

A companion to Mr. Bullock's Museum. Containing a brief description of upwards of seven thousand natural and foreign curiosities, antiquities, and productions of the fine arts, collected principally at Liverpool, during several years of arduous research, and at an expence of upwards of twenty-two thousand pounds, and now open for public inspection, in the Great Room, no. 22, Piccadilly, London ... / [W. Bullock].

Contributors

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

The Extensive Museum

OF

NATURAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES,

AND PRODUCTION OF THE FINE ARTS :

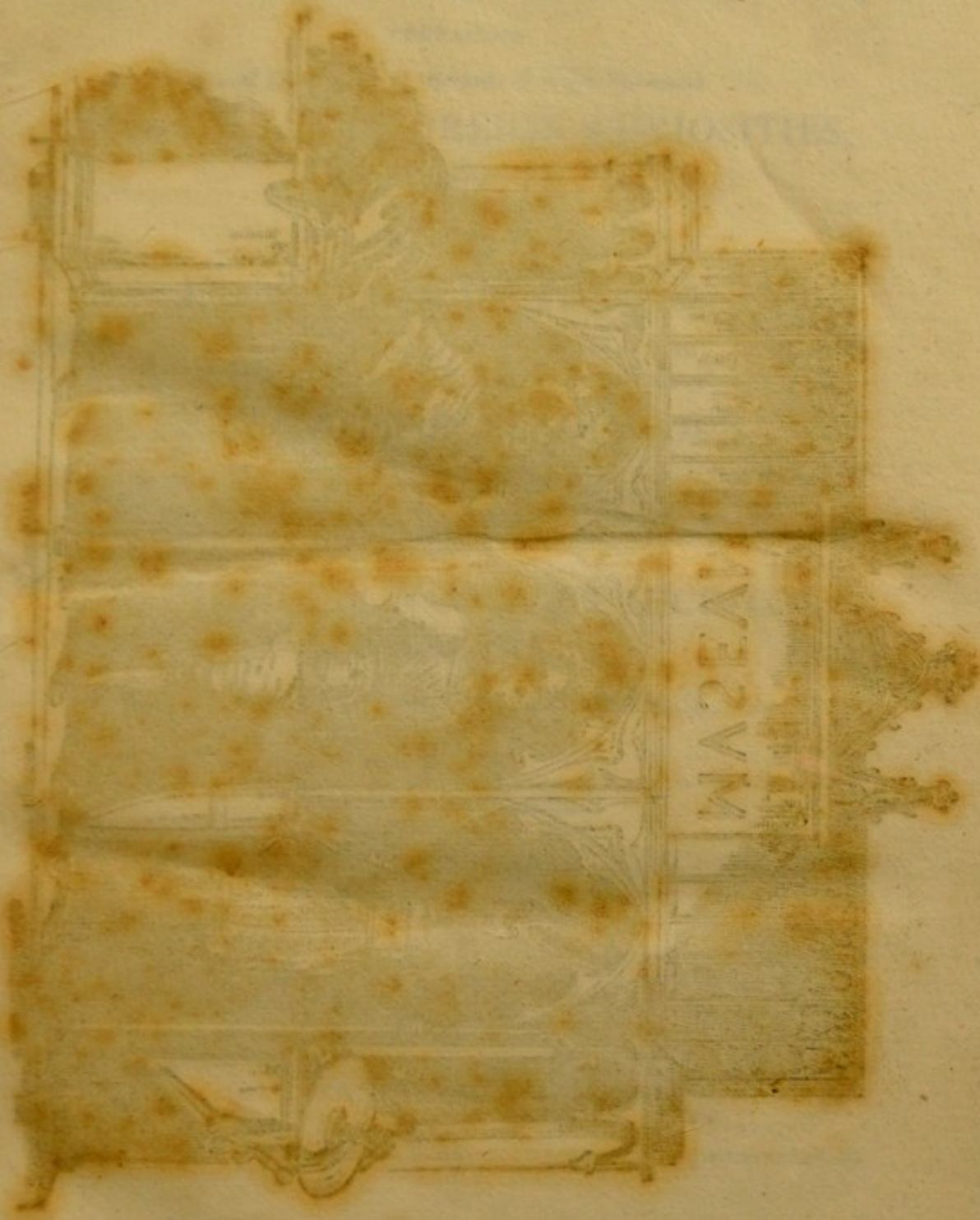
NOW OPEN

AT THE GREAT ROOM,

22, Piccadilly (Haymarket End.)



MR. BULLOCK'S MUSEUM,





7778

A
COMPANION
TO
Mr. BULLOCK'S MUSEUM,

CONTAINING
A brief Description of upwards of Seven Thousand
NATURAL AND FOREIGN CURIOSITIES,
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*Collected principally at Liverpool, during several Years of arduous
Research, and at an Expence of upwards of*

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,

AND NOW OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION,

IN THE

Great Room, No. 22, Piccadilly,
LONDON,

Which has been fitted up for the Purpose in a Manner
entirely new.

O Nature ! how in every charm supreme !
Whose vot'ries feast on raptures ever new,
O ! for the voice and fire of Seraphim,
To sing thy glories with devotion due !

BEATTIE.

THE EIGHTH EDITION.

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1810.

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and foreign Arms and Armour, or any uncommon
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A

COMPANION

TO THE

LIVERPOOL MUSEUM.

The Visitor is requested to commence with the first Case on the Left Hand at the Entrance.

The Number at the Corner of each Case refers to the Page of this Catalogue, in which it is described.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—CASE No. 1.*

LETTER A.—A superb *Cloak*, made of the black feathers of the Powhee bird, ornamented with a broad checquered border of red and yellow. This *Cloak* is so long as to touch the feet of the wearer, and is considered of the greatest value. It is worn by none except the Chiefs, and by them only on particular occasions; as they never appeared in them but three times during Captain Cook's stay at Owhyhee, viz. at the procession of the King and his people to the ships, on their first arrival; in the tumult when the unfortunate commander fell a victim to their fury and mistaken resentment; and when two of the Chiefs brought *his bones* to Captain Clarke.

B.—Red feathered *Cloak*, decorated with yellow, from ditto. The ground of these elegant and singularly beautiful *Cloaks* is net-

* Several of the Articles in this Case were once the property of the celebrated Captain Cook.

work wrought by the hand, upon which the feathers are so closely fixed, that the surface resembles the thickest and richest velvet, both in delicate softness and glossy appearance.

C.—A *Helmet*, composed of wicker-work, covered with red feathers.

D.—Another *Helmet* of a different construction, covered with black feathers. These *Helmets*, with the *Dresses*, form the principal riches of the Chiefs of the South-Sea Islands.

E.—A large *Hat*, made of red, yellow, and black feathers; remarkable for its resemblance in form to those of Europe.

F.—Two *Neck Ornaments*, made of different coloured feathers, from the Sandwich Islands.

G.—*Breast Plate, or Gorget*, from Otaheite, made of wicker, covered with feathers, and ornamented with rows of shark's teeth.

H.—Small *Idol*, of black wood, from ditto.

I.—*War Club*, from the Sandwich Islands. This Club, which belonged to a Chief of Owhyhee, is armed with a very hard, sharp, polished stone, which makes it somewhat like a Battle-axe; the other end is pointed for the purpose of a Pahoo or Dagger.

K.—A *Basket*, from the Friendly Islands. That the untutored Indians of the South-Seas exceed the artists of every civilized nation in this kind of work, the above basket is a proof, for it is of so close a texture, as to hold any liquid. It was used by the gentleman (who brought it from the South Seas, and presented it to this Museum) as a punch bowl.

L.—*Fish Hook*, from the N. W. coast of America.

M.—A *Necklace*, made of the teeth of the Peccary.

N.—*Head Ornament*, made of mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell. New Caledonia.

O.—A beautiful *Fly-flap*, purchased at the sale of the late Leverian Museum. In the first part of the Reference Catalogue to this once celebrated repository of curiosities, an account is given in a note of the manner in which it came into the possession of Mr. Samwell, the late surgeon of the ship *Discovery*, who published a Narrative of the Death of Capt. Cook, he informs us, he brought this Fly-flap home with him, of which he gives the following account:—"The
 " Natives of the Sandwich Islands always endeavour to carry off
 " the dead bodies of their slain friends in battle, even at the hazard
 " of their own lives. This custom is probably owing to the barbarity
 " with which they treat the body of an enemy, and the trophies
 " they make of his bones; a remarkable instance of which I met
 " with at Atowai. Tomataherei, the Queen of that island, one day
 " paid us a visit on board the *Discovery*, accompanied by her husband,
 " Taeoh, and one of her daughters by a former husband,

“ whose name was Oteeha. The young Princess, who was called
 “ Orereemo horanee, carried in her hand a very elegant Fly-flap,
 “ of a curious construction. The upper part of it was variegated
 “ with alternate rings of tortoiseshell and human bone, and the
 “ handle, which was polished, consisted of the greater part of the
 “ *os humeri* (bone of the upper arm) of a Chief, called Mahowra;
 “ he had belonged to the neighbouring island of Oahoo, and in an
 “ hostile descent he made upon this coast, had been killed by
 “ Oteeha, who was then King of Otowai. His bones were in this
 “ manner carried about by Orereemo-horanee, as trophies of her
 “ father’s victory. The mother and daughter set a great value upon
 “ it, and were not willing to part with it for any of our iron; but
 “ Tomataherei happening to cast her eye upon a wash-hand basin of
 “ mine, which was of Queen’s ware, it struck her fancy, and she
 “ offered to exchange. I accepted of her proposal, and the bones of
 “ the unfortunate Mahowra came at last into my possession.”

P.—An *Under-Garment*, made of the Bark of the Touta or Cloth-tree, curiously decorated, from the Sandwich Islands; presented by the Rev. Dr. Clarke.

Q. and R.—*Two Caps* from Africa; one made of grass, which for fineness of workmanship and regularity of pattern, exceeds any thing of the kind of European manufacture. What must appear wonderful in this work of art is, that it is knit with wooden sticks after the manner of stockings.

The one marked R, was presented by Captain Campbell, and is made of the fibres of bark.

A large Glass Cover, containing a fine Feather Helmet and Cloak from the Sandwich Islands, presented to the Museum by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, and an extremely curious pair of Bracelets, made of boar’s teeth, presented by Mr. G. Humphrey.

Part of the Chief Mourners’ Dress, worn at the funerals of the Otaheite nation; it is made of mother-of-pearl, and is of the most extraordinary and beautiful workmanship.

A *Rattle*, made of the shells of hard nuts, which on being shook produces a noise that may be heard to a considerable distance.

Tabooing Rods, or Wands. One of them is made of a beautiful close grained red wood, and is pointed; on the other is the head of the Eatooa, or God, finely carved. These wands are carried by the priests, and sometimes by another person particularly appointed to that office, who is called Tonata, (or the Taboo Man.) They are made use of on various occasions, both public and private, and any thing touched by them is considered as prohibited or forbidden. The word Taboo, used emphatically to denote any thing sacred, eminent, or devoted. When a particular space of ground is *tabooed*, several of these rods or wands tufted, with dog’s hair,

are fixed up, and until they are removed no person will presume to tread on that ground. Otaheite.

Different kinds of long *War Clubs* used in the Friendly Islands. These are made of wood equal in hardness to the Brazilian, and superior in beauty to mahogany; and when it is remembered that iron and steel are wholly unknown to these people, few specimens, for laborious and skilful workmanship, can vie with them. The carving, though executed with no other instrument than a shell, a shark's tooth, or a flint, by dint of industry and ingenuity, is perfectly uniform in pattern, and highly ornamental.

Paddle, or Oar, with which the natives of the Friendly Islands row their canoes. It is about five feet long, and is six inches across the widest part, and yet is so light as to weigh little more than a pound.

Various kinds of short *Hand Clubs, or Pattapattoos*, of different forms and materials. They are worn by the natives of the South-Seas, in the same manner as daggers are worn by the Asiatics, and are usually made of hard wood, bone, green jade-stone, or basaltes.

A *Knife*, from Sandwich Islands, made of wood, edged with shark's teeth, used by the natives of those islands for cutting up their enemies taken in battle.

Basket, from New Zealand.

A *Dress*, worn by the Esquimaux Indians principally made of seal skins, with the hairy side outwards. It is a kind of jacket, nearly resembling a carter's frock, with a hood to it, that fits tight round the face, which is the only part of the body that is seen; the skirts of the frock reach nearly to the knee, and under it are worn a kind of drawers, made of the same materials as the above: the legs are covered with stockings made of skin with very thick hair on, and over these are drawn a pair of curious boots, made of the skin of some sea animal. The whole of this dress is well calculated for the cold climate where it is worn. The sewing is performed with small sharp fish bones, and the sinews of the whale split into thin fibres for thread; yet we believe that few European tailors could exceed either the neatness or strength of the work.

Axes, or Adzes, made of very hard black stone of the basaltes kind. The hatchets are wrought in a regular form with much labour, by rubbing one stone against another; with these the natives cut the wood for their canoes, war-clubs, and household utensils; the heads of these axes are firmly fastened to the handles with strong cords, made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut twisted together.

A large *Fish Hook*, for taking the shark; it is one foot long and six inches broad, and is made of a crooked piece of wood, pointed at the end with a substance resembling horn. Otaheite.

Glass Case, A.

ON THE STAIRCASE.

A pair of ponderous *Ear-Rings*, made of white shells, from Christian's Island.

A *Necklace*, of Human Bone, from New Zealand.

Beautiful *Feather Necklaces*, from the Sandwich Isles.

Gaiters, worn by the dancers of the Sandwich Isles. The ground work is a strong close netting, on which are fastened several hundred small shells, which, when put in motion, produce a rattling sound, to the music of which the dancers keep time.

In this Case is also a variety of the *Fishing Tackle* of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands. The hooks are made of mother-of-pearl, bone, or wood, pointed or barbed with small bones or tortoiseshell. They are of various sizes and forms; that marked A is the most common; it is between two and three inches long, and made in the shape of a fish, which serves as a bait. B is of a tortoiseshell.

The lines are made of different degrees of strength and fineness. That marked C is the finest kind, and is of human hair platted together, and is used chiefly for things of ornament. D is a specimen of the common kind, made of the bark of the cloth tree, neatly and evenly twisted in the same manner as our common twine. E is a softer kind, made of the bark of a small shrub, called *Areemah*, platted together, and is flat. That marked F is of great strength, being made of the platted sinews of some sea animal.

They likewise make another sort of cordage, which is flat and very strong, and used principally in lashing the roofs of their houses, or whatever they wish to fasten together; it is made of the fibrous strings of the cocoa-nut husk, in the same manner as our sailors make their points for the reefing of sails. That on the shark hook is of this kind. Considering the materials of which these hooks and lines are formed, their strength and neatness are really astonishing: "and in fact (says Capt. Cook) we found them upon trial far superior to our own."

The *Combs* marked G are from the Friendly Islands, and are specimens of their exquisite wicker-work.

A quantity of *Fishing-Lines*, made from human hair, brought from the South-Seas.

A *Net Mesh* from the South-Seas.

A *Shoe* of a Chinese Lady.

A *Shoe* of Count Borulaski, the Polish Dwarf.

A *Tattooing Instrument*, from Otaheite. Capt. King, in his continuation of Capt. Cook's third voyage, vol. iii. page 135, observes, "That the Sandwich Islanders have the custom of tattooing the body in common with the rest of the natives of the South-Sea Islands. The arms and hands of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have a singular custom among them, the meaning of which (Capt. King says) we could never learn, that of tattooing the tips of the tongues of the females. From some information we received relative to the custom of tattooing, we were inclined to think it is frequently intended as a sign of mourning on the death of a chief, or any other calamitous event; for we were often told, that such a particular mark was in memory of such a chief, and so of the rest. It may be here too observed, that the lowest class of natives are often tattooed with a mark that distinguishes them as the property of some chief."

Model of a *Canoe*, Nootka Sound.

New Zealand *Canoe*.

Models of *Canoes* of different nations, Eskimaux, Davis's Straits, New Zealand, &c.

Lines for Fishing, made of human hair.

Basket to hold liquids, from the Sandwich Islands, South-Seas.

Bread Pounder, from Otaheite. It is made of black basalt, and is an astonishing effort of labour, executed by a people to whom the use of iron instruments are unknown. It is used in pounding the Bread Fruit.

Spear-Caster, from New Caledonia, with which the natives strike fish with a surprising celerity.

Caps, from Nootka or King George's Sound, made of sea grass, finely woven together: on one is designed the process of their Whale Fishery. "This (says Capt. Cook) though rudely executed, serves to shew, that though there is no appearance of the knowledge of letters among them, they have some notion of representing actions in a lasting way, independent of what may be recorded in their songs and tradition." They are worn by both sexes without distinction.

Hats, from South America, made of the feathers of Parrots and other Birds.

Matting, from the South-Sea Islands.

A *Mantle*, from New Zealand. This kind of ornament passes under the right arm, and ties over the left shoulder, by which means both arms are at liberty. It is made of flax so curiously knotted together, that on examination it must astonish the beholder, more especially when he considers that it was made by a nation to whom the loom is unknown.

Wooden Sword, from Botany Bay. It is worthy of remark, that when Capt. Cook first discovered New Holland, he was astonished to behold the natives so expert in handling the sword after the European manner, from which he concluded they had seen and copied the use of that weapon.

Bow and Arrows, of different nations.

Two small *Cloaks*, made of feathers, to cover the shoulders, from the South Seas.

An *Idol*, from the Sandwich Islands. This monstrous and uncouth representation of the human countenance is made of wicker-work, curiously covered with small feathers of various colours, wrought in the same manner as their cloaks. The eyes are made of large pearl shells, with a nut of black wood in the centre; the mouth is set with a double row of seal's teeth, which, together with the rest of the features, are strangely distorted.

Glass Case, B.

Most of the articles in this Case were presented to the Museum by Dr. James E. Smith, of Marlborough-street, London, President of the Linnæan Society.

Specimens of the *Bark* of the Lagetto Tree, the curious texture of which resembles gauze. King Charles II. (it is said) had a pair of ruffles and a cravat made from this bark, which were presented to him by a merchant from Jamaica, which he frequently wore. The Cloth of the South Sea Islands is made from a similar bark.

Fine Specimen of the *Banksia Serrata* in flower. This is one of the four species of *Banksia* described in the Supplementum Plantarum of Linnæus, specimens of which are contained in the Herbarium of that great naturalist, now in the possession of Dr. J. E. Smith.

The *Banksia Serrata* is considered as the most stately of the genus. Its trunk is thick and rugged; it is a native of New Holland, and received the denomination of *Banksia* in compliment to Sir Joseph Banks.

Banksia Serrata in Fruit, a fine specimen.—New Holland.

Wooden Pear, *Xylomelum Pyriforme*. This species was first discovered at Botany Bay, New Holland, when the coast of New South Wales was first explored by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. The natives call it the Merry-dugur-to. The tree which bears this ligenous pear is an evergreen.

Heath-leaved *Banksia*, *Banksia Erici-folia*, from New Holland.

Yellow Gum, from Botany Bay. *Xanthorrhœa Hastile*.

Cylista Comosa, from Sierra Leone.

Afzelia Speciosa, from Sierra Leone.

New Zealand *Flax*, Phormium Tenax, of which the natives make their cloaks, twine, &c.

Strings of Beads made of Aromatic Berries, from South America.

Pod of a very large *Bean*.—Cotton in the Pod and in Flower.

Curiosities from North and South America.

Halter, made of the bark of the Lagetto or Cabbage Tree.

Maucassons, or *Shoes*, worn by the Indians of North America, ornamented with Porcupine quills and tassels of red hair. The leather is said to be dressed in blood, which prevents the wearer's feet from freezing; on which account they are often used by Europeans in that country.

A *Quiver of poisoned Arrows*, with the *Tube* used in discharging them; brought from Demerara. These instruments of destruction are nine inches long, and about the thickness of a small quill; they are made of a light wood sharply pointed, and are dipped in poison to the depth of two inches, which generally proves fatal to the object that is wounded by them: they are discharged with unerring certainty, by being blown through a hollow tube of wood, nine feet long. Near the quiver hangs a small basket, which contains a down-like substance, a small piece of which is put into the tube after the arrow, which prevents the escape of the air, and causes it to fly with almost incredible velocity.

An ornamental *Belt*, used by the North American Indians, for bringing home the skins of animals taken in hunting excursions.

Bow and Fish Arrows, from the North-West coast of America.

Several *Pouches*, some of them very curious, from North America.

Pair of ornamental *Garters*, principally made of Porcupine Quills, from North America.

A *Purse*, or *Tobacco Pouch*, made of the skin of the Stiffing, or Squash, ornamented with tassels of Deer's hair, from North America.

Maucassons, or *Indian Shoes*.

Ornament for the Neck, made of the shells of some small hard Nut, from Demerara.

Bow and Quiver of Arrows, from ditto.

Several *Musical Instruments*, from Demerara, among which is a kind of Flute.

A great variety of *Bows and Arrows*, from Surinam.

Calumet, or *Pipe of Peace*, used by the North American Indians, to smoke tobacco, bark leaf, or herb, when they enter into an alliance, on any serious occasion, or solemn engagement; this being among them the most sacred oath that can be taken, and the violation of it is thought deserving of the punishment of heaven.

A *Snow Shoe*, from Hudson's Bay, upwards of five feet long; it is very light, and covers such a space as prevents the feet of the wearer from sinking into the snow.

A Pair of *Snow Shoes* for a Child.

A Pair of *Snow Shoes*, from Canada, not so long as the preceding, but broader and rounder in front.

Neck Ornament, made of feathers, from South America.

Two *Hammocks*, of curious workmanship, from South America, presented to the Museum by the Hon. Col. St. Leger, of Dublin.

Small Glass Case, C. on the Staircase.

A *Wampum Belt*, of great value among the Indian Chiefs of North America; often given and received as a token of peace.

A *Cap*, from Africa, made of platted grass.

Chinese Money. These pieces have square holes through them, and are always strung together. Seventy-six of them are the value of an English sixpence.

Rouge, used by the Chinese ladies to colour their faces.

Specimen of the *Cloth* made of *Amiauthus*, a soft species of *Asbestos*, that will remain in the hottest fire without burning. Pliny mentions his having seen napkins of this cloth, which being taken from the table after a feast, were thrown into the fire, and by that means were better cleansed than if they had been washed in water. But its principal use, according to that author, was for making shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corpse, so that the human ashes might be preserved distinct from those of the wood.

Asbestos, or *Mineral Flax*, in its natural state.

Mica, or *Talc*, used for windows before the invention of glass. Clear white plates of this substance are used for glazing the lanthorns of men of war, as fire has little effect on it.

AFRICAN CURIOSITIES,

On the Right Hand Side of the Room, near the Fire.

A singular *Musical Instrument*, from the Slave Coast, somewhat resembling the Italian *Sticcado*: it is made of pieces of hard sonorous wood of different lengths placed upon a frame, under which are fixed gourds of various sizes. It is played upon by beating it with two sticks with balls at the end. On the coast of Africa, it is called *Balafou*; and when it is played by a skilful hand, it produces an agreeable harmony.

A small kind of *Sticcado*, made of sonorous wood.

An *Instrument*, consisting of a small square board, on which are fixed pieces of very pliant wood, which on being struck produce a musical sound.

African King's *Sceptre*, in shape like a rod, being made of small split pieces of bamboo cane. These are valued according to their length, for by that the rank of the person is known; that of the King's being made of the longest joints of bamboo that can be found in his dominions.

Curious *Cartouch Boxes*.

A Circular *Fan*, covered with a parchment-like skin, curiously painted.

Several *Pouches*, some of them very singular in construction.

A Pair of *Sandals*, or *Shoes*. These in Africa are seldom used.

Common *Black Bottle*, curiously cased with wicker-work.

African Comb, similar to that of the Sandwich Islands.

A rude *Necklace*, composed of stones that have holes naturally through them without boring.

Various kinds of *Gourds*, used as vessels to carry liquor.

African Spoon, made of wood.

Curious *Wooden Fan*.

A large Lady's *Pocket* or *Pouch*, finely embroidered with the needle-work of the country.

African Bows and Quivers of long *Poisoned Arrows*.

Great variety of African *Lances*, *Arrows*, and *Daggers*.—See the *Daggers* in the Armoury.

A small Instrument, similar to a *Scottish Mull*, used for the purpose of grinding tobacco into powder.

African *Long Drum*, covered at the end with skin.

African pair of *Bellows*, of very curious construction,

African Harp.

An African *Flambeau*, made of Flag-leaves, filled with a resinous gum.

Pouch, or *Pocket*, made of grass, used by Negro servants to carry letters, &c.

A kind of *Hammock*, of singular net-work, used in Africa, either for sleeping or travelling.

Small *Gourds*, covered with net-work, on the mesh-knots of which are strung a kind of Black Berries, that produce a sound similar to castinets. They are used by the Africans when they dance.

An African *Charm*, called *Fettish*, consisting of a *Ram's Horn*, to which is suspended a brass chain and bell. This is worn round the neck, and is imagined by the wearer to charm or drive away evil and tormenting Spirits, and preserve life. It was taken from the breast of a black man engaged in battle, by Captain Clarke, of the ship *Roebuck*, of Liverpool, who presented it to the Museum.

