

**The naturalists' miscellany, or, Coloured figures of natural objects; drawn and described immediately from nature.**

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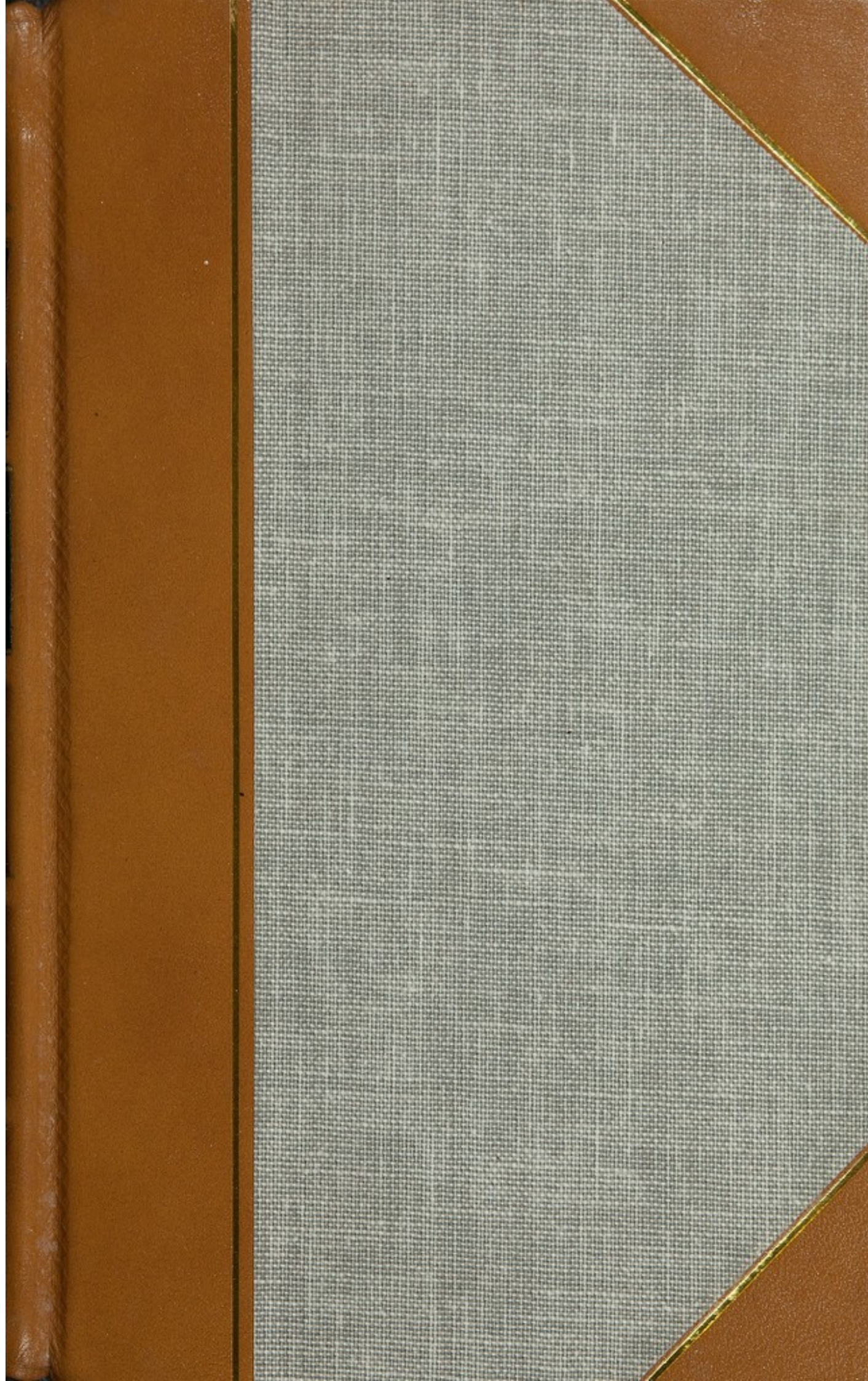
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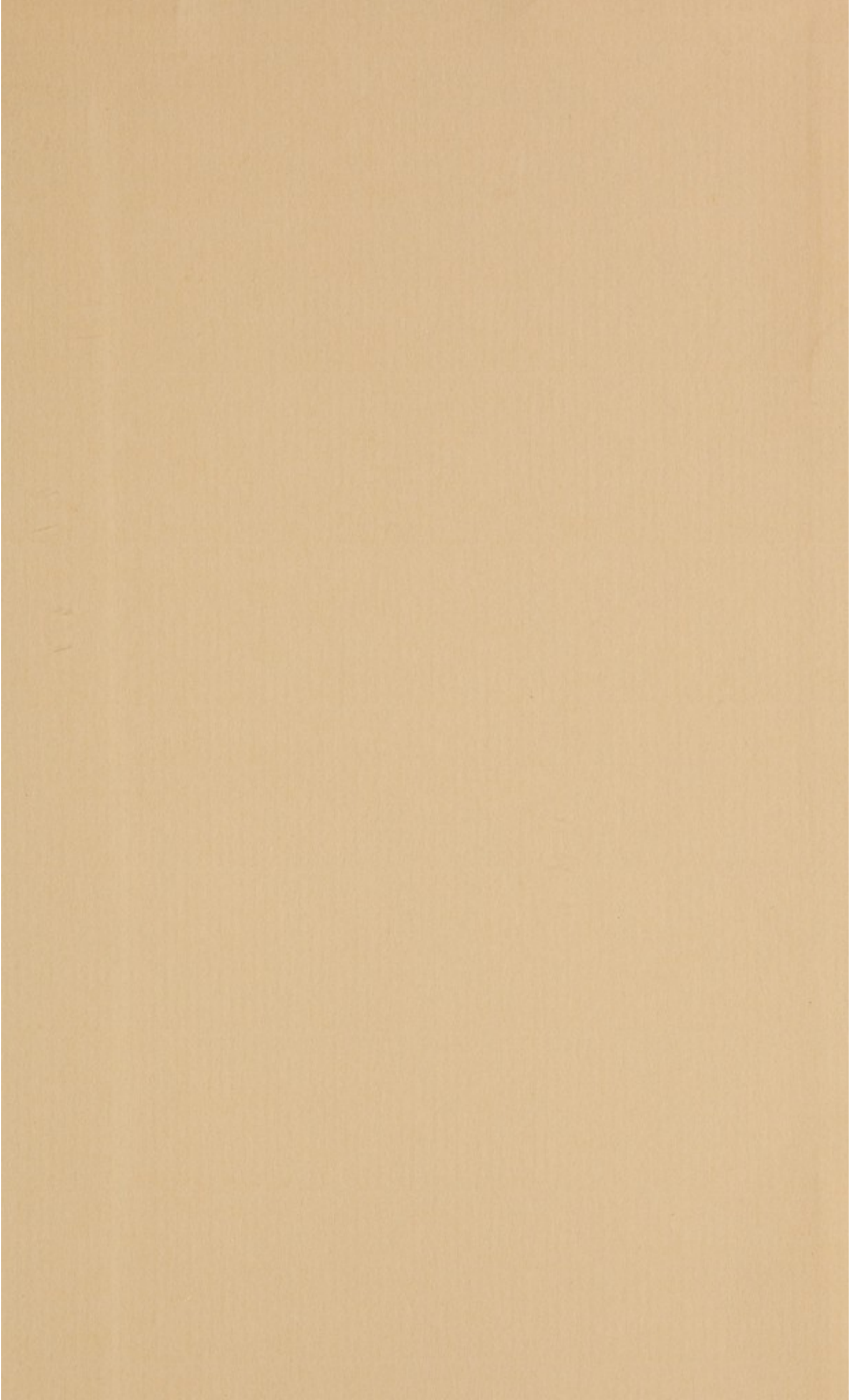


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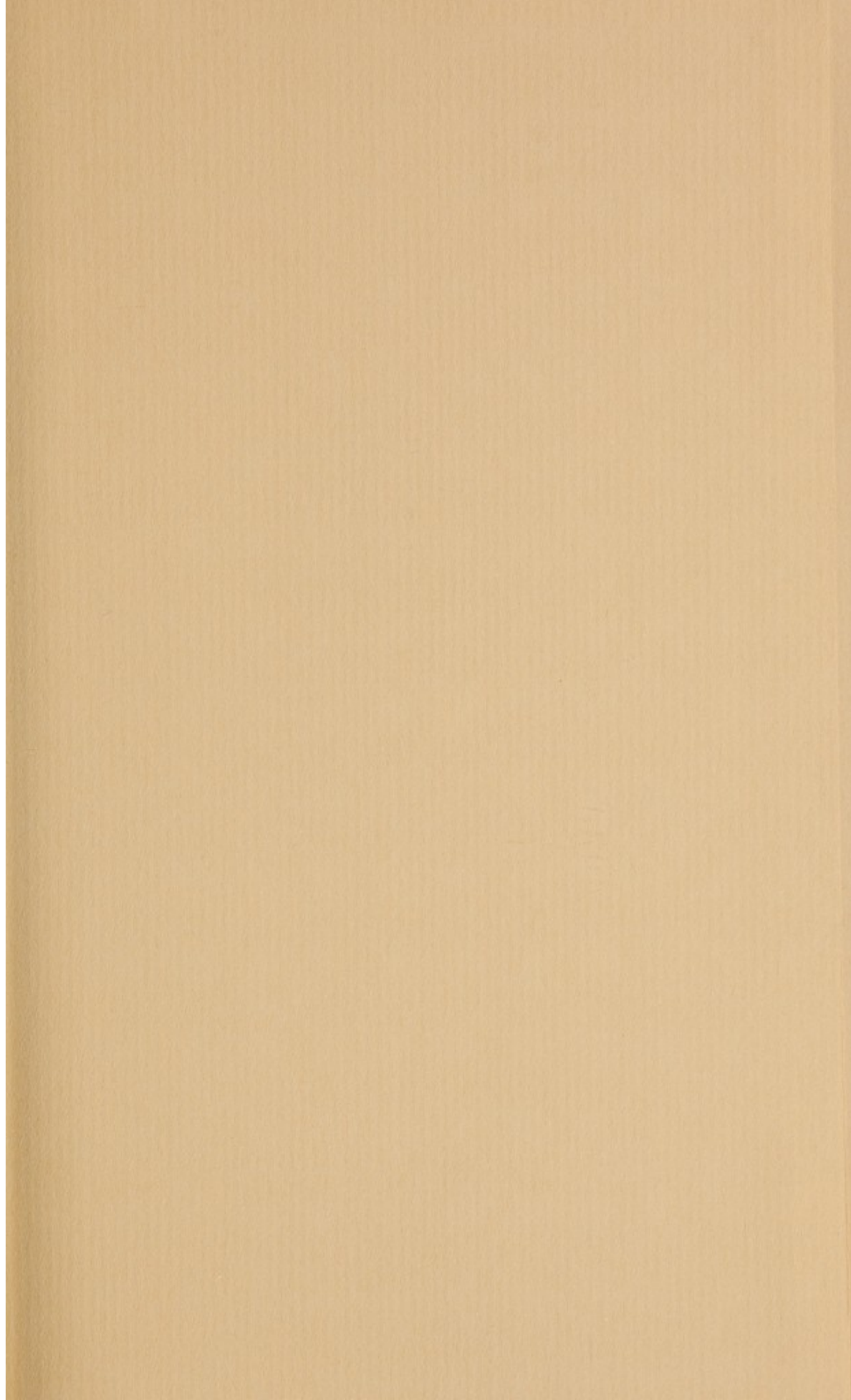




