

GENERAL ZOOLOGY
or
SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

283

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

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MR^S GRIFFITHS.



VOL. IX. Part II. AVES. by J.F. Stephens, F.L.S.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME IX.—PART II.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F. L. S.

BIRDS.

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

The Vignette represents the Shaft-tailed Bunting considerably smaller than nature: it is described in page 426.

Plate 41	to face page	231	Plate 56	to face page	351
42	_____	236	57	_____	356
43	_____	238	58	_____	362
44	_____	240	59	_____	362
45	_____	243	60	_____	364
46	_____	248	61	_____	405
47	_____	250	62	_____	418
48	_____	264	63	_____	420
49	_____	282	64	_____	432
50	_____	310	65	_____	444
51	_____	316	66	_____	447
52	_____	318	67	_____	451
53	_____	338	68	_____	460
54	_____	341	69	_____	467
55	_____	351	70	_____	519

ERRATA.

PART I.

Page	Line	
10,	10,	<i>Geo.</i> read <i>Ger.</i>
11,	9,	<i>dentatius</i> , read <i>dentatim</i> .
55,	16,	<i>Ægyptian</i> , read <i>Egyptian</i> .
63,	7,	<i>Perra</i> , read <i>Persa</i> .
65,	13,	<i>Koltniquas</i> , read <i>Holtniquas</i> .
82,	7 and 8,	it feeds, read they feed.
101,	2,	<i>MADAGASCARENSIS</i> , read <i>MADAGASCARIENSIS</i> .
—,	9,	Ditto Ditto.
118,	10,	Ditto Ditto.
149,	27,	having been taken in, read inhabiting.

PART II.

Page	Line	
266,	2,	<i>MEXICANA</i> , read <i>XANTHOCEPHALA</i> .
305,	7,	<i>Dichotornes</i> , read <i>Dichotoma</i> .
—,	11,	<i>tatta</i> , read <i>totta</i> .
310,	13,	<i>Montague</i> , read <i>Montagu</i> .
—,	15,	<i>Bewick i.</i> , read <i>Bewick i. 136</i> .
313,	14,	<i>ou</i> , read <i>over</i> .
316,	8,	<i>sinereus</i> , read <i>sinensis</i> .
338,	4,	<i>alba</i> , read <i>albo</i> .
355,	8,	<i>fratensis</i> , read <i>pratensis</i> .
356,	15,	<i>luteris</i> , read <i>luteis</i> .
357,	31,	<i>Knightsbridge</i> , read <i>Kingsbridge</i> .
364,	19,	<i>with</i> , read <i>with a</i> .

B I R D S.

ORDER

PASSERES.

CRUCIROSTRA. CROSSBILL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> crassum, forficatum; mandibulæ inversè aduncæ.	<i>Beak</i> thick, and forked; mandibles, when at rest, inversely curved.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, rotundatæ, ad basin rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, rounded, situated at the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> integra.	<i>Tongue</i> intire.

THE singular structure of the beak of the birds belonging to this genus was considered as a mere lusus naturæ by Buffon, calculated to render them much less essential service than any other known kind of beak: but notwithstanding the apparently awkward and useless shape, it has been

found to be most admirably adapted to their particular habits. The two mandibles do not lie straight, but cross each other in a similar manner to a pair of scissors: they are by this means enabled to obtain their food with the greatest facility. They live mostly on the seeds of the cones of the fir; in procuring which, they exhibit a wonderful specimen of instinct, as they fix themselves across the cone, then bring the points of their beak immediately over each other, and insinuate them between the scales, when, forcing them laterally, the scales open; and then again bringing the points in contact, pick out the seed as easily as any other bird would take up hemp seed. The degree of lateral force which they are capable of exerting is very surprising, and they are very fond of exercising it for mere amusement, which, in a tame state, renders them rather mischievous, as we are informed by Dr. Townson, who kept several of these birds in his study, that they used to amuse themselves by coming to his table and taking off pencils, boxes, and the like, tearing them to pieces instantly, by pecking a small hole, and inserting their beaks in the same way they would when procuring food. These birds are able to pick up the smallest seeds, notwithstanding the shape of the beak.



COMMON GROSBEAK.

COMMON CROSSBILL.

(Crucirostra vulgaris.)

C. corpore versicolore, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, oris exterioribus viridi olivaceis, cauda furcata.

Crossbill with a variable red body; quills and tail-feathers brown; beak externally olive-green; tail forked.

Loxia curvirostra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 224.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 843.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 370. 1.

Loxia. *Raii. Syn.* 86. A.—*Briss.* 3. 329. t. 17. f. 3.

Le Bec croisé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 449. 27. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 218.

Crossbill. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 115. 49.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 208. *Edwards.* 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 106. 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 130.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 39.

THE male of this bird varies from a beautiful red to orange colour on the head, neck, breast, back, and rump: the wing-coverts rufous brown: quills and tail dusky: vent nearly white: under tail-coverts dusky spotted: tail forked: legs short: claws strong: female in general of a dull olive-green on those parts that are red in the male: back varied with dusky; wings and tail similar to the male, but not so dark: the mandibles are not always crossed on one side.

This species is a regular inhabitant of Sweden, Germany, and many other parts of Europe, where it breeds; and migrates occasionally in vast flocks into the other parts: it is never known to breed in this country, but sometimes appears in immense numbers, fixing on those spots that abound with

firs, for the sake of the seeds, which are its natural food : it is said to do a deal of mischief to orchards by splitting the apples to get at the seeds ; and it is so intent when feeding on the cones of the firs (which it holds in its claws like a parrot), that a noose may be put over its head, without its attempting to fly away : it is discovered by the twittering noise it makes while feeding.

In North America and Greenland this bird is very common, and is said to build its nest in the highest parts of the firs, making use of the resinous matter that exudes from them for fixing it to the trees ; it breeds in January or February, and the young are ready to fly by March.

Mr. Pennant mentions receiving a large variety out of Shropshire, which had the beak remarkably thick and short, more curved and blunt than usual. It is called the German Parrot by many, from its singular mode of scrambling about its cage, and the beauty of its colours : they are fed by the German bird-catchers with poppy and other small seeds, which they eat with the greatest avidity.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

(Crucirostra leucoptera.)

C. corpore croceo-coccineo, alis nigris fasciis duabus albis, remigibus secundariis apice albis, cauda nigra.

Crossbill with a dull crimson body; wings black, with two white fasciæ; secondary quills white at the tips; tail black.

Loxia leucoptera. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.

Loxia falcirostra. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 371. 2.

White-winged Crossbill. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 108. 2.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 148. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 208.

THE White-winged Crossbill is rather less than a Goldfinch; measuring only five inches and three quarters in length: beak of a dusky horn-colour: nostrils covered with reflected bristles of a pale buff-colour: at the base of the beak, from eye to eye, is a brown streak: head, neck, back, and under parts whitish, the feathers deeply margined with crimson; which gives the birds the appearance of being speckled: wings black with two white bars, one of which passes obliquely backwards, and the other reaches only half way across the wing: secondary quills tipped with white: rump pale crimson: vent dirty white: legs brown: tail black.

Common at Hudson's Bay and New York; and is called by the name of *Asitchou Achashish*, at the former place: has been said to have been shot in England, but most likely was only an accidental variety of the common Crossbill, or one escaped from a cage, as North American birds rarely or even never occur in Europe: it is said to appear

at Hudson's Bay in March, and to build its nest of mud and feathers in May, about half way up a pine tree, laying five white eggs, speckled with yellow: the young fly about the middle of June, and remain till the end of November, when both old and young disappear, and are supposed to retire inward.

LOXIA. GROSBEAK.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> validum, crassum, ^o ad basin rotundatum: mandibula superiore crenata aut integra; inferiore recta, apice obtusa.	<i>Beak</i> strong, thick, and rounded at the base; with the upper mandible crenated or intire; and the lower one straight and obtuse.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, rotundatæ, in basi rostri.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, rounded, and situated at the base of the beak.
<i>Lingua</i> integra.	<i>Tongue</i> intire.

THE birds of this genus have a strong and thick beak, by means of which they are enabled to break the hardest stones of fruit with the greatest facility: they are generally a shy and solitary race, chiefly residing at a distance from the abodes of man: very few of them have much beauty in their songs. Their feet have three toes before and one behind; and their food generally consists of fruits and seeds: we have but five species of the genus indigenous.

HAWFINCH GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Coccothraustes.)

L. cinereo-castanea, linea alarum alba, remigibus mediis apice rhombeis, rectricibus latere baseos nigris.

Grosbeak of a cinereous chesnut-colour, with a white line on the wings; middle quill-feathers rhomboid at the tip; lateral tail-feathers at the base black.

Loxia Coccothraustes. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 222.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 594. 122.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.—*Briss.* 3. 219. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 4.

Le Gros-bec. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 444. 27. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 99. male.—100. female.

Grosbeak. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 113.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 354. C. Edwards, 188.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 103. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 148.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 133.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 43.

WEIGHT about two ounces: beak nearly an inch long, and one half thick at the base, very strong, and pinkish when alive, but fades after death to a pale horn-colour: irides grey: crown and cheeks bay-coloured: between the beak and eye, and round the nostrils, black: chin and throat the same: hind part of the neck ash-coloured: back and scapulars chesnut-brown: rump and upper tail-coverts light brown, inclining to ash-colour: breast light brown, tinged with blossom-colour: quills dusky black; the points from the fourth to the fifteenth or sixteenth truncated, and some of them bent down, which gives the bird a curious appearance: primary quills have each of them a spot of white about the middle of the inner web:



HAWFINCH GROSBEAK.

some of the secondaries brownish : tail black ; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers half white from the points : coverts very long, reaching nearly the whole length of the tail : legs pale brown : female is said to want the black spot on the chin ; but that is not to be depended on, as both sexes have been found with that mark ; however, the female is generally duldest in colour. According to Dr. Latham, this species varies very much : he says, that the top of the head in some is whitish, surrounded with rufous, in others wholly black : that the band on the wings in some is almost white, in others grey, and sometimes wholly wanting, and that specimens have been seen entirely black.

This bird is common in Italy, Germany, Sweden, and the southern parts of Russia : it is likewise found in France and England, but does not breed in the latter place : it is said to build its nest about twelve feet from the ground : it is composed of small dry fibres, intermixed with liverwort, and lined with finer materials : the eggs are of a blueish green, spotted with olive-brown, with a few irregular black markings.

From the great strength of the beak of this bird, it is enabled to crack the stones of haws, and other fruits, with the same facility that smaller birds do hemp seed : it usually appears in this country in the autumn, and continues with us till April, but is very scarce, as rarely more than four or five are seen together : it is said to sing very pleasantly in low plaintive notes, even in the win-

ter, when the weather has been warm. It is sometimes called Cherry-finch, from its feeding on that fruit.

PINE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia Enucleator*.)

L. sordide roseo fusco griseoque varia, linea alarum duplici alba, reatricibus totis nigricantibus.

Dull rosy Grosbeak, varied with brown and grey, with a double white line on the wings; tail-feathers entirely black.

Loxia Enucleator. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 299. 3. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 223.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 845.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 5.

Coccothraustes canadensis.—*Bris.* 3. 250. 15. *t.* 12. *f.* 3.

Le Dur-bec, ou Gros-bec de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 457.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 135. 1.

Greatest Bulfinch. *Edwards.* 123. male. 124. female.

Pine Grosbeak. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 114. 49. 2.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 209.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 68.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 7. 111. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 148.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 17.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 135.

THE Pine Grosbeak is rather longer than the Hawfinch; being almost nine inches in length: beak very stout at the base, hooked at the tip, and dusky: head, neck, breast, and rump, rose-coloured crimson; back, and lesser wing-coverts, black; each feather edged with reddish brown; greater wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: quills black, with pale edges; secondaries the same, but edged with white: belly and vent straw-coloured: tail similar in markings to the quills, and somewhat



PINE GROSBEAK.

forked : legs brown : female brown, tinged with green ; in some yellowish : young bird plain dull blue.

This bird is only found in the northern parts of this kingdom, inhabiting the pine forests of Scotland, feeding on the seeds of those trees like the common Crossbill. It is supposed to breed there, as Mr. Pennant observed them flying about in the beginning of August, near Invercauld, in Aberdeenshire. Is also found in the pine forests of Siberia, Lapland, and the northern parts of Russia ; in the autumn is very common about St. Petersburg, where it is taken for the use of the table. In Hudson's Bay this bird is observed to feed on the buds of the willow, and to frequent the groves of firs and junipers, making its nest about May with sticks, lined with feathers, at a little distance from the ground, laying four white eggs ; the young are hatched the beginning of June : it is called *Wuscunithow* at the latter place.

GRENADIER GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Orix.)

L. sanguinea, facie pectoreque atris, alis rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Blood-coloured Grosbeak, with the face and breast black; wings and tail-feathers blackish.

Loxia Orix. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 863.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 376. 17.—*Lin. Mant.* 527.

Emberiza Orix. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 7.

Cardinalis Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Bris.* 3. 114. 21. t. 6. f. 3.

Cardinal du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 496.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. f. 2. male. 134. f. 1. female.

Le rouge noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 46.

Gros-bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 309. f. 2.

Grenadier Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 178.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 120. 16.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*

SIZE of the Madagascar Grosbeak: forehead, sides of the head, chin, breast and belly black: wings brown, with pale edges: rest of the body of a most beautiful red: lower part of the thighs brown: legs pale. This bird varies very much, and is sometimes found with the tail of the same colour as the wings, and the knees without the brown mark: the black mark on the chin is often wanting, and the tail-coverts are occasionally so long, that the tail itself is quite hid.

This species is gregarious, and builds its nest in large societies, among the reeds, near the rivers and ponds in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena: the appearance of these birds among the reeds is said to have a most beau-



GRENADIER GROSBK.

tiful effect, from the brilliancy of their colours : they are said to devour the blossoms of the wheat, and afterwards the corn.

MEXICAN GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia mexicana*.)

L. rubra, alis caudaque nigris, tinctura rufescente.

Red Grosbeak with the wings and tail black, with a red tinge.

Loxia mexicana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 848.—*Briss.* 3. 256. 18.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 18.

Mexican Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 121. 17.

RATHER larger than the Hawfinch : length about seven inches : prevailing colour of the plumage blood-red : quills and tail blackish ; the coverts of the latter with a red tinge : wings reaching to the middle of the tail. Found at Mexico.

BLACK-CRESTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia coronata.)

L. cristata, *supra coccinea subtus cyanea*, *macula colli inferioris cristaque nigris*.

Crested Grosbeak, above crimson, beneath blue, with a spot on the lower part of the neck, and crest black.

Loxia coronata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 71.

Pyrrhula Americana cristata. *Briss.* 3. 327. 10.

La Huppe noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 397.

Black-crested Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 150. 67.

THIS bird is larger than the Bullfinch: length almost six inches: beak half an inch long, and white: head with a black crest: upper parts of the body, including the wings and tail, rich scarlet: under parts blue: neck with a black spot on the middle of the fore-part. Inhabits America.



BLACK-HEADED GROSBK.

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia erythromelas.)

L. rubra, remigibus rectricibusque obscurioribus, capite atro.

Red Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers more obscure, and head black.

*Loxia erythromelas. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 859.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 391. 70.*Black-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 150. 66. t. 43.*

NINE inches in length: beak black at the tip, and white at the base; with a notch on the edge of the under mandible, corresponding to a process on the upper one: head and throat black: prevailing colour of the plumage dull crimson, inclining to pink on the under parts: quills dusky red: tail the same, and rounded, with the feathers pointed at the tips: legs brown. The female with the head and throat black: upper parts of the body greenish orange, with a few patches of red: sides of the neck deep orange-red: lower parts orange-yellow: quills olive-green; some of them rufous on the outer edges.

Inhabits Cayenne.

MADAGASCAR GROSBEEK.

(Loxia madagascariensis.)

L. rubra, dorso nigricante-maculato, rostro albo.

Red Grosbeak with the back spotted with blackish, and beak white.

Loxia madagascariensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 847.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 376. 16.*Cardinalis madagascariensis*. *Briss.* 3. 112. 20. t. 6. f. 2.Le Foudis. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 495.Moineau de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 134. f. 2.Madagascar Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 119. 15.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 150.

THIS beautiful species is the size of a House Sparrow: length above five inches: beak white: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, bright crimson: quills and tail brown, margined with olive-green: legs grey-brown: young bird olive. Is known at Madagascar by the name of *Foudi lahé menæ*, and in India, by that of the *Common Totty*.

CAUCASIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia rubicilla.)

L. coccinea albo maculata, abdomine crissoque roseis, tectricibus alarum majoribus fuscis, cauda nigra.

Crimson Grosbeak, spotted with white; abdomen and vent rosy; greater wing-coverts brown; tail black.

Loxia rubicilla. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 372. 6.

Caucasian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 2. 112. 6.

THE upper mandible of the beak of this bird is brown, the under whitish: eyes brown: upper part of the head and body, the fore-part of the neck and breast, deep crimson, varied with triangular white spots: greater wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with rose-colour: belly and vent of the latter colour, undulated with whitish: thighs hoary: under tail-coverts rosy brown: tail glossy black, three inches and a half in length, the outer feathers with whitish margins, the rest rose-coloured: legs and claws black: female not quite so bright.

Found about the gravelly hollows, in the coldest parts of the Caucasian mountains, flying in large flocks, and living on the berries of the sea buckthorn: it has a note similar to the Bullfinch.

SIBERIAN GROSBÉAK.

(Loxia sibirica.)

L. coccinea fusco maculata, subtus pallide coccinea, capistro purpureo, alis albo nigroque fasciatis, rectricibus nigris, extima alba.

Scarlet Grosbeak with brown spots, beneath paler; capistrum purple; wings banded with black and white; tail-feathers black; the outer ones white.

Loxia sibirica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 23.—*Pall. It.* 2. 711. 24.

Siberian Grosbéak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 124. 21.

FEATHERS round the base of the beak deep purple: head and back in some vermillion, in others rose-colour, marked with brown; the feathers of the former have the tips of a fine polished white, in certain positions of light appearing most vivid: base of the wings and coverts white, the latter with black tips, forming a double oblique bar on the wings: quills margined with white: under parts pale rose-colour: tail longer than the body; the outer feathers white; the others black, with pale margins: female and young birds of the colour of the linnet, with a red tinge on the belly and rump.

Inhabits the bushy shrubs about the rivers and torrents of the southern mountains of Siberia: is fond of the seeds of the mug-wort, and in winter unites in small flocks, and keeps among the shrubs in the warmest situation, and is very restless: it is a most elegant bird.

INDIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia boetonensis.)

L. cristata rubra, rostri basi tectricibusque alarum obscurioribus, rostro pedibusque flavis.

Crested red Grosbeak, with the base of the beak and wing-coverts more obscure; beak and feet yellow.

Loxia boetonensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 376. 15.

Loxia Indica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 847.

Coccothraustes Indica. *Briss.* 3. 252. 16.

Indian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 119. 14.

INHABITS India: length eight inches: beak yellow, one inch in length: head crested: the whole bird fine red, except the beak and wing-coverts, which are dull red: legs yellow: toes long: claws sharp and bent.

CARDINAL GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Cardinalis.)

L. cristata rubra, capistro nigro, rostro pedibusque sanguineis.

Red-crested Grosbeak with the capistrum black, beak and feet red.

Loxia Cardinalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 5.—*Amœn. Acad.*4. 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 847.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 375. 14.Coccothraustes virginiana. *Briss.* 3. 255. 17.Gros-bec de Virginie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 458. 28.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 37.Red Grosbeak. *Albin.* 1. 57. male. 3. 61. female.Cardinal Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 210.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 118. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 150.

LENGTH eight inches : beak pale red, and stout : irides hazel : head crested : round the beak and on the throat black : rest of the plumage fine red ; but not so bright on the quills and tail : legs pale red : female almost entirely of a reddish brown.

This species is very tame, and has a very fine song, much resembling that of the nightingale ; during the spring and summer it sits on the tops of the highest trees, singing very loud : it is often kept in cages, and generally sings throughout the year. It is fond of maize and buckwheat, and is said to collect great quantities together, which it covers with leaves and twigs, leaving only a small hole for an entrance ; it is also stated to be fond of bees. It is met with in several parts of North America, appearing in New York, and the Jerseys, about the beginning of April, frequenting the



CARDINAL GROSBKAK.

Magniola swamps during summer, and departing in the autumn towards Carolina.

PURPLE GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia violacea*.)

L. violacea, superciliis gula crissoque rubris.

Violet Grosbeak, with a streak above the eyes; the throat and vent red.

Loxia violacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 864.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 375. 13.

Pyrrhula bahamensis violacea. *Briss.* 3. 326. 9.

Le Bouvreuil à gorge et sourcils rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 396.

Purple Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 218.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 117. 12.

THE Purple Grosbeak inhabits the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, and the warmer parts of America, and is about the size of a Sparrow: length five inches and three quarters: beak black: irides red: chin, vent, and a streak over the eye, red: rest of the plumage violet-black: legs dusky-grey: the red of the female is not quite so bright, and she is brown in those parts where the male is black.

BLUE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cærulea.)

L. cærulea, alis fuscis, fascia baseos purpurea.

Blue Grosbeak with brown wings, having a purple fascia at the base.

Loxia cærulea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 41.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 863.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 11.*Pyrrhula carolinensis cærulea.* *Briss.* 3. 323. 7.Le Bec rond, ou Bouvreuil bleu d'Amerique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 392.Blue Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 217.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 116. 11.*β. remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

With the quills and tail-feathers black.

Loxia cyanea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 32.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 12.*Coccothraustes angolensis cyanea.* *Briss. App.* 88.Blue Grosbeak from Angola. *Edwards.* 125.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 117. 11. B.

THIS variable bird is in length six inches : beak stout, brown, and half an inch in length ; surrounded at the base with black feathers, which reach on each side as far as the eye : quills and tail brown, with a mixture of green : wing-coverts with a red band : all the rest of the plumage blue : legs dusky : is sometimes found entirely blue, except a black spot between the beak and eye.

Edwards mentions a variety which has a lead-coloured beak : irides dark hazel : prevailing colour of a fine deep blue, except the quills and tail, which are black : legs black : said to have



BLUE GROSBEAK.

been brought from Angola, but was most probably procured from some of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil: by the Portuguese it is called *Azulani*.

BLUE-SHOULDERED GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia virens*.)

L. virens, *humeris cæruleis*.

Green Grosbeak, with the shoulders blue.

Loxia virens. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 74.

Blue-shouldered Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 70.

WING-COVERTS and shoulders blue: quills and tail black; with greenish margins: rest of the bird green. Inhabits Surinam.

GREY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia grisea.)

L. cæruleo-grisea, facie colloque inferiore albis.

Blueish-grey Grosbeak, with the face and lower part of the neck white.

Loxia grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 38.*Le Grisalbin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 467.*Gros-bec de Virginie.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. f. 1.*Grey Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 134. 35.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 219.

THIS bird inhabits Virginia, and is about the size of the Blue Titmouse, with the beak dark brown: neck, and front of the head, white: the rest of the body blue-grey: legs reddish, and claws brown. It is in length four inches.

WHITE-THROATED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia grossa.)

L. cano-cærulescens, jugulo rectricibusque atris, gula alba, rostra rubro.

Hoary-blue Grosbeak, with the jugulum and tail-feathers dark coloured; throat white; beak red.

Loxia grossa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 44.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 864.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 374. 10.

Coccothraustes americanus cærulea. *Briss. App.* 89. t. 5. f. 1.
—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 456.

Gros-bec bleu d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 154. female.

White-throated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Sup.* 3. 115. 10.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: beak very stout, and red; with a process on each side of the upper mandible, about the middle of the edge: prevailing colour of the plumage deep blue: from the beak to the lower part of the neck, a broad black stripe; in the middle of which, on the chin and throat, is a large patch of white: legs dusky-blue: female with less white on the chin, and not surrounded with black, as in the male. Supposed to inhabit Surinam.

WAX-BILL GROSBEAK.

(Loxia astrilda.)

L. grisea fusco-undulata, rostro, orbitisque coccineis.

Grey Grosbeak with brown undulations, the beak and orbits crimson.

Loxia astrilda. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 852.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 75.*Senegalus striatus.* *Briss.* 3. 210. 64. t. 10. f. 5.*Le Senegali rayé.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 101. 2. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 157. f. 2.*Wax-bill Grosbeak.* *Edwards.* 179. 354.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 152. 71. A. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 198. 18.*β. subtus albida, uropygio crissoque coccineis.*

Beneath whitish, with the rump and vent crimson.

Le Serevan. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 103.*Moineau du Senegal.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 230. f. 3.*Red-rumped Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 153.—*Brown. Ill.* t. 29.*γ. subtus uropygioque incarnata.*

Beneath and with the rump rose-coloured.

Le petit moineau du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 104.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 230. f. 2.*White-rumped Grosbeak.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 153. 71. B.

THIS is one of the most variable birds of the genus: it is four inches in length: beak gibbous at the base, and the colour of red sealing-wax: in colour this bird varies exceedingly; it is often found with a streak of red passing through the eye; and with the middle of the breast and belly the same colour: the upper parts of the body brown, the under reddish grey, crossed with transverse blackish lines on every part: legs, quills, and tail, brown;

the latter wedge-shaped, and crossed with lines of darker brown : some birds have the vent and under tail-coverts black ; and the tail plain brown.

The second variety has the head and back part of the neck cinereous : back, and wing-coverts, brown : greater quills and tail dusky : upper tail-coverts, and band on the vent, crimson : breast and belly dirty white : this is also subject to variety, as it is sometimes found with the sides of the rump and wing-coverts spotted with white, and with a yellow tinge all over the body : others again have the under parts pale yellow, and the beak and rump without any red.

The last distinct variety has a crimson streak through the eyes, in the manner of the first : with the throat, and sides of the neck, blueish-white : the rest of the under parts of the body and rump rose-coloured white : the top of the head, neck, and back, pale blue, lightest on the head : wings brown : tail blackish : legs red.

We are informed by Mr. Barrow that this bird is so abundant where it is found, that sixty-three have been shot with a small fowling-piece : it inhabits Africa from Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope ; it is also found in India, and, according to Linnæus, in Surinam.

RED-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia sanguinirostris.)

L. grisea subtitus albida, rostro pedibusque sanguineis, gula nigra.
 Grey Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the beak and feet blood red, and throat black.

Loxia sanguinirostris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 20.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 392. 73.

Emberiza Quelea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 31.

Passer senegalensis erythrorynchos. *Briss.* 3. 110. 19. *t.* 6. *f.* 1.
Passer erythrorynchos Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 3. 108. 18. *t.* 5. *f.* 4. female.

Le moineau à bec rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 485.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 183. *f.* 2.

Brasilian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 271. *f.* 2.

Black-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 192. 28.

Red-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 151. 69.

β. rufō-rubra, supra fusco nigricanteque variegata, fucie gulaque nigra.

Rufous-red, above variegated with fuscous and dusky, face and throat black.

Moineau du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 484.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 223. *f.* 1.

Black-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 193. 28. A.

THIS is the size of *Fringilla Spinus*: beak thick, and of a deep blood red: forehead above the eye, and round to the chin, black: rest of the head, neck, back, and wings, grey brown: breast, belly, and bend of the wing, yellowish white: quills and tail brown: legs pale red: middle of the feathers sometimes blackish.

This species varies very much, so much so as to have been put into different genera, being sometimes found with the forehead, throat, and cheeks, black: the rest of the head and upper parts rufous grey: the middle of the feathers on the back and upper parts dusky: the under parts pale rufous, inclining to white on the breast and belly: quills and tail blackish, with ash-coloured margins: legs as above: female said to want the black about the head.

The Moineau du Senegal of Buffon appears to be another variety of this species: it has the head, neck, and under parts red, inclining to rufous: upper parts brown and dusky mixed: the forehead between the beak and eye, and round the throat, black: legs brown: beak fine red.

This species is found over great part of Asia and Africa.

BENGAL GROSBEAK.

(Loxia bengalensis.)

L. grisea, pileo flavo, temporibus albidis, abdomine albido fusco maculato.

Grey Grosbeak, with the top of the head yellow, temples white; abdomen whitish, with brownish spots.

Loxia bengalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 32.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 36. *Briss.* 3. 95. 11.

L'Orchef. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 466.

Gros-bec des Indes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. f. 2.

Yellow-headed Indian Sparrow. *Edwards.* 189.

Bengal Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 133. 33.

LARGER than the House Sparrow: length five inches and a half: beak flesh-coloured: irides whitish: top of the head bright yellow: sides of the head, and under parts, rufous white: upper parts of the body brown, with pale edges: across the breast a brown band, uniting to the same colour on the upper parts of the body: legs pale yellow: claws grey: female similar in colour, but not so bright.

This bird is very common in Hindostan: it is very docile, and faithful, never voluntarily deserting the place where its young are hatched, but not averse, like most birds, to the society of mankind; it is easily taught to perch on the hand of its master. It generally builds its nest on the highest tree it can find, and prefers that which happens to overhang a well or rivulet: it is made of grass, and wove like cloth into the shape of a

large bottle, and suspended firmly on the branches, in such a manner as to rock with the wind; the entrance is below, to secure it from birds of prey. The nest usually consists of two or three chambers; and it is popularly believed that the bird lights them with fire-flies, which it is said to catch alive at night, and confine with moist clay, or cow-dung: that such flies are often found in its nest, where pieces of cow-dung are also stuck, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little service to the bird, it seems probable that it only feeds on them.

CINEREOUS GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cana*.)

L. cana, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, pedibus rubris.

Hoary Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers brown; feet red.

Loxia cana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 35.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 77.

Fringilla cinerea indica. *Briss. Sup.* 83.

La Linotte gris de fer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 82.

Grey Finch. *Edwards.* 179. f. 1.

Cinereous Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 73.

ABOUT the size of a Linnet: beak pale cinereous; the base of the under mandible white: eyes blackish: temples pale: upper parts of the plumage dark ash-colour, which, as it approaches the rump, gets paler: greater quills white at the base, and

blackish at the ends: under parts pale blueish-ash: tail blackish, edged with pale ash: legs dull flesh-colour: inhabits Asia.

CRESTED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cristata*.)

L. albicans, fronte cristata, uropygio pedibusque rubris, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.

Whitish Grosbeak with the forehead crested, rump and feet red, and two middle tail-feathers very long.

Loxia cristata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 849.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 24.

Crested Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 125. 23.

SAID to inhabit Ethiopia; and to be very large: prevailing colour whitish: the forehead crested, and, with the breast and rump, red: tail cinereous; two middle feathers twice as long as the rest: legs red: in the female the crest and breast are white.

ASIATIC GROSBEEK.

(Loxia asiatica.)

L. cinereo-rubescens subtus cinerea, abdomine pallide rubro, capite tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus caudaque apice nigris.

Reddish ash-coloured Grosbeak, beneath plain ash; abdomen pale red; head, greater wing-coverts, quills, and tip of the tail, black.

Loxia asiatica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 83.

Asiatic Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155. 96.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 153. 76. A.

IN length about seven inches: beak stout, slightly bent, and yellowish, with the point dusky: irides red: head black: upper part of the neck, body, and lesser wing-coverts, blueish ash-colour; beneath the same, but paler; with an orange tinge beneath the wings: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black: quills, and two middle tail-feathers, with white tips: legs red. Is said to vary in having the upper parts of the body reddish ash: belly pale red; and the quills, greater coverts, and tail, with black tips: called *Lap-tzoy* in China, of which place it is a native.

WHITE-TAILED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia leucoura.)

L. cinerea, dorso luteo, pectore abdomineque flavescentibus, cauda alba, rectricibus duabus extimis nigris.

Cinereous Grosbeak with the back yellow, breast and abdomen yellowish; tail white, and the two outward tail-feathers black.

Loxia leucoura. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 852.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 76.

White-tailed Wax-bill Finch. *Brown, Ill. t.* 29.

White-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 72.

IN length three inches: beak of a beautiful red, similar in colour to sealing-wax: head cinereous: back fine yellow: breast and belly pale yellow: wing-coverts ash-coloured: tail white, the two outer feathers black: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Brasil.

MALABAR GROSBEEK.

(Loxia malabarica.)

L. cinerea, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, gula crissoque albis.

Cinereous Grosbeak, with the quills and tail-feathers black; throat and vent white.

Loxia malabarica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 53.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 81.

Malabar Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 154. 74.

THIS bird is of the size and shape of a Titmouse: the beak is black: throat white: body cinereous: vent whitish: quills and tail black: found in the East Indies and Malabar.

PARADISE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia erythrocephala.)

L. cinerascens, capite purpurascente, pectore albo maculato.

Ash-coloured Grosbeak with the head purplish, and breast spotted with white.

*Loxia erythrocephala. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 301. 10.—Gmel. Syst.**Nat. 1. 849.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 377. 20.**Cardinalis angolensis. Briss. App. 70. 69.*Sparrow of Paradise. *Edwards. 180.*Paradise Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 122. 19.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 156.*

ABOUT six inches in length : beak flesh-colour : head and chin red : hind part of the neck, back, rump, and wing-coverts, blueish-ash : under parts white, marked with black waved spots on the sides : wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing : quills and tail deep ash, with grey tips ; the upper coverts of the latter margined with grey : legs flesh-colour. Found at Angola ; has been bred in an aviary, but the young ones died, as they were forsaken by the mother, in consequence of being too much disturbed : the male has a very low note, and frequently sings.

CRESTED DOMINICAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia cucullata.)

L. cinerea, capite cristato gulaque coccineis, pectore abdomineque albis, cauda longiore, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus.

Greyish Grosbeak with the head crested, and with the throat crimson; breast and abdomen white; tail long, the lateral feathers blackish.

Loxia cucullata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 378. 22.

Le Cardinal dominiquain huppé de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 501.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 103.

Crested Dominical Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 123. 20. A.

INHABITS Brasil: head with a long pointed crest, and with the fore-part of the neck red: back and wings cinereous: under parts white: tail rather long, with the two middle feathers cinereous, the rest dusky.



CRESTED DOMINICAN GROSBEAK.

FRONTAL GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Frontalis.)

L. cinereo-grisea subtus alba, vertice et cervice rufescentibus.

Grey ash-coloured Grosbeak, beneath white; crown of the head and upper part of the neck reddish.

*Loxia frontalis. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 4.—Daud. Orn. 2. 445.*Frontal Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 12.*

DESCRIBED by Monsieur Daudin: beak pale grey: on the forehead and at the base of the beak are a few black feathers with white tips: crown of the head and upper part of the neck pale rufous: throat and under parts of the body white: upper parts cinereous grey: legs and claws pale grey: inhabits Senegal.

YELLOW-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia mexicana.)

L. grisea, fronte gula uropygio superciliisque luteis.

Grey Grosbeak, with the forehead, throat, rump, and line over the eyes yellow.

*Loxia mexicana. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 304. 26.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 854.—Briss. 3. 97. 12.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 385. 50.**La Linotte à tête jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 83.**Yellow-headed Grosbeak. Edwards. Birds. 44.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 140. 46.*

INHABITS Mexico : length near six inches : beak pale flesh-colour : irides hazel : front of the head, cheeks, and throat yellow ; with a brown band passing behind the eyes towards the back : upper parts of the body dull brown, with black spots ; lower parts pale brown, with dull brown spots : quills and tail blackish : legs dull brown.

PRASINE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia/prasina.)

*L. subtus cano-flavicans, uropygio rubro, pedibus flavis.**Mas. supra viridi-olivacea.**Fœm. supra fusco-olivacea, uropygio obsolete rubro.*

Grosbeak beneath whitish yellow, with the rump red, and feet yellow.

Male above olive-green.*Female* above brown-olive, with the rump obsoletely red.*Loxia prasina.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 91.*Prasine Grosbeak.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 195. 8.

INHABITS the corn fields in the island of Java : male olive-green above, and yellowish grey beneath, with a few red spots on the belly, rump wholly red : tail rounded, black ; the two middle feathers red above, the others red on the outer margin alone : legs yellow : female olive-brown above, and yellow grey beneath : rump dull red : quills cinereous, eight of the secondaries whitish on the anterior margins and tips : tail-feathers black with white tips : beak in both sexes black.

PARROT-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia psittacea.)

L. olivaceo-fusca, capite colloque flavis, mandibula superiore adunca, inferiore subtruncata.

Olive-brown Grosbeak, with the head and neck yellow; the upper mandible bent downwards, and the under one slightly truncate.

Loxia psittacea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 844.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 371; 3.

Parrot-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 108. 3. t. 42.

THE beak of this bird is very like that of a Parrot, the under mandible being much shorter than the upper, pale, but dusky at the tip; head and part of the neck in the male yellow: the rest of the plumage greenish olive-brown, paler beneath: edges of the quills and tail yellowish: legs pale brown: female similar to the male, except the head, which only differs in colour from the other parts of the body in having the sides spotted with yellowish grey: tail in both sexes even at the end. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

CANADA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia canadensis.)

L. viridi-olivacea, subtus flavo-olivacea, capistro nigro.

Green-olive Grosbeak, beneath yellow olive, with the capistrum black.

Loxia canadensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 29.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 29.*Coccothraustes cayanaensis.* *Briss.* 3. 229. 4. t. 11. f. 3.Le Flavert, Gros-bec de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 462.
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 152. f. 2.Canada Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 220.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 127. 27.

SIZE of *Fringilla domestica*: length near seven inches: edges of the beak slightly margined in the middle, and ash-coloured: upper parts of the body olive-green: under parts the same, but paler and inclining to yellow: capistrum and chin black: legs grey: is sometimes found of a blue-grey colour above, instead of olive-green, and pale grey beneath: female cinereous brown: found at Cayenne, and supposed by Linnæus to be a native of Canada.

BROWN-CHEEKED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia canora.)

L. virescens subtus cinerea, genis fuscis flavo circumdati.

Greenish Grosbeak, beneath ash-coloured, with the cheeks brown, surrounded with yellow.

Loxia canora. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 84.Brown-cheeked Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 56. t. 24.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155. 77.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS bird has a very pleasant and agreeable soft note: it is called *Tomtelio* in Mexico; and is the size of a Titmouse, with the beak stout, thick, and dusky: cheeks brown, margined with a broad yellow band extending from beyond the ears to the throat: breast and abdomen cinereous: legs whitish: the rest of the plumage pale dirty green.

YELLOW-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia fl^a/riventris.)

L. viridi-olivacea, dorso fusco maculato, subtus supercilisque luteis.

Green-olive Grosbeak, with the back spotted with fuscous, beneath and line over the eyes yellow.

Loxia flaviventris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 856.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 384. 46.

Coccothraustes lutea Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. 3. 227. 3. t. 11. f. 2.

Yellow-bellied Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 138. 42.*

FIVE inches in length: beak pale coloured: on each side of the head passing over the eye is a stripe of yellow: head, hind part of the neck, and back olive-green, sprinkled with brown: quills and tail brown, with olive-green edges: under parts of the body plain yellow: rump olive-green: tail slightly forked: legs grey: female not quite so brilliant in colour. This bird varies in having the crown of the head, upper parts of the body, and breast bright olive-green: hind part of the neck ash-colour, which colour passes forward and ends in a point on the chin: belly and vent yellow: quills black, edged with yellow: rump pale olive-green: tail forked, dusky green, shafts of the feathers black, edges yellow: inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

AFRICAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia africana.)

L. viridi-fusco griseoque variegata, subtus alba, tectricibus alarum rufis, rectrice extima macula alba.

Green-brown Grosbeak, variegated with grey, beneath white, with the wing-coverts rufous, and the outer tail-feathers with a white spot.

