



GENERAL ZOOLOGY
or
SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

continued by the late
GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

M^{RS} GRIFFITHS.



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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME IX.—PART I.

BY
JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

BIRDS.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE General Zoology was commenced in 1800 by DR. G. SHAW, who died soon after the completion of the eighth volume, which was published in 1812.

The Birds will be finished by MR. J. F. STEPHENS, who has brought this part of the work into a considerable state of forwardness, and will introduce, during its progress, all the improvements proposed by modern systematic writers.

The Natural History of the Mollusca will be written by DR. H. D. BLAINVILLE of Paris, and that of the Crustacea by DR. W. E. LEACH, under whose superintendence the whole continuation of the work will be conducted.

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BIRDS.

ORDER

PICÆ.

POGONIUS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum magnum, crassum,
basī ciliatum, mandibula
superiore utrinque biden-
tata.

Nares vibrissis tectæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis duo-
bus anticis, duobus pos-
ticis.

Beak large, thick, ciliated at
the base; with the upper
mandible bidentate on both
sides.

Nostrils covered with bristles.

Feet simple, with two toes
before, and two behind.

THERE are at present only three species known
of this curious genus, which may be easily distin-
guished from *Bucco* by the characters above given.
They are all inhabitants of Africa, but with their
manners we are utterly unacquainted.



GROOVE-BEAKED POGONIUS.

(*Pogonius sulcirostris*.)

P. cyaneo-ater; gula, jugulo, abdomine fasciaeque obscura alarum coccineis; lateralibus flavidis; dorso macula alba; remigibus fuscis; rostro mandibula superiore longitudinaliter unisulcata inferiore sulcis transversis exarata.

Blue-black Pogonius, with the throat, neck, belly, and an obscure stripe on the wings scarlet; sides yellowish; back with a white spot; quills dark brown; upper mandible with one longitudinal, under with many transverse grooves.

Bucco dubius. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 206. 16.

Le Barbican. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 132.

Le Barbican, des côtes de Barbarie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 602.

Pogonius sulcirostris. *Leach Zool. Misc.* 2. t. 76.

Doubtful Barbet. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 506. 16.

THIS remarkable bird is in length nine inches: beak one inch and a half; the under mandible transversely channelled beneath: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail black, with a white spot on the back: abdomen yellowish at the sides: an obscure stripe on the wings, and the whole of the under parts red, except a band on the breast, and the thighs and vent, which are black: legs reddish brown, and rather short. Inhabits the north of Africa, about the coast of Barbary.

SMOOTH-BEAKED POGONIUS.

(*Pogonius laevirostris*.)

P. ater; gula, jugulo, pectore, abdomine fasciaeque alarum coccineis; dorso macula alba; vertice coccineo-variegato; rostro levi haud sulcato.



Engel

GROOVE-BEAKED POGONIAS.



SMOOTH-BEAKED POGONIAS.

Black Pogonius; throat, neck, breast, abdomen and a stripe on the wings scarlet; back with a white spot; crown of the head variegated with scarlet; beak smooth, not grooved.

Bucco dubius β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 206. 16.

Pogonius levirostris. *Leach Zool. Misc.* 2. t. 77.

BEAK not grooved beneath: general colour blueish black: the crown of the head variegated with crimson, which colour passes behind the eyes, and reaches forward to the breast, which is likewise crimson; greater wing-coverts tipped with crimson, forming an oblique bar of the same across the wing: on the back is a white spot: all the under parts are red, except the chin, which is black: quills brown: this bird inhabits Africa: there is a very fine specimen preserved in the British Museum.

VIEILLOT'S POGONIUS.

(Pogonius Vieilloti.)

P. brunneus; subtus albidus; capite collo gula maculisque pectoralibus coccineis; remigibus interioribus externe pallido marginatis; rostro lavi, haud sulcata.

Brown Pogonius; whitish beneath; head, neck, throat, and spots on the breast, scarlet; interior wing-quills externally margined with pale; beak smooth, not grooved.

Pogonius Vieilloti. *Leach Zool. Misc.* 2. 104. t. 97.

THE only specimen that I have seen is preserved in the British Museum: this appears to be a young bird in the state of changing its plumage. Inhabits Africa.

TROGON. CURUCUI.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, validum, marginē serratum.	<i>Beak</i> short, strong, serrated at the margin.
<i>Nares</i> vibrissis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with bristles.
<i>Pedes</i> breves, simplices lanugine tecta, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> short, simple, covered with down, with two toes before, and two behind.

THE birds of this genus are mostly inhabitants of South America, there being only two that are found in other parts; they differ very much in appearance in the various stages of growth, so much so, that it has caused great confusion of species: they feed on fruits, and all agree in their general habits of life, which are similar to those described under *T. curucui*. They are called *Cou-roucouis* or *Curucui* at Guiana, from their notes being very much like that word.

5
SPOTTED CURUCUI.

(Trogon maculatus.)

Tr. fusco et nigricante fasciatus; vertice viridi; tectricibus alarum remigibusque secundariis viridibus apice albis; cauda nigricante fuscis albis.

Curucui striped with dusky and brown; crown green; wing-coverts and secondary quill-feathers green, white at the tips; tail dusky with white bars.

Trogon maculatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 201. 7.

Spotted Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 491. 6.

ABOUT six inches in length: beak brown: crown dark green: neck, breast, and belly; pale brown, barred with dusky: margins of the wings white: coverts and secondaries green, tipped with white: tail dusky, banded with white. Inhabits Ceylon.

FASCIATED CURUCUI.

(Trogon fasciatus.)

TR. *dorso ferrugineo, corpore subtus fulvo-pubro; capite colloque nigricantibus; fascia pectorali alba; alis albo nigroque fasciatis; cauda apice nigris.*

Curucui with a ferruginous back, body beneath fulvous red; head and neck dusky, with a white fascia on the breast; wings fasciated with black and white; apex of the tail black.

Trogon fasciatus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 405.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 200. 6.

Fasciated Curucui. Lath. *Syn.* 2. 492. 7.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Beak black, thick, strong, and arched, furnished with bristles at the base: orbits naked, of a dark blue: irides yellow. head and neck dusky black: paler on the breast, across which is a white band, beneath that the whole under side is of a light, reddish, orange colour: back tawney, tail-coverts grey: wing-coverts and scapulars elegantly barred with undulating lines of black and white: quills dusky, striated with white on the exterior web: tail very long, unequal, the outer feathers the shortest: tip black: legs dusky.

This species inhabits Ceylon, where it is called by the inhabitants *Rautvan-kondea*, but it is very rare.

BLUE-CHEEKED CURUCUI.

(Trogon asiaticus.)

Tr. viridis, fronte vertice cerviceque rubris, gula cærulea macula rubra, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Green Curucui, with the forehead, crown and hind part of the neck red; throat blue, with a red spot; quills and tail-feathers black.

Trogon asiaticus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 201. 8.

Blue-cheeked Curucui. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 93.

NINE inches in length: forehead red, edged with a white line; crown and hind part of the neck, red, bounded below with a line of white, and on the sides by black: from each eye a narrow red line extends pointing upwards: throat blue, marked with a spot of red at the bottom: the rest of the body, wings and tail, a rich green, the quills excepted, which are black: legs green. Inhabits India.

VIOLET-HEADED CURUCUI.

• (Trogon violaceus.)

Tr. violaceus, dorso viridi, tectricibus alarum, remigibusque secundariis albo maculatis, rectricibus tribus, lateralibus albo nigroque fasciatis, apice albis.

Violet-coloured Curucui, with a green back; wing-coverts and secondary quills spotted with white; the three lateral tail-feathers barred with black and white, with white tips.

Trogon violaceus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 199. 3.

Le Couroucou à chaperon violet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 294.

Violet-headed Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 491. 5.

RATHER larger than *T. rufus*. Beak lead-coloured at the base, and whitish at the points; on the forehead, round the eyes and the ears, it is blackish; the remainder of the head, throat, neck, and breast, very dark violet; eye-lids yellow; back and rump of a dark gilded green; upper tail-coverts blueish green, and gilded as the others; wings brown; coverts and lesser quills spotted with white; the two middle tail-feathers blueish green, tipped with black; the next two, on each side, partly green, and partly black; the three exterior ones black, barred and tipped with white. Inhabits Cayenne.



. RUFUS CURUCUL.



RUFIOUS CURUCUI.

Var.

RUFIOUS CURUCUI.

(Trogon rufus.)

Tr. rufus, corpore subtus flavo, alis griseo nigroque striatis, recurvibus tribus utrinque lateralibus albo nigroque fasciatis, apice albis.

Rufous Curucui, with the body beneath yellow; wings striated with black and grey; the three lateral tail-feathers striated with black and white, with white tips.

Trogon rufus: *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 200. 5.

Couroucou à queue rousse de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 293.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 736.

Rufous Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 490-4. 21.

THE Rufous Curucui is in length nine inches; general colour rufous; the belly, thighs, and vent yellow; wing-coverts striated with black and grey; quills black, with dusky edges; six inner tail-feathers of equal length, rufous with black tips; three exterior ones striated transversely with black and white, gradually shortening in length to the most outward one, and tipped with white; belly and legs dusky. Is found in Cayenne.



YELLOW-BELLIED CURUCUI.

CINEREOUS CURUCUI.

(Trogon strigilatus.)

Tr. cinereus, abdomine fulvo, alis strigis albis, rectricibus nigris, tribus lateralibus extus albo fasciatis apice albis.

Cinereous Curucui, with a fulvous abdomen; wings striated with white; tail-feathers black, the three lateral ones outwardly banded and tipped with white.

Trogon strigilatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 402.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 200. 4.

Trogon cayanensis cinereus. *Bris.* 4. 165.—1. 16. 1.—*Geo. Orn.* 2. 53. 188.

Couroucou de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 293.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 765.

Cinereous Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 489. 3.

Size of a Blackbird. Length twelve inches and a half; beak one inch long and dark ash colour; the general colour of the body dark ash, but more so on the legs and thighs; belly and under tail-coverts of a fine orange yellow; scapulars, upper wing-coverts, and the greater ones close to the body, blackish, striated transversely with narrow white lines; those farthest from the body plain; under wing-coverts dark ash, margined with white; greater quills blackish; the five first have white margins two-thirds of their length; secondaries blackish, but white at the base, and marked with that colour on the exterior edge; tail blackish, the six middle feathers six inches and a quarter in length; the three exterior ones shorten gradually, the most outward being two inches shorter than



YELLOW-BELLIED CURUCUI.

the middle ones, and striated with white on the outer edge, as well as tipped with the same; legs and claws dark ash-colour. Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana.

YELLOW-BELLIED CURUCUI.

(Trogon viridis.)

Tr. viridi-aureus subtus luteus, gula nigra, reatricibus utrinque tribus extimis oblique et dentatius albis.

Golden Green Curucui, beneath yellow; throat black; with the three lateral tail-feathers on both sides, obliquely dentated with white.

Trogon viridis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 3. — *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 404. — *Bris.* 4. 168. 2. 1. 7. 1. — *Ger. Orn.* 2. 53. 189. — *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 199. 2.

Couroucou à ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 291. — *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 195.

Yellow-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 488. 2.

β. minor, abdomine albo.

Less, abdomen white.

Trogon viridis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 9. β. — *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 199. 2. β.

Trogon viridis ventre candido. *Briss.* 4. 170. 3.

Couroucou verd a ventre blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 293.

White-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 1. 489. 2.

ELEVEN inches and a half in length; beak pale ash-colour; nearly an inch long; the upper part of the head violet, with a mixture of green gold; the sides of the head and throat black; the upper parts of the body green gold reaching forwards and forming a band of the same colour on the

breast; all beneath this orange yellow; the thighs nearly black, under wing-coverts the same, bordered with white; upper wing-coverts and scapulars black; quills black brown, the outer edges from the base to the middle white, from thence to the end spotted with white; tail wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers exceed the outer ones by near two inches, and blackish, glossed with green gold; the second and third, on each side, the same, but the margins only green gold; the third has a black tip; the fourth blackish, and indented with white on the exterior edge at the tip; and the two outer ones, half way from the base blackish, the rest white; and these two colours indented into each other, as in the former; legs feathered to the toes, with blackish feathers; toes and claws brown ash. Inhabits Cayenne.

There is a variety of this bird which is rather less than the former, and differs in having the belly white, instead of yellow; the end half of the tail-feathers white, separated obliquely, but indented with the other colours, as in the common variety.

INDIAN CURUCUI.

(Trogon indicus.)

TR. *nigricans*, *supra* *ferugineo-maculatus*; *subtus* *flavescens nigricante fasciatus*; *capite* *vigro alboque striato*; *cauda longissima fasciata*.

Dusky Curucui, with ferruginous spots above; beneath yellowish striped with dusky; head black with white stripes; tail very long and barred.

Trogon indicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 201. 9.

Indian Curucui. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 94.

BEAK blueish, very much hooked; head and neck black, striped with white; from the corners of the mouth, just beneath the cheeks, a whitish streak; back and wings dusky, marked with round rusty spots; breast and belly yellowish white, barred with dusky; tail very long, wedge-shaped, and crossed with narrow dusky bars; legs ash-colour.

Dr. Latham, from whose celebrated work we have taken the description of this bird, says it inhabits India, and is called by the natives *Bungummi*.

NARINA CURUCUI.

(Trogon Narina.)

TR. *Superne viridis; abdomine coccineo.*Mas. *Capite, dorso, collo, gula, jugulo, pectore tectricibusque viridibus, his postice cinereis; remigibus nigris externe albolimbatis.*Fæm. *Gula, jugulo, tectricibusque brunucis; abdomine antice cinerascete.*

Curucui above green; with a red belly.

Male, with the head, neck, back, throat, jugulum, breast, and wing-coverts green; which last are greyish behind; quills black, bordered externally with white.*Female*, with the throat, jugulum, and wing-coverts brown; abdomen in front cinerascete.Le Coucoucoucou Narina. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. 5. 228. male. 229. female.*

THE male has the head, neck, back, legs, wings, and tail-coverts green; large wing-coverts cinereous, beautifully rayed and speckled with zigzag marks of blackish; the great quills black with broad white margins; breast, belly, and under parts of the tail red; the four middle feathers of which are of a length, and of a beautiful green colour; feet yellowish; eyes reddish; female much less than the male, greenish brown on the head, back part of the neck and upper part of the tail; throat and under part of the neck and breast reddish brown; belly rose-coloured; wing quills sooty black with white edges; great coverts less rayed than those of the male; eyes brown.

In the young state the male has the large wing-coverts reddish, and the quills of the wings brownish black, with white sides; and the female has less of the reddish colour than the male, the hinder part of the neck and the breast is red.

Le Vaillant, to whom we are indebted for the figure and description of this bird, informs us that it is an inhabitant of *Caffraria*, and the country of *Auteniquoi* to the river *Gamtoo*, and that the name *Narina* in the Hottentot language signifies a flower.

This species builds its nest in the holes of trees, in which the female deposits four nearly round eggs, and during the time of her incubation the male has a melancholic note, at all other times he is silent.

RED-BELLIED CURUCUI.

(Trogon Curucui.)

TR. *viridi-aureus*, *subtus fulvo-miniaceus*; *gula nigra*, *tectricibus alarum rectricibusque tribus extimis albo nigroque fasciatis*.

Golden-green Curucui, of a fulvous red beneath; throat black; wing-coverts and the three exterior tail-feathers white striped with black.

Trogon Curucui. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 167. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 403.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 198. 1.

Trogon *brasiliensis viridis*. *Bris.* 4. 173. 4.—*Ger. Orn.* 2. 53. 187.

Couroucou à ventre rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 287. 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 452.

Red-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 485. 1.

β. griseo-cinereis viridi-nitens; *abdomine postice rubro*; *cauda longiore*.

Greyish cinereous, with a green gloss; abdomen red behind; tail long.

Couroucou à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 88.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 737.

Trogon Curucui. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 198. 1. *γ*.

Red-bellied Curucui. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 486. 1. *β*.

RATHER less than a Magpie; length ten inches and a half; beak pale yellow; the under mandible armed with stiff black bristles, and both eyelids the same; irides golden; head, neck, upper part of the breast, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts shining green, with a blue gloss in certain lights; throat black; wing-coverts blueish grey, marked with many undulating black lines; quills black, with part of the shafts white; the breast,



RED-BELLIED CURUCUI.

belly, sides, and under tail-coverts of a beautiful red: the thighs blackish: upper surface of the tail green, similar to the back, except the three outer feathers, which are blackish, and crossed with narrow transverse lines of grey; tail itself wedge-shaped: legs brown. The female is said by Buffon to differ in having those parts, which are of a fine brilliant green in the male, black grey, and entirely without gloss: the undulating lines on the wings are also less conspicuous: and three of the outer tail-feathers have the webs marked with black and white: the upper mandible is not yellow, but brown, and the red colour does not extend so high on the breast.

This bird is said to vary very much, and Marcgrave mentions one which had the wing-coverts plain brown: the bill ash-coloured, irides saffron-coloured, and without the bare spot under the eye mentioned by Brisson in his description.

There is another variety described and figured by Buffon: the beak of which is exactly, similar both in shape and colour: but the whole bird is of a cinereous grey, with very slight traces of green gold, on a close inspection, especially on the back and middle tail-feathers: the lower part of the belly and vent only are red: and the tail itself very long, having the outer webs of the three lateral feathers and the tips plain white: the three outer quills are also marked with black and white on the exterior webs.

This is a very solitary bird, being found only in the thickest forests, and in the pairing time there

are never more than two found together, at which time the male has a very melancholy note (by which his haunts are discovered) which is never uttered at any other time than while the female is sitting, for instantly on the young making their appearance, he becomes again perfectly mute. They begin to pair in April, and build in the hole of a rotten tree, laying three or four white eggs, about the size of Pigeon's, on the decayed dust, which if there does not happen to be any already in the hole, they are said to procure by bruising the sound wood into powder, by means of their bill, which being very strong and powerful they easily effect. During the incubation of the female, the male supplies her with food, and by his song helps to pass away the time, which might otherwise seem too long. The young when first hatched, are quite destitute of feathers: the head is very large and out of proportion, and the legs too long: the old birds feed them with small worms, caterpillars and insects, and when able to shift for themselves, desert them and return to their solitary haunts, till August or September; when they are again instinctively prompted to produce another brood.

These birds are called at *St. Domingo*, *Le Ca-leçon rouge*, and in other islands, *Demoiselle*, or *Dame Angloise*, in which places it has been tried in vain to tame them, as they refuse to eat, and die in consequence. They are likewise found at Cayenne, Peru, Brasil, and Mexico.

BUCCO. BARBET.

Generic Character.

Rostrum, robustum, acutum, lateribus compressis, usque ad oculus hyans, ad apicem emarginatum et incurvatum, ad basin barbatum aut penninis duriusculis obtectum.

Beak strong, pointed, compressed laterally, covered with strong bristles or bearded at the base, the apex emarginate and incurved; the gape reaching below the eyes.

Nares pennis recumbentibus obtectæ.

Nostrils covered with recumbent feathers.

Pedes scansorii.

Feet formed for climbing.

THE birds of this genus are all inhabitants of Africa, and the warmer parts of Asia and America; their head is very large, their bills strong and nearly straight, almost covered with bristles, tail-feathers generally ten. They are a solitary stupid race, mostly living in sequestered forests; their principal food is insects.

Wings simple, or without a spur at the shoulder.

BEAUTIFUL BARBET.

(*Bucco maynanensis*.)

Bu. viridis, capite gulaque rubris. cæruleo-marginatis; jugulo pectoreque flavo; abdomine antice rufescente, postice fusco maculato; remigibus interne fuscescentibus.

Green Barbet, with the head and throat red margined with blue: jugulum and breast yellow; abdomen in front rufescent, behind spotted with fuscous; quill-feathers internally brownish.

Bucco maynanensis. Briss. 4. 102. 5. t. 7. f. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 203. 4.

Bucco elegans. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 406.

Le beau Tamatia. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 98.

Barbu de Maynás. Buff. Pl. Enl. 330.

Beautiful Barbet. Lath. Syn. 2. 498. 4.

THIS bird is the size of a Sparrow: length about five inches and three quarters: beak near an inch long, of an ash-colour, with the edges and tip of a yellowish white: top of the head, sides, and throat, red, edged with light blue: at the corners of the mouth is a streak of light blue, which separates the red on each side: the upper parts of the body and tail are green: the latter wedge-shaped and consisting of ten feathers: the quills are brown, with the outer edges green: the fore part of the neck and breast deep yellow: on the lower part of the breast is a large red spot; the rest beneath yellowish white, spotted longitudinally with green: the legs and claws ash-colour.

Is found in the country of Maynas, on the borders of the river Amazon, in South America, and is much more lively than most of its kind, as well as more agreeable in its shape, not being so clumsily made, and more beautiful in its general appearance.

YELLOW-THROATED BARBET.

(*Bucco philippensis*.)

Bu. viridis, subtus flavicans olivaceo maculatus: gula capiteque lateribus flavis; vertice juguloque rubris.

Green Barbet, beneath yellowish spotted with olive; throat and sides of the head yellow; top and jugulum red.

Bucco philippensis. Bris. 4. 99.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 407.—

Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 203. 7.—*Cuv. des an.* 234. 1.

Barbu à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 102. 5.

Barbu des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 331.

Yellow-throated Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 500. 7.

LENGTH five inches and a half: the beak brown, rather thick, and almost an inch in length: the top of the head, as far as the crown, red; the rest of the head, with the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dull green: on each side of the head is a large yellow spot, in the middle of which the eye is placed: the throat and fore part of the neck are yellow: on the upper part of the breast is a transverse broad band of red: the rest of the under parts dirty yellow: longitudinally streaked with dull green: the legs yellowish, claws brown. The female differs from the male in

having no red on the head and breast; and the spot in which the eyes are placed, with the breast, and fore part of the neck, are yellowish white. Inhabits the Philippine islands.



GREEN BARBET.

(*Bucco viridis*.)

Bu. viridis; capite colloque griseo-fuscis; capite pone oculum utrinque macula alba. . .

Green Barbet, with the head and neck greyish-brown; head with a white spot on both sides near the eyes.

Bucco viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 11. . .

Le Barbu vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 107.

Le Barbu de Mahé. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 870.

Green Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 504. 11.

THIS species is six and a half inches in length: the bill is white, and measures an inch and a half long, and seven lines thick at the base; where the upper mandible is furnished with black bristles: the head and neck are greyish-brown: the feathers of the latter edged with white: there is a white spot both above and beneath the eye: the rest of the bird, except the greater quills, which are brown, is of a beautiful green, but paler on the under side: legs dusky. Inhabits India.

RED-CROWNED BARBET.

(Bucco rubricapillus.)

Bu. viridis, vertice, gulaque coccineis; humeris macula albida; pectore flavo fascia rubra nigro marginata; abdomine albo.

Green Barbet, with the crown and throat scarlet; shoulders with a white spot; breast yellow with a red fascia margined with black; abdomen white.

Bucco rubricapillus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 13.

Red-crowned Barbet. *Brown, Ill. t.* 14.—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 505. 14.

ABOUT five inches and a half in length: beak dusky: crown and throat scarlet: a black line on the sides of the head above each eye; and a white spot above each shoulder: back and wing-coverts green: primary feathers dusky, breast yellow, with a short transverse band of black, and another of red in the middle: belly white: tail green; the exterior feathers dusky: legs red. Inhabits Ceylon.

YELLOW-CHEEKED BARBET.

(Bucco zeylanicus.)

Bu. viridis; capite colloque pallide fuscis; genis flavis nudiusculis: tectricibus alarum albo maculatis.

Green Barbet, with the head and neck pale fuscous: cheeks yellow and naked: wing-coverts with white spots.

Bucco zeylanicus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 15.

Yellow-cheeked Barbet. *Brown, Ill. t.* 15.—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 506. 15.—*Lath. Sup.* 95.

NEAR six inches in length: beak red: head and neck pale brown, clouded: eyes situated in a naked yellow spot: back pale green: wing-coverts the same, each feather spotted with white in the middle: primary feathers green: interior feathers dusky: belly pea-green: tail green: legs pale yellow.

This species inhabits Ceylon, Batavia, and likewise India: is called by the Cingalese, *Kofforea*. It perches on high trees, cooing like a turtle, but much louder; and from this noise the natives have given it the above name.

AFRICAN BARBET.

(Bucco Africanus.)

*Bu. Remigibus cæruleo aut viridescente nigris.**Mas. Corpore subtus fronteque albidis; vertice, colloque postice nigris; cauda superne cæruleo-nigra; tectricibus viridibus rubro-marginatis.**Fæm. Capite, collo, jugulo, ventrequæ ferrugineis fusco-lunato maculatis; dorso caudaque superne ferrugineis immaculatis.*

Barbet, with the quills of a blue or greenish black.

Male, with the body beneath and the forehead whitish; top of the head and neck behind black; tail above of a blue-black; wing-coverts green with red margins.*Female*, with the head, neck, jugulum, and belly ferruginous with lunulated fuscous spots; back and tail above ferruginous without spots.*Cuculus Afer. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 418.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 217. 34.**Cuculus Madagascariensis major. Briss. 4. 160. 28. t. 15. f. 1.**Le Vourou-driou. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 395. mas.**Le Vouroug-driou. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. 5. 226. mas. 227. female.**Le Grand Coucou de Madagascar. Buff. Pl. Enl. 587. mas. 588. female.—Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 396.**African Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 532. 36. A. male. B. female.*

THIS bird has been considered by many authors as a species of *Cuculus*, but the form of the beak alone, (without descending to other characters,) is sufficient to remove it from thence. The beak of the male is two inches in length, and blackish: head, throat, and neck ash-colour: crown of the head blackish, with a green and copper gloss: from the bill to the eye on each side is a black line: the back, rump, scapulars, and upper wing and tail-coverts,

green, glossed with copper: breast, belly, sides, thighs, under wing and tail-coverts bright grey: greater quills blackish: lesser quills dull green, with a greenish copper gloss: the tail composed of twelve feathers of equal lengths, above copper and green gold, beneath black: legs reddish: claws black. The beak of the female is above two inches in length, and brown: head, throat, and hind part of the neck, transversely striped with brown and rufous: back and rump brown: the upper tail-coverts, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, and under tail-coverts, inclining to rufous, with a blackish spot near the end of every feather: thighs and under wing-coverts plain: lesser wing-coverts brown with rufous tips: greater ones brown on the inner, and dull green on the outer edge, margined and tipped with rufous: quills as in the male, but duller: tail brown above, rather rufous at the tip: legs reddish: claws blackish.

The female of this bird greatly exceeds the male in length, being seventeen inches and a half long, whereas the male is but fifteen.

This species abounds in Caffraria and the adjoining country; the male is called by the natives *Vouroug-driou*, and the female *Cromb*, being by them considered as distinct, in consequence of their great dissimilarity: it is likewise found in Madagascar. Its food consists principally of fruits, but Le Vaillant found in their stomachs the remains of half digested cicadæ, mantides, and locusts.

INDIAN BARBET.

(Bucco Indicus.)

Bu. viridis, subtus albus striis viridibus, capite nigro fronte juguloque rubris; genis, gula maculaque pectoris flavis.

Green Barbet, beneath white striated with green, head black, forehead and front of the neck red; cheeks, throat, and breast with yellow spots.

Bucco Indicus. *Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 14.

Indian Barbet. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 97.

Six inches in length: beak blue, hooked, beset at the base with hairs that exceed the bill itself in length: plumage in general green: forehead red: round the eye and chin yellow: the rest of the head black: body beneath white, streaked with green, reaching on each side of the neck in a crescent, and bordering the yellow chin: below this it is red, and lower is a spot of yellow, except which, the rest of the under part is white: quills dark ash-colour: legs red. Inhabits India, where it is called *Bussen-buddoo*.

LATHAM'S BARBET.

(Bucco Latham.)

Bu. olivaceus, remigibus caudaque obscuris; facie mentoque sub-fusco rufescentibus.

Greenish Barbet, quill-feathers and tail obscure, the face and chin brownish rufescent.

Bucco Latham. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 205. 12.

Buff-faced Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 1. 504. 12. t. 22.