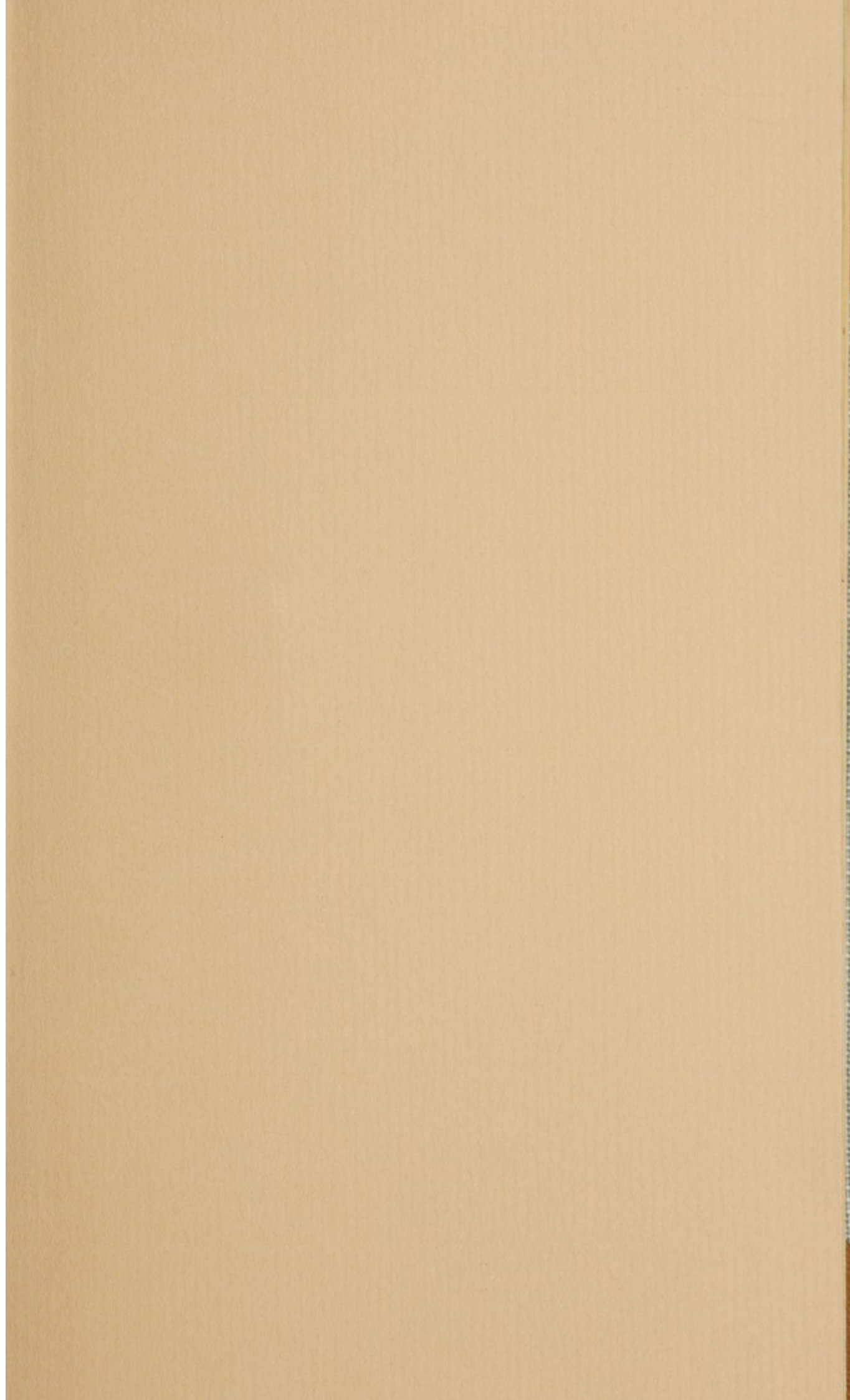




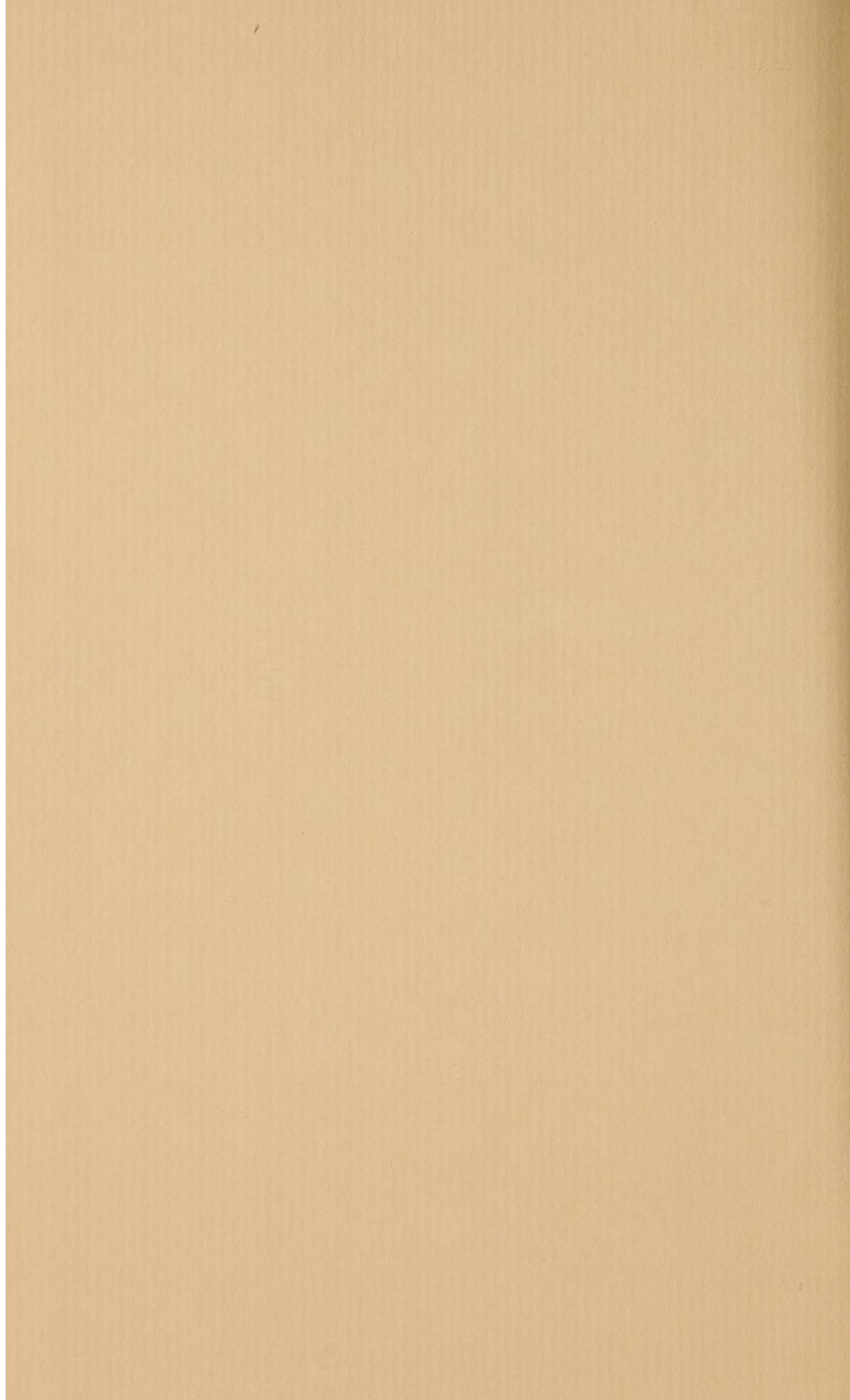


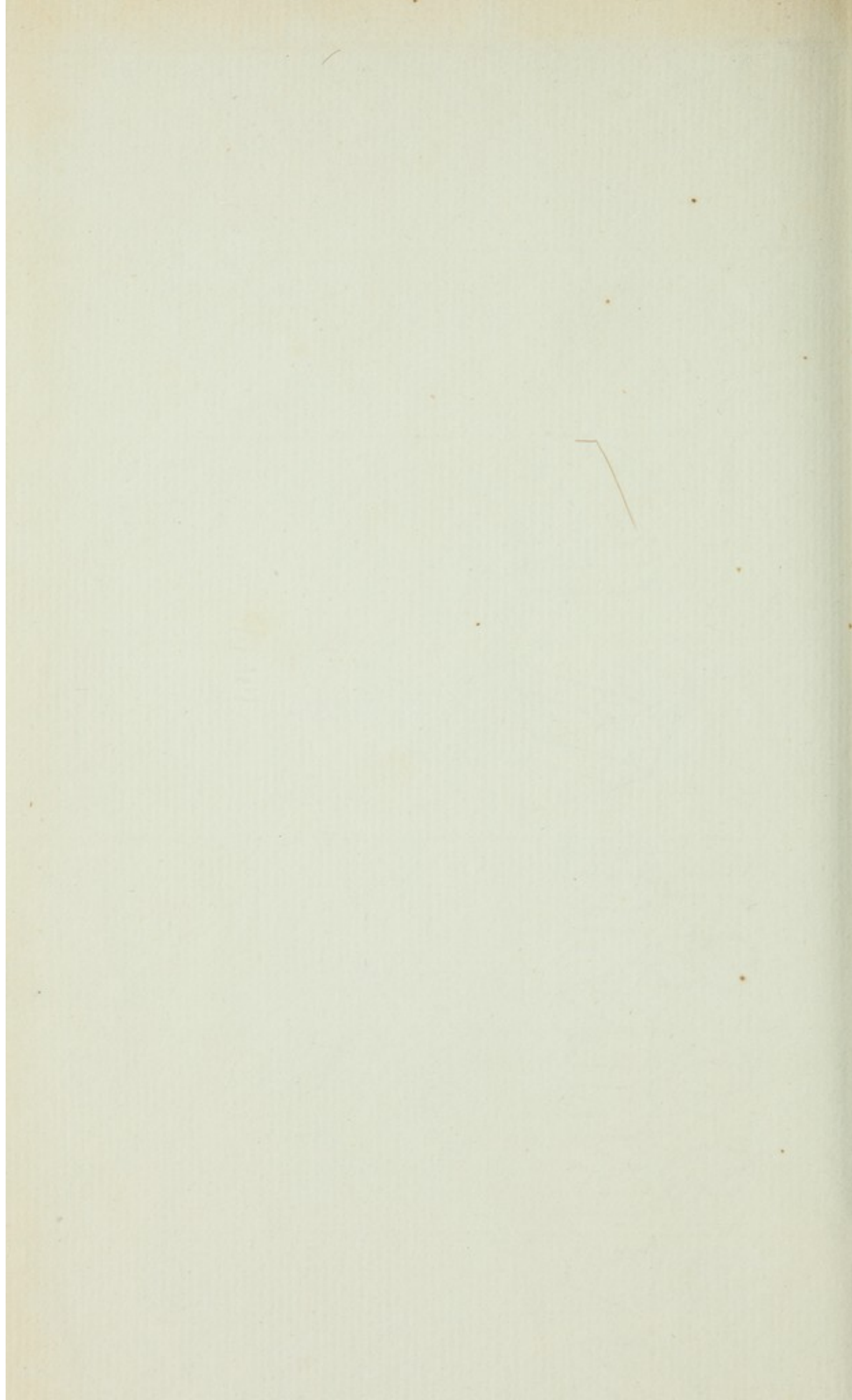




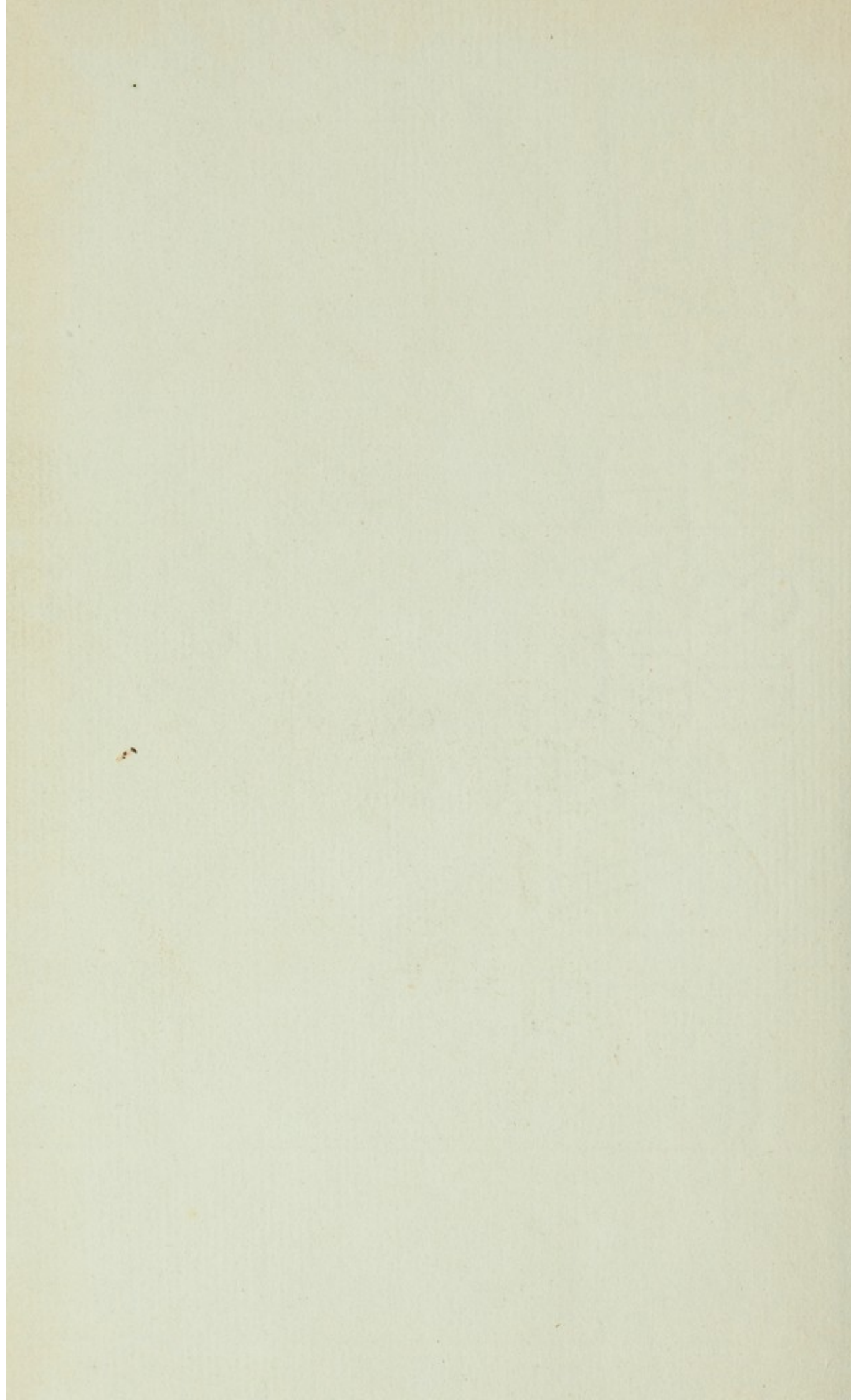












THE

AMERICAN

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OF THE

CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

1850

GEORGE

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FŒMINÆ

LECTISSIMÆ ET ORNATISSIMÆ

JULIÆ

DUCISSÆ NORTHUMBRIENSI

NONUM HUNC

NATURÆ VIVARII

FASCICULUM,

D. D. D.

GEORGIUS SHAW,

FREDERICUS P. NODDER.

TO  
HER GRACE  
THE  
DUTCHESS  
OF  
NORTHUMBERLAND

THIS NINTH VOLUME

---

OF THE  
NATURALIST'S MISCELLANY

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

GEORGE SHAW,  
FREDERICK P. NODDER.



# VULTUR CALIFORNIANUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* rectum, apice aduncum.

*Caput* impenne, antice nuda cute.

*Lingua* bifida.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

VULTUR niger, rostro albido, capite colloque  
denudatis pallidis, torquis pectorisque plumis  
lanceolatis.

*Pedes nigri. Ungues magni, longi, acuti.*

---

Vulturem depinximus qui in maximis sui generis  
habetur, superans mole Vulturem *Pernopterus*  
*Linnæi*, et ipso *Grypho* pene par. Color niger;  
apices autem remigum secundariorum qui, alis  
clausis, super dorsum replicantur, albos habent  
margines interiores. Alarum tectrices versus mar-  
gines subfuscæ sunt. Caput collumque fere denu-  
data, setacea quasi lanugine huc, illuc, rarissime  
consparguntur. Collum rubescit, lateribus nonnihil  
subcæruleis. Capitis vertex, occiput, et rostri re-  
gio nigricant. Rostrum, forma et colore rostro

*Gryphi*



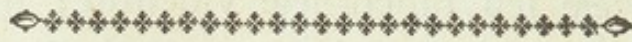
Gryphi simillimum, apicem habet subobtusum. Caret caput omni caruncula. Cingitur collum inferius torque e plumis lanceolatis constante, quarum fibræ quasi setaceæ seu subcorneæ videntur; quibusque similes quoque sunt omni ex parte plumæ pectoris, abdominis, femorumque, excepta magnitudine. Crura pedesque qualia sunt Gryphi, ungues gerunt multo acutiores, longiores, et magis curvatos.

Vulturi Monacho Linnæi præcipue affinis est hæc species. Nullum tamen tuber habet in capite, licet super occiput assurgere paululum videatur nigricans quasi zona. Et quamvis Monacho rostrum sit paulo acutius, nonnihil tamen addubito annon fortasse sexu tantum discrepet ab eo hæc nostra avis. Alæ longæ. Cauda magna, subquadrata. Crura pedesque nigra. Notandum porro est quod rachis remigum superficiem inferiorem habeat albidam, maculis plurimis sagittatis transversim notatam, non secus ac Grypho contigit.

E California in Angliam detulit hunc Vulturem Dominus Menzies, qui in itinere nautico Dominum Vancouver non ita pridem comitatus est. Conspici possit avis ipsa in Museo Britannico.



THE  
CALIFORNIAN VULTURE.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* strait, hooked at the tip.

*Head* commonly bare of feathers, with a naked  
skin in front.

*Tongue* bifid.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black VULTURE with whitish beak; the head  
and neck unfeathered and of a pale color;  
the plumes of the collar and breast lanceolate.

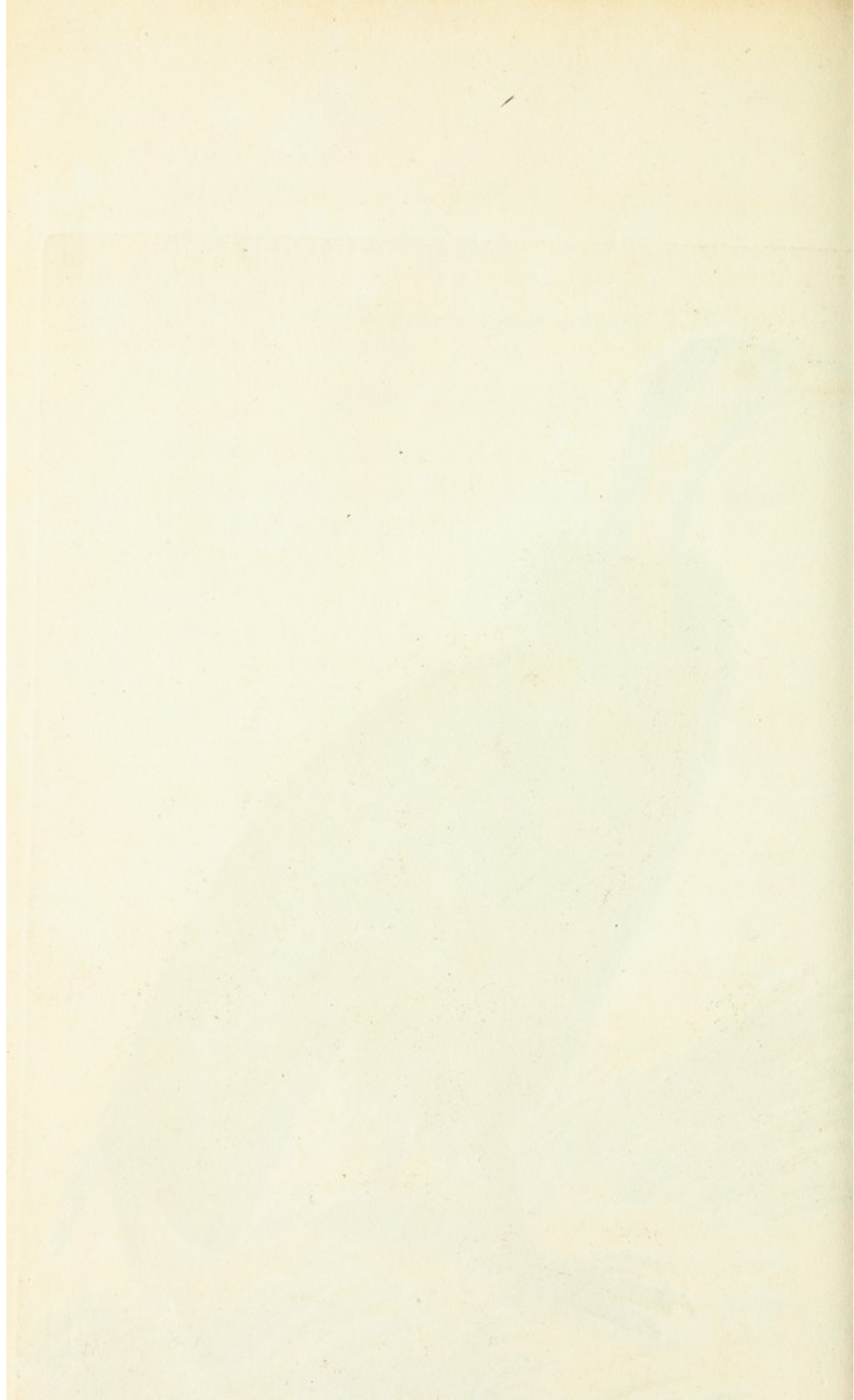
*The feet are black: the claws large, long, and  
sharp.*

---

The species of Vulture here represented is amongst  
the largest of the tribe, exceeding in magnitude the  
Vultur Percnopterus of Linnæus, and even ap-  
proaching in size to the Condor or Vultur Gryphus.  
Its color is black, but the tips of the last or interior  
secondary remiges, which lap over the back, are  
whitish, especially on the interior edge: the covert-  
feathers of the wings are of a brownish tinge towards  
their









their edges. The head and neck are naked, or very sparingly sprinkled in some parts with a kind of fetaceous down: the color of the neck is reddish, inclining to blueish on each side: the head is blackish at the top and back part, as well as round the beak, which extremely resembles that of the Condor in shape and color, and is rather obtuse at the extremity. The head is entirely void of any carunculated appearance: the lower part of the neck is surrounded by a ruff or wreath of black, lanceolate plumes, the fibres of which have a kind of fetaceous or horny appearance. The feathers of the breast, abdomen, and thighs, are of the same structure and shape in proportion to their size. The legs and feet resemble those of the Condor, but the claws are much sharper, longer, and of a more curved form.

