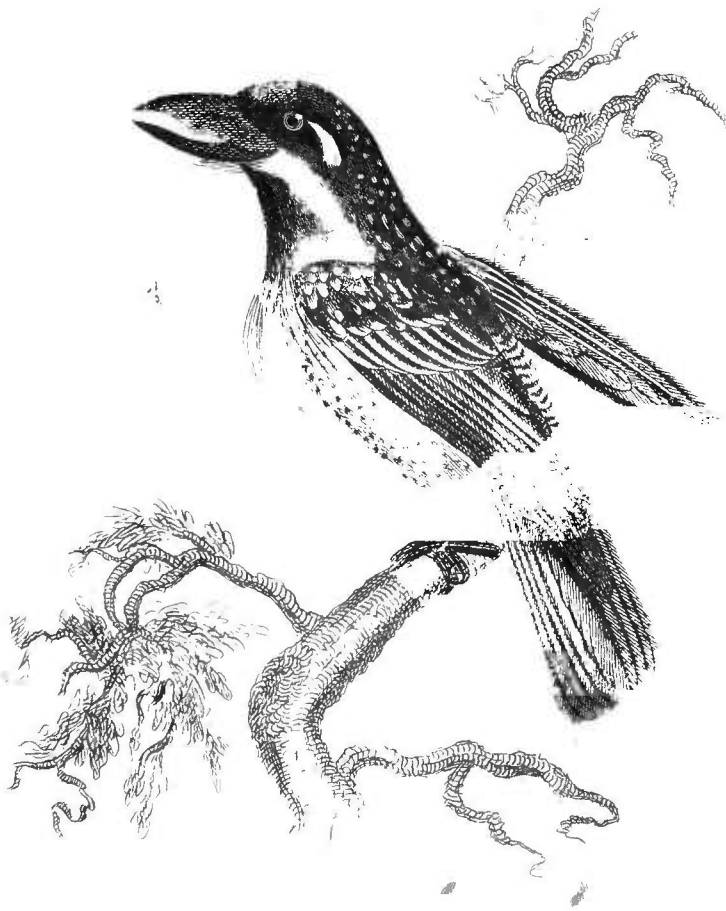


GENERAL ZOOLOGY
— or —
SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY
commenced by the late
GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c
WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MRS GRIFFITH.



VOL. XIV. Part I. A V E S; by J. F. Stephens, F.L.S., &c.

Printed for I. & A. Arch Longman & C. E. Jeffery & Son I. Mawman Baldwin Cradock & Joy I. Booth Sherwood & C.
G. B. Whittaker R. Scholey S. Bagster Rodwell & Martin Saunders & Hodgson Hamilton Adams and C. Simpkin
& Marshall I. Duncan T. & L. Allman W. I. & I. Maynard and Wightman & Cramp.

GENERAL ZOOLOGY

VOLUME XIV.—PART I.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F. L. S. &c.

BIRDS.

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR J. AND A. ARCH ; LONGMAN, REES, AND CO. ;
E. JEFFERY AND SON ; J. MAWMAN ; BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND
JOY ; J. BOOTH ; SHERWOOD AND CO. ; G. B. WHITTAKER ;
R. SCHOLEY ; S. BAGSTER ; RODWELL AND MARTIN ; SAUN-
DERS AND HODGSON ; HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO. ; SIMPKIN
AND MARSHALL ; J. DUNCAN ; T. AND J. ALLMAN ; W. J. AND
J. MAYNARD ; AND WIGHTMAN AND CRAMP.

1826.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY THOMAS DAVISON, WHITEFRIARS.

Directions for placing the Plates to Vol. XIV
Part I.

The Frontispiece represents the *Pogonius Hirsutus* on a diminished scale: it is described at page 149.

Plate 1	to face page	3	Plate 22	to face page	190
2	—————	4	23	—————	195
3	—————	6	24	—————	199
4	—————	7	25	—————	205
5	—————	11	26	—————	222
6	—————	14	27	—————	228
7	—————	15	28	—————	238
8	—————	43	29	—————	248
9	—————	53	30	—————	251
10	—————	61	31	—————	255
11	—————	65	32	—————	276
12	—————	66	33	—————	277
13	—————	87	34	—————	289
14	—————	109	35	—————	297
15	—————	118	36	—————	300
16	—————	124	37	—————	304
17	—————	128	38	—————	305
18	—————	156	39	—————	307
19	—————	294	40	—————	308
20	—————	182	41	—————	336
21	—————	177			

B I R D S.



ORDER II.—INSESSORES.

TRIBE III.—CONIROSTRES.

Rostrum mediocre aut elongatum, forte, magis minusve conicum, integrum aut versus apicem submarginatum, marginibus interdum denticulatis: pedes simplices aut gressorii, tetradactyli, digiti tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak moderate or elongated, strong, more or less conic, entire or slightly emarginate near the tip, its edges sometimes denticulated: legs simple or gressorial, four-toed, three placed before, one behind.

THIS tribe, as observed by Mr. Vigors, is distinguished by the strength and conical form of the beak, and in general by the integrity of its margin: the typical groups are for the most part omnivorous; the extremes chiefly granivorous: the latter are those which are comprised by Ray among his hard-billed birds. They are thus divided:

Structure more perfect; } food universal: }	{ STURNIDÆ, Vigors. { CORVIDÆ, Leach.
Structure less perfect; } food chiefly vegetable: }	{ BUCERIDÆ, Leach. { LOXIADÆ, Vigors. { FRINGILLIDÆ, Vigors.

FAMILY I.—FRINGILLIDÆ.

Rostrum mediocre, conicum, acuminatum, magis minusve crassum aut subulatum, integrum vel interdum versus apicem paulò utrinque emarginatum: pedes simplices.

Beak moderate, conic, acuminated, more or less thickened or subulated, entire or sometimes slightly emarginated on each side near the tip; legs simple.

STIRPS I.—TANAGRINA, Vigors*.

THE birds included in this stirps of the family are usually of splendid and lively colours, and chiefly subsist upon grains and berries, and but sparingly on insects: they are all natives of America, and in habit resemble Sparrows.

GENUS CXXXVII.—EUPHONIA. Desmarest.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi subtrigonum, breve, supra carinatum, versus basin utrinque tumidum.		<i>Beak</i> somewhat trigonal and tumid at the base, carinated above.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis.		<i>Tail</i> short.

LES TANGARAS EUPHONES, OU BOUVREUILS, Cuvier.

* During the progress of the final sheets of the last volume through the press, Mr. Vigors published, in the 2d volume of the Zoological Journal, a general catalogue of the genera of birds arranged in conformity with his own views: as this arrangement is the result of a practical knowledge of the subject, and agrees, with very few exceptions, with the portion already laid before the public in the last volume, I have introduced the divisions proposed by that gentleman, for the purpose of showing the natural groups more distinctly.



G. S. G. S.

EUPHONIA CHLOROTICA.

- Sp. 1. *Eu. violacea*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 21, 22, 23.*
—*Tanagra violacea*. *Steph. v. x. p. 466.*—South America.
- Sp. 2. *Eu. musica*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 19, 20.*—
Pipra musica. *Steph. v. x. p. 32.*—St. Domingo.
- Sp. 3. *Eu. Cayennensis*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 26.*—
Tanagra Cayanensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 477.*—South America.
- Sp. 4. *Eu. chlorotica*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 24, 25.*
Eu. capite, dorso gulâque nigro violaceis nitidissimis; fronte, pectore et ventre flavo-aurantiis (mas.): aut olivacea nigro-intermixta, fronte pectore gulâque aurantiis (mas. junior).
Euphonia with the head, back, and throat of a splendid glossy violet-black; the forehead, breast, and belly orange-yellow; *male*: or, olive varied with black, with the forehead, breast, and throat orange; *young male*.

INHABITS Cayenne, Brasil, &c. The hind part of the head, the upper and lower part of the neck, as far as the breast, the back, the lesser wing-coverts, and the tail, are very brilliant black violet: the forehead, the breast, the belly, the sides of the body and the lower tail-coverts are bright yellow orange: the greater wing-feathers are deep dull black, with a large white spot on their inner webs: the tail-feathers are also dull black, and the two outer on each side are spotted with white within: the beak and legs are black. The young male has the back varied with olive and deep black: its forehead, breast, and belly are the same as in the adult: the greater wing-feathers and the tail are brown, edged with yellow-olive: the feathers on the under part of the neck are of a deep violet, with the tip of the webs yellow.

- Sp. 5. *Eu. olivacea*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 27.*
Eu. suprâ olivacea, subtus flavescens; ventre subgriseo.
Euphonia above olive, beneath yellowish; with the belly greyish.

INHABITS Cayenne. Length three inches: prevailing colour above olive-grey; beneath yellowish or paler grey; lower belly plain grey. Supposed by Desmarest to be a young bird.

GENUS CXXXVIII — NEMOSIA, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conico-convexum, subrobustum, lateribus subcompressis, versus apicem subemarginatum inclinatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> margines <i>inferioris</i> tegens.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> conic-convex, rather robust, with its sides somewhat compressed, and inclined towards its tip: the <i>upper mandibles</i> covering the edges of the <i>lower</i>.</p>
--	--

CARDINALIS, Brisson.

Sp. 1. *Ne. gularis*.

Tanagra gularis. *Steph. v. x. p. 461. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 12, 13, 14.*—South America.

Sp. 2. *Ne. pileata*.

Tanagra pileata. *Steph. v. x. p. 443. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 41.*—South America.

Sp. 3. *Ne? speculifera*.

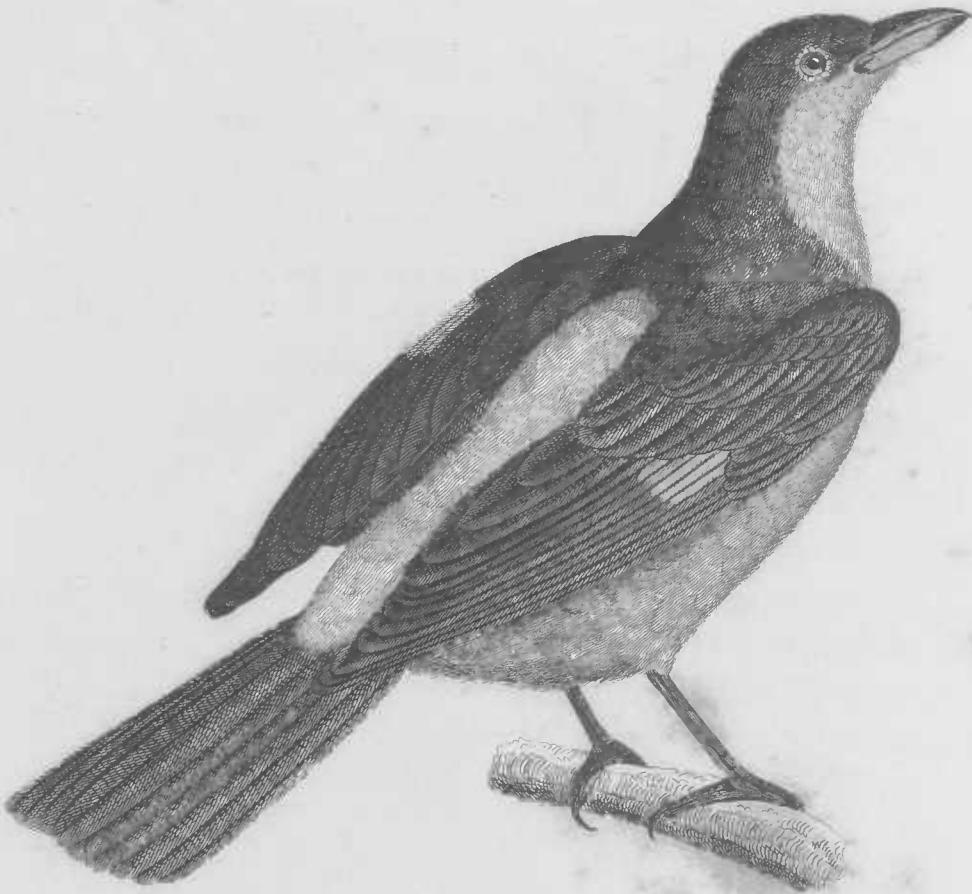
NE. olivaceo-nigra, gulâ, collo anticè, dorso, uropygio tetricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis, maculâ alarum albâ.

Olive-black Nemosia, with the throat, neck in front, back, rump, and under tail-coverts yellow, and a white spot on the wings.

Tanagra speculifera. Temm. Pl. Col. 36. f. 1. 2.

INHABITS Brasil. Length near five inches: the male has the throat, the fore-part of the neck, the back, the rump, and the under tail-coverts fine yellow; the head, shoulders, tail, and wings olivaceous-black; on the last is a kind of speculum or mirror formed by the junction of several white spots. The breast

Pl 2.



NEMOSIA SPECULIFERA

and belly are yellowish-white shaded with brown. The female has the upper parts of the plumage tinged with olive, and the lower of a dull yellow : the upper mandible of the beak is brown, and the lower whitish.

Sp. 4. Ne? diademata.

NE? *cyanea*, *alis*, *caudâ*, *gulâ*, *fronteque nigris*; *maculâ verticali rufâ*; *pennis occipitalis elongatis albis*.

Blue Nemosia, with the wings, tail, throat, and forehead black; a red spot on the crown, and elongated white feathers on the occiput.

Ta. diademata. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 243.—Bouvreuil azuré. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois.*

INHABITS Brasil. The cheeks, nape, lesser wing-coverts, tail-coverts, the back, the outer web of all the wing-quills, the tail, and nearly all the under parts are blue, with brilliant reflections : the flanks and the thighs are dusky-blue : the wings and tail, except the borders, and the chin, are black : the forehead is of a velvety black ; on the middle of the head is a fine red spot, bordered by rather long white feathers, which cover the occiput, and form a slight crest : the beak and the legs are black.

GENUS CXXXIX.—TACHYPHONUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, conico-longum, suprâ convexum, forte, paulò lateratim compressum, versus apicem emarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> straight, elongated-conic, convex above, strong, slightly compressed laterally, and emarginate towards the tip.
<i>Remiges</i> prima et septima æquales.	<i>First and seventh quills</i> equal.

Sp. 1. *Ta. leucopterus*.

Oriolus leucopterus, *δ*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 433.—Cayenne.

GENUS CXL.—SALTATOR, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> basi crassum, tumidum, breve, robustum, suprà convexum, lateribus paulò compressis: <i>mandibula superior</i> subarcuata, margines <i>inferioris</i> tegens.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> thick at the base, swollen, stout, robust, above convex, with the sides a little compressed: the <i>upper mandible</i> rather arcuated, its edges covering those of the <i>lower</i>.</p>
--	--

LES TANGARAS GROS BECS, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. *Sa. magna*.

Tanagra magna. *Steph.* v. x. 442. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c.* pl. 43.—South America.

Sp. 2. *Sa. atra*.

Tanagra melanopis. *Steph.* v. x. 454.—*Tanagra atra*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c.* pl. 42.—Guiana.

Sp. 3. *Cayanensis*.

Coracias Cayana. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 400.—Cayenne.

GENUS CXLI.—TANAGRA Auctorum. TANAGER.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite brevior, basi subtrigonum, suprà carinatum, marginibus internè curvatis, apice recurvatum, inclinatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> basi margines <i>inferioris</i> tegens.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, its base somewhat triangular, carinated above, the sides curved inwardly, the tip recurved, inclined: the <i>upper mandible</i> with its base covering the edges of the <i>lower</i>.</p>
---	---

Sp. 1. *Ta. talao*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 472.—*Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c.* pl. 1.—South America.



m.g.

SALTATOR ATRA



TANAGRA ARCHIEPISCOPUS.

Sp. 2. *Ta. tricolor*. *Steph. v. x. p. 450. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 3, 4. Temm. Pl. Col. 215. f. 2.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 3. *Ta. Mexicana*. *Steph. v. x. p. 465. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 5.*—Mexico.

Sp. 4. *Ta. Gyrola*. *Steph. v. x. p. 449. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 6, 7.*—Tanagra Sayaca. *Steph. v. x. p. 446*; female.—South America.

Sp. 5. *Ta. Cayana*. *Steph. Gen. Zoot. v. x. p. 459. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 10.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. *Ta. Episcopus*. *Steph. v. x. p. 447. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 15, 16.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 7. *Ta. Archiepiscopus*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 17, 18.*

Ta. capite, gulâ, pectoreque violaceis; ventre inferiore uropygioque griseis; dorso olivaceo; remigibus alarum minoribus superioribus flavo-aureis (mas.): aut griseo-fusca; subtus cinerea dilute violacea; maculâ oculari violaceâ (fœmina).

Tanager with the head, throat, and breast violet; the lower belly and rump grey; the back olive; the upper lesser wing-quills golden-yellow; *male*: or grey-brown; beneath cinereous tinged with violet; and a violet spot on the eyes; *female*.

LENGTH seven inches: beak and legs black: the head, neck, and breast greyish-violet: lower belly and rump grey: back olive; quills and tail black, edged with yellowish-green: lesser wing-coverts above golden yellow, beneath white; towards the end dusky. The female is rather smaller: grey-brown, with a greenish tinge on the upper parts, and a violet hue beneath: cheeks violet: quills and tail dusky, edged with greenish: the upper wing-coverts yellow, but less brilliant than in the male.

Sp. 8. *Ta. varia*. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 2.*—*Motacilla Velia*. *Steph. v. x. p. 687.*—Inhabits South America.

Sp. 9. *Ta. punctata*. *Steph. v. x. p. 455. Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 8, 9.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 10. *Ta. Peruviana.* *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 11.*

TA. pileo et collo superiore fulvo-rufescentibus; gulâ, pectore hypochondriisque beryllinis; dorso superiore nigricante; tectricibus alarum, dorso infimo et uropygio flavescentibus.

Tanager with the pileus and upper neck fulvous red; the throat, breast, and sides beryl colour, the upper back dusky; the wing-coverts and lower part of the back and rump yellowish.

INHABITS South America. The top of the head and the neck are fulvous-red: the throat, the breast, and the sides of the body are fine beryl green: the interscapulary feathers are dusky: the upper lesser wing-coverts and the lower part of the back are pale yellow glossed with golden green: the greater wing-feathers and the tail are brown, outwardly edged with greenish-blue, with a golden gloss: the legs and feet are brown.

Sp. 11. *Ta. viridis.* *Vieillot.*

TA? capite occipiteque flavescente-viridibus; gulâ et collo anticè viridibus, semitorque cupreo-cyaneo; corpore suprâ cyaneo viridique vario; infrâ flavo; alis viridibus.

Tanager with the head and occiput yellowish-green; the throat and neck in front green, the latter with a coppery-blue half-collar; the body above varied with blue and green; beneath yellow; the wings green.

Tanagra viridis. *Vieil. Temm. Pl. Col. 36. f. 3.*

INHABITS Brasil. The male has the head and the occiput green, shaded with yellowish: the throat and fore part of the neck deep green: on the latter is a half-collar of fine coppery blue: the back and the upper tail-coverts are varied with a similar blue and green-blue: the wings are green, the quills and tail-feathers are edged with green, and the rest is black:

the belly and all the under parts are beautiful yellow. The young have the plumage less brilliant.

Sp. 12. *Ta. thoracica*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 42. f. 1.*

Ta. capistro nigro; sincipite orbitisque splendide cyaneis; corpore suprâ viridis, nigro lineato, infrâ isabellino; pectore flavo maculâ nigrâ; alis caudâque nigris aureo-viridi marginatis.

Tanager with the capistrum black; the sinciput and orbits splendid blue; the body above green striped with black; beneath isabella colour; the breast yellow, with a black spot; the wings and tail black edged with golden-green.

INHABITS Brasil. Length five inches and a quarter: space round the beak black: the sinciput and space round the eyes of a rich turquoise blue: all the upper parts are light green, varying from a very brilliant hue to a splendid golden tinge, according to the light: all these changeable feathers have a longitudinal black dash: the wings and the tail are black, with broad changeable golden-green edges: the bend of the wing is golden-yellow: on the upper part of the breast is a large golden-yellow spot, with a perfect black patch in the centre: the sides of the breast, the flanks, and the rump are pure green: the middle of the belly, the thighs, and the lower tail-coverts are of an isabella colour: the beak is black: the female partakes but little of the colours of the male, and they are at the same time less brilliant: the patch on the breast is small and dusky black: the middle of the belly has a broader white dash than the male.

Sp. 13. *Ta. citrinella*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 42. f. 2.*

Ta. flava, pennis dorsalibus mediis nigris; capistro maculâque gulari nigris; pectore hypochondriisque cyaneis.

Yellow Tanager, with the middle of the dorsal feathers black ; the capistrum and a spot on the throat black ; the breast and flanks blue.

INHABITS Brasil. Length of the preceding : round the beak velvety black : and a patch of the same colour on the throat : the head and cheeks are beautiful bright yellow : the edges of all the feathers of the upper parts of the body are also bright yellow, with their centres black : the wings and the tail are black, with broad grass-green edges : the breast and the flanks are azure-blue, becoming greenish on the belly, the middle of which is whitish : the beak and the legs are black. The female has the colour less pure and paler : the beak is surrounded by a dark black mark ; the thoracic patch is dusky ash ; the ventral line is broader.

Sp. 14. *Ta. vittata*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 48.

TA. azurea dorso saturatiore, infra rufescente ; alis caudâque cinereo-cyaneis marginibus pallioribus ; regione oculari auribusque nigris.

Azure Tanager with the back deepest, beneath reddish ; with the wings and tail ashy-blue with pale edges ; the region of the eyes and the ears black.

INHABITS Brasil. Length five inches and a half : the region of the eyes and the ears is black : the male has the top of the head, the nape, the bend of the wing, and the rump, very bright azure-blue : the back is deep blue : the tail and the wings are ashy-blue, edged with brighter : the throat is yellowish-white : the rest of the under parts are reddish : the beak is black, and the legs brown. The female has the eyebrows and bend of the wings azure-blue : and the



Griffith

PYRANGA RUBRA

rump azure-blue : all the upper parts are ashy-olive, tinged with bluish : the borders of the wings and the tail-feathers are greenish : the black on the region of the eyes and the ears is dull ; and the under parts are reddish shaded with ash.

Sp. 15. *Ta. cyanocephala*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 215. *f.* 1.—*Tanagra Cayenensis varia cyanocephalos*. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 57. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.—Le tricolor variété. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 33. *f.* 2.—Green-headed Tanager, female? *Steph. v. x. p.* 451.—Cayenne.

Sp. 16. *Ta. canicapilla*. *Swain. Zool. Illustr.* iii. *pl.* 174.

TA? *olivaceo-viridis, infra flava ; vertice cinereo ; strigâ oculari auribusque nigris ; rostro gracile.*

Olive-green Tanager, beneath yellow ; with the crown ash-coloured ; a stripe through the eyes and the ears black ; the beak slender.

INHABITS the West Indies.

GENUS CXLII.—PYRANGA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, robustum, crassum, basi paulò dilatatum, suprâ infrâque convexum, apice arcuatum : <i>mandibula superior</i> margines <i>inferioris</i> tegens.	<i>Beak</i> conic, robust, thick, a little dilated at the base, convex above and beneath, its tip arcuated : the <i>upper mandible</i> covering the edges of the <i>lower</i> .
---	---

LES TANGARAS CARDINALS, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. *Py. rubra*.

Tanagra rubra. *Steph. v. x. p.* 462. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl.* 34.—*Loxia Mexicana*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 266.—Inhabits North America.

Sp. 2. *Py. Mississippensis*.

Tanagra Mississippensis. *Steph. v. x. p.* 463. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl.* 32, 33.—*Tanagra variegata*. *Steph. v. x. p.* 463. Young.—Inhabits the borders of the Mississippi.

Sp. 3. *Py. æstiva*.

Tanagra æstiva. *Steph. v. x. p. 464*.—Inhabits North America.

Sp. 4. *Py. flammiceps*.

Py. miniacea fronte, malis, occipiteque rufo-fuscis; alis fuscis rufescente marginatis; mas. cristâ cinnabarinâ.

Brick-red *Pyrranga* with the forehead, cheeks, and occiput red-brown, the wings brown edged with reddish; the *male* with a vermilion crest.

Tanagra flammiceps. *Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col. 177*.

INHABITS Brasil. Length near seven inches: the male has the top of the head furnished with a depressed crest, composed of long, slender, decomposed feathers, which are hidden at the base by several small rounded plumes: this crest is pure vermilion, with some small black spots on the feathers of the sides at the tip: the forehead, the sides of the crest, the cheeks, and the occiput are red-brown: all the other parts of the body, the wings, and tail are brick-red: the quills are brown, edged with brick-red. The female wants the crest: down the middle of the head is a snuff-coloured line composed of short feathers, which are in part hidden by those on the forehead and on the sides of the head; those are of a burnt umbre colour, which predominates over all the upper parts of the body, the wings, and the tail, but the two last are slightly tinged with olive: the breast is of a pale hue, and the rest of the under parts are reddish-brown.

Sp. 5. *Py?* *Ludoviciana*.

Py? *capite antice coccinea; dorso, alis, caudâque nigris; tectricibus majoribus alarum apicibus flavis, secundariis toto flavis; caudâ subfurcatâ pennis albido marginatis.*

Pyrranga? with the head scarlet in front; the back, wings, and tail black; the greater wing-coverts with yellow tips, the secondaries entirely yellow; the tail slightly forked, its feathers edged with whitish.

Tanagra Ludoviciana. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iii. pl. 20. f. 1.*—
Louisiane Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. 10.*

INHABITS the plains of the Missouri: length six inches: beak yellowish horn colour, edges of the upper mandible rugged: fore part of the head, and beyond the eyes light scarlet: back, wings, and tail black: greater wing-coverts tipped with yellow, the next superior row wholly yellow, forming a bar: neck, rump, tail-coverts, and the entire under parts greenish-yellow: tail slightly forked, the edges of the feathers whitish, or very pale: legs light blue. The supposed female, or young bird, has the wings and back brownish.

GENUS CXLIII.—RAMPHOCELUS, Desmarest.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> crassum, supra convexum, lateratim compressum, apice inclinatum; <i>mandibula inferior</i> transversim basi dilatati oculis tenuis continua.</p>		<p><i>Beak</i> thick, convex above, laterally compressed, its tip inclined: the <i>lower mandible</i> with its base dilated transversely, and reaching beyond the eyes.</p>
--	--	---

RAMPHOPIS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Ra. Jacapa. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Temm. &c. pl. 30, 31.*—
Ramphopis Jacapa. *Steph. v. x. p. 439.*—Inhabits South America.

Sp. 2. Ra. Brasilia. *Desm. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 28, 29.*—
Ramphopis Brasilia. *Steph. v. x. p. 439. pl. in frontispiece.*—
Inhabits Brazil.

GENUS CXLIV.—ARREMON, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, subro- bustum, conico-convexum, marginibus internè cur- vatis, apice arcuatum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, somewhat robust, conic-convex, the edges internally curved, its tip arcuated.
<i>Remex</i> prima septima bre- vior.	<i>First quill</i> shorter than the seventh.

PYRGITA (*pars*) Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Ar. silens.

Tanagra silens. *Steph. v. x. p. 469. Desmar. Hist. Nat. Tan. &c. pl. 38, 39, 40.*—Guiana.

GENUS CXLV.—PIPILO, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi crassum, ro- bustum, suprâ convexum, apice curvatum: <i>mandi- bula superior</i> margines <i>in- ferioris</i> tegens.	<i>Beak</i> thick at the base, ro- bust, convex above, curved at the tip: the <i>upper man- dible</i> covering the edges of the <i>lower</i> .
---	---

Sp. 1. Pi. erythrophthalma.

Emberiza erythrophthalma. *Steph. v. ix. p. 414.*—Inhabits
North America.

STIRPS II.—ALAUDINA, Vigors.

THESE birds are plainly, but not inelegantly coloured, the usual tone of their plumage being brown of various shades, with the edges of the feathers palest, giving it a spotted appearance: they feed upon seeds and insects, and nidificate in hedges, or on the ground. They are chiefly natives of the temperate



G. S. 1811

ARREMON SILENS



EMBERIZOIDES MELANOTIS.

regions of both hemispheres: the species approximating to the Sylviadæ, or Larks, sing delightfully; the rest have scarcely any song.

GENUS CXLVI.—EMBERIZOIDES, Temminck.

TEMMINCK does not appear to have characterized this genus; I am therefore under the necessity of giving the above notice of it from his figures. Both species inhabit South America.

Sp. 1. *Em. marginalis*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 114. *f.* 1.—*Fringilla macroura*. *Steph. v.* ix. *p.* 547.—Inhabits Cayenne.

Sp. 2. *Em. melanotis*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 114. *f.* 2.

Em. capite fusco; orbitis maculâque aurium nigris; superciliis albis; dorso alisque fuscis rufo maculatis; occipite nuchâque plumbeis; corpore infra albido; lateribus pectoris nigris; rectricibus tribus lateribus nigris apicibus albis.

Emberizoides with the head brown; the orbits and spot on the ears black; the eyebrows white; the back and wings brown spotted with red; the occiput and nape lead-colour; the body beneath whitish, with the sides of the breast black; the three lateral tail-feathers black with white tips.

INHABITS Brasil. Length five inches and a quarter: a patch of beautiful black covers the ears, surrounds the eyes, and extends towards the beak: the top of the head is dusky, but this colour is separated from the auricular patch by a white eyebrow or line: the under parts of the body are whitish, but the sides of the breast, towards the insertion of the wings, are full black: the edges of the wing are fine yellow: the occiput and nape are lead colour with round spots: the back and wings are brown, spotted with brownish-red: the three lateral tail-feathers are black tipped

with white, the rest are ashy-brown, with the two middle ones clear brown: the edges of the wing-feathers are yellowish-green: the beak is black above and orange beneath: the irides are brown. The young want the black patch on the ears.

This bird is said to reside on the plains, and hide itself among the high grass and herbage, among which it runs with great celerity, although it occasionally perches, during morning and evening, on the higher plants: its cry is very low and feeble, and unlike that of a bird. Its flight is very short, and apparently fatiguing. It lives in pairs, and feeds on small worms and grain.

GENUS CXLVII.—VIDUA, Cuvier. WHIDAH-BIRD.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, rectum, basi paulò tumidum, apice acutum.	<i>Beak</i> short, straight, rather swollen at the base, acute at the tip.
<i>Cauda</i> (in maribus) rectricibus valdè elongatis.	<i>Tail</i> in the males with its feathers greatly elongated.

THE birds of this singular genus are all natives of the tropical regions of India and Africa.

Sp. 1. *Vi. paradisea*.

Emberiza paradisea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 418. pl. 63.*—Angola, &c.

Sp. 2. *Vi. sirena*.

Emberiza vidua. *Steph. v. ix. p. 419.*—*Emberiza principalis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 420. pl. 62.*—*Emberiza serena*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 423.*—Africa.

Sp. 3. *regia*.

Emberiza regia. *Steph. v. ix. p. 426, pl. in front.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. Vi. longicauda.

Emberiza longicauda. *Steph.* ix. p. 422.—Loxia Caffra. *Steph.* v. 9. 286.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 5. Vi. Panayensis.

Emberiza Panayensis. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 421.—Island of Panay.

GENUS CXLVIII.—EMBERIZA Auctorum. BUNTING.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conicum, integrum, paulò lateratim compressum: <i>mandibulæ</i> basi deorsum a se invicem discidentes; <i>inferior</i> lateribus inflexo coarctata; <i>superior</i> angustiore, intermedio gibba.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> conic, intire, a little compressed laterally: the <i>mandibles</i> rather distant from each other at the base; the <i>under</i> one bent in and straightened on the sides, the <i>upper</i> narrower, with a hard knob in the middle.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. Em. miliaria. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 360. *pl.* 58.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Em. citrinella. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 351. *pl.* 55, 56.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. Em. cirulus. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 356. *pl.* 57.—Em. passerina. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 359.—Inhabits Britain and Europe.

Sp. 4. Em. cia. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 355.—Em. Lotharingica. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 369.—Mountainous countries of Europe.

Sp. 5. Em. schæniclus. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 362. *pl.* 59.—Em. badensis. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 378.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 6. Em. hortulana. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 349.—Em. melbensis. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 399.—Europe.

Sp. 7. Em. Pithyornis. *Temminck.*—Fringilla Dalmatica. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 437.—Southern Europe.

Sp. 8. Em. spodocephala. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 382.—The Daurian Alps.

Sp. 9. Em. aureola. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 402.—Northern Asia.

Sp. 10. *Em. xanthogaster*.

Emberiza flaviventris. a mas. *Steph. v. ix. p. 374.*—Yellow-bellied Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 318.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 11. *Em. Caffrariensis*.

Emberiza flaviventris. a foemina. *Steph. v. ix. p. 374.*—Caffrarian Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 318.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 12. *Em. hiemalis.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 367.*—North America.—

This species probably belongs to the genus *Passerina*.

Sp. 13. *Em? cristatella.* *Vieillot Gal. des Ois. No. 67.*

EM? olivacea, infrà flavescens, capite cristato; cristâ juguloque nigris; strigâ oculari scapulis reatricibusque lateralibus flavis.

Olive Bunting? beneath yellowish; with the head crested, the crest and jugulum black; a stripe through the eyes, the scapulars, and lateral tail-feathers yellow.

Em. gubernatrix. Temm. Pl. Col. 63. male; 64. female.—*Em. cristata. Swain. Zool. Illust. iii. pl. 148.*

INHABITS Brasil. Length six inches and a quarter: the front is adorned with a small moveable crest, composed of long and slender feathers: the male has a white streak extending from the nostrils as far as the eyes: the top of the head, the crest, the throat, and a small part of the fore part of the neck, are black: the rest of the sides of the head and of the neck, the bend of the wing, as well as the under parts of the body and the inner surface of the wings, are yellow: the four middle tail-feathers are black; the rest, except the outer one on each side, are that colour at the base, and yellow at the tip; the outer ones are entirely yellow: the back is deep green dashed with black: the upper half of the beak is black, the rest bluish: the irides are brown. The female is less yellow, and is whitish above and beneath the eyes:

the ear is covered with dusky feathers, and all the under parts of the body are ashy.

According to D'Azara this species frequents hedges and thickets, and is often seen on the ground: it is not very wild: and, like its congeners, feeds on insects and grains.

There are probably several other species described in the former volumes of this work, which might with equal propriety be referred to this genus, with many of the above-mentioned: the last species but one is greatly allied to the genus *Passerina*, not only in habit but in its locality.

GENUS CXLIX.—PLECTROPHANES, Meyer.

I HAVE not had an opportunity of consulting Meyer's work, and consequently cannot give his character of this genus.

PASSARINA (*pars*) Vieillot.

Sp. 1. *Pl. nivalis*. Meyer?

Emberiza nivalis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 341. pl. 54.*—*Em. glacialis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 344.*—*Em. montana*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 346.*—Britain and the northern regions.

Sp. 2. *Pl. Lapponica*. Meyer?

Fringilla Lapponica. *Steph. v. x. p. 489.*—*Emberiza melanocephala*. *Steph. v. x. p. 365.*—Britain and Northern Europe.

GENUS CL.—PASSERINA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> integrum, capite angustius subrobustum, rectum, versus apicem re- curvatum; <i>mandibula in-</i> <i>ferior</i> marginibus inflexis; <i>superior</i> intermedio plana.	<i>Beak</i> entire, narrower than the head, somewhat ro- bust, straight, recurved towards the tip: the <i>lower</i> <i>mandible</i> with its edges inflexed; the <i>upper</i> flat in the middle.
---	---

PLECTROPHANES? Meyer?

THIS genus is confined to the northern regions, and apparently to those of America.

Sp. 1. Pa. monticola.

Fringilla Canadensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 441.*—North America.

Sp. 2. Pa. oryzivora.

Emberiza oryzivora. *Steph. v. ix. p. 388.*—North America.

Sp. 3. Pa. leucophrys.

Emberiza leucophrys. *Steph. v. ix. p. 392.*—Canada.

Sp. 4. Pa. cyanea.

Emberiza cyanea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 407.*—Tanagra cœrulea. *Steph. v. x. p. 448.*—North America.

Sp. 5. Pa? Ciris.

Emberiza Ciris. *Steph. v. ix. p. 403. pl. 62.*—North America.

GENUS CLI.—ALAUDA Auctorum. LARK.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> subcylindricum, magis minusve crassum, basi plumulis recumbentibus obtectum, integrum, rectum aut arcuatum: <i>mandibulæ</i> æquales, basi persæpe apertæ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> basales, plumis tectæ.</p> <p><i>Unguis</i> posticus rectiore, <i>digito</i> longiùs.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> subcylindric, more or less thick, its base covered with recumbent feathers, intire, straight, or arcuated: the <i>mandibles</i> equal, the base frequently open.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, clothed with feathers.</p> <p><i>Hind-claw</i> straight, longer than the <i>toe</i>.</p>
--	--

LARKS are distinguished by the superior length of their hinder claw: they are granivorous, reside and nidificate on the ground; and are confined to the old world.

A. *Rostrum* recto, *validiusculo*, *acuto*.

A With the beak straight, rather stout, acute.

- Sp. 1. *Al. arvensis*. *Steph. v. x. p. 502.*—Britain and Europe.
 Sp. 2. *Al. Italica*. *Steph. v. x. p. 509.*—Europe.
 Sp. 3. *Al. arborea*. *Steph. v. x. p. 506. pl. 47.*—*Al. cristatella?*
Steph. v. x. p. 505.—Britain and Europe.
 Sp. 4. *Al. cristata*. *Steph. v. x. p. 533.*—Europe.
 Sp. 5. *Al. undata*. *Steph. v. x. p. 535.*—South of Europe.
 Sp. 6. *Al. flava*. *Steph. v. x. p. 522.*—*Al. Sibirica*. *Steph. v. x.*
p. 512.—North of Europe.
 Sp. 7. *Al. bilopha*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 244. f. 1.*

AL. capite bicristatâ; cristâ, fasciâ capitali, pennis basi mandibulæ superioris, loris, tænia latâ per oculos, lunulâque pectorali nigris; corpore suprâ rufo fusco alboque vario; infrâ albido.

Lark with the head double-crested; the crests, a band on the head, the feathers at the base of the upper mandible, the lores, a broad stripe through the eyes, and a crescent on the breast, black; the body above varied with red, brown, and white; beneath whitish.

INHABITS Arabia. Length five inches and a half: distinguished by a tuft composed of long decomposed feathers on the sides of the head above the eyes, and resembling two horns; this, a band passing from one eye to the other, the space round the upper half of the beak, the lores, a broad band beneath the eyes, and a broad crescent on the breast, are pure black: the throat, the fore part of the neck, a band on the forehead, the eyebrows, and the feathers on the ears, as well as the belly and vent, are white: the occiput, the nape, the shoulders, and the wings are reddish; all the greater wing-coverts are tipped with white, and the outer quill is bordered with the same: the two middle tail-feathers are reddish; the rest are black; but the two lateral ones on either side are edged with white on the outer webs: the tail is even: the toes are very short; the hinder claw stout, short, and nearly straight: the back and legs are black.

Sp. 8. *Al. alpestris*. *Steph. v. x. p. 530.*—North America.

Sp. 9. *Al. arenaria*. *Steph. v. x. p. 515.*—*Alauda brachydactyla*.
Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii.—South of France.

Sp. 10. *Al. isabellina*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 244. f. 2.*

Al. rufo-isabellina, infrà pallidiorè, gulâ albidâ; alis caudâque fuscis; pennis rufo-isabellina marginatis.

Red-isabella Lark, beneath palest, with the throat whitish; the wings and tail brown; their feathers edged with isabella-red.

INHABITS Arabia. Length five inches and three quarters: the general tint of the plumage is an isabella-red; deep and unspotted on the upper parts, and clear on the under parts, excepting the throat, which is whitish; slightly tinged with deep isabella: the feathers of the wings and tail are deep brown, outwardly edged with isabella-red; the tail itself is slightly emarginate in the middle, and its outer feathers is rather shorter than the following, which makes the tail appear doubly rounded: the beak is whitish at its base, and ashy at its tip; rather shorter than in *A. brachydactyla*: the legs are clear brown: the hinder claw is a little arched, but short.

Sp. 11. *M. Kollyi*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 3.*

Al. rufo-fusca, nigricante maculata; superciliis isabellinis; maculâ lorium nigrâ; lateribus colli nigro maculatis; pectore lateribusque rufo-isabellinis; collo anticè ventrisque medio albis; rectricibus lateralibus nigris, externis strigâ isabellinâ.

Red-brown Lark, spotted with dusky; with the eyebrows isabella colour; a black spot on the lores; the sides of the neck spotted with black; the breast and sides isabella-red; the neck in front and middle of the belly white; the outer tail-feathers black, with an isabella stripe on the outer feather.

SUPPOSED by Temminck to inhabit Southern Europe; described by him from an injured living spe-

cimen communicated by Mr. Kolly : length six inches : the top of the head, the nape, back, wings, upper tail-coverts, and two middle tail-feathers, are clear reddish-brown, with a broad deep brown dash down the shaft of each feather : over the eyes is a streak of isabella colour : a black spot covers the lores, surrounds the lateral edges of the base of the beak, and is dilated beneath the lower mandible into a kind of whisker : on the sides of the neck are several dull blackish spots : the middle of the throat, the fore part of the neck, and the middle of the belly, are pure white : the breast and the sides are isabella, more or less tinged with reddish : the quills are ash, the exterior feathers being edged with isabella : the lateral tail-feathers are pure black : the first is marked with a conic isabella spot, which occupies the outer half ; the second is slightly edged with the same colour : all the feathers are of equal length : the legs and the beak are yellowish-white ; and the point, and also the back of the upper mandible are brown.

B. Rostro recto, crasso, subobtus.

B. With the beak straight, stout, rather obtuse.

Sp. 12. *Al. calandra.* *Steph. v. x. p. 513.*—South of Europe, and the deserts of Asia.

Sp. 13. *Al. clamosa.*

AL. castaneo, fusco, nigroque varia, et albo transverse striata ; gulá albá ; pectore albo fulvoque marmorato ; corpore subtus aurantiaco-albo.

Lark varied with chesnut, brown and black, and transversely striped with white ; with the throat white ; the breast marbled with white and fulvous ; the body beneath orange-white.

L'Alouette bateleuse. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq. iv. pl. 194.*—Clapper Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 300.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Size of the Skylark: beak brownish: eyes reddish-chesnut: feathers of the head elongated: plumage varied with chesnut, brown, and black, divided by festoons of white in narrow bands; the ends of the feathers of the back and wings being white: throat white: breast marbled with fulvous, on a white ground: under parts of the body orange-white: legs yellow-brown. The female is smaller, the colours less regularly marked: the young are tinged with rufous above, and rufous-orange beneath.

Sp. 14. Al. erythronotos.

AL. dorso infimo pallide rufo; corpore subtus albido; pectore fusco maculato; superciliis pallidis; alis caudâque fuscis; penarum marginibus pallidioribus.

Lark with the lower part of the back pale rufous; the body beneath whitish; the breast spotted with brown; the eyebrows pale; the wings and tail brown; with the edges of the feathers paler.

L'Alouette à dos roux. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 197.—
Red-backed Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vi. p. 286.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Size of the Skylark, and a little resembling it on the back, the lower part of which is pale rufous: under parts of the body dirty white, marked on the breast with brown spots: over the eyes a pale streak: quills and tail brown, with paler edges: outer margins of the exterior tail-feathers white: beak and legs brown. The female is rather less: the young want the rufous tinge on the lower part of the back.

Sp. 15. Al. ruficapilla.

AL. fuscescens nigricante transversim striata; vertice rufo-castaneo; gula, collo, pectore lateribusque corporis griseo-albidis maculis nigris; caudâ subfurcatâ.

Brownish Lark transversely striped with dusky; with the crown rufous-chesnut; the throat, neck, breast, and sides of the body greyish-white with black spots; the tail slightly forked.

L'Alouette à calotte rousse. *La Vaill. Ois. d'Afric.* iv. p. 198.

—Rufous-hooded Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vi. p. 297.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak and legs brown: irides chesnut: top of the head rufous-chesnut: upper parts of the body earthy-brown, with transverse, curved, blackish marks: throat, neck, breast, and sides, dirty greyish white, marked with some spots of black: quills brown, waved with black-brown: tail rather hollowed at the end, brown, the edges of the feathers white. The female is smaller, the top of the head less lively and hind claw not so large.

Sp. 16. *Al. Tartaria.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 511.—Tartary.

Sp. 17. *Al. nigra.*

AL. niger pennis margine flavis; alis caudâque nigris; rectricibus flavo marginatis, lateribus maculâ flavâ.

Black Lark with the edges of the feathers yellow; the wings and tail black; the tail-feathers edged with yellow, and a yellow spot on the sides.

Le Tracal. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afric.* v. iv. pl. 191.—Black Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vi. pl. 288.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak black, with a brown tip: plumage black, with yellow margins to the feathers: quills and tail black, the latter edged with yellow, and the ends of each yellow, and a spot of the same on their sides: tail rounded. The female rather less.

Sp. 18. *Al. cinerea* ?

AL. rufo-grisea, infrà albida ; capite rufo.

Rufous-grey Lark, beneath whitish ; with the head rufous.

La petite Alouette à tête rousse. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 199.—Rufous-headed Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vi. pl. 297.

Alauda cinerea. *Steph.* v. x. p. 524 ?

INHABITS Southern Africa. About half the size of the Skylark : beak stout, pale : the head rufous : the rest of the plumage rufous-grey ; beneath dirty white : legs pale brown. The female is smaller, the red on the head paler, the hind claw less than that of the male, which is not very long.

Sp. 19. *Al. magnirostris.*

AL. fusca pennarum marginibus pallidis ; pectore albido nigro maculato ; corpore infrà flavescens-albido ; pennis alarum et caudæ flavo marginatis.

Brown Lark with the edges of the feathers paler ; the breast whitish spotted with black ; the body beneath yellowish-white ; the feathers of the wings and tail edged with yellow.

L'Alouette à gros bec. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* iv. pl. 193.—Great-billed Lark. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. vi. p. 296.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak large, bent at the tip, brown, the under part pale at the base : irides brown : plumage brown, the edges of the feathers paler : breast dirty white, spotted with black marks ; the rest of the under parts dirty yellowish-white : quills and tail with yellowish margins, the last even at the end : legs brown. The female differs in being rather less.

C. Rostrò elongato, paulò compresso arcuato.

C. With the beak elongated, a little compressed, arcuated.

Sp. 20. *Al. Africana.* *Steph.* v. x. p. 534.—Africa.

GENUS CLII.—MIRAFRA, Horsfield.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breviusculum, cras- sum, conico-attenuatum, subcompressum: <i>mandi- bula superior</i> culmine ca- rinato.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> basales, rotundæ, parte superiore membranâ ves- titæ.</p> <p><i>Remiges</i>, prima spuria, se- cunda ad sextam sub- æquales longiores, tertia ad sextam externè emar- ginatæ, ceteræ gradatim breviores.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres: <i>digitus</i> medius elongatus; <i>unguis</i> hallucis mediocritè arcu- atus medio antico magis duplo longior.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> rather short, thick, co- nic-attenuated, somewhat compressed: the <i>upper mandible</i> with the back carinated.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, round, clothed on the upper part by a membrane.</p> <p><i>Quills</i>, first spurious, second to the sixth nearly equal and longest, the third to the sixth externally notch- ed, the rest gradually shorter.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> moderate: the middle <i>toe</i> elongated; the hinder <i>claw</i> moderately arched, and longer than that of the middle anterior toes.</p>
--	--

Sp. 1. *Mi. Javanica*. *Linn. Trans.* (*Horsf.*) v. xiii. p. 159.—
Horsf. Zool. Research.

*Mi. suprâ fusca ferrugineo varia: subtus sordida; axillis pal-
lidè badiis.*

Mirafra above brown varied with ferruginous; beneath dull; with
the axilla pale chesnut.

Alauda mirafra. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 305. f. 2.

INHABITS Java. Length five inches and a half: the upper parts of the plumage are spotted with ashy-brown black, the edges of the feathers being of an isabella colour: the outer edge of the quills is bright

red : the wings are red within : the greater portion of the outer tail-feather is white, and the following is of that colour on its outer web only : the cheeks are reddish : all the under parts are isabella-white, with lanceolated dusky-brown spots on the breast. The female has those spots smaller and less numerous : the abdomen white ; and the spots on the upper parts more ashy than the male.

STIRPS III.—CARDUELINA, Vigors.

UNLIKE the preceding group, this one is distinguished by the individuals comprised therein being decorated with a lively and brilliant plumage, in which a yellow cast predominates : several of the species are good songsters : they subsist upon seeds and insects, and inhabit all regions, the frigid excepted.

GENUS CLIII.—LINARIA, Beckstein. LINNET.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> brevissimum, basi plumulis decompositis antrorsum spectantibus ornatum, rectum, gracile, apice acutum : <i>mandibula inferior</i> basi marginibus bidentatis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> very short, its base furnished with decomposed feathers pointing forwards, straight, slender, its tip pointed : the <i>lower mandible</i> with its edges bidentate at the base.</p>
---	--

THE species of this genus are mostly confined to the old world, and subsist on seeds, preferring those of the hemp and flax : they are usually distinguished by their sombre plumage, more or less tinged with reddish, especially on the heads of the males.

Sp. 1. Li. cannabina.

Fringilla cannabina. *Steph. v. ix. p. 516.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Li. rubra.

Fringilla Linaria. *Steph. v. ix. p. 519. pl. 70.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. Li. monticum.

Fringilla monticum. *Steph. v. ix. p. 521.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 4. Li. flavirostris.

Fringilla flavirostris. *Steph. v. ix. p. 523.*—Northern Europe.

Sp. 5. Li. argentoratensis.

Fringilla argentoratensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 538.*—Europe.

Sp. 6. Li. flammea.

Fringilla flammea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 451. pl. 67.*—Northern Europe.

Sp. 7. Li. Angolensis.

Fringilla Angolensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 539.*—Africa.

Sp. 8. Li. Amandava.

Fringilla Amandava. *Steph. v. ix. p. 542.*—Asia.

Sp. 9. Li. Senegalla.

Fringilla Senegalla. *Steph. v. ix. p. 533.*—Senegal.

Sp. 10. Li. Bengalus.

Fringilla Bengalus. *Steph. ix. p. 541.*—Africa.

Sp. 11. Li? granatina.

Fringilla granatina. *Steph. v. ix. p. 546.*—Brazil.

GENUS CLIV.—CARDUELIS, Brisson. THISTLE-FINCH.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conicum validum, rectissimum, mandibulis subæqualibus, apice acuto: <i>mandibula superior</i> culmine convexa; <i>inferior</i> basi marginis angulata, utrinsecus subtusque convexa.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> very conic, stout, very straight, the mandibles nearly equal, the tip acute: <i>upper mandible</i> convex above: <i>lower</i> with an obtuse angle at the base of the margin, the sides and upper part convex.</p>
--	---

THE birds of this genus are of an elegant form, are of lively and brilliant colours, are extremely vivacious, and subsist exclusively on seeds. The typical species inhabit the old world.

A. *Rostrò paulò elongato, acuto.*

A. Beak rather elongated, and acute.

Sp. 1. *Ca. elegans.*

Fringilla carduelis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 460. pl. 68.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Ca. melba.*

Fringilla melba. *Steph. v. ix. p. 463.*—Inhabits India?

Sp. 3. *Ca. psittacea.*

Fringilla psittacea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 447. pl. 66.*—New Caledonia.

Sp. 4. *Ca? coccinea.*

Fringilla coccinea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 454.*—The Sandwich Islands.

Sp. 5. *Ca? lepida.*

Fringilla lepida. *Steph. v. ix. p. 513.*—The West Indies.

Sp. 6. *Ca? tristis.*

Fringilla tristis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 464.*—North America.

Sp. 7. *Ca? nitens.*

Fringilla nitens. *Steph. v. ix. p. 553.*—North America.

Sp. 8. *Ca. cucullata.* *Swain. Zool. Illust. i. pl. 7.*

Ca. aurantia, capite, gutture, fasciâ trans tectrices, remigibus, caudâque, nigris; remigibus primoribus basi obliquè aurantio fasciatis.

Orange Thistle-finch, with the head, throat, a fascia across the coverts, quills, and tail, black; the primary quills at the base obliquely banded with orange.

INHABITS South America. Length four inches: beak blackish and very sharp: the whole head and fore part of the neck is black: the plumage of the

body is a fine reddish-orange, duller on the back and brighter beneath : wing-coverts the same ; the greater ones at their base black, which forms a bar : the quills are also black, the greater ones having at their base an oblique bar of orange, and some of the lesser ones slightly margined externally with white : tail divaricated and black ; some of the lateral feathers faintly margined with orange : spurious wings black : legs and claws brown.

Sp. 9. *Ca. melanotis.*

CA. olivaceo-viridis subtus albido-rufescens ; maculâ oculari auriumque nigra ; capite colloque postice plumbeis ; uropygio tectricibus superioribus caudæ cinnabarinis.

Olive-green Finch, beneath whitish-red ; with a black spot on the eyes and ears ; the head and neck behind lead-colour ; the rump and upper tail-coverts vermilion-red.

Fringilla melanotis. Temm. Pl. Col. 221. f. 1.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length three inches and a half : the head, the hinder part, and the sides of the neck are of a leaden tint : the region of the eyes and the ears black : the back and the wings are of an olive-green : the rump and the upper tail-coverts are vermilion-red : the tail is black, with the exception of the outer feather on each side, which is ash-colour : the breast is of a pearly-grey : the throat white, and all the rest of the under parts are white slightly tinged with reddish : the legs and the upper mandible of the beak are black. The female is of a plainer colour : the region of the eyes and of the ears of an ashy-black : and the red of the rump of a brick-colour.

Sp. 10. *Ca. sanguinolenta*.

CA. fusca, pectoris medio infrâque sanguinolentis; strigâ à basin rostri superciliisque rufis; gulâ flavescente.

Brown Finch with the under parts and middle of the breast of a blood-red ; a stripe from the base of the beak and the eyebrows red ; the throat yellowish.

Fringilla sanguinolenta. Temm. Pl. Col. 221. f. 2.

INHABITS Senegal. Length about three inches and a half: the male is distinguished by a broad red streak arising from the base of the beak, and passing over the eyes as a brow: the middle of the breast and the belly are of a blood-red, which colour covers the vent as well as the upper and under tail-coverts: the throat is yellowish: the flanks ashy, marked with small stripes and dots of yellowish: all the upper parts, the wings, and the two middle tail-feathers are of an earthy-brown: the lateral tail-feathers are black, and the two outer tipped with yellow or whitish: the beak is red, with the back of the upper mandible and the lower mandible beneath black. The female differs in several respects from the male; all the upper parts and the tail-feathers are ashy-brown, but of a paler hue than in the male: the red dash over the eyes, as well as the red hue on the abdomen and tail-coverts, the throat, the fore part of the neck, and the breast are white: the middle of the belly is yellowish: the flanks are spotted as in the male; but the tints are less brilliant: the beak is paler than in the male.

Sp. 11. *Ca. polygona*.

CA. cinereo-fusca infrâ rufescens; fronte, malis, gulâque nigris; pectore hypochondriisque nigro albo fuscoque transversim fasciatis.

Ashy-brown Finch beneath reddish ; with the forehead, cheeks, and throat black ; the breast and flanks transversely barred with black, white, and brown.

Fringilla polyzona. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 221. *f.* 3.

INHABITS Gambia. Length about three inches and a half : the male has the forehead, cheeks, and throat black : the upper parts, the wings, and the tail are ashy-brown, with broad dashes of a paler hue : the tail, which is short and even, has a lance-shaped spot at the tip of the two outer feathers : the feathers of the breast and the flanks are closely marked with numerous transverse stripes of black, brown, and white : the middle of the belly is reddish, which colour of a whiter tinge covers the vent, and becomes still whiter on the under tail-coverts : the upper mandible of the beak is black and the lower red : the feet are ashy. The female wants the black on the head ; this part, as well as the throat, are of a leaden ash-colour : the chin is white : a white line is also above the eye : the transverse stripes on the breast are the same as in the male, but the middle of the belly is an uniform colour.

B. Rostro brevior.

B. Beak short.

Sp. 12. *Ca. spinus.*

Fringilla spinus. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 467. *pl.* 69.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 13. *Ca. citrinella.*

Fringilla citrinella. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 472.—*Emberiza brumalis.* *Steph. v. ix. p.* 387?—Southern Europe.

Sp. 14. *Ca. serinus.*

Fringilla serina. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 473.—South of Europe.

Sp. 15. Ca. Canaria.

Fringilla Canaria. *Steph. v. ix. p. 74.*—The Canary Islands.

GENUS CLV.—PLOCEUS, Cuvier. WEAVER-BIRD.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> conicum, grande, robustum, rectum: <i>man-</i> <i>dibula superior</i> paulò tu- mida.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> conic, large, robust, straight: the <i>upper man-</i> <i>dible</i> rather swollen.</p>
---	---

AGELAIUS (*pars*) Vieillot.

WEAVER-BIRDS feed on fruits, berries, and insects; they inhabit the warmer regions of the old and new worlds, those of the old constructing their nests with much art, interlaced with sprigs.

Sp. 1. Pl. Philippinus.

Loxia Philippina. *Steph. v. ix. p. 315.*—Inhabits India.

Sp. 2. Pl. Senegalensis.

Oriolus textor. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 429.*—Inhabits Senegal.

Sp. 3. Pl. erythrocephalus.

Fringilla erythrocephala. *Steph. v. ix. 458.*—*Emberiza rubra.*
Steph. v. ix. p. 412.—Isle of France.

Sp. 4. Pl. Abyssinicus.

Loxia Abyssinica. *Steph. v. ix. p. 294.*—Inhabits Abyssinia.

Sp. 5. Pl. pensilis.

Loxia pensilis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 275.*—Inhabits Madagascar.

Sp. 6. Pl. socius.

Loxia socia. *Steph. v. ix. p. 303.*—Inhabits Southern Africa.

Sp. 7. Pl. Malimbicus.

PL. *cristatus*, *cristâ mento gulâque coccineis; capistro nigro; corpore cyaneo-nigro.*

Crested Weaver-bird with the crest, chin, and throat scarlet; the capistrum black; the body blue-black.

Tanagra Malimbica. *Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* ii. p. 148.
pl. x. Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 581.—Malimbic Tanager. *Lath.*
Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 39.

INHABITS Malimba and other parts of Africa. Length six inches: plumage blue-black: the head crested, scarlet: chin and throat also scarlet: beak black, slightly notched; the feathers round its base and the legs black. The female wants the crest, but has the crown and back part of the neck scarlet.

Sp. 8. *Pl. aurifrons.* *Temm. Pl. Col.* 175, 176.

PL? *flavo-viridis, dorso scapulisque fusco maculatis; fronte maris genis, gulâque aureo-flavis; fœminæ cinereo-flavis; corpore infrâ citrino-flavo.*

Yellow-green Weaver-bird, with the back and scapulars spotted with brown; with the forehead of the *male*, the cheeks, and throat golden-yellow; of the *female* ashy-yellow; the body beneath citron-yellow.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length six inches and a quarter: the male has the forehead and the top of the head of a fine golden yellow; the cheeks and the throat of a less brilliant hue: the sides of the neck and all the under parts are citron-yellow: the nape, the upper parts of the body, the tail, and the outer edges of the wing-feathers are yellow-green, the back and scapulars being marked with brown spots, occupying the middle of each feather, the margins being greenish-yellow: the quills are dusky: on the lores is a small brown spot: the beak and the legs are brownish-yellow. The female has the upper parts of the plumage ashy-green, the quills and greater wing-coverts being edged with yellowish-green: the

throat is ashy-yellow ; and the rest of the under parts are tinged with dull yellowish, and varied with grey and bright greenish : the beak and legs are brown.

Sp. 9. Pl. capitalis.

Tanagra capitalis. *Steph. v. x. p. 457. pl. 41.*—Africa.

Sp. 10. Pl. melanocephalus.

Fringilla melanocephala. *Steph. v. ix. p. 531.*—China.

Sp. 11. Pl? fasciatus.

Emberiza tatrix. *Steph. v. ix. p. 373.*—

Sp. 12. Pl? Surinamensis.

Oriolus oryzivorus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 439.*—Inhabits North America.

Sp. 13. Pl. Pecoris.

Fringilla Pecoris. *Steph. v. ix. p. 501.*—*Emberiza Pecoris.* *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. ii. p. 145. pl. 18. f. 1, 2, 3.*—Inhabits North America.

Sp. 14. Pl? oryzivorus.

Emberiza oryzivora. *Steph. v. ix. p. 388.* *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. ii. p. 48. pl. 12. f. 1, 2.*—North America.

Sp. 15. Pl? caudacutus.

Oriolus caudacutus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 436.*—*Fringilla caudacuta.* *Wils. Amer. Orn. ii. pl. 54.*—North America.

Sp. 16. Pl? maritimus.

Fringilla maritima. *Wils. Amer. Orn.*

GENUS CLVI.—SYCOBIUS, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> validum, conico-longum, suprâ convexum, paulò compressum, integrum, versùs apicem incurvatum : <i>mandibula inferior</i> marginibus introrsum deflexis.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> pennâ spuriâ.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> stout, elongate-conic, convex above, a little compressed, intire, incurved towards the tip : the <i>lower mandible</i> with its edges inwardly deflexed.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> with a spurious feather.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. *Sy. cristatus*.

Sy. niger cristâ rubrâ.

Black Sycobius with a red crest.

INHABITS Africa. Length six inches.

STIRPS IV.—FRINGILLINA, Vigors.

GENUS CLVII.—FRINGILLA Auctorum. FINCH.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> basi capite angustius, breve, conico-rectum; <i>mandibulæ</i> apicibus acuminatis.</p>		<p><i>Beak</i> narrower than the head at the base, short, conic-convex; the <i>mandibles</i> with their tips acute.</p>
--	--	---

THE birds of this genus are apparently confined to the old world, and have the beak less arcuated than the Sparrows, and stronger and larger than the Linnets: they are lively, and their song is more varied than that of the former birds. I have refrained from introducing the various new Finches described in the recent edition of Dr. Latham's Synopsis, as it is impossible to insert them correctly.

Sp. 1. *Fr. Cœlebs*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 442. pl. 65. f. 1.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Fr. montifringilla*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 444. pl. 65. f. 2.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. *Fr. nivalis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 492.*—*Wils. Amer. Orn. v. 1. pl. xxi. f. 2?*—Europe and North America.

Sp. 4. *Fr. Petronica*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 434.*—Europe.

Sp. 5. *Fringilla otoleucus*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 269. f. 2, 3.*

FR. miniacea, capite, regione oculari, capistro, nuchâ, lateribus colli, corporeque infrâ nigris; regione aurium semitorque nuchali hypochondriis tectricibusque alarum minoribus albis.

Brick-red Finch with the head, space round the eyes, capistrum, nape, sides of the neck and body beneath black; the region of the ears, a half collar on the nape, the flanks, and lesser wing-coverts white.

INHABITS Senegal. Length about four inches and a half: the region of the ears is white: on the nape is a half collar of the same colour: the flanks and the lesser wing-coverts are also the same, but rather more pure: the head, the region of the eyes, the space round the beak, the nape, the sides of the neck, and all the under parts, from the base of the beak to the under tail-coverts and of the wings, are deep unspotted black: the beak, the scapulars, and several of the wing-coverts are brick-red: the rump is ashy: the wings and the tail are dusky-brown; but the outer feathers of the latter is in part whitish: the tail is a little forked: the beak is white and the legs brown: the white on the ears and the nape is but slightly indicated in the female: the head and upper parts of the body are adorned with a multitude of blackish white and reddish spots, and the wings are greatly marbled: the outer tail-feather is of an isabella-colour, and all the under-parts are white.

Sp. 6. Fr? ornata.

FR? *subcristata, vertice, loris, gulâ, pectore, lineâque ventralis nigris; malis albis; lateribus pectoris hypochondriisque rufo-flavis; crisso tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ castaneo-rufis.*

Slightly-crested Thistle-finch with the crown, lores, throat, breast, and ventral line black; cheeks white; the sides of the breast and the flanks rufous-yellow; the vent and under tail-coverts chesnut-red.

Fringilla ornata. Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col. 208.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches: both sexes

have a slight crest on the head, which they have the power of elevating: the top of the head, in the male, the lores, the throat, the breast, and a line down the middle of the belly, are black: the cheeks are white: the sides of the breast and the flanks are reddish-yellow: the yellow on the latter and the ventral line are tinged with clear maroon; of which colour are the abdomen and under tail-coverts: the tail-feathers of equal length, white at their base, and black for the rest of their length: the upper parts are of a pure ashy-grey: the wings are black, but all their coverts are deeply edged with ashy-white. The female has the crest and the feathers of the head snuff-colour: the upper parts of the plumage are whitish-red, variously tinged: the under and the cheeks ashy-red: the wing-feathers and part of the tip of the tail are dusky-brown: the beak is dusky, and the legs yellowish.

Sp. 7. Fr? sanguinirostris.

Loxia sanguinirostris, β . *Steph. v. ix. p. 256.*—Africa.

Sp. 8. Fr? Capensis.

Emberiza Capensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 372.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Fr? Borbonica.

Emberiza Borbonica. *Steph. v. ix. p. 416.*—Bourbon.

GENUS CLVIII.—PASSER, Brisson. SPARROW.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite angustius,		<i>Beak</i> narrower than the head,	
breve, lateratim compres-			short, slightly compressed
siusculum, subarcuatum,			laterally, slightly arched,
apice paulò obtusum.			its tip a little obtuse.

PYRGITA, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Pa. domesticus.

Fringilla domestica. *Steph. v. ix. p. 429. pl. 64. f. 1.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Pa. montanus.

Fringilla montana. *Steph. v. ix. p. 432. pl. 64. f. 2.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. Pa. Cisalpina.

PA. *fascia vertice, nuchâ, dorsoque supremo castaneis; malis albis.*
Brown Sparrow with the crown, nape, and upper part of the back chesnut; the cheeks white.

Fringilla Cisalpina. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. 351.*—Cisalpine Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 49.*

INHABITS alpine countries of Europe. The top of the head, the nape, and the upper parts of the back are light chesnut: the feathers being tipped with fine rufous, when recently moulted: the cheeks white: in other respects similar to the common species. The female differs from the female of *P. domestica* in having the crown and nape brown; the band above and behind the eyes rufous-white.

Sp. 4. Pa. Hispaniolensis.

PA. *suprà nigra, pennis rufo-marginatis; vertice nuchâque saturatè castaneis; superciliis malisque albis; gula, collo anticè cinguloque pectorali nigris; ventre albo.*

Sparrow above black, with the edges of the feathers rufous; the crown and nape deep chesnut; the eyebrows and cheeks white; the throat, neck in front, and belt on the breast black; the belly white.

Fringilla Hispaniolensis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 353.*—Spanish Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. p. 50.*

INHABITS the south of Europe. Body above black, the feathers margined with yellowish-rufous: crown

and nape deep bright chesnut : over the eyes a white streak, tending to the hind-head : cheeks white : throat, neck before, and a narrow belt on the breast, black : middle of the belly white : sides marked with large spots.

Sp. 5. Pa. arcuatus.

Fringilla arcuata. *Steph. v. ix. p. 530.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 6. Pa. Capensis.

Emberiza flaviventris. β . *Steph. v. ix. p. 374.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 7. Pa. elegans.

Fringilla elegans. *Steph. v. ix. p. 465.*—Africa.

Sp. 8. Pa. oryx.

Loxia oryx. *Steph. v. ix. p. 240. pl. 44.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. Pa. erythrocephalus.

Loxia erythrocephala. *Steph. v. ix. p. 263.*—Angola.

Sp. 10. Pa. Madagascariensis.

Loxia Madagascariensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 244.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 11. Pa. Australis.

Loxia Capensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 288.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 12. Pa. cruciger.

PA. *fusco-grisea infrà albida ; malis et regione aurium albis ; lined nigra longitudinali à basi rostri ad crissum, alterâque transversâ pectoralis.*

Grey-brown Sparrow beneath whitish ; with the cheek and the region of the ears white ; a black longitudinal line from the base of the beak to the vent, and another transverse one on the breast.

Fringilla cruciger. *Temm. Pl. Col. 269. f. 1.*—Duree Finch.
Lath. Gen. Hist. v. vi. 115. pl. xcvi.

INHABITS Bengal. Length four inches and a half : the cheeks and the feathers on the ears are ashy-white : the forehead, part of the top of the head and the sides of the breast are whitish : the rest of the

upper parts of the body, the wing-coverts, and the flanks are of a brown-grey, with the edges of the feathers of a clear grey; which causes the under side of the plumage to appear whitish: the wing and tail-feathers are brown: the sides of the base of the beak and a band through the eyes are black: from the base of the beak to the vent is a black line, which is crossed on the breast by a similar transverse one terminating on the sides of the neck: the beak is whitish, and the legs are yellowish-brown.

Sp. 13. Pa? Dominicanus.

Loxia Dominicana, β. *Steph. v. ix. p. 276.*—Brazil.

Sp. 14. Pa? cristatus.

Fringilla cristata. *Steph. v. ix. p. 440.*—South America.

STIRPS V.—PYRRHULINA, Vigors.

GENUS CLIX.—PYRRHULA, Brisson. BULFINCH.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> robustum, crassum, suprâ infrâque convexum, rotundatum vel utrinque compressum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> subrecurvata; <i>superior</i> versus apicem curvata, persæpe in medio crenata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> robust, thick, convex above and beneath, rounded or compressed on each side: the <i>lower mandible</i> somewhat recurved, the <i>upper</i> curved towards the tip, and often crenated in the middle.</p>
--	---

A. *Rostrum integrum, rotundatum, breve.*

A. *Beak intire, rounded, short.*

Sp. 1. Pyr. Europæa. *Leach, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 13.*

Loxia Pyrrhula. *Steph. v. ix. p. 318. pl. 52.*—Britain and Europe.



PYRRHULA ? FALCIROSTRIS

Sp. 2. Pyr. lineola.

Loxia lineola. *Steph. v. ix. 326.*—Africa.

Sp. 3. Pyr. minuta.

Loxia minuta. *Steph. v. ix. p. 334.*

Sp. 4. Pyr. collaria.

Loxia collaria. *Steph. v. ix. p. 292.*—Africa and India.

Sp. 5. Pyr. erythrina. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. p. 337.*

—*Fringilla rosea.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 449.*—Northern Europe.

Sp. 6. Pyr. Sibirica.

Loxia Sibirica. *Steph. v. ix. p. 246.*—Siberia.

B. *Rostrum integrum, mediocre, utrinque compressum.*

B. Beak intire, moderate, compressed on each side.

Sp. 7. Pyr. violacea.

Loxia violacea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 249.*—America.

Sp. 8. Pyr. purpurea.

Fringilla purpurea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 507.*—North America.

Sp. 9. Pyr? *falcirostris.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 11. f. 2.*

PYR? *cinereo-fusca olivaceo tincta; alis nigrescentibus; remigibus margine late olivaceis; gula flavescente; ventre medio albo; rostro lateribus dilatatis.*

Ashy-brown Bulfinch tinged with olive; with the wings dusky; the quills deeply edged with olive; the throat yellowish; the middle of the belly white; the sides of the beak dilated.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches: the lower mandible of the beak, in this species, is larger, stronger, and more dilated on its sides than the upper, which is narrower and more curved than that of the other species of the genus: the prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts is ashy-brown, slightly shaded with olive: the tail is also of this colour; but the wings are more dusky, and all the feathers are deeply banded with olive: the throat is yellowish: the breast and the flanks are bright ashy-brown; and the middle of the belly is dull white.

Sp. 10. Pyr. cinereola. *Temm. Pl. Col. 11. f. 1.*

PYR. *cinereo-cærulea subtus maculâque alarum albis; alis caudâque nigrescentibus; rostro rufo; pedibus cinereis.*

Ashy-blue Bulfinch with the under parts and spot on the wings white; the wings and tail dusky; the beak red; the legs ashy.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a half: the head, the cheeks, the back, and the scapulars are ashy-blue; the wings and the tail are rather more dusky, and all the feathers of those parts are edged with ashy: the base of the quills, beginning from the fourth, is white, which forms a spot of that colour on the wing; the rest are blackish at the base: all the under parts, with the exception of the flanks, are white, the last are ashy: the beak is strong, thick, and swollen, and of a coral red: the legs are ashy.

C. *Rostrum in medio crenatum.*

C. Beak crenated in the middle.

Sp. 11. Pyr. nigra.

Loxia nigra. Steph. v. ix. p. 321.—Mexico.

FAMILY II.—STURNIDÆ.

Rostrum mediocri, rectum, subconicum, culmine plerumque inter frontis plumas producta: pedes simplices.

Beak moderate, straight, subconic, the culmen generally produced amongst the feathers of the forehead: legs simple.

THE family of Sturnidæ embraces a considerable number of groups, approaching each other in their gregarious and migratory habits. They are found in every part of the globe, united in large flocks, carrying destruction among the cultivated fields, and

following herds of cattle, for the sake of the insects or grains which they may pick up from their bodies, or in their neighbourhood.

STIRPS I.—ICTERINA, Vigors.

THESE birds are all American, and their manners resemble those of the following stirps: they live in troops, construct their nests very ingeniously, and frequently close together: they subsist on insects and grains.

GENUS CLX.—XANTHORNUS, Cuvier.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, subgracile, rectum, acutissimum: <i>mandibula superior</i> basi inter frontis plumas retrorsum extendente; <i>mandibularum</i> margine basin versus angulum formante, marginibus introrsum inclinantibus.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> ovales, membranâ partim tectæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres, subrotundatæ: <i>remiges</i> primæ et sextæ, secundæ et quintæ, tertiæ et quartæ ferè æquales, his longissimi.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> mediocris, subæqualis.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres, subgracilis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> elongated, rather slender, straight, very acute: the <i>upper mandible</i> with its base produced among the frontal feathers; the edges of the mandibles forming an angle towards the base, the margins inwardly inclined.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> oval, partly clothed by a membrane.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> moderate, slightly rounded: the first and sixth <i>quills</i>, the second and fifth, the third and fourth nearly equal, the last longest.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> moderate, nearly even.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> moderate, rather slender.</p>
--	---

YPHANTES, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Xa. Mexicanus.

Oriolus Mexicanus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 434.*

Sp. 2. Xa. icterocephalus.

Oriolus icterocephalus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 434.*

Sp. 3. Xa. Baltimore.

Oriolus Baltimore. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 425. Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. p. 23. pl. i. f. 3. pl. 53. f. 4.*

Sp. 4. Xa. minor.

Oriolus minor. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 443.*

Sp. 5. Xa. varius.

Oriolus castaneus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 427.*—Oriolus mutatus. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. p. 64. pl. 4. f. 1—4.*

Sp. 6. Xa. chrysopterus. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors) v. ii. p. 291.*

Xa. niger capite subcristato; ptilis uropygioque flavis.

Black Xanthornus with the head slightly crested; the wings and rump yellow.

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and a half: the feathers of the head, forehead, and vertex a trifle elongated, forming a small crest: the quills and tail-feathers somewhat fuscous beneath: the beak pale: the legs black.

GENUS CLXI.—ICTERUS, Cuvier.

Rostrum subelongatum, subgracile, subarcuatum, acutum: *mandibula superior* basi inter frontis plumas retrorsum extendente; *mandibularum* marginibus introrsum inclinantibus.

Nares ovales, partim membranâ tectæ.

Beak elongated, rather slender, a little arched, acute: the *upper mandible* with the base extending among the feathers of the forehead; the edges of both mandibles inclining inwards.

Nostrils oval, partly covered by a membrane.

<p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres, subrotundatæ; <i>remiges</i> secundæ, tertiæ, quartæ, et quintæ fere equales, longissimi.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> mediocris, gradata, rotundata.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres, subfortes.</p>	<p><i>Wings</i> moderate, somewhat rounded; the second, third, fourth, and fifth quills nearly equal, longest.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> moderate, gradated, rounded.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> moderate, rather strong.</p>
---	--

PENDULINUS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Ic. Bonana.

Oriolus Bonana. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 431.*

Sp. 2. Ic. chrysocephalus.

Oriolus chrysocephalus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 434.*

Sp. 3. Ic. Cayanensis.

Oriolus Cayanensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 433.*

Sp. 4. Ic. spurius.

Oriolus spurius. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 426.*

Sp. 5. Ic. Dominicensis.

Oriolus Dominicensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 442.*

Sp. 6. Ic. ferrugineus.

Oriolus ferrugineus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 445.*

Sp. 7. Ic. Hudsonicus.

Turdus Hudsonicus. *Steph. v. x. p. 259.*

Sp. 8. Ic. Ludovicianus.

Oriolus Capensis.—*Shaw, v. vii. p. 447.*—Louisiana.

GENUS CLXII.—ICTERIA, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> subrobustum, conico-longum, suprâ convexum, integrum, paulò arcuatum: <i>mandibularum</i> marginibus introrsum deflexis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> somewhat robust, elongate-conic, convex above, intire, a little arcuated; the <i>mandibles</i> with their edges inwardly deflexed.</p>
--	---

THE situation of this genus is doubtful: Vieillot places it immediately before the preceding genus, and Vigors among the Muscicapidæ.

Sp. 1. *Ic. viridis.*

Muscicapa viridis. *Steph. v. x. p. 356.*—North America.