LENGTH six inches: beak pale, covered with bristles at the base, which are longer than the bill itself: the forehead, chin, and sides of the head, round the eyes are of a dull buff colour: the rest of the head and body are of a dark olive green, except the under parts that are rather lighter: wings the same as the back: quills dusky, with green margins; the tail likewise dusky and short: legs and claws yellow.

There is a specimen of this bird in the British Museum, native place unknown.



LATHAMS BARBET.

LITTLE BARBET.

(Bucco parvus.)

Bu. *fulvo-fuscus*, *subtus albidus fusco striatus*; *gula lutea*; *striga suboculari pallida*.

Fulvous-brown Barbet, beneath whitish striated with brown; throat yellow; and with a pale streak beneath the eyes.

Bucco parvus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 407.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 204. 9.

Le petit Barbu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 105.

Barbu du Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 746. 2.

Little Barbet. *Lat. Syn.* 2. 503. 9.

THIS is one of the smallest of the genus, being only four inches in length. The beak is brown; the upper parts of the body blackish-brown with a fulvous tinge; and on the quills and tail a shade of green: the quill-feathers are white on the edges; the under parts of the body are white, marked with brown stripes: the throat yellow: there is a short streak at the angles of the mouth beneath the eye, sometimes whitish, sometimes yellow: the legs are pale red or flesh colour. Inhabits Senegal.

BLACK-THROATED BARBET.

(Bucco niger.)

Bu. niger supra flavo maculatus; sincipite rubro; collo striga bifida, pectore abdomineque albis; remigibus externe flavo-marginatis.

Barbet black above with yellow spots: forehead red: neck with a bifid stripe, with the breast and abdomen white; flag-feathers outwardly margined with yellow.

Bucco niger. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 407.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 204. 8.

Le Barbu de l'isle de Luçon. *Son. Voy.* 68. 34.

Barbu à gorge noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 103.

Black-throated Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 501. 8.

LENGTH seven inches: the beak blackish: the forehead of a fine red: the top, hind part of the head, throat, and neck black: above each eye is a curved stripe of yellow which, as it proceeds downwards, becomes white, and descends in a straight line to the lower part of the neck on each side; under this stripe is a black one, and between this and the throat is a band of white, which is continued, and blends itself with the breast; which is white, as well as the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts; the middle of the back is black, but the side feathers between the back and neck have a yellow spot on each: wing-coverts black; four of them edged with white, and one with yellow, forming a stripe across the wing: beneath this some of the feathers are spotted with

yellow at the ends, below these again there are others margined with yellow : the quills are black, bordered with yellow : the four middle feathers of the tail are black, the rest black, fringed with yellow : the legs are black.

There is a specimen of this bird in the British Museum, said to have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, agreeing with the above description in every respect, except that the rump is of a beautiful yellow. It has been described by Sonnerat, who says it inhabits the Philippine Islands.

RED-FRONTED BARBET.

(*Bucco rufifrons.*)

BU. *Gula, jugulo, pectore colloque postice nigris; fronte rubro; collo utrinque strigis duabus abdomineque albidis; dorso, alis, caudaque flavis nigro variis.*

Barbet with the throat, jugulum, breast and neck behind black; forehead red; neck on both sides with two striæ, and with the abdomen whitish; wings and tail yellow varied with black.

Le Barbu à plastron noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 104.

Barbu du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 688. 1.

Bucco niger β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 204. 8.

THIS species is six inches and a half in length : the beak is black : forehead crimson ; from whence there is a black stripe which passes over the head, and down the back part of the neck to the back : the sides of the head and neck are white, with the

breast; from which to the vent the under parts are white: the white on the sides of the head is diversified, first, by a streak of yellow, which is placed over the eyes, and secondly by an irregular one of black that begins at the base of the upper mandible, and divides the white into two parts, ending on the shoulders: the chin and fore parts of the neck are also black; the upper parts of the body and wings are brown and yellow mixed, the edges of the feathers being generally fringed with yellow: the rump is almost wholly of a pale but bright yellow: the tail is brown with yellow margins: the legs are lead-colour.

This bird is supposed by Dr. Latham to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and to be either the young of *B. niger*, or the other sex, but the form of the bill evidently proves they must be distinct. Its manners are quite unknown.

CAYENNE BARBET.

(Bucco Cayenensis.)

Bu. niger; *pennis margine griseo aureis*; *subtus albo-flavicans*; *fronte gulaque rubris*; *superciliis albis*.

Black Barbet, with the feathers margined with grey gold; beneath whitish yellow; forehead and throat red, above the eyes white.

Bucco Cayenensis. *Bris.* 4. 95. 2. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 405.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 202. 2.

Le Tamatia à tête et gorge rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 96.

Barbu de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 206. 1.

Cayenne Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 495. 2.

LENGTH seven inches: the beak about an inch long, of a dark ash-colour: the forehead and throat are red: top of the head black and grey, with a golden gloss; each feather black in the middle; there is a band of white passing over the eye on each side of the head, almost to the back: sides of the head black: the upper parts of the body black: edges of the feathers grey gold: fore part of the neck, breast and belly, yellowish white, the side sprinkled with cinereous olive, and some of the feathers at the tip marked with black: thighs olive: the lesser wing-coverts black: the greater ones and scapulars blackish, marked on the outside with a yellowish white spot: quills blackish margined with olive on the outer part, and whitish on the inner: the tail cuneiform; olive-brown above, and cinereous beneath: legs and claws cinereous. Inhabits Cayenne, Guiana, and St. Domingo.

BLACK-SPOTTED BARBET.

(Bucco nigro-maculatus.)

Bu. nigricans; *subtus albo-flavescens*; *fronte gulaque rubris*; *collo subtus, pectore et lateralibus maculis nigris*.

Black Barbet; beneath yellowish white; forehead and throat red; lower part of the neck, breast, and sides covered with black spots.

Bucco Cayenensis β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 202. 2.

Bucco Cayenensis naevius. *Bris.* 4. 97. 3. t. 7. f. 4.

Barbu de St. Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 746. 2.

Yellow Woodpecker with black spots. *Edwards*, 333.

Black spotted Barbet. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 496. 2. a.

THIS bird, which is an inhabitant of Cayenne, is described in the Synopsis of Dr. Latham as a variety of *B. Cayenensis*, but upon an accurate examination of two specimens in Mr. Bullock's Museum, it appears entirely distinct: it is about seven inches in length; with the forehead and throat red: top of the head black, the edges of the feathers grey gold; sides of the head, and hind part of the neck black; edges of the feathers whitish: those of the rump also black with grey edges: under parts of the body pale yellow: breast and sides marked with large black spots: thighs olive: wing-coverts and quills not spotted with white as in the last, but similar in other respects: tail, legs, and beak as in it.



BLACK-SPOTTED BARBET.

GREATER PIED BARBET.

(Bucco macrorhynchos.)

Bu. niger; fronte, gula, jugulo, abdomine caudaque apice albis.

Black Barbet, with the forehead, throat, front of the neck, abdomen, and tip of the tail white.

Bucco macrorhynchos. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 406. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 203. 5.Tamatia noir et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 99.Le plus grand Barbu à gros bec. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 689.Greater pied Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 498. 5.

THIS species is remarkable for the size of its beak, which considerably exceeds that of the other species both in length and thickness; it is much hooked, and black: the forehead is white: the crown of the head and nape black; on the front, this colour reaches downward, and nearly surrounds the eye: the forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck with the sides beneath the eye are white, extending in a narrow collar round the nape behind: the lower part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, are black, bordered with dusky white: across the breast is a band of black: the quills and tail are also black; but the feathers of the latter have white tips: the belly and vent white: the sides and thighs black and white mixed; the legs dusky. Found at Cayenne.

LESSER PIED BARBET.

(*Bucco melanoleucos*.)

Bu. niger, fronte, gula, macula scapulari, striga pone oculos, abdomine, caudae apice albis.

Black Barbet, with the forehead, throat, spot on the scapulars, streak behind the eyes, abdomen, and tip of the tail white.

Bucco melanoleucos. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 406.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 203. 6.

Barbu à poitrine noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 688. 2.

Lesser pied Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 499. 6.

LENGTH five inches. The beak rather large in proportion, and bifid at the tip: as in the last, it is adorned with two colours only, viz. black and white, which are however differently disposed: the upper parts are black; with a little mixture of white on the forehead, and likewise a spot on the scapulars: behind the eye is a streak of white: the throat and sides of the neck are white, the front of the neck black: on the breast is a broad band of black, which extends into the white on the sides of the neck, like a crescent: from this to the tail the under parts are white, except on the sides beneath the wings, where there is a mixture of black: the tail is black, tipped with white: the legs dusky. It is probably the young of *B. macrohynchus*. Found at Cayenne.

Dr. Latham mentions having seen a specimen, which instead of a mixture on the forehead, had only a small spot of white: and the white streak

behind the eye was extended downwards on each side of the neck; and some of the outer tail-feathers were white at the base; in other respects it agreed with the above description.

SPOTTED-BELLIED BARBET.

(*Bucco Tamatia.*)

Bu. rufo-fuscus, subtus rufo-albus nigro maculatus; gula fulva; collo lunula rufo nigroque varia; pone oculos macula nigra.

Reddish brown Barbet; beneath of a reddish white spotted with black; throat fulvous; neck with a lunulated collar composed of black and rufous; behind the eyes a black spot.

Bucco Tamatia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 405.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 202. 1.

Barbu à ventre tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 746. 1.*

Spotted-bellied Barbet. *Lath. Syn. 2. 494. 1.—Lath. Sup. 95.*

LENGTH six inches and a half. The beak is fifteen lines long, the upper mandible black, incurved at the extremity, and, seemingly, divided in two at the point; it is half covered with bristles, which arise at the base, and point forwards: the head is large in proportion to the rest of the body; the crown and fore part of the head incline to rufous: on the neck is a collar extending half round, composed of a mixture of black and rufous: behind the eyes on each side of the head, is a black spot: the throat is orange, and the rest of the plumage beneath rufous white, spotted with black; that of the upper part of the body reddish

brown: the legs black: the collar on the neck has sometimes a mixture of white in it, and an obscure whitish line over the eyes is likewise occasionally observed.

This bird is found at Cayenne and Brasil, and called by the French *Agoubue de Terre*. It is a clumsy, ill-made bird, its manners corresponding to its shape, being a solitary, pensive, silent animal, retiring to those places that are most remote from any habitations; being found chiefly in woods, where it fixes upon some low branch well covered with foliage; on this it perches for a long time together, with its immense head leaning on its shoulders, and, as it is very little disposed to action, may easily be killed, as it will suffer itself to be shot at repeatedly without attempting to escape. Its principal food is insects, especially Beetles; the flesh is not very good to eat, although the natives occasionally use it for food.



COLLARED BARBET.

COLLARED BARBET.

(Bucco capensis.)

Bu. rufus, fascia humerali fulva, pectorali nigra; gula ventrequæ albidis; cauda transversim nigro lineata.

Rufous Barbet, with a band on the shoulders fulvous, on the breast, black; throat and belly whitish; tail transversely striated with black.

Bucco capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 168.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 406.

Tamatia à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 97. 4.—*Cuv. Tab. Elem.* 234.

Barbu à collier. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 395.

Collared Barbet. *Lath. Sys.* 2. 497. 3.

• LENGTH seven inches and a quarter: the beak nearly an inch and a half in length, horn coloured: the upper part of the head, the nape, and hind part of the neck rufous, striated with five lines of black: the sides of the head plain rufous: at the lower part of the neck near the back, is a narrow fulvous band, which extends forwards towards the neck, on each side; accompanied by a narrower one of black, which unites to a broader one on the breast; beyond this, the back, wings, and rump, are rufous, striated with black: the throat and fore part of the neck are dirty white: on the breast is a broad band of black: from thence to the vent rufous white; the belly sometimes yellowish: the tail rufous, two inches and a quarter in length, crossed with nar-

row stripes of black: the six middle feathers are equal in length: the three others on each side gradually shorter to the outer one, which is the shortest of all: legs and claws ash-coloured. Found at Guiana, but rarely.

GREAT BARBET.

(*Bucco grandis*.)

Bu. viridis versicolor; remigibus nigro variegatis; capite colloque cyaneis; crisso rufo.

Changeable green Barbet, with the quill-feathers variegated with black; head and neck blue, vent red.

Bucco grandis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 408.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 204. 10.

Grand Barbu de la Chine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 106.

Grand Barbet. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 503. 10.

LENGTH eleven inches: the beak rather more than an inch and three quarters in length, whitish, with the tip black: the base covered with strong black bristles, and about one inch thick: for the most part the plumage is of a fine green, which differs in various parts of the body, as the head and fore parts of the neck incline to blue, according to the disposition of the lights, and the hind part of the neck, with part of the back, are of a chesnut brown: the greater quill-feathers have a mixture of black: and the under tail-coverts are of a fine red: the legs are dusky yellow.

Dr. Latham has described a variety of this species, which he suspects may be the female: it is in length ten inches: beak reddish-brown and stout, with six or eight bristles at the base: the nostrils are also hairy: round the eye bare, and of a reddish colour: general colour of the plumage dull green: the breast and belly pale whitish-green: quills black: tail short, green: legs of a pale yellow. Inhabits China and India, in which latter place it goes by the name of *Honest face*.

Wings armed with a spur at the shoulder.

WAX-BILLED BARBET.

(Bucco calcaratus.)

Bu. niger, subtus cinereus; tectricibus alarum albo marginatis, flexura spinula alba.

Black Barbet, beneath cinereous, wing-coverts margined with white, at the base of the wings a white spur.

Bucco cinereus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 409.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 206. 18.

Corvus australis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 377.

Corvus affinis. Shaw. Zool. 7. 381.

Cuculus tranquillus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 417.

Côcou noir de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 416.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 512.

Cayenne Black Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 403. 40.

Red-billed Crow. Lath. Syn. 1. 403. 40.—Shaw. Zool. 7. 381.

Wax-billed Barbet. Lath. Syn. 2. 507. 17.—Lath. Sup. 96.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: beak one inch and a half in length, compressed on the sides,

and curved the whole length; but most so at the tip: the colour of the bill bright vermillion: nostrils covered with reflected bristles: head, neck, and upper parts of the body dusky black: at the bend of the wing, just within, is a horn-coloured spine, about one-eighth of an inch long, and blunt at the end: lesser wing-coverts mixed with white near the body: breast and belly cinereous: quills and tail dark black, the latter rounded, and composed of ten feathers: legs dusky. Inhabits Cayenne.

This is a very solitary and silent bird, being generally found perched on those trees that grow near water in sequestered places. It was placed by Dr. Latham, in his celebrated ornithological work, under the various genera of *Corvus**, *Bucco*, and *Cuculus*, from not having seen perfect specimens; but corrected in his supplement, having ascertained its proper situation, by the examination of recent and perfect birds, before the publication of that part. Monsieur Vieillot, in his paper to the Linnean Society, proposes it as a genus by the name of *Monadon*.

* A short description of this bird occurs in vol. vii. p. 381 of this work, where it is named the Red-billed Crow, upon Dr. Latham's authority.

POLOPHILUS. COUCAL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> robustum, subincurvatum.	<i>Beak</i> strong, slightly incurved.
<i>Nares</i> rectæ, elongatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> strait, elongate.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices; digitis duobus anticis, exteriore longiore: digitis duobus posterioribus, interne brevioribus ungue longissimo instructo.	<i>Feet</i> simple; two toes pointing forward, the exterior of which is the longest; two toes turning backwards, the interior toe furnished with a very long claw.

THE tail of the birds belonging to this genus consists of ten feathers; the wings are short and rounded; the feathers of the neck and upper part of the body are generally stiff with shining edges. They were first named *Coucal* by Le Vaillant, who was well acquainted with the difference of character which distinguishes this genus from the true *Cuculi*.

The *Coucals* in general form a most beautiful tribe of birds; they reside in woods, feed on insects and fruits; they construct their nests in trees, and (contrary to the manners of *Cuckows*,) bring up their young, from whence their generic name is derived.

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RUFOUS COUCAL.

(Polophilus rufus.)

Po. corpore rufo; ungue postico interno elongato, recto.

Coucal with the body reddish; and the interior hinder claw long and strait.

Le Coucal rufin. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afric. 5. 82. pl. 121.*

THIS very rare species of Coucal was discovered by Le Vaillant, and is described by him in his work on the birds of Africa.

The general colour of the plumage is rufous, all the feathers of the superior parts of the body having a dash or streak of light red or white: the wings are reddish, with the last feathers barred with fuscous, as are those of the upper part of the tail, excepting that the colour is more dark on the outer feathers: tail reddish: the two intermediate feathers with transverse lines of brown: the outer margins of the other quill-feathers lined with the same colour: the beak and feet brownish yellow: eyes light red.

The length of the male is about eleven inches; that of the female much less.

The recent bird smells strongly of putrid wood, from whence it is supposed to nidificate in dead trees. Inhabits Africa.



L. Gifford

RUFIOUS COUCAL.

Male

GIGANTIC COUCAL.

(Polophilus Gigas.)

P. supra rubro-brunneus, pennis medio pallide rufescentibus, transversim fusco-fasciatis; remigibus rufo-fusco et rufo-flavo alternatim fasciatis; rectricibus rufo-cinereis fusco-fasciatis albideterminatis; subtus rufus nigricante fasciatus.

Coucal, of a reddish-brown above, with the middle of the feathers pale rufous, transversely barred with brown; quills alternately barred with rufous-brown and rufous-yellow; tail-feathers rufous-grey, barred with brown, and tipped with white; beneath rufous barred with blackish.

Le Coucal géant. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 86, pl. 223.

THIS is the largest species of Coucal known, being no less than thirty inches in length; the length of the interior hinder claw is two inches.

It inhabits Africa: the hinder part of the head and neck, the wing-coverts, and the back are of a brownish-red colour, bordering on olive: the shaft of each feather is pale red, the feather itself being banded with brownish-black. The tail-quills are reddish-ash colour, banded with brownish-black, and terminated with whitish: the under part of the body is reddish, banded with sooty-black: the beak is brown: the feet and claws blackish. Its economy is unknown.

LATHAMIAN COUCAL.

(Polophilus Latham.)

Polophilus Latham. *Leath. Zool. Mis.* 1. 127. 56.Lathamian Coucal. *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 127.

P. capite, collo, gula, jugulo, pectore, abdomine femoribusque nigris albido-sparsis; dorso alisque rufescentibus, tectricibus fasciis obscuris, remigibus maculis distinctis nigris; cauda nigra lineis transversis subinterruptis, albidis.

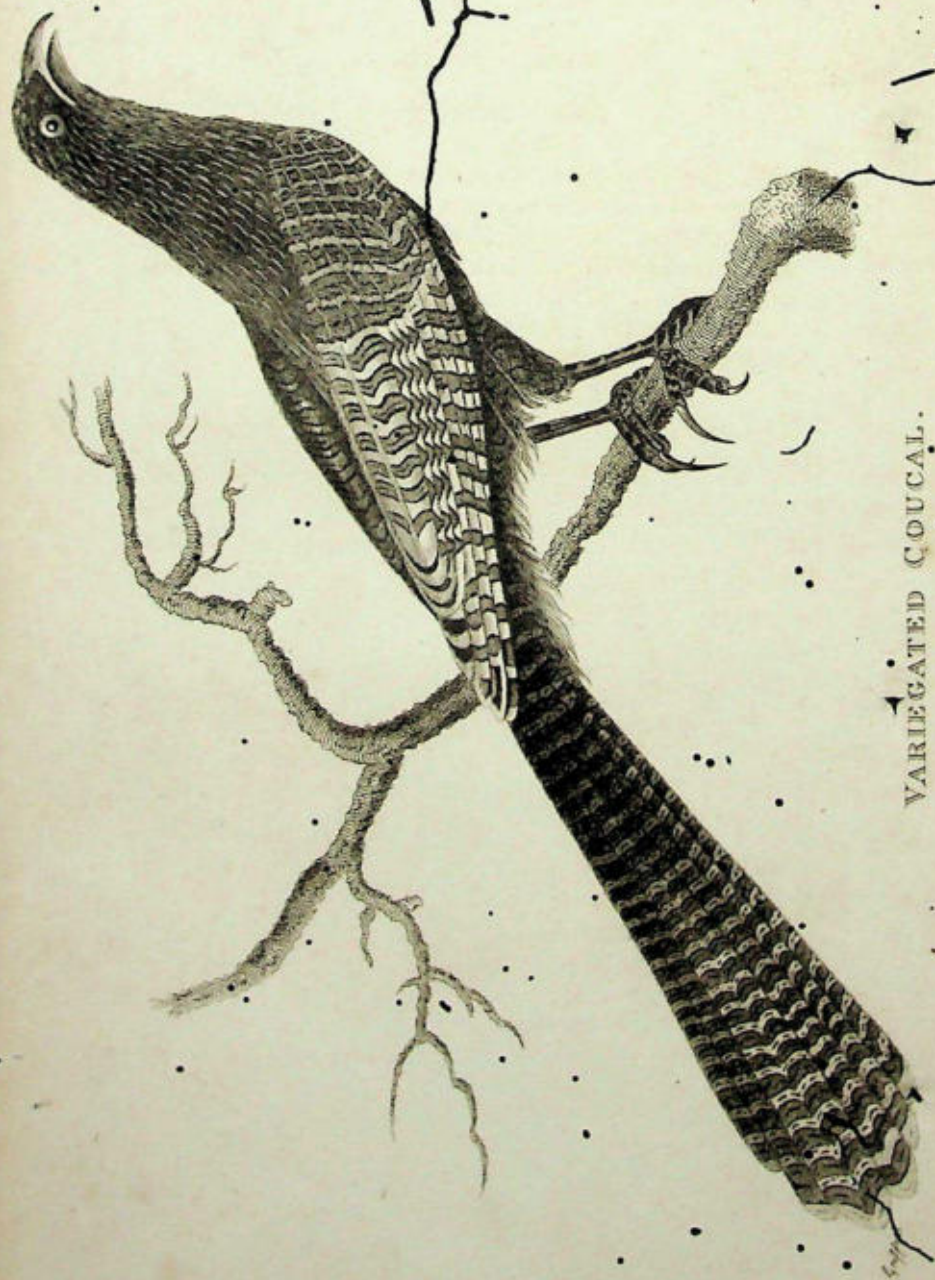
Coucal, with the head, neck, throat, breast, belly, and thighs black, sprinkled with whitish; back and wings reddish, wing-coverts obscurely banded; wing-quills distinctly spotted with black; tail black, with narrow, transverse, somewhat interrupted, whitish bands.

THE only specimen of this species that has occurred is preserved in the British Museum, and is figured and described in the Zoological Miscellany. Its native place unknown.



G. Gould

LATHAMIAN COUCAL. . .



VARIEGATED COUCAL.

VARIEGATED COUCAL.

(Polophilus variegatus.)

P. rufo, flavo nigroque variegatus; dorso postice nigro; cauda nigra supra transversim variegato fasciato.

Coucal variegated, with rufous, yellow, and black; hinder part of the back black; tail black above, with transverse variegated bands.

Polophilus variegatus. *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 116. 51.

Variegated Coucal. *Leach. Zool. Mis.* 1. 117.

Of this beautiful species we have taken the description given in the Zoological Miscellany by Dr. Leach. The native place is unknown, but the specimen alluded to is preserved in the British Museum, and is about eighteen inches in length.

PHEASANT COUCAL.

(Polophilus Phasianus.)

P. rufō, flavo nigroque variegatus: capite, collo, gula, jugulo, pectore, dorso abdomineque nigris; cauda nigra supra fasciis transversis albidis, interruptis, punctatis.

Coucal, variegated with yellow, black, and rufous: head, neck, throat, breast, back, and belly, black; tail black above, with transverse interrupted punctated bands.

Cuculus Phasianus. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 4.*

Pheasant Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II. 137. 9.*

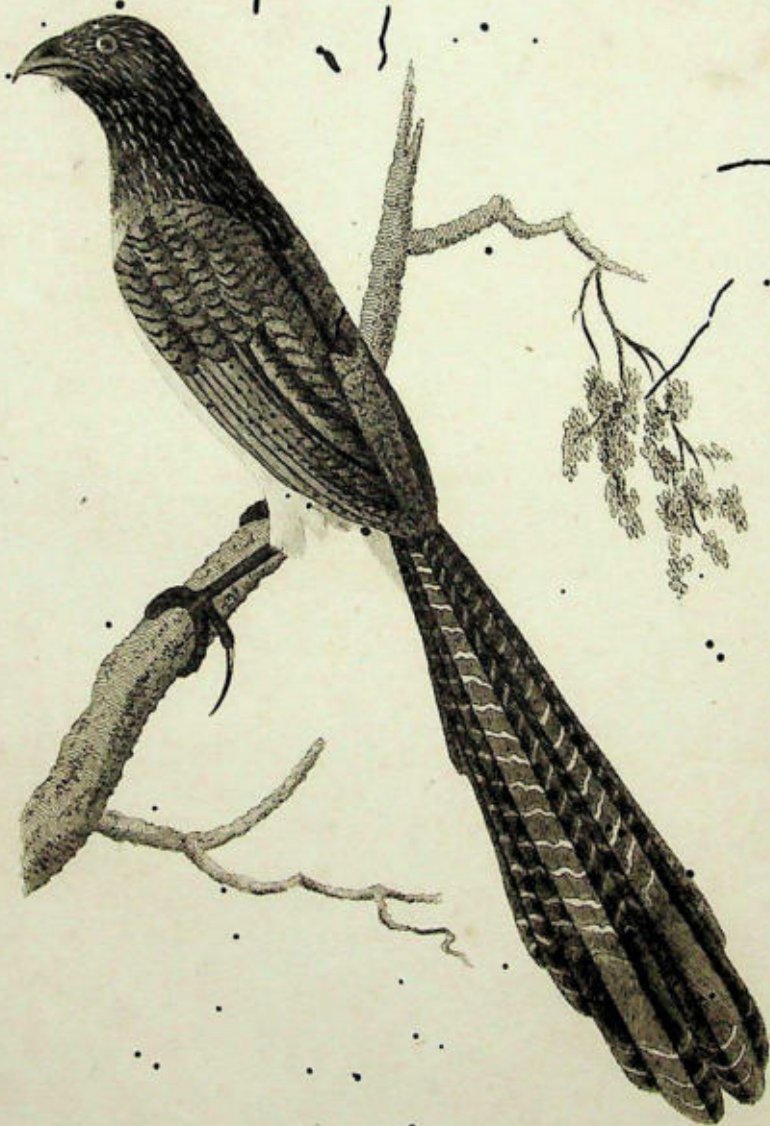
Polophilus Phasianus. *Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 116. 46.*

THIS beautiful species is an inhabitant of New Holland, and is about seventeen inches in length: the beak, head, neck, and all the under part of a blackish colour: the whole of the back and wings varied with rufous, yellow, brown, and black: the tail is long, and barred with the same colour: legs dusky black: the toes, like the rest of the genus, having the hind claws long.

It is called in New Holland the *Pheasant Cuckow*.



PHEASANT COUCAL.



G. S. Gifford

.. WHITE-BELLIED COUCAL.

WHITE-BELLIED COUCAL.

(Polophilus leucogaster.)

P. capite, collo, gula, jugulo pectoreque nigris, scapis albedo notatis, pennis nigro rufoque alternatim fasciatis; ventre albedo; dorso flavo, albedo nigroque alternatim fasciato; femoribus luteis; cauda nigra transversim albedo lineata.

Coucal, with the head, neck, throat, and breast black, the shafts spotted with whitish, the feathers alternately banded with black and rufous; belly whitish; back yellow, alternately banded with black and white; thighs luteous; tail black, with transverse white lines.

Polophilus leucogaster. Leach. Zool. Mis. 1. 117. 52.

White-bellied Coucal. Leach. Zool. Mis. 1. 117.

INHABITS New Holland, and is of the same size as *P. variegatus*, which it very much resembles.

BENGAL COUCAL.

• (Polophilus Bengalensis.)

P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore ferrugineo albo nigroque longitudinaliter striato, abdomine fusco-flavescente, remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus rufis nigro fasciatis.