The species of all others to which it seems to be most allied is the Vultur Monachus of Linnæus: it has however no protuberance on the head, as in that bird, though the occiput is marked by a dark patch or zone, which seems indeed to rise a little above the surface of the other part. Perhaps it may be a sexual difference of that bird, notwithstanding the different form of the bill, which in the V. Monachus is of a somewhat sharper form. The wings are long: the tail large, and of a squarish shape: the legs and claws are black. It may be added that the under surfaces of the shafts of the wing-feathers in this bird are of the same complexion with those of the Condor; viz. whitish, with numerous arrow-shaped transverse marks or bars.

This



This Vulture was brought over by Mr. Menzies, during his expedition with Captain Vancouver, from the coast of California, and is now in the British Museum.

# CANCER BERNARDUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Pedes* octo (rarius decem vel fex) infuper manus  
duæ chelatæ.

*Oculi* distantes, plerisque pedunculati, mobiles.

*Palpi* duo cheliferi.

*Cauda* articulata, inermis.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CANCER macrourus parasiticus, chelis cordatis  
muricatis, dextra majore.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1049.

ASTACUS Bernardus.

*Degeer. inf.* 7. p. 405. t. 23. f. 5. 6.

*Matth. Diosc.* 230.

*Rondel. pisc.* 1. p. 553.

*Gesn. aquat.* 161.

*Aldr. exang.* 218.

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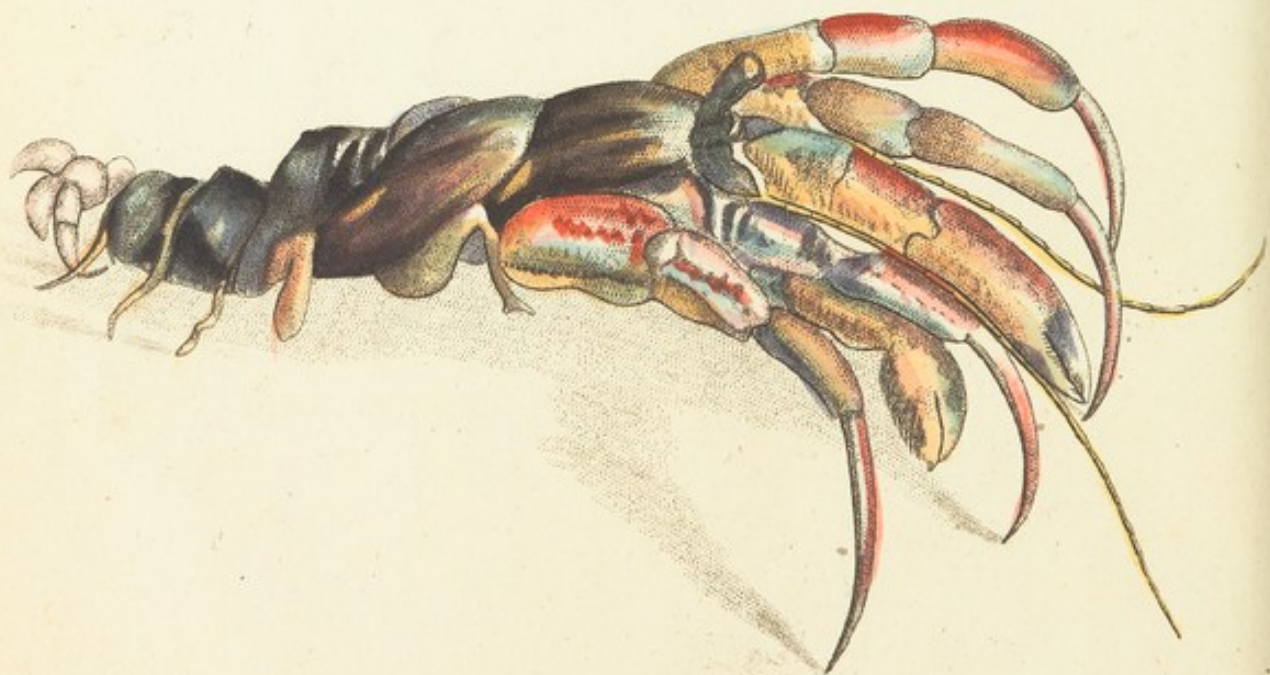
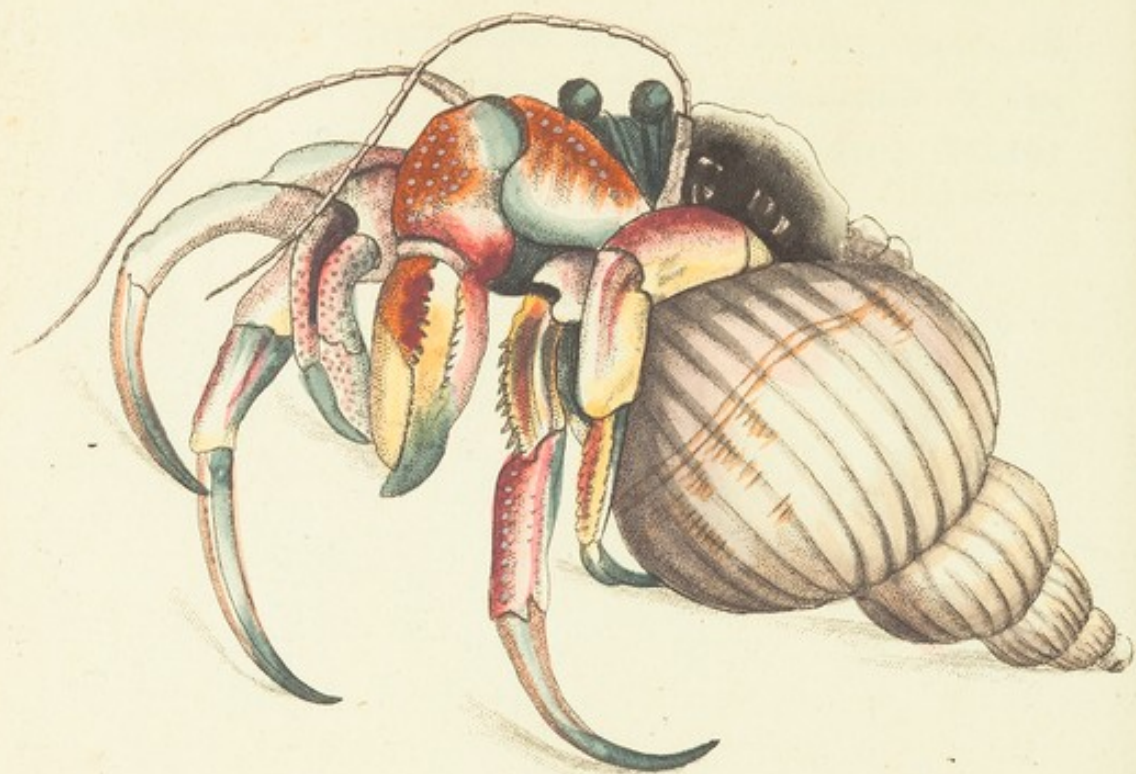
Cancrum Diogenem, varias orbis Indici plagas  
incolentem, in hoc opere jam descripsimus. Species  
quam ostendit tabula, in litoribus Europæis non raro  
conspicitur, in Britannicis sæpissime. Cum careat  
non



non fecus ac cancer Diogenes, tegumento corporis  
crustato; eo fit ut testas univalves incolat; domi-  
cilium mutans pro aucta mole. Cancri Diogenis  
chela sinistra plerumque major est dextra; Bernardi  
dextra sinistram superat. Color communis rubro-  
flavescit, quem magis minusve saturatum habent  
specimina diversa.

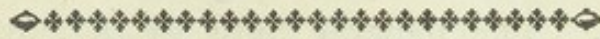








THE  
HERMIT CRAB.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Feet* commonly eight, (in some species six or ten) besides two chelated ones.

*Eyes* distant, in most species footstalked, moveable.

*Tail* articulated, unarmed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed parasitic Crab, with rough, heart-shaped chelæ; the right commonly largest.

The Soldier CRAB.

The HERMIT-CRAB.

---

The Cancer Diogenes or Indian Hermit-Crab has already been figured in the present work. The species now exhibited is by no means uncommon on most of the European coasts, and is very frequently met with on those of our own island. Like the Diogenes, being naturally destitute of a crustaceous covering to the body, it inhabits the univalve shells, altering

altering its habitation from time to time, according to its increased growth. In the Diogenes the left claw is much larger than the right: in the present species, on the contrary, the right claw is commonly the largest. The general color of this animal is a yellowish red, paler or deeper in different individuals.



## FASCIOLA CLAVATA.



### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* planiusculum : poro terminali ventralique.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1077.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

FASCIOLA teretiuscula livida, postice ventricoso-clavata.

FASCIOLA corpore teretiusculo annulato rugoso albido postice gibbofo.

*Act. Lin. vol. 1.* p. 187. *t. 17. fig. 2.*

FASCIOLA ventricofa.

*Pall. spic. zool.* 10. p. 17. *t. 1. fig. 9. 10.*

PLANARIA ventricofa.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.* p. 3089.

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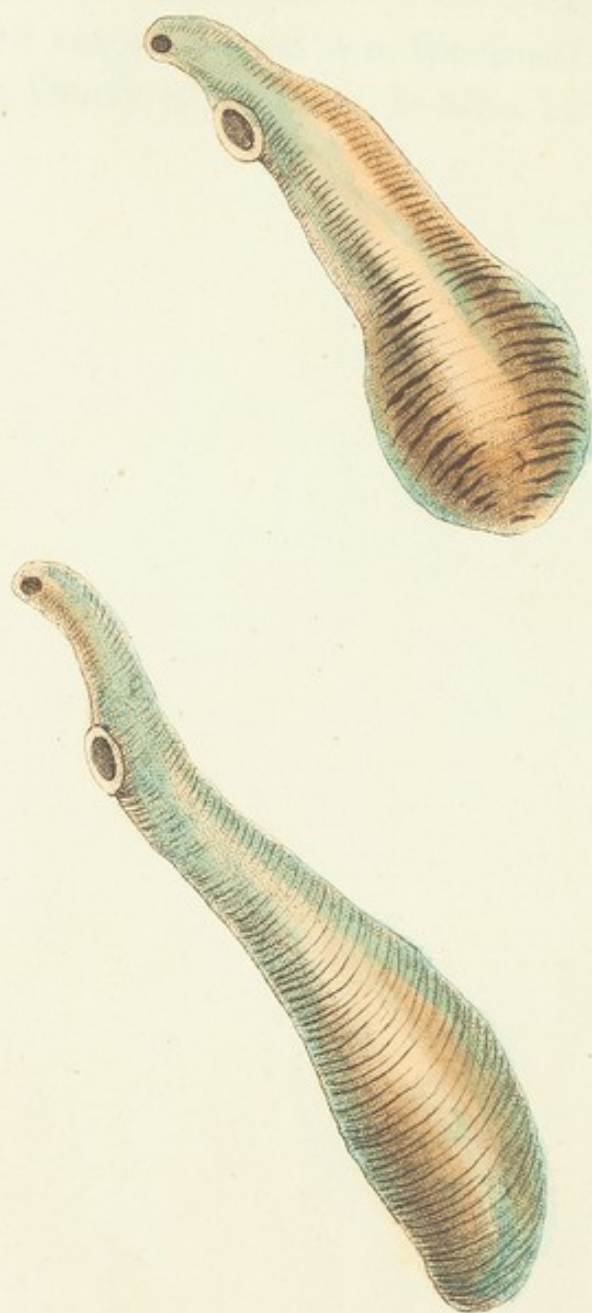
Fasciolam clavatam, congenerum facile maximam, quæque vinculo quodam connectere videtur genera *Fasciolæ*, *Hirudinis*, et *Sipunculi*, primus, ut opinor, descripsit celeberrimus Pallas in opere cui titulus *Spicilegia Zoologica*. Descripsit quoque eam Dominus Menzies in primo tomo actorum Societatis Linnæanæ, titulo *hirudinis*. In oceano pacifico gene-



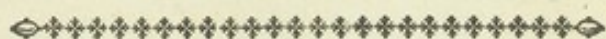
generatur fasciola clavata, et plerumque reperta est  
in ventriculo magni istius piscis qui *Scomber Pelamis*  
dicitur, quemque in maribus australibus non raro  
reperit nautæ fortasse melius norint nomine *Bo-*  
*neto*. Ostenditur in tabula vera magnitudo. Color  
fuscus est, non sine mistura quadam cærulei. No-  
tandum est majus esse nostrum specimen quam quod  
descripsit Dominus Menzies, in actis Linnæanis.







THE  
CLAVATED FASCIOLA.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* in most species flattish, with a foramen at the head, and another at a considerable distance beneath.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Roundish livid FASCIOLA; swelling into a clavated form behind.

---

The *Fasciola clavata*, by far the largest of its genus, and which appears to form as it were a kind of connecting link between the genera of *Fasciola*, *Hirudo*, and *Sipunculus*, seems to have been first described by Dr. Pallas, in his work entitled *Spicilegia Zoologica*. It has also been described by Mr. Menzies in the first volume of the transactions of the Linnæan Society. This animal is a native of the pacific ocean, and has been principally found in the stomach of the Scomber Pelamis or Boneto, a large fish not unfrequent in the southern latitudes. The plate represents it in its natural size. Its color is brown, with a cast of blueish. The specimen here figured is larger than that represented by Mr. Menzies in the Linnæan Transactions.



THE  
CLAVATED FASCIOLEA.

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body in most species slender, with a torus at the head, and sometimes a considerable distance beneath.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Roundish lived Fasciola; swelling into a slender form behind.

---

The Fasciola clavata, by far the largest of its genus, and which appears to form a new kind of connecting link between the genus of Fasciola, and species, seems to have been first described by Dr. Ball, in his work entitled "Spicilegium Zoologicum." It has also been described by Mr. Menzies in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Linnean Society." This animal is a native of the Pacific Ocean, and has been previously found in the stomach of the common Polynesian Booby, a large fish not uncommon in the southern islands. The plant specimens in its natural state, its color is brown, with a cast of bluish. The specimens here figured is larger than that represented by Mr. Menzies in the "Transactions."

# BALÆNA ROSTRATA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Dentium* loco in maxilla superiore laminæ corneæ.

*Fistula* respiratoria duplici orificio externo supra caput.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 223.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

BALÆNA nigricans, rostro acuminato, ventre subargenteo-roseo cute longitudinaliter plicata.