Loxia africana. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 384. 43.

Le Verdier sans Vert. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 186.

African Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 137. 40.

NEAR six inches and a half in length: upper parts of the body olive-brown and grey, mixed; upper wing-coverts rufous: greater quills edged with rufous white; secondaries with pale rufous: under parts of the body white, varied on the breast with brown: tail olive-brown; the outer feathers edged with rufous white, and the most exterior one with a white spot near the tip. This bird has a very great affinity to the common Greenfinch, but is very different in colour: it comes from the Cape of Good Hope.

ST. DOMINGO GROSBEEK.

(Loxia dominicensis.)

L. viridi-fusca, subtus rufa fusco maculata, regione oculorum crissoque albis.

Green-brown Grosbeak, beneath rufous spotted with brown; space round the eyes and vent white.

Loxia dominicensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 42.

Le Verderin de St. Domingue. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 185.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 341. f. 2.

St. Domingo Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 137. 39.

THIS bird is a native of St. Domingo, and is near six inches in length: beak reddish: region of the eyes white: plumage above green-brown; the feathers with pale edges: beneath dull rufous spotted with brown: hinder parts of the abdomen and vent white: quills black: tail and legs dusky brown.

YELLOW-FRONTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia butyracea.)

L. virescens, fronte supercillis pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda apice alba.

Greenish Grosbeak, with the forehead, a line over the eyes, and abdomen yellow; tail white at the tip.

Loxia butyracea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 28.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1: 383. 41.

Le Verd brunet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 182.

Verdier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 341. f. 1.

Yellow-fronted Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 136. 38.

THE length of the Yellow-fronted Grosbeak is about five inches: beak palish: forehead and temples yellow; which colour joins a streak above the eyes: prevailing colour above green spotted with brown: beneath entirely yellow: tail blackish, slightly forked, and tipped with white: legs black: female with a whitish vent; all the quills but the outer one dusky, with yellow margins, and pale at the tip: lesser wing-coverts black, with green margins, and the greater ones the same colour, edged with pale brown: native of the Cape of Good Hope.

PENSILE GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia pensilis*.)

L. viridis subtus grisea, crisso rufō, capite colloque inferiore flavis, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Green Grosbeak, beneath grey, vent rufous, with the head and lower part of the neck yellow; quills and tail-feathers black.

Loxia pensilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 34.

Le Nelicourvi de Madagascar. *Son. Voy. Ind.* 2. 200. 22.

Pensile Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 131. 32.

THIS bird is described by Sonnerat as a native of Madagascar: it is above five inches in length: beak black: irides, head, throat, and fore-part of the neck yellow: from the nostrils to the back part of the head, passing through the eyes, is a dull green stripe, which gets broader after reaching the eyes: hinder part of the head and neck, back, wing-coverts, and rump yellow: quills black with green edges: vent red: belly grey: legs and tail black.

The nest of this bird is composed of straw and reeds, and is of the shape of a bag with the opening beneath: it is not made fresh every year, but the new one is fastened to the end of the old one, till at last five or six are found attached together; there are often as many as four or five hundred of these nests found on a single tree, these birds being very fond of society; the true nest is on one side within: the bird is said to produce only three young at a time.

DOMINICAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia dominicana.)

L. nigra, capite gulaque coccineis, pectore abdomine remigibusque margine albis.

Black Grosbeak, with the head and throat crimson; breast, abdomen, and quills margined with white.

Loxia dominicana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 8.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 848.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 21.

Dominican Cardinal. *Edwards.* 127.

Dominican Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 123. 20.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 151.

β. capite anteriore guttureque rubris, reatricibus nigris cinereo marginatis; extima margine exteriore alba.

With the anterior part of the head and the throat red, tail-feathers black, margined with cinereous, the outer one with the exterior margin white.

Cardinalis dominicanus. *Briss.* 3. 116. 22. t. 6. f. 4.

Cardinal dominiquain. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 500.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 55. 2.

Pope Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 211.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 124. 20. *β.*

THIS bird appears to vary very much: it is the size of a Lark: beak stout: the upper mandible brown, the under pale flesh-colour: eyes blueish: head, throat, and fore-part of the neck bright red: hind part of the neck blackish, with a mixture of white; sides of the latter whitish: back, rump, wing, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars grey, spotted with black: breast, belly, thighs, and vent whitish: quills black, edged with white: tail black: legs cinereous.

The Pope Grosbeak of the Arctic Zoology is apparently a variety of this bird; it is of the same size, but differs in markings from the above: the head as far as the crown, the cheeks, and throat are of a fine red, ending in a point on the fore-part of the neck: hind head, back of the neck, and all the under parts white, with a black stripe running down the back of the neck: back, scapulars, and rump greyish; some of the feathers of the former margined with black: quills black, with white edges; secondaries partly tipped with the latter colour: wing-coverts black, with a white fascia on the larger ones: tail similar to the wings: legs and claws grey-brown: female with the forehead orange-yellow, dotted with red, in other respects similar to the male.

Inhabits Brasil and many parts of North America.

RED-BREASTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia ludoviciana.)

L. nigra, pectore rubro, ventre alarum fascia basique remigum albis.

Black Grosbeak, with the breast red; belly, quills, and fascia at the base of the wings white.

Loxia ludoviciana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 38.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 25.

Coccothraustes ludoviciana. *Briss.* 3. 247. 14. t. 12. f. 2.

Le Rose-gorge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 460.

Gros-bec de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 153. 2.

Red-breasted Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 212.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 126. 24.

THE Red-breasted Grosbeak is in length six inches and three quarters: beak brown: head, upper parts of the body and half of the tail black: breast and under wing-coverts light purple: belly, thighs, vent, and rump white, the first varied with a few purple spots: on the wings are three white stripes; one across the coverts, a second parallel to the edge of the wing, and the other on the tip of the scapulars: half of the three outer tail-feathers white, and the tip of the fourth on the inner web the same: legs brown: varies in having the sides of the breast and thighs of a ferruginous brown: vent pale yellow. Found at Louisiana.

PEARLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia perlata.)

L. nigra subtus fusca, postice albo nigroque varia.

Black Grosbeak, beneath brown; hinder parts varied with black and white.

Loxia perlata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 86.

Pearled Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 156. 79.

THIS bird very much resembles *L. lineata*, and may eventually prove nothing but a variety: it is an inhabitant of Whidah in Africa, and is the size of a Wren, with the head and upper parts of the body black: lower parts brown, mixed in a beautiful manner with black towards the thighs and tail: said to have an agreeable note, and to feed on grain.

ANGOLA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia angolensis.)

L. nigro cærulea, ventre ferrugineo, macula alarum alba.

Black cærulean Grosbeak, with the belly ferruginous, and a white spot on the wing.

Loxia angolensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 303. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 60.Black Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 352. *f.* 2.Angola Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 53.

LENGTH five inches : size of the Bullfinch : beak dusky : eyes dark-coloured : lower part of the breast, abdomen, and vent dull red : spot on the middle of the wing and another on the edge white : the remainder of the plumage blueish black : legs flesh-colour : from Angola.

RADIATED GROSBEAK,

(Loxia lineata.)

L. nigra subtus alba, lateribus corporis basique remigum primorum albo nigroque transversim striatis.

Black Grosbeak, beneath white, with the sides of the body and the base of the primary quills transversely striated with black and white.

Loxia lineata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 85.

Radiated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 78.

THIS beautiful little bird is about the size of the Linnet, with a stout, thick, and white beak : head, neck, breast, and lesser wing-coverts black : secondaries, sides of the body, and base of the primaries striated with black and white ; the tips of the latter black : abdomen and vent white : tail black, three quarters of an inch in length : legs dusky.

NITID GROSBEEK.

(Loxia nitida.)

L. lineolis transversis interruptis nigris notata, corpore supra fusco subtus albido, rostro uropygioque coccineis.

Grosbeak marked with transverse interrupted black lines; the body above fuscous, beneath whitish; beak and rump crimson.

Loxia nitida. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVII. 9.

Nitid Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 17. t. 131.

β. grisea nigro transversim lineata, loris nigris, rostro uropygioque coccineis.

Grey, transversely striped with black; lores black; beak and rump crimson.

Loxia bella. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 8.

Black-lined Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 198. 16.

THE Nitid and Black-lined Grosbeaks of Dr. Latham do not appear sufficiently distinct from each other to warrant their being considered as two species. They are both found at New South Wales, and are called *Weebong*: the former is thus described by Dr. Latham: "size of the Black-lined Grosbeak, but stouter in the body: the general colour of the plumage pale olive-brown above, and dusky white beneath, crossed every where with short abrupt curved lines of black: quills and tail brown, marked with several bands of a darker colour: the beak, irides, lower part of the back and rump are crimson: legs yellowish." The Black-lined Grosbeak appears to differ principally in having the space between the beak and the eyes black; and the feet brown, instead of yellowish.



NITID GROSBEAK.

WHITE-WINGED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia panicivora.)

L. nigra, alula alba, rostro griseo.

Black Grosbeak, with the wing white, and beak grey.

Loxia panicivora. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 57.*Pyrrhula Africana nigra.* *Briss.* 3. 317. 4.Bouvreuil noir d'Afrique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 385.White-winged Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 144. 52.

THIS bird, with the exception of a white spot on the wing-coverts, is entirely black: it is a native of Africa, and about the size of the Hawfinch: the beak is half an inch in length and grey: the legs are ash-coloured: length above seven inches.

LONG-TAILED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia longicauda.)

L. nigra, tectricibus alarum dorsoque medio fascia transversa rufo-lutea, cauda longiore cuneiformi.

Black Grosbeak with a transverse rufous yellow fascia on the back and wing-coverts; tail very long and wedge-shaped.

Loxia longicauda. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 9.

Loxia macroura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 845.

Le Pere-noire à longue queue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 487.

Moineau du royaume de Juda. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 183. 1.

Long-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 3. 114. 8.

THIS bird is a native of Whidah and Senegal in Africa, and is about the size of the House Sparrow: length seven inches: prevailing colour of the plumage black, with a rufous yellow bar across the back and wing-coverts: tail wedge-shaped, and nearly half the length of the bird: beak and legs dusky.

GOLD-BACKED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia aurea.)

L. nigra, dorso uropygioque luteis, tectricibus alarum fusciscentibus nigro maculatis.

Black Grosbeak with the back and rump yellow; wing-coverts brownish, spotted with black.

Loxia aurea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 8.

Gold-backed Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 25.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 115. 9.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 149.

A VERY beautiful species, with the beak, head, and neck deep black: back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, of a rich golden yellow: the ends of the two latter fringed with dusky: wing-coverts light brown, spotted with black: breast and belly black: all but the two middle tail-feathers with pale edges: legs blueish: female of a dark brown, to which colour the male is said to change in the winter. Found at Benguela in Africa.

ASH-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia indica.)

L. nigricans, subtus albida, capite colloque cinereis, cauda apice alba.

Dusky Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the head and neck ash-coloured; tail white at the tip.

Loxia indica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 80.

Ash-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 155.

THIS bird is described on the authority of Dr. Latham, who says it is found in India, and is very small; with the beak blue: head and neck slaty ash-colour: back, wings, and tail, dusky; the latter tipped with white: breast and belly dirty white: legs blue.

CAFFRARIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia caffra.)

L. atra, remigibus fuscis, humeris coccineis.

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with the quills brown, and shoulders crimson.

Loxia caffra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 78.

Caffrarian Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 194. 6.

THE Caffrarian Grosbeak is the size of the Bullfinch: beak cinereous brown: prevailing colour of the plumage black: shoulders crimson: wing-co-

verts white: quills brown, margined with white: tail sometimes more than twice the length of the body: legs grey: female entirely grey.

This bird inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: it makes rather a curious nest, which is composed of grass, fastened between two reeds, and globular, with the entrance through a long cylinder, and near the water. Its flight is very slow, so that it may be easily shot, and in bad weather it is readily taken with the hand: the male is said to change to a grey colour in the winter.

MARYGOLD GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia bonariensis*.)

L. nigricans, subtus flavescens, capite colloque superiore cæruleis, jugulo pectoreque fulvis.

Blackish Grosbeak, beneath yellowish, with the head and upper part of the neck blue; jugulum and breast brownish.

Loxia bonariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 47.

Le noir-souci. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 150.

Marygold Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 139. 43.

FREQUENTS gardens and cultivated places at Buenos Ayres in September, feeding on grass and seeds: it is seven inches in length: beak blackish, short, strong, and convex, the under mandible palest; nostrils round, placed near the base of the beak, and perforated: head, and upper part of the neck, blue: throat, fore-part of the neck,

and breast, beautiful orange-yellow: upper parts of the body blackish: belly and vent pale yellow: quills and tail blackish, with blue edges: legs reddish: claws channelled, and sharp. The male and female appear to be very much attached to each other, and are only seen in pairs.

CAPE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia capensis*.)

L. atra, uropygio tectricibusque alarum luteis.

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with the rump and wing-coverts yellow.

Loxia capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 39.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 862.—*Sparrow. Voy.* 1. 174.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 373. 7.

Fringilla Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 3. 171. 45. t. 16. f. 1.

Le Pinson noire et jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 142.

Le Gros-bec de Coromandel. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 456.—

Buff. Pl. Enl. 101. 1.

Cape Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 113. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 149.

β. fusca, pennis medio nigris, tectricibus alarum uropygioque luteis.

Brown, with the feathers black in the middle; wing-coverts and rump yellow.

Gros-bec tacheté du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*—3. 473.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 659. 1.

LARGER than a Chaffinch, being above six inches in length: beak stout, and dusky: head, neck, upper part of the back, under parts of the body and tail deep black: feathers on the head short and shining: shoulders and lower part of the back

and rump bright yellow : greater quills, secondaries, and coverts, reddish brown ; the former edged with yellow, the two latter with grey : lower part of the thighs pale brown : legs dusky.

Buffon describes and figures a variety, or probably the female, or young bird, which is brownish above, with each feather spotted in the middle with black : sides of the head, wing-coverts, and under parts of the body dirty white, marked with black : shoulders and rump pale yellow : quills and tail black, the former with yellow edges, the latter with grey : beak and legs pale. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Coromandel.

BLACK-BELLIED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia melanogastra*.)

L. lutea fusco contaminata, gula pectore abdomineque nigris, alis caudaque fuscis.

Yellow Grosbeak sprinkled with brown, with the throat, breast, and abdomen black ; wings and tail brown.

Loxia afra. *Gnæl. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.

Loxia melanogastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 394. 82.

Black-bellied Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 58. t. 24.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 155.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 153.

THE beak of this bird is black : head, sides, and tail-coverts, fine yellow, sprinkled in many parts with light brown : chin, breast, and belly, black : wings and tail brown : in the winter it changes entirely to a light brown. Inhabits Africa.

GAMBIA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Gambensis.)

L. lutea, capite atro.

Yellow Grosbeak, with a black head.

Loxia melanocephala. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 391. 69.*Coccothraustes Gambensis.* *Briss.* 3. 230. 5.*Gambia Grosbeak.* *Albin.* 3. t. 62.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 65.

THE whole bird yellowish green, with the exception of the irides, head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, which are black: beak cinereous: legs blueish ash-colour: inhabits Gambia, and is six inches and a quarter in length.

YELLOW GROSBEEK.

(Loxia flavicans.)

L. flavo, dorso flavicante, capite fulvo.

Yellow Grosbeak, with the back yellowish, and head fulvous.

Loxia flavicans. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 13.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 48.Yellow Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 139. 44.

BEAK short and thick, the base reaching on the forehead further than usual: head, neck, breast, belly, and vent, yellow; the top of the first paler: back, wings, and tail, greenish-yellow: quills and

tail margined with yellowish; the bend of the former bright yellow: legs pale. Inhabits many parts of Asia.

SUMATRAN GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia hypoxantha*.)

L. flavicans, fronte supercilisque luteis, remigibus reatricibusque nigris margine flavescentibus.

Yellowish Grosbeak, with the forehead and a line over the eyes yellow; quills and tail-feathers black, with yellowish margins.

Loxia hypoxantha. Daudin. Orn. 2. 429.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 384. 44.

Sumatran Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 194. 5.

NATIVE of the rice fields of Sumatra, and is the size of *Embriza Civis*: beak pale coloured: irides rufous: forehead yellow: prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts yellowish green: wings dusky black, with yellow margins: under parts yellow: tail black, even at the end, with the feathers bordered with yellowish: legs pale coloured.

NUN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia collaria.)

L. flavesceus, pectore collarique flavis, temporibus nigris.

Yellowish Grosbeak, with the breast and neck yellow, and temples black.

Loxia collaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 857.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 37.Le Gros-bec Nonette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 446.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 393. 3.Le Grivelin à Cravate. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 473.Gros-bec d'Angola. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 659. 2.Nun Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 133. 34.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of the East Indies and Angola; it is the size of the Blue Titmouse, and four inches and a half in length: beak black: forehead naked: temples black: top of the head and upper parts of the body greenish blue: under parts, collar on the neck, and rump, rufous white: across the breast a mottled black band: wings rufous yellow and black, mixed: tail black: legs pale brown: the supposed opposite sex is figured by Buffon, and differs in having the upper parts of a darker colour; the white collar round the neck, and the mottled band on the breast, much broader than in the above: the under parts are more rufous; and there is a white spot near the edge of the wing, at the base of the quills.

YELLOW-RUMPED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia hordeacea.)

L. fulva, temporibus albis, cauda pectoreque atris.

Fulvous Grosbeak, with the temples white; tail and breast black.

*Loxia hordeacea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 303. 19.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 852.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 385. 49.*Yellow-rumped Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 140. 45.*

OF this bird, which is a native of India, the temples are white: the head, neck, and rump, are fulvous: the breast, space between the temples and beak, wings, and tail, black: the shoulders, thighs, vent, and margins of the tail-feathers, grey.

ABYSSINIAN GROSBEAK.

(Loxia abyssinica.)

L. flavo, vertice genis gula pectoreque nigris; alis caudaque fuscis.

Yellow Grosbeak, with the crown, cheeks, throat, and breast black; wings and tail brown.

Loxia abyssinica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 33.

Gros-bec d'Abyssinie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 474.

Abyssinian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 131. 31.

THE Abyssinian Grosbeak is about the size of the Hawfinch: beak very stout, and black: top and sides of the head, with the throat, cheeks, and breast, black: irides red: upper parts of the body, belly, and thighs, pale yellow, with a brown tinge on those parts where the colours join each other: scapulars blackish: quills brown: wing-coverts and tail the same; the former with grey, and the latter with yellow edges: legs reddish grey.

The nest of this bird is very singular: it is of a pyramidal shape, and suspended from the ends of the branches of trees: the opening is on the side facing the east; and the cavity is divided by a partition down the middle; about the centre of this partition is the opening to the true nest, which is situated some distance downward from the entrance, by which contrivance the bird is protected from the assaults of various wild animals that seek to destroy it, as well as from the rain: it is a native of Abyssinia.

WARBLING GROSBEAK.

(Loxia cantans.)

L. fusca nigricante transversim lineata, subtus alba.

Brown Grosbeak, transversely striped with dusky; beneath white.

Loxia cantans. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 88.

Brown Grosbeak. *Brown. Ill.* 66. t. 27.

Warbling Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 81.

THIS bird is frequently brought over to England from its native country (Africa), on account of its song; but it does not live long: the most common appearance is as follows: length four inches: beak dusky: upper parts of the plumage brown, with narrow obscure dusky lines: belly white: tail deep brown, and wedge-shaped: legs blueish: many of these birds are mottled on the chin and sides of the body with dusky and white, and of a pale yellow beneath.

DUSKY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia obscura.)

L. fusco-nigricans, gula media corporeque subtus albis, lateribus fusco maculatis, tectricibus alarum albo bifasciatis.

Brownish-black Grosbeak, with the throat in the middle and body beneath white, the sides spotted with fuscous, and the wing-coverts with two white fascia.

Loxia obscura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 27.

Dusky Grosbeak. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 216.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 127. 26.

THIS bird has the head, neck, and back dusky, edged with pale brown: wing-coverts dusky, with two white bars: middle of the throat white: sides of the breast and belly white, with brown spots: quills green. Found at New York in the summer season.

HUDSONIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Hudsonica.)

L. fusca, abdomine albo, lateribus fusco maculato, tectricibus alarum rufo bifasciatis.

Brown Grosbeak, with the abdomen white, the sides spotted with brown; wing-coverts with two red bands.

Loxia Hudsonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 28.

Hudsonian Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 192. 2.

KNOWN at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Atic-koom-a-shish*, where it is not uncommon: length five inches: beak short, thick, and brown: plumage above brown, the feathers bordered with rufous: breast and belly white, with long brown dashes: middle of the belly and vent white: greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with rufous, forming a band of that colour on the wing: tail slightly forked: legs brown.

FASCINATING GROSBKAK.

(Loxia fascinans.)

L. fusco-nigra subfus alba, reetricibus exterioribus albis.

Brown-black Grosbeak, beneath, and with the outer tail-feathers white.

Loxia fascinans. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 7.*Fascinating Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 14.*

THE manners of this bird are said to be very pleasing; from whence it is called the fascinating bird at Port Jackson in New South Wales, of which place it is a native: it is rather larger than the Bullfinch: the upper parts of the body dusky black, inclining to brown: under parts white: two outer tail-feathers white: legs and beak dusky.

ASH-COLOURED GROSBKAK.

(Loxia cinerea.)

L. fusco-nigricans, capite cristato, abdomine albido, pedibus rubris.

Brown-dusky Grosbeak, with the head crested, abdomen whitish, and feet red.

Loxia cinerea. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 2.—Mus. Carls. fas. 4. t. 88.*Ash-coloured Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 10.*

ONE of the largest of the genus: the beak is stout and pale: hind head crested: plumage above

cinereous brown : beneath nearly white : tail-feathers very long and black, with white margins on the outward edge : legs red. Found at Malacca, Sumatra, and Java.

BLUE-WINGED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia cyanoptera*.)

L. cinereo-fusca, capistro saturatiore, alis et cauda cæruleis, remigibus exterioribus basi albis.

Grey-brown Grosbeak, with the capistrum darker, wing and tail blue, and the outer quills white at the base.

Loxia cyanoptera. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 6.*

Blue-winged Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 14.*

IN length seven inches : beak blue : prevailing colour cinereous brown, but darker round the base of the beak to the eyes : wings fine blue, with a white spot on the outer edge of the middle of the wing, formed by the base of the outer quills being of that colour : tail likewise blue, but not so dark as the wings ; all the feathers with white tips : legs blue. Found at Port Jackson in New South Wales.

SUNDA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Javensis.)

L. fusco-cinerea, capillitio remigibus ac rectricibus nigris, temporibus abdomineque cinereo-albicantibus.

Greyish-brown Grosbeak, with the barbs of the quills and tail-feathers black; temples and abdomen cinereous white.

Loxia Javensis. *Mus. Carls. fas. 4. t. 88.*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 1.*

Sunda Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 195. 9.*

THIS species inhabits the islands of Sumatra and Java: it is the size of a Bullfinch: top of the head black: prevailing colour greyish brown: from the chin the under parts are paler than the upper: belly and thighs white: quills and tail black: secondaries brown, margined with ferruginous: legs pale yellow.

WHITE-HEADED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Mäja.)

L. fusca, capite albo.

Brown Grosbeak, with the head white.

*Loxia Maia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 301. 11.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 849.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 391. 72.**Le Maia de la Chine. Briss. 3. 212. 65. t. 9. f. 2.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 109. f. 1.**Maian. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 107. t. 3. lower figure.**Malacca Grosbeak. Edwards. 306. f. 1.**White-headed Grosbeak. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 151. 68.*

THIS bird comes from Malacca and China. It is four inches in length: beak grey brown, palest beneath: head and neck dirty white: breast pale brown: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail chesnut brown: second and fourth quill-feathers white: belly and vent blackish: legs grey. Buffon describes the breast and belly both black.

TÖTTY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Totta.)

L. testaceo-fusca, subtus albida, remigibus rectricibusque omnibus nigris, summo apice albis.

Testaceous-brown Grosbeak, beneath white, with the quills and tail-feathers black, all of them tipped with white.

Loxia Totta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 858.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 79.

Totty Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 156.

THIS bird is found in Caffraria, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, and India ; in the latter place it is called *Totty* : it is in length four inches : beak nearly white : forehead greenish brown : crown of the head, hind part of the neck, space between the shoulders, and upper wing-coverts testaceous brown : body beneath brownish white : quills and tail black, all the feathers with white tips : feet black.

SOCIABLE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia socia.)

L. rufo-fusca, subtus flavescens, capistro nigro, cauda brevi.

Reddish-brown Grosbeak, beneath yellowish; capistrum black; tail short.

Loxia socia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 381. 35.*Loxia.* *Paterson. Cape. t. p.* 126, bird and nest.*Tisserin republicain.* *Daud. Orn.* 2. 397.*Sociable Grosbeak.* *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 192. 3.

THE Sociable Grosbeak is about the size of a Bullfinch, being five inches and a half in length: beak and lore black: prevailing colour of the plumage rufous brown; beneath yellow: yellowest round the ear: tail short: legs brown.

Inhabits the interior country at the Cape of Good Hope, where it was first discovered by Mr. Paterson, who gives the following history of it. "Few species of birds live together in such large societies, or have such an extraordinary mode of nidification as these: they build their nests on the Mimosa trees, which grow to a very large size, and appear to be well calculated for the purpose, as the smoothness of their trunks prevents the birds from being attacked by Monkeys, and other noxious animals. The method in which their nests are made is very curious. On one tree there could not be less than from eight hundred to a thousand under one general roof: I call it a roof, because it resembles that of a thatched house, and projects

over the entrance of the nest below in a very singular manner. The industry of these birds seems almost equal to that of the Bee. Throughout the day they appear to be busily employed in carrying a fine species of grass, which is the principal material they employ for the purpose of erecting this extraordinary work, as well as for additions and repairs. Though my short stay in the country was not sufficient to satisfy me by ocular proof that they added to their nest as they annually increased in numbers; still, from the many trees which I have seen borne down by the weight, and others which I have observed with their boughs completely covered over, it would appear that this is really the case. When the tree which is the support of this aërial city is obliged to give way to the increase of weight, it is obvious that they are no longer protected, and are under the necessity of rebuilding in other trees. One of these deserted nests I had the curiosity to break down to inform myself of the internal structure of it; and found it equally ingenious with that of the external. There are many entrances, each of which forms a regular street, with nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other. The grass with which they build is called the Boshmans-grass: and I believe the seed of it to be their principal food; though, on examining their nests, I found the wings and legs of different insects. From every appearance the nest which I dissected had been inhabited for many years; and some parts of it were much more complete than others. This,

therefore, I conceive to amount nearly to a proof that the animals added to it at different times, as they found necessary from the increase of the family, or rather of the nation or community."

This species also constructs its nests on the Acacia trees and the Aloë Dichotornes, which grows to a very large size. Mr. Barrow notices one that had steps cut in its sides to enable a person to climb up for the nests.

Supposed to be a variety of *L. tatta*, by Monsieur Daudin.

FAN-TAILED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia flabellifera*.)

L. rubro-fusca subtilis rubescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis.

Reddish-brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish; quills and tail brownish.

Loxia flabellifera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 30.

La Queue en Eventail de Virginié. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 463.
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 380.

Fan-tailed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 128. 28.

ABOUT five inches in length: beak strong and dusky: prevailing colour of the plumage above reddish-brown, with the rump paler: below rather inclined to red: quills, tail, and legs dusky: female with the breast and belly grey. Called *Fan-tails* in Virginia, from the circumstance of their carrying the tail expanded.

ORANGE-BELLIED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia bicolor.)

L. fusca, subtus rubra, aut alba, pedibus fuscis.

Brown Grosbeak, beneath red, or white, with the legs brown.

Loxia bicolor. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 48.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 89.*Fringilla rubra minor.* *Briss.* 3. 164. 40.*Le Brunor.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 137.*Bouvreuil à ventre roux de Cayenne.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. f. 2.Little Brown Bullfinch. *Edwards.* 83. f. 1.Orange-bellied Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 82.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter: beak short, thick, and whitish: upper parts of the body pale brown: under parts dull reddish orange: legs brown: the female has a black beak: the under parts of the body white, inclined to ferruginous on the chin, and legs blueish: inhabits India and China.

SPOTTED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia maculata.)

L. obscure fusca albo maculata, subtus albida maculis subfuscis, superciliis pallidis, rectribus duabus extimis apice albo maculatis.

Dull fuscous Grosbeak spotted with white; beneath white with subfuscous spots; supercilia pale; the two outer tail-feathers white at the tip and spotted.

Loxia maculata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 379. 26.

Spotted Grosbeak: *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 126. 25.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 213.

SUPPOSED to inhabit North America: beak pale, rather stout, with a dusky tip; plumage on the upper parts dusky; each feather spotted with white at the end, except those of the quills and greater coverts: over the eye a pale streak: under parts dirty white, marked with dusky streaks: the outer web of the most exterior tail-feather white nearly to the tip, with a white spot close to the tip of the inner web; the next feather nearly similar: quills and tail fringed with dusky white on the outer web: legs pale brown.

BROWN-HEADED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia ferruginea.)

L. nigra, marginibus primarum flavis, subtus flavescens, pectore ferrugineo, capite gulaque fuscis.

Black Grosbeak, with the margins of the feathers yellow; beneath yellowish, with the breast ferruginous; head and throat brown.

Loxia ferruginea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 62.

Brown-headed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 54.

THIS bird is very scarce: it is in length six inches: beak stout, and horn-coloured: head and chin dusky brown: back and wing-coverts black; the feathers with deep yellow margins: breast dark ferruginous: abdomen and vent dull yellow; palest on the vent: quills and tail dusky, with yellow margins: legs pale: tail even at the end.

MUSTACHOE GROSBEEK.

(Loxia mystacea.)

L. fusco-olivacea subtus albida, capite et cervice rufo-fuscis, superciliis et macula oris coccineis.

Brown-olive Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the head and upper part of the neck reddish brown; line over the eyes and spot near the mouth crimson.

Loxia mystacea. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLVI. 5.—Daud. Orn. 2. 446.

Mustachoe Grosbeak. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 197. 13.

THIS bird, which comes from Cochin China, is the size of a Wren: beak tipped with black, and reddish brown at the base: head and upper parts of the neck reddish brown; with a brilliant red streak above the eyes, and another at the corners of the mouth: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown, with an olive tinge: lower parts whitish grey: throat and fore-part of the neck pale grey: legs flesh-colour: claws grey.

GREEN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Chloris.)

L. flavicante-virens, remigibus primoribus antice luteis, reatricibus lateralibus quatuor basi luteis.

Yellowish-green Grosbeak, with the primary quills in front, and the four lateral tail-feathers yellow.

Loxia Chloris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 27.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 226.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Briss.* 3. 190. 54.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 382. 39.

Le Verdier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 172. 15.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 267. 2.

Greenfinch. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 117.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 353. B.—*Albin.* 1. 58.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 69.—*Montague. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 134. 36.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.—*Bewick.* 1.

THE Greenfinch is rather larger than a Sparrow: the beak is thick and whitish: irides dark hazel: head and back yellowish green; the edges of the feathers greyish inclining to ash-colour about the sides of the head and neck: rump and breast more yellow: greater quills yellow on the outer webs; those next the body greyish: tail slightly forked; the middle feathers dusky, and the four outer feathers on each side yellow on their exterior webs: legs flesh-colour: female not so bright, and with a brown cast: sometimes found quite white.

This bird is common all over the continent of Europe, but occurs very rarely in Russia: it constructs its nest in a low and thick bush or hedge, composed of dry grass, and lined with hair, wool,



Griffith

GREEN GROSBK.

and feathers, laying four or five eggs that are similar to the Linnet's, of a greenish cast, with a rusty red mark at the larger end; and the female is so careful of them during the time of incubation that she may be easily taken out of her nest: the male is said to assist her in guarding the eggs. Its food is principally seed and grain; and it is easily tamed, as it will become familiar almost as soon as taken: its native song is very trifling, but in confinement it will soon learn the notes of other birds: is very liable to become blind if exposed to the sun. In the winter this bird flocks with the Chaffinches and Yellow-hammers; and migrates into other districts if the weather be severe: often called the Green Linnet.

 CHINESE GROSBEEK.

(*Loxia sinensis*.)

L. fusca subtus rufescens, capite colloque griseo virescentibus, remigibus rectricibusque nigris apice albidis.

Brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish, with the head and neck greenish grey; quills and tail-feathers black, with white tips.

Loxia sinensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 855.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 383. 40.

Le Verdier de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 202.

Chinese Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 135. 37.

VERY similar to the common Greenfinch: the beak is greenish yellow: head and neck greenish grey: back and wing-coverts light brown; those

near the edge of the wing black: secondaries grey on the outer and black on the inner edge; greater quills black at the part farthest from the body, with grey tips, the other part nearest the body yellow: vent the same: abdomen dirty red: tail black, tipped with white: legs greenish yellow: common in China.

GREY-NECKED GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia melanura*.)

L. cervice fusca, jugulo uropygiouque griseis, abdomine rufescente, alis caudaque nigris, macula alarum remigibus apice crissoque albis.

Grosbeak with the hind part of the neck brown; jugulum and rump grey; abdomen reddish; wings and tail black; a spot on the wings, tip of the quills, and vent white.

Loxia melanura. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 63.

Le Gros-bec de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 199.

Grey-necked Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 55.

THIS bird inhabits China, and is the size of the Hawfinch: beak and irides yellow: head black: hind part of the neck dirty brown, fore-part grey: wing-coverts blueish-black, with a white spot near the middle: secondaries black, edged on the inner web with white: primaries black with white tips: belly pale rufous: vent white: rump grey: legs yellow: female with the head grey, and quills black, bordered with white.

BRIMSTONE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia sulphurata.)

*L. fusco olivacea, gutture ventrequè luteis, superciliis flavis.*Brown-olive Grosbeak, with the throat and belly yellowish ;
supercilia yellow.*Loxia sulphurata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
1. 856.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 385. 45.*Coccothraustes Capitis Bonæ Spei.* *Briss.* 3. 225. 2. t. 11. f. 1.
Brimstone Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 157. 41.

FROM the Cape of Good Hope : size of *Fringilla*
Montifringilla : length near six inches : beak stout,
 above half an inch in length, and horn-coloured :
 head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body
 olive-green : on the eye a yellow line : throat,
 belly, and vent yellow : quills and tail brown, all
 but the two middle feathers of the latter, which
 are entirely olive-green, margined with brown :
 legs brownish grey.



PHILIPPINE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia philippina.)

L. fusca subtus albido flavicans, vertice pectoreque luteis, gula fusca.

Brown Grosbeak, beneath whitish yellow; crown of the head and breast yellow; throat brown.

Loxia philippina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 305. 36.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 860.—*Briss.* 3. 232. 6. *t.* 12. *f.* 1. *mas.* *t.* 13. *f.* 1. 2. *nidus.* —*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 32.

Toucnam-courvi des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 465. —3. 469. *var. β.*—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 135. 2. *mas.*

Philippine Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 129. 30.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 193. 4.

THIS bird is said to be one of the most docile of all known birds: it is in length five inches and a quarter: beak, capistrum, sides of the head beneath the eyes, and chin brown: irides, crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars yellow, with a brown spot in the middle of each feather: rump brown, margined with white: fore-part of the neck and breast yellow: abdomen and vent yellowish white: wing-coverts and quills brown, the former edged with white, the latter with pale rufous: tail the same: legs yellowish: female with the upper parts brown, edged with rufous: under parts pale rufous: this bird is occasionally found with the sides of the head above the eyes black; the black and brown mixture on the back less distinct; and the greater wing-

coverts, quills, and tail greenish brown, edged with yellow.

This bird may be rendered so very tame as to come and perch on its master's hand, or to fetch and carry like a dog at command: it is called *Baya* in India, where it is extremely common; it is also found in Abyssinia and the Philippine Islands; is said to feed on fire flies: it builds a very curious nest in the shape of a long cylinder swelling out into a globose form in the middle: it is composed of the fine fibres of leaves and grass, and fastened by the end to the branch of a high tree, generally on the Palmyra, or Indian Figtree: the nest is said to have two or three divisions in it, of which the true nest is in the globose part; the entrance is at the bottom of the long cylinder; it is generally suspended over water: the eggs, which resemble pearls, have the white part transparent when boiled, and are very delicious eating.

JAVA GROSBEEK.

(Loxia oryzivora.)

L. fusca, temporibus albis, rostro rubro, capite caudaque nigris.

Brown Grosbeak, with the temples white, beak red, head and tail black.

Loxia oryzivora. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 14.—*Amœn. Acad.* 4. 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 850.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 380. 31.*Coccothraustes sinerius cinerea.* Briss. 3. 244. 12. t. 11. f. 2.Le Padda, ou l'Oiseau de Riz. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 463.
—*Edwards.* 41. 42.Gros-bec de la Chine. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 152. f. 1.Java Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 129. 29.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 151.

THIS bird does great mischief to the rice-grounds in Java, and at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is very common; it is likewise supposed to be abundant in China, as it is often seen among Chinese paintings, and is called *Hung-tzoy*. It is in length five inches: beak stout, and red: head and throat black: sides of the head beneath the eyes white: eyelids red: upper parts of the body, neck, and breast, pale ash-colour: belly and thighs rose-colour: vent and under tail-coverts dirty white: tail black: legs flesh-colour: female with the edge of the wing, and under tail-coverts, white. Is well known by the name of Java Sparrow.



JAVA GROSBEAK.

BRASILIAN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia brasiliana.)

L. fusca, subtus rufescens maculis albis nigro annulatis, lunula nuchæ caudæque apice albis.

Brown Grosbeak, beneath reddish with white spots annulated with black, with a collar round the neck, and the apex of the tail white.

Loxia brasiliana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 377. 19.

Le Grivelin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 461. 30.

Gros-bec du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. f. 1.

Brasilian Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 122. 18.

THIS bird is an inhabitant of Brasil; and is in length six inches: beak flesh-colour, thick, and short: head and chin red; neck with a white ring, not meeting in front: breast, belly, and sides, reddish white, with a few white spots, more or less bordered with black: middle of the belly red: back and wing-coverts brown: quills and tail black; the coverts and secondaries tipped with pale reddish: end of the tail white: rump dusky.

BULLFINCH GROSBEAK.

(Loxia Pyrrhula.)

L. cinerea, capite nigro, tectricibus caudæ remigiumque posticarum albis.

Cinereous Grosbeak, with the head black; wing-coverts, and hinder part of the quills, white.

Loxia Pyrrhula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 300. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 225.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 846.—*Raii. Syn.* 86. A.—*Briss.* 3. 308. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 387. 56.

Bouvreuril. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 372. 17.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 145.

Bullfinch. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 116.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 353. A. *Albin.* 1. 59. 60.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 70.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 138.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 145. 51.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.

THIS well known bird has a black, short, and thick beak: irides dusky: the crown of the head black: upper part of the neck and back fine cinereous grey: cheeks, breast, and belly, crimson: vent white: wing-coverts with a white line running across just above the quills, which are dusky: rump white: tail black: female of a dirty brown; except the crown of the head and rump, the former black, the latter white: young bird when just hatched very much resembles the female, except that they have no black on the head; which, with the crimson on the breast of the male, appears about two months after leaving the nest. In confinement this bird, if fed on hemp-seed, will often become entirely black: it is found quite white, with a tinge of blossom-colour on the top and sides of the head.



BULLFINCH GROSBEAK.