GENUS CLXIII.—QUISCALUS, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, forte, subcurvatum, acutum, culmine convexo: <i>mandibula superior</i> basi angusta inter frontis plumis retrorsum extendente, angulata; mandibularum marginibus introrsum inclinantibus.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> elongated, strong, a little curved, acute, the culmen convex: the <i>upper mandible</i> narrow at the base, and extending among the feathers of the forehead; the edges of the mandibles inclining inwards.</p>
<p><i>Nares</i> ovales, partim membranâ tectæ.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> oval, partly covered by a membrane.</p>
<p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres, subrotundatæ, <i>remiges</i> primæ et quintæ æquales, secundæ, tertiæ et quartæ ferè æquales longissimis.</p>	<p><i>Wings</i> moderate, slightly rounded, the first and fifth <i>quills</i> equal, the second, third and fourth nearly equal, and longest.</p>
<p><i>Cauda</i> mediocris, gradata, apice angulata, lateraliter complicabilis, cymbiformis.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> moderate, gradated, angulated at the tip, folded laterally, boat-shaped.</p>
<p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres, fortes.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> moderate, strong.</p>

Sp. 1. *Qu. purpureus.*

Gracula quiscula. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 458.* *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iii. p. 44. pl. 21. f. 4.*—South America.

Sp. 2. Qu. barita.

Gracula barita. Shaw, v. vii. p. 460.—Boat-tailed Grackle.
Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 179. pl. xlv.—North America.

Sp. 3. Qu? Mexicanus.

Corvus Mexicanus. Shaw, v. vii. p. 366.—Mexico.

GENUS CLXIV.—CASSICUS, Daudin.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, cras- sum, rectum, acutum : <i>mandibula superior</i> basi lata, interfrontis plumas re- trorsum extendente ; man- dibularum marginibus in- trorsum inclinantibus.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> elongated, thick, straight, acute : the <i>upper</i> <i>mandible</i> broad at the base, which extends among the feathers of the fore- head ; the edges of the mandibles inwardly in- clining.</p>
<p><i>Nares</i> ovales, nudæ.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> oval, naked.</p>
<p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres, subrotun- datae : <i>remiges</i> tertiæ et quartæ æquales, longissi- mi ; primæ et sextæ, secundæ et quintæ ferè æquales.</p>	<p><i>Wings</i> moderate, slightly rounded : the third and fourth <i>quills</i> equal, long- est ; the first and sixth, second and fifth nearly equal.</p>
<p><i>Cauda</i> mediocris, præcipuè subæqualis.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> moderate, mostly some- what equal.</p>
<p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres, fortes.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> moderate, strong.</p>

CASICUS.

THE Cassici are the largest birds of this stirps.

A. *Caudâ ferè æqualis.*

A. With the tail nearly even.

Sp. 1. Ca. niger. *Vigors.*

Oriolus niger. Shaw, v. vii. p. 442.

- Sp. 2. Ca. Persicus. *Vigors.*
 Oriolus Cacicus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 413.*
- Sp. 3. Ca. hæmorrhous. *Vigors.*
 Oriolus hæmorrhous. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 417.*

B. *Caudâ rotundatâ.*
 B. With the tail rounded.

- Sp. 4. Ca. cristatus.
 Oriolus cristatus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 414. fæm.*—Oriolus rufirostris. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 416.*

GENUS CLXV.—LEÏSTES, Vigors.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, cras- sum, rectum, acutum, basi altum: <i>mandibula superior</i> basi inter frontis plumas retrorsum extendente; <i>in-</i> <i>ferior</i> margine angulato, mandibularum marginibus introrsum inclinantibus.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres: <i>remiges</i> quartæ extimæ ferè æqua- les longissimi.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> mediocris, æqualis, rectorum apice angulato, rhachibus plerumque pro- longatis, nudis.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres; <i>tarsi gra-</i> <i>cili.</i></p>	<p><i>Beak</i> elongated, thick, straight, acute, high at the base: the <i>upper mandible</i> at the base extending among the feathers of the forehead; the margin of the <i>lower</i> angulated; the edges of the mandibles inclining inwardly.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> moderate: the four outer <i>quills</i> nearly equal, longest.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> moderate, equal, with the feathers angulated at the tip, the shafts fre- quently prolonged, naked.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> moderate; <i>tarsi</i> slen- der.</p>
--	---

AGELAÛS (*pars*) Vieillot.

- Sp. 1. Le. phæniceus.
 Or. phæniceus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 421.*—Sturnus prædatorius.
Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iv. 30. pl. 30. f. 1, 2.

Sp. 2. Le. Americanus.

Oriolus Americanus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 428.*

Sp. 3. Le. Guianensis.

Oriolus Guianensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 428.*

Sp. 4. Le. Suchii. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 192.*

LE. *olivaceo-brunneus pectore abdomine, ptilis, tectricibus inferioribus uropygioque flavis; rostro paululum elongato.*

Olive-brown Leistes, with the breast, abdomen, wings, undercoverts and rump yellow, the beak a trifle elongated.

INHABITS Brazil. Length nine inches and a third: the beak and legs black: the quills and tail-feathers brown beneath: the feathers of the vent olive-brown, edged with yellow.

Sp. 5. Le? icterus.

Oriolus icterus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 420.*

Sp. 6. Le? xanthorinus.

Oriolus xanthorinus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 432.*

Sp. 7. Le? melancholicus.

Oriolus melancholicus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 435.*

STIRPS II.—STURNINA, Vigors.

GENUS CLXVI.—STURNELLA, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> rectum, integrum, suprà convexum, apice dilatatum, obtusum; <i>mandibula superior</i> basi gibbosa et inter frontis plumas producta.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> straight, intire, convex above, dilated at the tip, obtuse: the <i>upper mandible</i> gibbous at the base, and produced among the frontal feathers.</p>
<p><i>Pollex</i> tam robustior et longior quam digitos laterales.</p>	<p><i>Hind-toe</i> stouter and longer than the lateral toes.</p>

Sp. 1. *St. militaris*.

Sturnus militaris. *Steph. v. x. p. 488.*—The Falkland Islands.

Sp. 2. *St. Ludoviciana*.

Sturnus Ludovicianus. *Steph. v. x. p. 495.*—North America.

Sp. 3. *St. torquata*.

Sturnus torquatus. *Steph. v. x. p. 493.*—North America.

Sp. 4. *St?* *Capensis*.

Sturnus Capensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 490.*—*Sturnus contra*. *Steph. v. x. p. 491. pl. 45.*—The Cape of Good Hope.

GENUS CLXVII.—STURNUS, Linné. STARLING.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, integrum, subdepressum, apice obtusum et paulò depressum:	<i>Beak</i> straight, intire, somewhat depressed, its tip obtuse and a little depressed.
<i>mandibula superior</i> marginibus patentiusculis.	the <i>upper mandible</i> with its edges rather open.
<i>Pollex</i> et <i>digiti exteriores</i> æquales.	<i>Hind</i> and <i>exterior toes</i> equal.

Sp. 1. *St. vulgaris*. *Steph. v. x. p. 483. pl. 42.* (adult); *pl. 43.* jun.—Britain and other parts of Europe.

Sp. 2. *St. unicolor*.—*Marmora*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 111.*

St. supra saturate niger nitidus, purpureo splendens; subtus obscura niger; rostro basi luteo, apice nigro.

Starling above shining deep black, glossed with purple; beneath obscure black; with the beak yellow at the base, black at the tip.

INHABITS Southern Europe. Length eight inches: the adult male, in summer plumage, has all the body, wings, and tail deep glossy black, shining with purple reflections, except beneath, where it is dull: the base of the beak is dusky and its tip yellow: the legs are



AMBLYRAMPHUS BICOLOR.

yellowish-brown. The female is less brilliant in colour, and is scarcely glossed with purple. The young, before their first moult, are grey-brown, but of a deeper colour than in the common species: after their first moult, and only during the winter, there are small white spots at the tips of the feathers, which disappear in the spring.

GENUS CLXVIII.—AMBLYRAMPHUS, Leach.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, subconicum, apice obtuso, depresso.	<i>Beak</i> straight, somewhat conic, its tip obtuse, depressed.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, ambulatorii, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Legs</i> simple, <i>feet</i> forward for walking, with three <i>toes</i> before and one behind.

Sp. 1. *Am. bicolor.* Leach. *Zool. Misc.* i. 82. *pl.* 36.

Am. nigro-ater capite, collo, gulâ, pectore femoribusque coccineis; rostro pedibusque nigricantibus.

Deep black Amblyramphus with the head, neck, throat, breast, and thighs scarlet; beak and legs blackish.

INHABITS Cayenne? No farther description is given of this bird; but it is accompanied by a coloured figure, as above cited, which I have copied as an example of the genus.

GENUS CLXIX.—DILOPHUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, subgracile, integrum, lateratim valdè compressum, apice arcuata.	<i>Beak</i> straight, somewhat slender, intire, much compressed laterally, its tip arcuated.
<i>Caput</i> paleæ duæ armatum.	<i>Head</i> armed with two wattles.

GRACULA (*pars*) Cuvier.—PASTOR (*pars*) Temminck.

Sp. 1. Di. gallinaceus.

Gracula larvata. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 468. pl. 57.—Sturnus gallinaceus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 499.—Le porte-lambeaux. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* v. iii. pl. 93, 94.—Southern Africa.

STIRPS III.—LAMPROTORNINA ?

GENUS CLXX.—LAMPROTORNIS, Temminck.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, supra convexum, basi depressum, carinatum, carinâ inter frontis plumas productâ, ad apicem compressum.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> moderate, above convex, depressed at the base, carinated, the keel produced among the feathers of the forehead, compressed at the tip.</p>
<p><i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, ovales.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, oval.</p>

THE species of this splendidly coloured genus are chiefly African.

A. *Caudâ mediocre.*

A. Tail moderate.

Sp. 1. La. auratus.

Tu. auratus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 248.—Le Nabirop. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* v. iii. pl. 89.—Africa.

Sp. 2. La. nitens.

Tu. nitens. *Steph.* v. x. p. 246.—Le Cougniop. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq.* v. iii. pl. 90.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 3. La. splendens.

Tu. splendens. *Steph.* v. x. p. 46. pl. in frontispiece. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* v. ii. pl. 71.—Africa.

Sp. 4. La. Morio.

Tu. Morio. *Steph.* v. x. p. 229. *Le Vaill.* v. iii. pl. 83.—*Corvus rufipennis.* *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 373.

Sp. 5. *La. splendidus*.

Corvus splendidus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 372.—*Le Choucador*. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afric.* v. iii. pl. 86.

Sp. 6. *La. atratus*.

Tanagra atrata. *Steph.* v. x. p. 477.—East Indies.

Sp. 7. *La. metallicus*.

LA. pennis capitis, nuchæ, colli antice dorsique elongatis et purpureo-violaceo-viridique tinctis; dorso corporeque subtus purpureis; alis caudâque metallico-viridibus.

Lamprotornis with the feathers of the head, nape, neck in front and back elongated and glossed with metallic purple, violet, and green; the back and body beneath purple; the wings and tail metallic-green.

Lamprotornis metallicus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 266.

INHABITS the Isle of Timor. Length about nine inches: the head, nape, fore part of the neck and back are clothed with long pointed feathers, and tinged with metallic shades of purple, violet, and green, according to the light; the feathers of the back and those of the under parts being of a more decided purple: the wings and tail are of a beautiful metallic green; the latter is long, much wedged, with its two middle feathers terminating in a point, and reaching more than half an inch beyond the rest: the beak and legs are black. The young and the females are grey, slightly tinged with metallic green; the middle of the long acuminate neck and head-feathers is metallic green, but the edges and tips are pure white: the under parts of the body are clothed with similarly coloured feathers, giving those parts the appearance of being longitudinally striped: the wings and tail are brown, without any green reflections.

Sp. 8. La? erythrophrys.

LA? *cinereo-cæruleus orbitis auribusque nigris; crisso flavo; alis viridibus; remigibus apice fuscis; caudâ olivaceâ; rectricibus duabus intermediis versus apices albedo-flavis; pennis frontis, rigidis, cartilagineis, nitidis, subserratis cinnabarinis.*

Ashy-blue Lamprotornis? with the orbits and ears black; the vent yellow; the wings green; the tips of the quills brown; the tail olivaceous, with the two middle-feathers whitish-yellow towards the tip; the feathers of the forehead stiff, cartilaginous, shining, subserrated, and of a vermilion colour.

Lamprotornis erythrophrys. *Temm. Pl. Col. 267.*

INHABITS Java. Length nine inches: the orbits and the ears are clothed with black feathers: a line passing through the middle of the crown, all the neck, the back, the breast, the belly, and the thighs, are of a beautiful ashy-bluish or lead-colour: the wings are of an olive-green, with the tips of the quills brown: the vent and under tail-coverts are yellow: the tail is olivaceous, with brown shafts; the two middle feathers are whitish-yellow towards their tips: the beak is black: the irides clear yellow: the legs bright yellow, but in the dead bird pale yellow: the head is distinguished by having the sides of the forehead clothed with shining, cartilaginous, hard, webless feathers, much serrated, and extending over the eyes to the occiput; these feathers, when examined by a lens, resemble those on the wings of the *Waxwings*, and are of a very brilliant vermilion colour.

B. *Caudâ longissimâ.*

B. Tail very long.

Sp. 9. La. æneus.

Corvus aureo-viridis. Shaw, v. vii. p. 376. pl. 46.—Vert d'oré.

Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. pl. 87.—*Turdus æneus. Steph. v. x. p. 247.*

Sp. 10. *La? gularis.*

Paradisea gularis. Shaw, v. vii. p. 501. pl. 69.

GENUS CLXXI.—ACRIDOTHERES, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> rectum, debile, supra convexum, compressum; <i>mandibula superior</i> versus apicem paulò depressa, inclinata.</p>	<p> </p>	<p><i>Beak</i> straight, weak, convex above, compressed, the upper mandible emarginated, a little depressed, and inclined towards the tip.</p>
<p><i>Genæ</i> plus minusve nudæ.</p>	<p> </p>	<p><i>Cheeks</i> more or less naked.</p>

GRACULA (*pars*) Cuvier.—PASTOR (*pars*) Temminck.

Sp. 1. *Ac. calvus.*

Gracula calva. Shaw, v. vii. p. 461. pl. 56.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 2. *Ac. tristis.*

Gracula tristis. Shaw, v. vii. p. 455.—India and the Philippine Islands.

Sp. 3. *Ac. Pagodarum.*

Gracula Pagodarum. Shaw, v. vii. p. 471.—*Turdus Pagodarum. Steph. v. x. p. 304.*—Malabar and Coromandel.

Sp. 4. *Ac. Malabaricus.*

Turdus Malabaricus. Steph. v. x. p. 305.—*Gracula Malabarica. Shaw, v. vii. p. 471.*—Malabar.

Sp. 5. *Ac. ginginianus.*

Turdus ginginianus. Steph. v. x. p. 262.—Le Martin gris de fer. *Le Vaill. Afrique. v. iii. pl. 95. f. 1.*—Coromandel.

Sp. 6. *Ac. griseus.*

Gracula grisea. Shaw, v. vii. p. 469.—The interior of Africa.

Sp. 7. *Ac. sericeus.*

Sturnus sericeus. Steph. v. x. p. 497.—The East.

Sp. 8. *Ac. ochrocephalus*.

Turdus ochrocephalus. *Steph. v. x. p. 200. Temm. Pl. Col.*
136.—Ceylon and Java.

Sp. 9. *Ac. leucocephalus*.

Turdus leucocephalus. *Steph. v. x. p. 258.*—China.

Sp. 10. *Ac?* *tricolor*.

*Ac. albus remigibus reatricibusque nigris, his apice albis; dorso
fasciâ nigricante griseâ.*

White *Acridotheres* with the quills and tail-feathers black, the
last white at the tips; the back with a dusky-grey band.

Pastor tricolor. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 155.*

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches and a half:
beak and legs yellow.

Sp. 11. *Ac?* *cristatellus*.

Gracula cristatella. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 453. pl. 55.*—India.

STIRPS IV.—PASTORINA?

GENUS CLXXII.—PASTOR, Temminck.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> integrum, rectum, subgracile, lateratim com- pressum, versus apicem deflexum, acutum: <i>man- dibulæ</i> æquales, <i>superior</i> basi in angulo acuto inter frontis plumas producta.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> intire, straight, rather slender, laterally com- pressed, deflexed towards the tip, acute: the <i>man- dibles</i> equal, the <i>upper</i> one produced at its base into an acute angle among the frontal feathers.</p>
<p><i>Remex</i> prima longissima.</p>	<p><i>First quill</i> longest.</p>

PSAROIDES, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. *Pa. roseus*.

Turdus roseus. *Steph. v. x. p. 274. pl. 26.*—Britain, other
parts of Europe, and the north of Africa.

Sp. 2? Pa. Mauritanus.

Tu. Mauritanus. *Steph. v. x. p. 256.*—The East India Islands.

Sp. 3. Pa? cantor.

Turdus cantor. *Steph. v. x. 357.*—Lamprotornis cantor. *Temm. Pl. Col. 150.*—The East India Islands.

Sp. 4. Pa? columbinus.

Turdus columbinus. *Steph. v. x. p. 245.*—Lamprotornis columbinus. *Temminck.*—The Indian Islands.

N. B. The genus *Grallina* Vieillot may probably be found to belong to the present stirps: it is described in vol. xiii. pt. ii. page 188.

STIRPS V.—BUPHAGINA?

GENUS CLXXIII.—BUPHAGA, Brisson. BEEF-EATER.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, rectum, integrum, subquadratum, paulò compressum, suprà infràque apicem obtusum, tumidum.</p>		<p><i>Beak</i> moderate, straight, in- tire, rather quadrate, a little compressed, above and beneath the tip ob- tuse, tumid.</p>
---	--	---

Sp. 1. Bu. Africana. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 50. pl. 6.*—Africa.

FAMILY III.—CORVIDÆ.

Rostrum subelongatum, forte, magis minusve lateratim compressum; marginibus plerumque paulò emarginatis aut laciniatis: pedes simplices.

Beak rather elongated, strong, more or less compressed laterally, with its margins occasionally a little emarginated or jagged: *legs* simple.

THE Corvidæ are usually birds of large size, and are the most perfect of the class in their construc-

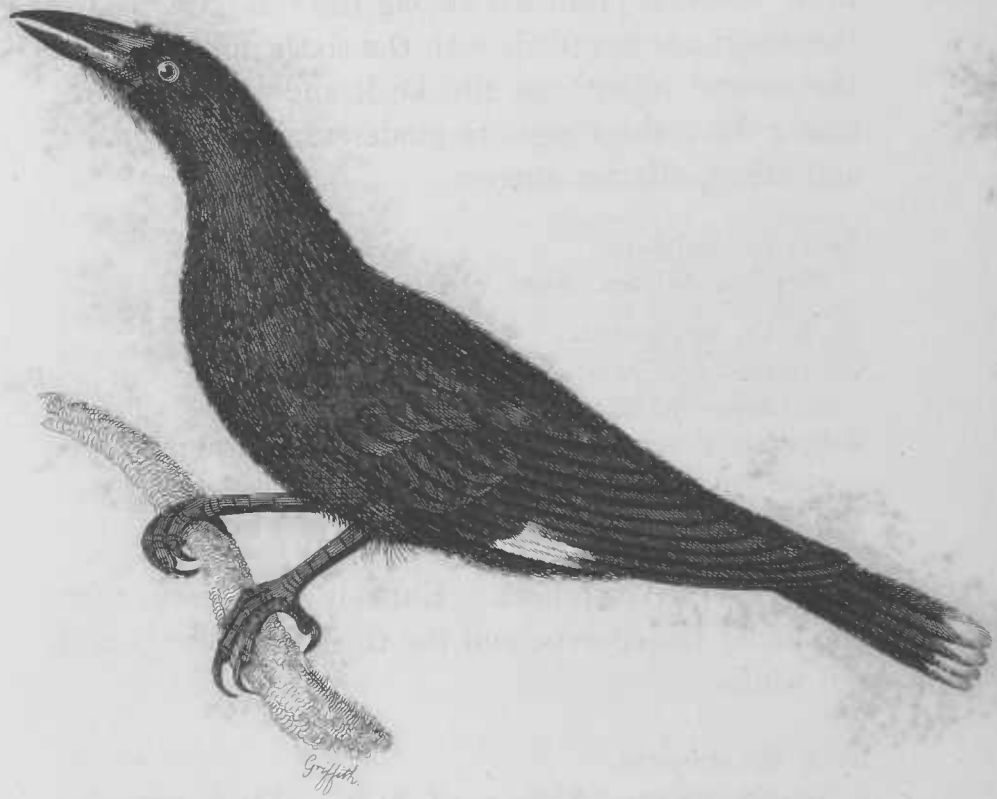
tion, their various parts being combined in such equal proportions that no one appears to predominate. The species comprised in the typical genera are usually a crafty race, and their propensities are frequently combined with a disposition to secrete various articles, especially such as are of a shining nature : their voice is hoarse and clamorous, but many of the individuals are very docile, and may be taught to articulate words : they usually construct their nests on trees, and lay about six eggs : they are perfectly omnivorous. Among the aberrant genera may be found some of the most magnificently plumaged birds, commonly known by the name of Paradise-birds : the typical genera are of a more sombre cast, though not inelegantly formed.

STIRPS I.—CRACTICINA?

GENUS CLXXIV.—CRACTICUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi rectum, glabrum, elongatum, compressum, apice deflexum : <i>mandibulæ</i> versus apicem emarginatæ; <i>superior</i> basi rotundata et inter frontis plumas producta.	<i>Beak</i> straight at the base, glabrous, elongated, compressed, its tip deflexed : the <i>mandibles</i> emarginated at the tip; the <i>upper</i> round at the base, and produced among the feathers of the forehead.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, subbasales.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, subbasal.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, aut subelongatæ.	<i>Wings</i> moderate, or slightly elongated.

BARITA, Cuvier.



CRATICUS STREPERUS

THESE are large birds, and inhabit Australasia and New Guinea: they appear to be divisible into two sections, the first having a distinct keel on the beak, which is produced among the frontal feathers; the wings are rounded, with the sixth quill longest: the second is without the keel, and the surface is nearly flat; the wings are moderate, and the fourth and fifth quills are longest.

Sp. 1. *Cr. chalybeus*.

Paradisea chalybea. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 504. pl. 71.—New Guinea.

Sp. 2. *Cr. anaphonesis*.

*Cr. cinereo-niger tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus remigium re-
triciumque apicibus albis*.

Ashy-black *Cracticus* with the lower tail-coverts and tips of the quills and tail white.

Barita anaphonesis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* (Genre Cassican.)

INHABITS Australasia. Entirely ashy-black, with the under tail-coverts, and the tips of the wings and tail white.

Sp. 3. *Cr. streperus*.

Gracula strepera. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 462.—*Corvus streperus*.
Leach, Zool. Misc. v. ii. pl. 86.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. *Cr. tibicen*.

Gracula tibicen. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 465.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. *Cr. varius*.

Gracula varia. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 464.—New Guinea.

Sp. 6. *Cr. destructor*.

*Cr. corpore supra ardosiaco, infra albida; capite, occipite, nuchæ
parte, malisque nigris; lateribus colli lunulâ albâ; alis nigri-
cante-fuscis, remigibus secundariis albo marginatis; caudâ nigrâ
apice albâ*.

Cracticus with the body above slate-colour, beneath whitish; with the head, occiput, part of the nape, and the cheeks black; the sides of the neck with a white lunule; the wings dusky-brown; the secondary feathers edged with white; the tail black, with a white tip.

Barita destructor. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 273. male.—Vanga destructor. *Steph. v. xiii. p.* 150?

INHABITS New Holland. Length near eleven inches: a sort of black hood covers the head, occiput, part of the nape, and the cheeks; the lores are clothed with small white feathers, which are turned towards the base of the beak: beneath them several strong, stiff bristles arise: the hinder part of the neck, the back, and the scapulars, are slate-colour, more or less deep: the throat, the fore part of the neck, and the breast, are white: the sides of the neck are marked with a white lunule: the middle of the belly and the vent are whitish; the flanks are ashy, more or less deep: the wings are dusky-brown, but the secondary quills, with the exception of the three nearest the body, are inwardly edged with white; and some of them have a white border to their outer webs, which forms a longitudinal band on the wing: the outer edge of the wings and several of the coverts are also bordered with white: the tail is even, black, all but the two middle feathers, tipped with white: the beak is two inches long, blue at the base, and black at the tip. Those parts which are black in the male are deep brown in the female: the shafts of the feathers on the head are white; the longitudinal band on the wings is wanting: the inner

web of the wing-quills is reddish-white, and the outer brownish: the tail is the same, with a slight white edge on the lateral feathers: the under parts of the body are dull reddish-white; and the flanks are brown, but of a deeper hue than the rest of the body.

GENUS CLXXV.—NUCIFRAGA, Brisson. NUTCRACKER.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi plumis setaceis antrorsum directis tectum, crassum, integrum, marginibus excisis, sub-truncatis: <i>mandibula superior inferiorem</i> longius.	<i>Beak</i> clothed at the base with setaceous feathers directed forwards, thick, entire, the edges cut out, slightly truncate, the <i>upper mandible</i> longer than the <i>lower</i> .
--	--

THERE is but one species of this genus, which inhabits the old world, and subsists on fruits, insects, and small birds.

Sp. 1. *Nu. caryocatactes*.

Corvus caryocatactes. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 353. pl. 43.—Britain and Europe.

STIRPS II.—CORVINA, Vigors.

GENUS CLXXVI.—PICA, Brisson. MAGPIE.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi plumis setaceis antrorsum decumbentibus tectum, integrum, marginibus excisis, rectum aut arcuatum.	<i>Beak</i> covered at the base with setaceous feathers tending forwards, entire, with the edges cut out, straight or arched.
<i>Cauda</i> longissima, cuneiforma.	<i>Tail</i> very long, wedge-shaped.

THESE birds are rather less in general than the Crows, and the typical species construct their nests in hedges : they are truly omnivorous.

Sp. 1. *Pi. Europæa*.

Corvus Pica. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 369.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Pi. Senegalensis*.

Corvus Senegalensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 371.*—Africa.

Sp. 3. *Pi. ventralis*.

Corvus ventralis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 377.*—Inhabits —— ?

Sp. 4. *Pi. erythrorhynchos*.

Corvus erythrorhynchos. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 361.*—China.

Sp. 5. *Pi. Cayana*.

Corvus Cayanus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 360.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. *Pi. Peruviana*.

Corvus Peruvianus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 363, pl. 45.*—Peru.

Sp. 7. *Pi. rufa*.

Corvus rufus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 368.*—India.

Sp. 8. *Pi. cyanea*.

Corvus cyaneus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 362.*—India ?

Sp. 9. *Pica rufiventris*. *Vieil. Analys. &c. p. 68.* (E.)

PI? *vertice nuchâque griseo-cæruleis; gulâ, collo anticè, remigibusque primoribus nigris; pectore, ventre, dorso, uropygioque rufis.*

Magpie with the crown and nape grey-blue ; the throat, neck in front, and primary quills black ; the breast, belly, back, and rump rufous.

INHABITS Eastern Asia. Beak and legs black : the top of the head and the nape grey-blue : the throat, fore part of the neck, and primary quills black : the breast, back, and rump red : the upper tail-coverts ash-coloured : the tail cuneiform ; its two middle feathers equal at the tip. Size of the Magpie.



Griffith

PICA ? LEUCOLOPHA.

Sp. 10. Pi? Caledonica.

Corvus Caledonicus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 350.*—New Caledonia.

Sp. 11. Pi? Sinensis. *Cuvier.*

Corvus speciosus. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 364.*—China.

Sp. 12. Pi? leucolopha.

1? *cristata, cinereo-fusca; capite, collo, pectoreque niveis; loris temporibusque atris.*

Crested magpie? of an ashy-brown; with the head, neck, and breast snow-white; the lores and temples black.

Corvus leucolophus. *Linn. Trans. (Hardwick.) v. xi. p. 208. pl. 15.*—White-crowned crow. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 48.*

INHABITS India. Length near twelve inches: beak one inch and a quarter long from the gape, and black; on each side of the upper mandible four or five black hairs: nostrils small, oval, not covered, but the short feathers of the front turn forwards and approach very near them: forehead black, passing to the eye, and just surrounding it above, but beneath proceeding as a streak behind it for more than half an inch: the rest of the head, neck, and breast white; feathers of the crown longer than the rest, so as to form a crest, and stand nearly upright: the rest of the body, wings, and tail ferruginous brown, and between the white on the neck and the brown, a band of rufous surrounding the head: tail five inches long, even, the feathers rounded at the end; the quills reach very little beyond the base: legs stout, pale ash-colour: claws large, black, the hind one much larger than the others.

GENUS CLXXVII.—GARRULUS, Brisson. JAY.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, basi plumis antrorsum directis tectum, rectum, versus apicem inclinatum, submarginatum, marginibus excisis.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> æqualis aut rotundata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> moderate, clothed at the base with feathers directed forwards, straight, inclined towards the tip, slightly notched, the edges cut out.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> equal or rounded.</p>
--	---

JAYS are of lively colours, and chiefly reside in temperate regions: they feed on glandular fruits.

Sp. 1. *Ga. glandarius*.

Corvus glandarius. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 356. pl. 44.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Ga. cristatus*.

Corvus cristatus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 359.—North America.

Sp. 3. *Ga. stelleri*.

Corvus stelleri. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 365.—North America.

Sp. 4. *Ga. Sibiricus*.

Corvus Sibiricus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 302?

Sp. 5. *Ga. Canadensis*.

Corvus Canadensis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 365.—Canada

Sp. 6. *Ga. auritus*.

Corvus auritus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 367.—China.

Sp. 7. *Ga. galericulatus*. *Temminck*?

Sp. 8. *Ga. pileatus*.

Ga. pileo subcristato; capite, fronte, colli anticè lateribusque nigris; nuchâ, corpore suprâ, alis caudâque azureo-cæruleis; corpore subtus apiceque caudæ maris flavis, fœminæ albis.

Jay with the pileus slightly crested; the head, forehead, front, and sides of the neck black; the nape, body above, wings and tail azure-blue; the body beneath and tip of the tail of the male yellow, of the female white.



Griffith

GARRULUS PILEATUS.

Corvus pileatus. Illiger. Temm. *Pl. Col.* 58.—Paraguan Jay.
Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 60.

INHABITS South America. Length thirteen inches and a half: the feathers of the upper part and sides of the head are black, firm, straight, decomposed, and somewhat curled; and appear, both to sight and touch, of a velvety texture: they form a kind of crest on the vertex as broad as the head: the top of the head, the forehead, the fore part and sides of the neck, as well as part of the breast, are fine plain black: the occiput is bluish-white, changing to a beautiful bright azure on the nape, whence a deep blue reigns over the back, wings, and chief part of the tail, which is long and rounded at its tip: over the eye is a small spot of turquoise-blue and opal-colour: on the eyelid is another, but of a deeper blue, joined to a third of a triangular form, at the base of the beak: the tip of the upper part of the tail is white in the female and yellow in the male: the basal half of the tail beneath is black, the tip white: the beak and the legs are black; the irides are golden: the sexes differ somewhat beneath; the belly of the male being light yellow, and of the female white.

The eggs of this bird are whitish, tinged with dirty-blue at the thickest end, and spotted throughout with brown.

Sp. 9. *Ga. cyanopogon.*

Ga. cristatus, cristâ, fronte, regione oculorum, auribus, collo anticè pectoreque nigris; ad angulum rostris maculâ cyanea; corpore suprâ cœruleo cinereo-fuscoque vario, infrâ albo; rectricibus nigris, apicibus albis.

Crested Jay, with the crest, forehead, region of the eyes, ears, neck in front and breast black; an azure spot at the angle of the beak; the body above varied with blue and ashy-brown, beneath white; the tail-feathers black, with their tips white.

Corvus cyanopogon. *Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col.* 169.

INHABITS South America. Length about twelve inches: between the eyes is an elevated crest, which, with the forehead, the region of the eyes, and the ears, the fore part of the neck and the breast, are plain black: above the eyes, in the angle of the beak at the base of the lower mandible, is a beautiful turquoise blue spot, most brilliant in the adult: the occiput and part of the nape are whitish; the hinder part of the neck, the back, and the scapulars, are varied with blue and ashy-brown: the wings are black slightly tinged with violet in the adult, and with dusky in the young: the tail-feathers are black, with a white patch at the tip: the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts are white, or whitish: the beak and legs are black.

GENUS CLXXVIII.—CORVUS Auctorum. CROW.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> rectum, aut arcuatum, basi glabrum, aut pennis setaceis antrorsum directis ornatum, crassum, suprâ convexum, lateratim compressum, integrum, aut versus apicem submarginatum, marginibus acutis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> straight or arcuated, glabrous at the base, or furnished with setaceous feathers directed forwards, thick, convex above, laterally compressed, towards the tip slightly notched or entire, the edges acute.</p>
<p><i>Cauda</i> æqualis, aut rotundata.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> equal or rounded.</p>

- Sp. 1. *Corvus corax*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 341.—Britain and Europe.
 Sp. 2. *Corvus corone*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 345.—America.
 Sp. 3. *Corvus frugilegus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 347.—Britain and Europe.
 Sp. 4. *Corvus cornix*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 348.—Britain and Europe.
 Sp. 5. *Corvus monedula*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 350.—Britain and Europe.
 Sp. 6. *Corvus Jamaicensis*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 345.—Jamaica.
 Sp. 7. *Corvus Dauricus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 349.—*Corvus scapularis*. *Daudin. Orn.* v. ii. 232?—Parts of Asia and Africa.
 Sp. 8. *Co. albicollis*. *Cuvier*.
Corvus vulturinus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 343.—Southern Africa.
 Sp. 9. *Co?* *azureus*.
Co? *capite colloque anticè nigris; corpore, alis, caudâque cærulescentibus*.
 Crow? with the head and neck in front black; the body, wings, and tail cærulean.
Corvus azureus. *D'Azara. Temm. Pl. Col.* 168.

INHABITS America. Length about fourteen inches: the head and fore part of the neck are plain black: the rest of the body, the wings, and the tail are of a very beautiful cærulean shade: the inner webs of the wing-feathers and the tail beneath being dusky: the beak and legs are black: the wings reach to the middle of the tail, which is wedged.

- Sp. 10. *Co?* *cristatellus*.
Co? *capite anticè cristato; cristâ pennisque faciei nigris; occipite, nuchâ, collo, dorsoque nigricante-fuscis; ventre corporeque subtus albedo-flavescentibus; alis caudâque basi cæruleis, apice albis*.
 Crow? with the head anteriorly crested; the crest and feathers of the face black; the occiput, nape, neck, and back dusky-brown; the belly and body beneath whitish-yellow; the wings and base of the tail blue, the tip white.
Corvus cristatellus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 193.

INHABITS South America. Length thirteen inches and a half: the base of the beak is furnished with a small crest, composed of strongly recurved feathers: this crest and the feathers of the face are deep black; the latter rather tinged with brown: the occiput, nape, neck, and breast, are blackish-brown: the belly and all the under parts are whitish tinged with yellow: the back and scapulars are dull bluish varied with a brown hue: the wings and the upper half of the tail are bright blue; the lower half and the rectrices are white: the legs and beak are black.

STIRPS III.—CORACIANA, Vigors.

GENUS CLXXIX.—CORACIAS, Linné. ROLLER.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, basi glabrum, altiùs quam latum, robustum: <i>mandibula superior</i> versus apicem curvatum.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> lineares, oblique.</p>	<p> </p>	<p><i>Beak</i> moderate, the base glabrous, higher than broad, robust: the <i>upper mandible</i> curved towards the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> linear, oblique.</p>
---	-----------	--

GALGULUS, Brisson.

ROLLERS all inhabit the old world, and their plumage is decorated with lively and brilliant, but inharmonious colours.

A. *Caudâ subfurcatâ.*

A. With the tail slightly forked.

Sp. 1. *Co. garrula.* *Shaw, v. vii. p. 388. pl. 50.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Co. Bengalensis.

Coracias Indica. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 390.*—India.

Sp. 3. Co. viridis. *Cuvier.*

Coracias Indica var. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 391.*—Southern Africa.

B. *Caudâ valdè furcatâ.*

B. With the tail much forked.

Sp. 4. Co. Abyssinica.

Coracias albifrons. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 392.*—Abyssinia and Senegal.

Sp. 5. Co. Angolensis. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 394. pl. 51.*—Angola.

Sp. 6. Co. cyanogaster. *Cuvier.*

GENUS CLXXX.—GRACULA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> robustum, suprâ convexum, subarcuatum, apice emarginatum et cur- vatum: <i>mandibula infe-</i> <i>rior</i> compressa.	<i>Beak</i> robust, convex above, a little arcuated, its tip emarginated and curved: the <i>lower mandible</i> com- pressed.
<i>Caput</i> carunculatum.	<i>Head</i> carunculated.

EULABES, Cuvier.

The only species known of this genus is said to possess the faculty of imitating the human voice more accurately than any other bird.

Sp. 1. Gracula religiosa. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 451. pl. 54.*—India.

GENUS CLXXXI.—PTILONORHYNCHUS, Kuhl.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, bustum, basi depressum, curvatum: <i>mandibula in-</i> <i>ferior</i> validum, versus me- dium tumida.	<i>Beak</i> short, strong, robust, depressed at the base, cur- ved: the <i>under mandible</i> stout, and tumid towards the middle.
---	--

<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, apertæ, plumulis obtectæ. <i>Pedes</i> robusti; <i>tarsi</i> digitus medius longiores: <i>digiti</i> <i>exteriores</i> ad medium coa- liti; <i>laterales</i> inæquales.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, open, clothed with feathers. <i>Legs</i> robust; <i>tarsi</i> longer than the middle toe: the <i>outer toes</i> connected to the middle; the <i>lateral ones</i> unequal.
---	---

PTILONORHYNCHUS. *Temm. Analyse.*

ALL the species of this genus inhabit Australasia, or the islands of the South Seas.

Sp. 1. *Pt. violaceus.*

Pt. corpore violaceo nitente, mas.; aut olivaceo, fœmina.

Ptilonorhynchus with the body of a glossy violet, *male*; or olivaceous, *female*.

INHABITS the South Sea Islands.

Sp. 2. *Pt. viridis.*

Pt. corpore viridis.

Ptilonorhynchus with a green body.

INHABITS the South Sea Islands.

Sp. 3. *Pt. niger.*

Pt. niger nitens pedibus pallidis; aut, fuscus, lunulis viridibus variegatis.

Glossy black Ptilonorhynchus with the legs pale; *or*, brown, variegated with green crescents.

Satin Grakle. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 171.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length about nine inches: beak pale: plumage wholly glossy black: legs pale. The female and young bird are brown, more or less mixed and varied with greenish crescents on a pale ground.

GENUS CLXXXII.—GLAUCOPUS, Forster.
WATTLE-BIRD.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> fornicatum, cras- sum, integrum, versus api- cem curvatum; <i>mandibula</i> <i>superior</i> margines inferi- oris tegens, <i>inferior</i> bre- vior subtus ad basin ca- runculata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> arched, thick, intire, curved towards the tip: the <i>upper mandible</i> cover- ing the edges of the <i>lower</i>, which latter is short and carunculated beneath at the base.</p>
--	---

CALLÆUS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. *Gl. cinerea*. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 338. pl. 42.*

INHABITS New Holland. Feeds on insects, ber-
ries, &c.

Sp. 2. *Gl. leucoptera*.

GL. nigra fasciâ alarum albâ.

Black Wattle-bird with a white band on the wings.

Glaucopis leucopterus. Temm. Pl. Col. 265.

INHABITS Sunda, Sumatra, &c. Length fourteen inches: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with a white band on the wing: this band is parallel to the body, and is formed by the tips of the greater coverts, and a portion of the outer webs of the two first secondary quills being white: the legs and feet are black. At the base of the beak is a small naked space which communicates with a denuded spot round the orbits of the eyes: the tail is long, much wedged: the wings are short and rounded: the base of the beak is furnished above with small twisted stiff feathers.

GENUS CLXXXIII.—CRYPsirina, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, basi plumis tomentosis tectum, paulò lateratim compressum, suprâ convexum, incurvum, versus apicem laciniatum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, clothed at the base with downy feathers, a little compressed laterally, convex above, incurved, and jagged towards the tip.
<i>Cauda</i> longissima, cuneiforma.	<i>Tail</i> very long, wedge-shaped.
<i>Nares</i> minutissimæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> very small.

PHRENOTRIX, Horsfield.

Sp. 1. Cr. varians?

Corvus Tremia. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 372.—*Phrenotrix Tremia*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 163.—Java.

STIRPS IV.—PARADISEANA, Vigors.

THE Paradise birds, which form the present stirps, are all natives of New Guinea, and the adjoining islands: they are supposed to feed on fruits, and chiefly upon spices, though it is most probable that their subsistence consists not only of fruits, but also of insects: their plumage in general is most splendid, and the males are usually adorned with several elongated and singularly constructed feathers.

GENUS CLXXXIV.—ASTRAPIA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi glabrum, lateratim compressum, suprâ angustum, acutum, versus	<i>Beak</i> glabrous at the base, laterally compressed, narrow above, acute, laci-
---	--

apicem laciniatum, incurvatum.	niated towards the tip, incurved.
<i>Cauda</i> longissima, valdè cuneiforma.	<i>Tail</i> very long, greatly wedged.

Sp. 1. *As. nigra*.

Paradisea nigra. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 488.—New Guinea.

GENUS CLXXXV.—PAROTIA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, basi ad medio plumis brevibus tomentosum tectum, lateratim compressum, curvatum, apice submarginatum, incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, from the base to the middle clothed with short downy feathers, laterally compressed, curved, its tip slightly notched, incurved.
<i>Pennæ hypochondriorum</i> , in masculis longiores, latæ, decompositæ.	<i>Hypochondrial feathers</i> , in the males lengthened, broad, decomposed.

Sp. 1. *Pa. aurea*.

Paradisea sexsetacæa. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 496. pl. 66.—New Guinea.

GENUS CLXXXVI.—PARADISEA Auctorum.
PARADISE-BIRD.

<i>Rostrum</i> robustum, suprâ convexum, basi plumis tomentosum tectum, rectum, lateratim compressum, versus apicem laciniatum.	<i>Beak</i> robust, convex above, clothed at the base with downy feathers, straight, compressed laterally, lacinated towards the tip.
<i>Pennæ hypochondriorum</i> , in masculis, longissimæ, flexiles, decompositæ.	<i>Hypochondrial feathers</i> , in the males, very long, flexible, decomposed.

MANUCODIATA, Brisson.

- Sp. 1. Pa. apoda. *Linné.*
Paradisea major. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 480. pl. 58.*
- Sp. 2. Pa. minor. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 486.*
- Sp. 3. Pa. rubra. *Cuvier?*
Paradisea sanguinea. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 487. pl. 59.*
- Sp. 4. Pa. nigricans. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 489. pl. 60.*
- Sp. 5. Pa. magnifica. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 492. pl. 62.*

GENUS CLXXXVII.—LOPHORINA, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> ad medio plumis elongatis tectum, valdè la- teratim compressum, suprà angustum, gracile, rectum, apice submarginatum, in- curvum.</p> <p><i>Pennæ colli</i>, in masculis, lon- giores, alulæ assimilantes.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> clothed with elongate feathers to the middle, much compressed late- rally, narrow above, slen- der, straight, its tip slightly notched, incurved.</p> <p><i>Feathers</i> of the <i>neck</i>, in the males, lengthened, and re- sembling wings.</p>
--	--

- Sp. 1. Lo. superba.
Paradisea superba. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 494. pl. 63.—New Guinea.*
- Sp. 2. Lo. aurantia.
Paradisea aurantia. *Shaw, v. vii. p. 499. pl. 68.*

GENUS CLXXXVIII.—CICINNURUS, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> basi plumis brevi- bus antrorsum spectanti- bus tectum, gracile, suprà convexum, lateratim sub- compressum, versus api- cem tenuiùs laciniatum, arcuatum.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> clothed at the base with short feathers point- ing forwards, slender, con- vex above, rather com- pressed laterally, towards the tip slightly jagged, arcuated.</p>
---	--

Pennæ hypochondriorum, in masculis, latæ, elongatæ, truncatæ. || *Hypochondrial feathers*, in the males, broad, elongated, truncated.

Sp. 1. *Ci. regius*.

Paradisea regia. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 497. pl. 67.

GENUS CLXXXIX.—EPIMACHUS, Cuvier.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, supra convexum, lateratim compressum, arcuatum, acuminatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> longissima.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> pennis tomentosissimæ vestitæ.</p> <p><i>Pennæ hypochondriorum</i>, in masculis, elongatæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> longissima.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, convex above, compassed laterally, arcuated, acuminate: the <i>upper mandible</i> longest.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> clothed with downy feathers.</p> <p><i>Hypochondrial feathers</i> elongated in the males.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> very long.</p>
--	--

Sp. 1. *Ep. superbus*.

Promerops superbus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 145.—FEMALE?—*Promerops striatus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 144.—Inhabits New Guinea.

Sp. 2. *Ep. splendidus*.

Ep. sericeo niger capite pectoreque chalybeo nitentibus; caudâ subfurcatâ.

Silky-black *Epimachus* with the head and breast shining steel; the tail somewhat forked.

L'Epimaque Promèfil. *Cuv. Reg. Anim.* v. i. p. 408.—Tufted *Promerops*. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. iv. p. 112. pl. lxxvii*.

OF a fine velvet-black, with a moderate and slightly forked tail; the head and breast glossed of a fine steel; the feathers of the flanks elongated, slender and black.

STIRPS V.—FREGILINA?

THE genus *Pyrrhocorax* Cuvier (vide volume xiii. pt. ii. p. 194.), is placed by Mr. Vigors in this stirps of the present family, and apparently with propriety, as its habits are more allied to those of the *Corvidæ* than of the *Merulidæ*, in which family I have placed it, according to Cuvier's classification in the *Règne Animal*.

GENUS CXC.—FREGILUS, Cuvier. CHOUGH.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, basi plumis brevibus antrorsum decumbentibus tectum, integrum, subgracile, cylindricum, arcuatum, acutum.</p>		<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, its base clothed with short feathers pointing forwards, intire, rather slender, cylindrical, arcuated, acute.</p>
---	--	--

CORACIAS (*pars*), Brisson.

Sp. 1. Fr. graculus.

Corvus graculus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 378.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Fr. affinis.

Corvus affinis. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 381.—New Holland.

Sp. 3. Fr. Enca.

Fr. *suprà cyaneo-niger nitens, subtus obscurior; fronte malis anticè gulâque atris.*

Chough above glossy blue-black, beneath obscure; with the forehead, cheeks anteriorly and throat black.

Frigelus Enca. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 164.

INHABITS Java. Length seventeen inches: plumage, generally, glossy blue-black, with the under

parts dull: forehead, cheeks anteriorly, and chin black: the lower and hinder parts surrounding the eyes naked.

FAMILY IV.—BUCERIDÆ.

Rostrum capite longius, marginibus dentatis aut crenulatis: pedes gressorii.

Beak longer than the head, with its edges dentated or crenulated; *legs* gressorial.

THE Buceridæ are large birds, and are carnivorous and frugiverous, feeding not only on berries and other vegetable materials, but also on any putrid animal substances, and frequently on smaller animals, as mice, birds, frogs, &c.: they are confined to the tropical regions: the Bucei to those of the old, and the Momotes to those of the new, world.

GENUS CXCI.—BUCEROS Auctorum. HORNBILL.

Rostrum magnum, cellul-
sum, arcuatum, extrorsum
serratum: *mandibula su-*
perior plerisque appendice
aucta.

Nares parvæ, rotundatæ,
pone rostri basin.

Lingua brevissima.

Beak large, cellular, arcu-
ated, externally serrated:
the *upper mandible* gene-
rally furnished with an
appendage.

Nostrils small, rounded at
the base of the beak.

Tongue very short.

HYDROCORAX, Brisson.

THE species of this genus have been separated into two sections, from the presence or absence of the singular appendage to the beak with which several

of them are endowed ; but this method is objectionable, inasmuch as the younger birds have always a simple beak, and the form of the casque varies with the age of the bird. They all inhabit the old world.

Sp. 1. *Bu. rhinoceros*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 3: *pl.* 1.—*Calao rhinoceros*. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afrig.* v. *pl.* 1, 2.—*Bu. niger*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 7.—*Bu. Africanus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 6. ; young.—Isles of Sunda.

Sp. 2. *Bu. monoceros*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 8.—India and Ceylon.

Sp. 3. *Bu. cassidix*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 210.

Bu. vertice occipiteque castaneis ; collo flavo ; corpore, alis, femoribusque splendidè viridi-nigris ; caudâ albâ.

Hornbill with the top of the head and occiput chesnut ; the neck yellow ; the body, wings, and thighs glossy green-black ; the tail white.

INHABITS the island of Celebes. Length three feet and a half ; beak nine inches, very large, bright yellow, furnished at its base with a horny purple-red casque, which is transversely wrinkled, nearly semicircular, broad at the base, and cut off anteriorly, and resembling a crest ; both sexes are thus provided. The adult male has the top of the head and part of the occiput of a marron colour : all the neck is bright golden yellow : the body, wings, and thighs are of a glossy metallic green-black : the tail is pure white : the space round the eyes and the skin on the throat are livid yellow, tinged with bluish : a dusky band extends from the latter to the angles of the beak : the irides are orange-red.

Sp. 4. *Bu. bicornis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 16.—*Bu. cavatus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 18.—Sumatra.

Sp. 5. Bu. Abyssinicus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 21.*—Northern Africa.

Sp. 6. Bu. Leadbeaterii. *Linn. Trans. (Vigors.) v. xiv.*

Bu. *niger remigibus primoribus albis; regione ophthalmicâ guttureque nudis, coccineis cæruleo variegatis; rostri dorso elevato, cultrato, compresso.*

Black Hornbill with the primary quills white; the ophthalmic region and throat naked, scarlet varied with blue; the top of the beak elevated, cultrated, and compressed.

INHABITS the interior of Northern Africa. Length three feet seven inches and a half: beak black, the back carinated, similar to that of the Anis: the crown of the head, five inner secondary quills, and the tail-feathers intense black: the back, neck, breast, abdomen, and rest of the secondary quills brown-black: the primary quills white, sprinkled with small black spots on the middle of the outer web. Allied to Bu. Abyssinicus, but differs in the structure of the beak.

Sp. 7. Bu. hydrocorax. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 31. Temm. Pl. Col. 283.*—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 8. Bu. galeatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 24.*—Papuan Islands.

Sp. 9. Bu. plicatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 38.*—Bu. undulatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 26.*—Bu. Javanicus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 28.*—Ceylon, Java, &c.

Sp. 10. Bu. violaceus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 19.*—Ceylon.

Sp. 11. Bu. sulcatus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 69.*

Bu. *suprà niger viridi nitens, infrâ obscurè niger; fascie albida; collo rufescente; occipite nuchâque rufis; rostro lateratim sulcato.*

Hornbill above black glossed with green, beneath dull black; with the face whitish; the neck reddish; the occiput and nape red; the beak laterally grooved.

INHABITS the Philippine Islands. Length two feet four or five inches: the beak is furnished with a

crest about two inches high and four long, vertically cut off in front and marked with four or five grooves on its sides, ascending to the eye of the bird. The adult male has the face whitish, changing to reddish on the sides of the neck, and becoming deep red on the elongated feathers on the occiput and nape: the lower part of the neck is reddish: the back and the wings are black, slightly glossed with green: the belly and all the under parts are dull black: the tail is whitish, with a broad black band at its tip: the beak and its crest are red-purple; as are also the naked spaces round the eyes, and on the chin: the grooves on the beak are dusky, the elevated lines yellow: the legs are deep ashy-blue: the irides are yellow. The young have the beak reddish, smooth, and the crest small: the plumage is dull sooty brown: the head and the neck are the same, but the tail is white with its tip black: the adult female has the entire plumage black, more or less glossed.

Sp. 12. Bu. Malabaricus. *Lath.*—Bu. albirostris. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 13.—India, Java, &c.

Sp. 13. Bu. Panayensis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 33.—Philippine Isles.

Sp. 14. Bu. ginginianus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 36.—India.

Sp. 15. Bu. exarhatus. *Reinw. Temm. Pl. Col.* 211.

Bu. niger dorso, alis, caudâque viridi-æneo nitentibus; rostro simplici, longitudinalitèr sulcato.

Black Hornbill with the back, wings, and tail glossed with bronzed-green; the beak simple, longitudinally grooved.

INHABITS the Isle of Celebes. Length nineteen inches: the beak is simple, with its culmen sharp and elevated, and truncated diagonally at a short distance

from the tip; it is distinguished by having very deep grooves, following the contour of the beak; and reaching nearly to the tip of the upper mandibles, the tip itself and lower mandible being smooth: the plumage in general is of a sombre cast; the head is of a dull black; as are also the neck and under parts: the back, wings, and tail are of a shining black, with bronzed-green reflections: the wings reach to the rump: the tail is equal: the legs black: and the beak brown, with its tip whitish.

Sp. 16. *Bu. fasciatus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 34.—Angola.

Sp. 17. *Bu. coronatus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 35. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* v. iii. pl. 178.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 18. *Bu. gingalensis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 37.—Ceylon.

Sp. 19. *Bu. nasutus*. *Lath. Shaw*, v. viii. p. 30.—Africa.

Sp. 20. *Bu. erythrorhynchus*. *Briss. pl.* 46. f. 2.—*Bu. nasutus*. (*var.* Red-billed Horn-bill.) *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 20.—Africa.

Sp. 21. *Bu. buccinator*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 284.

Bu. collo, pectore, dorso, alis, caudâque nigris, viridi-æneo nitentibus; corpore infrâ apicibusque remigium secundariorum rectriciumque lateraliorum albis.

Hornbill with the neck, breast, back, wings, and tail black, glossed with bronzed-green; the body beneath and tips of the secondary quills and lateral tail-feathers white.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Allied to the immediately preceding species: its length is about two feet: the casque on the beak is large, its edges are curved inwards; it is dilated at the tip, and is slightly curved; its hinder part is elevated into a kind of hood, and is detached from the base of the beak, and its point is much compressed, and is prolonged into a truncated vertical horn; its surface is much wrin-

kled, and, with the beak, is of a dusky ashy-brown : the feathers of the head and the occiput are broad, tufted, and long ; these, with those of the neck, breast, back, and wings are deep black, with slight bronzed-green reflections : the tail-feathers are also bronzed-black, with the tips of the lateral ones white : the tips of all the secondary wing-feathers, the belly, thighs, vent, and rump are pure white : the flanks are black and the quills dusky.

GENUS CXCII.—MOMOTUS, Brisson. MOMOT.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, crassum, supra convexum, versus apicem incurvatum : <i>mandibulæ</i> lateribus dentatæ.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, thick, convex above, incurved towards the tip : the <i>mandibles</i> with their edges dentate.
<i>Lingua</i> pennacea.	<i>Tongue</i> feathered.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata, cuneiformis.	<i>Tail</i> elongated, cuneiform.

MOMOTA, Shaw.—PRIONITES, Illiger.—BARYPHONUS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Mo. Brasiliensis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 42. pl. 3. *Le Vaill. Ois. de Par. i. pl. 37, 58.*—South America.

Sp. 2. Mo. rubricapillus.

Mo. vertice rufescente ; lateribus capitis nigris ; corpore supra viridi cyaneo violaceo nitente ; pectore supremo rufescente ; pectore infimo abdomineque cyaneo ; collo anticè maculâ nigrâ.

Momot with the crown reddish ; the sides of the head black ; the body above green shining with green and violet ; the upper part of the breast reddish, the lower and abdomen blue ; the neck with a black spot in front.

Le tutu. *D'Azara, Voy. iii. No. 52.*—Le motmot à tête rousse. *Cuvier, Reg. Anim. v. i. p. 416.*—Motmot dombey. *Le Vaill. Ois. de Par. i. pl. 39.*—Paraguan Motmot. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. 299.*

INHABITS Paraguay. Length fourteen inches and a half: beak strong, bent the whole of its length, which is one inch and a half: nostrils placed obliquely: top of the head reddish: sides of it above the eyes black: plumage on the upper parts of the body in general green: part of the wings inclines to blue, the rest to deep violet: upper part of the breast reddish: on the fore part of the neck a patch of black, the rest green: lower half of the breast, under part of the body, and under wing-coverts blue: under part of the tail and wings silvery.

FAMILY V.—LOXIADÆ.

Rostrum conicum, validum, crassum, ad basin rotundatum; mandibula superior recta aut arcuata, integra vel subemarginata, inferior recta, apice obtuso: pedes simplices.

Beak conic, stout, thick, rounded at the base; the upper mandible straight, or arcuated, entire or slightly emarginated, the lower straight, with its apex obtuse: the *feet* simple.

THE Loxiadæ are distinguished from the birds of the two preceding families by their inferior size, united to the strength and grossness of their beak, which is very conspicuous in the typical groups, and as much out of proportion to the bulk of the bird, as that of the Hornbills.

GENUS CXCIH.—PHYTOTOMA, Gmelin.
PLANTAIN-CUTTER.

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, robustum, rectum, utrinque serratum.	<i>Beak</i> thick, robust, straight, its sides serrated.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, three <i>toes</i> in front, one behind.

Sp. 1. Rara.

Ph. Rara. *Steph. v. ix. p. 336.*—Guiana.

THERE are several newly discovered species of this genus, the descriptions of which were read before the members of the Linnean Society on Dec. 20, 1825.

GENUS CXCIV.—HYREUS, Steph.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, crassum, rectum, subserratum.		<i>Beak</i> conic, thick, straight, somewhat serrated.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli; <i>digitis</i> duobus anticis, uno postico.		<i>Feet</i> three-toed; two <i>toes</i> before, one behind.

Sp. 1. Abyssinicus.

Hy. Abyssinicus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 238. pl. 53.*

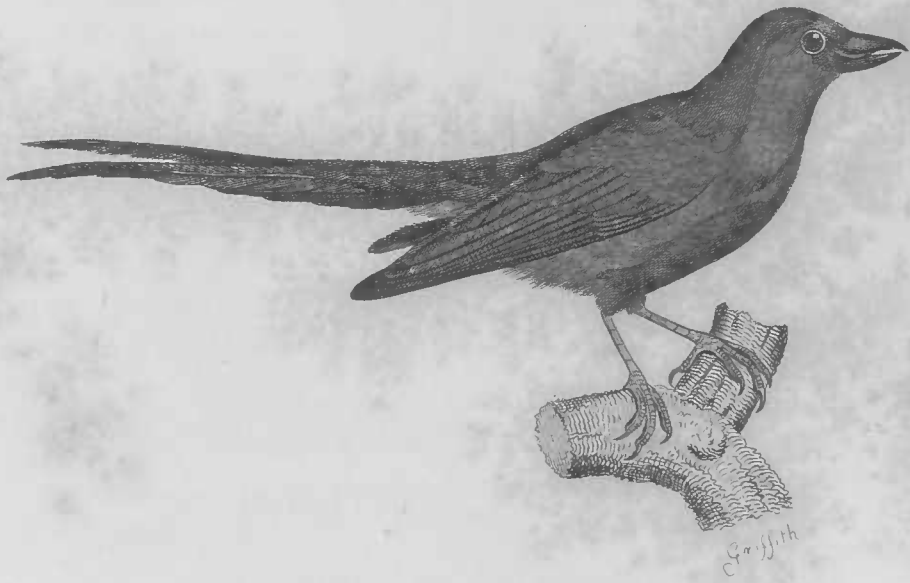
GENUS CXC.V.—COCCOTHAUSTES, Brisson.
GROSBEAK.

<i>Rostrum</i> validissimum, tumidum, crassum: <i>mandibula superior</i> rectum, integrum.		<i>Beak</i> very stout, swollen, thick; the <i>upper mandible</i> straight, intire.
--	--	---

THIS genus, as now constituted, embraces a considerable number of species, varying greatly from each other in the form of the beak, and requires much elucidation: the species hereafter given are arranged in conformity with the views of Cuvier in his *Regnè Animal*, that being the only work in which they are enumerated.

Sp. 1. Co. vulgaris.

Loxia coccothraustes. *Steph. v. ix. p. 236. pl. 42.*—Britain and Europe.



COCCOTHAUSTES ? QUADRICOLOR

- Sp. 2. Co. melanura.
Loxia melanura. *Steph. v. ix. p. 312.*—China.
- Sp. 3. Co. cærulea.
Loxia cærulea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 250. pl. 47.*—Africa.
- Sp. 4. Co. cardinalis.
Loxia cardinalis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 248. pl. 46. Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. pl. ii. f. 1, 2.*—North America.
- Sp. 5. Co. fasciata.
Loxia fasciata. *Steph. v. ix. p. 328.*—Africa.
- Sp. 6. Co. chloris.
Loxia chloris. *Steph. v. ix. p. 310.*—Britain and Europe.
- Sp. 7. Co. Ludoviciana.
Loxia Ludoviciana. *Steph. v. ix. p. 278.*—Louisiana.
- Sp. 8. Co. Brasiliana.
Loxia Brasiliana. *Steph. v. ix. p. 317.*—Brasil.
- Sp. 9. Co. oryzivora.
Loxia oryzivora. *Steph. v. ix. p. 316. pl. 51.*—*Fringilla oryzivora.* *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. iii. pl. 156.*—Java, &c.
- Sp. 10. Co. astrilda.
Loxia astrilda. *Steph. v. ix. p. 254. var. a.*—Africa.
- Sp. 11. Co. Malacca.
Loxia Malacca. *Steph. v. x. p. 322.*—India, China, &c.
- Sp. 12. Co. striata.
Loxia striata. *Steph. v. x. p. 329.*—Isle of Bourbon.
- Sp. 13. Co. major.
Loxia major. *Steph. v. ix. p. 301.*—Malacca, &c.
- Sp. 14. Co. punctularia.
Loxia punctularia. *Steph. v. ix. p. 330.*—Java.
- Sp. 15. Co. Molucca.
Loxia Molucca. *Steph. v. ix. p. 331.*—Moluccas.
- Sp. 16. Co. sanguinirostris.
Loxia sanguinirostris a. *Steph. v. ix. p. 256?*—Africa.
- Sp. 17. Co? cyanopsis.
Emberiza cyanopsis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 406.*—Java.
- Sp. 18. Co? quadricolor.
Emberiza quadricolor. *Steph. v. ix. p. 405. pl. 61. f. 1.*—Fringilla.

gilla sphecura. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 96. *f.* 1, 2. male; *f.* 3. female.
—Java.

Sp. 19. *Co?* *Canadensis.*

Emberiza cærulea. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 408.—Canada.

Sp. 20. *Co. aurantia.*

Loxia aurantia. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 320.—Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 21. *Co. Javensis.*

Loxia Javensis. *Steph. v. x. p.* 300.—Java.

THERE are probably several other species which might be included in this genus, but I have refrained from introducing more than the above, being fearful of increasing its already too far extended limits: among the birds above referred to it may be observed that *Co. vulgaris*, *Brasiliana*, *Orzyzivora*, *Brasiliana*, and *Cardinalis*, differ greatly from each other in the character of the beak and in general habit.

GENUS CXCVI.—PITYLUS, Cuvier.

<i>Rostrum</i> validum, subcompressum, supra arcuatum: <i>mandibula superior marginibus in medio dentiforme dilatatis.</i>	<i>Beak</i> stout, slightly compressed, arcuated above: the <i>upper mandible</i> , with its margins, with a tooth-like dilation in the middle.
--	---

PYRRHULA (*pars*) Temminck.

Sp. 1. *Pi. grossa.*

Loxia grossa. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 253.—Surinam.

Sp. 2. *Pi. Canadensis.*

Loxia Canadensis. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 269.—Cayenne.

Sp. 3. *Pi. erythromelas.*

Loxia erythromelas. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 243. *pl.* 45.—Cayenne.

Sp. 4. *Pi. Portoricensis.*

Pi. niger torque lunato nuchali ; gulâ, collo anticè, crissoque rufo-ferrugineis.

Black Pitylus with a lunar nuchal collar ; the throat, neck in front, and vent red-rust-colour.

Loxia Portoricensis. *Daud. Orn. v. ii. p. 411.*—Portorico Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. 273.*

INHABITS Portorico. Length seven inches : beak and legs black : plumage in general dark black : on the top of the head a broad rufo-ferruginous crescent, each end of it prolonged on the sides of the neck : throat and neck before, the same in colour ; also the vent. The female dusky greyish-brown, the vent only being ferruginous : beak and legs brown.

Sp. 5. *Pi?* *gularis.*

Pi. atro-niger suprâ reflexû cyaneo ; mento rufo ; uropygio crissoque fuscis.

Dark-black Pitylus with a blue gloss on the upper parts ; the chin rufous ; the rump and vent brown.

Loxia gularis. *Dand. Orn. ii. 412.*—Rufous-chinned Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 273.*

INHABITS Florida : size of a Hawfinch. Length seven inches : beak and legs black : plumage deep black, with a gloss of blue on the upper parts, quills, and tail : chin rufous : rump and vent brown : tail a trifle forked ; the two outer feathers tipped with a white spot.

Sp. 6. *Pi?* *violacea.*

Loxia violacea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 249.*—

GENUS CXCVII.—LOXIA, Ray. CROSSBILL.

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, lateratim compressum, forficatum: <i>mandibulæ</i> inversè aduncæ.	<i>Beak</i> straight, laterally compressed, forficated: the <i>mandibles</i> inversely hooked.
--	--

CRUCIROSTRA, Cuvier.—CURVIROSTRA, Scopoli.

Sp. 1. *Lo. curvirostra*.*Crucirostra vulgaris*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 231. pl. 41.*—Britain and Europe.Sp. 2. *Lo. pytiopsittacus*. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. 327.*—Greater Crossbill. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 208.*—Europe.Sp. 3. *Lo? leucoptera*.*Crucirostra leucoptera*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 233.*—North America.

GENUS CXCVIII.—PSITTIROSTRA, Temminck.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, valdè curvatum, basi subtumidum; <i>mandibula superior</i> ad apicem inferioris incurvum; <i>inferior</i> latissima, rotundata, apice obtusâ.	<i>Beak</i> short, much curved, its base a little swollen; the <i>upper mandible</i> incurved towards the tip of the lower; the <i>lower</i> very broad, rounded, with its tip obtuse.
---	--

<i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranulâ pilosâ semitectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, half-covered by a pilose membrane.
---	--

<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, remex primâ obsoletâ, secundâ tertiâ brevior.	<i>Wings</i> moderate, first <i>quill</i> obsolete, second shorter than the third.
---	--

<i>Pedes</i> mediocres: <i>tarsi</i> digitus medius longiores; <i>digiti</i> fissi, laterales æquales.	<i>Legs</i> moderate; <i>tarsi</i> longer than the middle toe; <i>toes</i> cleft, the lateral ones equal.
--	---

Sp. 1. Ps. Sandvicensis.

Loxia psittacea. *Steph. v. ix. p. 268.*—The Sandwich Islands.

M. TEMMINCK possesses a drawing of a second species, which is entirely green, with a grey head.

GENUS CXCIX.—COLIUS Auctorum, COLY.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi crassum, suprâ convexum, subtus planiusculum, integrum, apice deflexum.	<i>Beak</i> thick at the base, convex above, rather flat beneath, intire, its tip deflexed.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ ad basin pennis subtectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, clothed with small feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, tetradactyli, <i>digitis</i> ad imum fissis, uno postico versatilo.	<i>Legs</i> simple, four-toed, the <i>toes</i> cleft to their origin, the hinder one versatile.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata.	<i>Tail</i> elongated.

Sp. 1. Co. Capensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 2. pl. 1.*—Co. striatus. *Steph. v. x. p. 3.*—Co. leuconotus. *Steph. v. x. p. 6.*—Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 2. Co. Panayensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 7. pl. 2.*—Isle of Panay.

Sp. 3. Co. Indicus. *Steph. v. x. p. 3.*—India.

Sp. 4. Co. Senegalensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 5.*—Co. nævius. *Steph. v. x. p. 5.*—Africa.

Sp. 5. Co? carunculatus.

Co? *suprà cæruleo-griseus fulvescente tinctus; gulâ fulvo-albidâ; collo anticè pectoreque viridi-cæruleis; corpore infrâ rufescente; rostri basi carunculâ rufescente.*

Coly? above blue-grey tinged with fulvous; with the throat fulvous-white; the neck in front and breast green-blue; the body beneath reddish; with a reddish wattle at the base of the beak.

Coliou Quiriva. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afrig. p. 43. pl. 258.*—Quiriva Coly. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. 198.*

INHABITS Africa. Size of *C. Capensis*: beak black, covered at the base with a reddish membrane, which passes round the eyes as a carunculated skin: irides red-brown: from the nostrils to the eyes a fulvous band: at the hind head a tuft of silky soft feathers: general colour of the upper parts of the body bluish-grey, with a slight fulvous tinge: the chin fulvous white: fore part of the neck and breast light greenish blue, with a fulvous tinge in some lights: breast and belly pale rufous: legs red, claws black: the female is smaller, with a shorter tail and duller plumage. Eggs four or six in number, white, spotted with brown.

Sp. 6. *Co?* *viridis*. *Steph. v. x. p. 4.*—New Holland.

Sp. 7. *Co. atro-gularis*.

Co. fronte gulâque nigris; dorso, alis, pectore, lateribusque vinaceo-fuscis, nigricante transversim fasciatis; abdomine ventreque rufescente-fuscis; pedibus rufis.

Coly with the forehead and throat black; the back, wings, breast, and sides vinous-brown transversely banded with dusky; the abdomen and belly reddish-brown; the legs rufous.

Coliou rayé à gorge noire. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq. v. vi. pl. 45.*—
Black-throated Coly. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. v. p. 202.*

INHABITS Angola. Length fourteen inches: beak and claws black: beneath yellowish-white: hind head crested, the crest hanging loosely downwards, and of a vinous grey colour: forehead before the eyes, all round the base of the beak, and the throat black: back, wings, breast, and sides light vinous brown, crossed with numerous dusky bars: the rest of the under parts light rufous-brown: beneath the wings dull rufous: ends of the quills brown; beneath the tail the same:

the tail wedged in shape, and eight inches long : legs deep red.

GENUS CC.—CISSOPIS, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breve, robustum, tumidum, versus apicem paulò compressum: <i>mandibula superior</i> apice curvata.</p> <p><i>Rictus</i> ciliatus.</p> <p><i>Remiges</i> tertiæ et quartæ longissimæ.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> short, robust, tumid, a little compressed towards the tip: the <i>upper mandible</i> curved at the tip.</p> <p><i>Gape</i> ciliated.</p> <p><i>Third</i> and <i>fourth quills</i> longest.</p>
--	---

BETHYLUS, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. Ci. Leverianus.

Lanius Leverianus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 288. pl. 38.—South America.

GENUS CCI.—STROBILOPHAGA, Vieillot.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> tumidum, suprâ convexum, validum, integrum, crassum, versus apicem aduncum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> obtusa.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> swollen, convex above, stout, intire, thick, bent down towards the tip: the <i>lower mandible</i> obtuse.</p>
---	--

CORYTHUS, Cuvier.

Sp. 1. St. enucleator.

Loxia enucleator. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 238. pl. 43.—North of Britain, Europe, and America?

TRIBE IV.—SCANSORES.

Rostrum diversum: *pedes mediocres, scansorii, plerisque tetradactyli, digiti zygodactyli, aut tribus anticis, uno postico.*

Beak various: *legs* moderate, formed for climbing, generally four-toed; the *toes* placed two and two, or three in front and one behind.

IN a tribe differing so exceedingly in external form as the present, it becomes very difficult to seize on any marked character of discrimination by which all the groups of which it is composed may be separated from those of the adjoining tribes to which they are allied; however, this one may generally be known by the feet being usually disposed in pairs, and calculated for climbing, excepting in the birds of the fourth family, whose feet are constructed with three toes before and one behind, the latter being considerably stronger and more robust than in other birds whose feet are of similar construction; but that family is distinguished from the rest of the *Incessores* by the structure of the beak, which is slender, very acute, and more or less wedged at the tip.

Toes placed two before and two behind, the latter not retractile: } { *PSITTACIDÆ*, Leach.
 } { *PICIDÆ*, Leach.

Toes, three anterior and one posterior, and scansorial; or placed in pairs, the outer hind one sometimes retractile: } { *CERTHIADÆ*, Vigors.
 } { *CUCULIDÆ*, Leach.
 } { *RAMPHASTIDÆ*, Vigors.

FAMILY I.—RAMPHASTIDÆ.

Rostrum capite longius, maximum, basi crassissimum, lateribus aut integris aut serratis: lingua pennacea vel simplex: pedes zygodactyli.

Beak longer than the head, very large, with the base very thick, the sides either entire or serrated: the *tongue* feathered or simple: the *toes* disposed in pairs.

THE Ramphastidæ all inhabit the southern hemisphere of the globe: they are known by their enormous beak; they fly in small troops, and are nourished upon fruits and insects, and during the period of incubation they devour eggs and small birds. They represent the Hornbills of the old world.

GENUS CCII.—SCYTHROPS, Latham. CHANNEL-BILL.

<i>Rostrum</i> suprâ convexum, integrum, lateratim compressum, apice incurvo: <i>mandibula superior</i> longitudinaliter sulcata.	<i>Beak</i> convex above, intire, laterally compressed, incurved at the tip: the <i>upper mandible</i> longitudinally grooved.
<i>Nares</i> basales, nudæ, rotundatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, naked, rounded.
<i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> naked.
<i>Lingua</i> haud pennacea.	<i>Tongue</i> not feathered.

Sp. 1. Sc. Australasia. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 378. pl. 50.—Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 290.—New Holland.

GENUS CCIII.—RAMPHASTOS Auctorum. TOUCAN.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi capite ampliùs, suprâ convexum, extrorsum serratum, apice subincurvato.	<i>Beak</i> broader than the head at the base, above convex, externally serrated, a little incurved at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> verticales, pone basi rostri sitæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> vertical, placed near the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> angusta, elongata, pennacea.	<i>Tongue</i> long, narrow, and feathered.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, æqualis.	<i>Tail</i> short, even.

TUCANA, Brisson.

TOUCANS are all natives of the hotter regions of South America: they are remarkable for the great size of their beaks: their plumage is usually black, with brilliant colours on the throat, breast, and rump.

Sp. 1. *Ra. toco*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 361. pl. 46.

Sp. 2. *Ra. carinatus*. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* v. i. p. 45.—*Ra. Tucanus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 362.

Sp. 3. *Ra. Tucanus*.

Rh. nigricans fasciâ abdominali; crisso uropygioque flavis.

Dusky Toucan with an abdominal band; the vent and rump yellow.

Ramphastos Tucanus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. p. 151.

BEAK yellowish, with a black band towards the base: neck beneath and cheeks white.

Sp. 4. *Ra. vitellinus*. *Illiger. Swain. Zool. Illust.* v. i. pl. 56.

Rh. niger gulâ flavo aurantiâ; lateribus auribusque albis; fasciâ pectorali tegminibusque rubris; rostro nigro fasciâ basali cæruleâ; culmine subcurvato convexo; lateribus incrassatis.

Black Toucan with the throat golden-yellow; the sides and ears white; a pectoral band and the wing-coverts red; the beak black with a blue bar at the base; the culmen somewhat curved and convex; the edges thickened.

Ramphastos maximus. *Cuvier?*—*Le grand Toucan à ventre rouge. Le Vaill. Touc. pl. 6. var?*

THIS species differs from the last, not only in colour but in the form of the beak, which is less curved than in that species, has the top convex and obscure pink, not flat and blue; the belt at the base is always vivid blue: it varies a trifle in colour, some specimens having the throat nearly white, and the upper tail-coverts sulphureous; others the head

brownish, and the pectoral bar broad. The young have the white on the sides of the throat tinged with grey.

Sp. 5. *Ra. piscivorus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 363.

Sp. 6. *Ra. Aldrovandi*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 366.

Sp. 7. *Ra. erythrorhynchus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 367. pl. 47.

Sp. 8. *Ra. bicolorus*. *Swain. Zool. Illustr.* v. ii. pl. 108.

RA. nigricans pectore, abdomine, crisso uropygioque rubris, gulâ luteâ.

Dusky Toucan with the breast, abdomen, vent, and rump red; the throat yellow.

Ramphastos bicolorus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. p. 151.—*Le petit Toucan à ventre rouge. Le Vaill. Touc.* pl. 8.

INHABITS Southern Brazil. “Length about sixteen inches: beak three inches and a half; shorter and thicker along the back than that of any other species; this part is also broad and quite flat; the serratures of the margin small, and the upper mandible only edged with a line of red; the sides are compressed, and the colours greenish-yellow: the orbits chesnut red, and the legs delicate fine blue.”—*Swainson*. Plumage black, with the throat golden yellow: a broad red pectoral band, and red tail-coverts.

Sp. 9. *Ra. ambiguus*. *Swain. Zool. Illustr.* v. iii. pl. 168.

RA. niger jugulo flavo: mandibulæ superioris parte superiore flavâ, transversè maculatâ, strigâ viridi obliquè divisâ; mandibulâ inferiore nigrâ.

Black Toucan with the throat yellow; the upper mandible black, the upper half yellow, with an oblique green stripe and transverse spots; the under mandible black.