BALÆNA ore rostrato, dorfi pinna adiposa.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 226.*

BALÆNA (rostrata) rostro longissimo et acutissimo.

*Müll. zool. dan. prodr. p. 7. n. 48.*

BALÆNA ore rostrato, &c.

*Klein miss. pisc. 2. p. 13.*

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Congenerum minima est hæc species ; raro quippe pedes viginti quinque longa. Forma ei longe elegantior est quam balænis majoribus. Caput, dor-



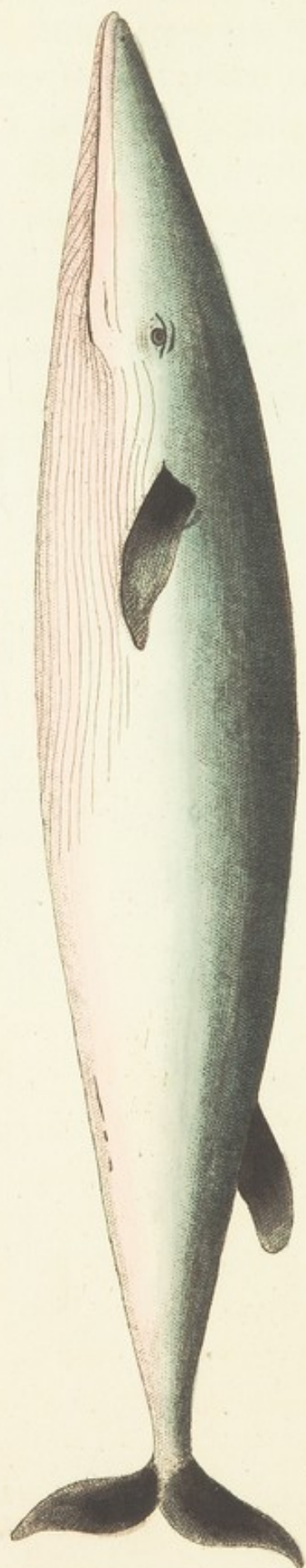
sum superius, pinnæ, caudaque sunt quasi cæruleo-  
fusca; latera autem corporis venterque argenteo-  
alba colore levissime carneo commista, fulcisque  
numerofissimis profundis et parallelis, in longitudi-  
nem oblique ductis, pulcherrime notata. Oculi  
parvi. Rostrum longius quam reliquis ejusdem  
generis.

Maria incolit septentrionalia Balæna rostrata, et  
affinis est admodum Balænæ Boopi Linnæi, quæ  
tamen multo major; longa scilicet interdum pedes  
fere quinquaginta.





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# THE ROSTRATED WHALE.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Teeth* wanting, instead of which are situated horny laminæ in the upper jaw.

*Fistula* or spiracle double, on the top of the head.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Blackish sharp-snouted WHALE, with silvery-white subroseous abdomen; the sides plaited longitudinally.

The Sharp-nosed WHALE.

The Small beaked WHALE.

---

This species may be considered as the least of its genus yet known; being rarely known to attain the length of twenty-five feet. In its general appearance it is much more elegant than the larger whales: the head, upper part of the back, fins, and tail, are of a dark or blueish-brown color; but the sides and abdomen are of a silvery white, with the slightest cast imaginable of flesh-color, and most beautifully striped in an obliquely longitudinal direction with  
a vast



a vast number of deep, parallel furrows. The eyes are small, and the snout more elongated than in any other species of whale. It is a native of the northern seas, and is extremely nearly allied to the *Balæna Boops* of Linnæus, which however is far longer, having been found of near fifty feet in length.

# TANAGRA VIOLACEA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum,  
basi subtrigonum, apice declive.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 313.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TANAGRA violacea, subtus flavissima.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 314.

TANAGRA Brasiliensis nigro-lutea.

*Bris. 3.* p. 31. *t.* 2. *f.* 2. 3.

PARUS aureus.

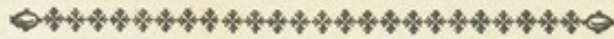
*Edw. av.* 2. p. 112. *t.* 263. *f.* 1.

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Tanagra violacea, quam plene describit character specificus, in America Australi innascitur, in Cayana præcipue conspecta. Tabula illam magnitudine naturali depictam ostendit.



THE  
VIOLACEOUS TANAGER.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Bill* conic, sharp-pointed, flogging at the tip and slightly emarginated; somewhat trigonal towards the base.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

Violet-coloured TANAGER, deep-yellow beneath.

The Violet TANAGER.

The Golden TITMOUSE.

The Golden TANAGER.

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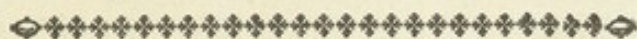
The *Tanagra violacea*, which is sufficiently described in its specific character, is a native of South America, and is principally found in Cayenne. The plate represents it in its natural size.







# TESTUDO GEOMETRICA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* tetrapodum, caudatum, testa obtectum.

*Os* mandibulis nudis, edentulis.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TESTUDO testa ovata, scutellis elevatis nigricantibus flavo radiatis supra planis.

TESTUDO scutellis testæ ovatæ omnibus elevatis superne planis, striis flavis velut e centro stellatim concurrentibus.

*Schneider Schildkr.* p. 352.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* Gmel. p. 1044.

TESTUDO pedibus posticis palmatis, testæ scutellis elevatis truncatis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. XII.* p. 353.

TESTUDO tessellata minor.

*Raj. quadr.* 259.

TESTUDO terrestris Brasiliensis.

*Seb. Mus.* 1. p. 129. t. 80. f. 3.

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A reliquis congeneribus facillime dignosci possit  
Testudo geometrica, quod testam habeat virgatam,



cujus singulum scutum radiis ornatur flavis sex, octo,  
aut etiam pluribus, a centro ad marginem porrectis.  
In variis Asiæ et Americæ plagis innascitur, et ad  
pedalem crescit longitudinem.







THE  
RADIATED TORTOISE.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Body* four-footed, tailed, covered with a shell.

*Mouth* with bony mandibles without teeth.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

Oval TORTOISE, with blackish elevated scutellæ radiated with yellow and flat at the top.

The radiated LAND-TORTOISE.

The geometrical TORTOISE.

---

The *Testudo geometrica* is readily distinguished by the striped appearance of its shell, every scutum or division of which is marked by six, eight, or more yellow radii proceeding from the centre to the border. It is found in many parts of Asia and America, and grows to the length of a foot.





# GYMNOTHORAX CATENATUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* teretiusculum, lubricum; sine pinnis pectoralibus.

*Spiraculum* utrinque simplex, parvum, ovatum, nudum.

*Os* dentibus numerosis, acutis.

*Nares* tubulosæ.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

GYMNOTHORAX fuscus, rivulis albis variatus.

GYMNOTHORAX Catenatus.

*Bloch.* 12. p. 84. t. 415.

MURÆNA, seu Conger Brasiliensis.

*Seb. Mus.* 2. p. 72. t. 69. f. 3. 4.

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Genus *Gymnothorax*, quod primus instituit Dominus Bloch, in hoc tantum differt a genere *Muræna*, quod careat pinnis pectoralibus. Generis nequaquam numerosi speciem præcipuam depinximus, quæ in sesquipedalem crescens longitudinem in maribus Americanis innutritur.



THE  
MARBLED GYMNOTHORAX.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Body* anguilliform ; without pectoral fins.

*Spiracle* single on each side, small, oval, uncovered.

*Mouth* armed with numerous, sharp teeth.

*Nostrils* tubular.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

Brown GYMNOTHORAX variegated with confluent white veins.

The CHAIN-FISH.

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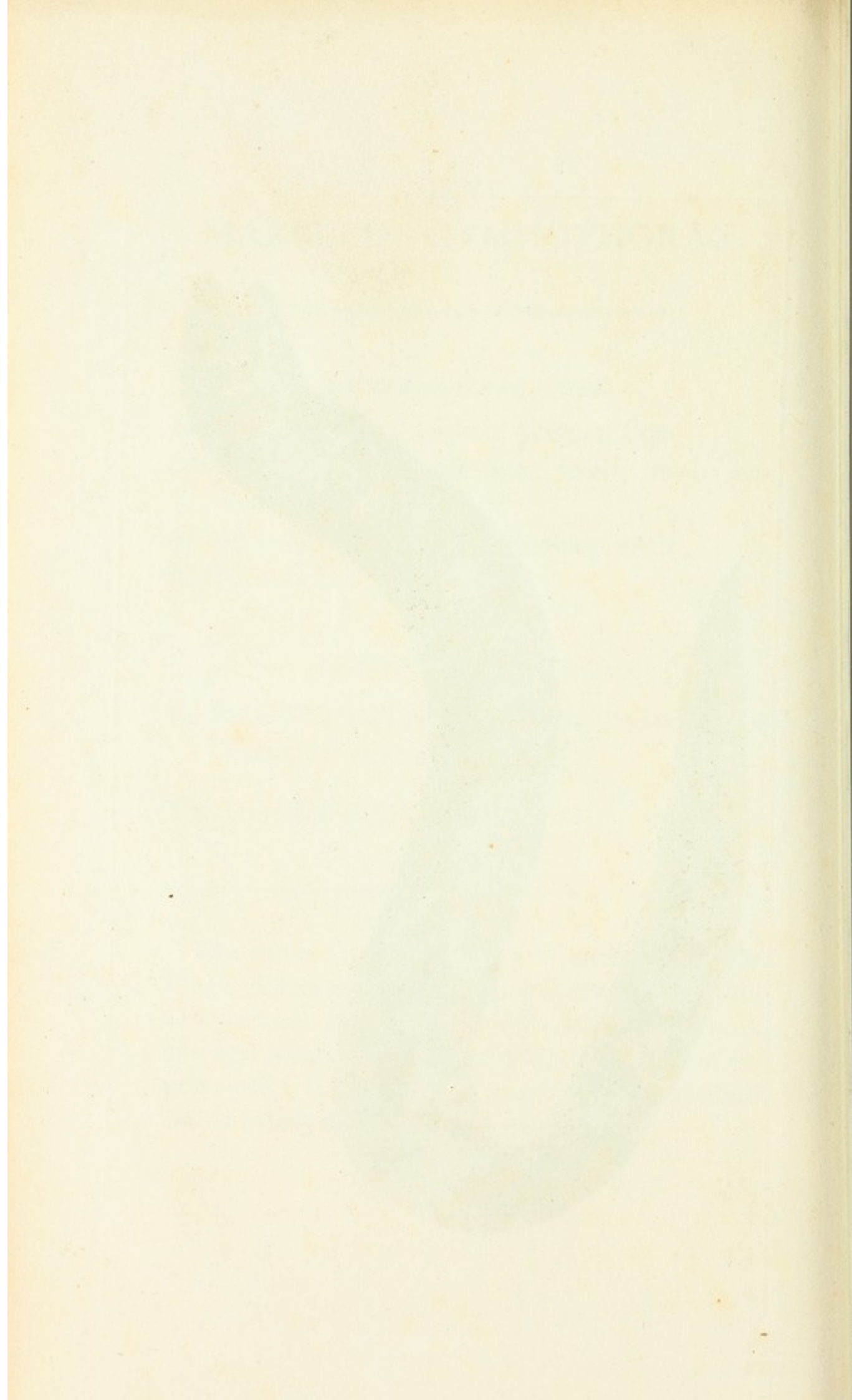
The genus *Gymnothorax*, first instituted by Dr. Bloch, differs only from that of *Muraena* in wanting the pectoral fins. It contains but few species, amongst which that now represented is one of the principal. It grows to the length of a foot and half, and is chiefly found in the American seas.

1821

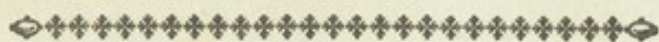


1821





# ARANEA DIADEMA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Pedes* octo.

*Oculi* octo.

*Os* unguibus, seu retinaculis duobus.

*Palpi* duo articulati; masculis genitalibus capitati.

*Anus* papillis textoriis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1030.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ARANEA fusco-rufescens, abdomine supra maculis albis cruciatim guttato.

ARANEA abdomine subgloboso rubro-fusco, cruce albo-punctata.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1030.

ARANEA crucigera.

*Degeer. inf.* 7. p. 218. t. 11. f. 3.

*Mouff. inf.* 233. f. 1.

*List. aran. f.* 2.

*Frisch inf.* 7. t. 4.

*Roes. inf.* 4. p. 421. t. 35, &c.

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De aranearum forma modoque vivendi, quæ satis nota, supervacaneum est differere; ad alia igitur properabo de quibus plerumque nescitur.

In



In aranearum extremo abdomine fitæ sunt papillæ (ut plurimum quinque) per quas filum ducitur, cumque singula papilla multicava sit et foraminosa, quod vulgo filum simplex et unicum censetur e multis distinctisque fibris constare necesse est, vel pluribus vel paucioribus ad araneæ arbitrium; quæ si de omnibus foraminibus stamen simul contexeret, duceretur fortasse linea e mille diversis filamentis sibi invicem parallelis confecta. Possè quoque araneas volare etiamnum fortasse non omnibus notum; quod tamen præcipue faciunt juniores; adultæ rarius. Audent, ut plurimum, autumno aera primum tentare, implentque fere innumera illa telarum copia quas ea tempestate cernere est huc illuc fluitantes. Ad volandum se parant editum aliquem locum scandendo, summum nempe murum, seu arboris ramum, et obverso ad ventum capite, nec non emissis magna vi plurimis filis e papillis quæ sunt in abdomine, cælum periclitantur, longeque supra tures excelsissimas purum per inane gaudentes vehuntur. Verisimile est eas muscas aliaque insecta parvula inter volandum captare, quibus fatiatæ ad terram descendunt; membra scilicet contrahendo, gradatimque e filis expediendo. Mirum hoc in aranearum historia primus vulgavit Dominus Hulse annum circiter millesimum sexcentesium sexagesimum octavum, quod a Listero et Raio cito comprobatum. Plurima de hac re accuratissime observavit Dominus Listerus, qui in ædes altissimas conscendit, unde araneas vidit in auras assurgentes, donec ultra oculorum aciem se furripuissent. Vide sis Actorum Philo-



Philosophicorum numerum quinquagesimum, paginam millesimam decimam quartam.

Aranea Diadema non solum e maximis est sed et pulcherrimis quæ in Britannia generantur. In arboribus præcipue conspicitur sub finem æstatis. Coloribus variat; plerumque plus minus fusca, interdum autem fere rufa aut ferruginea; corpore tamen superiori serie macularum quasi gemmeo-albarum semper notato, ut cernere est in tabula.

Piaculum fere foret, si silentio præterirem figuras eximias, quibus adornavit Dominus Martynus novam editionem Historiæ Aranearum Clerkii et Albini opera contextæ.



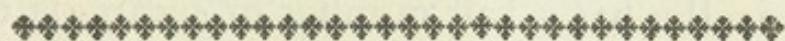








# THE DIADEM SPIDER.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

Eight *Legs*.

Eight *Eyes*.

*Mouth* furnished with two hooks or holders.

Two jointed *Palpi* or *Feelers*, the tips of which  
(in the males) distinguish the sex.

*Abdomen* terminated by papillæ or teats, through  
which the insect draws its thread.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Reddish-brown SPIDER, with the abdomen  
marked with drop-shaped white spots in the  
form of a cross.

### Crown SPIDER.

*Martyn's Clerk*. p. 10. pl. 2. fig. 5.

*Martyn's Albin*. p. 26. pl. 14. fig. 8?

p. 30. pl. 16. fig. 9. 10.

fig. in tab. frontisp. &c.

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The general form and manners of Spiders are too  
well known to require description: there are how-  
ever some particulars relative to these insects which  
are not so commonly understood.