Coucal with a wedge-shaped tail, ferruginous body longitudinally striated with black and white, abdomen of a yellowish brown, quills and lateral tail-feathers rufous fasciated with black.

Cuculus Bengalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 214. 20.

Lark-heeled Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 525. 19.

BEAK dusky: head, neck, back, and wing-coverts, ferruginous, marked with short white lines, bounded by black, and pointing downwards: abdomen yellowish brown: first and second primary quills plain reddish brown; the others barred with black: tail wedge-shaped, and very long; exterior feathers dusky, with brown tips; the rest marked with black bars, mixed with narrow brown ones: legs black. • Is found in Bengal.

CHINESE COUCAL.

(Polophilus sinensis.)

P. splendide niger; alis rufis nigro fasciatis; abdomine, femoribus rectricibusque nigricantibus albo fasciatis.

Brilliant black Coucal; wings rufous barred with black; abdomen, thighs, and tail-coverts dusky barred with white.

Cuculus Ægyptius. *β. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 17.

Egyptian Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 523. 16. 6.—*Lath. Sup.* 100. 16. B.

THIS species of Coucal, which is described by Dr. Latham, is about nineteen inches and a half in length: beak one inch and a half long, strong, curved and black; nostrils nearly covered with short feathers: head and neck dusky brown; the fore part, as far as the breast, marked down the shafts with indistinct pale spots and bars; hind part plain: wing-coverts deep rufous, obscurely barred with dusky: quills with about twenty alternate bars of rufous and dusky: tail ten inches long, wedge-shaped, the exterior feathers only half the length of the middle ones, and black barred with oblique dusky white lines: belly, thighs, upper and under tail-coverts, dusky, striated with numerous white lines: legs short; the claw on the inner hind toe straight and about one inch in length. Said to inhabit China.

TOLOU COUCAL.

(Polophilus Tolu.)

P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore virescente-atro, alis castaneis, capite collo dorsoque antice nigricantibus rufo striatis.

Coucal with a dark green body; chesnut wings; head, neck, and anterior part of the back blackish with rufous striæ; tail wedge-shaped.

Cuculus Tolu. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 422.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 18.

Cuculus madagascariensis. *Bris.* 4. 138. 16. 13. 2.

Coucou de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 369. 17.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 295. 1.

Long-heeled Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 524. 17.

Le Coucal noiron. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 220.

LARGER than a Blackbird: length fourteen inches and a quarter: beak brown, an inch and a quarter in length: head, throat, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the back, covered with long, narrow stiff feathers, of a blackish colour, with a reddish white stripe down the shaft; those on the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, the same, but have only a longitudinal stripe on each side: lower part of the breast dirty white: lower part of the back, belly, sides, rump, thighs, and tail-coverts greenish black: scapulars and wing-coverts chesnut, shafts of each purplish; quill-feathers chesnut, with brown tips; tail above eight inches long; blackish green above, and black beneath, wedge-shaped; legs and claws black: the claw of the inner toe above three quarters of an inch long. Found at Madagascar, where it is called *Tolou*.

SENEGAL COUCAL.

(Polophilus senegalensis.)

P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore griseo sublus albo, pileo reetricibusque nigricantibus.

Coucal with a wedge-shaped tail; body beneath of a greyish white; upper part of the head, neck, and tail-feathers blackish.

Cuculus senegalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 19.

Coucou de Senegal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 332.

Rufalbin. *Buff.* 6. 370.

Strait-heeled Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 525. 18.

THIS bird is about fifteen inches in length: beak black, fifteen lines long: upper part of the head and neck covered with black feathers that are darkest in the middle: prevailing colour above of a rufous brown, beneath dirty white: cheeks, throat, fore part and sides of the neck, dirty white, with the shafts brightest: under parts of the breast dirty white, with obscure transverse striæ: rump and upper tail-coverts brown, with deep brown transverse striæ: under tail-coverts dirty white, the striæ rather obscure: quills rufous, with brownish tips: tail eight inches long, wedge-shaped, and black: legs and claws greyish brown.

This species inhabits Senegal, and is rather larger than *Cuculus canorus*.

EGYPTIAN COUCAL.

. (Polophilus Ægyptius.)

*P. cauda cuneiformi, corpore viridi-fusco, subtus rufo-albo, capite
cervice caudaque viridi-chalybeis, alis rufis.*

Coucal with a wedge-shaped tail; body dull green, beneath reddish white; head, back of the neck and tail of a beautiful green; wings red.

Cuculus Ægyptius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 420.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 17.

Houhou d'Egypt. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 367.

Coucous des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 369.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 824.

Egyptian Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 522. 16.

BEAK black, an inch and a quarter in length: irides bright red: head and hind part of the neck dull green, with a beautiful gloss, resembling polished steel: upper wing-coverts rufous, inclining to green: quills rufous, terminated with shining green, except the three last, which are entirely of the latter colour, and the two or three preceding them, which are of a mixed colour: back brown, with a green tinge: rump and upper tail-coverts, brown: tail eight inches long, and wedge-shaped, of a beautiful shining green: throat, and under parts of the body, rufous white, palest on the belly: legs blackish; inner hind claw very long.

Buffon mentions a variety which differs merely in having the wings rufous: it may possibly be the male.

Common in the Delta in Egypt, where it is

called by the *Arabs*, *Houhou*; from repeating that word several times together; its principal food is locusts. The male and female are always together, but it is very rare that more than two are seen at one time; they mostly frequent low bushes near running water, being seldom seen on large trees, or on the ground.

 GREEN COUCAL.

(*Polophilus viridis*.)

P. viridi-nigricans, alis rubro fuscis, cauda nigra, ungue postice interiore recto subulato.

Blackish green Coucal, with reddish brown wings, tail black, hinder interior claw awl-shaped and straight.

Cuculus Ægyptius. *γ. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 17.

Ægyptian Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 523. 16. *b.*

Coucou vert d'Antigue. Son. Voy. 121. 80.

Of this species, which is described by Sonnerat, the head, neck, breast, and belly are of a very dull green: wings of a deep red brown: the feathers in general hard and stiff; the webs loose, and each of the beards furnished with shorter ones: irides black: eyelids furnished with hairs like eyelashes: legs black; the inner hind claw more slender than the rest, very long and straight: tail long and black: beak likewise black: this species is very like *P. Ægyptius*, but it is a native of Antigua.

BLUE COUCAL.

(Polophilus cæruleus.)

P. cæruleo-viridis violaceoque versicolor; rostro pedibusque atris; ungue interiore postico brevior.

Coucal of blue green colour changing to violet; beak and legs black: interior hinder claw shorter than is usual in this genus.

Le Coua tait-sou. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 5. 69. pl. 218.

Le tait-sou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. d'Ois.* 6. 391. 18.

Cuculus cæruleus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 418.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 217. 33.

Cuculus madagascariensis cæruleus. *Briss.* 4. 156. 26. 13. 1.

Blue cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 531. 29.

Coucou bleu de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 295. 2.

This Coucal differs from all the other species in having its hinder inner claw comparatively short. Its length is about fourteen inches; the whole plumage is of a beautiful blue green, changing in certain lights to violet; legs and claws black; eyes reddish.

The female is somewhat smaller than the male, and the colours are less vivid.

This bird inhabits the forests of Caffraria and Madagascar, perching on the tops of large trees, and uttering the note *courrrrrrrr-courrrrrrr* often repeated. It feeds principally on fruit.



BLACK COUCAL.

Male.

BLACK COUCAL.

(Polophilus Maurus.)

P. corpore toto atro-nigro (femina ventre nigro); ungue postico interno longissimo flexuoso.

Coucal with the whole body black (belly of the female sooty black); interior hinder claw very long and flexuous.

Le Coucal Nègre. *Le Vail. Ois. Afriq. 5. 84. tab. 222.*

LE VAILLANT discovered this very curious species of Coucal in Caffraria; it frequents deep forests, and perches on the lower branches of trees, often repeating in a plaintive tone the word *cooro*. The sexes are generally found together.

The length of the male is about eleven inches, that of the female somewhat less. The eyes are deep chesnut.

The food of this species is supposed to consist principally of insects, as Le Vaillant found fragments of those animals in the stomach.

The black Coucal builds its nest in hollow trees; the female lays four eggs of a chalky white, on which the male and female sit alternately.

This bird inhabits Caffraria.

PHÆNICOPHÆUS. MALKOHA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum valde robustum,
subincurvatum.

Pedes simplices: digitis duobus
anticis, duobus posticis,
externo longiore.

Caput circa oculos denudatum,
papillatum.

Beak very strong, and slightly
incurved.

Feet simple; two toes pointing
forwards, and two backwards,
the outward toe longest.

Head naked round the eyes,
and warted.

THIS genus is readily distinguished from *Cuculus* by the naked and papillated space that surrounds the eyes, and from *Polophilus* by the structure of the hinder toes.

The head is somewhat square and very thick; the wings rather short, and the tail remarkably long.

RED-HEADED MALKOHA.

(Phænicophæus pyrrhocephalus.)

P. cauda cuneiformi longissima, corpore nigro; pectore abdomineque albis, pileo, genisque coccineis.

Malkoha with a very long wedge-shaped tail, black body, breast and abdomen white, top of the head and cheeks crimson.

Cuculus pyrrhocephalus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 222. 47.

Red-headed Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 544. 44.

THE red-headed Malkoha is sixteen inches long: beak of a greenish yellow, strong and arched: crown and part of the cheeks bright crimson, surrounded by a band of white: hind part of the head and neck black, marked with small white spots: fore part of the neck entirely black: back and wings black: tail very long, unequal, the lower part black; ends white: breast and belly white: legs pale blue.

This species lives on fruits, and is found at Ceylon, where it is called *Malkoha*.

WHITE-BELLIED MALKOHA.

(Phanicophæus leucogaster.)

P. viridi-niger; ventre rectricibusque margine albis; gula juguloque opaco-viridibus; capite circa oculos aurantio.

Malkoha of a greenish black colour; with the belly and tail-feathers margined with white; throat and jugulum dull green; head round the eyes orange.

Le Malkoha. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 90. pl. 224.

MALKOHA leucogaster inhabits Africa; its length is about nine inches; the upper parts are greenish black, but the green becomes gradually more brilliant on the back, and spreads over the coverts of the wings and tail: the wing quills are black, bordered with black green, and are sometimes whitish in their interior edges: the feathers of the neck and throat are of an uniform dull green colour; the under part of the tail, with the feathers of the tibiae, are dirty white; and the naked space surrounding the eyes is orange-coloured.

Magnificent specimens of this bird are said to be preserved in the collections in Paris and Amsterdam.



TRICOLOURED MALKOHA.

TRICOLOURED MALKOHA.

(Phænicophæus tricolor.)

P. obscuro-viridis, nitens; capite cinerascens; jugulo, pectore, ventre caudaque subtus castaneis.

Malkoha shining obscure green; head cinereous; throat, breast, belly, and under parts of the tail chesnut.

Le Malkoha rouverdin. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 92. pl. 225.

WE have introduced this species of Malkoha on the authority of Monsieur Le Vaillant, who described and figured it from the cabinet of M. Temminck of Amsterdam. It is a native of Africa, and may be sufficiently distinguished by the specific character from the two other species. The colour of the naked part surrounding the eyes is probably red.

OPÆTHUS. TOURACO.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, supra convexum, paulo arcuatum, lateratim compressum, a medio ad apicem denticulatum.

Nares plumulis sericeis tectæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.

Beak short, convex above, rather bent, compressed laterally, and denticulated from the middle to the tip.

Nostrils covered with short silky feathers.

Feet simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

THERE is but one species of this genus known, which is a native of Africa, and one of the most beautiful of the birds that are found in that quarter of the globe. It feeds on fruits, is easily tamed; and is said to be capable of turning its exterior hinder toe either backwards or forwards.



AFRICAN TOURACO.

AFRICAN TOURACO.

(Opæthus Africanus.)

Op. capite cristato, corpore viridi-cærulescente, remigibus sanguineis.

Touraco with a crested head, a greenish-blue body, and red quill-feathers.

Cuculus Perra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 419.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 222. 49.

Cuculus guineensis cristatus viridis. *Briss.* 4. 152. 24.

Le Touraco de Guinée. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 601. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 300. 15.

Touraco. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 545. 46.

THE Touraco is thus described: beak shortish; the upper mandible bent; colour reddish-brown; nostrils covered with short recumbent feathers: irides hazel-brown: eyelids surrounded with red caruncles: eye itself of a fiery colour: the head, throat, neck, upper part of the back, breast, part of the belly and the sides are covered with soft silky feathers of a fine deep green: the upper lesser wing-coverts the same: the feathers on the crown lengthened into a crest, which the bird can erect at pleasure; the tip of this crest is whitish: on each side of the head is a black stripe, broadest in the middle, arising at the corners of the mouth, and passing through the eyes to the back of the head; above and beneath this is a narrow line of white: the lower part of the back, rump, upper tail-coverts, scapulars, and greater wing-coverts are blueish-purple: lower part of the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, blackish:

greater quills crimson, with the outer edge and tip margined with black: tail blueish purple: legs and claws cinereous.

This bird is subject to very great variety, so much so, that Buffon imagined there were three species confounded with it, but the characters which he has given are not sufficient to warrant their being considered distinct; from whence we are only inclined to notice them as varieties. One of them is said by him to be a native of Abyssinia, and to have a blackish crest, which hangs behind like a lock; with a brownish tinge on the lower part of its back and tail: another has an upright crest of bright green, with occasionally a mixture of white in it, and margined with white; is found at the Cape of Good Hope: the third variety is merely the young bird.

This latter variety Buffon had in his possession alive for some time, and he was assured that its food was rice, but upon trial it would not touch a grain; and in consequence of not having any thing else offered it, it was on the point of dying, as it had nothing for two or three days but a little sugar and water that was in the cage; but one day seeing some raisins brought upon the table, it shewed a very strong disposition to eat, and some corn was given to it, which it swallowed greedily; it was equally eager for apples, but would scarcely touch oranges; from the above statements it would appear that fruits are its natural food, and the bird has been kept for many months upon that food.

The progressive motion of this bird is not by walking but hopping; it is very lively, and is always in motion, making continually a low and hoarse cry similar to the words *crahu, crahu*: but from time to time it sends out another sharp and strong cry, *co, co, co, co, co, co*, the first accents of which are grave, the others repeated quick and with a loud piercing voice: which latter cry it makes gently to itself when hungry, but very loud when excited, animated, or followed.

Le Vaillant observes, that there are great numbers of Touracos in the country of *Kottniquas*, which are very difficult to shoot, perching only at the extremities of the highest branches of trees, out of gunshot, and rarely suffering any one to come near enough: but are easily caught alive by snares baited with such fruits as are in season; he likewise says they are very fine for eating.

CUCULUS. CUCKOW.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, gracile, subincurvatum.	<i>Beak</i> straight, slender, slightly incurved.
<i>Nares</i> prominulae.	<i>Nostrils</i> prominent, margined.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices*, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis, externo longiore; ungues aequales.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before and two behind, the external toes longest: <i>nails</i> equal.

CUCKOWS, or Cuckoos, feed on larvæ or caterpillars as well as perfect insects. They are remarkable for neglecting their young, the female always depositing her eggs singly in the nests of smaller birds. As soon as the Cuckow is hatched, it begins to throw the other young birds from the nest, which it accomplishes by gently elevating them one by one to the brink of the nest, and jerking them over. The foster parents continue to feed the young Cuckow for some time after it leaves the nest, notwithstanding which it never

* The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious*, or formed for climbing; but, as Dr. Leach observes, the term has been misapplied to this kind of feet, which can be considered merely as simple feet, having two toes before and two behind. The Parrot genus (*Psittacus*) affords a good example of true *scansorious* feet, (*pedes scansorii*).

acquires their notes; whereas, all those birds who possess the faculty of mimicry, or of learning tunes, if hatched under another species of bird, invariably gain their peculiar song, although it is generally combined with their natural notes, affording an admirable example in proof of the existence of innate propensities.

COMMON CUCKOW.

(Cuculus canorus.)

C. capite, gula, collo, jugulo cinereis; pectore ventreque albidus fusco transversim striatis; dorso, alisque nigricantibus; rectricibus nigricantibus externe, intermediisque medio albidomaculatis.

Cuckow, with the head, throat, neck, and jugulum cinereous; breast and belly whitish, transversely striated with fuscous; back and wings blackish; tail-feathers blackish, externally spotted with whitish, the intermediate quills, with their middle spotted with the same colour.

Cuculus canorus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 168. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 96.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 409.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 207. 1.—*Briss.* 4. 105. 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 23.—*Will.* 6. 10. 27.—*Ger. Orn.* 1. 80. 67. 69.—*Jenner in Phil. Trans.* 78. 219.—*Shaw's Zool. Lect.* 1. 60.

Le Coucou vulgaire d'Europe. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 26. 202. male. 203. young.

Coucou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 305.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 811.

Common Cuckow. *Pen. Br. Zool.* 1. 82. 36.—*Arct. Zool.* 2. 266. *A.—Alb.* 1. 8.—*Lewis Br. Birds* 2. 42.—*Id. t. 8. f. 1.* (OVUM).—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 509. *f.*—*Lath. Sup.* 98.—*Don. Br.* 2. 41.—*Pult. Cat. Dorset.* 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 133.—*Bewick, Br. Birds,* 1. 108.

BEAK black, two-thirds of an inch long, and a little bent: yellowish at the base of the under mandible: inside of the mouth red: irides yellow: head and whole upper part of the bird dark ash-colour, darkest on the head: throat, under side of the neck, and upper part of the breast, pale ash, the latter in some inclining to rufous-brown: lower part of the breast and belly white, marked



EUROPEAN CUCKOW.

with transverse undulated black lines: vent buff, marked with a few dusky spots: wings very long, reaching within an inch and a half of the end of the tail: quill-feathers dusky, the inner webs barred with oval white spots: tail wedge-shaped, consisting of ten feathers of unequal length, the two middle ones black, dashed with ash colour, and tipped with white; the rest are black, marked with white spots on each side the shaft: legs short and yellow.

Female rather less, differing in the neck and breast, being of a tawnyish-brown, barred with dusky: wing-coverts marked with light ferruginous spots; markings on the tail and quills like the male, excepting that the edges of the spots incline to reddish-brown.

The young Cuckow differs very much from the adult; we shall take the liberty of extracting the description from Montagu's Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary: "Irides greyish: the whole upper part of the plumage is a mixture of dusky-black and ferruginous, in transverse bars, except the forehead, and a patch on the back of the head, which is white; and the tips of the scapulars are pale: the feathers of the whole under parts are sullied white, with distant sullied bars of dusky-black; in general each feather possesses two or three bars: the sides of the neck and breast tinged with rufous: the lateral feathers of the tail, and inner webs of the quills, more or less barred with white: the coverts of the tail are unusually long, dashed with cinereous, and slightly tipped with white."

Length fourteen inches: weight about five ounces.

Le Coucou roux of Brisson is merely a variety of the young bird, having the upper parts varied with rufous, where the other is white.

This bird appears in our country early in the spring, and makes the shortest stay with us of any bird of passage; generally appearing in April, (although it is sometimes seen the latter end of March), and remaining till the beginning of July. Mr. Pennant* gives two instances of its being heard in February; one in 1769 on the fourth of that month; the other in 1771 in the latter end of the same; but were heard no more afterwards, being probably killed or rendered torpid by the cold: The Cuckow is silent for some time after his arrival; and his pleasant, though uniform note, is a call to love, and used only by the male, who generally sits perched on some dead bough of a tree, repeating his song, which he loses as soon as the breeding season is over, which is about the end of June.

The note of the Cuckow is in all countries used in a reproachful sense. Shakspeare says it is

“ — a note of fear,
Unpleasing to the married ear †.”

And again,

“ The plain song Cuckoo grey,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer nay ‡.”

* Brit. Zool. 1. p. 233.

† Love's Labour's lost.

‡ Midsummer Night's Dream.

Dr. Latham mentions having twice heard the Cuckow call in the night; the same circumstance happened again to him on the 10th May, 1783, between eleven and twelve at night, but he observed it was bright moonlight each time.

On the natural history of this singular bird, we have a very curious paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788, part 2, article 14, by Dr. Jenner. "The first appearance of Cuckows in this country is about the 17th of April. The song of the male, which is well known, soon proclaims its arrival. The song of the female (if the peculiar notes of which it is composed may be so called) is widely different, and has been so little attended to, that, perhaps, few are acquainted with it: the cry of the Dab-chick bears some resemblance to it. Unlike the generality of birds, Cuckows do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, she is often attended by two or three males, who seem to be earnestly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance till the middle of summer, the nests of the birds selected to receive her eggs are to be found in great abundance; but, like the other migrating birds, she does not begin to lay till some weeks after her arrival.

"It is on all hands allowed that the Cuckow does not hatch her own eggs; for which different reasons have been given, as will be afterwards noticed. The Hedge-sparrow, the Water-wagtail, the Titlark, the Redbreast, the Yellow-hammer, the Green-linnet, or the Whinchat, is generally

the nurse of the young Cuckow*. It may be supposed that the female Cuckow lays her eggs in the absence of the bird in whose nest she intends to deposit it: as it has been known that on sight of one of these, a Redbreast and its mate jointly attacked her on approaching the nest, putting her to flight; and so effectually drove her away, that she did not dare to return. Among the birds above-mentioned, it generally selects the three first, but shews a much greater partiality to the Hedge-sparrow. This last commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time (generally after she has laid one or two) the Cuckow contrives to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the Hedge-sparrow. This intrusion often occasions some discomposure, for the old Hedge-sparrow, whilst she is sitting, not unfrequently throws out some of her own eggs, and sometimes injures them in such a way that they become addle; so that it more frequently happens that only two or three Hedge-sparrows eggs are hatched with the Cuckow's than otherwise. But whether this be the case or not, she sits the same length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the Cuckow's egg requiring no longer incubation than her own."

"When the Hedge-sparrow has sat her usual time, and disengaged the young Cuckow, and

*Buffon enumerates at least twenty sorts of nests in which they have been known to deposit their eggs.

some of her own offspring from the shell, her own young ones, and such of her eggs that remain unhatched, are soon turned out, the young Cuckow remaining possessor of the nest, and sole object of her future care. The young birds are not previously killed, nor are the eggs demolished, but all are left to perish together, either entangled about the bush which contains the nest, or lying on the ground under it."

"The early fate of the young Hedge-sparrows is a circumstance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong causes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have supposed the parent Cuckow the author of their destruction; while others, as erroneously, have pronounced them smothered by the disproportionate size of their fellow-nestling. Now the Cuckow's egg being not much larger than the Hedge-sparrow's, it necessarily follows, that at first there can be no great difference in the size of the birds just burst from the shell. Of the fallacy of the former assertion also I was some years ago convinced, by having found that many Cuckows eggs were hatched in the nest of other birds after the old Cuckows had disappeared; and by seeing the same fate then attend the nestling sparrows as during the appearance of old Cuckows in this country." But before he enters on the facts relating to the death of the young Sparrows, our author proceeds to state various examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young Cuckow; a point which had been con-

troverted by the Hon. Daines Barrington, and disbelieved by others*. For these, however, as it would exceed our limits, we refer to the original paper.

The mode by which the young Cuckow contrives to eject the native possessor of the nest is highly curious. The little animal, with the assistance of its rump and wings, contrives to get the young sparrow (or other bird) upon its back, and making a lodgment for the burden, by elevating its elbows, clammers backwards with it up the side of the nest till it reaches the top, where, resting a moment; it throws off its burden with a jerk, and quite disengages it from the nest; it then remains for a little time in that situation, and feels about with the extremities of its wings, to be convinced that the business is properly executed, after which it drops into the nest again.

* Barrington in his memoir informs us, that while the Rev. W. Stafford was one day walking in Blossopdale, Derbyshire, he saw a Cuckow rise from its nest, which was on the stump of an old tree that had been felled some time, and nearly resembling the colour of the tree; in this nest were two young Cuckows, one of which he fastened to the ground by means of a peg and line, and for a few days very frequently beheld the old Cuckows feed them. He also mentions two other instances of a similar nature, one within four miles of London, the other on the south-west coast of Merionethshire.

Darwin in his *Zoonomia* also mentions an instance of a Cuckow taking care of its young, communicated to him by Mr. Wilmot, of Morley, in Derbyshire, who observed a Cuckow for some time on its nest, before and after its eggs were hatched, and also bringing food to the young ones, to whom it shewed more attachment than most birds.

Dr. Jenner made several experiments on different nests, by repeatedly putting in an egg to the young Cuckow, which was always disposed of in the same manner. It is very remarkable, that nature seems to have provided for this singular disposition of the Cuckow, in its formation at this period; for, unlike every other newly hatched bird, its back, from the scapulæ downwards, is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle, which seems intended by nature for the purpose of giving a more secure lodgment to the egg of the Hedge-sparrow, or its young one, while the young Cuckow is employed in removing either of them from the nest. When it is about twelve days old, this cavity is quite filled up, the back assumes the shape of nestling birds in general, and at that time its disposition for turning out its companion entirely ceases. The smallness of the Cuckow's egg, which, in general, is less than that of the House-sparrow, seems to account for her depositing it in the nests of such small birds as those before mentioned. If it was deposited in the nest of a bird that produced a larger egg, and consequently a larger nestling, the design most likely would be frustrated; the young Cuckow would be unequal to the task of becoming sole possessor of the nest, and might fall a sacrifice to the superior strength of its antagonist.

Several experiments have been made to ascertain whether the Cuckow destroys or eats the eggs which she finds in the nest in which she deposits her own; the result proved the contrary, (as has been mentioned before); and in case the

number of eggs proves too much for the little nurse to brood conveniently, she frequently destroys one after another, and sometimes even the Cuckow's; and on the contrary the bird often proves a mother and step-mother at the same time, by bringing into life the whole brood.

It appears rather extraordinary that two Cuckow's eggs* should be deposited in the same nest, as the young one produced from one of them must inevitably perish: yet two instances of this kind fell under the observation of Dr. Jenner, one of which he thus relates: "June 27, 1787, two Cuckows and a Hedge-sparrow were hatched in the same nest this morning; one Hedge-sparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after a contest began between the Cuckows for the possession of the nest, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon; when one of them, which was somewhat superior in size, turned out the other, together with the young Hedge-sparrow and the unhatched egg. This contest was very remarkable. The combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other several times nearly to the top of the nest, and then sunk down again, oppressed by the weight of its burden, till at length, after various efforts, the strongest prevailed, and was afterwards brought up by the Hedge-sparrows."

The principal circumstance relating to the Cuckow, in the opinion of the naturalist, is, why

* When that has been the case they were certainly deposited by different birds.

it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs; and rear its own young like other birds? There is no apparent reason why this bird, in common with others, should not perform all these several offices, as it is in every respect perfectly formed for collecting materials and building a nest. Neither its external shape nor internal structure prevent it from incubation, nor is it by any means incapacitated from bringing food to its young. It would be quite needless to enumerate the various opinions of authors from Aristotle to the present time respecting this subject. Those of the ancients appear to be either visionary or erroneous; and the attempts of the moderns towards its investigation have been generally confined within very narrow limits: for they have gone but little further in their researches than to examine the constitution and structure of the bird; and having found it possessed of a capacious stomach, protruding much beyond the *sternum*, concluded that the pressure upon this part, in a sitting posture, prevented incubation. They have not considered that many of the birds which incubate have stomachs analogous to those of Cuckows. The stomach of the Owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almost as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they considered that the stomachs of nestlings are always much distended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their confinement to the nest, supports, in a great measure, the weight of the whole body: whereas, in a sitting

bird; it is not nearly so much pressed upon, for the breast in that case fills up the cavity of the nest; for which purpose, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted. These observations sufficiently show that the Cuckow is not rendered incapable of sitting through any peculiarity either in the situation or formation of the stomach.