This bird is a native of England, and constructs its nest in the thickest parts of a white or black-thorn hedge; it is composed of small dry twigs, lined with moss: the female lays five or six dirty blueish white eggs, marked with dark spots at the larger end: it breeds about the latter end of May.

It is not gregarious, as seldom more than a brood is seen together: it is found in this country all the year, in the summer frequenting woods and retired places, and in the winter attacking the buds of trees in gardens and orchards. The wild notes of this bird are few, but extremely soft, and generally uttered so low as to escape a common observer: both male and female may be taught to whistle a variety of tunes, and also to articulate words; this is generally practised in Germany, from whence they are brought to London. It appears to be found over most parts of the continent of Europe, throughout Russia and Siberia. They are called in some places Nopes, in others Thick-bills, Red-hoops, Tony-hoops, and Alps. It has been tried to breed this bird, but without success, as the male generally falls a victim to the fury of the female.

ORANGE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia aurantia.)

L. fulva, pileo alis caudaque nigris.

Fulvous Grosbeak, with the upper part of the head, wings, and tail, black.

Loxia aurantia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 853.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 66.Le Bouvert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 387.Bouvreuil de Bourbon et du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 204. f. 1. 2.Orange Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 146. 56.

THE Orange Grosbeak inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of Bourbon: it is in length four inches and a half: beak dusky: crown of the head black: general colour of the plumage fine orange, with the wings and tail dusky black, bordered with orange, but with some of the inner quills white: legs pale red: female with the whole of the head and fore-part of the neck black: the under parts of the body white: the rest of the plumage dull orange, except the quills, which are grey.

WHITE-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia torrida.)

L. nigra, pectore abdomineque castaneis.

Black Grosbeak, with the breast and abdomen chesnut.

Loxia torrida. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 389. 61.Le Bouvreuil à bec blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 388.White-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 146. 57.

THIS bird has nearly the whole body black; the breast and belly only being chesnut: the two middle tail-feathers longest: the beak is sometimes white: native of South America.

BLACK GROSBEAK.

(Loxia nigra.)

L. nigra, macula alba humeri basique remigium duarum exteriorum.

Black Grosbeak, with a spot on the shoulder, and the base of the two outward quills white.

Loxia nigra. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 40.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 59.*Pyrrhula mexicana nigra.* Briss. 3. 316. 3.Le Bouvreuil noir du Mexique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 394.Black Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 60.

SIZE of *L. fusca*: length five inches and a quarter: beak stout, deeply notched in the middle of

the margin of the upper mandible, and black ; as is the plumage in general, with the exception of a little white on the fore-part of the wing and base of the two first quills : legs black. From Mexico.

NORTHERN GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia septentrionalis*.)

L. atra, macula alarum alba.

Dark-coloured Grosbeak, with a white spot on the wing.

Loxia septentrionalis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 388. 58.

Northern Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 59.

THE whole bird black, with the exception of a white spot on the wing : said to inhabit the north of Europe.

BROWN GROSBEEK.

(Loxia fusca.)

L. fusca, subtus albida, remigibus a tertia ad nonam basi omnino albis.

Brown Grosbeak, beneath whitish, with the quills from the third to the ninth black at the base.

Loxia fusca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 46.—*Amæn. Acad.* 4. 245.

19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind.* 1. 389. 64.

Brown Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 147. 58.

INHABITS Africa and Bengal. Size of the Canary bird: beak short, thick, and lead-coloured: head and upper parts of the body brown: under parts pale ash-colour: quills dusky black; the eight middle ones white at the base: vent pure white: tail dusky black, tipped with palish: legs pale.

THICK-BILLED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia crassirostris.)

L. nigra, remigibus primoribus rectricibusque duabus intermediis basi albis, rostro gibboso.

Black Grosbeak, with the primary quills and two middle tail-feathers white at the base; beak gibbous.

Loxia crassirostris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 862.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 65.

Thick-billed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 148. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 152.

LOCALITY unknown: described by Dr. Latham, from Mr. Tunstal's Museum, as follows: "Size of a Bullfinch: length five inches and three quarters: the beak is of a large size, and deeper than it is long, being three quarters of an inch from the base on the forehead to that of the under jaw: the base of the upper mandible passes backward some way on the forehead; about one third from the tip is a deep notch; the colour of the beak a pale yellow: the plumage is wholly black, except the bottoms of the quills, which are white, forming a spot on the wing: tail two inches long; base of the middle feathers white: legs whitish."

BLACK-BREASTED GROSBEAK.

(Loxia pectoralis.)

L. corpore supra fasciaque pectoralis nigris, subtus fasciaque alarum gemina alba.

Grosbeak with the body above, and band on the breast, black; beneath, and double band on the wings, white.

Loxia pectoralis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 67.

Loxia americana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 863.

Black-breasted Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 148. 62.

THIS bird is said to inhabit America: it is the size of the least Titmouse: length not quite four inches: beak black: prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts black: under parts white, with the exception of a black band on the breast: wings with two white bands: above the black band on the breast is a narrow white crescent, extending nearly round the neck: tail black, and rounded: legs brown.

LINEATED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia Lineola.)

L. cæruleo-nigra, linea frontali temporibus macula alarum corporeque subtus albis.

Blue-black Grosbeak, with a line on the forehead; temples, spots on the wings, and body beneath white.

Loxia Lineola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 304. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 390. 68.

Pyrrhula africana nigra minor. *Briss.* 3. 388. 5. t. 17. f. 1.

Le Bouveron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 388.

Bouvreuil à plumes frisées. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 319. 1. β.

Lineated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 63.

OF this bird the beak is gibbous and black, with a white spot on the base of the upper mandible, and a line of the same colour from the forehead to the crown: upper parts of the body glossy blue-black: under parts white: base of the primary quills white, forming a spot of that colour on the wing, the rest of which is black: tail slightly forked and black: inhabits Asia.

Buffon figures a very singular variety of this bird in the *Planches Enluminées*, with all the feathers on the under parts long and frizzled, which may probably be a distinct species.

FERRUGINOUS GROSBK.

(Loxia ferruginosa.)

L. ferruginea, rostri basi jugulo macula abdominis pedibusque nigris.

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the base of the beak, jugulum, spot on the abdomen, and feet, black.

Loxia ferruginea. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLV. 3.*

Ferruginous Grosbeak. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 196. 11.*

Is of the same size, and very much resembles *L. Maja*: base of the beak, chin, and throat, black: crown, nape, and sides of the head, white: upper parts of the body ferruginous; under parts paler; with a black spot on the abdomen, near the thighs: legs black: female above brown; below paler: quills black, with ferruginous edges: beak and legs black; the former very stout in both sexes. Inhabits the East Indies.

FASCIATED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia fasciata.)

L. testaceo-fusca nigro undulata, sub gula fascia sanguinea.

Testaceous-brown Grosbeak, waved with black; beneath the throat a blood-coloured fascia.

Loxia fasciata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 859.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 395. 87.Fasciated Grosbeak. Brown. *Ill.* 64. t. 27.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 156. 80.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS rare bird is in length above four inches and a half: beak blueish grey: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and lesser wing-coverts, pale brown, waved with black: cheeks brown, with a rich crimson band beneath, and a black line below that: breast and belly brown, with black undulations: quills black, secondaries tipped with pale cinnamon colour: tail black, with the whole of the inner web of the most exterior feather white; and the rest of the feathers, except the two middle ones, with a white spot on the tip of the inner webs: legs flesh-colour: supposed to inhabit Africa: female much paler, and without the crimson band on the throat; the under parts pale cinnamon colour, and the white at the tip of the tail-feathers not so conspicuous as in the male.

STRIATED GROSBEEK.

(Loxia striata.)

L. fusca ferrugineo striata, subtus alba, jugulo nigro.

Brown Grosbeak striated with ferruginous; beneath white; jugulum black.

Loxia striata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 306. 37.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 861.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 53.*Coccothraustes borbonica.* *Briss.* 3. 243. 11. t. 13. f. 4.Gros-bec de l'Isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 153. 1.Striated Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 142. 49.

THIS bird is scarcely larger than a Wren; not being four inches in length: head and upper parts of the body brown, with the shafts of the feathers rufous brown: throat, and fore-part of the neck, blackish: lower part of the neck, breast, abdomen, and vent, white: quills and tail blackish brown: beak dusky: legs blackish. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

COWRY GROSBEAK.

(Loxia punctularia.)

L. ferruginea, abdomine nigro albo maculato.

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the abdomen white, spotted with black.

Loxia punctularia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 54.*Coccothraustes javensis nævia.* *Briss.* 3. 239. 9. t. 13. f. 2.Gros-bec tacheté de Java. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 468.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 1.Cowry Grosbeak. *Edwards.* 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 142. 50.

Four inches and a quarter in length: beak and legs dusky: front and sides of the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, chesnut: back of the head, and neck, back, upper tail-coverts, and rump, rufous brown; the feathers of the latter edged with grey: breast and sides marked with tear-shaped white spots, and dusky: belly in the middle, and vent, white; the former with a few black spots: native of Java.

MOLUCCA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia molucca.)

L. fuscescens, capite, jugulo, reatricibusque nigris, subtus uropygioque albo nigroque undulata.

Brownish Grosbeak, with the head, jugulum, and tail-feathers black beneath, and with the rump waved with black and white.

Loxia molucca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 302. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 851.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 386. 52.

Coccothraustes moluccensis. *Briss.* 3. 241. 10. *t.* 13. *f.* 3.

Gros-bec des Moluques. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 139. 2.

Molucca Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 141. 48.

From the Molucca Isles : in length four inches : beak dusky : hind part of the head, and upper parts of the body, brown : fore-part of the former, with the sides and front of the neck, black : under parts of the body, from the breast to the vent, undulated with black and white in a transverse direction : rump the same : quills dark brown : upper tail-coverts and tail black : quills deep brown : legs brown.

MALACCA GROSBEAK.

(Loxia malacca.)

L. ferruginea, capite abdomineque nigris, rostro cæruleo.

Ferruginous Grosbeak, with the head and abdomen black; beak blueish.

*Loxia malacca. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 302. 16.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 851.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 385. 57.**Coccothraustes javensis. Briss. 3. 237. 8. t. 13. f. 1.**Le Jacobin. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 468.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 139. 8. 3.*White-breasted Indian Sparrow. *Edwards. 3. 55.*Malacca Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 140. 47.**β. capite colloque inferiore nigris.*

With the head and lower part of the neck black.

*Loxia malacca β. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 302. 16.**Coccothraustes sinensis. Briss. 3. 257. 7.*Chinese Sparrow. *Edwards. 43.**Malacca Grosbeak. var. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 141. A.—Lath. Sup. 152.*

THE Malacca Grosbeak is in length six inches and a quarter: beak blueish ash: irides, head, neck, middle of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, black: breast, and sides of the abdomen, white: back, wings, and tail, chesnut: legs brown: female not so bright, and with the thighs chesnut.

The Chinese Sparrows of Edwards appear to belong to this species, but if so, they are very distinct varieties: the male is of the same size; with the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, black; the rest of the plumage chesnut: beak and legs cinereous: the female has the top of the head, and

upper parts of the body, cinereous brown: the sides of the head, and under parts, reddish white: quills and tail blackish: legs flesh-colour: inhabits Java, China, and India; in the latter place it is called *Mungul*.

DWARF GROSBEAK.

(*Loxia minima*.)

L. fusca, sublus testacea, remigibus primoribus basi, secundariis posterius albis.

Brown Grosbeak, beneath testaceous, with the primary quills at the base, and the secondaries behind, white.

Loxia minima. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 45.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 92.

Dwarf Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 158. 84.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 154.

THIS bird is common in India, China, Surinam, and Cayenne: it varies very much, and is the size of a Wren: the beak is short and thick: plumage above brown; beneath and with the rump testaceous: primaries white at the base; secondaries the same on the inside, towards the base: tail-feathers sharp and pale-coloured at the tip: sometimes found with the legs and beak brown, the under parts rufous, and without any white on the wings; and again with the under parts cinereous white; with a yellowish mark between the beak and eye, the edge of the wing the same, with the beak and legs black.

MINUTE GROSBEAK.

(Loxia minuta.)

L. grisea, uropygio subtusque ferruginea, remigibus 4, 5, 6, basi utrinque albis.

Grey Grosbeak, beneath and with the rump ferruginous, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quill-feathers on both sides white at the base.

Loxia minuta. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 307. 47.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 865.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 396. 90.

Le Bec-rond à ventre roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 390.

Minute Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 158. 83.

THIS bird is one of the smallest of the genus; and is hardly the size of a Wren: the beak is stout, thick, short, and brown: plumage above grey-brown; beneath and rump ferruginous; the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills white at the base; and the legs brown.

This is an active little bird: it lives on fruits and seeds, and makes a round nest, composed of a reddish plant, and placed on the trees it frequents: the female lays three or four eggs, and is said to be inseparable from its mate: has a sharp cry like the Sparrow, and frequents uncultivated places.

PHYTOTOMA. PLANT-CUTTER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, serratum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and serrated.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, obtusa.	<i>Tongue</i> short and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with four toes, placed three before and one behind.

THERE is but one species of this genus known : it is very destructive to plants, as it cuts them off close to the ground to get at the roots, upon which it feeds ; and from this circumstance it has received the name of Plant-cutter.

CHILI PLANT-CUTTER.

(Phytotoma Ra-ra.)

Ph. griseo-obscura, remigibus rectricibusque albo maculatis.

Obscure-grey Plant-cutter, with the quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Phytotoma Rara. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 466. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLIX.* 1.Phytotome du Chili, ou Rara. *Daudin. Orn.* 2. 366.Chili Plant-cutter. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 212. 1.

THE Chili Plant-cutter is the size of a Quail : beak serrated on the edges, very strong, and pointed at the tip, in length half an inch : tongue very short, and obtuse : irides brown : upper parts of the body obscure dusky grey ; under parts paler : quills and tail-feathers spotted with black : tail of moderate length, and rounded : feet with four toes, placed three before and one behind ; the latter one much shorter than the rest.

This bird is very common in Chili : it builds its nest in high trees, in sequestered places : its eggs are white, with red spots : it feeds on vegetables, preferring those parts that are near the root, and it digs about and cuts off the plants close to the ground with its beak, as if it had been done with a saw ; for which it is much detested by the inhabitants, as it does great mischief to their gardens : it has a rough voice, and is almost continually uttering the word *Ra-ra* very distinctly, from whence the specific name has arisen.

HYREUS. HYREUS.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, serratum.	<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and ser- rated.
<i>Nares</i> ovatae.	<i>Nostrils</i> ovate.
<i>Lingua</i> brevis, obtusa.	<i>Tongue</i> short and obtuse.
<i>Pedes</i> tridactyli, digitis duo- bus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes, placed two before and one behind.

WE have separated this bird from the genus *Phytotoma*, from its having but three toes, placed two before and one behind, in the manner of the genus *Tridactylia*: it also differs from *Phytotoma* in living on the kernels of fruits, whereas the birds belonging to that genus feed on the roots of plants.

ABYSSINIAN HYREUS.

(Hyreus Abyssinicus.)

Hy. niger, capite gula juguloque rubris ; tectricibus alarum fuscis, alba marginatis.

Black Plant-cutter, with the head, throat, and jugulum red ; wing-coverts brown, with white margins.

Phytotoma Abyssinica. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. XLIX. 2.*

Phytotoma tridactyla. *Daud. Orn. 2. 366. 2.*

Loxia tridactyla. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 397. 93.*

Le Guifso Balito. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 471.*

Three-toed Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 159.*

Abyssinian Plant-cutter. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 213. 2. t. 133.*

THIS bird appears to vary in some respects, as the descriptions given by Buffon and Daudin do not exactly coincide. Mons. Buffon describes it to have the head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, of a beautiful red ; which colour reaches in a band down to the vent : the upper part of the neck, body, and tail, black : wing-coverts brown, with white edges : quills the same, with greenish edges : legs dull red : the wings reach half way on the tail : the toes only three in number, placed two before, and one behind. Mons. Daudin says it is the size of the common Grosbeak : beak brown : the head and front of the neck red : the rest of the plumage black : shoulders brownish, with a green tinge : greater wing-coverts appearing like black scales, with the margins white, and tinged with olive : tail forked : legs brown : it is found in Abyssinia, and, according to Mr. Bruce, it is a



ABYSSINIAN HYREUS.

solitary species, and lives on the kernels of almonds and other seeds, which it breaks with ease with its strong serrated beak : it frequents woods, and is called *Guifso batito dimmo-won jerck*.

EMBERIZA. BUNTING.

Generic Character.

Rostrum conicum; mandibulæ basi deorsum a se invicem discidentes; inferiore lateribus inflexo-coarctata; superiore angustiore, intermedio gibbo.

Beak conic; the mandibles at the base stand a little distant from each other; the under one at the sides bent in and straightened; the upper one narrowest, with a hard knob in the middle.

THE Buntings form a very interesting series of birds, living generally on seeds, for which their beak appears to be well calculated, as it is strong, and has a hard knob in the roof of the upper mandible: some of them have a very fine song: there are seven species found in this country.



SNOW BUNTING.

SNOW BUNTING.

(Emberiza nivalis.)

E. remigibus albis, primoribus extrorsum nigris, rectricibus nigris, lateribus tribus albis.

Bunting with the quills white, the primaries outwardly black; tail-feathers black, the three outer ones white.

Emberiza nivalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 227. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 866.—*Phil. Trans.* 62. 403. 11.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 397. 1.

Hortulanus nivalis. *Briss.* 3. 285. 9.

L'Ortolan de neige. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 329.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 497. 1.

Pied Mountain Finch. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 71.

Snow Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 2. 122. 50.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 222.—*Edwards.* 126.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 71.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 161.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 148.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

As this and the two following birds have been frequently confounded together, we shall give the descriptions of them from the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary by Mr. Montagu.

The Snow Bunting is thus described: "Beak yellowish, with the tip black: the whole head, neck, upper part of the back, and all the under parts white, except a tinge of rust-colour on the forehead and back of the head; the rest of the back, scapulars, and tertials black, margined with rufous white: the upper tail-coverts white: the bastard wing black; the prime quills black half way from their points, except on the inner webs of some, their base and the whole of the second-

ries pure white ; greater and smaller coverts, quite up to the ridge of the wing, white : the three outer feathers of the tail white, except a small spot of black on the exterior web of the first, and the points of the shafts of the two others ; the rest are more or less black, margined, and tipped with white : legs, toes, and claws, black ; the hinder claw slightly hooked."

Dr. Latham mentions several varieties of this bird : one has the whole of the white parts tinged with yellow, and the throat and fore-part of the neck sprinkled with small brown spots : another has the whole of the under parts black : and the last has a reddish beak : irides, head, throat, and neck, white ; the latter with three circles, the upper one lead-coloured, the next white, and the lowest blue : rest of the body reddish brown, mixed with greenish yellow : on the breast a blueish denticulated mark, inclining towards the belly : wing-coverts and quills white, varied with greenish yellow and black : the outermost tail-feather but one black ; the rest of the tail white : legs and claws flesh-colour.

This hardy bird is an inhabitant of the mountains of Spitzbergen, Greenland, Lapland, Hudson's Bay, and other cold northern countries : in the Highlands of Scotland it is said to be extremely abundant, and is called *Snowflake*, as it appears in immense flocks in the snowy season, and is supposed to be the harbinger of severe weather, which drives it from its usual haunts. In America it advances no farther to the south than Nova Scotia,

never having been found at New York : it is likewise excessively rare in the south of England, but in Yorkshire and Northumberland it is frequently met with. Phipps, in his Voyage to the North, mentions having seen immense numbers on the ice near the shores of Spitzbergen.

The nest of this bird is said to be placed in the fissures of the mountain rocks, and to be composed of grass, with a layer of feathers inside, and another of the down of the Arctic Fox within that : the female lays five reddish-white eggs, spotted with brown : on its first arrival in this country it is very lean, but quickly grows very fat, when it becomes excellent eating : it sings very sweetly, sitting on the ground ; and does not perch, but runs about like the Lark, which it very much resembles at first sight. The farther north it is found the whiter the plumage is supposed to be, as some specimens from Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Wapathecusish*, have a great deal more white about them than the generality of those taken in Scotland.

TAWNY BUNTING.

(Emberiza glacialis.)

E. nigra, pennis flavo-fusco marginatis, gula uropygioque flavescens, subtus alba flavo obscura maculata.

Black Bunting, with the feathers yellow, margined with brownish; throat and rump yellowish; beneath white, with obscure yellow spots.

Emberiza glacialis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 398. 2.

Emberiza nivalis β . *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 227.

Emberiza mustelina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 867.

Tawny Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 121.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 72.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 164. 2.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 150.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 27.

THE Tawny Bunting, according to Mr. Montagu, has the "beak yellow, with a black point: the top of the head tawny, with a few dark chestnut spots: neck pale dull yellow, the lower part before becoming of a bright tawny: chin and throat white: back and scapulars black, the feathers deeply margined with tawny, giving them a spotted appearance: rump tawny: two or three of the upper tail-coverts white: breast, and all beneath, white: the eight first quills are white at their base; the black part (which is more or less slightly tipped and margined with white), occupies nearly the whole of the two or three first, and running oblique across the others, forms only a black tip to the eighth feather; from which to the fourteenth are pure white, except a small dusky

spot on the tips of the ninth and tenth ; those close to the body and their coverts black, deeply margined with tawny : the greater and smaller coverts of those quills which are white are of that colour, extending quite to the edge of the wing : the greater coverts of the primaries are like them, white, tipped with black : bastard wing black : the first and second quill-feathers are the longest, and the latter rather exceed the other : the three outer feathers of the tail on each side are white, except the tips of the outer webs of the two first, and the whole tip of the third, which are black, edged with yellowish white ; the fourth has only a little white at the base ; the others are black, margined at the tip with pale tawny : legs and claws black ; the hind claw not much hooked, nor much longer than the middle one : length seven inches : weight six drachms and a quarter." The female appears to differ in having all the greater wing-coverts black, tipped with white ; the lesser coverts black and grey mixed ; and the quills with less white : specimens taken in the depth of winter agreed with the above in every respect.

This bird has generally been considered as a variety of the preceding, but the observations of Mr. Montagu appear to decide in favour of its being perfectly distinct : it is not very uncommon in Devonshire, and some other counties of England : a female Mr. Montagu obtained alive was kept for some time in a cage ; she preferred the seeds of Canary to any other, which made her grow so excessively fat as to cause her death : she was shy to

the last, never removing by day from her perch but to feed, but by candle-light was continually running about the bottom of the cage, in the manner of a Lark : when alarmed, she uttered a monotonous chirp.

In the last edition of Pennant's British Zoology, this and the preceding species are brought together, the former as the winter, and the latter as the summer plumage : but the circumstance of the Tawny Bunting being always taken in Devonshire during the winter seems to contradict the assertion, however well founded in fact it may appear.

MOUNTAIN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza montana*.)

E. cinerea, subtus flavescens-undulata, capite castaneo fronte saturaliore, gula alba, reatricibus tribus extimis albis.

Cinereous Bunting, beneath waved with yellowish ; head chesnut, darkest in front ; throat white ; the three outer tail-feathers white.

Emberiza montana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 867.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 393. 3.

Mountain Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 123.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 165. 3.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE male of this bird Mr. Montagu describes as follows : “ Beak yellow, with the point dusky : the forehead, and part of the crown, chesnut, gradually decreasing backwards, becoming only a tinge of that colour on the hind head : on the

cheeks a paler patch of the same: the back part of the neck, scapulars, back, and rump, cinereous grey, mixed with dusky, particularly on the back, where the middle of the feathers possess more of the last colour: the upper tail-coverts are whitish, the largest immediately impending the tail dusky, broadly margined with grey: the whole under parts white, except a ferruginous bar on the upper part of the breast, very obscure in the middle: the six first quill-feathers dusky, slightly edged with grey on the outer webs, and on the points of the three last; the seventh has part of the inner web white half way from the base, and a slight streak of the same down the outer web close to the shaft; the eighth like the last, but the outer web is white, with dusky spots; from the ninth to the twelfth all white on the inner web, and down the outer web close to the shaft, with a dusky margin; the two succeeding all white; those next the body dusky black, bordered with ferruginous: the smaller coverts are mottled dusky black and cinereous, the feathers being deeply margined with the latter; the last row of these next to the greater coverts is tipped with white, forming a narrow band across the wing: the coverts immediately impending the quills much the same, tinged with ferruginous: the tail somewhat forked; the six middle feathers dusky black, margined with pale ferruginous brown; the fourth on each side the same, with a white stripe down the inner web near the shaft; the two outer all white, except half the outer web towards the tip, which is dusky: legs

and claws black; the hind claw slightly hooked, and nearly double the length of any other."

The supposed female of this bird, which was shot at the same time with the above, is said by Mr. Montagu to have "the forehead and crown deep chesnut-brown: cheeks the same, but paler: the rest of the head above, back of the neck, scapulars, back, rump, and tail-coverts, ferruginous brown, more or less mottled with dusky, as the middle feathers are more or less of that colour, and of which the upper part of the back is most predominant, and least on the upper tail-coverts: chin and throat dirty white: upper part of the breast crossed by a band of dull chesnut, above which the feathers are pale, tipped with dusky, giving a speckled appearance to that part; the rest of the under parts sullied white: the wings are nearly similar in marking to those of the male, especially the smaller coverts; but the white in the quill-feathers is less, not one of which is without some dusky towards their tip, and the brown parts incline to ferruginous; the spurious wing like that of the male, but not so full a black: the tail is dusky, with a ferruginous tinge on the lighter borders: the two outer feathers like those of the other sex, but the fourth from the centre wants the white on the inner web close to the shaft."

This bird is much rarer than either of the foregoing: it has occasionally been taken in severe snowy weather, on the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, and likewise in Yorkshire and Northamptonshire. There can be no doubt that this and E.

glacialis are distinct from the Snow Bunting, as they have been taken at various places at the same seasons of the year, very nearly corresponding with the above description, and never running into each other sufficiently to mistake them.

ORTOLAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza Hortulana.)

E. remigibus nigris, pennis tribus margine albidis, rectricibus nigris, lateralibus duabus extrorsum albis.

Bunting with the quills black, the three outer feathers with whitish margins; tail-feathers black, the two lateral ones externally white.

Emberiza Hortulana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 229.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 869.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 399. 5.

Hortulanus. *Briss.* 3. 269. 4.

L'Ortolan. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 305. t. 14.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 247. f. 1.

Ortolan Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. D.—*Albin.* 3. 50.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 166. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.

THIS bird, which is rather less than the Yellow-hammer, is very variable: it is in length six inches and a quarter: beak yellowish: head and neck cinereous olive, yellowish round the eyes: throat yellowish, with a cinereous border on each side beneath the jaw: under parts pale rufous, palest towards the vent: back and scapulars brownish chesnut, with the middle of the feathers blackish; towards the rump the chesnut predominates: wing-

feathers brown, darkest in the middle; some of them with grey, and others with rufous edges: outer tail-feathers edged and tipped with white; the next tipped with white on the inner edge; the rest of the tail deep brown with rufous margins: legs yellowish: female has the head and neck of an ash-colour, with each feather marked with small blackish lines down the shaft. This bird often occurs entirely white, but sometimes with only the tail white: it is also found all tinged with straw-colour, except the edges of the wings and quill-feathers, which are white; and again with the head and neck greenish, and the rest of the body blackish.

This bird builds its nest in a low hedge, or on the ground; it is composed of dry bents, mixed with leaves, and is very carelessly constructed: the female lays four or five greyish eggs, and generally has two broods a year: it sings very prettily, and is often confined for that purpose. These birds are found over great part of Europe, but have not been taken in this country: in their passage from one part to the other, they are taken in great quantities for the use of the table, after being fattened for the purpose; which is very easily done, by putting them in a dark room with plenty of oats and millet, which will make them so very fat, as to kill them if the feeders did not: they are said to be one of the most exquisite morsels known: they then weigh about three ounces; and will often get fat by frequenting oat fields, but they are not so fine as when fattened artificially.



Griffiths

YELLOW BUNTING.



YELLOW BUNTING.

Var.

YELLOW BUNTING.

(Emberiza Citrinella.)

E. rectricibus nigricantibus, extimis duabus latere interiore macula alba acuta.

Bunting with the tail-feathers blackish, and with the two outer ones on the inner webs with an acute white spot.

Emberiza Citrinella. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 230.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 870.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 400. 7.

Emberiza flava. *Briss.* 3. 258. 1.

Le Bruant. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 342. 8.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 30. f. 1.

Yellow Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 119. 50.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 367. c.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 66.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 73.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 170.—*Lath. Sup.* 157.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. 119.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 143.

THE Yellow-hammer, or Yellow Yowley, is rather more than six inches in length: beak dusky: irides hazel: prevailing colour yellow, mixed with various shades of brown: the crown of the head bright yellow, more or less variegated with brown: cheeks, throat, and lower part of the belly, pure yellow: breast reddish, and the sides dashed with streaks of the same colour: hind part of the neck, and back, greenish olive: lesser quills and scapulars dark brown, with grey edges; greater quills dusky, with pale yellow edges: tail dusky, slightly forked, the feathers edged with light brown; the outermost with white: legs yellowish brown: female with less yellow about the head, and the colours in general less vivid: young bird without

any yellow about it when it first leaves the nest. This is subject to very great variety, as seldom two are found perfectly similar; but the description above given will enable any one to ascertain the species.

This bird is one of the most common indigenous species, and is to be seen in every lane and on every bush, uttering its simple song, which consists of five or six notes, of which the last is more lengthened and shrill than the others. It makes an artless nest of hay, dried roots, and moss, lined with hair and wool. Its eggs vary very much in colour and size, some being nearly white, others purplish blue, but all marked with hair-like streaks terminating in a roundish speck; they are generally four in number. In winter it assembles with other granivorous birds, and picks up the grain dispersed by the flail: it is a tame, silly species; but is never caged on account of its song, which is far from pleasing. It appears to be abundant over most parts of Europe, and in Italy is esteemed as excellent food.

The Green-headed Bunting of Dr. Latham appears to be merely a variety of the female of this species, as that sex has often been taken with the whole head and neck greenish yellow; and from the circumstance of its being found in this country, and only one specimen having occurred, there can be little or no doubt of its identity.

YELLOW-WINGED BUNTING.

(Emberiza chrysoptera.)

E. rufo-fusca, subtus alba, pectore tectricibusque alarum minoribus flavis, jugulo fascia fusca.

Reddish-brown Bunting, beneath white, with the breast and lesser wing-coverts yellow; jugulum with a brown band.

Emberiza chrysoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 9.

Yellow-winged Bunting. *Portlock. Voy.* 35.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 199. 1.

INHABITS the Falkland Isles: about six inches and a half in length: beak brown: sides of the head, chin, and fore-part of the neck, white; at the lower part of the latter there is a reddish brown collar-like bar: upper parts of the body reddish brown: breast yellowish: belly and vent dusky white: lesser wing-coverts yellowish; the rest of the wing reddish brown, the feathers with yellowish margins: tail the same, but the two exterior feathers on each side yellow: legs yellow: female with the lesser wing-coverts pale ash: sides of the head, chin, and throat, dusky white.

YELLOW-FACED BUNTING.

(Emberiza flaveola.)

E. grisea, fronte gulaque flavis.

Grey Bunting, with the forehead and throat yellow.

Emberiza flaveola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 36.*La Flaveole.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 363.Yellow-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 195. 32.

THIS is the size of a Siskin ; and is wholly grey, with the exception of the forehead and throat, which are yellow : said by Linnæus to inhabit warm countries, but the precise place is unknown.

FOOLISH BUNTING.

(Emberiza Cia.)

E. rufescens, capite lineis nigricantibus sparsis, superciliis albis.

Reddish Bunting, with the head sprinkled with blackish lines, supercilia white.

Emberiza Cia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 402. 11.Emberiza fratensis. *Briss.* 3. 266. 3.Cirlus stultus. *Raii. Syn.* 94. 5.Le Bruant fou, ou de prés. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 351.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 30. f. 2.Foolish Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 191. 27.

THIS has the beak dusky: head ash-coloured, sprinkled with black, with its sides grey: over the eyes a white streak: from the beak passing through the eyes a black one; from the base of the under jaw is another passing in the direction of the jaw, and bending upwards: upper parts of the body rufous grey, with a blackish spot down the middle of each feather: under parts more or less of a rufous colour: throat almost white: breast inclining to cinereous: quills dusky with whitish edges: tail black; the two outer feathers beyond the middle white, with black shafts: middle ones brown, with rufous margins. Female with a cinereous line on the crown, varied on the edges with black and ferruginous: a white line on the temples, and a black one from the eyes to the base of the jaws: neck in front ash-coloured:

breast and belly ferruginous: back reddish, variegated with black: wings cinereous at the base: tail blackish; the two middle feathers brown; the two outer ones half white.

This species frequents the mountainous parts of the south of Europe; but is not found in Russia or the west of Siberia: is very solitary, and has obtained the appellation of Foolish Sparrow, as it will go into any snare laid to entrap it: it is very common, and has a trifling note not unlike the words *zip-zip*.

CIRL BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Cirlus*.)

E. supra varia, subtus lutea, pectore maculato, superciliis luteis, rectricibus duabus extimis macula alba cuneata.

Bunting varied above, yellow beneath, with a spot on the breast, and line above the eyes yellow, and the two outer tail-feathers with a white wedge-shaped spot.

Emberiza Cirlus.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 10.

Emberiza sepiaria. *Briss.* 3. 263. 2.

Le Bruant de haye. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 347.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 653. f. 1. 2.

Cirl Bunting.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 190. 26.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lin. Trans.* 7. 276.

THE Cirl Bunting is six inches and a half in length: beak of a blueish lead-colour above, pale beneath: irides hazel: crown of the head, nape of



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CURT. BUNTING G.

the neck, and upper part of the breast, fine olive green, the first streaked with dusky: from the upper mandible through the eye a dusky line; above and beneath which is a bright yellow one: throat black, tinged with brown, running into a bar under the yellow on the cheek; beneath this is a beautiful bright yellow gorget: back and scapular fine chesnut brown, the former marked with dusky streaks, and the feathers margined with olive: lesser wing-coverts olive green: greater coverts dusky, with their outer webs chesnut brown: primaries dusky, edged with green on the outer webs: secondaries chesnut, dusky down the middle: rump olive brown: upper tail-coverts inclining to chesnut: across the breast a band composed of chesnut and yellow: belly and under tail-coverts yellow, the latter with dusky shafts: sides inclining to brown: under wing-coverts bright yellow: two middle tail-feathers chesnut-brown, the rest black; except the two outer ones, which have an oblique white bar half way from the tip, and the outermost one being white throughout the whole of its exterior web: legs brown: claws dusky. Female similar to the male on the upper parts, but the colours less vivid: the under yellow, streaked with dusky, and inclining to white at the chin and vent.

This species was first discovered to be an inhabitant of this country by Mr. Montagu; who has often taken them in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, and who likewise says they are to be found over most parts of Devon and Cornwall: their nests

are generally built in some low bush or furze, and composed of dry stalks, roots, and a little moss, and lined with long hair and fibrous roots: their eggs are four or five in number, of a cinereous white, with irregular curved dusky lines, terminating in a spot at one end: these birds pair in April, and begin to lay in May: the food of the young birds appears to be insects, but they show the greatest partiality to grasshoppers: they will likewise eat various seeds, of which canary is the favourite: the male has a shrill and piercing monotonous song, which it is continually repeating; the female has only a gentle plaintive chirup.

They are said to be abundant in France, Italy, and other warm parts of Europe, frequenting newly plowed lands, feeding on grain, worms and insects, which they pick out of the ground: they are easily tamed, and will live above six years: the female of this bird is extremely like that of the Yellow-hammer, which may have been the cause of its not having been observed till lately, as it is very abundant in the west of England: its note is also similar.

PASSERINE BUNTING.

(Emberiza passerina.)

E. griseo-fusca, subtus cinerascens, vertice medio jugulo tectricibusque nigris rectricibus, duabus extimis albo nigroque dimidiatis.
 Grey-brown Bunting, beneath ash-coloured; crown of the head, middle of the jugulum, and tail-coverts black; two outer tail-feathers half black and white.

Emberiza passerina. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 14.

Passerine Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 196. 35.

THIS bird inhabits Russia, frequenting the Jaick in autumn, and in the winter migrating in pairs to the south: it is very tame; and is the size of the Reed Sparrow: head dull ferruginous ash-colour; with some of the feathers on the crown black: on each side of the chin a white line, and behind the eye a pale streak: middle of each feather on the back black, with the edges grey brown: wings ferruginous with yellowish margins: fore-part of the neck black, the feathers edged with paler colour; the rest of the under parts cinereous white, blotched on the sides with pale ferruginous: tail slightly forked, black; the two middle feathers edged with ferruginous; the two outer ones marked obliquely with black and white, the most outer nearly to the base, and the other about half way: shafts black in both: legs pale brown.

COMMON BUNTING.

(Emberiza miliaria.)

E. grisea, subtus nigro-maculata, orbitis rufis.

Grey Bunting, beneath spotted with black, orbits red.

*Emberiza miliaria. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 308. 3.—Lin. Faun. Suec.*228.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 868.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 402. 12.**Emberiza alba. Raii. Syn. 93. A. 1.**Cynchramus. Briss. 3. 292. 10.**Le Proyer. Buff. Hist. Nat. Orn. 4. 355. t. 16.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 233.**Bunting. Pen. Brit. Zool. 118.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 3. 366. B.—**Albin. Birds. 2. 50.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 2. 74.—Lath. Gen.**Syn. B. 171.—Mont. Brit. Birds. 1.—Mont. Sup.—Don. Brit.**Birds. 3. 50.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 141.*

IN length about seven inches and a half: beak brown: irides hazel: prevailing colour similar to a Lark: head and upper parts light brown, inclining to olive: under parts yellowish white, with a dusky line down each feather, the belly excepted, which is quite plain: quills dusky with lighter edges: upper coverts tipped with white: tail slightly forked and dusky: legs pale brown: female rather paler in colour.

These birds are common in England, delighting in those parts that abound with corn, and are rarely found in uncultivated places: in the winter they assemble in vast flocks; and are often taken in nests, and brought to market, where they are sold for Larks, but may easily be distinguished by the knob in the roof of the mouth: they are very fine

eating. The female builds her nest on a tuft of dead plants, about four or five inches from the ground; it is composed externally of straw, and internally of dry grass, and a few long hairs: she lays five or six dirty white eggs, spotted with reddish brown and ash-colour; and during her incubation the male brings her food, and entertains her with his frequently repeated scream, sitting on the highest branch of a bush, or even on the top of a dock.

These birds remain the whole year in England, but on the continent they migrate, as they depart from France with the swallow: are found in abundance near Rome, and over great part of Europe: their food consists principally of grain, but they eat a great variety of insects.

REED BUNTING.

(Emberiza Schœniclus.)

E. capite nigro, corpore griseo nigroque, rectricibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.

Bunting with a black head, black and grey body, the outer tail-feathers with a wedge-shaped white spot.

Emberiza Schœniclus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 17.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 231.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 881.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 13.

Passer torquatus, seu arundinaceus. *Briss.* 3. 274. 5.

Ortolan de roseaux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 315.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 247. 2. male. 477. 2. female.

Reed Bunting. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 120.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 368. E.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 51.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 75.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 173. 9.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 157.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 145.