Spiders



Spiders at the tip of their abdomen are furnished with a certain number of papillæ, generally five, through which their thread is drawn; and as each of these papillæ has a vast number of foramina or outlets, it follows that what we commonly term a spider's thread is in reality formed of a collection of several distinct filaments; the animal possessing the power of throwing out more or fewer threads at pleasure: and if it should ejaculate from all the foramina at once, the thread might perhaps consist of some hundreds of distinct filaments. Another circumstance relative to Spiders, and which is even yet by no means generally known, is their power of flight. This is chiefly exercised by those of less advanced age, and seems possessed in but an inferior degree by those which are full grown. It is principally in the autumnal season that these diminutive adventurers ascend the air, and contribute to fill it with that infinity of floating cobwebs which are so peculiarly conspicuous at that period of the year. When inclined to make these aerial excursions the spider ascends some slight eminence, as the top of a wall, or the branch of a tree, and turning itself with its head towards the wind, ejaculates with great force from the papillæ of its abdomen several threads, and rising from its station commits itself to the gale, and is thus carried far beyond the height of the loftiest towers, and enjoys the pleasure of a clearer atmosphere. During their flight it is probable that spiders employ themselves in catching such minute winged insects as may happen to occur in their progress; and when satisfied with their journey,  
and



and prey, they suffer themselves to fall, by contracting their limbs, and gradually disengaging themselves from the thread which supports them. This curious particular in the history of spiders was first observed by Dr. Hulse, about the year 1668, and was soon confirmed by Dr. Lister and Mr. Ray. Dr. Lister made several very accurate observations on this subject, and even ascended some of the highest edifices on purpose to observe it, and saw spiders falling as far as the eye could possibly reach above these, till at length they vanished from his view. (see Phil. Transf. No. 50. p. 1014.)

The *Aranea Diadema*, here figured, is one of the largest as well as the most elegant of the British species. It chiefly frequents trees, and is not uncommon towards the latter part of the summer. In color it varies; being sometimes of a very deep brown, at other times much more inclining to rufous or ferruginous; but is always marked on the upper part of the body with a series of white or pearl-coloured spots disposed in the peculiar form represented in the plate.

It would be unpardonable on this subject to omit mentioning the exquisite figures of these animals published by Mr. Martyn in his new and splendid edition of the History of Spiders by Clerk and Albin.





# UPUPA EPOPS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* arcuatum, convexum, subcompressum,  
obtusiusculum.

*Lingua* obtusa, integerrima, triquetra, brevissima.

*Pedes* ambulatorii.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 183.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

UPUPA castanea, alis albo nigroque fasciatis,  
cauda nigra fascia lunata alba.

UPUPA cristata variegata.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 183.

UPUPA.

*Aldr. orn.* 2. p. 702.

*Will. orn.* p. 100. *tab.* 24.

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In reliqua Europa nec non in variis Orientis regionibus crebro conspecta, Angliam non nisi fortuito invisit *Upupa Epops*; cui eadem fere magnitudo ac turdo vulgari seu musico, quæque crista insignitur adeo eximia, ut ab aliis avibus Europæis primo visu facillime possit dignosci.



THE  
HOOPOE.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* bowed, convex, rather compressed, subobtuse.

*Tongue* obtuse, triangular, entire, very short.

*Feet* formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Chestnut-coloured HOOPOE, with the wings  
banded with black and white; the tail black  
with a lunated white band.

The HOOPOE.

*Will. orn.* p. 145. *pl.* 24.

*Pennt. Brit. Zool.* 1. p. 219.

*pl.* 29. (*edit. fol. pl.* L).

La HUPE.

*Buf. ois.* 6. p. 439. *Pl. enl.* 52.

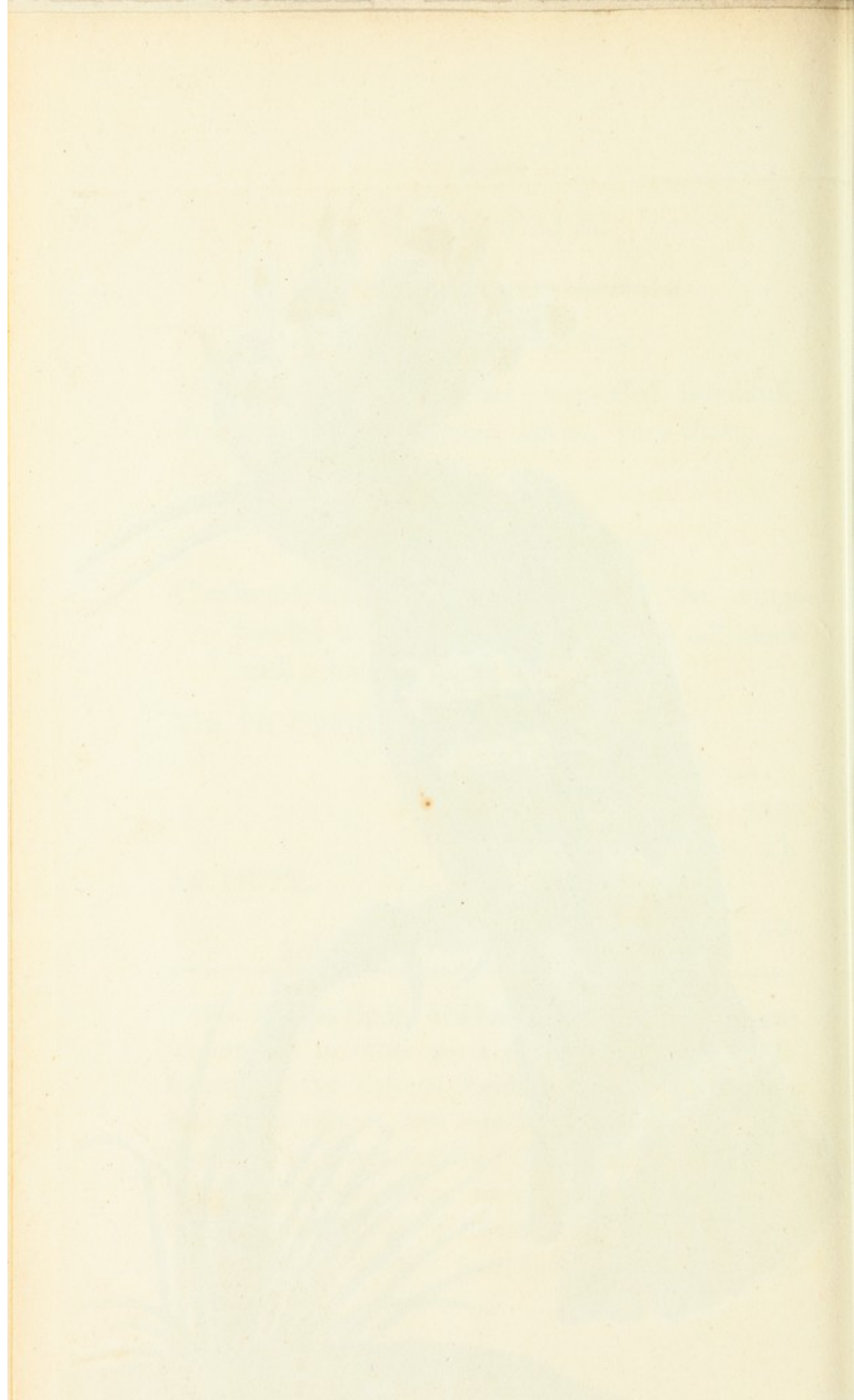
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The Upupa Epops or Hoopoe, a bird by no means uncommon in other parts of Europe as well as in several of the Eastern regions, appears only as an accidental visitant, and even that but very rarely, in the island of Great Britain. It is nearly of the same size with the turdus musicus or common thrush, and is so remarkably distinguished by its elegant crest as to be readily known at first sight from every other European bird.









# CYCLOPTERUS PAVONINUS.

VAR. CYCLOPTERI LUMPI.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Maxillæ* dentibus acutis parvis armatæ.

*Corpus* breve, crassum, squamis nudum.

*Membrana branchiostega* radiis quatuor.

*Pinnæ ventrales* in orbiculum connatæ.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CYCLOPTERUS corpore squamis osseis angulato.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 414.

## VARIETAS.

*Cyclopterus argenteo-thalassinus*, lateribus subroseis, dorso cæruleo.

---

Piscis hujus descriptionem accuratam nec non iconem elegantem amicissime mecum communicavit vir, scientia naturali optime imbutus, Reverendus Hugo Davies de Aber prope Bonium in Cambria Boreali; qui in opere hoc nostro non ita pridem de Charadrio Himantopo luculente et sagaciter differuit.



GEORGIO SHAW, M. D.

Apud Museum Britannicum, Londini.

Domine,

Pisces qui dicitur *Cyclopterus Lumpus* Linnæi, *Lumpus Anglorum* Gefneri, *Lump Sucker* Pennanti, norunt omnium fere litorum Britannicorum accolæ nomine *Lump-Fish* (unde nomen ei triviale dedit Linnæus) five *Sea-Owl*. Hujus colores Willoughbeius, Raius, Pennantus, omnesque Anglici scriptores aiunt esse constanter et perpetuo fuscus, et saturatim aurantios, seu fordide rubros; fusco nempe infici dorsum et caput; aurantio seu rubro, os, latera, abdomen, et pinnas. Longus est plerumque quindecim, interdum octodecim uncias. Specimen ad te misi captum prope Bangor, mense Julio, anno millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo septimo, quod varietatem puto esse hujus piscis, ichthyologis omnibus Britannicis, quorum ad me notitia pervenit, prorsus intactam, quæque in erudito tuo Naturæ Vivario non immerito sibi locum vindicat. Varietatem dixi, quod nulla distinctio specifica apparet. Nam tuberculum quasi armatorum serie super lateribus ducta, situ pinnarum, et numero radiorum in utraque, nec non toto corpore minutis tuberculis aspero, respondet omnino *Cycloptero Lumpo* communi. Insignis autem et notabilis est colorum differentia. Dorsum læte cæruleum, carina ipsa seu summo saturatiore. Latera tinguntur phœniceo. Os, latera capitis, omnisque regio inferior usque ad caudam eleganter thalassina, genis, pinnis pectoralibus, partibusque  
prope



prope caudam, argentei aliquid splendoris ostendentibus. Irides quoque argenteæ, pupilla nigra. Ob miram hanc pulchrorum colorum misturam, Kleinio visum est distinctam huic pisci speciem instituere, cui titulus "Oncotian dilute viridis et vivide coloribus pavoneis resplendens; dorso parum nigricante, pinnis viridibus, ad ambitum deauratis."

Putat celeberrimus Pallas juniores tantummodo Cyclopteros Lumpos splendidis hisce coloribus effulgere. Pace tamen tanti viri liceat mihi dicere rem se non semper ita habere. Specimen enim jam apud me est, vel minus varietate quam supra memoravi, cui color sobrie fuscus: et opinor pulchram et fulgidam nostram varietatem, (cujus specimen sex uncias longum, tres cum dimidio latum erat) ad communem piscis vulgaris magnitudinem non attingere.

At ut omittamus coloribus, quales sint, diutius immorari, notabit certe et mirabitur probe exercitatus physicus pinnae ventrales sub thorace conjunctas, in similitudinem quasi infundibuli, quæ vice funguntur sustentaculi.

Non esse piscem corpore agili et versatili ab ipso nomine Anglico, *Lump-Fish*, colligi possit. Cum igitur æstus maris fluctuumque violentiam inter natandum perferre minus valeat, indulgit ei Natura machinam qua aquarum rabiem tolerare noverit et eludere, rupibus arcte adeo adhærendo, ut a situ vix ac ne vix sine ipsa vitæ jactura possit avelli.

Sum,

Domine, &c. &c.

HUGO DAVIES.



THE  
PAVONIAN CYCLOPTERUS.

A VARIETY OF THE LUMP-FISH.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* of a thick form, without scales.

*Teeth* small, sharp, and numerous.

*Ventral fins* united into an oval concavity, so as to form an instrument of adhesion.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brown CYCLOPTERUS, (Lump-Fish) with the body angulated by rows of sharp-pointed bony tubercles.

VARIETY.

*Silvery-sea-green Lump-Fish, with the sides subrosaceous and the back blue.*

---

For the following accurate description, accompanied by an elegant figure, of this remarkable fish, I am indebted to the Reverend Mr. Hugh Davies, of Aber near Bangor in North Wales, whose excellent remarks on the *Charadrius Himantopus* or Long-legged Plover have appeared in a former number of the present work.

64







To Dr. SHAW,

British Museum, London.

Dear Sir,

The *Cyclopterus Lumpus* of Linnæus, *Lumpus Anglorum* of Gefner, *Lump Sucker* of Mr. Pennant, is a fish known along most parts of the sea coast of Britain, by the name of the Lump-Fish, or Sea-Owl; from the former Linnæus has given it his trivial name.

This fish, Willoughby, Ray, Pennant, and every English writer describe, in respect of color, invariably of a dusky brown and deep orange, or dull red; the former color prevails along the back and head, the latter occupies the mouth, sides, belly, and fins; it is commonly found from fifteen to eighteen inches in length.

The fish here introduced (which was taken near Bangor in Carnarvonshire, July 1797,) seems to be a variety of the above species, that has hitherto escaped the notice of every English ichthyologist I have seen, and therefore requests admittance into your edifying Miscellany. I style it a variety, as it affords no specific distinction, for it accords with that in every particular, respecting the series of armed tubercles along the sides, the situation of the fins, and the number of rays in each, and roughness of the whole from minute excrescences: But it surely claims notice for its particular difference in colors; the back is of a fine azure, deepening towards the ridge: the sides are tinged with crimson; the mouth, sides of the head, and all the under  
parts



parts to the tail, are of a delicate sea-green, with a silvery tinge on the cheeks, the pectoral fins, and the part of the body next the tail: the iris is likewise silvery, the pupil black: the fins and tail terminate in a fine pale yellow. Such is the wonderfully brilliant variety of colors in this fish! This induced Klein to constitute a species of it, in his *Hist. Pisc. Miss.* IV. n. 3. t. 14. f. 5. under the title of *Oncotia dilute viridis et vivide coloribus pavoneis resplendens; dorso parum nigricante, pinnis viridibus, ad ambitum deauratis*. It is the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Pallas, that this fish exhibits this variety of splendid colors, in its younger state only; *Juniores Lumpi dodrantalis plus minus longitudinis, vivi pulcherrimis coloribus gloriantur. Spic. Zool.* VII. But, with all deference to so respectable a name, I must remark, that this observation does not hold good, universally at least, as I have by me a specimen smaller than this of a sedate brown color; I am rather inclined to suppose, that this variety does not attain the size of the more common one: this specimen was about six inches long, and three and a half broad.

In what garb soever this singular fish may appear, the union of the two ventral fins beneath the thorax, in the form of the mouth of a funnel, and the use of it as a sucker, to the animal, must attract the particular notice of the attentive naturalist: as the English name implies, it is not formed for an active life, and is but ill calculated to contend with the strength of tides, and violence of waves. Providence has therefore supplied it with the means of eluding the force of the boisterous element which it inhabits;  
for

for by the application of the instrument formed by the coalition of the ventral fins, it has the power of fixing itself so firmly to a rock, as scarcely to be moved by a force less than what would destroy it.

I am,

Dear Sir,

With much regard,

Your sincere humble Servant,

HUGH DAVIES.

*Aber near Bangor,*

*North Wales,*

*July 15th, 1797.*





# NEREIS LAMELLIGERA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* repens longum.

*Pedunculi* laterales penicillati.

*Tentacula* simplicia, rarius nulla.

*Oculi* quatuor aut duo, rarius nulli.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3115.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

NEREIS depreffiuscula subfusca, lateribus inter pedunculos squamatis.

NEREIS teres utrinque attenuata; proboscide mucronibus quatuor carneis stellata, pedunculis compressis folio supra semilunato subtus majore femicordato auctis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3120.*

*Pall. nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 233.*

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Speciem hanc raram et notabilem primus descripsisse videtur Dominus Pallas in opere cui titulus Nova Acta Petropolitana. Maria incolit Indica, et more reliqui generis, vermiculos, et testacea minora prædatur. Eximium nobis suppeditavit specimen celeberrimi Joannis Hunteri Museum, unde depicta est Nereis lamelligera juxta naturalem magnitudinem.



THE  
LAMELLATED NEREIS.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* repent, long; in habit resembling a Scolopendra.

*Feet* or pedunculi very numerous on each side.

*Tentacula* simple, (in some few species none.)

*Eyes* two or four, (in some few species none.)

