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A natural history of birds : most of which have not been figured or described, and others very little known, from obscure or too brief descriptions without figures, or from figures very ill designed. ...

Edwards, George, 1694-1773.

London: Royal College of Physicians, 1747

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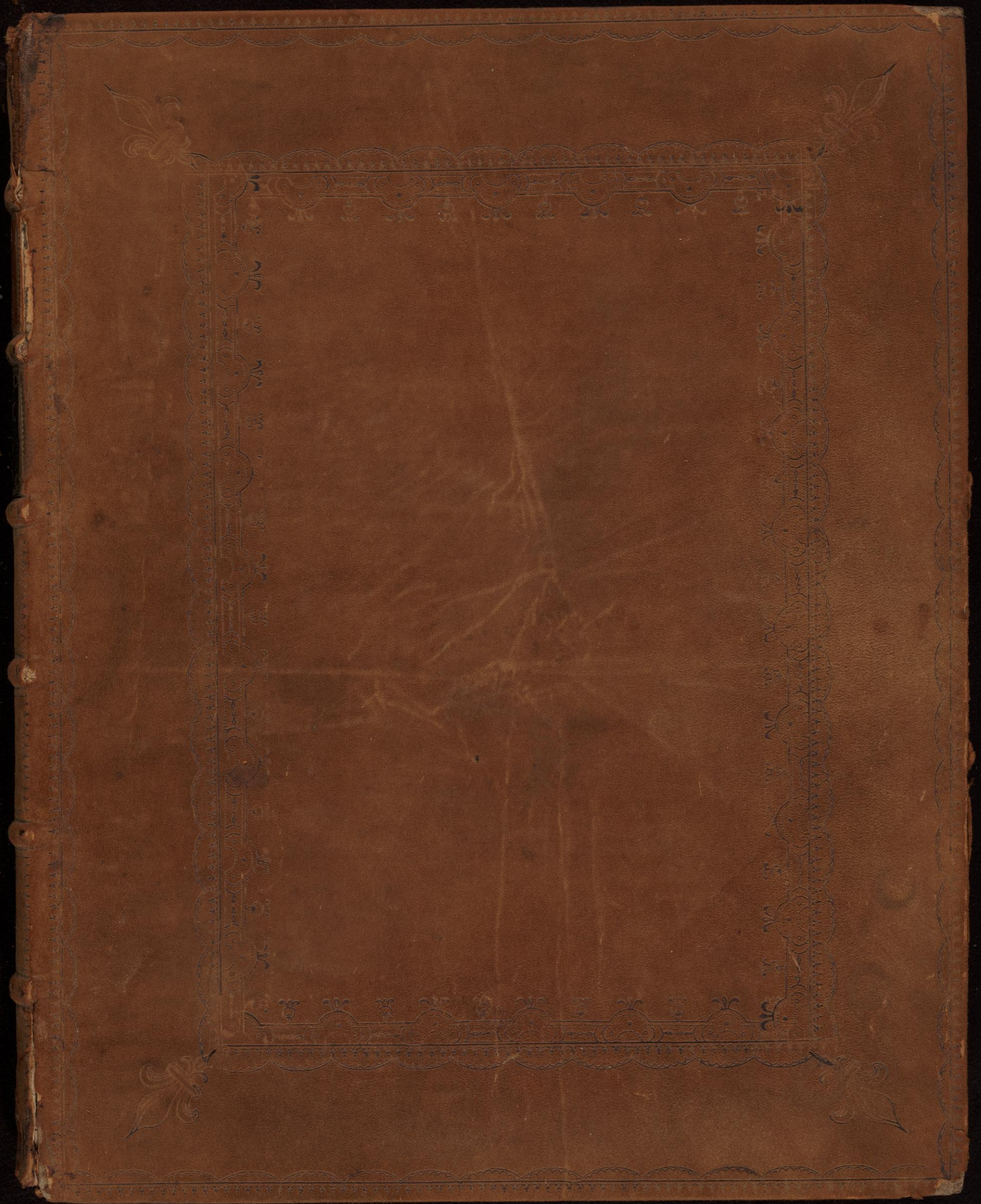
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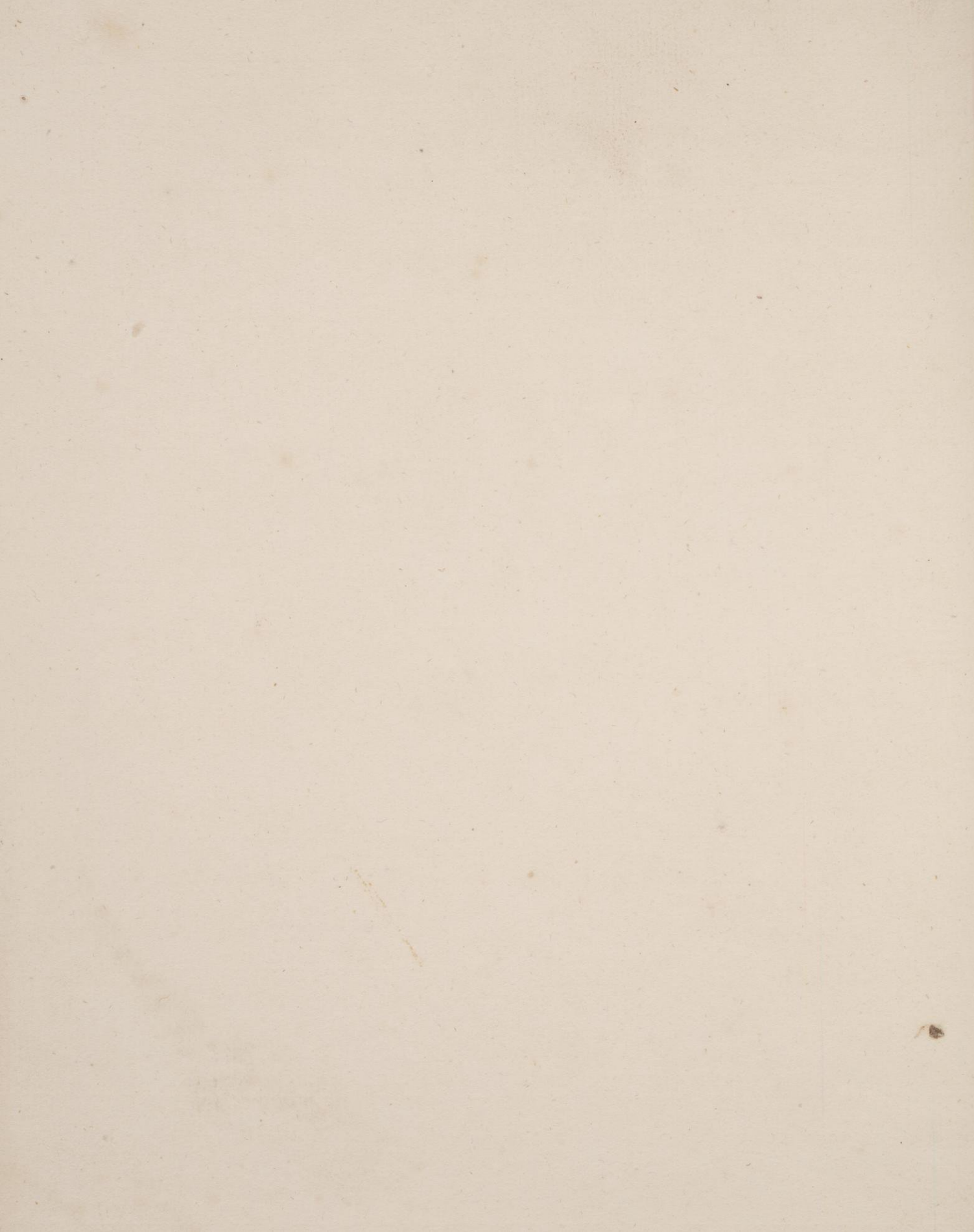




Lord Wenman.

D. 3. 5.

~~Q 3 11~~



A
NATURAL HISTORY
O F
B I R D S,

Most of which have not been figured or described, and others very little known, from obscure or too brief Descriptions without Figures, or from Figures very ill designed :

C O N T A I N I N G

The Figures of Sixty-One BIRDS and Two QUADRUPEDS, engrav'd on Fifty-Three Copper Plates, after curious Original Drawings from Life, and exactly Colour'd. With full and accurate Descriptions.

To which is added,

An APPENDIX, by Way of ILLUSTRATION.

P A R T II.

By GEORGE EDWARDS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Physicians in Warwick-Lane.*

M. DCC. XLVII.


T O

Sir *HANS SLOANE*, Bart.

Physician in Ordinary to his MAJESTY,

*Late PRESIDENT of the Royal College of PHYSICIANS,
London, and of the ROYAL SOCIETY.*

Honoured SIR,

 U F F E R me to cast this weak Essay (towards Natural Knowledge) into your boundless Treasury of Nature, that it may be supported by your Charitable Protection, and skreen'd under your Illustrious Name from the Malice of Detractors. If there be any Thing in it worthy your Notice, it is principally owing to your Generosity, in giving me all possible Encouragement in the Art of Designing after Nature, in which Employment you have (without sparing your Purse) continued me for many Years, to my great Improvement in that Art: Yet, Sir, your indulgent Kindness, in giving me a full Liberty at all Times, for these many Years past, to consult and examine that inestimable Treasure of Nature and Arts, collected by the worthy Industry and Labour of a great Part of your Life, engages my Gratitude more than any mercenary Considerations.

I have often reflected on my own good Fortune, when I have considered that the Benefit which I enjoy has
for

for many Years been an improving and pleasant Entertainment, not only to the greatest of our Nobility, but even to the Royal Family of these Kingdoms, as well as to all Foreigners of Distinction who have visited this Kingdom, of which Number some are Sovereign Princes, and Princes of Sovereign Houses: In the Front of the latter may be placed his present Imperial Majesty, whose great Taste for Natural Knowledge, and other Sciences, led him several Times to indulge his Curiosity in viewing such valuable Rarities as are no where to be met with but in your Compleat *Museum*, and at the same Time honoured their worthy Possessor with his Visits, during the short Stay he made in *London*.

Yet, Sir, the foremention'd Obligations are not the greatest that your Benevolence has bestowed on me: It would be high Ingratitude, should I forget the Pains you have taken to influence the Gentlemen of the *College of Physicians* in Favour of me, in order to place me in the Office I now bear under that Honourable Society; since it has raised me, I believe, as many Patrons as there are Gentlemen of that Learned Body; and, by adding something to a small Patrimony, you have rendered my Condition both easy and happy; for which Benefits I can only offer up my Prayers for the Repose of your Body, and your Peace and Serenity of Mind, so long as it shall please God to continue your valuable Life.

I am, HONOURED SIR,

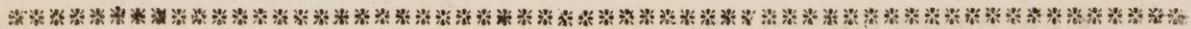
Your most Humble

and most obliged Servant,

GEORGE EDWARDS.



THE
 NAMES
 OF THE
 GENEROUS ENCOURAGERS
 OF THIS
 WORK,
 Which have been added since the Publication of the
 FIRST PART.



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Captain Isaac Worth.



G. Edwards

Published May 1745

The ASH-COLOURED BUZZARD.

I Have given this Bird the above Name, because it comes pretty near the Bird we call a *Buzzard*, or *Pottock*, in its Shape, Magnitude, and partly in its Colour, tho' it differs in many Respects, which shews it to be specifically different from our's in *England*, which see described in *Willoughby's Ornithology*, p. 70. *Tab. 6.* It seemed to me of the Bigness of a middle-sized *Hen* or *Cock*; its Shape and due Proportions I have, as well as I could, expressed in the Figure.

The Bill is of a blueish Lead-Colour, cover'd with a Skin of the same Colour, from the Nostrils to the Point an Inch and a Quarter, from the Angles of the Mouth to the Point of the Bill two Inches: The Head, and Fore-part of the Neck, are cover'd with Feathers, having dark brown Spots in the Middle, the rest of the Feathers being white, which make a pretty Appearance of White spotted with dark Brown; from the Angles of the Mouth is drawn on each Side under the Eyes a dusky Line; the dark Spots on the Breast are larger than those on the Head; the Sides and Belly are covered with dark brown Feathers, spotted with round or oval Spots of White; the Thighs are covered with soft, loose, white Feathers, with long irregular Dashes of dark Brown down their Shafts; the covert Feathers on the under Side of the Tail are barr'd transversely with Black and White; the whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are covered with brownish ash-coloured Feathers, darker in their middle Parts, their Edges becoming gradually lighter, which is most manifest in the smaller covert Feathers of the Wings, their very Edges being almost white. The outer Webb of the first Quill is spotted with a light Colour; the inner Webb on the under Side is Ash-colour, indented with White very distinctly, which Indenture becomes more and more confused and broken till the twelfth Quill, where it wholly disappears, the rest of the Quills within being Ash-colour: The covert Feathers, within-side of the Wings, are of a dark, dirty Brown, sprinkled with round Spots of White: The upper Side of the Tail is barr'd a-cross with narrow Bars of Clay-Colour; as are the Feathers that cover the upper Side of the Tail: The under Side of the Tail is Ash-colour barr'd a-cross with White: The Legs and Feet are of a blueish Ash-colour; the Claws black; the fore Part of the Legs are cover'd half Way to the Feet with dusky Feathers.

This Bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay* by Mr. *Alexander Light*, who gave it me; it was a stuffed Skin well preserved: He told me its principal Prey was the *Lagopus avis*, known in those Parts by the Name of the *white Partridge*, which I have placed with him by way of Decoration; but as I design a Plate in particular of the *white Partridge*, I shall say nothing of him here farther, than to let the Reader know, that he is in this Plate figur'd in his full Winter's Dress, being wholly white, except some black Feathers in his Tail. The Figure that follows, *Pag. 72.* will represent him in the Spring, when he is changing from White to Brown, or Redish.

The CRESTED RED, or RUSSIT BUTCHER-BIRD.

THIS Bird is figur'd of its natural Bigness, it being of the Size and Shape, and something of the Colour of the Hen *Butcher-Bird*, described by *Willoughby*, p. 89. The Bill is a little like a *Hawk's*, but longer, being a little hooked, having Angles on each Side near the Point of the upper Mandible, of a Flesh-colour at the Basis, gradually growing black toward the Point; behind each Eye it hath a black Spot in form of a half Moon; round the Basis of the upper Mandible of the Bill it hath black Bristles sticking out like Smellers; the Crest or Crown of the Head is of a Reddish-Colour, appearing in the dead Bird as represented in the Print; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Tail are red, or ruffit, not so bright as the Crest; the Sides of the Head round the Eyes, Throat, Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, are of a dirty, pale Orange-colour, with transverse dusky Lines; the Wings are brown; the greater Feathers something darker than the Coverts, all edged with a lighter Brown; the Legs, Feet, and Claws are black; the under Side of the Tail is of a Clay-colour; the middle Feathers longest; the side Feathers growing gradually shorter, as in *Magpies*. Because this Bird pretty much resembles the Hen *Butcher-Bird* mentioned above, I thought proper to shew wherein they differ; this hath something of a Crest, that no Appearance of one; this hath a large black Spot behind the Eye, that hath none; this hath the whole under Side of a reddish Yellow, with transverse Lines; that hath the under Side of a dirty White, with semi-lunar Spots; this hath the Back of a very red Brown, without any Marks; that of a cinerious Brown, barred a-cross with lighter and darker Colours; the Bill, Wings, and Feet in both are very nearly the same. This Bird was sent from *Bengal*, to Mr. *Dandridge* in *Moorfields*, *London*. It is called in its native Country, *Charab*. This Genus of Birds is called in *France* by the general Name of *Pie grièche*. See a Book of very neat Prints of Birds, drawn and published by *N. Robert*, one of the Cabinet Painters to *Lewis* the 14th of *France*, Tab. 4. where several Species of them are figured very exactly.



The Indian Crested Batcher Bird Published May 1742 by G. Edwards



P. Edwards 1745

The least BUTCHER-BIRD.

THIS Bird hath already been figured and superficially described by *Albin*; but, on examining his Figure and Description, I find so much Inaccuracy in both, that I have thought it convenient (it being a Bird little known in *England*) to give it a Figure and more perfect Description: To which I have added its Hen, which I believe was never before figured; it is called by *Albin* the *Beardmanica*, or *Bearded Tit-mouse*, but it agreeing with the *Butcher-Bird* in most of its Characteristicks, I conclude it to be a Species of that Genus.

These Birds are here represented of their natural Bigness; the lower Figure in the Plate is the Cock, he hath the Bill something arched, as have the others of this Kind, of a fine light Orange-Colour. I could perceive no Angle in the Bill. The Circle round the Eye is of a bright Orange-Colour: From the Basis of the Bill is a broad Bar of Black, which encompasses the Eye, and tends downwards beneath the Eye, where it terminates in a Point, as expressed in the Figure: The Throat and Sides of the Head are white, which Whiteness encompasses the above-mention'd black Spot; the Crown of the Head is of a blueish Ash-colour; the Breast is faintly tinged with a Rose or Blossom Colour; the Belly is first whitish, the Thighs and towards the Vent being darker; the Sides under the Wings are clouded with Orange-colour; the covert Feathers under the Tail are black; the upper Side, Neck, Back, and Tail are of a red Brown, inclining to Orange-colour; the greater Quills of the Wings are black, edged with White; the inner next the Back are black, edged with Orange-colour; the two innermost, save one, have their inner Webs white; the least and innermost Quill is wholly white; the first Row of the upper covert Feathers of the Wings answer exactly in Colour to the Quills they cover; though in the Orange-colour they are tipped deeper and brighter than the Quills, which makes a Bar of Orange across the Wings; the lesser Coverts are black; the Ridge of the Wing is white; the covert Feathers within-side of the Wings are of a yellowish White; there are intermixed between the Back and the upper Coverts of the Wing a few light or whitish Feathers; the Tail consists of twelve Feathers, longest in the Middle, shortening gradually towards the Sides, to less than half the Length of the Middle Feathers; the Tail beneath declines from Orange to an Ash-colour; the Legs and Feet are black. The Hen differs from the Cock, in that she hath no black Mark about her Eyes; the Coverts under her Tail are light Brown; the middle Feathers of her Tail are like the Cock's; the Side Feathers are black, with pretty deep white Tips; her Head on the Top is of a dirty Brown, which in the Cock is blueish; her Back is sprinkled with some dusky Spots, tending length-ways; the Point of her Bill is black; she hath not the rose-coloured Tincture on her Breast; but in all other Respects she agrees with the Cock both as to Shape and Colour.

What Mr. *Albin* says of the Care the Cock takes to cover the Hen with his Wing when at Roost, I have heard reported by others. The Right Honourable the Countess of *Albemarle* brought with her from *Copenhagen* a large Cage full of these Birds, when she returned from her Attendance on one of the Princesses of *Great Britain*, who was espoused by the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, in the Year 1743. I was favoured with a Sight of them by the Countess, and have seen some others of the same Kind, both Cocks and Hens, shot among the Reeds in Marshes near *London*, though they are not well enough known in *England* to have a Name.

Mr. *Albin* has figured and described two Birds, Male and Female, in one Plate, vol. 3. p. 53. by the Name of *Mountain-Tits*, which he had from Drawings of Sir *Thomas Loxther*; which I take to be no other than his *Bearded Tit-mouse*, or *Beardmanica*; which see in his History of Birds, Vol. 1. p. 46. I am the more confirmed in this Opinion, since I have seen, I believe, the original Drawing, which is now in the Collection of *Richard Mead*, M. D. Physician to the King.

The FORK-TAIL'D INDIAN BUTCHER-BIRD.

FROM the Structure of the Bill, the Bristles which shoot from its Basis, and the Strength of its Legs, I have determined to give it the above Name; though the Tail be quite contrary to the Make of the *Butcher-Bird's*; this having its longest Feathers on the Sides, and the shortest in the Middle.

This Plate presents you with the Figure of the Bird drawn as near to the Size of Nature as I could do it by the Eye; it being firmly inclosed in Glass, I could not well measure its Parts: It hath a thick, strong Bill, arched something like a *Hawk's* Bill, but not so much over hanging, and longer in Proportion to its Thickness, with pretty large Nostrils: The Basis of the upper Mandible hath many stiff Hairs round it, tending forward; both upper and lower Mandibles are of a dusky Brown, or Black, lighter towards the Basis, and becoming gradually darker towards the Point. The whole Head, Neck, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings are of a bright shining Black, reflecting Blue, Purple, and Green, as they are variously turned and exposed to different Lights. The greater Quills, with some of the first Row of covert Feathers next above them, are of a rusty Black, without any Lustre, though the Quills next the Body are of the Colour of the Head and Back: The Tail Feathers are shorter in the Middle than on the Sides, which makes it appear notably forked, all of a dull, rusty Black; the two outermost Feathers being tipped with a dirty White: The Breast is of a dark Ash-colour, or blackish: The whole Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are White: The Sides and the Thighs are a little clouded with dusky Spots: The Legs, Feet, and Claws are of a dusky, blackish Colour.

I was doubtful whether to range this Bird with the *Butcher-Bird*, or *Magpye* Kind, for it seems equally of kin to both, and I think the *Magpye* may justly be ranged with the *Butcher-Bird*, seeing they agree in almost all Respects; though no *Englishman* hath observed it, yet the *French*, by calling them all *Pyes*, seem to have better discovered the Conformity of their Natures. I take this Bird to be a *non descript*. It is in the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge*, whose obliging Nature has given me frequent Occasions to mention his Name. It was brought from *Bengal*, and is called in that Country Language, *Fingab*.







Published September 1743 by Geo E. Edwards

The Great SPOTTED CUCKOW.

THIS Bird (to liken it in Size to what is well known to us) is of the Bigness of a *Magpye*, or *Jay*, and is the largest of four Sorts of *Cuckoos*, of which I have Drawings from Nature in my Collection of Birds, and in its Colouring and Spots is the most elegant Bird of its Genus that I have either seen, or find described by Authors. See two Sorts described and figured in Sir *Hans Sloane's* Natural History of *Jamaica*. Vol. II. Page 312, 313. *Tab.* 258. and one in Mr. *Catesby's* Natural History of *Carolina*. Vol. I. p. 13.

It hath a pretty strong black Bill, something long in Proportion to its Thickness, and a little bowed downward, ending in a Point; the lower Mandible hath something of an Angle underneath; the whole Bill is of a black Colour; from the Angles of the Mouth on each Side is extended backward to the hinder Part of the Head a black Line, narrowest at the Extremes, and broader in the middle Part, in which the Eyes are placed: The Crown of the Head is covered with soft Feathers of a blueish Ash-colour, which by their Length and Looseness appear something like a Crest: The whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail are cover'd with dark brown Feathers; the greater Quills and Tail being the darkest and approaching to Black: All the Wing Feathers, except the greater Quills, are tipp'd with White, and very light Ash-colour, as are the upper covert Feathers of the Tail; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are wholly dark; all the side Feathers, as they gradually shorten in Length, they gradually increase in the Depth of their white Tips: The under Side, from the Sides of the Head and Throat to the Breast, is of a pretty bright Brown, inclining to Orange; which Colour gradually changes in the Belly and Thighs to a dirty, yellowish Brown, and ends in the Coverts beneath the Tail; the inside of the Wing Feathers, and the under Side of the Tail are of an Ash-colour, and lighter than they are on their upper Sides; the Legs are short in Proportion; the Toes stand two forward and two backward; it hath pretty strong black Claws; and both Legs and Feet are covered with black Scales.

I suppose this Bird to be an alternate Inhabitant of the Southern Parts of *Europe*, and the Northern Parts of *Africa*; since it was shot on its supposed Passage, on the Rock of *Gibraltar*, in *Spain*, by an *English* Officer there, who sent it to his Brother Mr. *Mark Catesby*, of *London*; who obliged me with it, to make what Use of it I thought proper.

The BLACK INDIAN CUCKOW.

THIS Bird is about the Size of our *Black-Bird*, or *Thrush*, which is smaller than the *Cuckow* that visits us every Summer in *England*: It hath its Head, I think, larger in Proportion than our *Cuckow*, and its Bill manifestly thicker, tho' not quite so long as our's.

The Bill is thicker and stronger than in some of this Kind, of a bright Orange Colour; the Sides, or Edges of the upper Mandible, where they fall over the nether, do not run in a strait Line, but in a Wave, as it is expressed in the Figure: The Head, Body, Wings, and Tail, are cover'd in every Part with deep black Feathers, without any Mark or Spot of other Colours; notwithstanding which, it may be accounted a very beautiful Bird, because its Feathers have such a shining Lustre on them, that they, by Turns, being expos'd to different Lights, reflect all the different Colours in the Rainbow: The middle Feathers of the Tail are pretty long; the Side Feathers become gradually shorter; both Tail and Wings are pretty long, as they are in all this Tribe of Birds; the Legs are short, but thick and strong, as are the Feet and Claws, all of a reddish-brown Colour, the Claws being darker than the Toes. As it is not easy to define how a Thing, that sometimes appears purely black, should, on a little Turn, take shining Colours, tho' no such be placed near it to be reflected back; I have imagin'd, that these Feathers must have in their Composition some transparent, triangular Fibres, which operate on the Eye, as our Glass Prisms do. I think it would be a Matter worthy the Pains of our curious microscopical Observators; it might be tried on the black Feathers of a *Magpye*, or *Raven*, and many other of our Birds, who have shining black Feathers.

This Bird was brought from *Bengal*, where it is called in the Country Language, *Cukeel*: Possibly its Cry may be pretty like the *European Cuckow*'s, and the *Indians* may name it from its Voice; seeing the *Indian* Name nearly agrees with that the *Cuckow* bears in *Europe*. This was, with many other curious Birds, in the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge* in *Moorfields*, *London*; from whence my Draught was taken.





Published September 1795 G. Edwards



Published May 1745 by George Edwards

The brown and spotted INDIAN CUCKOW.

THIS Bird is of the Size of a *Thrush*, but longer bodied, and hath, in Proportion to its Bigness, a large Head, and a very long Tail; the Bill is pretty strong and thick for this Tribe of Birds, of a dirty Yellow, inclining to Green; the Head, Neck, whole Body, Wings, and Tail, are of a Brown-Colour, spotted and barred in every Part with either a lighter Brown or White; the Head, Wings and back Part are darker than the under Side, spotted and intermixed with a lighter Brown; though in the lesser Coverts of the Wings there are some white Spots: The Spots on the Quills fall in such Manner as to cause Bars of light Brown a-cross them; the Tail is barred a-cross with the same Colour, the Lines tending from the Shafts of the Feathers toward their Tips, as is plainly express'd in the Figure; the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, have a great Proportion of White, a little mixed in the Belly, Thighs, and under the Tail with Orange-colour; all the under Side being beset something confusedly, with semi-lunar black Spots; the Legs are short; both Legs and Feet of a yellowish Colour; the Toes stand two forward, and as many behind; the Claws are dusky. This Bird being more like the common *Cuckow* than the others here described, it may be thought the same by slight Observers of Nature, so it will be proper to observe in what they chiefly disagree: First, it is less by a full third Part, though, by reason of the superior Length of the Tail, this Bird is an Inch or more longer than the common *Cuckow*; that is white, with regular continued transverse Lines, on the under Side, from the Breast downward; this hath the Belly and under Side white, mixed with Orange, and sprinkled with black Spots; that hath bright Gold-colour'd Legs; this hath them of a dirty Yellow, rather inclining to Green: But I am more certainly convinced, who have seen and compared the Birds together, than another can be by my persuading him to be of my Opinion: The Tail Feathers of the Common are tipp'd with White; but in this there is no Appearance of it.

This Bird was brought from *Bengal*, in which Country Language it is called, *Boughtsallick*. Mr. *Dandridge* obliged me with a Sight of this Bird; from which my Design was taken.

The Great H O R N E D O W L.

THIS Bird is of the greater Kind of *Owls*, approaching near in Magnitude to the greatest *Horn*, or *Eagle Owl*: The Bigness of the Head in this seems not at all inferior to that of a *Cat*; the Wing, when closed, measures from the Top to the Ends of the Quills full fifteen Inches.

The Bill is black; the upper Mandible hooked, and over hanging the nether, as in *Eagles* and *Hawks*, having no Angle as in them, but plain on its Edges; it is cover'd with a Skin, in which are placed the Nostrils, and that Skin hid with a Bristly-kind of grey Feathers that grow round the Basis of the Bill; the Eyes are large, having Circles round them pretty broad, of a bright shining Gold-colour; the Spaces round the Eyes, which one may call the Face, is of a light Brown, confusedly mixed with Orange-colour, gradually becoming dusky where it borders on the Eyes; over the Eyes it hath white Stroaks; the Feathers that compose the Horns begin just above the Bill, where they are intermixed with a little White, but as they extend onwards beyond the Head they become of a red Brown, clouded with Dusky, and tipped with Black: The Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a dark brown Colour, spotted, and intermixed with some confused transverse small Lines of Ash-colour, and reddish; the greater Wing Feathers and the Tail are barred a-cross with dusky Bars of half an Inch Breadth, some a little more, some less; the Feathers between the Back and Wings are Orange-colour tipp'd with White; a little below the Bill the Throat is White; the fore Part of the Neck and Breast are bright Brown, inclining to Orange, which gradually grows fainter on the Sides; this brown Part is spotted with pretty large dark Spots, and intermixed between the Spots with the same dusky Colour; the Middle of the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and under Side of the Tail are White, or faint Ash-colour, barred transversely with dusky Lines pretty regularly; the Inside of the Wings coloured and variegated in the same Manner; the Legs and Toes almost to the Ends are covered with light Ash-coloured Feathers; the Ends of the Toes and Claws of a dark Horn-colour.

I saw this Bird alive in the Park of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Burlington*, at his House at *Chiswick*, near *London*, where I made this Design. It was brought from *Virginia*.

I have by me a Bird which I believe to be of the same Species with this; I received it preserved dry from *Hudson's-Bay*, in *North-America*. It differs from the above describ'd, in that it hath not Orange-colour'd and white Feathers between the Back and Wings, and in having the Inside of the Wings, Belly, Thighs, Legs, and under Side of the Tail mixed with a dull Orange-colour, but little Light or White being intermixed with the black transverse Bars, as in the above described: The Magnitude in both the same. I have given this Bird a Place here, because its Description varies something from the *European* Birds of this Kind I find describ'd by Authors. See *Willoughby*, Page 99. *Tab. 12.* There is now kept alive, at the *Mourning-Bush* Tavern by *Aldersgate*, *London*, an Owl which I take to be of this very Species.