Specimen of *African Cloth*, made of grass.

A curious *Sleeping Net* or *Hammock*, from Africa; presented by Captain Roberts of Liverpool.

WORKS OF ART.

Beautiful Equestrian *Model* of *Edward the Black Prince* in Armour, finely executed by Mr. G. Bullock of Liverpool.

Portrait of *Mrs. Siddons* in Queen Catherine, and *Mr. Kemble* in Cato, by ditto.

Capital *Group* of *Figures*, representing the progress of inebriety;

A *Blind Beggar*, led by a Child;

Frederick the Great in his last illness;

And a *Dead Christ*.

[The four last pieces are all modelled by Mr. Piercy, in coloured wax, and are universally admired by every lover of the arts, for the correct and spirited manner in which they are executed.]

A small Anatomical Figure, from the original of *Dr. Hunter*, done in Rice Paste of its natural colour.

An exquisite *Model*, in Rice Paste, of the *Death of Voltaire*; by Mons. Oudon, of Paris.

Gothic *Model* of an *Ancient Armoury*, on a scale of an inch to a foot. It contains accurate models and representations of every kind of Armour and Warlike Weapon used in the British Armies, from the Norman Conquest to the Restoration of Charles II.

Bust in Carrara Marble, size of life, of Master *H. W. Betty* (the Young Roscius) at the age of 14; by Mr. L. Gahagan.

Group of Flowers, wonderfully cut in white Marble.

Bacchanalian *Group* of 12 Figures, cut in high relief, in statuary Marble; by Lege.

Model of a *Chinese Pagoda*, made of Mother-of-pearl, ornamented with carving and gilding.

Complete *Model* of a *Man of War*, only six inches long.

A ditto, entirely of Ivory.

View of the Lake and City of *Geneva*, most inimitably carved in Ivory.

The City of *Messina*, taken from the Sea; the shipping, &c. executed with astonishing minuteness; some of the vessels, though not more than half an inch in length, have the sails, rigging, men, &c. perfectly distinct.

Windsor Castle, with the Thames.

Greenwich Hospital, with Shipping, &c.

Two Pieces with Stags in a Forest.

[The above 6 are all in *Ivory*, carved in the most exquisite manner by Messrs. Stephany and Dresh.]

Pair of *Beggars*, carved in Ivory, the drapery of Rose-wood.

Sixteen hollow *Balls* of *Ivory*, cut within each other out of one solid piece by the Chinese, in the most wonderful manner, every ball being pierced of a different pattern almost as fine as lace.

Another ditto with only eight balls.

Several beautiful Turnings in Ivory, by Mr. Perry, of London.

Picture of a *Saint*, sailing on his cloak, in marble, of its natural colours.

Beautiful Imitations of *Flowers*, made entirely of *Shells*, by Miss Humphreys, of Leicester-square.

Case of *Flowers*, made of Butterfly's Wings.

Large *Picture* of *Vulture* and *Snake*, finely done in coloured sand.

Holy Family, from Carlo Maratti, done in wool, at Rome.

Picture of *Birds*, executed with Feathers.

Picture, which being viewed in various directions, produces three different subjects.

A Dutch *Merry-Making*, from Teniers, in coloured Straw.

A *Jew Rabbi*, done with a hot iron, on wood.

Several Copies of Engravings with pen and ink, by Mons. Mongenot.

Model of a *Man of War*, of sixty guns, entirely of Crystal Glass.

Complete *Model* of a seventy-four gun *Ship* at anchor, only six inches long.

Profile Heads of the following celebrated Painters: Titian, Raphael, M. Angelo, Corregio, Carracchi, and Carlo Marati.

NATURAL HISTORY.

QUADRUPEDS.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good.

Thou sitt'st above those heavens

To us invisible, or dimly seen

In these thy lowest works; yet these declare

Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.

MILTON.

Variiegated, Tufted, or Ursine Baboon (*Simia Mormon.*)

This Baboon is very numerous about the Cape of Good Hope, and is one of the largest of this tribe of animals, measuring, when full grown, nearly five feet in height. It is very strong, fierce, and libidinous, yet at the same time is capable of attachment and gratitude. One that was sent to the Proprietor of this Museum, in the year 1803, had two deep wounds in his loins, owing to the pressure of a heavy chain by which it was confined; on appearing anxious to examine the wounds, it presented the lacerated part to inspection, and after one side was dressed with a very sharp mixture (though at the same time it was agonized with pain) it opened the other wound for the same application, which it continued to do until such

time the excoriated places were healed. It remained at the Museum some time afterwards, and although mischievous to the family, yet on the least motion of the hand, or on uttering an angry word, it was all attention and submission. These baboons in their native country do considerable damage to the gardens and plantations, carrying on their depredations in large troops, with such boldness and resolution, as excite astonishment.

Dog-faced Baboon (Simia Hamadryas.)

A very large and fierce species, remarkable for the long grey hair with which it is covered; it is rarely brought to Europe, is a native of the hottest parts of Africa, where it is said to be found in vast troops, and to be very fierce and dangerous.

Large Case, No. 2.

Ribbed-nose Baboon (Simia Maimon.)

It is about two feet from nose to tail, an active and sprightly animal, greatly resembling the last, but not so large, nor the colours so bright, and is playful, but not so malignant.

Palatine Monkey (Simia Rolaway.)

This beautiful and gentle Animal was brought from the Slave Coast in Africa; its colour appeared to have changed much on its being confined, as the rich bay on the inside of the limbs was turned to a yellowish white; its singular white beard gave it, whilst living, an air of great gravity, and its manners were quite inoffensive and mild. It died in the collection of Mr. Polito, in the winter of 1808, owing probably to the severity of the weather. It has only three fingers, and a thumb on each hand.

The *Negro Monkey* (Simia Maura.) It was received alive from Africa.

The *Chinese Monkey* (Simia Sinica.)

Fox-tailed Monkey (Simia Pithecia.)

The hair of this very singular animal is very long, of a dark brown, or nearly black colour; it is about the size of a large cat; is a native of Guinea, and is said to be very fierce in its disposition.

Striated Monkey, or Sanglin (Simia Jacchus.)

This extraordinary little animal, no larger than a squirrel, is an inhabitant of Brazil. In a native state, these monkeys are supposed to feed upon fruits, but in a state of confinement, they will occasionally feed on insects, snails, &c. Edwards, in his *Gleanings*, makes mention of a pair of these animals which belonged to a London merchant, who resided at Lisbon, had young at that place. These at their birth were exceedingly ugly, having no fur; they would frequently cling fast to the teats of the dam; and when they grew a

little, they used to hang upon her back and shoulders. When she was tired, she would rub them off against the wall, or whatever else was near, as the only mode of ridding herself of them. On being forced from the female, the male immediately took them to him, and suffered them to hang round him, to ease her of the burden.

The Great-eared Monkey (*Simia Midas*.)

About the size of a squirrel; the colour black, except the hands and feet, which are orange. It is a native of Cayenne and Brazil.

Squirrel Monkey (*Simia Sciurea*.)

This is one of the smallest and beautiful of the Monkey tribe; it is a native of South America, and it is with difficulty kept alive in this country.

Long-armed, Four-fingered, or Spider Monkey (*Simia Paniscus*.)

This was received from South America, in the summer of 1808, and lived for some time. In general its appearance was extremely disgusting; the arms of an extraordinary length, and the hands destitute of all appearance of thumbs; the tail is also of great length, is bare for a considerable way near the tip, and by means of it could reach any thing as well as with its hands. The whole animal, except the face, hands, and end of the tail, is covered with long coarse black hair, thinly disposed, except on the head, where it grew forward in the same manner as the human species, giving to its mulatto-coloured face the appearance of a miserably wretched old man; its disposition was extremely gentle and inoffensive, but so timid, as never to be familiar; if held by the hands, it uttered a doleful cry, and frequently tears ran from its eyes, but it never shewed the least inclination to bite.

Fearful, or Ring-tailed Monkey (*Simia Trepida*.)

Native of Guinea: of a lively disposition; is frequently kept in England, and has been known to breed in France.

A large species of *Prehensile-tailed Monkey*, of a bright bay colour, from Cayenne—name unknown.

A *Four-fingered Monkey*—unknown.

Large Case, No. 3.

Slow Lemur, or Tailless Maucauca (*Lemur Tardiradus*.)

About half the size of a cat, and is a native of the coast of Coromandel. According to the pleasing description of the late learned Sir Wm. Jones, in the 4th volume of Asiatic Researches, its manners are gentle and pleasing, it sleeps during the day, and feeds on fruits.

Woolly Lemur, or Mongoz (*Lemur Mongoz*.)

About the size of a cat, is a native of Madagascar, feeds on fruits, and in a state of captivity is sportive and harmless.

Ring-tailed Lemur, or Maucauco (Lemur Catta.)

This is a very beautiful, gentle, harmless, and entertaining animal, frequently kept tame by ladies; it is a native of the warmer parts of India, and feeds on fruit, which it eats sitting upright, and holding in its fore paws. Has lately bred in this country.

Little Maucauca (Lemur Prehensilis.)

Is about half the size of a rat, is an elegant little animal, and bears a strong resemblance to the monkey tribe; is the only specimen known in England.

Lemurine Opossum (Didelphis Lumurinus, Shaw's Zoology, line 1. page 487.)

Living Specimens of this beautiful animal have been brought to England: in their manner of life they resemble the rest of the tribe, feeding on birds, vegetables, &c.

Pygmy Opossum (Didelphis Pygmæa.)

Is not larger than a common mouse, with membrances like the Flying Opossum; it is a native of New Holland, and is very rarely seen in collections.

The Black Squirrel (Sciurus Nigra.)

Numerous in North America.

Grey Squirrel (Sciurus Cinerius.)

It inhabits North America and Peru; builds in hollow trees, lays waste plantations of maise, and forms subterraneous magazines for winter provision.

In this Case is also a large animal from New Holland, called the *Koala*.

*Lower Case, No. 4.**The Common Seal (Phoca Vitulina.)*

This animal is a native of the European Seas, and is found about all the coasts of the Northern hemisphere, and even as far as the opposite one, being seen in vast numbers about the Southern polar regions. We are informed by Mr. Pennant, that it also inhabits some fresh-water lakes, as that of Baikel Oron, &c. Seals may often be observed sleeping on the rocks, near the coast; but when approached too near, they suddenly precipitate themselves into the water. Sometimes they sleep sound; and it is affirmed by some, that the Seal sleeps more profoundly than most other quadrupeds. The structure of the Seal is so singular, that as Buffon well observes, it was a kind of model on which the imagination of the Poets formed their Tritons, Sirens, and Sea-Gods, with a human head, the body of a quadruped, and the tail of a fish. The Seal is possessed of a considerable degree of intelligence, and may be tamed, so as to become familiar. The

female Seals produce their young in the winter season, and seldom bring more than two at a birth. It is said, that they suckle their young ones for about the space of a fortnight on the spot where they are born, after which they take them out to sea, and instruct them in swimming and seeking their food, which consists of fish, seaweeds, &c.

Felkland-Isle Seal (*Phoca Australis*.)

Remarkable for the structure of the hind feet, the webs of which extend far beyond the claws, which, in the fore feet, are wanting.

A small *Seal*, from Davis's Straits, supposed to be *Phoca Pusilla*.

On the Top of Case No. 5.

Madagascar, or Vampyre Bat (*Vespertilio Vampyrus*.)

This uncommon animal is called by Buffon the *Rousette*; it measures nearly three feet from the tip of one wing to the other; the body is nearly as large as that of a cat, but it resembles a rat in the shape of the head; it is covered with short hair of a reddish brown colour; the top of each wing is armed with a strong claw, with which it fastens itself to the branches of trees; it has likewise five sharp claws on each foot. Some of these animals grow to an enormous size; and in the islands of the East Indies they are sometimes seen in such numbers, that they darken the air at noon-day; they are carnivorous, and very voracious. In a scarcity of flesh and fish, they feed on vegetables and fruits of every kind. This is the Bat to which Linnæus applied the title of Vampyre, on the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given relative to its power of sucking the blood of men and cattle.

Large Case, No. 5.

Madagascar Bat, with the wings closed.

The *Long-eared Bat* (*Vespertilio Auritus*.)

This is one of the most common English Bats, and may be frequently seen during the summer evenings pursuing the various insects on which it feeds.—In the same case is a White Variety of this animal, in which the delicate and admirable structure of the wings is finely shewn.

The *Great Bat* (*Vespertilio Noctula*.) The largest of the British Species.

The *Sloth* (*Bradypus Trydactylus*.)

These are of all quadrupeds the most slothful and indolent. "Nature (says the Count de Buffon) seems to have created this ill-constructed mass of deformity for nothing but misery." They have neither canine or incisive teeth; their eyes are dull and heavy; their mouths wide and thick; their fur resembles dried grass; their thighs are almost disjointed from their haunches; their legs are very short, and badly shaped; they have no soles to their feet, nor toes separately moveable; but only two or three claws, excessively long, crooked downwards and backwards. They can neither seize on prey nor feed on flesh, and are therefore reduced to live on leaves and wild fruits. They take up a long time in crawling to a tree, and are still longer in climbing to its branches. When at last one of them has accomplished its end, it fastens itself to a tree, crawls from branch to branch, and by degrees strips the whole of its foliage; in this manner it remains several weeks without moistening its food; and when it has consumed its store, and the tree is left quite naked, unable to descend, it continues on till hunger presses, which becoming more powerful than the fear of danger, or even death itself, it drops to the ground, without being capable of exerting any effort to break the violence of the fall. Its manners are sluggish to an excessive degree; its general appearance disgusting; its voice plaintive, piteous and even horrible. It can live a prodigious time without food: Kircher says forty days. It has vast strength in the paws, and fastens its claws into any thing with such force that they cannot be disengaged; hence, when beasts of prey attack this animal, it adheres to them so strongly, that they both are found dead in each other's grasp.

Little Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga Didactyla*.)

Inhabits Guinea, and the hottest parts of South America. It climbs trees in quest of a species of ants that build their nests among the branches; they thrust out their clammy tongue into the nest, and draw it into their mouths covered with Insects. Their tail is of great use to them in climbing, for they twist it round the branches to prevent their falling.

Middle Ant-eater, (*Myrmecophaga Tetractyla*.)

Inhabits South America, goes out in the night, and sleeps during the day; when irritated, it seizes on a stick or other object with its fore claws, and fights sitting on its hind legs; the extremity of the tail is naked and prehensile, by means of which it is enabled to suspend itself to the branches of trees.

Porcupine Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga Aculeato*, Shaw's Zoology, vol. 1. page 175.)

This is one of those curious animals which have been lately discovered in New Holland; it differs from all the other Ant-eaters in having the body covered with sharp spines, resembling porcupines' quills, only they are shorter and thicker in proportion. It has a remarkably long tubular snout, with a very small mouth, out of which

it shoots its wormlike tongue, in the same manner as the others. It burrows under the ground with the greatest ease, nature having furnished it with amazing strength in its legs and feet.

Another *Porcupine Ant-Eater*, in the same Case, varies from the above in the lightness of the colour of the spines, and their being shorter, and more covered with stiff whitish hair; probably of a different sex, or a younger animal.

Long-tailed Manis (*Manis Tetradaactyla*).

This rare animal is a native of India and Africa. It is perfectly gentle and harmless, though it has the most formidable appearance, being entirely covered with large sharp scales, which it erects when irritated. Buffon says, "The most cruel and voracious of beasts, such as the Tiger and the Panther, make but useless efforts to devour these armed animals; they tread upon and roll them, but when they attempt to seize them, they are grievously wounded; they can neither terrify them by their violence, nor crush them by their weight." This animal has a strong affinity to the Ant-Eaters, from which they chiefly differ in the covering of their bodies.

Another specimen of this singular Animal, in the same Case, differs in having double the number of scales, which are of course only half the size.

The *Platypus* (*Platypus Anatinus*).

Of all the quadrupeds yet known, this seems the most extraordinary, exhibiting the perfect resemblance of the beak of a Duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped; so great was the resemblance, that Dr. Shaw, who published the first account of it, could scarcely refrain from thinking it a deception; but we are since become acquainted with the animal and its habits. It is a native of New Holland, and is found in the fresh water lakes in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, in the muddy banks of which it procures its food. Governor Hunter observed a native spear one with great dexterity; but it used its sharp claws with such strength, that it was necessary to confine it between two boards in order to extract the barb, when it ran off with greater speed than from the structure of the fore feet it seemed capable of doing on the land.

Margay, or Tyger Cat (*Felis Tigrina*).

This diminutive species of Tiger, which is scarcely as large as the domestic cat, is a native of South America. In the disposition of its colours it greatly resembles the panther. It is very fierce and untameable.

Murine Opossum (*Didelphis Murinus*).

A native of Surinam, and one of the smaller species.

Viverrine Opossum (*Didelphis Viverrine*).

A native of Botany Bay, and varies much in colour, being sometimes black, spotted all over with white.

Palm Squirrel (*Sciurus Palmarum*).

Flying Squirrel, of America (*Sciurus Volucella*).

Is less than the common European, being not above five inches long, and is of a grey ash colour on the back, and white on the under parts; he has black prominent eyes like a mouse, with a large broad flat tail. The name seems to imply that he is endowed with wings like a bat, which however is not the case; for he has only a loose skin on each side, extending from the fore to the hinder feet, with which it is connected; this skin he can stretch out like a sail, which holds so much air, that it buoys him up, by which means he can jump from one tree to another at a great distance, insomuch that some have thought he had the faculty of flying. He feeds on the same provisions as other squirrels, and may easily be made tame; but he is apt to do a great deal of mischief in corn-fields, by cropping the corn as soon as it begins to ear.

The *Wombat* is a native of New Holland. A living one was brought to this country by Mr. Brown, librarian to the Linnæan Society, who went as a naturalist with Capt. Flinders, on his voyage of discovery; it lived in a domesticated state for two years, in the possession of Everard Home, Esq. to whom, in a paper read to the Royal Society, June 23, 1808, we are indebted for the following observations: "It burrowed in the ground whenever it had an opportunity, and covered itself with earth with surprising quickness; it was quiet during the day, but constantly in motion in the night, was very sensible to cold; it eat all kinds of vegetables, but was particularly fond of new hay, which it ate stalk by stalk, taking it into its mouth like a Beaver, by small bits at a time; it was not wanting in intelligence, and appeared attached to those to whom it was accustomed, and who were kind to it, and when it saw them it would put its fore paw on the knee, when taken up would sleep in the lap; it allowed children to pull and carry it about, and when it bit them it did not appear to do it with anger or violence. It appeared to have arrived at its full growth, weighed about twenty pounds, and was about two feet two inches long."

*Bottom Case, No. 6.**Pangolin, or Short-tailed Manis* (*Manis Pantadactyla*).

A remarkable fine specimen of this extraordinary and highly curious animal, measuring five feet in length; it is a native of Africa and India, and its principal food is the white ant, against the united attacks of which Nature has given its impenetrable coat of armour. It was brought to this country by Mr. Samwell, Surgeon, who was with Capt. Cook during his voyages of discovery.

In the bottom of this Case are two specimens of the Nine-Banded *Armadillo*, with a young one, and one of the Eight-Banded.

It receives the name of Armadillo; or Hog in Armour, from the Spaniards, and from the impenetrable coat of mail with which it is furnished by nature for its defence. It is a native of South America, where there are several kinds of them; but the principal difference consists in the number of bands or folds, of which the armour that covers the body is composed. It is a harmless, inoffensive animal; feeds on roots, herbs, and other vegetables; grows very fat, and is much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. The Indians hunt it with small dogs trained for the purpose: when it is surprized, it runs to its hole, or attempts to make a new one, which it does with great expedition, having strong claws on the fore feet, with which it adheres so firmly to the ground, that if it should be caught by the tail, whilst making its way into the earth, its resistance is so great that it will sometimes leave it in the hands of its pursuers; to avoid this the hunter has recourse to artifice, and by tickling it with a stick, it gives up its hold, and suffers itself to be taken alive. If no other means of escape be left, it rolls itself up within its covering, by drawing in its head and legs, and bringing its tail round them, as a band to connect them more forcibly together; in this situation it sometimes escapes by rolling itself over the edge of a precipice, and generally falls to the bottom unhurt.

Bottom Case, No. 8.

Hunting Leopard (Felis Jubata).

This animal was received from Senegal, and was perfectly tame, having never been subject to confinement. In India they are tamed for the taking of game; three living ones were shewn a few years since in the Tower, that were part of a pack belonging to the late Tippoo Sultan. This animal has not retractile or sheathed claws like the rest of the feline tribe.

Bottom Case, No. 9.

The Jaguar (Felis Onca).

It is sometimes called the *American Tiger*; is a native of the hottest parts of South America, and is a fierce and destructive animal.

The Margay (Felis Tigrina).

Is likewise from South America, is about the size of a cat, resides principally on trees, preying on birds. It is extremely fierce and untameable.

The Cub of the Puma, or Mountain Lion (Felis Concolor).

Bottom Case, No. 10.

Three-striped Weasel (*Viverra Hermaphrodita*).

It is a native of Barbary, and very destructive to poultry.

The *Genet* (*Viverra Genetta*).

This beautiful little animal was kept for some time alive, and was sometimes suffered to play at liberty in the house: in some parts of the East it is domesticated, and is very useful in clearing the houses of vermin.

Striated Weasel (*Viverra Putorius*).

It is a native of North America, and remarkable for the intolerable stench which it emits when irritated, which is so powerful as to prevent either men or dogs from pursuing it: even the clothes of persons who are near it at the time are obliged to be buried in the ground for some time before they can be purified.

The *Ichneumon* (*Viverra Ichneumon*).

In India, but still more in Egypt, the *Ichneumon* has always been considered as one of the most useful and estimable of animals; since it is an inveterate enemy to serpents, rats, and other noxious creatures which infest those regions. In India it attacks with courage that most dreadful reptile, the *Cobra de Capello*, or Hooded Snake. It also diligently seeks for the eggs of crocodiles; for which reason, as well as its general usefulness in destroying all manner of troublesome reptiles, it was held in such a high degree of veneration by the ancient Egyptians, as to be regarded as a minor deity, or one of those benevolent beings proceeding from the Parent of the universe. For the purposes above specified it is still domesticated by the Indians and Egyptians in the same manner as the cat in Europe; and it has also the merit of being easily tamed, and performing with alacrity all the offices of that creature. Like many others of this tribe, it is a most dangerous enemy to several animals larger than itself; over which it gains a victory, and sucks their blood. In a wild state it frequents rivers in quest of prey, where it is reported to swim and dive like an Otter, and continue a length of time under water. As it is a native of warm climates, it of course is greatly injured by a removal to the cold regions of Europe, to the variations of which it generally falls a victim.

The *Ermine* (*Mustela Erminea*).

Is found principally in the wilds of Russia, and other cold countries. It is from the skin of this animal that the valuable white fur is made. They are said to change their colour, being brown in summer, and white in winter.

The *Minx* (*Mustella Minx*).
Inhabits North America.

In this case are also two varieties of the *Spotted Weasels* of New Holland.

Bottom Case, No. 11.

The *Otter* (*Mustela Lutra*).

Is pretty generally diffused over Europe, North America, and Asia, as far as Persia; it feeds principally on fish, and is very destructive to our ponds and rivers; it lives in holes under ground, the openings to which are beneath the surface of the water. The bite of the Otter is extremely severe, but they are capable of being tamed, and taught to fish for their owner, which they do with the greatest address, as they are capable of remaining a considerable time under water.

The *Beaver* (*Castor Fiber*).

The Beaver is a native of the most northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; in its natural state lives in well-regulated societies of from two to three hundred each, constructing their habitations of wood and clay in the most astonishing manner, with the greatest regularity; but when taken from their native haunts they are said, by all naturalists who have had opportunity of observing them, to lose their instinct, and become a stupid and sluggish animal. The following anecdote may, however, be relied on: a pair of them was purchased a few years since by Mr. Polito, for the purpose of exhibiting in his collection: they were put into an upper room or loft, with a quantity of green sticks and boughs for their food; on visiting them in the morning, only one could be discovered, which was laying in a state of evident uneasiness in a corner of the room; at last, after some search, the female was found to have died in the night, and the male had removed her to an obscure part of the place, and covered her carefully over with wood, so that no part of her could be seen, and had then retired to the place where he was found.

Upper Case, No. 12.

The *Great Flying Squirrel*, of New Holland (*Sciurus Petaurus*.)

This is the largest and most elegant of the Flying Squirrels yet described. Its most remarkable characteristic is, the rounded thumbs or great toes of the hind feet, which are furnished with a flattened nail: while all the other toes, five to each foot, have sharp hooked claws. In its manners it resembles the Flying Squirrel.

A beautiful White Variety of the above.

A large *Flying Squirrel*, unknown.

The *Young Kangaroo* (*Didelphis Gigantea*.)

Kangaroo Rat (*Didelphis Tridactyla*.) See below.