INHABITS ——— ?

GENUS CCIV.—PTEROGLOSSUS, Illiger. ARACARI.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi capite angustior, suprâ convexum, extorsum serratum, apice curvato.		<i>Beak</i> narrower than the head at the base, convex above, externally serrated, its tip curved.
<i>Nares</i> verticales, in basin rostri positæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> vertical, placed at the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> angusta, pennacea.		<i>Tongue</i> narrow, feathered.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata, cuneata.		<i>Tail</i> elongated, wedged.

ARACARIS are found in the same regions as the Toucans; their beak is somewhat smaller in proportion, and their plumage is generally green or greenish, with red or yellow on the throat and breast; and all (but the last species) have the head and throat black in the males, and chesnut or grey in the females.

Sp. 1. Pt. Aracari.

Ramphastos Aracari. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 371. pl. 49.*

Sp. 2. Pt. viridis. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. iii. pl. 169.*—*Ramphastos viridis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 370. pl. 48.*

Sp. 3. Pt. piscivorus.

Ramphastos piscivorus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 372.*

Sp. 4. Pt. inscriptus. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. ii. pl. 90.*

PT. *fusco-viridis* capite gulâque nigris (fæminæ castaneis); uropygio rubro; abdomine flavo; rostri fulvi, culmine basi apiceque nigris; marginibus dentatis, lineis nigris inscriptis.

Brown-green Aracari with the head and throat black (chesnut in the females); the rump red; the abdomen yellow; the beak fulvous, with the base and tip of the culmen black; the margins dentate and marked with black lines.

“ LENGTH twelve inches and a half: beak, from the angle of the mouth to the tip, two inches three

tenths long, and eight tenths across the base: the colour is deep straw, or buff-yellow; the top of the upper mandible and tips of both are black; parallel with the marginal base of the upper is a black line, which is very broad on that of the lower; the edges of both are serrated, and marked by short black lines, somewhat resembling oriental characters: at the base of the beak there is an elevated rim of deeper yellow: the ears, chin, and throat are deep chesnut, margined in front with a narrow line of black (which parts in the male are entirely black); the crown of the head and neck above also black, changing to a dark bluish-green on the wings, back, and tail: the rump crimson, and the greater quills blackish: from the breast to the vent straw-coloured yellow, with a greenish cast; the thighs and flank olive: tail wedged, near five inches long: the orbits appear to have been black: and the legs green. Guiana.”—*Swainson*.

Sp. 5. *Pt. sulcatus*. *Swain. Zool. Illustr. v. i. pl. 44.*

Pt. viridis subtus pallidior; jugulo albescente; circa oculos cæruleis; rostrum duobus sulcis longitudinalibus incisum.

Green Aracari pale beneath; with the jugulum whitish; round the eyes blue; the beak with two longitudinal grooves.

Blue-eared Toucan. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 294.*

FIGURED and thus commemorated by Mr. Swainson:—“ Total length twelve inches, of which the beak in extreme length measures three: it is much curved and more attenuated than any of the Aracaris, being thickest at the base, from which it narrows to a sharp point at the tip: the upper part is convex, and somewhat thickened; the sides are compressed,

and the upper mandible has two broad slightly indented grooves on each side: the base has a few transverse wrinkles, and the serratures deep and unequal: the lower mandible half the depth of the upper, the sides concave and the teeth less: the colour (in the dried bird) black; the base of the lower and the upper half of the superior mandible rufous, with a whitish marginal line: the nostrils are more lateral than usual, being placed in a line with the eye: the orbits naked and reddish-brown, the feathers encircling which (particularly beneath the eye) are vivid cærulean blue: the whole upper plumage is parrot-green, paler beneath, with a gloss of golden-yellow on the cheeks and sides: throat dusky white: wings short, five inches long, and rounded: inner shafts of the quills black, margined with whitish: tail cuneated, green, four inches and a half long, the four middle feathers equal: legs dusky-black."

FAMILY II.—PSITTACIDÆ.

Rostrum aduncum, validum, crassum, solidum, undique convexum, basi membranâ ornatum; mandibulâ superiore lateribus angulatis; inferiore recurvatâ, apice integrâ aut emarginatâ: lingua crassa, carnosa, rotundata, interdum apice pennacea: pedes breves; tarsi reticulati, nudi; digiti zygodactyli.

Beak hooked, stout, thick, solid, convex on all sides, furnished with a membrane at the base; with its upper mandible angulated at the sides; the lower recurved, its tip entire or notched: *tongue* thick, fleshy, rounded, sometimes feathered at the tip: *legs* short; *tarsi* reticulated, naked; *toes* placed in pairs.

PSITTACINE birds are at once distinguished by the peculiar structure of the beak: their nourishment

consists principally of fruits: they incubate in the trunks of trees, and lay but few eggs, usually two: they are of brilliant plumage, in which various tints of red and green are chiefly predominant. They are natives of the southern hemisphere of the globe, few being found far south of the equator, and none beyond the Tropic of Cancer. In climbing they are greatly assisted by their beaks. Some of the species reside on the ground, and others procure their food from the nectaries of flowers, a fact discovered in a New Holland group, which forms an interesting link in the series of affinities.

STIRPS I.—PSITTACINA, Vigors.

GENUS CCV.—PSITTACUS Auctorum. PARROT.

<i>Rostrum</i> validum, aduncum.		<i>Beak</i> stout, hooked.
<i>Facies</i> plumata.		<i>Face</i> clothed with feathers.
<i>Caput</i> magnum; <i>crista</i> nulla.		<i>Head</i> large; no crest.
<i>Corpus</i> crassum.		<i>Body</i> thick.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, quadrata.		<i>Tail</i> short, quadrate.

THERE are apparently several species of true Parrots described and figured in the valuable work of M. Spix on the new birds discovered in Brazil during the travels of Prince Maximilian, but the very limited examination I have been enabled to make of its contents has compelled me to omit them.

Sp. 1. *Ps. melanocephalus*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 542.—Mexico.

Sp. 2. *Ps. leucogaster*. *Illiger*.—*Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (*Kuhl.*) v. x. p. 70.

Ps. pectore abdomineque albis; crisso, genis, gulaque flavis; capite ochraceo.

Parrot with the breast and abdomen white; the vent, cheeks, and throat yellow; the head ochraceous.

INHABITS Brazil. Allied in form and size to the preceding: the tail, wings, back, and tibiæ green: the breast and abdomen white: the vent, cheeks, and throat yellow: the head ochraceous, here and there dusky: the beak large, white.

Sp. 3. *Ps. mitratus.* *Pr. Max.—Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 70.—Temm. Pl. Col. 207.*

Ps. sincipite coccineo sanguineo; vexillis externis cæruleis, viridi et denique flavo marginatis.

Parrot with the sinciput of a scarlet blood-colour; the outer webs blue, margined with green and yellow.

INHABITS Brazil. The head deep green: the sinciput of scarlet-blood colour; the face, occiput, and throat varied with green and scarlet: the outer webs of the quills blue, edged with blue and then with yellow: the carpus blue: the tail beneath green-blue, above green, the tip obscure blue. The female differs in having the body more olive, without the scarlet; the sinciput being bluish.

Sp. 4. *Ps. signatus.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 510.—Brazil.*

Sp. 5. *Ps. cyanogaster.* *Pr. Max.—Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 171.*

Ps. saturate-viridis rostro albo; abdomine medio cyaneo, aut viridi.

Deep-green Parrot with the beak white; the abdomen blue, or green, in the middle.

INHABITS Brazil. Of a beautiful deep green: the beak white: the middle of the abdomen blue in the male, green in the female: the tail rather long, and, with the under sides of the wings, blue green: the tip of the tail, and the outer web of its exterior feathers and of the two outer quills blue.

Sp. 6. *Ps?* brachyurus. Temminck.—*Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 72.

Ps. lineâ inter oculos et rostrum nudâ; reatricibus quatuor externis basi purpureis.

Parrot with a naked line between the beak and eyes; the four outer tail-feathers purple at the base.

INHABITS Cayenne. Length eight inches and a quarter: pale green: tail short, quadrate; its four outer feathers purple at the base: a naked line between the beak and the eyes, furnished with a few straggling hairs: beak stout.

Sp. 7. *Ps. menstruus.* Shaw, v. viii. p. 540.—Guiana, &c.

Sp. 8. *Ps. Maximiliani.* *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 72.

Ps. suprâ infraque olivaceo-viridis; fronte rubellâ; collo anticè et pectore reflexû cæruleo; remigibus splendidissime viridibus; crisso sanguineo.

Parrot olive-green above and beneath; with the forehead reddish; the neck in front and breast with a blue gloss; the quills of most splendid green; the vent blood-coloured.

INHABITS Brazil. Length nine inches: above and beneath of an olive-green: the head hoary green; the face green; the forehead reddish or brownish: the beak yellowish, with its base obscure: the neck in front and the breast with a cærulean gloss: the quills

and intermediate tail-feathers most splendid green; the lateral tail-feathers, with the tips of the outer webs blue; the base, inner webs, and vent sanguineous.

Sp. 9. *Ps. purpureus*. *Kuhl.*

Ps. menstruus, fœm? *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 540.—Guiana.

Sp. 10. *Ps. sordidus*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. p. 148.

Ps. guld rectricibusque lateribus externè cœruleis; crisso sanguineo; latere infero rufo-brunnescente.

Parrot with the throat and lateral tail-feathers externally blue; the vent blood-colour; the under side red-brown.

Dusky Parrot. *Edwards Glean.*—Perroquet brun. *Le Vaill. Perr. pl.* 104.—*Psittacus sordidus*. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)* v. x. p. 74.

INHABITS Brazil. Moderate size: allied to *Ps. menstruus*: the throat and lateral tail-feathers are blue: the head above and scapulars are greenish-brown: the vent is blood-red: the cheeks, nape, face, and wings green: the under parts reddish-brown: the beak red, yellowish towards the base.

Sp. 11. *Ps. Amazonicus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 493. *pl.* 74.—*Psittacus poikylorhynchus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 491.—*Psittacus Aurora*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 502.—*Psittacus Paradisi*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 501. *pl.* 75.—Guiana and Surinam.

Sp. 12. *Pr. æstivus*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. 146.—*Psittacus Aurora*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 508. *pl.* 76.—Brazil.

Sp. 13. *Ps. Bouqueti*. *Le Vaill. Perr.* 135.—*Psittacus cœrulifrons*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 513.—Brazil.

Sp. 14. *Ps. cyanotis*. *Temminck. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)* v. x. p. 77.—*Psittacus Brasiliensis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 514. *pl.* 77.—Peru.

Sp. 15. *Ps. erythrurus*. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)* v. x. p. 77.

Ps. viridis plumarum lateris inferioris et dorsalium basi flavis; caudâ alarumque margine interno coccineis, illâ fasciâ apicali-flavâ.

Green Parrot with the feathers of the under side and the base of the dorsal ones yellow; the tail and inner edge of the wings scarlet, the last with a terminal yellow bar.

INHABITS Brazil. Size and form of *Ps. Amazonicus*: the general colour green, with the feathers of the under side and of the base yellow at the base, and edged with black: the tail and inner margin of the wings scarlet, with a terminal yellow fascia: the sinciput and space between the beak and eyes red-purple: the face and throat blue; the base of the feathers red, those of the occiput margined with blue.

Sp. 16. *Ps. vinaceus*. *Pr. Max. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 77. Buff. Pl. Enl. 792.*

Ps. margine frontali, ad oculos producto, rubro; genis, collo antice pectoreque vinaceis; plumarum marginibus dilute viridibus; alarum margine aureo.

Parrot with the forehead to the eyes red; the cheeks, neck in front and breast vinaceous; the edges of the feathers pale green; the margins of the wings golden.

INHABITS Brazil. Length thirteen inches and three quarters: the beak scarlet, the tip and base whitish-horn-colour: the plumage above green, the edges of the feathers obscure: the forehead to the eyes red: the cheeks, neck in front, and breast vinaceous, the margin of the feathers pale green: the abdomen and tibiæ deep green: the feathers on the sides obscurely edged, and those of the neck behind broad, truncated: the inner web of the quills dusky, the outer green, with the tips blue; the four poste-

rior, with the exterior web, scarlet in the middle : the tail green, with the three outer feathers scarlet in the middle ; and towards the tip greenish-yellow : the edge of the wing golden, the inner coverts green.

Sp. 17. *Ps. Dufresnianus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 513.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 18. *Ps. autumnalis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 516.*—Brazil.

Sp. 19. *Ps. havanensis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 531.*—Mexico.

Sp. 20. *Ps. leucocephalus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 517. pl. 76.*—St. Domingo.

Sp. 21. *Ps. albifrons*. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 80.*—*Ps. leucocephalus*; young male. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 519.*
—Inhabits ——— ?

Sp. 22. *Ps. pulverulentus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 511.*—Cayenne and Brazil.

Sp. 23. *Ps. festivus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 521.*—Guiana.

Sp. 24. *Ps. cactorum*. *Prin. Max. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 82.*

Ps. late viridis pectore abdomineque læte aurantiis; caudâ dilute viridi; remigium vexillis externis apicibusque cæruleis.

Deep green Parrot with the breast and abdomen deep orange ; the tail dull green ; the outer webs of the quills and their tips blue.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eleven inches and a quarter : the upper side deep green ; the crown and hinder neck varied with brown : the sides of the head green, the neck in front dull olive-brown : the breast and abdomen deep orange : the tibiæ and vent yellow-green : the tail pale green ; the outer webs of the quills and the tips blue : the under-coverts varied with dull and obscure green.

Sp. 25. *Ps?* *accipitrinus*. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 82.*—*Psittacus Clusii*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 482.*—Guiana.

- Sp. 26. Ps? Senegalus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 544.*—Senegal.
 Sp. 27. Ps. erythacus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 486.*—Africa.
 Sp. 28. Ps. Le Vaillantii. *Latham.*—*Psittacus infuscatus.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 523.*—Africa.
 Sp. 29. Ps. spadiceocephalus. *Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 84.*
Ps. capite toto maculâque humerum parvâ castaneis; tectricibus inferioribus cyaneis.
 Parrot with the entire head and a small spot on the shoulder chesnut; the under coverts blue.

INHABITS Java. The size and form of *Ps. melanocephalus*: the entire head, and a small spot on the shoulder, chesnut: the body thick, green, deeper above: the lower wing-coverts blue: the tail quadrate, with the inner webs yellow.

- Sp. 30. Ps. gramineus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 520.*—Amboyna?
 Sp. 31. Ps. Sinensis. *Lath.*—*Psittacus lateralis.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 490.*—China.
 Sp. 32. Ps? Geoffroyi. *Le Vaill.*—*Psittacus personatus.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 544.*—New Holland.
 Sp. 33. Ps? Nestor. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 522.*—New Holland.
 Sp. 34. Ps? macrorhynchus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 530. pl. 79.*

GENUS CCVI.—ANDROGLOSSA, Vigors.

THE characters of this genus have not been published; neither is the type pointed out by Mr. Vigors—who has merely given the above name in his observations on the Psittacidæ in the second volume of the Zoological Journal:—the species of which it is composed, however, are included among those of the foregoing genus *Psittacus* in this arrangement.

STIRPS II.—PLYCTOLOPHINA, Vigors.

GENUS CCVII.—PLYCTOLOPHUS, Vieillot. COCKATOO.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> magnum, crassum, maxime aduncum: <i>mandibula superior</i> marginibus dilatatis; <i>inferior</i> integra.</p> <p><i>Caput</i> crista plicatili aut pendula ornatum.</p> <p><i>Periophthalmæ</i> nudæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> brevis, quadrata, æqualis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> large, thick, much hooked: the <i>upper mandible</i> with its edges dilated; the <i>lower</i> intire.</p> <p><i>Head</i> furnished with a folding or pendulous crest.</p> <p><i>Periophthalmæ</i> naked.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> short, quadrate, even.</p>
--	---

THESE birds are generally white, or of pale colours; they inhabit the more distant parts of India; are very docile, and frequent marshy places.

Sp. 1. Pl. Moluccensis.

Psittacus cristatus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 478. pl. 72.—Molucca Islands.

Sp. 2. Pl. Philippinarum.

Psittacus Philippinarum. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 481.—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 3. Pl. sulphureus.

Psittacus sulphureus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 480. pl. 73.—The Molucca Islands.

Sp. 4. Pl. galeritus.

Psittacus galeritus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 479.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. Pl. tenuirostris.

PL. *cristâ parva frontali applanatâ et depressâ erectili albâ; basi rosaceâ; loris roseis; rostro flavo gracili.*

Cockatoo with a small frontal white crest, rosy at the base; the beak yellow and slender.



Goussier

CALYPTORYNCHUS COOKII.

Psittacus tenuirostris. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 88.*

INHABITS New Holland. Size of *Pl. sulphureus*: of a rosy white: the frontal crest small and white, with its base rosy: lores rosy: tail nearly all sulphureous: beak yellow; slender, straight, and porrect.

GENUS CCVIII.—CALYPTORYNCHUS, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre.	<i>Beak</i> moderate.
<i>Caput</i> cristatum.	<i>Head</i> crested.
<i>Periophthalmæ</i> nudæ.	<i>Periophthalmæ</i> naked.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, subquadrata.	<i>Tail</i> short, nearly quadrate.
<i>Tarsi</i> breves.	<i>Tarsi</i> short.

THE birds of this genus are all natives of New Holland: they feed chiefly on roots. The generic character not having been published, I have merely given the above concise definition, and must refer my readers to the fifteenth volume of the Linnean Transactions, now in the press, in which they will find them accurately laid down by Mr. Vigors: the same remark may also apply to the genera *Nanodes* and *Trichoglossus* of the same author.

Sp. 1. Ca. *Banksii*.

Psittacus Banksii. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 476.*

Sp. 2. Ca. *funereus*.

Psittacus Banksii var.—Funereal Cockatoo. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 477.*

Sp. 3. Ca. *Cookii*.

Psittacus Cookii. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 111.*—*Psittacus Banksii* var: or Crimson-tailed Cockatoo. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 477.*—*Psittacus Leachii.* *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 91. pl. iii.*

Sp. 4. Ca? *Temminckii*.

CA. *viridi-niger rectricum quinque exteriorum parte medid cocineâ, fasciis quatuor aut quinque nigris.*

Green-black Calyptorhynchus with the middle portion of the five outer tail-feathers scarlet, with four or five black bars.

Psittacus Temminckii. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 89.*

LENGTH sixteen and a half inches : head scarcely crested : the beak broad, carinated at top, horny : the neck and under side brown : the back and wings black, with a green gloss : the middle portion of the five outer tail-feathers crimson, with four or five black bands, more or less defined ; the two middle feathers black.

Sp. 5. Ca. galeatus.

Psittacus galeatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 523.*

Sp. 6. Ca. Eos.

CA. *capite, collo, omni latere inferiore et alarum latere interno roseis, ceteris plumis canis.*

Calyptorhynchus with the head, neck, all the under parts, and inner surface of the wings rose-colour, the rest of the plumage grey.

Psittacus Eos. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 88.*

—*Temm. Pl. Col. 81.*—Kakatœ rose. *Vieil. Gal. des Ois. pl. 25.*

LENGTH about twelve inches : the head, which is furnished with a small crest, the neck, and all the under parts of the body are bright red, or rose-colour : the upper parts are of a clear grey tint, rather deepest on the wings and tail : the under wing-coverts are rose-colour, and those of the tail grey : the legs are grey and the beak yellowish : the eyes are surrounded by a small naked space of a livid hue.

GENUS CCIX.—MICROGLOSSUM, Geoffroy.

<i>Rostrum</i> validissimum, maxime arcuatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> maxima, marginibus denticulatis; <i>inferior</i> brevissima profundè emarginata.	<i>Beak</i> very stout, much arched: the <i>upper mandible</i> large with its edges denticulated; the <i>lower</i> very short, deeply emarginated.
<i>Caput</i> cristatum: <i>crista</i> plumis angustatis.	<i>Head</i> crested; the <i>crest</i> with narrow feathers.
<i>Facies</i> nuda.	<i>Face</i> naked.
<i>Lingua</i> cylindrica, elongata, tubulata.	<i>Tongue</i> cylindric, elongated, tubular.
<i>Cauda</i> quadrata, æqualis.	<i>Tail</i> quadrate, even.
<i>Tarsi</i> brevissimi.	<i>Tarsi</i> short.

Two species only are known of this genus.

Sp. 1. *Mi. aterrimum*.

Psittacus aterrimus. *Gmel.*—*Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (*Kuhl.*) v. x. p. 91.—*Psittacus gigas*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 474. Description from Edwards.—Ceylon.

Sp. 2. *Mi. Goliath*.

Psittacus goliath. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (*Kuhl.*) v. x. p. 92.—*Psittacus gigas*. *Shaw*, v. viii. pl. 71.—India.

STIRPS III.—MACROCERCINA? Vigors.

GENUS CCX.—MACROCERCUS, Vieillot. MACCAW.

<i>Rostrum</i> , <i>mandibulâ inferiore</i> apice transversè crenulatâ.	<i>Beak</i> , with its <i>lower mandible</i> transversely crenulated at its tip.
<i>Facies</i> nuda, aut lineis plumatis striata.	<i>Face</i> naked, or striped with feathered lines.
<i>Cauda</i> longissima, cuneiforma, acuta.	<i>Tail</i> very long, wedged, acute.

ARARA, Spix.

MACCAWS are natives of America, and are adorned with highly splendid plumage: they are large birds; they do not congregate, but live in pairs. Many new species are described and figured by M. Spix, which are necessarily omitted, for the reasons stated under the genus *Psittacus*.

Sp. 1. Ma. Macao.

Psitticus Macao. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 386. pl. 53.—L'Ara Macao. *Le Vaill. Per.* pl. 1.—South America and West Indies.

Sp. 2. Ma. Aracanga.

MA. *coccineus alarum tectricibus majoribus flavis viridi cæruleoque terminatis*.

Scarlet Maccaw with the greater wing-coverts yellow, tipped with green and blue.

Psittacus Aracanga. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 139. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 16.—L'Aracanga. *Le Vaill. Per.* pl. 2.

INHABITS Guiana and Surinam. Length two feet ten inches: scarlet, with the greater wing-coverts yellow tipped with green and blue: the quills above blue, beneath rufous: the cheeks naked and rugged.

Sp. 3. Ma. Makarouanna.

MA. *coccineus collo postico flavo*.

Scarlet Maccaw with the neck yellow behind.

L'Ara tricolor. *Le Vaill. Per.* pl. 3.—*Psittacus tricolor*. *Nova Act. Acad. Cur.* (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 16.

INHABITS South America. Much less than the preceding bird: the head above and its under side scarlet-red: the neck yellow behind: the wings blue, with their upper coverts brown-red: the tail red;

its lateral feathers blue : cheeks naked with plumose lines.

Sp. 4. Ma? augustus.

Psittacus augustus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 393.*

Sp. 5. Ma. Ararauna.

Psittacus Ararauna. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 391. pl. 54.*

Sp. 6. Ma. ambiguus.

MA. fuscescente-viridis fronte coccineâ; regione circum faciem et mandibulam brunnescente.

Brown-green Maccaw with the forehead scarlet ; the region round the face and the mandible brownish.

Psittacus ambiguus. *Becks. Nova Act. Acad. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. pl. 17.—Le grand Ara militaire. Le Vaill. Per. pl. 6.*

INHABITS South America. Length upwards of two feet : of a brown-green, with the forehead scarlet, the quills and rump blue : the tail beneath yellowish, above rufous, the tip blue : the cheeks naked, with plumose lines : the space round the face and the mandible brownish : the beak of a dusky brown colour, very stout, elongated and less curved than in the following species.

Sp. 7. Ma. militaris.

Psittacus militaris. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 395.—L'Ara militaire. Le Vaill. Per. pl. 4.—Guiana.*

Sp. 8. Ma. severus.

Psittacus severus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 397.—Brazil.*

Sp. 9. Ma. Makavouanna.

Psittacus Makavouanna. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 398.—Cayenne.*

Sp. 10. Ma. Illigeri.

MA. fronte ex aurantio-rubrá; caudâ latere superiore purpurascente.

Maccaw with the forehead of an orange-red ; the upper side of the tail purplish.

Psittacus Illigerus. *Temm. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)*
v. x. p. 19.

INHABITS Brazil. Length thirteen inches: the forehead is of an orange-red: the head and neck are green-blue, the tips of the quills and of the tail-feathers are blue: the upper side of the tail purplish, the lower yellowish: the inner wing-coverts and the rest of the bird green, with purple spots on the lower part of the abdomen.

GENUS CCXI.—ANODORHYNCHUS, Spix.

THE type of this genus, which is uncharacterized by Spix, is called by him *An. Maximiliani*, in honour of the illustrious and scientific prince, whose zeal has enriched ornithology (as well as other branches of zoology) with so many new and highly interesting subjects, and furnished the above gentleman with such ample means for illustrating the productions of the extensive country to which his labours were directed. I have to express my regret at not being able to give a more perfect view of the contents of his valuable work than what is contained under the genus *Aratinga* and one or two others, established by M. Spix.—A figure is given of this bird in plate xi. of the *Avium Nova species, &c.*

STIRPS IV.—PALEORNINA, Vigors.

GENUS CCXII.—PSITTACARA, Vigors.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> crassum, subbreve ; <i>mandibula superior</i> apice compressa ; <i>inferior</i> bre- vissima introrsum incli- nata, profundè emarginata.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres ; remige primâ et quartâ æqualibus, tertiâ paulò longiore, secundâ longissima : primæ pogonio interno leviter propè me- dium emarginato ; secundæ ad quintam inclusam po- goniis externis in medio gradatim latioribus.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> longa, gradata.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> subfortes ; <i>tarsi</i> brevi- bus.</p> <p><i>Caput</i> plumosum : <i>orbitæ</i> nudæ.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> stout, rather short, the <i>upper mandible</i> com- pressed at the tip ; the <i>lower</i> very short, inclined inwardly and deeply notched.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> moderate : the first and fourth quill equal, the third rather long, the se- cond longest : the inner web of the first slightly notched towards the mid- dle ; the second to the fifth inclusive, with their inner webs, gradually wi- dened in the middle.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> long, gradated.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> rather strong, with the <i>tarsi</i> short.</p> <p><i>Head</i> feathered ; <i>orbits</i> naked.</p>
--	---

ALL the species of this genera inhabit the New World.

Sp. 1. Ps. Guianensis.

Psittacus Guianensis. Shaw, viii. p. 402.—*Aratinga nobilis*.
Spix. Avium. Nova Spec. p. 36.—Guiana and Brazil.

Sp. 2. Ps. squamosus.

Psittacus squamosus. Lath.—*Psittacus versicolor*, var. Shaw,
v. viii. p. 405.

Sp. 3. *Ps. versicolor*.

Psittacus versicolor. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 405.*

Sp. 4. *Ps. vittatus*.

Psittacus vittatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 404.*

Sp. 5. *Ps. auricapillus*.

Ps. fronte coccinea; temporibus abdomine uropygioque purpureis; pectore gulâque ex rubescente-viridi-flavis; alarum tectricibus inferioribus purpureo-coccineis.

Psittacus with the forehead scarlet; the temples, abdomen, and rump purple; the breast and throat of a reddish-green-yellow; the lower wing-coverts of a purple-scarlet.

Psittacus auricapillus. *Lich. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 20.*

INHABITS Brazil. Green: the forehead scarlet: the temples, abdomen, and rump purple: the head above golden: the breast and throat of a reddish-yellow-green: the secondary quills and external primaries blue: the under wing-coverts scarlet-purple: the tail beneath yellow-black, above at the base yellow-green, the greater part of the tip blue. The young have the head above yellow-green; the anterior part of the forehead above scarlet.

Sp. 6. *Ps. leucotis*.

Ps. regione paroticâ albâ; collo pectoreque viridi-cærulescentibus, transversim albo nigroque striatis; humeris coccineis.

Psittacara with the parotic region white; the neck and breast green-blue transversely striped with black and white; the shoulder scarlet.

Psittacus leucotis. *Lich. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 21.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and a half: the head brown, varied with blue: a spot at the mandible, the tail, the rump, and lower part of the abdo-

men, chesnut-purple : the parotic region white : the neck and breast green-blue, transversely striped with black and white : the shoulders scarlet : the quills and nuchal collar blue : the back, wings, sides, the base of the tail above, and its upper and under coverts green.

Sp. 7. *Ps. frontata*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 389.*

Ps. viridis, capitis fronte cæruleo; humeris coccineis; spatio inter oculos rostrumque nudo.

Green Psittacara with the fore part of the head blue ; the shoulders scarlet ; the space between the eyes and beak naked.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half : the wings and tail above green, beneath yellowish-brown : the under coverts crimson.

Sp. 8. *Ps. Lichtensteinii*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 390.*

Ps. viridis, capite nigrescente-brunneo, posticè aureo variegato; fasciâ frontali angustâ, regione paroticâ, abdomine medio, uropygio caudâque infrâ castaneo-purpureis; torque nuchali pectoreque cæruleis; humeris coccineis.

Green Psittacara with the head dusky-brown, variegated behind with golden ; with a narrow frontal fascia, the parotic region, the middle of the abdomen, the rump, and the tail beneath, purple chesnut ; a nuchal collar and the breast blue ; the shoulders scarlet.

LENGTH ten inches and a half : the feathers of the head dusky-brown, the tips of the hinder ones margined with gold, forming a golden spot behind the ears : primary quills above blue, the first excepted, which is blue-black, with their inner webs yellow-brown at the base and dusky at the tips ; the secondaries green, internally yellow-brown at the base : the lower coverts green.

GENUS CCXIII.—NANODES, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> parvum, breve ; <i>mandibula superior</i> rotun- data, <i>inferior</i> brevis sub- emarginata. <i>Alæ</i> mediocres. <i>Pedes</i> subgraciles ; <i>tarsi</i> sub- elongati. <i>Cauda</i> elongata, gradata. <i>Caput</i> plumosum.	<i>Beak</i> small, short ; the <i>upper</i> <i>mandible</i> rounded, the <i>lower</i> short, somewhat emarginated. <i>Wings</i> moderate. <i>Legs</i> rather slender ; <i>tarsi</i> somewhat elongated. <i>Tail</i> elongated, gradated. <i>Head</i> plumose.
---	---

PEZOPORUS (*pars*)? Kuhl.

THE Nanodes appear to be confined to the vast continent of New Holland, and the islands immediately adjoining.

Sp. 1. Na. discolor.

Psittacus discolor. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 466.

Sp. 2. Na. pulchellus.

Psittacus pulchellus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 470. *Linn. Trans.* (*Temm.*) v. xiii. p. 122.—*Psittacus chrysogaster.* *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 468 ; young.

Sp. 3. Na. venustus.

NA. loris et periophthalmis flavis, aut viridi-flavis ; fasciâ angustâ frontali ad oculos productâ cæruleâ ; collo antico pectoreque læte viridibus ; abdomine flavo.

Nanodes with the lores and ophthalmic region yellow, or greenish-yellow ; a narrow frontal band from one eye to the other, blue ; the neck in front and the breast deep green ; the abdomen yellow.

Psittacus venustus. *Linn. Trans.* (*Temm.*) v. xiii. p. 121.—*Psittacus chrysostomos.* *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (*Kuhl.*) v. x. p. 51. pl. 1. ; male.

INHABITS Australia. Length eight inches and a half : lores and round the eyes yellow : a narrow blue



Griffith

NANODES VENUSTUS

band on the upper forehead, passing from eye to eye : the upper and under wing-coverts and tail above blue ; the tip of the last yellow ; its under surface black bounded by yellow : the quills and margins of the wings black, sprinkled with blue : the upper side olive-green : the neck in front and the breast deep green : the abdomen yellow. The female differs in having the lores and round the eyes yellow, the frontal fascia paler, and the rest of the plumage less brilliant.

Sp. 4. *Na. humeralis*.

NA. fronte, gulâ, lateribusque maculis coccineis; regione inter oculos et rostrum flavâ.

Nanodes with the forehead, throat, and sides with scarlet spots ; the region between the eyes and beak yellow.

Psittacus humeralis. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 47.—Perruche Banks. Le Vaill. Per. pl. 50.

SIZE of the foregoing : the forehead, throat, and spots on the sides scarlet : the space between the eyes azure : the head above, the margin of the wings and their greater and lesser coverts blue : the body green : the middle tail-feathers brownish, with blue tips : the bend of the wing purplish : the space between the beak and wings yellow : the vent reddish.

Sp. 5. *Na. undulatus*.

Psittacus undulatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 469.

Sp. 6. *Na? zonarius*.

Psittacus viridis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 465.

Sp. 7. *Na? ultramarinus*.

NA? ultramarinus, capite suprâ, pectore, carpo, tibiisque cæruleis. Ultramarine Nanodes with the head above, the breast, carpus, and tibiæ blue.

Psittacus ultramarinus. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 49.

THE forehead, neck behind, back, wings, and tail are of a fine ultramarine: the head above, the breast, carpus, and tibiæ blue: the neck in front, and the abdomen, are varied with white and brown: the upper mandible is yellow, the lower horn-colour; the wings long, tail rounded, the length of the body.

Sp. 8. Na? palmarum.

Psittacus palmarum. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 468.—Tanna.

GENUS CCXIV.—PLATYCERCUS, Vigors.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breviusculum: <i>mandibula superior</i> rotundata, dilata; <i>inferior</i> brevis, profundè emarginata, apice quadrata, myxa convexa, glabra, integra.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> rotundæ, in ceromate angusto medio emarginato, positæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> rotundatæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> lata, depressa, subrotundata, gradatâ, rec-tricibus apice subrotundis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> rather short: the <i>upper mandible</i> rounded, dilated; <i>lower</i> short, deeply emarginated, its tip quadrate, the myxa convex, glabrous, intire.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> rounded, placed in a narrow cere which is notched in the middle.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> rounded.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> broad, depressed, somewhat rounded, gradated, the feathers rather rounded at the tip.</p>
---	---

Sp. 1. Pl. Pennantii.

Psittacus Pennantii. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 410. pl. 56.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. Pl. xanthogaster.

Psittacus flavigaster. *Linn. Trans.* (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 117.

Sp. 3. Pl. eximius.

Psittacus eximius. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 411. pl. 57.—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Pl. Brownii.

PL. capite nigro, maculâ ad mandibulam albâ, cæruleo-circumdatâ.

Platycercus with the head black, and a white spot at the lower beak edged with blue.

Psittacus Brownii. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 119.*—*Brown's Parrot.* *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 139.*—*Psittacus venustus.* *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 52.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length eleven inches : beak dusky-grey ; crown of the head full black, as far as the eyes : on the cheek a large patch of white : on the upper parts of the body the feathers are black in the middle, with a margin of yellow : rump, fore part of the neck, breast and belly yellowish-white, fringed with dusky or black : shoulders and wing-coverts blue : under wing-coverts also blue : quills dusky, edged with blue : tail greatly cuneiform, blue ; the two middle feathers deeper in colour, the others growing paler towards the ends, which are nearly white : legs black.

Sp. 5. *PL. Baueri.*

PL. viridis, capite nigro ; maculâ ad mandibulam cæruleâ ; abdomine medio collique postici torque flavis.

Green Platycercus with the head black ; a blue spot at the lower mandible ; the middle of the abdomen, and a collar on the neck, yellow.

Psittacus Baueri. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 118.*—*Bauer's Parrot.* *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 120.*—*Psittacus cyanomelus.* *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 53.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length eleven inches : beak pale : head and part of the neck black : cheeks, throat and feathers which fall over the lower mandible, more or less ultramarine-blue ; neck behind dun-yellow, nearly in shape of a crescent : general colour

of the rest of the plumage ochre, fore-part of the breast, and the two middle tail-feathers green; deepest on the breast: from the last to the thighs yellow: thighs and vent pale green: the second quills ultramarine-blue: primaries black, edged with grey: under wing-coverts verditer-blue: the tail cuneiform, eight inches long; the two middle-feathers green, with blue ends, the others verditer or pale-blue: legs dusky.

Sp. 6. Pl. Tabuensis. *Vigors.*

Psittacus atropurpureus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 409.*—Tabuan Parrot. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 115. pl. xxii.*—Tongataboo.

Sp. 7. Pl. scapulatus.

Psittacus scapulatus. *Becks. Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 56.*—*Psittacus Tabuensis.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 407. pl. 55.*—Society Islands.

Sp. 8. Pl. pacificus. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. i. p. 531.*

Psittacus pacificus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 419.*—The Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Sp. 9. Pl? erythronotus.

Pl? *uropygio ex sanguineo purpureo; fronte brunnescente; rostro corneo, basi plumbeo.*

Plactycercus? with the rump of a sanguineous purple; the forehead brownish; the beak horn-coloured, with its base leaden.

Psittacus erythronotus. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 45.*

ALLIED to the immediately preceding species: the back, wing-coverts and under side olive: the rump of a sanguineous-purple: the forehead brownish: the head green: the face deep green: the beak horn-colour, with its base plumbeous, and rather stout: the tail above bluish, greenish in the middle: the quills bay brown, the stouter webs blue: the tarsi elevated.

Sp. 10. *Pl. auriceps*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. i. p. 531.*

Pl. viridis subtus pallidior, fasciâ frontali crisoque coccineis; vertice flavo.

Green Platycercus paler beneath; with a frontal band and the vent scarlet; the crown yellow.

Psittacus pacificus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. var. a.*—*Psittacus auriceps*. *Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) p. 46.*

INHABITS ———? Length about eight inches and three quarters: the beak is silvery, with its tip black: the wings and quills blue at the base: the tail-feathers green, edged with yellow, beneath yellowish.

Sp. 11. *Pl. Ulietanus*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. i. p. 533.*

Psittacus Ulietanus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 457.*—The Society Islands.

Sp. 12. *Pl?* *cornutus*.

Psittacus cornutus. *Gmel. i. 327.*—*Psittacus bisetis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 452.*—Horned Parrot. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 172. pl. xxv.*—New Caledonia, &c.

Sp. 13. *Pl. erythropterus*.

Psittacus erythropterus. *Lath.*—*Psittacus melanotis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 467.*

Sp. 14. *Pl. icterotis*.

Pl. maculâ flavâ rotundatâ à mandibulâ inde ad temporâ; capite suprâ, collo postico et latere infèriori coccineis, flavo-virid-mixtis.

Platycercus? with a round yellow spot from the mandible to the temples; the head above, neck behind, and under side scarlet, mixed with yellow-green.

Psittacus icterotus. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 120. Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 54.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length ten inches and a half: between the mandible and the temples is a round yellow spot: the head above, neck behind and

under side are scarlet varied with yellowish-green, which colour disappears in the adult: the upper side is greenish, with the base of all the feathers dusky: the margin of the wings, and base of the external greater quills, and lateral tail-feathers are blue; the intermediate feathers are olive-green: the beak is small: the tail broad, longer than the body.

Sp. 15. Pl? multicolor.

Pl? *fronte flavescente; regione interoculari mediâ rubrâ; humeris aurantiis.*

Platycercus? with the forehead yellowish; the region between the eyes red in the middle; the shoulders orange.

Psittacus multicolor. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 119. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 55.*

INHABITS New Holland. The size and form of the last mentioned species: of a splendid green: the back of an olive-green; the forehead yellowish: the region between the eyes with the middle red: the lower part of the abdomen yellow-reddish: the shoulders orange: the edge of the wing, lower coverts and external web of the quills blue, the inner web black: the tail much gradated, blue, mixed with black and green: the beak horn-coloured: the tarsi elongated.

Sp. 16. Pl? setarius.

Pl. *sincipite circumscripte cinerascenti cæruleo; inter oculos maculâ rubrâ; inter collum et dorsum fasciâ ochraceo-aurantiâ; reatricibus duabus intermediis longioribus et harum parti producto scapis nudis.*

Platycercus with the sinciput surrounded by greyish-blue; between the beak and eyes a red spot; between the neck and back an ochraceous-orange band; the two middle tail-feathers elongated, with part of the shafts naked.



PLATYCERCUS ? SETARIUS

Psittacus setarius. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 15.—*Psittacus platurus*. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)* v. x. p. 43.—Racked-tailed Parrot. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. ii. with a figure.

INHABITS the Indian Archipelago. Length about eleven inches, to the tip of the middle tail-feathers: the male has the forehead, cheeks, neck, and all the under parts of the plumage of a fine green: a small band of reddish-ash extends from one eye to the other: beneath this band the colour is cærulean-blue, which covers the occiput, and sometimes the nape: on the top of the back, from one wing to the other, is a zone of light yellow in some individuals, and reddish-yellow in others: the lesser coverts and bend of the wing are of a bluish-ash, changing by degrees to ashy-green on the greater coverts: the rest of the wing-feathers and the back, the upper part of the tail-feathers, and the entire of the two middle ones, are beautiful deep green: a great portion of the caudal feathers is deep blue at the tip; and a bluish gloss is observable on the edge of the two middle feathers; the under part of the tail is clear blue: the legs are brown: the beak is horn-coloured. The supposed female differs in wanting the red band on the occiput, and the yellow zone on the top of the back.

GENUS CCXV.—PEZOPORUS, Illiger.
GROUND-PARROT.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, convexiusculum, parum deflexum.		<i>Beak</i> short, rather convex, somewhat deflexed.
<i>Tarsi</i> elevati.		<i>Tarsi</i> long.
<i>Alæ</i> rotundatæ.		<i>Wings</i> rounded.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata, gradata.		<i>Tail</i> elongated, gradated.

ONLY one species has been discovered of this genus, which lives chiefly upon the ground, and procures its food among the herbs.

Sp. 1. *Pe. formosus*. Illiger.

Psittacus terrestris. Shaw, v. viii. p. 454. pl. 66.

GENUS CCXVI.—PALÆORNIS, Vigors.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> subcrassum: <i>mandibula superior</i> dilatata, culmine rotundo, <i>inferior</i> lata, brevis, emarginata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> rather thick: the <i>upper mandible</i> with its top rounded, the <i>lower</i> broad, short, emarginated.</p>
<p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres, remigibus tribus extimis fere æqualibus, longissimis; <i>secundæ</i>, <i>tertiæ</i>, et <i>quartæ</i> pogoniis externis in medio gradatim latioribus.</p>	<p><i>Wings</i> moderate, with the three outer <i>quills</i> nearly equal and longest; the second, third, and fourth with the outer web gradually broader in the middle.</p>
<p><i>Cauda</i> gradata: rectricibus duabus mediis gracillimis cæteras longitudine mag-nopere excedentibus.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> gradated: the two middle feathers very slender and greatly exceeding the rest in length.</p>
<p><i>Pedes; tarsi</i> brevibus, debilibus; unguibus medio-cribus, subgracilibus, fal-catis.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> with short <i>tarsi</i>, weak, the claws moderate, rather slender, hooked.</p>
<p><i>Corpus</i> gracile, concinnus.</p>	<p><i>Body</i> slender, beautiful.</p>

A. *Mandibulâ inferiore brevi*.

A. With the lower mandible short.

Sp. 1. *Pa. Alexandri*. Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 49.

Psittacus Alexandri. Shaw, v. viii. p. 423. pl. 61. var. β.—

Psittacus Eupatria. Shaw, v. viii. p. 438.—Ceylon.

Sp. 2. *Pa. torquatus*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 50.*—Rose-ringed Parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 425. var. β.*—Sulphur Parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 428.*—India, Africa.

Sp. 3. *Pa. flavitorquis*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 51.*
Psittacus flavitorquis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 439.—*Psittacus annulatus. Beckst.*—India.

Sp. 4. *Pa. bitorquatus*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 51.*
PA. viridis, torque duplici, superiore cæruleo, inferiore rubro; gulâ nigrâ.

Green Palæornis, with a double collar, the upper blue, the lower red; the throat black.

Psittacus Alexandri, var. γ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 98.—Perruche à double collier, *Le Vaill. Per. pl. 32.*—Alexandrine Parrakeet. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. ii. p. 161. var. β.* Double-ringed Parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 425.*

INHABITS the Isle of Bourbon?

Sp. 5. *Pa. xanthosomus*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. 52.*
PA. lætè viridis, capitis, caudâ, remigibusque cærulescentibus tectricibus intermediis citrinis.

Deep-green Palæornis with the head, tail, and quills bluish; the intermediate coverts citron-colour.

Psittacus xanthosomus. Beckst.—Perruche à epaulette jaune. *Le Vaill. Per. pl. 61.*—Blue-headed Parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 427?*

INHABITS Ternate.

Sp. 6. *Pa. Malaccensis*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 52.*
Psittacus erubescens. Shaw, v. viii. p. 437.—*Psittacus barbatus. Beckst.*—Malacca, &c.

Sp. 7. *Pa. erythrocephalus*. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 53.*
PA. viridis, subtus flavescente-viridis; capite roseo posticè violaceo; torque nuchali gulâque nigris; maculâ humerali rufâ; rectricibus rufescentibus.

Green Palæornis beneath yellowish-green; with the head rosy, behind violet; a nuchal collar and the throat black; a humeral red spot, and the tail feathers reddish.

Blossom-headed Parrakeet. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. ii. p. 164.—Perruche à tête rouge de gingi. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 264.—Rose-headed ring Parrakeet. *Edw. pl.* 239.—Perruche à collier noir. *Le Vaill. Per. pl.* 45. var. β .—Jonquil parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii.* p. 429? *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. ii. p. 143. pl. xxiii?

INHABITS India. Length eleven inches: beak reddish; head red, with a shade of light-blue, chiefly at the hind head; chin black, narrowing into a slender line from the corners of the mouth to the hind head; beneath the black another line of pale-green, both making a kind of collar: the rest of the plumage green, inclining beneath to yellow: on the wing-coverts a dull red spot: tail six inches and a quarter long, green above: margined within with yellow, the outer-feathers shorter than the middle by four inches: legs grey.

Sp. 8. Pa. Bengalensis. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.)* v. ii. p. 54.—*Psittacus rodocephalus.* *Shaw, v. viii.* p. 434. pl. 62.—India.

Sp. 9. Pa. Pondicerianus. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.)* v. ii. p. 54.—*Psittacus mystaceus.* *Shaw, v. viii.* p. 436. pl. 63.—*Psittacus trimaculatus.* *Shaw, v. viii.* p. 457.—Javan Parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii.* p. 426.—Purple-ringed Parrakeet. *Shaw, v. viii.* p. 426.—India, Java, &c.

Sp. 10. Pa. Barrabandi. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.)* v. ii. p. 56.

PA. *viridis, sincipite gulâque aureo-flavis; fasciâ pectorali maculisque femoralibus rubris.*

Green Palæornis with the sinciput and throat golden-yellow; a band on the breast and spots on the thighs red.

Psittacus Barrabandi. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* v. i. pl. 59.—Scarlet-breasted Parrot. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. ii. p. 121.

INHABITS New Holland. Length fifteen inches: beak red: forehead to the middle of the crown yellow: behind the yellow, on the crown a shade of blue:



PALEORNIS BARRABANDI

chin and throat yellow, the latter banded on the breast by a broad scarlet band: general colour of the rest of the plumage green: thighs mixed deep red and green: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers nine inches long, the outer ones only four: quills deep green, with bluish edges: shafts of the quills and tail nearly black, under part of the latter chiefly dusky black: the wings reach to above half way on the tail: legs black.

B. *Mandibulâ inferiora elongatâ.*

B. With the lower mandible elongated.

Sp. 11. Pa. Papuensis. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. iii. p. 56.*—*Psittacus Papuensis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 440. pl. 64.*—New Guinea, or Papua.

GENUS CCXVII.—TRICHOGLOSSUS, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> subcrassum, <i>mandibula superior</i> arcuata, <i>inferior</i> subelongata.		<i>Beak</i> rather stout; the <i>upper mandible</i> arcuate, the <i>lower</i> rather elongated.
<i>Lingua</i> apice setosa.		<i>Tongue</i> bristly at the tip.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres.		<i>Wings</i> moderate.
<i>Pedes</i> breves; <i>tarsi</i> mediocres.		<i>Legs</i> short; <i>tarsi</i> moderate.
<i>Cauda</i> subbrevis.		<i>Tail</i> somewhat short.

THE Trichoglossi appear to belong to the old world, New Holland, and the Pacific Islands.

Sp. 1. Tr. hæmatopus.

Psittacus hæmatopus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 357.—*Psittacus cyanogaster. Shaw, v. viii. p. 413.*—Molucca Islands.

Sp. 2. Tr. capistratus.

Psittacus capistratus. Beckst.—*Psittacus hæmatodes*. Shaw, v. viii. p. 415.—Amboyna?

Sp. 3. Tr. concinnus.

Psittacus concinnus. Shaw, *Nat. Misc.*—New Holland.

Sp. 4. Tr. pusillus.

Psittacus pusillus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 471.—New Holland.

Sp. 5. Tr? Taitianus.

Psittacus Porphyrio. Shaw, v. viii. p. 473. pl. 70.—Otaheite.

Sp. 6. Tr? australis.

TR? *saturate viridis; fronte anticâ, mandibulæ regione, carpo et alarum tectricibus inferioribus rubris; regione interoculari cæruleo.*

Deep green Trichoglossus, with the forehead in front, the region of the mandible, bend of the wing and under wing-coverts red; the space between the eyes blue.

Psittacus australis. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 48.

INHABITS New Holland. Size and form of *Nanodes pulchellus*: a deep green; the forehead in front, the region of the mandible, the bend of the wing and its under-coverts red: the space between the beak and eyes yellowish: the region between the eyes and the margin of the wings blue: the quills black, edged with yellow: the tail-feathers narrow, long, dull red, towards the tip pale blue.

Sp. 7. Tr? chlorolepidotus.

TR? *dorso, pectore, et abdomine superiore luteis, viridi squamatis; alarum tectricibus inferioribus basique vexilli interni rectricum rubris.*

Trichoglossus with the back, breast, and upper part of the abdomen luteous, with green scales; the under wing-coverts and base of the inner webs of the tail-feathers red.

Psittacus chlorolepidotus. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.)
v. x. p. 48.

INHABITS New Holland. The size and form of *Tr. concinnus*: the back, breast, and upper belly yellow, with green scales: wings green, with their lower coverts and base of the inner web of the quills red: tail green above, reddish-yellow beneath: beak red: tarsi short, thick.

GENUS CCXVIII.—LORIUS, Vigors. LORY.

<i>Rostrum</i> subattenuatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> valdè arcuata, compressa; <i>inferior</i> elongata ferè integra.	<i>Beak</i> rather attenuated: the <i>upper mandible</i> much arched, compressed; the <i>lower</i> lengthened, nearly entire.
<i>Lingua</i> setosa, tubulosa?	<i>Tongue</i> bristly, tubular?
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres; remige <i>tertia</i> ? longissima, <i>secunda</i> et <i>prima</i> gradatim paulò brevioribus, <i>secundæ</i> , <i>tertiæ</i> , et <i>quartæ</i> pogoniis externis in medio gradatim latioribus.	<i>Wings</i> moderate: the third <i>quill</i> longest, the second and first gradually shorter, the second, third, and fourth with their outer webs gradually wider in the middle.
<i>Pedes</i> mediocres.	<i>Legs</i> moderate.
<i>Cauda</i> subbrevis, subgradata, ferè rotundata.	<i>Tail</i> rather short, a little graduated, nearly rounded.

LORIES have generally the ground-colour of their plumage of various shades of red: they all inhabit the East Indies.

Sp. 1. *Lo. grandis*.

Psittacus grandis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 533. pl. 80.—*Psittacus puniceus.* *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 464.—Moluccas.

Sp. 2. Lo. domicella.

Psittacus domicellus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 535. pl. 81.*—*Psittacus Raja.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 537. pl. 82.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 3. Lo. ruber.

Psittacus cæruleatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 539.*—Lori de la Chine. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 519.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 4. Lo. unicolor.

Psittacus unicolor. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 538.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 5. Lo. Guebiensis.

Lori écaillé. *Le Vaill. Per. 51.*—and Loris de Gueby. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 684.*—*Vide Psittacus squameus.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 463.*—*Psittacus Guebiensis.* *Shaw, v. viii. p. 462 ?*—Moluccas.

Sp. 6. Lo. incarnatus.

Psittacus incarnatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 456.*—Perruche à gorge rouge. *Le Vaill. Per. 46.*—India.

Sp. 7. Lo. Borneus.

Psittacus Borneus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 460. pl. 67.*—Borneo.

Sp. 8. Lo. tricolor.

Psittacus Lory. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 534.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 9. Lo. garrulus.

Psittacus garrulus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 536.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 10. Lo. cyanurus.

Psittacus cyanurus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 538.*—Borneo.

Sp. 11. Lo. coccineus.

Psittacus coccineus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 461. pl. 68.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 12. Lo. cucullatus.

Psittacus cucullatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 461.*—*Psittacus riciniatus.* *Becks.*—Moluccas.

Sp. 13. Lo. Novæ Guineæ.

Psittacus Novæ Guineæ. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 451.*—New Guinea.

Sp. 14. Lo. ornatus.

Psittacus ornatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 416. pl. 60.*—East Indies.

GENUS CCXIX.—BROTOGERIS, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> attenuatum, compressum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> elongata, vix emarginata.		<i>Beak</i> attenuated, compressed: the <i>lower mandible</i> elongated, scarcely notched.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres: remigibus tribus primis ferè æqualibus.		<i>Wings</i> moderate: the three first <i>quills</i> nearly even.
<i>Pedes</i> mediocres.		<i>Legs</i> moderate.
<i>Cauda</i> subelongata, gradata.		<i>Tail</i> rather elongated, graduated.

Sp. 1. Br. pyrrhopterus. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.)* v. ii. p. 394.

Psittacus pyrrhopterus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 470. Zool. Journ. (Vigors.)* v. i. p. 535. *pl. supp. 4.*—Southern Islands.

Sp. 2. Br. Sparmanni.

BR. *toto corpore cæruleo.*

Brotogeris with the entire body blue.

Psittacus Sparmanni. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)* v. x. p. 68.—Perruche Sparman. *Le Vaill. Per.* 66.

INHABITS Otaheite. Length six inches: the entire body blue, with the feathers of the head narrow and lucid: the neck in front bluish-white: the beak and legs red: the tail shorter than the body.

Sp. 3. Br. fringillaceus.

Psittacus pipilans. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 472. pl. 69.*—Southern Islands.

Sp. 4. Br? phigy.

Psittacus coccineus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 472.*—New Holland.

GENUS CCXX.—ARATINGA, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracilum, dentatum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, dentated.
<i>Orbitæ</i> nudiusculæ; <i>genæ</i> angustæ, vix vel raro nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> rather naked: <i>cheeks</i> narrow, scarcely naked.
<i>Cauda</i> longiuscula, cuneata; <i>rectricibus</i> intermediis longioribus.	<i>Tail</i> rather long, wedged, the intermediate feathers lengthened.

THIS genus, which apparently unites the Maccaws with the long-tailed Parrakeets on the one side, and the latter with the short-tailed or true Parrakeets on the other, is peculiar to the New World; they have also an affinity to the Psitticaræ, which commence the present stirps.

Sp. 1. Ar. Carolinæ Augustæ. *Spix, Avium Nov. Spec. p. 29. pl. xii.*

AR. *marginibus aureo-luteus; remigibus viridibus; caudâ totâ aureo-luteâ; rostro flavo-albido.*

Rather large Aratinga of a golden-yellow; with the quills green; the entire tail golden-yellow; the beak yellow-white.

INHABITS Brazil. Body above and beneath spotless golden-yellow, with the feathers white at the base: cheeks somewhat plumose: orbits rather naked, yellowish: the wing-coverts and edges of the axillæ luteous: the wings above and beneath golden yellow; quills greenish, dusky on the inner webs; tail above and beneath golden-yellow, the shafts white: beak yellowish-white.

Sp. 2. *Ar. hæmorrhous*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 29. pl. xii.*
AR. viridis, caudâ subtus sanguineâ, apice flavo livescente; vexillo
rectricium interno sanguineo, externo viridi; fronte cerulescente.
 Green Aratinga with the tail beneath sanguineous, its tip livid
 yellow; the inner web of its feathers yellow-sanguineous, the
 outer green; the forehead bluish.

INHABITS Brazil. Body green, immaculate: fore-
 head bluish: cheeks with green plumes: orbits some-
 what naked: wings beneath in front greenish, behind
 livescent-yellow: quills green, dusky at the tip, the
 inner web livid-brown, *shafts* black: the outer quill
 bluish: the tail green above, sanguineous beneath;
 towards the tip livid-yellowish; the two middle
 feathers spotless green; the rest, with the middle of
 the inner web sanguineous.

Sp. 3. *Ar. chrysocephalus*. *Spix. Avium Nova Spec. p. 30.*
pl. xiv.

AR. minor suprâ viridis, subtus coccineus; capite colloque auran-
tiis; fronte orbitis circum, dorso humerisque subtus purpureis;
remigibus apiceque rectricium violaceis; rostro pedibusque
nigris.

Small Aratinga above green, beneath scarlet; with the head and
 neck orange; the forehead round the orbits, the back and shoul-
 ders beneath, purple; the quills and tip of the tail-feathers
 violet: the beak and legs black.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 4. *Ar. solstitialis*.

Psittacus solstitialis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 448. pl. 65.—Brazil.

Sp. 5. *Ar. guarouba*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 31. pl. xiv. a.*
 —*Psittacus solstitialis, female. Shaw, v. viii. p. 448?—Brazil.*

Sp. 6. *Ar. xanthopterus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 31. pl. xv.*
f. 2.

AR. *minor* suprâ *subtusque viridis; tectricibus alarum ulnari-*
busque luteis; remigibusque secundariis viridibus, capite collo,
remigibusque cærulescente viridibus; caudâ viridis, apice flavo
marginatâ.

Small Aratinga above and beneath green; with the wing coverts and bend of the wings yellow; the secondary quills green; the head, neck, and quills bluish-green; the tail green, its tip margined with yellow.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 7. Ar. Carolinensis.

Psittacus Carolinensis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. p. 141.

Sp. 8. Ar. ludovicianus.

Psittacus Carolinensis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 444.—Wils. Amer. Orn.* iii. p. xxvi. f. 1.—North America.

Sp. 9. Ar. Sosove.

Psittacus Sosovè. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 552.—Psittacus Tuipara. Shaw, v. viii. p. 555.—Psittacus Tovi. Shaw, v. viii. p. 546.—Cayenne.*

Sp. 10. Ar. acutirostris. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 32. pl. xv. f. 1.*

AR? *minor* suprâ *malachitaceo-viridis, subtus flavo-viridis; remi-*
gibus medio violaceis; rostro porrecto, lateralitèr compresso.

Small Aratinga? above malachite-green, beneath yellow-green, with the quills violet in the middle; the beak porrect, laterally compressed.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 11. Ar. viridissimus. *Kuhl.*

Psittacus Sincialo. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 441.—Brazil.*

Sp. 12. Ar. rufirostris.

Psittacus Sincialo var? *Shaw, v. viii. p. 442.—Long-tailed green Parrakeet. Edwards, pl. 175.—St. Domingo.*

Sp. 13. Ar. aurifrons. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 32. pl. xv. f. 2.*

AR. *minor, viridis, fronte nec non periophthalmis croceis; hypo-*
chondriis, alis subtus, abdomine infimo dorsoque medio sangui-
nolentis; maculâ auriculari virescente vel flavido-virescente;

remigibus viridibus; apice medioque violaceis; caudâ viridilividâ; apice violacêd.

Small green Aratinga with the forehead and periopthalmiæ saffron-coloured; the hypochondriæ, wings beneath, lower abdomen, and back in the middle sanguineous; a yellowish-green spot in the ears; the quills green, the tip and middle violet; the tail livid-green, its tip violet.

INHABITS Brazil. Length nine inches and three-quarters.

Sp. 14. *Ar. cyanogularis. Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 33. pl. xvii.*

AR. viridis minor variegatus; capite fusco; striâ infrâ oculos coccineâ; barbâ maxillari viridi; maculâ post auriculari maris ferruginêd, fœminæ brunneo rufâ; axillis, abdomine dorsoque infimis caudâque subtus, flavescente purpureis; collari, pectore, remigibusque cœrulescentibus.

Small green variegated Aratinga with the head brown; a stripe of scarlet beneath the eyes; a green maxillary whisker; a spot of a ferruginous colour behind the ears of the male, and of a red-brown behind those of the female; the axillæ, lower part of the back, and abdomen, and the tail beneath, yellowish purple; the collar, breast, and quills bluish.

INHABITS Brazil. Length ten inches.

Sp. 15. *Ar. flaviventer. Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 33. pl. xviii.*

f. 1. male; f. 2. female.

AR. minor, viridis suprâ, subtus flavescens, immaculata; fronte cinereo-virescente; collo pectoreque cinereo-brunnescentibus; abdomine aurantiaco; maculâ post auriculari viridi; remigibus viridi cœruleis, caudâ suprâ viridi, subtus flavidâ.

Small Aratinga above green, beneath yellowish, immaculate, with the forehead ashy-green; the neck and breast ashy-brown; the abdomen orange; a green spot behind the ears; the quills green-blue; the tail above green, beneath yellowish.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and three-quarters.

AR. 16. Ar. Caixana. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 34. pl. xix. f. 1.*

AR. *minor suprâ viridi; collo antico cinereo-flavo; abdomine aurantiaco; remigibus secundariis sulphureis.*

Small Aratinga above green, with the neck in front ashy-yellow; the abdomen orange; the secondary quills sulphureous.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 17. Ar. Ninus. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 34. pl. xix. f. 2.*

AR. *viridis, minor, genis barbâque maxillari fusco-coccineis; maculâ auriculari griseâ; collari parvo cæruleo pectoreque virescente albo-fimbriatis; maculâ dorsi infimis abdomineque, axillis, caudâque suprâ et subtus sanguineis.*

Small green Aratinga with the cheeks and maxillary whisker brownish-scarlet; a grey auricular spot, a small blue collar, a greenish breast bordered with white; a spot on the lower back; the abdomen, axilla, and tail above and beneath sanguineous.

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and three quarters.

Sp. 18. Ar. perlatus. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 35. pl. xx. f. 1. male; f. 2. female.*

AR. *viridis, minor, genis barbisque maxillaribus viridibus; caudâ suprâ sanguineâ, subtus nigrâ; axillis alisque ad marginem subtusque coccineis; pectore margaritaceo, variegato; remigibus crissoque cæruleis.*

Small Aratinga, with the cheeks and maxillary whiskers green; the tail above sanguineous, beneath black, with the axillæ and wings on the margin and beneath scarlet; the breast pearly, variegated; the quills and vent blue.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches.

Sp. 19. Ar. fasciatus. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 25. pl. xxi. f. 1. male; f. 2. female.*

AR. minor, supra viridis, subtus variegatus; fronte subcoccineâ; collo anteriore pectoreque olivaceis, plumis fulvo nigroque terminatis, caudâ viridi, apice subtusque sanguineâ; genis nigris; barbâ maxillari viridi; maculâ auriculari brunneo-grisea.

Small Aratinga above green, beneath variegated, with the forehead crimson; the neck in front and breast olive, the feathers tipped with fulvous and black; the tail green, its tip and under surface sanguineous; the cheeks black; a green maxillary whisker, and a brown-grey spot on the ears.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and a half: allied to *Psittacara vittata*.

Sp. 20. *Ar. melanurus.* *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 36. pl. xxii. f. 1. male; f. 2. female.*

AR. minor, viridis supra et subtus; collari cœrulescente pectoreque viridi albo-fasciolatis, tectricibus alarum radialibus supra jacentibus rubris flavisque; genis barbâque viridibus; caudâ supra et subtus nigridâ.

Small Aratinga green above and beneath, with a bluish collar and greenish breast, fasciolated with white; the secondary wing-coverts red and yellow; the cheeks and whiskers green; the tail black above and below.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and a half.

Sp. 21. *Ar. canicularis.*

Psittacus canicularis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 455.—Brazil.

Sp. 22. *Ar. æruginosus.*

Psittacus æruginosus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 455.—South America.

Sp. 23. *Ar. aureus. Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 37.*

Psittacus regulus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 453.—Brazil.

Sp. 24. *Ar. pertinax. Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 37.*

Psittacus pertinax. Shaw, v. viii. p. 45.—Brazil.

Sp. 25. *Ar. virescens. Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 37.*

Psittacus virescens. Shaw, v. viii. p. 458.—Guiana.

Sp. 26. *Ar. buccalis.*

AR. mento et regione inter oculos et rostrum griseis.

Aratinga with the space between the eyes and the beak grey.

Psittacus buccalis. *Becks. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)*
p. x. f. 26.—Perruche à joues grises. *Le Vaill. Par. 67.*

INHABITS Cayenne. Size moderate: tail scarcely shorter than the body, very acute: the chin and space between the eyes and beak grey: the coverts at the base of the primary quills long and blue: the rest green, beneath yellowish.

STIRPS V.—PSITTACULINA, Vigors.

GENUS CCXXI.—PSITTACULA, Kuhl. PARRAKEET.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre.	<i>Beak</i> moderate.
<i>Facies</i> plumata.	<i>Face</i> clothed with feathers.
<i>Corpore</i> minus.	<i>Body</i> small.
<i>Cauda</i> corpore multo brevior, rotundata, acuta.	<i>Tail</i> much shorter than the body, rounded, acute.

PSITTACULUS, Spix.

THE species of this genus are found throughout the torrid zone.

Sp. 1. *Ps. passerinus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 38. pl. xxxiii.*
f. 1. male; f. 2. young; pl. xxxiv. f. 2. female.

Psittacus passerinus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 556.*—*Psittacus Capensis*.
Shaw, v. viii. p. 556.—Brazil.

Sp. 2. *Ps. St. Thomæ*.

Pr. læte viridis unicolor, regione rostrum maris cingente, flava,
femina viridi flavescente; femina fronte flavicante viridi.

Fine uniform green, with the region of the beak bounded by yellow in the *male*, by greenish-yellow in the *female*; the last with the forehead yellowish-green.

Psittacus St. Thomæ. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Car. (Kuhl.) v. x.*
p. 58.

INHABITS the Isle of St. Thomas. Length four inches and a quarter: uniform deep green, rather yellowish beneath: the region of the beak in the male bounded by yellow; in the female with greenish-yellow: the tail beneath pale yellowish-green, towards the tip of a brownish-yellow: the inner web of the wings black, the secondary quills yellowish: the beak pale: the female with the forehead yellowish-green.

Sp. 3. Ps. Tui. *Psittacus Tui*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 547.—*Psittaculus Tui*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec.* p. 39.—Cayenne and Brazil.

Sp. 4. Ps. surda.

Ps? *periothalmis nudis, cinerascentibus, remigibus secundariis apice nigris, caudâ subcuneiformi, ferrugineo-flavâ, marginibus apiceque nigris; reatricibus duabus intermediis, apice excepto, viridibus.*

Parrakeet with the periothalmi naked ash-coloured, the secondary quills black at the tips; the tail somewhat wedged, of a rusty-yellow, its edges and tip black; the two middle feathers, the tip excepted, green.

Psittacus surdus. *Illiger. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.)* v. x. p. 59.—*Psittacus ochrurus*. *Pr. Max.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length six inches and three-quarters: the beak yellow; round the eyes naked, cinereous: the face and regions of the beak yellow-brownish: the under parts deep-green, the upper and sides of the neck livid-green: the shoulder, back and rump beautiful deep-green: the secondary quills black at the tip: the scapulars olive-brown: the tail slightly wedged, rusty-yellow, with its edges and tip black; the two middle feathers, excepting the tip, green. The young have the lateral margin of the tail marked with green.

Sp. 5. *Ps. melanotus*.

Ps. dorso, scapulis uropygioque brunneo-nigris; caudâ purpureo-coccineâ, fasciâ latâ apicali et laterali cinctâ, rectricibus intermediis viridi nigroque terminatis.

Parrakeet with the back, scapulars and rump brown-black; the tail purple-scarlet, bounded by a broad terminal and lateral band; the two middle tail-feathers terminated with black and green.

Psittacus melanotus. Lichstenstein.—Psittacus erythrurus. Pr. Maximillian.—Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 59.

INHABITS Brazil. The size and form of the preceding: green: back, scapulars and rump brown-black: the abdomen sprinkled with grey: the anterior margin of the wing red: the tail purple-scarlet, bounded by a broad terminal and lateral band; the intermediate feathers tipped with black and green.

Sp. 6. *Ps. purpurata. Kuhl.*

Psittacus porphyryrus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 547.—Cayenne.

Sp. 7. *Ps. melanoptera.*

Psittacus melanopterus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 548. pl. 83.—Trinity Island, South America.

Sp. 8. *Ps. pileata.*

Psittacus pileatus. Gmel.—Psittacus Caïca. Shaw, v. viii. p. 542.—Guiana.

Sp. 9. *Ps. Barrabandi. Kuhl.*

Psittacus Caïca var.? Shaw, v. viii. p. 542.—Brazil.

Sp. 10. *Ps. ? vulturina.*

Ps? capite calvo, nigricante; torque cervicali rectricumque vexillis internis flavis, alarum tectricibus inferioribus coccineis, humeris aurantiis.

Parrakeet? with the head bald, dusky, a cervical collar and the inner webs of the tail-feathers yellow; the lower wing-coverts scarlet; the shoulders orange.

Psittacus vulturinus. Illiger.—Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 62.

INHABITS Brazil. Splendid green : head bald, dusky : the abdomen emerald-green : a collar on the cervex and inner webs of the tail-feathers yellow : the breast yellowish-olive : the lower wing-coverts scarlet : the shoulders orange : the neck dusky behind : the quills bluish-black, the edges towards the tip yellow : the tail with its tip blue.

Sp. 11. Ps. cana.

Psittacus canus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 550.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 12. Ps. Swinderniana.

Ps. torque nuchali nigra, uropygio caudæque tectricibus superioribus lazulinis : caudâ alis brevior, basi coccineâ, apice suprâ viridi, infrâ cærulescente, fasciâ nigrâ intermediâ.

Parrakeet with a black nuchal collar, the rump and upper tail-coverts lazuline colour ; the tail shorter than the wings, scarlet at its base, above green at the tip, beneath bluish with a black bar in the middle.

Psittacus Swindernianus. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 62. pl. ii.*

INHABITS Africa. The head above and nape splendid green : a black collar on the nape : the back and wings obscure-green : the rump and upper tail-coverts lazuline-colour : the face, abdomen, and lower tail-coverts yellowish-green : the breast and entire neck ochraceous-green : the tail shorter than the wings, its base scarlet, the tip above green, beneath bluish, with an intermediate black bar : the quills black, edged with green.

Sp. 13. Ps? roseicollis.

Ps. fronte et superciliis rubris ; facie colloque antico rosaceis ; caudæ tectricibus superioribus azureis.

Parrakeet with the forehead and eyebrows red ; the face and neck in front rosy ; the upper tail-coverts azure.

Psittacus roseicollis. Vieillot. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.* (Kuhl.)
v. x. p. 63.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Length six inches : beak stout : plumage pale green : the forehead and eyebrows red : the face and neck in front rosy : the lower wing-coverts blue-green : the rump and upper tail-coverts azure : the tail scarlet, with its tip bluish, a black band at the tip, the outer webs edged with green.

Sp. 14. *Ps. Galgula.*

Psittacus Galgulus. Shaw. v. viii. p. 550.—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 15. *Ps. Philippensis.*

Psittacus Philippensis. Brisson.—*Psittacus Galgulus*, var.
Shaw, v. viii. p. 550.—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 16. *Ps. vernalis.*

*Ps. viridis capite magis splendente; rostro rubro; uropygio coc-
cineo.*

Green Parakeet with the head more splendid ; the beak red ; the rump scarlet.

Psittacus vernalis. Sparmann. *Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.*
(Kuhl.) v. x. p. 65.

INHABITS Java and Timor. Size and form of *Ps. Galgulus* : green, with the head more splendid : the beak red : the under side of the body yellowish-green : the tail bluish : the rump and upper tail-coverts splendid scarlet : the throat sometimes a little tinged with flame-colour.

Sp. 17. *Ps. Indica.*

Psittacus minor. Shaw, v. viii. p. 553.—*Psittacus Asiaticus.*
Shaw, v. viii. p. 553.—India.

Sp. 18. *Ps. torquata.*

Psittacus torquatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 551.—Luzonia.

Sp. 19. *Ps. simplex.*

Ps. totus viridis, infrà dilutior; rostro pedibusque canis.

Parrakeet entirely green, paler beneath; with the beak and legs hoary.

Psittacus simplex. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 66. Sonner. Voy. à la Nouv. Guinée, p. 76. pl. 38. fig. sup.

INHABITS Luzonia. Scarcely larger than *Ps. galgula*: entirely green, paler beneath: the beak and legs hoary: the tail short.

Sp. 20. *Ps. pullaria.*

Psittacus pullarius. Shaw, v. viii. p. 549. pl. 84.—Asia and Africa.

Sp. 21. *Ps. microptera.*

Ps. fasciâ alarum transversâ latâ flavescente-viridi; caudâ fasciâ lilacinâ angustissimâ continuâ; dorso alarumque tectricibus minoribus nigris.

Parrakeet with a broad transverse yellowish-green band on the wings; a continuous very narrow lilac bar on the tail; the back and lesser wing-coverts black.

Psittacus micropterus. Nova Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. (Kuhl.) v. x. p. 67. Sonner. Voy. à la Nouv. Guinée, p. 84. pl. 41.

INHABITS Luzonia. Length six inches and a half: the beak reddish-yellow: the head, neck, abdomen, and a broad transverse band on the wings yellowish-green: the external webs of the feathers edged with blue, forming a band: the lesser quills black-green, the greater black: the tail with a lilac very narrow continued bar: the back and lesser wing-coverts black.

Sp. 22. *Ps. Malaccensis.*

Psittacus Malaccensis. Shaw, v. viii. p. 554.—Malacca.

Sp. 23. *Ps?* *incerta.*

Ps. viridis rostro rufescente; tectricibus alarum inferioribus rubris; capite suprâ uropygioque cæruleis.

POGONIA, Vieillot.—POGONIUS, Leach.

ALL the species of this genus are natives of Africa: they are more frugivorous than the species of the following genus.

Sp. 1. *Po. sulcirostris*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 2. pl. 1.*

Sp. 2. *Po. lævirostris*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 2. pl. 2.*—Barbican unibec. *Le Vaill. Barbus, pl. K. adult.*—Barbican à ventre rose. *Le Vaill. Sup. pl. a.; young.*

Sp. 3. *Po. niger*. *Temm.*—*Pogonius Stephenii*. *Leach, Zool. Misc. ii. pl. 116.*—*Bucco rufifrons*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 31.*

Sp. 4. *Po. rubescens*. *Temm?*

Po. niger collo rostroque brunneis; vertice coccineo; gulâ, jugulo, pectore, anoque albidis; ventre fulvescente.

Black Barbican with the neck and beak brown; the crown scarlet; the throat, jugulum, breast, and vent whitish; the belly fulvescent.

Barbu rubicen. Le Vaill.—*Pogonius Le Vaillantii*. *Leach, Zool. Misc. ii. pl. 117.*

Sp. 5. *Po. personatus*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 201.*

Po. cinereo-viridis vertice, gulâ, colloque anticè rubris; nuchâ pectoreque saturate niger; alis caudâque fuscis flavo marginatis; ventre virescente-albido.

Ashy-green Barbican with the crown, throat, and neck entirely red; the nape and breast deep black; the wings and tail brown, edged with yellow; the belly greenish-white.

INHABITS Africa. Length seven inches: the top of the head, the throat, and fore part of the neck are fine vermilion: the nape, sides, and fore part of the breast deep black: the mantle and back are ashy-green: the wings and tail dusky, with all the feathers (except a few of the quills) edged with yellow:

the belly is greenish-white : the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 6. *Po. rubrifrons*. Swain. *Zool. Illustr. pl.* 68.

Po. niger sincipite juguloque rubris ; alis caudâque fuscis, tegminum margine externo albo ; remigium fulvo.

Glossy-black Barbican with the fore part of the throat and the head red ; wings and tail brown ; external margin of the wing-coverts white, of the quills yellow.

Abyssinian Barbican. Lath. *Gen. Hist. v. iii. p.* 238. *pl.* liii.

MR. SWAINSON has merely given the above short description, accompanied with a good figure of the bird, which appears to agree (excepting in being a younger individual) with the above-quoted figure in Dr. Latham's work. This last author gives the following account of this bird. "Length seven inches : beak horn-colour, very dark, stout, and large, from point to gape one inch : the general colour of the plumage fine glossy black : forehead, as far as the crown, sides, including the eyes, the chin, and throat, fine crimson : upper wing-coverts black, edged on the sides with white, producing a striated appearance : quills dusky, the outer margin, for the most part, fringed with yellow : the second quills nearly as long as the prime ones : under wing-coverts pure white : tail of ten feathers two inches and a quarter long, nearly even at the end : legs dusky. Inhabits Abyssinia : observed to cling to the branches of trees like the Woodpecker."

Sp. 7. *Po. Vieilloti*. Steph. *v. ix. p.* 3. *pl. in frontispiece.*

Sp. 8. *Po. hirsutus*. Swain. *Zool. Illustr. ii. pl.* 72.

Po. *suprà fuscis, maculis sulphureis; subtus sulphureus maculis nigris interstriatis; capite juguloque nigris; pectoris plumis elongatis, pilis setaceis terminatis.*

Barbican above brown, spotted with sulphur; beneath sulphureous, with black spots: head and chin black; feathers of the breast lengthened, and ending in long setaceous hairs.