Published May 1745 by George Edwards

The Great WHITE OWL.

THIS Bird comes near the first Magnitude of this Genus, and is the most beautiful of all the Species, on account of its exceeding snowy Whiteness: Its Head is less in Proportion than in other *Owls*; the Wing, when closed, is sixteen Inches from the Shoulder to the Tip of the longest Quill, which may give one a Judgment of its Size: It is said to be a diurnal Bird; it preys on *White Partridges*, and continues in *Hudson's Bay* all the Year.

The Bill is hooked like a *Hawk's*, having no Angles on the Sides, is all black, with wide Nostrils, the Bill almost covered with stiff Feathers like Hairs, planted round its Basis, and reflected forward: The Eyes are encompassed with bright yellow *Irides*; the Head is smaller in Proportion than is common to this kind, of a pure White Colour, as is the whole Body, Wings and Tail; the Top of the Head is spotted with small dirty-brown Spots; the upper Part of the Back is painted with transverse Lines of dusky Brown, as are the Sides under the Wings, but with smaller and fainter Lines; the Quills on their outer Webs are spotted with dusky, and some few little dusky Spots on the covert Feathers of the Wings, all which the Figure expresses: The covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are purely White; the lower Part of the Back is spotless; the middle Feathers of the Tail on the upper Side has a few Spots on each Side the Shafts of the Feathers; the Legs and Feet are covered with white Feathers; the Claws are long, strong, and of a black Colour, very sharp pointed. Another Bird of this kind came to my Hands together with this, which differed from this only in that it had more and darker Spots. The first of these I have deposited in the *Museum* of the *Royal Society*, and the deeper Spotted-one in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart.

There is in the Hands of Mr. *Peter Colinson*, of *London*, F. R. S. an Oyl Painting of the Size of Life, done in *Pensylvania* by Order of ----- *Penn*, Esq. from one of these Birds taken alive, and kept some Time, which has given me a Knowledge of the Colour of its Eyes. I find Drawings of this Bird also in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, in which the Colour of the Eyes agree with those of Mr. *Colinson's* Picture, which seems to me a reasonable Proof, that they are as I have expressed them. I could not do it from Life, because the Birds were sent dried from *Hudson's Bay* to me by Mr. *Alexander Light*, who has obliged me with many such Favours. The Reason why Mr. *Penn* caused this Bird to be drawn was, because of its great Rarity, not having been ever observed before in *Pensylvania*; so that I suppose it inhabits only the most Northern Parts of *America*. I cannot find that any Account has been yet given in Print of this curious Bird.

The Little H A W K O W L.

THIS Bird is rather bigger than a *Sparrow-Hawk*, having much of the Air of a *Hawk* from the Length of its Wings and Tail; but the Form of the Head and Feet declare it to be near of Kin to the *Owl* Kind. I am told by my Friend, who brought two of their stuffed Skins to me, that they fly and prey at high Noon, which is contrary to the Nature of most of the *Owl* Kind.

The Bill is like a *Hawk's*, but without Angles on the Sides, of a bright, reddish Yellow: I am told, that the Eyes are of the same Colour; the Spaces round the Eyes are White, a little shaded with Brown, and dashed with small longish dusky Spots; the out Sides of these Spaces towards the Ears are encompassed with Black, without that again is a little White: The Bill is covered almost with light-coloured bristly Feathers, as in most of the *Owl* Kind: The Top of the Head is of a very dark Brown, spotted finely with regular little round Spots of White: Round the Neck, and down to the Middle of the Back is dark Brown, the Feathers seeming to be tipp'd with White; the Wings are of a Brown Colour, the Quills and covert Feathers being finely spotted on their outer Webs with White; the three Quills next the Body are not spotted, but have whitish Tips; the Feathers between the Back and Wing are painted with broad transverse Bars of Brown and White; the inner Coverts of the Wing are white, with transverse Lines of Brown; the Quills within Side are dark Ash-colour, with white Spots on both Webs; the prime Quill is spotless within, and without on its outer Web, and hath hardly any of that reflecting back of the Points of the outer Web, as is observed in *Owls*. The same may be observed of the great *white Owl* before described; the Rump and covert Feathers of the Tail are dark Brown, transversely barr'd, and mixed with a lighter Brown; the Tail on the upper Side is dark Brown, and ash-colour'd beneath, composed of twelve Feathers, the middlemost longer by two Inches than the very outermost; it is barr'd a-cross with seven or eight transverse narrow Bars of light Brown: The Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, are White, barr'd a-cross with narrow brown Lines in a regular Manner: The Legs and Feet are wholly cover'd with fine soft Feathers, of the Colour of the Belly, but the variegating Lines smaller; the Claws are sharp, crooked, and pointed of a dark-brown Colour. There was another of this Species brought with this, which was a little bigger, and differ'd something in Colour; it had all the same Marks, but not so strong and bright: I suppose it was the Female of this.

These were brought from *Hudson's Bay* by my Friend Mr. *Light*, where its native Name is *Coparacoch*; it preys on *white Partridges*, and other Birds; and is, by my Friend's Report, so bold as to attend near a Fowler with his Gun, and will sometimes carry off a *Partridge* after it is shot, before the Sportsman can reach his Game. There hath been no former Account, or Figure, given of this Bird that I know of.



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Geo Edwards





See Edwards 1745

The WHIP-POOR-WILL, or lesser GOAT-SUCKER.

THIS Bird, for Shape, Colour, and Agreement in most Particulars, is like the Bird called in *England* the *Night-Hawk*, or *Goat-Sucker*, except that it hath some Marks different, and is a third Part less. It is called in *Virginia*, *Whip-Poor-Will*, from its Cry, which nearly resembles those Words; the Figure represents it of its natural Size.

The Bill is very small, of a Black Colour, yet the Mouth is very wide, the Angles or Corners of it extending under and beyond the Eyes; the Sides of the Head round the Eyes are of a light Brown, inclining to Ash-colour; on the Throat it hath a Half-Moon, like Spots of White, the Corners of which turn up towards the Ears; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, upper Coverts of the Wings and Tail, are cover'd with dark brown Feathers, transversly barred, and sprinkled with a lighter Brown, and some little Mixture of Ash-colour, mixed and blended in an irregular Manner; from the Bill there passes over the Eyes down the Sides of the Neck some bright Spots of Orange-colour; and on the upper Coverts of the Wing are some pretty distinct Spots of light Brown; the Quills are Dusky, or near Black; the five first have a white Spot passes through them, which passes through both Webs and Shafts, except the outer Web, and the Shaft of the outermost Quill; this Spot appears within and without Side of the Wings; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White, with a Cloud of Orange barred a-cross with transverse dusky Lines; the whole under Side, and covert Feathers under the Tail are White, with some Mixture of faint Orange, regularly crossed with Lines of dusky Black; the lower Part of the white Spot on the Throat is tinged with Orange-colour; the Legs and Feet are very small, feather'd a little below the Knees, of a Flesh-colour; the outer and middle Toes are joined a little way by a Membrane; the two Middle Claws are toothed within-side; the Tail hath on each Side towards the End a white Spot in the Feathers.

Mr. *Mark Catesby* obliged me with this Bird; it was brought from *Virginia*, and there was another brought with it, which compared in all its Marks, but more obscure, which I suppose to be the Female.

To illustrate this History, I shall add a Quotation from a Letter Mr. *Catesby* received with these Birds from a Gentleman in *America*. “ They come to *Virginia* about the Middle of *April*, from which Time, till the End of *June*, they are heard every Night, beginning about Dusk, and continuing till Break of Day; but it is chiefly in the upper or Western Parts that they are so frequent: I never heard but one in the Maritime Parts; but near the Mountains in the Month of *May*, within a few Minutes after Sun set, they begin, and make so very loud and shrill a Noise all Night, which the Ecchoes from the Mountains increase to such a Degree, that the first Time I lodged there I could hardly sleep: They are seldom seen in the Day-time. The *Indians* imagine these Birds are the Souls of their Ancestors formerly slaughtered by the *English*, and say, that they never appeared in their Country before that Slaughter. Many People here look on them as Birds of Ill-omen. I have been informed they lay two Eggs of a dark Green, spotted and scrolled with Black, in the plain beaten Paths, without any Sign of a Nest, upon which they sit very close, and will suffer a near Approach before they fly off.”

The TOUCAN, or BRASILIAN PYE.

THIS Bird is of the Bigness of a common tame *Pigeon*, shaped pretty much like a *Magpye* in the Body, but its Head larger, the better to sustain the Greatness of its Bill: The Tail is rather short than long, composed of Feathers of equal Length.

The Bill, from the Forehead, or the Angles of the Mouth, to the Point, is six Inches long; its Height, or Depth, where deepest, is something more than two Inches; from Side to Side, near the Head, one Inch thick: The upper Mandible is of a pale yellow greenish Colour; the Sides near the toothed Edges have each a long Cloud of Orange-Colour, transversly barr'd with black, or dusky Lines, which pass thro' the Divisions of the Bill a little Way into the Sides of the lower Mandible; the lower Mandible is of an exceeding fine Blue Colour, faint towards the Head, stronger towards the Point; the Point itself, of both upper and lower Mandible, for above an Inch Depth, is of a fine Scarlet Colour; the Bill is very much compressed side-ways, and ends in a perfect Edge along its upper Part; the Edge of the lower Mandible is something less ridged; the Bill is bowed towards the Point, as is expressed, and has a large Cavity above the Roof of the Mouth; the Nostrils are invisible, being situated pretty near together in the upper Part of the Bill, just in the Line which passes between the Bill and the Forehead: The Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, encompassed round with a bare Skin of a greenish Yellow Colour, having Seams or Creases running in a broken Manner round the Eye, and reaching to the Bill, there passes all round the Basis of it a narrow black Line: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, Belly, Thighs, and Tail, are of a Black Colour, the Wings only having a shining, changeable Lustre; the Sides of the Head, Throat, and Breast, are White, or rather Cream-Colour; and between the White on the Breast, and the black Belly, there is a Crescent of fine Red, whose Horns point upwards on the Sides, and this is softened both above and beneath into the Colours it joins with: The Rump, or Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are White; the Feathers beyond the Vent, and those that cover the under Side of the Tail, are of a pale Red; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a light Blue, or Violet Colour; it perches with two Toes forward, and two behind, in each Foot.

This Bird I met with by good Fortune alive at Mr. *Concanen's*, the King's Attorney-General for the Island of *Jamaica*, from which Place he brought it to *England*; it came from some Part of the *Spanish* Main Land. By the Descriptions and Figures extant of these Birds, I imagine there are many Species of them, seeing they so much differ: I have also seen Variety of their Bills in Collections, some longer by two Inches than this, and others much shorter; some otherwise marked, and others of a shining Black Colour. Since none, who have described this Bird, pretend to have seen it alive, and most of the Accounts we have are Collections and Translations from foreign Historians and Voyagers; and I having had an Opportunity to draw this Bird, whilst living, and in Health, as well as examining it particularly after it died, I hope this Figure and Description, having nothing borrowed in it, will give at least to my Countrymen a more perfect Idea and Knowledge of it than they have hitherto had. After this Bird was dead, the Colours in the Bill were wholly lost and obscur'd, and the bare Space round the Eye turn'd black.



The Bill Bird

Pica Brasiliensis. Toucan

By George Edwards 1745





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The GREY-HEADED GREEN WOODPECKER.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of the *Green Woodpecker* we have in *England*, which is something less than a *Magpye*.

The Bill is straight and sharp pointed, shaped as in other *Woodpeckers*, of a dark Ash-colour, the lower Mandible towards its Basis and round the Angle of the Mouth being of a light Orange-colour; the Nostrils are cover'd with stiff black Bristles, which point forward over them, and this Black reaches back from the Bill to the Eyes on each Side; from the Basis of the lower Mandible on each Side proceed two black Lines drawn downward on the Sides of the Throat; the Throat between these Lines is whitish; the Head, Neck, Breast, Belly and Thighs are of a blueish Grey or Ash-colour, more pure in the Head and upper Side of the Neck, but from the Throat downward the whole under Side is a little mixed with Green: The upper Part of the Back is of a fine blue Green-colour, which on the Rump becomes almost Yellow; the covert Feathers of the Wings, and the Quills next the Body, are of a yellowish Green; the inner Webs of the innermost Quills a little barred a-cross with a dusky Colour; the greater Quills, with Part of the Coverts incumbent on them, are of a dark Brown-colour, spotted with light Yellow, which fall in Rows on their Edges: The Tail Feathers seem to have double Points, because their Webs on each Side extend beyond their worn and broken Shafts; they are of a dark Brown-colour with transverse dusky Lines, their Edges being greenish, the middle Feathers longest, and gradually shortening toward the Sides; the covert Feathers of the Tail, both above and beneath, are of a dirty Green; the Legs, Feet and Claws are Black; the longest Toe is equal to the Length of the Leg, and the Toes in each Foot disposed two forward and two backward, as is common to this Genus.

This Bird was procured by *Taylor White*, Esq; It came from *Norway*, and differs from our *Green Woodpecker*, in that it wants the fine Scarlet Colour on the Top of the Head, and in the Marks that proceed from the Corners of the Mouth on each Side, (in lieu of which it hath only four or five almost imperceptible Dots of Red on the Forehead near the Basis of the Bill) and in being Ash-colour'd on the Neck, and under Side, where that is of a pale yellow Green. In other Respects they nearly agree. Perhaps this Bird's being of a Northern Country may cause the Difference in Colour, more than any real specifical Difference between it and ours in *England*, for Northern Climates do not produce Birds of such fine Colours as Climates nearer the Equinoctial; since it is observed that *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Hares*, and various Birds, are Grey, and sometimes White, in very Northern Parts, which are otherwise coloured farther from the Poles: So that I take the Greyness of this Bird's Head and under Side to be owing only to its Northern Habitation.

The BLACK and WHITE CHINESE COCK PHEASANT, with its HEN.

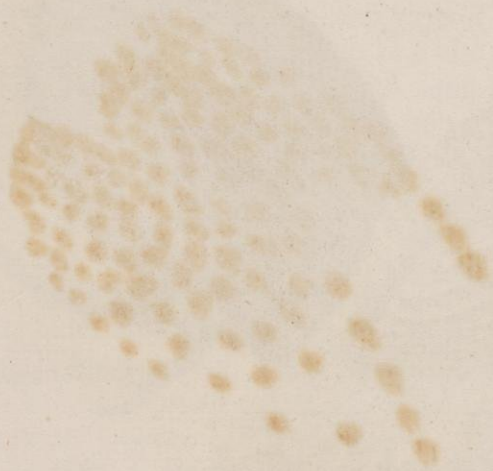
THE Cock is considerably larger than our common Cock *Pheasant*, but shaped much like it.

The Bill is like a *Cock* or *Hen's*, of a Yellow Colour, and dusky towards the Point; the Eyes are also yellow, encompassed with a very broad Space of a fine Scarlet, bare of Feathers, but thinly sprinkled with Hairs, which rise in the upper Part on each Side in the Form of Horns, and extend backward in a Point on each Side of the Head, and on the Cheeks hang down like the Gills of a *Cock*: The Top of the Head from the Bill backward is covered with long black Feathers, having a Purple Gloss, which hang down its Neck behind; the upper Part, *viz.* the Sides of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are covered with white Feathers, each having three or four fine black Lines running one within an other, parallel to the outer Circumference of the Feathers, as expressed in the Figure, except the greater Quill Feathers, and the outer Feathers of the Tail, which have oblique Bars and Dashes of Black, as the Figure likewise expresseth; the two upper Feathers of the Tail are white; the under Side, from the Bill to the Coverts beneath the Tail, is Black, with a Purple Gloss, narrow on the Throat, but increasing in its Weadth to the Breast and Belly; the Legs and Feet are of a fine Scarlet Colour, and it hath Spurs like the common *Cock*, of a white Colour.

The Hen is something less than the Cock, her Bill of a yellowish Brown, as are her Eyes, with a bare red Space about them, as in the Cock, but not nigh so broad; the Crown of the Head is covered with dark-brown Feathers, hanging a little down behind; the Throat, and Sides of the Head beneath the red Space, is whitish; all the Neck, Breast, Back, Wings, and middle Feathers of the Tail, are of a reddish Brown, except the greater Quills, which incline to dusky, and those next the Body powdered with Black; the Belly and Side Feathers of the Tail are of a dirty White, transversly, but something confusedly mixed with Dusky or Black; the Legs and Feet are red, as in the Cock, but not so bright, nor hath it any Spurs.

These curious Birds were kept many Years by Sir *Hans Sloane* at his House in *London*, where they hatched young ones, and brought them to Maturity. The Cock of this Bird hath been figured and described by *Albin*, in his *History of Birds*, Vol. III. *Pag.* 35. but as I have made some Corrections both in the Figure and Description, and have added to it the Hen, which is there wanting; I hope the Curious will not think my Labour lost. *Albin* hath given his a Tail much too short, and hath been no Way precise in figuring the red Space round the Eye; nor hath he mentioned or figured the curious particular Marks on the white Feathers; and the Spurs he hath also omitted. 'Tis probable he only saw this Bird in a Yard walking, and took his Sketch from it there, so could not be so particular as I had Opportunity to be, these Birds being the Property of my good Patron, whose House I frequented, and had Opportunity often to repair my Draughts, by strictly examining them in their minute Parts, not only while they were living, but after they were dead.









Published Decem 1745

G. Edwards

The PEACOCK PHEASANT from China.

THIS Bird is larger than the common *Pheasant*, and, tho' it be called by this Name, I take it not to be of the *Pheasant* Kind, for the Tail is composed of flat Feathers, not pointed at their Ends, nor bending downward towards the Point, nor hollow on their under Sides, by the Inclination of their Web, but the Feathers are flat and roundish at their Tips, and in walking its Tail doth not bend into an Arch, as it doth in a *Pheasant's*. See the others described in this Book. Tho' it be a grave coloured Bird, yet is it one of the greatest Beauties in Nature; one may compare it to Sable, thick set with shining Jewels of various Colours.

Its Bill is dusky, the upper Mandible being red from the Nostrils to the Point; the Eyes are yellow; it hath also a yellow bare Space between the Bill and Eyes, thinly set with black Hairs; the Cheeks, and a little Space above the Eyes, are whitish; the Feathers on the Crown of the Head are dark Brown, rising up, and their Tips reflecting a little forward; the Neck is bright Brown, transversely barred with dirty dark Brown; the upper Part of the Back, and all the Wing Feathers, except the greater Quills, are of a dark-brown Colour, finely painted on the Tip of each Feather with bright shining round Spots of Purple, which are changeable to Blue, Green, and a golden Copper Colour; these are encompassed with Circles of Black, and each Feather tipp'd with bright yellowish Brown; the Spaces between the Spots on the Wing and Back are powder'd with fine light brown Spots; the greater Quills are wholly of a dark Brown or Black; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs, are of a dark Brown, transversely variegated with Black; the lower Part of the Back and Feathers covering the Tail are Brown, finely powdered with a brighter Brown; the Tail Feathers are of a pretty dark Brown, powder'd also finely with a lighter Brown, the Feathers being longest in the Middle, and shortening gradually toward the Sides: Each Feather of the Tail hath two beautiful Eyes toward their Tips, one on each Side the Shafts of the Feathers, so that they stand in Pairs, of the same changeable beautiful Colour with those on the Back and Wings, encompassed with Black, and without that encompassed again with obscure Orange Colour: These bright Spots hardly appear on the under Side of the Tail, which is of a dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet are like those of a *Hen*, of a dirty Brown or Black; it hath two Pair of Spurs, the first Spur standing about a quarter Part up the Leg; the other, which is the larger, about the Middle of the Leg; which is a Thing in this Bird more rare and remarkable than all its Beauties.

This Bird, when I drew it, was the Property of *James Monro*, M. D. of *London*, a most obliging Gentleman, of whom I have received many Favours. It has since been presented to *Lord Orford*, and is now living at his House in the Exchequer.

The Flower here figured, by Way of Decoration, is called the *Chinese Rose*: I drew it from Nature; it is what we see most frequently painted in *Chinese* Pictures; it blows broader than a Rose, and is of a red Rose Colour, with the Stems in the Middle of a Yellow or Gold Colour. The green Leaves were stiff, firm, and smooth, like those of Ever-greens.

This beautiful flowering Tree was raised by the late curious and noble *Lord Petre*, in his Stoves at *Thorndon-Hall* in *Essex*.

The PAINTED PHEASANT *from* China.

THIS Bird is rather smaller than our *English Pheasant*, shaped pretty much like it, but the Tail I think is longer in Proportion, the middle Feather being 23 Inches long. It has been already described by *Albin* in his *History of Birds*, Vol. III. Pa. 34. by the Name of the *Red Pheasant*; but having in it a Mixture of all the gay and gorgeous Colours imaginable, I thought the Name I have given it more proper to it. Mr. *Albin's* Figure of this Bird being far wide of a just and natural Description, I shall endeavour to mend his Faults in mine: He has made its Bill and Head much too large for his Proportion, his Wing too long, and his Tail hardly half long enough, and omitted many Particulars, which I shall add both in my Figure and Description.

Its Bill is of a light Yellow Colour, something darker towards the Point; the Eyes encircled with a bright Yellow; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes of a Flesh Colour, bare, or very thinly set with Feathers; the Crown of the Head is cover'd with fine bright yellow or gold-colour'd Feathers, which it sometimes erects into a Crest, and sometimes lets fall on the Neck: The upper Part of the Neck is cover'd with Orange-colour'd Feathers, mark'd with transverse Bars of Black; these Feathers it can raise as our *Dunghill Cocks* do their Feathers when they fight: The Bottom of the Neck and the Beginning of the Back are covered with fine dark-green Feathers, which reflect a gold Colour, with black transverse Bars at their Tips; these Feathers, as the Bird moves, have a different Motion from the other Feathers, falling sometimes farther over the Back, and slipping from Side to Side: The Remainder of the Back to the Tail is cover'd with a beautiful golden Yellow, mixed at the setting on of the Wing, and where the Feathers fall over the Tail, with a few bright scarlet Feathers: The greatest or prime Quills of the Wings are dusky or black, with yellow brown Spots on their Webs; the middle Quills are of a dull Red, mixed and spotted with Black: Some of the lesser Quills next the Back are of an exceeding fine full Blue Colour; the Inside of all the Quills are dusky; all the covert Feathers are of a dull Reddish Colour, the first Row that immediately covers the Quills inclining a little more to Yellow, and have transverse Lines of Black. The under Side of the Bird, from Bill to Tail, is of a very fine Red or Scarlet Colour; the Thighs are of a Clay Colour; the Tail is a Mixture of black and Reddish-brown Colour; the two middle Feathers black, spotted with round and some irregular Spots of Brown, the Side Feathers obliquely streaked Black and Brown, as expressed. There shoots over the great Feather of the Tail some long narrow scarlet Feathers with yellowish Shafts, which extend to near half the Length of the Tail. I have expressed the Tail Feathers more loose and separated than the Bird generally carries them, in order to shew how the different Feathers are mark'd: The Legs and Feet are like *Hen's* Feet, but something slenderer, of a Yellow Colour, and hath short yellow Spurs.

These Birds of late Years are frequently brought from *China*: I have seen several of them in the Possession of our Nobility, and some curious Gentlemen, and have been favoured with one of them newly dead by the Lady of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. which has enabled me to be more exact in every Particular of my Figure than I could otherwise, or any have hitherto been. These Birds are pretty hardy, and bear our Climate very well; and I believe, were they brought with their Hens, might be bred with a little Care. Sir *Hans Sloane* has the *Cock* now living, which this Figure represents, and I think, if I remember right, he has had it about 15 Years.









The Hen PEACOCK PHEASANT, *from* China.

THIS Bird, represented by the upper Figure, is a third Part less than the Cock, described Page 67. but agrees with it in Colour and Marks more than any Birds of the *Pheasant* Kind I have yet observed, it having all its Marks, tho' much duller.

The Bill is of a Dusky or Black Colour; the Iris of the Eye is Yellow; the Plumage of the whole Bird is of an obscure Brown; the lower Part of the Back, and all the Tail Feathers a little mixed and powder'd with darker and some lighter Brown; all the Covert Feathers of the Wings, upper Part of the Back, and the Quills next the Back, have each a round Spot of dark Blue near their Tips, the Tips themselves being of a dirty Orange-colour, or reddish Brown; the Tail Feathers have each of them toward their Tips two Spots of dull dark Blue; all the Spots want that shining Lustre which is so remarkable in the Cock; the Legs and Feet are of a dark Brown, or blackish Colour; and it hath no Spurs.

The Hen of the *Painted Pheasant from China* (see the Cock in Plate 68.) the lower Figure in this Print represents, which differs more widely from the Cock than any of the *Pheasant* Kind I am acquainted with; that being a Mixture of the most gay Colours that can be imagined, and the Hen of the most common uniform Colour, with hardly any Marks of Distinction: Its Bill is Yellow; the Eye of a yellowish Hazel Colour, encompassed with a Space of dusky Feathers; the Crown of the Head is cover'd with reddish brown Feathers, and hath some Appearance of a Crest; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a reddish Brown Colour; the Feathers just beneath the Bill are White; the Throat, Breast, and Belly, are of a light yellowish Brown, spotted with darker brown Spots, as expressed in the Figure; the Ridges of the Wings on the upper Parts are of a whitish Colour; the Legs and Feet are Yellow.

The Bird first described in this Page I saw with its Male at Dr. *Monroe's* in *London*, where I drew them both: The Doctor had great Hopes of breeding from these rare Birds, and had made a very convenient Place for them at his House in *Croydon*, near *London*; but the Hen dying before he had long possessed them, he was disappointed in his Expectation.

The second Bird described in this Page, I must confess to be on a weaker Authority than any in this Work, having never seen the Bird; but as I have three Sorts of *Chinese Cock Pheasants*, and the Hens of two of them, I was willing to compleat their History in the best Manner I could; and having Opportunity to examine several very curious high-finished *Chinese* Pictures of the *Painted Pheasant* drawn together with its Hen, and finding the Cocks to compare very exactly with Nature, I supposed the Hens to be as like their Originals as the Cocks, since the Hens agree in Colour with one another, tho' they are done by different Hands, and were brought to *England* at far distant Times; therefore I think it very probable that the lower figure in the annexed Plate may be as like the Bird as if I had taken it from Nature itself; some of my Friends, who have seen this Bird in *England*, say it is, to the best of their Memory, like the Bird.

The RED-LEGG'D PARTRIDGE, from Barbary.

I Take this Bird to be something less than our common *Partridge*, since by Measure I find this to be from Bill Point to the End of the Toes 13 Inches, to the End of the Tail but twelve and a half, and from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended 19 Inches. *Willoughby*, in his *Ornithology*, has made our *English Partridge Cock* from Bill to Claws 14 Inches and a Quarter, to the End of the Tail 12 and three Quarters, the Breadth from the Tips of the Wings extended 20 Inches; by which it appears that this Bird is less than the common or ash-coloured *Partridge*, tho' Mr. *Willoughby* has given the *Red Partridge* of *France* and *Italy* a greater Magnitude than either this *Partridge*, or the ash-coloured one, by making his greatest Length 18 Inches, and his Breadth 22; so that the Difference in Size, as well as some Parts of the Colouring, seem to make a specific Difference between the *Red-Legg'd Partridges* of *Europe*, and those on the Coast of *Africa*.

The Bill is of a fine Scarlet Colour; the Eyes are of a Hazel Colour; the Eye-lid, all round the Eyes, of a fine Red Colour; the Top of the Head is of a bright Chestnut Colour, which passes down the Hind-part of the Head, where it becomes more dusky, and comes forward and forms a Ring quite round the Neck, which Ring is spotted throughout with round white Spots: The Sides of the Head and Throat are of light blueish Ash-colour, which Colour passes all round the Eyes; on each Side, about the Place of the Ears, is a dusky Spot; the fore Part of the Neck, below the Ring, is of an Ash-colour, which gradually changes on the Breast to a faint Rose or Blossom Colour: The Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a light Brown or Clay Colour; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, and Wings, are of darkish Brown, inclining to Ash-colour; the prime Quills of the Wings something darker than the other Feathers, edged for a little Space toward their Tips with a light yellowish Brown Colour; the Inside of the Quills of a dark Ash-colour, and the inner Coverts of the Wings inclining to Clay Colour; the Feathers that grow on the Shoulders, and fall between the Back and Wings, are of a pleasant Blue Colour, bordered with a dark Red: The Sides are covered with beautiful Feathers, transversely variegated, their Tips being Orange-colour, within which are transverse Bars of Black, succeeded by Bars of White, the remaining and hidden Part being Ash-colour; these Feathers fall partly over the Wings: The Rump is ash-colour'd; the middle Feathers of the Tail of the same Colour, but darker, with transverse Bars of a dusky Colour; the Side Feathers of the Tail are half-way Ash-colour toward their Roots, the other half toward the Tips being of a dirty Orange; the Legs and Feet are of a Red Colour, finer than what we see in *Pigeons*; it hath small Spurs, and the Claws are Brown.

A Pair of these Birds were sent to me alive by my good Friend, Mr. *Thomas Rawlings*, Merchant, residing at *Santa Cruz*, in that Part of *Barbary* which lies without the Straights of *Gibraltar*, on the Atlantic Ocean. I have not heard that the *Red-Legg'd Partridge*, either *European* or *African*, were ever increased in *England*, tho' both Sorts are frequently brought hither. They who are curious to see what has been said of the *European Red Partridge* may consult *Willoughby's Ornithology*, Pa. 167. Tab. 29. I need not mention *Albin*, since his Description is only a Transcript of Part of *Willoughby's Account*.



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See Plate 746

The BROWN and SPOTTED HEATHCOCK.

IT is something bigger than an *English Partridge*, or near the Bigness of our smaller Sort of domestick Poultry; it seems to be a little longer bodied, and hath a longer Tail, in Proportion, than the *Partridge*.