In considering the causes of these singularities, Dr. Jenner suggests the following as the most plausible: "The short residence this bird is allowed to make in the country where it is destined to propagate its species; and the call that nature has upon it, during that short residence, to produce a numerous progeny;" which may be as good a reason as any that have been given; for the Cuckow generally makes its appearance here about the middle of April, and the egg is not ready for incubation till some weeks after its arrival, seldom before the middle of May. A fortnight is taken up by the sitting-bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the nest before it flies, and the foster-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period; so that if a Cuckow should be ready with an egg much sooner than the time pointed out, not a single nestling, even one of the earliest, would be fit to provide for itself before its parent would be instinctively directed to seek a new residence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for the old Cuckows take their final leave of this country the first week in July.

The growth of the young Cuckow is extremely rapid; it has a plaintive chirp, which is not learned from its foster-parent; and it never acquires the adult note during its stay here. A fierceness of disposition shews itself long before it leaves the nest; for when irritated it assumes the manners of a bird of prey, and pecks with great vehemence at any thing presented to it, often making a chuckling noise like a young hawk; there seems to be no precise time fixed for their departure. Dr. Jenner believes they go off in succession, as soon as they are capable of taking care of themselves; for although they stay here till they become nearly equal in size and growth of plumage to the old ones, yet in this very state the fostering care of the Hedge-sparrow is not withdrawn from them. Dr. Latham imagines some of the young ones may stay over the winter, which is the occasion of their having been heard in February.

It is supposed there are more male Cuckows than females: since two are often seen in dispute where a third has been in sight; which, no doubt, was of the opposite sex. Mr. Pennant observed, that five male birds were caught in a trap in one season; and Dr. Latham says that, "out of at least half a dozen that I have attended to, my chance has never directed me to a female; and it is to be wished that future observers may determine whether our observations have risen only in chance, or are founded on general circumstances." He believes that the males are more liable to be shot, their note directing the gunner where to

take aim, while the female is secured by her silence.

Cuckows may be, and often are, brought up tame, so as to become familiar. They will eat in this state bread and milk, fruit, insects, eggs, and flesh either cooked or raw; but in a state of nature chiefly live on caterpillars of the smooth kind, though they have frequently been dissected with their *stomachs* full of the hairy larvæ of various Bombycides*. Some have fed on vegetable matter, beetles, and small stones. When fat, they are said to be as good eating as a Land-rail. The French and Italians eat them to this day. The ancient Romans admired them greatly as food; and Pliny says that there is no bird which can be compared to them for delicacy.

Some imagine the Cuckow remains in this country hidden in hollow trees, in a torpid state, during the winter. In support of this opinion, Willoughby relates the following story. "The servants of a gentleman in the country, having stacked up, in one of the meadows, some old, dry, rotten willows, thought proper on a certain occasion to carry them home. In heating a stove, two logs of this timber were put into the lower part, and fire was applied as usual. But soon, to the great surprise of the family, was heard the voice of a Cuckow chirping from under the stove. Wondering at so extraordinary a cry in winter time, the

* *Lasiocampa Rubi*, (*Fox moth*): *L. Quercus*, (*Oak-egg-moth*): and *L. potatoria*, (*Drinker moth*).

servants drew the willow logs from the furnace, and in the midst of one of them saw something move; when taking an axe, they opened the hole, and, thrusting in their hands, first they plucked out nothing but feathers; afterwards they got hold of a living animal, and this was the Cuckow that the fire had waked. It was, indeed, brisk and lively, but wholly naked and bare of feathers, and without any winter provision in its hole."

Mr. Bewick also informs us that a few years ago a young Cuckow was found in a torpid state, in the thickest part of a close furze bush. When taken, it soon exhibited signs of life, but was quite destitute of feathers. Being kept warm, and carefully fed, it grew and recovered its coat. In the following spring it made its escape; and in flying across the river Tyne was heard to utter its usual cry.

To assert as a general fact, that the Cuckows remain torpid in this country during the winter, because a few instances are recorded of their having been found in this state, would be both presumptuous and absurd. It is very probable that these accidental occurrences have arisen from their being young birds, that had not been strong enough to leave us at the usual time of migration, and had therefore sought for shelter and warmth in the places where they are said to have been discovered.

According to Dr. Jenner, there is often found in the stomach of the young Cuckow a round ball, which varies from the size of a pea to that of a

nutmeg, and is apparently composed of horse-hair : he conjectures it must have been swallowed whilst a nestling, from its similarity to the inside of the nests of those birds that generally rear it. In the stomachs of old Cuckows are also found balls of hair, which evidently proceed from the larvæ it feeds on.

In migrating, the major part of these birds are supposed to go into Africa ; since they are observed to visit the island of Malta twice in a year in their passage backwards and forwards, as is supposed, to that part of the world. The Cuckow is well known also in Aleppo. It is said to be common in Sweden, but not to appear so early by a month as with us ; they are likewise found in Russia ; and Dr. Latham mentions his having seen a specimen brought from Kamtschatka, and a drawing of one from India.



WHITE-THROATED CUCKOW.

WHITE-THROATED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus gularis.)

C. capite, collo, jugulo, pectore, dorsoque griseis; gula albida; ventre albido transversim nigricante-fasciato; rectricibus griseis medio albo-maculatis.

Cuckow with the neck, head, jugulum, and back grey; throat whitish; belly whitish transversely banded with blackish; tail-quills grey, with the middle of each feather spotted with white.

Le Coucou vulgaire d'Afrique. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 20. pl. 200. mas. pl. 201. junior.

THIS species has by most naturalists been confounded with the common Cuckow; the exact distinctions were first pointed out by Le Vaillant, who has figured the young and old state of both species in his splendid work on the African birds. The specific characters here given will enable the ornithologist to distinguish the two species in the old state from each other: in the younger state the distinctions are even more apparent; that of the white-throated Cuckow having the ground colour of the whole upper part, together with the throat and neck, reddish; the belly being whitish with blackish transverse bands, whereas the whole of the under side in the common species is whitish transversely banded with blackish.

SOLITARY CUCKOW.

(Cuculus solitarius.)

C. subgriseo-nigricante-brunneus; jugulo pectoreque subrufo-castaneis bruno transversim fasciatis; ventre pallidiore transversim fasciato; rectricibus maculis externis apiceque albis.

Cuckow of a greyish-brownish black; with the jugulum and breast of a subrufous chesnut, transversely fasciated with brown; belly paler with transverse fasciæ; tail-feathers externally spotted with white, and the tips likewise white.

Le Coucou solitaire. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 36. pl. 206. mas.

THIS Cuckow is named solitary from the circumstance of not more than one male and female occurring in a very extensive district.

The male perches on the large branches of trees, uttering the note *ku-ah-ach*.

It inhabits Caffraria and Madagascar: the eggs, according to Le Vaillant, are whitish-red, speckled with light brown.

*Gifford*

SOLITARY CUCKOW.

Male.



CAPE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus capensis.),

C. viridi-fuscus, collo subtus tectricibusque alarum rufis, corpore subtus albo nigro transversim lineato, cauda rufa apice alba.

Green-brown Cuckow, with the neck and wing-coverts rufous; body beneath white, transversely striated with black; tail rufous, with a white tip.

Cuculus capensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 410.—*Lat. Ind. Orn.* 1. 208. 2.

Coucou du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 353.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 390.

Cape Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 593. 2.

RATHER smaller than the common Cuckow: beak deep brown: irides yellow: the upper part of the body greenish brown: throat, cheeks, fore part of the neck, and upper wing-coverts of a dark rufous colour: tail-feathers palish rufous, tipped with white: breast and all the under parts of the body white, crossed with black lines: legs reddish brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. May not this be a variety of the preceding?

GROSBEEK CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Crassirostris.)

C. corpore toto cæruleo-niger; rostro, pedibusque lutescentibus; unguibus nigris.

Cuckow, with the whole body blue-black; bill and feet yellowish; claws black.

Le Coucou a gros bec. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 59. pl. 214. mas.

THIS species is a native of the interior of Africa. The beak is remarkably strong and thick. The female differs a little in colour from the male; the upper part of her body generally has a brownish tint, which is in some individuals confined to the back of the neck and to the shoulders. Length about eleven inches.

ORIENTAL CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Orientalis.)

C. cauda rotundata, corpore nigro-virente nitente; rostro fusco.
Cuckow, with a rounded tail, black body, with a green gloss;
beak fuscous.

Cuculus Orientalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 168. 2.—*Gmel. Syst.*
Nat. 1. 410.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 10.

Cuculus Indicus niger. *Bris.* 4. 142. 10. 1.

Le Coukeel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 383. 1.

Coucou noir des Indes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 274. 1.

Eastern black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 518. 10.

β. cæruleo-nigricante nitens, remige extime brevior.

Of a shining blue-black, the outward quill very short.

Cuculus Orientalis *β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 10.

Le Coukeel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 383. 2.

Eastern Black-Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 518. 10. A.

γ. corporo nigro nitido, rostro flavo.

Body of a shining black, and with a yellow beak.

Of this species there are several varieties, the first of which is the size of a Pigeon: length about sixteen inches: beak grey-brown: plumage nearly black, with a green gloss, which, in some parts, verges to a violet, particularly beneath the tail, which is eight inches long: legs grey-brown: claws black: found in the East Indies.

The next variety inhabits Mindanao, and is in length fourteen inches: beak black, yellow at the tip: the plumage wholly blackish, glossed with blue: the first quill-feather half as short again as the third, which is longest of all: tail generally carried spread. There is also another variety, which is in length nine inches: beak bright orange, plumage black, glossed with green and violet:

tail wedge-shaped, four inches and a half long : legs reddish-brown : claws blackish : found at Bengal, and called Coukeel, most probably from repeating that word.

This species frequents woods, and for the most part flies in small flocks, rarely singly : it is held in veneration by the Mahometans ; but by others the flesh is accounted delicate, a single bird being sometimes sold to the lovers of good eating for twenty-four livres.

BLACK INDIAN CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Indicus*.)

C. canda rotundata, corpore nigro, alis rectricibusque ad apicem lineis transversis tribus albis.

Cuckow with a rounded tail, black body, and the wings and tail-feathers with three narrow white lines at the tip.

Cuculus indicus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1, 211. 11.

Eastern Black Cuckow. Lath. Syn. Sup. 99.

This bird, which is supposed by Dr. Latham to be a variety of *C. orientalis*, is undoubtedly a distinct species : it is in length sixteen inches : beak whitish and strong : prevailing colour of the plumage black, with three narrow bars of white across the wings, and the same near the tip of the tail : legs pale blue : is found in India, where it is called *Coweel*.

Dr. Latham mentions that there are two or three species of Cuckows, known by the name of *Kuill*, or *Coweel*, in India ; one as large as a Jay : all of them frequent woods.

WHITE-RUMPED BLACK CUCKOW.

(Cuculus tenebrosus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore nigro, dorso infimo uropygio abdomine crisso, femoribusque albis, fascia pectorali fulva.

Cuckow with a black body; the lower part of the back, the rump, abdomen, vent feathers and thighs white; with a fulvous spot on the breast, and a wedge-shaped tail.

Cuculus tenebrosus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 221. 46.

Le petit Coucou noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 417.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 505.

White-rumped black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 544. 43.

THIS bird, which very much resembles the Barbets in its manners, is found at the same place and in similar situations as *Bucco calcaratus*: it sits the whole day perched on a solitary branch of a tree, in an open spot, and entirely without any motion, except what is merely necessary for procuring the insects on which it feeds; it builds in the hole of a tree, and sometimes even in a hole in the ground if it find one already made. It is thus described: length above eight inches; beak above an inch, and dusky: it is entirely black, except the lower part of the back and the rump, the belly, thighs, and vent, all of which are white: on the belly the white is separated from the black by an orange band: tail barely three inches long, wedge-shaped, and exceeds the wings in length but very little: legs yellow.

CAYENNE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cayanus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, corporis castaneo-purpurascente subtus cinereo, rectricibus omnibus apice albis.

Cuckow with a chesnut-purplish body, beneath cinereous purple; tail wedge-shaped, all the feathers tipped with white.

Cuculus cayanus. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 14.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 417.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 221. 45.

Cuculus cayanensis. Bris. 4. 122. 8. t. 8. f. 2.

Coucou piaye. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 414.

Coucou de Cayenne. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 211.

Cayenne Cuckow. Lath. *Syn.* 2. 542. 41.

THIS variable species is a native of Cayenne, and is called by the name of *Piaye*, or *Devil*; is near sixteen inches in length: with a greyish brown beak, which is about an inch long, and rather bent at the tip: on the upper parts the plumage is of a purplish chesnut; as it likewise is beneath, but paler: quills the same as the upper parts, with brown tips: tail the same; black near the end, and tipped with white; it is above ten inches in length, and very much wedge-shaped: legs and claws grey brown.

There are two varieties of this bird mentioned by authors, the first differing in having the belly, sides, and thighs brown ash, and being only ten inches and a half in length: the second has a red bill; an ash-coloured head; throat and breast rufous; with the rest of the under parts cinereous black.

This species has the name of Devil, from being held by the natives as a bird of ill omen; they will not touch its flesh, which is easily accounted for, as it is very bad and lean: its flight is something similar to that of a Kingsfisher; it feeds on insects, and often wags its tail on changing its situation; it is likewise extremely tame, almost suffering itself to be touched before it offers to escape.

PANAYAN CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus radiatus*.)

C. fusco-nigricans, genis gulaque vinaceis, pectore abdomineque
flavescentibus nigro fasciatis, rectricibus nigris albo fasciatis.

Blackish-brown Cuckow, with the cheeks and throat vinaceous,
breast and abdomen yellowish with black fasciæ, tail-feathers
black with white fasciæ.

Cuculus radiatus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 420.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 214. 22.

Coucou brun et jaune à ventre rayé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6.
379.

Coucou à ventre rayé de Panay. *Son. Voy.* 120. 79.

Panayan Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 21.

OF this bird the beak is black: irides orange:
throat and sides of the head vinaceous; upper
part of the head blackish grey: back and wings
dull brown black: under part of the quills spotted
with white, nearest the body: tail black, barred
and tipped with white, and even at the end: breast
and belly both barred with black; the former with

a dull yellow ground, the latter light yellow : legs reddish.

Found at the Isle of Panay, one of the Philippine Islands.

SOCIETY CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus taitensis*.)

C. fuscus ferrugineo maculatus, subtus candidus longitudinaliter fusco striatus, cauda cuneiformi fasciis sublunatis ferrugineis.
Brown Cuckow spotted with ferruginous, beneath white longitudinally striated with brown, tail wedge-shaped with sublunate ferruginous fasciæ.

Cuculus taitensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 209. 4.

Cuculus taitius. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 412.

Le Coucou brun varie de noir. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 376.

Society Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 514. 4.

THE beak of this bird is an inch and a quarter in length, curved at the point, and stout: the upper mandible blackish: the under one pale: irides pale yellow: upper parts of the body brown: the head marked with ferruginous stripes, which are disposed in a perpendicular position; the rest of the plumage above transversely streaked and blotched with the same: there is a dash of white along the under jaw, beginning at the nostrils, and likewise another of the same colour over the eye: the middle of each feather of the neck darkest: the chin and middle of the throat white: sides of the neck, the breast, belly, and thighs the



• CAROLINA CUCKOW.

same, barred with brown, the bars broadest on the breast and belly: vent white, without any brown stripes: quills marked with ferruginous spots: under tail-coverts pale buff; upper ones like the back, one third the length of the tail, which is nine inches long, and very much wedge-shaped; all the feathers tipped with white, and marked with ferruginous bars, which are very numerous: wings, when closed, reaching to one third of the length: legs greenish.

This species is about the size of a Magpie, being full nineteen inches long: it inhabits Otaheite, and likewise some of the adjoining islands; in the former place it is called *Areva-reva* and *Ara-Wereroa*.

 CAROLINA CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Americanus*.)

C. cauda cuculiformi, corpore supra cinereo subtus albo, mandibula inferiore lutea.

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, body above cinereous, beneath white, inferior mandible yellow.

Cuculus Americanus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 219. 39.

Cuculus Carolinensis. *Bris.* 4. 112. 3.

Le Vieillard à ailes rousses. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 400.

Coucou de la Caroline. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* §16.

Carolina Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 35.

THIS is about the size of a Blackbird; the upper mandible of the beak black, with a yellowish base;

FAN-TAILED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus flabelliformis.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore nigro subtus fulvo; rectricibus lateralibus intus nigro alboque fasciatis.

Cuckow with a black body above; fulvous beneath; tail wedge-shaped, the feathers barred with black and white on the inner webs.

Cuculus flabelliformis. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 6.

Fan-tailed Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II. 138. 11. 126.*

ABOUT the size of a Thrush: ten inches in length: beak black: upper parts of the body dusky black, which colour extends round the neck, and forms a sort of collar: cheeks and throat ferruginous buff; sides of the breast the same; middle and belly paler: wings when closed reach beyond the middle of the tail, which is very much wedge-shaped, and about one-third the length of the body; two middle feathers black, as are all the others on the outer webs, but on the inner they are barred alternately with white and black: legs yellow: is found in *New Holland*.

ST. DOMINGO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Dominicus.) •

C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore griseo-fusco subtus albido; rectricibus lateralibus tribus apice albis.

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail, with the three lateral feathers tipped with white; body greyish fuscous, beneath whitish.

Cuculus Dominicus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 416.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 221. 44.—*Bris.* 4. 110. 2. t. 9. f. 2.

Le Cendrillard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 413.

St. Domingo Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 541. 40.

THIS bird, which is about the size of a Thrush, is ten inches and a half in length: beak grey brown, and an inch and a quarter long: plumage grey brown above, and generally, but not always, (being sometimes entirely white,) ash-colour beneath; quills rufous, tipped and margined with grey brown: tail five inches and a quarter long, and wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers grey brown; the others black with white tips; the most outward one being white on the exterior margin: legs and claws grey brown. Found at Guiana, St. Domingo, and Louisiana.

PUNCTATED CUCKOW.

. (*Cuculus punctulatus*.)

C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore fusco-nitente maculis rufescentibus;
abdomine crissoque albidis.

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a shining fuscous,
 with rufescent spots; abdomen and vent-feathers whitish.

Cuculus punctulatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind.*
Orn. 1. 220. 43.

Punctated Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 541.

NINE inches long: beak about one inch in length, incurved, and black: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, brown; each feather marked with a pale rufous spot at the tip: wings and tail brown, but darker than the rest, and the feathers spotted in the same manner: tail cuneiform, with the upper coverts extending over a great part of it: belly and vent dirty white: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne.

SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus navius.)

C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore fusco-ferrugineo; jugulo striis fuscis; rectricibus apice rufescentibus.

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a brownish-ferruginous; jugulum with fuscous striæ; tail-feathers reddish at the tips.

Cuculus navius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 413.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 220. 42.

Cuculus cyanensis navius. *Bris.* 4. 127. 11. t. 9. f. 1.

Coucou brun varié de roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 411.

Coucou tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 812.

Spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 339.

LENGTH ten inches and three quarters: beak three quarters of an inch long; upper mandible black on the top and rufous on the sides; the under wholly rufous: under parts of the body rufous white: the feathers on the crown of a deep brown, and longish, with rufous tips, and a few of them margined with rufous: hind part of the neck rufous grey, with deep brown down the shafts: back and rump the same; each feather tipped with a rufous spot: there is a transverse brownish line near the end of each feather of the throat and neck: under tail-feathers rufous: quills grey-brown with a rufous spot near the tips, and rufous edges: tail very much wedge-shaped, and six inches long, similar in colour to the quills; some of the upper coverts reaching to near two-thirds

of the length of the tail: legs ash-colour: claws grey-brown.

There is a variety of this bird described by Buffon, which is of the same size, but is greyish instead of rufous: the lateral tail-feathers tipped with white: throat grey: under part of the body white; and the tail rather longer. It may be only the other sex, which has not been ascertained.

This bird is common at Cayenne and Guiana, and is frequently seen upon gates and rails, and in this situation is always moving its tail: they do not frequent thick woods like most of the genus, neither do they form themselves into troops, although numbers are frequently found in the same districts; they are very tame.

GREAT MADAGASCAR CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Madagascarensis.)

C. olivaceus fusco undulatus; gula lutescente; pectore abdomineque antice fulvis; cauda cuneiformi; rectricibus lateralibus apice albis.

Olive-coloured Cuckow, undulated with brown; throat yellowish; breast and abdomen in front fulvous; tail wedge-shaped, the lateral feathers with white tips.

Cuculus Madagascarensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 416.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 212. 15.

Coucou verdatre de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 364.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 815.

Great Madagascar Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 521. 14.

LENGTH twenty-one inches and a half: beak an inch and three quarters long, and black: irides orange: a dusky streak beneath the eyes arising at the beak: upper parts of the body dark olive, obscurely waved with dark brown: throat light olive, tinged with yellow: breast and upper parts of the belly fulvous; lower parts of the belly and under tail-coverts brown: thighs greyish ash-colour: tail ten inches in length, some of the lateral feathers tipped with white: the wings reach two inches farther than the base of the tail: legs yellowish-brown. Is found in the Island of Madagascar.

CHINESE SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus maculatus.)

C. cauda elongata; corpore viridi-griseo fusco nitente albo variegato; subtus fasciato; capite nigro.

Cuckow, with an elongated tail, body of a green-grey, variegated with white, with a brownish gloss, beneath banded; head black.

Cuculus maculatus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 415.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 209. 7.

Coucou tacheté de la Chine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 378.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 764.

Chinese spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 516. 7.

LENGTH fourteen inches: beak blackish above, and yellow beneath, almost an inch and a half long: upper part of the head and neck blackish, spotted with white about the eyes: all the upper parts of the body of a fine greenish-grey, marked with white, and glossed with gilded-brown: throat and breast regularly variegated with white and brown; the rest of the under parts barred with the same: tail six inches and a half long, even at the end, and barred with white and brown like the rest of the body: legs yellowish. Found in China.



G. Gould

MINDANAO CUCKOW.

Male.

MINDANAO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Mindanensis.)

C. cauda rotundata; corpore viridi-aureo fusco-albo maculato;
subtus albo nigricante undulato.

Cuckow, with a rounded tail; body of a green-gold spotted with
dirty white, beneath white with black undulations.

Cuculus mindanensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 3.—*Gmel. Syst.*
Nat. 1. 412.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 209. 5.

Cuculus mindanensis naevius. *Bris.* 4. 130. t. 12. f. 1.—*Ger.*
Orn. 1. 82. 76.

Le Coucou varié de Mindanao. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 575.
Buff. Pl. Enl. 277.

Mindanao Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 515. 5.

THIS species at first sight has something the appearance of a young European Cuckow, although it is much larger than a full-grown one, and is very different from it, particularly in the quills and tail: it is in length fourteen inches and a half: the beak is of a grey-brown: the plumage is of a gilded-brown, marked with white spots, and also with pale and rufous ones: under parts white, transversely streaked with blackish, fore-part of the neck and throat brown, spotted with white: quills brown, spotted on the outer webs with rufous; and the inner with white: tail of a gilded-brown, crossed with transverse rufous bands on each side the shaft, some of the feathers tipped with white: legs and claws grey.

It is found at Mindanao, and other of the Philippine Islands, and likewise about the Cape of Good Hope and the Coast of Coromandel.

SACRED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus honoratus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore nigricante albo maculato; subtus albo cinereoque fasciato.

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail, body blackish spotted with white, beneath barred with white, and cinereous.

Cuculus honoratus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 169. 7.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 413.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 214. 21.

Cuculus Malabaricus nævius. Bris. 4. 136. 15. t. 11. A. f. 2.

Cuil. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 375.

Coucou tacheté de Malabar. Buff. Pl. Enl. 294.

Sacred Cuckow. Lath. Syn. 2. 526. 20.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: prevailing colour blackish-ash on the upper parts, marked with two spots of white on each feather; beneath white, spotted transversely with ash-colour: quill-feathers cinereous, transversely spotted with white: tail five inches and a half long, of the same colour as the quills, and very much wedge-shaped, the outer feathers being only three inches long: legs pale ash; claws the same.

This species, which is found at Malabar, is held sacred by the natives, which superstition may have arisen from its feeding on reptiles of the more noxious kind and insects, which it is said to do by many authors.



SACRED CUCKOW.

RUFIOUS-SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus punctatus.)

C. cauda cuneiformis; corpore nigricante rufo punctato; subtus rufo strigis nigris; rectricibus rufo fasciatis.

Cuckow, with a wedge-shaped tail, a blackish body spotted with rufous, beneath rufous with black striæ; tail-feathers banded with rufous.

Cuculus punctatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 170. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 413.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 8.

Cuculus indicus nævius. *Briss.* 4. 134. 14. t. 10. f. 2.

Coucou brun piqueté de roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 377.

Coucou tacheté des Indes or. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 771.

Rufous-spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 517. 8.

THIS bird is sixteen inches and a half in length: beak horn-coloured; from the base of it to the ear, passing under the eyes, is a rufous band: upper part of the body brown spotted with rufous; beneath rufous, marked transversely with blackish-brown striæ; those on the belly least numerous: tail wedge-shaped, eight inches and a quarter long, transversely striped with arched rufous bands on each side the shafts; all the ends of the feathers rufous: legs grey-brown: claws blackish.

The female differs from the male in having the rufous spots on the upper part less numerous, and the under parts much paler.

Inhabits the East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

PANAYAN SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus panayus.)

C. cauda integra; corpore fusco rufo-flavo maculato; subtus caudae rufo-nigro fasciata; gula nigra maculis flavis.

Cuckow, with an entire tail; body fuscous spotted with rufous yellow, beneath and the tail banded with rufous black; throat black with yellow spots.

Cuculus panayus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 413.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 210. 9.

Coucou tacheté de l'isle de Panay. *Son. Voy.* 120. 78.

Panayan spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 517. 9.

THIS species, which is very like *C. punctatus*, may be easily distinguished by the two following observations, which are, first, it has not the rufous mark under the eyes, and secondly, it has not the wedge-shaped tail of that bird; in other respects it is not unlike: however, we shall subjoin the following description. It is about two-thirds larger than the European Cuckow: beak black: irides yellow: upper parts of the body dark brown spotted with rufous yellow; which spots are oblong on the head, and round on the neck, back, and wing-coverts; but on the quills they are transverse and yellowish, intermixed with black dots: throat black, spotted like the back: breast and belly pale rufous, transversely striped with black: the tail long, rufous yellow, crossed with transverse black bars, and even at the end; legs lead-colour.

Found at the isle of Panay.

YELLOW-BELLIED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus flavus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi; corpore pallide fusco subtus rufo-flavescente; pileo gulaque cinereis; rectricibus nigris albo fasciatis.

Cuckow, with the body beneath pale fuscous with a reddish-yellow tinge; upper part of the head and throat ash-colour; tail wedge-shaped and black, with white fasciæ.

Cuculus flavus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 421.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 26.

Le petit Coucou à tête grise et ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 382. 15.

Le Coucou petit de l'isle de Panay. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 814.

Yellow-bellied Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 22.

RATHER longer than a Blackbird: beak pale yellow, black at the point: irides yellow: upper part of the head and throat light grey: hind part of the neck, the back, and wings of a light brown colour: belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts pale yellow, with a rufous tinge: tail wedge-shaped, more than half the length of the bird, black, and barred with white: legs pale yellow.

This likewise inhabits the isle of Panay.

NOISY CUCKOW.

(Cuculus clamosus.)

C. cæruleo-niger; remigibus fuscis; cauda apice alba.

Cuckow, entirely of a blue-black; with the quills fuscous, and tail white at the point.

Cuculus clamosus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 2.*Cuculus criard.* Le Vaill. Voy. 2. 6.

Noisy Cuckow. Lath. Sup. II. 136. 7.

Le Coucou criard. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Ois. 5. 28. 204. mas. 205. fem.

ACCORDING to Le Vaillant, the note of this bird is extremely loud, and consists of various very distinct sounds, which it passes whole hours in repeating, by which the sportsman is led to the place where it is found, which is generally in woods: it is an inhabitant of the country of Gonaquois, inwards from the Cape of Good Hope, and is known among the Europeans by the name of *Criard*, in consequence of its being a very noisy species, and heard at a very great distance: it is entirely of a blueish-black colour, with a black beak; chesnut eyes; fuscous wing-quills, and yellowish feet: female the same, but brownish beneath.

LAUGHING CUCKOW.

(Cuculus rubicundus.)