THE Black-headed, or Reed, Bunting is about the size of the Yellow-hammer: its irides are hazel: the head, throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast black; divided by a white line from each corner of the beak, passing downwards and meeting on the back part of the neck, which it nearly encircles: upper parts of the body and wings reddish brown, each feather with a black streak down the middle: under parts white, with brownish streaks on the sides: quills dusky, margined with brown: rump and upper tail-coverts blueish ash-colour, mixed with brown: two middle tail-feathers black, with pale brown edges; two outer ones almost white, the ends tipped with brown, and the bases black;



COMMON BUNTING.



REED BUNTING.

the rest wholly black : legs and feet dusky brown. Female rather less : head rufous brown, streaked with dusky : from each side of the under mandible a dusky line passes under the neck, where it joins, and forms a bed of that colour : behind the eye a light-coloured mark : breast streaked with reddish brown : rump olive brown : head without the white ring of the male : young birds do not receive the black on the head till the ensuing spring.

This bird does not, as was formerly supposed, suspend its nest between four reeds within a few feet of the water ; but generally places it on the ground at a little distance from water, and occasionally in a bush, in high grass, or in a furze, at a great distance from any water : it is composed of stalks of grass, moss, and fibres, lined with fine grass. The eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty blueish white, or purplish brown, with many dark-coloured spots and veins. Dr. Latham, as well as other ornithologists, have mistaken the song of the Sedge Warbler for that of this bird, which is only a sort of chirp, and will not bear the name of a song : with this chirp the male will entertain the female for several hours during the time of incubation, whilst sitting upon some tall tree.

They remain in England the whole year, but on the continent they appear to migrate between Sweden and Italy ; passing in the spring and autumn over the province of Lorrain.

BLACK-CROWNED BUNTING.

(Emberiza atricapilla.)

E. rufo-fusca, subtus cinerea, gula alba, vertice luteo, sincipite strigaeque per oculos ad nucham nigris.

Rufous-brown Bunting, beneath ash-coloured, with the throat white; crown yellow; sinciput, and stripe through the eyes towards the nape, black.

Emberiza atricapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 57.

Black-crowned Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 230.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 202. 49. *t.* 45.

LENGTH about seven inches : beak short, dusky : crown of the head yellow : forehead black ; with a stripe of that colour passing from thence through the eye to the hind head, which is cinereous : body above reddish brown, the shafts of each feather darkest ; wing-coverts and quills with paler edges : chin dirty white : throat and breast cinereous ; the upper part of the latter black : belly the same, with yellowish buff stripe down the middle : tail plain brown, even at the end : legs brown : claws dusky. Female without the yellow spot on the crown. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands and Nootka Sound.



Engraving

BLACK-CROWNED BUNTING.

BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.

(Emberiza melanocephala.)

E. flava, dorso rufo, capite colloque superiore nigris, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.

Yellow Bunting, with the back rufous; head, and upper parts of the neck, black; quills and tail-feathers brown.

Emberiza melanocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 873.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 412. 46.

Black-headed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 198. 41.*

THE Black-headed Bunting is the size of the Yellow Bunting, with the head and upper part of the neck black: throat, breast, belly, thighs, and rump, yellow: sides of the breast and back rufous: quills brown, edged with whitish: tail the same, but paler.

LOUISIANA BUNTING.

(Emberiza ludovicica.)

E. grisea, subtus pallida, pectore rufo, capite supra arcu nigro.

Grey Bunting, beneath paler, with the breast red; head above with a black arch.

*Emberiza ludovicica. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 310. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 878.—Brisson. 3. 278. 6. t. 14. f. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 404. 18.**L'Ortolan de la Louisiane. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 325.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 158. f. 1.**Louisiane Bunting. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 227.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 177. 13.*

SIZE of *E. citrinella*: length above five inches: beak rufous, spotted with black: head, throat, and fore-part of the neck, pale rufous: the top of the head with an irregular semicircular black streak: beneath the eye a streak, and several lesser markings of black: body above rufous sprinkled with black: greater wing-coverts and quills black, with rufous edges: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, black: tail cuneiform, and black: belly, thighs, and tail beneath, reddish white: breast and sides rufous: legs ash-colour. Native of Louisiana.

WINTER BUNTING.

(Emberiza hyemalis.)

E. nigra, ventre albo.

Black Bunting, with the belly white.

Emberiza hyemalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 308. 2.—*Gmel Syst.**Nat.* 1. 868.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 399. 4.*Hortulanus nivalis niger.* *Briss.* 3. 289. c.*Fringilla Hudsonias.* *Phil. Trans.* 62. 406. 42.—*Gmel. Syst.**Nat.* 1. 926.*L'Ortolan jacobin.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 335.Black Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 223.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 166.

THIS bird makes its appearance in Virginia and Carolina in the winter, during severe snowy weather: it is in length about six inches and a half: beak white: the head, throat, neck, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, black, with a tinge of lead-colour: quills and tail black: under parts white: legs grey: is sometimes found with the beak tipped with black; the fore-part of the neck lead-coloured, and the two outer tail-feathers margined with ferruginous.

CHINESE BUNTING.

(Emberiza sinensis.)

E. rufus, subtus lutea, tectricibus alarum minoribus flavescens, remigibus rectricibus strigae abdominis longitudinali fuscis.

Rufous Bunting, beneath yellow; the lesser wing-coverts yellowish; quills, tail-feathers, and a longitudinal streak on the belly, brown.

Emberiza sinensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 869.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 400. 6.

Ortolan de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 201.

Chinese Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 169. 6.

THIS has the beak pale rufous: top of the head, and all the upper parts of the body, of a reddish rufous colour, with yellowish edges: irides, throat, breast, belly, and vent, yellow: middle of the belly with a longitudinal brown streak: lesser wing-coverts light yellow: secondaries deep brown, margined with rufous grey: primaries umber, edged with rufous grey: tail brown, edged with grey: legs pale rufous. Inhabits China in the winter months.

LORRAIN BUNTING.

(Emberiza Lotharingica.)

E. nigro maculata, supra rufa, subtus cinerascens, striga per oculos maxillæque inferioris nigra, rectricibus lateralibus albo nigro-que variis.

Black spotted Bunting, above rufous, beneath cinerascens, with a black stripe through the eyes, and another at the base of the lower mandible; outer tail-feathers varied with black and white.

Emberiza Lotharingica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 17.

Ortolan de Lorraine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 323.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 511. f. 1. male.

Ortolan de passage. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 571. f. 2. female.

Lorrain Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 12.

IN length near seven inches: beak brownish: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, rufous, striped with black: sides of the head pale: through the eye a streak of black; with another of the same from the base of the lower mandible round the chin, and rising to the ears: throat and breast pale ash-colour, sprinkled with black: breast, belly, and vent, deep rufous: lesser wing-coverts plain ash-colour; the others black and rufous mixed: two middle tail-feathers rufous; the rest black and white, but most white in the outer ones: legs pale reddish brown: female much less: with the tip of the beak black: without the black streaks on the side of the head; but in lieu thereof, has a whitish mark above the eye, and a patch of rufous beneath

it: under parts white, with a half collar of that colour embracing the neck: tail white beneath, the tips of the outer feathers excepted, which have a dusky streak. Inhabits Lorrain.

LESBIAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza Lesbia.)

E. griseo nigroque varia, subtus orbitisque alba, sub oculis albo nigroque ter striata, rectricibus lateralibus partim albis.

Bunting varied with black and grey; beneath, and with the orbits, white; beneath the eyes the same, with three black striæ; lateral tail-feathers partly white.

Emberiza lesbia. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 16.

Le Mitilene de Provence. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 322.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 656. 2.

Lesbian Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 176. 11.

SIMILAR to the Mustachoe Bunting, but wants the black spot beneath the eye; having in lieu thereof three narrow black bands, the spaces between which are white; as is also the space round the eye: breast, rump, and sides, pale brown, without any dusky spots: two middle tail-feathers dusky, edged with rufous; rest white: legs brownish.

Inhabits Provence, and is very wild, setting up a violent scream on the approach of birds of prey, which circumstance the Greeks are said by Buffon to take advantage of by placing one of these birds

in a very strong cage among their poultry, by which means the fowls are sooner advised of the approach of a Hawk, or other bird of prey: from which it is called *Chic de Mitilene*.

BARRED TAIL BUNTING.

(*Emberiza fasciata*.)

E. fusco nebulosa, subtus alba, naribus gula genisque fasciculis plumosis, remigibus caudaque fuscis saturatiore fasciatis.

Brown clouded Bunting, beneath white, with the nostrils, throat, and cheeks, tufted with feathers; quills and tail fuscous, with darker bands.

Emberiza fusca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 29.

Barred tail Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 187. 24.

THIS bird is the size of a common Bunting: beak flesh-coloured: nostrils tufted; cheeks, and beneath the beak, the same: head pale brown: back, wings, and breast, the same, but spotted with darker brown: quills and tail brown, with dark brown bars: belly white: legs rose-coloured: hind claw long, barely curved. Inhabits China.

CAPE BUNTING.

(Emberiza capensis.)

E. nigra-rufescenteque varia, subtus grisea, gula albida, fascia oculari maxillarumque nigricante.

Bunting variegated with black and reddish; beneath grey; throat white, with a dusky band near the eye and jaw.

Emberiza capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 878.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 407. 28.

Hortulanus Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 3. 280. 7. t. 14. f. 4.

Ortolan du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 328.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 158. f. 2.

Cape Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 185. 23.

SIZE of the Angola Bunting: length five inches and a half: beak dusky, varied with black on the upper parts: top of the head and neck dirty grey variegated with black: sides of the head and chin dirty white, marked with two black streaks, one passing through the eyes, the other beneath them: under parts dirty yellowish white: lesser wing-coverts rufous; greater ones, quills, and tail, dusky, with the margins rufous: legs blackish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

WEAVER BUNTING.

(Emberiza textrix.)

E. rufo-fusca saturatiore varia, subtus flava, superciliis strigaeque verticali flavis, pectore medio striga lata nigra.

Rufous-brown Bunting, varied with darker colours; beneath yellow; supercilia and stripe on the crown yellow; middle of the breast with a broad black stripe.

Emberiza textrix. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 32.

Weaver Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 193. 29.

THIS singular bird received its name from its disposition to interweave silk between the wires of its cage: it is the size of the House Sparrow: beak horn-coloured: over each eye, and down the middle of the crown, a yellow stripe: sides of the head variegated with yellow and black: prevailing colour above reddish brown, the feathers darkest in the middle: under parts and rump yellow, with a broad black streak down the middle of the breast, divaricating on the sides: tail dusky: legs pale. In winter the yellow disappears, and the bird is wholly of a brownish colour, like the Sparrow.

YELLOW-BELLIED BUNTING.

(Emberiza flaviventris.)

E. supra varia, subtus flava, lateribus capitis strigis tribus nigris in maculam ad nucham coeuntibus.

Bunting above varied, beneath yellow, with the sides of the head with three black striæ, continued, and forming a spot of that colour, towards the nape.

Emberiza capensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 407. 28.—β. mas. γ. fœmina?

L'Ortolan à ventre jaune du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 326.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 664. f. 2. mas.*

Ortolan du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 664. 1. fœmina?*

Cape Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 186. A. male. B. female.*

β. supra varia, subtus albida, vertice griseo nigroque vario, striga pone oculos maxillarique nigra, pectore cinerascete.

Above varied, beneath whitish, crown varied with grey and black, with a stripe of that colour near the eyes, and another near the jaws, breast ash-coloured.

Emberiza Capensis. δ. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 408. 28.

Le Bonjour Commandeur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 369.*

Bruant du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 386. f. 2.*

Cape Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 187. c.*

THE Yellow-bellied Bunting varies exceedingly: it is generally above six inches in length: beak dusky: top and sides of the head yellowish white: from the nostrils to the hind head, over the eye, an arched black stripe; another behind the eye; and an irregular one passing from the lower jaw to the back of the head, which it entirely surrounds, and unites to the other two: on the nape is a spot

of black : lower part of the neck and back brown, the feathers darkest in the middle : under parts of the body entirely yellow, inclining to red on the breast, and white on the chin and vent ; lesser wing-coverts ash-coloured ; middle white ; greater ones black, edged with rufous : quills black, some with white margins ; the rest with rufous : rump grey : tail forked, the outer and inner feathers of each side of the bifurcation shortest ; two middle feathers dusky brown ; the rest dusky with pale edges, some of the outer ones with white tips : legs flesh-colour. The supposed female is brown on the upper parts ; the feathers darkest in the middle : the middle of the wing longitudinally rufous from the bend : under parts of the body dirty white : rump ash-colour : head with only two black streaks, one beneath the eye towards the ear ; the other in the direction of the under mandible : tail brown, with rufous edges.

The *Bonjour-commandeur* of Buffon seems to be a variety of this protean species : it has the top of the head variegated with black and grey, with two streaks of black in the same situation as the female of the above, but they are broader : there is also a greater inclination to rufous on the upper parts of the plumage : sides of the head grey : body beneath dirty white, striped on the fore-part of the neck with cinereous : sides of the body rufous : tail as in the male, above described, but ash-coloured beneath : legs pale yellow.

Buffon informs us this bird is called *Bonjour-commandeur*, from its singing always at daybreak ;

that it is very abundant about inhabited places ; and has much the note and habits of the Sparrow, often settling like that bird on the ground, and generally in pairs. Is found at the Cape of Good Hope, and Cayenne.

MUSTACHOE BUNTING.

(*Emberiza provincialis*.)

E. griseo nigroque varia, subtus maculaque alarum alba, macula suboculari fasciæque maxillari nigris.

Bunting varied with grey and black ; beneath, and spot on the wing, white ; with a spot beneath the eye, and a band near the jaw black.

Emberiza provincialis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 881.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 403. 15.

Le Gavoué de Provence. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 321.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 656. 1.

Mustachoe Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 175. 10.

LENGTH near five inches : beak dusky : through the eye a streak of white, passing on each side of the neck ; beneath which is a large spot of black : chin white : on each side of the throat, from the under jaw, a black streak : upper parts of the body brownish red : breast, and sides, pale brown, spotted with black ; rest of the under parts white ; with a bar of that colour across the middle of the wings : quills dusky, edged with rufous ; tail the same : legs pale brown. Inhabits Provence, where it is not uncommon : it is called *Chic-gavotte* and

Chic-moustache : it feeds on grain, and is said to sing very agreeably in the spring.

OLIVE BUNTING.

(*Emberiza olivacea*.)

E. olivacea subtus albidior, gula aurantia, fascia pectorali nigricante.

Olive Bunting, beneath whitish, with the throat orange; band on the breast dusky.

Emberiza olivacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 309. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 870.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 38.

Emberiza dominicensis. *Briss.* 3. 300. 14. *t. f.* 5. male.

L'Olive. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 363.

Olive Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 195. 34.

THE Olive Bunting is very little larger than a Wren, being only three inches and three quarters in length : beak grey brown : head and upper parts of the body olive green : between the beak and eye a yellow spot, reaching over the latter : throat orange : fore-part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, black : the rest of the under parts olive grey : wings edged with yellow : quills brown, with olive-green borders : tail the same : legs grey brown. Female less brilliant in colour; and without the orange and yellow on the head and throat, and the black on the neck and breast; beneath grey, with an olive tinge. Found at St. Domingo.

BADEN BUNTING.

(Emberiza badensis.)

E. olivacea nigricante striata, subtus pallidior, gula aurantia, pectore nigricante-striato.

Olive Bunting, striated with dusky; beneath paler; throat orange; breast striated with dusky.

Emberiza badensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 39.

Baden Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 200. 4.

ABOUT five inches in length: beak black, with a stout indentation in the middle of the upper mandible; under mandible yellowish: prevailing colour of the plumage above olive, striped with dusky; beneath paler: throat orange: breast with dusky stripes: legs yellowish: has a very great affinity to the preceding.

BLACK-THROATED BUNTING.

(Emberiza americana.)

E. cinerea fusco striata, superciliis striga sub oculis abdomineque flavis, gula alba, jugulo macula nigra.

Cinereous Bunting, striated with brownish; supercilia, and stripe beneath the eyes and abdomen, yellow; throat white; jugulum with a black spot.

Emberiza americana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 42.

Black-throated Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 197. 37. t. 44.

β. cinereo-fusca subtus albida, fronte superciliisque flavis, fascia sub oculis lunulaque frontis nigris, gula flava medio macula triquetra nigra.

Cinereous brown; beneath whitish, with the forehead and supercilia yellow; band beneath the eyes, and crescent on the forehead, black; throat yellow, with a triangular black spot in the middle.

Black-throated Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 228. 17.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 158.

THIS bird has the beak pale brown: the upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured, streaked on the back with brown: supercilia, and streak beneath the eyes, yellow: chin and throat white; with a triangular black spot on the latter: breast and middle of the belly yellow: sides streaked with dusky: greater wing-coverts tawny: quills and tail dusky, with paler edges: legs brown: female without the streaks above and beneath the eyes, and the spot on the throat; but with a dusky streak beneath the eye, and the space between the latter and the beak white.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this bird, which is in length seven inches and a half: "beak black; forehead yellowish, passing over the eye in a streak: between the beak and eye black, passing beneath the eye, and ending in a patch below the ear: above the forehead a black crescent, the horns turning backwards: crown and upper parts of the plumage brown: quills tipped with white: tail-coverts reddish brown: the two middle tail-feathers brown; the three next on each side black, edged with pale brown at the tip; the next white on the inner web; and the outer one white, both the outer web and tip: the throat is yellow, with a triangular mark of black in the middle: belly and vent blueish white: legs black."

This bird often appears in small flocks, and builds its nest on the ground, laying four or five white eggs, spotted with black: it has no song, but merely a chirp; and is a native of Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Outatapaseu*.

RUSTY BUNTING.

(Emberiza ferruginea.)

E. ferruginea, abdomine remigumque primorum maculis duabus albis.

Ferruginous Bunting, with the abdomen, and two spots on the primary quills, white.

Emberiza ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 41.

Rusty Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 231.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 197. 36.

INHABITS Russia: head, neck, breast, sides, and wings, ferruginous; the latter with two white spots on the greater quills: belly white: tail ferruginous.

RUDDY BUNTING.

(Emberiza rutila.)

E. ex sanguineo-rufa, subtus sulphurea, alis ex griseo ferrugineis.
Bunting of a blood-coloured rufous; beneath sulphur-yellow; wings of a grey ferruginous.

Emberiza rutila. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Pallas. It.* 3. 698. 13.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 411. 40.

Ruddy Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 5.

THE Ruddy Bunting is found among willows on the borders of the Onon in Siberia, towards the borders of Mongolia: it is the size of the Yellow

Bunting: above rufous, with a crimson tinge: beneath sulphur-coloured: wings rusty grey: it is very scarce.

DAURIAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza spodocephala*.)

E. passerina, subtus flavescens, capite et collo cano-cinereis, capistro nigro.

Bunting above sparrow-coloured; beneath yellowish, with the head and neck hoary cinereous; capistrum black.

Emberiza spodocephala. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 74.

Daurian Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 202. 11.

THE plumage of this bird on the upper part is similar to that of a Sparrow; on the under parts yellowish: capistrum black: the head and neck hoary ash-colour: size of the Reed Bunting. Inhabits the torrents of the Daurian Alps; but very rare.

AMAZONIAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza amazona.)

E. fusca, vertice fulvo, crisso albido.

Fuscous Bunting, with the crown fulvous and vent white.

Emberiza amazona. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 880.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 37.L'Amazone. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 364.Amazon's Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 195. 33.

THIS bird inhabits Surinam, and is the size of a Titmouse: prevailing colour brown: crown yellow: base of the wings and vent whitish.

GUAR BUNTING.

(Emberiza asiatica.)

E. cinerea, alis caudaque fuscis.

Cinereous Bunting, with the wings and tail brown.

Emberiza asiatica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 72.Guar Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 160.

GIVEN on the authority of Dr. Latham, who thus describes it: "Size small: length four inches and a half: beak pale rose-colour: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, cinereous, palest beneath: wings and tail brown, with paler edges: legs pale blue:" native of the East Indies, where it is called *Guar*.

FAMILIAR BUNTING.

(Emberiza familiaris.)

E. cinerea griseo-maculata, apicibus rectricum albis, dorso postico flavo.

Ash-coloured Bunting, spotted with grey, with the tips of the tail-feathers white; lower part of the back yellow.

Emberiza familiaris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 879.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 35.

Le Bruant familier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 367.

Familiar Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 194. 31.

THIS interesting bird was discovered by Mr. Osbeck: it is a native of Java, and is extremely docile, as it will jump upon any person's hand that opens its cage door; will sing very sweetly when whistled to, and go and bathe itself in a dish of water that is presented to it: it is the size of *Fringilla spinus*: beak narrow and black: head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body ash-coloured, the latter spotted with brown: lower parts of the back and rump yellow: tail-coverts white: tail tipped with the same: said to feed on rice.

COLOURED BUNTING.

(Emberiza fucata.)

E. passerina, cervice cano-cinerea, corpore subtus lineaque supra et infra oculos alba.

Sparrow-coloured Bunting, with the top of the neck hoary cinereous; body beneath, and stripe above and beneath the eyes, white.

Emberiza fucata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 73.—*Pall. reise.* 3. 698. 22.

Coloured Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 202. 10.

DESCRIBED by Pallas: size of the Foolish Bunting: prevailing colour above similar to a Sparrow; with the crown of the head and upper part of the nape hoary ash-colour; the shafts of the feathers brown: neck white, with a circle of brown spots on the throat, and a round rufous mark on the ears: common on the rivers Onon and Trigodia, in Russia.

BRASILIAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza brasiliensis.)

E. virescens flavo fuscoque varia, subtus verticeque lutea.

Bunting varied with greenish yellow and fuscous; beneath, and with the crown of the head, yellow.

Emberiza brasiliensis. *Briss.* 3. 299. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 43.*Le Guirnegat.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 361.*Bruant du Bresil.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 321. f. 1.*Brasilian Bunting.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 197. 38.

THE size of a House Sparrow: beak and eyes black: crown, throat, neck, and under parts, yellow: upper parts and tail varied with greenish yellow and brown: legs brown: female very similar in appearance to the common Sparrow, being quite plain, and destitute of the rich colours of the male. Inhabits Brasil. The male is said to have an agreeable note; the female only a chirp like the Sparrow.

BRUMAL BUNTING.

(Emberiza brumalis.)

E. flavo-fusca sincipite corporeque subtus flavis, collo superiore cum lateribus cinereo, remigibus fuscis.

Yellowish-brown Bunting, with the sinciput and body beneath yellow; upper part of the neck, and with the sides, ash-coloured; quills brown.

Emberiza brumalis. Scop. *An.* 1. 213.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 47.

Brumal Bunting. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 199. 42.

THIS species is the size of *Fringilla Spinus*: forehead and orbits yellow: occiput, neck, and sides, ash-coloured: back yellow-brown: under parts of the body and vent yellow: quills brown, edged with yellow: thighs whitish. Common in the county of Tyrol, in Austria, and is often caught with birdlime in the autumn: it feeds on hemp seed.

RICE BUNTING.

(*Emberiza oryzivora* .)

E. fusca, cervice rufescente, abdomine nigro, rectricibus mucronatis.

Brown Bunting, with the nape of the neck rufescent; abdomen black; tail-feather pointed.

Emberiza oryzivora. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 880.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 30.

Fringilla oryzivora. *Amœn. Acad.* 4. 576.

Hortulanus Carolinensis. *Briss.* 3. 282. 8. t. 15. f. 3.

L'Agripenne, ou l'Ortolan de riz. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 357.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 388. f. 1.

Rice Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 325.—*Edw.* 291.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 188. 25.

β. fusco-olivacea, subtus flavescens, uropygio flavo fusco transversim lineato, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibusque nigris albo marginatis.

Olive-brown, beneath yellowish; rump yellow, transversely striped with fuscous; greater wing-coverts and quills black, with white margins.

Loxia Orizivora. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 408. 30.

Agripenne, ou Ortolan de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 339.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 388. f. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 189. 25. A.

THIS bird is the size of a Sparrow: beak dusky: front and sides of the head, back, and all the under parts black: the margins of the feathers on the head, back, and thighs, rufous: back of the head and neck buff-colour: lesser wing and upper tail-coverts and scapulars dirty white: rest of the wing black, with brown edges; the quills excepted, which are edged with yellowish grey: tail black, slightly

forked; the feathers tipped with brownish, and ending in a sharp point: legs brown: length near seven inches: female nearly all rufous, with a change of brown in some parts.

Buffon mentions a bird which appears to be a variety of this species: it is the same size; with the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and upper wing-coverts olive-brown: under parts pale yellow, getting paler towards the vent: rump and upper tail-coverts yellow, barred with brown lines: greater wing-coverts and quills black, with white edges: tail-feathers black and pointed, with the two middle ones edged with yellow, and the rest with yellowish white.

This species inhabits the greatest part of America, and is known by the names of *Bob-Lincoln*, *Conquedle*, and *White-backed Maize-thief*, which latter one it obtains from destroying great quantities of maize, by pecking holes in the sides of the husks, which allows room for the rain to get in and spoil the seeds: it is a migratory species, the females appearing first: it is abundant in Cuba in September, and as the rice ripens they advance farther north, as they only touch that grain while it continues green: it appears about New York and Rhode Island the beginning of May, and feeds upon insects till the maize is in a sufficient state of forwardness for them to eat: in the autumn they again retire to the south: it is said to have a very agreeable note, and is often kept in cages for the sake of its song.

RUSTIC BUNTING.

(Emberiza rustica.)

E. supra passerina, subtus alba, capite nigro fasciis tribus longitudinalibus albis.

Bunting above the colour of a Sparrow, beneath white, with the head black, with three longitudinal white stripes.

Emberiza rustica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 413. 51.

Rustic Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 6.

THE head of this bird is black, marked with three white bands, one down the crown, and the other two over each eye: nape and shoulders ferruginous: upper parts of the plumage similar to a Sparrow; under white: throat spotted with testaceous: two outer tail-feathers obliquely tipped with white: size of *Emberiza Schœniclus*. Inhabits the willow beds of Dauria.

YELLOW-BROWED BUNTING.

(Emberiza chrysophrys.)

E. passerina, vertice nigro, superciliis citrinis, fascia a medio verticis ad nucham alba.

Sparrow-coloured Bunting, with the crown black; supercilia lemon-coloured; with a white band from the middle of the crown to the nape.

Emberiza chrysophrys. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 872.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 419. 75.

Yellow-browed Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 203. 12.*

PLUMAGE above similar to a Sparrow in colour: crown black: line over the eyes yellow; and from the middle of the crown to the nape a white band: found among the Daurian torrents, along with *E. spodocephala*, and appears to be very much allied to the white-crowned Bunting.

WHITE-CROWNED BUNTING.

(Emberiza leucophrys.)

E. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus alba, crisso flavo, vertice nigro, medio vitta superciliisque albis.

Ferruginous-brown Bunting, beneath white, vent yellow, crown black, with its middle and the supercilia white.

Emberiza leucophrys. *Phil. Trans.* 62. 403. 426.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 874.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 413. 49.

White-crowned Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 22.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 200. 44.—*Lath. Sup.* 159.

THE White-crowned Bunting is in length above seven inches: beak flesh-coloured: crown of the head with a white stripe, reaching nearly to the beak; on each side of which is a black stripe: supercilia white, the colour running behind, and joining the vertical stripe: neck ash-colour; palest in front: back rusty brown: wings brown; the primary quills very pale on their outer edges, on the inner ash-coloured: bastard wing and two bands on the wing white: rump cinereous brown; the feathers with ash-coloured margins: breast ash-colour: under parts of the body white: thighs and vent yellow: tail even at the end, and brown: legs flesh-colour: female similar to the male.

This bird constructs its nest in the bottoms of willows, and lays three chocolate-coloured eggs: it feeds on grass seeds and worms; and is a native of Canada, but migrates in September to the south: when in flight is silent, but when perched has a very melodious song: it is called *Cusabatashish* in Hudson's Bay.

WREATHED BUNTING.

(Emberiza luctuosa.)

E. nigra, fronte pectore abdomine uropygio crissoque albis.

Black Bunting, with the forehead, breast, abdomen, rump, and vent, white.

Emberiza luctuosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 874.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 414. 52.Wreathed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 200. 45.

LOCALITY of this bird unknown: size of the Greater Titmouse: beak black: forehead, breast, belly, rump, and vent, white; with a line of that colour extending from the forehead to the nape: in the middle of each wing a white spot: rest of the plumage black.

MILITARY BUNTING.

(Emberiza militaris.)

E. flavescente-fusca, subtus alba, pectore dorsoque infimo flavis.

Yellowish-brown Bunting, beneath white, with the breast and lower part of the back yellow.

Emberiza militaris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 45.Military Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 198. 40.

THE head, neck, and back of this bird are yellowish brown: breast and lower part of the back

yellow: shoulders greenish: belly white: quills and tail brown; the outer edges yellowish at the tips. Found at Malta.

DWARF BUNTING.

(*Emberiza pusilla*.)

E. supra passerina, subtus albida, capite supra et lateribus fasciis quinque testaceis, interjectisque nigris quatuor.

Bunting above like the Sparrow, beneath whitish; head above and five fasciæ on the sides testaceous, the intermediate spaces black.

Emberiza pusilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 871.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 414. 54.

Dwarf Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 7.

DESCRIBED by Pallas, who observed it in the larch grounds, among the torrents of the Daurian Alps: it is the size of a Siskin: prevailing colour like a common Sparrow: on the head and sides five testaceous bands, the intermediate spaces between which are black: throat spotted.

MEXICAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza mexicana.)

E. fuscescens, facie gulaque luteis, corpore subtus sordide albo fusco maculato.

Brownish Bunting, with the face and throat yellow; body beneath dull white, spotted with fuscous.

Emberiza mexicana. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 412. 44.

La Therese jaune. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 361.

Bruant de Mexique. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 386. f. 1.

Mexican Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 198. 39.

In length six inches and a half: beak pale: front and sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow: upper parts of the body brownish; the brown on the sides of the neck tending upwards in a point to the eye: under parts dirty white, spotted with brown: quills and tail brownish, with pale brown edges: legs pale. Native of Mexico.

AOONALASCHKA BUNTING.

(Emberiza aoonalaschkensis.)

E. rufo-fusca, subtus albida fusco striata, abdomine medio alba.

Reddish-brown Bunting, beneath whitish, striated with fuscous; abdomen in the middle white.

Emberiza aoonalaschkensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 57.Emberiza unalaschkensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.Aoonalaschka Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 232.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 3. 202. 48.

THIS bird inhabits the same places as the preceding, and is seven inches in length: head, neck, back, rump, and upper parts of the tail, plain brown, tinged with rufous: under parts dusky white, sprinkled with blackish: middle of the belly plain dusky white: rest of the plumage brown, tinged with rufous.

SANDWICH BUNTING.

(Emberiza arctica.)

E. fusca, subtus albida fusco striata, suboculis striga nigra, superciliis flavis.

Fuscous Bunting, beneath whitish striated with fuscous; beneath the eyes a black stripe; supercilia yellow.

Emberiza arctica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 414. 55.

Emberiza sandwichensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.

Unalashka Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 229.

Sandwich Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 202. 47.

INHABITS Aoonalashka, and Sandwich sounds : in length six inches : beak dusky : body above brown ; the shaft of each feather darker : from the nostrils to the back of the head a yellow streak ; sides of the head between dusky : body beneath dusky white, sprinkled with brown : middle of the belly plain dusky white : quills dusky brown, the edges palest : tail brown : legs dusky.

PINE BUNTING.

(Emberiza pithyornus.)

E. rufa, abdomine cano, striga verticis cana, lateribus nigro marginata; macula genarum temporum pectorisque alba.

Rufous Bunting; abdomen hoary; stripe on the crown hoary, the sides margined with black; with a white spot on the cheeks, temples, and breast.

Emberiza pithyornus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 875. *Pall. It.* 2. 710.

22.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 413. 50.

Pine Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 203. 50.

THE Pine Bunting is about the size of the Yellowhammer: beak dirty white: head with a broad streak down the middle of a white colour, surrounded on each side with black; nape below this hoary: through the eyes a rufous stripe: cheeks and temples each with a triangular white spot: sides of the neck and throat rust-coloured: back and rump rufous; the shafts of the first dusky: wing-coverts and secondaries brown, with rufous edges: primaries blackish, with whitish margins: breast with a large triangular white spot: sides rufous: middle of the belly hoary: vent whitish: tail blackish, with whitish margins, slightly forked; and the two outer feathers white from the middle to the tip on the inner web: legs dirty white: claws dusky. Female varied with grey and pale rufous: the shafts of the feathers dusky: lower part of the belly dirty white; the rest as in the male.

This bird is abundant throughout Siberia, but is not met with in Russia : it is taken among the reeds on the Don.

MAELBY BUNTING.

(*Emberiza maelbiensis*.)

E. capite colloque plumbeo-cinereis, gula albida, abdomine ferruginea.

Bunting with the head and neck lead-coloured ash, throat whitish, and belly ferruginous.

Emberiza maelbiensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 872.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 401. 8.

Maelby Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool. Sup.* 64.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 160.

THIS bird is found in Sweden ; and is the size of *E. citrinella* : beak pale rufous : forehead, crown, lower part of the neck before, and upper part of the breast, blueish ash-colour : spot between the beak and eye, eyelids, chin, upper parts of the throat, sides of the neck, and vent, dusky white : lower part of the breast, belly, and thighs, ferruginous ; back the same, marked with acute black spots : upper wing-coverts black, with ferruginous edges ; under ones pale yellow : quills dusky, with ferruginous edges : tail-feathers black ; the four outer ones half way from the tip white, the outer margins black : legs pale rufous.

SURINAM BUNTING.

(Emberiza surinamensis.)

E. supra fusca nebulosa, subtus flavescens, pectore nigro maculato.
Bunting above clouded with fuscous ; beneath yellowish ; breast spotted with black.

Emberiza surinamensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 71.

Surinam Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 212. 63.

RATHER larger than a Lark, to which it is very similar in colour : beak large, with the sides of the under mandible higher and more angular than usual in this genus : breast spotted with oblong black spots, the ground colour of which, with the chin and belly, are whitish yellow. Native of Surinam.

CINEREOUS BUNTING.

(Emberiza cinerea.)

E. grisescens fusco castaneoque varia subtus albida castaneo maculata, tectricibus caudæ rufo-albis, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.

Bunting varied with greyish, fuscous and chesnut; beneath whitish, spotted with chesnut; tail-coverts rufous white; quills and tail-feathers brown.

Emberiza cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 876.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 58.

Emberiza canadensis. *Briss.* 3. 296. 14. t. 14. f. 1.

Le Cul-rousset. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 368.

Cinereous Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 233.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 204. 51.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 159.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak pale brown: upper part of the head chesnut, with the shafts of each feather brown: the rest of the upper parts the same, but more inclined to grey: under parts of the body dirty white, marked with chesnut spots: rump entirely grey: quills and tail brown, edged with reddish grey; the coverts of the latter rufous white: legs pale brown: the female more inclined to grey.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this bird, which had "the beak yellow: head, back, and wings rust-coloured, each feather deeply and elegantly edged with pale grey: some of the greater coverts edged with paler rust; primaries and secondaries with white: throat, breast, and sides, white,

fully spotted with rust : middle of the belly white : middle feathers of the tail brown ; exterior white, each feather truncated obliquely."

This bird is said to keep very close to the ground, seldom rising more than a foot from it : it is an inhabitant of North America, and frequents the Red Cedars.

YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza aureola*.)

E. rufra subtus flava, fascia pectorali transversa ferruginea, vertice genis gulaque nigris.

Rufous Bunting, beneath yellow, with a transverse ferruginous band on the breast ; crown, cheeks, and throat black.

Emberiza aureola. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 875.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 414. 53.

Yellow-breasted Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 201. 46.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 2. 366. a.

THE Yellow-breasted Bunting has a pale transparent beak, the edge of which is blackish : forehead and crown blackish, the latter palest : back of the head, nape, and between the wings, rufous ; the feathers edged with grey at their tips : back and rump the same, but more hoary, and some of the shafts spotted with black : cheeks and throat black : breast and belly yellow ; with a ferruginous crescent across the latter : scapulars white : secondary wing-coverts rufous on the outer

webs; the edges whitish; forming a stripe of that colour on the wings: quills brown; the primaries edged with white; the secondaries plain: under tail-coverts white: tail brown; slightly forked; two outer feathers with a longitudinal white stripe on the inner web: legs dirty white: female with the crown darker, and the margins of the feathers more hoary than the male, which she resembles in all other respects.

Found over great part of Siberia and Kamtchatka, inhabiting the pine forests, and the poplars and willows in the islands of the Irtish, and other rivers: its note is similar to the Reed Bunting.

PAINTED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Ciris*.)

E. capite cæruleo, abdomine fulvo, dorso viridi, pennis viridi fuscis.
Bunting with a blue head, fulvous abdomen, green back, and the quills greenish brown.

Emberiza Ciris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 885.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 416. 61.

Chloris ludoviciana, Papa. *Briss.* 3. 266. 58. t. 8. f. 3.

Le Pape, *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 176. 9.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 159. f. 1.

China Bullfinch. *Albin.* 3. 68.

Painted Finch. *Edwards.* 130. and 273. upper fig.

Painted Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 226.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 206. 54.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 159.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 201. 8.

THIS most beautiful bird is the size of a Hedge Sparrow: beak grey brown: irides hazel: head

and neck violet: orbits red: upper part of the back and scapulars yellow-green: lower part, rump, and all the under side, red: lesser wing-coverts violet-brown, with a red tinge: greater coverts dull green: quills brown, some of them with greenish edges, others red: tail brown; the two middle feathers reddish, and the rest edged with that colour: legs brown. Female above dull green: beneath yellow-green: quills brown, edged with green: tail brown, variegated with green.

As these birds do not obtain their full plumage till the third year, there are scarcely two to be found quite alike: in the first year both sexes are brown; in the second the male has a blue head, and the rest of the plumage blue-green, and the wings and tail brown, edged with blue-green: at that time the female inclines to blue. There is a variety of this bird, which has all the under parts yellowish, with the exception of a small red spot on the breast; the whole of which disappears, and turns to whitish after the following moult.

This bird inhabits various parts of America, from North Carolina to Guiana, and is one of the most beautiful of the genus: it builds its nest in the orange trees, and will feed on millet, succory, and other seeds; it has a very delicate and soothing song, which it delivers in a soft and warbling tone: it is often bred in Holland, and occasionally in England, in the manner of Canaries; and will live in confinement eight or ten years. The Spaniards call it *Mariposa*, and the English *Nonpareil*.

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1. RED-RUMPED BUNTING.

2. PAINTED BUNTING.

Bancroft speaks of a bird called *Kishee Kishee*, which is found at Guiana, and appears to belong to this species : he says it is one of the most beautiful of the feathered tribe ; and that it is brought by the Accawan Indians, at the rate of two pistoles a pair, from the inland parts of the country, and that many attempts had been made to convey them alive to Holland, but without success.

RED-RUMPED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza quadricolor*.)

E. viridis, capite colloque cæruleis, cauda cum tectricibus abdomineque superiore rubris, pectore abdomineque infimo fuscescens.

Green Bunting, with the head and neck blue ; tail, its coverts, and the upper part of the abdomen, red ; breast and lower parts of the abdomen brownish.

Emberiza quadricolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 63.

Le Quadricolor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 467.

Gros-bec de Java. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 101.f. 2.

Red-rumped Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 208. 55.

LESS than *E. Ciris* : length five inches : beak dusky : head and neck blue : breast and lower part of the belly pale brown : back, wings, and tip of the tail, green : upper part, and coverts of the latter, and the middle of the belly, red : legs pale flesh-colour. Inhabits Java.

BLUE-FACED BUNTING.

(Emberiza cyanopsis.)