The Bill is Black, covered with brown Feathers, which turn forward over the Nostrils; it hath a small Space of red Skin above the Eye; from the Basis of the Bill to the Eye there is a white Line; from the Eye backwards there proceed two white Lines, the lowermost being the longest: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck and Back, are covered with Feathers of a dark Brown, intermixed with dirty Orange and Ash-colour; the covert Feathers of the Wings are dark Brown, edged with a lighter Brown, having a Line of light Brown within them running parallel with their Edges; the greater Quills are dusky or black, powdered with White on the Edges of the outer Webs; the lesser Quills next the Back are light Brown, with transverse Bars of darker Brown; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are dusky, with white Tips; there are some Feathers between the Back and Wings with white Dashes long-ways drawn at their Tips; the Tail is of a dusky Brown or Black, the middle Feathers barred a-crofs with light reddish Brown inclining to Orange; the Side Feathers powdered and tipped with the same Colour: The Throat, beneath the Bill, is of a yellowish White, with small dusky Spots; the Neck and Breast below that, of a dull Orange-colour, barred a-crofs with black Spots in the form of Half-Moons, with their Points upwards; there is some White mingled with the Orange and Black on the Breast: The Remainder of the under Side, from the Breast to the Coverts under the Tail inclusive, are White, a little clouded with Cream-colour, and spotted with Black in the same Form as the Neck and Breast: The Legs, from above the Knees down to the Feet, are covered with Feathers having the Appearance of Hair, of a Brown-colour, variegated with fine transverse Lines of Black: The Feet are of a reddish Brown-colour; the three Toes that stand forward in each Foot are pectinated or toothed on each Side; the hinder Toes are smooth on the Sides; the Claws are pretty long, and of a Black Colour.

I take this Bird to be a Species of the *Attagen*. I have compared it with all the Descriptions I can find of this Genus, and find it so different, that I think I may pronounce it a Species hitherto undescribed. It was sent to me from *Hudson's-Bay* by my Friend Mr. *Eight*, who says it continues in those Parts all the Year. This Tribe of Birds in *North America* are Inhabitants of the low and plain Country: in *Europe* they are found only in high Lands and on the Tops of Mountains, whose Altitude causes a Coldness in the Air equal to that of the lower Lands in *Hudson's-Bay*, which is the most Northern inhabited Part of *America*. Among Authors there is much Obscurity and Disagreement in what they have said on this Genus of Birds, most of which Mr. *Willoughby* has collected in his Ornithology, where they may be consulted from Page 172 to Page 178.

The WHITE PARTRIDGE.

THIS Bird is of a middle Size, between our common *Partridge* and a *Pheasant*, and shaped much like a *Partridge*, except that its Tail is a little longer.

The Bill is Black; the Nostrils covered with small white Feathers, turning forward; the under Chop of the Bill has also white Feathers at its Root; the Eyes are encompassed with a narrow Space of white Feathers; above each Eye are loose Eye-brows, fastened only at their Bottoms, rising on each Side higher than the Crown of the Head, of an Inch Length, and half an Inch Breadth, composed of a Substance like Plush, or the Skin round the Eyes of a Cock *Pheasant*, of a fine Red Colour: The Head and Neck are of a Reddish Brown, barred across with fine Lines of Black, a few white Feathers being intermixed in the fore Part of the Neck: The Middle of the Back is White, as is the whole Wing, except the Shafts of the greater Quills, which are Black: The variegated Feathers at the Bottom of the Neck do not break off very suddenly, but are sprinkled on the Beginning of the Back, and between the Back and Wings on each Side; there is a sprinkling of them also on the Breast, and some few in the covert Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail: The two middle Feathers of the Tail are variegated transversely with Brown and Black in the same Manner as those on the Neck, &c. The two next on each Side White; the remaining outermost Tail Feathers of a dirty Brown or Black Colour, tipp'd with White: The Belly, Sides, Insides of the Wings, covert Feathers under the Tail, Legs and Feet, to the Ends of the Toes, are wholly covered with white Feathers, those on the Legs and Feet resembling Hair more than Feathers: The Claws are of a Brown Colour, and pretty long, but something flatter than what is common in Birds.

The stuffed Skin of this Bird is preserved at Sir *Hans Sloane's*, from which I made my Draught and Description. Mr. *Light*, who is now returned from *Hudson's Bay* to *England*, on seeing this Bird, said it was the Cock Bird, as it appears in the Spring, when it is changing from White to Brown; their Feathers being in Winter of a perfect snowy Whiteness, except the outer Feathers of the Tail, which are Black tipp'd with White; they begin to change in the Spring, and become Brown on their upper Sides, the Belly remaining mostly White.

Mr. *Light* brought one of these Birds from *Hudson's Bay*, and gave it me, which was perfectly White; he shot it there in the Winter, and assures me, on his own Knowledge, that these Birds towards Evening repose themselves under the Snow, (which in that Country is loose, like fine dry Sand) where they continue all Night, and in the Morning fly directly up to shake off the Snow; he hath often seen them rise, and found their Dung in their snowy Lodgings: He says they are observed to feed only in the Morning and Evening in Winter, and sun themselves in the Middle of the Day. They are Natives of *Hudson's Bay*, where they breed, and continue all the Year; but are common both to *America* and *Europe*. I have received the very same Birds from *Norway*; and all our Treatises on Birds describe them very exactly, and place them in the Mountains of *Switzerland*, *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. It is not properly a *Partridge*, but of that Kind we call *Heath Game*, and *Aldrovand*, *Lagopus avis*. You will find him described in his Winter's Dress in *Willoughby's Ornithology*, Pag. 176.

The Bird I took Draught from, above described, had the Red on the Eye-brows much wider than I ever saw in any among the great Number I have seen, it being hardly perceptible in some when the Skins are dry; which makes me think this was an old Cock in the Season of his full Vigour, for we observe that the Combs of our common Poultry are much larger and redder in the Spring than in the Winter Time. As I find that some of the Particulars which I have discovered relating to this Bird are entirely new, I hope the Curious will not think my Labour and their Cost wholly thrown away, notwithstanding it hath been long ago described, and is well known to the Curious. It hath escaped Mr. *Albin's* Notice.



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The BUSTARD COCK.

THIS Bird measures from Tip to Tip of the Wings, when extended, seven Feet four Inches; from the Point of the Bill to the Ends of the Claws three Feet nine Inches and a half; to the End of the Tail three Feet six Inches; from the Angle of the Mouth to the Point of the Bill three Inches and a Quarter; the Leg, from the Knee to the Bottom of the Heel, seven Inches and a Quarter; Middle Toe near three Inches; prime Quills twenty Inches; the Wing when closed two Feet: It weighed 20 Pounds, at 16 Ounces to the Pound. To bring this Figure within the Compass of my Page, I reduced my Foot to three Inches; which, according to my Way of Division by solid Squares, makes this Figure to Nature as 1 to 64. It is undoubtedly the biggest Bird produced in the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

The Bill is of a lightish Horn-colour, a little inclining to Yellow; the Eyes are Orange-colour; the Head and Neck are of a fine light Ash-colour, inclining to Blue; the fore Part of the Neck, in the Middle, very light, or white: It hath long Feathers proceeding from the Sides of the lower Mandible of the Bill, which tend backwards in the Form of Whiskers; but these are wanting in the Females: On each Side of the Neck the Skin is bare of Feathers, of a Violet-colour, which Skin is covered with the Feathers when the Neck is much extended: It hath a small Intermixture of Orange-colour in the Middle of the Crown of the Head; but what is most surprizing in this Bird was first discovered by the late *James Douglafs*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians; it is a Pouch or Bag to hold fresh Water, which supplies the Bird in dry Places when distant from Waters; the Entrance into it is between the under Side of the Tongue and the lower Mandible of the Bill: This Bag is represented blown up by the Letter A. I poured into it, before the Head was taken off, full seven Wine Pints (which about equals seven Pounds of our common Weight) before it run over. B. Shews the Wind-pipe. C. The Throat, or common Passage of the Food. This Bag is wanting in the Hen. The lower Part of the Neck behind, the whole Back, Rump, middle Feathers of the Tail, and lesser Coverts of the Wings, are of a bright Brown or Orange-colour, beautifully barred transversely, and in some Parts spotted and powdered irregularly with Black; the Down at the Roots of the Feathers all over the Body is of a pleasant red Rose-colour; the Side Feathers of the Tail are White, a little clouded with faint Orange, and blue Ash-colour, with each a transverse Bar of Black near their Tips: It hath 32 or 33 Quills, or prime Feathers, in each Wing; the first seven or eight of a dark Ash-colour, with white Shafts; then follows about 15, having their bottom Halves White, the Remainder to their Tips being Black, but the Black becomes gradually less deep as they are nearer the Body, and wholly disappears in the 25th or 26th Quill; then follows five or six purely White; the remaining three or four next the Back of the same Colour with the Back: All that Part of the Wing which falls on the Breast and Belly is White, a little clouded with a light Ash-colour, which Whiteness takes up the lower Part of the Wing when it is closed, from the Joint or Shoulder almost to the End of the Wing: The Breast, Belly, Thighs, Coverts beneath the Tail, Sides under the Wings, and covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, are purely White: The Legs are strong, covered with small Scales; the Feet are thick and clumsy; it hath a round Heel, and three Toes, which are short in Proportion, all standing forward; the Claws are strong, not very sharp pointed; and the Legs and Feet are of a dirty Flesh, inclining to Ash-colour.

Those who would see the Anatomy of this Bird, may consult the *Paris Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666. jusqu' à 1699. Tom 3. Seconde Partie, p. 101. where is an Anatomical Description of six Males, in which they have missed the Discovery of the curious Reservoir for Water, the chief Use of which I take to be for supplying the Hen while sitting, and for the young ones before they can fly to help themselves to Water.

This Bird was presented to me fresh, and in fine order, by Mr. *Daniel Gwilt* of *Milk-Street*, *London*, my much esteemed Friend and Relation. I have been informed by a curious Gentleman of *Norfolk*, who has weighed some of the largest Cocks, that they have sometimes exceeded 27 Pounds, of 16 Ounces.

The HEN BUSTARD.

THIS Bird was so different from the Cock in Magnitude, that I should have suspected it to be a young one, not fully grown, had I not bought it at *London* in the Beginning of the Month of *May*, at which Time I suppose these Birds are either little Chickens, or have attained their full Growth, as all the Birds I know of in *England* have, long before they are a Year old. This Hen Bird measured from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended only 66 Inches, whereas the Cock measured 88; and the Measures were less in all its other Parts in about the same Proportion. Now if one computes the Difference between two solid Square Quantities, where any superficial Part is as 66 to 88, after each Number is doubly multiplied by itself, the Difference of Quantity between the Cock and Hen will be as 678172, to 287496, which shews the Hen to fall short of half the Quantity of the Cock, and is a greater Disproportion than I have yet observed between the Males and Females of any other Kind. In Birds of Prey the Females generally exceed the Males in Bulk.

The Bill of this Bird is of the same Colour and Shape with that of the Cock; the Tongue is sharp pointed and jagg'd on the Sides; the Inside of the Mouth is of a pale Flesh Colour; it wholly wants the Water-pouch, there being no Passage under the Tongue as in the Cock; the Eyes are of an Orange or Golden Colour; the Head is of a dirty Brown, inclining to Ash-colour, except the Crown, which is bright Orange, with transverse Lines of Black: The fore Part of the Neck is of a blueish Ash-colour; the hind Part of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are like those of the Cock, but not quite so bright coloured; the Wing differs from the Cock's, in that the Edge or Ridge which falls on the Breast and Belly is covered with black Feathers; and the White which runs the Length of the Wing when closed is not so broad as in the Cock: The Side Feathers of the Tail are White at both Extremes, with a Dash of Reddish in their Middles, and transverse broken Bars of Black near their Tips: The Quills are Black so far as they appear uncovered, their Bottoms being White; the Inside of the Wings, and whole under Side, is White, as in the Cock; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, for Shape and Colour, agree both in Cock and Hen: A few of the prime Quills have white Shafts.

This Bird has been already briefly described by *Willoughby*, where there is a gross Mistake in the Measure of its Length from Bill to Tail End, which he makes 60 Inches. *Albin* has transcribed him, and propagated this Error, which shews he never examined, or perhaps saw the Bird, for his Figures both of the Male and Female are taken from the Print in the Memoirs of the *Paris Academy*: He has given his Female the long Feathers or Whiskers, which appear only in the Male; and has not given one Word of Description to his Female, because he could find none in any Author to transcribe: So 'tis certain his Figure of the Hen is meer Fiction. As these Birds are so Capital in their Nature, and we have no perfect History of them, and the full Discovery of the Water-pouch in the Cock being entirely new, I hope the Curious will not think my publishing these Figures and Descriptions lost Labour. Mr. *Willoughby* says, "they feed on Corn, Seeds of Herbs, Colewort, Dandelion Leaves, &c. They are found in open plain Countries in many Parts of *England*, especially on *Salisbury Plain*, for which Reason I have decorated this Figure with a distant View of the Antiquity of *Stonehenge*. I dined upon the Hen Bird here described with the late Dr. *James Douglas*, for whom I procured it, and found it, the Breast in Particular, to be short and very tender Meat, of an agreeable high Relish. The Authors who have treated of this Bird are, *Pierre Bellon de la Nature des Oyseaux*, Pa. 236. *Willoughby's Ornithology*, Pa. 178. Tab. 32. The Natural History of Animals translated from the Royal Academy of Sciences of *Paris*, Anno 1702, by A. P. Secretary of the Royal Society, Pa. 196. *Albin* on Birds need not be examined, seeing his Figures are copied from the *Paris Academy*, and his Description from *Willoughby*. He had been told by Dr. *Douglas* of the Water-pouch in the Cock, which he has barely mentioned, but not having seen it, knew nothing of its Situation, or the Quantity it would contain, the Doctor not having then made a Demonstration of the Truth of the Fact. Dr. *Thomas Moffet*, in a Treatise of the Nature of Foods and their Preparations, calls the *Bustard* both a dainty and wholesome Meat.





Published by G. Edwards

The triangular SPOTTED PIGEON.

THIS Bird is of the Figure and Bigness of the larger Kind of tame *Pigeons*, commonly bred with us in our Houses.

The Bill is of a Dusky or Black Colour, shaped as in common *Pigeons*; the Rising between the Nostrils ash-colour'd; the Iris of the Eye of a bright Yellow, inclining to Gold-colour; round the Eye is a good Space of bright red Skin, having no Feathers, one Corner of it extending to the Angle of the Mouth, and the other toward the hinder Part of the Head: The whole Head, Neck, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a light Ash-colour; round the red Borders of the Eyes, in the lower Belly, and under the Tail, the Ash-colour gradually fades away to an almost White; the Feathers all round the Neck end in sharp Points, and are tinged on their Edges with a red Wine Colour; the upper Part of the Back, all the covert Feathers of the Wings, and some of the Quills next the Body, are of a pleasant reddish Brown, inclining to Rose-colour, and in some Positions to the Light it shews a little purplish; all the Coverts of the Wings, and some few of the Quills next the Body, are beautifully painted with triangular white Spots, which are greater or less as the Feathers vary in Size, and are plac'd on the Point of each Feather with their sharpest Angles to the Roots, and their narrowest Sides toward the Tips of the Feathers: The greater Quills are Black, the Edges of their Webs being light Ash-colour; the lower half of the Back and Rump is White; the Feathers that cover the Tail light Ash-colour; the Tail Feathers of a dark Ash-colour, black at the Ends of all the Feathers more than an Inch deep; the Legs and Feet are like those of other *Pigeons*, of a middling Red Colour; and the Claws are Brown.

The Original from which this Print was engraved I drew some Years ago at the Duke of *Richmond's* House in *London*, where I saw a Pair of them: The Person who presented them informed his Grace that they were brought from the inland Parts of *Guinea* in *Africa*. They are naturally wild *Pigeons*. I have not met with many of this Tribe that excel this in its fine Bloom Colours and Elegancy of Marks.

The B R O W N I N D I A N D O V E.

THIS *Dove* is about the Bigness of the small *white Dove*, which is bred with us only in Cages ; its Figure here represented being pretty near its full Bigness.

The Bill is of a dusky Black Colour ; the Circle round the Eye of a very bright Scarlet, inclining to Gold-colour ; the Eyes are encompassed with Spaces of bare Skin of a fine Blue Colour, which join to the Corners of the Mouth on each Side forward, and end backward in Angles a little behind the Eyes : The fore Part of the Head, Neck, and Breast, are of a light yellowish Brown ; the hinder Part of the Head and Neck are of a darker Brown ; beneath the Ears on each Side is a long black Mark, transversely placed, composed of very short Feathers, so that it doth not appear unless the Bird extends her Neck a little ; the Feathers beneath these Marks have a greenish and golden Lustre, by Turns, at different Views ; the Remainder of the hind Part and Sides of the Neck have a Purple Gloss : The upper Part of the Back, the covert Feathers of the Wings, and some of the Quills next the Back, are of a dark reddish Brown, changeable sometimes to a bluer Cast ; the outer or greater Quills are Black, their Tips being a little lighter ; the middle Quills are Black, with pretty deep white Tips ; the Coverts also covering the Quills have deep Tips of White, which form an oblique Bar a-cross the Wing ; the Insides of the Wings, Belly, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a pleasant light blueish Ash-colour ; the lower Part of the Back and upper covert Feathers of the Tail are of a dark Ash-colour ; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are of the same Brown as the Back and Wings ; and all the remaining Feathers on each Side are of a dark Ash-colour, with white Tips of about an Inch Depth : It frequently flurts up its Tail very suddenly, which is what I have not observed in other *Doves* : the Legs and Feet are covered with red Scales ; the Claws brown.

My Draught was taken from the Bird alive, and in good Condition as to its Feathering. It was the Property of *Taylor White*, Esq; and I was inform'd it came from the *East-Indies* ; but I cannot find any Description that agrees with it.





The BLACK-HEADED INDIAN ICTERUS.

THIS Bird is figured of its natural Size ; it is shaped pretty much like a *Thrush*, but hath the Bill something stronger in Proportion.

The Bill is of a brownish White, or dirty Flesh Colour ; the Head and under Side of the Neck is Black ; the Head hath a Purple Gloss, and the Yellow indented with the Black on the Sides of the Neck, as the Figure shews : The whole Body, the covert Feathers of the Wings, without and within, and almost the whole Tail, is of a bright fine Yellow-colour : The greater or outermost Quill Feathers are Black, their Edges near their Roots being a little Yellow ; the Remainder of the Quills next the Body are tipp'd with Yellow, which Colour extends a little Way along their outer Webs ; the Tips of the covert Feathers, where they fall on the greater Quills, are Yellow, which form a distinct Spot of Yellow a little above the Middle of the Wing, as do the Tips of the inner Quills in the lower Part ; there is a little Mixture of Yellow and Black on the Ridge of the Wings in the upper Part ; the Tail is composed of twelve yellow Feathers of equal Length, the two middlemost only having a black Bar a-crofs each of them of about an Inch Width toward their Tips, the Tips themselves for a small Space being Yellow : The Legs and Feet are of a dull blueish Black-colour ; it hath four Toes on each Foot, standing after the usual Manner ; the Claws are black, and pretty strong.

Mr. *Joseph Dandridge*, in *Moorfields*, obliged me with this Bird : He received it from a Relation of his at *Bengal*, in the *East-Indies* : I have given it the Name of *Icterus*, from its Likeness to a Bird which passes from hotter Countries into the Southern Parts of *Europe* in the Summer, which *Aldrovand* has pronounced the *Icterus* of *Pliny* ; but have call'd mine, by Way of Distinction, *black-headed*, seeing the other hath the Head all Yellow, except a black Line on each Side from the Corners of the Mouth to the Eyes ; the Coverts of the Wings in that are Black, and in mine Yellow ; the whole Bodies in both are wholly Yellow, and they are both found in *Bengal*, so may equally claim the Name of *Indian*. They who would see the Difference between this and the other, may find that described very well in *Willoughby's Ornithology*, p. 198. by the Name of the *Witwall* ; and as ill by *Albin*, in his *History of Birds*, Vol. 3. p. 19. where he calls it the *Yellow Bird* from *Bengal* ; he acknowledges he saw only a Picture of it. I have by me Drawings of both these Kinds from Nature, after very perfect Specimens. The Bird here figured will, I believe, be perfectly new to the Curious in these Parts of the World. I find no Figure or Mention of it in any Natural Historian or Voyager.

The LESSER MOCK-BIRD.

I Have called this Bird the *lesser*, because it appears to me not near so big as the *Mock-Birds* I have seen brought over from the Continent of *North-America*: I have Drawings by me of those, as well as this. Mr. *Catesby*, in his *History of Carolina*, has figured what I suppose to be the *greater*, Vol. I. Pa. 27. This differs also from the other, in having the under Side White, which in that is light brownish Ash-colour. This Figure represents the Bird of his natural Bigness, being measured in all his Parts.

The Bill is slender, pretty streight, of a blackish Brown-colour; it hath small stiff Bristles on each Side above the Corners of the Mouth of a dark Colour; from the Nostrils through the Eye there passes a dusky Line; above each Eye, from the Basis of the Bill, there passes a whitish Line; the Top of the Head, hind Part of the Neck and Back, is Ash-colour, a little shaded and intermixed with Brown; the Sides of the Head, under Side of the Neck and Body, covert Feathers under the Tail, and Coverts within Side of the Wings, are White, a little clouded with Cream-colour in some Places. The Ash-colour on the upper Side of the Neck, and the White on the under, are mixed by being sprinkled one into the other; the Wing Feathers are mostly of an equal dark brownish Ash-colour, as are the middle Feathers of the Tail the Bottoms of the middle Quills of the Wings are White, the Tips Brown; a few of the Quills nearer the Back have white Tips; the Row of covert Feathers next above the Quills have white Tips; those next the Back the narrowest, and they next the Belly deeper, with each a dark Spot within the Tip; the lesser Coverts have some few small Dashes of White drawn long-ways on the Feathers; the Ridge of the Wing is White; the two outer Feathers of the Tail are wholly White; the two next have only their inner Webs White; the remaining Feathers in the Middle dusky Brown; the middle Feathers of the Tail are something longer than those on the Sides; the Legs and Feet are Black; the Toes stand after the usual Manner, and it hath black Claws.

T. White, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq. favoured me with this Bird well preserved dry; it was brought from the Island of *Jamaica*. This individual Species, I believe, is described and figured by Sir *Hans Sloane* in his *Voyage to Jamaica, &c.* Vol. II. Pa. 306. Tab. 256 There is also an Account of two Species of these Birds extracted from *Francis Hernandez*, which may be found translated into *English* in the Appendix to *Willoughby's Ornithology*, Pa. 385. they are called *Poliglottos* and *Tzaupan*. Those who have a Mind to compare this Bird with that which I suppose to be the greater, and specifically different from mine, may consult Mr. *Catesby's* Works, where they will find a good Figure and Description of him.





The Indian Fig-eater

Published Septem^r 1783 Geo Edwards del

The GREEN INDIAN FLY-CATCHER.

THIS Figure represents the Bird of its natural Bigness; it is a slender-bill'd Bird, and of that Tribe that generally feed on Insects.

The Bill is black or dusky, a little inclining to Yellow near the Head, and a very little bowed downwards; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck and Back, are of a Green-colour, pretty dark; the Rump and upper Coverts of the Tail green, but something lighter; the Sides of the Head, Throat, Breast, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are Yellow, a little clouded with Green; on the Head and Sides of the Neck, the dark Green of the upper Side, and the Yellow on the lower, lose themselves in each other: The Wings are dark Brown or Black; some of the Quills are yellow on the Edges of their Webs; the first and second Row of covert Feathers on the upper Side of the Wings have white Tips, which make two Bars of White a-cross the upper Part of each Wing; the Inside of the Wing Feathers is something fainter than the Outside; the Tail is of the same dark Green-colour with the Back; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a dark Brown, or Black-colour.

Mr. *Dandridge* obliged me with this Bird; it was sent to him, with others, from *Bengal*. In my Searches I cannot discover any Description agreeing with this, so I conclude it will be accepted as a Bird hitherto undescribed. The *English* Birds that come nearest it, are the *Golden-crown'd Wren*, and a little yellow Bird, without Name, described by *Willoughby* in his *Ornithology*, p. 227, 228. Mine agrees with the first of these in the Colour and Marks of the Wing, but wants the golden Crest, is brighter colour'd in the Body, and hath a longer Tail. It agrees less with the second, that having no Marks in its Wings. Mine seemed to be almost double the Bigness of either of them. I believe it may be of that Tribe *Willoughby* calls *Fig-eaters*, p. 216. of his *Ornithology*, they being Birds of this Size and Shape; but none of them are so Green as my Bird.

The Small AMERICAN REDSTART.

THE Figure of this Bird here represented is of its natural Size: The Bill is straight and slender, but something broad from Corner to Corner of the Mouth, of a Dusky Colour, paler toward the Head, and black at the Point; the Basis of the upper Mandible has on each Side black Hairs or Bristles; the Head, Neck, Back and Wings without Side, are Black, except the Bottoms of the Quills, which are Orange-Colour; tho' the smallest Quills next the Back are all Black; the Sides, and all the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, are of a bright Orange-Colour, which being one of his greatest Beauties, I have given him an Action on Purpose to shew it: The Black from the lower Part of the Neck extends in a blunt Point into the Breast, from whence proceeds a white List along the Belly, which becomes broader by Degrees; so that the Thighs, lower Belly, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are White, except a few black Spots in the hinder Part of the Belly: when the Wings are closed there is seen a good deal of Orange on the Breast; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are wholly Black; all the Side Feathers are Orange-Colour at their Bottoms, and Black at their Tips; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are black.

Mr. *Cowell*, Surgeon, in *Lombard-Street*, obliged me with a Sight of this Bird; he received it from *Jamaica*, with some others. I find in Sir *Hans Sloane's* History of *Jamaica* a Description of this Bird, but no Figure. You may find it by the Name of *the small Black and Orange-colour'd Bird*, Vol. II. Pa. 312. Mr. *Catesby* in his Natural History of *Carolina* has mentioned it also, Vol. I. Pa. 67. where you will find a Figure of it. He says, "These Birds frequent the shady Wood of *Virginia*, and are seen only in Summer, and that the Hens are Brown." He calls it the *Redstart*, whose Example I have taken, as I think the Name very proper; Sir *Hans Sloane* has given it no *English* Name. Seeing it is a Bird of Passage in *Virginia*, I suppose it may be so too in *Jamaica*, which may be perhaps its Winter Habitation; but of this I have received no Account. This Plate was finished, and the Colouring far advanced, before I recollected the Bird to be in Mr. *Catesby's* Works; otherwise I should have omitted it: But I hope it will not be altogether lost Labour, since there are many Encouragers of this Work who have not been Purchasers of Mr. *Catesby's* *Natural History*.

The *Butterfly* here figur'd was given me by Mr. *Peter Colinson*; it was brought from *Montserrat* in the *West-Indies*: It is Black, spotted with Yellow, having no other Colours on the upper Side, except two small red Spots in each of the shorter Wings near the Body of the Fly; the under Side hath all the same Marks, but, instead of Yellow, they are of a dirty Rose-Colour; and the Ground or black Part is beneath of a dirty Brown.







The black white and red Indian Cuckoo. Published Septem. 1745 by Geo. Edwards

The little BLACK, WHITE, and RED, INDIAN CREEPER.

THIS curious little Bird is figured of its natural Bigness: I have given it the Name of *Creeper* from the Agreement in the Shape of the Bill with our *Creeper*, it being bowed down and sharp pointed.

The Bill is of a Black Colour, cleft pretty deep in under the Eyes, from the Bill to the Point of the Tail; the upper Side is of a deep Black, except some bright Scarlet Spots, the first of which begins a little behind the Bill, and takes up all the Top of the Head from Eye to Eye; the second is in the Middle of the hinder Part of the Neck; the third crosses the Middle of the Back; and the fourth and last takes up the covert Feathers of the Tail: The Tail and Wings are wholly Black, all the black Parts being very glossy, and reflecting a dark Blue: The whole under Side, Throat, Neck, Breast, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are White; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are Black.

My Friend Mr. *Dandridge*, in *Moorfields*, obliged me with a Sight of this elegant Bird, which was sent to him from *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*; it was neatly stuffed, and very well preserved, and fresh in its Colours.

The double SWALLOW-TAIL'D BUTTERFLY.

THE Body, Legs, and Horns, are Black; the Wings are of a very fine Blue-colour; the upper Wings bordered on their outer Edges, and at their Ends, with Black; the under Wing bordered only on their outer Edges with Black, with a round black Spot in each at their Ends, with a little black Mark without that: The four Tails are of a dusky Colour tipped with White. The late Mr. *William Goupey*, of *Surry-Street*, obliged me with a Case of Insects, wherein this was inclosed; but could give me no Account from whence it came. The under Side is of a dull Blue, bordered with Brown, and spotted with near Forty round and irregular black Spots, each Spot having a fine Line of a paler Blue passing round it.

The Greater BULL-FINCH.