INHABITS Africa. “Length about seven inches: beak bluish-black, one inch two lines long, and large in proportion, the two teeth in the middle very prominent: behind the eye is a short white stripe, and another much longer begins from the under mandible, and goes half-way down the neck: the chin and part of the throat, together with the head and neck above, deep black, which changes to a dark brown on the back, wings, coverts, and tail: a small round sulphur spot is on the tip of each feather of the hind-head, back, and lesser wing-coverts: the quills pale brown, margined with sulphur: the under plumage is greenish sulphur, closely spotted with blackish: the feathers of the breast are more rigid than the others, pointed, and the shaft of the lower ones end in fine incurved setaceous hairs, many of which are nearly an inch long.”—*Swainson.*

GENUS CCXXIII.—BUCCO, Linné. BARBET.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> basi vibrissis tectum, lateratim compressum, crassum, <i>suprà</i> convexum: <i>mandibula superior</i> versus apicem emarginata, curvata, aut apice furcata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> furnished with bristles at the base, laterally compressed, thick, convex above: the <i>upper mandible</i> notched towards the tip, curved, or furcate at the tip.</p>
--	--

BARBETS are confined to the old world : they are of splendid colours, in which green and red predominate ; they live in pairs during the period of incubation, and in small flocks during the rest of the year.

Sp. 1. *Bu. grandis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 40.*—China and India.

Sp. 2. *Bu. Javensis*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 181.*

Bu. smaragdinus saturatus, pileo aurantio ; fasciâ ad latera capitis atrâ auplici, unâ superciliari, alterâ jugulo utrinque conniventi ; gulâ, tæniâque transversâ jugulari coccineis.

Emerald-green Barbet with the pileus orange ; a double black stripe on the sides of the head, one superciliary, the other uniting on each side upon the jugulum ; the throat, and transverse band on the jugulum crimson.

INHABITS Java. “ Length eleven inches : a black band originates at the base of the beak below the nostrils, and includes the anterior angle of the eye ; then divides, and proceeding backwards, one branch terminates on the occiput, while the other, diverging below the eyes, unites on the throat with that from the opposite side. At the rictus of the beak is an orange, and at the forehead, covering the stiff vibrissæ, a scarlet, spot : some of the plumes of the head, neck and shoulders, and the upper side of the tail, have a sea-green tint : the extremity of the remiges is brown : the breast and belly are of a paler green : the beak is very little curved at the tip.”—*Horsfield*.

Sp. 3. *Bu. viridis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 22.*—India.

Sp. 4. *Bu. cyanops*. *Cuvier*.

Trogon Asiaticus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 7 ?*—Blue-cheeked Barbet. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 223. pl. li.*—India.

Sp. 5. *Bu. Lathamii*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 28. pl. 5.*—India.

Sp. 6. *Bu. chrysopogon*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 285.

Bu. viridis pileo fasciâque pectorali supremo azureis ; tænia à mandibulâ inferiori rostri ad auribus flavâ.

Green Barbet with the pileus and band on the upper part of the breast azure, and a yellow stripe from the lower mandible of the beak to the ears.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length eleven inches : the beak is very large and black : the adult bird in perfect condition has a large spot immediately above the nostrils, on the upper edge of which arise several stiff bristles : the forehead is clothed with glossy grey feathers, slightly varied with brown : at the base of the lower mandible on each side is a large whisker of pure yellow, which passes beneath the ears ; the feathers at the tip are bright red marked on each side with a small spot of azure blue, which adorns the top of the head : the throat is silvery-grey, which colour passes by invisible shades into azure blue, and forms a large lunule on the lower part of the neck : the rest of the plumage is of various tints of green, but deeper on the upper parts than below : the tail-feathers are strong green ; and an edging of this colour adorns all the outer webs of the quills, the inner webs of which are dusky : the space round the eyes is bluish : the legs are ashy-black or bluish.

Sp. 7. *Bu. versicolor*. *Linn. Trans. (Raffles.) v. xiii. p.* 284.—
Temm. Pl. Col. 309.

Bu. viridis infrâ pallidior ; verticè rubro ; fasciâ ad latere capitis suprâ cyaned, infrâ nigrâ ; pone oculos maculâ rufâ.

Green Barbet beneath paler ; with the crown red ; a band on the sides of the head above blue, below black ; behind the eyes a rufous spot.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length ten inches and a half : general colour green, dark above and lighter below : crown of the head red : throat blue, sides of the head black, separated from the red on the top by a blue stripe : there are, besides, a spot of red behind the eyes ; a second, larger, of orange-yellow on the side of the neck ; and a third of red on the side of the breast : these colours are liable to vary, and some of the spots are often entirely wanting : wings and tail green above and brown beneath ; legs blackish-blue : beak black. In some birds the breast is entirely black or grey, in others marked with a white spot : in some the crown of the head is grey, and the lateral red spot is frequently wanting.

Sp. 8. *Bu. rubricapillus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 23.*—Ceylon.

Sp. 9. *Bu. niger*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 30.*—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 10. *Bu. armillaris*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 89. f. 1.*

Bu. viridis, fronte sincipitis parte semitorque pectorali aureo-flavis ; occipite azureo ; loris nigris.

Green Barbet with the forehead, part of the sinciput, and a half-collar on the breast golden-yellow, the occiput azure ; the lores black.

Bu. flavifrons. *Cuvier.*

INHABITS Java. Length, according to the figure above quoted, eight inches : the forehead, part of the sinciput, and a half-collar on the upper breast, are golden-yellow : the occiput is brilliant azure : the lores black : the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are fine strong green : the three or four first quills are black edged with yellowish ; the others are

black on their inner webs, and green on their outer : the under parts of the plumage are green, more or less tinged with bluish, according to age. The young have all the plumage green, or greenish, shaded with bluish, and marked on the tip of the feathers on the upper parts with bright green lunules : the yellow on the head, and collar, expands as the individual increases in age.

Sp. 11. Bu. gularis. *Reinw. Temm. Pl. Col. 89. f. 2.*

Bu. saturate viridis subtus pallidior; fronte gulâque cyaneis; maculâ gulari nigrâ aut nigricante flavo marginatâ; ad rictû fasciâ citrinâ.

Dark-Green Barbet, beneath paler ; with the forehead and throat blue ; a spot on the latter black or dusky, and edged with yellow ; a citron-coloured stripe at the gape.

INHABITS Java. Length six inches and a half : the forehead and throat are turquoise blue, beneath which, on the latter, is a full black spot in the adult, and dusky on the young ; this spot is edged and tipped with yellow, more or less brilliant : a longitudinal citron-coloured dash arises at the opening of the beak : the rest of the plumage is a strong green on the upper parts, and a clear green on the belly and vent : the tail and the outer edge of the wings are bluish-green : the sexes are apparently similar, but the young have the colours less brilliant, the blue is marked with dusky spots, and the yellow on the neck and on the opening of the beak is but slightly exhibited : the black on the throat is dull, and but slightly indicated.

Sp. 12. *Bu. australis*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 181.*

Bu. viridi-olivaceus fronte, guld, caudâ subtus, scapulisque cyaneo-æruiginosis; jugulo pectoreque croceo interpositâ fasciâ transversâ nigrâ.

Olive-green Barbet, with the forehead, throat, tail beneath, and scapulars brassy-blue, the jugulum and breast saffron, with a transverse black band between.

Austral Barbet. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 230.*

INHABITS Java. Length five inches and a half: general colour of the plumage olive-green: forehead, chin, under surface of the tail, and the scapular feathers verditer green: cheeks, throat, and breast saffron-colour; between them a transverse black band: quills and tail blackish-brown; the feathers of the latter have externally a dusky-yellowish border.

Sp. 13. *Bu. Zeylanicus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 24.*—Ceylon.

Sp. 14. *Bu. Indicus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 37.*—India.

Sp. 15. *Bu. Philippensis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 21.*—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 16. *Bu?* *parvus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 29.*—Senegal.

GENUS CCXXIV.—MONASA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi vibrissis tectum, capite longiùs, lateratim compressum, integrum; <i>mandibulæ</i> infrâ curvatæ.	<i>Beak</i> covered with bristles at the base, longer than the head, compressed laterally, intire: the <i>mandibles</i> curved beneath.
<i>Alæ</i> calcaratæ.	<i>Wings</i> with spurs.

THE birds of this and the following genera have an apparent affinity to the Halcyonidæ; the Puff-birds especially.

Sp. 1. *Mo. tranquilla*.

Bucco calcaratus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 41.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. *Mo. tenebrosa.*

Cuculus tenebrosus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 89.*—Cayenne.

GENUS CCXXV.—CAPITO, Vieillot. PUFFBIRD.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi vibrissis diver-		<i>Beak</i> furnished at the base
gentibus ornatum, latera-		with divergent bristles, la-
tim compressum, inte-		terally compressed, intire,
grum, conico-convexum,		conic-convex, inclined to-
versus apicem inclinatum.		wards the tip.

TAMATIA, Cuvier.—CYPHOS, Spix.

PUFF-BIRDS all reside in South America; they are dull and solitary, and live upon insects.

Sp. 1. *Ca. Cayensis.*

Bucco Cayensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 33.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. *Ca. nigromaculatus.*

Bucco nigromaculatus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 34. pl. 6.*—*Tamatia maculata.* *Cuvier, Reg. Anim. 1. 429.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 3. *Ca. collaris.*

Bucco Capensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 39. pl. 7.*—Guiana.

Sp. 4. *Ca. tamatia.*

Bucco tamatia. *Steph. v. ix. p. 37.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. *Co. melanoleucos.*

Bucco melanoleucos. *Steph. v. ix. p. 36.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. *Ca. macrorhynchos.*

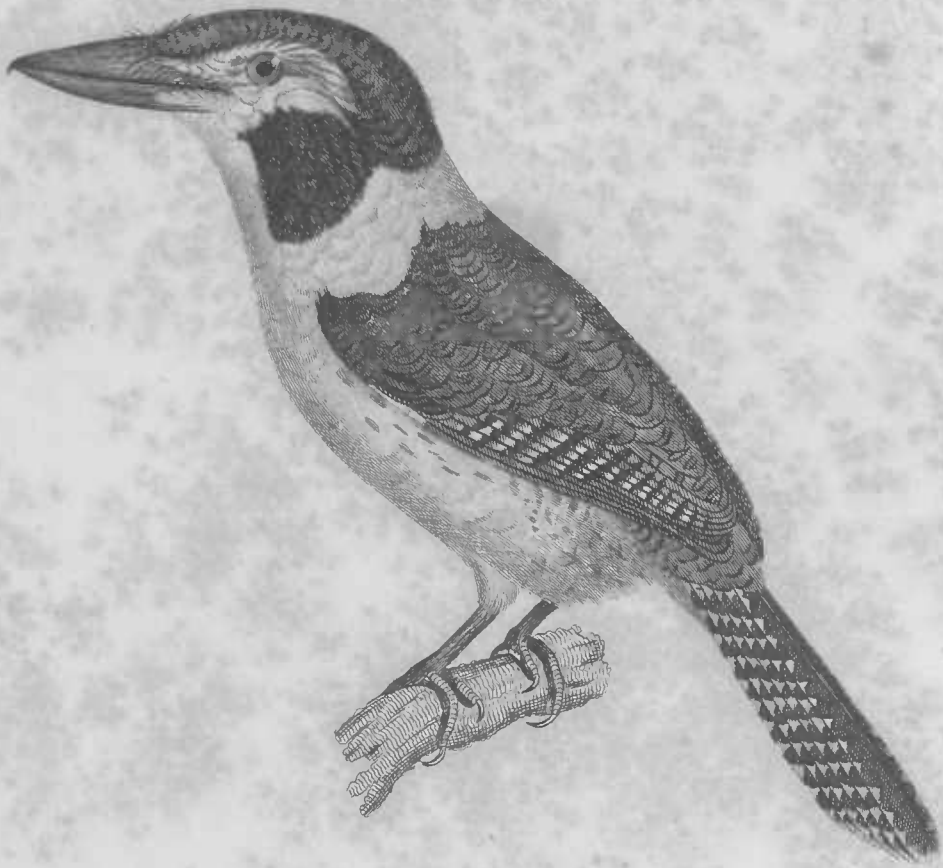
Bucco macrorhynchus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 35.*—*Tamatia macrorhynchos.* *Swain. Zool. Illust. ii. pl. 99.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 7. *Ca. maynanensis.*

Bucco maynanensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 20.*—Borders of the river Amazons.

Sp. 8. *Ca. melanotis.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 94.*

Ca. alba lateribus variegatis; pileo, tergo, alisque rufis, lineis nigris transversim undulatis; regione aurium parteque colli nigris.



CAPITO MELANOTIS

White Puff-bird with the sides variegated; the top of the head, back, and wings red, waved with black lines; the region of the ears and part of the neck black.

LENGTH eight inches: both sexes have the throat, the forepart of the neck, all the under parts of the body, and the lower wing-coverts white: the sides of the body are, more or less, dotted and striped, according to the age of the bird: a white collar surrounds the nape, and the lores are of the same colour, passing through the eyes to the base of the beak: the region of the ears and part of the sides of the neck are covered with a large deep black spot: the top of the head, the back, and the wings are red, transversely striped with zigzag black lines: the secondary quills and the tail-feathers are deeper red than the back, and their edges are marked with triangular white spots: the quills are dusky: the legs greenish: the beak is fine red, but in the younger birds it is tipped with black or dusky. In the young the plumage is more irregularly marked: the forepart of the neck is more or less of an isabella-colour, marked with a few black stripes: the upper part of the head dusky, with the tips of the feathers marked with red: the sides of the body are more striped and spotted; the under mandible of the beak is black, and the upper marbled with red and black.

Sp. 9. *Ca?* *macrodactylus*.

CA? *minor, brunnescens; capite rufo; loris collarique nigris; nuchâ, striâ suprâ oculos, nec non gulâ fulvis; maculâ pectoris albâ; tectricibus alarum fulvo nigroque marginatis; abdomine brunnescente, nigro fasciolato.*

Small brown *Tamatia*? with the head rufous, the lores and collar black; the nape, a stripe above the eyes, but not the throat, fulvous; a spot on the breast white; the wing-coverts margined by fulvous and black; the abdomen brownish, fasciolated with black.

Cyphos macrodactylus. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec.* p. 51. *pl.* xxxix. *f.* 2.

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches.

GENUS CCXXVI.—PICUS, Linné. WOODPECKER.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, polyedrum, rectum, apice cuneatum.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, many-sided, straight, its tip wedged.
<i>Nares</i> pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with recumbent setaceous feathers.
<i>Lingua</i> teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, mucronata.	<i>Tongue</i> round, worm-like, very long, mucronate.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli.	<i>Feet</i> four-toed.
<i>Rectrices</i> rigidæ, acutæ.	<i>Tail-feathers</i> stiff, acute.

M. SPIX describes a considerable number of new species in the *Avium Nova Species*, &c., which I have not been able to introduce for the reasons before stated.

Sp. 1. *Pi. martius*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 148. *pl.* 29.—Britain? and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Pi. viridis*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 183. *pl.* 35.—Britain.

Sp. 3. *Pl. major*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 163. *pl.* 33.—Britain.

Sp. 4. *Pi. minor*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 166. *pl.* 34.—Britain.

Sp. 5. *Pi. Bengalensis*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 185. *pl.* 35*.—*Pi. Goensis*. *Steph. v. ix. p.* 187. *pl.* 35**.—India.

Sp. 6. *Pi. Javensis*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 175.*

Pi. niger capite cristato cum tæniâ colli laterali coccineis; abdomine sordide testaceo.

Black Woodpecker with the head crested, the crest and a stripe on the side of the neck scarlet; the abdomen pale testaceous.

Javan Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 353.*

INHABITS Java. Length eighteen inches: general colour of the plumage black: head with a crimson crest, composed of elongated feathers: at the sides of the neck a crimson stripe: belly testaceous. The female is about one inch longer than the male, and paler in colour, the head variegated above with blackish-green and white: under the eye a scarlet mark: belly of the same colour with the rest of the body: the throat and lower part of the neck isabella-yellow.

Sp. 7. *Pi. Philippinarum*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 190.*—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 8. *Pi. Manillensis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 189.*—The Manillas.

Sp. 9. *Pi. Macéi*. *Cuvier. Temm. Pl. Col. 59. f. 2.*

Pi. supra niger, albo strigosus, subtus albidus fusco lineatis; fronte cinereo; capite rufo; lateribus colli strigâ nigrâ.

Woodpecker above black, striped with white; beneath whitish, dashed with brown; with the forehead ash-coloured; the head red; and a black stripe on the sides of the neck.

INHABITS India. Length about six inches and a quarter: the male has the forehead ash-coloured: the head deep red: the back and wings black, marked with numerous white stripes: the two lateral tail-feathers are striped with black and white, the others are entirely black: the cheeks and neck are pure white: on the sides of the neck is a black stripe: all the

under parts are dirty white, dashed with brown, at small distances : the under tail-coverts are red.

Sp. 10. *Pi. miniatus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 210. pl. 35* *****.—Java.

Sp. 11. *Pi. tristis*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 177.*

Pi. supra nigro alboque irregularitèr fasciatus, subtus niger; uropygio albo.

Woodpecker above irregularly striped with black and white, beneath black ; with the rump white.

Picus poecilophus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 197. f. 1?*

INHABITS Java. Length seven inches : the pileus and cervix are delicately striped with black and white : the quills, tail, and femoral feathers are banded with black and white : called *Platuk-water* by the Javanese.

Sp. 12. *Pi. concretus*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 90. f. 1, 2.*

Pi. capite cristato, cristâ aurantiaco-rubrâ; fronte nuchâque flavis; corpore supra nigro flavo variegato; infra malisque ardosiacis.

Woodpecker with the head crested, the crest orange-red ; with the forehead and nape yellow ; the body above black varied with yellow ; beneath and cheeks slate-colour.

INHABITS Java, Sumatra, &c. Length five, or five and a half, inches : it is a variable species : those received from Java having the forehead and nape in the male dull yellow : the top of the head and the occiput adorned with long orange-red feathers, forming a crest, which can be elevated at pleasure : the cheeks and the lower part of the body are slate-colour, with a few very delicate stripes on the abdomen : the feathers of the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts are black, each being bordered with a yellow band : the rump is of an

isabella-colour, and the feathers of this part cover half the tail, which is very short, strong, elastic, and rounded. The female is rather less, the crest smaller, and of the same slate-colour as the lower parts of the body: the borders of the feathers of the back, and wing, are narrower: the nape and abdomen the same as the male: the young, in a state of moult, have the crest partly red and partly slate-colour.

The Sumatran specimens are rather larger: the forehead and crest in the males are bright vermilion; and the crest in the females is rather longer and more ample than in those of Java.

Sp. 13. Pi. Capensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 194.*—Le pic olive. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. v. vi. pl. 248.* male; 249. female.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 14. Pi. Nubicus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 180.*—Le pic tigré. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. v. vi. pl. 250.*—Nubia.

Sp. 15. Pi. diophrys.

Pi. olivaceo-fuscus supra nitore grisescens, infra albido undulatus; occipite coccineo; capitis lateribus albis fasciâ duplici à rostri nigra; gula medio albâ.

Olive-brown Woodpecker with a greyish-gloss above, and waved with white beneath; with the occiput crimson; the sides of the neck white; with a double black stripe from the beak; the throat white in the middle.

Le Pic à double Moustache. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique. v. v. p. 22. pl. 251, 252.*—Double-bearded Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 355.*

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak black: irides deep red: plumage above olive, varying in different lights to brown, yellow, and grey, especially towards the neck and rump, where the grey is most predominant, and appears on the margins of the feathers at the end: back part of the head crimson; sides, under

the eyes, white, with two black streaks in the direction of the jaw : middle of the throat white, as far as the lower part of the neck : beneath the body olive-brown, waved with dirty-white : the quills olive-brown, inclining outwardly to yellow, and marked with yellow spots : tail like the quills. The female is smaller, the waves less distinct, and more inclined to brown : top of the head black. The young male has but little red on the head, and is coloured like the old female : and the very old females have a small red patch on the head like the males.

This species builds in the mimosa trees, and the female lays four dull white eggs.

Sp. 16. *Pi. chrysosternus*. *Wern. Trans. (Swains.) v. ii. p. 289.*

Pi. griseo-fuscus albido transversim striatus, infrà griseus lineis fuscis sagittatis ornatus; vertice gulâque nigris; colli lateribus et anticè pectoreque aureis; remigium rachidibus flavo-aureis.

Grey-brown Woodpecker transversely striped with whitish, beneath grey, with arrow-shaped brown lines; the crown and throat black; the sides and front of the neck and the breast golden; the shafts of the quills golden-yellow.

Gold-breasted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 384.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length twelve inches and a half: beak near an inch and a half, black: crown deep glossy black, which extends to the hind head, and then ends in a point: at the nostrils begins a whitish stripe, which includes the eye, and then becomes a rich orange-yellow, uniting behind the head, and spreading over the sides and lower part of the neck and breast: chin black; throat speckled near the beak with white: upper parts of the body and wing-coverts greyish-brown, transversely spotted with

greyish-white : quills darker and immaculate near the tips, the fourth largest, shafts of all golden yellow : rump white : body beneath grey, with brown unshaped lines, pointing downwards, two on each feather : upper and under tail-coverts banded brown and whitish : tail four inches and a half long, black ; the two middle feathers partially banded with dirty yellow ; the two outermost pairs the same on the inner web ; the shafts of the last golden in the middle : legs obscure olive.

Sp. 17. *Pi. minutus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 197. *f.* 2.

Pi. cristatus, *suprà fusco isabellino transversim fasciatus, infrà albo fusco maculatus ; cristâ, occipite, uropygioque rufo-cinnabarinis ; fronte pileoque isabellinis, remigium rectriciumque rachidibus aureo-flavis.*

Crested Woodpecker, above transversely banded with brown and isabella-colour, beneath white spotted with brown ; the crest, occiput, and rump cinnabar red ; the forehead and pileus isabella-colour ; the shafts of the quills and the tail-feathers golden-yellow.

INHABITS Senegal. Length four inches and a half : the male has the occiput and the rump of a vermilion-red : the forehead and the top of the head are isabella-colour : the back and wing-coverts are regularly banded with transverse stripes of brown and isabella-colour : the feathers of the wings and tail have golden-coloured shafts, with their webs brown varied with spots of isabella-colour, forming interrupted bands : at the base of the beak is a kind of brown whisker : all the under parts of the body are dull white, marked with spots more or less rounded on the top of each feather : the beak is brown, straight,

and trigonal: the female wants the red on the head.

Sp. 18. *Pi. principalis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 150. pl. 36.*—Ivory-billed Woodpecker. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iii. pl. 29*; male.—North America.

Sp. 19. *Pi. pileatus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 158. pl. 32.*—Louisiana.

Sp. 20. *Pi. melanoleucus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 155. pl. 31.*—Surinam.

Sp. 21. *Pi. varius*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 168.*—Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. pl. 9. f. 2.*—North America.

Sp. 22. *Pi. villosus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 171.*—*Pi. leuconotus*. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. v. ii. p. 397.*—Hairy Woodpecker. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. pl. 9. f. 3.*—North America.

Sp. 23. *Pi. pubescens*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 170.*—Downy Woodpecker. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. pl. 9. f. 4.*—North America.

Sp. 24. *Pi. torquatus*. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iii. pl. 20. f. 3.*

Pi. niger torque nuchali corporeque infrà albis; fronte, malis, et mentum rubris.

Black Woodpecker with a nuchal collar and body beneath white; the forehead, cheeks, and chin red.

Lewis's Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 276.*

INHABITS North America. Length eleven inches and a half: beak dark colour; head, back, wings, and tail black: front, chin, and cheeks, beyond the eyes, dark rich red: round the neck a white collar, spreading over the breast, and appearing as if the fibres of the feathers had been silvered: they are also separate in their texture, and mixed with silvery ones: vent black: legs dusky-blue.

Sp. 25. *Pi. querulus*. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. ii. pl. 15. f. 1.*

Pi. suprâ albo nigroque transversim fasciatus; subtus albus, lateribus nigro punctatis; capite, nuchâ, colloque postice nigro, malis albis; maculâ nuchali coccineâ; strigâ nigrâ à rictû ad oculos.

Woodpecker above transversely banded with black and white ; beneath white ; with the sides spotted with black ; the head, nape, and neck behind black ; a crimson spot on the nape ; and a black stripe from the gape to the eyes.

Skilt Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 381.*

INHABITS Georgia. Length eight inches and a half : beak black : irides red : bristles over the beak white ; head above the eyes, the nape, and neck behind fine glossy black : cheeks, including the eye, white, growing much broader behind the eye, and a little way on the neck : on each side of the nape, close above the white, a small crimson streak : back and scapulars alternately banded with black and white : lesser wing-coverts black : each of the others marked with a white heart-shaped spot, and the lower series with olive ones : greater quills black ; the exterior wholly so, excepting a spot or two of white near the base : the second with five white spots on the outer web, and three or four large round spots on the inner from the base to the middle ; the others much the same, with the ends plain black : the secondary quills crossed with three or four spots on each side the web, in a transverse direction : from the gape a broad streak of black divides the cheeks from the chin, which, with all the under parts, is white ; but the sides under the wings and the vent are spotted with black : four middle tail-feathers black, the rest white ; the outermost barred four times on the inner web, and two smaller bars on the outer, corresponding with the two inner ones nearest the end ; the second feathers much the same, but black within at the base ; the third has the inner web black, and

outer white, with a longitudinal white streak on the former near the end; and two black spots on the latter: legs black. The female differs in having the crimson spot on each side of the nape much smaller, or altogether wanting.

Sp. 26. *Pi. Carolinus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 152.*—Red-bellied Woodpecker. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. pl. 7. f. 2.*—Carolina.

Sp. 27. *Pi. flavicans*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 202. pl. 35.*****—Cayenne.

Sp. 28. *Pi. ictercephalus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 191. pl. 35.****—Cayenne.

Sp. 29. *Pi. aurulentus*. *Illig. Temm. Pl. Col. 59. f. 1.*

Pi. viridis infra albido viridoque fasciatus; vertice occipiteque rufis; malis strigis duabus aureis et uno viridescente; gula pallide flavâ.

Green Woodpecker beneath striped with whitish and green; with the top of the head and occiput red; the cheeks with two golden and one greenish stripe; the throat pale yellow.

INHABITS Paraguay and Brazil. Length scarce eight inches and a half: the top of the head, the occiput, and nasal bristles are fine red: on the cheeks are two golden and one greenish stripe: the throat is light yellow: all the upper parts are green: the tail is long and black: the inner webs of the quills are marked with large red spots: the under parts of the body are equidistantly striped with alternate bands of green and yellowish-white: the beak and legs are black. The female differs in wanting the red on the head and on the nasal bristles; she and the young have the top of the head of a reddish-golden-green; the occiput red, and the bristles green.

Sp. 30. *Pi. galeatus*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 171.*

Pi. cristatus cristâ, capite, mystacibusque cinnabarinis; regione aurium pennis albido nigroque lineatis; corpore suprâ rufescente-nigro; infrâ nigro rufoque transversim strigato.

Crested Woodpecker with the crest, head, and whiskers vermilion, the region of the ears striped with black and whitish; the body above reddish-black; beneath transversely striped with black and red.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eleven inches: an elegant crest adorns the head; this, as also the head itself, and a kind of whisker on the cheeks, are bright vermilion: over the ears the feathers are striped with black and whitish lines: the throat is reddish-white: this colour is extended in the form of two broad bands on the sides of the neck, also on the inner surface of the wings, and on the under tail-coverts: the breast is black spotted with reddish: the rest of the under parts are striped at equal distances with bands of black and bright reddish: the back, wings, and tail are black slightly tinged with reddish: the inner webs of the quills are bright red: the beak is bluish at the base and white at the tip: the legs are ash-colour.

Sp. 31. *Pi. affinis.* Swain. *Zool. Illust.* v. ii. pl. 78.

Pi. suprâ aureo-fuscus; subtus pallidus, fasciis nigris transversis ornatus; capite (in maribus) rubro; nuchâ colloque suprâ aureis; tectricibus secundis fulvo maculatis; caudâ nigrâ, fasciis fulvis ornatâ.

Woodpecker above golden-brown; beneath pale, with transverse black bands; with the head (in the male) red; the nape and neck above golden; the secondary coverts spotted with yellow; the tail black, adorned with fulvous bands.

INHABITS Brazil. Length about seven inches: beak blackish horn-colour: the feathers on the upper

part of the head are short and pointed ; the tips bright red : the base black : on the hind head they are larger, and change to a bright golden-yellow, which spreads round the nape : the ear-feathers and front of the head are greyish-brown, striped down the middle with whitish, and in some there is an appearance of a whitish line over the eye joining the nape : the upper parts of the body and wings are of a rich golden-brown, with indistinct brighter spots ; the lesser wing-coverts have a whitish spot at the tip of each, forming two bands : quills on the inner shafts black, with white spots : under plumage grey, tinged on the breast with rufous, and banded with brownish-black : tail short, black, with interrupted transverse bands of obscure olive. The female has the head blackish, the feathers tipped with dull white : the ears darker : the plumage above more olive, the spots brighter, and the bands on the body grey, paler, and more indistinct than in the male : legs in both sexes greenish.

Sp. 32. Pi. Brasiliensis. Swain. Zool. Illust. v. 1. pl. 20.

Pi. *olivaceus subtus fulvus, nigrescente fasciatus; capite subcristato; supra rubro, utrinque lineis olivaceis; fulvis et rubris.*

Olive Woodpecker beneath fulvous striped with dusky ; the head slightly crested ; red above, with olive ; fulvous and red lines on each side.

Brazilian Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 385.

INHABITS Brazil. “ Length nine inches : beak not quite an inch, and blackish : irides yellow : head slightly crested : the whole upper part crimson : orbits and cheeks olive-brown : beneath this a line of tawny-yellow begins at the nostrils and passes down

the sides of the neck ; next this is a similar stripe of crimson on the jaws, and olive beyond, leaving the chin and throat in front yellowish: the plumage above is tawny-olive: quills black, within edged with rufous: all the under parts tawny-yellow, transversely banded with blackish lines: inner wing-coverts yellowish: tail three inches and a half long; the feathers black, unspotted, and tinged at their base with olive: feet and claws lead-colour: neck very slender.”—*Swainson*.

Sp. 33. *Pi. cinnamomeus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 209. pl. 35.******—
Guiana.

Sp. 34. *Pi. rubiginosus*. *Swain. Zool. Illustr. v. i. pl. 14.*

Pi. suprâ rubiginosus; vertice nigrescente; occipite rubro; subtus fulvo, fusco fasciato.

Woodpecker above reddish; with the crown dusky; the occiput red; beneath fulvous, striped with brown.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and a half: beak one inch long, blackish; front and crown cinereous black: the hind head and nape crimson: a dusky whitish line (beginning at the nostrils) includes the eye and ear-feathers; below this, on each side, blackish, with longitudinal whitish dots, which in the male is mixed near the beak with crimson: chin blackish speckled with white: the general plumage above is uniform tawny-rufous brown, becoming more olive on the rump: under parts olivaceous-yellow, crossed with numerous close bands of blackish-brown: quills with the inner web black; the margins pale yellow; shafts and outer web tawny: tail the same, the shafts and outer half black, excepting the last

pair, which have yellowish shafts and dusky tips : wings inside pale orange : legs and claws dusky-black.

Sp. 35. *Pi. Portoricensis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 217. pl. 37.*—Porto Rico.

Sp. 36. *Pi. melanoleucus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 203. pl. 85.******—Cayenne.

Sp. 37. *Pi. bicolor*. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. i. pl. 38.*

Pi. albus, collo suprâ, tergo, alis, lineâque temporalis nigris; rectricibus nigris; basi maculisque marginis interioris albis.

White Woodpecker with the neck above, the back, wings, and a line on the temples, black; the tail-feathers black; the base and spots on the inner margin white.

Picus melanopterus. Pr. Max. Trav. i. p. 140?

INHABITS Brazil. Length eleven inches and a half : beak black : orbits (in the dead bird) yellowish-white : the entire head, nape, sides of the neck, rump, and tail-coverts, and all the under plumage, pure white, with a tinge of yellow down the middle of the belly : a narrow black line commences at the ears, and is carried down on each side, joining the black of the upper neck : the wings and remaining upper plumage are of a uniform dark sooty black : the tips of the quills much paler and brownish : tail black, banded with white at the base ; the two outer feathers on each side with alternate black and white bands on the inner web their whole length : feet and claws dirty greenish.

GENUS CCXXVII.—COLAPTES, Swainson.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, rotundatum, arcuatum, apice cuneatum.		Beak longer than the head, rounded, bent, its tip wedged.
<i>Cauda</i> mediocris; <i>rectricibus</i> apice bifidis.		Tail moderate, its feathers bifid at the tip.

Sp. 1. Co. auratus.

Picus auratus. Steph. v. ix. p. 213. pl. 36. Wils. Amer. Orn. v. i. pl. 3. f. 1.—North America.

Sp. 2. Co. Cafer. Steph. v. ix. p. 215.—Cape of Good Hope.

Sp. 3. Co. olivaceus. Steph. v. ix. p. 216.—Le Pic Laboureur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique* v. vi. pl. 254.

Sp. 4. Co? Capensis.

Co? *suprà nigrescens undulis flavescens; infrà flavescens albus; fronte antice fusco, tunc nigro, postice coccineo; superciliis albis; mento albo; remigium rectriciumque rachidibus et maculis flavis.*

Colaptes? above dusky with yellowish waves; beneath yellowish-white; the forehead in front brown, then black, and behind crimson; the eye brown-white; chin white; the shafts and spots on the quills and tail-feathers yellow.

Le petit Pic à baguettes d'or. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afrique* v. vi. pl. 253.—Gold-shafted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. iii. p. 411.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Larger than *Picus minor*: beak and legs brown: irides yellowish: forehead first brown, then black, behind elongated, and crimson: over the eye a white streak: body above dusky-black, with undulated yellowish-white lines: chin white: cheeks dusky-white: quills spotted with yellow, and yellow shafts: tail the same; body beneath yellowish-white, dashed and mixed with dusky.

The female has the colours less brilliant, and the crown wholly black; but at a certain age has a small patch of red on the crown. The young male like the female. This species lays five or six pure white eggs.

GENUS CCXXVIII.—YUNX, Linné. WRYNECK.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi plumulis ob-		<i>Beak</i> clothed at the base,
tectum, conico-longum, te-		elongated-conic, rounded,
retiusculum, acuminatum.		acuminated.
<i>Lingua</i> longissima, teres,		<i>Tongue</i> very long, rounded,
lumbriciformis.		worm-like.
<i>Nares</i> concavæ, denudatæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> concave, naked.

Sp. 1. Yu. Torquilla. *Steph. v. ix. p. 143. pl. 48.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. Yu? Cayennensis.

Picus minutus. Steph. v. ix. p. 211. pl. 30.—Cayenne.

GENUS CCXXIX.—PICUMNUS, Temminck.

I CANNOT find that M. Temminck has characterized this genus, neither am I acquainted with the type, which may probably be the last-mentioned bird, the Yunx? Cayennensis. The genus is introduced here in accordance with the views of Mr. Vigors, who places it next to the foregoing in his arrangement of the Genera of Birds.

GENUS CCXXX.—TRIDACTYLIA Mihi.

<i>Rostrum</i> polyedrum, rec- tum, apice cuneatum.		<i>Beak</i> many-sided, straight, its tip wedged.
<i>Nares</i> pennis setaceis recum- bentibus obtectæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> covered with re- cumbent setaceous fea- thers.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli.		<i>Feet</i> three-toed.

PICOIDES, Lacépede.

Sp. 1. *Tr. hirsuta*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 219. pl. 38.*—The north and east of Europe.

Sp. 2. *Tr. undulata*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 220.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 3. *Tr?* *Tiga*.

TR? *cristatus* *suprà aurantio-viridi nitens; pileo, nuchâ, cervice, uropygioque, coccineis; subtus albo nigroque varius; caudâ fuliginoso concolore.*

Crested *Tridactylia?* above of a glossy golden-green; with the pileus, nape, cervix, and rump, crimson; beneath varied with black and white; the tail smoky and uniform.

Picus Tiga. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 177.*—*Tiga* Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 416.*

INHABITS Java. Length eight inches and a half: head crested: plumage above green glossed with orange: crown, nape, back of the neck, and rump, crimson: sides of the head and fore part of the neck white, streaked longitudinally with fine black and white lines: under parts of the body varied with black and white, and black on the breast: the scapulars very deep, but paler on the belly: quills and tail soot-colour: the former fasciated with white: the latter plain.

FAMILY IV.—CERTHIADÆ.

Rostrum gracile subulatum, rectum aut arcuatum, acutissimum, aut versus apicem cuneatum: lingua elongata, acuta: pedes tetradactyli, digiti inæquales, hallux validus.

Beak slender, subulated, straight or bent, very acute, or towards the tip wedge-formed: *tongue* elongated, acute: *feet* four-toed, the *toes* placed three before and one behind, and unequal, the hind one stout.

THE habits of the Certhiadæ greatly resemble those of the last family; like those birds the typical groups subsist upon insects, which they capture in a similar manner; while the aberrant feed by the tongue as in the tenuirostral birds.

GENUS CCXXXI.—DENDROCOLAPTES, Hermann.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre aut elongatum, lateratim compressum, subrobustum, convexum, rectum aut arcuatum, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate or elongated, laterally compressed, somewhat robust, convex, straight or bent, acute.
--	--

<i>Rectrices</i> rigidæ, acuminatæ.	<i>Tail-feathers</i> stiff, acuminated.
-------------------------------------	---

<i>Digiti exteriores</i> æquales.	<i>Outer toes</i> equal.
-----------------------------------	--------------------------

DENDROCOPUS, Vieillot.

THERE is a monograph upon this genus in the Berlin Transactions for the year 1820, by Lichstein: all the species inhabit South America; they resemble each other greatly in plumage, but differ widely in the length and form of the beak.

Sp. 1. *De. longirostris.* Illiger. *Berlin Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*)
p. 200. sp. 1.

DE. rostro subarcuato, elongato, valido, compresso, albo; gutture candido; pectore argute squamato.

Dendrocalaptes with the beak slightly bent, elongated, stout, compressed, white; the throat candid; the breast neatly scaled.

Le grimpar nasicus. *Le Vaill. Hist. Nat. des Prom. &c. pl.* 24.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 2. *De. decumanus.* *Spix Avium Nova Spec. p.* 86. *pl.* lxxxvii.

DE. maximus cinnamomeus, rostro longo, lateralitèr compresso, arcuato; capite collo pectoreque fulvo-albo strigillatis; humeris subtus, abdomine crissoque fulvo-nigroque fasciolatis; gulâ juguloque albis.

Large Dendrocalaptes of a cinnamon colour, with a long laterally compressed bent beak; the head, neck and breast strigillated with fulvous-white; the shoulders beneath, the abdomen and vent fasciolated with fulvous and black; the throat and jugulum white.

LENGTH eleven inches. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 3. *De. falcirostris.* *Spix Avium Nova Spec. p.* 86. *pl.* lxxxviii.

DE. major rufo-cinnamomeus; capite, collo corpore subtus crissoque olivaceo-brunneis, albo strigillatis; striâ à genis ad aures fulva; collo laterali cinnamomeâ; capite colloque tenuitèr albo-strigillatis; rostro maximè compresso, cinerascente; gulâ sordide alba.

Large red-cinnamon coloured Dendrocalaptes, with the neck, body beneath and vent olive-brown, striped with white; a fulvous stripe from the cheeks to the ears; the sides of the neck cinnamon; the head and neck slightly strigillated with white; the beak greatly compressed, ash-coloured; the throat dull white.

Dendrocalaptes crassirostris. *Zool. Journ. (Such.) v. ii. p.* 115?

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 4. De Cayennensis. *Berlin Trans.* 1820. (*Lichs.*) p. 201—3.
Dendrocalaptes major. *Herman.*—*Gracula scandens.* *Shaw,*
v. vii. p. 477.—Guiana and Brazil.

Sp. 5. De. cyanotis. *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lichs.*) p. 201. sp. 2.
DE. *rostro subarcuato, acuto, livido; regione paroticâ schistacâ;*
striis cervicis obsoletis.

Dendrocalaptes with a somewhat bent, acute, livid beak; the
parotic region slate-coloured; and obsolete stripes on the cervix.
Le grand grimpar. *Le Vaill. Proc. &c. pl.* 25.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 6. De. tenuirostris. *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 202. sp. 5.
DE. *rostro subarcuato, compresso, piceo; mandibulâ ferè totâ albâ;*
gulâ albâ; capite, collo, abdomineque densè albo-guttatis.

Dendrocalaptes with a slightly bent, compressed, piceous beak;
the mandible nearly all white; the throat white; the head,
neck, and abdomen densely guttated with white.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 7. De. miniatus. *Illiger. Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 202.
sp. 6.

DE. *rostro subarcuato, compresso, nigro; mandibulâ albâ; caudâ,*
ptilis, pteromatumque, marginibus cinnabarinis.

Dendrocalaptes with a slightly bent, compressed, black beak; the
mandible white; the tail and wings and edges of the quills
vermilion.

Le pic grimpereau à ailes et queue rouges. *D'Azara,* 246.

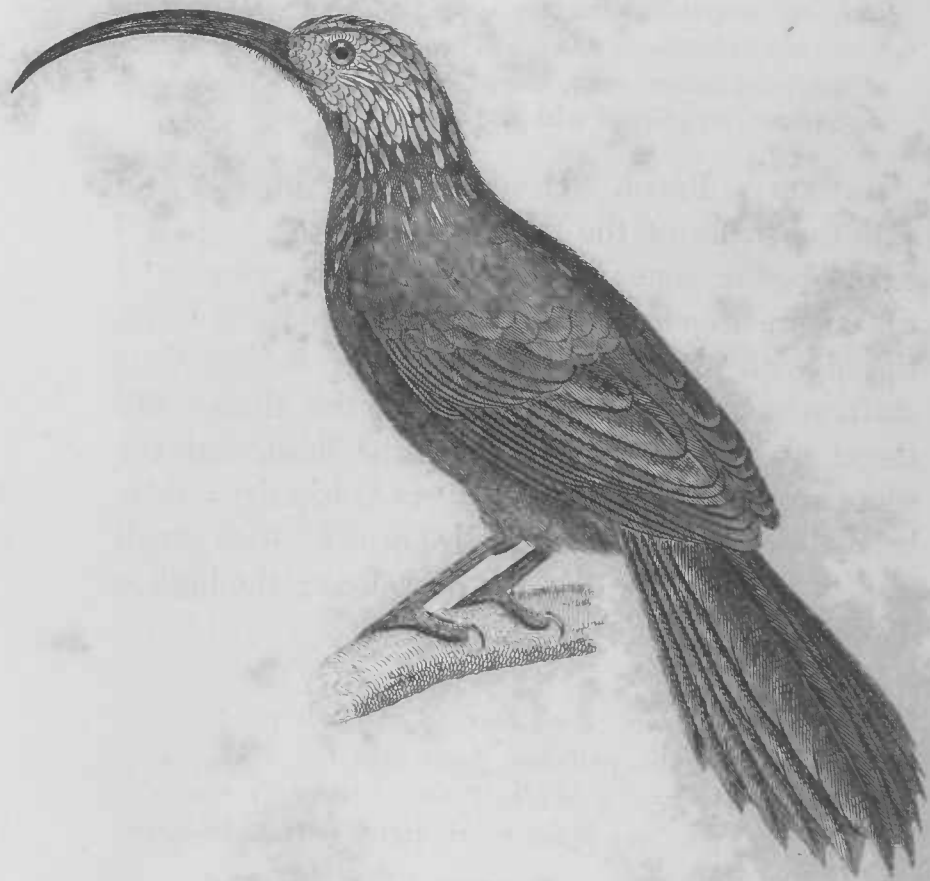
INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 8. De. flammeus. *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 202. sp. 7.
DE. *rostro subarcuato, valido, acuto, livido, apice atro; gulâ*
ochraceâ.

Dendrocalaptes with a slightly bent, stout, acute, livid beak,
with its tip dark-coloured; the throat ochraceous.

Le grimpar flambe. *Le Vaill. Per. pl.* 30.

INHABITS Brazil.



DENDROCOLAPTES PROCURVUS

Sp. 9. *De. procurvus.* Temm. *Pl. Col.* 28.

DE. rostro arcuato rufescente, capite collo, dorso, scapulisque olivaceo-fuscis, albo strigillatis; alis caudâque rufis; remigibus apice fuscis; rectricium scapis validis, resilientibus, acutis; corpore suprâ olivaceo, fusco-albido strigillato.

Dendrocalptes with a bent reddish beak, with the head, neck, back and scapulars olive-brown strigillated with white; the wings and tail rufous; the quills brown at the tip; the shafts of the tail-feathers stout, elastic, acute; the body beneath olive-brown, strigillated with whitish.

INHABITS Brazil. Head and neck olive-brown, with the shafts of the feathers white, the back and scapulars the same; the feathers of the wings and the tail are deep bright-red, those of the former being tipped with brown, and of the latter having their shafts strong, elastic, and pointed: the cheeks and throat are similar in colour to the head, but the white on the shafts of the feathers is broader: their breast and belly are also olive-brown, with small whitish stripes: the legs are ash-colour; the beak is reddish, curved.

Sp. 10. *De. fortirostris.* *Zool. Jour. (Such.)* v. ii. p. 115.

DE. fusco-rufus subtus pallidior, fusco fasciatus, capite, dorso ptilisque albo lineatis, gulâ albidâ fusco variegatâ; remigibus uropygio rectricibusque rufis; rostro nigro, forti, subelongato, paululum incurvo.

Red-brown Dendrocalptes paler beneath, and striped with brown, with the head, beak, and ptilæ lineated with white, the whitish variegated with brown; the quills, rump, and tail-feathers rufous; the beak black, strong, rather elongated and a little incurved.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and two-thirds: the feathers of the head dusky, striped with

white in the middle; a narrow superciliary white stripe: the region of the throat is black, striped with white; the throat itself whitish, slightly sprinkled with brown dots towards the breast: the quills rufous, with brown tips: the under coverts reddish-white, barred with brown; the sides of the abdomen slightly striped with white: beak black: legs rather slender and pallid.

Sp. 11. *De. guttatus.* *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 201. f. 4. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec.* p. 89.

DE. mediocris, olivaceo-castaneus; rostro compresso, subarcuato, nigro, subadunco; gulâ immaculatè olivaceâ; capite toto, nuchâ, dorso anteriore, collo antico pectoreque ochraceo strigillatis; abdomine immaculate ferrugineo; tectricibus axillaribusque pallide fulvis.

Moderate *Dendrocalaptes* of a chesnut-olive, with a compressed, slightly bent, black, somewhat hooked beak; the throat immaculate olivaceous; the entire head, nape, anterior portion of the back, the neck in front and breast, strigillated with ochraceous; the abdomen immaculate rust-colour, the coverts and axillæ pale fulvous.

Dendrocalaptes nigricollis. *Illiger.*—Le pic grimpereau commun. *D'Azara*, 242.

LENGTH eight inches and a quarter. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 12. *Dc. gracilirostris.*

DE. minor, castaneus; rostro cylindrico, arcuato; gulâ brevipenni, immaculate fulvâ; capite fulvo ocellato; occipite albido-maculato; nuchâ, collo, pectore abdomineque oblonge et latissime fulvo maculatis; maculâ auriculari periophthalmiisque fulvis, nigro variegatis; caudâ læte rufâ.

Small chesnut *Dendrocalaptes* with a cylindric bent beak; the throat with short, immaculate, fulvous feathers; the head ocellated with fulvous; the occiput spotted with whitish; the nape, neck, breast and abdomen with oblong broad fulvous

spots; a spot on the ears and the periophthalmiæ fulvous, variegated with black; the tail fine rufous.

De. tenuirostris. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 88. pl. xci. f. 2.*

LENGTH six inches and a quarter. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 13. De. bivittatus. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 87. pl. xc. f. 1.*

DE. *mediocris, castaneo-rufus suprâ; corpore subtus vittisque duabus à rostro ad occiput rufescenti-fulvis; capite fusco, fulvo strigillato; rostro angusto, arcuato.*

Moderate Dendrocalptes above chesnut-red, with the body beneath and two stripes from the beak to the occiput rufescent-fulvous; the head fuscous, strigillated with fulvous; the beak narrow, bent.

LENGTH eight inches. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 14. De. Wagleri. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 88. pl. xc. f. 2.*

DE. *minor, rufo-castaneus suprâ, subtus albicans, plumis fusco fimbriatis; capite, vix nuchâ non, rufo, maculatis; rostro ensiformis, tenui, arcuato.*

Small Dendrocalptes above red-chesnut, beneath whitish, with the feathers edged with brown; the head a little, but the nape not, spotted with rufous; the beak sword-shaped, slender, bent.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 15. De trochilirostris. *Berl. Mag. 1820. (Lich.) p. 207 sp. 16.*

DE. *rostro arcuato elongato, gracillimo compresso lineari, castaneo; gulâ albâ; abdomine lineato.*

Dendrocalptes with an elongated, very slender, compressed, linear, chesnut beak; white throat, and lineated abdomen.

INHABITS —————

Sp. 16. *De. picumnus.* *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 202. sp. 8.
DE. rostro rectiusculo, valido, cultrato, livido; abdomine ochraceo, transversim fusco-undulato.

Dendrocalptes with a somewhat straight, stout, cultrate, livid beak; with the abdomen ochraceous, transversely undulated with brown.

Le grimpar picicule. *Le Vaill. Per. pl.* 26.—Le picicule. *Vieil. Sucrier, pl.* 79.—Le grand pic grimpereau. *D'Azara, 241.*—*Dendrocalptes decumanus.* *Illiger.*

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 17. *De. turdinus.* *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 204. sp. 14.
Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 90.

DE. mediocris, olivaceo-brunneus, immaculatus, rostro breviusculo, largiore, rectiusculo, ad apicem adunco, non dentato; suprâ nigro, subtus albido; capite colloque subtus ferrugineo substrigillatis; caudâ castanê; dorso pectore abdomineque brunneis, non strigillatis; alis fusco-brunneis, subtus anticè ferrugineis.

Moderate, olive-brown, immaculate Dendrocalptes, with a straightened, large, shortish beak, hooked at the tip, but not dentate; black above and whitish beneath; with the head and neck beneath rather strigillated with rust-colour; the tail chestnut; the back, breast, and abdomen brown, not strigillated; the wings fuscous-brown above; beneath rust-coloured anteriorly.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 18. *De Picus.* *Herm. Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 203. sp. 9.

DE. rostro recto, porrecto, compresso, acuto, albo, gonyde ascendente; gula albâ; pectore squamato guttato.

Dendrocalptes with a straight, porrect, compressed, white beak, with its gonix ascending; the throat white; the breast with scale-like spots.

Dendrocalptes minor. *Illig.*—Le grimper Talapiot. *Le Vaill. Prom. pl.* 27.—*Gracula Picoides.* *Shaw, v. viii. p.* 476.

INHABITS Guiana.

Sp. 19. *De. obsoletus*. *Illiger. Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 203. sp. 10.

DE. *rostro recto, compresso, albicante (gonyde porrectâ, culminis apice sensim deflexo); gulâ maculisque guttatis dorsi et pectoris sordidè flavicantibus.*

Dendrocalaptes with a straight, compressed, whitish beak (with its gonyx porrect, the tip of the culmen a trifle deflexed); the throat and guttated spots on the back and breast sordid yellowish.

INHABITS ———

Sp. 20. *De. fumigatus*. *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 203. sp. 12.

DE. *rostro recto, valido, nigro; regione paroticâ nigrâ, lituris albis; collo et pectore immaculatis; rectricibus hinc indè albo-lineatis.*

Dendrocalaptes with a straight, stout, black beak; the region of the ears black, with white markings; the neck and breast immaculate; the coverts lined with white.

Le grimpar enfumé. *Le Vaill. Prom. pl.* 28.

Sp. 21. *De. superciliosus*. *Illiger. Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 204. sp. 13.

DE. *rostro recto, compresso, nigricante gnathidiis albis; capite rufescente; superciliis albis.*

Dendrocalaptes with a slight, compressed, dusky beak; with the gnathix white; the head reddish; the eyebrows white.

Le pic grimpereaou roux et brun. *D'Azara,* 245.

INHABITS Peru.

Sp. 22. *De. cuneatus*. *Berl. Trans.* 1820. (*Lich.*) p. 204. sp. 15. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec.* p. 89. pl. xci. f. 3.

DE. *minimus cinnamomeus; subtus olivaceo-brunnescens; rostro nigro, brevi, recto, ad basin planiusculo, convexo, ad apicem obtuso; capite vix, pectore fulvo-strigillato; jugulo fulvo maculato; caudâ læte castaneo-rufâ; remigibus fuscis, brunneo marginatis; scapis caudæ apicem elongatis, rigidis, curvis.*

Small *Dendrocalptes* of a cinnamon-colour ; beneath olive-brown ; with a short, straight, black beak ; rather flat at the base, convex, obtuse at the tip ; head a little, and the breast strigillated with fulvous ; the jugulum spotted with fulvous, the tail fine chesnut-red ; the quills fuscous, edged with brown ; the shafts on the tail-feathers elongated at the tips, stiff, curved.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 23. *De. ocellatus*. (*Guttatus in pl.*) *Spix, Avium Nova Spec.* p. 88. pl. xc. f. 1.

DE. subminor, olivaceo-castaneus, rostro ferè recto, non adunco, parvum compresso, gulâ ochraceâ ; jugulo maculis ochraceis ocellato fuscoque fimbriata ; capite, nuchâ pectoreque fulvo strigillatis ; maculâ auriculari crispâ, fulvo strigillatâ ; collo antico ochraceo-guttato.

Somewhat small *Dendrocalptes* of an olive-chesnut, with the beak nearly straight, not hooked, a little compressed ; the throat ochraceous ; the jugulum with ochraceous spots ocellated and edged with fuscous ; the head, nape and breast strigillated with fulvous, with a crisped spot on the ears, striped with fulvous ; the neck guttated with ochraceous in front.

LENGTH seven inches. Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 24. *De. Merula*. *Berl. Mag.* 1820. (*Lich*) p. 208. sp. 17.

DE. rostro recto, brevi, valido, nigro, apice deflexo ; corpore immaculato ; gulâ albâ.

Dendrocalptes with a short, straight, stout, black beak, with its tip bent down ; the body immaculate ; the throat white.

INHABITS ———

Sp. 25. *De. sylviellus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 72. f. 1.

INHABITS Brazil. No description by M. Temminck.



DENDROCOLAPTES SYLVIELLUS

Sp. 26. De. platyrostris. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 87. pl. lxxxix.*

DE. *major, olivaceo-brunneus, rostro breviusculo, ad nares maxillamque inferiorem depresso, latiusculo; gulá colloque laterali fulvo-albis; maculá auriculari capiteque nigris, albo strigillatis; pectore nec non dorso fulvo-strigillatis; abdomine crissoque fulvo nigroque fasciolatis; remigibus caudáque castaneis.*

Large Dendrocalaptes of an olive-brown, with the beak rather short, depressed from the nostrils, and the under maxilla broadish; the throat and neck on the side fulvous-white; a spot on the ears and the head black, strigillated with white; the breast and back strigillated with fulvous; the abdomen and vent fasciolated with fulvous and black; the quills and tail chesnut.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 27. De. chrysolophus. *Illiger. Berl. Trans. 1820. (Lich.) p. 203. sp. 11.*

INHABITS ———

GENUS CCXXXII.—CERTHIA Auctorum. CREEPER.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, subtri- gonale, lateratim compres- sum, gracile, arcuatum, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, rather tri- gonal, compressed late- rally, slender, arcuated, acute.
<i>Digiti</i> exteriores inæquales.	<i>Exterior toes</i> unequal.
<i>Alæ</i> brevæ.	<i>Wings</i> short.
<i>Rectrices</i> rigidæ, subarcuatæ, acutæ.	<i>Tail-feathers</i> stiff, rather arcuated, acute.

THESE birds resemble the Woodpeckers in their manner of climbing, in which they are assisted by their stiff tail-feathers. There is but one European species.

Sp. 1. *Ce. familiaris*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 186. *pl.* 24.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Ce. Cinnamomea*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 224.—Inhabits —?

Sp. 3. *Ce?* *spinicauda*.

Sylvia spinicauda. *Steph.* v. x. p. 694. *pl.* 54.—Terra del Fuego. Allied to the last genus.

GENUS CCXXXIII.—CLIMACTERIS, Temminck.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breve, debile, compressum, subarcuatum, subulatum: <i>mandibulæ</i> æquales, acutæ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranâ nudâ tectæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> robusti, <i>digitus</i> medius et <i>pollex</i> longissimi: <i>ungues</i> magnæ, curvati, lateribus canaliculatis, subulata, valdè aduncæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres: <i>remex</i> prima brevis, secunda tertiam brevior, tertia et quarta longissima.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> short, weak, compressed, somewhat arched, subulated: the <i>mandibles</i> equal, acute.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, clothed by a membrane.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> robust, the middle and hinder <i>toes</i> longest: the <i>claws</i> large, curved, channelled at the sides, awl-shaped, very much hooked.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> moderate: the first <i>quill</i> short, the second shorter than the third, the third and fourth longest.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. *Cl. scandens*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 281. *f.* 2.

Cl. læte fuscus uropygio reatricibusque duabus intermediis plumbeis; gulâ colloque antice albis; pectore ventroque isabellinis; hypochondriis tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ albo fuscoque variis; alis fuscis fasciis duabus transversis.

Deep-brown Climacteris with the rump and two middle tail-feathers lead-colour: the throat and neck in front white; the breast and belly isabella-colour; the sides and under tail-coverts varied with brown and white; the wings brown with two transverse bands.

INHABITS the eastern coast of New Holland. Length five inches and three quarters: the head, neck, back, and scapulars, are of an umbre-brown; with the feathers of the head appearing like scales, and edged with black: the wings are brown with two transverse bands, the upper being of a nankeen colour, the lower dusky-brown: the rump, the two middle tail-feathers, and the base and tip of the lateral feathers, are deep lead; the middle of the tail is dusky-brown: the throat and the fore-part of the neck are pure white: the breast and middle of the belly isabella-colour: the flanks and under tail-coverts are varied with longitudinal white dashes, with parallel brown stripes. The male is known by a large red spot on the sides of the neck beneath the ears.

Sp. 2. *Cl. picumnus*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 281. *f.* 1.

Cl. fuscus gulâ malisque albidis; pectore griseo; corpore infra pennis medio albis marginibus fusco longitudinaliter fasciatis; pileo nuchâ colloque griseis; alis fuscis fasciâ, transversâ fulvescente.

Brown Climacteris with the throat and cheeks whitish; the breast grey; the feathers of the under part of the body white in the middle, and longitudinally banded by brown on the edges; the top of the head, nape, and neck grey; the wings brown, with a transverse yellowish bar.

INHABITS Timor, Celebes, and New Holland. Length six inches and a half: the top of the head is deep grey: the nape and the neck clear grey: the back, the wings, and the two middle tail-feathers are of an earthy-brown: a broad band of nankeen-colour passes through all the wing-feathers towards the

middle: the feathers of the tail are brown at their base and tips, and black in the middle: the throat and the cheeks are dull white: the breast grey: the feathers of the rest of the under parts are white in the middle, and striped longitudinally on the edges with a small brown bar: the under tail-coverts are isabella-colour, marked with large transverse brown spots.

GENUS CCXXXIV.—ORTHONYX, Temminck.

<i>Rostrum</i> brevissimum, compressum, ferè rectum, apice emarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> very short, compressed, nearly straight, notched at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, in medio rostri sitæ, apertæ, setis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed in the middle of the beak, open, clothed with bristles.
<i>Alæ</i> brevissimæ: <i>remiges</i> quinque primores cuneiformes, sextæ longissimæ.	<i>Wings</i> very short: the first five <i>quills</i> wedge-formed, the sixth longest.
<i>Cauda</i> lata, elongata, re- trixibus rigidis, acutis, apicibus prolongis.	<i>Tail</i> broad, elongated, its feathers stiff, acute, the tips prolonged.
<i>Pedes</i> mediocres: <i>tarsi</i> digi- tus medius longiores, hic et exterior æqualis: <i>ungues</i> digiti longiores, validi, subarcuatæ, la- teratim sulcatæ.	<i>Legs</i> moderate: <i>tarsi</i> longer than the middle toe, which is equal to the exterior: the <i>claws</i> longer than the toes, short, somewhat bent, laterally grooved.

Sp. 1. Or. maculatus.

OR. *obscure-fusca suprâ nigro maculata; mas. gulâ rufâ nigro marginatâ; fœmina gulâ albâ.*

Dull-brown *Orthonyx* spotted with black above; the *male* with a red throat edged with black; the *female* with a white throat.
Orthonyx. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit.*

INHABITS Australia.

GENUS CCXXXV —TICHODROMA, Illiger.
 WALL-CREEPER.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, gracillimum, basi triangulare et depressum, subcurvatum, teretiusculum, integrum, acutum.</p> <p><i>Digiti exteriores</i> inæquales.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> longæ.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, very slender, its base triangular and depressed, slightly curved, rounded, intire, acute.</p> <p><i>Exterior toes</i> unequal.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> long.</p>
---	---

PETRODROMA, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. *Ti. Europæa*.

Certhia Muraria. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 189. pl. 25.*—The south of Europe.

Sp. 2. *Ti? fusca*.

Certhia fusca. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 238.*—The Islands in the Pacific.

GENUS CCXXXVI.—UPUPA, Linné. HOOPOE.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, subarcuatum, basi trigonum, suprâ convexum, paulò lateratim compressum, apice subobtusum.</p> <p><i>Lingua</i> brevissima triquetra, obtusa.</p> <p><i>Rectrices</i> decem.</p> <p><i>Caput</i> cristatum.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, somewhat arched, trigonal at the base, convex above, a little compressed laterally, its tip rather obtuse.</p> <p><i>Tongue</i> very short, three-sided, obtuse.</p> <p><i>Tail-feathers</i> ten.</p> <p><i>Head</i> crested.</p>
--	--

- Sp. 1. Up. eops. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 135, pl. 17.*—Britain and the South of Europe.
- Sp. 2. Up. minor. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 139.*—Southern Africa.
- Sp. 3. Up. Capensis.
Upupa Madagascariensis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 140.*—The Cape of Good Hope.

GENUS CCXXXVII.—SITTA, Linné. NUTHATCH.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> glabrum aut basi plumulis antrorsum directis obtectum, rectum, tertiusculum aut compressum, apice conico; <i>mandibula superior</i> paulò longior.</p> <p><i>Digiti exteriores</i> inæquales.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> glabrous or clothed at its base with feathers pointing forwards, straight, rounded or compressed, its tip conic: the <i>upper mandible</i> rather the longest.</p> <p><i>Exterior toes</i> unequal.</p>
---	--

- Sp. 1. Si. Europæa. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 108. pl. 13.*—Britain and Europe.
- Sp. 2. Si. Carolinensis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 112. Wils. Amer. Orn. i. pl. 2. f. 4.*—The temperate parts of North America.
- Sp. 3. Canadensis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 116.*—Canada.
- Sp. 4. Si? fusca. *Vieil. Analy. p. 45 (K.)*
- Si. *suprà alis caudâque fuscâ, cervicis fasciâ guttureque albidis, abdomine albo-rufescente, rostro pedibusque flavis.*
- Nuthatch above and with the wings and tail brown; a band on the cervix and the throat whitish; the abdomen reddish-white; the beak and legs yellow.

INHABITS Brazil.

- Sp. 5. Si. frontalis. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 162. Swain. Zool. Illust. v. i. pl. 2.*
- Si. *suprà cæria saturata, subtus testaceo-vinacea, fronte superciliosque atris, remigibus nigris.*

Nuthatch above deep sky-blue, beneath vinaceous-ash, with the forehead and superciliæ dark; the quills black.

Sitta velata. Temm. *Pl. Col.* 72. f. 3.

INHABITS Java and Sumatra. Length five inches: the Sumatran specimens are rather larger; they have the top of the head, the nape, and the upper parts of the body of a rich azure; the wings and tail plain blue, with their feathers black on the inner web and edged with blue: the cheeks and sides of the neck are purplish-blue: the chin is white, and the vent of the under parts are ash tinged with purple. The male has a mark on the forehead and a band above the eye black; the beak is yellow, with a black tip.

Sp. 6. *Si. pusilla.* Shaw, v. viii. p. 113. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 2.—Carolina.

Sp. 7 *Si?* *chrysoptera.* Shaw, v. viii. p. 120.—Orange-winged Nuthatch. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. iv. p. 77. pl. lxiii.—New Holland. Greatly allied to the following genus.

GENUS CCXXXVIII.—XENOPS, Illiger.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, valdè compressum, subulatum, acutum, <i>mandibulæ</i> apicibus recurvatis.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, membranâ nudâ tectæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> mediocres; <i>digiti laterales</i> æquales, <i>externi</i> inæquales: <i>ungues</i> forti, compressi, arcuati.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> cuneiformis.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> short, slender, greatly compressed, subulated, acute; <i>mandibles</i> with their tips recurved.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, clothed with a naked membrane.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> moderate: the lateral <i>toes</i> equal, the external unequal: claws strong, compressed, bent.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> wedged.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. *Xe. genibarbis*. Illiger.—Temm. *Pl. Col.* 150. *f.* 1.
Swain. *Zool. Illust.* ii. *pl.* 100.

XE. supra fusco rufa, infra griseo fusca; mento superciliis maculisque jugularibus et pectoralibus albis; macula infra aures niveo, remigium secundorum nigricantium basi fulva, apicibus marginibusque rufis.

Xenops above reddish-brown, beneath grey-brown; chin, eyebrows, and spots on the throat and breast, whitish; beneath the ears a snowy spot; lesser quills blackish, the base fulvous, their tips and margins rufous.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a quarter: on the top of the head and the cheeks the feathers are brown, with reddish shafts: above the eye is a white stripe, and beneath towards the outward ear is a large spot of the same colour: the back is flemot colour: the throat and the breast are ashy-brown, spotted with ashy-white: the rest of the under parts is ashy-brown, without spots: the wings are black, with a large red space in the middle: the two middle tail-feathers are deep black, the rest the same, but bright red towards their tips, the red occupying most space on the lateral feathers, and being placed near the centre on them: the base of the beak is whitish, its tip, and also the legs, ashy.

Sp. 2. *Xe. anatoboides*. Temm. *Pl. Col.* 150. *f.* 2.

XE. rufo-fuscus, gula torque nuchali lineaque pone oculos ad accipitem extendente albis, cauda rufa.

Red-brown Xenops, with the throat, collar on the nape and line behind the eyes to the occiput white; tail red.

INHABITS Brazil. Length seven inches: the top of the head, the cheeks, back and wings are brown-red; the under parts of the latter are bright reddish,



XENOPS GENIBARBIS

and their quills black on their inner webs : behind the eyes a white line commences, which extends along the sides of the neck to the occiput : the throat is white, and a collar of the same surrounds the nape : the breast and middle of the belly are dull red : the flanks are ashy-red, shaded off into deep red, towards the vent : the tail is deep red : the beak is whitish, and the legs grey.

Sp. 3. *Xe. rutilans*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 72. f. 2.*

Xe. fuscus dorso alisque rufo-olivaceis, remigibus basi aureo, flavis medio nigris, apice rufis, gula lineisque duabus longitudinalibus colli albis.

Brown Xenops, with the back and wings olive ; the quills golden-yellow at the base, black in the middle, red at the tip ; the throat and two longitudinal lines on the neck white.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a quarter : the top of the head and the cheeks are brown, spotted with clear brown : the nape is yellowish-brown : the back and the wings are reddish-olive : the quills are golden-yellow at their base, then black and tipped with red ; but this disposition of colours is not observable unless the wing be expanded : the rump and the tail are strong-red : the throat and two longitudinal bands on the neck are white : all the under parts are ashy-olive, with whitish dashes : the base of the lower mandible is white, and the rest of the beak brown : the legs are brown.

GENUS CCXXXIX.—NEOPS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, lateratim compressum, integrum, mediocre, rectum, acutum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> versus medium incurvata, dein recurvata, marginibus à superiore tegentibus.	Beak slender, laterally compressed, intire, moderate, straight, acute: the <i>lower mandible</i> incurved towards the middle, then recurved, with its edges covered by the <i>superior</i> .
<i>Digiti</i> exteriores ad medium usque coaliti: <i>pollex</i> tenuis.	<i>Outer toes</i> connected to the middle: the <i>hinder-one</i> slender.

Sp. 1. ruficaudus. Vieil. *Analyse, &c.* p. 68. (K.)

NE. *suprà olivaceo-fuscus, subtus rufo cinereus; capite guttureque albido notatis, superciliis pallidis, strigâ infrà genis niveâ, remigibus primoribus basi apiceque rufis, in medium cinnamomeis; rectricibus duabus intermediis, lateribusque quatuor rufis, reliquis nigris; rostro pedibusque rufis.*

Neops above olive-brown, beneath ashy-red; with the head and throat spotted with white; the supercilia pale; a snow-white stripe beneath the cheeks; the primary quills red at the base and tip, cinnamon-colour in the middle; the two middle tail-feathers and four lateral ones red, the rest black; the beak and legs red.

INHABITS Guiana. Length four inches.

GENUS CCXL.—ORTHOTOMUS, Horsfield.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, rectum subdepressum, basi triquetrum, attenuatum: culmine basi carinato, versus apicem leviter arcuata: <i>mandibulæ</i> tomis rectissimis.	Beak moderate, straight, a little depressed, three-sided at the base, attenuated: the culmen carinated at the base, towards the tip slightly bent; with the cutting edges of the <i>mandibles</i> very straight.
--	--

<p><i>Nares</i> basales, magnæ, superne membranâ clausæ, inferne rimâ longitudinali apertæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i>, remiges prima spuria, secunda et tertia abruptè longiores, quartæ ad octam longiores subæquales, externè emarginatæ; ceteræ gradatim breviores cuneatæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> subelongati: <i>ungues</i> compressi, arcuati, acuti, postico medio duplo majore.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, large, closed above by a membrane, with a longitudinal cleft below.</p> <p><i>Wings</i>, with the first quill spurious, the second and third abruptly longer, the fourth to the eighth lengthened and nearly equal, outwardly emarginated; the rest gradually shorter and wedged.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> rather elongated: <i>claws</i> compressed, bent, acute, the hinder one twice as large as the middle.</p>
--	---

Sp. 1. Or. sepium. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 166.*

OR. *olivaceo-fuscescens capite et tibiis ferrugineis; remigibus fuscis; gula pectoreque nigricantibus; abdomine flavido.*

Olive-brown Orthotomus with the head and tibiæ rust-colour; the quills brown; the throat and breast dusky; the abdomen yellowish.

Chiglet Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 265.*

INHABITS Java. Length four inches: plumage brownish-olive: head ferruginous: chin and breast dusky: belly yellowish: quills brown: legs longish: middle and outer toes united at the base by a small membrane: hind-claw twice the size of those before.

GENUS CCXLI.—MNIOTILTA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, gracile, rectum, integrum, compressum: <i>mandibulæ</i> æquales, acutæ.		<i>Beak</i> short, slender, straight, intire, compressed: <i>mandibles</i> equal, acute.
<i>Digiti exteriores</i> inæquales: <i>pollex</i> gracilis, longiusculus.		<i>Outer toes</i> unequal: <i>hinder one</i> slender, elongated.

Sp. 1. Mn. varia.

Certhia varia. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 234. pl. 34.—*Sylvia varia*. *Steph.* v. x. p. 639.—North America.

GENUS CCXLII.—THRIOTHURUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> longiusculum, cylindricum, arcuatum, tenue, integrum: <i>mandibulæ</i> æquales.		<i>Beak</i> lengthened, cylindric, arcuated, thin, intire: <i>mandibles</i> equal.
<i>Pollex</i> longiusculus, gracilis: <i>digiti exteriores</i> inæquales.		<i>Hinder toe</i> lengthened, slender: <i>exterior toes</i> unequal.
<i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ.		<i>Wings</i> short, rounded.
<i>Cauda</i> ascendens.		<i>Tail</i> ascending.

M. VIEILLOT places this genus amongst the Creepers: the species all inhabit America.

Sp. 1. Th. Ludovicianus.

Sylvia Ludoviciana. *Steph.* v. x. p. 713.—North America.

Sp. 2. Th? torquatus.

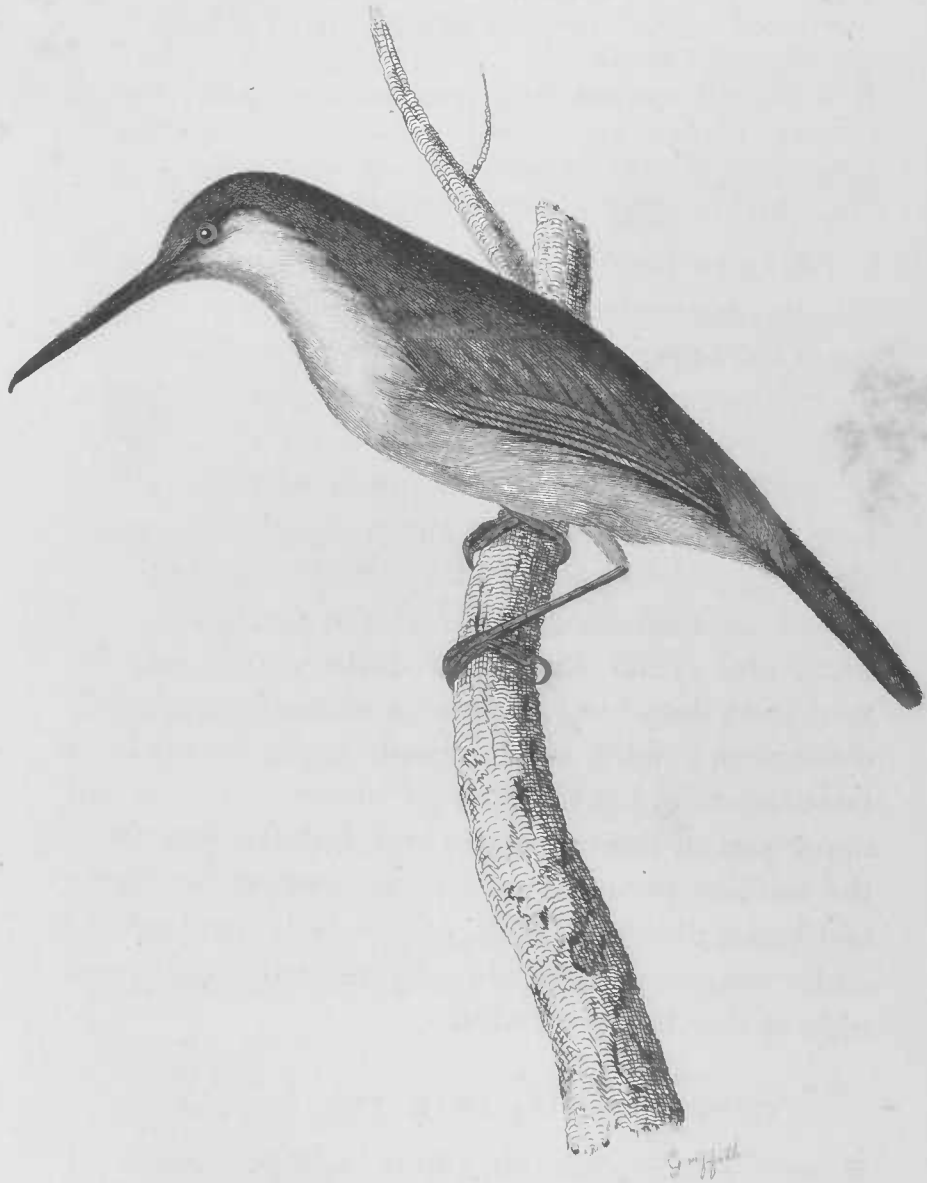
Sylvia torquata. *Vieill. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* ii. 38.—*Sylvia Americana*. *Steph.* v. x. 611.—North America.

Sp. 3. Th? Pinus.

Sylvia Pinus. *Steph.* v. x. 737.—North America.

Sp. 4. Th? Americanus.

Parus Americanus. *Steph.* v. x. 43.—North America.



THIOTHURUS ? RECTIROSTRIS.

Sp. 5. Th? rectirostris.

Th? *fuscus jugulo pectoreque pallidioribus; mento nigricante; corpore medio niveo; reatricibus angustis, nigris; mandibulæ superiore apice adunco.*

Brown Thriothurus with the jugulum and breast paler; the chin dusky; the middle of the body snow-white; the tail-feathers narrow, black; the tip of the upper mandible hooked.

Troglodytes rectirostris. *Swain. Zool. Illustr. iii. pl. 140.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length about five inches: beak straight, triangular at the base, the sides compressed, tip of the upper mandible bent down and notched: nostrils large, lengthened, covered by a membrane, which (except at the base) is naked: the aperture terminal, near the edge of the beak narrow and oblong: the feathers on the rump and flanks remarkably long; the three fore-toes slender, and all connected at their base as far as the first joint: tail even, and rather long; its feathers very narrow, weak, and deep black: plumage above light or reddish-brown; sides of the head, neck, breast, and body the same, but tinged with fulvous: the chin and upper part of the throat blackish, but the margin of the feathers partly white: lower part of the throat and breast dusky: middle of the body pure white; under wing-coverts, inside margins of the quills, and edge of the shoulders, white.