E. viridis, subtus dorso infimo uropygioque rufa, fronte genis gulaque cæruleis, tectricibus caudæ abdomineque medio rubris.

Green Bunting, beneath and with the lower part of the back and rump rufous; forehead, cheeks, and throat, blue; tail-coverts and middle of the abdomen red.

Emberiza cyanopsis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 64.

Chloris javensis. *Briss.* 3. 198. 57. t. 7. f. 4.

Le Toupet bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 179.

Blue-faced Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 209. 56.

THIS species has a very great affinity to *E. quadricolor*, and inhabits the same place; but is much less, being only four inches in length: beak lead-coloured: forehead, cheeks, and throat, fine blue, gradually changing into rufous towards the breast, which is of the latter colour: plumage on the upper parts green; with the lower part of the back and rump rufous: belly, sides, and thighs, the same: upper tail-coverts, and middle of the belly, red: quills brown, with green margins: the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest brown, all of them edged with red: legs grey.

INDIGO BUNTING.

(Emberiza cyanea.)

E. cyanea, vertice saturatiore, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis cæruleo marginatis.

Blue Bunting, with the top of the head darkest; quills and tail-feathers fuscous, margined with blue.

Emberiza cyanea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 876.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 416. 60.

Tanagra cyanea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315.

Tangara carolinensis cærulea. *Briss.* 3. 13. 6.

Le Ministre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 86.

Blue Linnet. *Edwards.* 273. lower figure.

Indigo Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 235.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 205. 53.

LENGTH five inches: beak deep lead-colour: the whole of the plumage bright blue; darkest on the top of the head: greater quills brown, with blue edges: tail brown, with a slight tinge of blue: legs brown. Female similar to a Linnet in colour: and during the moulting time the male resembles her, and is only to be distinguished by the edge of the wing being deep brownish blue; whereas that part in the female is greenish brown.

This bird is said to sing very sweetly, like the Linnet: it is generally found in the inner parts of Carolina, frequenting the mountains: it appears in New York in the beginning of April, and affects orchards during the time of flowering: it feeds on millet: it is called in Carolina the *Parson*, and the *Bishop*; and in Mexico, *Azul lexos*, or far-fetched Blue bird.

BLUE BUNTING.

(Emberiza cærulea.)

E. cærulea rufo varia, subtus dilutior, vertice rufo, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus caudaque fuscis.

Blue Bunting varièd with rufous; beneath paler; crown of the head rufous; greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown.

Emberiza cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 876.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 415. 59.

Emberiza canadensis cærulea. *Briss.* 3. 298. 12. t. 14. f. 2.

L'Azuroux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 369.

Blue Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 234.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 205. 52.

THIS bird has the beak pale: the crown dull rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body rufous and blue mixed; under parts the same, but the rufous colour very pale: greater coverts, quills, and tail, brown, with the outer edges rufous: legs pale brown. Native of Canada.

GREEN BUNTING.

(Emberiza viridis.)

E. viridis, subtus alba, remigibus caudaque cæruleis.

Green Bunting, beneath white, with the quills and tail cærulean.

Emberiza viridis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 886.—Lath. Ind. Orn.

1. 417. 65.

*Chloris indica minor. Briss. 3. 197. 56.*Le Pavement bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 181.*Green Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 209. 57.*

THIS is the size of the Greenfinch : beak greenish brown : upper parts of the plumage green ; under parts white : quills and tail blue, with the shafts white : legs black. Inhabits the East Indies ; and very likely China, as it has occurred among Chinese drawings, with very little variation from the above.

VARIED BUNTING.

(Emberiza mixta.)

E. grisea, pectore gulaque cæruleis, abdomine albo.

Grey Bunting, with the breast and throat blue, and abdomen white.

*Emberiza mixta. Amœn. Acad. 4. 245. 20.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 416. 62.*Varied Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 202. 9.*

SIZE of *Fringilla Spinus*: beak pale and stout: prevailing colour of the plumage grey; but mixed so much with blue, that in some lights that colour appears to predominate: the sides of the head, throat, breast, and shoulders, blue-green: belly white, the feathers brown at the base: thighs grey, mixed with blueish: legs pale: inhabits China.

PLATA BUNTING.

(Emberiza platensis.)

E. fusco-virescens, subtus cinereo-alba, dorso nigro maculato, oris alarum, extus remigibus rectricibusque flavo marginatis.

Brownish-green Bunting, beneath ash-coloured white; back spotted with black; outer part of the wing, quills, and tail-feathers edged with yellow.

Emberiza platensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 66.

L'Emberise à cinq couleurs. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 364.

Plata Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 210. 58.

THE Plata Bunting is one of the largest of the genus, being eight inches in length: the beak ash-coloured, convex, and pointed: irides chesnut: upper parts of the body greenish brown, approaching to yellow, but dullest on the head and rump; back with a few black marks: under parts of the body greyish white: edge of the wing bright yellow: quills and outer tail-feathers margined with the same: legs lead-coloured. Found at Buenos Ayres, on the river Plata.

CRIMSON BUNTING.

(Emberiza rubra.)

E. coccinea, cervice dorsoque olivaceo nigroque variegatis, strigis coccineis sparsis ; abdomine cinereo, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Crimson Bunting, with the upper part of the neck and back variegated with olive and black, sprinkled with crimson ; abdomen ash-coloured ; quills and tail-feathers black.

Emberiza rubra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 877.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 409. 33.

Moineau de l'isle de France. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 665. f. 1. 2.

Crimson Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 194. 30.

SIZE of the House Sparrow : beak dusky : hind part of the neck and breast variegated with black and olive, with a few dashes of crimson ; of which latter colour the head, breast, upper tail-coverts, thighs, and rump are : lower part of the breast, belly, and vent, cinereous : wings dusky, the margins of the feathers pale : quills and tail black, with greyish green edges : legs pale flesh-colour. Inhabits the Isle of France.

CRIMSON-BELLIED BUNTING.

(Emberiza coccinea.)

E. corpore supra argenteo subtus coccineo, crisso albo, rostro capite remigibusque nigris, postremis occipite et cauda ex atro cæruleis.

Bunting with the body above silvery, beneath crimson; vent white; beak, head, and quills, black; hinder part of the occiput and tail of a dark blue.

Emberiza coccinea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 873.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 410. 34.

Crimson-bellied Bunting. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 200. 3.

FOUND in the woods at Baden in Germany: about the size of the Yellow Bunting: beak, head, eyes, and a streak beneath the beak, black: occiput black, with a blue gloss: body above silvery grey; beneath bright crimson: wings with a white spot: vent white: tail similar to the occiput.

TOWHE BUNTING.

(Emberiza erythrophthalma.)

E. nigra rubro relucens, abdomine rufescente, macula alarum alba.
Black Bunting, shining with red, abdomen rufescent, and spot
on the wings white.

Emberiza erythrophthalma. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 874.—*Lath. Ind.*
Orn. 1.

Fringilla erythrophthalma. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 6.

Fringilla carolinensis. *Briss.* 3. 169. 44.

Le Pinçon noir aux yeux rouges. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 141.

Towhe Bunting. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 224.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.
199. 43.

THIS species frequents the most shady woods of Carolina: it is known by the name of the *American Bullfinch*, and is in length eight inches: beak brown: irides red: head, throat, neck, back, wing-coverts, quills, rump, and tail, black; the quills with whitish edges: breast white in the middle; the other parts of it, with the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dull red: tail slightly forked: legs brown: female entirely brown, except a slight red tinge on the breast.

This is a very restless bird, and has only a twittering note: it generally appears in pairs.

RED-EYED BUNTING.

(Emberiza Calfat.)

E. cinerascens, capite gulaque nigris, pectore abdomineque vinaceis, regione oculorum nuda rosea, lateribus capitis fascia alba.

Cinerascent Bunting, with the head and throat black; breast and abdomen vinaceous; region of the eyes naked and rose-coloured; sides of the head with a white band.

Emberiza Calfat. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 68.

Le Calfat. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 371.

Red-eyed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 210. 60.

THIS bird inhabits the Mauritius, and is there called Calfat: it is rather larger than a Linnet: beak and irides rose-coloured: head and throat black: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, blueish-ash; the tail with black margins: breast and belly vinaceous: from the gape of the mouth to the back of the head a white stripe: space round the eyes bare of feathers, and rose-coloured, as are the legs: under tail-coverts white.

BOURBON BUNTING.

(*Emberiza borbonica*.)*E. rufo-rubra, alis caudaque fusco-rubris.*

Rufous-red Bunting, with the wings and tail fuscous-red.

Emberiza borbonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 886.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 67.Le Mordore. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 366.Bruant de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 321. f. 2.Bourbon Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 210. 59.

ABOUT the size of the Yellow Bunting : in length five inches and a half : beak brown : the whole bird, except the wings and tail, bright rufous-red : wings and tail dusky red ; legs the same, with a yellow tinge. Native of Bourbon.

GREY BUNTING.

(Emberiza grisea.)

E. grisea, tectricibus alarum pectoreque rubro variëgatis.

Grey Bunting, with the wing-coverts and breast variegated with red.

Emberiza grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 418. 70.Emberiza surinamensis. *Briss.* 3. 302. 15.Le Gonambouch. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 366.Grey Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 211. 62.

VERY common at Surinam: size of a Lark: length five inches: head grey: the whole of the body the same, but paler; except the wing-coverts and breast, which are inclined to reddish: quills white within; externally grey, variegated with red: tail similar to the quills.

This bird is very fond of maize, and sings nearly as fine as a nightingale; called by the natives of Surinam *Gonambucho*.

WHIDAH BUNTING.

(Emberiza paradisea.)

E. fusca, pectore rubro, rectricibus intermediis quatuor elongatis acuminatis, duabus longissimis, rostro nigro.

Brown Bunting, with the breast red; the four middle tail-feathers elongated and acuminate, the two outer of which are very long; beak black.

Emberiza paradisea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 405. 20.

Vidua. *Briss.* 3. 120. 25. t. 8. f. 1.

La Veuve à collier d'or. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 155. 6.

Grande Veuve d'Angola. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 194.

Red-breasted long-tailed Finch. *Edwards.* 86.

Whidah Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 178. 15.

THIS singular bird is less than the Hedge Sparrow: beak lead-coloured: irides hazel: head, chin, and fore-part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black: hind-part of the neck pale orange: breast and upper part of the belly the same, but brighter: lower belly and thighs white: vent black: two middle tail-feathers four inches long, placed vertically, undulated across, and more glossy than the others, broad, and ending in a long thread; the next two above thirteen inches in length, very broad in the middle, but narrow and rather pointed at the tips, with a long thread arising about the middle of the shaft; the rest only two inches and a quarter in length: legs flesh-colour: female wholly of a deep brown; but does not obtain the full plumage



VARIEGATED BUNTING.

for three years : in the winter the male resembles the young female.

This is common at Angola, Whidah, and other parts of Africa : it is often brought over to Europe, where it will live many years, and is a lively active little bird : it moults twice a year ; and the male is without the long tail-feathers at least six months out of the twelve, as it first loses them about November, and in the spring they begin to re-appear, but are not perfectly formed till June.

LONG-TAILED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza Vidua.*)

E. nigricans, subtus albida, rectricibus intermediis quatuor elongatis acuminatis, duabus longissimis, rostro rubro.

Dusky Bunting, beneath whitish ; the four middle tail-feathers elongated and acuminated, of which the two interior are longest ; beak red.

Emberiza vidua. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 883.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 405. 22.

Vidua major. *Briss.* 3. 127. 27.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 162.

Long-tailed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 181. 17.

FOUND in India and Angola. Beak red : head and all the upper parts of the body greenish black : sides of the head and under parts dirty white ; the black colour reaching on each side the neck like a half collar : wing-coverts with a white band : quills edged with brown : two middle tail-feathers ten inches and a half in length ; the next two nine

inches; all four of them black: the remaining feathers short and of the same length; black on the outer webs, and white within; the outermost feather the most white: legs black, claws pale.

May not this be a variety of the following?

VARIEGATED BUNTING.

(*Emberiza principalis*.)

E. variegata, pectore rufo, rectricibus mediis quatuor longissimis, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Variegated Bunting, with the breast red, the four middle tail-feathers very long; beak and feet red.

Emberiza principalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 884.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 23.

Vidua angolensis. *Briss. App.* 80.

La Veuve mouchettée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 165.

Long-tailed Sparrow. *Edwards.* 270.

Variegated Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 181. 17.

THIS neat little bird is about the size of the Whidah Bird: beak as in the last: the upper parts of the head and body rufous, the middle of each feather black: sides of the head and under parts (except the breast, which is pale rufous) are white: lesser wing-coverts the same: greater ones black, edged with rufous: quills as the last: tail with twelve feathers, of which the two middle ones exceed the others by five inches and a half; the next on each side one inch shorter, all four black; the remaining feathers are short and of equal length,



S. 1714

WHIDAH BUNTING.

of a dull brown colour, margined with paler brown, and each marked with a white spot on the inner web : legs flesh-colour.

There is very great probability that this and the preceding bird will eventually be found to be the same, as they inhabit the same places, and are very like in their general appearance, and it is well known that these long-tailed Buntings all vary very much, according to the season of the year or the age of the bird. It is found in India and Angola.

PANAYAN BUNTING.

(*Emberiza panayensis.*)

E. nigra, macula pectoris coccinea, rectricibus quatuor intermediis longissimis æqualibus acuminatis.

Black Bunting, with a crimson spot on the breast; the four middle tail-feathers even, very long, and acuminated.

Emberiza payanensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 885.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 407. 26.

La Veuve en feu. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 167.

La Veuve à poitrine rouge. Buff. Pl. Enl. 647.

La Veuve de l'isle de Panay. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 117. t. 76.

Panayan Bunting. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 184. 21.

THE whole bird black, with the exception of a large bright red spot on the breast: four middle tail-feathers very long, pointed, all of one length, and hanging down like the Whidah Bird: legs black. Native of the Isle of Panay.

ORANGE-SHOULDERED BUNTING.

(Emberiza longicauda.)

E. nigra, humeris fulvis albo marginatis, rectricibus elongatis 6 intermediis longissimis.

Black Bunting, with the shoulders fulvous margined with white; the six middle tail-feathers very long.

Emberiza longicauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 884.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 25.

La Veuve à épaulettes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 164.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 635.

Yellow-shouldered Oriole. *Brown, Ill.* 11.

Orange-shouldered Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 184. 20.

THE Orange-shouldered Bunting is the size of a Song Thrush: beak strong and dusky; the nostrils almost hid in the feathers: plumage above and below glossy black: lesser wing-coverts crimson, below which is a white spot: some of its quills white at the base, but that is hid when the wings are closed: secondaries nearly as long as the primaries: tail, consisting of twelve feathers, hanging sideways; the two middle ones fifteen inches in length, the next an inch shorter; the next two inches and a half less; and the rest of the tail very short: legs large and brown: claws long and hooked. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

DOMINICAN BUNTING.

(Emberiza serena.)

E. pileo nigro, vertice rubro, cauda cuneiformi, reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, pedibus griseis.

Bunting with the top of the head black, the crown red, tail wedge-shaped, with the two middle feathers very long; feet grey.

Emberiza serena. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 883.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 405. 21.

Vidua minor. *Briss.* 3. 124. 26. t. 8. f. 2.

La Veuve dominicaine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 160.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 8. f. 2.

Dominican Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 180. 16.

RATHER less than the Whidah Bunting: beak red: crown of the head rufous white; upper part black: back of the neck, beneath the head rufous white, which colour joins the white on the under parts of the body; hind-part of the neck and back black, edged with dirty white: wing-coverts white; the rest of the wing black; the quills with white edges: tail black, the two middle feathers pointed at the end, and above two inches longer than the others, which get shorter to the most outward, which is shortest of all; the three next the long feathers tipped with white; and the two outer ones white on the inside, and pale rufous without: legs grey: female of a plain brown; and the tail-feathers of equal length. Moults twice a year, and the male loses his long feathers.

PSITTACEOUS BUNTING.

(Emberiza psittacea.)

E. cinereo-fusca, alis fulvis, reatricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.

Cinereous-brown Bunting, with the wings rufous, and the two middle tail-feathers very long.

Emberiza psittacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 312. 18.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 882.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 404. 19.*Linaria brasiliensis longicauda.* *Briss.* 3. 147. 35.*La Veuve éteinte.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 168.Psittaceous Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 178. 14.

THE Psittaceous Bunting is the size of the House Sparrow: length about six inches: base of the beak surrounded with pale red: prevailing colour of the plumage dull greyish ash: wings pale red and yellow mixed: tail similar in colour to the body: two middle feathers nearly three times the length of the body, and tipped with chesnut. Native of Brasil.

ANGOLA BUNTING.

(Emberiza angolensis.)

E. nigra, capite superiore colloque flavis, cauda elongata.

Black Bunting, with the upper part of the head and neck yellow; tail elongated.

Emberiza angolensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 885.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 407. 27.Angola Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 185. 22.

THIS bird appears to have a great affinity to *E. panayensis*, from which it only differs in having the top of the head and neck yellow, and being a native of Angola: its beak is short; tail long; the breast fine red, and the rest of the plumage bright black.

SHAFT-TAILED BUNTING.

(Emberiza regia.)

E. rectricibus intermediis quatuor longissimis æqualibus apice tantum pennatis, rostro rubro.

Bunting with the four middle tail-feathers very long, even, and only webbed at the tip; beak red.

Emberiza regia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 884.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 24.

Vidua riparia africana. *Briss.* 3. 129. 28. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

La Veuve à quatre brins. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 158. 5.

La Veuve de la côte d'Afrique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 8. *f.* 1.

Shaft-tailed Bunting. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 183. 19.

THIS bird is the size of a Linnet: beak red: sides of the head, the under parts of the body, and round the neck, rufous: hind-part of the neck spotted with black: plumage above, lower part of the thighs, and vent, black: the four middle tail-feathers near ten inches in length, and webbed only for about two inches at the ends; the rest of them simple shafts, without the least appearance of a web; the other feathers even, short, and black: legs red: female brown, and without the long tail-feathers.

Like the rest of the long-tailed Buntings, these birds moult twice in the year; and in the winter the male becomes very similar to a Linnet in colour.

Dr. Latham mentions having a specimen of this bird in his collection with only two kinds of brown, and no black on the plumage; the margins of the

feathers being light brown, and the middle dark, not very unlike the back of the female House Sparrow: the tail dusky with pale rufous margins. Inhabits Africa, but is much scarcer than the Whidah Bird.

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FRINGILLA. FINCH.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, rectum, acuminatum.		<i>Beak</i> conic, straight, and acuminated.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	||	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before and one behind.

THE Finches, or Sparrows, may be readily distinguished from the Grosbeaks and Buntings, to which they have a great affinity, by the form of their beak, which is perfectly conic, slender towards the end, and very sharp-pointed; whereas the Grosbeaks have theirs rounded from the base to the point of each mandible; and the Buntings are armed with a hard knob in the middle of their upper mandible, which the Finches do not possess.

The birds of this genus are very numerous, and oftentimes assemble in immense flocks, feeding on seeds and grain, and also on insects and their larvæ: many of them are much esteemed for the liveliness of their songs, and the beauty and variety of their plumage.

HOUSE FINCH.

(Fringilla domestica.)

Fr. remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, corpore griseo nigroque; fascia alarum alba solitaria.

Finch with the quill and tail-feathers fuscous, the body black and grey, and a single white band on the wings.

Fringilla domestica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 36.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 242.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 925.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 432. 1.

Passer domesticus. *Briss.* 3. 72. 1.

Le Moineau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 474. 1. *t.* 29. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. *f.* 1.—55. *f.* 1. young bird.

House Sparrow. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 127. 51.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 382. *c.*—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 62.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 77.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 248. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 163.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 154.

THIS well known bird is about six inches in length: the beak is dusky: crown of the head ash-coloured: irides hazel: space round the eye and from that to the beak black: behind the eyes and back of the head bay: cheeks white: chin and under part of the neck black and grey, mixed: belly dirty white: wing-coverts chesnut and black mixed, with a bar of a whitish colour across them: quills dusky, with rufous edges: back rufous and black, mixed: tail dusky, edged with grey: legs brown. The female has the beak lighter than that of the male; behind the eye a white line; the head and whole of the upper parts brown; under parts dirty white, sprinkled with

ash-colour; and is without any black on the chin or neck.

Dr. Latham mentions many varieties of this bird, of which the following are the most remarkable: the first is entirely of a dirty white, with yellow beak and irides: the next yellowish, with a chesnut tinge on the upper parts; and the last is of a dull black, with a yellow beak: the white variety is the most common, and is likewise subject to still farther variety, as some are brown above, and white beneath; others spotted with black on the throat; and many have a spot on the crown of the head; the nape of the neck, and the back, being brown.

This bird occurs in most parts of Europe, but is most numerous among towns and inhabited places, where it builds in any spot that will afford it admittance, as a hole in the wall, or under the roofs of houses: it makes a very slovenly nest, composed of hay, and lined with a few feathers: it lays five or six reddish-white eggs, slightly speckled with brown: it will sometimes drive the Martins from their nests, and will occasionally build in trees; but when that is the case, it takes more pains with its nest, making it much larger than usual*, of hay and straw, covering it at the top, and lining it warmly with feathers, bits of cloth, thread, worsted, or any thing of that kind found about houses: its food consists principally of grain, but it will partake of all kinds of

* Dr. Leach informed me that he observed several of these nests in the avenues round the Jardin des Plantes.

nutriment that are thrown out for poultry, pigeons, &c. in spite of every precaution: it is a very crafty bird, and usually avoids traps and snares that are set to take it; but is easily caught in the autumn and winter, by a bat-fowling net, when they collect in numbers on trees: it has no song, but only a disagreeable chirp: its flesh is accounted very good eating by many: the appearance of this bird, in large and smoky towns, is not very agreeable, as it is generally very dirty and plain in its colours; but among farm-yards the male exhibits a great variety in his plumage, and is far from being the least beautiful of the British birds. Buffon, with his usual warmth of imagination, has summed up the character of this species in the following words: "It is extremely destructive, its plumage is entirely useless, its flesh indifferent food, its notes grating to the ear, and its familiarity and petulance disgusting." But although it may partially deserve the above character, we must not condemn the species, when its great use in the œconomy of nature is considered; for it has been observed that a single pair of Sparrows, during the time of rearing their young, will destroy about four thousand caterpillars weekly: they likewise feed them with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be productive of several hundreds of caterpillars.

TREE FINCH.

(Fringilla montana.)

Fr. *remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, corpore griseo nigroque, alarum fascia alba gemina.*

Finch with the quill and tail-feathers fuscous, the body black and grey, with a double white band on the wings.

Fringilla montana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 234. 37.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 243.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 925.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 433. 2.

Lóxia hamburgia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 854.

Pyrrhula hamburgensis. *Bris.* 3. 314. 2.

Le Hambourroux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 398.

Passer montanus. *Bris.* 3. 79. 2.

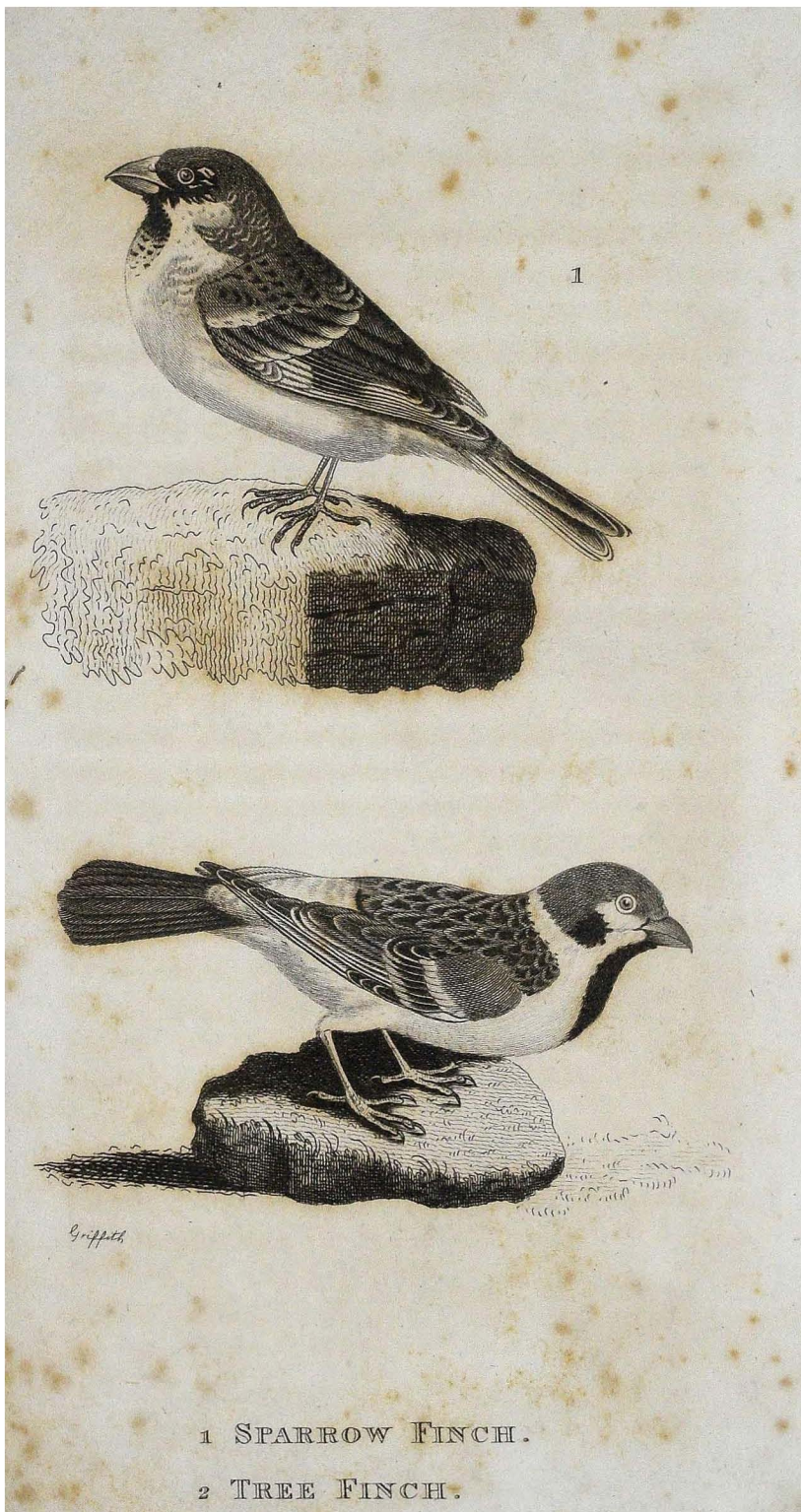
Friquet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 489. 29. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 267. f. 1.

Hamburgh Tree Creeper. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 24.

Hamburgh Grosbeak. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 149. 64.

Tree Finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 128.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 246.—*Albin.* 3. 66.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 78.—*Edwards.* 269.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 252. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 163.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 158.

RATHER less than the House Finch: beak black: irides hazel: crown of the head and hinder part of the neck chesnut colour: sides of the head white: throat black: behind the eyes a large black spot: upper part of the body rusty brown, spotted with black: breast and under parts dirty white: quills black, with reddish margins; greater coverts the same; lesser coverts bay, edged with black, and barred with two white stripes: tail reddish brown: legs pale yellow: female similar



1 SPARROW FINCH.

2 TREE FINCH.

to the male: young bird without the black marks on the throat, or behind the eyes.

The sexes of this bird have generally been considered by authors to differ from each other as much as the House Finch; but Colonel Montagu has most satisfactorily proved, that they are quite similar in external appearance, and that the descriptions formerly given were not correct. It is very abundant in some parts of this country, in Lincolnshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire: it is found in Italy, France, Germany, Russia, and part of Siberia, also in many parts of North America. It makes its nest in trees, and not in buildings, principally composed of hay and feathers: it lays five eggs of a pale brown colour, with spots of a darker shade, weighing from 34 to 41 grains. Buffon observes, that this species feeds on fruits, seeds, and insects: it is a very lively animal, and often moves its tail in the manner of the Wagtail: it is one of the most local of the British birds.

RING FINCH.

(Fringilla Petronia.)

Fr. grisea, superciliis albis, gula lutea, reatricibus lateralibus apice intus macula alba.

Grey Finch, with white supercilia, luteous throat, and a white spot towards the tip of the exterior tail-feathers.

Fringilla Petronia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 919.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 435. 6.

Passer sylvestris. *Bris.* 3. 88. 6. t. 5. f. 1.

La Soulice. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 498. 30. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 225.

Ring Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 254. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 164.

LENGTH near six inches: the upper mandible of the beak brown; the under grey, with a brown tip: head and upper parts of the neck and back dirty grey, spotted with brown: under parts dirty grey and white mixed: round the head, above the eyes, a dirty white ring: fore-part of the neck yellow: wings similar to the back: coverts and secondary quills tipped with white: quills, and tail, dusky with grey edges, with all the feathers of the latter, except the two middle ones, with a white spot near the tip of the inner web: rump dirty grey.

This species is very abundant in Germany, and is likewise found over the greatest part of Europe, but is nowhere so common as in the former place, and is not found in this country: it is migratory in the northern parts, but stationary in the

southern : it affects woods, and builds in the holes of trees, laying four or five eggs, and feeds on seeds and insects : it has not any note. These birds are very delicate, as numbers are often found dead in trees, in the winter, during which time they assemble in flocks.

SHORT-TAILED FINCH.

(*Fringilla brachyura*.)

Fr. flavescens, pectore abdomineque magis albicantibus, remigibus reatricibusque flavescentibus.

Yellowish Finch, with the breast and abdomen whitish, quills and tail-feathers flavescent.

Fringilla brachyura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 10.

Passerculus bononiensis. *Bris.* 3. 93.

Short-tailed Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 256. 8.

THIS species has the tail remarkably short : it is about the size of the House Finch, and has the whole of the body yellowish ; but the breast, and abdomen, are palest ; and the beak very dark yellow. Native of Bologna.

WHITE-TAILED FINCH.

(Fringilla leucura.)

Fr. flavicans castaneo maculata, lineolis candidis variegata, subtus capiteque albo-lutescens, rectricibus cinereo candicantibus.

Yellowish Finch spotted with chesnut, and variegated with white stripes; beneath and head whitish yellow; tail-feathers whitish ash.

Fringilla leucura. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 919.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 9.

White-tailed Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 256. 7.

SIZE of *F. domestica*: head and under parts whitish yellow: upper parts yellowish, spotted with chesnut and streaked with white: tail ash-coloured white. Found at Bologna.

FOOLISH FINCH.

(Fringilla stulta.)

Fr. griseo-rufescens, ferrugineo maculata, subtus flavescens, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Grey-rufescent Finch spotted with ferruginous, beneath yellowish, with a double white band on the wings.

Fringilla stulta. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 919.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 7.

Passer stultus. Bris. 3. 87. 5.

Foolish Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 255. 5.

ABOUT the size of the House Finch: above rufous grey, spotted with ferruginous: over the

eye a streak of white, and on the throat a yellow spot: beneath yellowish: wings with two white bands: tail blackish, margined with rufous. Inhabits Bologna.

DALMATIC FINCH.

(*Fringilla dalmatica*.)

Fr. rufescens subtus albida, remigibus rectricibusque rufescentibus.
Rufescent Finch, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail-feathers rufescent.

Fringilla dalmatica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 437. 11.

Passer Sclavonicus. *Bris.* 3. 94. 10.

Dalmatic Sparrow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 256. 9.

NEAR seven inches in length: beak whitish: upper parts of the body reddish, under parts whitish: legs pale yellow: tail slightly forked. Inhabits Dalmatia.

SPECKLED FINCH.

(Fringilla bononiensis.)

Fr. albo nigro subflavoque maculata, subtus albo-flavescens, capite albo maculis subluteis vario, rectricibus subflavis.

Finch spotted with white, black and yellowish; beneath yellowish white; head white, varied with yellowish spots; tail-feathers yellowish.

Fringilla bononiensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 919.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 436. 8.

Speckled Sparrow. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 255. 6.

SIZE of Fringilla stulta: beak, head, and neck white, dashed with yellowish: irides white: back and rump variegated with black, white, and yellowish: under parts yellowish white: quills dusky: legs and tail yellowish. Found in the neighbourhood of Bologna.

CAROLINA FINCH.

(Fringilla carolinensis.)

Fr. rubro-fusca, abdomine albo, facie fasciaque pectoris nigra, jugulo uropygioque coccineis.

Reddish-brown Finch, with the abdomen white, face and band on the breast black, jugulum and rump scarlet.

Fringilla carolinensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 435. 5.

Fringilla cristata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 926. 2.

Le Moineau de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 496.—*

Buff. Pl. Enl. 181. f. 2.

Black-faced Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 255.—Lath. Gen. Syn.*

3. 253. 3. female.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 164.

ABOUT six and a half inches in length: top of the head and chin black: neck crimson: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, pale reddish brown: breast with a black band: rest of the under parts white, mixed with black at the thighs: quills black: legs brown. Found in Carolina.

BLACK-FACED FINCH.

(Fringilla cristata.)

Fr. cristata rubro-fusca, corpore subtus uropygio cristaque coccineis.

Reddish-brown crested Finch, with the body beneath, rump, and crest scarlet.

Fringilla cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 434. 4.

Le Friquet huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 496.

Moineau de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 181. f. 1.

Black-faced Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 253. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 164.

SIZE of a House Finch : length six and a half inches : beak red : upper parts of the plumage, wings, and tail, reddish-brown : under parts, and rump, crimson : top of the head crested and crimson : sides of the head black : legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America.

MOUNTAIN FINCH.

(Fringilla canadensis.)

Fr. castaneo et griseo-fusco varia, subtus cinerascens, macula ad basin rostri rufescente, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Finch varied with grey-fuscou and chesnut, beneath cinerascens, with a rufescent spot at the base of the beak, and a double white stripe on the wings.

Fringilla canadensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 434. 3.

Fringilla monticola. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 912.

Passer canadensis. Bris. 3. 102. 15.

Le Soulicet. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 500.

Moineau de Canada. Buff. Pl. Enl. 223. f. 2.

Mountain Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 265. 16.

SIZE of F. domestica : length above six inches : beak reddish : crown of the head chesnut, variegated with grey, brown in the middle : sides of the head, and neck, white : upper parts brown, mixed with darker brown : quills and tail much darker, margined with paler : wings with two white bars : under parts of the body white : legs brown. Found in Canada.

CHAF-FINCH.

(Fringilla Cœlebs.)

Fr. *remigibus utrinque albis, tribus primis immaculatis, rectricibus duabus oblique albis.*

Finch with quills on each side white, the three first of which are immaculate, the two outer tail-feathers obliquely white.

Fringilla Cœlebs. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 3. mas. β. fem.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 232.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 901.—*Bris.* 3. 148. 36.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 436. 12.

Le Pinçon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 109. 4.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 54. f. 1.

Chaf-finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 125.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 381. f.—*Albin.* 1. 63.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 79.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 160.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 257. 10.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 165.

THE Chaf-finch has the beak blueish, with black tips; irides hazel: forehead black: crown of the head, back, and sides of the neck, blueish ash-colour: cheeks, under side of the neck, and breast vinaceous: back chesnut brown: belly white, tinged with vinaceous: bastard wing and coverts of the primaries black; secondaries tipped with white: lesser coverts black and greyish, with a white spot in the middle: quills dusky, slightly margined with greenish yellow on the outer webs, and marked with white on both webs at the base: rump greenish: tail dusky, the exterior feathers obliquely marked with white, the next tipped with the same: legs dusky. Female dull green above,

breast and belly brown; wings similar in markings to the male, but not so bright.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety with the head and neck ash-colour: cheeks brownish: back and scapulars the same, inclining to ash: rump greenish: the under parts brown flesh-colour: the lesser and greater wing-coverts white; the middle ones, quills, and tail, black; the two outer ones half way white on their outer margins. It is also subject to other variations, as it is sometimes found entirely white, and also with the crown of the head and collar round the neck of the same colour.

This beautiful bird is one of the commonest in England, and the male is sometimes taken for its song, which is rather pleasing to some, but ceases in the winter. Its nest is generally composed of plants and moss, lined inside with hair, feathers, wool, or such like substances: it is mostly fixed in some thick, low bush; particularly in ivy or apple-trees overgrown with moss and lichen, generally assimilating it to the colour of the surrounding substances. The eggs of this bird are four or five in number, of a dirty white colour, tinged with purple, and marked with streaks and spots of a darker colour. In the summer it lives chiefly on insects, with which it feeds its young; but in the winter becomes gregarious, and feeds on seeds and grain. In this country both sexes remain the whole year; but in Sweden the males only stay, the females migrating to the south, from whence they return in the spring. Mr. White mentions, in his *Natural History of*

Selbourn, that flocks of females are occasionally seen near Christchurch in Hampshire, which most probably came from some northern country. This species is found throughout Europe, and many parts of Africa. It is called by various names in this country, such as White-linnet, Flax-finch, Beech-finch, Horse-finch, Pink, Twink, Spink, &c.

BRAMBLE FINCH.

(*Fringilla montifringilla*.)

Fr. nigra pennis rufo marginatis, subtus uropygioque alba, jugulo pectoreque rufescentibus, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, extus albo marginatis.

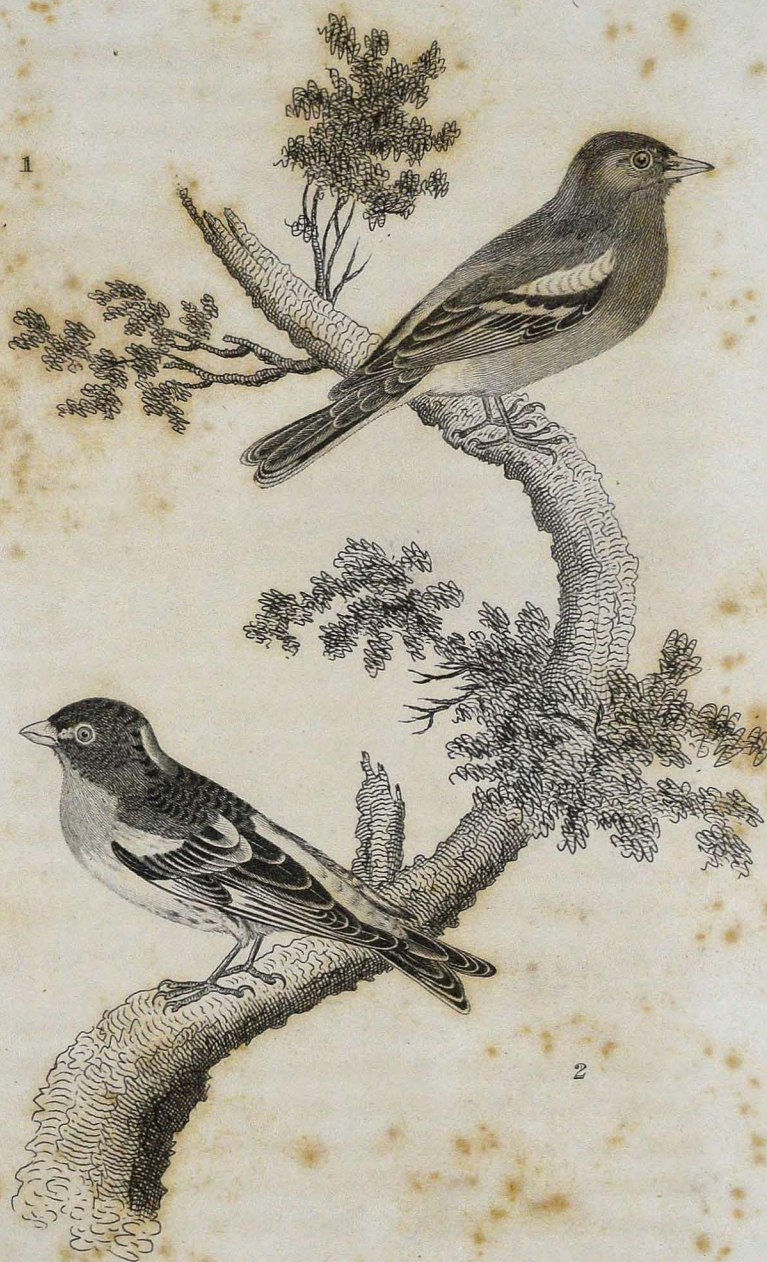
Black Finch, with the feathers margined with rufous; beneath and vent white; jugulum and breast rufescent; the lateral tail-feathers blackish, externally margined with white.