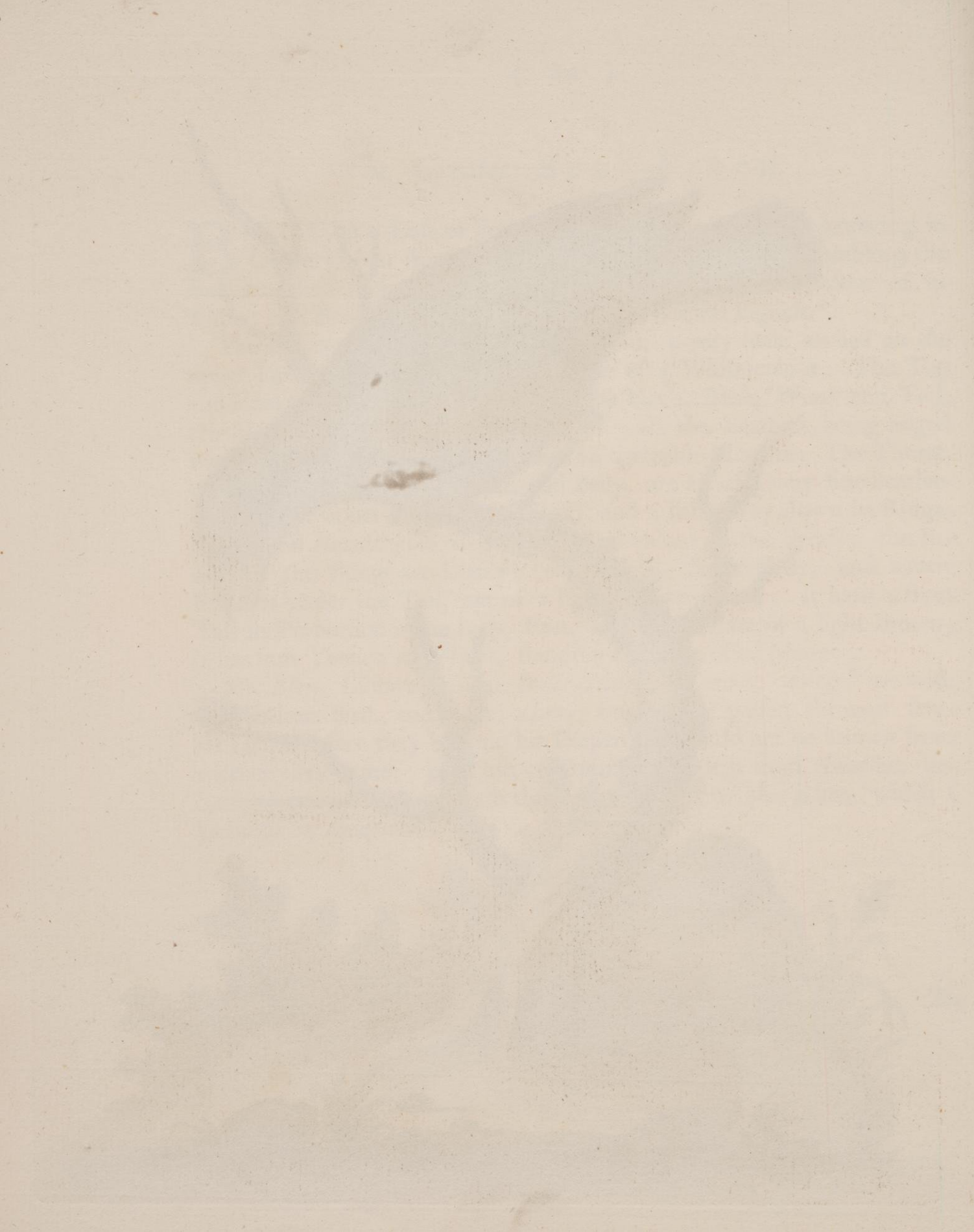
BEING at a Loss to find a Name for this Bird (not knowing its Country) I at length pitched upon the above, it resembling the *Bull-finch* something in the Thickness of its Bill, and the Colour of its Throat and Breast. It is here figured of its natural Bigness.

The Bill is pretty thick toward the Head, a very little arched on the upper Part, ending in a Point, all over of a White-colour: The Top and Sides of the Head, upper Part of the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are all of a dark Brown or Black-colour, all the Feathers being edged with a lighter Brown, which makes an agreeable Mixture: The Throat, under Side of the Neck, Breast, and Belly, are all of a very fine Scarlet-colour; the upper Part of the Wing, and a little Way down its Ridge, for a small Breadth, is of the same Red-colour as the Breast; the Insides of the Wings are Dusky; the Thighs, lower Belly, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a black Brown-colour: It hath a short Tail in Proportion; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a light Brown; it has four Toes on each Foot, standing after the usual Manner.

Mr. *Blew*, Librarian to the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, obliged me with this curious Bird, and some others; but having passed through several Hands before they became his Property, it could not be known from whence they came; yet I am of Opinion that it is from *America*, because there were several Birds that came with it to Mr. *Blew*, which I knew to be *Americans*.



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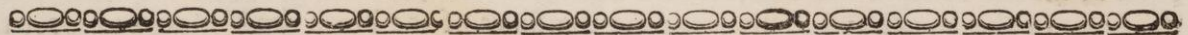


The little BROWN BULL-FINCH.

THE upper Figure represents this Bird of its natural Bigness: By the Thickness and Shortness of the Bill it seems to be of that Genus of small Birds who commonly feed on Grain.

The Bill is white; the Top and Sides of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are all of a dark Brown-colour, the Borders of the Feathers being something lighter than their middle Parts; the Insides of the Wings are of a light Brown-colour. The Throat, under Side of the Neck, Breast, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a dull-reddish Orange-colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a dull Brown-colour.

Mr. *Blew*, of the *Inner Temple*, obliged me with this Bird, but could not tell from what Part of the World it came; it was preserved dry, with others.



The BLACK and YELLOW MANAKYN.

THE lower Figure represents this Bird of its natural Bigness; it is of the same Genus with a Bird described, *Pa.* 21. of this Book, which I have there call'd the *Golden-headed Black Titmouse*.

The Bill is neither thick, nor very slender, rather bowed down then directly streight, ending in a Point, of a white Colour; the whole Head, Neck, Breast, and Belly, as far as the Thighs, are of a dull yellowish Orange-colour; the Thighs mixed with Orange-colour and Black; the covert Feathers under the Tail are Black; the Back, Wings, and Tail, are Black, without any changeable Gloss; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, and some of the small Feathers on the Ridges of the Wings without, are of a dirty Orange-colour; some of the inner Webs of the Quill Feathers are White near their Bottoms, which appear in white Spots on the upper Side of the Wings, except when the Wings are close gathered up, for then it disappears; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of an obscure Brown-colour.

This Bird is preserved with the above in the Collection of Mr. *Blew*: I believe it to come from some Part of *South-America*, near the equinoctial Line, because I have by me Copies of Drawings of four different Species which were said to come from the Settlements of the *Hollanders*, on the Main-Land of *South-America*; one of them agrees exactly in Shape, Size, and Colouring, with this here figured, except that it is of a most bright Red, where this is only of a dirty Orange-colour; so that 'tis likely my Bird may be the Hen, and that the Cock of the same Species. I have only seen Draughts of the other Sorts; so that it would be contrary to my Proposals, at first setting out in this Work, to exhibit them.

The INDIAN GREEN FINCH.

THIS Bird is here figured of its full natural Bigness; it appears a little like a *Canary Bird*, but I think it is something larger.

It hath a pretty thick strong short Bill, agreeing in Shape with most of the Granavorous Kind of small Birds with us; the upper Part of a dark Brown or Blackish Colour; the nether of a lighter Brown; the Eyes are of a Hazel-colour; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, upper Side of the Wings, and Tail, are of a dirty Green-colour; the outermost Webs of six or seven of the greater or prime Quills are edged with White; the Tail Feathers are edged with a light Yellow Green; from the Basis of the Bill on each Side there passes through the Eyes a Bar or Line of dirty Green; above the Eyes, from the Basis of the Bill, there passes a yellow Line on each Side in the Form of Eyebrows; from the Angles of the Mouth on each Side there passes a black Line of half an Inch long; the whole under Side, from the Bill to the covert Feathers beneath the Tail, is of a Yellow Colour, a little shaded with Green on the Sides of the Breast and Belly; and on the Sides of the Neck the Yellow and Green intermix and lose themselves in each other; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, agree in Shape with others of this Kind, all of a brownish Ash-colour.

Mr. *John Hawkins* gave me a Sketch of this Bird, which he drew in the Island of *Madeira* (whither it was brought from some other Country); the Name he has noted on it is *Bengalas*, which I suppose it takes from its Country; he says it sings finer than a *Canary Bird*. As this Drawing was but slight, I did not care to make Use of it, not having then seen the Bird myself; but since I received it I have seen two of these Birds, and heard them sing, at the House of Mr. *Blunt*, Merchant, in *Goodman's-Fields, London*; I found the Birds to agree in every Thing with Mr. *Hawkins's* Sketch and Account, but having the Life before me, I added something to perfect the slight Design I had, in order to give a more perfect one to the Public. I was informed at Mr. *Blunt's*, that these Birds were brought from the *East-Indies*. Dr. *Henry Plumtree*, President of the Royal College of Physicians, saw these Birds at Mr. *Blunt's*, and was so good to gain me Admittance to make my Observations on them.

The *Butterfly* here figured is of the Bigness of Life; the upper Wings are of a reddish Orange-colour; the under Wings a little more inclining to Brown; both upper and under Wings bordered with a dark Brown, and Streaks of Black; the upper Wings have longish dark blue Marks along their outer Edges, and a large and small round Spot in each Wing, the outer Circle of each Black, the next within Yellowish, the next Blue, with a light blue or white Spot in the Middle; the lower Wings have each a large round Spot, the outer Part Black, the next Yellow, the inner Part Purplish, clouded with Black on one Side, with two small oblong Spots of blueish White in the Middle; besides this Mark there is in each of the lower Wings a little round obscure Spot; the Body, Legs, and Horns, are of a reddish Brown-colour; the whole under Side is of a dusky Brown-colour; the Spots of the upper Side only faintly casting through. This Fly was brought from *China* by my Friend Captain *Isaac Worth*, who presented me with a Box of Insects from that Country.





The Shornburger from The Spanish West Indies Published Septem^r 1743 by J. Edwards

The SCHOMBURGER.

I know not well what Class to range this Bird with: In Colour it much resembles the *Lark* Kind, but the Bill is much too large and long; nor doth it better agree with the *Thrush* Family, in the Shape of its Bill; it agrees, I think, best with the *Bunting*, though it hath a larger Bill, and different in Structure, that having a Knob in the Roof of the Mouth, which is the Characteristick of the *Hortulene* Kind. So I must leave it to be classed, as the more knowing shall think best. I often find more Difficulty to find a Family to class *American* Birds with, than I do to range Birds found in the most distant Parts of the old World: It is here figured of its natural Bigness.

The Bill is pretty long and thick, of a dusky Flesh-colour, ending in a Point; the Eyes are of a Hazel-colour, the Sides of the Head and the Throat, for a small Space beneath the Bill, is Black, which Blackness extends itself downward on each Side of the Neck almost to the Beginning of the Wing; in this black Part the Eyes are placed: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings, are Brown, something brighter, or more upon the Orange, than in the *Lark* Kind, spotted with Black, except the Top of the Head; the Quill Feathers of the Wings and the Tail are of a Dusky, or Blackish Colour, edged with a bright reddish Brown. The whole under Side, from the Throat to the Coverts beneath the Tail, is of a pleasant light reddish Brown-colour; the Breast and Belly spotted with Black; the Feathers all over the Body being black in their middle Parts and brown round their Borders; the Feathers of the Shoulders that fall over the Wings are of a light yellowish Brown; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts of the Tail, both above and beneath, appear spotless, and are of a lighter Brown than the other Parts of the Bird; the Legs and Feet are of a reddish Flesh-colour; the Claws are brown; the hind Claw is a little longer than ordinary, yet much shorter than in the *Lark* Kind.

This Bird was brought alive from the *Spanish West-Indies*, and presented to the Lady of the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, then first Lord of the Admiralty, at whose House I made this Design.

The RED-BREASTED LONG-TAILED FINCH.

THE lower Figure in the Print shews the Bird of its natural Bigness; the upper is reduced, the better to express it with its Tail: It is a Bird of lively Action, and a pretty Note, and by various Motions in raising and lowering its long Tail it makes a very diverting Appearance.

The Bill is short, and pretty thick in Proportion, of a Blueish or Lead Colour; the Eyes are hazel-colour'd; the whole Head, and the Throat as low as the Breast, is of a Black-colour; the Back, Wings, and Tail, are also Black, yet the Edges of the greater Wing Feathers appear a little ash-colour'd or whitish: Its Tail is like what is common to other small Birds, and there springs from the Rump above it a Sort of second Tail, composed of only four Feathers, the two longest thirteen Inches and a half long, and three Quarters of an Inch wide near the Rump, decreasing gradually to less than a Quarter of an Inch at their Tips; between these are two shorter, of six Inches and a half in Length, and one Inch and a half in Breadth in the broadest Parts, falling suddenly into very narrow Points, composed of Threads lying together; the long Feathers are something arched like the Feather's of a *Cock's* Tail, having transverse Lines a-cross them, such as we see in water'd Silks, there being no Variety of Colour in these Feathers, as they are all of a deep Black: the Breast is of a full deep Orange-colour; the hinder Part of the Neck of paler Orange, or Golden Colour; the Belly and Thighs are White; the lower Belly and covert Feathers under the Tail are Dusky or Black; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, which agree with those of most other small Birds, are of a Flesh-colour. What is most extraordinary in this Bird is, that it changes its Colour, and loses the long Feathers of the Tail for more than six Months in the Year: About the Beginning of *November* it sheds its Tail and molts its Feathers, and becomes of a mixed Colour; the Head being Black and White in Streaks; the Breast, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings, of a reddish Brown, spotted with Dusky, almost like the Feathers of a *Quale*; the greater Quills and Tail Feathers of a blackish Brown; the whole Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, White; the Legs and Bill the same as above described. In this State it continues all the Winter, without the four long Feathers in the Tail. In the Beginning of Summer it molts its Feathers again, when the long Feathers of the Tail begin to shoot out, and in *June*, or the Beginning of *July*, it becomes again what it was in the foregoing Summer. The upper Figure shews him in his Summer's Dress; the lower represents him as he appears in Winter.

This Bird was the Property of the obliging Mr. *Hatton*, of *Laurence-Lane*, *London*, who kept it alive four Years, and carefully observed the Changes of it, as I have set them down; he hath also made me a Witness of them, by inviting me several Times to view the Bird in its different States, and about the Times of its Changes, and given me Liberty to make Draughts at what Times I thought proper. This Bird was brought from *Angola* in *Africa*. He seems to be briefly described by *Aldrovand*, *Book 15. Chap. 23.* but I think improperly classed with *Sparrows*; it rather, in my Opinion, belonging to the singing *Finch* Kind. In its Winter's Dress it nearly resembles the *Bramble Finch*. Our Countryman, Mr. *Willoughby*, in his *Ornithology*, p. 251. has translated the Description of this Bird from *Aldrovand*, who calls it an *Indian long-tail'd Sparrow*. A Gentleman, who lately arrived from *Lisbon*, tells me the *Portuguese* call this Bird the *Widow*, from its Colour, and long Train: He says also, that the Hen is of a *Lark* Colour, having no long Train.



Published according to an order of Parliament September 1781 by George Gmelin



The Porphyrio or Purple Water Hen

collected Sep. 1794 G. S. Cuvier

The PURPLE WATER-HEN.

THIS Bird was of the Bigness of a middle sized *Hen*, though its Bill and Legs were much larger; the Bill measured an Inch and three Quarters from Point to the Corners of the Mouth; from the Point to its upper Part on the Crown of the Head two Inches and three Quarters; the Leg, from the Knee downward, four Inches; the middle Toe without the Claw four Inches long.

The Bill is of a fine Red-colour, Part of it extending itself to the Middle of the Crown of the Head above the Eyes, where it ends in an oval Figure; the Bill is very much compressed sideways, its Height being more than double its Width; there is a great Likeness of Colour all over the Body of this Bird, so that it need only be said that it is of a fine Blue, a little inclining to Violet, except the covert Feathers under the Tail, which are White: Yet is there some Diversity in the Colouring; the Sides of the Head, the fore Part of the Neck and Breast, and the covert Feathers of the Wings, are the most bright and shining, and vary a little in different Positions, appearing sometimes of perfect Blue, at other Turns partaking something of Red, which makes a Purple Appearance, and in some Lights it seems to have a little Gloss of Green on the Back: The Top of the Head, hind Part of the Neck, Thighs, lower Belly, and Quills of the Wings, are of a dark Brown, or Blackish Colour, having only a faint Mixture of Blue in them; the covert Feathers of the Wings within-side are Blue; the Quills within of a rusty Black; the Legs are bare of Feathers an Inch and half above the Knees; both Legs and Feet are of a pleasant Red-colour, something like Rose-colour; it hath pretty strong brown Claws; the Toes have nothing like Fins or Membranes along their Sides, as is common in other *Water-Hens*. The Body of this Bird was remarkably compressed sideways, contrary to the *Duck* Kind: I believe Nature hath given him this Form, that he may the more commodiously pass amongst Canes and Reeds, which generally cover the Banks of Rivers.

This Bird is now preserved in Spirits in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. The Bill and Legs were of a Yellowish Colour when dead, but Sir *Hans* shewed me a fine Drawing taken from the living Bird, wherein they were Red, as I have above described them. The Toes of this Bird are four in Number, standing three forward and one backward, in the usual Manner, contrary to the monstrous and fictitious Accounts many Authors, who never saw it, give of them. Mr. *George Bell*, Surgeon, in *London*, has told me he has seen of these Birds in *Cbina*. The Curious, who would see the Anatomy of this Bird, may consult *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666. jusqu'à 1699. Tome 3. troisieme Partie, p. 50. where it is called *Poule-Sultane*; they suppose it to be the *Porphyrio* of the *Antients*: They account for the changeable Colours of the Feathers, by supposing that the fine Fibres are of different Colours on different Sides; so that by different Positions, the different Sides of the Fibres strike the Eye with different Colours, which they would demonstrate by Silks shot with different Colour, which have the same Effect on the Eye. It was found true, by Observation made at *Verfailles*, that it lifts its Meat to its Mouth with its Foot as *Parrots* do; but that it drinks as other Fowls do, by taking Water in its Bill, and raising its Head to swallow it. I have by me a Print of Birds publish'd at *Paris*, Drawn by *P. Boel*, wherein are two of these Birds, in pretty Actions, where they are call'd *Bluets*, which I think a very proper Name, for they seem at first Sight perfectly Blue. I am fully satisfy'd that no *English* Author on Birds ever describ'd this Bird from Nature, therefore I hope this Draught and Description will be acceptable, though we have a dark Account of the Bird in *Willoughby*, and a darker by *Albin*.

The ALBATROSS.

THIS Bird is big-bodied, and very long winged; I take it to be one of the largest, if not the very biggest, Water-Bird in the World; by measuring him cross-ways, from Tip to Tip of the Wings, he measured near ten Feet; the first Bone of the Wing, which joins it to the Body, equals the Length of the whole Body, as appears in a Skeleton of one of these Birds I have by me. The Wing, from the Joint to the End of the Quills, when the Wing is closed, measures two Feet; the Leg, from the Knee downwards, measures four Inches and a half; the middle Toe was seven Inches long. These Birds vary in Size, for the Measures in the Skeleton I have are a third Part less in all its Parts than what I have given here.

The Bill is of a dirty Yellowish Colour, such as we see in old *Boan*: The Bottom Figure in the annexed Plate shews it of its natural Bigness, with its Grooves and Furrows; the Nostrils are very remarkable, having rising Coverings over them, with the Openings forward, as expressed in the Figures: The Bill is a little compressed side-ways toward the Head, and gradually becomes more so toward the Point, which is remarkably hooked; the Crown of the Head is of a lightish ash-colour'd Brown; the Remainder of the Head, all the Neck, Breast, Belly, Thighs, covert Feathers under the Tail, and Coverts within Side of the Wings, are White: The hind Part of the Neck, Sides under the Wings, and Sides of the Breast, have some small transverse dusky Lines mixed with the White; the Back is of a dirty Brown, with small transverse Lines of Black, and some greater Spots of Black or Lead Colour; the Rump is of a lightish Brown-colour; the Tail of a blueish Lead-colour, inclining to Black; the Wing of the same Colour with the Tail, the Quills being darker, or altogether Black; the Ridge of that Part of the Wing next the Back is White; the Legs and Feet are of a Flesh-colour; it hath only three Toes, all standing forward, and webb'd together; it hath also a Fin or Web running along the outer Sides of the outer and inner Toes of each Foot, which I have not observed in any other Water-Birds, except on the inner Toes of some.

I have examined two Birds of this Kind stuffed, which agreed in Magnitude, and all other Respects, from which I made Sketches; the one was shewn me by *George Holmes*, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower of *London*; the other is in the Possession of Mr. *Benjamin Corwell*, Surgeon, in *Lombard-Street*. Mr. *Albin* has given a Figure of the Bill of this Bird; see his History of Birds, Vol. III. Pa. 76. and I believe the late Dr. *James Douglas* obliged him with the Description of it. *Albin* confounds this Bird with one called in the *West-Indies*, the *Man-of-War* Bird, wherein he is wrong; for, on examining Voyagers on that Head, I find they make the *Man-of-War* a much smaller Bird, and they who have mentioned the *Albatross* make it of the first Magnitude of Water-Fowl; so that I can by no Means agree that they are the same Birds. I know of no Figure extant of this Bird; or any Description of it, but such as are commonly given by Voyagers (who for the most Part are very general, and none but imperfect Ideas of natural Things are received from them) on which Account I thought this Figure and Account might be favourably received by the Encouragers of this Work. These Birds are brought from the Cape of *Good Hope*, where they are seen in considerable Numbers: I have not heard of their being frequent in any other Part of the World. I have transcribed Sir *Hans Sloane's* Description of the *Man-of-War* Bird out of his History of *Jamaica*, to shew it is not the *Albatross*, which is as follows, Vol. I. Pa. 30. "This Bird seems very large, bigger than a *Kite*, and Black; they fly, like *Kites*, very high, and often appear immoveable over the Water, to wait for and catch small Fish appearing on its Surface; they are sharp winged, and their Tail is forked." I take Mr. *Albin's* *Frigate* Bird to be the same with the *Man-of-War* Bird.







Published by

G. Edwards 1796

The great BLACK PETERIL.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of a *Raven*; the Bill, from the Corner of the Mouth to the Point, is three Inches long; from the Forehead to the Point but two Inches; the Wing when closed is near 15 Inches long: It is of Kin to the *Albatross*s last described, yet I cannot pronounce it absolutely of the same Genus; the Shape of the Bill is much the same with that, but a great deal less in Proportion, and the Nostrils placed together on the upper Part of the Bill; the Legs and Feet are also like those of the last described, except that this hath a little Spur, or Claw, where other Fowls have the hind Toe, which Spur rises immediately from the Heel.

The Bill is of a Yellow Colour, not very bright, but might be more lively perhaps when the Bird was living; the Nostrils seem to be carried on in two Tubes or Pipes joined together, which proceed from the Forehead, and pass about one third Part of the Length of the Bill on its upper Part, with two Openings forward; the Bill is creased or furrow'd, and pretty much hooked at the Point, all which may be better conceived from the lower Figure than from Description, the Bill being there drawn of its natural Bigness: It is shaped in general pretty much like a *Sea-Gull*; the Wings when closed reaching farther than the Tail; the Plumage all over the Body is the same, without the least Variety of Shade, it being of a very rusty Black, or blackish Brown; the Legs and Feet were near of the same Colour, or a little more inclining to Flesh, resembling the Colour of an *Ethiopian's* Skin: Its Claws are Black; it hath a little Claw or Spur rising out of the Heel immediately, and not by a Toe, for it hath no Sign of a back Toe; the Figure expresses a Claw on each Foot; the outer Sides of all the Toes are webb'd, as in the *Albatross*s.

This Bird was lent me to draw by Mr. *Benjamin Cowel*; it came with the *Albatross*s by an *India* Ship, so that I am of Opinion it is from the Seas about the Cape of *Good Hope*: I could not gather any more certain Account of its Place. In looking over a small Tract entitled, *a Voyage to St. Kilda*, the most remote of all the Western Islands of *Scotland*, by M. *Martin*, Gent. *London* 1698, I find the Figure of a Bird agreeing exactly with this in the Shape of its Bill, and the back Claw is very justly expressed in the Print, tho' the Description calls it a back Toe; it seems to be of the same, or very near the Size of the Bird here described, but of different Colours; it being greyish White on the upper, and purely White on the under Side: But what confirms me most that these two Birds are of the same Tribe or Family, is the Opinion of Dr. *James Monroe*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Physician of *Bethlem* Hospital, who, happening to see my Drawing, said he remembered a Bird in the Voyage to *St. Kilda*, called the *Fulmar*, that agreed with mine; and told me, at the same Time, he had seen the *Fulmar*, and drew the Figure of it for the Plate in the Book when he was a young Lad. See the Figure and Description of the *Fulmar* in the Voyage to *St. Kilda*, Pa. 55, where the Author says, "he picks his Food out of the Backs of living Whales." This Manner of Feeding may shew us that Nature hath fitted every *Animal* according to his appointed Way of Life; for the hooked Bill must be most commodious to take out the slimy Substance that gathers and is lodged in the Fish's Skin; and the Claw or Spur on the Heel, which is placed very low, may be designed to give the Bird a more firm Standing, to feed on the slippery Side or Back of a Fish, without which the Bird might be blown from her Place, because there generally prevails a pretty strong Wind in the open Sea: But I shall always submit such Opinions and Reasonings to the Experience of the more knowing. I believe this Bird hath never been described.

The white and black SPOTTED PETERIL, and the little PETERIL.

THE first is a Sea Fowl of the Shape and Genus of the last described, having all the same Characteristick Notes: It is about the Size of a common tame Pigeon.

The Bill is Black, having the Nostrils in Pipes running along the upper Part of the Bill, and opening forward; it hath also an oblique double Channel running the whole Length of the upper Mandible on each Side; the under Part of the Bill doth not bend downward, as in the last described, but hath a Knob or Angle on the lower Side near the Point; all which see expressed in the Figure. The Head and under Side of the Neck is Black, having a white Spot confusedly intermixed with the Black on each Side of the Neck; the Back and lesser covert Feathers of the Wings are White, pretty regularly spotted with Black, as is the Rump and covert Feathers of the Tail: The Tail is wholly Black; some of the prime Quills are Black; but the inner Quills which are next the Back have their Tips Black, and their Bottoms White; the first Row of covert Feathers next above the Quills have all their Tips Black, which make a black Bar across the Wing; the Wings are verged all round with Black, from the Joints to the Tips, which extend beyond the Tail; the whole under Side is White from the Bill to the covert Feathers under the Tail; the Throat, Breast, and covert Feathers under the Tail, having a few black Spots drawn long-ways; the Legs and Feet are like those of the last describ'd, having the Claw or Spur on the Heel; but in this I perceived no Webs on the Outsides of the outer Toes, as in the foregoing, tho' it is webbed on the Insides of the inner Toes; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are all of a Blackish or Dusky Colour.

I shall join with this the *little Peteril*, which is about the Size of a *Lark*, being of a Dusky or Black Colour all over, except the Rump, which is White. The flying Figure shews the Bird, and the Pedestal Stone has an out Line of the Head and Bill, of the Size of Nature, engraved on it. It is so very like the *great black Peteril*, except the white Rump, that a Picture of the *lesser* might pass for the *greater* in Miniature: The Bill and Feet are black, having Nostrils and Spurs like the two last described.

The *black and white Peteril* was given me by my worthy Friend *James Theobald*, Esq; of *Lambeth*; he says it was brought from the Cape of *Good Hope*, where it is called the *Pantado*, which is a Name the *Portuguese* have given to other Birds, of a very different Nature, where they find them spotted or painted, as the Name denotes.

Of the *little Peteril*, above described, I have seen a great many together, in the Midst of the more northern and widest Part of the *German Ocean*, where they must have been more than 100 *English Miles* from Land: It is strange that so small a Bird should be able to subsist in such open Seas, where they cannot rest but on the Water, which always is pretty rough. Those I have seen were continually on the Wing; they appear not but in tempestuous Weather near Ships, or Land. These I saw skreen'd themselves out of the Wind under the Stern of the Ship I was aboard of. They even seek Shelter sometimes in the deepest Hollows that are formed between the high Waves of the Sea, and wonderfully keep their Stations there, though the Waves run very swiftly; they flutter so near the Surface of the Water that they seem to walk on it, for which Reason Mr. *Albin* says they are call'd *Peterils*, because they imitate *Peter's* walking on the Sea.

Mr. *Albin* has describ'd this last Bird, and has insert'd its Manner of Flight, and sheltering itself in Storms at Sea; he has taken no Notice of its remarkable Spur behind the Heel, but has given his Figure a small back Toe, with a Claw on it, which is contrary to its Nature. I believe this Tribe of Birds all rest and feed on the Backs of living or dead Fishes that float on the Sea. Mr. *Willoughby*, in the Appendix to his *Ornithology*, P. 395. has brief Descriptions of two or three Sorts of Birds, that seem to me to be of the same Genus with these above described; one of them is called the *Storm Finck*, which is, I think, a proper general Name for the whole Tribe.



G. Edwards 1743

The small BLACK and WHITE DIVERS.

THE Bird is here represented of its natural Size, standing on a Rock. *Willoughby* hath described it from a Picture as well as he could, but has ranged it with a Genus to which it doth not belong: It is of that Tribe of whole-footed Sea-Birds which want the back Toe. The original Drawing from whence *Willoughby* made his Description was Sir *Thomas Brown's*, and is now in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*; he calls it *Mergulus Melanoleucos rostro acuto brevi*.

The Bill is Black and round, being equal in Height and Width; the Top and Sides of the Head, whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, is of a Black or Dusky Colour. The Quills next the Body are tipped with White, which form an oblique Bar of White across the Wing when it is closed; the Inside of the Wing is of a brownish Ash-colour; the Throat is White, which Whiteness terminates brokenly on each Side about the Place of the Ears; the fore Part of the Neck is of a Grey, or Ash-colour, pretty dark, growing gradually lighter on the Breast; the Belly, Sides under the Wings, and Coverts under the Tail, are White; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty Flesh-colour; the Webs between the Toes Black; it wants the back Toe, having only three, all standing forward, armed with crooked Claws; it hath no Membranes, or lateral Webs, on the Insides of the inner Toes, as most web-footed Birds have; it is bare of Feathers a very little above the Knees: I suppose this to be the Hen Bird.

The upper Bird in this Plate, represented flying, is of the Size of the last described: I imagine it to be the Cock of the foregoing; the Bill is Black, shaped as in the former. The whole upper Side agrees exactly with that, as doth the Belly, Sides, and Coverts under the Tail. The Inside of the Wings differs from the other, in that it hath a Bar of dirty White across it when extended, the Coverts of the Quills being of that Colour; the Head and Neck in this is wholly Black, which makes the greatest Difference in these two Birds; the Legs and Feet are, for Colour and Shape, the very same as in the former.

The first of these Birds I drew from the Bird stuffed, at the *Virginia Coffee-house*, behind the *Royal Exchange, London*, Anno 1742. According to Sir *Thomas Brown*, of *Norwich's* Account, they are very scarce Birds, and are found on the Sea Coasts (nearest *Norwich* I suppose he means) two of them being brought to him by a Coaster. See its Description and Figure in *Willoughby's Ornithology. P. 343. Tab. 59.*

The second Bird I found hanging in the *Marlborough's-Head Alehouse, Petticoat-Lane, London*, which I procured to draw, and then return'd it to the same Place, Anno 1743. *Albin* has describ'd this Bird, and call'd it the Hen *Greenland Dove*, in which he was mistaken, and this Mistake led him into a grosser Error, for he made this a Model for his Cock *Greenland Dove*, without searching after Nature: His Figure is not unlike, except the Bill's being a good deal too thick, and the Legs and Feet too small. The Alehouse People could not tell from whence this came, but I am almost sure that they must be Male and Female of the same Species, from their great Similitude: And as *Willoughby's* Description was too brief, and only from a Picture, and *Albin's* Figure something lame, and joined as Female to a Male of which it was not a Species; I hope my thus placing them together in one View, with Descriptions immediately from Nature, will be received by the Curious as an Amendment to what has hitherto been published concerning these Birds.

