marked with a few pale red spots, but occasionally they are spotless: during breeding time it is very clamorous. It feeds upon fish, frogs, snails, insects, and aquatic worms, and also grass and weeds that grow in the water. Its flesh is said to have the flavour of a Goose, and is very high coloured when dressed, and free from any fishy taste.

The trachea is curiously formed, having a double flexure like a figure of eight, but the convolutions do not cross each other, the points of contact being united by a fine membrane.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL.

(*Platalea Ajaja*.)

- Pl. corpore rectricibusque roseis, tectricibus caudæ coccineis.*
 Spoonbill with the body and tail rose-coloured; the tail-coverts crimson.
- Platalea Ajaja.* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 231. 2.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 614.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 668. 2.
- Platea Brasiliensis Ajaja dicta.* Raii. *Syn.* 102. 3.
- Platea rosea.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 356. 6. pl. 30. young.
- Platea coccinea.* Briss. *Orn.* 5. 359. 3.
- Platea mexicana*, Tlahuquechul. Raii. *Syn.* 102. 2.
- La Spatule couleur de rose.* Buff. *Ois.* 7. 456.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 165.
- Scarlet Spoonbill.* Sloan. *Jam.* 2. 316.—Will. *Ang.* 289. 2.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 16.—Wills. *Amer. Orn.* 7. 123. lxiii. f. 1.
- Brasilian Roseate Spoonbill.* Will. *Ang.* 289.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 16. pl. 73.

THIS most elegant species is two feet three inches in length: the beak is six inches in length, and marked all round with a groove parallel to the margin; it is of a greyish white, and slightly transparent, shewing the ramifications of the blood-

vessels belonging to it: the forehead, the space between the beak and eyes, and the throat, are naked, and whitish: the plumage is of a fine rose-colour, deepest on the wings: the tail-coverts crimson: the legs are grey, and the claws dusky. When in full plumage it is described as being of a beautiful red colour, with a black collar at the lower part of the neck, the neck itself being whitish: the irides red. During the first year it is of a dusky chesnut.

This inhabits Jamaica, Guiana, Mexico, and other parts of the middle regions of America: it feeds on small fish, and other animals.



DWARF SPOONBILL.

(*Platalea pygmaea*.)

Pl. corpore supra fusca subtus albo.

Spoonbill with the body above fuscous, beneath white.

Platalea pygmaea. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 231. 3.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 615.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 669. 3.

Dwarf Spoonbill. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 5. 17. 3.

THIS is a very small species, scarcely equalling a Sparrow in size: its beak is black, longer than the head, and flat at the end, and of a rhomboidal shape, and not rounded as in the two preceding

species: the angles and tip of the upper mandible are white: the body is brown above and white beneath: the shafts of the quills are white: the tail is rounded in shape, short, and of a brownish white: the claws are pointed.

It inhabits Surinam and Guiana.

END OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.



AMERICAN JABIRU .