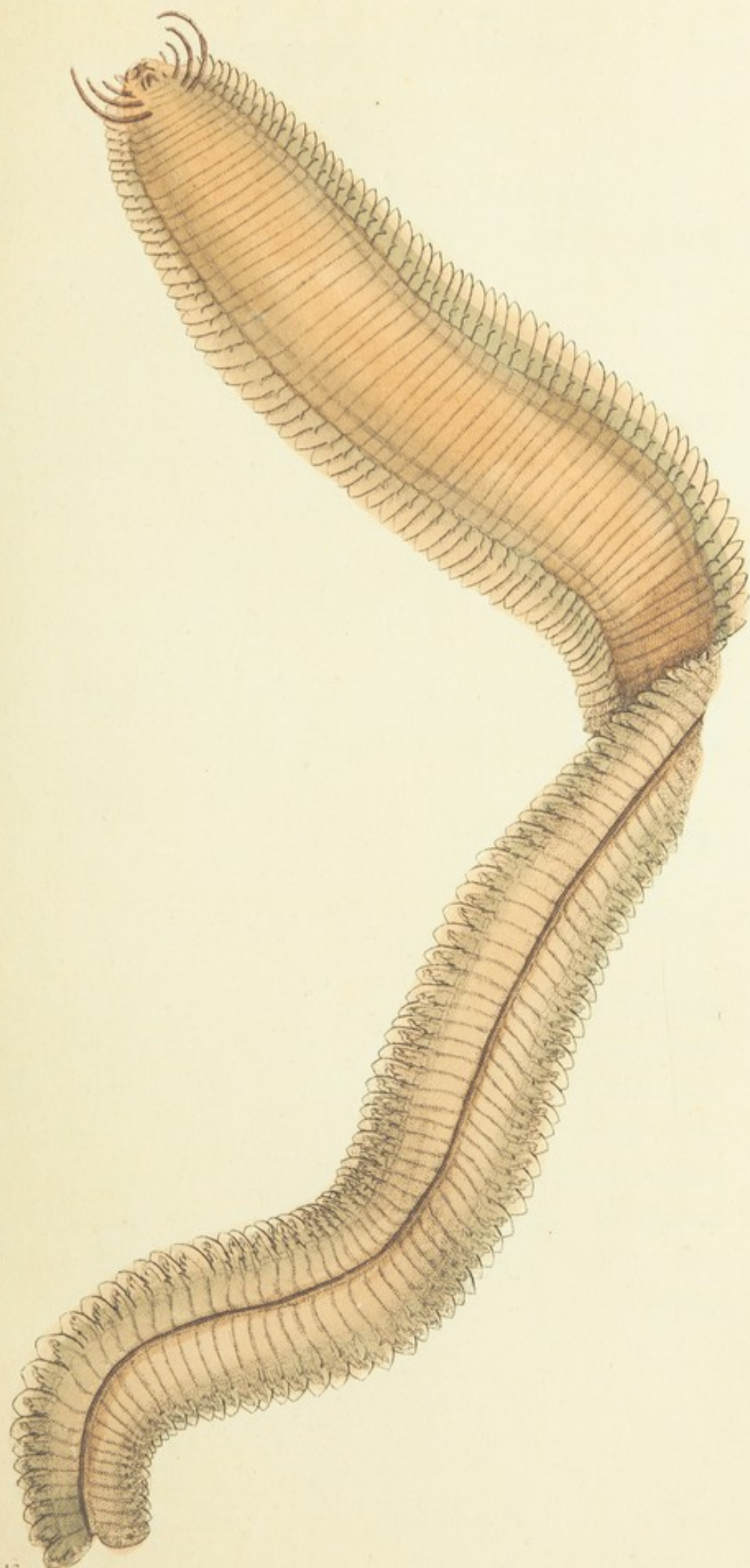
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Flattish brown NEREIS, with the sides furnished with a large double lamella or scale between each foot.

The scaly-sided NEREIS.

---

This rare and curious species appears to have been first described by Dr. Pallas in the work entitled *Nova Acta Petropolitana*. It is a native of the Indian seas, and like the rest of the genus, is supposed to feed on the smaller worms, shell-fish, &c. The figure here represented is taken from an uncommonly fine specimen in the Museum of the late Mr. John Hunter, and shews the animal in its natural size.





UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

1840-1841

1842-1843

1844-1845

1846-1847

1848-1849

1850-1851

1852-1853

1854-1855

1856-1857

1858-1859

1860-1861

1862-1863

1864-1865

1866-1867

1868-1869

1870-1871

## VORTICELLA CONVALLARIA.



### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* contractile nudum ciliis rotatoriis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3874.*

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

VORTICELLA simplex campanulata, pendunculo retortili.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3877.*

*Mull. Hist. Verm. 1. p. 118. n. 129.*

*Mull. Anim. infus. p. 315. t. 44. f. 16.*

BRACHIONUS (campanulatus) gregarius, pedunculo fetaceo retortili unifloro, corpusculo campaniformi.

*Pall. el. zooph. p. 97. n. 54.*

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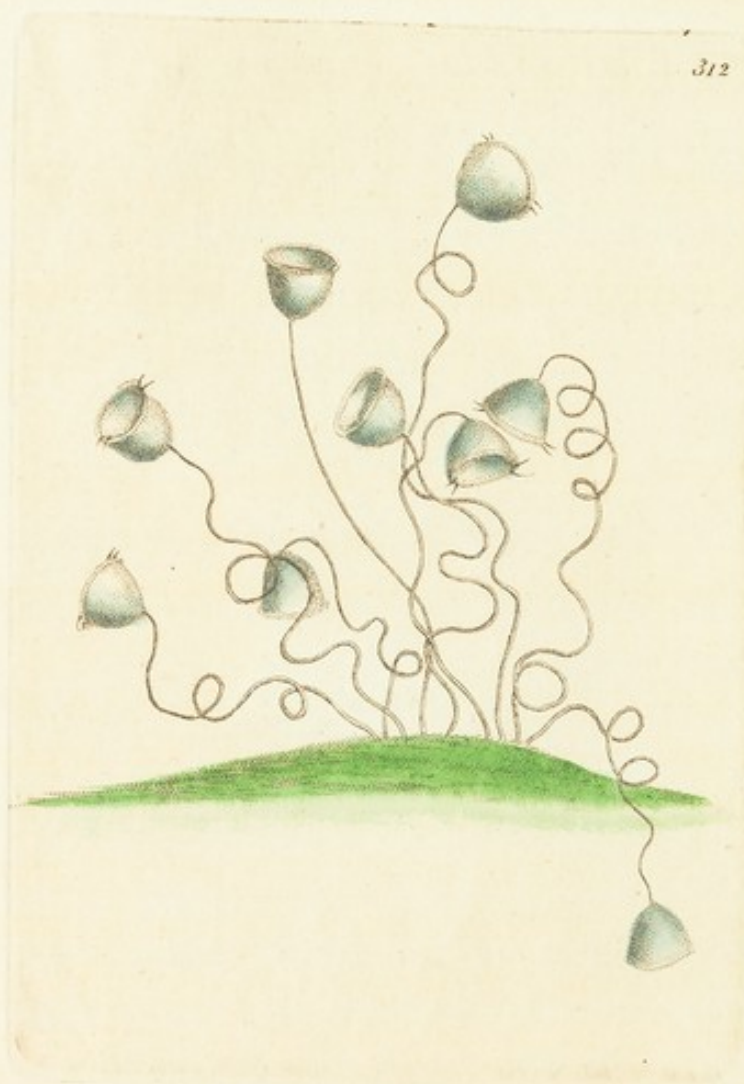
Genus hoc mirum et pulchrum non ita pridem descripsimus, cum scilicet de Vorticella polypina differebamus. De hac igitur specie, qua vix alia elegantior, fatis fit dicere nasci eam in aquis dulcibus, et in lemnæ nec non aliarum plantarum aquatiliū fibris culmisque sæpissime reperiri. Movetur raptim, subito, et subsultim, stipitem nempe seu corpus



corpus quasi convulsum citissime in spiram contrahendo, gradatimque in pristinam longitudinem explicando. Cum singuli polypi non absimilis sit forma generalis flori Convallariæ Majalis, nomen inde triviale a Linnæo datum est.







# THE CONVALLARIAN VORTICELLA.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* contractile, naked ; furnished with rotatory organs.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Simple bell-shaped VORTICELLA with retortile stem.

The bell-shaped VORTICELLA.

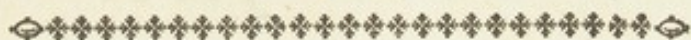
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A general description of this very curious as well as beautiful genus has been given in the present work under the article of *Vorticella polypina*. It is therefore only necessary to say that the present species is a native of fresh waters, and is frequently found on the stalks of *Lemna* or *Duckweed*, as well as on those of various other aquatic plants, and is one of the most elegant of the whole tribe. It is remarkable for the very sudden and starting manner in which it performs its motions ; contracting its stem rapidly, and in a kind of convulsive manner, into a spiral form, and gradually extending it to its former length.



length. The general shape of each individual animal is not unlike the flower of the *Convallaria Majalis* or Lily of the Valley, from which circumstance its Linnæan trivial name is taken.

# CORVUS CRISTATUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* convexum, cultratum.

*Nares* pennis fetaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.

*Lingua* cartilaginea, bifida.

*Pedes* ambulatorii.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 155.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CORVUS tectricibus alarum lineis transversis nigris ; corpore cæruleo, collari nigro.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 157.

GARRULUS Canadensis cæruleus.

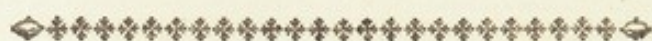
*Bris. 2.* p. 55. n. 4.

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Corvus cristatus eadem quasi magnitudine atque indole qua corvus nostras glandarius, corpore tamen graciliori, in variis Americæ septentrionalis partibus conspici possit. Fœmina fere mari concolor, paulo minus splendida est. Specimen pulcherrimum unde hæc nostra figura depicta est in Museo Leveriano asservatur.



THE  
BLUE JAY.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* convex, cultrated.

*Nostrils* covered by fetaceous recumbent feathers.

*Tongue* cartilaginous, bifid.

*Feet* formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crested blue JAY, with black collar; the wings  
and tail barred with black.

The BLUE JAY.

*Catesb. Car.* 1. p. 15. *pl.* 15.

*Edwards pl.* 239. *f.* 1.

Le GEAI bleu de d'Amérique Septentrionale.

*Buf. ois.* 3. p. 120. *Pl. enl.* 529.

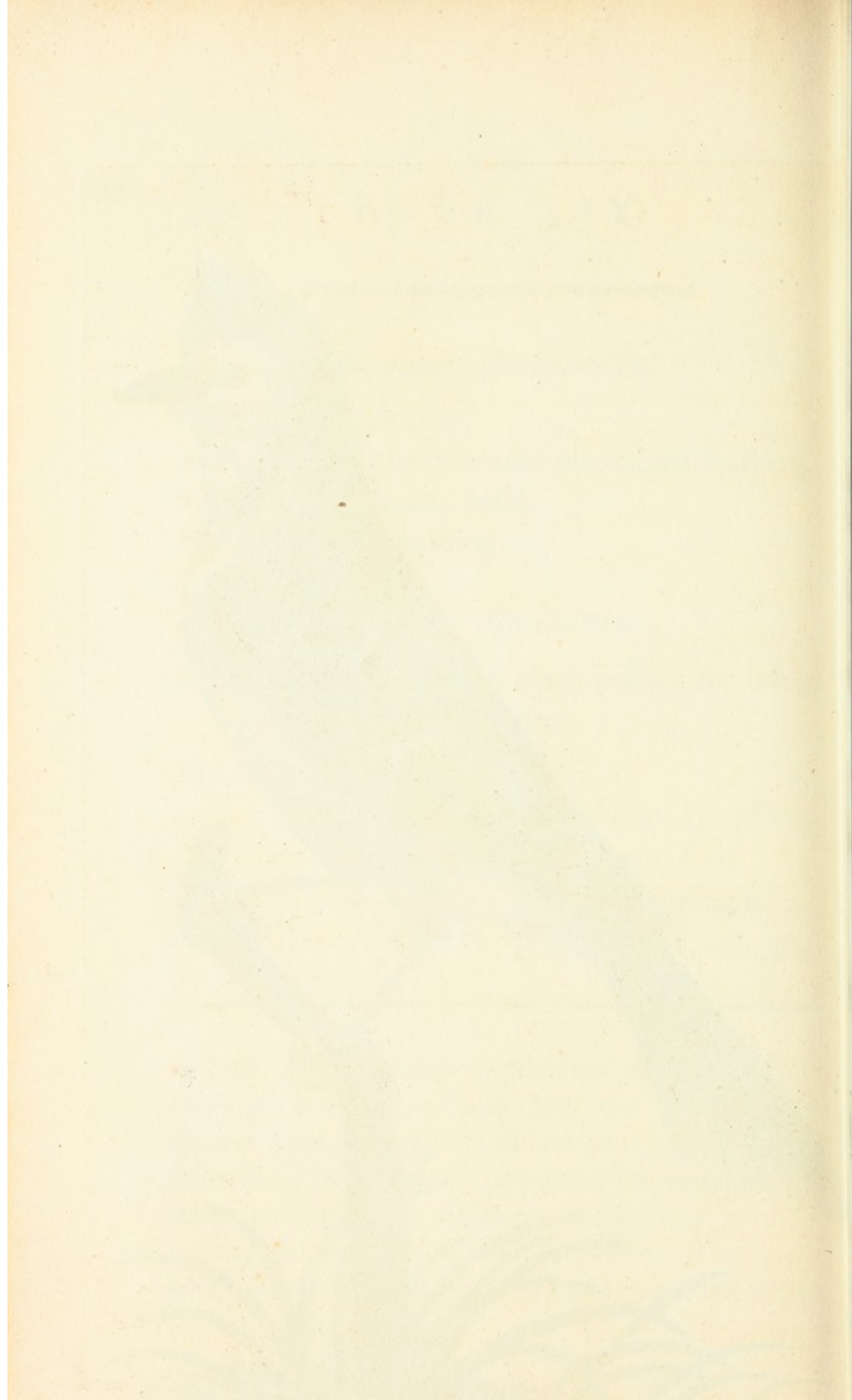
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This species, which approaches nearly in size to the common or European Jay, but is of a more slender form, is a native of various parts of North America. In manners it resembles the common Jay. The female is nearly similar to the male in point of colors, but is somewhat less brilliant. The figure here represented is from a beautiful specimen in the Leverian Museum.

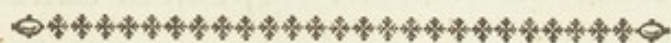








# CANCER STRIGOSUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Pedes* octo (rarius sex aut decem); insuper manus  
duæ chelatæ.

*Palpi* sex inæquales.

*Oculi* duo distantes, plurimis pedunculati; elongati, mobiles.

*Mandibula* cornea, crassa.

*Labium* triplex.

*Cauda* articulata, inermis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2963.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CANCER macrourus, thorace antrorsum rugoso  
spinis ciliato, rostro acuto septemdentato.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1052.*

CANCER macrourus thorace chelisque angulatis  
hispidis.

*Lin. Mus. Ad. Fr. 87.*

ASTACUS strigosus.