The PELICAN.

THIS Bird seemed to me to be more than double the Bigness of the largest *Swan*; it measured from the Point of the Bill to the Angle of the Mouth 20 Inches, of our *English* Measure, which is six Inches more than any Natural Historian has found it; the Academy of *Paris* having measured one which was but 14 Inches, *Paris* Measure I suppose; and our Countryman, *Willoughby*, measured one brought from *Russia*, which he makes 14 Inches *English*; so that I believe this Bird of mine must be proportionally bigger in all its Parts than what have been before described. I thought it something incredible in *Willoughby's* Description, that a Man should put his Head into the Pouch under the Bill, till I saw it performed in this Bird by its Keeper, and am sure a second Man's Head might have been put in with it at the same Time.

The upper Mandible is straight and flat, having a Ridge running along its Middle, and at the Point a remarkable Hook; the Skin round the Eye is bare of Feathers, of a light Flesh-colour, as is the Bill's both upper and lower Mandibles, except the upper toward the Point, which is of a yellow Green, with some Dashes of a dusky Lead-colour; the Nostrils are not perceivable; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-colour; the lower Part of the Bill is composed of two flexible Sides, which it can open pretty wide, or draw them together at Pleasure, joined together at the Point; these Sides are joined the whole length by a loose Skin of the Consistence of thin Tripe, of a Yellowish Colour, which it can either draw up close to the Bill, or let fall to a considerable Depth from it; this Skin extends itself under the Throat; it hath rather the Appearance of the Root of a Tongue than what may be called a Tongue; when it extends its Neck it appears longer in Proportion than represented in the Figure, and sometimes it is drawn in shorter: At first Sight it seems to be a white Bird; it hath loose Feathers on the hind Part of the Head in Form of a Crest; the whole Head, Neck, all the under Side, and covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, are White; the Quills, or prime Feathers of the Wings, are Black; the first Row of covert Feathers next above them of a greyish Brown; the Remainder of a lighter Greyish Colour, intermixed with White; the Back and Tail are of a lightish Grey-colour; between the Back and Wing a little inclining to Reddish Colour, and spotted with Black: The Legs and Feet are of a purplish Flesh-colour; the Webs between the Toes of a lightish Lead-colour; it hath four Toes, all webbed together, as in the *Soland Goose* and *Cormerant*; the two inner Toes incline backward, but do not stand so directly back as in Birds that have them loose; the Claws are of a Brownish Colour.

This Bird was brought from the Cape of *Good Hope* by Captain *Pelly*, in the *India* Company's Service, *Anno* 1745. who obliged me with a Sight of it before it was exposed in *London*. I find no material Difference between this, and what has been described by *Willoughby*, and the Academy of *Paris*, (except its Size) so that I cannot pronounce it specifically different from what has been described before. The Academy of *Paris* think the Bird they have described is the *Pelican* of *Aristotle* and the *Onocrotalus* of *Pliny*; they are also confirmed in the Opinion that this is a long-lived Bird; for, out of a great Number kept at *Versailles*, none had died for more than twelve Years, being the only Animals kept in the *Managery*, of which some have not died in that Time: The Wings, when extended, measured eleven Feet, (*Paris* Measure I suppose). The Curious, who desire to examine into the Anatomy of this Bird may consult *Mem. de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666. jusqu' á 1699. Tom. 3. troisieme Partie, p. 186. Mr. *Willoughby* has also collected the Accounts of former Authors, and given a Description himself of this Bird in his *Ornithology*, p. 327. tab. 63. See also *Le Bruyn's Travels into Muscovy, Persia, &c.* vol. 2. p. 167. where he calls it *Babbe*. The *Pelican* seems to inhabit the greatest Part of the Old World, it being found in many Climates both far North and South, as well as the intermediate Latitudes; it being pretty common in *Russia*, abounding in *Egypt*, and sometimes found at the Cape of *Good Hope*, which Country seems, by the above described Bird, to breed them larger than any other Place. As no *English* Author hath given a tolerable Figure of this Bird, my History in that Respect will be new, as well as in its extraordinary Magnitude, which all the Curious in this City are Witnesses of, it having been publickly shewn here.





Plumbeus

By Geo. Edwards Junr

1736

The PELICAN of America.

THE Body of this Bird (as it appeared to me when stuffed and dried) was something bigger than that of a large tame *Goose*; from the Point of the Bill to the Angles of the Mouth it measured 13 Inches; the Wing when closed measured 18 Inches. I take this Bird to fall short of half the Quantity or Bulk of the last described, this appearing to me less than a *Swan*, and that manifestly more than double its Bulk.

The upper Mandible of the Bill is narrower in the Middle than it is at either End, and is received into the lower, except towards the Point, which widens and receives the lower into it; the Bill is Red toward the Point, both upper and under Parts, and Yellow next the Head; the Eye is placed in a Space which has no Feathers, of a Brown-colour, which I imagine might be Flesh-colour when the Bird was living, it being so in the living *Pelican* last treated of: It hath a brown Hook at the Point of the upper Bill, which is received into a Cavity in the under, as expressed in the Figure; the Nostrils are not visible. The Pouch, when dry, appeared of the Consistence and Colour of a blown dry Ox's Bladder, having Fibres running its whole Length, and Blood-vessels crossing them, which proceeded from the Sides of the lower Part of the Bill, which opened into this Pouch its whole Length; the whole Head and Neck were covered with white Feathers, those on the hind Part of the Head hanging a little longer than the others; the White in the hind Part of the Neck ended in a Peak almost in the Middle of the Back; the Back is covered with small Feathers, which are White down their Shafts, and of a dusky-black Ash-colour on their Sides, all ending in Points: The Tail is ash-colour'd, of a middling Shade; the great Feathers or Quills of the Wings are Black; the covert Feathers next above them are ash-coloured, both on the upper and under Sides of the Wings; the lesser Coverts of the Wings, both on the upper and under Sides, are White in their Middles, and edged with Ash-colour on their Sides, as on the Back, and something pointed; the Quills within Side are of a dirty Ash-colour: The greater Bone of the Wing being broken, I found it to be very light, hollow, quite void of Marrow, and the Sides of it as thin as Parchment: The Breast, Belly, Sides under the Wings, that is the whole under Side, is of a dark Ash-colour, approaching to Black, without the Mixture of any lighter Colour: The Legs are short; it hath four Toes, all webb'd together as in the former; the middle, or longest Toe, longer than the Leg; both Legs and Feet are of a dirty yellow Greenish-colour; the Claws dusky.

This Bird was brought from the *West-Indies*, and presented to me by my honour'd Friend, *James Theobald*, Esq. Tho' this Bird, and the last described, agree pretty well in Figure and Proportion, yet they differ vastly in Magnitude, and in Colour; the first may not very improperly be called a white Bird; this must be called a dark Grey, with a white Head; and, if we consider the Distance of their Habitations, I think all these Circumstances seem to favour an Opinion of their being specifically different from each other. For farther Satisfaction I shall add what *Sir Hans Sloane* has observed of this Bird, see his *Natural History of Jamaica*, Vol. II. Pag. 322.

“ This seems to be the same with the *White Pelican*, only of a darker Colour; they are frequent
 “ in all the Seas of the hot *West-Indies*; they fish after the same Manner as *Man-of-War* Birds,
 “ and come into the sheltered Bays in stormy Weather, where they very often perch on Trees;
 “ they fly over the Sea as *Gulls*, and take the Fish when they spy them, by falling down upon
 “ them, and they then rise again and do the like: They are not reckon'd good Food. When
 “ they are seen at Sea it is a Sign of being near Land.”—*Wafer*, in his Voyage and Description
 of the Isthmus of *America*, says, “ The *Pelican* is not found on the *South-Sea* Side of the Isth-
 “ mus, but they abound in the *West-Indies*, on the Northern Side; that they are of a dark Grey-
 “ colour, and under the Throat hangs a Bag; that the old Ones are not eaten, but when young
 “ they are good Meat.” More is added by *Wafer*, which the Curious may examine in the fore-
 mention'd Voyage, Pag. 119 and 120. A great Number of other Voyagers seem to have men-
 tioned this Bird by various Names, but I find no Figure of him in any of them, nor so full a
 Description as the above; so that I hope my Labour will not be esteemed lost.

The two Sorts of Corals which decorate the ground Work of the Plate, are designed from Nature, the greater Brown, the lesser Red.

The BLACK-FOOTED PENGUINS.

THESE Birds appeared to me about the Size of tame *Geese*; I have called them *Black-footed*, to distinguish them from one described in this Book with red Feet, and a red Bill, of a different Form from the Bills of these, which I have called simply the *Penguin*. See its Figure and Description, *pag.* 49. In this Plate I have added the Bill of that figur'd *Plate* 49, together with a Bill of these, both of their natural Size, they being a good deal different, which I think fully proves them to be of two distinct Species; the Legs are placed very backward.

The Bill of the fronting Figure is Black, hooked at the Point of the upper Chop, and seeming to be cut off at the Point of the lower, into which Cleft the over-hanging Part of the upper falls; it is something compressed sideways and furrow'd; the Nostrils are placed at equal Distances between the Basis and Point; toward the Point it is crossed with a yellowish Stripe or Bar: The Throat, and Sides of the Head, are of a dirty Brown-colour, in which the Eyes are placed; from the Basis of the Bill above the Eyes, on each Side of the Head, passes a broad white Line, which joins itself to the White on the Sides and under Side of the Neck: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, and upper Part of the Wings, are of a dark Brown-colour; the under Side, Neck, Breast, and Belly, are White, excepting a Line of Brown that passes over the Breast, and reaches on each Side as far as the Legs, as expressed in the Figure: It is White on the Rump; the Insides of the Wings are Brown, variegated with some White and Black; all the Brown Parts are a little spotted with Dusky or Black; it hath little Signs of a Tail, there appearing only a few short Bristles; the Feathers on the upper Part are hard and very close; the Legs and Feet are of a Black-colour; the Toes arm'd with strong Claws, three of which are webb'd together, and the fourth is very small and loose, which stands forward rather than backward; the inner of the three greater Toes hath a lateral Web; the Feet are thick and clumsy. I have not observed the Position of the small Toe in any other Fowl answer to this. Another of these Birds that came with this was blacker in its dark Parts, but otherwise the same.

The other Figure standing sideways had the Bill and Feet shaped and coloured as the above; the Head, Neck, Back, and Wings, dusky, yet something light on the Throat and above the Eyes; the Breast and Belly wholly White, wanting the Wreath or Stripe which surrounds the under Side of the former: This had a small Verge of White on the Points of the Place of Quills in other Fowls; the Wings in both were flat, hard, and very little in Proportion, covered with Feathers so very small and stiff, that they appeared to be Shagreen: I drew one of the largest Quills, which see figur'd as big as Nature on the Side of the Plate; I counted more than a hundred of these in the first Row.

The first of these Birds was lent me by Mr. *Cowell*, and the other by Mr. *Holms*; they could not say directly from whence they were brought, but, as they came by *East-India* Ships, I suppose they are from the Cape of *Good Hope*, and it may be that figur'd *Page* 49 is the *Megalenic Goose*. These Southern Birds differ widely from the Northern *Penguin* described by *Willoughby*, *Pag.* 322, that having a more perfect Wing; the Quill of one of them I have pluck'd out measured three Inches and a half; it hath a more perfect Tail, and wants the fourth Toe. See a farther Account of the Northern *Penguin* in the History of the Islands of *Foe-roe*, *Pag.* 141. englished from the *Danish* Language, in which it is called *Garfugel*; the Author supposes it to be like the *Penguin* found in *Terra del Fugo*, painted and described in *Atlas minor mercatoris*. The Coralline Substance here figured as a Decoration, in the Form of Bells, is after Nature, of its natural Size; it is of a White-colour; but what Part of the World produced it I cannot tell.



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The RED-BREASTED GOOSANDER.

THIS Bird is of a middle Size, between a *Duck* and *Goose*: I find one of them figured in small by *Robert Cobinet*, Painter to *Lewis* the 14th of *France*, which he calls *Merganser Cyrrhatus*, in a Set of Prints by him published. It differs from our *Goosander* described by *Willoughby*, p. 335. in that it hath a red Breast. Mr. *Albin*, in his History of Birds, vol. 2. p. 90. has figured a Bird which seems to me to be taken from the *American Goosander*, though his Description is lamely transcribed from *Willoughby*, only with the Addition of a red Breast, which the *English Goosander* hath not. My Description is as follows:

The Bill is near three Inches and a Quarter long from the Tip to the Angles of the Mouth, straight and narrow, or compressed sideways, contrary to those of *Ducks*; the upper Part hooked at the End; both upper and under toothed their whole Lengths; the upper Part Red, clouded with a Dusky-Colour; the lower Part of a brighter Red: The whole Head is Black, which reflects a shining green Gloss; the Feathers behind the Head are loose, and longer than the other Feathers; the Neck for some Space is White, yet just behind there is a black Line which goes from the Head to the Back; the lower Part of the Neck, and the Breast, is of a brownish Orange-colour, with black Spots along the Shafts of the Feathers: On each Side, at the bottom of the Neck, or beginning of the Breast, is a remarkable Spot, composed of white Feathers, bordered with Black: The Back is first Black; the hind Part and Rump of an Ash-colour, finely painted with transverse Lines of Dusky: The Tail is of a very dirty Brown; from the Shoulders proceed white Feathers on each Side, which fall between the Back and Wings: The Quills are Black for the first ten; the three next have their outer Webs Black, and their inner White; the six following are White, except their Bottoms; the next four are White, with their outer Webs finely edged with Black almost to their Tips; the three innermost next the Back are wholly Black; the Coverts next above the Quills are first Black over the black or greater Quills, the rest have black Bottoms and white Tips, and these cover the Quills of the same Colour; above these there is a Part of the lesser Coverts of the Wing White; yet the whole Wing, when closed, is encompassed with a Border of dusky or blackish Feathers, except the very Ridge about the Joint, which is White; the Covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are also White; the Belly, Thighs, Sides, and Coverts under the Tail, are White, clouded a little with Cream Colour; the Sides under the Wings are variegated with fine transverse Lines of a Dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet are much like those of *Ducks*, the small Toe behind, and the inner Sides of the inner Toes on each Foot, have lateral Fins, or Webs; both Legs and Feet are of a Red-colour, pretty bright; the Claws are Black.

This Bird was brought from *Newfoundland*, where it was taken at Sea on the Fishing Banks, as I am informed by my obliging Friend, *George Holms*, Esq; who presented me with this Bird well preserved. I believe that no Description hath been hitherto given of this Bird, nor any perfect Figure, except *Roberts's*, which expresses the white Spots on the Sides of the Neck; which *Albin* hath not either figured or described in his. Mr. *Willoughby*, on opening the Stomach of the *European Goosander*, found it to feed on Fish.

The BLACK and WHITE DOBCHICK, and *the* EARED DOBCHICK.

THE first of these Birds, represented by the Front Figure in the Print, is about the Bigness of a *Teal*: Its Bill, from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth, is an Inch and a Quarter long; the Wing, when closed, is five Inches and a Quarter. This I call the *black and white Dobchick*: The other, represented swimming, is less than the first, yet it something exceeds the *common and smallest Dobchick*; its Bill, from the Point to the Angle of the Mouth, measures a little above an Inch; the Wing, when closed, was four Inches three Quarters long: This I have called the *eared Dobchick*.

The *black and white Dobchick* hath the Bill straight and sharp at the Point, of a Black Colour, except the Edges of the upper Mandible next the Head, and the Root or Basis of the lower, which are Red; the Circle round the Eye is of a bright Red-colour; there is a bare Skin passes from the Side of the upper Bill to the Eye of a fine deep Red-colour, and above the Skin on each Side a white Spot; the Top of the Head is Black, with a greenish Gloss, but not very bright: The upper Side of the Neck, Back, Rump, and Wings, are of a pretty deep Black, yet the Wings are edged with White, about the Ridge or Joint, and the Tips of the middle Quills are White, which form a white Bar across the Wing; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White; it hath no Appearance of a Tail; the under Side of the Head and Neck is White, as is the whole Belly and Sides under the Wings, tho' the lower Belly about the setting on of the Legs is spotted with Black; the Legs are placed at the very Extremity of the Body, so that it cannot stand but in an erect Posture; the Legs and Feet are of a purplish Flesh-colour within, and a dirty Green without Side; it hath four Toes standing in the usual Manner, all disjoined, yet have they lateral Fins on each Side of them all, except the little hind Toe, which has only a single Fin beneath it; it hath broad flat Claws like human Nails; the Legs are very flat one Way, and broad another, as the standing of the Figure is calculated to express; the hind Part of the Leg is toothed like a Saw; the Toes are so formed with their Webs to shut up like a Fan, that they may be drawn with Ease through the Water, and open again when the Bird strikes: The Graving in the Legs and Feet particularly express the Scaling in all their Divisions.

The *Eared Dobchick* hath the Bill straight and sharp-pointed, of a Black Colour, except the Tip of the lower Mandible, which is Whitish; the *Irides* of the Eyes are Red; from behind the Eyes on each Side proceeds a Tuft of loose long Feathers, of a reddish Yellow-colour, which either lie on the Sides of the Neck, or with the Motion of the Bird flow backward, as expressed in the Figure: The Head and Neck are Black, yet in the Throat a few white Spots are intermixed; the whole upper Side is of a blackish Brown, except the Ridge of the Wing about the Joint and the Tips of the middle Quills, which are White, as in the above described; the inner Coverts are also White, as also the Breast and Belly: Where the Dark on the upper Side, and the White on the lower, join, there is intermixed and broken into each Colour, the whole Length of the Bird, a reddish Yellow-colour; it is *tailles*; the Legs and Feet are formed like the above, but the dirty Green-colour prevails more in this.

Of the first described of these Birds I found several in the Markets of *London*, in the hard Winter, 1739, having never seen or heard of it till then. The second was taken about the large Ponds at *Hampstead*, near *London*, and sent alive to Sir *Hans Sloane*, who, when it died, sent it to me, that a Draught of it might be preserved. I had both these Birds soon after they were dead, before the Colour of their Eyes or Feet were any thing changed. I cannot find any Descriptions that agree with either of them. *The*



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The red throated Loon from Greenland Published September 1743 by G Edwards

The RED-THROATED DUCKER or LOON.

THIS Bird is about the Size of a tame *Duck*; the Bill, from the Angle of the Mouth to the Tip, is three Inches and a Quarter long, and cover'd as far as the Noftrils with short Feathers.

The Bill is fraight, narrow, sharp pointed, and of a Black-colour; the Head and Sides of the Neck are of a blueish Ash-colour; the hind Part of the Neck is White, spotted with black Marks drawn downward; the Throat, or fore Part of the Neck, is Red, of the Colour of dry'd Blood; the Back, upper Part of the Wings, and Tail, are of a dark Ash-colour; the Quill Feathers of the Wings darker than the others, they being almost Black; some of the Middle Quills of the Wings are tipped with White; the Covert Feathers of the Wings have white Dashes near their Tips on each Side their Shafts; the Covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White: The Breast, Belly, Sides under the Wings, and Covert Feathers under the Tail, are White; the Sides of the Breast are distinctly spotted with Black drawn downward; and the Coverts beneath the Tail are spotted with broader and more confused Spots of Dusky; the Legs and Feet are of a Dusky or Blackish Colour, yet the Toes are a little inclining to Flesh-colour; it hath three Toes standing forward, all webbed together as in *Ducks*, with a Fin or Web running along the Infides of the two inner Toes; it hath also two very small hind Toes, with Fins on their lower Sides; the Claws are broad and flat, like human Nails; the Legs are placed almost at the Extremity of the Body, and are very flat.

This Bird was brought, preserved dry, from *Greenland*, and presented to my good Friend Mr. *John Warner*, Merchant, in *Rotherhitb*, who since gave it to me, in Order to figure and describe for this History: It differs principally in the Head from one of this Tribe found in *England*, described by *Willoughby* in his *Ornithology*, p. 341. that having no Redness on the Throat. I had lately brought to me one of this Genus of Birds, newly taken in the River *Thames*, and by bending the Toes forward I find they will not decline above forty Degrees from the Line of the Leg, whereas to make the Leg perpendicular in Walking, it ought to decline ninety Degrees; so I take the Report of their walking upright to be a Mistake; for if the Body be upright, and the Legs not so, the Feet must stand out before the Bird, and it must fall backward, unless it rests on the Knees or Joints of the Legs behind, which is not natural, so that I imagine it must walk in a half-erect Position, as I have drawn its Figure. This Bird hath never been described to my Knowledge.

The Great BLACK and WHITE DUCK.

THIS Bird is one of the largest of the *Duck* Kind; the Bill is represented of its natural Bigness in the lower Part of the Print. I take it to be the *Eider* or *soft-feather'd Duck* of *Wormius*, and the *St. Cutbert Duck* of the *Farn* Islands, both collected by *Willoughby*, and inserted in his *Ornithology*, P. 362.

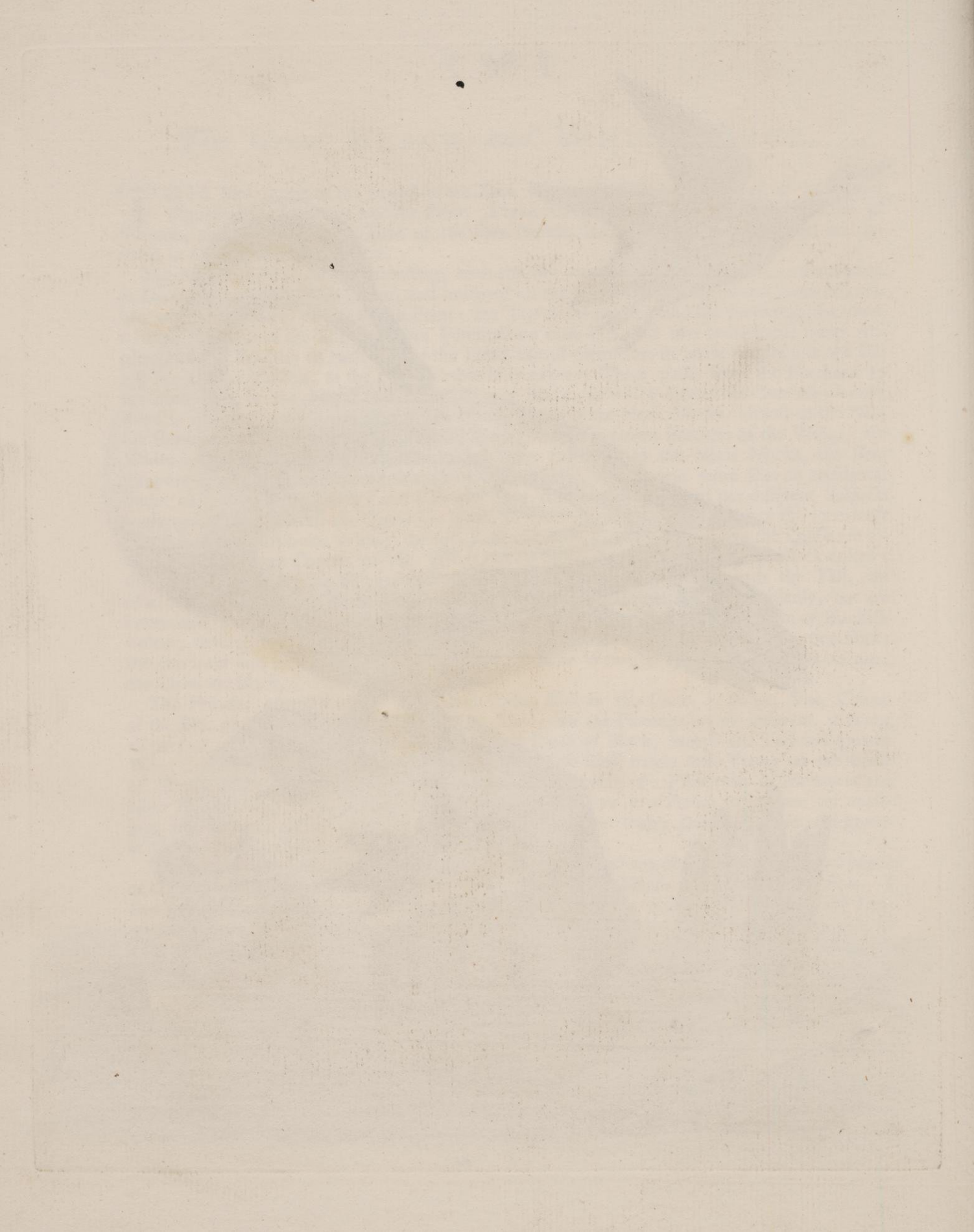
The Male Bird, represented standing, hath the Bill not so much compressed as is common in *Ducks*, it is of a blackish Colour, and indented on the Edges of both upper and lower Mandibles where they meet, except at the Point; the Tip of the upper Mandible overhangs the lower a little; the Basis of the Bill enters the Forehead on each Side with two remarkable sharp Angles, and the Feathers on each Side of the Head extend themselves in acute Angles into the Bill just beneath the Nostrils, as the Figures more fully express: There passes from the Forehead to the hind Part of the Head two broad Bars of Black, in which Spaces the Eyes are placed; there is a white Space on the Top of the Head, dividing the black Marks, almost to the Bill; the Remainder of the Head, all the Neck, Back, and lesser covert Feathers of the Wings, are White. On the hind Part of the Neck, just below the Ends of the black Marks, the Feathers are of a light Green-colour, softened into the White, and appear more like an accidental Stain, than any natural Mark; and I should have taken it for such, had not different Subjects confirmed it natural: All the Quills are Black or Dusky, except three or four of the innermost next the Back, which are White; the first Row of covert Feathers next above the Quills are also Dusky; the inner Coverts of the Wings are White; the Tail is of a dirty Black-colour; the Belly, Sides under the Wings, and covert Feathers both above and beneath the Tail, are of a deep Black-colour; on the Breast the Black and White do not break off suddenly, but are intermixed a little into each other: The Legs and Feet are of a very dirty Brown or Blackish Colour, having four Toes standing after the usual Manner, and webb'd as in the common *Duck*; the two inner and the two hind Toes have lateral Fins or Webs, as is common to this Genus; the Claws are Black.

The Female, represented by the distant Flying Bird in this Plate, in Shape, Size, Colour of the Bill, and Feet, agrees exactly with the Male; but the Plumage is quite different, it being all over of a Brown-colour, mixed with transverse Lines of Black, except the Tail and greater Wing Feathers, which were of a Dusky-colour. These Birds hatch their Young on the Coast of *Norway* in the Month of *June*; this I discovered by buying of a Fisherman in *Norway* at the latter End of *May*, 1718, a Hen of this Kind, which I gave to a Person to prepare for roasting, who brought me out of her an Egg fully formed, larger than a *Duck* Egg, and of a greener Colour than is common in tame *Duck's* Eggs.

These Birds were brought preserved dry from *Greenland*, and are deposited at Sir *Hans Sloane's* at *Chelsea*. I believe they are found on all the Coasts and Islands of the Northern Seas. I find this Bird mentioned in the History of the Islands of *Farro* translated from the *Danish* Language; which Tract being scarce, I shall transcribe therefrom what relates to this Bird, that its History may be more full. “The *Eider* Cock is Brown as the Hen when he is young, but “when he is old he groweth almost White, and is called *Eider-Blink*: From this Fowl is gathered *Eider* Down, which the *Eider* plucks off from its Breast, and layeth in its Nest about “the Eggs, when it hatcheth them, and when they are come out, and are fled away with “their Dam, this Down is taken up from the Nest, being then full of Moss and Straw, of “which it is cleansed, and dried. The Down which is plucked off at other Times from the “*Eider* is good for nothing, for it is fat, and rotteth.”

As I find much wanting in former Descriptions of these Birds to make them perfect, and no Figures to enlighten them, I hope this Labour will not be slighted by the Inquisitive and Curious. I take it to be a *Sea Duck*, frequenting only Salt-Waters.







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The DUSKY and SPOTTED DUCK.

THIS Bird is about the Bigness of the common *Mallard* or *Duck*; it hath a shorter Bill by a third Part, and not so much compressed as in the common *Duck*: The Bill measures from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth one Inch and a Half; the Wing when closed is seven Inches and a half long.

The Bill is of a Dark or Blackish Colour, indented on the Edges of the upper and lower Part, where they meet; the Nostrils are pretty near together in the upper Part of the Bill; it is a little hooked at the Point of the upper Mandible: The Sides of the Head between the Bill and Eyes are White, from which on each Side there extends a Line of White over the Eyes, which changes gradually into a Reddish Orange-colour, and reaches to the hind Part of the Head; the Eye-lids beneath the Eyes are White; it hath also a white Spot on each Side of the Head, about the Place of the Ears; there is also a white Line passes from the hind Part of the Head on each Side down the Neck; the Crown of the Head is Black, the Feathers on the Forehead extending in a Peek into the Bill between the Nostrils; the Sides of the Head behind the Eyes are of a dark Blue, a little inclining to Purple; the whole Neck, both before and behind, between the white Lines, is Black; between the Bottom of the Neck and Breast is a Collar or Circle of White, continued almost round it, being broken off only a little just behind; the Feathers bordering on this Collar, both above and beneath, are of a deep Black; there are between this Collar and the Wings on each Side a longish Plat of white Feathers bordered round with Black, transversely placed; the Back is next the Neck of a dark purplish Blue, in the Middle of a dirty black Brown; the Rump and Covert Feathers of the Tail are of a deep Black, with a blue Gloss: The greater Quills of the Wing, and the Tail Feathers are of a dirty black Brown-colour; the middle Quills have their outer Webs of a fine shining Blue Purple; the Coverts immediately above these middle Quills are of the same Colour, with white Tips; the inner Quills next the Back, and the Feathers that spring from the Shoulders and fall over them, are of a blueish Ash-colour on the Borders of their Webs, and White in their Middles down by their Shafts; the lesser Coverts of the Wings are Ash-colour, with a white Spot in the middle of them on each Wing; the Ridge of the Wings about the Joint is of a Reddish Brown; the Insides of the Wings are of a Dusky Brown-colour; the Breast below the Collar is of a blueish Ash-colour; the Belly and Thighs of a more dirty Colour, inclining to Black; the Feathers on the Sides are of a Red Brown or dull Orange-colour, which partly cover the Wings when they are closed: There is on each Side of the Tail, where the upper and under covert Feathers meet, a small white Spot; the Legs, Feet and Claws are of a blueish Black; the Toes webbed and finned, as the Figure expresses them.