C. fulvus subtus niger; collo subtus pectoreque cinereis; rectricibus fulvo-nigricantibus.

Fulvous Cuckow, black beneath; under part of the neck and the breast cinereous; tail-feathers blackish-brown.

Cuculus rubicundus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 220. 41.

Cuculus Mexicanus. *Bris.* 4. 119. 6.

Laughing Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 539.

BEAK blueish-black: head and upper parts are fulvous: irides white: throat, fore-part of the neck and breast cinereous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, black: tail of a blackish fulvous colour, and half the length of the bird, which is sixteen inches.

Inhabits Mexico; and from its cry being something similar to that of human laughter, it is much dreaded by the Indians, as foreboding some mischief or other.

BLUE-HEADED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cyanocephalus.)

C. maculatus supra fuscus subtus albus; capite colloque supra nigro-cyaneis; gula rufa.

Cuckow, above brown, beneath white spotted; head and neck above of a black-blue; throat rufous.

Cuculus cyanocephalus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 3.

Blue-headed Cuckow. *Lath. Sup. II. 137. 8.*

THIS bird, which is a native of New Holland, is about nine inches in length: beak of a pale blue colour, and rather bent: upper part of the head, with the eyes, and sides and back of the neck, dark blue inclining to black; the rest of the upper parts pale brown, with white dots on the back, and narrow bars of the same across the wings and tail: under parts entirely white, with narrow dusky lines running in a transverse direction: throat and fore-part of the neck orange: tail long, and nearly even at the end: legs blueish.

SONNERAT'S CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Sonneratii.)

C. nigro fasciatus; supra rufo-fuscus subtus albus; rectricibus nigro maculatis.

Cuckow, above of a reddish-brown; beneath white, with black fasciæ: tail-feathers with black spots.

Cuculus Sonneratii. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 24.

Le petit Coucou des Indes. *Son. Voy. Ind.* 2. 211.

Sonnerat's Cuckow. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 102. 48.

THIS bird is about the size of a Blackbird, and is thus described by Sonnerat: beak and irides yellow: head, hind-part of the neck, back, and wings red-brown, barred with black streaks: fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly white, with black bars: tail brown, irregularly spotted with black on each side: legs yellow. Is found in India.

TIPPET CUCKOW.

. (*Cuculus palliolatus*.)

C. corpore virescente subtus albo; lateribus colli tænia obliqua nigra.

Cuckow, with a greenish body; white beneath; sides of the neck with an oblique black band.

Cuculus palliolatus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 30. 5.

Tippet Cuckow. Lath. Sup. II. 138. 10.

THIS bird, which is rare, is about twelve inches in length: irides orange: beak brown, and bent a little at the tip: body above dull green; beneath white: crown, and as far as the eyes on each side black; which colour reaches forward on the sides of the neck, and almost meets in the middle, having the appearance of a tippet: sides of the wings yellowish: thighs with a few rusty spots: quills black: tail very short, the outer margin of the feathers with white spots: legs blueish-white, dotted with black. Inhabits New Holland.

BRASILIAN CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Guira.)

C. albo-flavescens cristatus, capite collo tectricibusque alarum fusco-flavescenteque variis, rectricibus fuscis apice albis.

Crested Cuckow, of a whitish yellow colour; head, neck, and wing-coverts varied with brown and yellowish; tail-feathers brown, with white tips.

Cuculus Guira. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 414.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 219. 40.

Cuculus brasiliensis cristatus. *Bris.* 4. 144. 19.

Le Guira cantara. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 407.

Brasilian crested Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 538. 36.

LENGTH fourteen inches and upwards: beak dirty yellow, an inch in length; the upper mandible rather hooked: irides brown: the feathers of the head are brown in the middle and yellowish on the sides, whereas those on the neck and throat are yellowish down the middle and brown at the sides; all the rest of the body pale yellowish white: feathers on the crown long, and forming a crest: quills and tail brown, the latter with white tips: legs bright green.

This bird, which makes a great noise in the woods, is an inhabitant of Brasil.

EDOLIO CUCKOW.

(Cuculus serratus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro-nitido (fœmina subtus alba), macula alarum serratiformi alba.

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, crested head, shining black body, (female white beneath), and a white spot on the wings notched like a saw.

Cuculus serratus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 412. mas.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 12. mas.

Cuculus ater. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 415.

Cuculus melanoleucos. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 416. fœm.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 13. fœm.

Le Coucou Edolio. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 39. 207. mas.—208. fœm.

Jacobin huppe de Coromandle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 380. fœm.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 872. fœm.

Crested Black Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 519. 11. mas.—*Lath. Sup.* 100. mas.

Coromandel crested Cuckow.—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 520. 12. fœm.

THE Edolio Cuckow is in length twelve inches and a half: beak an inch and a quarter, much curved, and black; the feathers of the head an inch long, forming a crest: general colour of the plumage glossy black, except the base of the first four or five quills, which are white, forming a spot on the exterior edge of the wing of the same colour; tail wedge-shaped, the two middle feathers seven inches in length, outer ones only four inches and a half: the feathers on the thigh long, hanging a great way over the legs, which are black. The female differs in being rather less, and having



EDOLIO CUCKOW.
Male.



EDOLIO CUCKOW.

Female



AFRICAN CUCKOW.

the under parts entirely white, as also the tip of the tail: with brown legs.

This species received its trivial name from the shape of the white spot on the wing being very like the teeth of a saw at the back part of it, which arises from the white being placed obliquely on each feather, and the wings most likely being rather open in the original specimen, would give it that appearance, as it is not the case when the wings are quite closed, when it appears as an irregular patch on the wing.

Is found at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the Coromandel coast. The female has been considered distinct by some authors, but Le Vaillant, in his work on the African birds, assures us it is not.

AFRICAN CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Afer*.)

C. atro-virens; capite cristato; gula, pectore, ventreque lutescentibus illâ nigro-maculata.

Dark-green Cuckow, with a crested head; throat, breast, and belly yellowish; the former mottled with black.

Cuculus Afer. Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 72. 31.

Le Coucou Edolio var. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. 5. 42. 209.

African Cuckow. Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 72.

THIS bird is supposed by Le Vaillant to be only a variety of his Edolio Coucou, but upon an ac-

curate examination it evidently appears to be a distinct species : it is an inhabitant of the southern part of Africa.

GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus glandarius*.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, capite subcristato, alis albo et cinerascens maculatis, fascia oculo nigra.

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, slightly crested head, wings spotted with white and cinereous, and a black stripe near the eye.

Cuculus glandarius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 411.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 208. 3.

Cuculus Andalusæ. *Bris.* 4. 126. 10.—*Ger. Orn.* 1. 81. 70.

Le grand Coucou tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 361.

Great spotted Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 513. 3.

BEAK black, an inch and a quarter in length, and a little bent : head crested ; crest composed of blueish ash-coloured feathers : from the base of the upper mandible arises a band of black, which passes through the eyes almost to the hinder part of the head, and is broadest in the middle : scapulars, upper wing, and tail-coverts dark brown, marked with small white and pale cinereous spots : quills brown ; each of the secondaries marked with a pale cinereous spot : tail wedge-shaped, blackish, all tipped with white except the two middle feathers : legs and claws black.

This species inhabits the south of Europe, and the north of Africa ; size of a Magpie, about fourteen inches in length.



GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.

PISAN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus pisanus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro alboque vario subtus albo, gula pectore crisso remigibusque rufis.

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, crested head, body varied with black and white; beneath white; throat, breast, quills, and vent-feathers rufous.

Cuculus pisanus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 416.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 211. 14.

Cuculus ex nigro et albo mixtus. Ger. *Orn.* 1. 81. 71.

Coucou huppé noir et blanc. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 362.

Pisan Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 520. 13.

RATHER larger than the common Cuckow: beak greenish brown: head crested, and black: upper parts of the body black and white: throat, breast, and under tail-coverts rufous; the rest of the under parts white: quill-feathers rufous, tipped with white: tail black with the tip white, much wedge-shaped, and the feathers very long: legs green.

This is much allied to *C. glandarius*: a pair were taken near Pisa, in Italy, where they had formed a nest, laid four eggs, and hatched them; it was not known from whence they made their appearance, as they had never been seen before.

MADAGASCAR CRESTED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cristatus.)

C. cauda rotundata, capite cristato, corpore cinereo-virescente abdomine rufo-albo, rectricibus lateralibus apice albis.

Cuckow with a rounded tail, crested head, body of a cinereous green, abdomen of a reddish white, and the lateral tail-feathers tipped with white.

Cuculus cristatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 420.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 213. 16.

Cuculus madagascarensis cristatus. *Bris.* 4. 149. 22. t. 12. f. 2.

Coucou huppé de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 589.

Coua. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 365. 4. 16.

Madagascar crested Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 522. 15.

Le Coua. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. pl. 217.

LENGTH fourteen inches: beak more than an inch long, black: irides orange: head and upper parts of the body of a beautiful ash-colour, inclining to green: feathers on the head long, forming a crest: throat and fore part of the neck cinereous: lower part of the neck and breast greenish: belly and sides whitish, with a rufous tinge: under tail-coverts rufous white: thighs white, marked with a band of light ash-colour: quills pale green, with a blue and violet gloss; beneath cinereous: tail cinereous; the lateral feathers tipped with white; the two middle tail-feathers longest: legs black.

Mr. Commerson assures us the flesh of this bird is very good to eat, that it is frequent in the woods about Fort Dauphin, and that it carries its tail

spread: it is likewise found in Madagascar, Senegal, and Caffraria, where it is called *Coua*, no doubt from its uttering the words *coha-coha-coha* repeatedly, which it is said to do by Le Vaillant.

COLLARED CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus coromandus*.)

*C. cauda cuneiformi, capite cristato, corpore nigro, subtus tor-
queque collari albo.*

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, crested head, black body,
and a white collar round the neck.

Cuculus coromandus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 20.—*Gmel. Syst.*
Nat. 1. 421. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 216. 30.

Coucou huppé à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 388.

Coucou huppé de Coromandel. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 274. 2.

Collared Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 529. 26.

β. gula, jugulo remigibusque fuscis.

With the throat, jugulum, and wing-quills fuscous.

Le Coucou à collier blanc. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 213.

BEAK not quite an inch in length, rather bent,
and of an ash-colour: irides yellowish: head
crested, and blackish, as is the upper part of the
body: there is a small, round, grey spot on each
side of the head behind the eye: the upper part
of the neck is surrounded with a white collar, a
quarter of an inch broad: throat and thighs are
blackish: the fore part of the neck, breast, belly,
and under tail-coverts white: scapulars and wing-
coverts blackish in the middle, with rufous mar-
gins; but the greater wing-coverts farthest from

the body rufous; primary quills the same; secondaries similar to the wing-coverts: tail blackish, and wedge-shaped: legs ash-colour.

Found in Senegal, Caffraria, and on the coast of Coromandel, and is about twelve inches and a half in length.

RED-CRESTED CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus brasiliensis*.)

C. cauda subaequali, capite cristato, corpore rubro, remigibus flavescentibus.

Cuckow with a red body, and red crest on the head, with yellowish quills, and the tail nearly even at the end.

Cuculus brasiliensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 18.—*Gmel. Syst.*

Ndt. 1. 419.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 222. 48.

Cuculus cristatus ruber. *Bris.* 4. 154. 25.

Le Couroucoucou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 298.

Red-cheeked Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 545. 45.

THIS bird is rather less than a Thrush, being scarcely ten inches in length: beak light red, half an inch long, and a little bent: head of a pale red, ornamented with a crest of a darker red, variegated with black: upper parts deep red; lower parts pale red; with a yellowish tinge on the belly: upper wing-coverts pale red, mixed with yellow: quills and tail yellow, with a black shade,

HORNED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus cornutus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, capite crista bifida, corpore fuliginoso, cauda apice alba.

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, which is white at the tip; head with a bifid crest; body sooty.

Cuculus cornutus. *Lyn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 171. 127.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 422. *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 216. 31.

Cuculus brasiliensis cornutus. *Bris.* 4. 145. 20.

Atinga guacu mucu. *Buff. Hist. Nat.* 6. 409.

Horned Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 530. 27.

IN length twelve inches: beak greenish yellow, and a little bent at the end: irides crimson: head and all the upper parts of a sooty colour; with a double crest on the head resembling horns, which can be elevated at pleasure; lower parts cinereous: quills and tail soot-colour; the last darkest, tipped with white, and nine inches in length; two middle feathers longest; the outer ones very short: legs and claws ash-colour, covered in front with feathers very low down: is an inhabitant of Brasil.

LONG-BILLED RAIN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Vetula.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore subfusco subtus testaceo, ciliis rubris.

Cuckow with a wedge-shaped tail, and subfuscous body beneath testaceous, ciliæ red.

Cuculus Vetula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 169. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 410.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 218. 36.

Cuculus jamaicensis longiroster. *Bris.* 4. 116. 5. t. 17. f. 2.

Le Coucou à long bec, Tacco. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 402.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 772.

Long-billed rain Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 535. 32.

RATHER larger than a Blackbird: beak above an inch and a half in length; the upper mandible black; the lower whitish: crown of the head brown; the feathers of it soft and silky: upper parts of the body and the quills cinereous olive: throat and fore part of the neck whitish; the rest of the under parts rufous; tail very much wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers cinereous olive, the others dusky black, with white tips; the outer feathers very short: legs blue-black.

This species inhabits Jamaica, where it is frequent all the year round in woods and hedges. It feeds on seeds, small worms, and caterpillars, and is very tame. This bird has the name *Tacco*, from its cry, which is like that word; the first syllable of this is pronounced hardly, the other following in a full octave lower than the first. It has also another cry like *qua, qua, qua*, but that

only when alarmed by an enemy. Besides insects, it will also eat lizards, small snakes, frogs, young rats, and sometimes even small birds. The snakes they swallow head foremost, letting the tail hang out of the mouth till the fore parts are digested. This bird, probably, might be easily tamed, as it is so gentle as to suffer the negro children to catch it with their hands. Its gait is that of leaping like a magpie, being frequently seen on the ground; and its flight but short, chiefly from bush to bush. At the time when other birds breed they likewise retire into the woods, but their nests have never yet been found; from which we should be inclined to think that they were indebted to them for the rearing of their young, in the manner of the common Cuckow. It has the name of *Rain-bird*, as it is said to make the greatest noise before rain.

The stomach of this bird, according to Sloane, is of a very large size in proportion to the body, which is frequently to be observed in the common Cuckow.

Mr. Abbot says that this bird sits on its own eggs, and that the nests are not uncommon in Georgia, he having procured two or three of them; one discovered by himself was built in the fork of a small oak, made of sticks lined with moss, and over that dead hiccory blossoms: the eggs were five in number, rough, and of a blue colour, but not very dark, and found complete about the latter end of April.

RAIN CUCKOW.

(Cuculus pluvialis.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore cinereo-olivaceo subtus rufo, collo inferiore albo, rectricibus lateralibus nigris, extimis latere interiore omnibus apice albis.

Cuckow with a cinereous-olive body, rufous beneath; inferior part of the neck white; tail wedge-shaped; lateral feathers black with white tips, and the exterior one white at the sides.

Cuculus pluvialis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 411.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 218. 37.

Cuculus jamaicensis. *Bris.* 4. 114. 4.

Le Coucou dit Vieillard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 398.

Rain Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 536. 33.

THIS bird is rather less than a Blackbird: length from fifteen to seventeen inches. Beak an inch long: the upper mandible black, the under whitish: top of the head covered with soft downy feathers, of a dark-brown colour: the rest of the upper part of the body, the wings, and two middle tail-feathers cinereous olive: throat and fore part of the neck white, appearing like a downy beard: the breast and the rest of the under parts of the body rufous: all but the two middle tail-feathers black, tipped with white, and the outermost one margined with white: legs of a blueish black.

This species likewise inhabits Jamaica, and is known by the name of *Old Man*, or *Rain-bird*, as well as the last: the former name it most likely has from the colour of its chin.

MANGROVE CUCKOW.

(Cuculus Seniculus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, brevior, corpore cinereo subtus rufescente, gula alba.

Cuckow with a short wedge-shaped tail, cinereous body, rufescent beneath, throat white.

Cuculus minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 411.

Cuculus Seniculus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 219. 38.

Petit Vieillard. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 401.

Coucou des Paletuviers. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 813.

Mangrove Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 537.

THIS bird is about twelve inches in length : beak and upper parts of the body and tail similar to *C. pluvialis* : irides yellow : chin white : rest beneath pale rufous : legs longer than in the last.

This is so much like the female of *C. pluvialis* in colour, &c. that one description would be almost sufficient ; however this is much smaller, and has a shorter tail in proportion : it inhabits Cayenne, and lives on insects ; is particularly fond of the large caterpillars that feed on the mangrove, on which account it frequents those places where there are a great number of those trees.

SHINING CUCKOW.

(Cuculus lucidus.)

C. fulgidus, cauda subæquali, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtilis albicante viridi aureo fuscoque undulato.

Shining Cuckow, with the tail nearly equal; body above of a greenish brass, beneath whitish, with green gold and fuscous undulations.

Cuculus lucidus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 421.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 28.

Shining Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 528. 24. 23.

LENGTH the same as *C. auratus*: beak blueish: irides hazel: upper part of the body green, with a fine, rich, gilded gloss; the under parts white; transversely undulated with green gold: under tail-coverts nearly white: quills and tail dusky brown; the latter very short, scarcely exceeding the wings: legs blueish.

This species has a great affinity to *C. auratus*, but it has not the white stripes on the head, or blotches on the body peculiar to that bird, it is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *Poopo-arowro*.



SHINING CUCKOW.

GILDED CUCKOW.

(Cuculus auratus.)

C. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supra viridi-aureo subtus albo, capite striis quinque albis, rectricibus duobus extimis latere exteriori omnibus apice albis.

Cuckow with the body above of a green gold, beneath white; head with five white striæ; tail wedge-shaped, the two exterior feathers with white spots on the outward edge, and all with white tips.

Cuculus auratus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 421.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 215. 27.

Coucou vert doré et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 385.

Coucou vert du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 657.

Gilded Cuckow. *Lath. Syn.* 2. 527. 23.

Le Coucou didric. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 46. 210. mas. 211. fem.

THIS most beautiful bird is about seven inches in length: beak eight lines long, and of a greenish brown colour: the upper parts are of a rich, gilded, glossy green; on the head are five stripes of white; two above the eyes, like eyebrows, passing behind; two more, shorter and narrower, beneath the eyes; and one on the middle of the forehead: nearly all the wing-coverts and the second quills have white tips; as likewise the tail-feathers and the two greater tail-coverts: the exterior quill and two exterior tail-feathers with small spots of white on the outer edge: throat and under parts white: the sides and feathers which fall over the knees

marked with a few greenish bars: legs grey, covered with white feathers as far as the middle of the shins: tail wedge-shaped, above three inches long, and in its natural state spread out like a fan; it is nearly an inch and a half longer than the wings, which in this species seem longer in proportion than most of the birds of the genus.

This bird was found near Koks Kraal, inwards from the Cape of Good Hope, by Le Vaillant, who remarks that it is undoubtedly the finest bird of the genus: it was named by him Le Didric, from its continually uttering the syllables *di-di-didric* very distinctly, in various modulations, when perched on the extremities of large trees.

KLAAS CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus Klaas.*)

C. viridis; remigibus fuscis; gula, jugulo, pectore, ventre femoribus caudaque subtus albis.

Green Cuckow, with the quills fuscous; throat, jugulum, breast, belly, thighs, and tail beneath white.

Le Coucou de Klaas. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 5. 53. pl. 212. mas.

THIS species is described by Le Vaillant, who has with great propriety separated it from the gilded Cuckow: the wings are longer, and the

colours (as may be discovered by comparing the characters,) are different. The four middle quills of the tail are brilliant green, the outer ones white. Beak and legs black brown, the eyes yellow.

It is of the same size as the gilded Cuckow, and is found in Senegal, and from Caffraria to the Cape of Good Hope, but it is much more rare.

CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

(*Cuculus cupreus*.)

C. aureo-cupreus, abdomine femoribusque flavis.

Golden copper Cuckow, with the abdomen and thighs yellow.

Cuculus cupreus. Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 29. 1.

Cupreous Cuckow. *Lath. Gen. Sup. II. 134. 2.*

THE Cupreous Cuckow is about the size of a Lark, and is most elegant in its form: the beak is black: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body are of a brilliant copper colour, with a gold gloss: the feathers have much the appearance of scales, being greatly rounded: the belly and thighs are of a fine yellow: the tail is rather wedge-shaped, with one or two of the exterior feathers marked with a triangular white spot at the tip: legs black.

There is a magnificent specimen of this bird in the museum of Mr. Bullock, which differs a little from the above description, as the abdomen and

thighs instead of being yellow are of a dirty white, which may be the effect of accident, or the distinguishing character of the other sex. It is supposed to be an inhabitant of Africa, and is very greatly allied to *C. auratus*, but the tail is rather longer in proportion.

INDICATOR. HONEY-GUIDE.

Generic Character:

Rostrum robustum, conicum, basi dilatatum, versus apicem angustum, mandibula superiore arcuato carinata, inferiore apice recurvato.

Nares plumis subtectæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis; digito postico externe longiore, ungue breve instructo.

Beak strong, conic, dilated at the base, narrow towards the tip; the upper mandible bent and carinated, the lower one recurved at the tip.

Nostrils slightly covered with feathers.

Feet simple, with two toes before and two behind; the external hinder toe longest, armed with a short claw.

THE Honey-guides form a very peculiar genus, having a solid, conic, and arched beak, with a ridge on the upper mandible, the point of the under mandible being inserted into a groove in that of the upper one: the nostrils are placed high, each in a deep impression, and covered partially with feathers, which incline rather to the sides of the beak than to the middle: head small: eyes rather open: tongue flat, triangular, and short: body long and straight: toes strong and short: wings long, and reaching to the middle of the tail, which consists of twelve feathers, having the middle ones shorter than those on each side, and the three

outer ones gradually shorter than each other, the most exterior one being shortest: the feathers are short, hard, and pressed close to the body: the skin is thick, and the fibres so close that it is difficult to pierce it even with a pin, an admirable provision of nature to guard these birds against the stings of the bees, as it forms an almost impenetrable coat of mail.

Sparrman first described the Honey-guide, which he placed in the genus *Cuculus*, to which it is only related in having the toes placed two and two; but it is to him we are indebted for the following history of its economy, which is to be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 67, p. 38. "This curious species of Cuckow," says Dr. Sparrman, "is found at a considerable distance from the Cape of Good Hope, in the interior parts of Africa, being entirely unknown at that settlement. The first place I heard of it was in a wood called the Groot-Vaader's Bosch, the Grand-father's Wood, situated in a desert near the river which the Hottentots call *T'kau'kai*. The Dutch settlers thereabouts have given this bird the name of *Honiguyter*, or Honey-guide, from its quality of discovering wild honey to travellers. Its colour has nothing striking or beautiful: its size is smaller than that of our Cuckow in Europe; but in return the instinct which prompts it to seek its food in a singular manner is truly admirable. Not only the Dutch and Hottentots, but likewise a species of quadruped named Ratel (probably a new species of Badger), are frequently conducted to wild bee-

hives by this bird, which, as it were, pilots them to the very spot. The honey being its favourite food, its own interest prompts it to be instrumental in robbing the hive, as some scraps are commonly left for its support. The morning and evening are its times of feeding, and it is then heard calling in a shrill tone, *cherr, cherr*, which the honey-hunters carefully attend to as the summons to the chase. From time to time they answer with a soft whistle, which the bird hearing always continues its note. As soon as they are in sight of each other, the bird gradually flutters towards the place where the hive is situated, continually repeating its former call of *cherr, cherr*; nay, if it should happen to have gained a considerable way before the men (who may easily be hindered in the pursuit by bushes, rivers, or the like), it returns to them again, and redoubles its note, as if to reproach them with their inactivity. At last the bird is observed to hover for a few moments over a certain spot; and then silently retiring to a neighbouring bush or resting-place, the hunters are sure of finding the bees' nest in that identical spot; whether it be in a tree or in the crevice of a rock, or (as is most commonly the case), in the earth. Whilst the hunters are busy in taking the honey, the bird is seen looking on attentively to what is going forward, and waiting for its share of the spoil. The bee-hunters never fail to leave a small portion for their conductor; but commonly take care not to leave so much as would satisfy his hunger. The bird's appetite

being whetted by this parsimony, he is obliged to commit a second treason, by discovering another bees' nest, in hopes of a better salary. It is further observed that the nearer the bird approaches the hidden hive the more frequently it repeats its call, and seems the more impatient. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing this bird, and have been witness to the destruction of several republics of bees by means of its treachery. I had, however, but two opportunities of shooting it, which I did to the great indignation of my Hottentots."

A nest that was shewn to Dr. Sparrman, as belonging to this bird, was composed of slender filaments of bark woven together in the form of a bottle; the neck and opening hung downwards, and a string in an arched shape was suspended across the opening fastened by the two ends, perhaps for the birds to perch on: it is said to be constructed in the hollow of trees, which the bird climbs like a Woodpecker; it hatches its own eggs, in which it differs from the Cuckows.

Though Dr. Sparrman asserts that he was frequently eyewitness of the above circumstance relating to the economy of these birds, yet he is discredited by Le Vaillant, who even doubts if Sparrman ever saw the bird; he says the account is merely a repetition of a fable that is known and believed by the credulous people of the Cape, as in his travels he never observed any part of Sparrman's statement to be correct: in another place he says it is certain that the note of the Honey-guide when in

search of its prey indicates to man its object, and thus induces him to follow it; but that it is false that the bird seeks to draw man after it for the purpose of sharing the plunder of the honey with him: the fact is, the bird calls not the man, but the man knows that by attending to the cry and following the bird he will be sure to find the stores of the bees. Bruce pretends to have seen one of these birds in Abyssinia, and he has given to it all the forms of a Cuckow; but Le Vaillant no more believes that the Indicator was seen there, than the Giraffe, to which Bruce has given the horns of the Antelope! however, Bruce himself does not admit the truth of Sparrman's account, for in his travels he says, "I cannot conceive it possible that in a country where there are so many thousand hives, there was any use for giving to a bird a peculiar instinct or faculty of discovering honey, when, at the same time, nature hath deprived him of the power of availing himself of any advantage from the discovery; for man seems in this case to be made for the service of the Moroc, which is very different to the common course of things: man certainly needs not this bird; for on every tree, and on every hillock he may see plenty of honey at his own deliberate disposal. I cannot then but think, with all submission to those natural philosophers (Dr. Sparrman and Jerome Lobo, who have also given an account of this bird,) that the whole of this is an improbable fiction; nor did I ever hear a single person in Abyssinia suggest, that either this or any other bird had such

a property. Sparrman says it was not known to any inhabitant of the Cape, any more than that of the Moroc was in Abyssinia; it was a secret of nature hid from all but these two great men, and I most willingly leave it among the catalogue of their particular discoveries."

However Mr. Barrow (who in the years 1797 and 1798 travelled into the interior of the southern extremity of Africa), fully confirms the truth of Dr. Sparrman's account. "Every one in that country," says Barrow, "is too well acquainted with the Moroc to have any doubts as to the certainty either respecting the bird or its information of the repositories of the bees."

Lobo, whom we have mentioned above, in his Voyage to Abyssinia speaks of a bird called Moroc, which has the instinct of discovering wild honey: but from his account it is that collected by the ground bees; as he says that they keep their holes in the ground extremely clean; and, that though common in the highways, they are very seldom found except by the Moroc's assistance.

These birds are very tame, and not much afraid of man: their flight is heavy. They feed only on honey and wax, but do not eat the bees, who endeavour to sting them in the eye (almost the only part the insect can penetrate), and frequently make them suffer very much for their boldness in attacking the hive; and is often the cause of their death, as the Hottentots say numbers of their carcasses are found near the resorts of the bees.

Le Vaillant; in his travels, says the Hottentots are very partial to this bird, on account of the service it renders them; and that once when he was about to shoot one they implored him to spare its life, in consideration of its utility.