The Quadrupeds hitherto described are in large uniform Cases, regularly numbered, with references to the page in this Catalogue in which they are mentioned: those which follow, are dispersed in various parts of the collection, as their sizes or other circumstances prevent a similar arrangement.

The *Great Ant-Eater*, or *Tamanoir* (*Myrmecophaga Jubata*.)

This is much the largest of the Ant-Eaters, as well as the most singular in its appearance; it is upwards of six feet in length, with a very long slender snout, out of which it protrudes its worm-like tongue into the nest of ants on which it feeds. It is a native of South America, from whence one was some years since brought to Spain: it was fed on raw meat cut small, of which it ate four or five pounds a day.

The *Civet* (*Viverra Civetta*.)

This Cat is sometimes erroneously called the Musk Cat. It is a native of the hottest climates of Africa and Asia; yet it is capable of living in temperate or even in cold countries, if it be carefully defended against the injuries of air, and provided with delicate and succulent food. The Civet Cat is a wild, fierce animal, and feeds on its prey in the same manner as the fox. In Holland they are frequently reared for the sake of their perfume, which greatly resembles musk. This is produced in a pouch under the tail; and those that keep them for this purpose, put them into a long narrow box in which they cannot turn; this box is opened behind twice or thrice a week by the person who collects the perfume, who drags the animal backwards by the tail, and keeps it in that situation by placing a bar before it, while with a small spoon he scrapes the odoriferous substance from the pouch in which it is produced.

The *Pine Martin* (*Viverra Martis*) Male and Female.

These are frequent in some of the Pine Forests in the Northern part of our island, and prey on Birds, and other smaller animals.

The *Glutton* (*Ursus Gulo*.)

Kangaroo Rat (*Didelphis Tridactyla*.)

This species, which, from its colour and the general aspect of its upper parts, has obtained the title of the Kangaroo Rat, is about the size of a rabbit; the general shape of the animal resembles that of the Kangaroo, but is far less elegant, the proportion of the parts less pleasing, and the hair, which is a dusky cinerous brown, of a coarser nature. In its teeth it agrees with the great Kangaroo, except that it has eight instead of six front teeth in the upper jaw, the two middle ones being sharp pointed: the fore teeth in the lower jaw are

like those of the great Kangaroo as to shape and position, but are smaller in proportion; the grinders are three in number on each side both above and below, the foremost being fluted or channelled with several longitudinal ribs; the two remaining ones plain. The structure of the hind feet in this species resembles those of the Kangaroo, but the fore feet have only four toes. The female is furnished with an abdominal pouch for the reception of the young. Some of this species were imported in a living state from New Holland, and brought forth young. Its native name is Poto Roo.

The *Water Shrew* (*Sorex Bicolor*.)

The *Fœtid Shrew* (*Sorex Araneus*.)

Young Hedge Hogs (*Erinaceus Europeus*.)

The *Brazilian Porcupine* (*Hystrix Prehensilis*.)

This very curious animal measures about two feet six inches in length, and is entirely covered, except the tip of the tail, with short, strong, and very sharp spines, of which the largest is about three inches; it inhabits woods, and climbs trees, in which it is assisted by its prehensile tail. One of them that was kept alive in an exhibition had an extremely fœtid smell.

The *Aguti*, or *Long-nosed Cavy* (*Cavia Aguti*.)

Is a plentiful animal in the warmer parts of South America, feeds on vegetables, and may be easily tamed.

White Rat (*Mus Decumanus* Var.)

Black Rat (*Mus Rattus*.)

This is the original British Rat, now nearly extirpated by the Norwegian species.

A Collection of the various kinds of *Mice*, found in Great Britain.

The *Marmot* (*Arctomys Marmota*.)

The Marmot, when taken young, is more capable of being tamed than any other wild animal; it will easily learn to perform feats with a stick, to dance and obey the voice of its master; it bears a great antipathy to the dog, and when it becomes familiar in a house, and is certain of being supported by its master, it will in his presence attack the largest dogs, and boldly fasten on them with its teeth. They are natives of the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, and remain in a torpid state from the end of September to the beginning of April. They live in societies, from five to fourteen in number, in burrows which have several passages constructed with great art; the principal apartment at the end is warmly lined with moss and hay; and it is asserted, that this work is carried on by the whole company, that some cut the finest grass, others pull it up, others take it in their turn to convey it to the hole; upon this occasion, it is added, one of them lies on its back, permits the hay to be heaped upon its belly, keeping its paws upright to make room, and in this manner it is dragged, hay and all, to their common retreat. Whenever they venture abroad, one is placed as a centinel sitting on an elevated rock,

while the others amuse themselves in the fields below; and no sooner does he perceive a man, an eagle, a dog, or any other enemy, than he informs the rest by a kind of whistle, and is himself the last to take refuge in the cell. These animals run much swifter up hill than down; they climb trees, and run up the clefts of rocks with great ease: indeed it is ludicrously said of the Savoyards, who are the general chimney-sweepers of Paris, that they have learned their trade from the Marmot.

Pair of *Squirrels* from Russia (*Sciurus Vulgaris*).

These vary very little from the common Squirrel of the country.

White Hare (*Lepus Variabilis*.)

This specimen is of a large size, perfectly white, except the tips of the ears, which are black. It was received from Russia.

The *Musk Antelope*, (*Moschus Moscheferus*.)

Till lately the animal that produced the celebrated perfume musk was very little known to the European naturalist. The musk is contained in an oval receptacle, about the size of a small egg, hanging from the middle of the abdomen, and is peculiar to the male animal; it is of so powerful and violent a nature when taken fresh, or in quantities put up by the merchants for sale, that it has been known to force the blood from the nose, eyes, and ears, of those who have imprudently inhaled its vapours. They are natives of China and Tibet, and must be plenty, since Tavernier, the celebrated merchant and traveller, assures us he had purchased in one journey 7673 of these musk bags.

Pigmy Antelope (*Antelope Pygmæa*.)

This beautiful and diminutive species of deer is a native of the hottest parts of Africa, and is easily tamed, but of so tender a nature as not to bear our climate even with the greatest care. The height of the full grown animal is only nine inches, yet so remarkable are the powers of its activity in its native regions, that it will leap a wall of twelve feet in height. The legs are scarcely thicker than a large quill, and are frequently tipped with gold, and used as tobacco stoppers.

BIRDS.

————— Almighty Being,
Cause and support of all things, can I view
These objects of my wonder; can I feel
These fine sensations, and not think of thee?

King of the Vultures (Vultur Papa.)

The Vulture is the most ravenous of the feathered race, since he kills prey not from choice, but in general devours only such animals as are dying, or found dead and putrid. His sense of smelling is so exquisite, that he is able to scent a dead carcass at an amazing distance. "They are," says Pennant, "greedy and voracious to a proverb, and not timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind." In some of the battles of the East, where vast slaughter takes place of elephants, horses, and men, voracious animals crowd to the field from all quarters, of which Jackalls and Vultures are the chief. Even in the places where the last are at other times seldom observed, the plain on these occasions will be found covered with them. Vast multitudes will be seen in the air descending on every side to partake in the carnage. These the Indians believe to be brought by having an instinctive presentiment of slaughter some days before the event. It is observed, that Vultures in general become less numerous as the climate becomes colder; and that in the more northern countries they are never found. They are undoubtedly a kind dispensation of Providence, in the hotter regions, to prevent the putrid effluvia of the dead from too much injuring the health of the living.

*Lower Case, No. 13.**Golden Eagle (Falco Chrysaetos.)*

This is one of the largest birds of the rapacious tribe; it measures from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail upwards of three feet; its breadth from wing to wing about eight feet; and weighs from 16 to 18 pounds. The strength of this noble bird is such, that it can with ease carry a lamb; and several instances are recorded of its having carried off children. It is found in various parts of Europe, but abounds most in the warmer regions; it has

been known to breed in the mountainous parts of Ireland; it lays three, and sometimes four eggs, of which seldom more than two are prolific. It is finely preserved in the act of preying on the white hare of Scotland.

Lower Case, No. 14.

White-tailed Eagle (Falco Fulvus.)

Is more numerous than the Golden Eagle, and is very destructive to deer, and carries off lambs, pigs, and even children. It builds in precipices and sea rocks, and is found in most parts of Europe, and as far north as Hudson's Bay.

In the bottom of this Case is a fine specimen of the *Little Bittern*.

Ardea Minuta, killed in Lancashire; also, three birds of the *Jacana* species, remarkable for the great size of their feet, which covers a space considerably larger than their bodies, and for the spurs with which some of their wings are furnished.

Chesnut Jacana (Parra Jacana) from South America,

African Jacana (Parra Africana.)

Indian Jacana (Parra Indica.)

Lower Case, No. 15.

Black Eagle (Falco Melanætos.)

This bird was brought alive from North America, and appeared more gentle and tractable in its disposition than any of the tribe; it is sometimes met with in the Northern parts of our island.

Kite (Falco Milvus.)

Case, No. 16.

HAWKS.

This Case contains 17 Birds of the rapacious kind, principally inhabitants of this island.

1. *Moor Buzzard* (Falco Æruginosus.)

2. *Common Buzzard* (Falco Buteo.)

3. *Peregrene Falcon* (Falco Peregrinus.)

4. *Ring-tail* (Falco Pygargus.)

5. *Hen Harrier* (Falco Cyaneus).
This and the last are now proved to be male and female.
6. *Kestrel* (Falco Tinnunculus).
7. *Kestrel*, female.
8. *Sparrow-hawk* (Falco Nisus).
9. *Hobby* (Falco Subbutio). Killing a leveret.
10. *Two Hobbies* fighting, beautifully preserved.
11. *Merlin* (Falco Æsalon).
12. *Domingo Falcon* (Falco Dominicencis).
Is one of the smallest and most beautiful of the hawks.
13. *Domingo Hawk*, female.
- 14 and 15. Names unknown.

Case, No. 17.

This Case contains 50 birds of the Shrike or Butcher Birds, (*Lanius*); the Grosbeak (*Loxia*); and the Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus*) tribes, all of which are named according to the system of Linnæus).

Case, No, 17, A.

OWLS STRIX.

This Case contains thirteen of the most remarkable Birds of this species, from the largest to the smallest known. They are carnivorous, and in general prey by night: those of this country feeding principally on mice, are protected in the barns of our farmers on that account.

1. *The great Horned Owl of Hudson's Bay* (*Strix bubo*) approaches nearly to the size of the eagle: it is found in most cold countries, and preys on hares and the larger species of game, &c.

2. *Large Owl*, unknown.

3. *Snowy Owl* (*Strix Nyctea*). This extremely beautiful and majestic bird is found in Europe, America, and Asia, contrary to the habits of the others: it preys by day on herons, hares, mice, and sometimes carrion—in winter it is quite white.

4 and 5. *Pair of Canada Owls* (*Strix Eunerea*). These make a near approach to some of the hawks.

6. *The Tawney Owl* (*Strix Stridula*). Inhabits this country.

7 and 8. *The White or Barn Owls* (*Strix Flammea*), with their young.

9. *The Short eared Owl* (*Strix Brachyotos*), a rare British species, visiting us the latter end of summer, and departing in spring.

10. *Little Owls* (*Strix Passerina*). The smallest and most rare of the British owls, little larger than a black bird.

11 and 12. *Indian Horned Owls* (*Strix Indica*), only seven inches long—the smallest known owl.

Case, Nos. 18 and 19.

PARROTS.

These Cases contain a numerous and elegant display of the Parrot tribe, consisting of about 60 species of Maccaws, Cockatoos, Lories, Parrots, and Parrakeets, of the most splendid and beautiful plumage, properly arranged and named.

Of all foreign birds, the Parrot is best known in this country, and is most admired; nor without reason, as it unites the greatest beauty with the greatest docility. Its voice more exactly resembles the human than that of any other bird, and is capable of numerous modulations, which even the tones of man cannot reach. The facility with which this bird is taught to speak, and the degree of memory that it possesses, are not a little surprising. So numerous are the stories respecting the loquacious faculty of the Parrot, that they would fill a volume. Parrots are uncommonly numerous in the tropical climates: the forests swarm with them, and the beauty of their plumage, though not their natural voice, adds a degree of vivacity to the loveliest of scenes. Though the Parrot is commonly domesticated in Europe, it will not breed here on account of the cold. It indeed can survive our cold winter; but its spirits and appetite are both visibly affected by severe weather. It then becomes torpid and inactive, and seems quite changed from that bustling bird which it appears beneath a more genial sky. Nevertheless, with proper attention, it will live a number of years under the protection of man. The extreme sagacity and docility of this bird forms the only apology that can be made for the time which is spent in teaching it to talk. At first it obstinately resists all instruction, but seems to be won by perseverance; makes a few attempts to imitate the first sounds; and, when it has once acquired the articulation of one word distinctly, the rest of the lesson is generally learned with great ease. The sagacity and docility however which Parrots shew in a domestic state, seems also natural to them in their residence among the woods. They live together in flocks, and mutually assist each other against

their enemies, either by their courage, or their notes of warning. They breed in the hollows of trees, where they make their nests. The larger kinds lay only two or three eggs; but it is probable that the smaller ones lay more. The natives are very assiduous in finding out the places where they nestle, for the purpose of procuring the young; because those prove the most tractable and lively which are reared in confinement. Indeed, the Indians are not anxious to possess these birds for their talking alone, for sale, or for their beauty, but also for food; since, though some are ill-tasted, others are very delicate eating, particularly the parraquet kind. Numerous as the species are, and widely as they are disseminated over Asia, Africa, and America, yet it appears that they were not very generally known to the Greeks. The green Parrakeet with a red neck was the first of this family imported into Europe: for Onesicrites, the conductor or admiral of the fleet of Alexander the Great, brought them from the Island of Taprobane. They were indeed so new and uncommon, that Aristotle, in his 8th book of animals, seems not to have seen them, and mentions them only from report; for he says, "there is an Indian bird, called the Psittace, which is said to speak." The beauty of these birds made them however objects of luxury among the Romans, who lodged them in cages of silver, or shells, and of ivory; and the price of a parrot often exceeded that of a slave. To enumerate what number of distinct species of these birds have already been discovered, would be impossible, since our vessels from New Holland, and the southern islands, are daily adding new ones to this extensive and beautiful genus.

The one in the larger Case marked unique, is the property of A. Harrison, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, to whose liberality the Proprietor of this Museum is indebted for many of the rare productions of New Holland; it was received from Port Jackson, and the only one known to have been killed at the Colony.

Case, No. 20.

TOUCANS AND HORNBILLS.

White-throated Toucan (Ramphastos Toco).

The bill of this curious bird is of a most uncommon size, being nearly as large as the whole body, which gives the bird somewhat the appearance of having thrust its head into the claws of a large lobster; this extraordinary creature is seven inches and a half long, and seven in circumference; it is extremely slight, and as thin as parchment. This bird, so formidable in appearance, is quite harmless and gentle; it feeds principally on pepper, which it devours very greedily, gorging itself in such a manner, that it voids it crude and concocted; this, however, is no objection to the natives using it again. They even prefer it to that which is fresh gathered from the tree; and

seem persuaded that the strength and heat of the pepper is qualified by the bird, and that all its noxious qualities are thus exhausted. It is a native of South America.

The Piperine Toucan (*Ramphastos Piperivorus*). Male and female.

Aracari Toucan (*Ramphastos Aracari*).

Is a native of South America, remarkable for the great size of its bill, as well as the beauty of colour.

Yellow-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos Tucanus*).

Inhabits South America: habits similar to the last.

The Brazilian Momot (*Momotus Brasiliensis*).

This beautiful and remarkable bird is about 18 inches long, though the body is not larger than that of a thrush: it inhabits unfrequented forests, building its nest on the ground, or in holes abandoned by the Armadillo, and lays two eggs; feeds on insects, the fragments of which it macerates in water.

The African Hornbill (*Buceros Africanus*).

Of all the various forms which are met with in the heads of animals, those of the Hornbill appear the most extraordinary; to the enormous bill of the Toucans, nature has added a still larger projection from the forehead along the upper mandible, the precise use of which has baffled the research of the most attentive naturalist. Sixteen different species of this bird are enumerated by travellers and writers, the heads of many of which are preserved in this collection.

Pied Hornbill (*Buceros Malabaricus*).

Case, No. 21.

Contains Orioles, Thrushes, Woodpeckers, and Nuthatches, with the vulgar and Linnæan names to each.

The Orioles are chiefly natives of America, where, by their prodigious numbers, and their voracity, they do great injury to the plantations of corn; many of the species build pendulous nests, suspended at the extreme ends of the branches of trees, with the entrance either at the bottom or side.

The various species of Thrushes are found dispersed over almost every part of the globe; they feed on insects and fruit. They are not remarkable for their gaudy or brilliant plumage, but make ample amends by the richness of their melody. One species, the *Mocking Bird* of America (*Turdus Polyglottus*) deserves particular notice. Without any exterior attractions, it possesses faculties which render it one of the greatest objects of curiosity and admiration among the feathered tribes. It is about the size of a thrush. Its natural notes are musical and solemn; but it likewise possesses the

singular power of assuming the tones of every other animal, whether quadruped or bird. It seems to divert itself with alternately alluring or terrifying other birds, and to sport with their hopes and their fears. Sometimes it entices them with the call of their mates, and on their approach terrifies them with the scream of the eagle, or some other bird of prey. It frequents the habitations of mankind, and is easily domesticated; it builds its nest in the fruit trees, near the houses of the planters; and sitting, sometimes most of the night on the tops of their chimnies, assumes its own native melody, and pours forth the sweetest and most varied strains. The savages call it *Cencontlutolli*, or Four Hundred Languages. It is found in Carolina, Jamacia, New Spain, &c. In Jamacia, it is very common in the Savannahs, where it perches on the highest tree to chant its song. Its flesh is esteemed excellent.—The one in this collection was kept alive some time by the Proprietor of this Museum.

The Woodpeckers are of considerable service to mankind in destroying great numbers of insects, in search of which they climb up and down trees, and transfix and draw them out of the clefts of the bark by means of their tongue, which is bony and barbed, and furnished with a curious apparatus of muscles for throwing it forward with great force. They build in the hollows of decayed trees, which they perforate with their hard wedge-like bill.

Case, No. 22.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

Greater Bird of Paradise, (Paradisea Apoda.)

No birds have perhaps more puzzled the Naturalist than those which are termed Birds of Paradise. They have been described as the inhabitants of the air, never resting on the earth, and living on the dews of heaven. Others have asserted that they live on insects; while some have insisted that they have no legs, others again contend, that they have not only strong and large legs, but that they are birds of prey. But the fact is, that the inhabitants of the Molucca islands perceiving the inclinations the Europeans have to obtain these birds, and at the same time taking advantage of their credulity, originally practised many deceits in order to enhance their value. Error however is not of very long duration; and in the present instance, it was at length discovered, that these birds had not only legs, but that they were so disproportionably large, that they took away a considerable share of the elegance of the birds; on this account it is not improbable they were deprived of them by the islanders. Buffon, in his history of birds, says, this beautiful bird is not much diffused:

it is in general confined to that part of Asia which produces the spices, and especially the islands of *Arou*. It is known also in the part of New Guinea opposite to those islands; but the name which it there receives, *Burung Arou*, seems to indicate its natal soil. The Bird of Paradise is supposed to subsist on the aromatic productions of these islands, at least it does not live solely on dew. Linnæus says, it feeds on large Butterflies; and Bontius, that it sometimes preys upon birds. Its ordinary haunt is in the woods, where perching in the trses, the Indians watch it in slender huts, which they attach to the branches, and shoot it with their arrows of reeds. The ancients seem to have been totally unacquainted with the Bird of Paradise. Belon pretends that it was the Phœnix of antiquity; but his opinion is founded on the fabulous qualities of both. The Phœnix, too, appeared in Arabia and Egypt, while the bird of Paradise has remained always attached to the oriental parts of Asia, which were very little known to the ancients,—The extreme elegancæ of the tail feathers of this bird have made them expensive articles of female decoration.

King Bird of Paradise, (Paradisea Regia.)

This superb bird is usually called the King of the Birds of Paradise; but this appellation is drawn from fabulous accounts. Clusius was informed by the mariners, from a tradition which prevailed in the east, that each of the species of the Birds of Paradise had its leader, whose royal mandates were received with submissive obedience by a numerous train of subjects; that his majesty always flew above the flock, issued orders for inspecting and tasting the springs, where they might drink with safety. It inhabits the islands of the Indian Ocean, and returns to New Guinea in the rainy season; feeds on berries, is a solitary bird, and is highly valued on account of its rarity and beauty of plumage.

Golden Bird of Paradise, (Latham's Synopsis, vol. 1, page 483.)

Black Bird of Paradise, (Paradisea Furcatis.)

Ruff-necked Bird of Paradise.

This beautiful and uncommon bird, which does not appear to have been seen by any English writer, is, like the others, a native of the Molucca Islands, but is a rarity even in that country; the plumes being worn only by persons of the first rank; the whole of the head, neck, body, and tail, is a fine black, with a velvety gloss, the latter changing in some lights to a rich purple. The bill is long, black, and somewhat hooked; the feathers under the lower mandible reaching a considerable part of its length from the back of the neck, rises a divided tuft of long, thick, close-set black feathers, edged with resplendent emerald green; from the sides of the body and wings rise two tufts of long delicate silky feathers, as in the common Bird of Paradise, only smaller, six on each side of which have strong black wire-like terminations, about nine inches long, destitute of every appearance of feathers.

The *Grand Hoopoe*, (Latham's Synopsis, vol. 2, page 695.)
(*Le Grand Promerops à paremens frises*, Buffon, vol. 4, page 472.)

This magnificent bird is thus described by Mr. Latham:—"This most extraordinary and beautiful bird is near four feet in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the body is the size only of a middling pigeon, though much elongated in shape. The bill is three inches long, pretty much curved, and black; the head, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the belly, are of a shining green; the rest of the plumage, on the upper parts, black, mixed with a gloss of changeable violet, but the wings, in some lights, appear blue; the fore part of the neck, and lower part of the belly, without gloss. The scapular feathers are of a singular construction, the webs on one side of the shaft being exceeding short, and on the other of a great length; the shape of them falciform; they are of a purplish black colour, with the ends for three quarters of an inch of a most brilliant gilded glossy green, though some of them in a different light, reflect a blue gloss; beneath each wing rises a thick tuft of feathers eight inches and a half in length, and of a texture resembling the herring-bone ones in the greater Bird of Paradise; and besides these, on each side of the tail are five or six falciform feathers, with unequal webs, as the scapulars, though not half so much curved; the colour half dusky, half greenish brown; the last divided from the other colours, on each feather in an oblique manner. The tail consists of twelve feathers, and is of an enormous length, the middle ones measuring no less than twenty-eight inches; but each of the others shortens as it proceeds outwards to the outward one of all, which is only five inches in length; the colour of all of them is blue-black, with a polished steel gloss in some lights; the legs are black."

The *Hoopoe*, (*Eupupa Eops*.)

Remarkable for the beautiful crest which adorns its head; it is sometimes shot in England.

Case, No. 23.

In this case are about fifty Birds of the most beautiful and rare kinds, consisting of *Trogons*, *Cuckoos*, *King-fishers*, *Bee-eaters*, *Chatterers*, and *Manakins*; which altogether form such an elegant display of the rich and various hues of the feathered tribe, as is rarely to be met with. As even the names alone of every bird in this collection would exceed the limits of an ordinary catalogue, and afford no instruction to the reader: we shall just point out the most remarkable.

The *Red-bellied Trogon*, (*Trogon Curucui*.)

Lives solitary in the thickest woods of New Spain and Peru. It builds in hollow trees, and lays twice a year three or four eggs, equal in size to those of a pigeon.

The *Cupreous Cuckoo*, (*Cuculus Cupreus*.)

Is an inhabitant of the hottest parts of Africa, where it is rare; the rich metallic glossy grey with which the head and whole upper parts are covered, can only be equalled by the glowing tints of the humming bird.

King-Fisher, male and female, (*Alcedo Ispida*.)

The Greeks celebrated this bird by the name of *Alcyon*, or *Halcyon*; the epithet *Alcyonian* was applicable by them to the four days before and after the winter solstice, when the sun shone brilliant, the sky serene, and the sea smooth and tranquil. It was then the timorous mariners of antiquity ventured to lose sight of shore, and shape their course on the glassy main. The King-Fisher is the most esteemed of British birds for the brilliancy of its colours. It nestles on the banks of rivers and brooks, in holes made by water-rats. Gessner observes, that it can never be tamed, and that it is always wild. Its flesh has the odour of bastard musk, and is very unpalatable food; its fat is reddish; its stomach roomy and flaccid, as in birds of prey; and like them too, it discharges by the bill the undigested fragments, scales, and bones, rolled into little balls.

European Bee-Eater, (*Merops Apiaster*.)