This Bird was brought with others, preserved, from *Newfoundland* in *America*: It was lent me by Mr. *Holms*, of the *Tower* of *London*; he says the *Newfoundland* Fishers call it the *Lord*, for what Reason I cannot tell; but I suppose the Reason of this Name may be from the Likeness of a Chain it has about its Neck, seeing the wearing of Gold Chains is an antient Mark of Dignity in *Europe*. I cannot discover any Figure, or the least Hint of Description of this Bird; so I believe I may venture to pronounce it a *non descript*.

The little BLACK and WHITE DUCK.

THIS Bird seemed to me to be something less than the common *Duck*; I take it to be of the Size of a *Widgeon*; the Bill is an Inch and half long from the Point to the Angle of the Mouth, and the Wing, when closed, measures a little over seven Inches.

The Bill is of a dirty Black-colour, made much in the Form of other *Duck's* Bills, but rather shorter in Proportion than some of this Tribe: The Head is of a deep glossy Black, except a large white Spot which begins behind the Eyes on each Side, and joins in the hind Part of the Head; the black Feathers next the Bill all round have a fine green Lustre; those on the Crown and Beginning of the Neck are more purplish; the Neck a little below the Head is White all round; the lower Part of the Neck behind and the Back are of a Black-colour, having no Gloss; the Rump and Feathers covering the Tail are of a dirty White; the middle Feathers of the Tail were remarkably longer than the Side Feathers, which shortened gradually to the outermost on each Side, they were all of a dirty Brown or Blackish Colour on the upper Sides, and something fainter beneath: The Outermost of the Quills of the Wings are Black, the Middlemost have deep white Tips, their Bottoms, which are hid by the covert Feathers, being Dusky; three or four of the inner Quills next the Back are Black; the first Row of covert Feathers are Black where they fall on the greater or black Quills, and White where they cover the white Quills; the lesser Coverts are White, yet with some Mixture of Black round the Ridge, where it falls on the Breast, and in the Skin, which connects the Joints of the Wings together: There springs from each Shoulder a Plat of white Feathers which fall backward in Points between the Back and Wings; the Neck, whole under Side to the Tail, and covert Feathers within-side of the Wings, are White; the Legs and Feet are of a yellow Orange-colour, the Claws Black; the Number of Toes, their Standing, and Manner of being webb'd, are expressed in the Figure.

This Bird was given me by Mr. *Holms* of the *Tower*, who has often obliged me in this Way: He says it was brought from *Newfoundland* in *America*, where the Seamen call it a *Spirit*, but for what Cause I know not. I conjecture it to be a very sudden Diver, and it may perhaps as suddenly appear again in a distant Part of the Sea, which Faculty agrees very well with the Notion the Vulgar have of Spirits. In several of the Birds, which I have received from my Friends and foreign Correspondents, I have mentioned the Length of the Wings, when closed; which I think must hold its Measure pretty near both in the Living and dried Bird. One cannot with Certainty give the Length and Breadth of dried and stuff'd Birds when the Bodies are taken out of their Skins, as we may of living or newly kill'd Birds. It is very useful to have the Measures of such Parts as can be measured. I have not seen any Figure, or read any Description agreeing with this Bird.



Published December 1745 by George Edwards







The SUMMER DUCK of Catesby.

THIS Bird is less than the common *Duck*; I take it to be about the Size of a *Wigeon*: It measures from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended, 30 Inches and a Half, from the Bill Point to the End of the Tail, nineteen Inches and a Half, to the Ends of the Toes only 18 and a Half; the Bill, from the Tip to the Angles in the upper Mandible that point into the Forehead, is two Inches long.

The upper Mandible of the Bill is Yellow where it joins to the Head, the Middle is Red, and toward the Tip it is whitish; it hath a long black Spot in its upper Part between the Nostrils, and its Edges and hooked Part are Black; the lower Part of the Bill is wholly Black; the Tongue and Inside of the Mouth is of a Flesh-colour; the Iris of the Eye is of a Hazel-colour, encompassed with Eyelids of a fine Red-colour: It hath a double loose Plume or Crest hanging backward; the uppermost is Green, of a shining Lustre; then succeeds a white Line, beginning at the Basis of the Bill, and passing above the Eye the whole length of the Plume: Beneath this is the second Crest, of a dark shining Purple-colour; a second white Line proceeds from behind the Eye, and parts the lower Crest from the hind Part of the Head: The Sides of the Head are of a Purple-colour, but something greenish next the Bill; the Throat is White, from which proceeds a white Line on each Side, and turns up behind the Eyes; below these there passes backward on each Side a white Line; these almost meet in the hind Part of the Neck under the Crest: The Neck and Breast are of a dark brownish Red, thick spotted on the fore Part with triangular Spots of White; at the Bottom of the Neck on each Side is a broad transverse Bar of White, and immediately beneath, and joining to them, is a transverse Bar of Black; the Back is of a dark Brown-colour, with changeable Glosses of Copper-colour and Green; the Tail and its Covert are Dusky, but the Edges of the Feathers shine with a fine green Gloss: There are amongst the Coverts of the Tail a few long glossy Copper-colour'd Feathers, which hang down on each Side: The greater Quills are first of a Dusky Colour, with green Tips, the Edges of the outer Webs being White; the middle Quills are of a most illustrious Blue, with narrow white Tips; a few of the Quills next the Back are wholly Blue; the first and second Row of covert Feathers that cover the blue Quills are of the same Colour, yet all these Feathers sometimes cast a Purple or greenish Reflection; the lesser Coverts of the Wings are of a glossy Brown like the Back. The Insides of the Quills are dark Ash-colour; the inner covert Feathers of the Wings are White, with irregular transverse Lines of Black: The Feathers of the Sides, which fall over Part of the Wings, are beautifully painted with arched Lines of Black and White, transversely drawn; the Sides just beneath these are of a yellowish Brown-colour, with very fine transverse Lines of Dusky, below which on each Side are a few round dusky Spots: The lower Part of the Breast, and Middle of the Belly, all along to the Vent, is purely White; the covert Feathers beneath the Tail are Black; the Legs and Toes are of a brownish Orange-colour; the Webs Dusky; the Claws Black: I could discover no appendant Fin on the hind Toes.

This Bird was sent me by my honour'd Friend, Sir *Robert Abdy*, Bart. It was shot in a Pond at the Seat of *William Nicholas*, Esq; a Relation of Sir *Robert's*. It is a Native of *North America*, and is supposed to have stray'd from some Gentleman's House to the Place where it was kill'd. Mr. *Catesby* has described this Bird in his *History of Carolina*, vol. 1. p. 97. Therefore to compleat this History I shall borrow the following Lines of my Friend: "They breed in *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and make their Nests in Holes of tall Trees (made by *Wood-Peckers*) growing in Water, particularly *Cypress-Trees*. While they are young, and unable to fly, the old Ones carry them on their Backs from their Nests into the Water; and at the Approach of Danger they fix with their Bills on the Backs of the old Ones, who fly away with them. The Female is all over Brown." I suppose, by the Name, it is a Bird of Passage, and retires Southward from *Virginia*, *Carolina*, &c. at the Approach of Winter. I have had the Advantage of seeing several of these Birds brought from *Carolina* to *London* alive, as well as the above described, which was newly kill'd: The Females of those I have seen are all over Brown, having something of a Crest, like the Male. I did not figure this to make an Amendment to Mr. *Catesby's*, but at the Request of the above mentioned Gentlemen, who favoured me with the Bird, and are Subscribers to this Work.

The CHINESE TEAL.

THIS surprizing uncommon Bird is about the Size of our *Teal*, or rather larger, if there be any Difference: Its Colours are as beautiful as the Form of its Wings is rare.

The Bill is like that of a common *Teal*, of a dull Reddish-colour; the Eyes are of a Hazel-colour; the Sides of the Head, from the Basis of the Bill to the Ears, are White, in the Middle of which Spaces the Eyes are placed; the Crown of the Head is of a fine Green-colour; from above the Eyes backward there passes on each Side a Bar of Purple Feathers; below these Bars the Feathers are Green, on the hind Part of the Head; all these Feathers on the Head are very long, which form a Crest, or Topping, which it can raise a little, or let fall behind the Neck, as the Figure represents; The Feathers on the hind Part of the Neck, and a little Way down the fore Part, are narrow, and sharp pointed, like those on the Necks of *Cocks*, of a pleasant Red-colour, inclining very little to a Yellow Cast; the Breast is of a Red-Wine Colour, or a little more inclining to Purple; at the Bottom of the Neck, on each Side of the Breast, is a Spot of black and white Bars alternately succeeding each other, transversly placed: The Back and covert Feathers of the Wings are of a dark Brown, or Dusky-colour, with a changeable Lustre of Blue and Green: the long or outer Quills of the Wings are of a Black or Dark Colour, their outer Webs near their Bottoms being edged with White: The middle Quills are of a very fine changeable blue Green-colour, tipp'd with White: Three or four of the Quills next the Body are brownish, with their outer Webs edg'd with White, as are some of the Feathers that fall between the Back and Wings. What gives this Bird its extraordinary Figure is two Feathers, one amongst the Quills of each Wing, which, when the Wings are closed, rise above the Back in the Manner the Figure represents them; these Feathers are of a dull Orange, or bright Bay-colour, on their upper or broader Webs, edged toward their Points with Black; the narrow or lower Webs are of a fine Blue, except their Points, which are Bay, like the upper; the Shafts of these Feathers are White; — See the Feather drawn separate from the Bird in the Print. The Tail is Brown, with a Gloss of Blue; the Belly and Coverts beneath the Tail are White; the Side Feathers, which fall partly over the Wings, are of a light Cinerious Brown, with transverse arched Lines of White and Black alternately placed; the Legs and Toes are of an Orange-colour; the Webs between the Toes Dusky; the Claws Black.

I drew this Bird at *Richmond* in *Surry*, from the living Bird kept in the Gardens of Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. I find in *Kempfer's History of Japan* an Account of a Bird, which I think can be no other but the above described; it is as follows: “Of *Ducks* also there are several different Kinds; one Kind, particularly, I cannot forbear mentioning, because of the surprizing Beauty of its Male, call'd *Kinmodfui*, which is so great, that being shew'd its Picture in Colours, I could hardly believe my own Eyes till I saw the Bird itself, it being a very common one; its Feathers are wonderfully diversified with the finest Colours imaginable; about the Neck and Breast chiefly they are Red; the Head is crowned with a most magnificent Topping: The Tail rising obliquely, and the Wings standing up over the Back in a very singular Manner, afford to the Eye a Sight as curious as uncommon.” — See this Quotation p. 129 of the above History, and in *Tab. x.* a small Figure agreeing with my Drawing. I have observed this Bird with its Female several Times figur'd together in colour'd *Chinese* Pictures, of the more curious Sort, in which the Males are colour'd near like what I have described the above, but the Females are always represented all Brown. The white Flower with which I have decorated the ground Work is after Nature, and is found growing in all Waters round about *London* in the Months of *May* and *June*.



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The QUICK-HATCH, or WOLVERENE.

THIS Beast seems to be near double the Bigness of a common *Fox*: To the best of my Memory it was of the Size of some *Wolves* I have seen brought from *Germany*; in walking, its Back rises arch-ways; it carries its Head pretty low; it rests the whole Length of its Feet quite to the Heels or first Joints of the Legs on the Ground, when it walks, so that the Belly is not far from the Ground: As to its Look it has something in it between the *Fox* and *Bear*; the Top of the Head and Snout is very broad, when viewed front-ways, and the Feet pretty broad, approaching in Proportion near to those of a *Bear*; the Tail is of a middling Length, and something bushy toward its Tip.

All the Snout, upper and under Jaw, as far as the Eyes, is of a Black-colour; the Forehead above becomes gradually of a whitish Colour; the Eyes are of a dark Colour; the Throat and lower Side of the Neck is White, first spotted with Black, having some transverse Bars of Black on the under Side of the Neck; the Ears are small and round, appearing but little longer than the Hair that grows on the Head, they are covered with short brown Hair; the hind Part of the Head and Neck, the whole Body both above and beneath, the Legs, and the Tail, are all of a Brown or Chesnut Colour, clouded lighter and darker; *viz.* the upper Side of the Neck and Beginning of the Back is Dusky, or very dark Brown, which gradually changes to a lighter, or more pleasant Brown, in the Middle of the Back; this Colour again grows by Degrees darker, till it becomes almost Black in the hind Part of the Back: The Tail toward the Tip becomes of a Dusky-colour; it hath a broad Bar of very light ash-colour'd Brown passing round the Body, beginning on each Shoulder, proceeding on the Sides backward, and meeting on the Rump, just above the Tail, where it is broadest; the Fur of the whole Body is pretty long, and seems not to lie so flat to the Skin as in some Animals; all the Feet, as far as the Heel, or first Joint, are covered with short black Hair, which gradually becomes Brown above the Knees; the Claws are of a light Horn Colour; it hath on each Foot forward four Toes; the hind Feet have five Toes each.

This Animal was brought from *Hudson's-Bay*, the most Northern inhabited Part of *America*: It lived several Years at Sir *Hans Sloane's* House in *London*, and seemed to be a harmless, gentle Creature; it would follow like a *Dog*; in its Progression it formed a circular Flourish, turning quite round every few Paces it made: I believe this Motion was not natural, but owing to its having lost an Eye, for it turn'd off always on the Side where the Eye was wanting. My Friend, Mr. *Light*, says, he has kill'd many of them in *Hudson's-Bay* (where they are taken for their Furs) and that they are a fierce Creature in making Defence, when wounded with a Gun, or taken in Traps; that they will tear the Stock from the Musket-barrel with their Teeth, when the Hunter goes to dispatch them after they are wounded; and that they often do more Damage to Traps and Gins by biting and renting, than the Value of their Furs amount to: I believe there hath been no Account or Figure yet given of this Beast.

The MONAX, or MARMOTTE, of America.

THIS Animal is of the Size of a *Rabbit*; it burieth itself under Ground, or creepeth into hollow Roots of Trees, and sleepeth all Winter; it hath pretty much the Shape and general Look of a large *Rat*, the Feet seem to be formed, either for climbing Trees, or scratching Burroughs for its Security: It is a Species of the *Marmotte*, but differs something in Colour, but principally in that the Tail is much longer in Proportion.

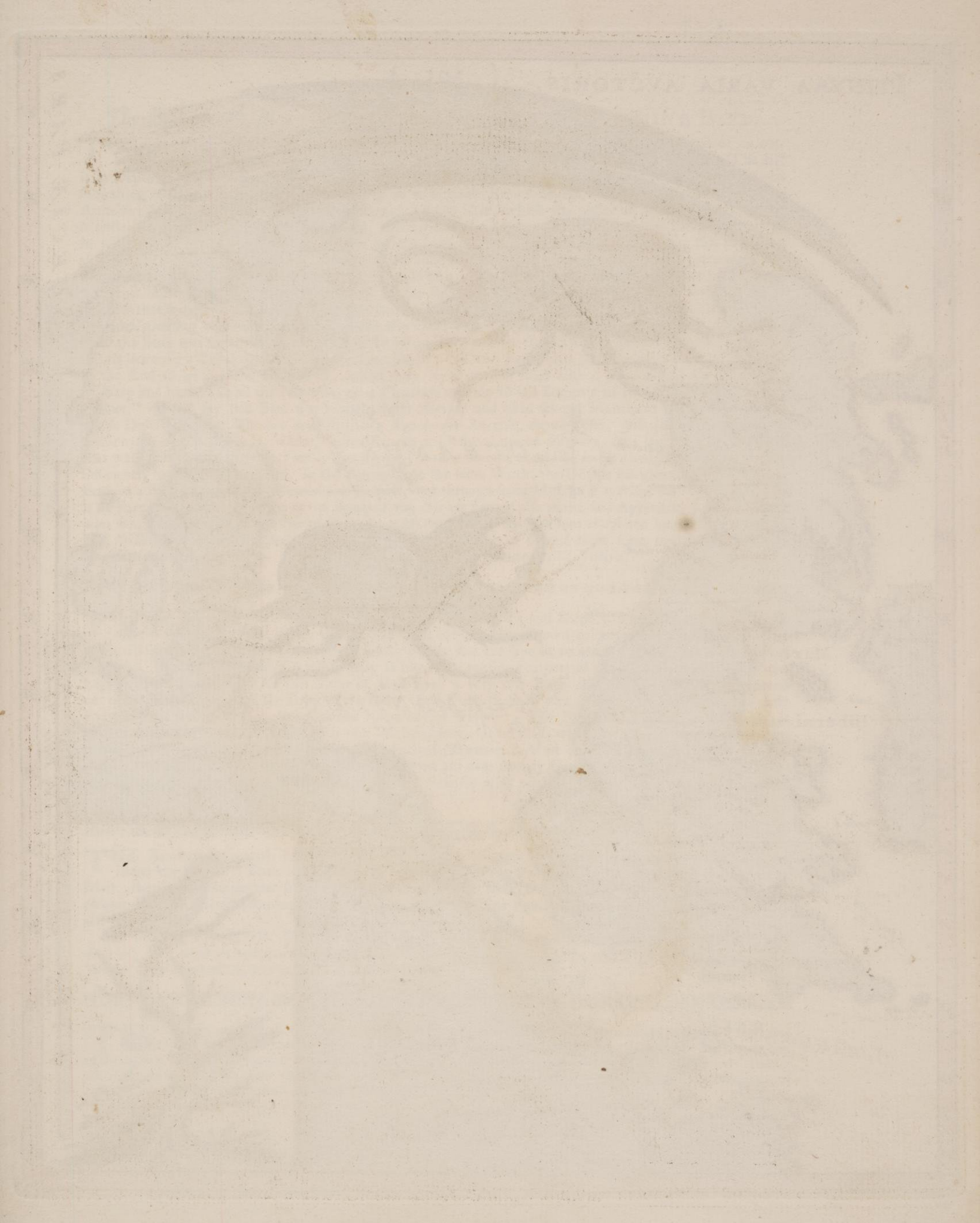
The Snout, both upper and lower Chops, are of a light blueish Ash-colour; the Teeth are like those of a *Rabbit*; the Eyes are of a dark Colour, rising a little out of the Head; it hath pretty long Smellers about the Nose: It hath beside these a Plat of long stiff Hares on each Side of the Head beyond the Corners of the Mouth; the Head and Body are all over of a Brown-colour, a little of a greenish Cast, such as we see in some of our Water *Rats*: The Grey on the Snout, and the Brown behind it, soften into each other all round the Head; the Ears are small and round, not standing out so much in Proportion as they do in common *Rats*; the Brown-colour is darkest on the Back, something lighter on the Sides, and lightest of all in the Belly; the Feet, Toes, and Claws, are Black as far as the Heel, or first Joint of the Leg; the Toes are pretty long, and divided to their Bottoms, as in *Squirrels*; the Claws also are pretty long and sharp; the Tail is more than half the Length of the Body: It is covered with blackish Brown Hair, of a middling Length, which makes the Tail appear in a small Degree bushy.

This Beast was brought from *Maryland* in *North-America*, and presented to Sir *Hans Sloane*, who kept it many Years: By being fed with soft Meats, and Difuse to knaw, its Teeth grew so long and crooked, that it could not take in its Food, so to preserve its Life, they were obliged to break them out. This Drawing was taken, as it lay by the Fire reposing itself: There hath been no Account given of this Animal that I know of: They who would compare its Description with that of the *Marmotte*, may consult *Mem. de l'Academie Royal des Sciences, depuis 1666, jusqu'a 1699, Tom. III. troisieme Partie, Pa. 31*, where they will find a Figure and Description of it. I find also a brief Account of the *Marmotte*, in a small Tract published *Anno 1744*, called an Account of the *Glacieres, or Ice Alps* in *Savoy*, which, true or false, I shall transcribe for the Amusement of the Reader. "This is the Account the Inhabitants
 " give us of this Animal, they sleep six Months of the Year, that is, all the Winter,
 " and in the Summer they provide a warm Couch against their Time of sleeping;
 " for this End they cut Herbs with their Teeth, and in order to carry them to their
 " Holes, one of them lays on its Back, and the others load it like a Cart, and then
 " drag it by the Ears to the Hole. They pretend also, that they provide against be-
 " ing surprized, by placing Centinels, who give them the Alarm by a whistling Noise;
 " they eat these *Marmottes*, and find them very good, and use their Fat to burn in
 " Lamps." I suspect nothing in this Account, but the making a Cart of one Animal, and its being drawn by the others; but it is no very gross Fiction if it be such, considering it is from ignorant *Alpian* Peasants, who perhaps take it from Tradition.

Dr. *Mitchel*, a Physician of *Virginia*, now in *London*, has informed me this Animal has much the Actions of a *Squirrel*, and, when wild, has a more bushy Tail than this Figure represents.



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ITINERA VARIA AVCTORIS.

SUECIAE PARS

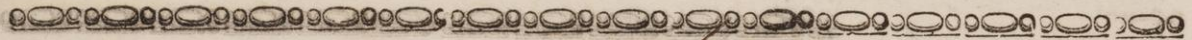


Scala sex Pollicum sive Dimidii Pedis Anglicana.

The Bill of the ÆGYPTIAN IBIS, and the least HUMMING BIRD.

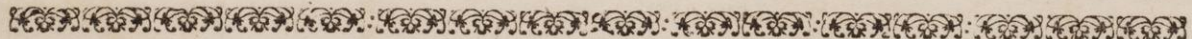
THE upper Figure represents the Bill of the *Ibis* of its natural Bigness, as it was taken out of an embalmed Subject (brought from *Ægypt*) in the Presence of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*. The Bill is in Depth and Width near the same, being quite round all its Length: Its Appearance in its dry State was something rough; the Bone or solid Part was of a Reddish Brown-colour, like other decay'd Bones of Animals: It was for the greatest Part cover'd with a dusky Skin, which was peeled off at both Ends; it was a little jagged where it joined to the Head, nevertheless the extream Parts toward the Head shew it of its full Length. The Point of the Bill was perfect both above and beneath. By preserving this Fragment the Curious may perhaps hereafter discover the Bird that was so famous among the antient *Ægyptians*. The Academy Royal of *Paris* have given the Description of a white *Ibis*, whose Bill seems to agree well enough with this, except that it is as it were cut off at the End, which they take to be natural, though I am of Opinion that it must be accidental: They describe the Bill thus, "The Beginning of it was of a clear Yellow, which growing insensibly stronger, became of a Gold-colour, very deep at the Extremity; the Surface of the Beak was smooth, and polished like Ivory or Horn; when shut it seem'd perfectly round externally, and inwardly a Canal was formed of the same Shape; the two Parts thus joined, left a little Opening at the End to let out the Sea Water, which they say it washes itself with; the Sides of the Beak were sharp and hard, like all the rest of it, of a Firmness capable to cut Serpents in two, as it is reported it does." They say this Bird was brought from *Ægypt*, and lived several Months at *Versailles*.—See its whole Description in *Memoirs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666, jusqu'à 1699, Tome 3. troisieme Partie, p. 58. Dr. *Shaw*, in his Travels or Observations on *Barbary*, &c. says, p. 428. the *Ibis*, that was once known to every Family [in *Ægypt*,] is now become exceeding rare; though the Want of it is sufficiently supply'd by the *Stork*. In the Appendix to the same Work, the Doctor has given Part of the lower Beak in a Figure taken from an embalmed Subject, but through some Mistake it is called the upper; I suppose it an Error of the Press: Some of the Bones of the *Ibis* are figured also in the said Appendix, p. 65. Those who would compare the Black *Ibis* of *Bellonius* with the White, may see him translated by our Countryman, Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Ornithology, p. 288. In *Piso's* History of *Brazil* there seem to be describ'd two Species of the *Ibis*, the first p. 191. call'd *Curicaca*, the other p. 200. call'd *Jabiru*.

THE least *Humming Bird* is here figured of its natural Bigness and Shape. The Bill, and whole upper Side of the Head, Neck, Body, Wings, and Tail, are of a dirty Brown-colour, yet in the Sun-shine there is a small Gloss of a golden Green-colour, which strikes not the Eye in common Lights; the under Side of the Head, Neck, and the Belly, are of a dirty White; the outside Feathers of the Tail are also White; the Legs and Feet are Black. All this Tribe of Birds have a very fine Tube or Pipe, which they can extend out of their Mouths beyond the Point of the Bill; these Tubes seem to part in two very small ones, at their Extremities; with this Pipe they suck the Juices out of Flowers: The Egg of this Bird, as I suppose, is figured with it of its natural Size; it is of a White-colour. The Bird, when dry'd, weighed no more than five Grains. I take it to be the same with the smallest *Humming Bird* of Sir *Hans Sloane's* History of *Jamaica*, vol. 2d, p. 307. where he says that it weighed not over twenty Grains when just killed. Mr. *Benjamin Cowel* oblig'd me with this Bird, and Mr. *P. Colinson* with the Egg; they were brought from *Jamaica*.



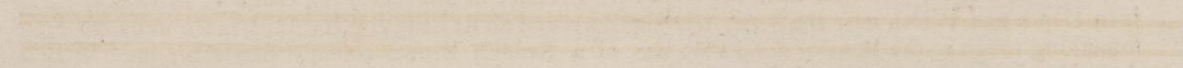
THE *Beetles* here figured, are of their natural Bigness; I suppose the uppermost to be the Male, and the lower the Female: Their Shape differs in nothing except the Sharpness and Length of the Horns in the Male, they being blunter and shorter in the Female: The Male is all over of a dark Brown or Copper-colour, with a Gold-like shining Gloss; his Eyes are Red. The Female is Black and Glossy, her Eyes are also Red.

My obliging Friend, Dr. *Matthew Lee*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, furnished me with these *Beetles*; they were brought from the *East Indies*. Mr. *Petever* seems to have two Figures of the Male in his Works, one of which he says came from *Borneo*.



HERE is on one Side of this Plate a Scale of Six Inches of the *English* Foot. As there is a *French* Translation of this Work design'd, it may be useful, in Foreign Parts, to know the just Quantity of Measure I have made Use of throughout this Work; but it is to be noted that, for Want of Exactness, the six Inches, in the Whole, over-measure six of our Standard Inches about the sixteenth Part of an Inch, which is not very material. The different shrinking of thick and thin Papers will also make some very small Difference.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



APPENDIX

FOR THE HISTORY OF THE

UNITED STATES

2

A N

A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

Foregoing W O R K,

By W A Y of

I L L U S T R A T I O N.

SINCE I began this Work, I have from Time to Time gathered some few Hints, which were at different Times committed to Paper as they came into my Mind: I have digested these Thoughts in the best Manner I could, with a Design, in some Measure, to improve General Knowledge on the Subject herein treated. I have made these Pages succeed the Descriptions, or Subject Matter of the Book, it not being material whether they be read first or last.

MAN, when he beginneth to exercise his rational Faculties, ought to set before his intellectual Mind the Ideas of Truth and Falsehood, and endeavour to find out, in the most strict and absolute Sense, what they are; and, when he hath found them, he ought to govern all his Actions by the former, and avoid the latter: But it is exceeding hard to discover what Truth is in a World of Falsehood and Controversy, where all of us suck in Error with our Milk. Is not great Part of the World taught to believe, that their Senses are Lyars, and that Things which appear to be one Thing, to the strictest Scrutiny of our Senses, are really and absolutely quite otherwise? Many we know suffer themselves to be led into such inconsistent Beliefs as these; but it is a fixed and firm Article of my private Faith, that God hath given us our Senses as a Touchstone of Truth, and that whatever Writing, Tradition, or bold Assertion, advances any Opinions, that directly and flatly contradict the Senses, which God hath given us to judge by, are absolute Falsehoods, and ought to be rejected of all Mankind.

If we can discover what Truth and Falsehood are really, we then have Grounds to reflect upon, and may form our Reflections into Reasonings; but what right Reason is, we shall find more difficult to discover, than what is simple Truth and Falsehood: For our Conceptions of Matter, being only what enter by the dark Doors of our Senses, are, when entered, to one Man one Thing, and to another quite a different Thing, which maketh human Reason so fallacious and various; for our Reason proceeding from Sense, and Sense being different, or receiving different Ideas from the same Object by different Men, it follows of Necessity, that there is no such Thing absolutely as a general human Reason, which is right and the same, the Standard of which to be conveyed by Writing, or Tradition, from one Age to another; but that every Man hath his own particular Reason, which is different in Men, according as God hath given them Strength, or Weakness in their Understanding, to judge of such Things as enter by the Senses. It seemeth to me, that in various Men the Senses differ infinitely; for that Colour, which is a Favourite in the Eyes of one, is indifferent, or disagreeable, to another, which perhaps may proceed from different Tinctures in the Chrystalline Humour; and some Sounds are indifferent, or perhaps displeasing to some, tho' they fill others with the highest Rapture. Men vary in the same Manner in the Senses of Touching, Tasting, and Smelling: Human Reason also receives other Impressions (which generally cleave too fast to it) such as proceed from the different Educations, Religions, and Customs of different Times and Places. For all, who have seen but a little of the World, know how very different the general Reasonings of one Country are from those of another; and he who has been slightly conversant in History but a few Ages backward, will find, that the Opinions and Reasonings of the same Place and People, in an Age or two, are quite transformed and changed; so that I cannot see that we have, in our imperfect State, any such Thing as right Reason founded on Demonstration, except in some few Mathematical Cases, which must constrain the Assent of all Men. Therefore, seeing we can certainly conclude on hardly any Thing without Controversy, we must steer the best Course we can, setting before our Eyes Truth as the Port we endeavour to gain, which ought always to be our Director in Opinions and Actions, in Relation to God and Man, as well as in our general Practices and Speculations in the World.