The following is the description of the bird alluded to by Le Vaillant as Bruce's * Indicator, which the latter says is about seven inches in length: bill pointed and rather bent, with a number of very small hairs at the base: irides dusky red: head and neck plain brown: inside of the mouth and throat yellow: tongue pointed, and capable of being drawn half out of the mouth: eyebrows black: fore part of the neck light yellow, which colour reaches nearly to the shoulders, and is darkest on the sides: breast and belly dirty white: the wing-feathers mostly tipped with white: tail consisting of twelve feathers of equal length, and tipped with white: legs black, covered with feathers half way down: feet with only three toes, placed two before and one behind. It feeds on bees, and when catching them makes a kind of snapping noise, at other times it is silent: this bird kills more than it eats, as numbers are found scattered on the ground where it has been feeding; and is found in those parts of Abyssinia where honey is produced as a revenue, as Agou and Goutto.

This bird is described by Dr. Latham in the second supplement to his work, pages xxxi. 8. and 139. 13. under the name of *Cuculus Abyssinicus*.

* Bee Cuckow. Moroc. Bruce's Trav. App. 178.

There is great probability of one of these birds proving the *Gnat Snapper* of Kolben; of which he says the note is not so fine as that of a Titmouse, and that it is a guide to the Hottentots, by directing them to the honey which the bees lay up in the clefts of the rock.

SPARRMAN'S HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator Sparrmanii.)

I. corpore ferrugineo-griseo subtus albido; humeris macula flava, rectricibus tribus exterioribus basi macula nigra.

Honey-guide with a ferruginous grey body, beneath white; a yellow spot on the shoulders; and the three exterior tail-feathers with a black spot at the base.

Cuculus indicator. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 418.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 218. 35.

Le Coucou indicateur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 392.

Honey-guide. *Phil. Trans.* 67. 38. 1.

Honey Cuckow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 533.—*Lath. Sup.* 101.

THIS species, which is the one figured and described by Sparrman, is in length seven inches: beak half an inch; yellowish at the tip; thickened, and brown towards the base, which is armed with a few bristles, and in the male encircled with black: irides ferruginous grey: eyelids naked black: top of the head grey; the feathers broad and short: chin, throat, and breast dirty white, with a green tinge on the latter: back and rump ferruginous grey: belly and vent white: thighs



GREAT HONEY-GUIDE.

white, with a longitudinal streak of black on each feather: upper wing-coverts grey brown, some of them tipped with yellow, forming a spot of that colour on the shoulders, which is generally covered by the scapulars: quills brown above; grey brown beneath: bastard wing grey brown: tail composed of twelve feathers, the middle ones very narrow and short; rusty brown both above and below; the two next, on each side, white, with brown tips, and a black spot on the inner webs at the base; the outer one shorter than the rest, and similar to the last, except that the black spot is not quite so conspicuous. Is said by Sparrman to inhabit the interior of the country from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is very common.

GREAT HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator major.)

1. *olivaceo-viridis, subtus flavescens, uropygio tectricibusque albis.*
Olive-green Honey-guide, beneath yellow, with the rump and tail-coverts white.

Le Grand Indicateur. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr.* 5. 1. mas. 2. female.

LENGTH about ten inches: the upper part of the head, hinder part of the neck, wing-coverts, and back are brownish olive-green, yellowish in a certain light: rump white; upper tail-coverts white varied with olive: wing-quills dirty olive-brown, externally olive-green: the three outer tail-feathers

on each side are white with a brown spot at the tip; the remainder of the tail-feathers olive-brown, with their outer webs white: fore-part of the neck and the breast pale yellow; the middle of the neck varied with black spots, which ascend to the throat; all the rest of the under part of the body yellow: beak, legs, nails, and eyes brown. Female rather less than the male; the olive-green colour more yellow than in the male: the forehead spotted with yellowish-white: the throat, front of the neck, breast and flanks varied with brownish-black and yellowish-white: in other respects she is like the male; which, when young, is similar in colour.

This species inhabits Auteniquoi and Caffraria: the female lays four dirty-white eggs, which the male occasionally sits on, to relieve the female, during the tedious process of incubation.

LITTLE HONEY-GUIDE.

(Indicator minor.)

I. *griseo-olivaceus; remigibus perfuscis viridi-flavo marginatis; ventre caudaque albidis hac pennis intermediis nigris; rostro, oculis pedibusque brunneis.*

Olive-grey Honey-guide; with the quills brownish, margined with yellow; belly and tail whitish, the latter with the middle feathers black; beak, eyes, and feet brown.

Le petit Indicateur. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique*. 5. 137. p. 242.

This species was first observed by Le Vaillant in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, having

been pointed out to him by the colonists, to whom it was well known.

The female has the back and wing-coverts brownish; and lays four plain white eggs.

This bird has a very remarkable note, which Le Vaillant has endeavoured to imitate as follows, *kat-kat-kat-kat-kat-kay, kat, kay, kay, kat.*

YUNX. WRYNECK.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> teretiusculum, paulo incurvatum, debile.	<i>Beak</i> roundish, slightly incurved, and weak.
<i>Nares</i> concavæ, denudatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> naked and concave.
<i>Lingua</i> teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, apice mucronata.	<i>Tongue</i> very long, worm-like, slender, and armed at the point.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices; digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

THIS genus, which consists of only a single species, has, by most authors, been held distinct: it seems to be the link between the Woodpeckers and the Cuckows; as it has the tongue and feet of the former, but it cannot be placed there on account of the weakness of its beak; while it is removed from the latter (where it was originally placed by Linneus,) by its long tongue, although it has a great affinity in other respects. There are ten feathers in the tail.



COMMON WRYNECK.

WRYNECK.

(Yunx Torquilla.)

Y. grisea fusco nigricanteque varia; abdomine rufescente-alba maculis nigricantibus; rectricibus maculis striis fasciisque nigris undulatis.

Grey Wryneck, varied with black and fuscous; abdomen of a rufescent white, with blackish spots; tail-feathers spotted and barred with undulated black striæ.

Yunx Torquilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 172.—*Faun. Succ.* 97. 1. 97.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 423.—*Gor. Orn.* 2. 52. 186.—*Bris.* 4. 4. t. 1. f. 1.—*Raii. Syn.* 44. 8.—*Wll.* 95. 22.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 223. 1.

Le Torcol. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 84. 3.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 698.

Wryneck. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 83.—*Arct. Zool.* 2. 267. B.—*Lewin. Br. Birds.* 2. 43.—*Id.* 8. 2. (ovum.)—*Lath. Syn.* 2. 548. 24.—*Lath. Sup.* 103.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. 83.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 111.

THE length of this beautiful bird is about seven inches; the beak is three quarters of an inch long, nearly straight, and sharp pointed; tongue cylindrical, two inches and a quarter in length: irides light hazel, inclining to yellow: the upper part of the head, neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts are ash-colour, marked with numerous fine dusky undulated transverse lines; from the crown of the head a black list runs half way down the back, disposed in four indistinct lines: wing-coverts like the back, but inclining to rufous, and spotted with grey: greater quills dusky, marked with quadangular rust-coloured spots on the exterior webs:

chin and fore-part of the neck yellowish white, crossed with dusky lines: lower part of the breast, belly, and sides white, with small triangular dusky spots: under tail-coverts rufous-white, crossed with dusky lines: tail-feathers broad, rounded at the ends, and of the same colour as the back, with four distinct black bars: legs brown; female much paler.

There is a variety mentioned by Brisson of this bird, differing from the former in having the head and upper parts ferruginous, beautifully varied with longitudinal lines of yellow: wings and tail the same as the back: legs yellow: claws black.

The name *Wryneck* seems to have been given to this bird from its singular manner of turning its head over its shoulder alternately, when the black mark on the back of the neck gives it a twisted appearance; it also erects all the feathers on the top of the head: its beak seems to be of very little use in procuring subsistence, the tongue being the chief instrument used for that purpose.

The Wryneck makes a noise very much like the smaller species of Hawks, which it frequently repeats in the spring, soon after its arrival in this country, which is generally about the middle of April: it makes no nest, but lays its eggs, which are from eight to ten in number, on the rotten wood within; these eggs are as white as ivory, and weigh about thirty-seven grains.

If this bird be surprised in its nest, it has a singular action of defence: stretching itself at full length, and erecting the feathers of the head, it

suddenly rises, making at the same time a hissing noise like a snake; which has often been the means of the nest not being plundered of the young, from the supposition that they were advancing their hands on a brood of that reptile.

It is not uncommon in the southern and eastern parts of England, but is not known to have been taken far towards the north, and very rarely in Cornwall. It chiefly inhabits woods, or thickly inclosed countries, where there are plenty of old pollard elm trees, or orchards: it is a bird of passage, coming eight or ten days before the Cuckow. Its food is chiefly ants, which the male has been observed to carry to the female while sitting. Buffon observes that this bird grows very fat towards the end of summer, when it becomes excellent eating.

It is found throughout Europe and most parts of the Old Continent: is known by the names of Long-tongue, and Emmet-hunter.

PICUS. WOODPECKER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> polyedrum, rectum: apice cuneato.	<i>Beak</i> many-sided, straight; wedge-shaped at the tip.
<i>Nares</i> pennis setaceis recumbentibus oblectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with setaceous recumbent feathers.
<i>Lingua</i> teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, mucropata, apice retrorsum aculeata setis.	<i>Tongue</i> round, worm-shaped, very long and slender, bony, hard, and with a sharp barbed point at the end.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

THE birds of this genus climb trees, particularly those that are decaying or dead, in search of the insects and larvæ which destroy the tree within, and which are their natural food: they are unjustly persecuted in many places on a supposition that they are injurious to the trees, when in fact they do good, by destroying those insects which would otherwise increase so much as to cause the trees' overthrow in a short time. Their beak is large, strong, and well fitted for its employment, being terminated in a sort of wedge, by which it is enabled to pierce the bark of trees, and bore into the solid wood. Its neck is short and thick, and being furnished with very powerful muscles,

it is capable of striking with such force against the trunks of trees, as to be heard at a great distance: its tongue is long and taper, with a hard bony substance at the tip, which terminates in two long slender cartilages proceeding from below upwards, and from behind forwards, over the whole skull, under the skin, and are attached to the forehead near the base of the beak: by means of these cartilages it is that the birds of this genus are able to thrust out their long filiform tongue to obtain the insects or their larvæ, which are often deeply seated in the solid tree: their tail consists of ten stiff sharp-pointed feathers, bent inwards, by which they secure themselves on the trunks of trees when in search of food. Their feet are well adapted for climbing, as the toes are situated two and two, by which they can creep up or down in any direction. They have a membranaceous stomach, and want the cœcum, a circumstance peculiar to this tribe.

The apparent solitary life of the Woodpecker is thus described by Buffon. "Of all the birds which earn their subsistence by spoil, none leads a life so laborious and painful as the Woodpecker: Nature has condemned it to incessant toil and slavery. While others freely employ their courage or address, and either shoot on rapid wing or lurk in close ambush, the Woodpecker is constrained to drag out an insipid existence in boring the bark and hard fibres of trees to extract its humble prey. Necessity never suffers any intermission of its labours, never grants an interval of sound repose;

often during the night it sleeps in the same painful posture as in the fatigues of the day. It never shares the sports of the other inhabitants of the air, it joins not their vocal concerts, and its wild cries and saddening tones, while they disturb the silence of the forest, express constraint and effort: its movements are quick, its gestures full of inquietude, its looks coarse and vulgar; it shuns all society, even that of its own kind; and when it is prompted to seek a companion, its appetite is not softened by delicacy of feeling."

GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

(*Picus martius*.)

P. niger, pileo coccineo.

Black Woodpecker, with a scarlet crown.

Picus martius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 173. 1.—*Faun. Succ.* 98.—

Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 224. 1.

Picus niger. *Briss.* 4. 21. 6.

Le Pic noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 41. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 596.

Great Black Woodpecker. *Pen. Arc. Zool.* 2. 276. A.—*Lewin.*

Br. Birds. 2. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 552. 1.—*Lath. Sup.*

104.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 13.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 2.—

Montague's Supplement.

THE Great Black Woodpecker is in length seventeen inches: beak near two inches and a half in length; of a dark ash-colour, whitish at the sides: the whole bird black, except the crown of the head, which is scarlet: irides pale yellow:



GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

first quill-feathers very short: two middle tail-feathers rather longer than the rest, giving the tail a rounded appearance: legs lead-coloured; covered with feathers on the fore part for half their length: the female is brownish; with only the hind part of the head scarlet: but both sexes vary in this latter mark, and it has been quite wanting in some specimens that have occurred.

This bird is said to build in old ash and poplar trees, which it so excavates occasionally as to cause them to be blown down by the first strong wind: the female lays two or three white eggs, which colour seems to be peculiar to the whole genus: it is said to be so great a destroyer of bees, that the inhabitants of those places where it is abundant, and many bees are hived in the trees, are obliged to take every precaution to guard the mouth of the hive, which is generally done with sharp thorns, but that is not always sufficient to protect them; the birds are found most numerous where the greatest quantity of bees are kept.

This species is found in most parts of Europe, but not in Italy, and rarely in France and England*: it is most abundant in Germany; it is likewise found in Russia.

* The fact of its having been taken in England is very doubtful, although it is mentioned in Dr. Pultney's catalogue of Dorsetshire birds, where it is noticed as having been taken more than once in that county: it has also been said to have occurred in Lancashire, in the neighbourhood of London, and in Devonshire; but these latter instances are not sufficiently authenticated.

WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

(*Picus principalis*.)

P. niger, lineæ utrinque collari remigibusque secundariis albis.

Mas. crista coccinea.

Fœm. crista corpore concolore.

Black Woodpecker, with a line on both sides of the neck, and the secondary quills white.

Male, with a scarlet crest.

Female, with the crest the same colour as the body.

Picus principalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 173. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 425.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 225. 3.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 56.

Picus niger carolinensis. *Briss.* 4. 26. 9.

Pic noir huppé de la Caroline. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 690.

Pic noir à bec blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 46.—*Vieil. Ois. Amer. Sept.* 2. 56. 109.

White-billed Woodpecker. *Pen. Arc. Zool.* 2. 156.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 553. male.—*Lath. Sup.* 105. 2. female.

THE White-billed Woodpecker is in length sixteen inches. The beak is about three inches in length, channelled, and as white as ivory: irides yellow: on the back of the head is a beautiful red, erect, pointed crest, some of the feathers two inches in length: the head itself and body black; but the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts white: there is a white stripe beginning at the eye and passing down each side of the neck to the back: some of the primary quill-feathers black; the rest white: tail black, and rather wedge-shaped: legs and claws black: fe-



WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

male rather larger than the male; beak of a most beautiful white, and very obtuse at the tip: crest of the head black: the white lines from the eyes unite into a point on the back: the fifth wing-quill black with a white tip, and two spots of white on the inner web; sixth and seventh black, with the ends and whole of the inner webs white; all the other quills entirely white; under wing-coverts white: tail black, very stiff: legs dusky blue: claws black: the rest of the body similar to the male.

This bird is called by the Spaniards the *Carpenter*, which name is very applicable, as it makes a great noise with its beak against the trees in the woods, which is similar to that made by carpenters when at work; making in an hour or two a bushel of chips: it is found in Carolina, Virginia, New Spain, Brasil, and New Jersey.

LINEATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Lineatus.)

P. niger, crista coccinea, linea a rostro utrinque collari ad medium dorsum alba, corpore subtus rufo-albido fasciis nigris.

Black Woodpecker, with a crimson crest, and with a white line on both sides of the neck reaching from the beak to the middle of the back; body beneath reddish white barred with black.

Picus Lineatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 4.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 425.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 226. 5.

Picus niger cayanensis cristatus. Briss. 4. 31. 11. t. 1. f. 2.

Pic noir huppé de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 50.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 717.

Lineated Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 556. 4.*

LENGTH near fourteen inches: beak above an inch and a half long, and horn-coloured: head with a red crest: nape red: cheeks ash-colour: from the corner of the mouth on each side is a white line, which gets broader as it advances, until it meets on the back, which is black: there is a red stripe along the under jaw: throat beneath reddish white, the shaft of each feather marked with black: fore-part of the neck and breast black; each feather at the tip bordered with reddish white; of which colour the belly, vent, and thighs are, but striated transversely with black; edges of the wings white: quills black; the inner webs about one third of their length from the base white: tail black, and wedge-shaped: legs and claws grey. Inhabits Cayenne.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

(*Picus erythrocephalus*.)

P. capite toto rubro, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine remigibusque secundariis albis.

Woodpecker with the whole head red; wings and tail black; abdomen and secondary quill-feathers white.

Picus erythrocephalus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Briss.* 4. 52. 19. t. 3. f. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 227. 9.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 60.

Pic noir à domino rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 55.

Pic de Virginie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 117.

Le Pic tricolor. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 60. 112. 113. young.

Red-headed Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 160.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 561. 1.

Picus obscurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 228. 11.

White-rumped Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 563. 10.

THIS destructive bird is eight inches and three quarters in length: beak an inch and a quarter, lead-coloured at the base, and black at the tip: head and neck of a bright crimson, the latter edged with black below: irides dusky: back and wings black: breast, belly, and rump white: ten first quill-feathers black, eleventh black and white, rest white with black shafts: tail wedge-shaped and black: legs and claws lead-colour: young bird has the beak horn-coloured: head, throat, chin, and all the upper parts of the body dusky, transversely waved with dirty white: great wing-coverts black: primary quills dusky: the outer

edges margined with cream-colour, with some of the feathers tipped with white: secondaries white, with two irregular black bars at the tip of each feather; the second bar is sometimes wanting on the outer webs: rump, belly, and tail-coverts white; legs black. These birds are found chiefly in old trees, and the noise they make with their beaks is heard at a great distance: they are very injurious to the maize-fields and orchards, as they peck the ears of the maize, and destroy the apples, which they eat so far that nothing but the skins remain: they are sometimes so numerous that a premium of twopence a head has been paid from the public fund on purpose to extirpate them, which has of late been much neglected.

In the winter they are very tame, and are occasionally seen to come in the houses, in a similar manner to the Redbreast in England. They are inhabitants of many parts of North America; and migrate more or less to the southward in the autumn, according to the severity of the approaching season, from whence the natives expect either a moderate or severe winter: upon their return northward they soon begin to build, and are one of the earliest of the Woodpeckers in performing that operation. It is supposed by Buffon that necessity alone compels these birds to feed on fruits, as it is contrary to the nature of the birds of this genus: they are said to be very palatable food.



BUFF-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

BUFF-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus melanoleucos.)

P. nigricans, pileo cristato flavescens; fronte superciliis nuchaque nigris, linea collari utrinque ad dorsum alba, corpore subtus albido fasciis nigris.

- Blackish Woodpecker, with a yellowish crest on the top of the head; forehead, supercilia, and upper part of the neck black, with a white line on each side of the latter reaching to the back; body beneath white barred with black.

Picus melanoleucos. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 426.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 227. 7.

Buff-crested Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 558. 625.

TWELVE inches and a half in length: beak two inches, and of a brownish horn-colour: the fore-part of the crest black, hinder part buff-coloured: beneath the crest above the eye is a black line: hind part of the neck likewise black: the sides of the head beneath the eye white, which colour runs down on each side of the neck, and meets on the middle of the back, the upper half of which is also white: sides of the head and neck, lower part of the back, wings, and tail brownish black: breast, belly, and vent dirty white, barred transversely with dusky, which is the colour of the chin: legs black. Is found in Surinam.

RED-THROATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus rubidicollis.)

P. niger versicolor, fronte uropygioque albis, corpore subtus coccineis, lateribus flavescentibus.

Changeable black Woodpecker, with the forehead and rump white; body beneath crimson, and sides yellowish.

Picus rubidicollis. Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept. 2. 63.

Le Pic a gorge rougeâtre. *Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept. 2. 63.*

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FIGURED by Monsieur Vieillot, in his splendid work on the North American birds, as a native of St. Domingo: it is eight inches and a half in length: head, neck, and upper parts of the body black, changing in certain positions of light to blue and green: forehead, rump, and upper tail-coverts white: the whole of the under parts of a most beautiful crimson, except the sides of the abdomen and neck, which are yellowish, the latter with a few black spots: legs and beak lead-colour: female grey and brown below, in other respects similar to the male.

CHILI WOODPECKER.

(Picus lignarius.)

P. pileo coccineo, corpore albo cæruleoque vittato.

Woodpecker with a scarlet crown, body banded with blue and white.

Picus lignarius. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 424.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 224. 2.Chili Woodpecker. *Lath. Sup.* II. 140. 1.

THIS bird, which is an inhabitant of Chili, is not quite as large as a Blackbird; the crown has a red crest, and the body is banded with blue and white: bill very strong, and it is not only enabled by means of it to make holes in decayed trees, but likewise in sound ones, in which it makes its nest.

PILEATED WOODPECKER.

(Picus pileatus)

P. niger, crista rubra, temporibus alisque maculis albis; gula lutescente.

Black Woodpecker, with a red crest, temples and wings with white spots; throat yellowish.

Picus pileatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 173. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 425.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 225. 4.—*Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept.* 2. 58.

Picus virginianus pileatus. *Briss.* 4. 29. 10.

Pic noir à huppé rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 48.—*Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept.* 2. 58. 110.

Pic noir huppé de la Louisiane? *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 718. 1.

Pileated Woodpecker. *Pen. Arc. Zool.* 2. 157.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 554. 3.—*Lath. Sup.* 105.

THIS bird is in length fifteen inches: beak two inches long, and of a lead-colour; irides golden: top of the head crowned with long red feathers; beneath which, over the eye, there is a streak of white, and below this is a broad black one, in which the eyes are placed: on each side of the jaw there is a stripe of red reaching the whole length of the mandible, and part of the way down the neck: cheeks, throat, front, and sides of the neck pale buff; having a band of black arising at the corners of the mouth, and passing through the middle down the sides of the neck: hind part of the neck, back, and rump black: belly, sides, thighs, breast, and under tail-coverts blackish: wings spotted with white, and a similar coloured



PILEATED WOODPECKER.

spot on the back: the two middle tail-feathers longest: legs and claws black: female differs in having the forehead brown, and wanting the red stripe on the lower mandible. This species is subject to trifling variations in its markings, being sometimes found striated with white beneath. It is said to be very injurious to maize, not that it eats any part of the plant, but it settles on the ripe ears to pick off the insects that abound there: it is very common in many parts of North America, where it is called *May May*.

RED-NECKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus rubricollis.)

P. fuscus, occipite cristato, corpore subtus testacco, capite colloque coccineis.

Brown Woodpecker, with the back part of the head crested, body beneath testaceous, head and neck crimson.

Picus rubricollis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 426.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 226. 6.

Le Pic à cou rouge. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 53.

Grand Pic huppé à tête rouge de Cayenne. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 612.

Red-necked Woodpecker. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 2. 558. 5.

BEAK pale coloured: head and neck as far as the breast crimson: back, wings, and tail dark brown; with a mixture of dirty white on the wings: the whole of the under part of a cream-colour: head crested behind: legs lead-colour: length about sixteen inches: it is sometimes found of a fulvous colour underneath, which may be the sexual distinction. Inhabits Cayenne.

STRIPED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus fasciatus.)

P. fusco-nigricans, vertice loris strigaeque submaxillari coccineis, abdomine albo nigroque striato, rectricibus tipice albis.

Brownish-black Woodpecker, with the crown, lore, and a stripe beneath the jaw scarlet; abdomen striated with black and white; tail-feathers white at the tip.

Picus striatus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 430.

Picus fasciatus. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 228. 12.

Striped-bellied Woodpecker. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 2. 563. 11.

THIS species, which is in the British Museum, is rather larger than *P. minor*, being eight inches in length: beak one inch, and yellowish: crown and nape crimson, as is a stripe beneath the jaw, and another from the beak to the eye; which last is bordered with white: back, wings, and tail black, the tips of the latter white: belly and sides of the head striated with black and white; legs black.



GREATER-SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus major.)

P. albo nigroque varius, crisso occipite rubris.

Woodpecker varied with black and white, vent and back of the head red.

Picus major. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 17.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 100.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 436.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 228. 13.*Picus varius majore.* *Briss.* 4. 34. 13.*L'Epeiche, ou Pic varié.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 57.—*Buff.**Pl. Enl.* 196. male. 595. female.Greater spotted Woodpecker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 85.—*Pen.**Arct. Zool.* 2. 162.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 47.—*Id.* 8. 3. (ovum.)—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 564. 12.—*Lath. Sup.* 107.—*Montague.**Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 118.*β. albo nigroque varius, crisso pileoque rubris.* ∴

Varied with black and white, vent and top of the head red.

Picus medius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 18.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.*101.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 436.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 229. 14.*Picus varius.* *Briss.* 4. 38. 14. t. 2. f. 1.*Pic varié à tête rouge.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 611.Middle spotted Woodpecker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 86. 37.—*Pen.**Arct. Zool.* 2. 278. D.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 48.—*Lath. Gen.**Syn.* 2. 565. 13.—*Lath. Sup.* 107.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1.149.—*Montague, Brit. Birds.* 2.

THE greater and middle spotted Woodpeckers of authors were formerly considered distinct from each other, but latterly, as we are informed in the supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, they have been most satisfactorily proved the same, as a nest was taken with five young, which were found to be *P. medius*, just as they were about to leave it, and which were fed and attended to by *P.*

major; and from that circumstance we shall consider ourselves authorised to describe them as one species.

This bird is in length nine inches: beak an inch and a quarter long, and dusky: irides reddish brown: forehead dirty white: crown black: hind head deep crimson: cheeks white, beneath which is a black line from the lower mandible to the back of the head, from the middle of which another line of the same colour runs down on each side, and almost meets at the upper part of the breast: back of the neck with a white spot on each side: back, rump, lesser wing and tail-coverts black: scapulars and some of the adjoining greater coverts white: quills black, with a few white spots on each web: throat and under parts dirty white: vent crimson: four middle tail-feathers black, the others more or less white towards the point, and marked with a few white spots: legs lead-colour: female wants the red on the hind head, in all other respects is similar to the male: young bird, (*P. medius* of authors,) differs in having the whole crown of the head red, the black marking about the head and neck not so long, the white on the cheeks dusky, and that on the breast inclining to brown: it is sometimes found with the head spotted with black.

This bird is not uncommon in woods in England, France, and most other parts of Europe, and is likewise found in Siberia and Astrakan. It is a very cunning bird; for when a person has seen one on a tree, if he be not very attentive, and the tree should

be large, he is sure to lose sight of it, as the moment it observes any one it creeps behind a branch till the danger is over. The female seems to be very careful of her eggs, which are five in number, very white, and mostly deposited in a hole in a decayed tree, without any appearance of a nest: she will suffer herself to be touched with the hand before she endeavours to escape. It is this species which generally makes that jarring noise so frequently heard in our woods.

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus minor.)

P. albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, crisso testaceo.

Woodpecker varied with black and white, crown of the head red, vent testaceous.

Picus minor. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 19.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 102.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 437.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 229. 15.*Picus varius minor.* *Briss.* 4. 41. 15.*Le petit Epeiche.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 62.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 598. 1. male. 2. female.*Lesser spotted Woodpecker.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 87. 37.—*Pen.**Arct. Zool.* 2. 278. E.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 49.—*Don. Brit.**Birds.* 2. 36.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 120.—*Montague. Brit.**Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 566. 14.—*Lath.**Syn. Sup.* 108.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 140.*β. albo nigroque varius, vertice nucha cerviceque nigro-griseis, corpore sublus flavesciente nigro-maculato.*

Varied with black and white, with the crown, top, and sides of the neck blackish grey; body beneath yellowish spotted with black.

Petit pic d'Antigue. *Sonner. Voy.* 118. 77.

THIS small species is in length only five inches and a half: beak lead-coloured: irides red: cheeks and sides of the neck white, bounded by black above and below: crown crimson, bounded on each side with black, which, joining behind, runs down in a peak on the back of the neck: forehead dirty white: breast and belly the same: upper parts of the body black barred with white: scapulars and quills spotted with black and white: lesser wing-coverts entirely black: four middle tail-fea-



LESSER-SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

natural size.

thers black; the rest more or less tipped with white, and spotted with black: legs lead-colour: female with that part of the head white which in the male is red: both sexes without the red vent of the last species.