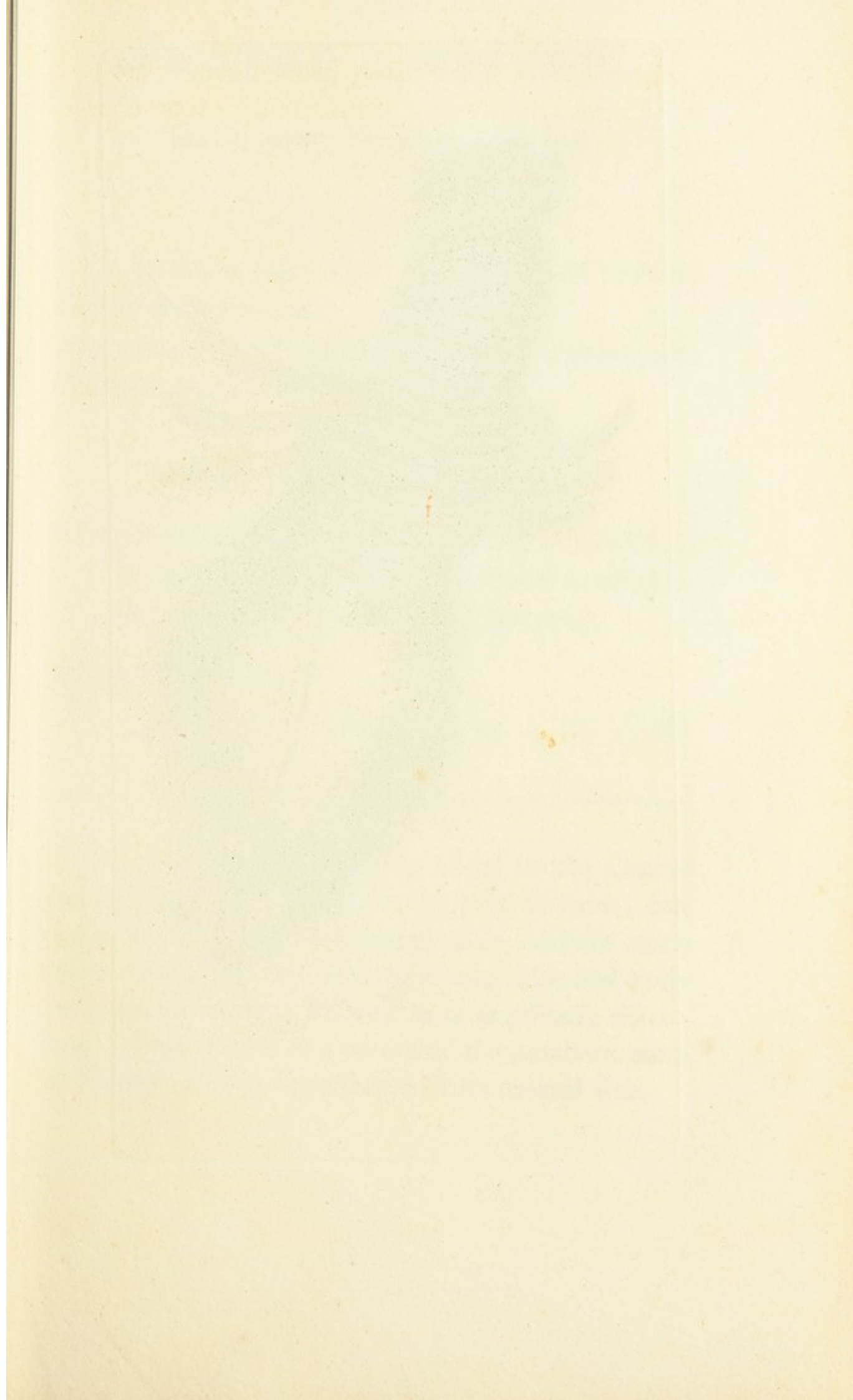
*Degeer. inf. 7. p. 393. n. 2. t. 23. f. 1.*

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Cancro brachiato, quem in hoc opere dudum depinximus, affinis admodum cancer strigosus brachia



gerit breviora, majoribus et fortioribus aculeis armata. Habet quoque strias insigniores per thoracem et corpus transverse ductas. Speciem hanc Europæ partes septentrionales incolentem magnitudine naturali ostendit tabula.







THE  
PLATED LOBSTER.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Legs* generally eight (in some species six or ten.)

*Feelers* six, unequal.

*Eyes* two, generally distant, footstalked, moveable.

*Tail* articulated, unarmed.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

Elongated **CANCER**, with the thorax plated or imbricated forwards with ciliated wrinkles: the snout sharp, with seven denticles.

Plated **LOBSTER**.

*Penn. Brit. Zool.* 4. p. 15. t. 14. f. 26.

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This species is very nearly allied to the *Cancer brachiatus*, before figured in the present work; but the arms are not so long in proportion, and are much more strongly aculeated: the thorax also and body are more remarkably striated in a transverse direction. This species is a native of the northern parts of Europe, and is represented in its natural size.





# MYTILUS ROSTRUM.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Animal* Ascidia?

*Testa* bivalvis, rudis, sæpius affixa bysso, ut plurimum crassiori.

*Cardo* (in plurimis) edentulus, distinctus, (paucis exceptis) linea subulata excavata longitudinali.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* Gmel. p. 3350.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MYTILUS testa oblonga, tenui, virescente, subtruncata, natibus acuminatis carinatis, valvis hiantibus.

PATELLA testa integerrima, oblonga, margine antico retusa, vertice mucronato carinato.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1260.

CONCHA LUZONICA tubularis virescens.

*Petiv. gaz. t.* 32. *f.* 9.

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Quam quasi univalvem Patellis annumerarunt Linnæus et alii physici, quæque in Systemate Naturæ quod auctius edidit Gmelinius, in eodem genere



nere jam nunc reponitur, revera Mytili species habenda est concha de qua differere pergimus. Insigne tamen est valvulas, quæ inter se simillimæ sunt, non penitus claudi, sed cum vel proxime ad se invicem appropinquant, hiare extremitates: qua in re similitudo est huic testæ cum iis quæ in genere *Solenis* continentur. Species rarissima est *Mytilus Rostrum*, circa Amboynæ et insularum Philippensium litora ut plurimum repertus. Substantia est tenui et delicata, præcipue versus latera et extremitates; medio paulum densiore. Color subalbet, non sine mistura quadam viriditatis, in diversis speciminibus magis minusve saturatæ, præsertim in extremitatibus et lateribus. Extremitates superiores admodum acuminatæ prominent quasi in carinam. Iconas, externam et internam testæ faciem ostendentes, suppeditarunt pulcherrima specimina quæ in Museo Britannico asservantur.







# THE DUCK'S-BILL MUSCLE.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Animal* allied to an Afcidia.

*Shell* bivalve, in some species fastened by a kind of filk or byffus.

*Hinge* in most species without tooth.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

MUSCLE with oblong, thin, greenish, truncated shell, with the beaks or upper ends sharp and carinated: the valves gaping at the ends.

## The DUCK'S BILL.

---

This shell, which was formerly placed by Linnæus and others in the genus *Patella*, and consequently regarded as an univalve, and which in the enlarged edition of the *Systema Naturæ* by Dr. Gmelin still continues in the above-mentioned genus, is in reality a species of *Mytilus*: it is remarkable however that the two valves, which are exactly similar to each other, do not close entirely, but on the contrary exhibit in their approximated state a considerable vacuity at each extremity; being allied  
in



in this respect to the shells of the genus *Solen*. The *Mytilus Rostrum* is an extremely rare species, and is found about the coasts of Amboina and the Philippine islands. The substance of the shell is thin and delicate towards the ends and sides, but somewhat stronger or thicker in the middle. The color is whitish, with a cast of green, more or less strong in different individuals, on the sides and tips: the upper ends are very sharp, and form a prominent carina on that part of the shell. The figures on the present plate, exhibiting both surfaces of the shell, are taken from specimens in the British Museum.

# MYTILUS CAMELLII.



## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MYTILUS testa oblonga, tenui, virescente, subtruncata, natibus acuminatis carinatis, valvis clausis.

CONCHA caudata, &c.

*Camellii delin. rer. nat. tom. 4.*

*Mus. Brit.*

---

In omnibus convenire videtur hæc species Mytilo Rostro, nisi quod alarum arcte clausarum non hient extremitates. In Japonia generatur Mytilus Camellii, et in Museo Britannico figuræ quædam sunt archetypæ quas ipse Camellus delineavit. Vidi quoque interdum hunc Mytilum in chartis Sinensibus depictum. Iconas autem quas ostendit tabula nostra, non modo testas sed animal incolens exhibentes debemus ipsis speciminibus, quæ spiritu vini condita in Museo reponuntur Britannico.



THE  
CAMELLIAN MUSCLE.



*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

MUSCLE with oblong, thin, greenish, truncated shell, the beaks sharp and carinated; the shells completely closing.

The Close DUCK'S-BILL.

---

This species seems to agree in every respect with the *Mytilus Rostrum*, except that the valves shut very exactly, without leaving any hiatus at either end as in that shell. It is a native of Japan, and is represented in some original drawings of Camelli (Kamel) in the British Museum: I have also observed this species in Chinese drawings. The figures here represented, shewing not only the shell but likewise the inhabiting animal, are from specimens finely preserved in spirits in the British Museum.

# SCARABÆUS CYANEUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Antennæ* clavatæ capitulo fissili.

*Tibiæ* anticæ sæpius dentatæ.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 541.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SCARABÆUS exscutellatus niger, thorace truncato-declivi cyaneo, elytris striatis.

COPRIS Capito.

*Voet. Scar.* p. 45. t. 27. fig. 38.

SCARABÆUS Hamadryas.

*Fabronsky Kæff.* 2. t. 8. fig. 6.

SC. Hamadryas.

SCARABÆUS thorace tricorni; intermedio plano acuto tridentato, clypeo reflexo bicorni.

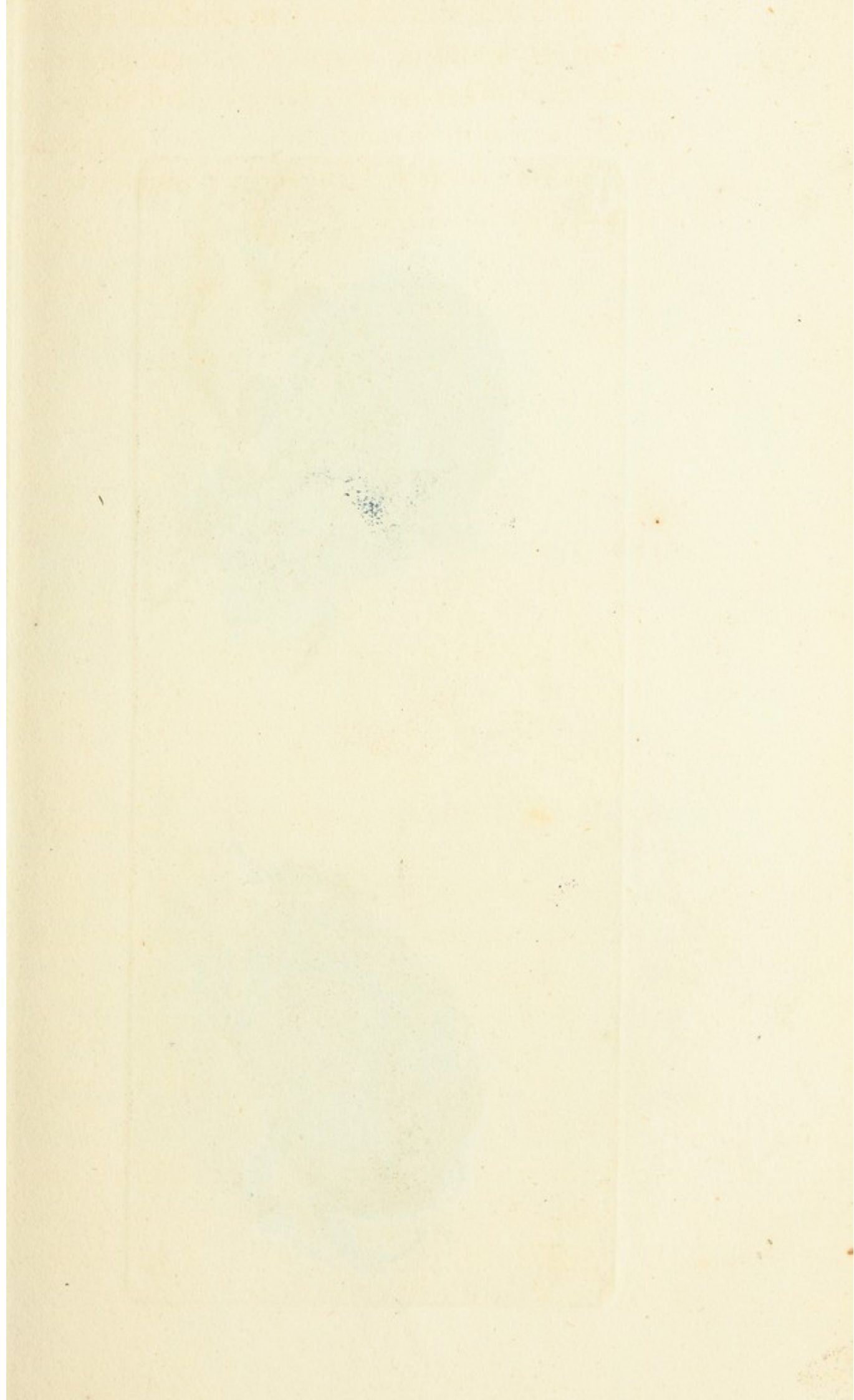
*Lin. Syst. Nat.* Gmel. p. 1534.

---

Carent, ut plurimum, scarabæi majores tum formæ tum colorum pulchritudine. Excipiamus tamen necesse est speciem de qua jam agitur, quæ  
rudis



rudis et monstrosa colore compensatur eleganti ad-  
modum et venusto, cæruleo nempe violaceo per  
totam anteriorem partem seu primam insecti divi-  
sionem læte diffuso: qui tamen in variis specimini-  
bus plus minus nitet. In India? innascitur scara-  
bæus cyaneus.







# THE CYANEAN BEETLE.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Antennæ* divided at the tip into lamellæ.

*Tibiæ* (or second joints of the fore-legs) generally toothed.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Non-scutellated black SCARABÆUS, with abruptly-floping blue thorax, and striated wing-sheaths.

The Blue-Breasted BEETLE.

---

The larger Scarabæi in general are far less remarkable for beauty of color than for singularity of shape. The present species however is an exception to this rule, and with a form the most uncouth exhibits a highly elegant and beautiful color; the whole anterior part or division of the insect being of the richest violaceous blue: which however in some specimens is less strikingly conspicuous than in others. This species is a native of India?





# SCARABÆUS MONOCEROS.



## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SCARABÆUS exscutellatus niger, thorace truncato-declivi violaceo, elytris striatis, capitis cornu suberecto angulato.

SCARABÆUS violaceus.

*Voet. scar. p. 36. t. 23. f. 1. 2.*

SCARABÆUS Lancifer.

*Jablonsky Kæff. t. 15. f. 1.*

SCARABÆUS violaceus, thorace dentato, capitis cornu angulato, elytris fulcatis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 1536.*

*Affinis admodum Scarabæo Cyaneo ; differt tamen cornu capitis insigni : fertur quoque insectum esse Africanum.*



THE  
UNICORN BEETLE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

Non-scutellated black SCARABÆUS, with abruptly-floping violet-coloured thorax, striated wing-sheaths, and suberect angular horn.

The Violet-Breasted horned BEETLE.

The Unicorn BEETLE.

*This species is extremely nearly allied to the Scarabæus cyaneus, but is strikingly distinguished by its remarkable horn: it is also said to be a native of Africa.*

# ALCEDO ERITHACA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* trigonum, crassum, rectum, longum.

*Lingua* carnosæ, brevissima, plana, acuta.

*Pedes* gressorii (plerisque).

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ALCEDO brachyura, dorso cæruleo, abdomine  
luteo, capite uropygioque purpureis, gula  
nuchaque albis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 179.

ISPIDA Bengalensis torquata.

*Bris.* 4. p. 503.

*Var. Alcedo cærulea, subtus flavescens, gula alba,  
capite cerviceque rubris, uropygio purpureo.*

---

Alcedinum generi mira, ut plurimum, et quasi  
gemmea est pennarum pulchritudo: at cum hac  
quam describimus paucæ species comparari possint,  
sive colorum elegantiam figillatim examinemus, sive  
lautam simul omnium intueamur varietatem. In-  
diam incolit Alcedo erithaca, et depingitur in tabula  
naturalis avis magnitudo.