He that would write any Thing in General on Nature, or on any particular natural Subject, ought, so far as his Faculties will permit him, to penetrate into its Sources, and trace it backward, if possible, to find out the first Cause and Mover of all Things. If we consider ourselves, and the Animal Beings that inhabit the Face of this Globe, we must wonder, at first, how they came to be; but, when we think of the inscrutable Springs of Life and Motion, we must be astonished to the highest Degree, not knowing from whence these Things spring: And we can solve these inconceivable Things no other Way, than by supposing there must exist some great, invisible, inconceivable, all-wise, and all-powerful Creator; Since the visible Creation is sustained always, producing the same Forms of natural Things, which succeed from one Generation to another, through the Course of Time; which could not be, if senseless *Chaos* prevailed, as some have taught; for were the immense Mass of Matter without a living, all-powerful Being to animate it, it must rest without Motion,

or at best act by a lifeless Ferment, that would always generate new and monstrous Forms. Now, since from natural Light we have discovered a God of infinite Power and Wisdom, whose Attributes are all immensurable and infinite, we cannot suppose his Kingdom, Space, or Matter, less than immense and eternal: By Eternity, I mean, Time, not as measured by the Course of a Planet in any System, but a constant, continued Succession of Duration, that shall know no End; by Immensity, I mean, the greatest given Quantity of Matter, or Space, infinitely multiplied, which infinite Multiplication will always fall infinitely short of the immense Quantity of Matter; for if we cast our Thoughts beyond this lower System, and dive into the endless Depths of Space, we are utterly lost; because the Height, Depth, and Extension on all Sides, flies away infinitely faster, and more distant, than the swiftest and most extended Thought can follow. As the greatest Part of Matter is to be multiplied without End, so is the least Part of Matter to be divided infinitely, notwithstanding the false Doctrine of Atoms, least or indivisible Parts of Matter, and the seeming Contradiction of infinite Numbers contained in finite Space; for God, by his Power, can as easily pierce infinitely into a small Thing, as extend his Dominion through the wide, immense Region.

On this Principle of infinite Number contained in finite Space, I suppose, that God, by one Act of his Will and Power, created the first living and individual Principle of every single, generating, created Being, that hath made, or shall hereafter make its Appearance in the World: These living and individual Principles, being inclosed one within another infinitely, were placed in the first visible Individuals of each Species; and it is the Work of Time and Generation gradually to bring to Light the inclosed and hidden Principles, which, as their Progenitors decay and fall off, extend themselves to their natural, destined Sizes, in order to keep up a constant Succession of each Species. The precise Exactness of Size, Colour, Shape, and other Conditions of Animals and Plants, which they have retained in all Ages, wherein History hath given us any Account of them, hath induced me to believe, that all the Individuals of each Species were produced at the same Time, by one Act of the Will and Power of God. The *Animalcula* discovered in the Male seminal Parts of all living Creatures by the laborious M. *Van Leeuwenhoek*, in his microscopical Observations, and since his Time confirmed by many others, is, I think, a strong Argument for the above Opinion.

To proceed, and come a little nearer to my Purpose:

If a Man may be allowed truly to declare what Spirit he is possessed with, as some of our modern Enthusiasts have falsely, yet boldly, done; I must confess, that a Zeal for expressing natural Things, with the utmost Truth and Preciseness, hath always inspired me, even to such a Degree, that I have sometimes been afraid it would rise to something like what appears in Bigots, who pretend to Inspiration; but as I never was a Favourer of such enthusiastick, or designing Men, so I was always on my Guard, lest my natural Reasoning should be corrupted by Flights, of which I could give no satisfactory Account to the common Sense and Understanding of Mankind: But it is Time now to speak more directly to the Purpose of this Book. I must confess, that some Part of the Subject Matter hath already been treated of by others, yet I trust, that the curious and inquisitive Naturalists (when they compare

former Histories on the same Subjects with what I have here presented to the Publick) will think I had good Reason for making some Amendments: The far greatest Part of these Figures are from Subjects entirely new, their Descriptions therefore must consequently be new, as are the Descriptions of those treated of before by others; yet that there might be nothing wanting to perfect this Work, I have sometimes, where I thought it necessary, joined to my own Descriptions the Observations of Authors, as well Foreigners as my own Countrymen. I have not done this, to the best of my Knowledge, without particularly mentioning the Author's Name, or the Book from whence it was borrowed; and where I have quoted but a single Line, I have distinguished it by the usual Marks. I have been as perfect in this Work as the Nature of the Thing will admit of, in order to fit it to be added to a new general Ornithology (which, I think, is wanting) in Case any one, fit for the Task, should undertake it. It may not be here improper to give my Thoughts on that Subject; the Study of which has lain dormant for many Years: I know no *English* Author who has wrote any Thing considerable since Mr. *Ray* revised *Willoughby's* manuscript History of Birds, which was published *Anno* 1678; till of later Years, Mr. *Ray* hath added some few, which see in his *Synopsis Method. Avium, &c.* where he has mentioned the Authors from whom he collected them. The Memoirs of the Academy Royal of *Paris*, on such Occasion, ought also to be consulted, where something new may be collected. Mr. *Catesby*, in his History of *Carolina, &c.* hath figured and described upwards of a hundred rare Birds, the greatest Part of which would come into a new History, they being mostly *non-descripts*. *Albin* hath published a great many, I think upwards of 300 Figures; but they being chiefly collected from *Willoughby*, a Compiler must look cautiously on him; what new Birds he has worthy of any Notice are from Mr. *Dandridge's* Collection, the Originals of which I have seen, and could wish *Albin's* Copies after them had been better; for what is well done after Nature itself will be always valuable. *Albin* has given some Draughts of Birds, which, he says, were from Sir *Thomas Lowther's* Collection, but I am very doubtful as to them, they being taken from Drawings done by some very mean Performer, which *Albin* has not thought proper to confess. By Accident I happened to meet with some of these Drawings, which has confirmed me in the Truth of what I say. The Natural Histories we have had in *England*, till of late Years, are mostly Translations from other Languages, which has rendered the Understanding of them somewhat difficult; for I believe it altogether impracticable to make a Translation run so smooth and intelligible as the Original from which one translates, without loosing a good Deal of the true Sense and Meaning of its Author: This we daily discover, in Translators, who are forced, in some particular Parts, to give the Words of the first Author in the Margin, because they cannot be intelligibly rendered in the Language of the Translator; so that being in its original Language is always an Advantage to a Book, because Translations must necessarily, at least in some small Degree, give the Readers of them different Ideas from the Originals: This Book hath the Advantage to be Original in its Figures, as well as its Descriptions; not one of the former being copied from others, or the latter either translated or transcribed.

We are much deceived by People who shew Foreign Birds and Beasts; for they, to make them seem more rare, often pretend them to be Natives of Places very distant and unknown, by which, not only the ignorant, but sometimes the more knowing, are deceived; and, to strike us with Surprise, they pretend that to be a fierce, savage and untameable Creature, which in its real Nature is very gentle and harmless. From such Impositions proceeds the vulgar Opinion, that the *Porcupine* is a fierce Beast, and that it can kill by shooting its Quills, tho' indeed he is a Beast of the more gentle and harmless Kind. I believe there are few observing People, that are any Ways curious, but must have detected some of their Cheats. Many *African* Birds have got the Name of *Americans* amongst us, because they generally come to us from the *West-Indies*; they being first brought thither from *Africa* in Ships, who trade in *Negroe* Slaves, and presented by Captains to Governors and Planters in *America*, from whom they are often sent into *England* as Presents to the Nobility, and our *London* Merchants, without mentioning their being Natives of *Africa*, by which Mistake many Birds are asserted to be Natives of Countries where they were not bred. Therefore, since it is not always possible to gain such full and perfect Accounts as one could wish, I think no Man should be discouraged from publishing Accounts of natural Things, because he cannot give so full an Account of them as he desireth; for it is enough in a faithful Author, if he can give but a tolerable Account of Things which we have not heard of before, or a clearer History of Things we have yet known but obscurely, which may give a later Searcher Opportunity to discover Things more perfectly; for it is altogether impossible in many Cases, at first, to come to the Knowledge of Things in all their particular Circumstances. It is the Work of some only to hint to us what there is in Nature, barely by Names; and of others, to search a little farther, and give some tolerable Account of them, which may enable others, who come after, to attain a more perfect Knowledge of Things, who perhaps would never have busied themselves about them, had they not received their first Hints from Authors far more dark than themselves. In natural Productions we often meet with rare Things brought from distant Parts of the World, which have lain in Obscurity, unregarded by any knowing Person, till it is forgotten from whence they were produced: When such Things are discovered, I think it better to preserve Figures and Descriptions of them, than to let them sink in Oblivion, to which they were hastening; because, when we certainly know that these Things subsist somewhat in Nature, the Curiosity of some will be incited to enquire after them, in order to make more full Discoveries. Sir *Francis Bacon* has left us something in his *Advancement of Learning*, pointing out the Means of improving Science, (which is, I think, suitable to our present Argument) in the following Lines: “ Those Things are to be held possible, which may be done by some Person, tho' not by every one; and which may be done by many, though not by any one; and which may be done in Succession of Ages, though not within the Hour-Glass of one Man's Life; and which may be done by publick Designation, though not by private Endeavour.”

The Gravings of these Figures lie under some Disadvantage, because, till of late Years, I had no Knowledge in Etching, or Ingraving: My Strokes in Shadowing being not so closely nor evenly layed, as they are in Works performed by Masters in the

Art of Ingraving ; yet, by doing them myself, I have retained in the Prints some Perfections, which would have been wanting, had I given my original Draughts to Ingravers to copy, for they often, through Want of a just Understanding of the Meaning of those who give them the first Draughts, go a little from the Author's Designs, and will take some little Bends and Turns of Strokes for the Lapse of a Pencil, which they will, as they suppose, correct, which sometimes robs a Figure of what the Author designed as its chiefest, distinguishing Mark ; so that it is, in some Sort, better, that the original Designer works such Drawings on Copper himself ; because a Man cannot so easily go from his own Meaning in copying, as a second Person may mistake him : Besides the Distinctions in the extreme Parts of Birds, such as the Bills, and Feet, and other Parts, in some particular Species, depend on such little Niceties, that it is hard for one, not versed in the Nature of these Things, to keep up to a due Observation and Distinction of them, in copying from Drawings, which ought to be extremely exact, because it is altogether impossible for a Description to give so just an Idea of Figures, as Lines which precisely express the Things you treat of. I have been particularly careful in the extreme Parts of the Figures, to compare and adjust the Draughts on the Copper with the original Drawings from which they were taken, and many of the Plates were directly worked from Nature itself, which is an Advantage that few Works of this Kind have had. I have been scrupulously careful to keep the Forms of the Bills, nothing so much distinguishing the particular Kinds as this ; for bending an arched Bill a very little too suddenly, or carrying it but little more on a Straight, gives the Bill quite a different Character. In some rare Birds, which I was forced to reduce by Reason of their Bigness, I have at the Bottoms of the Plates figured the Bills of their natural Size, the better to express some Singularities I observed in them.

I have not always copied servilely after the Draughts which I designed from Nature, because some of these were drawn from dead Subjects, in which I could not consider the various Actions and Gestures of them when living ; yet, after having made Drawings, wherein I had taken justly their Parts and Colourings, I had frequent Opportunity of seeing these same Birds, or Birds of the like Genus, from which I sketched Out-lines, as I had Opportunity in my Visits to curious Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of *London*. Many of these Out-lines I have made use of, in order to amend my first Drawings, because some of them were only from dead Birds : These later Sketches have helped me much to put Birds into their natural Attitudes, by which Means this Work is more perfect than it could otherwise have been. I cannot say all of them have received the same Advantage, there being many rare and tender Birds, which will not bear Sea-Voyages, brought various Ways, preserved, to satisfy the Curiosity of these Times.

When I have met with any of these, I have carefully examined the Notes which distinguish the different Tribes of Birds, and have put them in Actions common to such Birds as they seem nearest to agree with in their Natures, from my Observation in Living Birds. One is somewhat constrained in Natural History, having only one Figure of each Species, to keep to such Attitudes in Figures as will shew all their principal Parts and Colours treated of ; otherwise the Figures and Descriptions together would not be so agreeable to some Readers. Therefore many such Actions, Turns,
and

and Fore-Shortenings, which make up the agreeable Variety of masterly Compositions, must be avoided, lest they hide what is most conspicuous in the natural Descriptions.

On impartially examining the Drawings of the Figures in this second Part, and comparing them with other Works of this Kind, I cannot charge myself with falling short of any Thing published of late Years on Birds: But, lest a natural Fondness of one's own Offspring should prompt me to go beyond what others may think Truth; I would have every one endeavour, either to disprove or confirm the Truth of what I say, so often as he has Opportunity to compare these Figures with Nature itself. I speak here in Relation to Figures only; for, as to Elegancy of Stile in Writing, I must give Place to many. In colouring after Nature one should be careful that the Lights be not made too light, especially where Subjects are of dark Colours, because it may deceive those who we design to inform, by making them believe those Subjects are lighter colour'd than they really are in Nature, every indifferent Judge not considering, that an Artist cannot express the Fullness of Light and Shadow in a Picture, as they appear in natural Objects: For Example, what Man can express the Fullness of a Shadow in an Object that is wholly Black; for the Paper or Canvas the Object is drawn on, must be exposed to a good Light to shew it advantageously to the Eye, by which Means the blackest Shadow one can make will appear as light as the highest Light of the same black Object placed in the same Degree of Light; so that we are constrained to raise our Lights in such Objects something above their Appearance in Nature, otherwise all would be flat; for as we cannot make the Shadows so dark as they appear in Nature (Shadows in Painting being exposed to a strong Light) so consequently our Lights must be lighter than they appear in Nature, that there may be the same Proportion between Light and Shadow in Pictures as there is in natural Objects; but an Excess of Light ought to be avoided, otherwise in Painting a black Object, we may give the Beholder rather an Idea of Grey. In painting Objects perfectly white, you have not the Advantage of raising your Lights above what your natural Object presents, so that in Pictures there cannot be so great a Difference between dark and light Objects, as in natural Bodies: This Way of Reasoning in Relation to Painting might be carried to a great Length. I formerly imagined it possible, by the highest Perfection in the Art of Painting, to deceive the Eye, by performing what might be taken for Nature; but, since I hit on the above Reasons, I plainly discover it to be impracticable. I have observed, that rude Scene Paintings in Theatres are more deceptive than more finished Works, but this proceeds from the Distance and Lamp Light in which we view them.

It is observable, that there are Birds peculiar to some particular Tracts of Land, which will not propagate or spread themselves into other Countries, tho' in the same Latitude, and on the same Island, by which they might very easily extend themselves, if one particular Place had not something in it, unknown to us, which causes them to continue where they are. To Instance one amongst many, by Way of Example, the *Cornish Chough*, or *Coracias* of *Aldrovand*, is said by Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Ornithology, to breed on the Clefs and Rocks of *Cornwal*, and on the Coasts of *Wales*, and all the Western Coasts of *England*. Yet I cannot learn that there are any of them on the Southern Coasts of *England* to the Eastward of *Devonshire*, nor on any Part of the Eastern Coasts; tho' these are in parallel Latitudes to the Western Coasts

where these Birds abound, and the Coasts in many Places have Clefs and Rocks seemingly as convenient for them to breed in as any on the Western Coasts of *England*. I have also observed the Hen Birds of a great Number of Species to be of a Brown or Clayey Colour, where the Cocks of the same Species are covered with beautiful colour'd Feathers of a very great Lustre: It is very observable in the *Duck* Kind, that the Males are most of them remarkable for beautiful Colours, and the Females, almost all of them, of Brownish or Earthy Colours. We may remark the same Thing in many Land Birds, as the *Peacock*, who is remarkable for shining Colours, whereas the Hen is of a dirty Brown, with little or no Lustre. The same Difference may be observed between the Males and Females of all the *Pheasant* Kind, and of many other Tribes of Birds. This Difference seems to proceed from a providential Design of Nature; seeing the Hen Birds, when they hatch their Young, sit on the Earth, and are many of them exposed to the open Sky, to the View of noxious Beasts and Birds of Prey, which would presently discover them, were they of glaring Colours much differing from the Earth on which they sit; but by being of an Earthy Colour, and drawing their Heads close to their Bodies, they appear like rude Clods of Earth, and deceive the Eyes both of Man and Beast, by which Means they are preserved from Destruction.

If Travellers would be at a little Expence of Thought and Labour, I believe we might come to some tolerable Knowledge in Relation to the Passage of Birds, which is now very obscure to us. In order to forward such Knowledge, I shall here point out such Authors as have said any Thing on that Subject, and join to them such little Observations as I have made. There was published some Years ago by Mr. *Charles Morton*, without Date, and since republished in the *Harleian Miscellany*, Vol. II. Page 558. an ingenious, tho' I think chimerical, Account of the Passage of Birds, which supposes them to go to the Moon, or some invisible aerial Island fixed above our Atmosphere, with some other such like Conjectures. Dr. *Shaw* in his Travels, or Observations on *Barbary*, &c. has given us some Light as to the Passage of the *Stork*, which I shall here borrow from him, Page 428. " The *Ibis*, that was once
 " known to every Family [in *Egypt*] is now become exceeding rare, tho' the Want
 " of it is sufficiently supplied by the *Stork*; for, besides a great Number of these Birds,
 " that might undoubtedly escape my Notice, I saw in the Middle of *April* (1722)
 " (our Ship lying then at Anchor under Mount *Carmel*) three Flights of them, each
 " of which took up more than three Hours in passing by us, extending themselves at
 " the same Time more than half a Mile in Breadth; they were then leaving *Egypt*
 " (where the Canals and Ponds, that are annually left by the *Nile*, were become
 " dry) and directed themselves towards N. E. It is observed of the *Storks*, that for
 " about the Space of a Fortnight before they pass from one Country to another, they
 " constantly resort together, from all the circumjacent Parts, to a certain Plain, and
 " there forming themselves once every Day into a *Dou-wanne* (according to the Phrase
 " of the People) and are said to determine the exact Time of their Departure, and
 " the Places of their future Abodes: Those that frequent the Marshes of *Barbary*
 " appear about three Weeks sooner than the Flights above-mentioned were observ-
 " ed to do, tho' they likewise are supposed to come from *Egypt*, whither also they
 " return a little after the Autumnal Equinox, the *Nile* being then retired within
 " its

“ its Banks, and the Country in a proper Disposition to supply them with Nourishment : No less extraordinary are those Flights of *Pigeons*, that have been observed “ in *New-England*, and other Parts of *America*.” I think what is said by Dr. *Shaw* in the above Quotation is sufficient to convince any one, that the *Stork* is a constant Inhabitant of this World, and that it only passes from one Part of its Superficies to another at certain Seasons, the better to accommodate itself with a temperate Climate, and proper Food : Those that leave *Egypt* in *April*, and direct their Course North-East, are, I suppose, what appear in *Germany*, and the *Low Countries*, all the Summer. A North-East Direction from *Egypt* carries them along the Coast of *Judæa*, for its whole Length ; from whence 'tis likely they go directly North, across *Natolia*, and pass by the East End of the *Black Sea*, by which Means they have Land in View through the Course of their whole Journey ; when they have passed by the *Black Sea*, the firm Lands of *Europe* and *Asia* to the North are open before them, so that they may take their Course to the Places of their destined Habitations. I suppose they do not breed in *Egypt*, since Dr. *Shaw* hath not mentioned it ; but I imagine that all Birds of Passage go Northward to breed, and retire Southward toward Winter, that is, of such Birds as inhabit on this Side the Equinoctial Line ; for, I suppose, that what Birds of Passage there are, that continue always to the South of the Equinoctial, go toward the Southern Pole in the Summer of that Part of the World, and retire toward the Equinoctial Line at the Approach of their Winter. Yet, I believe, the *Stork* breeds in some Parts of the World as far South as *Egypt*, though perhaps the Climate may be cooler, because of its high Situation. For *Le Bruyn* in his Travels into *Muscovy*, *Persia*, &c. tells us, that on the Tops of the tall Pillars in the Ruins of *Persepolis* he observed *Storks* Nests, on some of them one Nest, on others two. Those *Storks* that pass to the Northward of the West from *Egypt* to the Northern Coasts of *Barbary*, I suppose breed there, because they continue there all the Summer according to Dr. *Shaw*'s Account.

I suppose those *Storks* that visit the Northern Parts of *Barbary* never pass over the *Mediterranean* Sea into *Spain*, or *France*, because we have no Account of their being found there at any Time of the Year. These Countries may be, for some Cause unknown to us, not adopted to their Nature. I am not of the vulgar Opinion, that they avoid these Lands, because their Governments are Monarchical. The *Stork* is, I believe, the largest Bird of Passage we have in *Europe* ; it is known by its Flight, and taken more Notice of than smaller Birds of Passage : If any knowing Persons, who travel, would make particular Observations on the smaller Kind of Birds, when they pass to and from particular Countries, I believe we should soon gain a tolerable Knowledge in the Passage of the smaller Birds, and ascertain the Places of many of their Habitations in all Parts of the Year. To illustrate the History of the *Pelican*, I shall add a Quotation from Dr. *Shaw*'s Supplement to his Travels or Observations, &c. Page 89, which is as follows.

“ The *Onocrotalus*, another noted Bird of the *Nile*, is likewise called the *Pelican* ;
 “ the remarkable large Pouch or Bag, that is suspended from the Bill of this Bird,
 “ serves, not only as a Repository for its Food, but as a Net likewise wherewithal
 “ to catch it ; and it may be further observed, that in feeding its young Ones (whether
 “ this Bag be loaded with Water or Fish) the *Onocrotalus* squeezes the Con-
 “ tent

“ tents of it into their Mouths, by strongly compressing it with the Bill upon its
 “ Breast; an Action which might well give Occasion to the received Tradition, and
 “ Report, that the *Pelican*, in feeding her Young, pierced her own Breast, and nou-
 “ rished them with her Blood.”

The Reverend Mr. *Durand*, F. R. S. has obliged me with an Observation on the Passage of Birds, which he himself made in *Spain*, which is as follows: “ I can aver, “ that being in *Spain* in 1707, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, upon the Sea Coast, a “ little Way from *Castillon de la Plane*, I saw in *October* great Flocks of Birds coming “ from *Africa*, in a direct Line from the South; some of them, being shot, were “ found to be *Thrushes* [*Grives*] but so dry and lean, that they had little Substance or “ Taste; the People of the Country told me, that they came every Year at the same “ Season in Flocks, but that the greatest Part of them go on farther; they grow fat “ in *Switzerland* by feeding on *Juniper Berries*, and are delicious all the Winter “ long.”

The above Paragraph of Mr. *Durand* seems to contradict my Opinion, relating to the Passage of Birds; but though these *Thrushes* come from the South to the Coast of *Valencia*, I do not think it a certain Argument, that they come from *Africa*; for to me it seems contrary to Reason to imagine, that after Birds have lived in the Summer Heats of *Africa*, they should go to *Spain*, and on farther Northward, to sustain the Cold of a Winter, in a Country so far North of their Summer Habitation; for it is generally believed, that Birds pass, in order to attain Habitations of near the same Temperature with those Countries they come from; now, seeing the Sea-Coast of *Valencia* lies North and South, an easterly Direction only can bring these Birds from the Sea. Now, I suppose, that when Birds depart from their Summer Habitations, they gather into great Flocks, and have a certain Course to direct themselves in; and that in their greatest Rout they may fly so high, as to be out of Sight; and, when they have arrived at the Place of their Winter's Habitation, they may separate into lesser Flocks, in order to cover some large Country; these lesser Flocks may tend to every Point of the Compass; after this they may separate, and disperse themselves singly, in order the better to accommodate themselves with Food, and scatter themselves all over a Country: So that I suppose, that the Birds Mr. *Durand* mentions might come from the most Northern Parts of *Europe*, and a great Part of them in their Passage turn a little to the West, through *France*, and into *Spain*, and when arrived about *Granada*, in the South of *Spain*, might separate into Parties, the better to occupy the whole Country; so that Part of them might return a little Way Northward, along the Coasts of *Murcia* and *Valencia*, and afterwards spread themselves into the Inlands. I think this Opinion no Way contradicts what Mr. *Durand* has said; what is mentioned of these Birds feeding and growing fat in *Switzerland* doth not belong to this Question, for it cannot be known, that they are Part of the Flocks seen passing on the Coast of *Valencia*.

There was published *Anno* 1745, in 12mo. A new general History of Birds, with wooden Cuts, by *J. Osborn*, in *Pater-noster-Row*, *London*; the Author anonymous: In the Article of the *Swallow* there is collected several Observations on, and Accounts of, the Passage of Birds, from good Authors; this may direct the Curious to examine the Authors therein mentioned.

Dr. Shaw, in his fore-mentioned Work, Page 253, says, " the *Woodcock* makes its first Appearance in *October*, and continueth till *March* following: The *Africans* call it [*Hammarel Hadiel*] the *As*s of the *Partridges*." Since no Account tells us where the *Woodcock* goes in Summer, I am of Opinion, that they retire to the Northern and unfrequented Parts of the World to breed: The above Account shews, that they spread themselves far Southward in the Winter.

I have discovered, that there are many Birds common both to the old World and *America*: I saw lately brought from *Hudson's-Bay* a Bird, under the Name of a *Snow Bird*, which, they say, is one of the first that appears in the Spring, while the Snow is yet on the Ground: On strictly examining this Bird, I found it to be the great *Pied-Mountain Finch*, or *Brambling*, described in *Willoughby's Ornithology*, Page 255; besides this, I have received from *North-America* the *Red-Legg'd Horseman*, or *Totano*, described in *Willoughby*, Page 299; the *Bald Coot* described, Page 319, and the *Cross-Bill*, or *Loxia*, described Page 248, of the same Author: These are all Birds found in *Europe*, as well as in *America*; two of them, viz. the *Cross-Bill*, and the *Pied-Mountain Finch*, are small Land Birds; I have also received from *America* the little Bird we call the *Golden-Crown'd Wren*. There are many of the Water-Fowls, that frequent the Northern Parts of the World, found both in *Europe* and *America*; the *white Partridge*, or *Lagopus Avis*, is found in *North-America*, as well as in *Europe*. Mr. *Catesby*, in his *History of Carolina*, &c. has particularised many Birds, that he observed to be Inhabitants both of *America* and *Europe*. I do not wonder to find that Birds, who breed on the Sea Shores, and make long Flights over the Sea in the Northern Parts, should be, indifferently, Inhabitants both of the New and Old Worlds, because we know that toward the North Pole the Continents of *Europe* and *America* are very near to one another, and may, for ought we know, join near the Pole. We must suppose that these Birds have passed from *America* to *Europe*, or from *Europe* to *America*; or that there were created, at first, Birds of the self-same Species in both these Parts of the World, which, according to my Way of Reasoning, cannot be supposed. Most of the World agree, that each Species sprung from an original single Pair: But it seems more easy to conceive how the Northern Water-Fowl should inhabit all the Northern Parts of the World, than to imagine how small Land Birds, and some greater Fowls of short Flight, such as the *white Partridge*, should be able from one and the same Original to propagate itself in *Europe* and *America*. I cannot think these small Birds, &c. can spread themselves from any Part of *Europe* Westward, because we know that there are wide Seas between *Europe* and *America*, which reach pretty near the North Pole, in Countries where few or no Land Birds are found, even in the Summer: Therefore I imagine, that they have found a Way Eastward from *Tartary*. We cannot indeed say there is a commodious Passage that Way, since *Japan* in *Asia*, and *California* in *America*, are the nearest Lands to each other that we certainly know of, which however are at a very great Distance: Yet we know not but there may be Islands, or extended Continent, between these Lands something to the Northward, that may join, or nearly join, *Asia* and *America*: I think our finding small Land Birds of the same individual Species in both Parts of the World is a probable Reason for this Opinion. I cannot help thinking, that *America* was also peopled with the human Species from *Asia* Eastward. What has con-

firmed me in this Opinion is a Description of the *Samoeds* [Man-Eaters] to the North-East of *Archangel in Russia*: See *Le Bruyn's Travels into Muscovy, Persia, &c. Vol. I. Page 6.* *Le Bruyn* was bred a Limner, and has been at the Pains to figure a Head of one of the *Samoeds* in Large, on a Folio Page, which gives every one that has seen any of the *North-American* People a perfect Idea of them.

The whole Account of their Habits, Way of Living, Customs, and Manners, is so like what we see in Voyagers, who have wrote on the *North Americans*, that they seem almost the same. I have seen several of the *American* Chiefs in *England*, and on seeing the *Samoed's* Head in *Le Bruyn*, they were so strongly represented by it, that I thought it had been a Print misplaced till I read the whole History of these People. I have also received Presents of Habits from *Hudson's-Bay* in *North-America*, that answer the Descriptions *Le Bruyn* has given of the Habits these *Russian* Savages are cloathed in, as nearly as if they were the same.

In my Preface to the first Part of this History I have mentioned depositing a Copy of this Book in the Library of the College of Physicians, *London*; and here I think proper to let the Publick know, that I design to lodge this History of Birds compleat, and justly coloured, in the Library of the Royal Society, both which Books may hereafter serve as Standards to compare others with, to prove, or disprove the Justness of their Colouring: I shall also, if peaceable Times will permit, endeavour by some Means or other to lodge a perfect coloured Copy in the Library of the Academy Royal of Sciences at *Paris*. A Point of Gratitude obliges me to present this Book to the Royal Society, since I have so many Friends among that Learned and Curious Body, who always have been ready and willing to introduce me to their Meetings: I have been farther obliged, in a more singular Manner, by some of the principal Gentlemen of the Royal Society; for not only their late President, but the President now being, as well as their Treasurer, and several other Gentlemen of the Society, very willingly and freely signed my Recommendation, when I offered myself a Candidate for a Fellowship in their Society. I have, through Inadvertency, committed an Error in the Preface to the first Part of this Book, and think it proper here to rectify it: It relates to the Passage of the *Deer*; I have made them pass Northward in the Summer, and Southward in the Winter; but I must quite reverse this, and make them pass into the Northern Parts in Winter, and Southward in the Summer, and it will be right; see the Passage, *Page xii.* of the Preface to the first Part. This makes the Thing more strange, and contrary to our common Way of Reasoning, than it seems to be in the erroneous Account; but if we consider, that these *Deer* in the Winter are cloathed with an exceeding thick Covering, which falls off, and leaves them very thinly cloathed in the Summer, it will reconcile this Account a little to our Reason. *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq. has remarked their Passage Northward in Winter, and Southward in Summer, in his Account and Natural History of *Hudson's-Bay*.