This beautiful bird is a native of many of the warmer parts of Europe, but is rarely seen in the British dominions. It is extremely common in Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago; and in Crete is more plentiful. It is in this latter island that the curious mode of bird-catching, described by Bellonius, is said to be frequently practised with success, viz. a cicada is fastened on a bent pin, or a fish-hook, and tied to a long line. The insect, when thrown from the hand, ascends into the air, and flies with rapidity; the Merops, ever on the watch for insects, seeing the cicada, springs at it, and swallowing the bait, is thus taken by the Cretan boys. The Bee-Eater builds in the banks of rivers, and forms its nest of moss.

The colours of the various species of *Chatterers*, (*Ampelis*.) are the most vivid and various that can be conceived: every tint that can be found in the production of Nature combine to decorate this beautiful tribe; they are principally found in the warmer parts of South America.

The *Manakins*, (*Pipra*.) are likewise, in general, of splendid plumage; the most remarkable of which is the Cock of the Rock, or Crested Manakin, (*Pipra Rupicola*.) Though this bird is of an uniform orange colour, it is one of the most beautiful of South America. They are found in great numbers on the mountain Luca, near Oyapoc, and on the mountain Courouaye, near the river Aprouack. They are esteemed for the sake of their plumage, and are very scarce and dear; because the savages, either from superstition or fear, will not venture into the dark caverns where they lodge.

Case, No. 24.

HUMMING BIRDS.

Say who can paint
Like Nature? Can Imagination boast,
Amid her gay creation, hues like these? THOMSON.

This case contains near seventy various *Humming Birds*; such as are known have their names in the order they stand in the system of Linnæus. Of all animated beings (says Buffon) the Fly Bird is the most elegant in form, and superb in colours. The precious stones polished by art cannot be compared to this jewel of nature. Her miniature productions are ever the most wonderful; she has placed in it the order of birds, at the bottom of the scale of magnitude; but all the talents that are only shared amongst the others, she has bestowed profusely on this little favourite. The emerald, the ruby, and the topaz, sparkle in its plumage, which is never soiled by the dust of the ground. It is inconceivable how much these brilliant birds add to the high finish and beauty of the western landscape. No sooner is the sun risen, than numerous kinds are seen fluttering abroad; their wings are so rapid in motion, that it is impossible to discern their colours, except by their glittering; they are never still, but continually visiting flower after flower, and extracting the honey. For this purpose they are furnished with a forked tongue, which enters the cup of the flower, and enables them to sip the nectared tribute; upon this alone they subsist. In their flight they make a buzzing noise, not unlike a spinning wheel; whence they have their name.

The Nests of these birds are not less curious than their form: they are suspended in the air at the extremity of an orange branch, a pomegranate, or a citron tree, and sometimes even to a straw pendant from a hut, if they find one convenient for the purpose. The female is the architect, while the male goes in quest of materials, such as fine cotton, moss, and the fibres of vegetables. The nest is about the size of half a walnut. They lay two eggs at a time, and never more, in appearance like small pease, as white as snow, with here and there a yellow speck. The time of incubation continues twelve days, at the end of which the young ones appear, being then not larger than a blue-bottle fly. "I could never perceive," (says Father Dutertre) "how the mother fed them, except that she presented the tongue covered entirely with honey extracted from flowers." Those who have tried to feed them with syrups could not keep them alive more than a few weeks; these aliments, though of easy digestion, are very different from the delicate nectar collected from the fresh blossoms. It has been alleged by various naturalists,

that during the winter season they remain torpid, suspended by the bill from the bark of a tree, and awakened into life when the flowers begin to blow; but these fictions are rejected, for Catesby saw them through the year at St. Domingo and Mexico, where nature never entirely loses her bloom. Sloane says the same of Jamaica, only that they are more numerous after the rainy season; and prior to both, Maregrave mentions them as being frequent the whole year in the woods of Brazil. The method of obtaining these minute birds is to shoot them with sand, or means of the trunk-gun; they will allow one to approach within five or six paces of them. It is easy to lay hold of the little creature while it hums at the blossom. It dies soon after it is caught, and serves to decorate the Indian girls, who wear two of these charming birds, as pendants from their ears. The Indians, indeed, are so struck and dazzled with the brilliancy of their various hues, that they have named them *the Beams or Locks of the Sun*. Such is the history of this little being, who flutters from flower to flower, breathes their freshness, wantons on the wings of the cooling zephyrs, sips the nectar of a thousand sweets, and resides in climes where reigns the beauty of eternal spring.

Upper Case, No. 24. (A).

Numedian Crane, or Demoiselle, (Ardea Virgo.)

This beautiful bird has received the name of *Demoiselle*, or *Miss*, on account of its elegant form, its rich garb, and its affected airs. It was famous amongst the ancients, though it was little known and seen in Greece or Italy.

A large species of *Crane* from New Holland; seems nearly allied to *Ardea Antigone* of Linnæus. Length five feet nine inches; breadth of the wing six feet three inches; general colour bluish ash, except the quills and chin, which are black; top of the head without feather, ash colour; the regions of the eyes and back of the neck covered by a carunculated skin of bright vermilion colour. Presented by Dr. Munro, jun. who received it from New Holland.

Lower Case, No. 25.

Black Swan, (Anas Atrata,) from New Holland, from whence they are frequently brought alive.

An undescribed Water Bird, nearly allied to the Duck tribe, from New Holland, presented by Dr. Munro, of Edinburgh.

Size rather less than the common, general colour lightish brown lighter on the neck and wings, tail and tips of the wings black and crown of the head white; bill short, hooked, much compressed at the sides, black, with a yellow mark above the nostrils, which are large, round, and placed about the middle of the bill; legs red, feet black, with very large joints, claws remarkably strong and sharp, bearing a greater resemblance to those of the rapacious tribe than the aquatic; on each of the greater wing coverts is a circular spot of dark brown.

Lower Case, No. 26.

Contains twelve species of *Ducks*, of the rarest kinds; among the most conspicuous is the *Mandarian Teal* (*Anas Galericulata*) remarkable for its beautiful colours, and the sail-like feathers that rise from the back.

Lower Case, No. 27.

White Pelican (*Pelicanus Onocratolus*).

The Pelican of Arabia is nearly the size of a swan, and is of a pale rose or flesh colour; its bill is near twenty inches long, and is furnished at the end with a sharp hook, with which the ancients believed it pierced its breast, in order to procure blood for the sustenance of its young. To the under mandible is attached a strong bag or pouch, which is capable of distending in such a manner, as to hold from 12 to 15lbs. of fish.

The birds of this class are furnished with a web more on each foot than any other of the feathered tribe. They swim and dive with great agility, and may be tamed and instructed so as to render an essential service to their possessor, by their facility in fishing.

Rose-coloured Spoonbill (*Platalea Ajaja*.)

This singular bird is a native of South America.

Lower Case, No. 28.

Four specimens of the *Gannet*, or *Soland Goose* (*Pelicanus Basanus*).

No. 1, is a full-grown bird, arrived at its last plumage, which it does on the third year. No. 2, a two-years-old bird, with its black

and white plumage. No. 3, about ten days old, covered with white down. No. 4, as they are excluded from the egg, without either down or feathers. We took these birds in August, 1807, on the Bass Island, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, where many thousands of them breed annually, and with the various kinds of sea-fowl that likewise resort in vast multitudes to that stupendous rock, for the purpose of rearing their young, form one of the most sublime spectacles to the eye of an Ornithologist that can well be conceived. The Gannet lays but one egg, which is a dirty white colour, of a lengthened form, and which, during the time of incubation, the female covers entirely with her foot.

Lower Case, No. 29.

Pair of *Crowned African Cranes* (*Ardea Pavonia*.)

These owe their title of Royal to a sort of crown which decorates its head. It inhabits Africa, especially Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Cape Verd. It is of a gentle and pacific disposition; its defence is its stature, and the rapidity with which it runs and flies. It is less afraid of man than of its other enemies; we are assured, that at Cape Verd these birds are half domesticated, and that they come into the court-yards to eat grain with the Guinea fowls. Their cry is like the peacock's. The Portuguese, in the 15th century, it is supposed, were the first people that brought these birds into Europe, at the time they discovered the Gold Coast.

In the bottom of this case is the *Bull Frog of America* (*Rana Maximæ*.)

Case, No. 30.

No. 1. Honey-sucking *Humming Bird*, (*Trochilus Mellifugus*.)

This minute bird is placed in this case, as a contrast to the superb Argus Pheasant.

1. A.—Smallest *Pigeon*, (*Columba Afer*.)

2. *Cocotzin*, or *Ground Dove*, (*Columba Passerina*.)

We retain the name *Cocotzin* given by Fernandez, because the bird on which it was bestowed seems to differ from all others; and as it smaller than the common turtle, many naturalists have called it the little turtle. It is found through all the southern parts of the New World, and sometimes advances to the coast of Carolina, where it feeds on berries, especially those of the pellitory.

3. *Bronze-winged Pigeon* (*Columba Chalcoptera*.) Inhabits Norfolk Island, &c.

4. *Crowned Pigeon* (*Columba Coronata*.)

The gigantic size of this species, which is not far short of a turkey, has caused some naturalists to place it rather among the gallinaceous tribe than in the genus *Columba*. Its characters are however so clearly and decisively marked, as to declare at once its proper genus. It is undoubtedly one of the most elegant of birds, and is a native of the Molucca Islands. Its voice resembles that of the wood-pigeon, but in so loud and hoarse a tone, that it is recorded by some of Mons. Bougainville's sailors, that they were greatly alarmed on hearing it for the first time in the unfrequented spots of some islands on which they landed; supposing it to have proceeded from the savage cries of hostile and concealed natives. This bird is frequently brought to Europe alive, and is considered as one of the greatest ornaments of the menagerie. The above bird, when living, was many years in the possession of her present Majesty, who presented it to the Leve-rian Museum.

5. *Red-legged Partridge* (*Tetrao Rufus*.)

This partridge is found in most of the temperate and mountainous countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is seldom seen in England.

Botany Bay Bird of Paradise (*Menura Superba*.)

In the sixth volume of the Linnæan Transactions, this highly singular bird is mentioned as a non-descript; it is found in the hilly parts of the country of New South Wales, where the inhabitants call it the Mountain Pheasant.

Argus Pheasant, or *Luen* (*Phasianus Argus*.)

This superb and majestic bird was first described by Edwards, in the 55th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, who says, "It is the largest of the pheasant genus yet known, being in size equal to a full-grown turkey." The wings and tail are besprinkled with a multitude of round spots like eyes; whence it has received the name of *Argus*. The feathers in the middle of the tail are very long, and project much beyond the rest; its head is covered with a double crest. It has been doubted whether this bird had not originally more than two long tail-feathers; this however on examination of the rump, seems never to have been the case. Mr. Pennant describes it as having spurs like the common cock, but this also appears to be an error; for this bird although a male, and of full growth, has not the slightest appearance of them. This extraordinary bird, with its wings extended, measures eighteen feet in circumference. It is a native of the North of China.

Lower Case, No. 31.

GAME OF SCOTLAND.

Pair of *Red Grouse* (*Tetrao Scoticus.*)

Pair of the *Black Grouse* (*Tetrao Tetrix.*)

Pair of the *Ptarmigan* (*Tetrao Lagopus.*)

The *White Hare* (*Lepus Variabilis.*)

This species are found on the northern hills of Europe, Asia, and America, from whence in the winter they migrate to the plains in troops, and return in spring. The limbs and tail are shorter than the common hare; they change from a reddish grey to white in the winter, except the tips of the ears, which are black.

Case, No. 32.

In this case are upwards of seventy birds, of the *Bunting* (*Emberiza*) *Finch* (*Fringilla*) and *Warbler* (*Motacilla*) tribes. Among the most remarkable of the first is the *Whidah Bird* (*Emberiza Paradisea*) which, no larger than a common sparrow, has several long black feathers in its tail resembling that of the domestic cock; they are natives of Africa, and change their plumage twice a year, being in winter, without the extraordinary and cumbrous tail, and in appearance quite another bird.

The *Long-tailed Bunting* (*Emberiza Vidua.*)

Is less than the sparrow, and is also a native of Africa; its general appearance is plain, and not remarkable except the tail; the middle tail-feathers are twelve inches long, which till near the end are without webs.

The *Painted Bunting*, male and female (*Emberiza Ciris.*)

The beautiful plumage of this bird, Nature requires some time to form, nor is it completed before the third year. The young ones are brown the first year; in the second, their head is of a vivid blue, the body greenish blue. These birds breed in Carolina in the orange trees, but do not continue there during the winter.

In this Case is also the nest of the above bird.

The *American Blue Robin* (*Motacilla Sialis*.)

In shape this exactly resembles our robin, but the head and back is a bright ultramarine blue.

Nightingale (*Motacilla Luscina*.)

This bird, so deservedly esteemed for its song, is not remarkable for the variety or richness of its plumage. The Nightingale, though common in this country, never visits the northern parts of our island, and is seldom seen but in the neighbourhood of London, and the western counties. The following description of the varied song of this unrivalled bird is taken from the ingenious author of the *Historie des Oiseaux*:—"The leader of the vernal chorus begins with a low
" and timid voice, and he prepares for the hymn to nature by es-
" saying his powers and attuning his organs; by degrees the sound
" opens and swells, it bursts with loud and vivid flashes, it flows
" with smooth volubility, it faints and murmurs, it shakes with rapid
" and violent articulations; the soft breathings of love and joy are
" poured from its inmost soul, and every heart beats unison, and
" melts with delicious languor. But this continued richness might
" satiate the ear; the strains are at times relieved by pauses, which
" bestow dignity and elevation. The mild silence of the evening
" heightens the general effect, and not a rival interrupts the solemn
" scene." They begin to build in May.

Birds in separate Cases, not numbered, but each having a reference to the Page in this Catalogue in which they are described.

Channel Bills (*Scythrops Psittaceus*.)

These have not been long known to naturalists: they are natives of New South Wales, are the size of a crow, but from the length of the tail measure two feet two inches long.

Hooded Crow (*Corvus Cornix*.)

Brown variety of the *Rook* (*Corvus Frugilegus*, Var.) Shot near Liverpool.

The Magpie (*Corvus Pica*.)

Minor Grakle (*Gracula Religiosa*.) Native of Carolina.

Boat-tailed Grakle (*Gracula Barita*.)

Long-billed Grakle (*Gracula Longirostra*.) It inhabits South America.

Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus Canorus*.)

Rain Cuckoo (*Cuculus Vetula*.)

Native of Jamaica, where it is said to sing before rain.

Mindanao Cuckoo (*Cuculus Mindanensis*.)

Horned Bee-eater (*Merops Corniculatus*.)

Velvet Duck (*Anas Nigra*.)

Bernacle Goose (*Anas Erythropterus*.)

This is a native of this country, and is the one that gave rise to the ridiculous belief that it was produced on a tree.

Pair of *Shovellers* (*Anas Clypeata*.)

Widgeon (*Anas Penelope*.)

Pair of the *Long-tailed Ducks* (*Anas Glacialis*.)

Red-headed Widgeon (*Anas Ferina*.)

Pair of *Sheldrakes* (*Anas Tadorna*.)

The *Gargany* (*Anas Querquedula*.) A rare British species.

Common Teal (*Anas Crecea*.)

Goosander (*Mergus Merganser*.) Shot in Scotland.

Dun Diver (*Mergus Castor*.)

Smew (*Mergus Albellus*.)

The *Puffin*, or *Coulterneb* (*Alca Arctica*.)

It is not easy to describe the bill of this odd-looking animal, the coulter of a plough may furnish the best idea of its shape: it is flat, but very different from that of a duck; its edge is upwards, very broad at the base, but ending in a sharp point. When the Puffin prepares for building, which is a few days after its arrival on our coasts, it begins by scraping a hole, not far from the sea-shore, and when it has penetrated the earth a little, it throws itself upon its back, and with bill and claws, thus burrows inwards, till it has dug a hole in the ground, with several windings, near ten feet deep; in this fortified place it lays one egg. Though this bird is very little larger than a pigeon, its egg is about the size of that of a hen's.

Little Auk (*Alca Alle*.) A rare British bird.

Patagonian Penguin (*Aptenodytes Patachonica*.)

This highly curious bird seems to form the connecting link between the feathered and scaly race. It is upwards of three feet in height; its fin-like legs being placed at the extreme end of its body, it can stand in no position but quite upright; in place of wings, it has two dangling flaps, which when in the water serve as fins, but are of no use on shore, as it is totally incapable of flight; it seldom comes to land, but for the purpose of depositing its eggs, and is then so easily taken, that Capt. Cook says, a man might kill with a stick in a few hours as many as would load a large boat.

Little Penguin (*Aptenodytes Minor*.) Inhabits New Zealand.

Crested Penguin (*Aptenodytes Chrysocome*.)

Stormy Petrel (Procellaria Pelagica.)

This bird resembles the Chimney Swallow in its general appearance, and in the swiftness of its flight: it is met with by mariners on every part of the ocean, but is always an unwelcome visitor, as a storm is soon expected after its appearance. They run on foot or skim over the surface of the heavy rolling waves of the most tempestuous sea quite at ease, and yet it seems to foresee and fear the coming storm long before the seamen can discover the least appearance of its approach.

The Snowy Petrel (Procellaria Nivea.)*Shag* (Pelicanus Graculus.)*Tufted Shag* of the Bass.

Two of these birds, both females, were shot by their present possessor, on the 9th of May 1807, on the Bass Island, in the Frith of Forth, where they are believed to breed and remain the whole year; the general appearance both in size and colour was nearly similar to the common shag, and the number of tail feathers the same; the most striking difference arises from a singular tuft of 46 narrow and nearly straight feathers, two inches long, standing close together upright, with a slight bend forward on the front of the forehead, in so remarkable a way as at once to distinguish it from any described species. The origin of the lower mandible, and the naked pouch under the throat, was of a bright yellow, approaching to orange, with small spots of black; the irides a beautiful grass green, and it had no bare space round the eyes; the ovaries of both specimens contained a number of small eggs, and from the account of the person who takes the young Gannets at the Bass, and who possesses considerable knowledge of the birds that visit it, there can be little doubt of its being a new species, and of its rearing its young in the inaccessible precipices of that island; and it is somewhat surprising that it should have remained so long unnoticed in the neighbourhood of so many naturalists and ornithologists as Edinburgh contains; the flesh was eaten, and found to be entirely destitute of that rancid smell and taste that affect the generality of the cormorant tribe.

Black Guillemot (Colymbus Grylle.) A rare British bird.

Northern Divers (Colymbus Glacialis.) Male and female.

The largest of the Divers measures three feet and a half in length. It is sometimes shot on our coast.

Crested Grebe (Colymbus Cristatus.)

The largest of the Grebes is very common in the fens of Great Britain; and it is principally remarked for its scolloped feet, and the plumage of the breast, which is a beautiful silvery white, and as glossy as satin.

Eared Grebe (Colymbus Auritus.) A rare British bird.

Little Grebe (Colymbus Minor.)

Ivory, or Snowy Gull (Larus Eburneus.) Found in Greenland.

The *Noddy*, or *Black Tern* (*Sterno Stolidus*.)

The *Greater Tern*, or *Sea Swallow* (*Sterna Hirundo*.)

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops Nigra*.)

The bill of this very remarkable bird is totally unlike any other of the feathered tribe; the lower mandible is shaped like the blade of a razor, and projects considerably farther than the upper, which is like a case to receive and protect its sharp edge. It is a native of Asia and America, and is perpetually flying about and skimming over water, out of which it scoops small fish with its lower mandible.

Spoonbill (*Platalea Leucorodia*.)

A rare bird in England, though common in the Low Countries between the Ferro Isles and the Cape of Good Hope. The bill of this bird is different from any other; it is about eight inches long, quite flat, and running out at the end, is there about an inch and a half wide. It is found in many parts of Europe, particularly in Holland, where it builds on trees, and feeds on frogs, lizards, &c.

Horned Screamer (*Palamedea Cornuta*.)

This extraordinary bird is of the size of a large turkey: from the front of the head rises a sharp horn, about four inches long, and each joint of which is furnished with extremely strong spurs, triangular and very sharp; those on the shoulder being nearly as large as a man's finger; they inhabit the fens of South America, and are always found in pairs, feeding on seeds and reptiles. The female makes a nest on the ground, of mud, shaped like an oven, and lays two eggs.

White-bellied Boat-bill (*Cancroma Cancrophaga*.)

The bill of this bird, in shape, resembles the bottom of a boat with the keel upwards. It is a native of South America; perches on trees which overhang the water, and darts down on the fish as they swim underneath.

Crowned Heron (*Ardea Pavonia*.) See Case, No. 29.

Heron (*Ardea Major*.)

These birds in England were formerly ranked as royal game, and protected by the laws. Twenty shillings penalty was levied on those who destroyed them, or their eggs.

A large *Stork*, unknown.

The *Bittern* (*Ardea Stellaris*.)

The *Bittern*, though a shy solitary bird, yet when attacked by the Buzzard, defends itself with great courage. It was once held in estimation at the tables of the great.

The *Little Bittern* (*Ardea Minuta*.)

The body of this bird in size scarcely exceeds that of a thrush; it has occasionally been shot in England, but little is known of its manners or habits. One was killed perching on a tree near Manchester, in June 1808.

Scarlet Ibis (Tantalus Ruber.)

Inhabits the borders of the great lakes and rivers of South America. The colour of the whole bird, except the tips of its wings, which are black, is bright scarlet. It feeds on small insects and crabs, and will breed in a domestic state.

Pigmy Curlew (Scolopax Pygmæa.) A very rare British bird.

Common Curlew, with its eggs, taken in Scotland.

The length of the bill of this bird seems to vary with age: in a young one that was kept some time alive, and now in the Museum, it was only as long as the common water hen.

The Whimbrell (Scolopax Phæopas.)

A British species, not so common as the Curlew, from which it differs in being only half the size.

Woodcock (Scolopax Rusticola.)*Green Shank* (Scolopax Glattis.)*Red Shank* (Scolopax Calidris.)*Cape Snipes* (Scolopax Capensis.) Male and female.*Godwit* (Scolopax Leucophæa.)*Cinereous Godwit.**Ruff and Reeve* (Tringa Pugnax.)

These birds migrate from Great Britain in winter; in spring, as soon as they arrive, each of the males (of which there are a greater number than of females) immediately fix upon a spot of dry grass in the marsh, about which he runs round and round, until it is trodden bare; to this spot it appears he wishes to invite the female, and waits in expectation of her taking possession and becoming an inmate. As soon as a single female arrives, and is heard to cry, the males are roused to war, for they instantly begin to fight with desperation; at the end of the battle the female becomes the prize of the victor. At this time they are caught in great numbers by the fowlers, who send them with other fen birds to the markets of the metropolis. These birds are common in Denmark and Sweden during summer.

Scallop-toed Sandpiper, or Red Phalarope (Tringa Hyperborea.)
Very rare British bird.*Little Sandpiper* (Tringa Pusilla.)*The Avosetta, or Scooper* (Recurvirostra Avosetta.)

Remarkable for its long bill, being bent upwards; it is found on our shores.

American Avosetta (Recurvirostra Americana.)*Oyster Catcher* (Hæmatopus Ostralegus.)*Violet Gallinule, or Water Hen* (Fulica Violacea.)*Moor Hen* (Fulica Fusca.)

Coot (*Fulica Atra.*)

Spotted Gallinule (*Rallus Porzana.*)

Emeu, or New Holland Cassowary (*Struthio Novæ Hollandiæ, White's Journal.*)

Is seven feet high, measuring from the ground to the upper part of the head, and in every respect is much larger than the common Cassowary of all authors, and differs so much therefrom, that it cannot be reckoned otherwise than a new species. The colour of its plumage is greatly similar, consisting of a dirty brown or grey; on the belly somewhat whiter; the remarkable structure of the feathers in having two quills with their webs arising out of one shaft, is seen in this as well as the common sort. It differs materially in wanting the horny appendage on the head. The head and beak are more like those of the ostrich than the common Cassowary, both in shape and size. Upon the head the feathers look like hairs. The wings are exceeding short, which form a ridiculous contrast with the body, as they are less than the Cassowary's; they have no quills in them, being only covered with the same small feathers as the body. Another singularity also presents itself in this species, which is in respect to its legs; the back part of them are indented like a saw. The toes are three in number, the middle one long, the others short, with strong claws. On examining the viscera, it differed from that of every kind of birds, particularly in having no gizzard or second stomach; and the liver was so small in proportion to the bird's bulk, as not to exceed the size of a black-bird's. The crop of one killed at Botany Bay by the governor, was filled at least with 6 or 7lbs. of grass, flowers, berries, and seeds. The flesh of this bird (says Mr. White) is good eating, and tastes not unlike young tender beef. It is not an uncommon bird in New Holland, as it is frequently seen by the settlers, both at Botany Bay and Port Jackson, but is exceeding shy, and runs faster than a greyhound.

Crested Curassow (*Crax Alektor.*) Male and female.

Inhabits Surinam and other warm parts of South America; its size is nearly that of a turkey; the feathers of the head and neck are black and white; the whole of the body is a rich mixture of fine cream-colour and black; the head is ornamented with an erect crest, each feather being bent a little forward, which gives the bird a very majestic appearance. It is domesticated in South America, and is said to be excellent food.