GENUS CCXLIII.—ANABATES, Temminck.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> rectum, capite aut brevior, aut longius compressum, basi altior quam latiùs, ad apicem paulò arcuatam, integrum.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> straight, shorter or longer than the head, compressed, higher at the base than broad, a little bent at the tip, intire.</p>
--	--

<p><i>Nares</i> basales, laterales, ovatae, membranâ plumosâ partim tectæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> breves; <i>remiges</i> primæ et secundæ tertiæ breviores, quartæ et quintæ longissimæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> rachidibus debilibus haud acutis.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, lateral, ovate, partly covered by a plumose membrane.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> short: the first and second quills shorter than the third; the fourth and fifth longest.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> with weak shafts not acute.</p>
---	---

Sp. 1. An. Guianensis.

Sylvia Guianensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 678.*—Guiana.

Sp. 2. *Anabates striolatus.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 238. f. 1.*

AN. *suprà fuscus strigis longitudinalibus rufo-fuscus; mento caudâque rufis; genis, lateribus colli, corporeque infrâ olivaceo-fuscis albo longitudinalitèr strigosis.*

Anabates above brown with longitudinal red-brown stripes; the chin and tail red; the cheeks, sides of the neck, and body beneath olive-brown longitudinally striped with white.

INHABITS Brazil. Length seven inches: the top of the head, the nape, the back, and the wings are coffee-brown, with small longitudinal stripes of red-brown in the direction of the shafts: the greater wing-coverts and the quills are of an uniform colour, with their inner webs dusky: the chin and the tail are clear red: the cheeks, the sides of the neck and all the under parts are olive-brown, dashed with white, in the direction of the shafts of the feathers: the tail is long, much wedged: the beak is bluish, and the legs brown.

Sp. 3. *Anabates amaurotis.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 238. f. 2.*

AN. *olivaceo-fuscus vertice nigro lineato; lineâ fuscâ suprâ oculos ad auribus extendente; et pone oculos fasciâ flavescente alba; pectore albido-fusco.*

Olive-brown Anabates with the crown lineated with black ; a brown line over the eyes to the ears ; and behind the eyes a yellowish-white band ; the breast whitish-brown.

INHABITS Brazil. Distinguished by a brown band, which passes over the hinder angle of the eyes to the ears : the top of the head is brown varied with black dashes : the feathers of the back and wings are olive-brown : the tail is slightly wedged, and is of a deep-red colour : behind the eyes is a yellowish-white band : the lores and the chin are whitish : the breast is shaded with white and clear olive-brown : the rest of the under parts is olive-brown : the beak and the claws are yellowish : the legs are brown.

Sp. 4. *An. rufifrons.* Spix, *Avium Nova Spec.* p. 84. pl. lxxxv. f. 1.

AN. minor olivaceo-cinerascens suprâ, subtus albicans ; fronte castaneâ ; striâ à naribus super oculos albâ.

Small olive-ash-coloured Anabates, beneath whitish ; with the forehead chesnut ; and a stripe from the nostrils above the eyes white.

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches and a third.

Sp. 5. *An. cristatus.* Spix, *Avium Nova Spec.* p. 83. pl. lxxxiv. *AN? majusculus suprâ et subtus rufus ; capite breviter cristato ; remigibus ad apicem nigrescentibus.*

Rather large Anabates rufous above and beneath ; with the head slightly crested ; the quills dusky at the tip.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches and one quarter.

GENUS CCXLIV.—PYRROTA, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, rectum, integrum, lateratim valdè compressum, suprâ angustum, ad apicem deflexum, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, straight, intire, much compressed laterally, narrow above, deflexed at the tip, acute.
<i>Digiti</i> antichi basi coaliti; exteriores inæquales.	<i>Anterior toes</i> joined at the base; outer ones unequal.
<i>Remiges</i> tertia, quarta, et quinta longissimæ.	Third, fourth, and fifth <i>quills</i> longest.

Sp. 1. *Py. nigerrima*.

Oriolus leucopterus, ♀. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 433.—Cayenne.

GENUS CCXLV.—OPETIORHYNCHUS, Temminck.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, gracile, tenue, subulatum, rectum, basi depressum, versus apicem compressum, apice subulato.	<i>Beak</i> as long as the head, slender, thin, subulated, straight, depressed at the base, compressed towards the tip, the tip awl-shaped.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, cartilaginosa.	<i>Tongue</i> short, cartilaginous.
<i>Nares</i> laterales, versus basin rostri positæ, ovatæ, membranâ nudâ semiclausæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> lateral, placed towards the base of the beak, oval, half-closed by a membrane.
<i>Alæ</i> breves; remigibus tribus primoribus cuneiformis, tertiis et quartis longissimis.	<i>Wings</i> short, the three first <i>quills</i> wedge-formed, the third and fourth longest.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, subquadrates haud acuta.	<i>Tail</i> short, rather quadrate, not acute.



OXYRHYNCHUS FLAMMICEPS

<p><i>Pedes</i> longiores: tarsi dimidio longiùs quam digitus medius: <i>digiti</i> exteriores basi coaliti, laterales æquales.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> long: <i>tarsi</i> half the length of the middle toe: the outer toes united at the base, the lateral ones even.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. *Op. rufus*.

Merops rufus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 182.—South America.

GENUS CCXLVI.—OXYRHYNCHUS, Temminck.
SHARPBILL.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breve, rectissimum, basi trigonum, ultrà basin attenuatum, apice acutissimum: <i>mandibula superior</i> suprà rotundata; utrisque integris.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> short, very straight, trigonal at the base, attenuated beyond the base, the tip very acute: the <i>upper mandible</i> rounded above; both intire.</p>
---	--

<p><i>Nares</i> basales, nudæ, membranâ partim tectæ, aperturâ lineari ad marginem rostri approximante.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, naked, partly clothed by a membrane, the aperture linear and approaching to the margin of the beak.</p>
---	---

<p><i>Pedes</i> breves, validi, <i>digito medio</i> longiores; <i>digitis</i> anterioribus tribus, exteriore connexo, interiore fisso; <i>halluce</i> valido.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> short, stout, longer than the middle toe: three <i>toes</i> in front, the outer one connected, the inner cleft; the hinder one stout.</p>
---	--

THE name of this genus should be changed, *Oxyrhynchus* being preoccupied by a genus of Vermes.

Sp. 1. *Ox. flammiceps*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 125.

Ox. suprâ olivaceo-viridis, subtus flavescence-albus, maculis nigrescentibus; capite cristâ coccineâ incumbente; capitis lateribus lineis transversim flavescentibus.

Sharpbill above olive-green, beneath yellowish-white, with dusky spots; the head with a crimson incumbent crest; its sides with three transverse yellowish-lines.

Oxyrhynchus cristatus. Swain. *Zool. Illust.* v. i. p. 49.

INHABITS Brazil. Length seven inches: this species is adorned with an elegant and slender crest, of which the feathers on the top of the head are very long, fine, and decomposed; the longest being on the edges and the shortest in the middle; the latter are deep scarlet, and some of the others black anteriorly; but the scarlet feathers are not perceptible when the crest is depressed: the plumage of the back and wings is of a very fine green, of which hue are the margins of the quills and tail-feathers: the cheeks, space round the beak, the eyebrows, and the throat, are dotted and striped with white and greenish: the under parts are shaded with white and yellowish-green, and covered with a considerable number of triangular dusky-brown spots: the legs and the beak are blackish-blue.

GENUS CCXLVII.—PHILYDOR, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> subulatum, lateraliter subcompressum, ad apicem subcylindricum, subdeclinum, subaduncum, emarginatum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> brevior quam superior.	<i>Beak</i> awl-shaped, slightly compressed laterally, rather cylindric towards the tip, somewhat bent down and hooked, emarginate: the <i>lower mandible</i> shorter than the upper.
<i>Nares</i> subbasales, rotundæ, minutæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> nearly basal, round, small.

<i>Rictus</i> usque infrà oculos elongatus.		<i>Gape</i> reaching under the eyes.
<i>Tarsi</i> breviusculi.		<i>Tarsi</i> rather short.
<i>Cauda</i> longiuscula, in- æqualis.		<i>Tail</i> rather long, unequal.

THESE are insectivorous birds, and ambulate solitarily the banks of rivers.

Sp. 1. *Ph. superciliaris*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 73. pl. lxxiii. f. 1.*

*PH. rufus suprâ subtusque, capite nigro; periophthalmiis albis; caudâ ferruginâ; strigâ malari et post-oculari nigris; re-
triticibus duabus lateralibus ferrugineis; remigibus fuscis.*

Red Philydor both above and beneath, with the head black; round the eyes white; tail rust-coloured, with a black stripe on the cheek and behind the eyes; the two lateral tail-feathers ferruginous; the quills brown.

INHABITS the province of Minas Geraes. Length six inches.

Sp. 2. *Ph. albogularis*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 74. pl. lxxiv. f. 1. male; 2. fem.*

PH. rufo-castaneus supra, subtus rufescens; capite maculâque supraauriculari obscure strigillatis; gulâ colloque laterali albis; caudâ læte rufâ.

Philydor above chesnut-red, beneath reddish, with the head and spot above the ears obscurely striped; the throat and side of the neck white; the tail fine rufous.

INHABITS the banks of the river Verde in Brazil. Length seven inches and a quarter.

Sp. 3. *Ph. ruficollis*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 74. pl. lxxv.*

PH. olivaceo-rufescens suprâ, subtus læte rufus; capite cinereo-nigro; fronte, gulâ, striâ suprâ oculos, periophthalmiis maculâque auriculari ferrugineis.

Philydor above olive-red, beneath fine red ; with the head ashy-black ; the forehead, throat, stripe above the eyes, round the eyes and spot on the ears rust-colour.

INHABITS Bahia. Length seven inches and a half.

GENUS CCXLVIII.—FIGULUS, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> longiusculum, subulatum, ad apicem subarcuatum, non emarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> rather long, awl-shaped, somewhat bent towards the tip, intire.
<i>Rictus</i> usque infrà oculos ferè prolongatus, subarcuatus.	<i>Gape</i> nearly prolonged beneath the eyes, a little curved.
<i>Nares</i> subbasales, ovatae, vix textae.	<i>Nostrils</i> nearly basal, oval, scarcely covered.
<i>Cauda</i> æqualis, breviusculus.	<i>Tail</i> even, rather short.

THE species of this genus inhabits Brazil. They construct their nests on the lower parts of trees, near the sides of the water or woods ; they are solitary.

Sp. 1. *Fi. albogularis*. Spix, *Avium Nova Spec.* p. 76. pl. lxxviii. f. 1. male ; f. 2. female.

Fi. cinnamomeus suprâ, subtus ochraceo-rufus ; gulâ crissoque albis ; strigâ genis suprâ oculos versus occiput albo-ochraceâ ; caudâ rufâ ; vibrissis brevibus.

Figulus above cinnamon-colour, beneath ochraceous-red, with the throat and vent white, a stripe from the cheeks above the eyes towards the occiput of an ochraceous-white ; the tail rufous ; the vibrissæ short.

GENUS CCXLIX.—CAMPYLORHYNCHUS, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> longiusculum, arcuatum, crassiusculum, ad basin latiusculum, versus apicem cylindricum.	<i>Beak</i> rather long, bent, a little thickened, somewhat broad at the base, towards the tip cylindric.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ, subbasales, non obtectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate, nearly basal, not covered.
<i>Rictus</i> usque ad oculos elongatus.	<i>Gape</i> elongated as far as the eyes.
<i>Digitus</i> posticus reliquis crassior.	<i>Hinder-toe</i> stouter than the rest.

Sp. 1. *Ca. scolopaceus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 77. pl. lxxix. f. 1.*

CA. suprâ nigro-fuscus, subtus albus, nigro fusco maculatus; striâ suprâ oculos maculâque auriculari albis; caudâ longiuscula.

Campylorhynchus above black-brown, beneath white, spotted with black, with a stripe over the eyes and spot on the ears white; the tail rather lengthened.

INHABITS woods near Rio de Janeiro. Length seven inches.

Sp. 2. *Ca. striolatus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 77. pl. lxxix. f. 2.*

CA. rufescens, suprâ subtusque; striâ suprâ oculos, gulâ, abdomineque medio albidis; caudâ breviusculâ alisque nigro duodecim fasciatis, maculâ auriculari griseâ.

Reddish Campylorhynchus above and beneath; with a stripe above the eyes; the throat and abdomen in the middle white; the tail rather short; and, with the wings, banded with twelve black stripes; and a grey spot on the ears.

INHABITS Bahia. Length four inches and a half.

GENUS CCL.—SPHENURA, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, subulatum, vix arcuatum, subcylindricum, ad apicem obtusum.		<i>Beak</i> elongated, awl-shaped, scarcely bent, subcylindric, obtuse at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> rotundæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> rounded.
<i>Cauda</i> molle, detrita.		<i>Tail</i> soft, worn.
<i>Digiti</i> ad basin coaliti, antici laterales inæquales.		<i>Toes</i> united at the base, the lateral anterior ones unequal.

Sp. 1. Sp. subulata. Spix, *Avium Nova Spec.* p. 82. pl. lxxxiii. f. 1.

Sp. fusco-brunnea corpore subtus pallide rufescente; capite, nec non dorso, albo striatis; caudâ rufâ; gulari ochraceo-albâ.

Fuscous-brown Sphenura, with the body beneath pale reddish; the head and back striped with white; the tail rufous; the throat ochraceous-white.

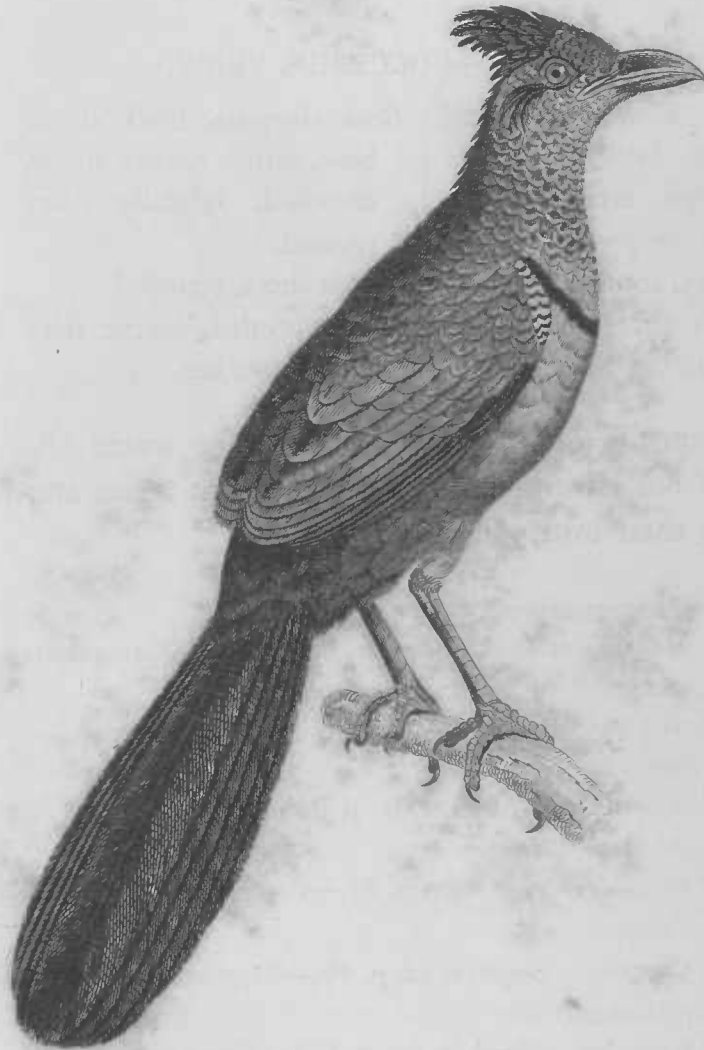
INHABITS Brazil.

FAMILY V.—CUCULIDÆ.

Rostrum basi glabrum, arcuatum aut apicem aduncum, integrum aut denticulatum: pedes zygodactyli; digitis anticis interdum basi membranâ coaliti.

Beak glabrous at the base, bent or hooked towards the tip, intire or denticulated: *toes* disposed in pairs, the anterior sometimes united by a membrane at the base.

THE manners of the birds included in this extensive family are various; they all subsist upon insects, and the major portion of them are migratory: the true Cuckoos are well known to desert their young, and do not trouble themselves to construct any nest: other genera build their nests on the arms



COCCYZUS GEOFFROYI

of trees, incubate their own eggs, and provide for their offspring: they are confined to the lower temperate and tropical regions of the globe.

GENUS CCLI.—COCCYZUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, basi crassum, integrum, supra convexum, arcuatum, lateratim compressum.	<i>Beak</i> elongate, thick at the base, intire, convex above, arcuated, laterally compressed.
<i>Alæ</i> breves, rotundatæ.	<i>Wings</i> short, rounded.
<i>Tarsi</i> elevati, digitus longissimus longiores.	<i>Tarsi</i> elevated, longer than the longest toe.

THE species of this genus inhabit the warm climates of both worlds: they nidificate in trees, and bring up their own young.

Sp. 1. Co. Madagascariensis.

Cuculus Madagascariensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 101.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 2. Co. cristatus.

Cuculus cristatus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 118.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 3. Co. cæruleus.

Polophilus cæruleus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 56.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. Co. galeritus. *Illiger.*

Cuculus nævius. *Steph. v. ix. p. 99.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 5. Co. Cayanus.

Cuculus Cayanus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 90.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. Co. seniculus.

Cuculus seniculus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 125.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 7. Co. Geoffroyii. *Temm. Pl. Col. 7.*

Co. cristatus suprâ æneo-viridis nitore aureo; fronte, malis, collo anticè pectoreque pennis fuscus velutinis obtectis apicibus lunulâ rufescente-albidâ notatis; ventre supremo flavescente; infimo rufo; caudâ cuneatâ.

Crested Coccozys above bronzed-green with a golden gloss ; with the forehead, cheeks, neck anteriorly, and breast clothed with brown feathers, whose tips are marked with a reddish-white crescent ; the upper belly yellowish ; the lower red ; tail wedged.

INHABITS South America. A most beautiful bird : length nineteen or twenty inches : the head is adorned with a crest composed of broad feathers, of which the largest are rounded at the tip, and are of a fine bluish colour, glossed with steel : the forehead, the cheeks, the fore part of the neck and the breast are clothed with short, velvety, scale-like feathers, which are brown in the middle and tipped with crescents of reddish-white : the breast has a band of bronzed-black, which is wanting, or but slightly indicated in the young : the belly is yellowish ; the lower belly red, more or less brilliant according to the age of the bird : the back and the wings are of a fine bronzed-green, glossed with gold : the tail is composed of twelve broad feathers, it is very long and much wedged in form, and is of a fine purple-bronze colour, except the two lateral-feathers, on each side, which are of a bronzed-green : the space round the eyes is naked : the beak is strong, thick and yellow ; the base is shaded a little with greenish : the legs are ashy-green ; and the claws yellow. The young have the crest much shorter, and the steel gloss on the feathers is distributed in spots.

Sp. 8. Co? phasianellus.

Co? *gracilis olivaceo-fuscus suprâ; corpore subtus, gulâ, caudæque apice albis; cristâ occipitali rufescente; jugulo pectoreque albo nigroque maculatis; rostro tenui.*

Slender Coccyzus? above olive-brown, with the body beneath, the throat and tip of the tail white; a reddish occipital crest; the jugulum and breast spotted with black and white; the beak slender.

Macropus phasianellus. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 53. pl. xlii.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length thirteen inches and a half.

Sp. 9. Co? Caixana.

Co? *minor castaneus; pectore abdomineque anteriore, hypochondriis alisque subtus rufo-castaneis; rostro magis arcuato, castaneo; caudâ suprâ subtusque castaneis.*

Small chesnut Coccyzus? with the breast and abdomen before, the sides and wings beneath, chesnut-red; the beak large, bent, chesnut; the tail chesnut above and beneath.

Macropus Caixana. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 54. pl. xliii. f. 1. male; f. 2. female.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length ten inches.

GENUS CCLII.—LEPTOSOMUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, lateratim compressum, subtrigonale, suprâ constrictum, versus apicem emarginatum, curvatum.	<i>Beak</i> longer than the head, laterally compressed, rather trigonal, narrowed above, towards the tip notched, curved.
<i>Rectrices</i> duodecim.	<i>Tail-feathers</i> twelve.

THESE birds build in hollow trees, and feed chiefly upon fruits.

Sp. 1. Le Afer.

Bucco Africanus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 25.—Africa.*

GENUS CCLIII.—CUCULUS Auctorum. CUCKOO.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, læve, teretiusculum, integrum, subincurvatum.		<i>Beak</i> moderate, smooth, rounded, intire, rather in- curved.
<i>Nares</i> prominulæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> prominent.
<i>Alæ</i> elongatæ, acutæ.		<i>Wings</i> elongated, acute.
<i>Tarsi</i> breviores.		<i>Tarsi</i> shorter than the longest toe.

A. *Rostro basi subdepresso.*

A. With the beak slightly depressed at the base.

Sp. 1. *Ca. canorus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 68. pl. 16.*—*Cu. hepaticus.*
Temm? young.—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 2. *Cu. gularis.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 83. pl. 17.*—The Cape of Good
Hope.

Sp. 3. *Cu. solitarius.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 84. pl. 18.*—Southern
Africa.

Sp. 4. *Cu. radiatus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 91.*—The Indian Archi-
pelago.

Sp. 5. *Cu. clamorus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 108.*—The Cape of Good
Hope.

Sp. 6. *Cu. edolius.* *Cuvier.*—*Cuculus serratus.* *Steph. v. ix.*
p. 114. pl. 22, 23.—Southern Africa.

Sp. 7. *Co. afer.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 115. pl. 24.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 8. *Cu. coromandus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 119.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 9. *Cu. Americanus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 93. pl. 19.*—Yellow-bellied
Cuckoo. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iv. pl. 28. f. 1.*

Sp. 10. *Cu. erythrophthalmus.* *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. iv. pl. 28.*
f. 2.

Cu. rostro nigro; corpore supra cinereo; subtus albo; orbitis nudis,
rubris, rugosis.

Cuckoo with a black beak; the body above cinereous; beneath
white; the orbits naked, red, and rugose.

Black-billed Cuckoo. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 317.*

INHABITS Carolina and Georgia. Allied to *C. Americanus*; but one inch shorter in length: beak wholly black and smaller than in that bird: a bare, wrinkled, deep-red skin surrounds the eye: in colour this is greatly similar to the foregoing bird, but it wants the light cinnamon-colour on the wings: the tail is of an uniform, dark, silky drab-colour, but at the tip of each feather is a white spot, bordered above with a slight dash of dull-black. The female resembles the male.

Sp. 11. *Cu. glandarius*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 116. pl. 25.*—The south of Europe and north of Africa.

Sp. 12. *Cu. flavus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 107.*—The Isle of Panay.

B. Rostro basi elevato.

B. With the beak elevated at the base.

Sp. 13. *Cu. auratus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 127.*—Africa.

Sp. 14. *Cu. Classi*. *Cuvier.*—*Cuculus Klaas*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 128.*—Africa.

Sp. 15. *Cu. lucidus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 126. pl. 26. Temm. Pl. Col. 102. f. 1.*—Inhabits New Zealand.

Sp. 16. *Cu. cupreus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 129.*—Africa.

Sp. 17. *Cu. chalcites*. *Illiger.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 102. f. 2.*

Cu. supra metallico-viridis, capite rufo nitore æneo, caudâ basi rufâ, medio viridescente, apice albâ, infrâ albus collo anticè pectoreque fusco variis.

Cuckoo above metallic-green, with the head red, glossed with bronze; the tail red at the base, greenish in the middle, white at the tip, under part white, with the neck anteriorly and the breast varied with brown.

INHABITS Australasia and its vicinity. Length rather more than five inches and a half: the male has the top of the head red, with a bronzed gloss:

the back and the wings are plain metallic-green : the tail above is red at its base, a little shaded with green in the middle, and white at its tip ; its two lateral feathers having large oval white spots on their inner webs : the fore part of the neck and the breast are whitish, varied with brown : the belly is white : the under tail-coverts whitish, spotted with bronzed-green : the tarsi are long and naked. The female is reddish above, very slightly shaded with bronze, and white beneath.

Sp. 18. *Cu. æratus*.

Cu. viridi-æratus cyaneo griseoque splendidus, alis caudâque præcipuè cyaneis; infrâ albido-virescens.

Bronzed-green Cuckoo glossed with blue and grey, the blue predominating on the wings and tail; the body beneath whitish-green.

Le Coucou gris bronzé. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq. v. v. p. 60. pl. 215.*
—Bronzed Cuckoo. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 294.*

INHABITS Africa. Length of *C. canorus* : beak broad at the base ; the upper mandible curves downwards at the point, and the inner shuts in beneath it, its colour yellow : the prevailing colour of the plumage is deep green-bronze, very bright, and changing into blue and grey, according to the light ; but on the wings and tail the blue predominates : on the under parts, from the chin, it is grey, lightly tinged with green : the tail is half the length of the bird, cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches and a half long, the outer about three inches : legs black.

Sp. 19. *Cu. xanthorhynchus*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 179.*

Cu. violaceus, axillis, ventre, reatricibusque externis albo fasciatis; rostro flavo.

Violet Cuckoo with the axillæ, belly, and outer tail-feathers striped with white; the beak yellow.

INHABITS Java, but rarely. Length six inches.

C. *Rostro basi depresso.*

C. With the beak depressed at the base.

Sp. 20. *Cu. maculatus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 102.*—*Cu. punctatus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 105.*—*Cu. scolopaceus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 95.*—The East Indies.

Sp. 21. *Cu. honoratus.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 104. pl. 21.*—Malabar.

Sp. 22. *Cu. Taitensis.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 92.*—The Society Islands.

Sp. 23. *Cu. orientalis.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 87;* male.—*Cu. Mindanensis.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 103. pl. 20;* female.—The Philippine Islands.

Sp. 24. *Cu. lugubris.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 179.*

Cu. ater nitore viridi; remigibus exterioribus pogonio interno albo notatis; reatricibus duabus externis crissoque albo fasciatis; tibiis posticè albis.

Dark Cuckoo glossed with green; with the outer quills spotted with white on the inner web; the two outer tail-feathers and vent striped with white; the tibiæ white behind.

INHABITS Java. Length ten inches and a half: called Awon-awon by the Javanese.

N. B. The species of this section appertain to the genus *Dynamene*? of Messrs. Vigors and Horsfield, of which *Cu. maculatus* is the type.

GENUS CCLIV.—INDICATOR. Vieillot.—
HONEY-GUIDE.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevius, robustum, conicum, basi dilatatum, versus apicem angustum: <i>mandibula superior</i> arcuato-carinata; <i>inferior</i> apice recurvata.	<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, robust, conic, dilated at the base, narrow towards the tip: the <i>upper mandible</i> arcuato-carinated; the <i>lower</i> recurved at the tip.
<i>Rectrices</i> duodecim.	<i>Tail-feathers</i> twelve.

Sp. 1. In. major. *Steph. v. ix. p. 139. pl. 27.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 2. In. minor. *Steph. v. ix. p. 140.*—Southern Africa.

THE descriptions of four new species of this genus, by Mr. B. Leadbeater, were lately read before the Linnean Society.

GENUS CCLV.—CENTROPUS, Illiger.—COUCAL.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, supra carinatum, integrum, valdè compressum, versus apicem arcuatum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, carinated above, intire, much compressed, arcuated towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> rectæ, elongatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> straight, elongated.
<i>Pollex</i> unguis longissimus, subulatus, instructus.	<i>Inner hind-toe</i> furnished with a very long subulated claw.

CORYDONYX, Vieillot.—POLOPHILUS, Leach.

Sp. 1. Ce. Ægyptius.

Polophilus Ægyptius. *Steph. v. ix. p. 54.*—*Polophilus* Senegalensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 53.*—Africa.

Sp. 2. *Ce. Philippensis*. *Cuvier*.

Ce. cyaneo-niger nitens, alis badiis.

Glossy blue-black Coucal with the wings chesnut.

Centropus Bubutus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 180.*—

Bubut Coucal. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 241*.

INHABITS Java. Length eighteen inches and a half: plumage in general glossy blue-black: with bay-coloured wings.

Sp. 3. *Ce. nigrorufus*. *Cuvier*.

Ce. niger tectricibus alarum partim rufis partim nigris; remigibus latè rufis, apicibus nigris.

Black Coucal with the wing-coverts partly rufous, partly black; the quills deep rufous with black tips.

Le Coucal noirou. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq. v. v. pl. 220.*—Dusky

Coucal. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 244*.

INHABITS Southern Africa. Beak glossy-black: irides dusky-brown: general colour of the plumage black: wing-coverts part rufous, part black: quills entirely deep rufous, with the ends dusky-black: feathers of the head and neck remarkably stiff, and glossy on their edges: tail about the length of the body, cuneiform, and the wings reach just beyond the coverts: legs short, glossy-black; the inner hind-claw straight, and in old birds is sometimes two inches in length. The female is one-fourth less than the male: the black inclines to brown on all the fore parts; and the spur at the inner heel half an inch shorter.

Sp. 4. *Ce. Tolu*.

Polophilus Tolu. *Steph. v. ix. p. 52.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 5. *Ce. Bengalensis*.

Polophilus Bengalensis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 50.*—India.

- Sp. 6. *Ce. rufinus*. *Cuvier*.
Polophilus rufus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 44. pl. 8.*—Africa.
- Sp. 7. *Ce. gigas*.
Polophilus gigas. *Steph. v. ix. p. 45.*—Africa.
- Sp. 8. *Co. æthiops*. *Cuvier*.
Polophilus maurus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 57. pl. 13.*—Africa.
- Sp. 9. *Ce. Lathamii*.
Polophilus Lathamii. *Steph. v. ix. p. 46. pl. 9.*—Inhabits — ?
- Sp. 10. *Ce. variegatus*.
Polophilus variegatus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 47. pl. 10.*—Inhabits — ?
- Sp. 11. *Ce. Phasianus*.
Polophilus Phasianus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 48. pl. 11.*—New Holland.
- Sp. 12. *Ce. leucogaster*.
Polophilus leucogaster. *Steph. v. ix. p. 49. pl. 12.*—New Holland.
- Sp. 13. *Ce. affinis*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 180.*
Ce. niger alis ferruginosis; ungue hallucis arcuato.
 Black Coucal, with the wings rusty; the claw of the inner hind-toe bent.
 Kindred Coucal. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 241.*

INHABITS Java. Length fourteen inches and a half: plumage black; wings ferruginous; hind-claw bent: the scapular feathers are soot-coloured, with white shafts: the outer tail-feathers with a white band at the ends.

- Sp. 14. *Ce. lepidus*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 180.*
Ce. suprâ fuliginosus, infrâ albus; rachidibus albo marginatis.
 Coucal above smoky, beneath white; the shafts margined with white.
 Lepid Coucal. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 241.*

INHABITS Java. Length twelve inches: the crown, neck, scapulars, and second quills fuliginous, the

shafts margined longitudinally on each side with white: wing-coverts bay or brown with white shafts, greater quills bay, with brownish tips: chin, throat, breast, and belly white: rump, tail-coverts, and tail fasciated black and ferruginous: at the end of the last a whitish band.

Sp. 15. *Ce. castanopterus*.

Ce. niger nitens tectricibus alarum, scapulis, remigibusque castaneis.

Shining-black Coucal with the wing-coverts, scapulars, and quills chesnut.

Chesnut Coucal. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 243. pl. liv.; young?*

INHABITS India. Length near seventeen inches; of which the tail occupies nearly one half, and is slightly cuneiform: beak strong and black: irides scarlet: general colour of the plumage shining black, but all the wing-coverts, scapulars, and quills light chesnut: legs black: the inner hind claw straight, and twice the length of the other. The supposed young bird has the head, neck, and under parts ash-coloured, streaked with white as far as the breast; over the eye a whitish stripe: belly and thighs marked with transverse lines of white: tail plain black, slightly cuneiform: wings chesnut.

GENUS CCLVI.—SAUROTHERA, Vieillot. RAINBIRD.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, læve, lateratim compressum supra convexum: <i>mandibula superior</i> denticulata, apice curvato.</p> <p><i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ.</p>		<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, smooth, laterally compressed, convex above: the <i>upper mandible</i> denticulated, its tip curved.</p> <p><i>Orbits</i> naked.</p>
---	--	--

Coccyzus (*pars*). Temminck.

Sp. 1. Sa. vetula.

Cuculus vetula. *Steph. v. ix. p. 122.*—Cuculus pluvialis. *Steph. v. ix. 124.*—Georgia.

GENUS CCLVII.—PHÆNICOPHAUS, Vieillot.
MALKOHA.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, valdè robustum, basi crassum et vibrissis divergentibus ornatum, rotundatum, læve, arcuatum, apice attenuato.</p> <p><i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ, papillatæ.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, very robust, the base thick and furnished with divergent bristles, rounded, smooth, arcuated, its tip attenuated.</p> <p><i>Orbits</i> naked, papillated.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. Ph. pyrrhocephalus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 59.*—Ceylon.

Sp. 2. Ph. leucogaster. *Steph. v. ix. p. 60.*—India.

Sp. 3. Ph. tricolor. *Steph. v. ix. p. 61. pl. 14.*—India.

Sp. 4. Ph. melanognathus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 178.*

PH. *suprà viridi-æneo nitens, subtus caudâque margine lato spadiceis, maxillâ flavicante mandibula pernigrâ.*

Malkoha above shining brassy-green; beneath, and the broad margin of the tail, chesnut; the upper mandible yellowish; the lower deep black.

Sintok Malkoha. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 254.*

INHABITS Java. Length of the body seven inches, of the tail eleven: nostrils elongate, situated at the base of a groove, which extends nearly to the middle of the beak: colour of the plumage above glossy green-gold; beneath, and a broad space of the tail, chesnut: upper mandible yellowish, lower deep black.

Sp. 5. Ph. Javanicus. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 178.*

Пн. *cano-viridescence-niger*; *malis, gulá, jugulo, crisso, auribusque ferrugineo-badiis*; *rectricibus apice albis*.

Malkoha of a black ashy-green; with the cheeks, throat, jugulum, vent, and thighs rusty-bay; the tail-feathers white at the tip.

Javan Malkoha. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iii. p. 255*.

INHABITS Java. Length sixteen inches and a half: plumage in general hoary-greenish-black: cheeks, chin, and neck before, vent and thighs ferruginous-bay: tail-feathers white at the end.

GENUS CCLVIII.—CROTOPHAGA, Linné. ANI.

<i>Rostrum</i> rugosum aut lævigatum, integrum, lateraliter compressum, supra carinatum, arcuatum, marginibus angulatis.	<i>Beak</i> rugose or smooth, intire, laterally compressed, carinated above, bent, its edges angulated.
--	---

COCYZUS (*pars*). Temminck.

Sp. 1. Cr. Ani. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 380. pl. 51*.—South America.

Sp. 2. Cr? Guira.

Cuculus Guira. Steph. v. ix. p. 113.—Brazil.

GENUS CCLIX.—TROGON, Linné. CURUCUI.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi vibrissis ornatum, capite brevius, altiùs quam latum, denticulatum, apice curvato, margine aut dentato, aut integro.	<i>Beak</i> furnished at the base with bristles, shorter than the head, higher than broad, denticulated, its tip curved, the edges either dentated or intire.
<i>Tarsi</i> lanugine tecti.	<i>Tarsi</i> clothed with down.

A. Marginibus rostri dentatis.

A. With the edges of the beak dentated.

- Sp. 1. *Tr. curucui*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 16. pl. 4**.—Brazil.
 Sp. 2. *Tr. viridis*. *Steph. v. ix. p. ii. pl. 4*.—Cayenne.
 Sp. 3. *Tr. violaceus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 8*.—Cayenne.
 Sp. 4. *Tr. strigillatus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 10*.—Guiana.
 Sp. 5. *Tr. rufus*. *Steph. v. ix. p. 9. pl. 3*.—Cayenne.
 Sp. 6. *Tr. variegatus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 49. pl. xxxviii. a.*
Tr. tectricibus alarum pulverulentis; capite colloque violaceo-
chalybeis, viridi-circumcinctis; dorso cuproviridi; pectore ab-
domineque miniaceo-purpureis; rectricibus cærulescente viri-
dibus, exterioribus albo nigroque fasciolatis.

Curucui with the wing-coverts powdered; the head and neck violet-steel-colour, bounded by green; the back coppery-green; the breast and abdomen reddish-purple; the tail-feathers blue-green, the outer ones fasciolated with black and white.

INHABITS Brazil.

- Sp. 7. *Tr. sulphureus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 48. pl. xxxviii.*
f. 1. male; f. 2. female.
Tr. minor; virescens; capite collo dorso uropygioque viridi-
relucentibus; fronte gulâ femoribusque nigris; tectricibus
alarum omnibus nigris, albo-crenulatis; abdomine sulphureo;
caudâ cupreo-relucente, subtus nigrâ, rectricibus tribus exteriori-
bus nigro alboque fasciolatis. Fæmina nigra; abdomine
crissoque subaurantio-sulphureis; tectricibus alarum nigris,
transversè albo-lineolatis; caudâ nigrâ, rectricibus externis
albo nigroque fuscio-latis.

Small Curucui, greenish, with the head, neck, back, and rump glossy green; the forehead, throat, and thighs black; all the wing-coverts black, crenulated with white; the abdomen sulphureous; the tail glossy copper-coloured, beneath black, with its three outer feathers fasciolated with black and white. *Female* black; the abdomen and vent of an orangy-sulphur; the wing-coverts black, transversely lineolated with white;

the tail black; its outer feathers fasciolated with black and white.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eight inches.

Sp. 8. *Tr. pavoninus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 47. pl. xxxv.*

TR. major; corpore suprâ pectoreque sericeo-viridibus, remigibus caudâque immaculate nigris; abdomine rostroque purpureis; tectricibus alarum caudæque duabus elongatis, sericeo-viridibus.

Large Curucui, with the body above and breast silken-green; the quills and tail immaculate black; the abdomen and beak purple; the wing-coverts and the two long tail-feathers silken-green.

INHABITS Brazil. Length eleven inches and a quarter.

Sp. 9. *Tr. aurantius*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 47. pl. xxxvi.*

TR. abdomine crissoque aurantio-miniaceis; tectricibus alarum humeralibus et scapularibus viridibus; anterioribus cinereo-punctulatis; occipite pectoreque violaceo-chalybeis, sincipite gulâque nigris.

Curucui with the abdomen and vent reddish-orange; the wing-coverts and feathers of the shoulders and scapulars green; the anterior-coverts punctulated with ash; the occiput and breast violet-steel-colour; sinciput and throat black.

INHABITS Brazil. Length nine inches and a quarter.

Sp. 10. *Tr. castaneus*. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 48. pl. xxxviii.*

TR. coffeaceo-brunneus; collari pectorali albo; abdomine miniaceo; tectricibus alarum brunneis, nigro-lineatis, caudâ castaneâ, apice nigrâ; reatricibus exterioribus nigris, apice albo-undulatis alboque fasciatis; rostro apice flavicante.

Coffee-brown Curucui, with a white pectoral collar; the abdomen reddish; the wing-coverts brown, lineated with black; the tail chesnut, with a black tip; the outer tail-feathers black,

the tip waved and striped with white; the beak yellowish at the tip.

INHABITS Brazil. Length nine inches.

Sp. 11. Tr. Narina. *Steph. v. ix. p. 14.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 12. Tr. fasciatus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 6.*—Ceylon.

Sp. 13. Trogon oreskios. *Temm. Pl. Col. 181.*

TR. *capite nuchâque olivaceo-viridis, humeris, tergo, rectricibusque duabus intermediis rufis, uropygio aurantio, alis nigris, tegminibus albo transversim strigatis, collo anticè, abdomine tetricibusque inferioribus flavis, pectore, ventre hypochondriisque rubris.*

Curucui with the head and nape olive-green; the shoulders, beak, and two middle tail-feathers rufous; the rump orange; the wings black, their coverts transversely striped with white; the neck anteriorly, abdomen, and under tail-coverts, yellow; the breast, belly, and flanks red.

INHABITS Java. The male has the top of the head, the cheeks, and the nape of an olive-green: the shoulders, the back, and the two middle tail-feathers are of a fine marron; the latter with a black bar at the tip: the rump is of an orange-marron: the wings are pure black; their coverts are transversely striped with white: the fore part of the neck, the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts are yellow: the breast, the belly, and the flank are bright-red: the feathers of the thighs are black: the three outer tail-feathers are black, with their tip white; the two following on each side are totally black: the beak is bluish at the base and black at the tip: the legs are also black. The female differs in having the colour less brilliant.

B. *Marginibus rostri integris.*

B. With the edges of the beak intire.

Sp. 14. Tr. Rienwardtii. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 124.

TR. *viridis, capite, genis, colli lateribus, fasciâque pectorali olivaceo tinctis; gula, ventre, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis; tectricibus alarum viridi flavoque strigosis; corporis lateribus maculâ aurantiâ.*

Green Curucui with the head, cheeks, sides of the neck, and band on the breast tinged with olive; the throat, belly, and under tail-coverts yellow; the wing-coverts striped with green and yellow; the side of the body with an orange spot.

INHABITS Java and the Moluccas. Length eleven or twelve inches: the back and rump are deep glossy-green: the top of the head is green shaded with olivaceous; the cheeks and sides of the neck, and a broad band on the breast, the same: the throat, the belly and the under tail-coverts are light yellow: the sides have a large orange spot: these colours disappear when the individuals have been exposed for a long time: the wing-coverts are finely striped with green and yellow: all the tail-feathers are bluish glossy-green, and the three outer ones are tipped with white; and their outer webs are also of this colour: the beak is coral-red; and the legs orange: the tarsi are feathered.

GENUS CCLX.—CORYTHAIX, Illiger. TOURACO.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> breve, suprâ convexum, paulò arcuatum, lateratim compressum, à medio ad apicem denticulatum.</p>	<p> </p>	<p><i>Beak</i> short, convex above, a little arcuated, laterally compressed, denticulated from the middle to the tip.</p>
<p><i>Nares</i> plumulis sericeis tectæ.</p>	<p> </p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> clothed with silky feathers.</p>

<p><i>Digiti antici</i> basi mem- branâ coaliti; exteriores versatiles.</p>		<p><i>Anterior toes</i> united by a membrane at the base, the outer versatile.</p>
---	--	--

OPÆTHÛS, Vieillot.—MUSOPHAGA (*pars*). Temminck.

Sp. 1. Co. Africanus.

Opæthus Africanus. *Steph. v. x. p. 63.*—Inhabits Africa.

Sp. 2. Co. gigas.

Touraco geant. *Le Vaill. promerops et guepiers, pl. 19.*

Sp. 3. Co. Paulina.

Co. *cupreo-nitens*; *subtus cupreo-viridis*; *cristâ remigibusque rubris*; *maculâ albâ circâ oculos à rostri ad aurium extendente.*

Shining copper-coloured Touraco; beneath coppery-green; with the crest and quills red; a white spot round the eyes reaching from the beak to the ears.

Musophaga Paulina. *Temm. Pl. Col. 23.*

INHABITS southern Africa. It greatly resembles the first species in its form and proportion, but it is differently coloured: the vent is red, tipped with white, formed as in the other species, and composed of delicate, slender feathers, which are elevated on each side and applied the one against the other in the form of a cock's-comb, or helmet; this extends a little down the back of the neck, the feathers of which part are of similar form, and meet those of the vent, in the same compressed manner: the feathers of the nostrils, those of the neck, the back, the wings, the upper part of the tail, the throat and the breast, are of a fine glossy copper hue: the belly and vent are dull coppery-green, glossed with bluish: the quills are red, brightest on their inner webs: round the eye is a large white spot, which extends on one side to the beak, and on the other to the ear: the beak



Griffith

CORYTHAIX PAULINA

is fine orange ; the eye large, reddish, and surrounded by a red circle : the legs are dusky-grey. M. Vieillot, who possessed one of this species alive, says that its manners are as mild and familiar as those of the common species : it lived on succulent fruits, in defect of which it ate sugar : it was very active, and its voice was sonorous and apparently ventriloqual.

GENUS CCLXI.—MUSOPHAGA, Isert.
PLANTAIN-EATER.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> nudum, basi latum, crassum, versus apicem valdè compressum, suprâ carinatum, apice inclinato: <i>mandibula superior</i> plerumque basi suprâ fontem elevata; <i>maxillæ</i> dentatæ.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> in medio rostri sitæ.</p> <p><i>Digiti</i> antichi basi membranâ coaliti; exteriores versatiles.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> naked, broad at the base, thick, greatly compressed at the tip, carinated above, the tip inclined: the <i>upper mandible</i> generally elevated at the base above the forehead; the lower dentated.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> placed in the middle of the beak.</p> <p><i>Anterior toes</i> united at the base by a membrane; the external versatile.</p>
---	---

A. Mandibulâ superiore suprâ frontem continuatâ.

A. With the upper mandible continued over the forehead.

Sp. 1. Mu. violacea. Shaw, v. viii. p. 47. pl. 4. 5.—Africa.

B. Mandibulâ superiore fronte non tegente.

A. With the upper mandible not covering the forehead.

Sp. 2. Mu. cristata. Vieillot, *Analyse, &c.* p. 68. (C.)

MU? *griseo-fusca*, ventre albido strigis fuscis.

Grey-brown Plantain-eater? with the belly whitish striped with brown.

Phasianus Africanus. Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. i. 210.

INHABITS Africa. Length nineteen inches : beak yellow : head crested, each feather brown in the middle and white on the sides : the top of the head is blackish : back bluish-ash, each feather dashed with a blackish stripe down the shaft : chin and forepart of the neck rusty-brown : sides of the neck whitish, a little mottled with dark-brown : breast and belly white, dashed down the shafts with black : wings bluish-ash, shafts and tip blackish : spurious wing black : the eight first quills are white on the inner web half way from the base ; the two next white at the base, the rest of their length, and all the remainder of the feathers, lead-coloured brown : the tail is upwards of nine inches in length, and is rounded at the end ; its two middle feathers are brown, with the ends black ; the others are entirely black : legs black. The male has the upper parts of the body, the wings, throat and neck pale-blue : the coverts black ; the breast and belly yellow-green : the thighs and under tail-coverts red : the two middle tail-feathers blue, the lateral ones black at the base, yellow in the middle, and bluish-black towards the tip : the beak orange : legs black : tail very long, broad : wings short ; and is in length about twenty-five inches.

TRIBE V.—TENUIROSTRES.

Rostrum gracile, elongatum, gradatim arcuatum aut rectum, integrum : corpus gracile ; pedes debiles gracillimi : lingua filamentosa, tubulosa.

Beak slender, elongated, gradually bent, or straight, entire : body slender : legs weak, very slight : tongue filamentous, tubular.

THE suctorial birds derive their subsistence for the most part from the nectar of flowers; they are of delicate and slender form and of various and brilliant plumage: they are exclusively confined to the torrid zone and the southern hemisphere, the species of one family being chiefly indigenous to the extensive continent of New Holland. Their natural divisions are not satisfactorily determined, but Mr. Vigors suspects that they may be pointed out, as in the following order.

<i>Beak and legs slender</i>	{ CINNYRIDÆ, Vigors. TROCHILIDÆ, Vigors.
<i>Beak and legs rather stout</i>	{ PROMEROPIDÆ? Vigors. MELIPHAGIDÆ? Vigors. NECTARINIADÆ? Vigors.

FAMILY I.—NECTARINIADÆ?

Rostrum mediocre, subforte, arcuatum, compressum, acutum: nares ovatae: lingua bifida: pedes subforti.

Beak moderate, somewhat strong, bent, compressed, acute: nostrils ovate: tongue bifid: legs rather stout.

THE Nectariniadæ are confined to the New World, and appear to hold an intermediate rank between the Certhiadæ and the typical groups of the present family: they do not climb, but hop from flower to flower, exploring the nectary of each.

GENUS CCLXII.—NECTARINIA, Illiger.

<i>Rostrum</i> elongatum, gracile, trigonale, basi crassum, latum, arcuatum, acutissimum: lateribus compressis; <i>mandibula superior</i> versus apicem subemarginata.	<i>Beak</i> elongated, slender, trigonal, its base thick, broad, arcuated, very acute: the sides compressed: <i>upper mandible</i> towards the tip slightly notched.
<i>Lingua</i> bifida, apice ciliata.	<i>Tongue</i> bifid, ciliated at the tip.
<i>Remiges</i> prima, secunda et tertia longissimæ, ferè æquales.	<i>First</i> , second, and third <i>quills</i> longest, and nearly equal.
<i>Hallux</i> gracile.	<i>Hind-toe</i> slender.
<i>Caudamediocris</i> , emarginata, rectricibus duodecim.	<i>Tail</i> moderate, forked, with twelve feathers.

CÆREBA, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Ne. cyanea.

Certhia cyanea. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 217. pl. 32.—*Certhia cyanea*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 256.—*Certhia cyanogaster*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 257.—*Certhia armillata*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 217.—Cayenne.

Sp. 2. Ne. cærulea.

Certhia cærulea. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 219.

Sp. 3. Ne. spiza.

Certhia spiza. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 240.—*Turdus micans*. *Lath?*—Brazil.

Sp. 4. Ne? sanguinea.

Certhia sanguinea. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 231.—The Sandwich Islands.

Sp. 5. Me? cardinalis.

Certhia cardinalis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 252. pl. 35.—The South Sea Islands.

GENUS CCLXIII.—DACNIS. Cuvier.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, basi latiùs quam altum, versus apicem subemarginatum, acutum.		<i>Beak</i> moderate, broader than high at the base, somewhat emarginated towards the tip, acute.
<i>Nares</i> basales, ovatæ, membranâ nudâ tectæ.		<i>Nostrils</i> basal, acute, covered by a membrane.
<i>Cauda</i> mediocris, emarginata, rectricibus duodecim subparibus.		<i>Tail</i> moderate, emarginate, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers.

Sp. 1. Da. Cayana.

Sylvia Cayana. *Steph. v. x. p. 655*; male.—*Sylvia cyanocephala*. *Steph. v. x. p. 684*; female.—*Nectarinia cyanocephala*. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. ii. pl. 117*.—Guiana and Brazil.

GENUS CCLXIV.—FURNARIUS. Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> capite brevior, altiùs quam latum, lateralim compressum, subarcuatum, acutum.		<i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, higher than broad, laterally compressed, rather arcuated, acute.
<i>Lingua</i> mediocre, recta.		<i>Tongue</i> moderate, straight.
<i>Alæ</i> debiles.		<i>Wings</i> weak.
<i>Pollex</i> latus.		<i>Hind-toe</i> broad.

I RATHER suspect that this genus is synonymous with *Opetiorhynchus* of Temminck; noticed in page 198 of this vol.: the species hereunder enumerated are from the *Régne Animal*, v. i. p. 410.

A. *Caudâ æquali*.

A. With the tail even.

Sp. 1. Fu. flaveolus.

Certhia flaveola. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 248.—*Nectarinea flaveola*. *Swain. Zool. Illust.* ii.—The Antilles.

Sp. 2. Fu. semitorquatus.

Certhia semitorquata. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 237.—The South Sea Islands.

Sp. 3. Fu. olivaceus.

Merops olivaceus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 180.—The South Sea Islands.

Sp. 4. Fu. virens.

Certhia virens. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 232.—The Sandwich Islands.

B. *Cauda furcata*.

B. With the tail forked.

Sp. 5. Fu? Sannio.

Certhia Sannio. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 237.—New Holland.

FAMILY II.—CINNYRIDÆ.

Rostrum subelongatum, paulò attenuatum, lateribus denticulatis : pedes graciles : nares ovatæ : lingua bifida.

Beak rather elongated, a little attenuated, with its edges denticulated : *legs* slender : *nostrils* ovate : *tongue* bifid.

THE birds of this splendid family are natives of the ancient continent and its adjoining islands : they make no use of the foot as they extract their food, but during this process are poised entirely upon the wing : they resemble the birds of the succeeding family in the vivid lustre of their plumage, but unlike them the various hues remain unchangeable notwithstanding they are placed in different lights.



FURNARIUS FLAVEOLUS

GENUS CCLXV.—CINNYRIS, Cuvier. SUN-BIRD.

Rostrum elongatum, gracillimum, arcuatum, apice acutissimo, integerimo, ad basin depressum, lateribus compressis, marginibus inflexis subdentatis; *mandibula inferior* convexa.

Nares basales, breves, nudæ, ovatæ, membranâ fissâ juxta rostri marginem et basin aperiente, tectæ.

Lingua tubularis, furcata.

Alæ remige primâ brevissimâ, secundâ pennis quatuor proximis paribus brevioræ.

Pollex gracilis.

Beak elongated, very slender, bent, the tip very acute, entire, depressed at the base, compressed on the sides, the margin inflected, slightly dentated; the lower *mandible* convex.

Nostrils basal, short, naked, oval, clothed by a cleft membrane opening towards the edge of the base.

Tongue tubular, forked.

Wings with the first *quill* shortest, the second shorter than the four following, which are even.

Hind-toe slender.

MELLISUGA, Vieillot.

ALL the species of this splendid genus inhabit the old world; chiefly Africa and India.

A. *Caudâ æquali.*

A. With the tail even.

Sp. 1. *Ci. splendida.*

Certhia splendida. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 191. pl. 26.*

Sp. 2. *Ci. afra.*

Certhia afra. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 192.*

Sp. 3. *Ci. superba.*

Certhia superba. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 193.*

Sp. 4. *Ci. lotenia*. *Cuvier*.

Certhia Angaladiana. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 194. pl. 27.—Orange-banded Creeper. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 197.

Sp. 5. *Ci. amethystina*.

Certhia amethystina. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 195.

Sp. 6. *Ci. chalybea*. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. ii.*

Certhia chalybea. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 196. pl. 28.—*Certhia bifasciata*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 198.

Sp. 7. *Ci. omnicolor*.

Certhia omnicolor. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 200.

Sp. 8. *Ci. cuprea*.

Certhia cuprea. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 201.

Sp. 9. *Ci. purpurata*.

Certhia purpurata. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 201. pl. 28.

Sp. 10. *Ci. cyanocephala*.

Certhia cyanocephala. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 203.

Sp. 11. *Ci. Zeilonica*.

Certhia Zeilonica. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 203.

Sp. 12. *Ci. dubia*.

Certhia dubia. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 204.

Sp. 13. *Ci. Senegalensis*.

Certhia Senegalensis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 205. pl. 79.

Sp. 14. *Ci. sperata*.

Certhia sperata. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 206.—*Certhia affinis*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 208.

Sp. 15. *Ci. Madagascariensis*.

Certhia Madagascariensis. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 208.

Sp. 16. *Ci. lepida*.

Certhia lepida. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 213.—*Nectarinia lepida*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 126. f. 1, 2.

Sp. 17. *Ci. Javanica*.

Ci. multicolor, capite suprâ, nuchâ, dorsoque saturato-viridi-olivaceis; scapulis uropygioque violaceo nitentibus; alis genisque olivaceo-fuscis; gulâ juguloque ferrugineis; pectore et abdominâ croceis; caudâ nigrâ.

Many-coloured Sun-bird with the head above, nape, and back deep olive-green; the shoulders and rump glossy violet; the wings and cheeks olive-brown; the throat and jugulum rust-coloured; the breast and abdomen saffron-colour; the tail black.

Nectarinia Javanica. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 167.

INHABITS Java. Length four inches and a half: a violet streak extends below the cheeks, from the beak to the breast: the lower coverts of the wings are rufous, and the quills have a yellowish margin: the tail is black with a greenish lustre above, smoky and pale underneath: the lustre of the upper parts of the male is very bright. The female is less diversified and almost without lustre: she is dark olive-green with a brownish tint above, and nearly uniformly yellow underneath: on the head and back a slight resemblance to the colours of the male is observable.

Sp. 18. *Ci. currucaria.*

Certhia currucaria. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 221.*

Sp. 19. *Ci. rubrofusca.*

Certhia rubrofusca. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 222.*

Sp. 20. *Ci. fuliginosa.*

Certhia fuliginosa. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 222.*

Sp. 21. *Ci. maculata.*

Certhia maculata. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 223.*

Sp. 22. *Ci?* *rectirostris.*

Certhia rectirostris. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 246.*

Sp. 23. *Ci. venusta.*

Certhia venusta. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 287.*

Sp. 24. *Ci?* *gutturalis.*

Certhia gutturalis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 255. pl. 36.*

Sp. 25. *Ci. longirostra.* *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 167.—

Certhia longirostra. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 270.*—*Nectarinia longirostra.* *Temm. Pl. Col. 84. f. 1.*

Sp. 26. *Ci. affinis*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 166.*

Ci. olivacea subtus grisea sordido fusciscente varia; rectricibus externis apice albis.

Olive Sun-bird beneath grey, varied with dull brownish; the outer tail-feathers white at the tip.

Nectarinia inornata. *Temm. Pl. Col. 84. f. 2.*

INHABITS Java. Allied to *Certhia obscura*, *Linn. Syst. i. p. 185*, but three inches longer than that bird.

Sp. 27. *Ci. rubrocana*.

Ci. rufa, pectore hypochondriisque griseis; abdomine tegminibusque inferioribus albis; alis caudâque nigricante-cæruleis.

Red Sun-bird with the breast and sides grey; the abdomen and under-coverts white; the wings and tail dusky-blue.

Nectarinia rubro-cana. *Temm. Pl. Col. 108. f. 2, 3.—Figuier rouge et gris. Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq. v. iii. pl. 136.*

INHABITS Java. The male has the head, the nape, the sides and fore-part of the neck, the back, the rump and the upper tail-coverts fine red, rather brighter on the throat than on the other parts: the breast and the flanks are ashy: the abdomen and the under-coverts are white: the wings and the tail are dusky-blue with steel reflections: the beak and legs are black. The females (and the males during the rainy season) are whitish below, with ashy tints on the sides, and reddish-brown above: the rump is red, and the wings and tail are brown with slight steel-black reflections: the beak is whitish at the base.

B. *Rectricibus intermediis elongatis.*

B. With the middle tail-feathers elongated.

Sp. 28. *Cy. famosa*.

Certhia famosa. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 212, pl. 31.*

Sp. 29. *Ci. tabacina*.

Certhia tabacina. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 214.

Sp. 30. *Ci. pulchella*.

Certhia pulchella. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 210.

Sp. 31. *Ci. eximia*.

Ci. supra viridi-olivacea, capite suprâ caudâque saturatissimo viridi-smaragdino nitentibus; gulâ pectoreque puniceis, fasciâ jugularis purpureâ.

Sunbird above olive-green, with the head above and tail very dark glossy emerald green; the throat and breast scarlet, with a purple band on the jugulum.

Nectarinia eximia. *Linn. Tran. (Horsf.)* v. xiii. p. 168.—

Nectarinia pectoralis. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 138. f. 3. Eximious Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. iv. p. 266.

INHABITS Java. Length four inches and a half: plumage above olive-green: top of the head, and the tail very deep, glossy, emerald-green; the two middle-feathers of the latter elongated: rump yellow: throat and breast scarlet: on the throat a band of purple: belly olive-brown; the sides and axillaries pure white: quills and tail brown within. The female is almost uniformly dark olive-green.

Sp. 32. *Ci. violacea*.

Certhia violacea. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 211. pl. 30.

Sp. 33. *Ci?* *saccharina*.

Ci? *suprâ viridi-aureus, scapulis reflexû cupreis; uropygio tectricibusque superioribus caudæ violascente-purpureis; reatricibus duabus intermediis apice rufescente-aureis; gulâ colloque anticè viridi-aureis; pectore abdomineque flavis.*

Sun-bird? above green-gold, with a coppery reflection on the scapulars; the rump and upper tail-coverts violet-purple; the two middle tail-feathers reddish-gold at the tip; the throat and neck in front green-gold; the breast and under parts fine yellow.

Le Sucrier-figuier ; male. *Le Vaill. Ois. d' Afriq. v. vi. pl. 293.*
f. 2.—Saccharine Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 225.*

INHABITS southern Africa. Length six inches: the beak short and brown, very slightly bent: irides chesnut: the head, neck, back, and wing-coverts fine glossy changeable green-gold, with a coppery tinge on the scapulars: rump and upper tail-coverts glossy violet, changeable to purple, with a gloss of polished steel in different lights: quills and tail brownish-black, the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by more than two inches; and this part is of a reddish gold-colour: all the under parts from the breast jonquil yellow: legs brown. The female is rather less, and has the belly yellow like the male: head, beak and rump rufous-grey, with an olive and gilded tinge: quills and tail grey-brown, inclining to olive, but the latter wants the long feather, as does also the male during the rainy season.

Sp. 34. *Ci. mystacalis.*

Ci. collo, gula, pectore dorsoque rubris; strigâ versus basin rostri utrinque, reatricibus, uropygio verticeque splendidè metallico violascentibus, ventre medio griseo.

Sunbird with the neck, throat, breast, and back red; a stripe at the base of the beak on each side, the tail-feathers, rump, and crown splendid metallic-violet; the belly grey in the middle.

Nectarinia mystacalis. Temm. Pl. Col. 126. f. 3.

INHABITS Java. About four inches in length: on each side of the beak is a small whisker-like streak of a very brilliant metallic-violet: the neck, the breast, the throat, and the back are brilliant red: the wings are ashy-black: the tail is long and much

wedged; its two middle feathers considerably exceeding the rest in length, and all of them being of a deep metallic-violet; of which colour the rump and part of the head are tinged: the middle of the belly is beautiful grey, and the rest of the under parts are white: the beak and the legs are brown-red.

Sp. 35. *Ci. pectoralis*.

Ci. supra viridi-olivacea, fronte gulâ jugulo pectoreque cyaneo-nigris nitentibus; abdomine flavo; remigibus fuscis flavescente marginatis; rectricibus atris, fasciâ terminali albâ.

Sunbird above olive-green, with the forehead, throat, jugulum, and breast glossy blue-black; the abdomen yellow; the quills brown, edged with yellowish; the tail-feathers dark coloured, with a terminal white band.

Nectarinia pectoralis. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 167.*—
Nectarinia eximia. *Temm. Pl. Col. 138. f. 1. and 2.*—
 Pectoral Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 266.*

INHABITS Java. Length three inches and a half: plumage above olive-green; forehead, chin, throat, and breast, glossy blue-black: belly yellow: quills brown, with yellowish margins: tail black, with a white tip; the interior feathers terminated with a narrow band of white, which on the exterior ones successively becomes wider. The female differs from the male in entirely wanting the dark blackish-blue colour on the throat and breast.

GENUS CCLXVI.—DICÆUM, Cuvier.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite brevius, basi latissimum, apicem versus abruptius acuminatum, subulatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> leviter arcuata, culmen inter nares carinatum; <i>inferior</i> recta.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> shorter than the head, very broad at the base, towards the tip abruptly acuminated, awl-shaped: the <i>upper mandible</i> slightly bent, the culmen carinated between the nostrils; the <i>lower</i> straight.</p>
<p><i>Nares</i> basales, magnæ, in sulco oblongo anticè angustato positæ, suprâ membranâ fornicali subcorneâ clausæ, rimâ longitudinali versus angulum oris apertæ.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, large, placed in an oblong groove narrowed in front, closed above by an arched somewhat horny membrane, opening by a longitudinal cleft towards the angle of the gape.</p>
<p><i>Digiti</i> anteriores compressi, exteriore cum medio usque ad extremitatem phalangis primæ coalito.</p>	<p><i>Anterior toes</i> compressed, the outer one joined to the middle one as far as the first joint.</p>

ALL the Dicæa inhabit India. They are generally small, and are remarkable for their brilliant scarlet plumage.

Sp. 1. *Di. cruentatum*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 169.*

Certhia erythronotus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 250. pl. 35.*

Sp. 2. *Di. rubrum*.

Certhia rubra. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 252. pl. 35.*

Sp. 3. *Di. erythropygium*.

Certhia erythropygia. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 249.*

Sp. 4. *Di. tæniatum*.

Certhia tæniata. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 216.*

Sp. 5. Di. cantillans.

Certhia cantillans. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 254.*

Sp. 6. Di. Borbonicum.

Certhia Borbonica. *Steph. v. viii. p. 259.*—Isle of Bourbon.

Sp. 7. Di. flavum. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 170.*

Di. olivaceo-flavum, subtus flavum, remigibus reatricibusque marginibus exterioribus exceptis perfuscis.

Olive-brown Dicæum, beneath yellow, with the quills and tail-feathers deep brown, except their outer edges.

Yellow Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 244.*

INHABITS Java. Length four inches: plumage above yellow-olive; beneath yellow: quills and tail-feathers, except the outer margin, brown.

FAMILY III.—TROCHILIDÆ.

Rostrum elongatum, arcuatum aut rectum, gracillimum, integrum aut paulò denticulatum: lingua bifida: alæ longissimæ, angustæ: cauda lata: pedes brevissimi, graciles.

Beak elongated, bent or slight, very slender, entire, or a little denticulated: *tongue* bifid: *wings* very long, narrow: *tail* broad: *legs* very short, slender.

THE Trochilidæ are usually of small or very diminutive size, and many of them are celebrated for the incomparable magnificence of the metallic hues with which their plumage is adorned: in some species the feathers on the throat and head vie with the splendour of the most precious jewels: all the species are peculiar to the tropical regions of America: they are solitary and bold birds, and defend their nests with great courage; the latter are constructed on bower-trees and plants.

GENUS CCLXVII.—TROCHILUS Auctorum.
HUMMING-BIRD.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longiùs, arcuatum, gracile, basi plumulis obtectum, apice subincrassato tubuloso: <i>mandibula superior</i> vaginans inferiorem.</p> <p><i>Lingua</i> filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> longissimæ: remiges secundariæ brevissimæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> pennis decem.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, arcuated, slender, clothed with feathers at the base, rather thick and tubulose at the tip: the <i>upper mandible</i> sheathing the lower.</p> <p><i>Tongue</i> filiform, tubular.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> very long; <i>secondary quills</i> shortest.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> with ten feathers.</p>
---	--

A. *Cauda valde furcata.*

A. Tail greatly forked.

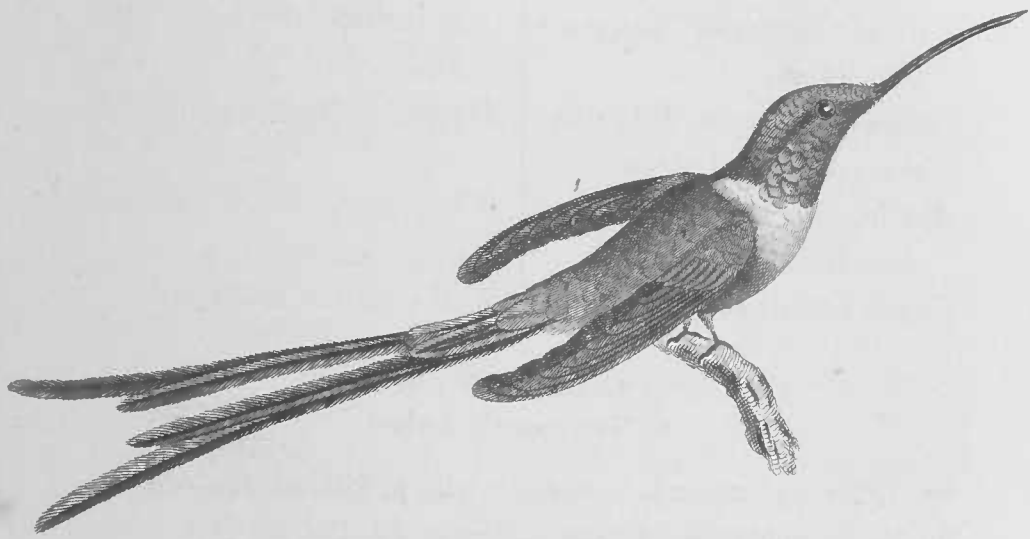
Sp. 1. *Tr. sparganurus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 291. pl. 39.—Peru.

Sp. 2. *Tr. enicurus*. *Vieillot*.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 66. f. 3.

Tr. corpore supra jugulo pectoreque infimo laterali mentoque viridi-aureis, collo anticè basi, pectore supremo, ventreque medio albis; gula lilacina; reatricibus sex, duabus intermediis aureo-viridis, reliquis nigris.

Humming-bird with the jugulum, lower part of the breast at the side and the chin, golden-green; the neck in front at the base, breast above and belly in the middle white; the throat lilac; six tail-feathers, the two middle golden-green, the rest black.

INHABITS Brazil. Like the preceding bird this is remarkable for the construction of its tail, which possesses but six feathers, of which the two intermediate are short, and the four outer are long, slight, slender, and rounded at their points; these are black, the others are green-gold: of which latter colour are



TROCHILUS ENICURUS

all the upper parts of the body, part of the sides of the lower breast, and the chin : a white breast-plate adorns the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the breast : the middle of the belly is white : the throat is of a lilac hue, with very glossy blue reflections : the wing-feathers are very slight, and are of a dark-violet : the beak is slender and black : the legs are also black.

Sp. 3. *Tr. forficatus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 279. pl. 38.*—Jamaica.

Sp. 4. *Tr. Polytmus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 281.*

Sp. 5. *Tr. furcifer*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 280.*—Paraguay.

B. Caudâ subfurcatâ.

B. Tail slightly forked.

Sp. 6. *Tr. cyanurus*.

TR. viridis, vertice splendido; gulâ reatricibusque splendide cyanis; remigibus fuscis.

Green Humming-bird with the crown splendid ; the throat and tail-feathers splendid blue ; the quills brown.

Blue fork-tailed Humming-bird. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 299.*

“ LENGTH six inches : beak black, slightly bent : plumage in general fine green, brilliant on the crown : throat blue : quills brown : tail greatly forked, the largest or exterior feather four inches in length, the next two and a half ; the inner scarcely an inch ; the outermost of the most brilliant fiery violet-blue, the others much the same, but more or less inclining to green towards the base.” *Latham.*

Sp. 7. *Tr. furcatus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 309.*

Sp. 8. *Tr. forficatus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 310.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 9. *Tr. elegans*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 311.*—St. Domingo.

Sp. 10. *Tr. torquatus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 313.*—South America.

C. *Caudâ quadratâ, aut rotundatâ.*

C. With the tail quadrate or rounded.

- Sp. 11. Tr. *Thaumantias*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 285.*
 Sp. 12. Tr. *violaceus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 290.*—Cayenne.
 Sp. 13. Tr. *leucurus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 293.*—Surinam.
 Sp. 14. Tr. *Brasiliensis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 302.*—*Temm. Pl. Col.*
120. f. 2.
 Sp. 15. Tr. *mango*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 294.*
 Sp. 16. Tr. *punctatus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 304.*
 Sp. 17. Tr. *aureo-viridis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 305.*—West Indies.
 Sp. 18. Tr. *holosericeus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 307.*—Mexico and
 Guiana.
 Sp. 19. Tr. *trimaculatus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 308.*
 Sp. 20. Tr. *aurulentus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 306.*—Porto-Rico.
 Sp. 21. Tr. *pectoralis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 298.*
 Sp. 22. Tr. *gutturalis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 300.*
 Sp. 23. Tr. *nitidus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 301.*
 Sp. 24. Tr. *cinereus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 997.*
 Sp. 25. Tr. *porphyurus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 296. pl. 40.*
 Sp. 26. Tr. *jugularis*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 288. pl. 39.*
 Sp. 27. Tr. *chrysobronchos*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 287.*—Guiana.
 Sp. 28. Tr. *conurus*.

TR. *fusco nitens splendore aureo; subtus rufescens; superciliis rufis; mento nigricante; crisso tectricibusque inferioribus caudæ albis; caudâ cuneatâ fuscescente-æratâ apice albâ.*

Glossy-brown Humming-bird with a golden gloss; beneath reddish; with the eyebrows red; the chin dusky; the vent and under tail-feathers white; the tail wedged, brownish-brass, with its tip white.

Wedge-tailed Humming-bird. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. viii. p. 305.*

LENGTH four inches: beak one inch, dusky, under mandible pale: plumage above glossy brown, in some lights appearing gilded: beneath from the chin fine

rufous, paler on the belly : chin dusky : over the eyes a rufous streak : vent and under tail-coverts white : quills dusky : tail greatly cuneiform, the outer-feathers very short ; the two middle ones one inch and a half long, brownish-bronze, with white ends ; the others much the same, the ends also white, and the two exterior rufous at the tips : legs pale.

Sp. 29. *Tr. cyaneus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 292.*

D. Rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis.

D. With the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Sp. 30. *Tr. superciliosus*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 284.*

Sp. 31. *Tr. squalidus*. *Natterer. Temm. Pl. Col. 120. f. 1.*

TR: obscurus, lateribus capitis fasciis duabus rufescente-albis notatis ; strigâ per oculos fuscâ ; dorso submetallico ; collo anticè cinereo-fusco ; pectore rufescente-cinereo ; crisso rufo ; remigibus apice albis.

Obscure Humming-bird with the sides of the head adorned with two reddish-white bars ; a brown stripe through the eyes ; the back somewhat metallic ; the neck in front ashy-brown ; the breast reddish-ash ; the vent red ; the quills white at the tip.

INHABITS Brazil. Distinguished by its dull colours : two bands of reddish-white are placed on the sides of the head, and separated by a brown stripe, which passes through the eyes : a slight metallic tinge covers all the back ; and the major part of the wing-feathers have their tips white : a slight tinge of ashy-brown adorns the fore part of the neck : the breast is reddish-ash, and the vent clear red.

Sp. 32. *Tr. Pella*. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 274. pl. 37.*

GENUS CCLXVIII.—MELLISUGA, Brisson.
HONEY-BIRD.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> rectum, capite longiùs, gracile, basi plumulis obtectum, apice subincrassato, tubuloso: <i>mandibula superior</i> vaginans inferiorem.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> straight, longer than the head, slender, clothed with small feathers at the base, rather thick and tubular at the tip: the <i>upper mandible</i> sheathing the lower.</p>
<p><i>Lingua</i> filiformis, filis duobus coalitis, tubulosa.</p>	<p><i>Tongue</i> filiform, tubular.</p>
<p><i>Alæ</i> longissimæ: <i>remiges</i> secundariæ longissimæ.</p>	<p><i>Wings</i> very long: <i>secondary quills</i> longest.</p>
<p><i>Cauda</i> pennis decem.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> with ten feathers.</p>

ORTHORHYNCHUS, Lacepede.—COLIBRI, Spix.

A. *Remigibus haud dilatatis.*

A. With the quills not dilated.

a. *Caudâ furcatâ.*

a. With the tail forked.

Sp. 1. Me. platura.

Trochilus platurus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 316.

Sp. 2. Me. Langsdorfii.

ME. *viridi-fuscus*, collo antico *viridi*; pectore scmitorque duplici, superior *aurantiâ*, inferior *nigrâ*; ventre anticè *nigro*, posticè *albo*; uropygio *fasciâ albâ*.

Green-brown Honey-bird with the neck in front green; the breast with a double half-collar, the upper orange, the lower black; the belly anteriorly black, posteriorly white; the rump with a white band.

Trochilus Langsdorfii. Temm. Pl. Col. 66. f. 1.

INHABITS Brazil. Length five inches; the fore

part of the neck is of a beautiful metallic-green: on the breast is a half-collar of orange; with another of black beneath: this colour is carried on to the middle of the belly; the rest of which, and of the under parts, are pure white: the head, the under part of the neck and the upper parts of the body, are green-brown: the rump has a white band: the tail is of a singular form, all the feathers being pointed and much wedged; the three outer feathers are grey-whitish, and those of the middle violet-blue: the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 3. Me. Surinamensis.

Trochilus Mellivorus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 320.*—Trochilus Ourissia. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 322*; young?

Sp. 4. Me. smaragdo-sapphirina.

Trochilus smaragdo-sapphirinus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 325. pl. 41.*

Sp. 5. Me. amethystina.

Trochilus amethystinus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 328.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 6. Me. Maugeana.

Trochilus Maugeana. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 350.*—Porto Rico.

Sp. 7. Me. ater.

ME. *niger, tectricibus alarum caudâ uropygioque colore subviridi nitidis; reatricibus lateralibus niveis apicibus chalybeo tinctis.*

Black Honey-bird with the wing-coverts, tail, and rump of a glossy green; the lateral tail-feathers snow-white, with their tips tinged with steel-colour.

Trochilus ater. *Pr. Max. Trav. i. p. 322.*—Negro Hummingbird. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 312.*—Trochilus niger. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. ii. pl. 82.*

LENGTH five inches: beak slightly curved: body nearly black, in some places of a shining grey and copper-colour: sides under the wings, rump and tail

white: on the last a border of a violet-colour, the middle-feathers varying with dark-green and steel-blue.—*Latham*.

Sp. 8. Me. albicollis.

ME. *corpore supra alis reatricibusque duabus intermediis aureo-viridi nitentibus; infra albo; gula viridi maculatâ; reatricibus lateralibus basi cyaneo-nigris, apice albis.*

Honey-bird with the body above, wings, and two middle tail-feathers of a shining golden-green; the under parts white; the throat spotted with green; the outer tail-feathers blue-black at the base, white at the tip.