Since I sent my Descriptions to the Press, I have seen at Sir *Hans Sloane's* a very pompous Natural History, finely coloured, published at *Amsterdam, Anno 1734*, by *Albertus Seba*; in turning it over, I find some Things in him that are the same with some I have published, which are as follows: My little *Indian King Fishers*, *Page 11.* agree with his Oriental *King-Fisher*, *Vol. I. Page 104.* My *Blue Creeper*, and *Golden-headed*.



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headed Black Tit-Mouse, Page 21, are his *Hoitzillin*, Vol. I. Page 97, and his *Mexican Chiciltototl*, Vol. I. Page 96. My *Black-headed Indian Icterus*, Page 77, is his *Ocotzintzcan*, Vol. I. Page 97. I have also, I believe, two or three Birds of *Petiver* figured and described in *Ray's Synops. Method. Avium*; but his Figures are so mean, and the Descriptions so very brief, that I can determine nothing certain, whether I have figured them or not, so I shall not point them out.

For the Amusement of the Curious of either Sex, and to fulfil a Promise to some particular Ladies, I have here inserted a Receipt of the Manner of making Pictures of Birds with their Natural Feathers.

First take a thin Board, or Pannel of Deal, or Wainscot well seasoned, that it may not shrink, then smoothly paste on it white Paper, and let it dry; and if the Wood casts its Colour through, you may paste on a second Paper, and it will be whiter: Let the second Paper dry, then get ready any Bird that you would represent, and draw it as exact as may be on your paper'd Pannel, of its Natural Size, (middle-sized Birds are best for this Work) then paint what Ground-work, or Tree, or other Thing, you design to set your Bird on, together with the Bill and Legs of the Bird in Water-Colours, leaving the Bird to be covered with its own Natural Feathers. You must first prepare the Part to be feather'd, by laying on pretty thick Gum *Arabic*, dissolved in Water, with a large Hair Pencil; then lay the Pannel flat, and let it dry hard, and when dry cover it with your Gum-Water a second Time, and let it dry, and then a third, in case you do not find it lie with a good Body on the Paper; the Thickness of a Shilling, when dried hard, is sufficient: When your Piece is thus prepared, take the Feathers off from your Bird, as you use them, beginning always at the Tail, and Points of the Wing, and working upwards to the Head, observing to cover that Part of your Draught with the Feather, that you take from the same Part in your Bird, letting them fall one over another in their natural Order; you must prepare your Feathers by cutting off the downy Part that is about their Bottoms; and the larger Feathers must have the Insides of their Shafts shaved off with a Knife to make them lie flat; the Quills of the Wings must have their inner Webs clipped off, that in laying them the Gum may hold them by their Shafts. When you begin to lay them, take a Pair of Steel Pliers to hold the Feathers in, and have some Gum-Water, not too thin, and a large Pencil ready to moisten the gum'd Ground-work by little and little as you work it, then lay your Feathers on the moisten'd Parts, which must not be waterish, but something tacky or clammy to hold the Feathers. You should prepare a Parcel of small leaden Weights, in the Form of Sugar-Loaves, which you may cast in Sand, by first making Holes in its Surface with a pointed Stick: These Weights will be necessary to set on the Feathers you have newly layed on to hold them to the Gum, till they are dry and fixed; but you must be cautious least the Gum come through the Feathers, for it not only smears them, but dries to the Bottoms of the Weights, and you will be apt to pull off the Feathers with the Weights, which will disorder your Work: When you have wholly covered your Bird with Feathers, you must with a little thick Gum stick on a Piece of Paper cut round, of the Bigness, and in the Place of the Eye, which you must colour like the Eye of the Bird. When the whole is dry, dress the Feathers round the Out-line that may chance to stare a little, and rectify what may be mended in any other Part; then lay

a Sheet

a Sheet of clean Paper on it, and on that a heavy Book, or some such Thing, to press it: After which it may be preserved in a Frame covered with a Glass.

I shall add to this Receipt another that may serve to decorate the former, which is a Way to take the Figures of *Butterflies* on thin gum'd Paper, which may be cut out and stuck into other Pictures by Way of Embellishment.

Take *Butterflies*, or *Field Moths*, either those caught abroad, or such as are taken in *Caterpillars*, and nursed in the House till they be *Flies*, clip off their Wings very close to their Bodies, and lay them on clean Paper, in the Form of a *Butterfly* when flying, then have ready prepared Gum *Arabic*, that hath been some Time dissolved in Water, and is pretty thick; if you put a Drop of *Ox Gall* into a Spoonful of this, it will be better for the Use; temper them well with your Finger, and spread a little of it on a Piece of thin white Paper, big enough to take both Sides of your *Fly*; when it begins to be clammy under your Finger, the Paper is in proper Order to take the Feathers from the Wings of the *Fly*; then lay the gum'd Side on the Wings, and it will take them up, then double your Paper so as to have all the Wings between the Paper, then lay it on a Table, pressing it close with your Fingers; and you may rub it gently with some smooth hard Thing; then open the Paper, and take out the Wings, which will come forth transparent: The Down of the upper and under Side of the Wings, sticking to the gum'd Paper, form a just Likeness of both Sides of the Wings in their natural Shapes and Colours.

The Nicety of taking off *Flies* depends on a just Degree of Moisture of the gum'd Paper, for if it be too wet, all will be blotted and confused, and if too dry, your Paper will stick so fast together, that it will be torn in Separation. When you have opened your gum'd Papers, and they are dry, you must draw the Bodies from the natural Ones, and paint them in Water-Colours; you must take a Paper that will bear Ink very well for this Use, for a sinking Paper will separate with the Wet, and spoil all.

I never heard that ever these Things were known or practised in *England*, before I discovered and performed them myself, so I hope they will be acceptable to the Curious. Insects bring to my Mind a very curious and laborious Work now performing at *Nuremberg* in *Germany*, by *Augustus John Rosel*, which, for its Accuracy, and strict keeping to Nature, far exceeds any Thing of the Kind that has fallen under my Observation: It is now publishing Monthly by the Author, who has far advanced in the Work. I have seen what Numbers are published, so finely ingrav'd and coloured by the Author, that they almost equal original Drawings.

It is now Time to close this Volume of *BIRDS*: I believe I shall publish nothing farther, but if I should continue to amuse myself on any Natural Subject, it will so far differ from this Work, that it will require quite another Title, and will be no Part of what is already published.

The uncommon Mixture of a Geographical Chart, and the Figures of Natural Things in the last Plate of this Book, perhaps may not at first be comprehended by every Reader, which obliges me to give it a little Explanation. I have been a little Way out of my native Country, and finding I had Space in my last Plate (without interrupting the Subject Matter) to ingrave such Parts of *Europe* as I had visited.

visited; I accordingly put it in Execution. This I did as a private Memorandum for myself, as well as to satisfy the Curiosity of some particular Friends, which I have done without putting others to any Cost: The pricked Lines shew the Voyages and Journeys I have made; the Darts shew the Course, and the Dates the Months and Years in which the Voyages were made. As our being informed of one Thing naturally leads us into Enquiries after others, I expect it will be asked, what Business I had, or what I did in these Foreign Parts? therefore to satisfy the Curiosity of such as think it worth their While to read it, and to save them the Trouble of asking me any Questions, I shall inform every one, that it was meer Curiosity led me abroad, which is commonly termed no Business at all. But to proceed in a regular Course: My Peregrinations must begin with my Being, which happened in the Parish of *West-Ham* in *Essex*, about the Year 1694, where for some Years I passed my Childhood, and I think in the Beginning of the 17th Century I was placed as a Boarder in the House of the Reverend Mr. *Hewit*, then a Schoolmaster of some Note, at *Leighton-Stone* in *Essex*, where I continued some Time. I was afterwards sent to *Brentwood* in *Essex*, a little farther from Home, where I was under the Tuition of the Reverend Mr. *Ashpool* for some Years, where having gone through the ordinary School Education, and becoming of a proper Age, I was designed by my Parents for Business, and placed for a reasonable Time with a Master of Writing and Accounts, in order to fit me for a trading Life.

In Trade there could not be found a Reverend Master to place me with; but I was placed with the Son of a *Levite*, Mr. *John Dod*, of *Fenchurch-Street*, *London*, an exceeding strict Christian of our established Church, and a finished Scholar in the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, tho' a Man in Trade. From him and his Family I found very good and genteel Usage for seven Years. I cannot help mentioning one Event which fell out about the Middle of the Time I was in Mr. *Dod's* House. One Dr. *Nicholas*, an eminent Physician, who lived in *Covent Garden*, happened to die, and he being a Relation of Mr. *Dod's*, his Books, which amounted to a great Bulk, were stowed in a spare Room adjoining to my Bed-Chamber in Mr. *Dod's* House, and I being fond of looking into Books, and having a free Access to them, spent my Evenings, and often the greatest Part of my Nights, in turning over these Books, and reading such Parts of them as suited best with my Genius: This Practice I followed for two or three Years in the latter Part of my Time with Mr. *Dod*, which I believe gave me a very disadvantageous Turn of Mind, for I could not think of confining myself to Business, which probably would have raised my Fortune in the World. My Head was filled with a confused Mixture of Voyages, Travels, Astronomy, Experimental Philosophy, Natural History, Painting, Sculpture, and many other Things, which gave me an Inclination to visit Foreign Parts, in order to convince my Senses of some Things, which yet had been only conceived by the Mind: So in the Year 1716, regardless of Gain, I laid aside all Thoughts of confining myself to Business; being now my own Master, I set out on a Voyage for *Holland*, in *August* of the above Year, and returned in *September*, (as the prick'd Line in the Map shews) after I had visited most of the Towns of Note in *Holland*. At my Return I continued in *London*, and sometimes in *Essex*, being still idle for about two Years; when a Friend of mine, a

Merchant of *London*, asked me, if I would accompany his Son (who was Captain of a Ship) to *Norway*; the Novelty of the Thing induced me to accept the Offer without Hesitation.

We set out on our Voyage in *May* 1718, and arrived soon in *Norway*, and for the Space of about two Months I strolled up their Creeks and Rivers, and over their Rocks and Mountains, it being perpetual Day all the Time I was there, so that I lost very little Time in Sleeping. I take this Country to be one of the least polite in *Europe*, except *Lapland*. I was the longest Time at *Frederickstadt*, and within the Hearing of the Thunder of the Cannon of *Charles* the XIIth of *Sweden*, who then lay before *Frederickshall*, the Place of his Death: This hindered me from long Excursions in that Quarter, for Fear of falling into the Hands of some *Swedish* Parties: I was once stopped and confined for some Time by the *Danish* Guard at *Frederickstadt*, and charged with being a Spy from the *Swedish* Camp, but was soon released. I returned to *England* in *July* the same Year; we were bound from *Norway* to *Bristol* through the *British* Channel. We arrived at the Islands of *Scilly* about the Beginning of *August*, where we lay Wind-bound for some Time: I was much diverted here with Fishing, and observing the great Variety of Sea Fowl that frequented the Clefts of the Islands. The same Month we arrived at *Bristol*, where I left the Ship, being tir'd of the Sea, she being only bound back to *London*, whither I went by Land. After having spent some Time at *Bath*, I left the direct Road, in order to visit *Oxford* and *Bleinheim* in my Return to *London*. I arrived in *London* some Time in *September* 1718, where I continued in unprofitable Amusements all the Winter; but reflecting, that it would be as cheap living in *France*, and more Novelty to a curious Mind, I set out in *May* 1719 from *London*, by the Way of *Dieppe*, to *Paris*, where I arrived before the Expiration of the Month; I continued at *Paris* some short Time to see all that was curious there, but finding it more expensive Living in *Paris* than in the Country, I fixed myself a Boarder with Mr. *Des Mafons*, a Schoolmaster in a Village called *Guyencourt*, in the great Park of *Versailles*, which was but a little Walk from the Town and Royal Palaces. I could not have placed myself better for all the Conveniencies of a curious Person, who wanted to inform himself of all that passed in the Country and at Court.

I lay within three Hours Walk of *Paris*, about the same Distance from *St. Germain*, within something more than an Hour of the Palace of *Marley*, and not half an Hour from *Versailles*: This Situation gave me ample Opportunity to satisfy my Curiosity, by immediately visiting these principal Places on any extraordinary Occasion. I omitted no Opportunity of being present, at least a distant Spectator of all splendid Processions, or pompous Cavalcades, or Shows, that attend either the Church or State, or both together, as they were often blended. I followed all the Expositions of the valuable Treasure, and worthless Relicks, that were set forth with great Pomp in the principal Churches and Religious Houses, on the Days of their particular Dedications; but, above all, I attended to the particular Study and Knowledge of the Perfections that were to be found in Painting and Sculptures, there being an ample Field of Pictures and Statues, with many ornamental Devices, in and about the Churches, Palaces, Gardens, and Parks, which would have taken up a longer Time than I continued there thoroughly to contemplate on; but my idle intervening Spaces of
Time,

Time put me upon endeavouring to draw some slight Sketches, in order to restore to my Memory an Idea of what I had seen. The *Managery* of *Versailles* had, when I was there, no living Creature in it; the Court not residing there in the King's Minority, they had been neglected, and were all dead and dispersed, which was a Disappointment to me, because I always delighted in such Things. Without quitting my Quarters near *Versailles*, I made two Journeys of about a hundred Miles each, the first to *Chalons* in *Champagne*, in *May* 1720, whither I was accompanied by the Son of my Host, it being his Father's native Place: I did not exceed a Month from my Setting-out to my Return from this Journey. The second Journey was in *October* the same Year, when I went alone on Foot to *Orleans* and *Blois*, in which Journey I chose to make such an Appearance as might not tempt Robbers, but found in it another Inconveniency; for there had lately been an Order from Court to take up all strolling Persons, who could give no Account of themselves, in order to transport them to people the Banks of the River *Mississippi*; but I escaped this, after being taken hold of, by a ready Compliance, which gave me Opportunity to give them the Slip. I did not continue much above a Month on my Journey to *Orleans* and *Blois*, and staid the Remainder of the Winter at my Quarters near *Versailles*, where I contracted an Acquaintance with Mr. *Mulings*, an *Hibernian* Gentleman, and Parish Priest of *Guyencourt*, with whom I continued a Correspondence by Letter some Time after my Return to *England*. At the latter End of *January*, 1721, I put myself on Board a Ship lying at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, in order to return to *England*, having been about 21 Months from Home, where I escaped sinking into the *South-Sea*; but by dabbling a little in the Grand Game of *Mississippi*, which had been playing off by all Men, I was disabled from continuing so long in *France* as I designed. From *February* 1721, to *June* of the same Year, I resided in or near *London*, when I was invited to make a Voyage to *Newcastle* in *Northumberland* by the same Merchant in whose Ship I failed to *Norway*, which I accepted, and after loading the Ship, we returned to *London* in *July* following, where, and in its Neighbourhood, I continued for the Space of ten Years without making any foreign Voyage; during this Time I applied myself pretty close to Drawing and Colouring, and what principally pleased me was Copying strictly after Nature; and, amongst Natural Objects, Birds happened at first to fall most in my Way, and getting a few Drawings of these together, raised in me an Ambition to obtain a Collection as great as was in my Power. In a little Time I performed something that was taken Notice of by the Curious, who promoted the Sale of what I then did, as well as employed me themselves. Amongst the earliest of my first Friends and Promoters I must place *James Theobald*, Esq. of *Lambeth*, who always had the Promotion of Arts at Heart; by the Increase of my Friends, and better Encouragement, I something mended my Hand, and enlarged my Prices: Thus I went on, still a little improving, till the Year 1731, when I made a Voyage (accompanied by a Brother and Sister) into *Holland* and *Brabant*. In this Voyage I collected some Prints and Books which were suitable to my Turn of Studies, and examined many fine Original Pictures of *Flemish* Masters at *Antwerp*, &c.

I was hardly abroad two Months in this Voyage, setting out in *May*, and returning in *July* following. In the *Itinera* there is a Mistake, the Year there marked 30 should be 31. At my Return to *London* I followed the same Employ as before, and

daily increased in Friends and Patrons, which increased my Profits. In *December*, 1733, I was received into the Service of the Royal College of Physicians, *London*, by the Favour and Recommendation of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. then President, where I have ever since continued under the Favour and Protection of Dr. *Pellet*, Dr. *Plumptre*, and Dr. *Tyson*, his Successors in the Presidentship of that Learned and Honourable Body. Thus am I, as it were, nailed down by the Benefices of my Masters and Friends, from making any farther Voyages. My domestick Attendance in the Edifice appointed for the Assemblies of the College of Physicians (where I have a very convenient Apartment) gave me Opportunity (then thinking myself settled) to apply my Time more closely to Natural Studies, and having the Charge of a valuable Library, it gave me Opportunity to consult many scarce Pieces of Natural History at my Leisure, which otherwise I could not have procured: So that, from Step to Step, I gained a little Knowledge in that particular Part of Natural History I have ventured to bring to Light. Tho' I have continued in *London* almost these 25 Years, yet have I, by corresponding with Friends, settled in, or trading to every Quarter of the World (at the Expence of no small Part of my slender Fortune) procured more Natural Curiosities than I could possibly have done by my own single travelling into any particular Parts. I have now by me, I believe, more original Drawings of Birds from Nature, directly drawn by my own Hand, than any other Person in *England* has of their own performing. What hath been done in other Parts of *Europe* I am a Stranger to; I have about 500 particular and distinct Species of Birds drawn in their natural Colours, and upwards of a hundred Drawings after Nature, in Colours, of other natural Subjects, which, if they out-live me, it is like will be scattered and separated, and may be come by at easy Rates, as Things that have served their Turn. There is few of them but have some hasty incorrect Words in my own Hand on their Bottoms, or wrong Sides, either to note their Names or Natures, from whence brought, or some other Memorandums, by which Notes they will be known. They were done at Times, many Years distant from each other, and therefore are as different as Things drawn by various Hands. There are amongst them a few which are only Copies from other Drawings, which will be discovered from Originals by what is writ on them. My explaining the Chart of my Voyages and Journies has carried me a greater Length than I thought to have gone, but I could not well say less fully to explain them, and I shall avoid saying more, least it be deemed a Sort of Writing my own Life. I shall add here one Note, which may be of Use to the curious Naturalists hereafter, which is, that all those Prints in the second Part, which have Manuscript Numbers at their Bottoms, were actually coloured from my Originals under my own Inspection, and all finished before these Sheets were sent to the Press; since which the Plates are number'd with a Graver, tho' I hope to perform what are to follow with Accuracy equal to what are now finished: I can also assure the Publick of the authentick Colouring of all those of the first Part that have hitherto been sold, which in all Probability will be hereafter found bound together with those of the second Part that have Manuscript Numbers.

I shall now conclude with my humble Acknowledgments of the Favours shewn me by many of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who have been Encouragers of the first Part of this Work; hoping this second Part will find the same Grace and Favour in their Sight.



A

C A T A L O G U E

O F T H E

N A M E S of the B I R D S, &c.

Described in this W O R K ;

In L A T I N and E N G L I S H.

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| 1. A QUILA, caudâ albâ, <i>Americana</i> . | 1. W HITE Tailed Eagle. |
| 2. Vultur elegans. | 2. King of the Vultures. |
| 3. Falco, <i>Americanus</i> , maculatus. | 3. Spotted Hawk or Falcon. |
| 4. Falco, niger, <i>Americanus</i> . | 4. Black Hawk or Falcon. |
| 5. Pfittacus, niger, <i>Madagascarensis</i> . | 5. Black Parrot from Madagascar. |
| 6. Pfittacus, minimus, viridis & ruber, <i>Indicus</i> . | 6. Smallest Green and Red Indian Paroquet. |
| 7. Cuculo affinis, avis Cristata, <i>Touraco</i> , dicta. | 7. Touraco. |
| 8. Ispida, major, <i>Africana</i> . | 8. Great Kingfisher from the River Gambia. |
| 9. Ispida, ex albo & nigro varius, <i>Persica</i> . | 9. Black and White Kingfisher. |
| 10. Ispida, <i>Surinamensis</i> , binis plumis in caudâ longissimis. | 10. Swallow-tail'd Kingfishers. |
| 11. Ispidæ, minores, <i>Indicæ</i> . | 11. Little Indian Kingfishers. |
| 12. Otis <i>Arabica</i> . | 12. Arabian Bustard. |
| 13. Phasianus <i>Brasiliensis</i> . | 13. Quan or Guan. |
| 14. Columba, <i>Indica</i> , alis viridibus. | 14. Green-wing'd Dove. |
| 15. Columba, macroua. | 15. Long-tail'd Dove. |
| 16. Columba, fusca, undulis obscurioribus transversis notata. | 16. Transverse striped or barred Dove. |

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17. Sturnus,

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| 17. Sturnus, <i>Indicus</i> , Bontii.
Sturnus, <i>Indicus</i> , minor. | 17. Minor or Mino. |
| 18. Merula, <i>cærulea</i> , <i>Passer Solitarius</i>
dictus. | 18. Solitary Sparrow. |
| 19. Sturnus, <i>Sinensis</i> , niger. | 19. Chinese Starling or Black Bird. |
| 20. Merula rosea, <i>Aldrovandi</i> . | 20. Rose or Carnation-colour'd Ouzel. |
| 21. Certhia, <i>Surinamensis</i> , <i>cærulea</i> .
Parus, niger, capite fulvo. | 21. Blue Creeper.
Golden-headed Black Tit-mouse. |
| 22. Muscicapa, <i>cærulea</i> , ventre rubro. | 22. Red-belly'd Blue-Bird. |
| 23. Fringillago viridis, capite rubro. | 23. Red-headed Green-Finch. |
| 24. Rubecula, dorso <i>cæruleo</i> . | 24. Blue Red-Breast. |
| 25. Muscicapa viridis, capite nigro.
Muscicapa viridis, capite <i>cæruleo</i> . | 25. Green Black-cap Fly-catcher.
Blue-headed Green Fly-catcher. |
| 26. Certhia, <i>fusca</i> , minor. | 26. Little Brown and White Creeper. |
| 27. Hirundo, <i>riparia</i> , maxima. | 27. Greatest Martin or Swift. |
| 28. Rutililla, gutture <i>cæruleo</i> . | 28. Blue-throat Redstart. |
| 29. Rutililla, dorso cinereo. | 29. Grey Redstart. |
| 30. Ficedula, <i>tertia Aldrov.</i> mas & fœ-
mella. | 30. Cold Finch, <i>Cock and Hen</i> . |
| 31. Oenanthe, <i>fulva</i> ; mas & fœmella. | 31. Red or Ruffet colour'd Wheat-Ear. |
| 32. Avis mellivora, major, rubra, ma-
croura.
Avis mellivora, minor, <i>fulva</i> . | 32. Long-tail'd Red Humming Bird.
Little Brown Humming Bird. |
| 33. Avis mellivora, viridis, macroura. | 33. Long-tail'd Green Humming Bird. |
| 34. Avis mellivora, macroura, capite
nigro. | 34. Long-tail'd Black-cap Humming Bird. |
| 35. Avis mellivora, ventre albo.
Avis mellivora, viridis & <i>cæruleus</i> . | 35. White-Belly'd Humming Bird.
Green and Blue Humming Bird. |
| 36. Avis mellivora, ventre nigro; mas &
fœmella. | 36. Black-belly'd Green Humming Birds.
<i>Cock and Hen</i> . |
| 37. Avis mellivora, minor, cristata. | 37. Crested Humming Bird. |
| 38. Avis mellivora, minor, gutture ru-
bro; mas cum fœmella. | 38. Red-throated Humming Bird, <i>with</i>
<i>its Hen</i> . |
| 39. Garrulus ruber, <i>Surinamensis</i> . | 39. Red Bird from Surinam. |
| 40. Passer, <i>Indicus</i> , <i>fuscus</i> , ventre ex albo
& nigro punctato. | 40. Gowry Bird. |
| 41. Coccythraustes, <i>Sinensis</i> , cinereus, mas. | 41. Padda or Rice Bird, <i>the Cock</i> . |
| 42. Ejusdem fœmella. | 42. - - - - - <i>the Hen</i> . |
| 43. Passer, <i>Sinensis</i> , <i>fulvus</i> ; mas & fœ-
mella. | 43. Chinese Sparrows, <i>Cock and Hen</i> . |
| 44. Linaria, <i>Mexicana</i> , capite flavo. | 44. Yellow-headed Linnet. |
| 45. Grus, <i>Indica</i> , major. | 45. Greater Indian Crane. |
| 46. Tringa, pedibus Fulicæ. | 46. Coot-footed Tringa. |
| 47. Pluvialis, <i>Indicus</i> , pectore nigro. | 47. Black-breasted Indian Plover. |
| | 48. Galli- |

48. *Gallinula Brasiliensis*, JACANA dicta, Alis cornubus donatis. 48. Spur-winged Water Hen.
49. Penguin. 49. Penguin.
50. *Columba Grælandica*, HOLLANDIS dicta. 50. Spotted Greenland Dove.
51. *Cervus, Rangifer, Grælandicus*. 51. Greenland Buck.
52. *Hystrix, Canadensis*. 52. Porcupine *from* Hudson's Bay.
53. *Buteo cinereus*. 53. Ash-colour'd Buzzard.
54. *Lanius fulvus, cristatus*. 54. Crested Red *or* Ruffet Butcher-Bird.
55. *Lanius minimus*. 55. Least Butcher-Bird.
56. *Lanius, caudâ forcipatâ*. 56. Fork'd-tail'd Indian Butcher-bird.
57. *Cuculus fulvus, maculatus*. 57. Great Spotted Cuckow.
58. *Cuculus Indicus, niger*. 58. Black Indian Cuckow.
59. *Cuculus Indicus, fuscus, maculatus*. 59. Brown *and* Spotted Indian Cuckow.
60. *Otus Americanus*. 60. Great Horned Owl.
61. *Aluco albus, diurnus*. 61. Great White Owl.
62. *Ulula, Accipetri affinis*. 62. Little Hawk Owl.
63. *Caprimulgus minor, Americanus*. 63. Whip-Poor-Will *or* Lesser Goat-Sucker.
64. *Pica Brasiliensis*. 64. Toucan *or* Brazilian Pye.
65. *Picus, viridis, capite cinereo*. 65. Grey-headed Green Wood-pecker.
66. *Phasianus, Sinensis, albus e nigro cærulæus; cum fœmella, colore fulvo*. 66. Black *and* White China Pheasant, *the Cock with the Hen*.
67. *Phasianus, alis & caudâ, oculatis*. 67. Peacock Pheasant.
68. *Phasianus, variis coloribus splendidus*. 68. Painted Pheasant.
69. *Fœmellæ precedentium, Nos 67 & 68*. 69. Peacock Pheasant, *the Hen*. *And the Hen of the Painted Pheasant*.
70. *Perdix ruffa, Africana*. 70. Red-legg'd Partridge *from* Barbary.
71. *Urogallus, minor, Americanus*. 71. Brown *and* Spotted Heathcock.
72. Lagopus. 72. White Partridge.
73. *Otis, mas*. 73. Bustard, *the Cock*.
74. *Otis fœmella*. 74. ~~Hen~~ Bustard.
75. *Columba, maculis triquetris notata*. 75. Triangular Spotted Pigeon.
76. *Turtur, Indicus, fuscus*. 76. Brown Indian Dove.
77. *Icterus, Indicus, capite nigro*. 77. Black-headed Indian *Icterus*.
78. *Turdus cinereus minor*. 78. Lesser Mock-Bird.
79. *Muscicapa, Indica, viridis*. 79. Green Indian Fly-catcher.
80. *Ruticilla, minor, Americana*. 80. Small American Redstart.
81. *Certhia, minor, ex albo, nigro & rubro varia*. 81. Little Black, White *and* Red Indian Creeper.
82. *Rubicilla, fusca, major*. 82. Greater Bull-Finch.
83. *Rubicilla, fusca, minima. Parus niger & fulvus*. 83. Little Brown Bull-Finch. Black *and* Yellow Manakin.
84. *Chloris, Indicus*. 84. Indian Green-Finch.

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| 85. <i>Emberiza fusca, Americana.</i> | 85. <i>Schomburgber.</i> |
| 86. <i>Fringilla, Africana, macroura.</i> | 86. Red-breasted Long-tail'd Finch. |
| 87. <i>Porphyrio.</i> | 87. Purple Water Hen. |
| 88. <i>Albatoça, maxima.</i> | 88. <i>Albatross.</i> |
| 89. <i>Petrella, magna, fusca.</i> | 89. Great Black Peteril. |
| 90. <i>Petrella, media, maculata.</i>
<i>Petrella, minor, sine vulgaris.</i> | 90. White and Black Spotted Peteril.
Little Peteril. |
| 91. <i>Mergulus, melanoleucos, rostrò acuto brevi; mas & fœmella.</i> | 91. Small Black and White Divers. |
| 92. <i>Onocratalus.</i> | 92. Pelican. |
| 93. <i>Onocratalus, Americanus.</i> | 93. Pelican of America. |
| 94. <i>Penguines, ex Oceano Australi, pedibus nigris.</i> | 94. Black-footed Penguins. |
| 95. <i>Mergus, major, pectore rubro.</i> | 95. Red-breasted Goosander. |
| 96. <i>Podicipes albus & fuscus.</i>
<i>Podicipes, auritus.</i> | 96. Black and White Dobchick.
Eared Dobchick. |
| 97. <i>Colymbus, caudatus, gutture rubro.</i> | 97. Red-throated Ducker or Loon. |
| 98. <i>Anas, major, albus & fuscus, cum fœmella.</i> | 98. Great Black and White Duck,
Male and Female. |
| 99. <i>Anas, fuscus, maculatus.</i> | 99. Dusky and Spotted Duck. |
| 100. <i>Anas, minor, albus & fuscus.</i> | 100. Little Black and White Duck. |
| 101. <i>Anas, cristatus, elegans.</i> | 101. Summer Duck of Catesby. |
| 102. <i>Querquedula, Sinensis, elegans.</i> | 102. Chinese Teal. |
| 103. <i>Urfulus, Lupo affinis, Americanus.</i> | 103. Quick-hatch or Wolverine. |
| 104. <i>Marmota, Americanus.</i> | 104. <i>Monax or Marmotte of America.</i> |
| 105. <i>Ibidis, Ægyptiacæ, rostrum.</i>
<i>Avis mellivora, minima, cum ovo.</i> | 105. <i>The Bill of the Ægyptian Ibis.</i>
Least Humming Bird. |

F I N I S.