Golden Pheasant, of China (*Phasianus Pictus.*)

Of the brilliancy with which nature so often decorates the feathered tribe, the Golden Pheasant is one of the most striking examples; a bird of which the colours are so powerfully lucid as to dazzle in a full light the eyes of the spectator, and can only be exceeded by the polished lustre of the humming-bird; even the peacock himself, with all his gaudy plumage, falls short in the comparison. This splendid bird is now bred in this country, and will stand our winters tolerably well.

Pencilled Pheasant, of China (*Phasianus Nycthemerus*.)

In this case is also an Hybrid bird, partaking of the common pheasant and domestic fowls. This species, except in its colours, very much resembles the former species, and is soon domesticated.

Pinnated Grouse (*Tetrao Cupido*.)

Inhabits North America; the male at sun-rise erects his singular wings that rise from the neck, and sings for the space of half an hour.

Pearled Partridges (*Tetrao Perlatus*.) Male and female.

Quail (*Tetrao Coturnix*.)

A Case, containing about 16 *Fly-catchers*, all named from different countries.

A Case, containing all the British *Titmice* (*Parus*.)

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS.

“ Were ev’ry falt’ring tongue of man
 “ ALMIGHTY FATHER! silent in thy praise,
 “ Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;
 “ Even in the depth of solitary woods,
 “ By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power.” MILTON.

Lower Case, No. 33.

TORTOISES.

Common Tortoise (*Testudo Græca*.)

This animal is considered as the most common of the European species, and is a native of almost all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It lives to a most extraordinary age, instances being adduced of its having considerably exceeded the period of a century.

Geometrical Tortoise (Testudo Geometrica.)

From its strong and well-contrasted colours, and regularity of pattern, the present species is more readily distinguishable at first view than most others of this perplexing tribe. The native country of this beautiful tortoise is perhaps not truly known; though the shell is more frequently seen in Europe than of any other kind.

Close Tortoise (Testudo Clausa.)

The Close Tortoise obtains its name from the unusual manner in which the under part of the shell is applied to the upper, being continued in such a manner round the margin, that when the animal withdraws its head and legs, it is enabled accurately to close all parts of the shell entirely together, so as to be in a complete state of security; and so strong is the defence (says Shaw, in his Zoology) of this little animal, that it is not only uninjured by having a weight of 5 or 600lbs. laid upon it, but can walk in its usual manner beneath the load. It is a native of many parts of North America, being chiefly found in marshy places. It is principally sought for on account of its eggs. It feeds on beetles, mice, and even serpents, which it seizes by the middle, and draws into its shell, and thus crushes them to death.

Concentric Tortoise (Testudo Concentrica.)

This species is a native of North America, and is sold in the market of Philadelphia and elsewhere, by the name of *Terrapin*. It is an inhabitant of waters, and is said to be a wholesome and even delicate food. It is also found in Jamaica.

Snap or Snake Tortoise (Testudo Serpentina.)

This species, first described by Linnæus, appears to have been obscurely known. It is a native of North America, where it inhabits stagnant waters, growing to the weight of 15 or 20lbs. and preying on fish, ducklings, &c. Whatever it seizes in its mouth, it holds with great force, and will suffer itself to be raised up by a stick rather than quit its hold. This animal conceals itself in muddy waters, in such a manner as to leave out only a part of its back, like a stone or other inanimate object, by which means it the more easily obtains its prey. In New York it is called the Snapping Tortoise.

It was kept alive in the Museum upwards of eight months, during which time it never tasted food. It possessed a most amazing strength, carrying 200lbs. without any apparent inconvenience. Its disposition was exceedingly fierce.

Loggerhead Turtle (Testudo Caretta.)

This Turtle exceeds in size every other known species. It inhabits the same seas with the Green Turtle, but is also diffused into very remote latitudes, being often found in the Mediterranean, and about the coasts of Italy and Sicily. In a commercial view, it is of little value; the flesh being coarse and rank, and the plates of the shell too thin to be of use. It is a strong, fierce, and even dangerous animal.

Several Tortoises unknown.

The *Indian Tortoise* (Testudo Indica.)

This is the largest known species, the shell being upwards of three feet long, and six feet in circumference. In this specimen the tubercles on the fore part of the shell are wholly wanting.

The *Fimbriated Tortoise* (Testudo Fimbriata.)

This is one of the larger species, and most extraordinary in its appearance : it inhabits the rivers of Cayenne and Guiana.

Case, No. 34.

LIZARDS.

This case contains fifty-one species of *Lizards*, beautifully preserved, and displayed on an artificial rock, so as to exhibit them in their various attitudes, and convey an idea of their haunts and mode of life ; the greater part of them being named, we shall only mention those whose history and habits are known and remarkable.

Two specimens of the *Flying Dragon* (Draco Volans.)

This very extraordinary species of Lizard is a native of Asia and Africa. "The very name (says Dr. Shaw) conveys to the mass of mankind the idea of some formidable monster, and recalls to the imagination the wild fictions of romance and poetry, but the animal distinguished by that title in modern natural history, is a small harmless Lizard." It is about ten inches long, and furnished with large expansible wing-like membranes, which enable it to spring to a considerable distance in quest of its prey ; it has a pouch under the throat of a singular appearance, and is altogether different from every other creature.

A young *Crocodile* (Lacerta Crocodilus.)

This sometimes attains the length of 25 to 30 feet, and is of great swiftness, voracity and strength ; roars hideously ; and devours men, and other large animals.

A *Crocodile* from the Island of St. Thomas, differing considerably from the common one.

The *Gangetic Crocodile* (Lacerta Gangetica.)

A very young specimen ; grows to the length of 30 feet.

The *Alligator* (Lacerta Alligator.)

This animal bears so near a resemblance to the Crocodile, that many naturalists have considered it as a mere variety, rather than a distinct species. Catesby says, the largest and greatest number of

Alligators inhabit the torid zone. They frequent not only salt rivers near the sea, but streams of fresh water in the upper parts of the country, where they lie lurking among the reeds to surprise cattle and other animals. In Jamacia, and many parts of the Continent, they are found about twenty feet in length. They cannot be more terrible in their aspect than they are formidable and mischievous in their natures, sparing neither man nor beast they can surprise, pulling them down under water to drown them, that they may with greater facility, and without struggle or resistance, devour them. As quadrupeds do not often come in their way, they almost always subsist on fish. This destructive monster can neither swim nor run any way than straight forward, and is consequently disabled from turning with that agility requisite to catch his prey by pursuit; therefore they do it by surprise, in the water as well as by land. The Alligator is supposed to be a long-lived animal, and their growth is extremely slow.

Dragon Lizard (Lacerta Dracona.)

Is a native of South America, and measures two feet four inches in length; it is a harmless animal, and much esteemed as an article of food, though to persons unaccustomed to see it, it presents a formidable appearance.

The Iguana (Lacerta Iguana.)

Though the Lizard tribe affords numerous examples of strange and peculiar forms, yet few species are perhaps more eminent in this respect than the Iguana, which grows to a very considerable size, and is often seen the length of from three to five feet. It is a native of many parts of America and the West India Islands, where it inhabits rocky and woody places, and feeds on insects and vegetables. It is reckoned excellent food, being exceedingly nourishing and delicate; but observed to disagree with some constitutions. The common manner of catching it is by casting a noose over its head, and thus drawing it from its situation; for it seldom makes an effort to escape, but stands looking intently at its discoverer, inflating its throat at the same time in an extraordinary manner. Iguanas are sometimes salted and barrelled up for use in Jamaica, and other West India Islands, in considerable quantities. The Iguana may easily be tamed while young, and in that state is both an innocent and beautiful creature. The larger one in this Case lived some time in the stove of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, but it never was observed to take food. It was easily irritated, at which time it puffed up the pouch under its throat in an extraordinary manner; and on the near approach of dogs, which it seemed to have an aversion to, it suddenly struck them forcibly with its tail, but it was never known to bite.

Several Camaleons (Lacerta Camæleon.)

Few animals have been more celebrated by natural historians than the Camæleon, which has been sometimes said to possess the power of changing its colour at pleasure, and of assimilating it to that of

any particular object or situation. This, however, must be received with great limitations; the change of colours which this animal exhibits varying in degree, according to circumstances of health, temperature of the weather, and many other causes, and consisting chiefly in a sort of alteration of shades, from the natural greenish or bluish grey of the skin into pale yellowish, with irregular spots or patches of dull red. The Camæleon is a creature of a harmless nature, and supports itself by feeding on insects, for which purpose the structure of the tongue is finely adapted, consisting of a long missile body, furnished with a dilated and somewhat tubular tip, by means of which the animal seizes insects with great ease, darting out its tongue in the manner of a woodpecker, and retracting it instantaneously with the prey secured on its tip. It can also support a long abstinence, and hence arose the idea of its being nourished by air alone. It is found in many parts of the world, and particularly in India and Africa, and also in Spain and Portugal. One that was kept alive in Liverpool, was regularly fed with sugar and bread, and appeared to have an affection for the person who had the care of it. Its change of form was as remarkable as that of colour.

Bottom Case, No. 35.

A very fine specimen of the *American Iguana*, presented to the Museum by Lady Hippisley Cox.

The *African Iguana*.

The *Monitory Lizard* (*Lacerta Monitor*.)

The Monitory Lizard is one of the most beautiful of the whole tribe; and is also one of the largest, sometimes measuring not less than four or five feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. This elegant animal is found with little variation in South America, New Holland, and Africa, where it frequents woody and watery places; and if credit may be given to the reports of some authors, is of a disposition as gentle as its appearance is beautiful. It has gained the name of Monitor, from its supposed attachment to the human race, and it has been said that it warns mankind of the approach of the Alligator by a loud and shrill whistle.

The *Galliwasp* (*Lacerta Occidua*.)

The Galliwasp is a native of the American Islands, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is said to frequent woody and marshy districts. The Galliwasp (according to Brown, in his Natural History of Jamaica) is reckoned the most venomous reptile in that island, and it is said that no creature can recover from its bite; but this he very properly considers merely a popular error. This animal is not noticed by Linnæus.

Case, No. 36.

The *Great Boa* (Boa Constrictor.)

By those who are unacquainted with the wonders of nature, the descriptions given by Naturalists of some of the more striking and singular animals are received with a degree of scepticism, or even rejected, as exceeding the bounds of credibility. Amongst these animals may be numbered the prodigious serpents which are sometimes found in India, Africa, and America; serpents of so great a size as to be able to gorge even some of the largest quadrupeds, and of so enormous a length as to measure upwards of thirty feet. There is reason to believe, that these immense serpents are become less common than they were some centuries back; and that in proportion as cultivation and population have increased, the larger species of noxious animals have been expelled from the haunts of mankind. They are, however, occasionally seen, and sometimes approach the plantations nearest to their residence. It is happy for mankind that these serpents are not poisonous; they are therefore to be dreaded only on account of their size and strength, which latter is so great as to enable them to kill cattle, deer, and other animals, by writhing themselves round them so as to crush them to death by mere pressure; after which they swallow them in a very gradual manner, and when thus gorged with their prey, grow almost torpid with repletion; and if discovered in this state, may without difficulty be dispatched. These enormous serpents are natives of Africa, India, the Indian Islands, and South America, where they inhabit marshy and woody places. There are several species of the Boa in this collection, one of which is considered by naturalists, in respect to beauty of colour, size, or preservation, to be the finest specimen ever brought into the country; it measures thirty-two feet in length, and two feet six inches in circumference, and is preserved in the act of destroying a deer, which is crushed, and expiring in the enormous folds of its merciless enemy.

Case, No. 37.

SERPENTS.

Contains thirty-seven different *Serpents*, finely prepared, and exhibited in their natural positions, with the English and Linnæan names attached to them.

Lower Case, No. 38.

A young specimen of the *Boa Constrictor*.

Striped Rattle-Snake (*Crotalus Durissus*.)

The Rattle-Snake is the most poisonous of reptiles that inhabits America. The most conspicuous distinction this animal bears from all other of its species, is the rattle, which makes so loud a noise while the creature is in motion, that its approach may be known, and danger avoided. Many naturalists are of opinion, that this Snake acquires an additional bone to the rattle every year; from the number of which bones, the precise age of the snake may be known. Catesby, in his History of Carolina, says, "the Rattle Snake is the most inactive and sluggish of animals, and is never the aggressor, except in what he preys upon; for unless he is disturbed, he never bites, and when provoked he gives warning by shaking his rattles, so that a person has time to escape." It is said that this snake has the power of charming or fascinating small animals within its reach, which it devours. Squirrels and birds are its principal prey, and no sooner do they spy the snake than they skip from bough to bough, and approach by degrees nearer to the enemy, regardless of any danger, until they enter the extended jaws that are open to seal their ruin. Bartrum observes, that some Indian nations never kill the Rattle Snake, or any other of the species, alledging as their motive, that it would influence its living kindred to revenge the injury or violence done to it when alive. The flesh of the Rattle Snake is said to be much relished, even by Europeans.

Spectacle Snake, or Cobra de Capello (*Coluber Naja*.)

The *Coluber Naja*, or *Cobra de Capello*, is a native of India, where it appears to be one of the most common, as well as the most noxious of the serpent tribe; very frequently proving fatal in the space of a few minutes to those who unfortunately experience its bite. In India it is exhibited as a shew, and is of course more universally known in that country than almost any other of the race of reptiles. It is carried about in a covered basket, and managed by its proprietors in such a manner, as to assume a dancing motion at the sound of a musical instrument. The Indian jugglers, who thus exhibit the animal, deprive it of its fangs, by which they are secured from its bite.

FISHES.

See thro' this air, this ocean, and this earth,
 All matter quick, and bursting into birth;
 Above how high progressive life may go,
 Around how wide, how deep extend below!
 Vast chain of being, which from God began,
 Nature's ethereal, human, angel, man,
 Beast, bird, fish, insect, what no eye can see,
 No glass can reach; from infinite to Thee,
 From Thee to nothing!

POPE.

*Lower Case, No. 39.**Coryphene, or Dolphin (Coryphæna Hippuris.)*

The Dolphin is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean, Indian, and Atlantic seas, where it often appears in large shoals, and is sometimes observed to follow ships, devouring with avidity any occasional article of food which may happen to be thrown overboard; it will even swallow substances of a different nature: and we are informed from the authority of Plumier, that in the stomach of one which he examined, were found four iron nails, one of which measured more than five inches. When taken out of the water, the beautiful colours (with which the fish is decorated when living) fade as it expires; the lustre vanishing by degrees, till at length it becomes of a dull grey colour. This gradual evanescence of colour in the dying Coryphene is contemplated by sailors with as much delight as the Romans are said to have exhibited on viewing similar changes in the expiring Mullet, when brought to their tables before the feast began. The Coryphene is a strong and vigorous fish, and swims with great rapidity. It is perpetually engaged in the pursuit of smaller fishes; and is considered as one of the most cruel persecutors of the flying fish. The flesh is said to be excellent.

Flying Gurnard (Trigla Volitans.)

This highly singular and beautiful species is a native of the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas, where it swims in shoals, and is often seen flying out of the water, in the same manner as the flying-fish *Exocetus*. In its native element, the colours of this fish are extremely brilliant. It is crimson above, pale or of a white colour un-

derneath. The pectoral fins are extremely large, transparent, of an olive green, richly varied with numerous bright blue spots. The tail is pale violet, with the rays crossed by dusky spots, and strengthened on each side the base by two obliquely transverse bony ribs or bars.

Small *Saw Fish* (*Pristis Antiquorum*.)

The *Saw Fish* is a species of Shark, growing to the length of fifteen feet or more. It is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean and Northern Seas, and was known to the ancient writers by the name of *Pristis*.

Striped Chatodon (*Chætodon Striatus*.)

This fish is a native of the Indian and American Seas.

Sparrus — Unknown.

Porcupine Fish (*Diodon Hystrix*.)

In point of habit or external appearance, the remarkable genus *Diodon* may be said to connect in some degree the tribe of fishes with that of the spiny quadrupeds, such as the porcupines and hedge-hogs; it is also allied in a similar manner to the *Echini*, or sea urchins. The *Diodon Hystrix*, commonly termed the sea porcupine, is said to afford an amusing sight when taken by a line and hook, baited by a species of crab: after seizing the bait, by a sudden spring, on finding itself hooked, it exhibits every appearance of a violent rage, inflating its body, and elevating its spines to the highest possible degree, as if endeavouring to wound in all directions, till after having tired itself by its vain efforts, it suddenly expels the air from its body, and becomes flaccid for some time: but when drawn towards the shore, it redoubles its rage, and again inflates its body; in this state it is left on the sand, it being impossible to touch it without danger, till it is dead. It is a native of the Indian and American Seas, and is considered as a coarse fish, but is sometimes eaten by the inhabitants of the West Indian Islands.

Lophius.—Unknown.

Torpedo Ray (*Raja Torpedo*.)

The *Torpedo* has been celebrated both by ancients and moderns, for its wonderful faculty of causing a numbness or painful sensation in the limbs of those who touch or handle it. The shock or sensation given by this Ray is attended with all the effects of that produced by the electrical machine, so far as experiment has hitherto enabled us to discover. Although this fish does not appear to be furnished with any striking exterior qualities; although it has no muscles, formed for great exertions, nor any internal conformation differing from the Ray kind; yet such are the wonderful powers it possesses, that in an instant it can paralyse the hand or body that touches it, and cause for a while a total suspension of the mental faculties. Reaumer has by several experiments attempted to demonstrate, that it is not necessarily, but by a voluntary effort, that the *Torpedo* benumbs the hand that touches it. On every trial he could readily

perceive when it intended to give the stroke, and when it was about to continue inoffensive. In preparing to give the shock, it flattened its back, raised its head and tail, and then, by a violent contraction in the opposite direction, struck with its back against the finger that touched it; and its body, which before was flat, became round and lumped. It is said, that the negroes can handle the Torpedo without being affected; and we are told the whole secret of securing themselves from its effects consists in keeping respiration suspended at the time. The electrical power, however, is known to terminate with the life of the animal, and when dead, it is handled or eaten with perfect safety. It is an inhabitant of the Northern, European, and the Mediterranean Seas.

Sea Horse (Syngathus Hippocampus.)

The Hippocampus is a fish of a highly singular appearance. In its dry or contracted state, this animal exhibits the fancied resemblance from which it takes its name; but in the living fish, this appearance is somewhat less striking, the head and tail being carried nearly straight. It is a native of the Mediterranean, Northern, and Atlantic Seas.

Five-rayed Star-fish (Asterias Lavigata.)

Carved Asterias (Asterias Toreuma.)

It is a native of the Indian Seas, and is found of various sizes, from an inch to six inches in diameter.

Enormous Crab's Claw, measuring in the broadest part upwards of ten inches in circumference.

Lower Case, No. 40.

Long-finned Chætodon (Chætodon Teira.)

This curious fish is a native of the Indian and Arabian Seas, and is said to arrive at a considerable size.

Harlequin Angler (Lophius Histrio.)

This species is a native of the Indian and American Seas, growing to the length of ten or twelve inches, and in manners resembles the European Angler. Monsieur Renard, in his History of Fishes, affirms, that he knew an instance of an individual of this species kept for three days out of water, and which walked about the house in the manner of a dog.

Young Frog-fish, or Angler (Lophius Europæus.)

The Frog-fish is remarkable for its uncouth appearance. The one under consideration is an inhabitant of the European Seas, where it sometimes arrives at a great size. It is observed to frequent shallow parts of the sea, lying in ambush, covered with weeds and mud, in such a manner that the smaller fishes, deceived by its tentacula,

• long processes on the head, by their resemblance to worms, on attempting to seize them become a prey to the Lophius.

Beaked Angler, or Bat-fish (Lophius Rostratus.)

A native of South America, and preys upon small fishes and worms.

Remora, or Sucking-fish (Echeneis Remora.)

This fish has the power of adhering to whatever it sticks against, in the same manner as a cupping glass adheres to the human body. It is by such an apparatus that this fish sticks to the body of a shark, drains away its moisture, and produces a gradual decay. It is found principally in the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas, where it grows to the length of about eighteen inches.

The Bony Scaled Pike (Esox Oseus.)

This is a fish of considerable size, and of very remarkable appearance, being covered with strong bony scales, disposed in long oblique rows, which give it the appearance of being carved out of a solid piece of ivory. It is a native of the fresh water lakes and rivers of America, and the flesh is considered as excellent.

Lump Sucker (Cyclopterus Lumpus.)

Pavonian Sucker (Cyclopterus Pavoninus.)

This beautiful fish was caught in the river Mersey, near Liverpool.

Armed Loricaria (Loricaria Catafracta.) Found in the American Seas.

Yellow Loricaria (Loricaria Flava.)

Lower Case, No. 41.

Slender Fistularia, or Trumpet-fish (Fistularia Tabacaria.) This very remarkable fish is a native of the American Seas, and subsists on the smaller fishes, sea-insects, and worms.

Oceanic Flying-fish (Exocætus Evolans.)

The fishes of this genus, which are few in number, are remarkable for the extreme length and size of their pectoral fins, by which they are enabled to spring from the water, and support a kind of temporary flight or continued motion through the air, to the distance of 2 or 300 feet; when the fins become dry, they are obliged to commit themselves to their own element. The fish here described is an inhabitant of the American and Indian Seas, but is occasionally observed in the Mediterranean. Pennant records an instance of its being seen about the British coasts. The celebrated Bonnet considered this species of fish as forming a kind of connecting link be-

tween fishes and birds, similar to that which bats may be supposed to form between birds and quadrupeds.

Lasher Bullhead (Cottus Scorpius).

This fish is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean and Northern Seas, it is said to be plentiful about the east of Greenland, where it is esteemed good food. It is a strong fish, swimming with rapidity, and preying on smaller fishes. It is said to live a considerable time out of the water, having a power of closing the gill covers in such a manner as to exclude the effect of the atmospheric air. When caught, if held in the hand, it exerts a strong and peculiar sound by the expulsion of air through its mouth; during this action the mouth is opened to the utmost width, the pectoral fins are strongly expanded, and the whole body is agitated by a vibrating or tremulous motion.

Hare-mouth Globe-Fish (Tetrodon Lagocephalus).

This genus, like the Diodon, has the power of inflating its body at pleasure. It is an inhabitant of the Indian and American Seas, but occasionally strays into the northern latitudes, and has been taken, according to Pennant, about the British coasts, viz. near Penzance in Cornwall.

Round Diodon, Sea Hedge-Hog (Diodon Orbicularis).

Lamprey (Petromyzon Marinus).

This fish has long held its place at the tables of the luxurious, having always formed a part of splendid feasts of our ancient nobility; and King Henry I. lost his life by too great an indulgence in this his favourite dish. In the early part of the year they are met with in great numbers in the river Severn, when they are in large quantities potted, and sent to London.

The *Hammer-headed Shark* (Squalus Zygaena).

This is a very voracious and deformed animal, and differs from that of any other known creature; they sometimes attain the length of fifteen feet, and are natives of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas.

Angel Fish, or Shark (Squalus Squatina).

Jacksonian Shark (Squalis Jacksonii).

This is a new species, lately discovered in the harbour of Port Jackson, Botany-Bay.

Horned Trunk-Fish (Ostracion Cornutus).

Young Shark (Squalus Carcharias).

The Shark is as formidable in appearance, as he is also dreaded for his courage and activity. No fish can swim so fast, for he will outstrip the swiftest ship. "They are (says Mr. Pennant) the dread
" of sailors in all hot countries, where they constantly attend the
" vessels, in expectation of what may drop overboard: a man that
" has that misfortune perishes without redemption; they have been
" seen to dart at him like gudgeons at a worm." They are said to

attack Negroes in preference to Europeans, and to attend with assiduity the slave ships from Africa to the West Indies. The Shark grows to an enormous size, sometimes thirty feet in length.

Young Sturgeon (*Acipenser Sturio*).

Inhabits the European, Mediterranean, Red, Black, and Caspian Seas, and annually descends the rivers in spring. It is a fish of slow movement, is very prolific, and preys on other fish. Its flesh is held in great estimation.

Frog Fish (*Lophius Europæus*). Taken in the river Mersey.

INSECTS.

————— Each moss,
 Each shell, each crawling insect, holds a rank
 Important in the plan of Him who form'd
 This scale of beings; holds a rank, which lost
 Would break the chain, and leave a gap
 That Nature's self would rue!

Case, No. 42.

In this case is a brilliant display of the Insect tribe, consisting of a selection of about 500 of those most remarkable for their beauty of colours, extraordinary form, or singularity of manner or œconomy. A bare recitation of the names of this very numerous class would add but little to the information or pleasure of the general reader, and would increase the size and expense of this Catalogue unnecessarily: we shall therefore give only those best known or most remarkable.

Hercules Beetle (*Scarabæus Hercules*).

The Beetle here described is a native of the island of Guadaloupe; but on the continent of New Spain this species is said to be often seen of very large dimensions. The horn of this beetle above is toothed on each side, and beneath it is covered with a substance resembling yellow plush; the proboscis below is also toothed. Between these, it is said, the insect takes the smaller branches of trees, and by swiftly flying round soon saws them off, for the purpose of building its nest.