Trochilus albicollis. Vieill. Temm. Pl. Col. 203. f. 2.

INHABITS Brazil. Length near four inches: the throat, a portion of the fore part of the neck, the middle of the belly, the feathers of the vent, and the under tail-coverts are snow-white: all the feathers of the chin are edged with this colour, and are greenish in the middle: the two outer tail-feathers are about half white, and the two following are tipped with the same; the bases of these, and all the four following feathers on each side, being blue-black; the two middle-feathers, the upper wing-coverts, the top and sides of the head, the upper part of the neck and body, the breast and the flanks are of a golden-green with glossy reflections: the wing-feathers are dull violet: the feathers of the legs and the tarsi are green and white: the beak is black above, and yellow below: the legs are black.

Sp 9. Me. petasophora.

ME. *suprà aureo-viridis, mento juguloque sericeo viridibus; pectore viridi lateribus cinereo tinctis; ventre crissoque cinereis; reatricibus caudæ inferioribus niveis; fasciculo pennarum pone aurium violaceo.*

Honey-bird above golden-green, with the chin and jugulum silken-green ; the breast green, with its sides cinereous ; the belly and vent cinereous ; the under tail-coverts snow-white ; and a tuft of violet-feathers behind the ears.

Trochilus petasophorus. *Pr. Max. Temm. Pl. Col.* 203. *f.* 3.

INHABITS Brazil. An elegant species : the male is adorned with a large and beautiful tuft of feathers arising beneath the ears, and reaching down the sides of the neck ; this tuft is of a fine violet hue, glossed with purple and metallic reflections : the chin and throat are of a very brilliant changeable velvety-green : the breast is also green, but less brilliant ; and its sides are of a paler hue, slightly tinged with ashy ; as are also the belly and vent : the under tail-coverts are pure snow-white : the tail is composed of very large feathers, and is slightly forked ; its feathers are of a rich bronzed-green, deepest at the tip, with a very delicate white edge to the three outer ones on each side : the upper parts of the head and of the body are golden-green : the beak and legs are black.

Sp. 10. *Me. squamosa.*

ME. metallico-viridis, gulâ colloque anticè pennis nigris ornatis marginibus albis ; fasciâ albâ à rictû ad aures ; maculâ albâ pone aurium ; lineâ albâ longitudinali à jugulo infimo ad crissum.

Metallic-green Honey-bird, with the throat and neck anteriorly adorned with black feathers with white edges ; a white band from the gape to the ears ; a white spot behind the ears ; and a longitudinal white line from the lower jugulum to the vent.

Trochilus squamosus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 203. *f.* 1.

INHABITS Brazil. Beak long and black : tail very short, and very slightly forked : the throat and a

portion of the fore part of the neck are clothed with feathers, having the middle black, and the edges and tips white, giving the appearance of scales: a broad band of pure white arises from the angle of the beak and reaches to the ears: another small spot of white is placed behind the eyes: a broad white band passes through the middle of the breast, and of the abdomen, and reaches to the vent, which is white: the tail-coverts are white at their edges, and ashy-green in the middle: the tail and the wings are dusky metallic-violet: the two lateral tail-feathers have a small white spot below: the rest of the plumage is of a deep metallic-green. The female differs in being less brilliant in colour, and the shades less defined.

Sp. 11. *Me. mesoleuca.*

ME. corpore supr infr àque tectricibusque alarum viridibus; fronte sapphirino; strigâ infrâ oculos lineâque longitudinalis abdominis albis; gulâ plagâ puniceâ, aureâ et purpureâ reflexâ.

Honey-bird with the body above and beneath and the wing-coverts green; the forehead sapphire; a stripe beneath the eyes, and a longitudinal abdominal line, white; the throat with a crimson spot varying with gold and purple.

Trochilus mesoleucos. Temm. Pl. Col. 317. f. 1, 2. male; 3. female.

INHABITS Brazil. Length about four inches and a half: the male has the throat adorned with a bilobed carmine plate, glossed with gold and purple: the feathers on its sides are long and distinct, and separated from the rest, forming two recurved tufts: the forehead to the eyes is of a sapphire-green: a

white streak passes beneath the eyes, and a long band of the same colour divides the body beneath in the middle: the upper and under parts of the body, as well as the wing-coverts, are deep metallic-green: the under tail-coverts are white, with a green-metallic spot in the middle of each feather: the tail-feathers are blue-green, slightly tinged with purple. During moulting the male has the forehead tinged with whitish: the scaly-like plate on the throat is whitish on a dusky-ground, and it is more or less varied with golden carmine as he approaches maturity. The female has the tail-feathers rather more equal, and the two outer ones tipped with white: the throat is covered with scaly-feathers, black in the middle, and edged with white: the white medial abdominal line is well defined, and in other respects she resembles the male.

b. *Caudâ æquali, rotundatâ aut cuneatâ.*

b. With the tail even, rounded, or wedge-shaped.

1. *Capite haud cristato.*

1. With the head not crested.

Sp. 12. Me. sapphirina.

Trochilus sapphirinus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 324.*

Sp. 13. Me. lucida.

Trochilus lucidus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 327.*

Sp. 14. Me. Colubris.

Trochilus Colubris. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 335. pl. 43.*

Sp. 15. Me. rubinea.

Trochilus rubineus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 340.*

Sp. 16. Me. concinna.

Trochilus mellisugus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 342.*

Sp. 17. Me? nævia.

ME? *suprà viridis, gulâ, collo antico, strigâ pone oculos retri-*
ciumque parte rufis; pectore abdomineque supremo nigro gri-
seoque maculatis; abdomineque infimo rufescente; reatricibus
reliquis purpureo viridibus.

Honey-bird? above green, with the throat, neck in front, a stripe behind the eyes, and part of the tail-feathers red; the breast and upper abdomen spotted with black and grey; the lower abdomen reddish; the rest of the tail-feathers purplish-green.

Trochilus nævius. Desmarest. Temm. Pl. Col. 120, f. 3.

INHABITS Brazil. The throat and the fore part of the neck are bright-red: this colour, but brighter, forms a streak behind the eyes, covers a great part of the first tail-feather, and extends over the others, decreasing as it approaches the middle of the tail; the rest are dull-green or purple: all the upper parts of the body, the scapulars and the wing-coverts are green with a slight metallic gloss: the wing-feathers are deep-violet: the breast and the upper part of the abdomen are spotted with black and grey: all the rest is reddish: the beak is black above, and yellow beneath for two thirds of its length: the legs are brown. The beak is of singular form, distinct lamellæ, pointing forwards, adorning the tip of both mandibles.

Sp. 18. Me? recurvirostris.

ME? *aureo-viridis, jugulo smaragdino; pectoris medio corporeque*
nigris; reatricibus lateralibus subtus topazinis; rostro recurvo.

Golden-green Honey-bird? with the jugulum emerald-green; the middle of the breast and the body black; the lateral tail-feathers beneath topaze-colour; the beak recurved.

Trochilus recurvirostris. Swain. Zool. Illustr. v. ii. pl. 105.



MELISUGA? NÆVIA

INHABITS Peru. “ Beak black, depressed along the whole length, but more especially at the tip, which is rounded, thin, obtuse, and recurved at both mandibles : the under of which, towards the middle, has a convex swelling, which gives the recurvature a strange appearance. All the upper plumage and body beneath golden-green : the throat, to the breast, shining with scale-like feathers of a vivid enamelled-green : from the breast to the vent is a stripe of black down the middle : thighs white : tail even, the two middle feathers dull greenish-blue, the rest above obscure copper-brown, but beneath of a dull rich shining topaze-colour.”—*Swainson*.

Sp. 19. Me. albirostris.

Trochilus albirostris. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 346.*

Sp. 20. Me. Vieilloti.

Trochilus Vieilloti. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 347.*

Sp. 21. Me. leucocrotaphos.

Trochilus leucocrotaphos. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 349.*

Sp. 22. Me? rubra.

Trochilus ruber. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 351.*

Sp. 23. Me. minima.

Trochilus minimus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 355. pl. 45.*

2. *Capite haud cristato ; pennis colli elongatis.*

2. Head not crested ; the feathers of the neck elongated.

Sp. 24. Me. superba.

Trochilus superbus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 323. pl. 41.*

Sp. 25. Me. aurita.

Trochilus auritus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 319.—Cayenne.*

Sp. 26. Me. collaris.

Trochilus collaris. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 343.*

Sp. 27. Me. scutata.

ME. *facie gulâque sapphirinis; vertice lineâ transversâ sericeo-nigrâ; corpore suprâ hypochondriisque aureo-viridibus; pectore ventreque cæruleis; crisso tectricibusque caudâ inferioribus albis.*

Honey-bird with the face and throat sapphire colour; the crown with a transverse silken black line; the body above and flanks golden-green; the breast and belly blue; the vent and under tail-coverts white.

Trochilus scutatus. Natt. Temm. Pl. Col. 299. f. 3.

INHABITS Brazil. The face and throat are of a rich sapphire-colour, which is prolonged on the fore part of the male into a lance-shaped point: on the middle of the head, passing from one eye to the other, is a velvety-black line, which borders the sapphirine hue on the face: the sides of the neck are adorned with a large tuft of long feathers of a brilliant royal-blue: the breast and the belly are also of this colour; on each side of the former is a large spot of isabella-yellow, more or less hidden by the long feathers and the ruff on the forepart of the neck: all the upper parts of the plumage, the flanks, and the lesser wing-coverts, are golden-green: the tail-feathers on both sides are of a very brilliant metallic-green: the wings are brown, with a very delicate violet gloss: the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are white.

3. *Capite cristato; pennis colli haud elongatis.*

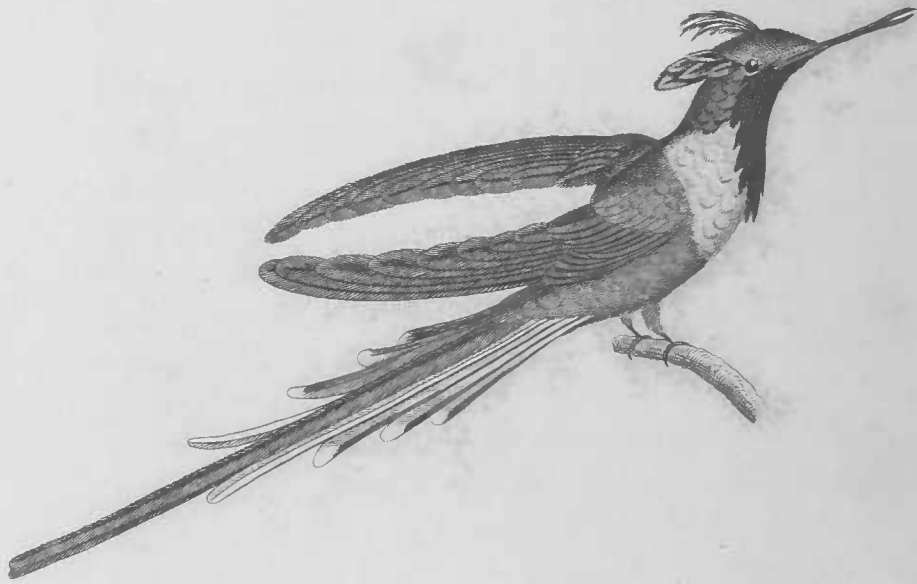
3. Head crested; the feathers of the neck not lengthened.

Sp. 28. Me. *cristata.*

Trochilus cristatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 352. pl. 44.

Sp. 29. Me. *pileata.*

Trochilus pileatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 354.



MELISUGA BILOPHA

Sp. 30. Me. Lalandei.

ME. *crístâ corpore suprâ reetricibusque duabus intermediis aureo-viridibus; corpore infrâ cyaneo; pone oculos maculâ albâ; mento, ventre infimo lateribusque margaritaceis; reetricibus lateralibus viridibus; tribus externis apice maculâ albâ.*

Honey-bird with the crest and body above and two middle tail-feathers golden-green; beneath blue; a white spot behind the eyes, the chin, lower belly, and sides pearly; the lateral tail-feathers green; the three outer ones with a white spot at the tip.

Trochilus Lalandei. Vieillot. Temm. Pl. Col. 18. f. 1, 2.

INHABITS Brazil. Length three inches and a half: the male is furnished with a beautiful crest, of which the two hinder feathers are longest, and are of a fine glossy blue; the rest of the crest is of a golden-green, with very brilliant reflections; this last colour reigns over the rest of the head, the upper parts of the body, and the two middle tail-feathers: the lateral feathers are of a bottle-green, the three outer ones on each side with a white spot at the tip: the throat, the fore part of the neck, the breast and the upper part of the belly are of the same blue with the crest: the sides of these parts are of a pearly-grey, as well as the chin and lower belly: behind the eye is a white spot: the beak is black, and the legs brown. The female differs from the male in wanting the crest; is smaller; all the under parts are grey, with the exception of the sides of the breast, which are bright green-gold: the base of the beak is yellowish.

Sp. 31. Me. bilopha.

ME. *suprà aureo-viridis, infrâ albâ; alis flavescentibus; caudâ valdè cuneatâ, reetricibus lateralibus basi albis, apice cinereis; mas. cristis vertice smaragdino, superciliaribus aureo-viridibus reflexû rufo-opalino.*

Honey-bird above golden-green, beneath white; with the wings yellowish; the tail greatly wedged; its lateral feathers white at the base, ash-coloured at the tip: *male* with the crown emerald, and a golden-green crest over each eyebrow, with a reddish opal reflection.

Trochilus bilophus. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 18. *f.* 3.

INHABITS Brazil. Length four inches and a half: the top of the head, in the male, is of a brilliant emerald: two tufts of feathers arise above the eyes and form two crests, which rest on the sides of the head; these crests are of a very brilliant golden hue, varying to beautiful tints of green gold and glossy red-opal: the throat and the lower part of the cheeks are of a velvety-black, slightly glossed with purple: four or six of the feathers on each side of the neck are more than twice the length of the rest; they are pointed, and their tip reaches over the breast: this part, the sides of the neck, and all the under parts of the body are pure white: the flanks, the occiput, the nape, the back, and the lesser wing-coverts are bright golden-green: the wings are yellowish: the tail is very gently wedged, and composed of ten feathers, of which the three lateral ones on each side are white at the base, and ash-coloured at their tips; the fourth is entirely white, and the two middle ones are of a golden-green, like the back: the beak is black. The female wants all the ornaments of the male: the bird is covered with small golden-green feathers, as are also the back and flanks: the throat is ashy-white, and part of the cheeks is the same: the sides of the neck are white, and their colour extends to the nape, but does not form a complete collar.

Sp. 32. Me. Moschitus.

Trochilus Moschitus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 329. pl. 12.*—Trochilus Pegasus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 332 ?*—Trochilus hypophæus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 333 ?*—Trochilus carbunculus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 333.*

4. *Capite cristato ; pennis colli elongatis.*

4. With the head crested ; the feathers of the neck lengthened.

Sp. 33. Me. chalybea.

ME. *suprà æneo-viridis, collo antice lateribusque cyaneis nigro maculatis, aut fusco, nigro alboque variis ; gula juguloque virescente et albido mixtis ; lineâ nigrâ à rictû ad occiput ; corpore subtus griseo nigro vario ; caudâ rufescente.*

Honey-bird above brassy-green, with the neck in front and at the side blue spotted with black, or varied with brown, black, and white ; the throat and jugulum mixed with greenish and white ; a black line from the gape to the occiput ; the body beneath varied with grey and black ; the tail reddish.

Trochilus chalybeus. *Vieillot. Temm. Pl. Col. 66. f. 2.*

INHABITS Brazil. Length three inches and a half : the sides of the neck are adorned with long feathers of a fan-like form, and of a deep-green colour, with white tips : the forehead and cheeks are brilliant-green, with several recurved feathers on the forehead, and varied into a small crest in the old individuals, but wanting in the young : the head, upper part of the neck, and of the body, are bronzed-green : the sides, and lower part of the front of the neck are blue, spotted with black, or varied with brown, black and white, according to the age of the bird : the throat and the rest of the fore part of the neck are greenish and white : a black line commences at the gape of the beak and reaches to the occiput : all the under parts are grey, varied with black : a white band passes over the vent and the

rump: the tail is of a brownish-red, and slightly rounded.

Sp. 34. *Me. ornata*.

Trochilus ornatus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 345. pl. in frontispiece.*

Sp. 35. *Me. magnifica*.

ME. capite cristâ rufo-aurantiaca; pennis elongatis colli niveis, apicibus viridi-æreis; capite, gula, humeris, colloque anticè, aurco-viridibus; pectore maculâ albâ; tectricibus alarum aureo-viridi nitentibus; marginibus aurantiaco-flavis.

Honey-bird with a rufous-orange crest; the elongated feathers of the neck snow-white, with their tips golden-green; the head, throat, shoulders, and neck anteriorly golden-green; the breast with a white spot; the wing-coverts glossy golden-green, with the edges orange-yellow.

Trochilus magnificus. Vieillot. Temm. Pl. Col. 299. f. 2.

INHABITS Brazil. Length three inches: the head bears a long rufous-orange crest: on each side the neck, beneath the ears, are several unequal long feathers of a snow-white colour, tipped with glossy golden-green; and when the bird is flying these feathers are directed backwards: the head, the shoulders, the throat, and the fore part of the neck are rich golden-green: on the top of the breast is a small white spot: the breast and the belly are the colour of the back, but less brilliant: the wing-coverts are glossy golden-green, with their edges orange-yellow: the under tail-coverts are green, tipped with rufous: the upper surface of the tail-feathers is deep golden-green; the under brown, with a border of orange-yellow: the back is of a cinnamon-colour.

This species greatly resembles *Tr. ornatus*.



MELISUGA FALCATA.

B. Remigibus primoribus rachidibus dilatato-incurvatis.

B. With the shaft of the primary quills dilated and incurved.

Sp. 36. *Me. latipennis.*

Trochilus latipennis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 318. Swain. Zool. Illust. v. iii. pl. 130, 131.*—Cayenne.

Sp. 37. *Me. ensipennis.*

ME. aureo-viridis, mento juguloque cæruleo-violaceis; reatricibus paribus.

Golden-green Honey-bird, with the chin and jugulum violet-blue; the tail-feathers even.

Trochilus ensipennis. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. ii. pl. 107.*—Curve-winged Humming-bird. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 323.*

LENGTH about five inches: the plumage, above and beneath, is an uniform deep-green, with a metallic reflection: half way down the throat is dark violet-blue: tail even, and very broad; the middle feathers obscure-green, the next pair raven-black, and the others white, with a black base.

Sp. 38. *Me. falcata.*

ME. viridis gulâ pectoreque nitidè cæruleis; corpore anoque cæruleo-viridibus; caudâ cinnamomeâ.

Green Honey-bird with the throat and breast glossy blue; the body and vent green-blue; the tail cinnamon-colour.

Trochilus falcatus. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. ii. pl. 83.*—Curve-winged Humming-bird, var. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 323.*

LENGTH about four inches: a black stripe between the beak and the eye: plumage above deep shining-green, most brilliant on the sides of the neck: ear feathers blue-green: chin and throat of most brilliant deep violet-blue, changing in some lights to purple, becoming greenish in the breast, and blended with the green of the neck; all these feathers are dis-

persed like scales : vent golden-green, with two tufts of downy white feathers round the thighs : tail even, the feathers behind truncately rounded, of a rufous cinnamon colour, tipped with a purple-black bar ; the middle feathers darkest, and glossed with green.

GENUS CCLXIX.—GRYPUS, Spix.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> trigonum, rectiusculum, versus apicem lateraliter serratum, compressum, ad apicem aduncum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> ad apicem ascendens.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> latiuscula, æqualis, non elongata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> trigonal, rather straight, laterally serrate towards the tip, compressed, hooked at the tip: the <i>lower mandible</i> ascending at the tip.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> rather broad, even, not elongated.</p>
--	---

Sp. 1. Gr. ruficollis. *Spix, Avium Nova Spec. p. 79. pl. lxxx. f. 3.*

GR. *majusculus* suprâ virescente-æneo relucens, subtus cinereo-brunnescens; striâ post oculari versus occiput albicante, aliâque inferiore latiore fuscâ; collo antico rufo; gulâ pectoreque nigro striatis; caudâ violaceâ-chalybeâ.

Grypus above glossy golden-green, beneath ashy-brown ; with a whitish stripe behind the eyes towards the occiput, and another below, and broader, of a brown colour ; the neck rufous in front ; the throat and breast striped with black ; the tail of a steel-coloured violet.

INHABITS Brazil.

Sp. 2. Gr? Vieilloti.

GR? *suprà viridi-aureus, alis caudâque obscurè violaceis; gulâ lateribus violaceis, medio fusco-aureo punctato; pectore ventreque supremo brunneis; ventre infimo, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Grypus? above golden-green, with the wings and tail dull violet; the throat violet, on the sides brown, spotted with gold in the middle; the breast and upper belly brown; the lower belly and under tail-coverts white; the beak and legs black.

Trochilus serrirostris. *Vieil. Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elem. p. 69. (M.)*

INHABITS Brazil.

FAMILY IV.—PROMEROPIDÆ.

GENUS CCLXX.—PROMEROPS, Brisson.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capitelongiùs, suprà convexum, lateratim compressum, arcuatum, acuminatum: <i>mandibula superior</i> longissima.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, convex above, laterally compressed, bent, acuminate: the <i>upper mandible</i> longest.</p>
<p><i>Lingua</i> furcata.</p>	<p><i>Tongue</i> forked.</p>
<p><i>Cauda</i> elongata; <i>rectrices</i> duodecim.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> elongated, with twelve feathers.</p>

FALCINELLUS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Pr. Cafer. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 143.*—Le Grand Sucrier, ou le Sucrier du Protea. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afriq. v. vi. pl. 287, 288.*—Africa.

Sp. 2. Pr. cæruleus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 142.*—India.

Sp. 3. Pr. erythrorhynchus. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 150. pl. 18.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. Pr. aterrimus?

PR. *fusco-niger*, *alis caudâque nigro-nitidis; capite purpurascente; remigibus nigris fasciâ medio albâ, apice cinereâ.*

Brown-black Promerops with the wings and tail shining-black; the head purplish; the quills black, with a white bar in the middle, and ash-coloured at the tip.

Lesser Black Promerops. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 111.*

INHABITS Africa. Length nine inches: beak an inch and a quarter long, dusky-brown: head glossy-

black, with a purplish tinge : body above and beneath deep brown-black : wings and tail black and glossy : the greater quills black, but about the middle white, more or less, on both webs, but the two outer only on the inner web, forming a bar : the ends of all ash-colour, deepest near the tip : the tail slightly cuneiform, four inches and a half long, the outer feathers three inches and a half, colour wholly plain black : legs black ; the first quill shortest, the three next of one length, the rest gradually shorter.

FAMILY V.—MELIPHAGIDÆ.

Rostrum diversum, plerumque compressum, arcuatum, versus apicem submarginatum : nares elongatæ, in rimâ longitudinali positæ : lingua tubulosa, apice pilosa.

Beak various, generally compressed, bent, towards the tip rather notched ; *nostrils* elongated, placed in a longitudinal cleft : *tongue* tubular, pilose at the tip.

THE Meliphagidæ are natives of Australasia and the adjacent islands : they are of more sombre plumage than the birds of the three last families : the structure of the beak is so various that the different species have been indiscriminately scattered among every group of the order, as may be observed by a reference to the synonyms : the brush-like structure of the tongue is well adapted for extracting their food from the nectaries of flowers. Their elongated nostrils at once distinguish them from the rest of the tribe.

GENUS CCLXXI.—MELIPHAGA, Lewin.
HONEY-SUCKER.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre aut elongatum, compressum, subarcuatum, versus apicem emarginatum, acutum.	<i>Nares</i> magnæ, squamâ cartilagosâ tectæ.	<i>Lingua</i> pennacea.		<i>Beak</i> compressed, rather arcuated, emarginate towards the tip, acute.		<i>Nostrils</i> large, covered by a cartilaginous scale.		<i>Tongue</i> feathered.
--	---	-------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--------------------------

PHILEDON, Vieillot.—PHILEMON, Cuvier.

A. *Rostro basi corniculato.*

Sp. 1. Mel. corniculata.

Merops corniculata. Shaw, v. viii. p. 183.—Corbi Calao. *Le Vaill. Amer. et Ind.* i. pl. 24.—New Holland.

Sp. 2. Mel. Monacha.

Merops Monachus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 166?—New Holland.

B. *Rostro basi simplice.*

Sp. 3. Mel. Nova Hollandiæ.

Merops cincinnatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 169. pl. 22.—Merle à cravatte frisée. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afric.* v. ii. pl. 92.—New Zealand.

Sp. 4. Mel. fasciculata.

Merops fasciculatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 172.—Sandwich Islands.

Sp. 5. Mel. chrysoptera.

Merops chrysopterus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 180.—New Holland.

Sp. 6. Mel. Goruk.

Certhia Goruk. Shaw, v. viii. p. 243.—New Holland.

Sp. 7. Mel. cucullata.

Merops cucullatus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 170.—New Holland.

Sp. 8. Mel. garrula.

Merops garrulus. Shaw, v. viii. p. 171.—New Holland.

Sp. 9. Mel. cyanops.

Merops cyanops. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 171.*—*Gracula cyanotis. Shaw, v. vii. p. 474.*—Blue-faced Honey-sucker. *Lew. New Holland Birds. pl. 25*—New Holland.

Sp. 10. Mel. graculina.

Certhia graculina. Shaw, v. viii. p. 242.—New Holland.

Sp. 11. Mel. phrygia.

Merops phrygius. Shaw, v. viii. p. 167. pl. 20.—New Holland.

Sp. 12. Mel. Moluccensis.

Merops Moluccensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. i. 276.

MEL. *grisea subtus pallidior, orbitis nudis; genis nigris; collo posticè torquæ albo.*

Grey Honey-eater beneath paler, with the orbits naked; the cheeks black; the neck behind with a white ring.

Molucca Honey-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 190.*—Le Polochion. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. vi. 477.*

INHABITS the Moluccas. Length fourteen inches: beak very pointed, two inches long, and blackish: eyes surrounded by a naked skin: cheeks black: hind part of the neck ringed with white: the feathers of the forehead form an angle backwards; tips of some of those on the throat silky: general colour of the plumage grey, lighter beneath: tail five inches and two thirds long; composed of twelve feathers, all equal in length, except the outer ones, which are a trifle shorter: legs dusky; the outer toe joined to the middle one at the base; hind claw longer than the others.

Sp. 13. Mel. lunata.

Certhia lunata. Shaw, v. viii. p. 224.—New Holland.

Sp. 14. Mel. torquata. *Swain. Zool. Illustr. v. ii. pl. 129.*

ME. *olivaceo-fulva infra albâ; capite auribusque nigris; torquæ nuchali lunato albo; superciliarum cute rubrâ.*

Olive-brown Honey-eater beneath white ; with the head and ears black ; a lunated white collar on the nape ; and the skin of the eyebrows red.

Black-crowned Honey-sucker. *Lew. New Holl. Birds, pl. 24.*

“ EXCEPTING the crown and sides of the head, which are deep-black, the whole upper plumage is olive-yellow : the shoulders, quills and tail brown ; the two latter margined with olive, but the exterior quills with white : the throat, breast and collar round the nape pure white : skin of the eyebrows red.”

Sp. 15. *Mel. melanops.*

Turdus melanops. *Steph. v. ix. p. 295.*—New South Wales.

Sp. 16. *Mel. lunulata.*

Turdus lunulatus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 196.*—New Holland.

Sp. 17. *Mel. maxillaris.*

Turdus maxillaris. *Steph. v. ix. p. 206.*—New Holland.

Sp. 18. *Mel. leucotis.*

Turdus leucotis. *Steph. v. ix. p. 296.*—New South Wales.

Sp. 19. *Mel. dubia.*

Turdus dubius. *Steph. v. ix. p. 204.*—New Holland.

Sp. 20. *Mel. flaviventris.*

Turdus mellinus. *Steph. v. ix. p. 240.*—New Holland.

Sp. 21. *Mel. atricapilla.*

Certhia atricapilla. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 262.*—New Holland.

Sp. 22. *Mel. ignobilis.*

Certhia ignobilis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 264.*—New Holland.

Sp. 23. *Mel. Balgonera.*

Certhia Novæ Hollandiæ. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 225.*—New Holland.

Sp. 24. *Mel. Australasiana.*

Certhia Australasiana. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 226.*—*Sylvia canescens.* *Steph. v. ix. p. 608 ?*—New Holland.

Sp. 25. *Mel. albiventris.*

Certhia mellivora. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 245.*—New Holland.

Sp. 26. *Mel. aurita*.

Merops auritus. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 181.—New Holland.

Sp. 27. *Mel. mystacea*.

Muscicapa mystacea. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 357.

Sp. 28. *Mel. canescens*.

Certhia canescens. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 261.

Sp. 29. *Mel. leucophæa*.

Certhia leucophæa. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 260.

Sp. 30. *Mel. rufiventris*.

Sylvia rufiventris. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 696.

Sp. 31. *Mel. crepitans*.

Muscicapa crepitans. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 338.

Sp. 32. *Mel. versicolor*.

Sylvia versicolora. *Steph.* v. ix. p. 666.

Sp. 33. *Mel. auricapilla*.

MEL. vertice, collo posticè, remigibus secundariis primoribusque margine aureo-flavis; tetricibus alarum inferioribus medio flavis; corpore nigro subsericeo.

Honey-eater with the crown, neck behind, secondary quills, and primaries at the margin, golden-yellow; the lower wing-coverts yellow in the middle; the body silken-black.

Golden-crowned Honey-sucker. *Lewin, New Holl. Birds, pl. 16. Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 184.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length nine inches: beak one inch and a quarter; moderately curved, and ending in a blunt point: colour buff-yellow: nostrils in a long-oval near the base: crown and hind part of the neck golden-yellow, the feathers short, appearing like velvet or hair: the secondary quills are also gold-colour, and also the edges of the primaries: under wing-coverts yellow in the middle: all the rest of the bird fine deep-black: the scapulars fall over each other, like silky fringe: tail two inches and a half long, rounded at the ends: legs rather slender: toes and claws long and black.

Sp. 34. *Mel. sanguinea*.

Certhia sanguinolenta. *Shaw*, v. viii.† p. 232.—Sanguineous Honey-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* v. iv. p. 201. pl. lxxiii.

Sp. 35. *Mel. maculata*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 29. f. 1.

ME. *flavescente-viridis, loris, regione oculari mentoque griseis; strigâ albâ à rictû infrâ oculos; regione auriculari aureo-fulvo; corpore infrâ flavescente-virido, cinereo-fusco maculato.*

Yellowish-green Honey-eater with the lores, region of the eyes, and chin grey; a white stripe from the gape beneath the eyes; the region of the ear golden-yellow; the body beneath yellowish-green, spotted with ashy-brown.

LENGTH five inches and a half: the top of the head, the upper parts of the body, the wings and the tail, are yellowish-green: the lores, the region of the eyes, and the chin, are deep-grey: a white stripe begins at the angle of the beak and passes beneath the eyes: the ear is covered with very bright golden-yellow feathers: the feathers of the under parts of the body are yellowish-green, with ashy-brown spots: the beak is black, with its base reddish: the legs are ash-coloured. The female has the top of the head pure ash: the nape and the beak ashy-brown: the under parts of the plumage whitish, varied with small ashy-spots on the breast: the spot on the ears is very small: in other respects she resembles the male.

Sp. 36. *Mel. reticulata*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 29. f. 2.

ME. *olivaceo-cinerea pennarum marginibus viridescentibus; regione aurium circulo flavicante, intus cinereo albo striato; gulâ abdomineque albis; corpore infrâ cinereo, albo lineato.*

Olive cinereous Honey-eater with the edges of the feathers greenish; the region of the ears with a yellowish circle, within ashy striped with white; the throat and abdomen white; the body beneath cinereous, lineated with white.

LENGTH six inches : the top of the head, the nape, and the back are ashy-olive : the wings and tail are slightly tinged with greenish ; the edges of all the feathers of these parts are greenish : the hinder border of the auricles is surrounded with a circle of small pale-yellow feathers, and the opening to the ear is covered with small ashy feathers, whose shafts are white : the throat and the abdomen are white : the rest of the plumage of the under parts is ashy, with a very small longitudinal white band on each feather : the beak and legs are dusky.

Sp. 37. *Mel. tenuirostris*.

Certhia cucullata. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 199.*—Slender-billed Honey-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 94. pl. lxxii.*

Sp. 38. *Mel. xanthotis*.

Certhia xanthotis. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 244.*—Yellow-eared Creeper. *Lew. New Holl. Birds, pl. 14.*

Sp. 39. *Mel. chrysops*.

Sylvia chrysops. *Steph. v. x. p. 610.*

Sp. 40. *Mel. auricomis*. *Swain. Zool. Illustr. v. i. pl. 43.*

Certhia auriculata. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 236.*—*Muscicapa auricomis*. *Steph. v. x. p. 354.*

Sp. 41. *Mel. pipilans*.

Certhia pipilans. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 261.*

Sp. 42. *Mel. cærulea*.

Certhia diluta. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 244.*

Sp. 43. *Mel. guttata*.

Certhia guttata. *Shaw, v. viii. p. 253. pl. 35.*

GENUS CCLXXII.—MELITHREPTUS, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> longissimum, basi rotundatum, valdè incurvatum, acuminatum.		<i>Beak</i> very long, rounded at the base, much incurved, acuminated.
<i>Lingua</i> ciliata.		<i>Tongue</i> ciliated.

<i>Remiges</i> prima et secunda longissimæ.		<i>First</i> and <i>second</i> quills longest.
<i>Pollex</i> gracilis.		<i>Hinder</i> toe slender.

DREPANIS? Temminck.

ALL inhabit the South Sea Islands.

Sp. 1. *Me. vestiarius*.

Certhia vestiaria. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 229. pl. 33.

Sp. 2. *Me. obscurus*.

Certhia obscura. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 227.

Sp. 3. *Me. pacificus*.

Certhia pacifica. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 227.

Sp. 4. *Me. falcatus*.

Certhia falcata. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 230.

GENUS CCLXXIII.—CREADION, Vieillot.

<i>Rostrum</i> arcuatum, com- pressum, integrum, apice rectum, aut subdepressum; <i>mandibula inferior</i> aut capite carunculatæ.		<i>Beak</i> arcuated, compressed, intire, the tip straight, a little depressed: the <i>lower</i> <i>mandible</i> on the <i>head</i> wat- tled.
--	--	--

PHILEDON (*pars*), Cuvier.

Sp. 1. *Cr. Novæ Zælandiæ*.

Sturnus carunculatus. *Steph.* v. x. p. 498. pl. 46.—*Gracula carunculata*. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 469.—New Zealand.

Sp. 2. *Cr. Novæ Hollandiæ*.

Corvus paradoxus. *Shaw*, v. vii. p. 378.—*Merops carunculatus*. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 173.—New Holland.

Sp. 3. *Cr. Tabuensis*.

Certhia carunculata. *Shaw*, v. viii. p. 233.—Friendly Islands.

GENUS CCLXXIV.—MIMETES, King.

THE characters of this genus are detailed in the Appendix to Captain King's narrative of his voyage round part of the coast of New Holland, now in the press.

GENUS CCLXXV.—SERICULUS, Swainson.

<i>Rostrum</i>	Orioli	rostro		<i>Beak</i> similar to that of the Orioles.
	simile.			
<i>Tarsi</i>	elongati, validi.			<i>Tarsi</i> lengthened, strong.
<i>Cauda</i>	subfurcata.			<i>Tail</i> slightly forked.

Sp. 1. *Se. chrysocephalus*. *Zool. Journ.* (Swain.) i. 478.

Se. niger; *cervice remigibusque secundariis aureis*.

Black *Sericulus*, with the cervix and secondary quills golden.

King-honeysucker. *Lew. Birds of New Holland*, pl. 1.

INHABITS New Holland. Size of a thrush: length nine inches: beak three-quarters of an inch long, from the frontal feathers to the tip, rather strong; the sides compressed, but the base broader than high: the culmen is elevated, and gradually curved nearly its whole length: the upper mandible projects over the lower, and has the tip obtuse; the ends of both are notched: the colour is pale, or yellowish-brown: the nostrils large, basal, and entirely naked; the upper part is covered by a thin membrane, and the under part forms an oval aperture: front, under and upper part of the neck, covered by soft, close-set feathers, of a brilliant golden-yellow; those on the head very short, and resembling velvet: this patch of colours borders the ears, and terminates in a half collar round the back of the neck: on the wing is also a large spot of pure yellow, which covers the

scapulars, and leaves only a black tip to the lesser quills: the greater quills, except the two outermost, are black, with the half of the inner webs, nearest the shafts, yellow: all the rest of the plumage, including the ear-feathers and a stripe over the eye, is deep black: the tail is slightly forked; the middle feathers being three-tenths of an inch shorter than the outer pair: tarsi black, lengthened, and robust: the hind claw, although strong, is considerably shorter than the middle claw: unlike the other birds of this group, the anterior toes are long and slender, the outer connected to the middle toe as far as the first joint, but the inner deeply cleft to its base.

GENUS CCLXXVI.—PTILORIS, Swainson.

<i>Rostrum</i> longissimum, compressum, falciforme.	<i>Beak</i> very long, compressed, sickle-shaped.
<i>Nares</i> basales, plumosi, aperturâ lineari.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, plumed; aperture linear.
<i>Tarsi</i> breves: <i>pollex</i> validus, <i>tarsus</i> halluxque æqualis; <i>plantæ</i> planæ, latæ.	<i>Tarsi</i> short: <i>hind toe</i> strong, and as long as the <i>tarsus</i> ; <i>soles</i> of the feet flat, dilated.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, æqualis.	<i>Tail</i> short, even.
<i>Alæ</i> rotundatæ.	<i>Wings</i> rounded.

Sp. 1. *Pt. paradiseus*. *Zool. Journ. (Swains.) v. i. p. 481.*

Pt. suprâ nitidè atro-purpureus, infrâ nitidè atro-viridis; vertice, jugulo, reatricibusque, mediis splendidè cæruleo-viridibus.

Ptiloris above shining dark purple, beneath glossy dark green; with the crown, jugulum, and middle tail-feathers splendid blue-green.

INHABITS New Holland. Length twelve inches.—
From Mr. Swainson's lengthened description of this

magnificent bird I have selected the following: Its size is about that of *Paradisea sexsetacea*, and its general colour is a deep velvet-black, glossed on the upper parts with rich brownish-lilac, which in some lights leaves the margin of each feather black, and gives them a scale-like appearance: this gloss is very rich on the scapulars, but is only seen on the outer sides of the greater quill-feathers: the entire upper part of the head is clothed by a crown of small scale-like feathers, of a splendid metallic blue-green; each colour alternately predominating as the direction of the light is varied: the middle of the throat has a patch of the same colour, which divides and forms a stripe on each side as it approaches the breast: the chin and breast are intense velvety-black, glossed with beautiful reflections of lilac and purple: the feathers of the body are in some directions apparently black, in others black, margined by a rich olive-green; while in another portion the black centre of each feather is glossed by brilliant reflections of lilac and purple intermixed, and relieved by a narrow line of light-green, bordering the duller hue of the margin: the feathers on the flanks are the same, and lengthened: the side feathers are very long and black: the wings are black and glossy; the quills broad, the greater one scarcely exceeding the other in length; all the shafts, except those nearest the body, end in a lengthened pointed line extending beyond the radii: the first quill is half as long as the second, and pointed; the second is but slightly pointed, and is scarcely shorter than the third: the tail is short, fasciculated, somewhat concave

and even; the shafts terminated like the quills: the lateral feathers are deep-black; but the middle pair are shining metallic green-blue, and shorter than the others: the beak is black. The female has the upper parts of her plumage greyish-brown, the quills and tail edged with ferruginous: the head and sides blackish, each feather marked by a whitish line down the middle of the shaft: the ear-feathers are the same, bordered by a white stripe beginning behind the eye: the under plumage is whitish, tinged on the breast and belly with ferruginous, each feather being marked by a transverse angulated black line: the side feathers and the quills are of ordinary length: but the beak is rather longer than in the male.

GENUS CCLXXVII.—POMATORHINUS, Horsfield.

Rostrum longiusculum, basi rectum, ultrà nares modicè incurvum, et abruptiùs compressum; culmine validiusculo, carinato, apice integro.

Nares operculo corneo oblongo convexo clausæ, aperturâ obliquè postice spectans, juxta capistrum fornicatâ.

Alæ rotundatæ: *remiges*; primæ et secundæ abruptè, tertiæ et quartæ gradatim increscentes, tertiæ ad septimam externè tenuiter emarginatæ.

Beak rather long, straight at the base, beyond the nostrils moderately incurved and abruptly compressed; the culmen somewhat stout, carinated, the apex entire.

Nostrils closed by an oblong horny convex operculum, the aperture obliquely directed backward, arched towards the capistrum.

Wings rounded: the first and second quills abruptly, the third and fourth gradually increasing, the third to the seventh slightly emarginated externally.

<i>Cauda</i> rotundata, elongata.	<i>Tail</i> rounded, elongated.
<i>Pedes</i> subelongati: <i>digitus</i> medius longior, cum exteriori basi leviter connexus: <i>ungues</i> compressi, arcuati, posteriore majore, validiore.	<i>Legs</i> rather elongated: the middle <i>toe</i> longest, and united slightly to the base of the exterior: <i>claws</i> compressed, bent, the hinder one largest and stout.

Sp. 1. *Po. montanus*. *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 165.*

Po. castaneus, capite cinerascete-nigro, strigâ post oculari, gulâ pectoreque albis.

Chesnut Pomatorinus, with the head ashy-black; a stripe behind the eyes, the throat and breast white.

Mountain Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 267.*

INHABITS Java. Length seven inches and a half: general colour of the plumage chesnut: head cinereous-black: behind the eyes a white streak: chin and breast white; wings rounded: tail elongated and rounded.

GENUS CCLXXVIII.—PRINIA, Horsfield.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, rectum, basi latiusculum, ultrâ nares sensim attenuatum, apice validiusculo: <i>mandibula superior</i> basi recta, apice levissime arcuata; culmine inter nares carinato, deinde rotundato, extremitate obsolete emarginato; <i>inferior</i> recta, ultrâ medium levissime sursum inclinata.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, straight, its base somewhat broad, a little attenuated beyond the nostrils, the tip rather stout: the <i>upper mandible</i> straight at the base, the tip slightly bent; the culmen carinated between the nostrils, then rounded, the tip obsoletely notched; the <i>lower</i> straight, beyond the middle very slightly inclined upwards.
---	--

<p><i>Nares</i> basales, magnæ, in foveâ oblongâ anticè angustione positæ, membranâ tectæ, parte inferiore rima longitudinale apertæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> rotundatæ: <i>remiges</i>: primæ abruptè, secunde et tertiæ gradatim breviores, reliquæ subæquales, tertiæ ad septimam externè tenuiter emarginatæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> elongata, cuneata.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> elongati: <i>digitus</i> medius longiusculus cum exteriori basi coalitus: <i>hallux</i> validiusculus medio antico major validior.</p>	<p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, large, placed in an oblong groove, clothed by a membrane, which is longitudinally cleft below.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> rounded; the first <i>quill</i> abrupt, the second and third gradually shorter, the rest nearly equal, the third to the seventh externally slightly emarginated.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> elongated, wedged.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> elongated: the middle <i>toe</i> rather long and connected at the base to the exterior: the <i>hind toe</i> rather short and stronger than the middle anterior one.</p>
---	--

Sp. 1. Pr. familiaris. . *Linn. Trans. (Horsf.) v. xiii. p. 165.*

PR. *olivaceo-fusca, abdomine flavo; gulâ, pectore, fasciisque duabus alarum albis; caudâ fuscâ, subterminali perfuscâ, apice alba.*

Olive-brown Prinia, with the abdomen yellow; the throat, breast, and two bands on the wing, white; the tail brown, towards the tip brownish, the tip white.

Familiar Creeper. *Lath. Gen. Hist. v. iv. p. 264.*

INHABITS Java. Length five inches: plumage is greenish-olive-brown: belly yellow: chin, breast, and two bands across the wings white: wings rounded: tail long, cuneiform, with a band of brown at the end, but the tips of the feathers white. Called *Prinya*.

ORDER III.—RASORES. *Illiger.*

Rostrum mediocre, dextro fornicato, basi sæpius cerigerum, culmine plerumque convexo, rariùs gibbo-carinato; aut magnum, medio transversim impressum et rugosum: nares vel membranâ vel squamâ fornicati supernè semitectæ: pedes gradarii, tetradactyli aut tridactyli: ungues mediocres aut breves, plerumque modicè curvati, obtusiusculi.

Beak moderate, dertrum arched; often furnished with a cere at its base, the culmen generally convex, rarely gibbous-carinated; or beak large, with a transverse impression, and rugose in the middle: *nostrils* above partly clothed with a membrane or an arched scale: *legs* formed for walking, with four or three toes: *claws* moderate or short, mostly slightly curved, rather obtuse.

THE Rasores are thus divided by Mr. Vigors.

Hind-toes short, elevated; tarsi } generally armed with spurs: }	{ PHASIANIDÆ, Vigors. { TETRAONIDÆ, Leach.
Hind-toe wanting, or more or } less resting on the ground; } tarsi without spurs: }	{ STRUTHIONIDÆ, Vigors. { CRACIDÆ, Vigors. { COLUMBIDÆ, Leach.

FAMILY I.—COLUMBIDÆ.

Rostrum mediocre, compressum, basi membranâ molli et tumidâ instructum, in quâ nares sitæ sunt, ad apicem plus minusve arcuatum: pedes simplices, tetradactyli, fissi; tarsi reticulati: cauda plerumque rectricibus duodecim.

Beak moderate, compressed, furnished at the base with a tumid and soft membrane, in which the *nostrils* are placed, and more or less bent at the tip: *legs* simple, four-toed, cleft: the *tarsi* reticulated: *tail* generally with twelve feathers.

THE Columbidae are monogamous; they build their nests on trees, or in the holes of rocks, and generally

lay but two eggs, but breed more than once in the year: the male assists the female during incubation: they feed their young from grains, which they disgorge from their crops in a macerated state: they fly with ease, and some of the long-winged species with extremely great velocity, and for a considerable period. Many natural groups are readily observable in this family; but our knowledge is not sufficiently mature, from the ignorance we labour under with respect to their habits, to enable us to subdivide them into natural genera. I shall therefore be content with pointing out the only new genus which has been established in this family since my former account was published, and adding some of the recently described species.

GENUS CCLXXIX.—TRERON, Vieillot. VINAGO.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 105.*

VINAGO, Cuvier.

A. *Fronte glabrâ.*

A. With the forehead glabrous.

Sp. 1. Tr? calva.

Vinago calva. *Steph. v. xi. p. 117.*—Africa.

B. *Fronte plumosâ.*

B. With the forehead feathered.

Sp. 2. Tr. aromatica.

Vinago aromatica. *Steph. v. xi. p. 106.*—India.

Sp. 3. Tr. olax.

Tr. capite, nuchâ; hypochondriisque cinereo-plumbeis; gulâ albidâ; ventre crissoque virescentibus; femoribus ventreque lateribus rufo-fuscis; dorso supremo, scapulis, tectricibusque, alarum purpureo-fuscis; uropygio reatricibusque plerisque atro-ardosiâcis, apicibus cinereis.

Vinago with the head, nape, and flanks ashy-lead colour; the throat whitish; the belly and vent greenish; the thighs and sides of the belly red-brown; the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts purple-brown; the rump and great part of the tail-feathers deep slate-colour, with ashy tips.

Columba olax. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 241.

INHABITS Sumatra. Length seven inches and a half: the head, nape, and flanks are of an ashy-lead-colour: the throat is of an ashy-white: on the breast is a large patch of a reddish colour: the belly and vent are greenish, shaded gradually into the cinereous hue on the flanks: the thighs, the sides of the abdomen, and the under tail-coverts are red-brown: the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and the wing-coverts are purple-brown: the rump and nearly all the tail-feathers are slaty-black, with ashy-tips: the under part of the tail is black, with the tips of the feathers whitish: the wing is black, with the secondary feathers slightly edged with clear yellow: the toes, the tarsi, and the space round the eyes are red: the base of the beak is blue, and its tip greenish. Female unknown.

Sp. 4. *Tr. militaris.*

Vinago militaris. *Steph. v. xi. p.* 109.—India.

Sp. 5. *Tr. Psittacea.*

Vinago Psittacea. *Steph. v. xi. p.* 112.—Timor and Java.

Sp. 6. *Tr. vernans.*

Vinago vernans. *Steph. v. xi. p.* 113.—Luconia and Antigee.

Sp. 7. *Tr. australis.*

Vinago australis. *Steph. v. xi. p.* 115.—Madagascar.

Sp. 8. *Tr. oxyura.*

Tr. corpore suprâ, alis, hypochondriis, femoribus, crissoque cinereo-viridibus; gulâ, pectore, ventreque supremo viridibus; ventre

infimo pogoniisque externis tectricium caudæ inferiorum flavis; reatricibus duabus intermediis elongatis.

Vinago with the body above, the wings, flanks, thighs, and vent ashy-green; the throat, breast, and upper belly green; the lower belly and inner webs of the under tail-coverts yellow; the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Columba oxyura. Temm. Pl. Col. 240.

INHABITS Java. Length thirteen inches: distinguished by the length of the two middle tail-feathers, which are acute, and exceed the rest by about an inch: the colours of the plumage are but little varied: an ashy-green clothes all the upper parts, the wings, flanks, thighs, and vent: the throat, breast, and belly are clearer green: the lower belly and the region of the vent are yellow or yellowish: the under tail-coverts are yellow on their outer webs, and green on their inner: the tail-feathers above for half their length are deep ash, with a black band, and tipped with clear ash; the two middle feathers are entirely brownish-ash, deeper at the tip than the base: beneath the feathers are black, tipped with clear ash: the secondary wing-quills and the quills are plain black, but the primaries have a slight ashy border: the tarsi are clothed with green feathers; the lower part is naked and red; as are the toes and the space round the eyes: the beak is deep-blue at the base, and of a leaden hue at the tip.

Sp. 9. Tr. Capellei.

TR. *capite, gulâ, uropygio, ventre, lateribusque viridibus, viridicinereo maculatis; nuchâ, dorso, alisque læte viridibus; reatricibus quatuor intermediis flavo-viridibus; pectore plagâ aurantio-flavâ; alis lineâ longitudinali flavâ.*

Vinago with the head, throat, rump, belly, and sides green, spotted with ashy-green; the nape, back, and wings, fine green; the four middle tail-feathers yellow-green; the breast with an orange-yellow patch; the wings with a longitudinal yellow line.

Columba Capellei. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 143.

INHABITS Java. Length thirteen inches: the male has the forehead ash-colour: the head, throat, rump, belly, and sides clear-green, sprinkled with ashy-grey: the nape, the back, and the wings are beautiful deep green: the four middle tail-feathers are bright yellow-green: the breast is covered by a large patch of orange-yellow: the greater wing-feathers are fine black; the secondaries have the outer edge bright yellow; forming a longitudinal band when the wing is closed: the lateral tail-feathers are ash-coloured at the base, then fine black, and tipped with clear grey; beneath entirely black, with the tips whitish: the under coverts are deep marron: the beak is bluish-green: the legs red. The female differs from the male in having the colours more varied with ash: the thoracic patch being greenish: the black and the cinereous on the tail being shaded with greenish: the abdomen spotted with whitish, and all their under coverts being red-dish-white, spotted with green.

GENUS CCLXXX.—PTILINOPUS, Swainson.

Rostrum gracile.

Alæ mediocres, remigum primâ apicem versus contractâ, tertiâ quartâque longissimis.

Tarsi plumosi.

Beak slender.

Wings moderate, with the first quill contracted towards the tip, the third and fourth longest.

Tarsi plumose.



G. G. G.

TRERON CAPELLEI



PTILINOPUS? PORPHYRIUS.

Sp. 1. *Pt. purpuratus*. *Zool. Journ. (Swain.)* v. i. p. 473.—*Columba purpurata*. *Steph.* v. xi. p. 66?—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 254?—Timor.

Sp. 2. *Pt. monachus*.

Pt. viridis fronte, vertice, regione lorium pectorisque medio azureis, superciliis, fasciâ occipite circumdatâ, mento, gulâ, crisso, reatricibusque inferioribus caudæ flavis, reatricibus cinereis, externi apice maculâ cæruleo-viridi.

Green Ptilinopus, with the forehead, crown, region of the lores, and middle of the breast azure; the eyebrows, a band surrounding the occiput, the chin, throat, vent, and under tail-coverts yellow; the tail-feathers cinereous; the lateral ones with a blue-green spot at the tip.

Columba Monacha. *Reinw.*—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 253.

INHABITS the Island of Celebes. Length seven inches: the forehead, top of the head, the region of the lores, and the middle of the thoracic region, are covered by feathers of a very beautiful azure tint: a yellow band passes above the eyes and surrounds the occiput: the chin, throat, vent, and under tail-coverts are yellow: the rest of the plumage is ferruginous, with a straight border to the edge of the quills: the tail-feathers are ash-coloured on their inner webs, with a deep bluish-green spot towards the tips of the lateral ones, which only appears when the tail is extended: the legs are red.

Sp. 3. *Pt?* *porphyreus*.

Pt? *capite, collo, pectoreque supremo purpureis; torque pectorali albâ; nuchâ fasciâ transversâ rosaceâ; dorso, alis, reatricibusque duabus intermediis viridibus; pectore infimo viridinigro; ventre medio, hypochondriisque viridi-cinereis; crisso flavo; reatricibus lateralibus viridibus, apicibus cinerascentibus*
Ptilinopus? with the head, neck, and upper breast purple; a white pectoral collar; the nape with a rosy transverse bar;

the back, wings, and two middle tail-feathers green; the lower breast green-black; the belly in the middle and flanks ashy-green; the vent yellow; the lateral tail-feathers green, with the tips cinereous.

Columba porphyrea. Reinw. Temm. Pl. Col. 106.

INHABITS the Isles of Sunda and the Moluccas. Length about a foot: the adult has all the head, the neck, and the breast of a bright purple, palest in the head, and deepest and tinged with lake on the lower part of the neck: the breast bears a large white collar; and a narrow bar of rose-colour separates the purple of the nape from the colour of the back, which is green: the breast beneath the collar is black, more or less tinged with greenish: the middle of the belly and the flanks are cinereous, more or less tinted with green or yellowish, according to age: part of the abdomen is yellow: the under tail-coverts are green in the inside with yellow edges: the wings and middle tail-feathers are deep-green: the lateral tail-feathers are bottle-green, with greenish-grey tips: the beak is yellowish at the tip: the toes are red. The young have the head, neck, breast, and all the upper parts deep-green: the feathers of the back and of the wings are of a deeper hue than in the adult, and are tipped with a yellow-lunule: the abdomen is a clear greenish-yellow: the white collar on the breast and the black plumes are wanting. During moulting the individuals are more or less varied with purple and green feathers; and the beautiful rose-coloured circle at the top of the back and the white collar on the breast are most evident in the oldest birds.

Sp. 4. Pt? maculatus.

Columba maculata. *Steph. v. xi. p. 46.*—India?

Sp. 5. Pt? viridis.

Columba viridis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 65.*—Amboyna.

Sp. 6. Pt? superbus.

Columba superba. *Steph. v. xi. p. 64.*—Society Islands.

Sp. 7. Pt. melanocephalus.

Columba melanocephala. *Steph. v. xi. p. 55.*—Java.

GENUS CCLXXXI.—COLUMBA Auctorum. PIGEON.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 1.*

A. *Orbitæ et tarsi plumosi.*

A. Orbits and tarsi plumose.

Sp. 1. *Co. dilopha.* *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 124.*—*Temm. Pl. 162.*

Co. capite bicristato, cristâ anteriore cinerea, occipitali rufâ, corpore cinereo-griseo, alis dorsoque saturatoribus, remigibus reatricibusque atris.

Pigeon with the head double crested, the anterior crest cinereous, the occipital rufous; the body ashy-grey; the wings and back deepest; the quills and tail-feathers deep black.

INHABITS New Holland. Length fifteen inches: distinguished by a double crest: the first is on the forehead in form of a sickle; it arises at the base of the beak, and is composed of compressed feathers of an ashy-grey colour: the second arises on the occiput; it is tufted, composed of delicate feathers, which are narrow at their base, but become broad at the tip: the feathers of the side and of the breast are doubly notched at their tips: nearly all the plumage is of an ashy-grey, deepest on the wings and back: the occipital crest is of a deep red, with the base of all the feathers black: the quills and tail-

feathers are fine black ; towards the tip of the latter is a greyish-white bar : the tarsi are clothed with feathers for half their length ; the rest of them and the toes are fine purple : the beak, which is rather short, and slightly swollen at the tip, is reddish : the irides are fine red.

Sp. 2. *Co. Palumbus*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 12.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 3. *Co. arquatrix*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 19.*—Africa.

Sp. 4. *Co. cincta*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 50.*—Southern Asia.

B. *Orbitæ plumosæ ; tarsi nudi ; caudâ æquali.*

B. Orbits plumose ; tarsi naked ; tail even.

a. *Pennis colli remigibusque simplicibus.*

a. With the feathers of the neck and the quills simple.

Sp. 5. *Co. chalconota*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 17.*—New Holland.

Sp. 6. *Co. picturata*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 85.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 242.*

—*Co. Dufresnii*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 77. pl. 3.*—Madagascar, &c.

Sp. 7. *Co. œnas*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 25. pl. 1.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 8. *Co. livia*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 27.*—Britain and Europe.

Sp. 9. *Co. turtur*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 72. pl. 2.*—Britain and the old continent.

Sp. 10. *Co. risoria*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 71.*—Africa.

Sp. 11. *Columba humilis*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 258, 259.*

Co. vertice, malis nuchâque cinereo-cyaneis, cervice semitorque nigrâ, dorso supremo, scapulis, tectricibusque alarum vinaceis, collo anticè, pectore ventreque pallidè rufo-purpureis, hypochondriis, dorso infimo uropygioque cinereo-cyaneis, crisso albido-cinerascente ; mas : aut cinereo-fuscus, fronte tectricibusque alarum majoribus cinereis, gulâ, crisso, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albidis semitorque cervicali nigrâ ; fœmina.

Pigeon with the crown, cheeks, and nape, ashy-blue ; the cervix with a black half-collar ; the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, vinaceous ; the neck anteriorly, the breast and belly pale red-purple ; the flanks, the lower back and

rump ashy-blue ; the vent whitish-ash ; *male*: or ashy-brown, with the forehead, and greater wing-coverts, ash-coloured ; the throat, vent, and under tail-coverts, whitish, and a black cervical half-collar ; *female*.

INHABITS India. Length about nine inches : the male has the top of the head, the cheek, and nape, of a fine ashy-blue : the cervix is adorned with a clear black half-collar : the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and all the wing-coverts are of the colour of wine-lees or reddish-purple : the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the belly, are of a paler hue : the flanks, the back, and the rump are ashy-blue : the vent is whitish-ash : the tail is grey above, black beneath for two thirds of its length, and the rest whitish : the external feather is outwardly white ; all the lateral feathers are tipped with whitish. The female has a similar collar to the male, but the prevailing colour of the rest of the plumage is ashy-brown : the forehead and the greater wing-coverts are ash-colour : the throat, vent, and under tail-coverts are whitish : the beak is black, and the quills dusky : the under wing-coverts are ashy-bluish in both sexes.

Sp. 12. *Columba lacernulata*. Temm. Pl. Col. 164.

Co. vinacea, capite toto cæruleo-cinereo, ventre medio purpureo, lateribus cinereis, tectricibus caudæ inferioribus rubris, humeris alisque nigricantibus æreo-viridi nitentibus, caudâ basi nigricante cinereo, apice plumbeo.

Vinaceous Pigeon, with the entire head blue-ash ; the middle of the belly purple, its sides ash-coloured ; the under tail-coverts red ; the shoulders and wings dusky, shining with bronzed-green ; the tail dusky at the base, lead-coloured at the tip.

INHABITS Java. Length fifteen inches: a kind of hood, of a black-ash colour, covers the entire head, and cheeks, and extends to the occiput and under jaw, but does not hide the throat, which is bright vinaceous: the nape and upper part of the back are deep vinous: the fore part of the neck and the breast are vinaceous-ash: the middle of the belly is slightly tinged with purple: the sides of the body are ash, and all the under tail-coverts are light-red: on the shoulders and wings are slight bronzed-green reflections, on a ground which is of a dusky hue, except in certain positions of light when the metallic gloss appears: the back and three parts of the length of the tail-feathers are dusky-ash; the rest of the tail is lead-colour, with the tips above white: its under surface is grey: the beak is totally black, and the legs red.

Sp. 13. *Columba capistrata*. Temm. Pl. Col. 165.

*Co. fronte regioneque oculorum cinereis, gulâ albâ, occipite nu-
cháque cinereo-purpureis, pectore, lateribus, ventre crissoque
vinaceo-cinereis, dorso basique caudæ nigricante-cinereis,
humeris tegminibusque atro-purpureis, rostro basi rufo, apice
albido.*

Pigeon with the forehead and region of the eyes ash-coloured; the throat white; the occiput and nape ashy-purple; the breast, sides, belly, and vent, vinaceous-ash; the back, and base of the tail, dusky-ash; the shoulders and wing-coverts deep purple; the beak red at the base, and whitish at the tip.

INHABITS Java. Length fourteen inches: allied to the preceding bird: the forehead and region of the eyes are covered by an ash-coloured mask: the throat is pure white: the occiput and nape are ashy-

purple : the breast, the sides, the belly, and vent are vinaceous ash : the lower tail-coverts are yellowish-white : the shoulders and the wing-coverts are very deep-purple, with a slight gloss : the rest of the wings and the quills are ashy-black, with a delicate green gloss : the back, and three parts of the upper surface of the tail are dusky-ash, the rest of the tail is lead-colour, with white tips to the feathers : the under surface is grey : the beak is red at the base and whitish at the tip : the legs are fine red.

Sp. 14. *Columba locutrix*. *Pr. Max.* 118.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 166.
Co. vinaceo-cinerea, gula flavescente, capite colloque purpureo, ventre cinereo, alis caudaque cinereo-fuscis, pennis nuchæ ad apicem maculis duabus vinaceo-purpureis.

Vinaceous-ash Pigeon, with the throat yellowish ; the head and neck purple ; the belly ash ; the wings and tail ashy-brown ; the feathers of the nape with two vinaceous purple spots near the tip.

INHABITS Brazil. Length about thirteen inches : all the plumage is shaded with different tints of vinaceous-ash : the throat and space round the beak are vinaceous, tinged with yellowish : the head and neck are tinged with purple : the belly is nearly ash-colour : the wings and tail ashy-brown, slightly tinted with vinaceous : on the nape are several feathers whose tips are slightly notched and lance-shaped ; they have on each side of their webs a small vinaceous-purple spot, more distinct in the males than in the females ; but wanting in the young : the orbits are violet-red : the beak is black, and the legs red. Called *Pomba margosa* in Brazil. Its cry is similar

to the Portuguese syllables *hum-so-fico*: its flesh is very bitter.

Sp. 15. *Columba leucomela*. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 126.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 186.*

Co. capite, collo pectoreque albis, medio dorsi uropygioque nitide-purpureis, ventre corporeque infra sordide albis, hypochondriis femoribusque cinerascensibus, scapulis atris marginibus purpureis, remigibus caudaque atro-fuscis, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Pigeon with the head, neck, and breast, pure white; the middle, the back, and rump glossy-purple; the belly and body beneath dull white; the flank and thighs ashy; the scapulars deep black, with purple edges; the quills and tail deep brown; the beak and legs yellow.

INHABITS New Holland. Size and form of *Co. Palumbus*: the head, neck, and breast are pure white; with a slight gloss on the sides of the neck: the belly and under parts are dull-white; shaded into ashy on the flanks and thighs: the middle of the back and the rump are of a rich deep glossy purple: the scapulary feathers are deep black, edged by a rich deep glossy purple margin: several of the wing-coverts have also a narrow metallic border; the rest of the wings, the quills, and the tail are of a deep black-brown: the beak and legs are clear yellow: the tail-feathers are even.

Sp. 16. *Co. Jambo*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 49.*—Sumatra.

Sp. 17. *Columba scripta*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 187.*—*Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 127.*

Co. suprâ cinereo-fuscus, tectricibus alarum maculis opalino-viridibus sparsis, gulâ albâ nigro circumdatâ, pectore ventreque medio cinereo-cyaneis, hypochondriis abdomineque albidis, reatricibus lateralibus basi cinereo-fuscis, apice atris.

Pigeon above ashy-brown, with the wing-coverts sprinkled with opaline-green spots; the throat white edged with black; the breast and middle of the belly ashy-blue; the flanks and abdomen whitish; the lateral tail-feathers brown at the base, deep black at the tip.

INHABITS New Holland. Length nine inches and a half: the adult bird has the head, the nape, the neck, and upper parts of the body and the wings, as well as the two middle tail-feathers, of an ashy-brown: several spots of opaline-green, varying into purple and violet, according to the light, are sprinkled over the wing-coverts: the throat is white, succeeded by a black band: the cheeks have two white spots, which are also edged with black: the breast and the middle of the belly are ashy-blue: the flanks, the abdomen, and the under part of the wings are white: the tail is short, and its feathers are of equal length; the two middle feathers are similar in colour to the back, but the others are of an ashy-brown at the base for half their length, and the rest deep-black: the quills are ashy-brown: the beak is black, and the legs brown. The female and young have the opaline spots smaller and less brilliant.

Sp. 18. *Columba Dusumieri*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 185.

Co. suprâ cinereo-griseo-fuscus, capite, nuchâ, collo anticè pectorèque vinaceis; hypochondriis, ventre, crisso, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albidis; collo pennis nigricante-cinereis apicibus metallico-viridibus ornato; rectrice exteriorè pogonio interno nigricante, externo albo.

Pigeon above ashy-grey-brown, with the head, nape, neck anteriorly, and breast vinaceous; the flanks, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, whitish; the neck ornamented with dusky-ash feathers, with metallic-green tips; the outer tail-feather with its inner web dusky, the exterior white.

INHABITS the Philippine Islands. Length nearly one foot: the head and cheeks are of a vinaceous-ash: the nape is vinaceous, as are also the fore part of the neck and the breast; this colour gradually changes on the flanks and the belly to a whitish hue; and the vent, and between the legs, with the under tail-coverts are nearly white: the neck is adorned with several irregular dusky-ash feathers, which are tipped with a deep metallic-green zone: the back, scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts are of an ashy-grey-brown: all the middle tail-feathers are also of this colour, but of a deeper tint; but the outer one is dusky on the inner webs, and white on the outer webs at the tip: the beak is brown, and the legs red.

Sp. 19. *Co. ænea*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 21.*—Moluccas, &c.

Sp. 20. *Columba perspicillata*. *Temm. Pl. Col. 246.*

Co. capite malis nuchâque atro-cinereis, fronte fasciâ albâ, collo infimo, dorso alisque viridibus cyaneo-metallico nitentibus, lateribus colli cinereis reflexâ æneo, corpore infrâ pallidè cinereo, circum oculos albâ.

Pigeon with the head, cheeks, and nape, deep-ash; the forehead with a white band; the lower neck, back, and wings, green, glossed with metallic-blue; the sides of the neck ash-coloured, with a brassy gloss; the body beneath pale-ash; a white circle round the eyes.

INHABITS the Philippine Islands. Length eighteen inches: allied to *Columba ænea*, from which it is readily distinguished by the mandibles of its beak, and a large circle of feathers round the eyes being white, as well as by its size: the head, cheek, and nape are very deep ash: the forehead has a white

band : all the lower parts of the neck from the nape, the back, and the wings, are green, with blue and metallic reflections : the wing-feathers are metallic-blue in adults, and dusky-blue in the young : the sides of the neck are ashy, with changeable reflections : the breast, belly, thighs, vent, and under tail-coverts are clear ash : the beak is white, and the legs red.

Sp. 21. *Columba luctuosa*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 247.

Co. albida, remigibus primoribus cinereis, nigro marginatis; rectrice exteriori utrinque subtus albo; pennis femoralibus apicibus nigris.

Whitish Pigeon, with the primary quills cinereous, edged with black; the outer tail-feather on each side white beneath; the femoral feathers with black tips.

INHABITS Java. Length fifteen inches : the beak is white : the colour of the plumage greatly resembles that of *C. littoralis*, but the greater quills are ash-coloured, edged with black : the outer tail-feather on each side, beneath, is white to the tip : the medial line in the abdominal region, and the feathers of the thighs, are all tipped with black.

Sp. 22. *Columba hyogastra*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 252.

Co. vertice, malis mentoque cinereo-griseis; occipite, collo, dorso, pectore, hypochondriisque læte atro-viridibus; alis caudæque saturatioribus, tectricibus alarum majoribus apicibus aliquot cinereis; rectricibus lateralibus ad apicem pogonii interni maculâ cinereo-viridis ornatis; ventre medio purpureo; crisso tectricibus caudæ inferioribus flavis.

Pigeon with the crown, cheeks, and chin ashy-grey; the occiput, neck, back, breast, and flanks, fine deep green; the wings darker green; the greater wing-coverts, with some of the tips,

ashy; the lateral tail-feathers adorned with an ashy-green spot towards the tip of the inner web; the middle of the belly purple; the vent and under tail-coverts yellow.

INHABITS the Island of Celebes. Length eight inches: the top of the head, the cheeks, and the chin are ashy-grey: the occiput, neck, all the back, the breast, and sides, are brilliant deep-green: the wings and tail are green, but of a deeper hue than the back; the former have several of their greater coverts tipped with pure ash, and their feathers finely edged with yellowish: the lateral tail-feathers have at the tip of the inner web a large ashy-green spot, which is hidden when the tail is not expanded: the middle of the belly is of a fine purple tint: the vent and under tail-coverts are bright yellow.

Sp. 23. *Columba xanthonura*. Temm. *Pl. Col.* 190.

Co. capite, nuchâ malisque rubris, corpore infra fusca, dorso scapulisque rufo viridique tinctis, alis brunneo-rufis, tectricibus alarum aureo-rufo marginatis, reatricibus lateralibus basi aureo-rufo, versus apicem fasciâ nigrâ, apice rufo.

Pigeon with the head, nape, and cheeks red; the body beneath brown; the beak and scapulars tinged with red and green; the wings brown-red, their coverts edged with golden-red; the lateral tail-feathers golden-red at the base, with a black bar towards the tip; the tip rufous.

INHABITS the Merian Islands. Length nine inches and a half: the head, nape, and cheeks are deep red: the entire of the under parts of the body is of a deep brown: the back and the scapulars are shaded with tints of reddish and green, with metallic reflections: the wings are slightly brownish-red, with a more brilliant tint in certain lights; and their



COLUMBA LOPHOTES

coverts have a broad golden-red band at the tip: the lateral tail-feathers are of a bright golden-red from their base nearly to the tip; this is succeeded by a transverse black stripe, and the tip itself is clear red; the two middle feathers however want the black band, and they are of an olive-red: the legs, which are rather long, are of an olive-ash: the beak is ashy-black.

b. *Pennis colli apicibus emarginatis.*

b. With the feathers of the neck notched at their tips.

Sp. 24. *Co. speciosa.* Steph. v. xi. p. 41.—Cayenne.

Sp. 25. *Co. miniata.* Steph. v. xi. p. 42.—China.

c. *Remigibus apice bifidis.*

c. With the quills bifid at the tip.

Sp. 26. *Co. holosericeus.* Steph. v. xi. p. 60.—Sandwich Islands.

C. *Orbitæ plumosæ; tarsi nudi; caudâ cuneatâ.*

C. Orbits plumose; tarsi naked; tail wedged.

Sp. 27. *Columba lophotes.* Temm. Pl. Col. 142.

Co. occipite cristâ elongatâ cristâ, capite, collo anticè, pectore ventreque nigricante-cinereis; nuchâ vinaceâ; pennis dorsi tectriciumque alarum minorum fusco-cinereis, ad apice fasciâ transversâ nigrâ, apicibus ipsis rufescente-cinereis; tectricibus alarum majoribus apicibus viridibus; remigibus atro cinereo-griseis, pogoniis externis maculâ purpureâ ornatis; reatricibus elongatis, atris, viridi-violascenti nitentibus, apicibus albis.

Pigeon with an elongated crest; the crest, head, neck anteriorly, breast and belly dusky-ash; the nape vinaceous; the feathers of the back and lesser wing-coverts brown-ash, with a transverse black bar towards the tips, the tips themselves ash-coloured; the greater coverts with green tips; the quills deep ashy-grey, with a purple spot on their outer webs; the tail-feathers elongated, black, glossed with green and violet, with white tips.

INHABITS the interior of New Holland. Length twelve inches: all the head, the fore part of the neck, the breast, and the belly are ashy-grey: on the occiput is a singular elongated crest, somewhat resembling that of the Lapwing; this is of a dusky-ash: the nape is of a vinaceous-ash: the feathers of the back and of the lesser wing-coverts are ashy-brown; with a transverse black bar near their tip, and the tip itself reddish-ash: the greater wing-coverts are tipped with a large plate of brilliant metallic-green, delicately edged with pure white: the secondary feathers and quills are deep ashy-grey, with a large spot of brilliant metallic-purple on the outer webs of the latter, which are also bordered with white: the tail-feathers are deep-black with green and violet reflections, and white tips: the beak is small and black: the legs are red.

Sp. 28. *Columba phasianella*. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.)* v. xiii. p. 129.—*Temm. Pl. Col.* 100.—*Columba Amboinensis*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. ii. p. 74; young.

Co. rufo-fusca, lateribus collis purpureo viridique nitentibus, nuchâ fasciis rufis et fuscis transversim ornatâ; gulâ rufâ; corpore infrâ purpureo-fusco, lineis nigris transversis; caudâ longissimâ; rectrice exteriori rufo, medio fasciâ nigrâ.

Red Pigeon, with the sides of the neck glossed with purple and green, nape transversely adorned with red and brown bands; the throat rufous; the body beneath purple-brown, with transverse black lines; tail very long; the outer feathers red, with a black bar in the middle.

INHABITS New Holland. Length fourteen inches and a half: the upper parts of the plumage are dull reddish-brown, being of a marron hue on the top of the head, and tinged with green and purple re-

flexions on the sides of the neck : the nape is transversely rayed with broad brown and narrow red bands : the quills are dull-brown, with a tinge of red-marron on their outer webs and tips : the tail is very long and conical ; all the middle feathers are dull reddish-brown, as are also those of the rump ; the outer rectrices are bright red, with a broad black bar about the middle : the throat is red : the rest of the under parts are brown-purple, transversely rayed with narrow black zigzags : the flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts are clear unspotted marron.

Sp. 29. Co. Maugei. *Steph. v. xi. p. 98.*—Southern Asia.

Sp. 30. Co. Capensis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 102.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 31. Co. Dominicanensis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 100.*—St. Domingo.

Sp. 32. Co. melanoptera. *Steph. v. xi. p. 101.*—Paraguay.

Sp. 33. Co. Carolinensis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 96.*—Carolina.

Sp. 34. Co. migratoria. *Steph. v. xi. p. 93.*—North America.

Sp. 35. Co. leucocephala. *Steph. v. xi. p. 36.*—Jamaica.

D. *Orbitæ nudæ.*

D. Orbits naked.

Sp. 36. Co. littoralis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 23.*—New Guinea and Java.

Sp. 37. Columba humeralis. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 128. Temm. Pl. Col. 191.*

Co. *fascie, malis, gulâ, pectoreque cæruleo-cinereis; corpore infrâ vinaceo-albo; crisso tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albis; occipite, dorso, uropygio tectricibusque alarum cinereo-fuscis; nuchâ torque aurantio-rufâ, nigro maculatâ; rectricibus lateralibus basi purpureis, apice albo.*

Pigeon with the face, cheeks, throat, and breast ashy-blue ; the body beneath vinaceous-white ; the vent and under tail-coverts white ; the occiput, back, rump, and wing-coverts ashy-brown ; the nape, with an orange-red collar, spotted with black ; the lateral tail-feathers purple at the base, white at the tip.

INHABITS New Holland. About ten inches in length: the face, cheeks, throat, and breast are bluish-ash: the rest of the under parts vinaceous-white, deeper on the flanks than on the belly: the vent and under tail-coverts are pure white: the occiput, back, rump, and all the wing-coverts are ashy brown, with a transverse black band at the tip of each feather: on the nape is a broad rufous-orange collar, but all the feathers are tipped with black: the tail is broad at its base, long and wedged: the lateral feathers are of a purple-brown or vinaceous hue, and tipped with pure white; the two middle feathers are the colour of the back, and are not tipped with white: the quills are brown, with their inner webs deep red: the space round the eyes is naked and reddish: the beak is bluish-yellow, and the legs are yellow.

Sp. 38. *Co. rubricapilla*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 11.*—Panay Isles.

Sp. 39. *Co. Guinea*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 10.*—Southern Africa.

Sp. 40. *Co. Madagascariensis*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 9.*—Madagascar.

Sp. 41. *Co. Ægyptiaca*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 8.*—Egypt.

Sp. 42. *Co. gymnophthalma*. *Steph. v. 11. p. 6.*—India.