Fringilla montifringilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 233.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 902.—*Bris.* 3. 155.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 439. 17.

Le Pinçon d'Ardennes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 124.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 54. f. 2.

Brambling, Mountain Finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 126.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 381. f.—*Albin.* 3. 64.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 80.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 163.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 261. 13.

LENGTH rather more than six inches: beak yellow, tipped with black: irides hazel: the feathers of the head, neck, and back, black, edged with rusty brown: sides of the neck, above the wings, blueish ash: throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, pale orange: belly and rump white:



1 CHAF-FINCH.

2 BRAMBLE FINCH.

lesser wing-coverts pale reddish brown, edged with white; greater coverts black, tipped with pale yellow: quills dusky, edged with pale yellowish: tail forked; the outermost feathers edged with white, the rest black, with whitish edges: legs pale brown: female less brilliant in colour than the male: in her the sides of the head and back of the neck are grey; on the latter are two dusky lines passing from the head downwards: the top of the head and back are dusky, each feather deeply margined with grey, giving those parts a beautiful mottled appearance: the rufous colour on the breast and wings is very faint, but the markings are similar to those of the male.

This species is subject to the following variation, having been found with a black streak over each eye, reaching towards the hind head, and joining each other: with two bars on the wing-coverts, the upper one reddish white, and the lower ferruginous: throat and breast tawny: belly and rump white.

It is common in many parts of Europe, but most probably breeds only in the northern parts: it is said to build a nest in lofty fir trees, composed of long moss, and lined with hair, wool, and feathers: the female lays four or five white eggs, speckled with yellow: it is frequently found among Chaf-finches, in immense flocks: Buffon says it has been found in France in such numbers that the ground has been quite covered with their dung, and that upwards of six hundred dozen

have been killed each night, during the greatest part of the winter. They generally fly so close together, that a great many may be killed with one shot: Dr. Latham mentions having received eighteen that were killed in that way. The flesh of these birds is said to be very bitter, but infinitely superior to that of the Chaf-finch; but their song is much inferior, being only a disagreeable chirp: they are said to be particularly fond of beech mast, but will feed on most kinds of food that are usually given to caged birds.

RED-CROWNED FINCH.

(*Fringilla ruticapilla*.)

Fr. corpore supra fusco subtus cinereo, gula ferruginea, capistro albo, capillitio insuper rufescente, cauda nigra.

Finch with the body above fuscous, beneath cinereous, throat ferruginous, capistrum white, the hairs inclining to red, tail black.

Fringilla ruticapilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 438. 14.

Emberiza ruticapilla. *Mus. Carls.* 2. 44.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 887.

Red-crowned Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 206. 1.

BEAK brown: crown and back of the head reddish, bordered with black on the sides and in front: face and cheeks white, spotted with black: chin rust-colour: upper parts of the plumage brown: breast reddish ash: belly and vent ash-colour: tail black.



G. Griffith

PARROT FINCH.

PARROT FINCH.

(Fringilla psittacea.)

Fr. viridis, facie uropygio rectricibusque coccineis, lateribus intus fuscis.

Green Finch, with the face, rump, and tail scarlet, the inner side brown.

Fringilla psittacea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 903.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 417. 61.

Parrot Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 287. 54. t. 46.

THIS beautiful species is a native of New Caledonia: in length about four inches: beak black: face, throat, rump, and tail, bright scarlet: rest of the body of a beautiful green, lightest beneath: outer edge of the quills green; the inner grey-brown: wings reach to the base of the tail, which is wedge-shaped, and has the two middle feathers bright scarlet, with brown shafts; the other five on each side have only the outer web scarlet, the inner being brown.

RED-FACED FINCH.

(Fringilla afra.)

Fr. fusco viridis, genis pallide coccineis, cauda coccinea, remigibus nigricantibus extus aurantiis.

Brown-green Finch; cheeks pale scarlet, tail deep scarlet, quills blackish, externally orange.

Fringilla afra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 451. 60.

Red-faced Finch. *Brown's Illust.* 25.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 286. 53.

DESCRIBED in Brown's Illustrations of Zoology: in length near six inches: prevailing colour of the plumage deep dull green: cheeks crimson: primary quills dusky, margined with dull orange: tail dull crimson: legs yellowish. Native of Angola.

CRIMSON-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla rosea.)

Fr. cinereo-rubescens, subtus alba, capitis uropygii gutturisque pennis apice ruberrimis, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis margine lutescentibus.

Ash-coloured red Finch; beneath white, with the feathers of the head, rump, and throat, tipped with red; the quills and tail-feathers fuscous, with yellowish margins.

Fringilla rosea. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 444. 33.

Loxia erythrina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 864.

Crimson-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 271. 29.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 257. ?

β. *rosea, capistro argenteo, dorso lituris ex griseo fuscescentibus vario, alis caudaque nigricantibus, recticum margine exteriori roseo.*

Rose-coloured, with the capistrum silvery, back varied with grey-brown marks, wings and tail blackish, the exterior tail-feathers bordered with rose-colour.

Fringilla rosea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 444. 33.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.

Rosy Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 207. 3.

THIS bird is the size of *Loxia Chloris*: length about five inches: beak brownish horn-colour; between which and the eyes the colour is ash-coloured-grey: head, neck, and throat, red: lower part of the neck whitish: nape and back cinereous, tinged with red: wing-coverts brown, margined with reddish: quills brown, with luteous borders: under parts white, tinged with red on the breast and sides: tail slightly forked; shafts of the feathers brown, margins yellowish: legs horn-

coloured. Female entirely of a yellowish ash-colour on the upper parts: crown spotted with yellow: sides of the head dirty white: chin white: neck with a few obscure brown marks: tail dusky brown, bordered with grey.

This species varies in having the face white: the back varied with grey and brown, with a general tinge of rose-colour: wings and tail dusky, externally bordered with rose-colour.

The Crimson-headed Finch, of the Arctic Zoology, appears to be referable to this species. It has the head and breast crimson, the former spotted with a few obscure dusky marks; and the space round the eye entirely dusky: back, wing-coverts, primaries, and tail, black, with crimson edges: belly white, tinged with rose-colour.

Found in the thick woods about the rivers Wolga and Samara, where it is known by the name of Red Sparrow; likewise in the vicinity of the Tomsk in Siberia, residing in the willows, but is not very abundant: it is a very tame and foolish bird, and feeds on the seeds of plants: the female makes her nest of hay between the branches of trees, laying about five eggs: in the winter it unites with the snow-flakes. The second variety is a native of North America, about New York, where it arrives in the spring: it is very abundant among the red cedars, and is a very active bird, shifting with inconceivable velocity round the trunks.



CRIMSON-CROWNED FINCH.

CRIMSON-CROWNED FINCH.

(Fringilla flammea.)

Fr. fusca, crista flammea, corpore subtus roseo.

Brown Finch, with a crimson crest, and the body beneath rose-coloured.

Fringilla flammea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 26.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 238.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 438. 13.*Fringilla cristata.* *Briss.* 3. 155. E.Flaming Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 380. F.Crimson-crowned Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 259. 11. t. 47.

THE Crimson-crowned Finch is the size of *F. cannabina*, being above four inches in length : beak pale brown : top of the head of a bright crimson ; the feathers rather inclining to a crest : upper parts of the body brown ; under parts pale rose-colour : legs pale brown. Said by Linnæus to inhabit Nordland.

RUFIOUS-CHINNED FINCH.

(Fringilla noctis.)

Fr. nigra, gula lorisque rufis, rostro nigro.

Black Finch, with the throat and lores rufous, and beak black.

Fringilla noctis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 909.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 441. 24.*Passer niger.* *Briss.* 3. 118. 23. *f. 7. t. 1.**Pere noir.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 485.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 201. *f. 1.*Rufous-chinned Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 267. 20.*β. Plumbeo-cærulea, gula macula rufa, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Of a lead-coloured blue; the throat with a rufous spot, quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Fringilla martinicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 909.*Tanagra ruficollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.Rufous-throated Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 241.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 161.

SIZE of the Sparrow: length about five inches: beak black: irides red: the whole plumage black, except the chin, and a spot between the beak and eye, which are rufous orange-colour: legs blackish.

The rufous-throated Tanager, of Dr. Latham, is only a slight variety of this species, differing in being of a very dark indigo blue, and wanting the orange-coloured spot between the beak and eye: in other respects it is similar to the above.

Both varieties are said to be very common at Martinico, Jamaica, and other of the West India Islands: they feed on seeds, grass, fruits, and insects.

GLOSSY FINCH.

(Fringilla nitens.)

Fr. *chalybeo-nigra*, rostro pedibusque carneis.

Glossy-black Finch, with the beak and feet flesh-coloured.

Fringilla nitens. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 909.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 442. 25.

Passer niger erythrorynchos. Briss. 3. 120. 24.

Moineau de Brésil. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 486.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 291. f. 1. 2.Glossy Finch. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 267. 21.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 165.β. *tota nigra* rostro pedibusque concoloribus.

Entirely black, beak and feet the same.

Fringilla Æthiops. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 908.Moineau de Cayenne. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 224. f. 3.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak flesh-colour: irides white: plumage entirely of a blue-black, shining like steel: legs the same as the beak: female with the feathers on the upper parts blackish, margined with yellowish brown: under parts dusky yellowish brown: behind and above the eye a blackish streak: rump grey. The male is sometimes found entirely of a black colour, and with the irides rufous.

This species is a native of North America: it feeds on fruits and seeds, is easily tamed, and in that state feeds on bread: it has a very slight note, which requires great exertion to produce it.

SCARLET FINCH.

(Fringilla coccinea.)

Fr. *fulvo coccinea, alis caudaque nigricantibus, remigibus fulvo marginatis, rectricibus apice nigris.*

Fulvous-scarlet Finch, with the wings and tail blackish, the quills margined with fulvous, and the tips of the tail-feathers black.

Fringilla coccinea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 444. 32.

Scarlet Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 270. 28.

THE general colour of the plumage of this bird is of a beautiful deep orange, inclining to scarlet: the wings and tail are dusky; the latter even at the end: quills edged with orange; primaries with black tips: legs black: beak brown. Native of the Sandwich Islands, and is about four inches and a half in length.

FERRUGINOUS FINCH.

(Fringilla ferruginea.)

Fr. fusca ferrugineo marginata, subtus pallida, pectore maculis obscuris, regione oculorum alba.

Fuscou Finch margined with ferruginous, beneath pale, breast with obscure spots, region of the eyes white.

Fringilla ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 35.

Little Sparrow. *Edwards.* 354. *f.* 2.

Ferruginous Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 251.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 272. 31.

THIS bird is the size of *Motacilla modularis*: the length is about five and a half inches: the beak is dusky: space round the eyes white: upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, dark brown, bordered with reddish: under parts light-coloured; the breast sprinkled with long dark spots: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits various parts of North America.

RED-BREASTED FINCH.

(Fringilla punicea.)

Fr. nigra, genis corporeque toto subtus coccineis, tectricibus alarum fasciis duabus albis.

Black Finch, with the cheeks and whole body beneath scarlet; the wing-coverts with two white fascia.

Fringilla punicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 444. 34.

Red-breasted Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 275.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 272. 30.

FOUND in North America in the spring: the beak is white: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck and breast, are of a rich crimson: the crown, upper part of the neck, back; wings, and tail, are black: legs black: wing-coverts barred with two white lines.

LULEAN FINCH.

(Fringilla lulensis.)

Fr. fusca, pectore humerisque rufis, alis nigris macula rufa, collo corporeque subtus albis.

Brown Finch, with the breast and shoulders rufous, wings black with a rufous spot, neck and body beneath white.

Fringilla lulensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 134.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 902.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 63.

Carduelis Suecica. *Bris.* 3. 63. 2.

Le Chardonneret à quatre raies. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 210.

Lulean Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 380. B.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 56.

THIS bird is a native of Sweden, and is the size of the Goldfinch: the beak is brown: head and upper parts blackish ash-colour: lesser wing-coverts rufous; next the same, forming a band, below which is one of black, and another of rufous, which is farther bordered with black, and lastly with white: quills dusky: throat and fore-part of the neck white: breast rufous; from thence to the vent whitish: tail dusky.

RED-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla erythrocephala.)

Fr. *olivacea*, capite colloque coccineis, orbitis nigris, fascia tectricum duplici alba.

Olivaceous Finch, with the head and neck scarlet, orbits black, wing-coverts with a double white band.

Fringilla erythrocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 62.

Red-headed Finch. *Brown's Illust.* 28.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 287. 55.

THE Red-headed Finch is near five inches in length: the beak is black: head and neck beautiful scarlet: lores black: wing-coverts with two white bars; the wings black: back, breast, and belly olive: tail black: legs reddish grey. Inhabits the Isle of France.

LONG-BILLED FINCH.

(Fringilla longirostris.)

Fr. fusco flavoque varia, subtus subfulva, capite nigro, collo torqu castaneo, reatricibus olivaceis intus flavo marginatis.

Finch varied with fuscous and yellow; beneath subfulvous; head black; neck with a chesnut ruff; tail-feathers olive, margined internally with yellow.

Fringilla longirostris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 900.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 48.

Fringilla senegalensis. *Bris.* 3. 173. 46. *t.* 15. *f.* 2.

Le Pinçon à long bec. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 143.

Long-billed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 277. 42.

LARGER than the Chaffinch: above six inches in length: beak long, and grey brown: head and throat black: neck with a chesnut collar: back, wing-coverts, scapulars and rump, variegated with brown and yellow: quills brown, margined with olive without, and yellow within; on the edges of the secondaries the same: under parts of the body orange yellow: tail olive, all but the two middle feathers, fringed with yellow on the inner edges: legs grey brown. Inhabits Senegal.

GOLD-FINCH.

(Fringilla Carduelis.)

Fr. remigibus antrorsum luteis, extima immaculata, rectricibus duabus extimis medio reliquisque apice albis.

Finch with the quills in front yellow, the outer one immaculate; the two outer tail-feathers white in the middle, the rest so at the tip.

Fringilla Carduelis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 318. 7.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 236.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 903.—*Bris.* 3. 53. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 449. 58.

Le Chardonneret. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 187. f. 10.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 4. f. 1.

Gold, or Thistle-Finch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 2. 124.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 283. H.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* 34.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 64.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 81.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 165.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 281. 51.

β. nigricans, remigibus flavescens, corpore subtus cinerascens, pectore virescente, capistro croceo.

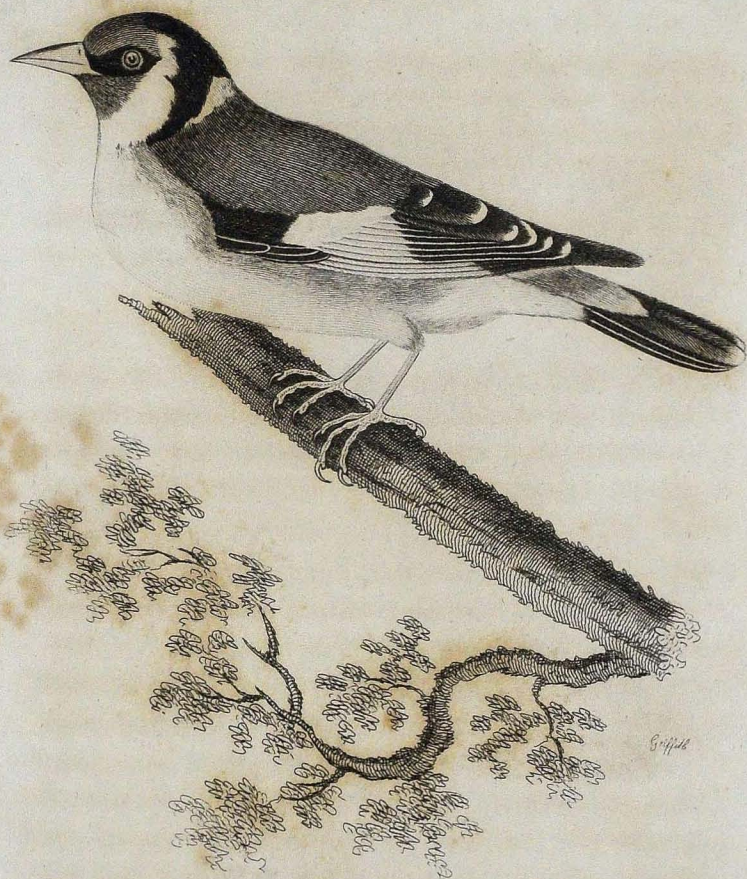
Blackish, with the quills yellowish; body beneath ash-coloured; breast greenish; capistrum saffron-coloured.

Fringilla nigra icterocephalos. *Bris.* 3. 61. G.

Le Chardonneret noir à tête jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 207. 8.

Gold-finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 285. G.

THIS elegant little bird is rather less than the Chaffinch: its beak is white, and tipped with black: the forehead and chin are of a rich scarlet; which is divided by a line of black, passing from each corner of the beak to the eyes, which are likewise black: cheeks white: top of the head black, which colour extends downwards on each side, and divides the white on the cheeks



GOLD-FINCH.

from the white spot on the hind head : back, rump, and breast, pale brown : wing-coverts black, in the male ; quills the same, marked in the middle of each feather with yellow, forming a large patch of that colour, on the wing, when closed ; tips white : tail-feathers black, with most of them spotted with white at their tips, and the two outer ones in the middle : legs white : female has the feathers at the base of the beak, and the wing-coverts, brown, and the black and yellow on the wings less brilliant.

This species is subject to very great variety, of which we shall notice the following, as being the most remarkable. It has the beak surrounded with a saffron-coloured ring : the rest of the head and upper parts blackish : breast greenish black : belly and under parts brownish ash-colour : edge of the wing greenish black : quills black, with more white than common in them, the usual yellow parts being only yellowish : tail black.

Dr. Latham has given a great many variations of this bird in his work, which we will endeavour to describe as concise as is agreeable to the limits of this work. The first differs from the common one in having the fore-part of the head red, and the region of the eyes white : the next has the head striped alternately with red and white : another has the head, throat, and neck, black, with a red spot near the beak : one has the forehead, cheeks, and throat, red ; the other parts of the body, except the wings and tail, which are brownish-ash, whitish ; and that part of the wings which is

generally yellow dingy : another variety is wholly white, except the outer edges of the quills, which are yellow, and none of them tipped with black : it is also found entirely white, and not unfrequently quite black ; and variations between these two states are also often taken.

There is a variety with white spots under the throat often taken by the bird-catchers, who call it a *Cheverel*.

The young birds have the head grey, and are called *Grey-pates*.

This species is very much esteemed for the beauty of its song, and is frequently kept in cages : it begins to sing early in the spring, and continues the greatest part of the year ; some birds will even continue to sing throughout the whole year : in confinement it is generally fed on hempseed ; but in a state of nature it feeds on seeds of various kinds, particularly thistle and teasel : it feeds its young on caterpillars and insects ; its nest is very elegantly formed externally of bents, moss, and liverwort, wove together with wool, and lined with wool, or hair covered with thistle down, or willow cotton, and generally built in evergreen trees, or hedges : its eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white, with a few small spots, chiefly at the larger end : it has often two broods in the year.

It is a very docile bird, and may often be taught a great variety of tricks, such as to draw up its food and water, by means of a bucket : it breeds with the Canary, and the produce is known

by the name of Mule, or Canary Goldfinch: is said to live upwards of twenty years: and is very abundant throughout Europe, but not so common in Africa, or Asia.

 GREEN GOLD-FINCH.

(*Fringilla Melba*.)

Fr. viridis, facie caudâque rubris, abdomine albo nigroque undulato.

Green Finch, with the face and tail red, abdomen undulated with black and white.

Fringilla Melba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 904.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 451. 59.

Carduelis viridis. *Bris. App.* 70.

Maracaxao. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 211.

Green Gold-finch. *Edwards.* 272. male.—128. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 286. 52.

SIZE of the common Goldfinch: beak flesh-coloured: forehead and throat bright red: line between the beak and eye blueish ash-colour: upper parts of the body yellowish green: wing-coverts and secondaries greenish, with red margins: quills dusky: breast olive green: belly and under the tail white; all the under parts variegated with dusky transverse lines: rump and tail bright red: legs pale brown: female has the beak pale yellow: top of the head and neck ash-colour: base of the wings and rump yellowish green, instead of red: and a brown tail, edged with dull red. Said by Edwards to inhabit Brazil, and by Linnæus, China.

AMERICAN GOLD-FINCH.

(Fringilla tristis.)

Fr. flava, fronte nigra, alis fuscis.

Yellow Finch, with a black forehead, and brown wings.

Fringilla tristis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 64.*Carduelis Americana.* *Bris.* 3. 64. 3.*Le Chardonneret jaune.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 212.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 202. f. 2.*American Gold-finch.* *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 242.—*Edwards.* 274.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 288. 57.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 166.

• **LENGTH** about four and a half inches: beak white: irides hazel: forehead black: wing-coverts and quills the same; the former with a white band, and the latter with the edges and tips of the lesser ones white: rest of the body yellow: thighs and tail-coverts yellowish white: tail black: legs white: female without the black on the head: the upper parts of the body are olive green: throat, breast, and rump, pale yellow: belly and vent white: in other respects similar to the male, but paler: found about New York, in the summer: feeds on thistles: are called York Yellows: likewise found at Surinam and Jamaica.

BEAUTIFUL FINCH.

(Fringilla elegans.)

Fr. supra viridis, collo cinereo, pectore flavo, capistro gula uropygio caudaque rubris, abdomine maculis lunatis albis.

Finch above green, with a grey neck; yellow breast; red throat, rump, and tail; and the abdomen with crescent-shaped white spots.

Fringilla elegans. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 441. 22.

Le beau Marquet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 497. 30. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 203. 1.

Beautiful Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 266. 19.

ABOVE five inches in length: beak, forehead, capistrum, and throat, red: hind part of the head and neck dirty ash-colour: back green: wings the same; the quills tipped with dusky: breast yellow; with the belly, and sides, undulated with irregular white lines: lower part of the belly, thighs, and vent, white: rump and tail red, inclining to chesnut: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Africa.

LOVELY FINCH.

(Fringilla Formosa.)

Fr. viridis, gula juguloque flavescentibus, abdomine albo nigroque fasciato, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Green Finch, with the throat and jugulum yellowish; abdomen banded with black and white; beak and feet red.

Fringilla Formosa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 441. 23.

Lovely Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 1. 168.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, who appears to consider it as a variety of *F. elegans*, as it does not differ very much from that bird; but from its inhabiting India, it is most probably distinct, as the Beautiful Finch is a native of Africa: in fact, this species is much smaller, and has not the rump and tail similar to that of the preceding. Dr. Latham's description is as follows: "Size of a Siskin: beak red: general colour of the plumage green: chin and fore-part of the neck inclining to yellow: belly and vent elegantly barred with black and white: tail dusky black: legs pale red."



Griffiths

SISKIN FINCH.

SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Spinus.)

Fr. *remigibus medio luteis, primis quatuor immaculatis, rectricibus basi flavis apice nigris.*

Finch with the quills yellow in the middle, the first four without spots; tail-feathers yellow at the base and black at the tip.

Fringilla Spinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 25.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 237.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 914.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 452. 65.

Ligurinus. *Bris.* 3. 65. 4.

Le Tarin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 221.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 485. f. 3.

Siskin, or Aberdevine. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 129. 53.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 243.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 76.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 82.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 289. 58.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 166.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 167.

THE Aberdevine, or Siskin, is about four inches and a half in length: beak whitish, tipped with black: irides dusky: top of the head black: hind head and all the upper parts of the body yellowish green, mostly yellow on the rump, the feathers streaked with dusky down the middle: sides of the head, chin, throat, and breast, greenish yellow, not spotted: middle of the belly whitish: sides tinged with yellow, and marked with large dusky streaks: under tail-coverts the same: lesser wing-coverts similar to the back: the series immediately impending the greater coverts chiefly yellow: the greater coverts black tipped with yellow; forming two yellow bands across the wing, divided by one of black: quills dusky, the

primaries slightly edged with greenish yellow on the outer web, and at the base of the inner; the rest of the quills edged with the same on their outer webs only, near the ends; the base of each feather, for nearly one half, pale yellow: tail very much forked; the two middle feathers dusky, the rest yellow half way from the base; the ends dusky, slightly edged with yellow on the outer webs: legs pale: female differs in having the crown of the head dusky and grey mixed, and the general aspect much duller: young males have the black feathers of the head margined with brown; in other respects they resemble the old bird, but are not quite so bright in colour. There are two or three varieties of this bird mentioned by Buffon and others; but as they are found in other parts of the globe, it will be most prudent (to avoid confusion) not to attach them to this, as some of them appear to be very distinct species.

The Siskin is common in most parts of Europe, but is scarce in this country, which it only appears to migrate to occasionally, not having been known to breed here, unless the assertion of Mr. Bolton, in his *Harmonia Ruralis*, be correct, where it is said to breed in Westmoreland: the nest is delineated by Sepp, placed in a fork of a tree, built with dry bents, and leaves, and thickly lined with feathers: the eggs are three in number, and of a dull white: its food consists principally of seeds: it drinks often, and seems to be partial to throwing the water over its feathers. It is often paired with the Canary, with which it breeds freely; and when

a male Siskin is matched to a female Canary, he is very assiduous in his attention to her, carrying materials for the nest, and assisting in its construction, and, during the time of incubation, regularly supplying her with food: the produce of the above is reckoned by many to sing very prettily.

This species is known in Sussex by the name of Barley Bird, from making its appearance about the time of sowing that grain: it is said to do great injury in Germany to the hop grounds, by picking out the seeds: it will frequently collect in small flocks with Redpoles, and extract the seeds of the alder. Buffon mentions the appearance of this bird in immense flights, once in the course of three or four years, on the continent. It is a docile and familiar bird, and may be taught to draw up its bucket of seeds and water like the Goldfinch.

CHINESE SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Sinensis.)

Fr. *olivacea subtus flava, capite nigro, tectricibus alarum minoribus fasciis duabus nigris, remigibus reatricibusque nigris basi flavis.*

Olive Finch, beneath yellow; head black; lesser wing-coverts with two black fasciæ; quills and tail-feathers black, yellow at the base.

Fringilla Sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 50.

Le Tarrain de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 202.

Chinese Siskin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 293. 61.

BEAK and head of this species black: hind part of the neck, and back, olive-green: wing-coverts yellow; the lesser ones with two black fasciæ, and the larger with a black spot at the tip: quills black; the greater ones, at the base, yellow: fore-part of the neck, belly, and vent, yellow: tail yellow at the base, and black at the tip: legs black. Native of China.

MEXICAN SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Mexicana.)

Fr. fusco-virescens, subtus albida.

Brown-green Finch, beneath whitish.

Fringilla Mexicana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 914.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 453. 66.*Ligurinus Mexicanus.* *Bris.* 3. 70. 5.Mexican Siskin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 292. 59.

THIS species has the same habits and food as the common Siskin, of which it is the size; and has the upper part of a brownish green; the under parts yellowish white; quills and tail similar to the back. Is found at Mexico.

BLACK MEXICAN SISKIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Cacaototl.)

Fr. nigricante fulvoque varia, subtus candida.

Finch varied with blackish and fulvous, beneath whitish.

Fringilla Cacaototl. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 914.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 453. 67.*Ligurinus Mexicanus nigro.* *Bris.* 3. 71. 6.*Cacaototl.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 234.Black Mexican Siskin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 292. 60.

THIS likewise is found at Mexico, with the preceding, and has a very fine song: it is the size of the common Siskin, and has the upper parts of

the body variegated with fulvous and dusky; the under parts being white; and legs cinereous: feeds on the seeds of the hoauhtli.

CITRIL FINCH.

(*Fringilla citrinella*.)

Fr. subvirescens, dorso fusco-maculato, pedibus incarnatis, corpore subtus flavescente.

Greenish Finch, with the beak spotted with fuscous; feet flesh-coloured; body beneath yellowish.

Fringilla citrinella. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 908.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 454. 70.

Serinus italicus. *Briss.* 3. 182. 51.

Le Venturon de Provence. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 658. f. 2.

Citril Finch. *Willoug. Birds.* 265. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 297. 64.

THE Citril Finch is rather less than the Serin: its beak is brown: the upper parts of the plumage yellowish green, sprinkled with brown: the lesser wing-coverts, and quills, greenish; the greater dusky, edged with green: the under parts of the body, and rump, greenish yellow: the breast of the male brightest: tail-feathers similar to the wing-coverts, and slightly forked: legs flesh-colour.

This species has a very fine song, and is very common in Greece, Italy, France, Turkey, and other neighbouring places.

SERIN FINCH.

(Fringilla Serinus.)

Fr. subvirescens, mandibula inferiore albida, dorso lateribus fusco maculatis, fascia alarum flava.

Greenish Finch, with the lower mandible whitish; the sides of the back spotted with fuscous; and a yellow band on the wings.

Fringilla Serinus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 320. 17.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 908.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 454. 69.

Serinus. Briss. 3. 179. 50.

Serin. Buff. Pl. Enl. 658. f. 1.

Serin Finch. Lath. Gen. Syst. 3. 296. 63.

LENGTH above four inches and a half: the upper mandible of the beak grey brown, the under whitish: the prevailing colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, variegated with yellowish green: under parts of a greenish yellow, striped with longitudinal brown spots: wings with a greenish band: quills brown, with greenish grey borders: tail the same, and slightly forked: legs brown.

Is said by Scopoli to become gregarious in the spring, frequenting orchards, frequently taking sudden flights upwards, and, after fluttering and warbling in the air for some time, alights with expanded wings nearly on the same spot from whence it arose: is fond of cabbage and hempseed. Is a native of Italy, Austria, Turkey, and the southern provinces of France.

CANARY FINCH.

(Fringilla canaria.)

Fr. *rostro corporeque albo-flavicante, remigibus rectricibusque virescentibus.*

Finch with the beak and body whitish yellow; quills and tail-feathers greenish.

Fringilla canaria. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 913.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 454. 68.

Serinus canarius. *Briss.* 3. 184. 52.

Le Serin des Canaries. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 202. f. 1.

Serins de Mozambique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 364. f. 1. 2. ?

Canary Finch. *Albin. Birds.* 1. 65.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 293. 62.

THE beak and legs of this well known bird are pale flesh-colour: the prevailing colour of the plumage yellow, more or less mixed with grey; and in some with brown on the upper parts: tail slightly forked: in a state of nature these birds are chiefly grey; but in confinement they vary exceedingly, scarce any being found exactly similar.

Buffon describes a bird, which came from the Mosambique Coast, and appears to be referable to this species: it is rather less, and has a pale beak: the upper parts of the body are brown; the under parts and rump yellow: the feathers of the wings, and tail, with pale edges; and the head with two or three yellow streaks: the female is nearly the same.

In a wild state, these birds are found principally in the Canary Islands, frequenting damp places: they are likewise found at Palma, Fayal, Cape Verd, and Madeira: it is exceedingly subject to variety, Buffon enumerating twenty-nine, and no doubt many more might be added, if sufficient care was taken in making observations on them: they will breed freely with the Siskin and Goldfinch, particularly the former; and the pairs succeed best when the female is a Canary and the male of the opposite species; but with the following birds the reverse is best—the Linnet, Yellowhammer, Chaffinch, and Sparrow. In the latter instance it is difficult to succeed, although a female Canary, that has escaped from a cage, has been known to bring up a brood of young, in a bird pot, placed against a house, after pairing with a Sparrow. Buffon observes, that the Siskin is the only bird of which both sexes propagate equally with the Canaries: he has also given an account of the various methods of rearing these birds; which is very instructive and pleasing: which we must refer our readers to, as it is too long for insertion in this work, occupying above fifty pages.

They will also breed well with *F. serinus*, and *F. citrinella*, which are very remarkable for their song: they are said to live upwards of fifteen years: it is almost needless to mention that their song is very fine, and is very much admired by most persons.

EUSTACHIAN FINCH.

(Fringilla Eustachii.)

Fr. flava subtus aurantia, macula infra oculos cærulea, alis caudaque rubris.

Yellow Finch, beneath orange, with a cerulean spot beneath the eyes; wings and tail red.

Fringilla Eustachii. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 54.

Fringilla insulæ S. Eustachii. *Bris.* 3. 177. 48.

Le Pinçon jaune et rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 145.

Eustachian Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 279. 47.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak red: side of the head, beneath the eye, with a blue spot: head, neck, and upper parts, brilliant yellow: wings, tail, and legs, red: breast and under parts orange. Inhabits the Isle of St. Eustatia.

YELLOW FINCH.

(Fringilla butyracea.)

Fr. virens, superciliis pectore abdomineque flavis, remigibus primariis margine exteriore albis.

Green Finch, with the supercilia, breast, and abdomen yellow, and the exterior margin of the primaries white.

Fringilla butyracea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 913.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 455. 74.

Chloris Indica. *Bris.* 3. 195. 55.

Indian Greenfinch. *Edwards.* 84.

Yellow Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 299. 68.

SIZE of *F. canaria* : beak blackish brown above, paler brown below : irides hazel : over the eyes a yellow streak, and one or two of the same beneath, with a green one passing through : plumage of the upper parts olive green : quills the same, with whitish edges : under parts of the body, and rump, yellow : tail yellowish green, and forked : legs brown. This species is said to sing most remarkably well, and is a native of the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, at which latter place it is extremely abundant.

YELLOW-THROATED FINCH.

(Fringilla flavicollis.)

Fr. cinerea subtus albicans, gula alba macula flavescente, remigibus obscuris.

Cinereous Finch, beneath whitish; throat white, with a yellowish spot; quills obscure.

Fringilla flavicollis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 926.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 107.

Yellow-throated Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 249.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 168. 97.

THIS species has the beak blueish grey: the head and upper parts of the body ash-coloured: chin white: throat with a dull yellow spot: under parts of the body dirty white: primary quills dusky, margined with pale brown: legs blueish grey. Native of New York.

CEYLON FINCH.

(Fringilla zeylonica.)

Fr. flava, dorso virescente, capite nigro, corpore subtus albo nigricante vario, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Yellow Finch, with the back greenish; head black; body beneath white varied with dusky; quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Fringilla zeylonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 463. 98.

Ceylon Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 317. 88.

THIS small species has the beak and head black: the whole body yellow, with a green tinge on the back: quills and tail dusky, their outer edges yellow: under parts of the body dirty white: the supposed female has the beak the same as above; the head tawny; back green; breast and belly yellowish white; and the wings and tail dusky. Inhabits China.

FRIZZLED FINCH.

(Fringilla crispa.)

Fr. olivacea subtus lutea, capite nigro, pennis plurimis recurvatis.

Olive Finch, beneath luteous, head black, with many of the feathers recurved.

Fringilla crispa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 324. 39.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Bris. App.* 86.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 449. 56.

Le Pinçon frizé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 148. t. 7. f. 2.

Black and yellow Frizzled Sparrow. *Edwards.* 271. f. 1.

Frizzled Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 280. 49.

THIS most singular bird is the size of *F. Cœlebs*; and has all the feathers of the body frizzled, like some of the varieties of poultry: the beak is white: head and neck black; with sometimes a white streak reaching from the forehead to the crown, and a white patch beneath the eye: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, bright olive; under parts yellow: legs brown. Supposed to inhabit Africa.

AUTUMNAL FINCH.

(Fringilla Autumnalis.)

Fr. virens, pileo ferrugineo, crisso testaceo.

Green Finch, with the top of the head ferruginous, and vent testaceous.

*Fringilla Autumnalis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 320. 15.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 908.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 455. 72.*Autumnal Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 296. 66.*

THE Autumnal Finch is an inhabitant of Surinam, and is entirely of a greenish colour, with the top of the head ferruginous, the vent testaceous; and the tail is not forked.

BAHAMA FINCH.

(Fringilla bicolor.)

Fr. capite pectoreque nigris, dorso alis caudaque obscure virescentibus.

Finch with the head and breast black; back, wings, and tail, obscure greenish.

*Fringilla bicolor. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 324. 38.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 927.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 456. 75.*Chloris Bahamensis. *Bris. 3. 202. 59.*Le Verdinere. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 184.*Bahama Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 247.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 300. 69.*

THIS species is the size of a Canary, and is in length four inches: the beak, head, throat, breast,

and legs, are black; the rest of the bird dirty green: it varies in having a cinereous abdomen, and a red tinged vent; likewise without the back of the neck and the head being black, and the back tinged with ash-colour. It is a native of the Bahama Islands and Jamaica. It has a very pleasing note, which it sings when perched on the tops of trees.

IMPERIAL FINCH.

(*Fringilla imperialis*.)

Fr. ferrugineo-rosea, vertice subtusque flava, remigibus caudaque brevior obscuris.

Rusty rose-coloured Finch, with the crown and under parts yellow, quills and tail short and obscure.

Fringilla imperialis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 466. 111.

Imperial Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 169. 100.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, from a drawing in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks: "Size of the Amaduvade Finch: length three inches and a half: beak dusky red: crown, and all the under parts of the body, yellow: the upper parts pale ferruginous rose-colour: quills and tail dusky; the last short: legs pale dusky red. Inhabits China."

GREEN-RUMPED FINCH.

(Fringilla multicolor.)

Fr. nigra subtus flavescens, dorso infimo femoribusque viridibus, tectricibus alarum macula remigiumque secundarium fascia alba.

Black Finch, beneath yellowish, with the lower part of the back and the thighs green, wing-coverts with a spot, and secondary quills with a fascia, white.

Fringilla Multicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 106.

Green-rumped Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 320. 96.

SAID by Mr. Pennant to inhabit Ceylon: it has the beak blueish: head, hind part of the neck, upper part of the back, and tail, black: cheeks, chin, and rest of the under parts, light yellow: wings black; coverts with a white spot: secondaries tipped with white: lower part of the back and thighs green: vent yellow: legs grey.

TESTACEOUS FINCH.

(Fringilla testacea.)

Fr. *testaceo-ferrugineo nigro nebulosa, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, rostro pedisque carneis.*

Finch of a testaceous rust-colour, clouded with black, with the quills and tail-feathers fuscous, beak and feet flesh-coloured.

Fringilla testacea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 110.

Testaceous Finch. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 169. 102.

IN length five and a half inches: beak pale red: irides black: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, rust-colour, variegated with black; the two latter palest: wings and tail brown: legs flesh-colour. Supposed to inhabit Portugal.

BEARDED FINCH.

(Fringilla barbata.)

Fr. *lutea, alis viridibus nigro rubroque maculatis, gula barbata.*

Luteous Finch, with the wings green spotted with black and red, throat bearded.

Fringilla barbata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 456. 76.

Bearded Finch. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 208. 7.