The teeth cut away the wood, and the plush part serves to brush away the saw-dust. Dr. Shaw, however, in his *Naturalist's Miscellany*, says, that on a narrow inspection of the proboscis of this Beetle, it will appear no ways calculated for the sawing off branches from trees; he reckons therefore the whole operation as a vulgar error. It is a very mischievous animal, and exceedingly difficult to be taken. It measures seven inches in length.

Actæon Beetle (Scarabæus Actæon).

This is the largest of insects, except the crabs and monoculi. It is a native of South America.

Stag Beetle (Lucanus Servus).

This is found in England in decayed trees.

Patch-winged Diamond Beetle (Curculio Splendens).

Diamond Beetle (Curculio Imperialis).

There are several specimens of these, which, with the above, are natives of South America; and perhaps the whole insect race does not display more splendour or richness; it may be truly said that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Cerambyx Giganteus. The body of this extraordinary insect is near six inches long. It is a native of Cayenne, and very rare.

The *Giant Mantis* (Mantis Gigas).

Praying Mantis (Mantis Oratoria).

Most of the genus Mantis, and this species in particular, are held sacred by the natives of the country they inhabit. From the singular manner in which it raises the upper part of the body and four legs, it is supposed to point out the way to travellers that have lost their road. Many of the Mantis so strongly resemble leaves, that at first sight they can scarcely be known.

Great Locust (Gryllus Giganteus).

African Locust (Gryllus Capensis).

Elephant Locust (Gryllus Elephas).

Of all the insects which are capable of adding to the calamities of mankind, by devouring the products of the earth, Locusts seem to possess the most formidable powers of destruction. Legions of these voracious creatures are from time to time produced in the various parts of Africa and the eastern world, where the havock they commit is almost incredible, changing in a few hours the most fertile plains into an appearance of a desert; nay, even when dead, they are terrible, since the putrefaction which arises from their inconceivable numbers is such, that it has been regarded as one of the principal causes of a pestilence. The largest species of these insects are used as an article of food, and in many markets of the Levant they are publicly sold. The female is regarded as a very nutritious sustenance, and is much sought after.

Great Lanthorn Fly (Fulgora Lanternaria).

This highly curious insect is a native of South America; from the large hollow transparent projection in front of the head it emits a sufficient light for persons to read by; and travellers are said to be directed in their journey by night, by fixing one or two of them on a stick.

Common Cicada (*Cicada Plebeia*).

The Cicada, so often commemorated by the ancient poets, and so generally confounded by the major part of translators with the Grasshopper, is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is particularly plentiful in Italy and Greece. The common Cicada appears in the hottest summer months, and continues its shrill chirping during the greatest part of the day, sitting amongst the leaves of trees.

Atlas Moth (*Phalæna Atlas*).

This is by much the largest of Moths, measuring nine inches across the wings: it is a native of the East Indies and South America.

Great Black Wasp, of Pennsylvania.

This great Wasp supplies itself with food by roving about the meadows, catching grasshoppers, and other insects; on these it feeds, and not on fruits, as other Wasps do. But what is more remarkable, is the method of making their nests, and providing for their young. With great pains and industry they scratch an horizontal hole, near an inch diameter, and a foot long, in the steep side of a bank of loamy earth; then away the Wasp flies, and catches a large grasshopper, and lodging it in the farther end of the nest, there she lays an egg, and then goes and catches two more, and deposits them with the other, then plasters up the hole. The egg soon produces a maggot; these grasshoppers are, by marvellous instinct, provided for its food, until it changes into its pupa state, in which it lies for a certain period, and then eats its way out, and flies away, seeking its mate. What may deserve our farther attention, is the wonderful sagacity of this creature, not only in catching these large grasshoppers, though bigger than itself, which are like ours, and are very strong and nimble; but their peculiar skill is to be admired in disabling them, either by bite or sting, so as not to kill them; for then they would soon putrify, and be unfit for nourishment. Life sufficient is left to preserve them for the time the maggot is to feed upon them. The sting of this wasp is painful, but does not swell like others.

The Female, or Queen of the *Termites*, or *White Ant* (*Termes Fatale*.)

Mr. Smeathman, who resided many years in Africa, has, in the 71st volume of the Philosophical Transactions, given a beautiful and interesting account of the manners, instinct, and wonderful œconomy of these extraordinary animals; which, from their immense number and power of annoyance, are the greatest pest of that country.—To detail the whole of their habits and mode of life would require a volume: the instinct of the common ant, the bee, or the beaver, are trifling when compared with these. Though little larger than the common ant, their buildings, from the number, closeness, and

magnitude often appear like the villages of the natives; and the depredations they commit render them truly formidable: nothing but metal or glass can escape the destroying fangs of these minute invaders. The one in this collection is a pregnant Queen, the general mother of the whole community, and is a thousand times heavier than the male, or King, who is of a size considerably larger than the labourer or soldier. Mr. Smeathman's description of this ant has been copied in Dr. Winterbotham's account of Sierra Leone, and the 2d volume of Wood's Zoography, page 446.

The Bird-catching, or Great Surinam Spider (Aranea Avecularia.)

The insect above-mentioned is the largest of all the spiders, measuring from eight to ten inches in the extent of its legs, which are covered with rough hair: it is however not uncommon in many parts of South America. It resides amongst the trees, and seizes on small birds, particularly humming birds, which it destroys by sucking their blood, after having first wounded them by its fangs.—This Spider has eight eyes, which are disposed somewhat in the form of an oblong square; two are perfectly round, the others are of an oval shape.

Tarantula Spider (Aranea Tarantula) with its curious Nest.

This is the animal of which such long accounts have been given to the world of the wonderful and melancholy effects arising from its bite, which is represented to be cured only by music, which caused the patient involuntarily to dance in the most violent manner; but the whole account being clearly proved to have existed in vulgar error, is not now worth repeating. The Nest is highly curious from its remarkable structure; it is cylindric, with a valve or door, which the animal opens and shuts every time it enters; the manner in which this is performed, as well as the creature itself, is described by the elegant pen of Darwin, in his Zoonomia.

African Scorpion (Scorpio Afer.)

There are several species of Scorpions in this collection, but none of them so remarkable either for size or malignity of poison as the above, which is near nine inches long, and armed in front by strong claws, resembling those of some species of crabs; but its poisonous sting is situated at the end of the tail, in which may be observed the reservoir for supplying it with the fatal fluid, and the minute holes on each side of the sting, through which it is injected into the wound.

Great Centipede (Scolopendra Morsitans.)

This is likewise a native of the hottest parts of the world, and one of the pests of society being highly poisonous, but what renders it particularly dangerous is its frequenting inhabited places, and biting persons during their sleep, to prevent which they are obliged to place the feet of their bedsteads in water: it measures twelve inches in length.

MARINE PRODUCTIONS.

Gradual, from these what numerous kinds descend
 Evading e'en the microscopic eye!
 Full Nature swarms with life; one wond'rous mass
 Of animals, or atoms organized,
 Waiting the vital breath, when Parent Heav'n
 Shall bid his spirit blow.

THOMSON.

Cases, Nos. 43 and 44.

This pair of cases contain a rich and numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the marine world, disposed in such a manner as they may be supposed to exist in the bottom of their native element: they consist of Shells, Corals, Corallines, Madrepores, Gorgonias, Sponges, &c. &c. to describe which accurately would require the pen of an Ellis or a Solander, and would far exceed the limits of this little publication. We shall merely observe, that till lately the principal parts of the contents of these cases were considered as Marine Vegetables growing from the bottom of the ocean; but the observation of later naturalists have decidedly proved them to be the fabrication of different minute animals, which however insignificant they may appear to the unobserving part of mankind, are, from their immense, their inconceivable number, of more consequence than generally supposed: it is to the accumulated myriads of them that we owe part of the island on which we live; our hills are in many places full of them, and some rocks are entirely of their formation. New Islands have been formed within the memory of many now living; and many seas are becoming every year more difficult to navigate, being almost choked up by the habitations of animals almost too small for human perception.

- 1 *Gorgonia plumosa*, Sea Feather Gorgon. W. Indies.
- 2 ——— *flabellum*, Venus's Fan Gorgon. Ditto.
- 3 ——— Gorgon. E. Indies.
- 4 ——— *verrucosa*, Warted Gorgon. Mediterranean.
- 5 *Madrepora digitata*, Fingered Coral. East Indies.
- 6 ——— *muricata*, Slender-branched var. of the prickly Coral.
W. Indies.

- 7 *Gorgonia flabellum*, Branched var. of the Venus's Fan Gorgon.
W. Indies.
- 8 Ditto Ditto
- 9 Ditto Ditto
- 10 *Isis versicolor*, Many-coloured Isis, scarlet. N. S. Wales.
- 11 *Gorgonia*, Bone or stem of an old Gorgon, divested of the flesh
or coat.
- 12 *Margaritifera falsa*, Bastard, or lesser Mother-of-pearl Shell.—
E. Indies, uncoated.
- 13 *Alatus vittatus*, Ribband-winged Shell. China.
- 14 *Turris fuscata*, Brown Tower Shell. Tranquebar.
- 15 *Pecten flabellum*, Fan Scollop Shell. English.
- 16 *Madrepora muricata*, Prickly Coral, var. E. Indies.
- 17 Ditto Ditto another var. Ditto.
- 18 *Antipathes polita*, Polished or Black Coral. Mediterranean.
- 19 *Gorgonia*, Stem of a small Gorgon. W. Indies.
- 20 *Cornu Copiæ prolifera*, Prolific Horn of Plenty-shell. North Sea
- 21 *Tubipora musica*, Organ, or piped Red Coral. New S. Wales.
- 22 Ditto, a paler variety. E. Indies.
- 23 *Elenchus Iris*, Rainbow, or Iris Snail. New Zealand, uncoated.
- 24 *Madrepora*, Single-starred Coral. E. Indies.
- 25 *Millepora tanialis*, Tape Millepore Coral. Mediterranean.
- 26 *Triplex rugosum*, Rugged triple-ridged Shell. W. Indies.
- 27 *Madrepora muricata*, prickly Coral, a large and fine specimen.
W. Indies.
- 28 *Pecten varius*, Diversified Scollop Shell, Orange variety.—
Europe.
- 29 *Patella carulea*, Blue-rayed Limpet. Europe.
- 30 *Haliotis pictus*, Painted Ear-shell. Cape of Good Hope.
- 31 *Alatus perdix*, Partridge-winged Shell. E. Indies.
- 32 *Triplex senticosum*, Bramble triple-ridged Shell. China.
- 33 *Buccinum coccineum*, Scarlet-mouth Trumpet-shell. E. Indies.
- 34 *Madrepora digitata*, Fingered Coral, a slender variety. E. Indies.
- 35 *Cassida Bezoar*, Bezoar Helmet-shell. E. Indies.
- 36 *Madrepora muricata*, Prickly Coral. W. Indies.
- 37 *Gorgonia muricata*, Prickly Gorgon. Ditto.
- 38 *Madrepora damicornis*, Deer's-horn Coral. E. Indies.
- 39 *Millepora foliacea*, Foliated Millepore Coral. English.

- 40 *Neretoidea semi-violacea*, Half-violet Neritoid. Atlantic Ocean.
- 41 *Pecten varius*, Diversified Scollop-shell, orange variety. Europe.
- 42 *Patella arosa*, Bronze Limpet-shell. Falkland Island.
- 43 *Eutropia Imperialis*, Imperial Beauty-shell. Van Diemen's Island.
- 44 Same as No. 23.
- 45 Same as No. 10.
- 46 Ditto, pale orange variety.
- 47 Same as No. 23.
- 48 *Millepora alcicornis*, Elk's horn Coral variety. Grenada.
- 49 *Mitra Abbasialis*, Abbot's Mitre-shell. Madagascar.
- 50 *Porcellana Carneola*, Carnelion Porcelain Shell. Asia.
- 51 ——— *Lynx*, Lynx Porcelain Shell, Ditto.
- 52 *Cardium aculeatum*, Spiked Cockle. Mediterranean.
- 53 *Millepora alcicornis*, Elk's horn Coral. W. Indies.
- 54 Same as No. 6.
- 55 Same as No. 2.
- 56 Same as No. 46.
- 57 *Pomus*, Apple Snail, a fresh water-shell. Brazil.
- 58 *Buccinum muricatum*, Rugged Trumpet-shell. Madagascar.
- 59 Same as No. 4.
- 60 *Strombus aranea*, Spider-shell. China.
- 61 *Buccinum distorsio*, Grimace Trumpet. Ditto.
- 62 *Strombus scorpius*, Scorpion Stromb-shell. Amboyna.
- 63 *Dolium Europaum*, European Tun. Mediterranean.
- 64 *Porcellana Pantherina*, Panther Porcelain-shell. Arabia.
- 65 *Mitra Episcopalis*, Bishop's Mitre-shell. Madagascar.
- 66 *Madrepora verrucosa*, Warted Coral. Madagascar.
- 67 *Millepora foraminosa*, Lace Coral. Mediterranean.
- 68 *Comus Tigrinus*, Black Tiger Cone-shell. Asia.
- 69 *Madrepora erubescens*, Blush Coral; when fresh from the Sea is of a fine rose colour. Providence.
- 70 *Bulla rubra*, Red clouded Dipper, or Bubble-shell. Guinea.
- 71 *Buccinum*, Yellow Grimace Trumpet. E. Indies.
- 72 *Bulla ovum*, Pigeon's Egg Bulla. China.
- 73 *Spongia officinalis*, Common Sponge. Sicily.
- 74 ——— *manicata*, Glove Sponge. W. Indies.

- 75 Same as No. 4.
- 76 *Madrepora angulosa*, Angulated Coral, var. St. Mauritius.
- 77 *Alatus aratrum*, Plough-winged shell. W. Indies.
- 78 *Madrepora muricata*, Broad spreading variety of the prickly Coral. W. Indies.
- 79 *Syngnathus draconis*, Dragon Fish. China.
- 80 *Gorgonia*, Gorgon. W. Indies.
- 81 *Madrepora virginia*, Stellated branched Coral, with serpulæ or worm shells adhering to it. W. Indies.
- 82 *Haliotis superba*, superb Ear-shell. Gallapagos Isles.
- 83 Same as No. 2.
- 84 Same as No. 1.
- 85 *Licium ovum*, Poached-egg Shell. Asia.
- 86 *Madrepora seriata*, Pin-paper Coral. E. Indies.
- 87 ———— *undata*, Undulated Coral. W. Indies.
- 88 *Spongia oculata*, Eyed-sponge. English.
- 89 *Madrepora oculata*, Argus or Eyed Coral. Mediterranean.
- 90 *Echinus Cidaris, lanceolata*, Lane-spined Oval Turban Sea Urchin. St. Mauritius, divested of its spines.
- 91 *Echinus Cidarus clavata*, Club-spined Oval Turban Sea Urchin. E. Indies, divested of its spines.
- 92 *Echinus Diadema mammillosum*, Mammillated Turban Sea Urchin, New S. Wales, divested of the spines.
- 93 *Patella picta*, Painted Limpet, Van Diemen's Land, uncoated.
- 94 *Cassida Os Tauri*, Bull's-mouth Helmet-shell. Madagascar.
- 95 *Haliotis vulgata*, Common Ear-shell. Guernsey.
- 96 *Conus Leopardalis*, Leopard Cone-shell.
- 97 Same as No. 20.
- 98 *Triplex Scolopax*, Woodcock Triple-ridged Shell. China.
- 99 *Madrepora papillosa*, Blunt-pointed muricated Coral. E. Indies.
- 100 *Patella carbunculus*, Ruby, or garnet-eyed Limpet. Cape of Good Hope.
- 101 *Gorgonia briareus*, The Gorgon Briareus. W. Indies.
- 102 *Cassida panthera*, Panther Helmet-shell. E. Indies.
- 103 *Balanus tulipa*, Tulip Acorn-shell. Guinea.
- 104 *Comus*, Brocaded Cone-shell. E. Indies.
- 105 *Oliva mutabilis*, Changeable Olive-shell. China.
- 106 *Conus ammiralis*, High-admiral Cone-shell. Amboyna.

- 407 Same as 99.
- 408 *Gorgonia flammea*, Fiery Gorgon. E. Indies. Ellis Zooph, p. 30.
- 109 *Bulla vanelli*, Lapwing's Egg-dipper, or Bubble-shell. E. Indies.
- 110 Same as 53.
- 111 *Alatus flavidus*, Yellow-mouth Winged-shell. Arabia.
- 112 Same as 22.
- 113 Same as 85.
- 114 *Millepora calcarea*, Chalky Coral. W. Indies.
- 115 *Serpula*, Group of Worm-shells. Ditto.
- 116 *Senectus vittata*. Ribband Snake-shell. China.
- 117 *Isis pica*, Pied-jointed Coral. E. Indies. Ellis Zooph, p. 105.
- 118 *Alatus aculeatus*, Spiked Winged-shell. W. Indies.
- 119 Same as No. 65.
- 120 Same as No. 68.
- 121 *Conus Grandis*, Great Cone-shell. Guinea.
- 122 *Madrepora papillosa*, Blunt-pointed muricated Coral. E. Indies.
- 123 *Pecten orbiculatus*, Orbicular, or Compass-scollop. China.
- 124 *Mytilus pictus*, Painted Mussel, var. Mediterranean.
- 125 *Buccinum tritonis*, Triton's Trumpet. Ditto.
- 126 *Senectus marmorata*, Marbled Snake-shell. China. Uncoated to shew its Pearl.
- 127 *Isis ochracea*, Ochry Isis. Molucca Islands.
- 128 Same as No. 67.
- 129 Same as No. 65.
- 130 Same as No. 74.
- 131 *Pectunculus ziczac*, Zigzag Clam-shell. China.
- 132 *Madrepora*, Madrepora Coral, with angulated Stars. E. Indies.
- 133 *Pyrum archipelago*, Archipelago Whelk. China.
- 134 *Madrepora*, Muricated Coral, var. E. Indies.
- 135 *Madrepora cinnamomum*, Cinnamon, or May-blossom Coral. Madeira.
- For a long time after it is taken from the sea (except it be washed in fresh water), the dead Polypes remaining in it smell like May-blossom, and affords the only known instance of the body of an animal smelling sweet after it is defunct.
- 136 Same as No. 81.
- 137 Same as No. 77.

- 138 *Conus arenatus*, Sandy, or Flea-bitten Cone-shell. Madagascar.
- 139 Same as No. 53.
- 140 *Madrepora fungites*, Mushroom Coral. E. Indies.
- 141 *Spongia*, Piped wiry Sponge. E. Indies.
- 142 *Haliotis grandis*, Great Ear-shell. Van Diemen's Land.
- 143 *Strombus aranea*, Spider Stromb-shell. E. Indies.
- 144 A common round flat Wine Bottle, over-run by an elk's horn Coral, same species as No. 53. Taken out of the sea at an island in the West Indies.
- 145 A Madreporal Coral of the meandring kind, broke so as to shew the internal structure.
- 146 *Conus striatus*, Striated, or Great Spectre Cone-shell. Madagascar.
- 147 Same as No. 21.
- 148 *Gorgonia abietina*, Fir like Gorgon. Guinea.
- 149 Same as No. 108.
- 150 *Cassida cornuta*, Horned-helmet, in a young state. Ceylon.
- 151 Same as No. 6.
- 152 Same as No. 135.
- 153 Same as No. 114.
- 154 *Madrepora annularis*, Annulated Coral. W. Indies.
- 155 *Madrepora sinuosa*, Broad-ridged Brain-coral. W. Indies.
- 156 *Alatus Mustelinus*, Weasel-winged Shell. Ceylon.
- 157 Same as No. 98.
- 158 *Alatus violaceus*, Violet or purple-mouth Wing-shell. Florida.
- 159 *Acus Pantherinus*, Panther Needle-shell. Asia.
A very large and fine exemplar of the species.
- 160 *Porcellana mauritiana*, Brunette, or Moor Cowry. Asia.

Lower Part.

- 161 Same as No. 1
- 162 Same as No. 2
- 163 *Asteria caput medusæ*, a variety of the Medusa's-head Star-fish, from
- 164 Another variety of the Medusa's-head Star-fish. W. Indies

- 165 *Madrepora muricata*, Great naked variety of the long-branched muricated Coral. St. Christopher's Island.
- 166 *Millepora Alaicornis*, a beautiful variety of the elk's-horn Coral, No. 53, the base of which seems to be the larger branches of an old *Madrepora muricata*.
- 167 *Cassida grandis*, The great Helmet. W. Indies.
This is the largest known individual of this species.
- 168 *Oliva castrensis*, Camp Olive-shell. Bay of Panama.
- 169 *Porcellana dama*, Fallow Deer Cowry. Madagascar.
- 170 *Purpura cornuta*, Horned Snipe's-head Purple-shell. Guinea
- 171 *Spongia infundibuliformis*, a variety of the funnel-shaped Sponge, from
- 172 Spawn-case of a Fish of the Skate kind
- 173 *Dolium perdix*, Partridge Tun-shell. West Indies
- 174 Same as No. 159
- 175 *Flustra truncata*, Square-topped Sea-matt, a kind of Marine Animal Plant. English Coast. Ellis Zooph. p. 11.
- 176 Same as No. 160
- 177 *Madrepora areolata*, Areated or Cockscomb Coral. W. Indies
- 178 *Porcellana alveolata*, Honeycomb Cowry. Otaheite
- 179 Same as No. 52
- 180 *Haliotis corrugata*, Wrinkled Ear-shell. Cape of Good Hope
- 181 *Madrepora Labyrinthica*, Labyrinth, or sharp-ridged Brain Coral. W. Indies
- 182 *Rhombus lacerta*, Lizard Rhomb-shell. China
- 183 Spawn of the common English Whelk
- 184 *Cuma tulipa*, Major great Tulip-waved Shell. W. Indies.
- 185 Same as No. 96
- 186 *Senectus lacertus*, Lizard Snake-shell. Timor
- 187 Same as No. 133
- 188 *Buccinum angulatum*, Angulated or Gadrooned Trumpet-shell.
W. Indies
- 189 *Nerita picta*, var. of the painted Nerit. China
- 190 *Spongia*, Sponge
- 191 *Madrepora*, A species of Madrepore Coral.
- 192 *Gorgonia*, A species of the Gorgon Animal-plant kind
- 193 *Tridachna ursina*, Bear's Paw Clamp-shell. China

Bell Glass of Corals and Shells, No. 1.