Sp. 43. *Columba magnifica*. *Linn. Trans. (Temm.) v. xiii. p. 125.*
Temm. Pl. Col. 163.

Co. suprâ læte aureo-viridis; tectricibus alarum flavo maculatis; capite, malis nuchâque cinereis; remigibus secundariis rectricibusque atro-viridibus; gulâ, collo anticè, pectoreque supremo purpureo-violascentibus; pectore infimo ventreque smaragdino-viridibus; abdomine, femoribus, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus ochraceis.

Pigeon above fine golden-green; with the wing-coverts spotted with yellow; the head, cheeks, and nape ash-coloured; the secondary quills and tail-feathers deep changeable green; the throat, neck anteriorly, and upper breast violet-purple; lower

breast and belly sapphirine-green ; abdomen, thighs, and under tail-coverts ochraceous.

INHABITS New Holland. A most beautiful species : length about sixteen inches : all the head, the cheeks, and nape are ash-coloured ; this colour mingling by half tints with the brilliant golden-green with which the upper parts of the plumage are adorned : the brilliancy of this colour is relieved by a great number of lively yellow spots, disposed on all the wing-coverts, lengthwise : the secondaries, feathers and quills are of a deep changeable green ; all the feathers of the tail, which is long and rounded, are of the same hue, and appear in certain lights of a glossy brilliancy, like the feathers of the Jacamars : from the throat, expanding over the fore part of the neck to the breast, is a broad purple-violet band, changing in certain positions to a fine sapphirine-green : the chief part of the breast and belly are of this colour : the sides of the breast are of the same green with the back : the abdomen, the thighs, and the under tail-coverts are of a deep yellow, or ochraceous hue : this colour is also exhibited on the flanks : all the under wing-coverts are golden-yellow : the tail is ashy beneath : the legs are bluish : the beak brown, but reddish towards its tip : the naked space round the eyes is red : the irides are also red.

Sp. 44. *Columba Reinwardtsii*. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 248.

Co. purpureo-rufo, infrà albido-cinerascente; capite nuchâque cinereis, facie colloque anticè albis; femoribus, crisso, tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus plumbeis.

Purple-red Pigeon, beneath whitish-ash ; with the head and nape cinereous ; the face and neck anteriorly white ; the thighs, vent, and under tail-coverts lead-coloured.

INHABITS the Isle of Celebes. Length eighteen or nineteen inches : the head and nape are very pure clear ash : the face and fore-part of the neck are pure white : all the under parts of the body are whitish, tinged with clear ash : the thighs, vent, and under tail-coverts are lead-colour : the back, scapulars, the greater wing-coverts, and the four middle tail-feathers, which exceed the rest in length, are of a fine purple-red, or cinnamon-colour ; the rest of the tail is plain black, and the four lateral feathers are black at the base, ash-coloured in the middle, and tipped with red or black ; the outer feather is edged with white : a great part of the region of the eyes is naked, and communicates with the cere ; which, and also the legs, are red.

Sp. 45. Co. Corensis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 5.*—South America.

Sp. 46. Co. auricularis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 4.*—Pacific Islands.

Sp. 47. Co. Franciæ. *Steph. v. xi. p. 2.*—Southern Africa.

GENUS CCLXXXII.—LOPHYRUS*, Vieillot.
CROWNED-PIGEON.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 119, 120.*

Sp. 1. Lo. Indicus.

Goïra coronata. *Steph. v. xi. p. 120.*—India.

GENUS CCLXXXIII.—GOÛRA, Temminck.
GROUND-DOVE.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 119.*

* The name of this genus should be changed, it having been used by Latreille for a genus of Tenthredinideous insects, nearly twenty years prior to its publication by Vieillot.



GOÛRA CORONATA.

A. *Rostru basi haud carunculato.*

A. With the beak not carunculated at its base.

Sp. 1. *Go. Hottentotta.* *Steph. v. xi. p. 131.*—Caffraria.

Sp. 2. *Go. cruenta.* *Steph. v. xi. p. 128.*—Philippine Islands.

Sp. 3. *Go? leucotis.*

Go? fronte verticeque cinereis; nuchâ lateribusque colli læte metallico-viridibus; auribus albo-maculatis; alis dorsoque olivuceo-viridibus; gula rufâ; pectore ventreque rufescentie-olivaceis; lineâ nigrâ ab angulo rostri ad oculos.

Goura with the forehead and crown cinereous; the nape and sides of the neck fine metallic-green; the ears spotted with white; the wings and back olive-green; the throat red; the breast and belly reddish-olive; a black line from the angle of the beak to the eyes.

Columba leucotis. *Temm. Pl. Col. 189.*

INHABITS the Philippine Islands. Length nine inches and a half: the forehead and top of the head are ashy, changing to olivaceous on the occiput: from the angle of the beak to the eyes is a black line: several shining white feathers clothe the ears: the nape and the sides of the neck are brilliant metallic-green, glossed with changes of purple; the throat is red: the breast and the belly are of a reddish-olive, with a metallic gloss in certain positions of light: the wings and the back are olive, with slight green reflections: all the tail-feathers are of a purple gloss, with a black band, at a short distance from the tip, and the tip itself is ash: the under tail-coverts are pure ash: the beak is entirely black, and the legs red.

Sp. 4. *Go. cyanocephala.* *Steph. v. xi. p. 125.*—America.

Sp. 5. *Go. Jamaicensis.* *Steph. v. xi. p. 126.*—Jamaica.

- Sp. 6. *Go. erythrothorax*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 127.*—Surinam.
 Sp. 7. *Go. montana*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 130.*—America.
 Sp. 8. *Go. Martinica*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 132.*—Martinique.
 Sp. 9. *Go. Passerina*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 133.*—America.
 Sp. 10. *Go. Picui*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 135.*—Paraguay.
 Sp. 11. *Go. Talpacoti*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 136.*—America.
 Sp. 12. *Go. minuta*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 137.*—America.

B. *Rostro basi carunculato.*

B. With the beak carunculated at the base.

- Sp. 13. *Go. Nicobarica*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 122.*—Moluccas.
 Sp. 14. *Go. carunculata*. *Steph. v. xi. p. 123.*—Africa.

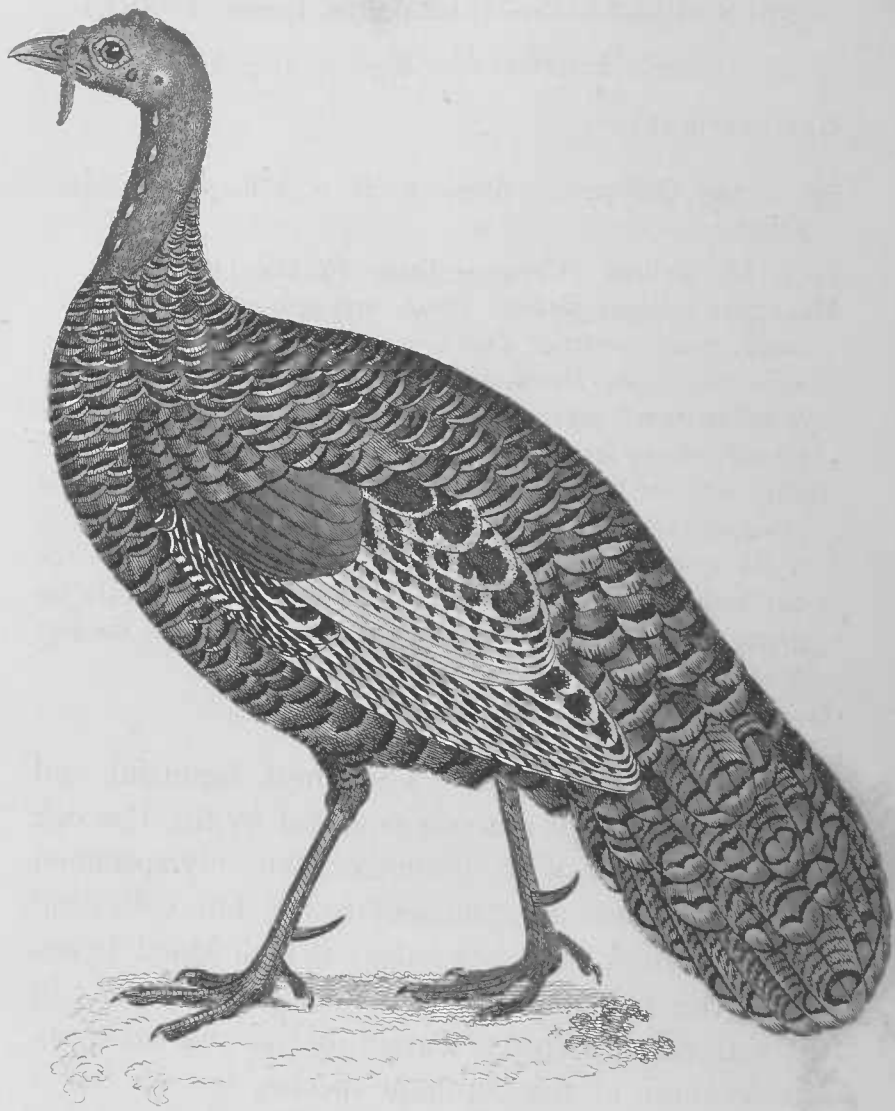
FAMILY II.—PHASIANIDÆ.

Rostrum diversum, suprâ convexum, basi nudum aut plumosum, vel interdum membranâ verrucosâ ornatum: caput plus minusve nudum: pedes tetradactyli; digito postico subelongato; tarsi plerumque calcarati: cauda rectricibus 14 ad 18.

Beak various, convex above, the base naked or plumose, or sometimes furnished with a warty membrane: *head* more or less naked: *legs* four-toed, the hinder toe rather elongated: the *tarsi* generally armed with spurs: the *tail* with from 14 to 18 feathers.

THE birds of this family are usually of splendid plumage, and of large size; their manners have been amply detailed in the eleventh volume of this work*.

* As this supplementary arrangement has already considerably exceeded the limits originally designed;—and as the Rasorial and Grallatorial Birds are divided into the modern genera in the preceding volumes, I shall merely add, in the subsequent pages, the characters of the latter order and of the families, and a list of the genera according to their affinities; introducing in their



MELEAGRIS OCELLATA.

GENUS CCLXXXIV.—MELEAGRIS, Linné. TURKEY.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 155.*

GALLOPAVO, Brisson.

Sp. 1. Me. Gallopavo. *Steph. v. xi. p. 156. pl. 8.*—North America.

Sp. 2. Me. ocellata. *Cuvier.—Temm. Pl. Col. 112.*

ME. *capite colloque glabris; dorso, uropygio pectoreque viridi-aureis, violaceo-nitente fasciatis; remigibus primoribus albis, nigro maculatis, secundariis multis albis; rectricibus cuneiformibus, griseis nigro punctatis, apice viridi, aureo violaceoque nitente; rostro corneo; pedibus griseis.*

Turkey with the head and neck bald; the back, rump and breast golden-green, fasciated with glossy violet; the primary quills white spotted with black, the secondaries with white; the tail-feathers wedge-shaped, griseous spotted with black, the tip green, shining with violet and gold; the beak horny; the legs grey.

Meleagris aureus. Vieillot, Enc. Mith. 361.

INHABITS Honduras. This most beautiful and magnificent bird is scarcely equalled by the Peacock in the splendour of its plumage: the only specimen known was once an ornament to the fine collection of Mr. Bullock, but now, alas! it is destined to decorate the rich depository of zoological subjects in the national Museum of Paris: its size and habits resemble those of the common species, but its tail is smaller: the beak is similar to that of the former bird, its base is also adorned with a caruncle: the

respective locations such genera and species as were formerly omitted, or have been recently described, and also a few additional references to figures.

head and about two thirds of the neck are naked, and are apparently coloured with blue and red: over each eyebrow is a range of five or six fleshy tubercles; and on the middle of the head are five or six other approximating warts: on each side of the neck are also six or seven tubercles, arranged very regularly one above the other at nearly equal distances: in the specimen above alluded to there is not any appearance of the tuft of feathers so conspicuous in the breast of the common species. All the feathers, both above and below, are of a square form: those in the lower part of the neck, the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and the under parts of the body, are of a green-bronze, with two lines at the edges of each, one of black, and the other of a fine golden-bronze: the feathers of the middle, and of the lower part of the back, are similarly coloured, but more brilliant, as are those of the rump; the bronzed-green changes by degrees into a fine sapphirine-blue, and, according to the direction of the light, to an emerald-green, with the bronzed border becoming broader by degrees, and reflecting on the top of the back a fine golden gloss; towards its base, as also on the rump, this golden hue becomes more intense, and in certain positions reflects the most splendid coppery-red, nearly as brilliant as the feathers on the throat of *Trochilus moschitus*: the splendour of this golden-red border is rendered more striking by the black velvety line, which divides it from the green and blue tints: the feathers of the rump have the covered part marked with dusky-brown pencilling on a griseous ground; this vermiculated appearance

is more evident on the outer feathers, and upon those of the upper tail-coverts and its feathers; these are partly blue and green, surrounded by a black circle, and edged on the side of the tip with a broad band of a most beautiful golden-copper colour, somewhat resembling by their disposition those of *Polyplectron chinquis*, but infinitely more brilliant in colour: there appear to be four ranges of these eyes, which are separated by the griseous vermiculated space. The feathers on the flanks, and those of the inner surface of the tail, resemble those on the top of the rump, but are of a deeper green, and the golden hue is more rufous: the lesser wing-coverts are of a beautiful emerald-green, with a narrow band of velvety-black: the secondary coverts are fine metallic-copper with a golden gloss: the part hidden is of an emerald-green, vermiculated with grey and white along the covered edge: the spurious wing and the primary coverts are dusky-brown, with narrow oblique transverse white bands: the quills are the same, but the outer margin of the inner primaries, and nearly all the secondaries are white, forming a longitudinal band of that colour on the wing when closed: the secondaries nearest the body are brown, tinged with golden-green: the wing beneath is edged transversely with white and griseous-brown: the tail consists of fourteen feathers, and is round at its tip: it is dusky beneath, vermiculated with white: the feathers on the thighs are dusky: the legs are rather more elevated and stronger than in the common species, and the spurs on the tarsi are also stronger and sharper; their colour appears to have been red.

GENUS CCLXXXV.—PAVO Auctorum. PEACOCK.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 141.*

GENUS CCLXXXVI.—POLYPLECTRON, Temminck.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 150.*

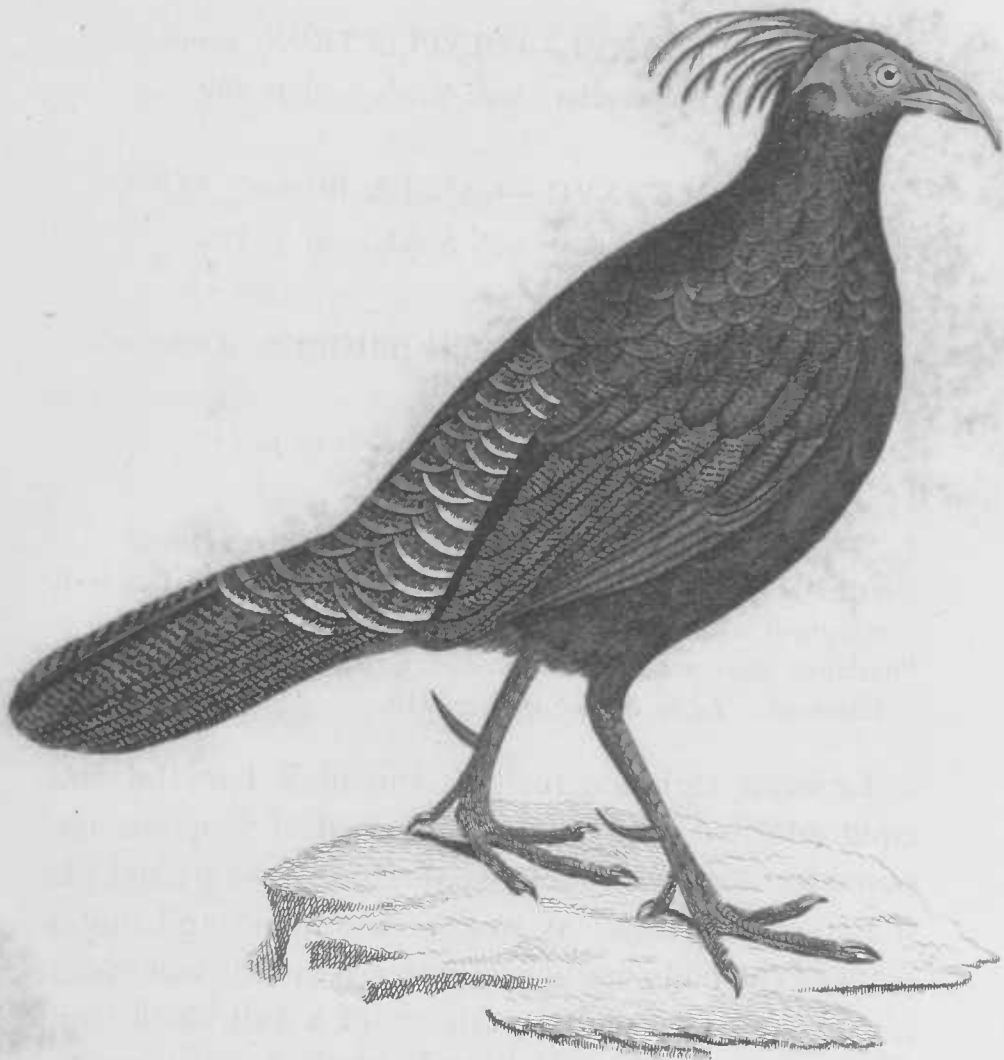
GENUS CCLXXXVII.—GALLUS, Brisson. COCK.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 195.*GENUS CCLXXXVIII.—LOPHOPHORUS, Temminck.
MONAUL.Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 248.*Lo. Cuvieri. *Temm. Pl. Col. 1.*Lo. *cristatus violaceo-niger, corpore pennis albo marginatis.*

Crested violet-black Monaul, with the feathers on the body margined with white.

Phasianus leucomelanos. *Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. p. 633.*—ColouredPheasant. *Lath. Syn. Sup. i. p. 210.*

LENGTH eighteen inches : the male has the sin-
ciput adorned with a crest composed of long decom-
posed feathers, with short webs : the cheeks are naked :
the crest, the neck, as well as the upper and under
parts of the body are black, with a very brilliant violet
gloss : the wings and the tail are of a dull black tint,
all the feathers being delicately marked with greyish
zigzag lines : the feathers of the rump and the tail-
coverts are all tipped with a broad white zone : the
under parts are of a violet hue, with several feathers
on the throat varied with very fine grey zigzag lines :
the legs are grey, as well as the spur on the tarsi,
which is strong and sharp : the beak is yellow : the



LOPHYRUS CUVIERI

naked skin of the orbits reaches to the base of the beak, and is finished with very small warty excrescences, which are apparently red in the living bird. The female is unknown.

GENUS CCLXXXIX.—PHASIANUS Auctorum.
PHEASANT.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 221.*

GENUS CCXC.—ARGUS, Temminck.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 242.*

Ar. giganteus. *Shaw's Zoological Lectures, v. i. p. 209. pl. 68.*—
India.

GENUS CCXCI.—NUMIDA, Linné. PINTADO.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 257*

FAMILY III.—TETRAONIDÆ.

Rostrum mediocre, gracile aut subcrassum, plerumque supra convexum, basi aut nudum aut plumosum : orbitæ sæpe nude : pedes tetradactyli aut tridactyli, digito postico breve, debile, aut nullo : tarsi plerumque calcati : cauda breve, interdum nulla.

Beak moderate, slender or rather stout, generally convex above, the base naked or feathered : orbits often naked : legs with four or three toes, the hinder one either short and weak, or deficient : tarsi generally furnished with spurs : the tail short, sometimes wanting.

THE Tetraonidæ are of less brilliant plumage than the last family ; amongst which may be noticed several birds of large size, and of extraordinary structure : as instances of the latter the genera *Odontophorus* and *Syrrhaptes* may be particularized.

GENUS CCXCII.—CRYPTONYX, Temminck.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 252.*

GENUS CCXCIII.—ODONTOPHORUS, Vieillot. TOCRO.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi glabrum, suprâ convexum ; lateribus compressis : <i>mandibula inferior</i> versus apicem bidentata.	<i>Beak</i> glabrous at the base, convex above, with its sides compressed ; the <i>lower mandible</i> bidentate towards the tip.
<i>Orbitæ</i> et <i>loræ</i> nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> and <i>lores</i> naked.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, deflexa ; <i>rectricibus</i> duodecim.	<i>Tail</i> short, deflexed ; with twelve feathers.

(Vide *Steph. v. xi. p. 420.*)Sp. 1. *Od. guianensis.**Od. rufo-fuscus nigro maculatus et varius, gulâ cinerâ, per oculos vittâ fulvâ ; remigibus extus maculis rufis.*

Red-brown Tocco spotted and varied with black, with the throat cinereous ; a fulvous stripe through the eyes ; the quills on the outside with red spots.

Tetrao Guianensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. i. 767.—Perdix guianensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. p. 650.—Le Tocco, ou Perdrix de la Guiana. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. v. iv. p. 513.—Guiana Partridge. Lath. Gen. Syn. v. iv. p. 776.

INHABITS Guiana. Length eleven inches : beak brown : round the eyes red warty excrescences : through the eye, and behind it, a pale rufous streak : the upper part of the plumage rufous-brown : the exterior webs of the scapulars mottled with ash colour : wing-coverts mottled with brownish-ash colour : the back itself cinereous-brown, marked with blackish dots : the throat cinereous : breast cinereous-brown,

marked with obscure paler bars: the belly pale orange-brown: the outer webs of the quills spotted with rufous: legs yellow-brown.

GENUS CCXCIV.—COTURNIX, Cuvier. QUAIL.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 360.*

Co. textilis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 365.*—*Perdix textilis. Temm. Pl. Col. 35.*

Co. perlata. *Steph. v. xi. p. 368.*—*Perdix striata. Temm. Pl. Col. 82.*

GENUS CCXCV.—ORTYX mihi. COLIN.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 376.*

Or. Sonnini. *Steph. v. xi. p. 383.*—*Perdix Sonnini. Temm. Pl. Col. 75.*

GENUS CCXCVI.—PERDIX, Brisson. PARTRIDGE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 338.*

GENUS CCXCVII.—FRANCOLINUS mihi. FRANCOLIN.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 316.*

Fr. Pondicerianus. *Steph. v. xi. p. 321.*—*Perdix Ponticeriana. Temm. Pl. Col. 213.*

GENUS CCXCVIII.—PTEROCLES, Temminck. GANGA.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 304.*

Pt. arenarius. *Steph. v. xi. p. 305.*—*Temm. Pl. Col. 52, 53.*

GENUS CCXCIX.—BONASA, Brisson. HEATHCOCK.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 298.*

GENUS CCC.—TETRAO Auctorum. GROUS.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 265.*

GENUS CCCI.—LAGOPUS, Ray. PTARMIGAN.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 236.*

GENUS CCCII.—SYRRHAPTES, Illiger.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi plumis ornatum, paulò gracile, rectum, compressum, versus apicem curvatum.	<i>Beak</i> furnished with feathers at the base, rather slender, straight, compressed, bent towards the tip.
<i>Alæ</i> acutæ.	<i>Wings</i> acute.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, <i>digiti</i> ferè ad unguibus coalitis: <i>tarsi</i> <i>digitique</i> hirsutis.	<i>Legs</i> four-toed, the <i>toes</i> united nearly to the <i>claws</i> : <i>tarsi</i> and <i>toes</i> hirsute.

(Vide Steph. v. xi. p. 420.)

HETEROCLITUS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Syr. Pallasii.

SYR. dorso griseo nigroque undulato; abdomine nigro maculis pallidis; lateribus colli maculâ fulvâ.

Syrhaptès with the back undulated with grey and black; the abdomen black with pale spots; the sides of the neck with a fulvous spot.

Tetrao paradoxus. Pallas.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. i. 755.—Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. 643.—Heteroclite Grous. Lath. Gen. Syn. v. 4. p. 753.—Syrhaptès Pallasii. Temm. Pl. Col. 95.

INHABITS Southern Tartary. The head and neck, as far as the throat, hoary; but the chin is yellowish; on each side of the neck is an orange spot; round the throat a circular streak, composed of numerous transverse slender black lines: the back, between the wings, and quite to the tail, undulated with black



SYRRHAPTES PALLASII



ORTYGIS NIVOSUS

and grey: the breast is of a pale reddish-ash colour: beyond this, to the vent, black, marked with pale spots: the bastard wing is undulated with black, and marked with large brownish blood-coloured spots at the tips of the feathers: the prime wing-coverts and second quills are rusty-white, marked with a broadish trace of black, parallel to the shaft, quite to the tip: prime quills brown, pointed; the outer edges of them hoary towards the base; within white to the tip, least conspicuous on the outer ones: the legs feathered almost to the nails, and are very short: the toes very short, and all joined together except at the tip, where the claws divide: the sole imbricated with hairy papillæ.

GENUS CCCIII.—ORTYGIS, Illiger. TURNIX.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 387.*—TURNIX.

Or. nivosus.

OR. *suprà ferrugineo varius, mento albescente; jugulo pectoreque pallidè ferrugineis, maculis albis, nitidis, ornatis, corpore albo, uropygio caudæque tectricibus superioribus rufis, immaculatis.*

Turnix varied above with rust-colour, with the chin whitish; the jugulum and breast pale ferruginous, adorned with shining white spots; the body white; the rump and upper tail-coverts immaculate red.

Hemipodius nivosus. *Philosophical Magazine (Swainson), v. lx. p. 353.*—*Swain. Zool. Illust. v. iii. pl. 163.*

INHABITS Senegal. A lengthened description of this bird is given by Mr. Swainson in the *Philosophical Magazine* above quoted; but as I have already exceeded the limits originally designed, I am compelled to omit it, and in lieu thereof have introduced the

accompanying figure from that gentleman's beautiful illustrations:

Or. varius.

OR. *corpore cinereo rufo et nigro variegato, subtus albido; gulâ cinerascente; genis punctis parvis albis; maculâ aurium cærulescente rostro corneo; pedibus pallidè flavis.*

Turnix with the body varied with ash-colour, red and black, beneath whitish, with the throat ashy; the cheek with small white spots; a blue spot on the ear; the beak horn-coloured; the legs pale brown.

Turnix varius. *Vieill. Ency. Meth.* 331.

INHABITS New South Wales.

Or. rufus.

OR. *corpore suprâ cinereo, punctis nigris; jugulo nigro alboque vario; corpore subtus, remigibus primariis, reatricibusque lateralibus fusco-rufis; rostro corneo, basi nigricante, pedibus rubescentibus.*

Turnix with the body above cinereous, spotted with black; the jugulum varied with black and white; the body beneath, primary quills and lateral tail-feathers brown-red; the beak horn-coloured, its base dusky; legs reddish.

Turnix rufus. *Vieill. Enc. Meth.* 331.

INHABITS China.

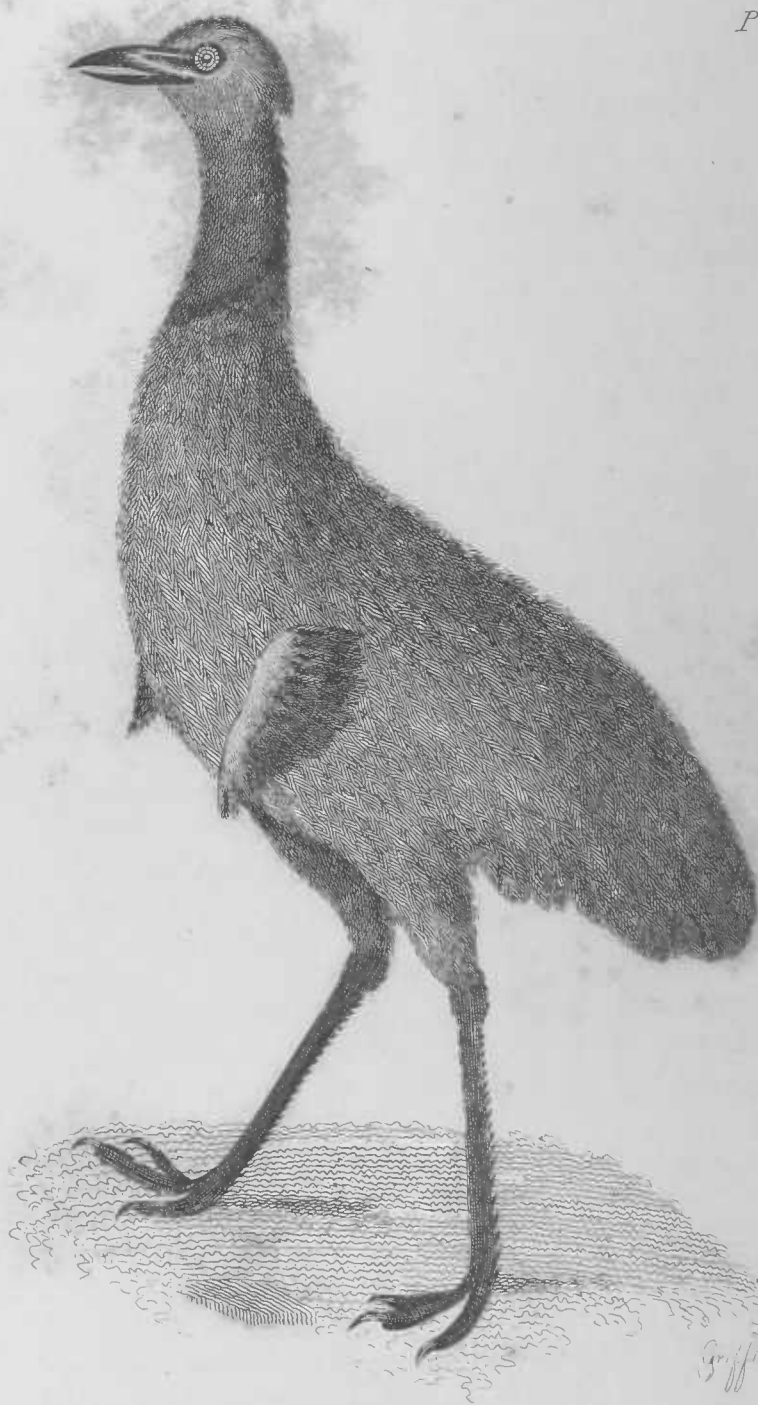
Or? Meiffrenii.

OR? *corpore suprâ rufo alboque vario, subtus albo; remigibus primariis nigricantibus, flavescente-albo extus marginalis, rostro graciliore, in medio albido, basi apiceque obscuro; pedibus incarnatis.*

Turnix? with the body varied above with red and white, beneath white; the primary quills dusky, outwardly edged with yellowish-white; the beak rather slender, whitish in the middle, the base and tip obscure; the legs flesh-colour.

Turnix Meiffrenii. *Vieill. Enc. Meth.* 332.

INHABITS Senegal.



DROMICEUS EMU

GENUS CCCIV — TINAMUS, Latham. TINAMOU.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 401.*

Ti. obsoletus. *Steph. v. xi. p. 413.—Temm. Pl. Col. 196.*

Ti. tataupa. *Steph. v. xi. p. 415.—Swain. Zool. Illust. v. i. pl. 15.*

Ti. nanus. *Steph. v. xi. p. 417.—Temm. Pl. Col. 316.*

FAMILY IV — STRUTHIONIDÆ.

Rostrum rectum, mediocre, depressum aut lateratius compressum, apice rotundato, obtuso, vel acuto: caput majus minusve nudum aut plumosum: alæ breves aut mediocres plerumque volatu ineptæ: pedes cursorii, didactyli vel tridactyli, rarius tetradactyli.

Beak slight, moderate, depressed or laterally compressed, the tip rounded, obtuse or acute; the head more or less naked, or clothed with feathers: wings short or moderate, oftentimes unfit for flight: legs formed for running, two or three-toed, rarely with four toes.

GENUS CCCV.—RHEA, Brisson.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 435.*

GENUS CCCVI.—STRUTHIO, Linné. OSTRICH.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 423.*

GENUS CCCVII.—CASUARIUS, Brisson. CASSOWARY.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 431.*

GENUS CCCVIII.—DROMICIUS, Vieillot. EMU.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 438.*

GENUS CCCIX.—DIDUS, Linné. DODO.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> magnum medio co- arcuatum rugis duabus transversis, utraque <i>man-</i> <i>dibula</i> inflexo apice.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> obliquæ, <i>margini</i> medii rostri sitæ.</p> <p><i>Facies</i> ultra oculos nuda.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, breves, crassi: <i>femora</i> in parte in- feriore plumis dentitata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> large, bending inwards at the middle of the <i>upper</i> <i>mandible</i>, marked with two oblique bars, and much hooked at the end.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> placed obliquely near the edge, in the middle of the beak.</p> <p><i>Face</i> naked beyond the eyes.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> short, thick, feathered a little below the knees: toes, three forward, one backward.</p>
--	--

RAPHUS, Brisson.

Sp. 1. *Di. ineptus*. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* i. 267.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.*
ii. 111.

Di. griseus, remigibus reatricibusque flavo cinereis; capite cuc-
ullato.

Grey Dodo with the quills and tail-feathers ashy-yellow; the
head with a hood.

Raphus, *Briss. Orn.* v. v. p. 215.—Le Dronte. *Buff. Hist. Nat.*
Ois. v. i. p. 480.—*Bontius Ind. Or. pl.* i. p. 70.

Dodo. *Ray. Syn. p.* 37. 3.—*Edwards, pl.* 294.

Hooded Dodo. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. v. p. 1.—*Shaw, Nat. Misc.*
v. iv. *pl.* 143. (leg); v. v. *pl.* 166. (head).

INHABITS the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.
This uncouth figure is rather bigger than a Swan,
and not far short of three feet in length: the beak
is strong, large, and hooked at the end; the gape
stretches beyond the eyes; the colour of it very pale



Griffiths

DIDUS INEPTUS

blue, except the end of the upper mandible, which is yellowish, with a red spot on the head of it; the end of the lower blackish: irides white: the general colour of the plumage is cinereous, and soft to the touch; the belly and thighs whitish: the head large, and seems as if it were covered with a black hood or cowl: the wings are very short, and of a yellowish ash-colour: the tail-feathers arched, stand up on the rump, and incline to yellow, like the wings: the legs have four toes, three before and one behind; are very short, and yellowish; claws black.

A painting by Edwards, who furnishes us with the above description, is in the British Museum.

Sp. 2. *Di. solitarius*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* i. 728.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 662.

Di. griseo fuscoque varius; alis abbreviatis; alulis gibbosis.

Dodo varied with grey and brown; the wings abbreviated, the bastard wing gibbous.

Le Solitaire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* v. i. p. 485.—*Leguat Voy.* v. i. p. 98. *pl.*

Solitary Dodo. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. v. p. 3.

“INHABITS the Isle of Rodrique, where it is said not to be uncommon: it is a large bird, and the male is affirmed to weigh sometimes forty-five pounds: it has some relation to the Turkey, as the beak and legs are like that bird's, but the beak is more bent, and it stands higher on the legs: the neck is of a proportionable length, and the eye black and lively: the head is not crested; and the general colour of the plumage is grey and brown mixed: it has scarce any tail; and the bastard wing swells out into a round knob: the wings are too short for

flight, and the hind parts are rounded like a horse's rump, being clothed with feathers, which may be termed coverts. The females are covered with sometimes brown and sometimes light yellow feathers, and appear very beautiful : this sex has also a kind of widow's peak above the beak, and the feathers on each side of the breast enlarge into two white tufts : the feathers of the thighs are rounded at the ends, like shells ; and, according to Leguat, the bird has a noble and elegant gait." *Latham*.

Sp. 3. *Di?* nazarenus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* i. 728.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. ii. p. 663.

Di? toto corpore tormentoso nigro, pedibus tridactylis.

Dodo? with the entire body clothed by a black down, and three toes.

L'Oiseau de Nazareth. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* v. i. p. 485.—*Cauche Madag.* p. 130.

Nazarene Dodo. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* v. v. p. 4.

“INHABITS the Isle of France. This is a large bird, bigger than a Swan : the beak is a little bent downwards, and large : instead of feathers, the whole body is covered over with a black down ; but the wings are feathered, and it has some frizzled ones on the rump, which serves instead of a tail : the legs are long and scaly, and there are three toes on each foot.”—*Latham*.

The three last-mentioned birds I omitted in my former account of this group for the reasons stated in page 432, vol. ii. ; but as recent observations lead me to suppose that these or similarly constructed birds may have existed, I have furnished my readers with Dr. Latham's description of them, leaving it to

future observers to ascertain their existence at this period.

GENUS CCCX.—OTIS, Linné. BUSTARD.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 442.*

Ot. Senegalensis. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth.*

OT? *corpore suprâ luteo-fulvo, lineis rufescentibus vario, subtus albo vertice remigibusque primariis nigris; occipite, colli partem anteriori, cærulescentibus; rostro flavescente, apice nigro; pedibus virescentibus.*

Bustard? with the body above fulvous-yellow, varied with reddish lines, beneath white, with the crown and primary quills black; the occiput and anterior part of the neck blue; the beak yellowish, with the tip black; the legs greenish.

INHABITS Senegal.

Ot. cærulescens. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth.*

OT? *corpore suprâ rufescente, punctis striisque nigricantibus, subtus cærulescente.*

Bustard? with the body above reddish, with dusky spots and stripes, bluish beneath.

INHABITS southern Africa.

GENUS CCCXI.—TETRAX, Leach. BUSTARNELLE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 454.*

FAMILY V.—CRACIDÆ.

Rostrum diversum: caput plumosum aut plus minusve nudum: pedes tetradactyli, digitus posticus validus, elongatus: tarsi reticulati aut annulati, haud calcarati.

Beak various: head plumose or more or less naked: legs with four toes, the hinder toe stout, elongated: tarsi reticulated or annulated, without spurs.

THE Cracidæ depart from the birds of the last family by the length and robustness of the hinder toe, and by its being situated more nearly upon a level with those in front : they do not possess a spur, and have generally fewer tail-feathers : they usually reside in trees and in the vicinity of forests.

GENUS CCCXII.—OURAX, Cuvier. PAUXI.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 172.*

GENUS CCCXIII.—CRAX, Linné. CURASSOW.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 161.*

GENUS CCCXIV.—PENELOPE, Merrem. GUAN.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 177.*

GENUS CCCXV.—ORTALIDA, Merrem. PARRAKA.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 188.*

GENUS CCCXVI.—OPISTHOCOMUS, Hoffmanssegg.
SERPENT-EATER.

ORTHOCORYS, Vieillot.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 192.*

GENUS CCCXVII.—MENURA, Latham.

<i>Rostrum</i> validum, conico-convexum, basi nudiusculum.	<i>Beak</i> stout, conico-convex, rather naked at the base.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ medio rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, placed in the middle of the beak.
<i>Pedes</i> robusti, ambulatori.	<i>Legs</i> short, formed for walking.

<p><i>Rectrices</i> elongatæ pinnulis sexdecim distinctus, intermediæ duæ longiores angustæ, exteriores ad apicem patulæ resolutæ.</p>	<p><i>Tail</i> long, consisting of sixteen loose-webbed feathers; the two middle ones narrow, exceeding the others greatly in length; the outer ones growing much broader and curved at the end.</p>
--	--

Sp. 1. *Me. superba.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxi.

ME. fusca, infra fusco-cinascens; collo anticè rufescente.

Brown Menura beneath ashy-brown; with the neck anteriorly rufescent.

Parkinson. *Vicillot, Ois. de Parad. pl.* xiv. xv.—Superb Menura. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 271*.

INHABITS New Holland. “ This singular bird is about the size of a hen Pheasant; the total length from the point of the beak to the end of the longest tail-feather is more than three feet and a half: the beak from the tip to the beginning of the feathers at the base is one inch and a quarter, but to the gape about half an inch more; it is nearly straight, except towards the end, where it is somewhat curved: the nostrils are a longish oval slit, placed beyond the middle part, where it is depressed: round the eye so little furnished with feathers as to appear nearly bare: the head of the male is somewhat crested: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown: the greater part of the wing inclining to rufous: the fore part of the neck from the chin to the breast inclines also to rufous, but the rest of the parts beneath are of a brownish ash-colour, paler

towards the vent : the tail consists of sixteen feathers, and is of a singular construction, being chiefly composed of loose webbed feathers, much resembling those springing from beneath the wings of the greater bird of Paradise (*Paradisea major*), but the vanes are placed at a quarter of an inch distance each ; these feathers are twelve in number, and more than two feet in length ; besides there are, firstly, two slender feathers which take rise from the centre of the tail above, and reach considerably beyond the ends of the others, and curve towards the end ; they are fully webbed on the outer side, but on the inner only furnished with short vanes, one eighth of an inch long ; and lastly, the exterior feather on each side is singularly conspicuous, in length somewhat shorter than any of the other, but the webs fully connected, at the base about an inch wide, gradually increasing from thence to the extremity, where it is full two inches broad, and considerably curved ; the outer web is pale brown and narrow ; the inner wing very broad, inclining to grey, but from the middle to the edge fine rufous, marked with sixteen curved marks seemingly of a darker colour, but on close inspection are perfectly transparent ; the end of the feather dusky black, fringed all round with white : the thighs covered with feathers quite to the knees : the legs scaly and rough, furnished with strong claws, curved much like those of a fowl or a turkey : the colour of both beak and legs is glossy black. The female is a plainer bird ; it is not at all crested, and thirty-five inches long from beak to tail, which is cuneiform in shape ; the largest feathers being nine-

teen inches long, the outer eleven; all the feathers are perfectly webbed as in birds in general: the colour of the plumage is deep brown; belly inclining to ash-colour; but the quills and tail are darker than the rest: the quills reach about two inches on the base of the tail." *Latham.*

GENUS CCCXVIII.—MEGAPODIUS, Temminck.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> gracile, debile, rectum, versus apicem subinflexum: <i>mandibula inferior</i> rectum, apice marginibus superiorum obtegente.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> ad apicem rostri positæ, apertæ, ovatæ.</p> <p><i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres: remiges prima et secunda breviores quam tertia et quarta, quæ longissimæ.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> grandes, validi: <i>tarsi</i> duplo longiores quam digito medio: <i>digiti</i> elongati; <i>antici</i> æquales: <i>hallux</i> à basi terram insistente: <i>ungues</i> longissimi, subcurvati, trigonales, depressi.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> slender, weak, slight; rather inflexed towards the tip: the <i>lower mandible</i> straight, covering the edge of the <i>upper</i> at the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> placed towards the tip of the beak, open, ovate.</p> <p><i>Orbits</i> naked.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> moderate: the first and second quills shorter than the third and fourth, which are the longest.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> large, stout; <i>tarsi</i> twice as long as the middle toe: <i>toes</i> elongated, the anterior equal: the hinder resting on the ground at the base: <i>claws</i> very long, rather curved, trigonal, depressed.</p>
--	--

Sp. 1. Me. Freycineti. *Gaimard. Temm. Pl. Col. 220.*

ME. *ardosiacoplumbeus*, alis caudâque saturatoribus; corpore infrâ pallidiore; rostro corneo; pedibus et unguibus aterrimis.

Slaty lead-coloured Megapodius, with the wings and tail darker; the body beneath paler; the beak horn-colour; the legs and claws deep black.

INHABITS the Islands of Papua, New Guinea, &c. Length about thirteen or fourteen inches: the tail is short, rounded at its tip: the feathers of the occiput are rather long and more tufted than those on the sides of the head: the small feathers on the upper part of the neck are open, and expose a naked reddish skin between them: all these feathers are of a slate or leaden colour, and those of the wings and tail the same, but darker: that of the under parts rather lighter: the beak is clear horn-colour: and the legs and claws are deep black.

The eggs of this species are large in proportion to the size of the bird, being three inches in length; they are of an equal thickness at each end, and are of a clear red: they are deposited on the sea coasts in the cavities of the sand.

N. B. M. Temminck mentions two other species of this genus, but they appear to be undescribed.

Peculiar circumstances have prevented me from furnishing my readers with a figure of this and three or four other genera of birds, of which no specimens are to be found in any of the public collections in this country, and which have not hitherto been described in any English works.

ORDER IV.—GRALLATORES. *Illiger.*

Rostrum diversum: pedes mediocres aut elongati, grallarü, tetradactyli aut tridactyli: digiti magis minusve palmati aut lobati.
Beak various: legs moderate or lengthened, formed for wading, with four or three toes; the toes more or less palmate or lobed.

OF the typical groups of this order, Mr. Vigors observes their exclusive food is fish, water-reptiles, and insects, mollusca, &c.; and their distinguishing external characters length of legs and beak, the former for the purpose of wading, the latter for that of seizing their prey, or of extracting it by suction from the waters or marshes: of the remaining families two are more terrestrial in their manners and food, and their general appearance and structure partake of that of some groups of the Rasores; while the third, by its capability of swimming, and the rudiments of the natatorial membrane that connects the fore toes of some of the species, is united to the Natatores.

Beak long; well calculated for suction: } { ARDEIDÆ, Leach.
 { SCOLOPACIDÆ, Vigors.

Beak short; adapted for catching, not for suction: } { RALLIDÆ, Leach.
 { CHARADRIADÆ, Leach.
 { GRUIDÆ, Vigors.

FAMILY I.—GRUIDÆ.

Rostrum rectum: nares in sulco membranaceo, lato, concavo, positæ: caput collumque plus minusve plumis denudatis: pedes scutellati; digiti quatuor, mediocres, externi basi membranulâ coaliti: hallux brevis terram vix insistente.

Beak slight: *nostrils* placed in a membranous, broad, concave groove: *head* and *neck* more or less naked: *legs* scutulated: *toes* four in number, moderate, the outer one united by a small membrane at the base; the hinder one scarcely resting on the ground.

THE birds of this family are separated from the rest of the group by their food, which is chiefly vegetable, and in their manners, which assimilate with those of the land birds.

GENUS CCCXIX.—PSOPHIA, Linné. TRUMPETER.

<i>Rostrum</i> cylindrico-conicum, convexum; <i>mandibula superior</i> longior.	<i>Beak</i> cylindric-conic, convex; the <i>upper mandible</i> longest.
<i>Nares</i> ovatæ, patulæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, open.
<i>Lingua</i> cartilaginea, plana, apice laciniata.	<i>Tongue</i> cartilaginous, flat, its tip jagged.
<i>Femora</i> supra genua nudata.	<i>Thighs</i> naked above the knee.
<i>Orbitæ</i> nudæ.	<i>Orbits</i> naked.

Sp. 1. *Ps. crepitans*. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 263. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 728. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 657.

Ps. nigra dorso griseo; pectore cæruleo-viridi splendente; orbitis nudis rubris.

Black Trumpeter with the back grey; the breast blue, with a green gloss; the orbits red.

Gous *Psophia*. *Pall. Spic.* iv. pl. 1.—*Phasianus Antillarum*. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 269. *Ray, Syn.* p. 56.—*L'Agami*. *Buff. Ois.* v. iv. p. 487. pl. 23. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 169.—Gold-breasted Trumpeter. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 793. pl. 68.

By some unaccountable accident the description and manners of this interesting and well known bird

were omitted in the proper place. It is in length about twenty-two inches ; and its legs are five inches high, and completely covered with small scales, which reach two inches above the knee : the prevailing colour of its plumage is black : the feathers of the head and neck are very short and downy : those of the fore part of the neck and upper part of the breast are of a splendid glossy golden-green, with a reflection of blue in some lights : those between the shoulders are rust-coloured, changing to a pale ash-colour as they proceed downwards : they are all loose and silky : the scapulary feathers are very long, and those of the tail are short, and are twelve in number : the legs are greenish : the beak is yellowish-green.

This bird inhabits the arid mountains and upland forests of South America ; never visiting the cleared grounds, nor the settlements : it associates in numerous flocks : it walks and runs, rather than flies, since it never rises more than a few feet from the ground, and then only to reach some short distance, or to gain some lower branches : it feeds on wild fruits, and when surprised in its haunts, makes its escape by the swiftness of its feet, at the same time emitting a shrill cry not unlike that of a Turkey.

The most characteristic and remarkable property of these birds consists in the wonderful noise which they often make, either of their own accord, or when urged by their keepers. This noise, which somewhat resembles the moan of Pigeons, is at times preceded by a savage cry, interrupted by a sound approaching that of *sherk, sherk* : in this way the bird utters five, six, or seven times, with precipitation, a hollow

voice emitted from within its body, nearly as if one pronounced *tou, tou, tou, tou, tou, tou*, with the mouth shut, resting upon the last *tou*—a very long time. It also much resembles the lengthened doleful noise which the Dutch bakers make by blowing a glass trumpet, to inform their customers when the bread comes out of their ovens. This odd sort of noise is probably owing to the extent of the bird's lungs, and the capacity of their membranaceous cells.

This bird is easily tamed, and becomes attached to its benefactor, which it distinguishes with marks of affection. Vosmaer having reared one, says—"When he opened the cage in the morning, the kind animal hopped round him, expanding his wings and trumpeting, as if to wish him good morning: it showed equal attention when he went out and returned: no sooner did it perceive him at a distance, than it ran to meet him; and even when he happened to be in a boat, and set his foot on shore, it welcomed him with the same compliments, which it reserved for him alone, and never bestowed upon others."

GENUS CCCXX.—ANTHROPOIDES, Vieillot.
DEMOISELLE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 534.*

An. Stanleyanus. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.) v. ii. p. 234.*

AN. *cæruleo-griseus, vertice albido, tæniâ postoculari fuscâ; pteromatibus, remigium apicibus, caudâque fusco-nigris.*

Grey blue Demoiselle with the crown whitish, a brown dash behind the eyes; the pteromæ, and tips of the quills and tail, brown-black.

INHABITS India. Length from the tip of the beak to that of the tail three feet six inches : beak pale red : head tumid, with soft feathers : the feathers of the tail, quills, scapulars, and breast, acute at the tip ; those of the last long and dependent : the secondary quills very long : sides chestnut black.

GENUS CCCXXI.—BALEARICA, Brisson.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 534—536.*

Sp. 1. Ba. Pavonina.

Anthropoides Pavonina. *Steph. v. xi. p. 536.*—Africa.

GENUS CCCXXII.—GRUS, Pallas. CRANE.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 523.*

GENUS CCCXXIII.—CARIAMA, Brisson.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 274.*

FAMILY II.—ARDIEDÆ.

Rostrum elongatum, validiusculum, diversum: alæ elongatæ: pedes elongati, tetradactyli, digiti basi plus minusve coaliti, aut semipalmati; pollex validus, humi incumbens, aut prima phalange solo insistens.

Beak elongated, somewhat stout, various in form ; the *wings* elongated : *legs* elongated, with four *toes*, the latter more or less united at the base, or semipalmated ; the *hind-toe* stout, resting on the ground, or the first joint only incumbent.

THE Ardeidæ are usually large birds ; they vary greatly in the form of the beak, and have mostly the thighs naked above the knees : they reside in marshy situations, and feed upon frogs and small fishes.

GENUS CCCXXIV.—ARAMUS, Vieillot. COURLAN.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 539.*

GENUS CCCXXV.—EURYPYGA. Illiger.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> capite longius, crassiusculum, rectum, elongato-conicum, acuminatum, acutum, compressum: <i>mandibulæ</i> subæquales; <i>maxilla</i> utrinque sulcolato profundo, antrorsum evanescente, exarata; culmine basi distincto, in apicem sensim deflexo.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> in sulco basi sitæ, lineares, longitudinales, supernè membranâ tectæ, perviæ.</p> <p><i>Lingua</i> linearis, convexa, integra, acuta.</p> <p><i>Caput et lora</i> plumata.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> tuberculatæ.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> mediocris.</p> <p><i>Pedes</i> grallarii, elongata, congrui, tetradactyli, semicolligati; <i>hallux</i> phalangem digiti medii æquam, incumbens: <i>ungues</i> breves, falcularis, acuti, medius interna integerrima: <i>tarsus</i> digito medio vix longior.</p> <p><i>Acropodia</i> scutellata.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> longer than the head, rather thick, straight, elongate-conic, acuminated, sharp, compressed: the <i>mandibles</i> nearly equal; the <i>maxilla</i> with a deep broad groove on each side, evanescent anteriorly; the <i>culmen</i> distinct at the base, and sensibly deflexed at the tip.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> placed in a groove at the base, linear, longitudinal, covered above by a membrane, pervious.</p> <p><i>Tongue</i> linear, convex, entire, acute.</p> <p><i>Head and lores</i> plumose.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> tuberculated.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> moderate.</p> <p><i>Legs</i> for wading, elongated, congruous, four-toed, rather strangulated: the <i>hind toe</i> equal to the joint of the middle, incumbent: <i>claws</i> short, falcate, acute: the middle internally entire: <i>tarsi</i> scarcely longer than the middle toe.</p> <p><i>Acropodia</i> scutellated.</p>
---	---

HELIAS, Vieillot.

Sp. 1. Eu. Helias.

Eu. corpore nigro fulvo alboque fasciato; abdomine strigisque capitis albis; collo rufo lineis transversis nigris; caudâ nebulosâ fasciâ nigrâ.

Eurypyga with the body banded with black fulvous and white; the abdomen and stripes on the head white; the neck rufous with transverse black lines; the tail clouded, with a black bar.

Ardea Helias. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. v. i. p. 640.*—*Scolopax Helias. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. ii. p. 725.*—Le Caurâle, ou petit Paon des Roses. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. v. viii. p. 169. pl. 14.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl. 782.*

Caurale Snipe. *Lath. Gen. Syn. v. v. p. 156.*

INHABITS Guiana. Length fifteen inches: a beautiful bird: the beak is near two inches long, of a yellowish-green, and bends a little downwards: the head and sides below the eyes are black: over the eye is a streak of white; and the beak is bounded beneath by white, passing from the chin and throat to the hind head; in the middle of this white, on each side, in the direction of the jaw, is a black slender line: the neck and breast are rufous, striated transversely with slender black lines: back the same, but more grey, crossed with broad bars of black: scapulars grey, banded with white: the wings are cream-coloured, mottled with black near the shoulder, and beautifully banded with rufous-red in the middle, and at some distance from the end of the quills; in both places accompanied with black: the tail is grey, mottled, and striated across with black interrupted bands; and near the end crossed with a broad bar of black, bounded above with rufous-red: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: legs yellow, and rather

short for the size of the bird. This is a solitary bird, and frequents the sides of rivers.

GENUS CCCXXVI.—ARDEA Auctorum. HERON.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 541.*

Ar. Agami. *Steph. v. xi. p. 554. pl. 42.*—*Ardea fusca. Steph. v. xi. p. 559.; young?*

Ar. Coromandeliensis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 577.*—*Ardea russata. Temm?*

Ar. jugularis. *Foster?*—*Ar. cærulea (young?) Steph. v. xi. p. 581.*

Ar. chalybea. *Steph. v. xi. p. 582.*—*Ardea cyanopus. Steph. v. xi. p. 583.; young.*

Ar. sibilatrix.

Ardea sibilatrix. Temm. Pl. Col. 271.—*Curahi-remimbi. D'Azara, v. ii. p. 356.*—*Inhabits Paraguay.*

GENUS CCCXXVII.—BOTAURUS, Brisson. BITTERN.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 592.*

Bo. Philippensis.

Ardea Philippensis. Steph. v. xi. p. 586.—*Botaurus undulatus. Steph. v. xi. p. 599.; young.*

Bo. tigrinus. *Steph. v. xi. p. 600.; young.*—*Bo. lineatus. Steph. v. xi. p. 601.; old.*

Bo. Brasiliensis. *Brisson.*—*Bo. flavus. Steph. v. xi. p. 603.*—

Bo. Brasiliensis. Steph. v. xi. p. 602.; young.

Bo. virescens. *Steph. v. xi. p. 605.*—*Ardea Ludoviciana. Steph. v. xi. p. 578.*

Bo. fasciatus.

Bo. brunnescenti-niger ferrugineo-fasciatus; capitis vertice, caudâ, remigibusque nigris, his apice albis; gula lineâque pectorali albis; hâc ferrugineo variegatâ; abdomine rufo.

Brownish-black Bittern banded with ferruginous; with the top of the head, the tail, and quills black, the latter white at the

tip; the throat and pectoral lines white; the breast varied with ferruginous; the abdomen red.

Ardea fasciata. *Zool. Journ. (Such.)* v. ii. p. 117

INHABITS Brazil. Length two feet four inches and a half: the wings dusky-brown, margined at the tip by a narrow white band: the lower coverts white, variegated with brown: the tail-feathers above black, beneath brown; the two middle ones spotted with white at the tip, the rest margined at the tip by a narrow white band: the sides of the abdomen, the rump, and vent ashy-brown, the last variegated with white: the beak black: the legs yellowish.

GENUS CCCXXVIII.—NYCTICORAX mihi.
NIGHTHERON.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 608.*

Ny. Jamaicensis. *Steph. v. xi. p. 614.*—*Ny. Cayanensis.* *Steph. v. xi. p. 612;* young.

GENUS CCCXXIX.—CANCROMA, Linné. BOATBILL.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 638.*

GENUS CCCXXX.—PHŒNICOPTERUS, Linné.
FLAMINGO.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 185.*

Ph. ruber. *Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 186. pl. 24.*—*Ph. parvus.* *Steph. v. xii. p. 189;* young?

GENUS CCCXXXI.—PLATALEA, Linné. SPOONBILL.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 644.*

GENUS CCCXXXII.—CICONIA, Ray. STORK.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 616.*

GENUS CCCXXXIII.—MYCTERIA, Linné. JABIRU.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 625.*

GENUS CCCXXXIV.—SCOPUS, Brisson. UMBRE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 635.*

GENUS CCCXXXV.—ANASTOMUS, Illiger. COURLY.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 631.*

An. Typus. *Temminck.*—An. Coromandelianus. *Steph. v. xi. p. 632.*—An. Ponticeranus. *Steph. v. xi. p. 632.*; young.

An. lamelligerus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 236.*

AN. *niger, nitore viridi et purpureo; pennis colli ventris femorumque apicibus lamellatis; lamellis et rachidibus pennarum dorsi tectriciumque alarum atris.*

Black Courly shining with green and purple; with the feathers of the neck, belly, and thighs lamellated at their tips; the lamellæ and shafts of the feathers of the back and wing-coverts deep black.

INHABITS Africa. About three feet in length, the beak above seven inches. Remarkable for the lamellated appendages at the tips of all the feathers of the neck, belly, and thighs: the appendages somewhat resemble those on the wings of the *Bombycilla Bohemica* or the hackles of the *Gallus Sonnerati*, and are of a glossy black: all the shafts of the feathers of the back and the wing-coverts are of the same colour, with a metallic gloss, but they are not prolonged into lamina: the entire plumage is black, slightly glossed with tints of green and purple, and with a brilliant lustre on the laminæ and shafts of the feathers, giving a fine metallic appearance in a full light: the legs are black, and the beak is horn-

coloured. The beak is of a singular form ; its upper mandible is furnished with fine lamellæ on the edge : it is very strong, a little arched at the base, which is elevated by an obtuse culmen, covered, as well as the chief part of both mandibles, by a wrinkled skin : the sides of the mandibles are compressed and inflected : the throat, and part of the space between the beak and eyes are naked.

GENUS CCCXXXVI.—TANTALUS, Linné.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 1.*

GENUS CCCXXXVII.—IBIS, La Cépède. IBIS.

FALCINELLUS, Beckstein.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 6.*

Ibis plumbeus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 235.*

IB. caruleo-plumbeus, pennis occipitalis et nuchalis medio albidis ; fronte fasciâ albâ.

Leaden-blue Ibis, with the feathers of the occiput and nape whitish in the middle ; the forehead with a white band.

Curucan de couleur de plomb. *D'Azara.*

INHABITS Paraguay. Length twenty-seven or twenty-eight inches : the feathers of the nape and of the occiput are straight and pointed, and measure near four inches in length : from the base of the beak is a naked space which communicates with that surrounding the eyes : a broad white band covers the forehead, and extends above the eyes : the other parts of the body, the head, and the neck, are of a beautiful ashy-blue or leaden hue ; except the feathers of the occiput and the nape, which are whitish in the middle :

the tail, the quills, and the upper wing-coverts on the outside are dusky, those of the middle grey: the irides are orange: the beak black, tinged with violet-green at the base, and varies in length: the legs are reddish.

FAMILY III.—SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Rostrum elongatum, gracile, debile: alæ mediocres aut subelongati: pedes mediocres, tetradactyli; digiti antici fissi aut membranulâ connexi, posticus debilis, elevatus.

Beak elongated; slender, weak: wings moderate, or a little elongated: legs moderate: toes four; the anterior cleft or united by a small basal membrane, the hinder one weak, elevated.

THE birds of this family greatly resemble each other as well in form and habit as in the distribution of their colours: they feed on worms, insects, small mollusca and animalcula; and they reside in marshy places.

GENUS CCCXXXVIII.—NUMENIUS, Ray. CURLEW

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 25.*

GENUS CCCXXXIX.—LIMICULA, Linné.
GREEN-SHANK.

ACTITIS (*pars*) Illiger.—TOTANUS (*pars*) Beckstein.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 85.*

GENUS CCCXL.—TOTANUS, Beckstein. SANDPIPER.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 124.*

GENUS CCCXLI.—RECURVIROSTRA, Linné. AVOCET.
AVOCETTA, Brisson.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 172.*

Re. orientalis. *Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 177.*—Re. leucocephala. *Vieillot.*

Re. tephroleuca. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth. 360.*

Re. corpore suprâ cinereo, subtus albo, rostro nigro, pedibus rufis. Avoset with the body above ash-coloured, beneath white, with the beak black, and the legs red.

INHABITS Senegal. A bright grey reigns over the top of the head, the occiput, nape, and upper part of the neck, becoming of a duller tinge on the back, scapulars, and wings: the primary quills are black; and the tail-feathers are of a fine clear ash-colour, tinted with bluish: the throat and all the under parts are more white.

Re. Novæ Hollandiæ. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth. 360. Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 176.*—Re. rubricollis. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii.*—New Holland.

GENUS CCCXLII.—LIMOSA, Brisson. GODWIT.

ACTITIS (*pars*) Illiger.—FEDOA mihi.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 70.*

GENUS CCCXLIII.—EREUNETES, Illiger.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, tenue, molliusculum, teretiusculum, rectum: <i>mandibulæ</i> æquales apicibus cochleariformibus, acuminatis, scabris.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, thin, softish, rather rounded, straight: the <i>mandibles</i> equal, with their tips cochleariform, acuminated, rough.
<i>Nares</i> basales, in sulco laterali maxillæ sitæ, parvæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, small, placed in a lateral groove.
<i>Facies</i> plumata.	<i>Face</i> plumose.

<p><i>Pedes</i> grallarii, longiusculi, debiliores, tetradactyli, bicolligati, palma interna dimidio brevior: <i>hallux</i> phalangem digitorum æquans, tenues, insistsens: <i>ungues</i> falcularis: <i>tarsus</i> digito medio paulo longior.</p> <p><i>Acropodia</i> scutellata.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> for wading, rather long, weak, four-toed, doubly strangulated, the inner palm half as short as the other: the <i>hinder toe</i> equal to a joint of the toes, thinner, resting: <i>claws</i> falcate: <i>tarsi</i> rather longer than the middle toe.</p> <p><i>Acropodia</i> scutellated.</p>
---	---

Er. petrificatus. *Illiger*.

ER. *minor acite* (Totano) *hypoleuco coloribus similibus*.

Small Ereumetes with its colours similar to those of Totanus hypoleucos.

INHABITS Bahia.

GENUS CCCXLIV.—MACRORHAMPHUS, Leach.
 LONGBEAK.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 60.*

GENUS CCCXLV.—GALLINAGO, Ray. SNIPE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 50.*

Ga. Sabini: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 60.*

GA. *castaneo atroque varia, subtus pallidior; pileo humeris pteromatibus remigibusque atris; rostro pedibusque fusco-atris.*

Snipe varied with chesnut and black, paler beneath; with the pileus, shoulders, wing-coverts, and quills dark; the beak and legs dark-brown.

Scolopax Sabini. *Linn. Trans. (Vigors.) v. xiv. p. 557. pl. 21.*

INHABITS Britain and Ireland. Length nine inches and three eighths: beak deep brown, the upper mandible somewhat chesnut at the base: the throat,

cheeks, and breast deep fuscous, spotted with chesnut : abdomen deep fuscous, fasciated with chesnut : the lower wing-coverts and quills brown : back and scapulars very deep brown-chesnut : tail-feathers twelve, very dark at the base, and ferruginous at the tip with dark bands.

GENUS CCCXLVI.—SCOLOPAX, Ray. WOODCOCK.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 43.*

GENUS CCCXLVII.—RHYNCHÆA, Cuvier.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 64.*

GENUS CCCXLVIII.—MACHETES, Cuvier. RUFF.

ACTITIS (*pars*) Illiger.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 109.*

GENUS CCCXLIX.—PELIDNA, Cuvier. DUNLIN.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 95.*

Pe. Temminckii. *Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 103.*

Tringa Temminckii. *Temm. Pl. Col. 41. f. 1.*

GENUS CCCL.—PHALAROPUS, Brisson. PHALAROPE.

CRYMOPHILUS, Vieillot.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 162.*

GENUS CCCLI.—LOBIPES, Cuvier. LOBEFOOT.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 166.*

GENUS CCCLII.—TRINGA Auctorum. KNOT.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 89.*

Tr? albescens.

TR? *suprà rufescens nigro longitudinaliter striata, infrà superciliisque rufescentibus; caudâ bifurcatâ, rectricibus duabus lateralibus albis.*

Knot? above reddish longitudinally striped with black, beneath and eyebrows reddish, with the tail doubly forked; its two outer feathers white.

Tringa albescens. *Temm. Pl. Col. 41.f. 2.*

INHABITS New Holland. Length five inches and a half: the plumage during the summer is adorned with large black dashes, edged with rufous, on the upper parts: all the lower parts, and a band over the eyes are light reddish: the two lateral tail-feathers are white: the tail is doubly forked: the beak is short and thick.

GENUS CCCLIII.—PHÆOPUS, Cuvier. WHIMBREL.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 35.*

Ph? pygmæus.

Falcinellus pygmæus: *English description. Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 41. pl. 6.—Britain and Europe.*

FAMILY IV.—RALLIDÆ.

Rostrum *subforte, plus minusve lateratim compressum, mediocre, aut subelongatum: corpus compressum: alæ mediocres: pedes mediocres: digiti quatuor, elongati, fissi, aut magis minusve basi connexi.*

Beak rather strong, more or less laterally compressed, moderate, or rather elongated: *body* compressed: *wings* moderate: *legs* moderate: *toes* four, elongated, cleft, or more or less united at the base.

THE Rallidæ are distinguished from the preceding family by their strong beak and the greater length

of the hind toe; and from the other birds of the order by the shape of the body, which is compressed and flattened on its sides: many of them are excellent swimmers, but they fly indifferently.

GENUS CCCLIV.—PARRA, Linné. JACANA.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 262.*

GENUS CCCLV.—PALAMEDEA, Latham. SCREAMER.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 277.*

GENUS CCCLVI.—CHAUNA, Illiger.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 271.*

GENUS CCCLVII.—GLAREOLA, Brisson. PRATINCOLE.
TRACHELIA, Scopoli.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. x. p. 135.*

A. *Caudâ furcatâ.*

A. With the tail forked.

Sp. 1. Gl. Pratincola. *Linn. Trans. (Leach.) v. xiii. p. 131.*

Gl. Pratincola. *Steph. v. x. p. 136.*—Gl. senegalensis. *Steph. v. x. p. 138.*—Gl. nævia. *Steph. v. x. p. 139.*; young.—Britain and the old world.

Sp. 2. Gl. orientalis. *Linn. Trans. (Leach.) v. xiii. p. 132. pl. 13.*
male and female.

GL. *cinereo-fuscescens, ventre caudâque albis; hâc ad apicem nigrâ; gulâ nigro irregulariter circumdatâ; rostro nigro.*

Ashy-brown Pratincole with the belly and tail white, the latter black towards the tip; the throat irregularly bounded by black; the beak black.

INHABITS Java. Quills black: the belly of the male in front rufescent; of the female whitish: the

throat reddish in the male, whitish in the female : the shoulders in the adult spotted with white.

B. *Caudâ truncatâ.*

B. With the tail truncate.

Sp. 3. *Gl. australis.* *Linn. Trans. (Leach.) v. xiii. p. 132. pl. xiv.*
male and female.

GL. rufescente-flavida, caudâ uropygioque albis; illâ fasciâ suprâ nigrâ; gulâ pallidiore; cruribus ventreeque fasciâ abdominale rufis; rostro testaceo ad apicem nigro.

Reddish-yellow Pratincole with the tail and rump white; the forehead with a black bar above; the throat paler; the thighs, belly, and abdominal fascia rufous; the beak testaceous, black at the tip.

INHABITS New Holland.

Sp. 4. *Gl. isabella.* *Vieill. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. v. xiii. p. 221.—*
Vieill. Anal. Nouv. Orn. Elem. p. 69. (P.)

GL. suprâ isabellina, alis nigris, gulâ colloque albis ad latera pectoreque supremo maculis obsoletis; ventre caudâque subtus albis.

Pratincole above isabella colour, with the wings black; the throat and neck white, their sides and the upper breast obsoletely spotted; the belly and tail white.

INHABITS Australasia. The bend of the wing is black, and the interior white; the first quill is very long, subulated and slender at the tip.

GENUS CCCLVIII.—RALLUS Auctorum. RAIL.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 191.*

GENUS CCCLIX.—CHIONIS, Forster. SHEATHBILL.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 280.*

GENUS CCCLX.—CREX, Beckstein. CRAKE.

ORTYGOMETRA mihi.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 217.*

GENUS CCCLXI.—ZAPORNIA, Leach. CRAKER.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 230.*

GENUS CCCLXII.—GALLINULA, Ray. GALLINULE.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 240.*

Ga. ruficollis.

Rallus ruficollis. *Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 204.*—Gallinula ruficollis. *Swain. Zool. Illust. v. iii. p. 173.*—Brazil.

GENUS CCCLXIII.—PORPHYRIO, Brisson.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 249.*

GENUS CCCLXIV.—PODOA, Illiger. FINFOOT.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xiii. 1. p. 20.*

GENUS CCCLXV.—FULICA Auctorum. COOT.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 233.*

FAMILY V.—CHARADRIADÆ.

Rostrum mediocre aut capite longior, obtusum vel acutum, aut ad apicem cuneatum: digiti tres, fissi, aut externi basi membranâ connexi.

Beak moderate, or longer than the head, obtuse or acute, or wedge-shaped at the tip: toes three, cleft, or the outer ones united at the base by a membrane.

THESE birds vary considerably in their manner, those of the first genus uniting admirably with the

Rallidæ by their habits of swimming, while the *Ædicnemi* generally reside in dry and open places, and assimilate with the *Psophiæ*. Most of them are distinguished by their cursorial habits. They feed on insects and their larvæ, worms, mollusca, &c.

GENUS CCCLXVI.—HÆMATOPUS, Linné.
OYSTER-CATCHER.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 493.*

Hæ. niger.

Hæ. corpore toto nigro; rostro pedibusque rufis.

Oyster-catcher, with the entire body black; the beak and legs red.

INHABITS Australia. The entire body black, with the legs and beak red.

Hæ. longirostris. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth.*

Hæ. corpore nigro; parte inferiore pectoris abdomineque albis; rostro pedibusque rufis.

Oyster-catcher with the body black; the lower part of the breast and the abdomen white; the beak and legs red.

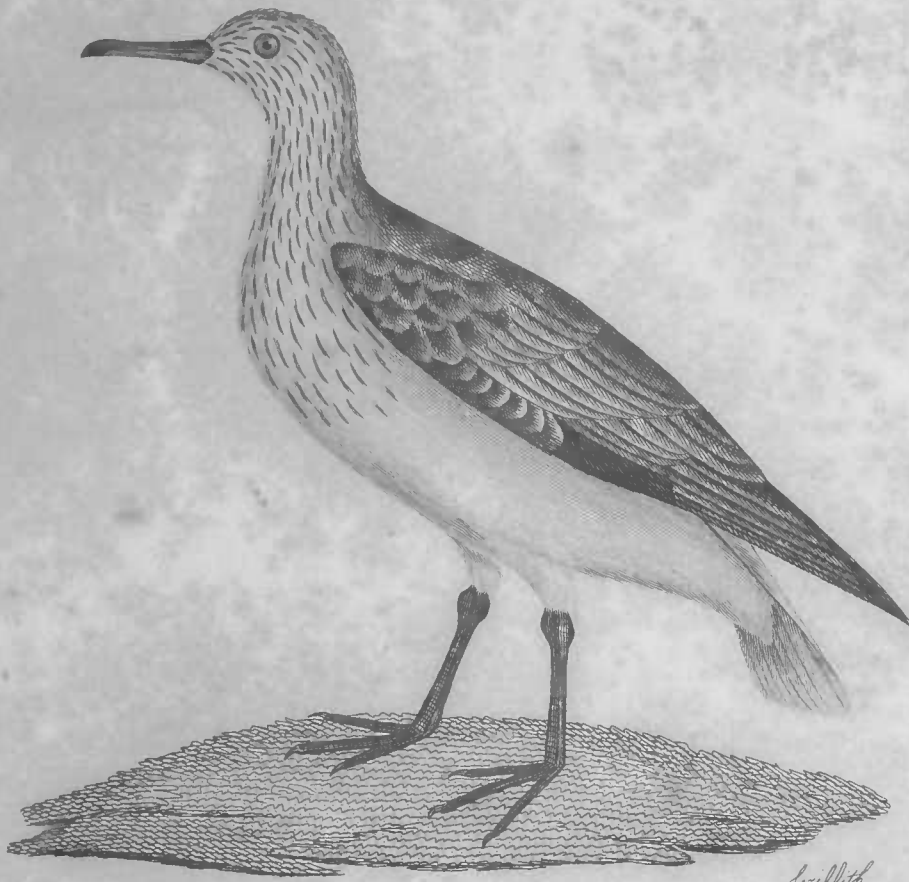
INHABITS New Holland. The body is black, with the exception of the lower part of the breast, the belly, and the hinder parts, which are white: the beak and legs are red, and larger than those of the first species.

GENUS CCCLXVII.—CALIDRIS, Illiger. SANDERLING.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 489.*

GENUS CCCLXVIII.—FALCINELLUS, Cuvier.
FALCINELLE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. 1. p. 40.*



Griffith

CALIDRIS ISLANDICA, var

Fa. pygmæus.

FA. *fusco-ferrugineo alboque variegatus, corpore subtus uropygioque albis; remigibus reatricibusque exterioribus albo marginatis.*

Falcinelle variegated with brown ferruginous and white, with the body beneath and rump white; the quills and outer tail-feathers edged with white.

Scolopax pygmea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. ii. 655.*

THE descriptions of this bird and of the Phæopus? pygmæus are strangely blended in a former volume of this work: the characters above given are peculiar to the present bird, which has not hitherto occurred in the British Islands, but inhabits Holland and other parts of Europe.

GENUS CCCLXIX.—EROLIA, Vieillot.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 497.*

GENUS CCCLXX.—CURSORIUS, Latham. COURSER.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 499.*

Cu. chalconotus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 298.*

CU. *cinereus fronte rufescente-albâ; vertice rufescente-fusco; remigibus fuscis viridi marginatis, apicibus violaceis; caudâ nigricante-fuscâ, basi apiceque albis.*

Ash-coloured Courser with the forehead reddish-white; the crown reddish-brown; the quills brown edged with green, and tipped with violet; the tail dusky-brown, its base and tip white.

INHABITS Senegal. Length eleven inches: the forehead is of a reddish-white, which colour extends over the anterior of the eyes and passes to the orbits: the top of the head is reddish-brown: a tint of bright marron adorns the lores, and passes beneath the eyes to the ears: a similar coloured spot is on the sides

of the occiput : at the opening of the beak arises a band, which is carried on to the throat, and is edged with small black spots : the prevailing tint of the plumage is ashy, or of an umbre-brown : the inner edge of the wings and a narrow half-collar on the thoracic region are dusky : the quills are terminated by violet spots, and bordered by a changeable green zone : the tail is dusky-brown, tipped with white, and white at its base : the legs appear to be reddish : the beak black.

Cu. bicinctus. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. 2 Edit. ii. p. 515.*—Inhabits the interior of Southern Africa.

Cu. Temminckii. *Swain. Zool. Illustr. v. ii. p. 106.*

Cu. colore columbino, vertice pectoreque ferrugineis; torquibus nuchalibus duabus, torque inferiore, remigibus, abdomineque medio nigris, torque superiore abdomineque lateribus albis.

Cream-coloured brown Courser with the top of the head and breast ferruginous ; a double nuchal collar, the lower, with the quills and middle of the body black, the upper and the sides of the body white.

INHABITS Africa. Length eight inches : beak one inch from the gape, and half from the end of the nostrils : the middle of the body and the quill-feathers deep black, tail round, the middle-feathers not spotted, the two next with a black dot near the tip, which in the next pair is further broken into two white dots, the outer pair white.