THE beak of this is white at the base, and black at the tip: the head black and shining: from the

chin hangs a tuft of black feathers, similar in appearance to a beard; and which, in old birds, extends to the middle of the breast: the body is yellow, with a green tinge: the wings are green, yellow, red, and black, mixed: tail brown: female entirely grey; the chin without the beard-like appendage, and the wings with yellow spots.

Found in the mountainous districts of Chili, building in trees a nest composed of straw and feathers, and laying two eggs: the male has a very fine song, and is often kept in cages, but the female is silent: it is called by the Spaniards *Jilguero*, and its flesh is in high estimation, being reckoned very delicious.

NORTON FINCH.

(*Fringilla nortoniensis*.)

Fr. nigra, subtus alba, jugulo ferrugineo maculato, remigibus caudae nigricantibus, rectrice extrema linea longitudinali alba.

Black Finch, beneath white: jugulum spotted with ferruginous; quills and tail blackish; the outer tail-feather with a longitudinal white line.

Fringilla nortoniensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 42.

Norton Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 256.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 274. 36.

THIS bird has the head and upper part of the neck black, edged with bright bay colour: the belly and sides white: primary quills dusky; secondaries black, edged with bright brown: the

shafts of the sides and front of the neck ferruginous: tail dusky, with dirty white edges; the outer feather with a clear white line running its whole length. Native of Norton Sound.

BLACK-COLLARED FINCH.

(*Fringilla Abyssinica*.)

Fr. flava, subtus collarique cervicis nigra, alis caudaque nigris marginibus flavescentibus.

Yellow Finch, beneath and collar round the neck black; wings and tail black, with yellowish margins.

Fringilla Abyssinica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 79.

Le Worabée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 54.

Black-collared Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 300. 76.

KNOWN at Abyssinia, of which place it is an inhabitant, by the name of *Worabee*: it is the size of a Canary: the beak is black: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and upper part of the belly, black: at the back of the neck arises a collar of black, which unites on the fore-part: wing-coverts and quills black, with pale margins: crown of the head, rest of the body, and lower part of the belly, yellow: tail black, with greenish yellow edges: legs pale brown: is met with in flocks, and feeds on the seed of a plant called nuk.

SURINAM FINCH.

(Fringilla Surinama.)

Fr. grisea, remigibus utrinque albis, rectricibus lateralibus intus albis.

Grey Finch, with the quills on both sides white, the lateral tail-feathers white within.

Fringilla Surinama. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 900.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 47.

Surinam Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 276. 41.

BEAK yellow: general colour of the plumage grey; belly lightest: quills black; the primaries white near the base, the secondaries white at the base and tips: tail blackish, the first and second feathers with a white spot on the inside, and the third, fourth, and sixth, tipped with that colour: inhabits Surinam: has but a trifling note.

SWAMP FINCH.

(Fringilla iliaca.)

Fr. cinereo-olivacea, pennis apice fuscis, subtus alba, pectore maculis griseo-fuscis, remigibus fuscis margine rufis, uropygio caudaque rufis.

Grey-olive Finch, with the tips of the feathers fuscous; beneath white; breast spotted with grey brown; quills fuscous with rufous margins; rump and tail rufous.

Fringilla iliaca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 923.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 438. 16.

Swamp Finch. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 206. 2.

THIS bird, which is known at Hudson's Bay by the name of Swamp or Wilderness Sparrow, is a large species, measuring above seven inches in length: the beak is yellow: cheeks white: body greyish olive above; all the feathers with black tips: beneath white: breast spotted with grey brown: rump and tail rufous: legs yellow. Inhabits Georgia and Hudson's Bay.

LAPLAND FINCH.

(Fringilla lapponica.)

Fr. capite-nigro, corpore griseo nigroque, superciliis albis, rectricibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.

Finch with a black head, body black and grey, supercilia white, and outer tail-feathers with a white wedge-shaped spot.

Fringilla lapponica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 235.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 900.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 440. 18.

Fringilla montana. *Bris.* 3. 160. 38.

Le grand Montain. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 134.

Greater Brambling. *Albin.* 3. 63.

Lapland Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 259.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 263. 14.

THE Lapland Finch is larger than the Chaffinch, being six inches and a half in length: beak horn-colour, tipped with black: head blackish, spotted with reddish white: upper part of the neck, back, and body, rufous, with brown spots: behind each eye a white lunulated spot: lesser wing-coverts pale rufous; middle ones black, with yellow margins, and white tips, forming a bar of that colour on the wing: quills black, edged with pale yellowish green: throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, pale rufous: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail black, edged with pale greenish yellow, and slightly forked: legs black: female paler than the male.

This species is a native of Lapland, and part of Siberia, and occasionally the fields of the inner

bays of Greenland: it generally breeds in the northern parts, uniting into flocks: it has very much the habit of a Lark, running on the ground, and vibrating in the air like that bird: its nest is composed of moss and grass, lined with feathers: the female lays five or six eggs of a brownish slate, variegated with a duller colour. In the autumn it is supposed to migrate to America, being found at Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Tecumashish*, about November, among juniper trees.

WINTER FINCH.

(*Fringilla hyemalis*.)

Fr. fusca nigro nebulosa, subtus alba, collo inferiore pectore lateribusque fusco maculatis.

Fuscou Finch, clouded with black; beneath white; the lower part of the neck, breast, and sides, spotted with fuscous.

Fringilla hyemalis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 43.

Winter Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 254.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 274. 37.

THIS has the head, neck, and breast, light brown, variegated with black: front of the neck, breast, and sides, white, sprinkled with a few small brown spots: wing-coverts and primaries brown, margined with white: belly plain white. Inhabits New York in the winter.

CARTHAGENA FINCH.

(Fringilla carthaginiensis.)

Fr. tota cinerea fusco flavoque maculata, rostro pedibusque pallide fuscis.

Finch entirely cinereous, spotted with brown and yellow; beak and feet pale fuscous.

Fringilla carthaginiensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 108.

Carthagen Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 169. 99.

LARGER than the Canary Finch: its beak pale brown: prevailing colour of the plumage ash-colour, with brown and yellow spots: legs brownish. Found in the woods of Carthagen: said to live on seeds, and to sing similar to the Chaffinch.

SNOW FINCH.

(Fringilla nivalis.)

Fr. *nigra subtus nivea, remigibus secundarius reatricibusque albis.*
Black Finch, beneath snowy white, secondary quills and tail-feathers white.

Fringilla nivalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Bris.* 3. 162. 39. *t.* 15. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 440. 19.

Pingon de neige, ou Niverolle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 136.
Snow Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 264. 15.

IN length seven inches: beak black: head and hind part of the neck ash-colour: back, scapulars, and rump, grey brown, with pale margins: under parts of the body snowy white; wing-coverts the same; bastard wing, and greater quills, black; the two secondary quills nearest the body brown, the rest of them white: thighs pale ash-colour: upper tail-coverts black; the two middle tail-feathers the same, the rest white with black tips.

This bird is very abundant in some parts of France, and is pretty generally diffused over Europe, but is not an inhabitant of this country: is likewise found among the Caucasian and Persian mountains, retiring to the plains in the autumn, to avoid the inclemency of the approaching season.

WHITE-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla leucocephala.)

Fr. fusco-rufa, capite albo, uropygio rubro, fascia pectoris lunulæque ante oculos nigris.

Brown-red Finch, with a white head, red rump, band on the breast, and lunule before the eyes, black.

Fringilla leucocephala. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. xlviii. 1.*

White-headed Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 210. 12. t. 132.*

THE White-headed Finch has the beak crimson : the head, neck, and under parts from the breast, white : the breast and sides being black, the latter spotted with white : between the beak and eye is a small lunulated black spot : upper parts of the back, wings, and tail, reddish brown : lower part of the back, and rump, crimson : legs pale brown : the female has the head ash-coloured, and the reddish brown colour on the upper parts of the body paler than the male. Inhabits New Holland.

GREY-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla cana.)

Fr. luteo-fusca subtus lutea, capite gulaque griseis, reatricibus fuscis lineolis albis.

Luteous-brown Finch, beneath luteous, with the head and throat grey, the tail-feathers fuscous, with white stripes.

Fringilla cana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 30.

Serinus jamaicensis. *Bris.* 3. 189. 53.

Grey-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 270. 26.

NATIVE of Jamaica : length eight inches : upper mandible of the beak blueish brown ; under mandible paler : head grey : upper parts of the neck and body yellowish brown : under parts yellow, except the throat, which is grey : wings and tail dull brown, striped with lines of white : vent white : legs blueish : claws brown.

CAPSA FINCH.

(Fringilla capsa.)

Fr. rufo-grisea, facie gulaque alba, alis caudaque nigris, cauda forficata.

Reddish-grey Finch, with the face and throat white, wings and tail black, the latter forked.

Fringilla capsa. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 440. 20.

Le dattier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 487.

Capsa Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 265. 17.

SIZE of the House Sparrow: beak short and thick; the upper mandible black, the under yellowish: fore-part of the head and throat white: rest of the head and upper parts of the body grey, inclining to red, especially on the breast: wings black, reaching two-thirds the length of the tail, which is also black, and forked: legs yellowish. Inhabits Abyssinia and Barbary: is common about granaries, assembling in flocks: it is said to have a very fine and agreeable note, much superior to that of the Canary, or Nightingale, but dies on being transported from its native place: it is also common about the Date villages.

WHITE-CHEEKED FINCH.

(Fringilla nævia.)

Fr. cinerea maculis obscuris, subtus cinerea, genis albis, loribus rufis, striga maxillari nigra.

Cinereous Finch, with obscure spots, beneath cinereous, cheeks white, lores rufous, with a black stripe near the jaw.

Fringilla nævia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 51.

White-cheeked Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 44.

THE White-cheeked Finch is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is the size of the Common Sparrow; measuring near six inches in length: beak, head, and neck, pale cinereous; the upper parts of the latter marked with dusky streaks: sides of the head white, with a reddish streak passing through the eye, which is bounded on the under part with black, and joins another black streak, arising at the base of the under mandible: back and wing pale rufous, with dusky streaks: under parts of the body plain cinereous: tail dusky: legs black.

ORANGE FINCH.

(Fringilla zena.)

Fr. nigra subtus alba, linea supra infraque oculos candida, pectore fulvo, gula macula flava.

Black Finch, beneath white, with a white line above and beneath the eyes, breast fulvous, throat with a yellow spot.

Fringilla zena. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 46.

Fringilla bahamensis. *Briss.* 3. 168. 43.

Le Pinçon à tête noire et blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 140.

Orange Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 144.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 276. 40.

THE Orange Finch is above six inches in length: the beak is lead-coloured: the head, front of the neck, back, and scapulars, are black; the former with two streaks of white, one of which is above, the other beneath the eye: irides pale: throat with a large yellow spot: hind part of the neck dull red: breast orange-coloured: wings brown; their coverts with a white band: rump and upper tail-coverts dull red: tail brown: legs the same as the beak: female with the colours less brilliant: and with the head and neck cinereous, which colour is very predominant over the whole plumage: the under parts of the body are palest. Found in various parts of the West Indies, and South America.

STRIPED-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla striata.)

Fr. fusca nebulosa, subtus genis gulaque alba, capite vittis tribus nigris, fronte lorisque flavis.

Brown clouded Finch, beneath with the cheeks and throat white, head with three black vitta, forehead and lores yellow.

Fringilla striata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 44.

Striped-headed Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 250.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 275. 38.

BEAK lead-coloured: lores and forehead yellow: head with three black stripes, and one behind the eye: sides of the head and chin white, the latter the clearest: breast blue grey: upper parts clouded with brown, the shafts of the feathers darkest: wing-coverts plain brown: quills dusky: belly pale-coloured: tail brown, and slightly wedge-shaped: legs pale brown: length five inches and half. Found at New York.

WHITE-THROATED FINCH.

(Fringilla pensylvanica.)

Fr. nigricans rufo varia, subtus genisque cinereo-alba, fascia oculari nigricante, superciliis fulvis, gula alba.

Blackish Finch, varied with rufous; beneath and cheeks greyish-white, with a blackish stripe near the eyes; supercilia fulvous; throat white.

Fringilla pensylvanica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 445. 36.

Passer pensylvanicus. Bris. App. 77.

Fringilla albicollis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 921.

White-throated Sparrow. Edwards. 304.

White-throated Finch. Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. 248.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 272. 32.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 166.

IN length six inches and a half: beak dusky: supercilia yellow; stripe from the jaw to the eyes dusky: prevailing colour of the plumage above reddish brown: edge of the wing pale yellow: throat white: cheeks and under parts of the body dirty white: irides hazel: legs flesh-colour: the supposed female wants the white spot on the chin, and has the yellow stripe on the sides of the head very obscure. Native of Pennsylvania, New York, and Newfoundland.

SAVANNA FINCH.

(Fringilla Savannarum.)

Fr. nebulosa, abdomine albo, jugulo pectoreque fusciscentibus, remigibus apice superciliisque luteis.

Clouded Finch, with the abdomen white, jugulum and breast fusciscent, tip of the quills and supercilia luteous.

Fringilla Savannarum. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 921.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 31.

Passer jamaicensis. *Bris.* 3. 99. 13.

Savanna Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn. t.* 3. 170. 27.

THE Savanna Finch has the beak brown: supercilia yellow: crown of the head and upper parts of the body dull brown, mixed with white: belly white: the rest of the under parts pale yellowish brown: quills the same, with white tips: tail brown: legs whitish. Inhabits Jamaica.

COWPEN FINCH,

(Fringilla Pecoris.)

Fr. fusca subtus dilutior, cauda subforcipata.

Fuscous Finch, palest beneath, with the tail slightly forked.

Fringilla Pecoris. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 28.*Fringilla virginiana.* Bris. 3. 165. 41.Le Brunet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 138.Cowpen Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 241.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 269. 29.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 165.

LARGER than *F. montifringilla*, being near seven inches in length : beak dusky : prevailing colour of the plumage brown ; with the back, wings, and tail darkest, and glossed with green and blue : under parts lightest : legs brown : female deep brown : breast and belly ash-coloured : chin whitish : wings and tail dusky, bordered with brown.

This species is a native of Virginia, Carolina, and New York : it delights to feed in the pens with cattle, and lays five eggs about June.

COLLARED FINCH.

(Fringilla Indica.)

Fr. cinereo-fusca, subtus rufa-alba, capistro jugulo torqueque colli albis, fascia pectorali alis caudaque nigris.

Cinereous-brown Finch ; beneath rufous white ; capistrum, jugulum, and ruff of the neck white, with a band on the breast ; the wings and tail black.

Fringilla Indica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 928.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 449. 57.

Fringilla torquata indica. *Bris. App.* 85.

Le Pinçon à double collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 149.

Collared Finch. *Edwards.* 272.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 280. 50.

THIS inhabits India : the beak and head are black : the throat, capistrum, and line round the eyes white ; forming a collar on the neck ; on the lower part of which, in front, is a black band : upper parts of the body grey brown, the rump palest : wing-coverts and secondaries black, edged with shining rufous : greater quills black : under parts of the body rufous white : tail and legs grey-brown.

PINE FINCH.

(Fringilla Pinetorum.)

Fr. *supra ex rufescente testacea, subtus flava, fascia pectorali transversa ferruginea.*

Finch above of a reddish testaceous, beneath yellow, with a transverse ferruginous band on the breast.

Fringilla Pinetorum. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 40.

Pine Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 207. 5.

THE Pine Finch is entirely testaceous, with a rufescent tinge above, and yellow beneath, with a transverse band of ferruginous on the breast. It is a native of the pine forests of Siberia.

RUSTY-COLLARED FINCH.

(Fringilla australis.)

Fr. *fusca collari ferrugineo.*

Brown Finch, with a rust-coloured collar.

Fringilla australis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 406. 112.

Rusty-collared Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 170. 103.

THIS species inhabits the island of Terra del Fuego, and has a rust-coloured collar round the neck, and the rest of the plumage brown.

GRASS FINCH.

(Fringilla graminea.)

Fr. cinereo ferrugineo nigroque varia, subtus alba, pectore lateribusque maculatis, genis remigibus reatricibusque fuscis.

Grey Finch varied with ferruginous and black; beneath white; breast and sides spotted; cheeks, quills, and tail-feathers fuscous.

Fringilla graminea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 38.

Grass Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 253.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 273. 34.

THE Grass Finch has the head, upper part of the neck, and back, grey ferruginous and black mixed: lesser wing-coverts bay-coloured; the others black, margined with white: lower part of the neck, and sides, white, streaked: cheeks brown: belly pure white: primary quills dusky, edged with white: tail dusky. Inhabits New York.

FASCIATED FINCH.

(Fringilla fasciata.)

Fr. maculata, supra ferruginea, subtus alba, cauda fusca fasciis numerosis nigricantibus.

Spotted Finch, above ferruginous, beneath white, tail brown, with many blackish fasciæ.

Fringilla fasciata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 37.

Fasciated Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 252.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 273. 33.

ACCORDING to Mr. Pennant, this species is a native of New York, and has the crown, and hind part of the head, rust-coloured, and spotted with black: wings ferruginous: primary quills dusky, margined with dirty white: back similar to the hind part of the head, but with larger spots: under parts of the body white, streaked with black: tail brown, undulated with dusky lines.

BONANA FINCH.

(Fringilla Jamaica.)

Fr. *grisea*, pectore viridi-cærulescente, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Grey Finch with the breast green cærulean, the quills and tail-feathers black.

Fringilla Jamaica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 33.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 920.—*Bris.* 366. 1. 42.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 443. 29.

Le Bonana. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 139.

Bonana Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 269. 25.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: plumage above dull blue: beneath pale blue, the belly tinged with yellow: wing-coverts, quills, and tail greenish blue: legs black: female similar to the male. Inhabits Jamaica.

ULTRAMARINE FINCH.

(Fringilla ultramarina.)

Fr. *tota intense cærulea*, rostro albo, pedibus rubris.

Finch entirely of a beautiful blue, rostrum white, feet red.

Fringilla ultramarina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 78.

L'Outre-mer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 56.

Ultramarine Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 301. 71.

THIS brilliant little species is a native of Abyssinia, and is the size of the Canary: its beak is white, and legs red: the whole of the plumage is

of a beautiful ultramarine blue : young bird, and female, grey : the male obtains his blue colour in the spring of the second year ; he has a very fine song.

PURPLE FINCH.

(*Fringilla purpurea*.)

Fr. subviolacea, ventre candido, remigibus intus caudaque à medio ad apicem fuscis.

Subviolet Finch ; belly white ; the inner part of the quills, and the tail, from the middle to the tip, fuscous.

Fringilla purpurea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 45.

Pyrrhula Carolinensis violacea. *Briss.* 3. 324. 8.

Bouvreuil violet de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 395.

Purple Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 3. 258.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 275. 39.

NEAR six inches in length : prevailing colour of the plumage violet : belly white : inside of the quills brown : tail slightly forked : female brown, except the breast, which is slightly spotted with dark brown.

This bird feeds on the berries of the juniper, and the buds of fruit trees. It is a native of Carolina, but disappears on the approach of winter.

BLUE-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla cyanomelas.)

Fr. cærulea, linea frontali gula lunulaque dorsali nigris, remigibus fuscis, cauda nigricante.

Blue Finch, with a line on the forehead, throat and lunule on the back black; quills brown; tail dusky.

Fringilla cyanomelas. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 464. 102.

Demi-fin noir et bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 327.

Blue-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 319. 92.

BEAK brown: head and neck blue: between the eyes a narrow black line: chin and throat black, with a lunulated spot of that colour on the upper part of the back: wing-coverts, lower part of the back and rump, breast, belly, and vent, blue: quills blackish brown, with blueish-green edges: tail dusky black: legs brown.

BLUE-CROWNED FINCH.

(Fringilla cyanocephala.)

Fr. rubro-fusca, vertice uropygioque cyaneis, subtus flava, nucha rubra, orbitis albis.

Red-brown Finch, with the crown and rump blue, under parts yellow, nucha red, orbits white.

Fringilla cyanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 464. 104.

Blue-crowned Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 319. 94.

THIS bird inhabits Senegal : it is seven inches in length : the beak is dusky : the crown of the head blue, bounded with red behind : cheeks white : hind part of the head and back reddish brown : quills black ; middle and greater coverts margined with white ; lower part of the back and rump pale blue : under parts of the body yellow : thighs and vent white : tail black : legs pale brown.

BLUE-FACED FINCH.

(Fringilla tricolor.)

Fr. nigra, capite uropygioque cyaneis, humeris viridibus, abdomine flavescente.

Black Finch, with the head and rump blue, shoulders green, and abdomen flavescient.

Fringilla tricolor. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 923.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 464. 101.

Blue-faced Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 318. 91.

THE Blue-faced Finch has the forehead, temples, and throat, blue: base of the beak, and back black: shoulders green: quills black, the primaries green on the outer edge: under parts of the body yellowish white: tail black. Inhabits Surinam.

CUBA FINCH.

(Fringilla Maia.)

Fr. purpurascens, fascia pectoralis saturatiore.

Purplish Finch, with a darker fascia on the breast.

*Fringilla Maia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 323. 35.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 924.—Briss. 3. 214. 66. t. 7. f. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 462. 96.**Le Maia de la Cuba. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 105. 3.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 109. f. 2.**Cuba Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 315. 86.*

THIS destructive bird is a native of Cuba: it is in length near four inches: its beak is grey: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are dusky: the breast with a band of purplish chesnut; of which colour are also the back, upper parts of the body, and tail: quills grey-brown, with chesnut margins: legs lead-coloured: female with the head, neck, upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, fulvous: throat purplish chesnut, with a spot of that colour on each side of the breast; the rest of the under parts dirty yellowish white: legs and beak greyish.

This species is very destructive to the rice-fields: it is gregarious, and its flesh is considered to be very good eating.

LUNAR FINCH.

(Fringilla torquata.)

Fr. *subrubra*, *uropygio cæruleo lunula gulari nigra*, *remigibus nigris*, *cæruleo terminatis*, *ad apicem macula alba*.

Reddish Finch, with the rump cærulean; a lunule on the throat black; quills black terminated with cærulean, with a white spot towards the tip.

Fringilla torquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 924.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 465. 105.

Lunar Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 320. 95.

THE Lunar Finch has a dusky black beak: the head, neck, and back, are reddish; the latter with a brown tinge: throat with a narrow black crescent, bounded below with yellow: quills black, with blue ends, and each of them tipped with white: rump pale blue: tail and legs black. Native of the East Indies.

LEPID FINCH.

(Fringilla lepida.)

Fr. *fusco-virens*, *fascia supra-oculari infra-oculari gulaque fulvis pectore nigro*.

Brown-green Finch, with a band above, and another beneath the eyes, and the throat fulvous, breast black.

Fringilla lepida. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 907.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 455. 73.

Lepid Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 299. 67.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 167.

THIS bird is about four inches in length: the beak and eyes are black, with a fulvous stripe above, and another smaller one beneath the eye: chin fulvous: breast black: general colour of the plumage greenish brown: legs grey. This bird has a very weak voice, and is frequently singing: it is easily tamed, and inhabits the woods about Havannah, in the island of Cuba.

FIRE FINCH.

(Fringilla ignita.)

Fr. fusco-rubra nitens, rostro remigibus caudaque obscuris.

Brown-red shining Finch, with the beak, quills, and tail dull.

Fringilla ignita. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Lath. Ind. Orn* 1. 464. 100.Fire Finch. *Brown's Illust.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 318. 90.

THE Fire Finch is the size of the Lesser Redpole: beak dusky yellowish at the base: the prevailing colour of the plumage glossy brownish red; the vent darkest: quills and tail dusky: legs flesh-colour: female pale reddish brown: forehead, and between the eyes, crimson: tail reddish, dusky at the tip. Inhabits Gambia.

SHARP-TAILED FINCH.

(Fringilla caudacuta.)

Fr. fusco rufoque varia, superciliis gula cerviceque rufis, cauda integra, rectricibus omnibus apice acutis.

Finch varied with fuscous and red, with the supercilia, throat, and neck rufous; tail infire, with all the feathers acute at the tip.

Fringilla caudacuta. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 459. 85.

Sharp-tailed Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 208. 9.

ABOVE four and a half inches in length: beak pale: irides dark brown: prevailing colour of the plumage mottled brown and pale rufous; the margins of the feathers being the latter: throat, and streak over the eyes, pale rufous: lower part of the neck dark rufous: feathers of the tail with acute tips. Found in the inner parts of Georgia, in North America.

GREATER REDPOLE FINCH.

(Fringilla cannabina.)

Fr. fusco-castanea, subtus albo-rufescens, fascia alarum longitudinali alba, macula verticis pectoreque rubris.

Fuscous-chesnut Finch, beneath white red, with a longitudinal white fascia on the wings, and a red spot on the crown and breast.

Fringilla cannabina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 28.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 240.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 916.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 458. 82.

Linaria rubro major. *Briss.* 3. 135. 30.

La grande Linotte des vignes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 58.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 485. f. 1.

Greater red-headed Linnet, or Redpole. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 131. t. 54.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 251.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. t. 72. 73.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. f. 84.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 304.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 167.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 173.

Fringilla Linota. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 916.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 81.

Linaria. *Briss.* 3. 131. 29.

La Linotte. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 58. t. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 151. f. 1.

Common Linnet. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 130.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 83.—*Montagu. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 171.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 302. 73.

THERE appears to be no doubt that the Linnet and Greater Redpole of Anthors are the same species, and that the former is the young bird: as such we shall consider them. The Redpole is subject to considerable variety with respect to the red markings which are found on the head and

breast, at certain seasons, and have been the occasion of its being described as two species: in full plumage, the male has the beak blueish: irides hazel: head light brown, the feathers on the crown darkest in the middle: sides of the neck inclining to cinereous: the forehead rosy red: back, scapulars, and wing-coverts deep rufous brown, lightest on the rump, and palest on the margin of each feather: breast brown, more or less spotted like the crown of the head: belly light rufous brown: vent nearly white: quills dusky black, with more or less white on their webs, forming a conspicuous bar of that colour on the wings: tail forked; the feathers similar to the quills, black, margined with white, which latter colour predominates on the inner webs: tail-coverts black, with grey edges: legs brown: female more dusky brown: wing-coverts rufous brown: sides of the throat dirty white, the middle part streaked: breast and sides pale brown, with dusky streaks: quills and tail like the male, but not so deeply fringed with white. The Linnet of Authors differs principally in having the breast of a deep crimson; which colour disappears after some time, and never returns; and in wanting the red spot on the forehead: but in respect to the latter distinction, Dr. Latham gives it as his opinion, that the red feathers do not appear till the end of the second year; having observed a male in which the forehead appeared similar in colour to the rest of the body, but on lifting up the feathers with a pin, a tinge of red was very perceptible;

and in some specimens that he procured they were bright crimson beneath. Colonel Montagu likewise mentions having caught many of both sexes on their nests, the males of which he found with a little tinge of red on the breast only, and from that every intermediate stage to the full red on the breast and head.

The nest of this species is composed of moss and bents, mixed with wool, and lined with hair and wool: its eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white colour, sprinkled with purplish specks and lines: the first brood is hatched in May, but if the nest is destroyed, is said to make a fresh one as late as August. These birds frequently fly in flocks during the winter, and feed on many kinds of seeds, particularly flax: they seem to be most partial to furzy commons, where they generally build their nests: their song is very beautiful, and finely varied; they easily adopt that of other birds, when confined with them, and will often learn to pronounce words with great clearness: their manners are very gentle. Are common throughout Europe, and are sometimes found in North America: they chiefly breed in the northern parts of England, upon the mountains.



LESSER REDPOLE FINCH.

LESSER REDPOLE FINCH.

(Fringilla Linaria.)

Fr. fusco griseoque varia, subtus albo rufescens, fascia alarum duplici albida, vertice pectoreque rubris.

Finch varied with fuscous and grey; beneath reddish white, with a double white band on the wings; crown and breast red.

Fringilla Linaria. *Lin. Syst.* 1. 322. 29.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 241.

—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 917.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 458. 83.

Linaria rubra minor. *Briss.* 3. 138. 31.

Le Sizerin, petite linotte des vignes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 216.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 151. f. 2.

Lesser red-headed Linnet, or Redpole. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 132.

54.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 262.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 75.—*Lewin.*

Brit. Birds. 2. 85.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.

305. 75.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 167.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 174.

—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. 114.

IN length five inches: beak inclining to dull yellow: irides hazel: forehead purplish red; the feathers of all the other parts above are dusky, edged with rufous brown: chin black: throat and breast pink: sides streaked with dusky: belly white: quills and tail dusky, margined with pale brown: in some the rump is tinged with blossom-colour: legs dusky: female lighter in colour; with the head yellowish, and the throat and breast without the pink hue: the young bird very much resembles the female: the males are subject to very great variety.

This species is very common in the winter, in the southern parts of England, when it becomes

gregarious, and numbers are taken near London, where it is often called the Stone Redpole. It is said to breed in the northern parts of this country, and to construct its nest of bents and moss, put together, and lined with willow down: it lays four or five eggs, which are of a blueish green colour, sprinkled with reddish spots, but most so at the larger end: according to Mr. Pennant, the female is so tenacious of her nest, as to suffer him to take her off with his hand, and even after she was released she would not forsake it. It is said by Linnæus and others to be very partial to the seeds of the alder, and that it associates with the Siskin, and frequents alder woods, for the sake of picking the catkins; during which time it hangs like the Titmouse with its back downwards, and is so intent on its work, that dozens may be taken, by means of a twig fastened at the end of a long pole, and smeared with birdlime.

It appears to be very abundant over the whole of the northern parts of the globe, being found in Europe, Asia, and North America.

TWITE FINCH.

(Fringilla montium.)

Fr. *supra varia, subtus rufescens, abdomine albido, superciliis fasciæque alarum rufescentibus, vertice uropygioque rubris.*

Finch above varied; beneath rufescent, with the abdomen white; supercilia and band on the wings rufescent; top of the head and rump red.

Fringilla Linaria. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1, 459. 83. β.

Linaria minima. *Briss.* 3. 142. 32.

Le Cabaret. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 76.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 485. f. 2.

Twite. *Albin.* 3. 74.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 307. B.

Mountain Linnet. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 133. 53.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 380. E.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 86.

β. *nigro rufescenteque varia, subtus albida, pennis in collo inferiore medio nigris, fasciæ alarum alba, uropygio rubro.*

Varied with black and reddish; beneath whitish; the feathers of the lower part of the neck black in the middle; wings with a white fascia; rump red.

Fringilla montium. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 917.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 459. 84.

Linaria montana. *Briss.* 3. 145. 33.

La Linotte de Montagne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 74.

Mountain Linnet. *Will. Angl.* 261.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 307. 76. A.

THE Twite is rather larger than the Greater Redpole, being about six inches in length: the beak is yellowish, with a brown tip: irides hazel: top of the head and rump red: between the beak and eye, and on the chin, a brown spot: streak above the eyes rufous: upper parts of the body dusky black, with rufous edges; under parts ru-

fous white, with the throat marked with blackish spots: belly white: legs brown or black. Like the Redpole, this bird is subject to great variety in respect to the red markings; the breast being found of that colour as well as the head and rump. The Mountain Linnet is a variety of this species, differing in being rather larger, and in having the beak pale: the head dusky, edged with cinereous, and no traces of crimson on it: the throat and breast blackish, with pale edges: wings and tail dusky: tips of the greater coverts and secondaries whitish: legs pale brown: females of both varieties without the red on the rump.

Twites are observed in the flight season near London, with other Linnets, and are taken together by the bird-catchers: they breed in the northern parts of England, and their nest is composed of moss and roots of plants mixed with heath, and lined with finer heath and fibrous roots: their eggs are the size of the Linnet's, of a blueish white, faintly spotted with purplish red at the larger end.

It is very probable that this species received its name from its twittering unmusical note, which the bird-catchers are so well acquainted with that they can tell whether there be any Twites among a flock of Linnets, merely from this circumstance. It is a native of many parts of Europe.

ARCTIC FINCH.

(Fringilla flavirostris.)

Fr. fusca: *rostro-flavicante, pennis pectoris apice roseis, cauda subforcipata.*

Fuscous Finch, with a yellowish beak; feathers of the breast tipped with rose-colour; tail slightly forked.

Fringilla flavirostris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 322. 27.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 239.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 915.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 438. 16.

Fringilla fusca. *Bris.* 3. 154. B.

Le Pinçon brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 121.

Arctic Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 379. A.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 260. 12.

OF this species the male is entirely of an obscure sooty colour; paler beneath: the feathers on the breast frequently having the tips varied with a garnet colour: quills and tail dusky, edged with grey; the latter forked: legs black: female brown, in other respects similar to the male: beak in both sexes yellow, with a brown tip. This bird inhabits Norway and the north-east of Siberia, and is generally seen about barns.

CHINESE FINCH.

(Fringilla sinica.)

Fr. rufo olivacea, subtus testacea, remigibus rectricibusque nigris basi luteis.

Rufous-olive Finch, beneath testaceous; quills and tail-feathers black; luteous at the base.

Fringilla sinica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 321. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 447. 49.

L'Olivette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 144.

Pingon de la Chine. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 157. f. 3.

Chinese Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 277. 43.

LENGTH five inches: beak yellowish; the base of it, throat, and fore-part of the neck olive-green: upper parts of the body olive-brown, with the lesser wing-coverts, back, and rump, tinged with rufous: the greater wing-coverts black: quills half yellow, half black, with whitish tips: under parts of the body rufous, with a yellow tinge on the belly: tail black, yellowish at the base, the most outward feather with the greatest proportion of yellow: legs yellowish: female not so brilliant in colour. Inhabits China.

WHITE-BREASTED FINCH.

(Fringilla melanoleuca.)

Fr. nigra, fascia pectoris alba.

Black Finch, with a white band on the breast.

*Fringilla melanoleuca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 910.—Lath. Ind.**Orn. 1. 442. 27.**Moineau de Java. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 486.—Buff. Pl. Enl.**224. f. 2.**White-breasted Finch. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 268. 23.*

THE whole of the white-breasted Finch is of a black colour, except the breast, which has an irregular white bar running across it: beak and legs pale brown: length about four and a half inches. Native of Java.

BLACK AND ORANGE FINCH.

(Fringilla melanictera.)

Fr. nigra, abdomine albo maculato, alis caudaque ferrugineo marginatis.

Black Finch, with the abdomen spotted with white; wings and tail margined with ferruginous.

Fringilla melanictera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 910.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 442. 26.

Moineau de Macao. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 486.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 224. f. 1.

Black and Orange Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 268. 22.

THE black and orange-coloured Finch is four inches and a half in length: the beak is pale brown: prevailing colour of the plumage deep black, with the margins of the wings and tail orange-coloured: belly spotted with white: legs pale brown. Native of Macao.

VARIEGATED FINCH.

(Fringilla variegata.)

Fr. *rubro flavo cæruleo alboque variegata, pectore lutescente nebuloso, rectricibus apice margine albo.*

Finch variegated with red, yellow, cærulean, and white; breast clouded with lutescent; quill-feathers margined with white.

Fringilla variegata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 55.

Fringilla varie novæ Hispaniæ. *Bris.* 3. 178. 49.

Le Touite. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4, 146.

Variegated Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 279. 48.

SIZE of the Chaffinch: length near six inches: beak yellowish: head pale red and purple mixed: body most beautifully variegated with red, yellow, blue, and white: quills and tail the same, the latter margined with white at the tip: the breast pale yellow, shaded with darker: legs red. Native of New Spain.

FOREST FINCH.

(Fringilla sylvatica.)

Fr. capite fasciato, corpore supra griseo nigroque vario, pectore atque sino abdomine canis.

Finch with a striped head; body above varied with grey and black; breast and lower part of the abdomen hoary.

Fringilla sylvatica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 926.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 446. 41.

Forest Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 207. 6.

THIS bird is found at the same places as the Pine Finch, and is about the same size as it: its head is fasciated, and the breast and lower part of the abdomen are hoary: the body is variegated with grey and black.

CINEREOUS FINCH.

(Fringilla cinerea.)

Fr. fusca ferrugineo marginata, capite lateribus lineis duabus gulaque griseis, jugulo grisescens, abdomine medio albo.

Brown Finch margined with ferruginous; throat and two lines on the sides of the head grey; jugulum greyish; middle of the abdomen white.

Fringilla cinerea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 922.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 445. 39.

Cinereous Finch. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 260.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 274. 35.

NATIVE of Aoonalashka: beak dusky; upper mandible with a light grey line, and another on the cheeks beneath, which latter is bordered with dusky: rest of the head dark cinereous brown, margined with dull ferruginous: throat light grey: under side of the neck pale cinereous: upper parts of the body grey brown, edged with lighter brown: legs dusky.

CRESCENT FINCH.

(Fringilla arcuata.)

*Fr. castanea, subtus alba, capite colloque inferiore nigris, torque
tæniæque pone oculos albis.*

Chesnut Finch, beneath white; head and lower part of the neck
black; with a white mark behind the eyes.

Fringilla arcuata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 912.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 441. 21.

Passer Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Bris.* 3. 104. 16. *t.* 5. *f.* 3.

Le Croissant. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 501.

Moineau du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 230. *f.* 8.

Crescent Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 266. 18.

THE Crescent Finch is about six inches in length: beak black: head black, with a crescent-shaped streak of white beginning at the eye, and passing down on each side of the neck, increasing in breadth till it meets in front, where it is broadest: upper part of the neck black; hinder part pale brown: back, scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts, chesnut: middle coverts black, with white tips: greater ones and quills brown, bordered with grey: tail dark brown; legs the same. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

BLACK-HEADED FINCH.

(Fringilla melanocephala.)

Fr. ferrugineo-fusca, capite jugulo remigibusque nigris, cervice abdomineque albis, rostro rubro.

Ferruginous-brown Finch, with the head, jugulum, and quills black; neck and abdomen white; beak red.

Fringilla melanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 52.

Black-headed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 45.

DESCRIBED on the authority of Dr. Latham, who informs us it is a native of China, and that it is in length four inches: the beak red: back, wings, and tail, ferruginous brown: head and fore-parts of the neck black: sides of the neck, and sides under the wings, a little streaked with black: hind part of the neck and belly white: quills black: legs lead-coloured.

BROWN FINCH.

(Fringilla fusca.)

Fr. fusca marginibus pennarum nigricantibus, subtus fusco-alba.

Brown Finch, with the borders of the feathers blackish, beneath brownish white.

Fringilla fusca. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 911.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 448. 53.Brown Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 278. 46.

SAID by Dr. Latham to inhabit China, with the preceding : it is rather larger than a Wren : beak dusky : upper parts of the plumage brown ; the feathers with dark brown edges : under parts brownish white : legs dusky.

TEMPORAL FINCH.

(Fringilla temporalis.)

Fr. *fusca subtus alba, vertice cærulescente, genis uropygioque coccineis.*

Fuscous Finch, beneath white, with the crown blueish, cheeks and rump scarlet.

Fringilla temporalis. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. xlviii. 4.*

Temporal Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 211. 15.*

THE Temporal Finch is a native of New Holland; and has the beak reddish brown: crown of the head blue grey: from the beak arises a dull streak of a crimson colour, which getting broader at the back, forms a patch on the cheeks: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, pale brown: under parts white: rump crimson: legs reddish brown.

BROWN-THROATED FINCH.

(Fringilla fuscicollis.)

Fr. ferruginea, vertice uropygio crissoque viridibus, gula fusca macula subrubra, macula remigium rectricibusque dimidiato-flavis.

Ferruginous Finch, with the crown, rump, and vent green; throat brown, with a subrufous spot; and with a spot on the quills, and half the tail yellow.

Fringilla fuscicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 463. 99.

Brown-throated Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 318. 89.