Sonnerat describes a bird taken by him in the isle of Panay, with the beak black; the crown of the head and hind part of the neck greyish black: with a stripe of white beginning above the eye, and descending about two-thirds of the way down the neck; below which from the eye to the shoulder there is another of black: upper part of the body black and white: under parts pale yellow spotted with black: tail above black, beneath barred with dirty white, and yellowish: legs blackish.

This bird is pretty generally diffused over most parts of the continents of Europe and Asia. Salerne denies its being found in France, but Buffon assures us it is found in most of the provinces there; in England it is rather scarce. It builds in rotten trees, and often disputes possession with the Colemouse, which generally yields to the superior strength of its adversary: it lays about five white eggs, which weigh about thirty-three grains, and are placed on the rotten wood without any nest. In the winter it approaches orchards for the sake of food, as it finds various insects on the trunks of the trees. It is known by the names of Hickwall and Crankbird.

SPOTTED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus varius.)

P. albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, crisso albo, fusco fasciato.
Woodpecker varied with black and white; top of the head red;
vent white, barred with fuscous.

Picus varius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 176. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1.
438.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 232. 21.—*Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept.*
2. 63.

Le pic varié de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 77.—*Buff.*
Pl. Enl. 785.

Le Pic maculé. *Vieil. Ois. de L' Amer. Sept.* 2. 63. 118.

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 166.—*Lath.*
Gen. Syn. 2. 574. 20.—*Lath. Sup.* 109.

IN length near eight inches: beak one inch,
and lead-coloured: crown red, bordered with
black: hind parts of the head pale yellow, reach-
ing forwards, and forming a band of that colour
over the eyes: from the base of the beak to the
back of the head runs a black line, which passes
through the eyes; beneath which is another one
of pale yellow, beginning at the nostrils and ending
on the sides of the neck; there is also a fourth
band, which commences at the base of the under
mandible, and bends towards the fore-part of the
neck, where it blends with the black on that part:
throat red: fore-part of the neck and breast black
bordered with yellow: sides, thighs, and under
tail-coverts white, barred transversely with brown:
abdomen light yellow varied with black: body
above variegated with black and white: two mid-

dle tail-feathers black, spotted with white: two next on each side black, and the outer ones black, spotted on the inner webs with white at the tip: legs blackish: claws the same: female without the red on the head; and the yellow markings on that part and the neck of the male are white in her. The young bird has the feathers of the head of a yellowish grey, bordered with darker colour: the rump varied with black and white; the wings less spotted at the tips, and the abdomen yellowish. Inhabits the same places as *P. pubescens*, and is equally destructive to orchards: it is called at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Mekisewe Paupastaow*.

LITTLE WOODPECKER.

(Picus pubescens.)

P. albo nigroque varius, subtus griseo albus, rectrice extima nigra maculis quatuor albis.

Woodpecker varied with black and white, beneath greyish white; outer tail-feather black, with four white spots.

Picus pubescens. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 15.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 435.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 232. 20.—Vieil. *Ois. de L'Amer.* Sept. 2. 65.

Picus varius virginianus minor. Briss. 4. 50. 18.

Petit Pic varié de Virginie. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 76.

Le Pic minule. Vieil. *Ois. de L'Amer.* Sept. 2. 65. 121.

Downy Woodpecker. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 163.

Little Woodpecker. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 2. 573. 19.—Lath. *Sup.* 109.

THIS most destructive and minute species of Woodpecker is very similar in appearance to *P. villosus*, and might be easily mistaken for that bird were it not much less, being only five inches and a half in length: beak three quarters of an inch long, and horn-coloured: top of the head black; above the eye on each side is a white line: hind parts of the head red: upper parts of the body black; with a similar line of white to that of the last passing down the back: greater wing-coverts and quills spotted with white: under parts of the body pale grey: tail black; the four middle feathers plain; the rest barred with white and black: legs and claws black: female has the back of the head white instead of red.

This species inhabits Virginia, Carolina, and New Jersey, where it is reckoned extremely dangerous to orchards, as when it has pecked one hole in a tree it makes another in a horizontal direction close to the first, till it has made a complete circle round the tree, which generally kills it.

HAIRY WOODPECKER.

(*Picus villosus*.)

P. albo nigroque varius, subtus albus, dorso longitudinaliter subvillosa, rectricibus extimis toto albis.

Woodpecker varied with black and white; beneath white; back downy; outer tail-feathers entirely white. ∴

Picus villosus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 435.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 232. 19.—*Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 64.

Picus varius virginianus. *Briss.* 4. 48. 17.

Pic chevelu de Virginie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 74.

Pic au chevelu. *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept.* 2. 64. 120.

Pic varié male de Virginie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 754.

Hairy Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 164.—*Lewin. Br. Birds.* 2. 50.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 572. 18.—*Lath. Sup.* 108.

THIS species is rather less than the large spotted Woodpecker, and is about eight inches and three quarters in length: beak an inch and a quarter long, and horn-coloured: head black; with two white streaks on each side, one over the eye, the other along the under jaw, and both arising from the base of the bill: across the back of the head is a red band: upper parts of the body black, divided

with a list of white hair like feathers down the middle: wings spotted with white: under parts of the body entirely white: four middle tail-feathers black; the rest on each side marked obliquely with white at the tip; the last but one white, with a black base; outer one wholly white: legs and claws grey brown: female without the red on the head.

Inhabits Carolina, Virginia, Canada, and likewise the north of England, where it is not very uncommon. Dr. Latham mentions having seen a pair in the collection of the Duchess of Portland, which were shot near Halifax in Yorkshire, and which agreed in every respect with the American ones: is also very common at Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Paupastaow*. It is said to be very destructive to apple-trees by pecking holes in them.

CANADA SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Canadensis.)

P. albo nigroque varius, corpore subtus dorsoque medio albo, nucha fulva, reatricibus duabus intermediis nigris immaculatis, duabus extimis albis basi nigris.

Woodpecker varied with black and white; body beneath and middle of the back white; top of the neck fulvous; the two middle tail-feathers black and immaculate; two outer ones white, black at the base.

Picus Canadensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 230. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 437.

Picus varius Canadensis. *Briss.* 4. 45. 16. t. 2. f. 2.

L'Epeiche du Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 69.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 345. 1.

Canada Spotted Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 163.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 569. 16.

•ABOUT the size of a Blackbird: length nine inches: beak horn-coloured, one inch and a quarter in length: head black: forehead dirty white: on each side is a broad white band passing above the eyes, and joining another orange-coloured one on the back of the head: there is a white mark beneath the eyes, which gets broader as it proceeds downwards on the sides of the neck: upper parts of the body black, varied with white in the middle of the back: under parts whitish: wing-coverts and quills spotted with white: two middle tail-feathers black: the next with a dirty white spot near the tip; the three outer ones obliquely tipped with white; the two outmost ones entirely white, except the base: legs grey-brown: female without the orange spot on the back of the head. Inhabits Canada.

NORTHERN WOODPECKER.

(Picus borealis.)

P. supra niger, subtus albus; occipite rufo, pone oculis macula alba.

Woodpecker above black, below white; hind head red, with a white spot behind the eyes.

Picus borealis. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66.

Le Pic boreal. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66. 122.

THIS bird is found in the north of the United States of America, and is about seven inches in length: beak and feet black: irides red: the whole of the upper parts of the body, with the upper tail-coverts and quills black, spotted with dusky; the wing-coverts likewise black, and spotted with white: the four exterior tail-feathers white varied with black; the rest entirely of the latter colour: hind head with a narrow red band, and a large white spot reaching from thence to the eyes, below which is a black line which extends to the under mandible: the feathers at the base of the beak, throat, front of the neck, breast, and abdomen whitish, the latter spotted with black: it has a great affinity to the Canada Spotted Woodpecker.

VARIED WOODPECKER.

(Picus tricolor.)

P. niger, striis transversis albis, pectore abdomineque rubris.

Black Woodpecker, With transverse white striæ; breast and abdomen red.

*Picus tricolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 437.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 230. 16.**Picus varius mexicanus major. Briss. 4. 57. 21.**Picus varius mexicanus minor. Briss. 4. 59. 22.**L'Epeiche du mexique. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 70.*Varied Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 568. 15.*

LENGTH of this species about nine inches: beak one inch, and white: head, upper part of the neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts and quills of a most beautiful black, varied with white: body beneath white; reddish on the breast and abdomen: a whitish line above the eye: wings reaching nearly to the middle of the tail, which is black, and about four inches in length. Said to inhabit the colder parts of Mexico.

CARDINAL WOODPECKER.

(Picus Cardinalis.)

P. albo nigroque varius, subtus albus maculis oblongis nigris, lateribus colli vitta utrinque alba, vertice nuchaque rubris.

Woodpecker varied with black and white; beneath white with oblong black spots; both sides of the neck with a white stripe; crown and top of the neck red.

Picus Cardinalis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 438.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 233. 23.

Pic Cardinal de Luçon. *Son. Voy.* 72. 35.

Le grand Pic varié de Luçon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 67.

Cardinal Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 576. 22.

LENGTH about thirteen inches: beak blackish: crown and hind part of the head bright red; a white stripe reaching from the eyes to the wings: throat, breast, and belly white, marked with longitudinal black spots: sides and back of the neck with the back and wing-coverts black, the feathers fringed with white: quills and tail black, with yellow shafts; primary quills spotted with yellow on the edges, secondaries transversely barred with white: tail spotted: legs blackish. Inhabits the Island of Luzonia: described by Sonnerat.

MAHRATTA WOODPECKER.

(Picus Mahrattensis.)

P. niger albo varius, subtus fuscus maculatus, uropygio albo, abdomine medio rubro.

Black Woodpecker varied with white, beneath spotted with brown; rump white; abdomen red in the middle.

Picus Mahrattensis. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XXXI. 3.

Mahratta Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 142. 7.*

THIS bird, which is preserved in the British Museum, is rather larger than *P. minor*: the head is yellow brown: white on each side the nape: upper parts of the body black, spotted with white: the chin and all the under parts pale brown, with darker streaks down the middle of each feather: middle of the belly red: rump white: quills and tail black, spotted with white: the outer tail-feather with three white spots: said to have been brought from the Mahratta country in India.

BROWN WOODPECKER.

(Picus moluccensis.)

P. fusco-nigricans albo undatus, subtus albidus fusco sagittatus, crisso albo, remigibus reatricibusque albo maculatis.

Blackish-brown Woodpecker, waved with white; beneath whitish, sprinkled with brown; vent white; quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Picus moluccensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 439.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 233. 25.

Petit Epeiche brun des Moluques. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 68.

Petit Pic des Moluques. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 748. 2.

Brown Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 577. 24.—*Lath. Sup.* 109.

LENGTH five inches: beak pale: sides of the head white; crown and a spot beneath the eye brown: upper parts of the body brownish black, undulated with white: beneath whitish, sprinkled with brown: quills spotted with white: vent white: tail-feathers brown, with three white spots on both webs: legs blueish. Inhabits the Molucca Islands and India.

CRIMSON-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

(Picus Goertan.)

P. supra griseo fuscus, subtus griseo-flavicans, vertice uropygioque coccineis.

Woodpecker above of a grey brown; beneath greyish yellow; crown and rump crimson.

Picus Goertan. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 434.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 236. 32.

Pic Goertan du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 725.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 320.

Crimson-rumped Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 583. 29.

THIS species, which is known at Senegal by the name *Goërtan*, is much smaller than *P. viridis*: the beak is lead-coloured: the crown crimson: upper parts of the body grey brown with a green tinge, spotted on the wings with dirty white: under parts dirty yellow: rump red: legs lead-coloured.

NUBIAN WOODPECKER.

(Picus nubicus.)

P. fusco albo rufoque undato-maculatus, vertice nigro albo punctato, occipite cristato rubro, collo pectoreque albidis nigro guttatis.

Spotted Woodpecker waved with brown, white, and rufous; crown black, spotted with white; hind head with a red crest; neck and breast whitish, with black tear-shaped spots.

Picus nubicus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 439.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 233. 24.

Epeiche de Nubie ondé et tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 66.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 667.

Nubian Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 576. 23.

THE Nubian Woodpecker is in length seven inches and a half: beak black: irides pale brown: crown black, spotted with white: back of the head crimson, slightly crested: forehead brownish: from that to the eye, with the chin, whitish: the rest of the neck and breast the same, marked with tear-shaped black spots: the upper parts of the body beautifully variegated with brown, rufous, and white: thighs and vent whitish: tail barred with rufous and brown: legs blue. Inhabits the deserts of Nubia.

GREY WOODPECKER.

(Picus griseus.)

P. pileo rubescente, gula genisque rubro variis; rectricibus duabus intermediis et extremis albo nigroque variis, reliquis nigris.

Woodpecker with a reddish crown; throat and cheeks varied with red; the two middle tail-feathers and the most outward one varied with black and white, the rest black.

Picus griseus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 62.

Picus Carolinus. γ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 231. 18.

L'Epeiche raye de la Louisiane, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 73.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 692. female. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 62. 116.

Carolina Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 571. 17. B.

INHABITS Louisiana, and is about the size of the Greater spotted Woodpecker: beak blackish: upper part of the head dull red; with a slight trace of that colour on the throat, and beneath the eyes: prevailing colour black above, with white stripes; and greyish white beneath: the two middle and two outer tail-feathers black and white mixed; the rest dull black: female with a grey forehead, and the back of the neck yellow.

CAROLINA WOODPECKER.

(Picus carolinus.)

P. pileo nuchaque rubris, dorso fasciis nigris, rectricibus mediis nigro punctatis.

Woodpecker with the top of the head and upper part of the neck red; back with black bands; middle tail-feathers spotted with black.

Picus carolinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 431.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 231. 18.

Picus varius jamaicensis. *Briss.* 4. 59. 23.

Pic varié de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 72.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 597. female.

Carolina Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 161.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 570. 17.

LARGER than *P. major*: beak black, an inch and a half in length: irides hazel: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck behind bright red: cheeks yellowish white: throat and forepart of the neck dirty olive, which as it approaches the abdomen becomes red: lower part of the belly and thighs marked with transverse brown lines: upper parts of the body black, with narrow transverse whitish lines: tail black; the exterior feather dotted with white on the outer edge: legs and claws black: female has that part of the head rufous white which in the male is red. This bird appears to vary in a few particulars, as in some specimens the forehead and cheeks, in both sexes, have been pale buff; the belly, instead of being red, had only a pale yellowish-brown tinge; and



G. Wood

GREEN WOODPECKER.

the two middle tail-feathers barred with white on each web, the next only on the outer, and the outmost dotted with white the whole length of the exterior margin. This bird is said to feed on the capsicum when there is a deficiency of insect food, and to be very common in the woods of Carolina and Jamaica..

GREEN WOODPECKER.

(*Picus viridis.*)

P. viridis, vertice coccineo.

Green Woodpecker, with a scarlet crown.

Picus viridis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 12.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 99.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 433.—*Briss.* 4. 9. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 234. 27.

Pic verd. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 7. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 371. male, 879. female.

Green Woodpecker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 84.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.*

2. 277. *B. Albin.* 1. 18.—*Phil. Trans.* 29. 350. 1.—*Lewin.*

Brit. Birds. 2. 51. 8. 54. (ovum.)—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—

Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 116.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath.*

Gen. Syn. 2. 577. 15.—*Lath. Sup.* 110.

THE Green Woodpecker is in length thirteen inches: beak two inches, dusky, and triangular: irides white, with two circles, the inner one reddish: crown of the head crimson; the feathers tipped with ash-colour: eyes surrounded with black; beneath which, in the male is a crimson spot bordered with black, in the female wholly black: neck, back, lesser wing-coverts and scapulars, green: rump pale yellow: quills dusky,

spotted with whitish; beneath greenish white; lesser coverts deeply bordered with green: under parts of the body pale yellow green: tail barred with dusky and green, all but the outer feathers tipped with black: legs ash-coloured: claws much hooked: young bird with a slight appearance of crimson on its head. This bird is sometimes found entirely of a pale straw-colour, except the crown, which is faintly marked with red.

This species is not uncommon in the woody parts of England, and also most parts of Europe: its food consists entirely of insects, which it procures out of rotten trees: it is very fond of ants, and may be often seen on the ground attacking the nests of that insect; and as the ants commonly reside a few inches below the surface, the bird is obliged to make a breach in the nest with its beak and feet, to force them out, when it makes a hearty meal, using its tongue in the manner of the Wryneck: it also commits great ravages amongst bees in the winter.

This bird generally fixes its residence about twenty feet from the ground, preferring the aspin to any other tree, which the male and female alternately bore till they have made a hole of great depth to secure their eggs, which are four or five in number, white, and placed on the rotten wood without any nest. The holes they make in the trees are as perfect circles as if they were made with a pair of compasses. It is very curious to observe them try all parts of a dead branch until they find the most sonorous, when the strokes are



BENGAL WOODPECKER. |

reiterated with such velocity, that the head scarcely seems to move, and the sound may be heard distinctly for half a mile. It is called in different parts of England by the various names of Woodspite, Rainfowl*, Highhoe, Hewhole, Awl-bird, Peck-a-tree, Yappingale, Yaffler, Woodwall, and Poppinjay; and has a very harsh note.

BENGAL WOODPECKER.

(*Picus bengalensis*.)

P. viridis, crista rubra, nucha nigra, fronte et jugulo albo nigroque vario, corpore subtus albo.

Green Woodpecker, with a red crest; top of the neck black; forehead and jugulum varied with black and white; body beneath white.

Picus bengalensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 175. 13.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 433.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 235. 29.—Briss. 4. 14. 2.

Le Pic verd de Bengale. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 23.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 695.*

Bengal Woodpecker. *Albin. 3. 22.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 580. 26.*

Spotted Indian Woodpecker. *Edw. 182.*

A most beautiful species, and native of Bengal and Ceylon: is in length about eight inches and a half: the beak one inch and a half, and blackish: crown black, spotted with white: back of the head with a long crimson crest: sides of the head beneath the eye white, from whence a white line

* It has the name of Rain-fowl, from the notion that it makes most noise before rain.

passes down the neck; the hind part of which is black, and the fore-part, and throat, black and white mixed: breast, upper part of the belly, and sides, white; the feathers margined with brown: lower part of the belly, thighs, and vent, white: upper part of the back yellow; lower dull green: under and upper lesser wing-coverts deep brown, spotted with white; the rest of the wing green, spotted with lighter green: quills black, striated with white: tail greenish black: legs and claws blackish.

This bird is subject to a slight variation, being sometimes found with the white spots on the head more numerous; and having that part of the back black, which in the former is yellowish, and the middle, with the upper and under lesser wing-coverts of a fine red: throat, breast, and greater quills brown, the latter spotted with white: tail brown: most probably the opposite sex.



GOA WOODPECKER.

GQA WOODPECKER.

(Picus goensis.)

P. viridis subcristatus, pileo coccineo, corpore subtus albido nigro undato, temporibus vitta alba, lateribus colli striga nigra.

Green Woodpecker, slightly crested; top of the head crimson; body beneath white, waved with black; temples with a white stripe, sides of the neck with a black one.

Picus goensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 484.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 235. 28.

Pic vert de Goa. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 22.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 696.*

Goa Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 582. 27.*

THIS bird, which is described by Buffon, is rather less than *P. viridis*, to which it has a great affinity: beak black: back of the head crested, and with the crown crimson: there is a white stripe bordering the crimson on the sides of the head, which gets wider as it passes onwards to the neck: from the eye there is also a band of the same colour, which passing downwards in a zigzag manner, reaches over the wings, the lesser coverts of which are black; and the other part of the wings is a bright yellow, ending on the secondaries in a greenish yellow: primaries varied with black and white: body beneath whitish, the feathers edged with black: tail black: legs lead-colour. Inhabits Goa, and is very like *P. bengalensis*.

GREY-HEADED GREEN WOODPECKER.

(Picus norvegicus.)

P. cæruleo-viridis, capite collo corporeque subtus cinereis, uropygio luteo, loris mystacibusque nigris.

Blue-green Woodpecker, with the head, neck, and body beneath ash-colour; rump yellow.

Picus norvegicus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 236. 33.

Picus canus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 434.

Picus viridis norvegicus. Briss. 4. 18. 4.

Grey-headed Green Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 277.

Edw. Birds. 1. 65.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 585. 30.

THE grey-headed Green Woodpecker is said by Edwards to be about the size of *P. viridis*; and to have the beak of a dull ash-colour, with the base yellowish: head and hind part of the neck ash-colour: the forehead marked with four or five obscure red spots: from the corners of the mouth a black, whisker-like mark: throat whitish; from thence to the vent cinereous, with a mixture of green: back and scapulars blue green: wing-coverts yellowish green: quills dark brown with yellow spots: rump yellow: tail brown, barred with transverse dusky lines; its coverts dull green: legs and claws black. Inhabits Norway.

MANILLA GREEN WOODPECKER.

(*Picus manillensis*.)

P. sordide-viridis, vertice grisea maculato, tectricibus caudæ superioribus rubris, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Dull-green Woodpecker, with the crown grey spotted, upper tail-coverts red, quills and tail-feathers blackish.

Picus manillensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 434.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 236. 31.

Le Pic verd de l'isle de Luçon. *Son. Voy.* 73. 36.

Manilla Green Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 583. 28.

ABOUT eleven inches in length: beak blackish: top of the head spotted with grey: prevailing colour of the body dirty green: quills and tail black: the upper coverts of the latter bright red: legs blackish: said by Sonnerat to inhabit Luzonia.

PHILIPPINE WOODPECKER.

(Picus Philippinarum.)

P. fusco-viridis cristatus, subtus albo nigroque maculatus, uropygiō rubro, rectricibus maculis duabus albis.

Brown-green crested Woodpecker, beneath spotted with black and white; rump red; tail-feathers with two white spots.

Picus Philippinarum. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 236. 30.

Palalaca, ou Pic vert tacheté des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 21.

Pic verd des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 691.

Bengal Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 581. 26. B.

ABOUT eleven inches in length: beak black: irides red: head crested: the throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly white; each feather margined with black: upper tail-coverts of a bright red: tail black brown, with a white spot on each web, forming a band of that colour when the tail is extended: rest of the body of a shining brown: legs black.

Called *Palalaca* by the natives of Luzonia, of which place it is an inhabitant: it is said to make a great noise with its beak, so as to be heard above a quarter of a mile distance.



YELLOW-HEADED WOODPECKER.

YELLOW-HEADED WOODPECKER.

(Picus icterocephalus.)

P. subcristatus olivaceo-fuscus, subtus albo maculatus, capite colloque flavis, pileo rubro.

Olive-brown Woodpecker, with a slight crest, beneath spotted with white; head and neck yellow; crown red.

Picus chlorocephalus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.

Picus icterocephalus. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 49.

Petit Pic à gorge jaune. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 37.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 784.

Yellow-headed Woodpecker. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 2. 595. 46.

LENGTH about seven inches: beak lead-colour: head and neck yellow: top of the head crimson, the feathers lengthened into a crest: on the side of the head is a stripe of the same colour: prevailing colour olive brown: the under parts spotted with white, but more thickly so near the crest: legs lead-colour. This bird is occasionally found with the chin and throat spotted with pale red: the under parts from thence to the vent dusky white, striated with transverse irregular brownish streaks. This fine species is an inhabitant of Guiana and Cayenne.

MALACCA WOODPECKER.

(Picus malaccensis.)

P. cristatus, pileo humerisque coccineis, gula juguloque rufo flavis, corpore subtus albo nigroque fasciato, cauda nigra.

Crested Woodpecker, with the crown and shoulders crimson; the throat and jugulum reddish yellow; body beneath barred with black and white, and the tail black.

Picus malaccensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 241. 51.

Le Pic de Malacca. Son. Voy. Ind. 2. 211.

Malacca Woodpecker. Lath. Syn. Sup. 111.

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat in his Voyage to India, who says it is a native of Malacca: it is less than *P. viridis*: beak black: irides red: crown dull crimson, and slightly crested: throat and fore-parts of the neck rufous yellow: breast, belly, and vent rufous white, striated with black bands: the back dirty reddish grey: lesser wing-coverts crimson: quills dusky red on the outer, and brown with white spots on the inner webs: rump greenish yellow, with black bands: tail black; the feathers very stiff, and the shafts prominent: legs black.

ENCENADA WOODPECKER.

(Picus variegatus.)

P. capite subcristato, lateribus rubro notato, corpore supra transversim subtus longitudinaliter fusco alboque vario, genis albis.

Woodpecker with a slightly crested head, spotted on the sides with red; body above transversely, beneath longitudinally varied with fuscous and white; cheeks white.

Picus variegatus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 233. 22.

Picus bicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 438.

Pic varie de la Encenada. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 74.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 748. f. 1. mas.

Encenada Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 575. 21.

. THIS is one of the most beautiful of the Woodpecker tribe, and is in length about six inches: beak lead-coloured: irides white: prevailing colours grey brown and white, irregularly blended together, mixed transversely on the upper part, and perpendicularly on the under: head slightly crested, and varied with crimson on the sides, which are white, and incline to brown beneath the eye: quills brown, spotted with white: legs lead-coloured: female with the whole of the head brown, and without the crest.

RED-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

(Picus capensis.)

P. griseus, collo pectore dorsoque fusco-olivaceis, cauda nigra, tectricibus uropygioque rubris.

Grey Woodpecker, with the neck, breast, and back brown-olive; tail black; the coverts of the tail and the rump red.

Picus capensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 430.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 237. 37.

Pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 26.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 786. f. 2.

Cape Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 586. 34.

BEAK lead-colour: back, neck, and breast olive-brown; the rest of the plumage deep grey, lightest on the head: quills dusky: rump and upper tail-coverts red: tail black: legs lead-coloured. The supposed opposite sex has the beak black: head, neck, and under parts pale grey: back and wings olive brown: crown, rump, and belly crimson: tail dusky: legs black. Is found at the Cape of Good Hope and Abyssinia, in which latter place it is called *Wye-wa*.

ORANGE WOODPECKER.

(Picus aurantius.)

P. supra aurantius, nucha uropygio rectricibusque nigris.

Woodpecker above orange, with the hinder part of the neck, rump, and tail-feathers black.

*P. aurantius. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 8.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 237. 35.**Picus capitis Bonæ Spei. Bris. 4. 78. 3. t. 6. f. 1.**Pic du Cap de Bonne Esperance. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 24.**Orange Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 585. 32.*

THIS beautiful bird, which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is in length ten inches and a half: beak one inch and a half, and lead-coloured: crown and back of the head red; the feathers long and narrow: from the eye to the hind head on each side is a stripe of white, and another from the nostrils passing beneath the eye and down the sides of the neck; the hind part and sides of which are blackish: the cheeks, throat, and forepart of the neck dirty grey, with the margins of each feather blackish: scapulars of a gilded green, with an orange tinge: upper part of the back of a fine golden orange; lower part with the rump and upper tail-coverts blackish: wing-coverts blackish brown; some of them with a dirty grey spot on the tips; and the greater ones nearest the body gilded olive, some of them spotted in a similar way, but those farthest from the body plain brown: quills dark brown; most of them spotted

with dirty white: breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts dirty white, the feathers margined with brown, except those of the tail-coverts, which are blackish; there is also a transverse stripe of black on the latter: tail black: legs and claws pale lead-colour.

LESSER BLACK WOODPECKER.

(*Picus hirundinaceus*.)

P. niger, occipite cristato rubro, humeris albido punctatis, abdomine inferiore albo.

Black Woodpecker, with the hinder part of the head crested and red; shoulders spotted with whitish; lower part of the abdomen white.

Picus hirundinaceus. *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 426.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 227. 8.

Picus flavipes. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 438.

Le petit Pic noir de Cayenné. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 54.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 694. 2.

Yellow-legged Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 167.

Lesser Black Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 559. 7.

THIS variable species is in length about seven inches: beak an inch and a quarter, and brown: irides whitish: general colour black: hind head red: edges of the wings and lower part of the belly white: legs yellowish: claws black: one mentioned by Buffon differs in some respects from the above, having a white line above the eye, and towards the back of the head a few yellowish spots: down the middle of the head a dash of red:

belly and sides black and grey mixed: lower part of the back and rump as in the first variety; the whole of the rest black, with a blueish gloss: female wants the red and yellow on the head entirely: there is a variety also that has not the red spot on the head, but instead thereof has a circle of yellow.