GENUS CCCLXXI.—STRIPSILAS, Illiger.
TURNSTONE.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 519.*

GENUS CCCLXXII.—SQUATAROLA, Cuvier.
SQUATAROLLE.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 504.*

GENUS CCCLXXIII.—VANELLUS, Brisson. LAPWING.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 508.*

GENUS CCCLXXIV.—PLUVIANUS, Vieillot. PLUVIAN.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 486.*

GENUS CCCLXXV.—CHARADRIUS Auctorum.
PLOVER.

Generic character : *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 463.*

Ch. *nigrifrons*.

CH. *suprà rufescente-fuscus albo longitudinaliter striatus, infrà albus; fronte, tæniâ verticali alteroque pone oculos fasciâque pectorali nigris.*

Plover above reddish-brown longitudinally striped with white, beneath white; with the forehead, a stripe on the crown, and another behind the eyes, and a band on the breast black.

Charadrius nigrifrons. Cuvier. Temm. Pl. Col. 47. f. 1.

INHABITS New Holland. Length six inches : the forehead, the space between the beak and the eyes, a band over the middle of the head, and another behind the eyes, on the sides of the neck, and a broad belt on the breast, which surrounds the hind part of the neck, are black : the back and the wings are reddish-brown, longitudinally dashed with white : part of the scapular feathers is of a coppery-purple : the fore part of the neck, the eyebrows, the nape, the belly and vent are pure white : the three lateral tail-feathers

are white, with a brown spot; the rest are of the colour of the back: the base of the beak is yellow, its tip black: the legs are yellowish.

Ch. ruficapillus.

СН. *suprà cinereus pennis rufo marginatis, infrà albus; facie albâ nigro circumdatâ; occipite nuchâque in maribus rufescentibus, in fœminis cinereo-rufescentibus.*

Plover above cinereous, with the feathers edged with red, beneath white; the face white surrounded by black; the occiput and nape reddish in the males, ashy-red in the females.

Charadrius ruficapillus. *Temm. Pl. Col. 47. f. 2.*

INHABITS New Holland? Length five inches and a half: the face is white, surrounded by a black band, which extends from one eye to the other, and from thence to the beak: the occiput and the nape are of a bright red in the male, and ashy-red in the female: the feathers of the back, the scapulars and the wing-coverts are clear ash edged with reddish: part of the secondaries are white, the rest with the quills are black: the four middle tail-feathers are ashy-brown; the rest are pale white: a small spot at the bend of the wing, and all the rest of the plumage, are pure white.

Ch. pecuarius.

СН. *suprà cinereo-fuscus, gulâ, collo anticè, abdomineque albis; pectore ventreque isabellino-flavis; strigâ duplici à fronte ad nucham suprâ albâ, infrâ nigrâ.*

Plover above ashy-brown, with the throat, neck anteriorly, and abdomen white; the breast and belly isabella-yellow; a double stripe from the forehead to the nape above white, beneath black.

Charadrius pecuarius. *Temm. Pl. Col. 183.*

INHABITS the Cape of Good Hope. The forehead is adorned with a white band, passing through the eyes and terminating in a half circle on the nape; this is accompanied by a black one, which arises at the base of the beak; and there is also a band of the last colour on the forehead: the throat, the fore part of the neck, and the abdomen, are white: the breast and the belly are isabella-yellow: the upper parts of the plumage are ashy-brown, varied with light ash: the three lateral tail-feathers are grey, edged with white, the rest are ashy-black: the beak and the legs are black; the tarsi are rather long.

Ch Azarai.

СН. *cinereo-fuscus, infra cinereus rufo marginatus; collo rufo; strigâ per oculos et torque pectorali nigris; fronte strigâ albâ, nigrâ rufoque ornatâ.*

Ashy-brown Plover beneath cinereous edged with white; the neck red; a stripe through the eyes and pectoral band black; the forehead adorned with a white, black, and red stripe.

Charadrius Azarai. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 184.

INHABITS Paraguay. The forehead is adorned with a white bandalet; accompanied, as in the last species, with another of black, and a third narrow one of fine red: this latter colour tinges the neck to the bend of the wings: a black stripe extends from the angle of the beak to the eyes, and a half collar of black adorns the breast, which is white beneath: the under parts of the plumage are ash-coloured; each feather being edged with ashy-rufous: the three lateral tail-feathers are white; the rest are ashy at their base, and dusky ash at the point: the beak is black, and the legs flesh-colour.

GENUS CCCLXXVI.—BURHINUS, Illiger.

<i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, crassum, latum, depressum.	<i>Beak</i> moderate, thick, broad, depressed.
<i>Nares</i> — ?	<i>Nostrils</i> — ?
<i>Alæ</i> volatiles.	<i>Wings</i> formed for flying.
<i>Pedes</i> grallarii, cursorii, tetra- dactyli.	<i>Legs</i> grallarious, cursorial, four-toed.

Bu. Novæ Hollandiæ.

Œdicnemus magnirostris. *Steph. v. xi. p. 462.*—New Holland.

GENUS CCCLXXVII.—HIMANTOPUS, Ray.
LONGSHANKS.

MACROTARSUS, La Cépède.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xii. l. p. 178.*

Hi. nigricollis. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth.*

Hi. corpore suprâ nigro, subtus fronteque albis; caudâ cinereâ; rostro nigro; pedibus rubris.

Longshanks with the body black above, beneath and the forehead white; the tail ash-coloured; the beak black; the legs red.

Recurvirostra himantopus.—Long-legged Avoset. *Wils. Amer. Orn. v. vii. p. 48. pl. lviii. f. 2.*—*Hi. melanopterus.* *Steph. v. xii. p. 1. pl. 2.*

INHABITS North America. This species has the forehead white; and also a spot behind the ear, the throat, the sides and fore part of the neck, the breast and hinder parts: the rest of the plumage black, with the upper coverts and feathers of the tail grey. The female differs in being whiter, and in having the back, scapulars and tertial wing-feathers deep brown.

The history of this species is confounded with that

of the melanopterus in vol. xii. p. 180, &c. of this work; the quotations from Wilson must therefore be expunged, and united to the present bird.

Hi. melanurus. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth.*

Hi. *vertice, dorso, uropygio, corporeque subtùs albis; occipite, alis, caudâ rostroque nigris; pedibus rubris.*

Longshanks with the crown, back, rump, and body beneath white; the occiput, wings, tail, and beak black; the legs red.

INHABITS Paraguay. It has the irides crimson: the top of the head white, this colour communicating by an angle to the mouth and throat, the fore part of the neck, under side of the body, and the back and rump: the tail is black, as are also the wings, the sides and hind part of the head, and the under part of the neck; at the base of the latter is a white half collar: some individuals, probably females or young, have the back of a dusky hue.

Hi. leucurus. *Vieillot, Enc. Meth.*

Hi. *vertice nigro; alis suprâ subtùsque nigro et albo variis; caudâ rostroque nigris; pedibus rufis.*

Longshanks with the crown black; the wings above and beneath varied with black and white; the tail and beak black; the legs red.

INHABITS Mexico. This is rather larger than the European species: it has the top of the head black, the wings varied with black and white, both above and below, and the tail entirely black.

GENUS CCCLXXVIII.—ÆDICNEMUS, Cuvier.
THICK-KNEE.

Generic character: *vide Steph. v. xi. p. 458.*

Ced. longipes. Vieillot, *Enc. Meth.*

Himantopus grallarius. Steph. v. xii. p. 184.—New Holland.

ORDER V.—NATATORES.

Characters: *vide Steph. v. xiii. 2. p. 1.*

THE Natatorial birds having already been treated of with reference to that arrangement which has been adopted in this and the preceding volumes, I shall merely take notice of a trifling alteration which has been made with reference to the name of one of the genera; and, in order to furnish my readers with the latest information on the subject, I shall add the characters and typical species of such new genera (belonging to the other orders) as have been published during the progress of these sheets through the press.

ANATIDÆ.

GENUS CCCLXXXI.—CHENISCUS, Brooks' Mss.

THE characters of this genus, which is intermediate between *Bernicla* and *Chenalopeæ*, have not been published.

LARIDÆ.

THE genus *PROCELLARIA* mihi bears the name of *THALASSIDROMA* in the *Zoological Journal*, given to it by Mr. Vigors, whose arrangement of the genera of this family and of the *Pelicanidæ*, in that work, appears more natural than that attempted in the

preceding volume of the present; but my limits will not allow me to introduce any portion thereof in this place.

R A P T O R E S.

VULTURIDÆ.

MR. VIGORS divides this family into the five following genera in the *Zoological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 397: viz.

1. CATHARTES, Illiger: embracing PERCNOPTERI *aura* and *Uruba*. *Steph. v. xiii. 2. p. 7.*
2. SARCORAMPUS, Dumeril.
3. GYPS, Savigny. (VULTUR Auctorum and ÆGYPIUS, Savigny.)
4. GYPEATOS, Storr.
5. NEOPHRON, Savigny: containing PERCNOPTERI *Ægyptiacus* and *Monachus*. *Steph. v. xiii. 2. p. 7.*

FALCONIDÆ.

GENUS V. a.—GYMNOPS, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> subelongatum, gallinaceum, haud altum, subcylindricum, circa basin præcipuè ante oculos nudum, apice subadunco, oblique descendente.	<i>Beak</i> subelongated, gallinaceous, not high, subcylindric, round the base, especially before the eyes, naked; the tip rather hooked, obliquely descending.
<i>Nares</i> rotundæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> rounded.
<i>Collum</i> exsertum.	<i>Neck</i> exserted.
<i>Tarsi</i> breviusculi.	<i>Tarsi</i> short.

<i>Ungues compressiusculi, gracili.</i>	<i>Claws</i> compressed, slender.
<i>Alæ cruciales, cauda æquales.</i>	<i>Wings</i> cruciate, as long as the tail.

Sp. 1. *Gy. fasciatus*. *Spix, Nova Avium. pl. iv.*—Inhabits Brazil.

Sp. 2. *Gy. strigillatus*. *Spix, Nova Avium. pl. 4. a.*—Inhabits Brazil.

GENUS V. *b.*—MILVAGO, Spix.

<i>Rostrum</i> <i>Gymnops</i> simillimo, breviori, acuto, minus adunco, et circa oculos multo minus nudo: <i>alis</i> longioribus, caudam brevioribus, æquantibus: <i>naribus</i> rotundis: <i>gula</i> non nuda.	<i>Beak</i> similar to that of <i>Gymnops</i> , shorter, acute, less hooked, and much less naked round the eyes: <i>wings</i> longer, shorter than the tail, equal: the <i>nostrils</i> rounded: the <i>throat</i> not naked.
---	---

Sp. 1. *Mi. ochrocephalus*. *Spix, Nova Avium. pl. v.*—Inhabits Brazil.

GENUS XXIX. *b.*—NAUCLERUS, Vigors.

THE characters of this genus are detailed in the second volume of the Zoological Journal: the typical species is *Elanus Riocourii*.—*Steph. v. xiii. 2. 49.*

The genus *BIDENS*, Spix, is synonymous with *HARPAGUS*, Vigors: the former author describes several species.

INSESSORES.

HIRUNDINIDÆ.

THE genus *MICROPUS*, Meyer, is synonymous with *CYPSELUS*. Illiger.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

GENUS XLV. *b.*—ÆGOTHELES, Vigors.

THE characters of this genus have not been published: they are detailed by Mr. Vigors and Dr. Horsfield in their descriptive catalogue of the New Holland Birds in the Linnean Society's Collection, and will probably appear in the fifteenth volume of the Transactions of that body.

MERULIDÆ.

GENUS LXXXI. *b.*—UROTOMUS, Swainson.

THE characters of this genus, which is proposed by Mr. Swainson in the second volume of the Zoological Journal, are yet unpublished.

GENUS XCI. *b.*—CHAMÆZA, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> subbreve, subforte, culmine leviter arcuato.		<i>Beak</i> rather short, somewhat strong, the culmen slightly bent.
<i>Nares</i> basales, oblongo- ovales, longitudinales, plu- mis parvulis obtectis.		<i>Nostrils</i> oval, oblong-ovate, longitudinal, clothed with small feathers.
<i>Alæ</i> brevissimæ, rotundæ: remex prima brevi, se- cunda et septima, tertia et sexta æquales, quarta et quinta ferè æquales, lon- gissimi; pogoniis utrinque ferè integris.		<i>Wings</i> very short, round: the first quill short, the second and seventh, third and sixth equal, the fourth and fifth nearly equal, longest: the webs on either side nearly entire.

<p><i>Pedes</i> subgraciles: <i>tarsi</i> elongati; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellata; <i>digiti</i> subelongati, gracili, duobus externis ad basin connexis, <i>unguibus</i> gracilibus, compressis; <i>halluce</i> subelongato, subforti, <i>ungue</i> subelongato, arcuato, maxime compresso.</p> <p><i>Cauda</i> brevis, rotunda.</p>	<p><i>Legs</i> rather slender: <i>tarsi</i> elongated; <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellated: <i>toes</i> somewhat elongated, slender, the two outer connected at the base, with slender compressed <i>claws</i>; the hinder-toe rather elongated and strong, its <i>claw</i> somewhat lengthened, bent and much compressed.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> short, rounded.</p>
--	---

Sp. 1. Ch. meruloides. *Zool. Journ. (Vigors.)* v. ii. p. 421.

CH. *suprà* brunnea, *subtus* rufescenti-albida; nigro longitudinalitèr maculatâ; *gula* albâ; *crisso* rectorumque apice rufescentibus.

Chamæza above brown, beneath reddish-white, longitudinally spotted with black; with the throat white; the vent and tip of the tail-feathers reddish.

INHABITS Brazil.

GENUS XCIV. b.—COSSYPHA, Vigors.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> mediocre, subgracile, culmine leviter arcuato.</p> <p><i>Nares</i> basales, ovales, longitudinales.</p> <p><i>Alæ</i> mediocres, rotundæ: <i>remex</i> prima brevissima, quinta longissima, quarta, tertia, et secunda paulatim</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> moderate, rather slender, the culmen slightly bent.</p> <p><i>Nostrils</i> basal, oval, longitudinal.</p> <p><i>Wings</i> moderate, rounded: the first <i>quill</i> shortest, the fifth longest, the fourth, third, and second, a little</p>
---	---

brevioribus; quartæ, quintæ, et sextæ pogoniis externis leviter prope medium immarginatis.	shorter: the fourth, fifth, and sixth, with the outer web slightly immarginate towards the middle.
<i>Pedes</i> subgraciles: <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellata; <i>paratarsia</i> integra.	<i>Legs</i> rather slender: <i>acrotarsia</i> scutellated; <i>paratarsia</i> intire.
<i>Cauda</i> mediocris, rotundata.	<i>Tail</i> moderate, rounded.
Sp. 1. Co. vocifera.	
Tu. vociferus. Swainson. Vide Steph. v. xiii. 2. p. 196.	

GENUS XCVI. *b.*—PETROCINCLA, Vigors.
ROCKTHRUSH.

<i>Rostrum</i> subforte, rectum, culmine apice arcuato.	<i>Beak</i> rather strong, straight, with the culmen bent at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> basales, rotundæ, setis partim tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> basal, rounded, partly covered by bristles.
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres: remex prima brevissima, ferè spuria, tertia longissima, secunda paulo brevior.	<i>Wings</i> moderate; the first quill shortest, nearly spurious, the third longest, the second rather shorter.
<i>Pedes</i> mediocres, subfortes; <i>acrotarsia</i> <i>paratarsiaque</i> integræ.	<i>Legs</i> moderate, rather strong; <i>acrotarsia</i> and <i>paratarsia</i> intire.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis, æqualis.	<i>Tail</i> short, even.

TYPE.—Sp. 1. Pe. Europæa.

Turdus saxatilis. Steph. v. xiii. 2. p. 198.

SYLVIADÆ.

GENUS CXV. *b.*—CORYDALLA, Vigors.

<i>Rostrum</i> subelongatum, subforte.	<i>Beak</i> rather elongated, somewhat strong.
<i>Alæ caudaque</i> ut in genere <i>Antho.</i>	<i>Wings</i> and <i>tail</i> as in the genus <i>Anthus.</i>
<i>Pedes</i> subgraciles; <i>tarsi</i> elevati, <i>hallucis ungue</i> elongato, recto.	<i>Legs</i> rather slender: <i>tarsi</i> elevated: the <i>claw</i> of the <i>hinder-toe</i> lengthened and straight.

TYPE.—Sp. 1. Co. Richardi. Vigors.

Anthus Richardi. *Steph v. xiii. 2. p. 239.*—Britain, &c.

MELIPHAGIDÆ.

GENUS CCLXXIV.—MIMETES, King; *vide page 266.*

<i>Rostrum</i> forte, subarcuatum, subcultratum: <i>mandibulis</i> utrisque apice emarginatis; <i>naribus</i> basilaribus, lateralibus, subovalibus, membranâ partim tectis.	<i>Beak</i> strong, rather arcuated, somewhat cultrate; with the <i>mandibles</i> notched at the tip; <i>nostrils</i> basal, lateral, suboval, partly covered by a membrane.
<i>Lingua</i> adsugendum idonea?	<i>Tongue</i> formed for suction?
<i>Alæ</i> mediocres, rotundatæ; <i>remege</i> prima brevissima, secunda et sexta æqualibus; tertia et quarta ferè æqualibus longissimis; quinta his paulò breviori: remigum tertiæ ad sextam inclusam pogoniis externis in medio gradatim productis.	<i>Wings</i> moderate, rounded; with the first <i>quill</i> shortest, the second and sixth equal, the third and fourth nearly equal and longest; the fifth rather shorter: the third to the sixth quills inclusive with their outer webs gradually produced in the middle.

<i>Pedes</i> subbreves : <i>acrotarsiis</i>		<i>Legs</i> rather short : <i>acrotarsia</i>
scutellatis, scutis quinque;		scutellated, with five scales;
<i>paratarsiis</i> integris.		<i>paratarsia</i> intire.
<i>Cauda</i> mediocris, ferè æqua-		<i>Tail</i> moderate, nearly even.
lis.		

Sp. 1. *Mi. viridis*. *King, Survey of the Coast of Australia*, ii. p. 418.—*Gracula viridis*. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* 28.—*Oriolus* ? *viridis*. *Steph. v. xiii.* 2. 194.

Sp. 2. *Mi. flavo-cinctus*. *King's Survey, l. c. supra*.

Mi. flavo-viridis *subtus pallidior*; *capite dorsoque fusco lineatis*; *alis, caudâque nigris, viridi flavoque variegatis*.

Yellow-green *Mimetes* paler beneath; with the head and back lineated with brown; the wings and tail black, variegated with yellow and green.

THE dimensions of this new species are nearly the same as those of *Mi. viridis*: the beak only slightly differing in being somewhat higher and more carinated. Inhabits Australia.

I N D E X

TO

VOL. XIV.—PART I.

<p>ACRIDOTHERES Page 57</p> <p>— calvus 57</p> <p>— cristatellus 58</p> <p>— ginginianus 57</p> <p>— griseus 57</p> <p>— leucocephalus 58</p> <p>— Malabaricus 57</p> <p>— ochrocephalus 58</p> <p>— Pagodarum 57</p> <p>— sericeus 57</p> <p>— tricolor 58</p> <p>— tristis 57</p> <p><i>Actitis, Illiger</i> 329, 331</p> <p><i>Ægotheles, Vigors</i> 347</p> <p><i>Ægyptius, Savigny</i> 345</p> <p>ALAUDA 20</p> <p>— Africana 26</p> <p>— alpestris 22</p> <p>— arborea 21</p> <p>— arenaria 22</p> <p>— arvensis 21</p>	<p>ALAUDA bilopha p. 21</p> <p>— <i>brachydactyla, Temm.</i> 22</p> <p>— calandra 23</p> <p>— cinerea 26</p> <p>— clamosa 23</p> <p>— cristata 21</p> <p>— erythronotus 24</p> <p>— flava 21</p> <p>— isabellina 22</p> <p>— Italica 21</p> <p>— Kollyi 22</p> <p>— magnirostris 26</p> <p>— <i>Mirafra, Temm.</i> 27</p> <p>— nigra 25</p> <p>— ruficapilla 24</p> <p>— Tatarica 25</p> <p>— undata 21</p> <p>AMBLYRAMPHUS 53</p> <p>— bicolor 53</p> <p>ANABATES 195</p> <p>— amaurotis 196</p>
---	--

ANABATES cristatus	p. 197	ARATINGA hæmorrhous	p. 135
— guianensis	196	— ludovicianus	136
— rufifrons	197	— melanurus	139
— striolatus	196	— ninus	138
ANDROGLOSSA	107	— <i>nobilis</i> , Spix	115
ANI	217	— perlatus	138
ANODORHYNCHUS	114	— pertinax	139
— Maximiliani	114	— rufrostris	136
ANTHOPOIDES	320	— solstitialis	135
— Stanleyanus	320	— Sosove	136
<i>Anthus Richardi</i> , Steph.	350	— virescens	139
ARACARI	98	— viridissimus	136
ARAMUS	322	— xanthopterus	135
<i>Arara</i> , Spix	112	ARDEA	324
ARATINGA	134	— <i>fasciata</i> , Such	325
— acutirostris	136	— <i>Helias</i> , Gmel.	323
— æruginosus	139	— <i>jugularis</i> , Forst.	324
— aureus	139	— <i>russata</i> , Temm.	324
— aurifrons	136	— sibilatrix	324
— buccalis	139	ARGUS	301
— Caixana	138	— giganteus	301
— canicularis	131	ARREMON	14
— Carolinæ Augustæ	134	— silens	14
— Carolinensis	136	ASTRAPIA	74
— chrysocephalus	135	— nigra	75
— cyanogularus	137	AVES	
— fasciatus	138	— CONIROSTRES	1
— flaviventer	137	— TENUIROSTRES	224
— guarouba	135	<i>Avocetta</i> , Briss.	328
		AVOSET	328

BALEARICA	p. 321	Bucco	p. 150
— <i>pavonina</i>	321	— <i>armillaris</i>	153
BARBET	150	— <i>australis</i>	154
— <i>Austral, Lath.</i>	155	— <i>chrysopogon</i>	151
— <i>blue-cheeked, Lath.</i>	150	— <i>cyanops</i>	150
		— <i>flavifrons, Cuvier</i>	153
BARBICAN	147	— <i>grandis</i>	150
— <i>Abyssinian, Lath.</i>	149	— <i>gularis</i>	154
<i>Barita, Cuvier</i>	60	— <i>indicus.</i>	155
— <i>anaphonensis, Temm.</i>	61	— <i>Javensis</i>	150
— <i>destructor, Temm.</i>	62	— <i>Lathamii</i>	150
<i>Baryphonus, Vieillot</i>	84	— <i>niger</i>	153
		— <i>parvus</i>	155
BEEF-EATER	59	— <i>Philippensis</i>	155
<i>Bethylus, Cuvier</i>	93	— <i>rubricapillus.</i>	153
<i>Bidens, Spix</i>	346	— <i>versicolor</i>	151
		— <i>viridis</i>	150
BITTERN	324	— <i>Zeylanicus</i>	155
BOATBILL	325	BUCERIDÆ	79
BONASA	303	BUCEROS	79
BOTAURUS	324	— <i>Abyssinicus</i>	81
— <i>Brasiliensis, Briss.</i>	324	— <i>bicornis</i>	80
— <i>fasciatus</i>	324	— <i>buccinator</i>	83
— <i>Philippensis</i>	324	— <i>cassidix</i>	80
— <i>tigrinus</i>	324	— <i>coronatus</i>	83
— <i>virescens</i>	324	— <i>erythrorhynchus</i>	83
BROTIGERIS	133	— <i>exarhatus</i> ..	82
— <i>fringillaceus</i>	133	— <i>fasciatus</i>	83
— <i>phigy</i>	133	— <i>galeatus</i>	81
— <i>pyrrhopterus</i>	133	— <i>gingalensis</i>	83
— <i>Sparrmanni</i>	133	— <i>ginginianus</i>	82
		— <i>hydrocorax</i>	81
		— <i>Leadbeaterii</i>	81
		— <i>malabaricus</i>	82

BUCEROS monoceros	p. 80	CAMPYLORHYNCHUS	
— nasutus	83	— scolopaceus	p. 203
— plicatus	81	— striolatus	203
— panayensis	82		
— rhinoceros	80	CANCROMA	325
— sulcatus	81		
— violaceus	81	CAPITO	156
		— Cayennensis	156
BULFINCH	42	— collaris	156
		— macrodactylus	157
BUNTING	18	— macrorhynchus	156
— <i>Caffrarian, Lath.</i>	18	— maynanensis	156
— <i>yellow-bellied, Lath.</i>	18	— melanoleucos	156
		— melanotis	156
BUPHAGA	59	— nigromaculatus	156
— <i>Africana</i>	59	— tamatia	156
		<i>Cardinalis, Brisson</i>	4
BURHINUS	342	CARDUELIS	29
— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ</i>	342	— canaria	34
		— citrinella	33
BUSTARD	311	— coccinea	30
		— cucullata	30
BUSTARNELLE	311	— elegans	30
<i>Cacicus, Vieillot.</i>	49	— lepida	30
		— melanotis	31
CALIDRIS	336	— melba	30
<i>Callæus, Vieillot.</i>	73	— nitens	30
		— polyzona	32
CALYPTORHYNCHUS	109	— psittacea	30
— <i>Banksii</i>	109	— sanguinolenta	32
— <i>Cookii</i>	109	— serinus	33
— <i>Eos</i>	110	— spinus	33
— <i>funereus</i>	109	— <i>tristis</i>	30
— <i>galeatus</i>	110		
— <i>Temminkii</i>	109	CARIAMA	321
CAMPYLORHYNCHUS	203		

<i>Caryocalactes, Cuvier</i>	p. 62	CERTHIA familiaris	p. 184
CASSICUS	49	— <i>obscura, Linn.</i>	
— cristatus	50	— spinicauda	184
— hæmorrhous	50	CERTHIADÆ	174
— niger	49	CHAMÆZA	347
— Persicus	50	— meruloides	348
CASSOWARY	307	CHANNEL-BILL	95
CASSUARIUS	307	CHARADRIADÆ	335
CATHARTES, <i>Illig.</i>	345	CHARADRIUS	339
— aurea	345	— Azarai	341
— uruba	345	— nigrifrons	339
CENTROPUS	212	— pecuarius	340
— affinis	214	— ruficapillus	340
— <i>Ægyptius</i>	212	CHENISCUS	344
— <i>æthiops</i>	214	CHIONIS	334
— <i>Bengalensis</i>	213	CHOUGH	78
— <i>Bubutus, Horsf.</i>	213	CICINNURUS	76
— <i>castanopterus</i>	215	— regius	77
— <i>gigas</i>	214	CICONIA	325
— <i>Lathamii</i>	214	CINNYRIS	229
— <i>lepidus</i>	214	— affinis	232
— <i>leucogaster</i>	214	— <i>afra</i>	229
— <i>nigrorufus</i>	213	— <i>Amethystina</i>	230
— <i>Phasianus</i>	214	— <i>chalybea</i>	230
— <i>Philippensis</i>	213	— <i>cuprea</i>	230
— <i>rufinus</i>	214		
— <i>Tolu</i>	213		
— <i>variegatus</i>	214		
CERTHIA	183		
— <i>cinnamomea</i>	184		

CINNYRIS currucaia	p. 231	CLIMACTERIS scandens	p. 184
— cyanocephala	230		
— dubia	230		
— eximia	233	Coccothraustes	86
— famosa	232	— astrilda	87
— fuliginosa	231	— aurantia	88
— gutturalis	231	— Brasiliana	87
— Javanica	230	— cærulea	87
— lepida	230	— Canadensis	88
— longirostra	231	— cardinalis	87
— lotenia	230	— chloris	87
— Madagascariensis	230	— cyanopis	87
— maculata	231	— fasciata	87
— mysticalis	234	— Javensis	88
— omnicolor	230	— ludoviciana	87
— pectoralis	235	— major	87
— pulchella	233	— Malacca	87
— purpurata	230	— melanura	87
— rectirostris	231	— Molucca	87
— rubrocana	232	— oryzivora	87
— rubrofusca	231	— punctularia	87
— saccharina	233	— quadricolor	87
— senegalensis	230	— sanguinrostris	87
— sperata	230	— striata	87
— splendida	229	— vulgaris	86
— superba	229		
— tabacina	233	Coccyzus	205
— venusta	231	— Temm. .	215, 217
— violacea	233	— Caixana	207
— Zeylonica	230	— cayanus	205
		— cæruleus	205
CISSOPIS	93	— cristatus	205
— Leverianus	93	— galeritus	205
		— geoffroyi	205
CLIMACTERIS	184	— Madagascariensis	205
— picumnus	185	— phasianellus	206

Coccyzus seniculus	p. 205	COLUMBA Carolinensis	p. 291
COCK	300	— <i>chalcoptera</i>	280
COCKATOO	108	— <i>cincta</i>	280
— <i>crimson-tailed, Shaw</i>	109	— <i>corensis</i>	294
— <i>funereal, Shaw</i>	109	— <i>dilopha</i>	279
Coereba, Vieillot	225	— <i>Dominicensis</i>	291
COLAPTES	171	— <i>Dusumieri</i>	285
— <i>auratus</i>	171	— <i>Franciæ</i>	294
— <i>Cafer</i>	171	— <i>guineæ</i>	292
— <i>capensis</i>	171	— <i>gymnophthalmus</i>	292
— <i>olivaceus</i>	171	— <i>holosericea</i>	289
Colibri, Spix	242	— <i>humeralis</i>	291
COLIN	303	— <i>humilis</i>	280
COLIUS	91	— <i>hyogastra</i>	287
— <i>atrogularis</i>	92	— <i>Jamboo</i>	284
— <i>capensis</i>	91	— <i>lacernulata</i>	281
— <i>carunculatus</i>	91	— <i>leucocephala</i>	291
— <i>indicus</i>	91	— <i>leucomela</i>	284
— <i>panayensis</i>	91	— <i>leucotis, Temm.</i>	295
— <i>Senegalensis</i>	91	— <i>littoralis</i>	291
— <i>viridis</i>	92	— <i>livia</i>	280
COLUMBA	279	— <i>locutrix</i>	283
— <i>Ægyptiaca</i>	292	— <i>lophotes</i>	289
— <i>ænea</i>	386	— <i>luctuosa</i>	287
— <i>Amboynensis, Lath.</i>	290	— <i>Madagascariensis</i>	292
— <i>arquatrix</i>	280	— <i>magnifica</i>	292
— <i>auricularis</i>	294	— <i>maugei</i>	291
— <i>Capellei, Temm.</i>	276	— <i>melanoptera</i>	291
— <i>Capensis</i>	291	— <i>migratoria</i>	291
— <i>capistrata</i>	282	— <i>miniata</i>	289
		— <i>monacha, Rein.</i>	277
		— <i>cenas</i>	280
		— <i>olax, Temm.</i>	274
		— <i>oxyura, Temm.</i>	275
		— <i>palumbus</i>	280
		— <i>perspicillata</i>	286

COLUMBA phasianella	p. 290	CORVUS Dauricus.	p. 69
— picturata	280	— frugilegus	69
— porphyrea, Temm.	275	— Jamaicensis	69
— Reinwardtii	293	— leucolophus, Hardw.	65
— risoria	280	— monedula	69
— rubricapilla	292	— pileatus, Illig.	67
— scripta	284	— scapulatus, Daud.	69
— speciosa	289	— streperus, Leach	61
— Turtur	280		
— xanthonura	288	CORYDONYX, Vieil.	212
COLUMBIDÆ	272	CORYDALLA	350
COLY	91	— Richardi	350
— black-throated, Lath.	92	CORYTHAIX	221
— Quiriva, Lath.	91	— Africanus	222
COOT	335	— gigas	222
		— Paulini	222
CORACIAS	70	CORYTHUS, Cuv.	93
— Abyssinica	71	COSSYPHA	348
— Angolensis	71	— vocifera	349
— Bengalensis	71	COTURNIX	303
— cyanogastra	71		
— garrula	70	COUCAL	212
— viridis	71	— Bubut, Lath.	213
CORVIDÆ	59	— chesnut, Lath.	215
CORVUS	68	— dusky, Lath.	213
— albicollis	69	— kindred, Lath.	214
— azureus	69	— tepid, Lath.	214
— corax	69	COURLAN	322
— cornix	69		
— corone	69	COURLY	326
— cristatellus	69		
— cyanopogon, Pr. Max.	68		

COURSER	p. 337	CREX	p. 335
CRACIDÆ	314	CROSSBILL	90
		— <i>greater, Lath.</i>	90
CRACTICUS	60	CROW	68
— <i>anaphonensis</i>	61	— <i>white-crowned, Lath.</i>	65
— <i>chalybeus</i>	61	CROWNED-PIGEON	294
— <i>destructor</i>	61	CROTOPHAGA	217
— <i>streperus</i>	61	— <i>Ani</i>	217
— <i>tibicen</i>	61	— <i>guira</i>	217
— <i>varius</i>	61	<i>Crucirostra, Cuv.</i>	90
CRAKE	335	<i>Crymophilus, Vieil.</i>	331
CRAKER	335	CRYPHSIRINA	74
CRANE	321	— <i>varians</i>	74
CRAX	312	CRYPTONYX	302
CREADION	265	CUCKOO	208
— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ</i>	265	— <i>black-billed, Lath.</i>	208
— <i>Novæ Zealandiæ</i>	265	— <i>bronzed, Lath.</i>	210
— <i>Tabuensis</i>	265	— <i>yellow-bellied, Wils.</i>	208
CREEPER	183	CUCULIDÆ	204
— <i>chiglet, Lath.</i>	193	CUCULUS	208
— <i>eximious, Lath.</i>	233	— <i>æratuſ . . .</i>	210
— <i>familiar, Lath.</i>	271	— <i>afer</i>	208
— <i>mountain, Lath.</i>	270	— <i>Americanus</i>	208
— <i>orange-banded, Shaw.</i>	230	— <i>auratus</i>	209
— <i>pectoral, Lath.</i>	235	— <i>canorus</i>	208
— <i>saccharine, Lath.</i>	234	— <i>chalcites</i>	209
— <i>yellow, Lath.</i>	237	— <i>clamosus</i>	208
— <i>eared, Lew.</i>	264		

CUCULUS Classii . . .	p. 209	DEMOISEUE	p. 320
— coromandus	208		
— cupreus . . .	209	DENDROCOLAPTES . . .	174
— edolius . . .	208	— bivittatus	179
— erythrophthalmus	208	— cayenensis	176
— flavus	209	— chrysolophus	153
— glandarius	209	— <i>crassirostris</i> , Leach	175
— gularis	208	— cuneatus	181
— <i>hepaticus</i> , Temm.	208	— cyanotis	176
— honoratus	211	— decumanus	175
— lucidus . . .	209	— ———, Illig.	180
— lugubris	211	— <i>falcistrostris</i>	175
— maculatus	211	— flammeus . . .	176
— orientalis	211	— <i>fortirostris</i>	177
— radiatus	208	— fumigatus . . .	181
— solitarius	208	— <i>gracilirostris</i>	178
— Taitensis	211	— guttatus . . .	178
— xanthorhynchus	210	— <i>longirostris</i> . . .	175
		— <i>major</i> , Herm.	176
CURASSOW . . .	312	— Merula . . .	182
		— <i>minor</i> , Herm.	180
CURLEW . . .	328	— <i>miniatus</i>	176
		— <i>nigricollis</i> , Illiger . . .	178
CURSORIUS . . .	337	— <i>obsoletus</i>	181
— bicinctus	338	— ocellatus	182
— <i>chalcopterus</i>	337	— picumnus . . .	180
— <i>Temminckii</i> . . .	338	— picus	180
		— <i>platyrostris</i>	183
CURUCUI . . .	217	— <i>procurvus</i>	177
— <i>Curvirostra</i> , Scopoli	90	— <i>superciliosus</i>	181
— <i>Cyphos</i> , Spix	156	— <i>sylviellus</i>	182
— <i>macrodactylus</i> , Spix	158	— <i>tenuirostris</i>	176
		— ———, Spix	179
DACNIS . . .	227	— <i>trochilirostis</i>	179
— <i>cayana</i> . . .	227	— turdinus . . .	180
		— <i>Wagleri</i> . . .	179

<i>Dendrocopus, Vieil.</i>	p. 174	EMBERIZA cristatella	p. 18
		— <i>gubernatrix, Temm.</i>	18
DICÆUM	236	— hortulana	17
— Borbonicum	237	— <i>hyemalis</i>	18
— cantillans	237	— miliaria	17
— cruentatum	236	— <i>nivalis, Steph.</i>	19
— erythropygium	236	— <i>pecoris, Wilson</i>	36
— flavum	237	— pithyornis	17
— rubrum	236	— schœniclus	17
— tæniatum	236	— spodocephala	17
		— xanthogaster	18
DIDUS	308	EMBERIZOIDES	15
— ineptus	308	— marginalis	15
— nazarenus	310	— melanotus	15
— solitarius	309	EMU	307
DILOPHUS	53	EPIMACHUS	77
— gallinaceus	53	— splendidus	77
		— superbus	77
DODO	308	EROLIA	337
— hooded, <i>Lath.</i>	308	EREUNETES	329
— nazarene, <i>Lath.</i>	310	— petrificatus	330
— solitary, <i>Lath.</i>	309	<i>Eulabes, Cuvier</i>	71
<i>Drepanis, Temm.</i>	265	EUPHONIA	2
DROMICEIUS	307	— <i>Cayanensis</i>	3
		— chlorotica	3
DUNLIN	331	— musica	3
		— olivacea	3
EMBERIZA	17	— violacea	3
— aureola	17	EURYPYGA	322
— <i>Caffrariensis</i>	18	— Helias	323
— Cia	17		
— cirlus	17		
— citrinella	17		
— <i>cristata, Swain.</i>	18		

FALCINELLE	p. 336	FRINGILLA ornata	p. 38
FALCINELLUS	336	— otleuca	37
<i>Falcinellus, Vieil.</i>	257	— Petronia	37
——, <i>Becks.</i>	327	— <i>polyzona, Temm.</i>	33
—— <i>pygmæus</i>	337	— <i>sanguinirostris</i>	39
FIGULUS	202	— <i>sanguinolenta, Temm.</i>	32
—— <i>albogularis</i>	202	— <i>sphecura, Temm.</i>	88
FRINGILLA	37	FRINGILLIDÆ	2
—— <i>Duree, Lath.</i>	40	FULICA	335
FLAMINGO	325	FURNARIUS	227
FRANCOLIN	303	—— <i>flaveolus</i>	228
FRANCOLINUS	303	—— <i>olivaceus</i>	228
FREGILUS	78	—— <i>semitorquata.</i>	228
—— <i>affinis</i>	78	—— <i>sannio</i>	228
—— <i>Enca</i>	78	—— <i>virens</i>	228
—— <i>graculus</i>	78	<i>Galgulus, Brisson</i>	70
FRINGILLA	37	GALLINAGO	330
—— <i>borbonica</i>	39	—— <i>Sabini</i>	330
—— <i>caudacuta, Wils.</i>	36	GALLINULA	335
—— <i>capensis</i>	39	—— <i>ruficollis, Swains.</i>	345
—— <i>Cisalpina, Temm.</i>	40	GALLUS	300
—— <i>Cœlebs.</i>	37	GANGA	303
—— <i>cruciger, Temm.</i>	41	GARRULUS	66
—— <i>Hispaniolensis, Tem.</i>	40	—— <i>auritus.</i>	66
—— <i>maritima, Wils.</i>	36	—— <i>canadensis</i>	66
—— <i>melanotis, Temm.</i>	31	—— <i>cristatus</i>	66
—— <i>montifringilla</i>	37	—— <i>cyanopogon</i>	67
—— <i>nivalis</i>	37	—— <i>galericulatus</i>	66

GARRULUS glandarius	p. 66	GRACULA	p. 71
— <i>pileatus</i>	66	—, <i>Cuvier</i>	54, 57
— <i>Sibiricus</i>	66	— <i>religiosa</i>	71
— <i>stelleri</i>	66	— <i>viridis, Lath.</i>	351
GLAREOLA	333	<i>Grallina, Vieillot</i>	71
— <i>australis</i>	334	GREENSHANK	328
— <i>Isabella</i>	334	GROSBEAK	86
— <i>orientalis</i>	333	— <i>Portorico, Lath.</i>	89
— <i>Pratincola</i>	333	— <i>rufous-chinned, Lath.</i>	89
GLAUCOPIS	73	GROUND-DOVE	294
— <i>cinerea</i>	73	GROUS	304
— <i>leucoptera</i>	73	— <i>heteroclite, Lath.</i>	304
GODWIT	329	GRUIDÆ	317
GOURA	294	GRUS	321
— <i>carunculata</i>	296	— <i>Psophia, Lath.</i>	318
— <i>cruenta</i>	295	GRYPUS	256
— <i>cyancephala</i>	296	— <i>ruficollis</i>	256
— <i>erythrothorax</i>	295	— <i>Vieilloti</i>	256
— <i>Hottentotta</i>	295	GUAN	312
— <i>Jamaicensis</i>	295	GYMNOPS	345
— <i>leucotis</i>	295	— <i>fasciatus</i>	346
— <i>Martinicana</i>	296	— <i>strigillatus</i>	346
— <i>minuta</i>	296	<i>Gypaëtos, Storr.</i>	345
— <i>Montana</i>	296	<i>Gyps, Savigny</i>	345
— <i>Nicobarica</i>	296	HÆMATOPUS	336
— <i>Passerina</i>	296	— <i>longirostris</i>	336
— <i>Picui</i>	296	— <i>niger</i>	336
— <i>Talpacoti</i>	296		
GRACKLE	71		
— <i>boat-tailed, Lath.</i>	49		
— <i>satin, Lath.</i>	72		

HEATHCOCK	p. 303	HUMMING-BIRD, <i>curved-winged</i> , Lath.	p. 255
<i>Helias</i> , Vieillot	323	— <i>negro</i> , Lath.	243
<i>Hemipodius nivosus</i> , Swain.	305	— <i>wedge-tailed</i> , Lath.	240
HERON	304	<i>Hydrocorax</i> , Briss.	79
<i>Heteroclitus</i> , Vieillot	304	HYREUS	86
HIMANTOPUS	342	— <i>Abissinicus</i>	86
— <i>grallarius</i> , Steph.	344	IBIS	327
— <i>leucurus</i>	343	— <i>plumbeus</i>	327
— <i>melanurus</i>	343	ICTERIA	47
— <i>nigricollis</i>	342	— <i>viridis</i>	48
HONEY-BIRD	242	ICTERUS	46
<i>Honey-eater</i>	259	— <i>Bonana</i>	47
— <i>Molucca</i> , Lath.	260	— <i>Cayenensis</i>	47
— <i>sanguineous</i> , Lath.	263	— <i>chrysocephalus</i>	47
— <i>slender-billed</i> , Lath.	264	— <i>dominicensis</i>	47
HONEY-GUIDE	212	— <i>ferrugineus</i>	47
HONEYSUCKER	259	— <i>hudsonicus</i>	47
— <i>black-crowned</i> , Linn.	261	— <i>ludovicianus</i>	47
— <i>blue-faced</i> , Lath.	260	— <i>spurius</i>	47
— <i>golden-crowned</i> , Lath.	262	INDICATOR	212
— <i>king</i> , Lewin	266	— <i>major</i>	212
HOOPOE	187	— <i>minor</i>	212
HORNBILL	79	JABIRU	326
— <i>red-billed</i> , Shaw	83	JACANA	333
HUMMING-BIRD	238	JAY	66
— <i>blue fork-tailed</i> , Lath.	239	— <i>Paraguan</i> , Lath.	67
		KNOT	331

LAGOPUS	p. 304	LIMICULA	p. 329
LAMPROTORNIS	54	LIMOSA	329
— <i>Æneus</i>	56	LINARIA	29
— <i>atratus</i>	55	— <i>Amandava</i>	30
— <i>auratus</i>	54	— <i>angolensis</i>	30
— <i>Cantor, Temm.</i>	59	— <i>argentoratensis</i>	30
— <i>Columbinus, Temm.</i>	59	— <i>bengalus</i>	30
— <i>erythrophrys</i>	56	— <i>cannabarina</i>	30
— <i>gularis</i>	57	— <i>flammea</i>	30
— <i>metallinus</i>	55	— <i>flavirostris</i>	30
— <i>morio</i>	54	— <i>granatina</i>	30
— <i>nitens</i>	54	— <i>montium</i>	30
— <i>splendens</i>	54	— <i>rubra</i>	30
— <i>splendidus</i>	55	— <i>Senegala</i>	30
LAPWING	339	LOBEFOOT	331
LARK	20	LOBIPES	331
— <i>black, Lath.</i>	25	LONGBEAK	330
— <i>clapper, Lath.</i>	23	LONGSHANKS	342
— <i>great-billed, Lath.</i>	26	LOPHOPHORUS	300
— <i>red-backed, Lath.</i>	24	— <i>Cuvieri</i>	300
— <i>rufous-headed, Lath.</i>	26	LINNET	29
— <i>hooded, Lath.</i>	25	LOPHORINA	76
LEISTES	50	— <i>aurantia</i>	76
— <i>Americanus</i>	51	— <i>superba</i>	76
— <i>guianensis</i>	51	LOPHYRUS	294
— <i>icterus</i>	51	— <i>Indicus</i>	294
— <i>melancholicus</i>	51		
— <i>phœnicurus</i>	50		
— <i>Suchii</i>	51		
— <i>xanthorinus</i>	51		
LEPTOSOMUS	207		
— <i>Afer</i>	207		

LORY	p. 131	MACROCERCUS Illigeri	p. 113
		— Macao	112
LORIUS	131	— Makarouana	113
— Borneus	132	— militaris	113
— coccineus	132	— severus	113
— cucullatus	132	— tricolor	113
— cyanurus	132	<i>Macropus, Spix</i>	207
— domicella	132	— <i>Caixana, Spix</i>	207
— garrulus	132	— <i>phasianellus, Spix</i>	207
— grandis	131	<i>Macroramphus</i>	330
— guebiensis	132	<i>Macrotarsus, La Cèpede</i>	342
— incarnatus	132	MAGPIE	63
— Novæ Guineæ	132	MALKOHA	216
— ornatus	132	— <i>Javan, Lath.</i>	217
— ruber	132	— <i>Sintok, Lath.</i>	216
— tricolor	132	MANUCODIATA, <i>Briss.</i>	76
— unicolor	132	MEGAPODIUS	315
		— <i>Freyçineti</i>	315
LOXIA	90	MELEAGRIS	297
— curvirostra	90	— <i>aureus, Vieil.</i>	297
— <i>gularis, Daud.</i>	89	— ocellata	297
— leucoptera	90	— gallopavo	297
— <i>Portoricensis, Daud.</i>	89	MELLISUGA	242
— <i>pytiopsittacus, Temm.</i>	90	—, <i>Vieil.</i>	229
LOXIADÆ	85	— albicollis	244
MACCAW	111	— albirostris	249
MACHÆTES	331	— amethystina	243
MACROCERCUS	111	— ater	243
— ambiguus	113		
— argenteus	113		
— Aracanga	112		
— Ararauna	113		

MELLISUGA aurita	p. 249	MELIPHAGA albiventris	p. 261
— bilopha	251	— atricapilla	261
— chalybea	252	— auricapilla	262
— collaris	249	— auricomis	264
— colubris	247	— aurita	262
— concinna	247	— Australasiana	261
— cristata	250	— Balgonera	261
— ensipennis	255	— cærulea	264
— falcata	255	— canescens	262
— Lalandei	251	— chrysops	264
— Langsdorffi	242	— chrysoptera	259
— latipennis	255	— corniculata	259
— leucocrotaphos	249	— crepitans	262
— lucida	247	— cucullata	259
— magnifica	254	— cyanops	260
— Maugeana	243	— dubia	261
— mesoleuca	246	— fasciculata	259
— minima	249	— flaviventris	261
— Moschitus	252	— garrula	259
— nævia	248	— goruk	259
— ornata	254	— graculina	260
— petasophora	244	— guttata	264
— pileata	250	— ignobilis	261
— platura	242	— leucophea	262
— recurvirostris	248	— leucotis	261
— rubinea	247	— lunata	260
— rubra	249	— lunulata	261
— sapphirina	247	— maculata	263
— scutata	249	— maxillaris	261
— smaragdo-sapphirina	243	— melanops	261
— squamosa	245	— Moluccensis	260
— superba	249	— Monacha	259
— surinamensis	243	— mystacea	262
— Vieilloti	249	— Novæ Hollandiæ	259
MELIPHAGA	259	— phrygia	260
		— pipilans	264

MELIPHAGA reticulata	p. 263	MIRAFRA Javanica	p. 27
— rufiventris	262		
— sanguinea	263	MNIOTILTA	194
— tenuirostris	264	— varia	194
— torquata	260		
— versicolor	262	MOMOT	84
— xanthotis	264	<i>Momota, Shaw</i>	84
MELIPHAGIDÆ	258	MOMOTUS	84
		— brasiliensis	84
MELITHREPTUS	264	— rubricapillus	84
— falcatus	265		
— obscurus	265	MONASA	155
— pacificus	265	— tenebricosa	156
— vestiarius	265	— tranquilla	155
MENURA	312	MONAUL	300
— <i>superb, Lath.</i>	313	<i>Motmot</i>	84
— <i>superba</i>	313	— <i>Paraguan, Lath.</i>	84
<i>Merops, Shaw</i>	259		
— <i>Moluccensis, Lath.</i>	260	MUSOPHAGA	223
		— <i>Temm.</i>	222
MICROGLOSSUM	111	— <i>cristata</i>	223
— <i>aterrimus</i>	111	— <i>Paulina, Temm.</i>	222
— <i>goliath</i>	111	— <i>violacea</i>	223
<i>Micropus, Meyer</i>	346		
		MYCTERIA	326
MILVAGO	346		
— <i>ochrocephalus</i>	346	NANODES	118
		— <i>discolor</i>	118
MIMETES	266, 350	— <i>humeralis</i>	119
— <i>flavocinctus</i>	351	— <i>palmarum</i>	120
— <i>viridis</i>	351	— <i>pulchellus</i>	118
		— <i>ultramarinus</i>	119
MIRAFRA	27	— <i>undulatus</i>	119
		— <i>venustus</i>	118

NANODES zonarius	p. 119	NIGHT-HERON	p. 325
NAUCLERUS	346	NUCIFAGA	63
— Riocourii	346	— canyocatactes	63
NECTARINEA	226	NUMENIUS	328
— cærulea	226	NUMIDA	301
— cardinalis	226	NUTCRACKER	63
— cyanea	226	NUTHATCH	188
— cyanocephala, Swain.	227	— orange-winged, Lath.	189
— eximia, Horsf.	235	NYCTICORAX	324
— ———, Temm.	233	— Jamaicensis	324
— flavicolor, Swain.	228	ODONTOPHORUS	302
— inernata, Temm.	232	— guianensis	302
— Javanica, Horsf.	231	ŒDICNEMUS	343
— lepida, Temm.	230	— longipes, Vieil.	344
— longirostris, Temm.	231	OPÆTHUS, Vieil.	222
— mystacalis, Temm.	234	OPETIORHYNCHUS	198
— pectoralis, Horsf.	233	— rufus	198
— ———, Temm.	235	OPISTOCOMUS	312
— rubrocana, Temm.	232	— Oriolus	46
— sanguinea	226	— mutatus, Wils.	46
— spiza	226	ORTALIDA	312
NEMOSIA	4	ORTHO-CORYS, Vieil.	312
— diademata	5		
— gularis	4		
— pileata	4		
— speculifera	4		
NEOPHRON	345		
— Ægyptiacus	345		
— Monachus	345		
NEOPS	192		
— ruficaudis	192		

ORTHONYX	p. 186	PALÆORNIS Malaccensis p.	127
— maculatus	186	— Papuensis	129
<i>Orthorhynchus, Le Cep.</i>	242	— Pondicerianus	128
		— torquatus	127
ORTHOTOMUS	192	— xanthosomus	127
— sepium	193		
		PALAMEDEA	333
ORTYX	303		
		PARADISEA	75
ORTYGIS	305	— apoda	76
— Mieffrenii	306	— magnifica	76
— nivosus	305	— minor	76
— rufus	306	— nigricans	76
— varius	305	— rubra	76
		PARADISE-BIRD	75
OSTRICH	307		
		PAROTIA	75
OTIS	311	— aurea	75
— cærulescens	311		
— Senegalensis	311	PARRA	333
OURAX	312	PARRAKA	312
OXYRHYNCHUS	199	PARRAKEET	140
— <i>cristatus, Swain.</i>	200	— <i>Alexandrine, Lath.</i>	127
— flammiceps	199	— <i>blossom-headed, Lath.</i>	128
		— <i>blue-headed, Shaw</i>	127
OYSTERCATCHER	312	— <i>double-ringed, Shaw</i>	127
		— <i>Javan, Shaw</i>	128
PALÆORNIS	126	— <i>jonquil, Shaw</i>	128
— Alexandri	126	— <i>long-tailed green, Edw.</i>	136
— Barrabandi	128	— <i>purple-ringed, Shaw</i>	128
— bengalensis	128	— <i>rose-headed ring, Edw.</i>	128
— bitorquatus	127		
— erythrocephalus	127		
— flavitorquis	127		

PARRAKEET, rose-ringed,		PASSERINA monticola	p. 20
— <i>Shaw</i>	p. 127	— <i>oryzivora</i>	20
— <i>sulphur, Shaw</i>	127	PASTOR	58
PARROT	101	—, <i>Temm.</i>	54, 57
— <i>Bauer's, Lath.</i>	121	— <i>Cantor</i>	59
— <i>Brown's, Lath.</i>	121	— <i>columbinus</i>	59
— <i>dusky, Edw.</i>	104	— <i>mauritanicus</i>	59
— <i>horned, Lath.</i>	123	— <i>roseus</i>	58
— <i>racket-tailed, Lath.</i>	125	— <i>tricolor, Horsf.</i>	58
— <i>Tabuan, Lath.</i>	122	PAVO	300
PARTRIDGE	303	PAUXI	312
— <i>Guiana</i>	302	PEACOCK	300
PASSER	39	PELIDNA	331
— <i>arcuatus</i>	41	— <i>Temminckii</i>	331
— <i>australis</i>	41	<i>Pendulinus, Vieil.</i>	47
— <i>capensis</i>	41	PENELOPE	312
— <i>cisalpinus</i>	40	PERCNOPTERUS	345
— <i>cristatus</i>	42	— <i>aura</i>	345
— <i>cruciger</i>	41	— <i>Uruba</i>	345
— <i>domesticus</i>	40	PERDIX	303
— <i>dominicanus</i>	42	— <i>guianensis, Lath.</i>	302
— <i>elegans</i>	41	— <i>Ponticeriana, Temm.</i>	303
— <i>erythrocephalus</i>	41	— <i>Sonnini, Temm.</i>	303
— <i>hispaniolensis</i>	40	— <i>striata, Temm.</i>	303
— <i>madagascariensis</i>	41	— <i>textilis, Temm.</i>	303
— <i>montanus</i>	40	PETROCINCTA	349
— <i>oryx</i>	41	— <i>Europæa</i>	349
PASSERINA	19		
— <i>Ciris</i>	20		
— <i>cyanea</i>	20		
— <i>leucophrys</i>	20		

<i>Petrodroma, Vieil.</i>	p. 187	PHILYDOR albogularis	p. 200
		— ruficollis	200
PEZOPORUS	125	— superciliaris	200
—, <i>Kuhl</i>	118	<i>Phrenotrix, Horsf.</i>	74
— formosus	126	— <i>Temia, Horsf.</i>	74
PHÆOPUS	332	PHYTOTOMA	85
— pygmaeus	332	— <i>Abyssinia, Lath.</i>	86
PHALAROPE	331	— rara	86
PHALAROPUS	331	PICA	63
PHASIANIDÆ	296	— Caledonica	65
PHASIANUS	301	— Cayana	64
— <i>antillarum, Briss.</i>	318	— cyanea	64
— <i>cristatus, Lath.</i>	223	— erythrorhynchos	64
— <i>leucomelanos, Lath.</i>	300	— europæa	64
PHEASANT	301	— leucolopha	65
— <i>coloured, Lath.</i>	300	— Peruviana	64
PHÆNICOPHAUS	216	— rufa	64
— Javanicus	216	— rufiventris	64
— leucogaster	216	— Senegalensis	64
— melanognathus	216	— sinensis	65
— pyrrocephalus	216	— ventralis	64
— tricolor	216	PICIDÆ	147
PHÆNICOPTERUS	325	<i>Picoides, La Cèpede</i>	173
— ruber	325	PICUS	158
<i>Philedon, Vieil.</i>	259	— affinis	167
<i>Philemon, Cuvier</i>	259	— aurulentus	166
PHILYDOR	200	— Bengalensis	158
		— bicolor	170
		— Brasiliensis	168
		— capensis	161
		— carolinensis	166

Picus chrysopterus	p. 162	PICUMNUS	p. 172
— cinnamomeus	169	PIGEON	279
— concretus	160	PINTADO	301
— diophrys	161	PIPILO	14
— flavicans	166	— erythroptalma	14
— galeatus	166	PITYLUS	88
— icterocephalus	166	— canadensis	88
— Javensis	159	— erythromelas	88
— leuconotus, <i>Temm.</i>	164	— grossus	88
— macei	159	— gularis	89
— major	158	— Portoricensis	88
— Manillensis	159	— violaceus	89
— martius	158	PLANTAIN-CUTTER	85
— melanochloros	170	PLANTAIN-EATER	223
— melanoleucos	164	PLATALEA	325
— melanopterus, <i>Pr. Max.</i>	170	PLATYCERCUS	120
— miniatus	160	— auriceps	123
— minor	158	— Baueri	121
— minutus	163	— Brownii	120
— nubicus	161	— cornutus	123
— Philippinarum	159	— erythrostris	122
— pileatus	164	— erythropterus	123
— poecilophus, <i>Temm.</i>	160	— eximius	120
— Portoricensis	170	— icterotis	123
— principalis	164	— multicolor	124
— pubescens	164	— pacificus	122
— querulus	164	— Pennantii	120
— rubiginosus	169	— scapulatus	122
— tiga, <i>Horsf.</i>	173		
— torquatus	164		
— tristis	160		
— varius	164		
— villosus	164		
— viridis	158		

PLATYCERCUS setarius p.	124	PLYCTOLOPHUS Philippina-	
— Tabuensis	122	rum	p. 108
— Ulietanus	123	— sulphureus	108
— xanthogaster	120	— tenuirostris	108
PLECTROPHANES	19	PODOA	335
—, Meyer	20	<i>Pogonia, Vieil.</i>	147
— Lapponica	19	POGONIAS	147
— nivalis	19	— hirsutus	149
PLOCEUS	34	— lævirostris	148
— Abyssinicus	34	— niger	148
— aurifrons	35	— personatus	148
— capitalis	36	— rubescens	148
— caudacutus	36	— rubrifrons	149
— erythrocephalus	34	— sulcirostris	148
— fasciatus	36	— Vieilloti	149
— malimbicus	34	<i>Pogonius, Leach</i>	148
— maritimus	36	— <i>Le Vaillantii, Leach</i>	148
— melanocephalus	36	— <i>Stephensii, Leach</i>	148
— oryzivorus	36	<i>Polophilus, Leach</i>	212
— pecoris	36	POLYPECTRON	300
— Pensilis	34	POMATORHINUS	269
— Philippensis	34	— montanus	270
— Senegalensis	34	Pomba margosa	283
— socius	34	PORPHYRIO	335
— surinamensis	36	PRATINCOLE	333
PLOVER	339	PRINIA	271
PLUVIAN	339	— familiaris	271
PLUVIANUS	339	<i>Prionites, Illig.</i>	84
PLYCTOLOPHUS	108		
— galeritus	108		
— Moluccensis	108		

PROCELLARIA	p. 344	PSITTACULA passerina	p. 140
Promeropidæ	257	— pileata	142
PROMEROPS	257	— philippensis	144
— aterrimus	257	— pullaria	145
— Cafer	257	— purpurata	142
— cæruleus	257	— roseicollis	143
— erythrorhynchus	257	— St. Thomæ	140
— lesser black, <i>Lath.</i>	257	— simplex	144
— tufted, <i>Lath.</i>	77	— surda	141
<i>Psaroides, Vieil.</i>	58	— Swinderniana	143
		— torquata	144
		— Tui	141
		— vernalis	144
PSITTACARA	115	— vulturina	142
— auricapilla	116	— xanthopterygia	146
— frontata	117	<i>Psittaculus, Spix</i>	140
— guianensis	115	— gregarius, <i>Spix</i>	146
— leucotis	116	— passerinus, <i>Spix</i>	140
— Lichstensteinii	117	— Tui, <i>Spix</i>	141
— squamosa	115	— <i>Xanthopterygius, Spix</i>	146
— versicolor	116		
— vittata	116		
PSITTACIDÆ	100	PSITTACUS	101
PSITTACULA	140	— accipitrinus	106
— Barrabandi	142	— albifrons	106
— cana	143	— æstivus	104
— galgula	144	— <i>Alexandri, Lath.</i>	127
— gregaria	146	— amazonicus	104
— incerta	145	— <i>ambiguus, Becks.</i>	113
— indica	144	— <i>annulatus, Becks.</i>	127
— malacensis	145	— <i>Aracanga, Linn.</i>	112
— melanoptera	142	— <i>aterrimus, Kuhl</i>	111
— melanota	142	— <i>auricapillus, Lichs.</i>	116
— microptera	145	— <i>auriceps, Kuhl</i>	123
		— <i>australis, Kuhl</i>	130

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------|
| PSITTACUS autumnalis p. | 106 | PSITTACUS <i>Leachii</i> , Kuhl | p. 109 |
| — <i>barbatulus</i> , Becks. | 127 | — leucocephalus | 106 |
| — <i>Barrabandi</i> , Kuhl | 142 | — leucogaster | 101 |
| — ———, Swains. | 128 | — <i>leucotis</i> , Lichs. | 117 |
| — <i>Baueri</i> , Temm. | 121 | — <i>Le Vaillantii</i> | 107 |
| — <i>Bouqueti</i> | 104 | — <i>ludovicianus</i> , Kuhl | 136 |
| — <i>brachyurus</i> | 103 | — <i>macrorhynchus</i> | 107 |
| — <i>Brownii</i> , Temm. | 121 | — <i>Maximiliani</i> | 103 |
| — <i>buccalis</i> , Becks. | 140 | — ———, Kuhl | 142 |
| — <i>cactorum</i> | 106 | — <i>melanocephalus</i> | 101 |
| — <i>capistratus</i> , Becks. | 130 | — <i>melanotus</i> , Lichs. | 142 |
| — <i>Carolinensis</i> , Linn. | 136 | — <i>menstruus</i> | 103 |
| — <i>chlorolepidotus</i> , Kuhl | 131 | — <i>micropterus</i> , Kuhl | 145 |
| — <i>chrysostomos</i> , Kuhl | 118 | — <i>mitratus</i> | 102 |
| — <i>Cookii</i> , Temm. | 109 | — <i>multicolor</i> , Temm. | 124 |
| — <i>cornutus</i> , Gmel. | 123 | — <i>Nestor</i> | 107 |
| — <i>cyanogaster</i> | 102 | — <i>ochrurus</i> , Pr. Max. | 141 |
| — <i>cyanomelas</i> , Kuhl | 121 | — <i>pacificus</i> , Lath. | 123 |
| — <i>cyanotis</i> | 104 | — <i>philippensis</i> , Briss. | 144 |
| — <i>Dufresnianus</i> | 106 | — <i>pileatus</i> , Gmel. | 142 |
| — <i>Eos</i> , Kuhl | 110 | — <i>platurus</i> , Kuhl | 125 |
| — <i>erythacus</i> | 107 | — <i>pulverulentus</i> | 106 |
| — <i>erythronotus</i> , Kuhl | 122 | — <i>purpuratus</i> , Kuhl | 142 |
| — <i>erythropterus</i> , Lath. | 123 | — <i>purpureus</i> | 104 |
| — <i>erythrurus</i> | 104 | — <i>riciniatus</i> , Becks. | 132 |
| — ———, Kuhl | 142 | — <i>roseicollis</i> , Vieillot | 144 |
| — <i>festivus</i> | 106 | — <i>rufirostris</i> , Kuhl | 136 |
| — <i>flavigaster</i> , Temm. | 120 | — <i>St. Thomæ</i> , Kuhl | 140 |
| — <i>Geoffroyi</i> | 107 | — <i>scapulatus</i> , Becks. | 122 |
| — <i>Goliath</i> , Kuhl | 111 | — <i>senegalus</i> | 107 |
| — <i>gramineus</i> | 107 | — <i>setarius</i> , Temm. | 125 |
| — <i>havanensis</i> | 106 | — <i>signatus</i> | 102 |
| — <i>hæmatopus</i> , Gmel. | 129 | — <i>simplex</i> , Kuhl | 145 |
| — <i>humeralis</i> , Kuhl | 119 | — <i>sinensis</i> | 107 |
| — <i>icterotis</i> , Temm. | 123 | — <i>sordidus</i> | 104 |
| — <i>Illigerus</i> , Temm. | 114 | — <i>spadiceocephalus</i> | 107 |

PSITTICUS Sparmanni, Kuhl	p. 133	PTILINOPUS	p. 276
— <i>squamosus, Lath.</i>	115	— <i>maculatus</i>	279
— <i>surdus, Illiger</i>	141	— <i>melanocephalus</i>	279
— <i>Swindernianus, Kuhl</i>	143	— <i>Monachus</i>	277
— <i>Temminckii, Kuhl</i>	110	— <i>porphyreus</i>	277
— <i>tenuirostris, Kuhl</i>	109	— <i>purpuratus</i>	277
— <i>tricolor, Kuhl</i>	112	— <i>superbus</i>	279
— <i>ultramarinus, Kuhl</i>	120	— <i>viridis</i>	279
— <i>venustus, Kuhl</i>	121	PTILONORHYNCHUS	71
— — — — —, <i>Temm.</i>	118	— <i>niger</i>	72
— <i>vernalis, Sparr.</i>	144	— <i>violaceus</i>	72
— <i>viniaceus</i>	105	— <i>viridis</i>	72
— <i>viridissimus, Kuhl</i>	136	PTILORIS	267
— <i>vulturinus, Illiger</i>	142	— <i>paradiseus</i>	267
— <i>xanthornus, Becks.</i>	127	PUFF-BIRD	156
— <i>zonarius, Kuhl</i>	119	PYRANGA	11
PSITTIROSTRA	90	— <i>æstiva</i>	12
— <i>Sandvicensis</i>	91	— <i>flammiceps</i>	12
PSOPHIA	318	— <i>Ludoviciana</i>	12
— <i>crepitans</i>	318	— <i>Mississippiensis</i>	11
PTARMIGAN	304	— <i>rubra</i>	11
PTEROCLES	303	PYRGITA, Cuvier	39
— <i>arenarius</i>	303	<i>Pyrrhocorax, Cuvier</i>	78
PTEROGLOSSUS	98	PYRRHULA	42
— <i>Aracari</i>	98	— — — — —, <i>Temm.</i>	88
— <i>inscriptus</i>	98	— <i>cinereola</i>	44
— <i>piscivorus</i>	98	— <i>collaria</i>	43
— <i>sulcatus</i>	99	— <i>erythrina</i>	43
— <i>viridis</i>	98	— <i>Europæa</i>	42
		— <i>falcistrostris</i>	43

PYRRHULA lineola	p. 43	RAMPHASTOS toco	p. 96
—— minuta	43	—— Tucanus	96
—— nigra	44	—— vitellinus	96
—— purpurea	43		
—— sibirica	43	RAMPHOCELUS	13
—— violacea	43	—— Brasilia	13
		—— Jacapa	13
PYRROTA	198		
—— nigerrima	198	<i>Ramphopis, Vieil.</i>	13
		<i>Raphus, Briss.</i>	308
QUAIL	303		
		RASORES	272
QUISCALUS	48		
—— barita	49	RECURVIROSTRA	328
—— mexicanus	49	—— <i>himantopus, Wils.</i>	342
—— purpureus	48	—— <i>leucocephala, Vieil.</i>	329
		—— orientalis	329
RAIL	334	—— rubricollis	329
		—— <i>tephroleuca, Vieil.</i>	329
RAINBIRD	215	RHEA	307
RALLIDÆ	332	RHYNCHÆA	331
RALLUS	334	ROCKTHRUSH	349
		ROLLER	70
RAMPHASTIDÆ	94	RUFF	330
RAMPHASTOS	95	SALTATOR	6
—— Aldrovandi	97	—— atra	6
—— ambiguus	97	—— Cayensis	6
—— <i>Aracari, Shaw</i>	98	—— magna	6
—— carinatus	96		
—— dicolorus	97	SANDERLING	336
—— erythrorhynchus	97	SANDPIPER	328
—— <i>maximus, Cuvier</i>	96		
—— piscivorus	97		

<i>Sarcorhamphus, Dum.</i>	p. 345	SITTA frontalis	p. 188
SAUROTHERA	215	— fusca	188
— vetula	216	— pusilla	189
SCANSORES	93	— <i>velata, Temm.</i>	189
SCOLOPACIDÆ	328	SNIPE	330
SCOLOPAX	331	— <i>Caurale, Lath.</i>	323
— <i>pygmæus, Gmel.</i>	337	SPARROW	39
— <i>Sabini, Vigors</i>	330	— <i>Cisalpine, Lath.</i>	40
SCOPUS	326	— <i>Spanish, Lath.</i>	40
SCYTHROPS .	95	SPHENURA	204
— Australasia	95	— subulata	204
— <i>Novæ Hollandiæ,</i>	326	SPOONBILL	325
<i>Temm.</i>	95	SQUATAROLA	339
SEA-PINTADO	344	SQUATABOLLE	339
SERICULUS	266	STARLING	52
— chrysocephalus	266	STORK	325
SERPENT-EATER	312	STRIPSILAS	338
SHARPBILL	200	STROBILOPHAGA	93
SHEATHBILL	334	— <i>eneuleator</i>	93
SITTA	188	STRUTHIO	307
— canadensis	188	STRUTHIONIDÆ	307
— carolinensis	188	STURNELLA	51
— chrysoptera	189	— <i>capensis</i>	51
— Europæa	188		

STURNELLA ludoviciana	p. 51	TANAGRA	p. 6
— militaris	51	— Archiepiscopus	7
— torquata	51	— <i>atra</i> , Desmar.	6
		— canicapilla	11
STURNIDÆ	44	— Cayana	7
		— <i>Cayanensis varia</i>	
STURNUS	52	— <i>cyanocephalos</i> , Briss.	11
— <i>prædatorius</i> , Wils.	50	— citrinella	9
— vulgaris	52	— cyanocephala	11
— unicolor	52	— <i>diademata</i> , Temm.	5
		— Episcopus	7
SUNBIRD	229	— <i>flammiceps</i> , Pr. Max.	12
		— gyrola	7
SYCOBIUS	37	— <i>Ludoviciana</i> , Wils.	13
— cristatus	37	— <i>malimbica</i> , Shaw	35
<i>Sylvia</i>		— mexicana	7
— <i>torquata</i> , Vieil.	194	— peruviana	8
		— punctata	7
SYRRHAPTES	304	— <i>speculifera</i> , Temm.	4
— Pallasii	304	— tatao	6
		— thoracica	9
TACHYPHONUS	5	— tricolor	7
— leucopterus	6	— varia	7
		— viridis	8
<i>Tamatia</i> , Cuvier	156	— vittata	10
— <i>macrorhynchos</i> , Swain.	156	TETRAO	304
		— <i>guianensis</i> , Gmel.	302
— <i>maculata</i> , Cuv.	156	— <i>paradoxus</i> , Pallas	304
TANTALUS	327	TETRAONIDÆ	301
TANAGER	6	TETRAX	311
— <i>green-headed</i> , Lath.	11	<i>Thalassidroma</i> , Vigors	344
— <i>Louisiane</i> , Lath.	13		
— <i>Malimbic</i> , Lath.	35	THICK-KNEE	343

THIOTHURUS	p. 194	TRERON vernans	p. 274
— Americanus .	194	<i>Trachelia</i> , Scop.	333
— Ludovicianus	194	TRICHLOGOSSUS	129
— Pinus	194	— australis	130
— rectirostris . . .	195	— capistratus	130
— torquatus	194	— chlorolepidotus .	130
THISTLEFINCH	29	— concinnus	130
TICHODROMA	187	— hæmatopus .	129
— Europæa .	187	— pusillus	130
— fusca	187	— taitianus	130
TINAMUS .	307	TRIDACTYLIA	173
— nanus, Temm.	307	— hirsuta	173
— obsoletus, Temm.	307	— Tiga	173
— tataupa, Swains.	307	— undulata	173
TOCRO	302	TRINGA	331
TOTANUS	328	— albescens .	332
TOUCAN	95	— <i>Temminckii</i> , Temm.	331
— blue-eared, Lath. .	99	TROCHILIDÆ .	237
TOURACO	221	TROCHILUS	238
TRERON	273	— albicollis, Vieillot .	244
— aromatica .	273	— ater, Pr. Max.	243
— australis	274	— aureoviridis	240
— calva	273	— aurulentus . . .	240
— Capellei	275	— bilophus, Temm.	252
— militaris	274	— Brasiliensis	240
— Olax	273	— <i>chalybeus</i> , Vieil.	253
— oxyura	274	— chrysobronchos .	240
— Psittacea .	274	— cinereus .	240
		— conurus .	240
		— cyaneus .	241

TROCHILUS cyanurus	p. 239	TROCHILUS torquatus	p. 239
— elegans	239	— trimaculatus	240
— enicurus	238	— violaceus	240
— ensipennis, Swains.	250	<i>Troglodytes</i>	195
— falcatus, Swains.	250	— <i>rectirostris</i> , Swain.	195
— forcipatus	239		
— forficatus	239	TROGON	217
— furcatus	239	— aurantius	219
— furcifer	239	— castaneus	219
— gutturalis	240	— Curucui	218
— holosericeus	240	— fasciatus	220
— jugularis	240	— narina	220
— <i>Lalandei</i> , Vieil.	251	— oreskios	220
— <i>Langsdorffi</i> , Temm.	241	— pavoninus	219
— leucurus	240	— Reinwardtii	221
— <i>magnificus</i> , Vieil.	254	— rufus	218
— mango	240	— strigillatus	218
— <i>mesoleucus</i> , Temm.	246	— sulphureus	218
— <i>nævius</i> , Dumont	248	— variegatus	218
— <i>niger</i> , Swains.	243	— violaceus	218
— nitidus	240	— viridis	218
— pectoralis	240		
— Pella	241	TRUMPETER	318
— <i>petasophorus</i> , Pr. Max.	245	— <i>gold-breasted</i> , Lath.	318
— Polytmus	239	<i>Tucana</i> , Briss.	95
— porphyurus	240	<i>Turdus vociferus</i> , Swains.	349
— punctatus	240		
— <i>recurvirostris</i> , Swain.	248	TURKEY	297
— <i>serrirostris</i> , Vieil.	257		
— <i>scuttatus</i> , Natter	250	TURNIX	305
— sparganurus	238	— <i>Meiffrenii</i> , Vieil.	306
— squalidus	241	— <i>rufus</i> , Vieil.	306
— <i>squamosus</i> , Temm.	245	— <i>varius</i> , Vieil.	306
— superciliosus	241		
— Thaumantius	240	TURNSTONE	338

VANELLUS	p. 339	WOODPECKER, <i>double-</i>	
<i>Vanga</i>	62	<i>bearded, Lath.</i>	p. 161
— <i>destructor, Steph.</i>	62	— <i>downy, Wils.</i>	164
		— <i>gold-breasted</i>	162
VIDUA	16	— <i>gold-shafted, Lath.</i>	171
— <i>longicauda</i>	17	— <i>hairy, Wils.</i>	164
— <i>panayensis</i>	17	— <i>Ivory-billed, Wils.</i>	164
— <i>paradisa</i>	16	— <i>Javan, Lath.</i>	159
— <i>regia</i>	16	— <i>Lewis's, Lath.</i>	163
— <i>serena</i>	16	— <i>red-bellied, Wils.</i>	166
		— <i>Skilt, Lath.</i>	165
VINAGO	273	— <i>Tiga, Lath.</i>	173
		— <i>Yellow-bellied, Wils.</i>	164
UPUPA	187		
— <i>Capensis</i>	188	WRY-NECK	172
— <i>Eops</i>	188		
— <i>minor</i>	188	XANTHORNUS	45
		— <i>Baltimore</i>	46
UROTOMUS	347	— <i>chrysopterus</i>	46
		— <i>icterocephalus</i>	46
VULTUR	345	— <i>Mexicanus</i>	46
		— <i>minor</i>	46
WALL-CREEPER	187	— <i>varius</i>	46
WATTLE-BIRD	73	XENOPS	189
WEAVER-BIRD	34	— <i>anataboides</i>	190
		— <i>genibarbis</i>	190
WHIDAH-BIRD	16	— <i>rutilans</i>	191
		<i>Yphantes, Vieil.</i>	45
WHIMBREL	332		
		YUNX	172
WOODCOCK	331	— <i>minutissima</i>	172
		— <i>Torquilla</i>	172
WOODPECKER	158		
— <i>Brasilian, Lath.</i>	168	ZAPONIA	335

END OF PART I.