DESCRIBED as having the beak red: crown of the head green; from the eyes to the hind head a white line: throat pale brown, with a cinereous patch on the lower part, beneath which is another of pale red: back rust-coloured: wings dusky, with a yellow spot on the lower part of the quills: rump and vent green: tail half yellow, half black: legs yellow. Inhabits China.

TRIPOLINE FINCH.

(Fringilla syriaca.)

Fr. *fusco nigricante flavoque varia, subtus albida maculis obscuris, vertice rubro.*

Finch varied with fuscous, blackish, and yellow; beneath whitish with obscure spots; crown red.

Fringilla syriaca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 927.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 457. 80.

L'Habesch de Syrie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 57.

Tripoline Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 301. 72.

LARGER than the Linnet: beak lead-coloured: crown of the head bright red: cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck blackish, variegated with brown: remaining part of the neck, breast, upper parts of the body, and smaller wing-coverts brown, dusky, and yellow mixed: greater wing-coverts deep cinereous, bordered with paler: belly and vent dirty white, variegated with obscure dusky and yellowish spots: quills and tail cinereous, with orange margins: legs the same as the beak. Native of Tripoli: sings very prettily.

NITID FINCH.

(Fringilla nitida.)

Fr. cinerascens subtus albida, remigibus ferrugineo-flavescentibus, superciliis nigris.

Cinerascent Finch, beneath white; quills ferruginous yellow; supercilia black.

Fringilla nitida. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. xlviii. 3.*

Nitid Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 211. 14.*

SIZE of the Common Sparrow: beak dull red: on the eyes a band of black passing down on the ears as a broad patch: upper part of the plumage pale cinereous: quills dull ferrugineous yellow: sides of the body inclining to yellow: under parts white: legs yellow. Native of New Holland.

GEORGIAN FINCH.

(Fringilla Georgiana.)

Fr. fusca subtus albida, tectricibus alarum minoribus toto, remigibus rectricibusque extus rufis, gula juguloque murinis, striga submaxillari divaricata nigra.

Fuscous Finch, beneath whitish; with the whole of the lesser wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers externally rufous; throat and jugulum mouse-coloured, and with a divaricating black stria beneath the jaw.

Fringilla Georgiana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 86.

Georgian Finch. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 209. 10.

INHABITS Georgia: beak dusky: irides and head brown: chin and throat grey: beneath the jaw a blueish divaricating streak: middle of the back dusky brown: lesser wing-coverts rufous; quills and tail-feathers rufous on the outer edges: under parts of the body white: legs brown: length about six inches.

STRASBURGH FINCH.

(Fringilla argentoratisensis.)

Fr. fusca, subtus rufa fusco maculata, abdomine infimo albido.

Fuscous Finch, beneath rufous, spotted with fuscous; abdomen beneath whitish.

Fringilla argentoratisensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 87.Linaria argentoratisensis. *Briss.* 3. 146. 34.Le Gyntel de Strasbourg. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 73.Strasbourg Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 308. 77.

THE Strasbourg Finch is the size of the common Redpole: the head and upper parts of the body are brown: the chin, neck, breast, and sides rufous, spotted with brown: the belly and vent are whitish: quills and tail brown: legs reddish. Found in the neighbourhood of Strasbourg, where it goes by the name of the Gyntel.

ANGOLA FINCH.

(Fringilla angolensis.)

Fr. fusco-cinerea, fusco maculata, subtus spadicea, capistro gulaque nigris, genis guttureque albo maculatis, uropygio luteo.

Brown-ash Finch, spotted with fuscous; beneath chesnut; capistrum and throat black, the latter and cheeks spotted with white; rump yellow.

Fringilla angolensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 88.

Linaria angolensis. *Briss. Sup.* 81.

Vengoline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 80.

Linnet from Angola. *Edwards.* 129.

Angola Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 309. 78.

SIZE of a Linnet: beak brown; the feathers at the base black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and breast, dusky-ash, with the shafts of the feathers darker: cheeks, and sides of the throat, white: greater wing-coverts and quills brown, with yellow margins: under parts of the body dull orange: rump and upper tail-coverts bright yellow: tail brown, with grey edges: legs flesh-colour. Edwards describes the female as having the upper parts of the body rufous brown; the shafts of the feathers darkest: sides of the head pale rufous: near the base of the beak a brown streak, which passes towards the hinder part of the head: from the breast to the belly pale rufous, with brown spots: the rest of the plumage similar to the male: it is probably only a variety of the male, as he says it sings remarkably well,

which is not often the case with female birds : the male, according to Mr. Edwards, is called *Negral*, or *Tobaque*, and the female, *Benguelinba*, in Angola, where they are natives.

DUSKY FINCH.

(*Fringilla obscura*.)

Fr. fusco-nigricans, pectore uropygioque cinerascens, penni apice dilutioribus.

Fuscon-black Finch, with the breast and rump cinerascens, the tips of the feathers palest.

Fringilla atra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 89.

La Linotte brune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 84.

Dusky Finch. *Edwards.* 270.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 310. 79.

SAID by Edwards to inhabit Angola : it is in length four inches : the beak is cinereous : the prevailing colour of the plumage dusky brown ; inclining to cinereous on the breast and rump : tips of all the feathers lightest : legs dusky.

BLUE-BELLIED FINCH.

(Fringilla benghalus.)

Fr. dilute cærulea, capite dorsoque griseis, lateribus capitis purpureis.
Pale cærulean Finch; head and back grey; the sides of the head purple.

Fringilla benghalus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 32. male.—*Gmel.*

Syst. Nat. 1. 920.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 461. 91.

Fringilla angolensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 323. 31. female.

Bengalus. *Briss.* 3. 203. 60. t. 10. f. 1.

Le Bengali. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 92.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 115. f. 1.

Blue-bellied Finch. *Edwards.* 131. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 310. 81.

LENGTH near five inches: beak whitish: irides hazel: head, and upper parts of the body, grey; on each side of the former, behind the eyes, a lunulated purplish red spot: quills brown, with grey edges: lower part of the back and rump, and all the under parts of the body, blue; tail the same, but paler: legs whitish: female without the reddish spot on the sides of the head. This species is liable to a few slight variations, which are scarcely worth description, as the above will apply to all. Native of Africa.

AMADUVADE FINCH.

(Fringilla amandava.)

Fr. fusca rufescenteque albo-punctata, rectricibus nigris apice puncto albo.

Brown Finch spotted with rufescent and white, with the tail-feathers black, spotted with white at the tip.

Fringilla amandava. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 461. 92.

Bengalus punctulatus. *Briss.* 3. 206. 62. *t.* 10. *f.* 4.

Le Bengali piqueté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 96. *t.* 2. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 115. *f.* 3.

Amaduvade Finch. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 77.—*Edwards.* 355. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 311. 82.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 168.

THIS little species is the size of a Wren: beak dull red: upper parts of the body brown, with a red tinge: the feathers of the upper wing-coverts, breast, and sides, tipped with white; quills grey brown: under parts of the body, the belly excepted, which is dark, pale brown: tail black: legs yellowish white: female resembles the male, in every respect, but in having the throat, and fore-part of the neck, variegated with white, and the belly of a pale yellow. Inhabits various parts of Asia.

SENEGAL FINCH.

(Fringilla senegala.)

Fr. fusco-ferruginea, vertice subtusque rufa, rostro rubro nigro striata.

Brown ferruginous Finch, with the crown and under parts rufous; beak red, striated with black.

Fringilla senegali. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 320. 18.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 909.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 461. 93.

Senegalis ruber. *Briss.* 3. 208. 63. *t.* 10. *f.* 2.

Le senegali rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 99.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 157. *f.* 1.

Senegal Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 312. 83.

THERE is great probability that this species may be only a variety of the preceding, as some of the varieties, described by Buffon and other writers, approach so close to it as to make the line of distinction almost imperceptible: its general appearance is as under: the beak reddish, margined with brown, with a streak of the latter colour beneath the under mandible, and a slight one on the ridge of the upper: the top of the head, throat, forepart and sides of the neck, breast, upper part of the belly, sides, rump, and upper tail-coverts, reddish: lower parts of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, brownish green: the rest of the body brown: tail black.

This species is a native of Senegal: it feeds on millet; which has suggested to the natives a mode of catching it very successfully, without injury to the bird: when they wish to catch any, they

fasten a large hollowed gourd on a stick, with the bottom upwards, and a string is attached which leads to some sheltered spot where the operator may observe the motions of the bird, and to which he retires after having strewed some millet beneath the gourd; when the birds arrive in numbers to feed on it, and the stick being pulled, entraps them: they are very familiar, and both sexes are said to sing tolerably well.

SULTRY FINCH.

(*Fringilla calida*.)

Fr. fusca-rufa, corpore supra struis longitudinalibus nigris, pedibus pallidis.

Fuscou-red Finch, with the body above longitudinally striated with black, feet pale.

Fringilla calida. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. *xlvi.* 2.

Sultry Finch. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 210. 13.

NATIVE of the Mahrattas: length five inches and a half: beak dusky: upper parts of the body pale rufous brown: the middle of each feather dusky black, especially on the top of the head: under parts plain brown: legs pale yellow.

CAPE FINCH.

(Fringilla Alario.)

Fr. capite collo pectoreque atris, corpore castaneo subtus albo, rectricibus quatuor lateralibus lineola nigra.

Finch with the head, neck, and breast dark-coloured; body chesnut, beneath white; the four lateral tail-feathers with a black mark.

Fringilla Alario. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 905.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 462. 95.

Passerculus Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Bris.* 3. 106. 17. t. 5. f. 2.

Cape of Good Hope Sparrow. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 67.

Cape Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 315. 85.

THIS inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is rather larger than the House Finch: beak pale cinereous: head and neck black, the colour ending in a point towards the breast, which, with the under parts of the body, is white: upper parts chesnut: quills blackish; inner part of the lesser ones, under the wings, and the tail, chesnut; the four outer feathers of the latter with a longitudinal dusky spot at the tip: thighs rufous: legs brown.

BRASILIAN FINCH.

(Fringilla granatina.)

Fr. corpore rufescente, rostro rubro, temporibus uropygio abdomineque violaceis, cauda cuneiformi.

Finch with a rufescent body; red beak; temples, rump, and abdomen, violet; tail wedge-shaped.

Fringilla granatina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 319. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.—*Briss.* 3. 216. 67. t. 9. f. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 463. 97.

Le Granadin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 169. t. 7. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 109. f. 3.

Brasilian Finch. *Edwards.* 191.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 316. 87.

THIS beautiful Finch is in length near five inches: its beak is of a fine red, with the base above blue: sides of the head blossom-coloured violet: irides dark-coloured: eyelids scarlet: back, quills, and scapulars brownish: the rest of the head and body, (the throat, lower part of the belly and thighs, which are black, excepted,) chesnut: rump blue: tail black: legs grey: varies in having a spot of brown between the beak and eye, and the hinder parts of the body, above and below, violet; there are other slight varieties described: female with the top of the head, throat, and under parts fulvous, the latter palest: beneath the eyes a slight purplish tinge: the lower part of the belly and vent whitish: back grey brown: the rest similar to the male, but duller. Native of Brazil, and is often kept in confinement for its song.

LONG-TAILED FINCH.

(Fringilla macroura.)

Fr. cauda elongata cuneiformi, corpore fusco nigricante maculato, subtus cinerascete, rectricibus duabus intermediis marginibusque lateralium virescentibus.

Finch with an elongated cuneiform tail; body fuscous, spotted with dusky, beneath cinerascet; the two intermediate tail-feathers, and the margins of the lateral ones, greenish.

Fringilla macroura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 918.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 460. 90.

Long-tailed Finch. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 310. 80.

THIS bird is the size of the Redpole, but its long tail makes it appear much larger, the whole bird measuring above seven and a half inches in length: the upper parts of its plumage are fuscous, with dusky spots; the feathers being darkest in the middle: quills brown, with greenish margins: under parts of the body pale ash-colour: tail wedge-shaped, and very long, with the two middle feathers narrow, and sharp at their tips: legs and beak brown. Inhabits Cayenne.

END OF THE NINTH VOLUME.

**T. DAVISON, Lombard-street,
Whitefriars, London.**

I N D E X

TO

VOL. IX.—PART II.

<p><i>ABERDEVINE</i> . p. 467</p> <p><i>Bengalus. Briss.</i> 541</p> <p>———— <i>punctulatus.</i> 542</p> <p><i>Brambling, greater.</i></p> <p> <i>Albin.</i> 489</p> <p><i>Bullfinch, China</i> 401</p> <p>———— <i>greatest.</i></p> <p> <i>Edwards</i> 238</p> <p>———— <i>little brown</i> 306</p> <p><i>Bunting</i> 340</p> <p>———— <i>Amazonian</i> 383</p> <p>———— <i>Angola</i> 425</p> <p>———— <i>Aoonalaschka</i> 396</p> <p>———— <i>Baden</i> 378</p>	<p><i>Bunting, barred-tail</i> p. 371</p> <p>———— <i>black. Lath.</i> 367</p> <p>———— <i>black-crowned</i> 364</p> <p>———— <i>black-faced</i> 256</p> <p>———— <i>black-headed</i> 365</p> <p>———— <i>black-throated</i> 379</p> <p>———— <i>blue</i> 408</p> <p>———— <i>blue-faced</i> 406</p> <p>———— <i>Bourbon</i> 416</p> <p>———— <i>Brasilian</i> 386</p> <p>———— <i>brumal</i> 387</p> <p>———— <i>Cape</i> 372</p> <p>———— <i>Chinese</i> 368</p> <p>———— <i>cinereous</i> 401</p> <p>———— <i>Cirl</i> 356</p> <p>———— <i>coloured</i> 385</p> <p>———— <i>common</i> 360</p> <p>———— <i>crimson</i> 412</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Bunting, crimson-bellied	p. 413	Bunting, Sandwich	p. 397
—— Daurian	382	—— shaft-tailed	426
—— Dominican	423	—— snow	341
—— dwarf	394	—— Surinam	400
—— familiar	384	—— tawny	344
—— foolish	355	—— Towhe	414
—— green	409	—— varied	410
—— grey	417	—— variegated	420
—— Guar	383	—— Unalashka	396
—— Indigo	407	—— Weaver	373
—— Lesbian	370	—— Whidah	418
—— long-tailed	419	—— white-crowned	392
—— Lorraine	369	—— white	367
—— Louisiane	366	—— wreathed	393
—— Maelby	399	—— yellow	351
—— Mexican	395	—— yellow-bellied	374
—— military	393	—— yellow-breasted	402
—— mountain	346	—— yellow-browed	391
—— mustachoe	376	—— yellow-faced	354
—— olive	377	—— yellow-winged	353
—— orange-shoulder- ed	422	<i>Cardinal, Dominican</i>	279
—— Ortolan	349	<i>Cardinalis angolensis</i>	263
—— painted	403	—— <i>Capitis Bonæ</i>	
—— Panayan	421	<i>Spei</i>	240
—— passerine	359	—— <i>dominicalis</i>	276
—— Pine	398	—— <i>Madagascariensis</i>	
—— Plata	411	<i>sis</i>	244
—— Psittaceous	424	<i>Carduelis americana.</i>	
—— reed	362	<i>Briss.</i>	464
—— red-eyed	415	—— <i>Suecica</i>	457
—— red-rumped	405	—— <i>viridis</i>	463
—— rice	388	<i>Chloris bahamensis</i>	481
—— ruddy	381	—— <i>indica</i>	477
—— rustic	390		
—— rusty	381		

<i>Chloris indica minor</i>	p. 409	CRUCIROSTRA leucop-	
— <i>javensis</i>	406	tera	p. 233
— <i>ludoviciana</i> , Papa	401	— vulgaris	231
<i>Cirlus stultus</i>	355	<i>Cynchramus</i> , Brisson	360
<i>Coccothraustes americana</i>		EMBERIZA	340
— <i>cærulea</i>	253	— <i>alba</i> , Ray	360
— <i>angolensis</i>		— <i>amazona</i>	383
— <i>cyanea</i>	250	— <i>americana</i>	379
— <i>borbonica</i>	329	— <i>angolensis</i>	425
— <i>canadensis</i>	238	— <i>Aoonalasehken-</i>	
— <i>Capitis Bonæ Spei</i>	313	sis	396
— <i>cayanensis</i>	269	— <i>arctica</i>	397
— <i>Gambensis</i>	290	— <i>asiatica</i>	383
— <i>javensis</i>	332	— <i>atricapilla</i>	364
— <i>javensis næ-</i>		— <i>aureola</i>	402
<i>via</i>	330	— <i>badensis</i>	378
— <i>Indica</i>	247	— <i>borbonica</i>	416
— <i>ludoviciana</i>		— <i>brasiljensis</i>	386
—	278	— <i>brumalis</i>	387
— <i>lutea Capitis Bonæ Spei</i>	271	— <i>Calfat</i>	415
— <i>moluccen-</i>		— <i>canadensis</i>	401
<i>sis</i>	331	— <i>canadensis cæru-</i>	
— <i>sinensis</i>	332	<i>lea</i>	408
— <i>sinensis ci-</i>		— <i>capensis</i>	372
<i>nerea</i>	316	— <i>capensis</i> , Lath.	374
— <i>Virginia-</i>		— <i>chrysophrys</i>	391
<i>na</i>	248	— <i>chrysoptera</i>	353
Crossbill	229	— <i>Cia</i>	355
— common	231	— <i>cinerea</i>	401
— white-winged	233	— <i>Ciris</i>	403
CRUCIROSTRA	229	— <i>Cirlus</i>	356
		— <i>citrinella</i>	351
		— <i>coccinea</i>	413
		— <i>cærulea</i>	408
		— <i>cyanea</i>	407

EMBERIZA cyanopsis	p. 406	EMBERIZA platensis	p. 411
— dominicensis.		— pratensis	355
— <i>Briss.</i>	377	— principalis	420
— erythroptalma	414	— provincialis	376
— familiaris	384	— psittacea	424
— fasciata	371	— pusilla	394
— ferruginea	381	— quadricolor	405
— <i>flava</i>	351	— <i>Quelea</i>	256
— flaveola	354	— regia	426
— flaviventris	374	— rubra	412
— fucata	385	— rustica	390
— glacialis	344	— <i>ruticapilla.</i>	
— grisea	417	— <i>Gmel.</i>	446
— Hortulana	349	— rutila	381
— hyemalis	367	— <i>sandvichensis.</i>	
— leucophrys	392	— <i>Gmel.</i>	397
— lesbia	370	— Schœniclus	362
— longicauda	422	— <i>sepiaria</i>	356
— lotharingica	369	— serena	423
— luctuosa	393	— sinensis	368
— ludovicia	366	— spodocephala	382
— maelbiensis	399	— surinamensis	400
— melanocephala	365	— <i>surinamensis.</i>	
— mexicana	395	— <i>Briss.</i>	417
— miliaria	360	— <i>Textrix</i>	373
— militaris	393	— vidua	419
— mixta	410	— viridis	409
— montana	346	— <i>unalashcensis.</i>	
— <i>mustelina</i>	344	— <i>Gmel.</i>	396
— nivalis	341	Finch	428
— olivacea	377	— Amaduvade	542
— <i>Orix. Linné.</i>	240	— American, gold	464
— oryzivora	388	— Angola	539
— paradisea	418	— arctic	523
— passerina	359	— autumnal	481
— panayensis	421	— Bahama	481
— pithyornus	398		

INDEX.

ix

Finch, bearded . . .	p. 484	Finch, fasciated . . .	p. 503
— beautiful . . .	465	— ferruginous . . .	455
— black and orange . . .	526	— fire . . .	514
— black-collared . . .	486	— <i>flaming.</i> Penn. . .	451
— black-faced . . .	440	— foolish . . .	436
— <i>black-faced.</i> Penn. . .	439	— forrest . . .	528
— black-headed . . .	531	— frizzled . . .	480
— black mexican . . .	471	— Georgian . . .	537
— blue-bellied . . .	541	— glossy . . .	453
— blue-crowned . . .	509	— gold . . .	460
— blue-faced . . .	510	— grass . . .	504
— blue-headed . . .	508	— greater redpole . . .	516
— Bonana . . .	506	— green-gold . . .	463
— bramble . . .	444	— green-rumped . . .	483
— Brazilian . . .	546	— grey . . .	259
— brown . . .	532	— grey-headed . . .	494
— brown-throated . . .	534	— house . . .	429
— Canary . . .	474	— imperial . . .	482
— Cape . . .	545	— Lapland . . .	489
— Capsa . . .	495	— lepid . . .	513
— Carolina . . .	439	— lesser redpole . . .	519
— Carthageria . . .	491	— long-billed . . .	459
— Ceylon . . .	479	— long-tailed . . .	547
— Chaff . . .	442	— lovely . . .	466
— Chinese . . .	524	— Lulean . . .	457
— Chinese Siskin . . .	470	— lunar . . .	512
— cinereous . . .	529	— Mexican Siskin . . .	471
— Citril . . .	472	— mountain . . .	441
— collared . . .	502	— nitid . . .	536
— Cowpen . . .	501	— norton . . .	485
— crescent . . .	530	— orange . . .	497
— crimson-crowned . . .	451	— <i>painted</i> . . .	401
— crimson-headed . . .	449	— parrot . . .	447
— Cuba . . .	511	— <i>pied-mountain</i> . . .	341
— Dalmatic . . .	437	— Pine . . .	503
— dusky . . .	540	— purple . . .	507
— Eustachian . . .	476	— red-breasted . . .	456

Finch, <i>red-breasted, long-tailed</i> . . . p. 418	Finch, white-throated p. 499
— red-crowned . . . 446	— Winter . . . 490
— red-faced . . . 448	— yellow . . . 477
— red-headed . . . 458	— yellow-throated . . 478
— ring . . . 434	FRINGILLA . . . 428
— <i>rosy, Latham.</i> . . 449	— Abyssinica . . . 486
— rufous-chinned . . 452	— <i>Æthiops.</i>
— rusty-collared . . 503	— <i>Gmel.</i> . . . 453
— Savanna . . . 500	— — — — — <i>Afra</i> . . . 448
— scarlet . . . 454	— — — — — <i>Alario</i> . . . 545
— Senegal . . . 543	— — — — — <i>albicollis.</i>
— Serin . . . 473	— <i>Gmel.</i> . . . 499
— sharp-tailed . . . 515	— — — — — <i>Amandava</i> . . 542
— short-tailed . . . 435	— — — — — <i>Angolensis</i> . . 539
— Siskin . . . 467	— — — — — <i>Angolensis.</i>
— snow . . . 492	— <i>Linné.</i> . . . 541
— <i>Sparrow</i> . . . 429	— — — — — <i>arcuata</i> . . . 530
— speckled . . . 438	— — — — — <i>argentora-</i>
— Strasburg . . . 538	— <i>tensis</i> . . . 538
— striped-headed . . 498	— — — — — <i>australis</i> . . . 503
— sultry . . . 544	— — — — — <i>autumnalis</i> . . 481
— Surinam . . . 487	— — — — — <i>bahamensis.</i>
— swamp . . . 488	— <i>Briss.</i> . . . 497
— temporal . . . 533	— — — — — <i>barbata</i> . . . 484
— testaceous . . . 484	— — — — — <i>benghalus</i> . . . 541
— <i>Thistle</i> . . . 460	— — — — — <i>bicolor</i> . . . 481
— tree . . . 432	— — — — — <i>bononiensis</i> . . 438
— tripoline . . . 535	— — — — — <i>brachyura</i> . . . 435
— Twite . . . 521	— — — — — <i>butyracea</i> . . . 477
— variegated . . . 527	— — — — — <i>Cacatototil</i> . . 471
— ultramarine . . . 506	— — — — — <i>calida</i> . . . 544
— white-breasted . . 525	— — — — — <i>cana</i> . . . 494
— white-cheeked . . 496	— — — — — <i>canadensis</i> . . 441
— white-headed . . . 493	— — — — — <i>canaria</i> . . . 474
— white-tailed . . . 436	— — — — — <i>cannabina</i> . . . 516
— <i>white-tailed wax-bill</i> . 262	— — — — — <i>Capsa</i> . . . 495

FRINGILLA *Capitis Bonæ*

<i>Spei</i>	p. 288
Carduelis	460
carolinensis	439
carolinensis.	
Briss.	414
carthagini-	
ensis	491
caudacuta	515
cinerea	529
cinerea In-	
dica	259
citrinella	472
coccinea	454
Cælebs	442
crispa	480
cristata	440
cristata.	
Briss.	451
cyanoce-	
phala	509
cyanomelas	508
Dalmatica	437
domestica	429
elegans	465
erythroce-	
phala	458
erythrophal-	
ma	414
Eustachii	476
fasciata	505
ferruginea	455
flammea	451
flavicollis	478
flavirostris	523
formosa	466
fusca	532

FRINGILLA *fusca.*

Briss.	p. 523
fuscollis	534
Georgiana	537
graminea	504
granatina	546
hyemalis	490
Hudsonias.	
Gmel.	367
Jamaica	506
ignita	514
iliaca	488
imperialis	482
Indica	502
Insula S.	
Eustachii	476
lapponica	489
lepida	513
leucocephala	493
leucura	436
linaria	519
Linota.	
Gmel.	516
longirostris	459
lulensis	457
macroura	547
maia	511
martinicensis.	
Gmel.	452
melanictera	526
melanoce-	
phala	531
melanoleuca	525
melba	463
mexicana	471
montana	432

FRINGILLA *montana*.

<i>Briss.</i>	p. 489
— <i>monticola</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	441
— <i>montifrin-</i>	
— <i>gilla</i>	444
— <i>montium</i>	521
— <i>montium</i> .	
<i>Gmel.</i>	521
— <i>multicolor</i>	483
— <i>nævia</i>	496
— <i>nigra ictero-</i>	
— <i>cephalus</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	460
— <i>nitens</i>	453
— <i>nitida</i>	536
— <i>nivalis</i>	492
— <i>noctis</i>	452
— <i>nortoniensis</i>	485
— <i>obscura</i>	540
— <i>oryzivora</i>	388
— <i>pecoris</i>	501
— <i>pensylvanica</i>	499
— <i>petronia</i>	434
— <i>pinetorum</i>	503
— <i>psittacea</i>	447
— <i>punicea</i>	456
— <i>purpurea</i>	507
— <i>rosea</i>	449
— <i>rubra, minor</i>	306
— <i>ruticapilla</i>	446
— <i>Savannarum</i>	500
— <i>Senegala</i>	543
— <i>senegalensis</i> .	
<i>Briss.</i>	459
— <i>serinus</i>	473
— <i>sinensis</i>	470
— <i>Sinica</i>	524

FRINGILLA *Spinus* p. 467

— <i>striata</i>	498
— <i>stulta</i>	436
— <i>surinama</i>	487
— <i>sylvatica</i>	528
— <i>syriaca</i>	535
— <i>temporalis</i>	533
— <i>testacea</i>	484
— <i>torquata</i>	512
— <i>torquata</i> ,	
<i>Indica</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	502
— <i>tricolor</i>	510
— <i>tristis</i>	464
— <i>variegata</i>	527
— <i>varie novæ</i>	
<i>Hispania</i>	527
— <i>virginiana</i>	501
— <i>ultramarina</i>	506
— <i>Zena</i>	497
— <i>Zeylonica</i>	479

Greenfinch, Indian. *Edw.* 477

Grosbeak	235
— <i>Abyssinian</i>	294
— <i>African</i>	272
— <i>Angola</i>	280
— <i>ash-coloured</i>	298
— <i>ash-headed</i>	286
— <i>asiatic</i>	261
— <i>Bengal</i>	258
— <i>black</i>	321
— <i>black</i> . <i>Edwards</i>	280
— <i>black-bellied</i>	289
— <i>black-breasted</i>	325
— <i>black-crested</i>	242
— <i>black-headed</i>	243

INDEX.

xiii

Grosbeak, <i>black-lined</i> p. 282	Grosbeak, grey-necked p. 312
— blue . . . 250	— <i>Hamburgh.</i>
— <i>blue, from An-</i>	— <i>Lath.</i> . . . 432
— <i>gola</i> . . . 250	— Hawfinch . . 236
— blue-shouldered 251	— Hudsonian . . 297
— blue-winged 299	— Java . . . 316
— Brazilian . . 317	— Indian . . . 247
— brimstone . . 313	— lineated . . . 326
— brown . . . 323	— long-tailed . . 284
— <i>brown. Brown</i> 295	— Madagascar . . 244
— brown-cheeked 270	— Malabar . . . 262
— brown-headed 308	— Malacca . . . 332
— Bullfinch . . 318	— <i>Malacca</i> . . . 301
— Caffrarian . . 286	— marygold . . . 287
— Canada . . . 269	— Mexican . . . 241
— Cape . . . 288	— minute . . . 334
— Cardinal . . . 248	— Molucca . . . 331
— Caucasian . . 245	— mustachoe . . 309
— Chinese . . . 311	— nitid . . . 282
— cinereous . . 259	— northern . . . 322
— Cowry . . . 330	— nun . . . 292
— crested . . . 260	— orange . . . 320
— crested Domi-	— orange-bellied 306
— nican . . . 264	— Paradise . . . 267
— Dominican 276	— parrot-billed 268
— dusky . . . 296	— pearled . . . 279
— dwarf . . . 333	— pensile . . . 275
— fantailed . . 305	— Philippine . . 314
— fasciated . . . 328	— Pine . . . 238
— fascinating . 298	— <i>Pope</i> . . . 276
— ferruginous . 327	— prasine . . . 267
— frontal . . . 265	— purple . . . 249
— Gambia . . . 290	— radiated . . . 281
— gold-backed 285	— <i>red, Albin</i> . . 248
— green . . . 310	— red-billed . . . 256
— grenadier . . 240	— red-breasted 278
— grey . . . 252	— <i>red-rumped</i> . . 254

Grosbeak, St. Domingo p.	273	<i>Ligurinus</i> , Briss. . .	p. 467
—— Siberian . . .	246	—— <i>mexicanus</i> . . .	471
—— sociable . . .	303	—— <i>mexicanus</i> , <i>niger</i>	471
—— spotted . . .	307		
—— striated . . .	329	<i>Linaria</i> , Briss. . .	516
—— Sumatran . . .	291	—— <i>angolensis</i> . . .	539
—— Sunda . . .	300	—— <i>argentoratensis</i>	538
—— thick-billed . . .	324	—— <i>brasiliانا longi-</i>	
—— <i>three-toed</i> . . .	338	<i>cauda</i> . . .	424
—— Totty . . .	302	—— <i>minima</i> . . .	521
—— warbling . . .	295	—— <i>montana</i> . . .	521
—— wax-bill . . .	254	—— <i>rubra major</i> . . .	516
—— white-billed . . .	321	—— <i>rubra minor</i> . . .	519
—— white-headed . . .	301		
—— <i>white-rumped</i> .		<i>Linnet</i> , Angola, Edw. . .	539
<i>Lath.</i> . . .	254	—— <i>common</i> . . .	516
—— white-tailed . . .	262	—— <i>greater red-headed</i>	516
—— white-throated . . .	253	—— <i>lesser red-headed</i>	519
—— white-winged . . .	283	—— <i>mountain</i> . . .	521
—— yellow . . .	290		
—— yellow-bellied . . .	271	LOXIA . . .	235
—— yellow-fronted . . .	274	—— Briss. . .	231
—— yellow-headed . . .	266	—— Paterson . . .	303
—— yellow-rumped . . .	293	—— Abyssinica . . .	394
		—— Africana . . .	273
<i>Hortulanus</i> , Briss. . .	344	—— <i>Americana</i> . . .	328
—— <i>Capitis Bone</i>		—— <i>angolensis</i> . . .	280
<i>Spei</i> . . .	372	—— <i>asiatica</i> . . .	261
—— <i>Carolinensis</i> . . .	388	—— <i>astrilda</i> . . .	254
—— <i>nivalis</i> . . .	341	—— <i>aurantia</i> . . .	320
—— <i>nivalis niger</i> . . .	367	—— <i>aurea</i> . . .	285
		—— <i>bengalensis</i> . . .	258
HYREUS . . .	337	—— <i>bicolor</i> . . .	305
—— Abyssinicus . . .	338	—— <i>boetonensis</i> . . .	247
		—— <i>bonariensis</i> . . .	287
Hyreus . . .	337	—— <i>brasiliانا</i> . . .	317
—— Abyssinian . . .	338	—— <i>butyracea</i> . . .	274

INDEX.

XV

<i>Loxia caffra</i> . . .	p. 286	<i>Loxia hordeacea</i> . . .	p. 293
— <i>cana</i> . . .	. 259	— <i>hudsonica</i> . . .	. 297
— <i>canadensis</i> . . .	. 269	— <i>hypoxantha</i> . . .	. 291
— <i>canora</i> . . .	. 270	— <i>Javensis</i> . . .	. 300
— <i>cantans</i> . . .	. 295	— <i>indica</i> . . .	. 286
— <i>capensis</i> . . .	. 288	— <i>indica, Gmel.</i> . . .	. 247
— <i>Cardinalis</i> . . .	. 248	— <i>leucura</i> . . .	. 262
— <i>Chloris</i> . . .	. 310	— <i>lineata</i> . . .	. 281
— <i>cinerea</i> . . .	. 298	— <i>lineola</i> . . .	. 326
— <i>Coccothraustes</i> . . .	. 236	— <i>longicauda</i> . . .	. 284
— <i>cærulea</i> . . .	. 250	— <i>ludoviciana</i> . . .	. 278
— <i>collaria</i> . . .	. 292	— <i>macroura, Gmel.</i> . . .	. 247
— <i>coronata</i> . . .	. 242	— <i>maculata</i> . . .	. 307
— <i>crassirostris</i> . . .	. 324	— <i>madagascariensis</i> . . .	. 244
— <i>cristata</i> . . .	. 260	— <i>maia</i> . . .	. 301
— <i>cucullata</i> . . .	. 264	— <i>malabarica</i> . . .	. 262
— <i>cyanea</i> . . .	. 250	— <i>malacca</i> . . .	. 332
— <i>cyanoptera</i> . . .	. 299	— <i>melanocephala</i> . . .	. 290
— <i>dominicana</i> . . .	. 276	— <i>melanogastra</i> . . .	. 289
— <i>dominicensis</i> . . .	. 273	— <i>melanura</i> . . .	. 312
— <i>eneucleator</i> . . .	. 238	— <i>mexicana</i> . . .	. 241
— <i>erythrina, Gmel.</i> . . .	. 449	— <i>minima</i> . . .	. 333
— <i>erythrocephala</i> . . .	. 263	— <i>minuta</i> . . .	. 334
— <i>erythromelas</i> . . .	. 243	— <i>Molucca</i> . . .	. 331
— <i>falcirostra</i> . . .	. 233	— <i>mystacea</i> . . .	. 309
— <i>fasciata</i> . . .	. 328	— <i>nigra</i> . . .	. 321
— <i>fascinans</i> . . .	. 298	— <i>nitida</i> . . .	. 282
— <i>ferruginea</i> . . .	. 308	— <i>obscura</i> . . .	. 296
— <i>ferruginosa</i> . . .	. 327	— <i>Oryx</i> . . .	. 240
— <i>flabellifera</i> . . .	. 305	— <i>oryzivora</i> . . .	. 316
— <i>flavicans</i> . . .	. 290	— <i>panicivora</i> . . .	. 283
— <i>flaviventris</i> . . .	. 271	— <i>pectoralis</i> . . .	. 325
— <i>frontalis</i> . . .	. 265	— <i>pensilis</i> . . .	. 275
— <i>fusca</i> . . .	. 323	— <i>perlata</i> . . .	. 279
— <i>grisea</i> . . .	. 252	— <i>philippensis</i> . . .	. 314
— <i>grossa</i> . . .	. 253	— <i>prasina</i> . . .	. 267
— <i>Hamburgia, Gmel.</i> . . .	. 432	— <i>psittacea</i> . . .	. 268

<i>LOXIA punctularia</i>	p. 330	<i>Passerculus bononiensis</i>	p. 435
—— <i>Pyrrhula</i>	. 318	—— <i>Capitis Bonæ</i>	
—— <i>rubricilla</i>	. 245	<i>Spei</i>	. 545
—— <i>sanguinirostris</i>	256		
—— <i>septentrionalis</i>	322	<i>PHYTOTOMA</i>	. 335
—— <i>sibirica</i>	. 246	—— <i>Abyssinica</i>	338
—— <i>sinensis</i>	. 311	—— <i>Rara</i>	. 336
—— <i>socia</i>	. 303	—— <i>tridactylia</i>	338
—— <i>striata</i>	. 329		
—— <i>sulphurata</i>	. 313	<i>Plant-cutter</i>	. 335
—— <i>torrida</i>	. 321	—— <i>Abyssinian</i>	338
—— <i>Totta</i>	. 302	—— <i>Chili</i>	. 336
—— <i>tridactylia</i>	. 388		
—— <i>violacea</i>	. 249	<i>Pyrrhula Africana nigra</i>	283
—— <i>virens</i>	. 251	—— <i>Africana nigra</i>	
—— <i>xanthocephala</i>	266	<i>minor</i>	. 326
		—— <i>Americana cris-</i>	
<i>Oriole, yellow-shouldered</i>	422	<i>tata</i>	. 242
		—— <i>bahamensis vio-</i>	
<i>Passer, canadensis</i>	. 441	<i>lacea</i>	. 249
—— <i>Capitis Bonæ Spei</i>	530	—— <i>carolinensis cæ-</i>	
—— <i>domesticus</i>	. 429	<i>rulea</i>	. 250
—— <i>erythrorynchos</i>		—— <i>carolinensis vio-</i>	
<i>Capitis Bonæ Spei</i>	. 256	<i>lacea</i>	. 507
—— <i>Jamaicensis</i>	. 500	—— <i>hamburgensis</i>	432
—— <i>montanus</i>	. 432	—— <i>mexicana nigra</i>	321
—— <i>niger</i>	. 452		
—— <i>niger erythroryn-</i>		<i>Senegalis ruber</i>	. 543
<i>chos</i>	. 453	—— <i>striatus</i>	. 254
—— <i>pensylvanicus</i>	. 499		
—— <i>Sclavonicus</i>	. 437	<i>Serinus, Briss.</i>	. 473
—— <i>senegalensis ery-</i>		—— <i>canarius</i>	. 474
<i>throrynchos</i>	. 256	—— <i>jamaicensis</i>	. 494
—— <i>stultus</i>	. 436	—— <i>Italicus</i>	. 472
—— <i>sylvestris</i>	. 434		
—— <i>torquatus, seu arun-</i>		<i>Sparrow</i>	. 429
<i>dinaceus</i>	. 362		

Sparrow, black and yellow
frizzled . . . p. 480
 ——— *brasilian. Edw.* 256
 ——— *Cape of Good*
 Hope. Alb. . . . 545
 ——— *Chinese* . . . 332
 ——— *little. Edw.* . . 455
 ——— *long-tailed* . . 420
 ——— *of Paradise* . . 263
 ——— *white-breasted In-*
 dian . . . 332
 ——— *white-throated.*
 Edw. . . . 499
 ——— *yellow-headed In-*
 dian . . . 258

Tanager, rufous-throated.
Lath. . . . p. 452

Tanagra carolinensis æru-
 lea . . . 407
 ——— *cyanea* . . . 407
 ——— *ruficollis. Gmel.* 452

Tree creeper, Hamburgh.
 Albin. . . . 432

Vidua, Briss. . . . 418
 ——— *angolensis* . . 420
 ——— *major* . . . 419
 ——— *minor* . . . 423
 ——— *riparia africana* 426