Contains an assemblage of upwards of one hundred rare Shells and Corals, beautifully displayed under a very large bell glass on a tripod, supported by crabs. The contents have mostly their names on them, as follows :

- 1 *Gorgonia pretiosa*, True Red Coral. Mediterranean
- 2 *Isis Pica*, Pied-jointed Coral. Straits of Sunda
- 3 *Gorgonia plumosa*. Sea Feather, two varieties. W. Indies
- 4 *Gorgonia*, the Bone or Stem of a Gorgon
- 5 *Antipathes polita*, Polished or Black Coral. Mediterranean
- 6 *Rana fasciata*, Banded Frog-shell. E. Indies
- 7 *Madrepora erubescens*, Blush Coral. Isle of Providence
- 8 *Elenchus Iris*, Rainbow Ear-drop Shell. New Zealand, uncoated
- 9 *Argonauta nodosa*, Studded Paper-sailor Shell. Cape of Good Hope
- 10 *Isis ochracea*, Ochry Coral. Molucca Islands
- 11 *Spongia oculata*, Eyed branched Sponge. English coast
- 12 *Senectus vittata*, Ribband Snake-shell. China
- 13 *Millepora tænialis*, Tape Millepore Coral. Mediterranean
- 14 *Triplex scolopax*, Woodcock's-head Triple-ridged Shell. China
- 15 *Elenchus caryophyllus*, Prink-bud Ear-drop Shell. New Zealand
- 16 *Plaenua Ehippium*, Saddle-plate Shell, young. Tranquebar, uncoated
- 17 *Isis versicolor*, Many-coloured Isis, yellow variety. New South Wales
- 18 *Tellina cristata*, Crested or Golden Tellen-shell. Arabia
- 19 *Nerita Felina*, Kitten Nerit-shell. W. Indies
- 20 ——— *picta*, Painted Hoof Nerit, pink banded var. Asia
- 21 *Terebra torcula*, Press-screw Shell, young. E. Indies
- 22 *Musica arausiaca*, Prince of Orange's-flag Music-shell. Amboyna
- 23 *Oliva Protea*, Proteus Olive-shell, dark brown var. China
- 24 *Lunatus sparsus*, Speckled Half-moon Snail. China
- 25 *Porcellana stellatus*, Starred Cowry. E. Indies

- 26 *Gorgonia flabellum*, Venus's Fan Gorgon. W. Indies
- 27 *Madrepora muricata*, Prickly Coral. W. Indies
- 28 *Hystrix Amethystinum*, Violet-mouth Porcupine-shell
- 29 *Lunatus Monile*, Necklace Half-moon Snail. China
- 30 *Pyrum arcularia*, Arched Whelk. China
- 31 *Neritella numidica*, Guinea Fowl Neritel. W. Indies
- 32 *Harpa testudinaria*, Tortoiseshell Harp-shell. Madagascar
- 33 *Bulla capillacea*. Hair-streaked Bubble, or Dipper-shell. China
- 34 *Mytilus purpureus*, Purple Mussel. Falkland Islands
- 35 *Conus Tigrinus*, Black Tiger Cone-shell. Asia
- 36 *Pecten marmoratus*, Yellow var. of the marbled Scollop. E. Indies
- 37 *Porcellana virescens*, Greenish Cowry. E. Indies
- 38 *Conus Ermineus*, Ermine's Tail Cone-shell. China
- 39 *Conus Proteus*, Proteus Cone-shell. China
- 40 *Ficus cancellata*, Latticed Fig-shell. China
- 41 *Oliva variabile*, Variegated Olive. China
- 42 *Cassida Panthera*, Panther Helmet-shell. China
- 43 *Pygmæa marmorata*, Marbled Pygmy-shell. Guinea
- 44 *Dactylus Guttatus*, White-spotted Date-shell. W. Indies
- 45 *Acus ferrugineus*, Rusty Needle-shell. Madagascar
- 46 *Isis versicolos*, Red var. of the many coloured Isis Coral. New
S. Wales
- 47 *Chersina Tigrina*, Tiger Chersin Land-shell. Guinea
- 48 *Cardium Nexum*, Knitted Cockle. China
- 49 *Melo maculatus*, Spotted Melon-shell. China
- 50 *Conus textile*, Gold Brocade Cone-shell. China.
- 51 *Haustrum*, Black and Yellow-scoop Shell. E. Indies
- 52 *Millepora Alcornis*, Elk's Horn Millepore Coral. W. Indies
- 53 *Syngnathus Draconis*, Dragon-fish. China
- 54 *Licium ovum*, Poached Egg Shuttle-shell. Asia
- 55 *Helix variegata*, Variegated Flat Land-snail. Ceylon
- 56 *Rosarium purpureum*, Purple Rosary-shell. E. Indies
- 57 *Porcellana ocellata*, Black-eyed Cowry, or Porcelain-shell.—
Arabia
- 58 *Nerita versicolor*, Party-coloured Nerit. W. Indies
- 59 *Eutropia Imperialis*, Imperial Beauty Snail. Van Diemen's
Island

- 60 *Madrepora*, Coral. W. Indies
- 61 *Porcellana stellatus*, Starred Cowry-shell, uncoated. E. Indies
- 62 *Tubipora musica*, Organ, or piped Red Coral. E. Indies
- 63 *Conus flammesu*, Flambeau Cone-shell. Amboyna
- 64 *Conus tæniatus*. Filleted, or oriental Butterfly's-wing Cone-shell.
Arabia
- 65 *Alatus*, Scarce-winged-shell. E. Indies
- 66 *Musica Africana*, African Music-shell. Guinea
- 67 ——— *occidentalis*, West India Music-shell
- 68 *Mytilus viridis*, Green, or Opal Mussel. China, uncoated
- 69 *Porcellana undata*, Undulated Cowry, or Porcelain-shell. E. Indies
- 70 ——— Cowry. E. Indies
- 71 *Cocblus granosus*, Granulated Sea-snail. New Zealand
- 72 *Pygmæa Columbaria*, Sitting Pigeon Pygmy-shell. W. Indies
- 73 *Melo marmoratus*, Marbled Melon-shell. Guinea
- 74 *Triplex rugosum*, Rugged Triple-ridged-shell. W. Indies
- 75 *Musica Fulgur*, Lightning Music-shell. Japan
- 76 *Mitra Episcopalis*, Bishop's Mitre-shell. Madagascar
- 77 *Pectunculus Tulipa occidentalis*, W. Indian Tulip Clam-shell
- 78 *Diadema mammillatum*, Nippled Turban Sea Urchin. Red Sea
- 79 *Alatus*, Scarce-winged shell. E. Indies
- 80 *Haliotis Iris*, Iris, or Rainbow Ear-shell. New Zealand
- 81 *Pecten marmoratus*, Purple var. of the marbled Scollop. E. Indies
- 82 *Trochus Zebra*, Zebra Top-shell. Madagascar.
- 83 *Conus Lucanicus*, Greater Sausage-cone. Ceylon.
- 84 *Pyrum coronatum*, Coronated Whelk. China
- 85 *Madrepora Virginia*, Stellated branched Coral. W. Indies
- 86 *Buccinum lineatum*, Lineated Trumpet-shell. New S. Wales
- 87 ——— *coccineum*, Scarlet-mouth Trumpet-shell. E. Indies
- 88 *Conus rubicundus*, English Admiral, or False Orange Admiral-shell.
W. Indies
- 89 *Turris Babylonia*, Tower of Babel-shell. Amboyna
- 90 *Calyptra corrugata*, Crumpled Bonnet-shell. W. Indies
- 91 *Pyrum*, High-backed Pear-whelk. E. Indies
- 92 *Dolium pictum*, Great-painted Tun-shell. New S. Wales
- 93 *Bulla zonata*, Zoned Bubble-shell. Tranquebar
- 94 *Harpa ciliata*, Eye-lash, or Hair-streaked Harp-shell. Ceylon
- 95 *Pyrum senticosum*, Prickly, or Pottle-whelk. China

- 96 *Physeter perspectivus*, Perspective, or Staircase-shell. China
 97 *Acus Columna Trajana*, Trajan's Column Needle-shell. Madagascar
 98 *Porcellana Caput Serpentis*, Snake's-head Porcelain-shell. Asia
 99 *Solaria aureus*, Golden Sun-shell. W. Indies, uncoated
 100 *Conus Leopardalis*, Leopard Cone-shell. China
 101 *Patella ærosea*, Bronze Limpet-shell. Falkland Isles
 102 *Spondylus*
 103 *Strombus aranea*, Spider Stromb-shell. Madagascar
 104 *Cardium unedo*, Strawberry Cockle. China
 105 *Oliva vulgata*, Common Olive-shell. West Indies
 106 *Cassida Bezoar*, Bezoar Helmet-shell. China
 107 *Porcellana mauritiana*, Moor, or Brunette Cowry. Asia
 108 ——— *Argus, minor*, Little Argus Cowry. China
 109 *Margaritifera Falsa*, False or Bastard Mother-of-pearl Shell. China, uncoated
 110 *Acus coronatus*, Coronated Needle-shell. China
 111 *Corallina*, Coralline. W. Indies
 112 *Tridacna Ursina*, Bear's-paw Clamp-shell. China
 113 *Porcellana Dama*, Fallow Deer Porcelain-shell. Madagascar
 114 *Colus Maculatus*, Spotted Distaff-shell. Pulv Condore
 115 *Madrepora*, Madreporal Coral. E. Indies
 116 *Conus Monile*, Necklace Cone. Nicobar Isles
 117 *Fusus ventricosus*, Bellied Spindle. Arabia Felix

Bell Glass, No. 2.

- 1 *Antipathes myriophylla*, Yarrow-like Antipathes. E. Indies.
 2 *Argonauta corrugata*, Wrinkled-paper Sailor-shell. E. Indies.

This is the animal from which man is first supposed to have learned the art of sailing. Pope, in his Essay on Man, alludes to it, where he says,

“ Learn of the little Nautilus to sail,
 “ Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.”

Pliny describes it thus, “ But amongst the principal miracles of nature is the animal called Pompilos or Nautilus: it as-

cends to the surface of the sea in a supine posture, and gradually raising itself up, forces by means of its tube all the water from the shell, in order that it may swim the more readily; then throwing back the two foremost arms, displays between them a membrane of wonderful tenuity, which acts as a sail, while with the remaining arms it rows itself along, the tail in the middle acting as an helm to direct its course; and thus pursues its voyage like a little ship, till alarmed by any appearance of danger, when it takes in the water, and descends."

- 3 *Madrepore gyrosa*, Swimming Brain Coral. W. Indies
- 4 ——— *muricata*, Prickly Coral. W. Indies
- 5 ——— *ditto*, another variety. E. Indies
- 6 *Corallina*, Coralline. W. Indies
- 7 *Conus pulicarius*, Fleas-pot Cone. South Sea
- 8 *Alatus mustelinus*, Weasel-wing'd-shell. Ceylon
- 9 *Gorgonia pretiosa*, True Red Coral. Mediterranean
- 10 *Elenchus iris*, Iris Ear-drop-shell. New Zealand

Bell Glass, No. 3.

- 1 *Nautilus pompilius*, Great Sailor-shell. China
- 2 *Gorgonia plumosa*, Sea-feather Gorgon. W. Indies
- 3 *Madrepore muricata*, Muricated Coral. Ditto
- 4 ——— *damicornis*, Deer's-horn, or Cauliflower Coral. E. Indies
- 5 *Antipathes myriophylla*, Yarrow-like Antipathes. Ditto
- 6 *Madrepore typus*, Butter-print Coral. Barbadoes
- 7 *Diodon muricatus*, Muricated, or Lantern-fish. W. Indies
- 8 *Spongia oculata*, Eyed-branched Sponge. English Coast
- 9 *Madrepore muricata*, Prickly Coral, a variety. E. Indies
- 10 *Carbonate of Lime*, Sparry Deposition on Moss. Derbyshire
- 11 *Haustrum*, Black and Yellow Scoop-shell. E. Indies
- 12 *Nerita versicolor*, Party-coloured Nerit. W. Indies

Bell Glass, No. 4.

- 1 *Nautilus pompilius*, Great Sailor-shell. China. See Bell Glass, No. 2. A section to shew the concamerated, or chambered structure of this species.
- 2 *Triplex ramosum*, Branched, or Great Triple-ridged-shell. Madagascar
- 3 *Spondilus pica*, Pied-winged Oyster. E. Indies
- 4 *Madrepora muricata*, Prickly Coral. W. Indies
- 5 ——— *annularis*, Ringed Coral. Ditto
- 6 *Conus striatus*, Striated, or Great Spectre Cone-shell. China
- 7 *Pyrum archipelago*, Archipelago Whelk. China
- 8 *Corallina opuntia*, Indian Fig, or Strung Coralline. W. Indies
- 9 *Madripora typus*, Butter-print Coral. W. Indies
- 10 *Porcellana caput serpenti*, Serpent's-head Cowry. E. Indies
- 11 *Gorgonia plumosa*, Sea-feather Gorgon. W. Indies
- 12 *Madrepora*, Meandritical Coral. A piece broken to shew the interior structure.
- 13 *Isis ochracea*, Ochry Coral. Molucca Islands
- 14 *Madrepora virginia*, Stellated branched Coral. W. Indies
- 15 *Pecten varius*, Diversified Scollop, yellow variety. English Coast.
- 16 *Conus Rapilionis*, Butterfly's Wing, or Guinea Admiral. Guinea

Bell Glass, No. 4.

- 1 *Isis versicolor*, Many-coloured Isis Coral, orange var. New S. Wales
- 2 *Physeter perspectivus*, Perspective or Stair-case-shell. China
Trochus perspectivus Linn.
- 3 *Scala grandis*, Great or true Wentletrap. Sumatra. *Turbo scalaris* Linn.

These articles were presented to the Museum by Dr. J. E. Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, and were once the property of the celebrated naturalist, Sir Charles Linnæus; a specimen of whose writing is likewise inclosed.

Bell Glass, No. 5.

- 1 *Madrepora angulosa*, Angulated Coral. St. Mauritius
- 2 ——— *tuba*, Tubular, or Trumpet Coral. Ditto
- 3 ——— *cristata*, Crested Coral. Ditto
- 4 *Cancer*, Crab. E. Indies
- 5 *Elenchus variegatus*, Variegated Ear-drop-shell. Van Diemen's Land
- 6 Fish
- 7 Fish
- 8 *Pectunculus foliaceus*, Furbelowed Clam-shell (Venus Dysera var. Linn.) Van Diemen's Land
- 9 ——— *aculeatus*, Spiked, or thorny Clam-shell. W. Indies
- 10 *Triplex pectinatum*, Venus's Comb, or Double Thorny Woodcock-shell (Murex Tribulus Linn.) Tranquebar

TWO SMALL CASES OF MARINE INSECTS.

Glass Case, No. 1.

Mantis Crab (Cancer Mantis). This curious Crab inhabits England, and is also found in China, &c.

Crab (Cancer). Unknown

Ditto. Unknown

Cancer Homarus

Long-armed Crab (Cancer Longimanus)

Native of the European Seas, and is seldom found of a large size.

Supposed *Cancer Artificiosa*

Cancer. Unknown

Young Turtle (Testudo Caretta)

Hippocampus, or *Sea Horse* (Syngnathus Hippocampus)

Cancer Craniolaris, Inhabits the shores of Malabar

Soldier Crab (Cancer Bernhardus)

This species, being deprived of the strong covering behind, as in the other genus, takes refuge in the deserted univalve shells. As it grows in bulk, it changes its small habitation for a larger. Its tail, which is naked and tender, is furnished with a hook, with which it secures itself in its lodging, and carries it about in search of prey. Inhabits Great Britain, &c.

Glass Case, No. 2.

Cancer Pelagicus. Found among sea-weed

Spider Crab (Cancer Araneus)

The fishermen suppose this species injurious to the beds of oysters; and therefore when they dredge it up, they do not throw it back into the sea, but destroy it. It is often covered with a Byssus. Inhabits Europe.

Land Crab (Cancer Ruricola)

The Land Crab resides in woods; and in the Bahama Islands they are so numerous, that the ground seems to move as they crawl about. In breeding time they make to the sea shores to deposit their eggs, and no obstruction can turn them out of the way. They live on vegetables, and are esteemed excellent food.

Cancer. Unknown

Green Crab. Unknown

Cancer. Unknown

Cancer Forceps. Inhabits the ocean

Cancer. Unknown

Hippocampus (Syngnathus Hippocampus)

Cancer. Unknown

Supposed *Cancer Chrystatus.* Inhabits the ocean

Hermit Crab (Cancer Diogenes). Inhabits an univalve shell the same as the soldier crab

Horrid Crab (Cancer Horridus). Is a native of the Asiatic Seas

Bell Glass, No. 6.

MINERALS.

Beautiful *Group of Chrystals*, of extraordinary size, from the mines of Dauphiny: presented by Thomas Allan, esq. of Edinburgh.

Pipe Chalcedony, from Iceland.

Large specimen of *Opal* in the Matrix.

Three *Opals*, polished.

Native Gold on *Quartz*, from Transylvania.

Native Gold, from the Wicklow Mountain in Ireland.

Oriental Cat's Eye.

White Cat's Eye, from Germany, made of Gypsum.

Aqua Marine or *Beryl*, polished.

Fluor Spar, from Derbyshire.

Group of Amethyst Chrystals, from Hungary.

Sulphures of Arsenic.

Beautiful *Pearl Spar*, with snow-like appearance, from Transylvania.

Pearl Spar, Chrystalised, from Hungary.

Fine specimen of *Chrystalised Iron Ore*, with an Iridescent surface, from the Isle of Elbe, on the Coast of Tuscany.

Splendid *Iron Ore*, from Hungary.

Bubbled *Malachites*, Carbonate of Copper, with Mountain Blue, from Siberia.

Native Copper, from Cornwall.

Copper Ore, from ditto.

Model of the *Pigot Diamond*, valued at 35,000*l.*

Variety of *Chrystals*, from Buenos; containing Silver-like appearances, and other extraneous matter.

ARTIFICIAL FOREST.

The center of the Apartment, which is 40 feet high, is fitted up with Artificial Trees, copied from nature so as to represent the interior of a Tropical Forest, in appropriate situation of which are placed the larger Quadrupeds, Birds and Reptiles. At the upper end of the Wood facing the entrance, is displayed on a large Tree, a specimen of that immense Serpent the Boa Constrictor (see p. 54.) measuring 22 feet in length, in the act of preparing to seize the Wood Baboon, (*Simia Silvatica*) which is represented so petrified with fear as to be incapable of sufficient exertion to escape the extended jaws of its powerful adversary. Under the above is the huge Rhinoceros, (*Rhinoceros Unicornis*), which, next to the Elephant, may be considered as one of the most powerful of animals; in strength indeed he is inferior to none, and his bulk (says Bontius) equals the elephant, but is lower only on account of the shortness of his legs. The length of the Rhinoceros from head to tail is usually twelve feet; and the circumference of the body nearly equals that length. Its nose is armed with so hard and formidable a horn that the Tiger will rather attack the Elephant, whose proboscis he can lay hold of, than the Rhinoceros, which he cannot face without danger of having his bowels torn out by the defensive weapon of his adversary. The body and limbs of the Rhinoceros are covered with a skin so hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger, nor the trunk of the Elephant. It is said to turn the edge of a scymetar, and to resist even the force of a musket-ball. The upper lip of the Rhinoceros is capable of great extension, and is so pliable, that the animal can move it from side to side, twist it round a stick, collect its food, or seize with it any thing it would carry to its mouth. The Rhinoceros, without being ferocious, or carnivorous, is totally untractable and rude. It seems at times to be subject to paroxysms of fury. The one which the King of Portugal sent to the Pope in the year 1513, destroyed the vessel which transported it. Like the hog, the Rhinoceros wallows in the mire, is a solitary animal, and delights to rove near the banks of rivers. It is found in Bengal, Siam, China, and other countries of the East, where it feeds on the grossest herbs, preferring thistles and shrubs to the finest of pasturage. The female produces but one at a time, which during the first month exceeds not the size of a large dog: at the age of two years, the horn is not more than an inch long; at six years old, it is 10 inches long; and grows to the length of three feet. From the peculiar construction of his eyes, the Rhinoceros can only see what is immediately before him. When he pursues any object, he proceeds always in a direct line, overturning every thing in his

way. His sense of smelling is so acute, that his pursuers are obliged to avoid being to windward of him. They follow him at a distance, and watch till he lies down to sleep. They then approach and discharge their muskets into the lower part of his belly.

On the left of this, issuing from a Den, is seen the *Panther*, which is an untameable animal, and next in size to the tiger. It inhabits Africa, Barbary, the remotest parts of Guinea, and the interior of South America; is extremely fierce, and attacks every living creature without distinction, but happily prefers the flesh of brutes to that of mankind. The ancients were well acquainted with these animals. The Romans drew prodigious numbers from Africa, for their public shews. Scarus exhibited 150 of them at one time; Pompey 410; and Augustus 420. They probably thinned the coast of Mauritania of these animals; but they still swarm in the southern parts of Guinea. The skin of the Panther was presented by Mr. Polito.

Near the foot of the Rhinoceros is the *Persian Lynx* (*Felis Caracal*) an inhabitant of Persia, India, and Africa; it is an animal of much ferocity, although capable of being sometimes so far tamed as to be used for the purpose of taking game. In front of the Rhinoceros lies a species of the St. Domingo Crocodile; and close to the Bamboo-rail on the right side of the room, is the American Alligator, 12 feet long (see p. 51); near this, under the American Aloe in blossom, is perhaps, the largest specimen of the Land Tortoise ever brought to this country, the shell alone measuring 3 feet 2 inches in length, and near six feet in circumference; it is the *Testuda Indica* of Linnæus: opposite the head of this, is the Emeu of New-Holland (*Struthio Novæ Hollandiæ*, see p. 48); this stupendous bird, equalled in size only by the African Ostrich, was lately living in the valuable and extensive Menagerie of Mr. S. Polito: near this is the Arctic, or White Fox (*Canis Lagopus*); it is an inhabitant of the Northern parts of America, and in winter is perfectly white; between this and the rail on the left side is the Capibara (*Cavia Capibara*); it is the largest of the Caviars, and the only one known to have been brought to this country; it lived two years in the possession of Mr. Kendrick of Piccadilly, it was extremely gentle and fed on vegetables, though in a state of nature they are said to dive and catch fish with great dexterity; a singularity in the animal which has not been noticed by writers is, that on the outside of each hind foot, it has a large horny projection four inches long and two broad, probably intended to assist it in swimming.

Nearer the door on the same side is the Zebra (*Equus Zebra*).— This extremely beautiful animal is a native of the hotter parts of Africa, and is frequently seen in herds in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope; they are however so extremely wild and cautious as rarely to be taken, and are of a disposition so vicious and untameable as seldom to submit to the bridle, even when taken quite young. In size the Zebra is superior to the ass; in its form it is

much more elegant: the ground colour is white, or cream colour, and the whole animal is decorated with very numerous black or dark brown stripes, disposed with the utmost symmetry in a manner not easy to be described.

To the right of this is the Three-toed Ostrich of America (*Struthio Rhea*); this Bird, which till lately was very little known to European Naturalists, is a native of South America, and attains the height of a man; the one in this Collection was brought alive, and in its food and manners was similar to the common or African Ostrich.

At the left hand corner on the entrance is the White or Greenland Bear (*Ursus Maritimus*.) This is a far larger species than the common Bear, and is said to have been sometimes found of the length of twelve feet. The head and neck are of a more lengthened form than in the common Bear, and the body itself is longer in proportion. The whole animal is white, the ears round and small; the eyes little, and the teeth of extraordinary magnitude: the hair is of great length, and the limbs are extremely large and strong. It seems confined to the coldest part of the globe; being found within eighty degrees of north latitude, as far as any navigators have yet penetrated. The shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and Spitsbergen, are its principal places of residence; but it is said to be carried sometimes on the floating ice as far south as Newfoundland. The Polar Bear is an animal of tremendous strength and fierceness. Barentz, in his voyage in search of a North-east passage to China, had proofs of the ferocity of these animals, in the island of Nova Zembla, where they attacked the seamen, seizing them in their mouths, carrying them off with the greatest ease, and devouring them in the sight of their comrades. It is said that they sometimes will attempt to board armed vessels at a distance from shore, and have been repelled with difficulty. Presented by S. Staniforth, Esq. of Liverpool.

In the front is a pair of those remarkable animals, the Kangaroo, (*Didelphis Gigantea*).

Of all the animals which the vast island, or rather continent of Australasia has presented to our view, the Kangaroo must be considered as one of the most extraordinary; its size, general conformation, teeth, and other particulars, conspiring to render it a most interesting object to every naturalist. The first discovery of this remarkable quadruped was in the year 1770, when Capt. Cook was stationed on the coast of New Holland. It is the only quadruped our colonists have yet met with in New South Wales that supplies them with animal food. There are two kinds; the largest that has been shot weighed about 140lbs. and measured from the point of the nose to the end of the tail 6 feet 1 inch; the tail 2 feet 1 inch; head 8 inches: fore leg 1 foot; hind legs 2 feet 8 inches; circumference of the fore part of the body near the leg 1 foot 1 inch; and of the

hind part 3 feet. The smaller kind seldom exceeds 60lbs. This animal is furnished with a pouch similar to that of the opossum, in which its young are nursed and sheltered. It feeds on grass and other vegetable substances. In their native state these animals are said to feed in herds of thirty or forty together; and one is generally observed to be stationed as if apparently on the watch, at a distance from the rest. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Kangaroo is the extraordinary faculty which it possesses of separating at pleasure, to a considerable distance, the two fore teeth in the lower jaw. The Kangaroo may be considered in some degree as naturalized in England, several having been kept for many years in the Royal domains at Richmond, which have during their residence there produced young, and promise to render this most elegant animal a permanent acquisition to our country.

In the right hand corner is the Black Swan (*Anas Atrata*) of New Holland, from whence they are frequently brought alive.

Close to the rail at the entrance, is a pair of those immense Shells, the Chama Gigas of Linnæus. They are the largest of all known shell fish, being 3 feet across, and weighing upwards of 300lb. This is the Cockle mentioned by voyagers as capable of dining a whole ship's company. The fish is said to weigh 40lb. It is black, but not ill tasted, and is generally cut into steaks and broiled.

The various Trees have all their names on them.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Numerous extraordinary and stupendous remains of non-descript animals, found in the vicinity of the rivers Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, Osage, Missouri, &c. brought to England by a gentleman who passed several years on a mineralogical tour in unfrequented parts of North-America. They consist of different parts of animals, such as heads, vertebræ, ribs, grinders, and horns; among which, the most worthy of remark is the foot of a clawed animal of the *fera* genus, or tiger species. This paw, clothed with flesh, skin, and hair, filled with muscles, flexors, and cartilages, must, when dilated on its prey, have covered a space of ground four feet by three. Did

the animal to whom it appertained partake of a strength of body proportionate to the size of this foot, and at the same time add the agility and ferocity of the tiger to his unequalled magnitude, he must have been the terror of the forests, and of mankind. That such an animal did exist, this specimen is a sufficient proof; nor did it alone inhabit America, for we have reason to believe that an animal, similar in some respects to the above, once had possession of our island; for various remains of non-descript animals have been frequently dug up of late in different counties. The thigh-bone marked A. which is nearly four feet in length, was found in digging the Ellesmere Canal in the year 1803, near the village of Wrenbury, in Cheshire. B. is one toe of the clawed foot. C. several joints of the tail, which must in the living animal have been as thick as an ordinary oak tree. D. one of the vertebræ of the back; the passage for the spinal marrow is so large, that a man's arm may with ease pass through it. E. is a section of a spiral tusk, thirteen feet in length. F. a carnivorous grinder, nine pounds weight, being one hundred and forty-four times as heavy as that of a horse. G. a large grinder of another species of these stupendous non-descripts, evidently an herbivorous animal. On the subject however of these Incognita, but a few words are necessary: they have been on the whole, the surprise of the enlightened naturalist, and the admiration of the classical scholar; we therefore refer those, who wish to be more particularly informed respecting these remains, to a pamphlet, entitled "*Memoirs of Mammoth, and other extraordinary and stupendous bones,*" written by the gentleman who brought them to England, and sold them to the Proprietor of this Museum. It may be had at the Rooms, price 1s. 6d.