Dr. Latham mentions a still more curious variety, which is rather larger in size, having a red spot on the crown of the head, with a white mark on each side, in which the eye is placed: hind head golden: middle of the breast and sides dark crimson: vent barred with black and white: wings and tail black; some of the secondary quills tipped with white at the very extremity: female has the head entirely black, except a narrow line of white over the eyes. Inhabits North America and Cayenne.

GOLD-BACKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus senegalensis.)

P. fronte genisque fuscis, pileo rubro, dorso remigibusque fulvo-aureis, corpore subtus griseo fusco alboque undulato.

Woodpecker with the forehead and cheeks brown; crown red; back and quills fulvous gold; body beneath grey, waved with brown and white.

P. senegalensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 430.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 237. 36.

Le petit Pic du Senegal. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 25.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 345. f. 2.

Gold-backed Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 586. 33.

THE Gold-backed Woodpecker is very little longer than a Sparrow: beak dusky: crown red: forehead and sides brown: quills and back of a golden fulvous yellow: the under parts of the body transversely waved with grey brown and dull white: coverts and rump greenish: the tail-feathers black, all except the two middle ones spotted with yellow: legs dusky. Is an inhabitant of Senegal.

RAYED WOODPECKER.

(Picus striatus.)

P. niger olivaceo striatus, subtus olivaceus, vertice occipite uropygioque rubris, colla subtus pectoreque griseo-fuscis.

Black Woodpecker striated with olive, beneath olivaceous; crown, hind head, and rump red; lower part of the neck and breast brownish grey.

Picus striatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 427.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 238. 39.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 61.

Picus dominicensis striatus. Briss. 4. 65. 25. t. 4. f. 1.

Pic rayé de St. Domingue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 27.—Buff.

Pl. Enl. 281. 614.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 61. 114.

Rayed Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 587. 36.

In length eight inches and three quarters: beak horn-coloured: crown and back of the head red: forehead, cheeks, and throat grey: upper parts of the body black, striated transversely with olive: fore-part of the neck, breast, and under wing-coverts grey brown: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts olive: quills blackish, spotted on the outer webs with yellow, and on the inner with whitish: tail black; the two outer feathers edged with grey; beneath olive: legs and claws blackish: female rather less; the top of the head black: in other respects the plumage is similar to the male. Inhabits St. Domingo.

PASSERINE WOODPECKER.

(Picus passerinus.)

P. olivaceo-flavicans, subtus fusco candicanteque fasciatus, capite supra rubro.

Yellowish-olive Woodpecker, beneath barred with brown and whitish; upper part of the head red.

Picus passerinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 174. 6. — *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 427. — *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 238. 40. — *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amér.* Sept. 2. 61.

Picus dominicensis minor. *Briss.* 4. 75. 29. t. 4. f. 2.

Petit Pic olive de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 29. — *Vieil. Ois. de L'Amér.* Sept. 2. 61. 115.

Passerine Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 588. 37. — *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 110.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of the island of St. Domingo, and likewise of Cayenne, and is in length six inches: beak nearly an inch, and grey: upper part of the head in the male red; in the female brown; sides rufous grey: upper parts of the body yellowish olive; beneath transversely striated with whitish and brown: upper wing-coverts in general tipped with a yellowish white spot; the inner edges of the greater quills brown, dentated with whitish; the outer edges and the two first feathers plain: tail brown; the two middle feathers with two grey spots on each margin, outwardly edged with olive; the two outer ones brown mixed with grey, the exterior one tipped with whitish: legs and claws grey.

YELLOW-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus flavescens.)

P. niger flavo-fasciatus, capite crista dependente, gula genis cerviceque flavis.

Black Woodpecker fasciated with yellow; head with a long dependent crest, which, with the throat, cheeks, and top of the neck is yellow.

Picus flavescens. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 427.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 239. 42.

Yellow-crested Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 589. 39.

THE Yellow-crested Woodpecker is a native of Brasil, and is about the size of a Jackdaw: head with a very long pale yellow crest: throat, cheeks, and upper part of the neck, yellow: wings and back black, transversely striated with broad bars of light yellow: belly and tail black: thighs and lesser wing-coverts pale yellow: tail-coverts bright yellow: legs dark green.

YELLOW WOODPECKER.

(Picus flavicans.)

P. flavicans, occipite cristato, remigibus fuscis, rectricibus nigris.

Yellowish Woodpecker, with the hind head crested, quills brown, and the tail-feathers black.

*Picus flavicans. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 240. 44.**Picus exalbidus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 128.**Picus cayanensis albus. Briss. 4. 81. 31.**Pic jaune de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 32.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 509.*Yellow Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 591. 41.*

TEN inches in length: beak above an inch, and yellowish white: head, neck, and body covered with dirty white feathers: head crested: a red stripe on each side from the lower jaw to the ears: wing-coverts brown, with yellowish margins; some of the greater ones rufous on the inner webs: quills brown: legs and claws grey: is subject to slight variety, being sometimes found of a light yellow colour instead of dirty white: tail black: female wants the red mark on the side of the head.

This bird makes its nest in old trees that are rotten within, but sound without; it begins by perforating the sound part in a horizontal direction, which having performed, it declines until the hole is about eighteen inches in depth: the male and female work together till the nest is finished, when the latter lays three nearly round white eggs, which are hatched in the beginning of April: it is very common at Cayenne, where it is called



YELLOW WOODPECKER.



GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

Charpentier jaune. • The note of this bird is a singular kind of whistle six times repeated, but the three last are more grave than the rest.

GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

(*Picus melanochloros.*)

P. fulvo nigroque undato-maculatus, genis rubicundis, crista fulvo-aurea, rectricibus nigris.

Woodpecker spotted and waved with fulvous and black; cheeks reddish; crest of a brownish gold; tail-feathers black.

Picus melanochloros. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 427.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 239. 41.

Picus varius americanus cristatus. *Briss.* 4. 34. 12.

Le Grand Pic rayé de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 30.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 719.

Gold-crested Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 589. 34.

ABOVE a foot in length: beak dusky: head with a very long golden orange-coloured crest: cheeks reddish: between the base of the beak and the eyes is a purple spot; space round the eye white: prevailing colour of the body black and yellow, mixed in waves, striæ, and spots: under parts spotted: tail black, the outer feathers yellow barred with black: legs dusky. Native of Cayenne.

CAYENNE WOODPECKER.

(Picus cayanensis.)

P. olivaceus nigro striatus, subtus flavicans, occipite rubro, vertice gulaque nigro, genis albidis.

Olive Woodpecker striated with black, beneath yellowish; hind head red; crown and throat black; cheeks whitish.

Picus cayanensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 428.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 239. 43.

Picus striatus cayanensis. Briss. 4. 69. 27.

Petit Pic rayé de Cayenne. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 31.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 613.

Cayenne Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 590. 40.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 111.

VERY similar to *Picus melanochloros*, but not above half the size, being only seven inches and a half in length: the beak ten lines and a half, and blackish: crown of the head black; hind head red; sides whitish, with a crimson streak on each side of the under jaw in the male: throat black, minutely spotted with white: fore-part of the neck and breast dull yellowish olive, with a small black spot near the end of each feather, and some of them with red tips: belly and sides yellowish; thighs and under tail-coverts the same, but spotted with black: hind part of the neck and back yellowish olive, but each feather of the lower part of the latter, with those of the rump and upper tail-coverts, is spotted with black near the tip: scapulars and wing-coverts dull olive, transversely barred with blackish: quills the same, with yellow

shafts, spotted on the outside with yellow, and within with white: tail black; the six middle feathers barred with dull olive on the outer web, but the two middle ones barred the same on the inner web; the two exterior ones with yellow shafts, and barred with black and rufous: legs grey: claws grey brown: found at Cayenne.

BLACK-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus multicolor.)

P. cristatus rufus, capite gula cerviceque supremo fulvis, infimo jugulo pectore alarumque maculis nigris.

Crested Woodpecker, with the head, throat, and upper part of the back of the neck fulvous; the lower part, jugulum, breast, and spots on the wings black.

Picus multicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 429.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 240. 46.

Pic à cravate noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 35.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 863.

Black-breasted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 593. 43.

BEAK pale: head, throat, and hind part of the neck orange-yellow: with a black collar round the neck, extending in front over the breast: head crested: back and wings bright rufous, the latter with a few black spots: quills marked with black: belly and vent ferruginous buff: tail black at the tip, rufous with black spots at the base: legs lead-coloured.

This species is very destructive to trees; it is found at Cayenne and Guiana: by the natives of the latter place it is called *Toucounari*.

RED-CHEEKED WOODPECKER.

(Picus undatus.)

P. testaceus nigro undulatus, temporibus sanguineis.

Testaceous Woodpecker undulated with black ; sides of the head bright red.

Picus undatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 175. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 47.Red-checked Woodpecker. *Edw.* 332.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 594. 44.

According to Edwards, this bird is in length about nine inches : beak brownish : from the angles of the mouth, passing beneath the eyes, is a broad plat of red feathers : the whole bird is of a dun colour, or orange inclining to olive, marked with dusky bars : legs dusky. Found at the same places as the last.

RUFIOUS WOODPECKER.

(Picus rufus.)

P. rufus nigro undulatus, alis cauda corporeque subtus saturatioribus.

Rufous Woodpecker undulated with black, with the wings, tail, and body beneath darkest.

Picus rufus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 48.

Pic roux. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 36.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 694. 1.

Rufous Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 594.

β. pectore nigro, sub oculis macula magna coccinea.

With the breast black, and a large crimson spot beneath the eyes.

Picus rufus β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 48.

Rufous Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 111. B.

THIS bird is very similar to the preceding, and may eventually prove to be merely a variety: it is entirely of a rufous colour; darkest on the breast and belly, rather lighter on the wings and tail, and lightest on the back and rump: the whole body is waved with black streaks: beak pale: male with a crimson streak on each side the jaw: legs lead-coloured.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety which appears to connect this and the foregoing species together, as it is of an intermediate size between the two; the principal difference appears to be in the bars on the breast being so very broad as to give it the appearance at first sight of being black; it has likewise a very large patch of crimson beneath the eyes: this and the preceding variety occur in Cayenne and Guiana.

GORGET WOODPECKER.

• (Picus pectoralis.)

P. rufus nigro undulatus, abdomine rufescente nigro maculato, fascia pectorali nigra.

Red Woodpecker waved with black; abdomen reddish with black spots; with a black band on the breast.

Picus pectoralis. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XXXII. 4.

Gorget Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. Add. 372.*

THE Gorget Woodpecker is in length about nine inches: beak pale horn-colour: head, neck, and upper parts chesnut, getting paler towards the rump, which with the vent is nearly white, with black spots: back and wings marked with numerous curved transverse black crescents; with one very large across the breast, from whence to the vent the colour is pale dusky rufous, spotted with black: tail-feathers black: is very like *Picus rufus*.



FERRUGINOUS WOODPECKER.

FERRUGINOUS WOODPECKER.

(Picus cinnamomeus.)

*P. ferrugineo-cinnamomeus, maculis sparsis flavicantibus, capitis
crista dorsoque infimo flavis, cauda nigra.*

Woodpecker of a ferruginous cinnamon colour, sprinkled with
yellowish spots, with the crest of the head, and the lower part
of the back, yellow; tail black.

*Picus cinnamomeus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 428.—Lath. Ind. Orn.
1. 240. 45.—Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 59.*

*Le Pic mordoré. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 34.—Vieil. Ois. de
L'Amer. Sept. 2. 59. 111.*

Pic jaune tacheté de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 524. male.

Ferruginous Woodpecker. *Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 159.—Lath. Gen.
Syn. 2. 592. 42.*

THIS most beautiful bird is about eleven inches
in length: beak black: head with a dark yellowish
cream-coloured crest: throat with a large crim-
son spot on each side: upper parts of the body of
a reddish cinnamon colour, sprinkled with a few
yellowish-white spots: lower part of the back yel-
lowish ash-colour: tail and legs black: female
without the crimson spot on the side of the throat.
Found in various parts of America, particularly in
Guiana and Cayenne.

RED-WINGED WOODPECKER.

(Picus miniatus.)

P. obscure ruber, capite cristato, jugulo roseo, abdomine albo, rectricibus nigris albo maculatis, rectricibus cyaneis.

Dull red Woodpecker, with a crested head; jugulum rose-coloured; abdomen white; quills black, with white spots; tail feathers blue.

Picus miniatus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 241. 50.

Red-winged Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 595. 27.

THIS curious bird is nine inches in length: beak dusky blue: head crested, and of a dull red colour: hind part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, red: quills black, marked with large white spots: chin with a yellow spot: fore-part of the neck rose-colour: belly white: tail dark blue; its coverts green: legs dusky. Taken on the heights of Java, and called by the Malaysans, *Tockar*.



RED-WINGED WOODPECKER.



MINUTE WOODPECKER.

MINUTE WOODPECKER.

(Picus minutus.)

- *P. griseo-rufus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, vertice rubro, occipite nigro, lateribus capitis albo maculatis.*
- Reish-grey Woodpecker, beneath white, with brown waves; crown red; hind head black; the sides of the head spotted with white.

Picus minutus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 243. 55.

Picus cayanensis minor. Briss. 4. 83. 32.

Yunx minutissimus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 423.

Le très-petit Pic de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 37.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 786. 1.

Minute Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 596. 48.

THIS species is the smallest of the genus, being only three inches and a half in length: beak black: crown of the head red: back of the head black, spotted with white: sides of the head brown, likewise spotted with white: the upper parts of the body dirty greyish rufous: under parts greyish white: the feathers margined with brown: quills and tail brown, with paler edges: legs brown: female is said to want the red crown. Native of Cayenne.

BANK WOODPECKER.

(Picus Pitius.)

P. fuscus, albo guttatus, cauda brevi.

Brown Woodpecker with white spots and short tail.

Picus pitius. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 432.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1.

234. 26.

Bank Woodpecker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 141. 3.

THE plumage of the Bank Woodpecker is entirely brown, spotted with white, and the bird is about the size of a Pigeon: it is an inhabitant of Chili; it does not make its nest in the hollows of trees, like the rest of the genus, but in holes on the elevated banks of rivers: it lays four eggs: and it is much esteemed as food by the natives: its tail is very short.



GOLD-WINGED WOODPECKER.

GOLD-WINGED WOODPECKER.

(Picus auratus.)

P. griseo nigroque transversim striatus, lateribus gulæ pectoreque medio nigris, nucha rubra, uropygio albo.

Woodpecker transversely striated with black and grey; the sides of the throat and the middle of the breast black; hind part of the head red; rump white.

Picus auratus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 174. 9.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 430.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 242. 52. Phil. Trans. 62. 387.

Picus Canadensis striatus. Briss. 4. 72. 28. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66.

Le Pic aux ailes dorées. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 39.

Pic rayé du Canada. Buff. Pl. Enl. 690.

Le Pic doré. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 66. 123.

Gold-winged Woodpecker. Pen. Arct. Zool. 158.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 597. 49.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 111.

THIS remarkable and beautiful bird is less than the common green Woodpecker: the beak is very different from that of the rest of the genus, being rounded, and ridged only on the top; it is one inch and a half in length, black, somewhat bent, and sharp at the point: upper parts of the head and neck ash-coloured: hind part of the head red: sides of the latter, throat, and fore-part of the neck, pale yellow: on each side of the head, from the base of the lower jaw to the neck, is a stripe of black: back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, grey brown, transversely striated with black lines: breast, belly, and sides, whitish yellow, each feather with a round black spot at the tip; on the middle of the breast is a large crescent of black:

the thighs, upper and under tail-coverts, black and white, mixed: quills brown, shafts yellow, spotted with brown on the outer edge: rump whitish: tail blackish, outwardly edged with grey; the exterior feathers spotted with white on the margins; the shafts of all but the two middle feathers are yellow half way from the base: legs and claws brown: the female has the crown and neck behind grey brown: the red on the back of the head not so brilliant: but she wants the black mark on the throat, and the greater quills are not spotted on the edges. This species is very abundant in most parts of North America, where it is known by the names of *Hittock*, or *Pint*, from its note, and *High-hole*, from the situation of its nest. It is seldom known to climb trees in the manner of the rest of the genus, but is almost continually on the ground in search of insects, on which it principally feeds, but when there is a scarcity of these, it is said to eat the berries of the red cedar, both of which make it very fat, when it is esteemed as very fine eating: it stays in the southern parts all the year, but in the northern is said to appear in April, and disappear in September: it lays from four to six eggs in hollow trees, and is called by the natives in the neighbourhood of Fort Albany, *Oulhee-quau-now*.

CAPE WOODPECKER.

(Picus cafer.)

P. supra fuscus, subtus vinaceus, maculis rotundis nigris, alis subtus scapisque remigum et rectricum miniaceis.

Woodpecker above fuscous, beneath reddish, with black roundish spots; wings beneath, and the shafts of the quills and tail-feathers, bright red.

Picus cafer. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 431.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 242. 53.

Gold-winged Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 599. 49. A.

THIS bird is extremely like *P. auratus*, but is rather less: beak similar to it in make, but brown: on each side of the jaw a crimson streak: upper part of the plumage brown; lower part vinaceous, with black spots: shafts of the quills and tail red: the under parts of the wings pale red: tail black, pointed, each feather bifid at the tip: legs and claws brown. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

(Picus olivaceus.)

P. olivaceo-fuscus, uropygio saturate, pectore pallide coccineis, corpore toto maculis pallidis, crisso fascia fusca.

Brown olive Woodpecker, with the rump darker; breast pale crimson; the whole body with pale spots; vent with a brown band.

Picus olivaceus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 431.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 242. 54.

Crimson-breasted Woodpecker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 599. 50.

THIS species is likewise a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has a similar beak to *P. auratus*; it is black, and two inches in length: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are dusky olive brown, faintly dotted with paler brown: throat and fore-part of the neck dusky brown, marked with a few slight paler spots; lower part of the neck and breast pale crimson: rump the same, but paler, and marked with still paler spots: quills dark brown, marked on each web with oblique cream-coloured bars: vent dusky brown, marked with faint bars of a paler colour: shafts of the quills and tail yellowish; the latter two inches in length, black above, and olive yellow beneath; forked like the two last: legs black.



PORTORICO WOODPECKER.

PORTORICO WOODPECKER.

(Picus Portoricensis.)

P. niger, subtus coccineus, fronte superciliis, uropygioque albis.

Black Woodpecker; beneath scarlet; rump, forehead, and line over the eyes, white.

*Picus Portoricensis. Shaw. Zool. Misc. 22.**Pic de Portorico. Daud. Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. 2. 286. 57.**Portorico Woodpecker. Shaw. Zool. Misc. 22. 953.*

THE upper parts of this bird are black, and under parts bright scarlet, with the exception of the rump, forehead, and a line above the eyes, which are white: beak lead-coloured: legs black: about ten inches in length: female not so bright in colour as the male, and with the secondary quills edged with white.

Described in the *Annales de Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* by M. Daudin, who informs us that it is a native of Portorico.

TRIDACTYLIA. TRIDACTYLIA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum polyedrum, rectum;
apice cuneato.

Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.

Pedes tridactyli, digitis duobus anticis, uno postico.

Beak many-sided, straight; wedge-shaped at the tip.

Nostrils covered with setaceous recumbent feathers.

Feet with only three toes, placed two before and one behind.

WE have separated this genus from *Picus* on account of the number of toes, this having but three, whereas the genuine *Pici* are all furnished with four, as already mentioned in our generic character.



•DOWNY TRIDACTYLIA.

DOWNY TRIDACTYLIA.

(Tridactylia hirsuta.)

Tr. albo nigroque varia.

Tridactylia varied with black and white.

Picus hirsutus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 68.*Picus tridactylis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 177. 21.—Lin. Faun.

Succ. 103.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 439.—Phil. Trans. 62. 388.—

Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 243. 56.

Three-toed Woodpecker. Edw. 114.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 168.

—Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 600. 57.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 112.

Le Pic a pieds vetus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 68. 124.

IN length eight inches and a half: beak an inch long, and broad at the base, the upper mandible dusky, the under one white; tips of each dusky: crown of the head bright yellow; sides of the head, in front of, and beneath the eye, spotted with black and white; with a white streak behind the eye: middle of the back white: upper parts of the body and wings black: wing-coverts and quills slightly spotted with white: chin, throat, and breast, white: belly striated transversely with black and white: tail consisting of twelve feathers, the two middle of which are black, spotted with white on the inner webs; all the rest, but the most exterior one, which is white, and buff-coloured on the outer web, are black, with orange-buff tips: legs with only three toes, placed two before and one behind. This bird varies both in size and markings, being sometimes found near ten inches in length, with the sides of the belly transversely

barrèd with black and white, and with the back plain black. Female has the crown of the head black, with a few perpendicular white lines.

This bird is generally found in high northern latitudes, although it occasionally occurs in Austria, and near Woronesch, on the Don. It is likewise abundant in the north of America, about the river Severn, and is said to feed on worms, which it procures from the rotten trees.

WAVED TRIDACTYLIA.

(*Tridactylia undulata*.)

Tr. albo nigroque varia, subtus alba.

Tridactylia varied with black and white, beneath white.

Picus undulatus. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 69.

Picus tridactylis. β . Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 243. 56.

Picus varius cayanensis. Briss. 4. 54. 20.

Epeiche, ou Pic varié ondé. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 78.

Pic tacheté de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 553.

Le Pic ondé. Vieil. Ois. de L'Amer. Sept. 2. 69.

Southern three-toed Woodpecker. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 601.

51. A.

THIS bird was first described by Brisson: it is in length about eight inches: beak one inch, and ash-coloured: crown of the head red; the rest and upper parts of the body black: under the eye a streak of white: back and rump with a few transverse white stripes: under parts white; with the sides, thighs, and under wing-coverts striated with

black: quills black, with white spots: four middle tail-feathers black, the rest of the tail of that colour, but the two outer feathers white from the middle, and spotted with black on the tips and inner webs: legs cinereous: claws brown: female without the red on the head, or the white on the back and rump.

This bird is said by Brisson to inhabit Cayenne: the figure in Buffon's Planches Enluminées has four toes, placed two and two, and has two streaks on each side the head; in other respects it is similar to the above.

GALBULA. JACAMAR.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, longissimum, quadrangulare, acutum.	<i>Beak</i> long, straight, sharp-pointed, and quadrangular.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae ad basin rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> oval, situated near the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, acuta.	<i>Tongue</i> short, and acute.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis duobus anticis, duobus posticis.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with two toes before, and two behind.

WE are very little acquainted with the œconomy of the birds comprised in this genus, of which there are but a few species known; they are very much allied to the Kingsfishers, but their feet are totally different, and they inhabit moist woods, whereas the Kingsfishers are only found near the sides of rivers: they have ten feathers in their tail, and are called by the natives of Guiana by the name *Vencéou*.



GREEN JACAMAR.

GREEN JACAMAR.

(Galbula viridis.)

G. cauda cuneiformi, corpore supra viridi-aureo, subtus rufo, gula alba.

Jacamar with a wedge-shaped tail; body of a golden-green above, rufous beneath, and throat white.

Galbula viridis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 244. 1.

Alcedo Galbula. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 181. 15.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 459.

Galbula. Briss. 4. 86. 1.

Jacamiciri. Edw. 334.

Le Jacamar. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 220. 10.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 238.—Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 2. 1.

Green Jacamar. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 603. 1.

THIS splendid bird is about the size of a lark: beak black, slightly incurved, and sharp at the point, about two inches in length: irides blue: prevailing colour on the upper parts of the body, of a most brilliant, changeable green, glossed with copper and gold: chin white; belly and vent rufous: tail wedge-shaped, consisting of ten feathers; the two middle feathers very long, and the outer ones much shorter: legs greenish yellow, short and weak: claws black. This bird is sometimes found with the belly and throat rufous, and the chin yellowish, instead of white.

This is a very solitary bird, and it is rarely seen in company with another: it frequents such moist woods as abound with insects on which it feeds: its flight is short and quick; and it perches on

branches of trees in the thickest parts of the woods, where it remains all night and part of the day without moving: although a solitary species, it is far from scarce.

It is called at Guiana *Venetore*, and is eaten by some of the natives of Brasil. It is said to have an agreeable note.

RED-THROATED JACAMAR.

(*Galbula rubricollis*.)

G. supra viridi-aurea, subtus rufa; gula rubra.

Jacamar above of gilded green, beneath rufous, with a red throat.

Le Jacamar a gorge rouse. *Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars.*
4. 2.

COMMONLY considered as a variety of the preceding, but established as a species on the authority of Monsieur Vieillot, who has figured it as distinct: it agrees in manners and oeconomy with *G. viridis*; but differs principally in having the throat red instead of white; and the tail being longer in proportion.

PARADISE JACAMAR.

(Galbula paradisea.)

G. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore viridi-aureo, jugula alisque subtus albis.

Jacamar with the two middle tail-feathers very long; body green-gold; jugulum and wings beneath white.

Galbula paradisea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245. 3.

Alcedo paradisea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 181. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 458.

Galbula longicauda. Briss. 4. 89. 2. t. 5. f. 2.

Jacamar à longue queue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 7. 222.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 271.—Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 5. 3.

Swallow-tailed Kingfisher Edw. 10.

Paradise Jacamar. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 605. 3.—Lath. Sup. 113.

THIS species is not so solitary as the others belonging to this genus, as it frequents the more open parts of the woods; is found in pairs, uttering a soft whistling kind of note, which is rarely heard far off: it feeds on insects, and flies farther at one time than *G. viridis*: it is nearly a foot in length: beak two and a half inches long, black, pointed at the end, square, and compressed on the sides: head of a dull violet brown: throat, fore-part of the neck, and under wing-coverts, white; the remainder of the plumage dull green, in some lights nearly black, in others with a slight gloss of violet and copper bronze: the two middle tail-feathers six inches in length, exceeding the next by two inches and a quarter: the outer one is only one inch long: legs black: female not so

bright as the male; crown of the head brown; and tail shorter. Native of Surinam and Cayenne.

WHITE-BILLED JACAMAR.

(*Galbula albirostris*.)

G. cauda integra, corpore viridi-aureo sublus ferrugineo, rostro albo; mas. gula macula trigona alba antice testacea.

Jacamar with an entire tail; body of a green-gold, beneath ferruginous; beak white; throat of the male with a triangular white spot, testaceous in front.

Galbula albirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245. 4.

White-billed Jacamar. Lath. Syn. Sup. 113.

Le Venetou. Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 6. 4. mas. 7. 5. female.

RATHER less than *G. Paradisea*: beak straight, barely an inch and a half in length, and white, except the base of the upper mandible, which is dusky: nostrils with three or four bristles on each side: chin with a triangular white spot, between which and the beak is pale rufous: upper part of the body deep glossy green: under parts deep rufous: tail short, even at the end, all rufous, except the two middle feathers, which are green: legs black: length seven inches: female without the white trigonate spot beneath the chin, and with the primary quills, and all the under parts dull rufous.



GREAT JACAMAR.

GREAT JACAMAR.

(Galbula grandis.)

G. supra cupreo-aurea, versicolor, subtus ferruginea, gula fascia alba, cauda cuneiformi.

Jacamar above gilded copper, changeable; beneath ferruginous; throat with a white band; and tail wedge-shaped.

Galbula grandis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 245. 2.

Alcedo grandis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 458.

New Jacammaciri. Pallas. 6. 10. B.

Le Jacammaciri. Vieil. Hist. Nat. des Jacamars. 8. 6.

Great Jacamar. Lath. Gen. Syn. 2. 605. 2.

FIRST described by Pallas: size of *Picus viridis*: beak square; flat, but not compressed at the sides; twenty-two lines in length: nostrils naked: irides blue: upper parts of the body, with the wing and tail-coverts, secondaries, and head, of a copper colour, varied with gold: primary quills brown: tail-feathers beneath grey, changing to violet; above green-gold: throat, breast, and belly ferruginous: tail longer than the body, and wedge-shaped. Locality unknown. Length twelve inches.

END OF PART I.