Glass Case, containing an *Egyptian Mummy*.

The ancient methods observed by the Egyptians in embalming human bodies, according to Herodotus, were performed after this manner: "There were certain persons appointed for the business, who had three prices according to the workmanship. In the most esteemed method of embalming, they extracted the brains by the nose with a crooked iron, and then poured in drugs; afterwards they opened the body, took out the bowels, washed the inside with palm wine, and having rubbed into it pounded perfumes, filled the cavity with myrrh, cassia, and other spices, and then sewed it up. After this they washed the body with nitre, and let it lie seventy days; and having washed it again, bound it up in folds of linen, besmearing it over with gums, which the Egyptians used instead of glue. The relations then took home the body, and enclosing it in the wooden figure of a man, placed it in the catacombs. Another method of embalming, was injecting turpentine of cedar with a pipe into the body, without cutting it; they then salted it for seventy days, and afterwards drew out the pipe, which brought along with it the intestines. The nitre dried up the flesh, leaving nothing but skin and bones. The third way was only by cleansing

“ the inside with salt and water, and salting it for seventy days.” From what Diodorus observes, one would imagine that there was a way of preserving the bodies much superior to either of the former; for he says, their eye-brows and eye-lashes, with the form and appearance of the whole body were so well preserved, that they might be known by their features; whence many of the Egyptians kept the bodies of their ancestors in houses adorned at a great expense; and had the pleasure to see their forefathers for many generations back, and to observe all their features as well as if they were living. It does not however appear that any bodies were ever discovered embalmed in this manner.

The Mummy in this collection was brought from Egypt by the French, and taken from them by an English privateer, and was remarkable for containing only the head, and part of the thigh and leg bones, which were enveloped in folds of fine linen, nearly three inches thick. The linen in some parts was as white and perfect as when first done, and on the legs there was some of the flesh still remaining, although, from a moderate calculation, it must have been embalmed upwards of two thousand years.

The *Hand of a Lady*, with the Blood-vessels finely injected, to shew the situation of the veins, &c. Presented by Allan Burn, esq. Lecturer of Anatomy, Glasgow.

A *Mummy of the White Ibis*. The White Ibis, though now unknown to the Egyptians, was formerly worshipped by them as a deity, in consequence of the great service it did them in destroying the vast quantities of serpents and reptiles with which that country was infested. The veneration for them extended even after their death; for whenever the body of a dead Ibis could be found, it was carefully embalmed after the manner of the mummies. Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, mentions his having opened several of them, in which the bones, and even some feathers were entire. Buffon says, “ he received several of these mummies from the bird pits in “ the plains of Saccara; that the shape of all of them was a sort of “ doll, formed by the bandages which incased the bird; of which “ the greater part fell into black dust when the ligatures were re- “ moved.” They are generally preserved in earthen jars, with the cover cemented down; but sometimes, as is the case in this, put into a kind of coffin made of sycamore, the covers of which were decorated with hieroglyphics, which are yet visible in the one in this Museum.

A *Mummy of the Ibis*, opened to shew its contents. Hasselquist, and other naturalists and travellers, who have visited the catacombs of Egypt, say that the Mummies of the Ibis contain in general little but black dust, which is believed to be the remains of the bird; but that they were informed that sometimes, though very rarely, the bones and feathers were found in them: this is the case with the one

in this Museum; the cloth in which it was wrapped, the bill, bones, and feathers are still entire. This very interesting and curious article was added to this collection by the liberality of Jacob Wilkinson, esq. of Bath, whose brother, C. Wilkinson, esq. of Clapham, brought it from Egypt. What are our boasted monuments of antiquity? the dates of our churches and cathedrals (though crumbled and crumbling into dust) are but as yesterday when compared with the age of a few perishable feathers, which had existence on the banks of the Nile perhaps two thousand years before the foundation stone of the first of them as laid. What a field for reflection does the contemplation of this article open to our view.

“Son of to-day, thy daring hopes are vain,
“That aught of thee my lengthened date shall gain.”

Large Horn of the American Stag, presented by Capt. Mars, of America.

Elephant's Head and Grinders, presented by Samuel Staniforth, esq. Liverpool.

Head of the Leopard.

The Skull of the Babyroussa, or Indian Hog. The most distinguishing characteristic of this animal consists in four large tusks, the two stoutest of which proceed, like those of the wild boar, from the under jaw, pointing upwards; the two others rise up like horns on the outside of the upper jaw, just above the nose, and extend in a curve above the eyes almost touching the forehead, and are about seven inches long. The use this animal makes of these tusks is in sleeping, which they do, as is said, by hooking them on the branches of trees. The Babyroussa is found in several of the islands of the East Indies.

The Horn of the Ibex.

Horns of the Roe-buck.

Egg and Thigh-bone of an Ostrich.

Leg of a Cassowary.

Three Noses of the Saw Fish. The largest of these is three feet seven inches long, eight inches broad at the base, and four at the point; it is armed at the sides with thirty-eight strong teeth, about an inch and a half long, and two inches from each other.

The Jaws of an enormous Shark, which measures six feet six inches in circumference.

The Fossil Tooth of a Shark, nearly four times as large as those in the above jaws.

The Cavity of a Whale's Ear.

The Jaws of a Porpoise.

Shells of the Nine and Three-banded Armadillos.

Part of the Hide of a Rhinoceros, remarkable for its thickness, being pistol proof.

Skull of the Walrus. This animal inhabits the Northern Seas, and grows to an amazing size; the tusks are sometimes upwards of two feet in length.

Horns of the White Antelope. The horns of this animal are very long and slender, of a black colour, and sharp-pointed. The animal is of a milk-white colour, and inhabits the island of Gow Bahrein, in the Gulf of Bassora.

Teeth of the Hippopotamus, which are of vast strength and size, particularly the tusks, or canine teeth of the lower jaw; they sometimes measure more than two feet, and weigh upwards of six pounds.

Glass Case, containing four different Beaks and Heads of the Calao, or Hornbill Bird; remarkable for the singular appendages on the upper mandibles. No. 1. Helmet Hornbill. No. 2. Pied Hornbill. No. 3. Rhinoceros Hornbill. No. 4. Philippa Hornbill.

An Elephant's Tail.

Wasp's Nest from South America, on the branch of an oak, on which it was formed. The hole in the side is cut to shew the structure of the combs. The entrance to it is at the bottom, and is contrived in such a manner that no rain can enter.

Skeleton of an Ostrich.—Skeletons of Birds, viz. the Creeper, Snipe, Oyster Catcher, Lark, Starling, Green Linnet, Fieldfare, and Moor Game.

Vertebræ of the Spermaceti Whale.

Specimen of Fossil Oak, found in a quarry near Coventry.

THE ARMOURY.

Charm'd with the sight, the ardent breast is fir'd
With thoughts like those which ancient bards inspir'd.

THIS department of the Museum is fitted up in an appropriate and elegant manner, representing the interior of the halls of our ancient nobility. The armour and various implements of war displayed in trophies, or on figures placed under Gothic canopies, forcibly call to our minds the times of chivalry, and the days when our ancestors, by their deeds in arms, carried victory and conquest to every part of the world, and were "single handed" able to reduce that country to a state of vassalage that now threatens the independence of every government on the continent. Amongst this collection of antiquities the Armour is what attracts the attention of every visitor. Here an ample field will be open for meditation: the form, make, and materials of these war-suits will be a source of admiration and surprise. When a thought is cast on the warriors, whose strength enabled them to bear such a weight of metal, and at the same time were capable of exerting themselves, performing under it every exploit, and enduring every toil of war, he will feel himself as the offspring of a dwindled race of mankind.

The *Figure* on the Horse is dressed in *Hauberk*, or ancient Suit of Mail, such as worn in the army of William the Conqueror, when he invaded this country. It is composed of small rings of iron, which, passing through four others, are riveted together in such a manner as not to prevent any motion of the body. Besides their ordinary clothes, the Knights wore under their Hauberk a loose garment, called a Gambeson, which descended as low as the knee; it was stuffed with woolen or cotton, and quilted; its use was to deaden the stroke of a sword or lance, which, though it did not divide the mail, might severely bruise the body. Between the Hauberk and Gambeson a breast-plate of iron, called a Plastron, was occasionally put on; and over all, men of family wore surcoats of satin, velvet, or cloth of gold and silver, richly embroidered with their armorial bearings. Thus enveloped, and loaded with such a number of weighty incumbrances, it is by no means wonderful that in the midst of summer, in the heat, dust, and press of an engagement, men at arms should be suffocated in their armour; an event which we learn from history often happened. Besides the inconvenience of being thus swathed up like an Egyptian mummy, a man could have but little power of action, and

this in some measure accounts for the small number of knights slain in an engagement with cavalry only: probably as ransom was so great an object in those days, they rather wished to capture than kill their enemies, and for that purpose endeavoured to unhorse them; for when overturned, they were immoveable, and lay on the spot till remounted by their friends, or overtaken by their enemies. This venerable relic of antiquity came originally from the Castle of Tong, in Shropshire, and was presented by the Rev. Mr. Buckridge to the Museum of the late Richard Green, Esq. of Lichfield, from whence it was purchased by the present proprietor. It is presumed, that this Hauberk is the only perfect one of the kind remaining in England, as there is not a specimen exhibited either at the Tower or British Museum. In the Treatise on Ancient Armour, written by the late Francis Grose, Esq. F. A. S. a description is given of this identical Suit of Mail, in vol. ii. page 9, plate 21.—This figure is mounted on a fine Horse, which is likewise covered by a suit of ancient Armour, composed of several thousand plates of steel and brass, firmly united by rivetted iron rings, of the same construction as the Hauberk, along with which it is supposed to have been worn. This kind of horse armour is believed not to have been common, even at the time when it was in use, as not a single specimen except the present has reached us, nor has a correct representation of it been published. On this account it must be highly interesting to those who are fond of examining such relics of antiquity.

The *Figure* on the left hand is dressed in a complete suit of *Pikemen's Armour*, worn by the arquebusiers and musketeers, at the first introduction of fire-arms. It is in fine preservation, and belonged to an officer, who probably used it at the memorable siege of Latham House, as it was to have been preserved at Cross Hall, in that neighbourhood a considerable number of years. It was presented to the Museum by Col. Stanley, M. P. the present proprietor of Cross Hall.

On the right hand is the *Figure of a Knight* in a suit of bright Steel Armour, of the time of Queen Elizabeth: this is called Plate Armour, and is of more modern date than the mail, as it came into general use about the middle of the fourteenth century. At its first introduction it was made of prodigious strength and thickness, and was fitted to every part of the body so close, that it was impossible to pierce it with a lance.

Above the figure on horseback, is a suit of *Mameluke Armour and Accoutrements*, consisting of a Coat of Mail, and Helmet: a Shield made of the skin of a Rhinoceros: an elegant and curious Gun, and a magnificent Sabre and Battle Axe. The Coat of Mail is made nearly in the same manner as the Hauberk, only the work is more beautiful: the collar is of crimson velvet, on which in gold studs is written in Persian the following characters:—"Ali Fatima Husain Alla Mohammed." On the breast is a Talisman, or Charm, to preserve the wearer's life,

The stock, lock, and barrel of the musket is richly ornamented, and mounted with silver. This curious piece was taken from the Turks by Count Orlov, the Russian General; afterwards exchanged with an English gentleman for a fine horse; the gentleman presented it to the Right Hon. Lord Paget, who gave it to the Lichfield Museum, from whence it was purchased by the present Proprietor.

Under these is the *Haubergeon* or *Norman Suit of Mail*. This is made in the same manner as the Hauberk, only it is without sleeves, and reaches no lower than the waist. By the statute of Winchester, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward I. every man possessing lands to the yearly amount of fifteen pounds, and forty marks in goods, was obliged to keep in his possession an Haubergeon, an iron head-piece, a sword, a knife, and a horse.

With this is the *Roundel*, *Ronduche*, or *Norman Shield*. (See Grose's Ancient Armour, plate 34, vol. ii.) This shield derived its name from its circular figure; it is made of circular pieces of iron, fastened together, studded with brass, and lined with leather, but they were sometimes composed of oziers, boards of light wood, sinews or ropes covered with leather, plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures. The Norman soldiers carried this shield fastened to a strap and hung over the shoulder. The roundels of metal, particularly those richly embossed, seem rather to have been insignia of dignity, anciently borne before generals or great officers, than calculated for war, most of them being too heavy for convenient use, or too slight to resist the violence of a stroke, either from a sword or battle axe.

Glass Case of Guns left-hand-side of the Armoury.

A very curious modern Fowling Piece, made by C. Malbon, of Chester; it has two pans, the hindmost is shut by means of a short lever or regulator, while the foremost is used. It fires twice with once loading.

A very curious Double Wheel-lock Musket, from the Grand Duke of Tuscany's Gallery at Florence. This piece has two pans, two wheels of steel, and two flints: by which contrivance it discharges twice with once loading.

A beautiful small French Fusee, of capital workmanship.

Two Highland Pistols of different workmanship.

At the bottom of this Case is a curious ancient Missal on its original stand, made of a solid piece of Oak, in an extremely curious manner.

Guns ranged on the right hand of the figure of the Musketeer.

A large Brass-barrelled Air Gun, by Kolbe.

The air being condensed between the outer and inner barrel, and the pump in the butt gives the appearance and portability of a common gun.

Ancient Snaphaunce Musket.

American Rifle, taken at Fort Washington.

Magazine Gun, made at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, by Martin Raynald; it may with ease and safety be fired eight times in half a minute with only once charging.

Gun Case right-hand-side of the Armoury.

A most superb Turkish Musket. The barrel richly damasked and inlaid with gold. The stock is of Ivory mounted in silver, closely inlaid with gold, and ornamented with precious stones.

This magnificent and costly article was with several other interesting curiosities presented to the Museum by Sir Joseph Banks.

A curious and beautiful ancient Spanish Wheel-lock Rifle, the whole stock of which is entirely covered with the most exquisite inlaid work in ivory and mother of pearl, representing a variety of figures of men, beasts, birds, flowers, &c.

A fine Persian Match Lock, silver mounted, the barrel richly damasked, and inlaid with gold.

An elegant Turkish Sword, of singular form, called the Yatagan; the whole scabbard and hilt of silver, richly embossed and chased.

In the bottom of this Case is an illuminated manuscript Missal.

Guns on the left-hand-side of the Figure in Plate Armour.

A large and ponderous English Match-lock, date on it 1640.

An ancient English Fowling-piece, with a snaphaunch lock, the stock richly inlaid with ivory and pearl shells engraved. This piece is supposed originally to have belonged to the Skeffington family, formerly owners of Fisherwick, now the property of the Marquis of Donegal.

A Magazine Gun, made in Italy in the year 1666, which when loaded at the butt end, may be discharged by moving a short regulator, ten times in less than half a minute.

On the left side of the Armoury, over the Gun Case, is the Brigandine Jacket. This is mentioned in Jeremiah, ch. li. v. 3. and in an Act passed by Philip and Mary, in 1558. It was used principally by the archers, and took its name from the light-armed troops who first wore it, being called Brigands. It is composed of a number of small plates of iron, sewed upon quilted linen through a small hole in the centre of each plate, the edges laid over each other like tiles, or the scales of fish; these scales are covered with cloth, so as to have the appearance of quilting; it is proof against the push of a pike, or the stroke of a sword; and yet is extremely pliable to every motion of the body. The Helmet for this suit is called a Skull, or Steel Cap.

On the other side of the Canopy is a Suit of Armour, such as was worn by the cavalry in the time of Oliver Cromwell; it was called Dutch Light Horseman's Armour.

Above the Canopy is a Trophy of Persian Armour, consisting of a beautiful Match-lock Gun, a Shield made of the skin of the Rhinoceros, (bullet proof) a Bow-case and Quiver of Arrows; on a line with these, is a Trophy of curious Guns and Swords of various kinds; among the latter are two with Pistols in the hilts, taken on board the Ville de Paris. In the centre, a little higher than this, is a Suit of Pikeman's Armour compleat; on each side of which is a Trophy of Fire Arms, consisting of a curious and extraordinary shaped Spanish Match-lock of the kind first used, the stock is inlaid with ivory, very much curved, and intended to be placed against the breast when fired. A very singular English Match-lock, and several Wheel-lock and other Pistols.

To the right of these is a Trophy of Chinese Armour, consisting of a Sword, Shield, Helmet, and Bow and Arrows.

On the right hand side of the Armoury, forming a part of the rail in front, is a Long Gun, purchased at the late sale of the Leverian Museum. With this piece, General Wedderburne (brother to Lord Loughborough) was killed, when reconnoitering a fort in the East Indies. The distance from the fort was so great, that the shot could not be accounted for, until the place was taken, and this long gun discovered.

An Indian Match-lock Musket.

An Iron Spear, the handle of which is hollow and plated; it is from India and used in hunting. An ancient Pike; the last three Articles form a part of the rail.

Dispersed in various parts of the Armoury are the following Articles, mostly labelled:

A great variety of Pieces of Armour, for all parts of the body; among which are several pieces presented by the Corporation of

Stafford to the Lichfield Museum, and a number of Back and Breast Plates of different kinds, given by the Corporation of Coventry to this Collection.

Impression of a fine Roman Helmet.

An open-fronted Helmet, found in a ditch near Wigan a few years since, on the spot where the Earl of Derby had a battle with the Parliament forces, in the year 1651, in favour of Charles II.

A Helmet, found at Carthage, about the year 1800, by J. Jackson, Esq. of Basinghall-street, London. It greatly resembles the Morions worn in Europe in the time of James I.

An open-fronted Helmet.

Several Pot Helmets, or Iron Hats, with broad brims.

The Plastron, or Breast Plate, usually worn under the Hauberk, &c. &c.

A very curious Mahratta Horseman's Sword, between four and five feet long, of excellent temper; the blade which is very thin, is fixed into a kind of gauntlet, that reaches nearly to the wearer's elbow, and in which there is a grasp across the inside for the hand. See Grose, pl. 50, No. 1. and 2.

Two Highland Swords and Targets.

A variety of ancient Swords, of different nations.

A large Two-handled Sword, nearly six feet long.

Singular Iron Pike and Gun-rest.

Great variety of Gun Locks, some of them very curious.

Halbert, made in the time of Oliver Cromwell, formerly carried before the Mayor of Chester.

Indian Match Lock.

A Sack Bottle.

An ancient Hat, made of the undressed skin of the wild boar.

A pair of Warrior's Gloves, made of Buffalo's hide.

An ancient Buff Gauntlet, or covering for the left arm, worn in the time of Charles I. by Sir Francis Rhodes, of Balborough-hall, in Derbyshire. It is contrived to answer the purpose of a shield, being composed of three skins of buff leather, and of strong paste-board.—It is figured in Grose's Ancient Armour, vol. ii. plate 39. fig. 5 and 6.

An ancient Cross Bow, remarkably strong.

The Stock of a very rich Arcubalista, or Cross Bow, found about the year 1773, by some labourers on Bosworth Field, renowned in history for the victory obtained by the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) over Richard III. in which he lost his crown and life. It is so exquisitely carved, as to authorise a conjecture that it was

the weapon of no mean warrior: indeed very few specimens of the chisel of the present day excel it. The bow is unfortunately lost, and the iron work that remains is much corroded by lying, as it assuredly did, 298 years in the ground; on it there are yet to be discovered a number of studs and ornamental pieces of gold. It is made of yew, the compact texture of which wood has so well preserved it from decay. In a scarce poem, written by Charles Allen, which contains a particular account of the Battle of Bosworth, are the following lines:—

“ The archers stript their sleeves, who must define
 “ The controversie here debated on.
 “ The sun of Richmond’s hope was in the sign
 “ Of Sagitarius, and there chiefly shone.
 “ The feathers of their shafts sung as they went,
 “ Being newly set to the one-string’d instrument.”

This fine remain of antiquity is figured and described in the Gentleman’s Magazine for February 1784, and which, with several other antiquities in this collection, were exhibited before the Royal Antiquarian Society, in the year 1803.

A number of Pikes and Lances from Africa.

Great variety of Irish Pikes, such as were used in the late Rebellion.

A collection of Ancient and Foreign Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits; some of them of an extraordinary size and weight.

Ancient Brass Hanging Candlestick.

Small Glass Case.

An ancient Sword, formerly used by the English Noblemen in their hunting excursions. On the hilt and scabbard of this sword, (which are of ivory), are most exquisitely carved the death of every animal of the chase, comprising more than ninety-seven figures.— This admirable work of art serves in some measure to shew, in what a magnificent manner our ancestors followed their favourite amusements; and it is imagined that few artists of the present day could produce so exquisite a performance. Within the scabbard are a knife and fork.

A very rich pair of Spurs, found in the spring of 1800, in ploughing Bosworth Field; they are of brass enamelled, and very perfect.

A singular Iron Spur, the rowels of which are 18 inches in circumference.

Curious Iron Spur, enchased with silver, found on Bosworth-field.

Ancient Iron Spur.

Pair of Gilt Brass Spurs, such as are worn by the Knights of the Bath, on days of ceremony.

Ancient Brass Snuffers and Stand, of curious workmanship.

Ancient Irish Brass Sword, found near Navan, in Ireland, supposed to have been in use before iron was known in that country.

Ancient Brass Celt, found at Winwick, near Warrington, Lancashire.

Iron Arrow, purchased from the Leverian Museum, found in the year 1792, in the field on which stands the Castle of Harwood, Yorkshire.

Leather Skull-cap.

Chinese Sword, of singular make, with a scabbard of wood, curiously carved.

An ancient Brass Dish, supposed to be Saxon; on the bottom is a rude representation of the Annunciation, and round the edge a legend in Saxon letters.

A Moorish Spur, which weighs one pound three ounces; instead of rowels, it is armed with sharp pikes of the thickness of a person's finger, and about four inches in length. This singular instrument appears better designed to kill a horse than to urge it forward.

A large Turkish Powder Flask, mounted and embroidered with silver, formerly belonging to Prince Eugene, at the sale of whose effects it was purchased. Presented by Henry Blundell, Esq. Ince-Hall.

An ancient Leather Bottle, embroidered with silk; it holds nearly a gallon.

Bandileers, or Wooden Cylindrical Boxes, used by the Musketees, of the reign of James and Charles I. for carrying their powder. Twelve of these were fixed to a belt worn over the left shoulder. The bag that carried the bullets was suspended to the belt.

Ancient Cornet.—This horn is supposed to be of the earliest invention, and to have been one of the first kind of musical instruments used in a military band.

Case in Armoury.

A curious ancient Dish, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and various coloured glass, &c.—Ancient Work Basket, made of cane and different coloured silk.—Large Hat, made of cane, curiously wrought, of the time of Elizabeth.

Pair of ancient Stockings, of crimson silk and gold; they are very strong, and curiously ornamented on the top: supposed to be of about the time of James I.

Case, No. 2, in Armoury.

SHOES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Roman Sandal.—The strings which lace it in front, the sides, and bottom, most ingeniously made out of one piece of leather; it was found at the depth of fourteen feet, in cutting peat in Hawford Moss, Cheshire.

Turkish Slipper, of yellow leather.

Persian Shoe, red leather, embroidered with silver.

East India Shoes, of curious form, and highly ornamented.

A Pair of Bramin's Shoes, from the East Indies. Perhaps no article of dress to the eyes of Europeans will appear more extraordinary than these shoes. They are made of hard wood of one piece, in the form of the sole of the common shoe, raised from the ground about the height of a patten, by a projecting piece of wood being left at the foot and at the heel. The means by which they are fastened to the feet is by a peg of wood that stands between the two largest toes, which secures them in walking.

Chinese Men's Shoes; one of them of cane, beautifully wrought; the other of satin embroidered: the sole of woollen cloth, near two inches thick, and bent up before in such a manner as to keep the toes constantly raised.

Pair of Shoes worn by Ladies in China, whose feet have been cramped by the use of the iron shoe; and a Model of the Leg and Foot. These are of a size so extremely diminutive, that on the first

view it appears impossible they could have been worn by a full grown person; they are rather more than four inches long, and are not an inch wide in the middle. This ridiculous custom is said to be performed by breaking the bones of the feet of the females while infants, bending the toes under the soles of the feet, applying a tight bandage, and over that an iron shoe, which prevents the feet from enlarging, and render these unfortunate victims of fashion cripples for life.

An African Sandal.

A Russian Lady's Winter Shoe; it is of leather, with a sole of wood, lined throughout with thick fur.

Maucason, or Shoe of the North American Indians, ornamented with dyed Porcupine-quills.

Snow Shoe, of a Child, from Canada.

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