# ALCIBIO ERITRAC

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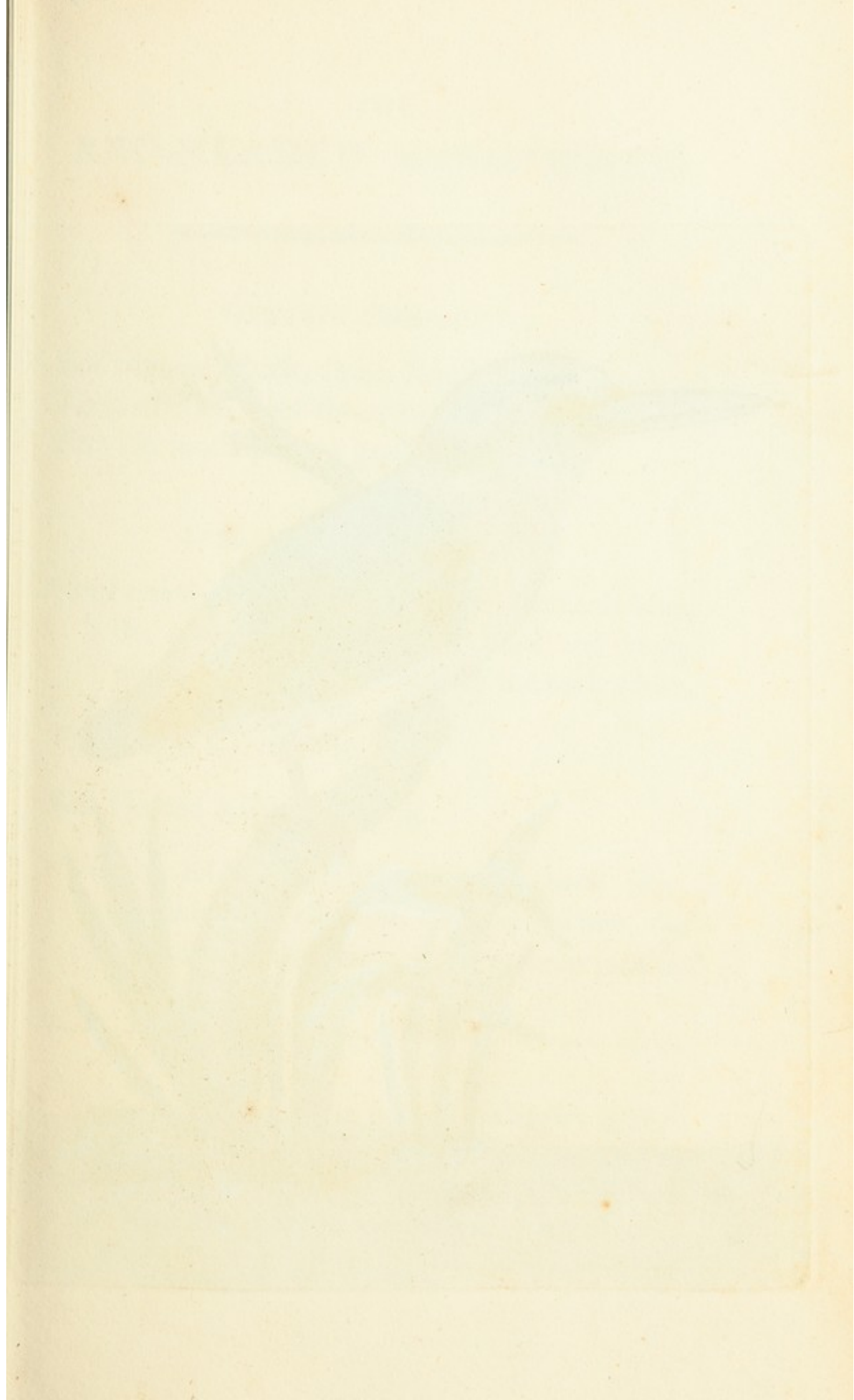
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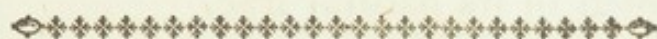
ALCIBIO ERITRAC







THE  
RED-HEADED KINGFISHER.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* trigonal, thick, strait, long, sharp-pointed.

*Tongue* fleshy, very short, flat, sharp-pointed.

*Feet* (in most species) gressorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed KINGFISHER, with the back blue,  
the abdomen yellow, the head and rump  
purple, the throat and back of the neck white.

The Bengal KINGFISHER.

Red-Headed KINGFISHER.

*Variety.* KINGFISHER with the back blue,  
the abdomen yellowish, the throat white, the  
head and neck orange-red, the rump purple.

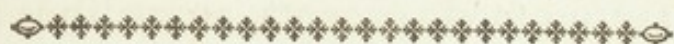
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The genus *Alcedo* is in general eminently distinguished by a peculiar beauty and lustre of plumage. Few species however can be compared in this respect to that represented on the present plate, which, ex-



clusive of the elegance of its colours singly considered, exhibits a greater variety of hues than any other of its tribe. It is a native of India, and is represented in its natural size.

# LACERTA VULGARIS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* tetrapodum, caudatum, nudum.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 359.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LACERTA fusco-flavescens, linea dorsali duplici fusca, abdomine croceo fusco maculato.

LACERTA cauda tereti mediocri, pedibus unguiculatis, palmis tetradactylis, dorso linea duplici fusca.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 370.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.* p. 1076.

LACERTUS vulgaris terrestris ventre nigro maculato.

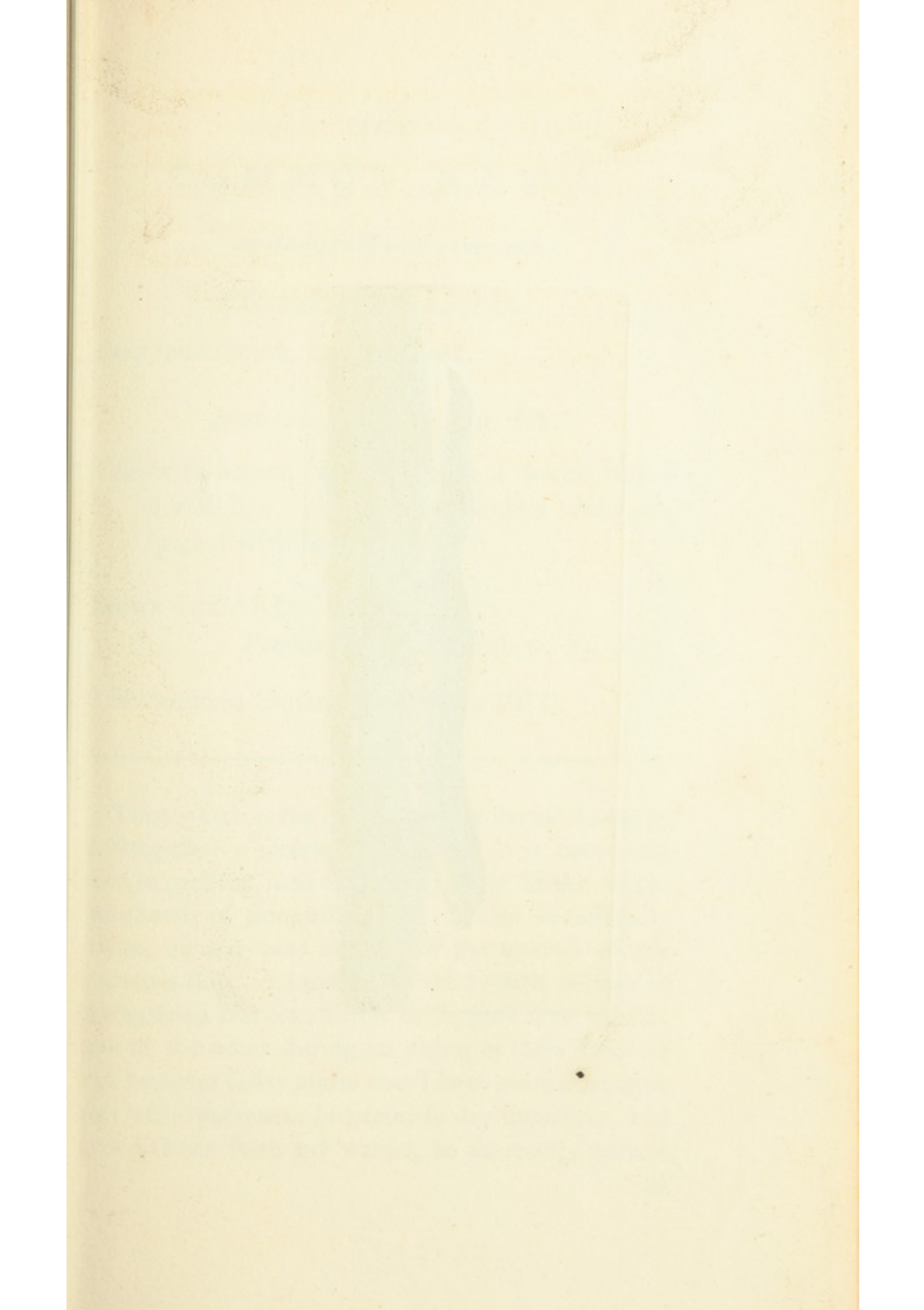
*Raj. quadr.* 264.

---

Terrestris omnino est lacerta vulgaris, specierum Britannicarum minima. Conspici plerumque possit in hortis, nec raro circa fimeta, aliaque id generis. Irrepat quoque interdum in cellas, more limacis communis. Linnæus in editione duodecima systematis naturæ credit eam, dum adhuc larva fit, esse aquaticam. Audacter tamen possum affirmare me non



non semel invenisse in locis ficcissimis, et longe ab aqua remotis, specimina vix semiuncialia, quæ, magnitudine tantummodo excepta, animalibus adultis omni ex parte erant simillima. Magnitudo generalis in tabula ostenditur. Color corporis superioris est luteo-fuscus, linea duplici angusta dorsuali saturatiore; inferioris splendide aurantius.







THE  
COMMON NEWT.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* four-footed, tailed, naked.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish-brown NEWT, with a double brown dorsal line, and orange-coloured abdomen, spotted with brown.

Brown LIZARD.

*Pennant. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 23. pl. 2.*

The common brown NEWT, or EFT.

---

This, which is the smallest of the British Lacertæ, is altogether a terrestrial species. It is commonly seen in gardens, and not unfrequently in the neighbourhood of dunghills, &c. it also occasionally makes its way into cellars, in the manner of the common slug. Linnæus, in the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, seems to suppose it an inhabitant of the water during its young or larva state. I can however safely affirm that I have more than once met with specimens in perfectly dry situations, and at a distance from any waters, so extremely minute

as



as scarce to equal half an inch in length, and which yet appeared to differ in no respect except in magnitude from the full-grown animal. The general size is represented in the plate. Its color is a yellowish brown above, with a double, narrow dorsal line or streak of a deeper tinge; and below a bright orange.

# SPHINX RUSTICA.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Antennæ* subprismaticæ, utroque fine attenuatæ.

*Lingua* exserta (plerisque).

*Palpi* duo reflexi.

*Alæ* deflexæ.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2371.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SPHINX (rustica) alis variegatis, puncto medio albo, abdomine ocellis trium parium fulvis.

*Fab. spec. inf. 2. p. 145.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2385.*

*Cram. pap. 26. t. 300. f. A.*

*Mer. inf. Sur. t. 5.*

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In Surinamia innascitur Sphinx rustica, nec non in aliis Americæ Australis regionibus. Insectum perfectum ostendit tabula una cum larva et chrysalide. Memoravit et depinxit hanc speciem celeberrima Domina Merian. Larva Jatrophæ Manihot folia præcipue depascitur.



# STILLINX RUSTICA

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CHARACTERES SPECIFICI.

Caput subglobosum, rostrum brevissimum.

Oculi exigui (minuti).

Alae brevissimae.

Abdomen.

Long. 1.5. Lat. 0.5. Alar. 0.25.

CHARACTERES VARIATIONIS.

1. (femina) alae vix longiores pedibus.

Abdomen ovale, trum pedibus.

Long. 1.5. Lat. 0.5. Alar. 0.25.

2. (femina) alae vix longiores pedibus.

Abdomen ovale, trum pedibus.

Long. 1.5. Lat. 0.5. Alar. 0.25.

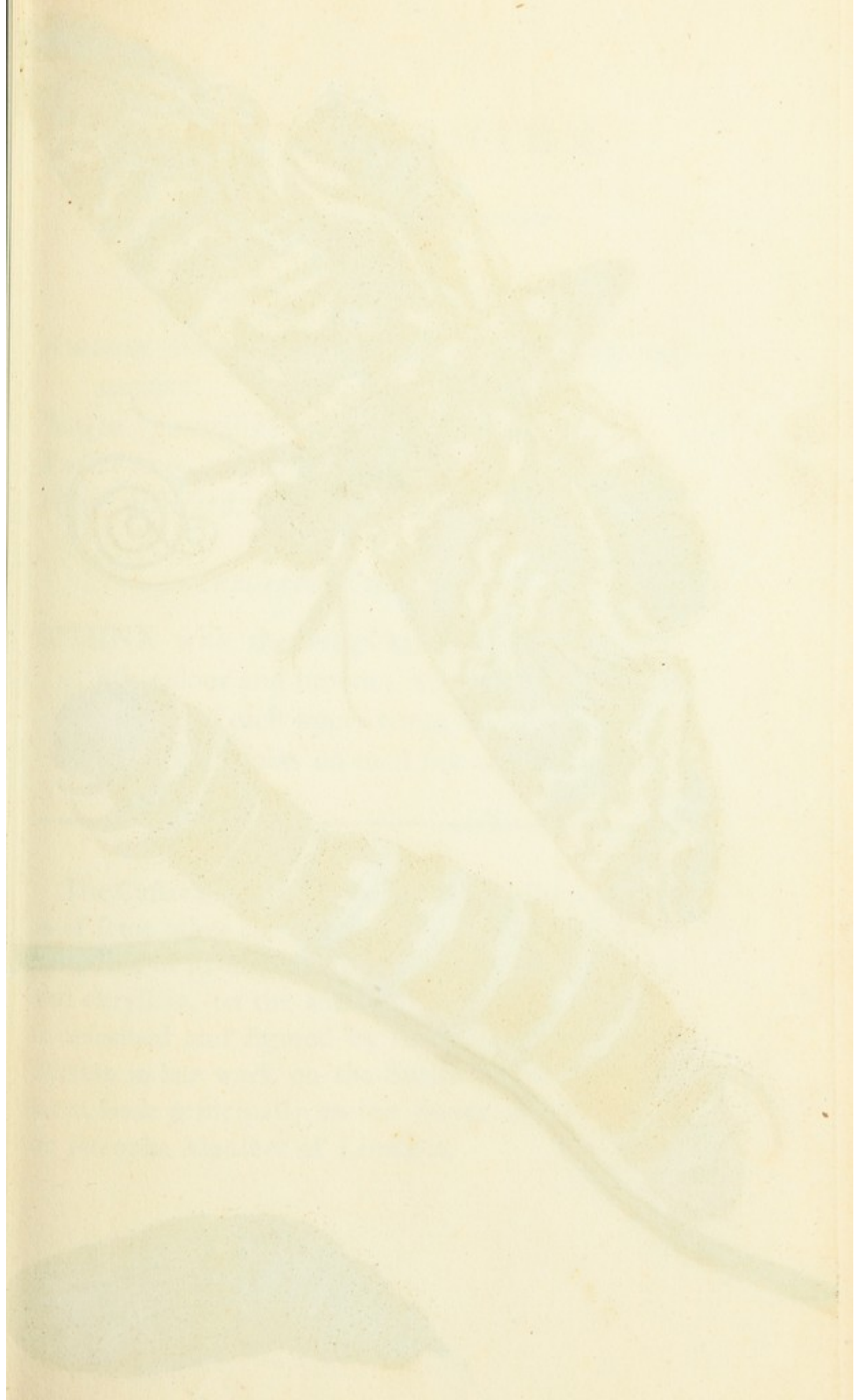
In huiusmodi casibus, quibusdam non

est alia distinctio, sed alia distinctio.

Abdomen ovale, trum pedibus.

Abdomen ovale, trum pedibus.

Abdomen ovale, trum pedibus.









THE  
CASSAVA SPHINX.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Antennæ* subprismatic, attenuated at each extremity.

*Tongue* (generally) exerted.

*Feelers* two, reflex.

*Wings* deflected,

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

SPHINX with the wings variegated with white, ash-colour and brown; a white speck on the middle of each upper wing, and three ocellated yellow spots on each side the abdomen.

---

The Cassava Sphinx is a native of Surinam as well as of some other parts of South America, and is represented in its natural size, together with its larva and chrysalis, on the annexed plate. This species is described and figured by the celebrated Madam Merian in her work on the Surinam Insects. The larva feeds principally on the leaves of the Cassava or *Jatropha Manihot* of Linnæus.



# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST

FROM THE YEAR 1625

TO THE YEAR 1642

AND THE SECOND

FROM THE YEAR 1642

TO THE YEAR 1649

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND

FROM THE YEAR 1642

TO THE YEAR 1649

# ANTIPATHES CUPRESSUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Animal* crescens plautæ facie.

*Stirps* intus cornea, spinis exiguis obsita, basi explanata, extus carne gelatinosa, verrucis polypiferis obducta.

*Soland. et Ellis Zooph. p. 97.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ANTIPATHES simplex scabra paniculata, ramis recurvatis.

*Soland. et Ellis Zooph. p. 103.*

ANTIPATHES (cupressina) trunco simplici longissimo flexuoso, ramulis confertis recurvis ramosissimis paniculato.

*Pall. el. Zooph. p. 213.*

GORGONIA Abies, &c.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1290.*

CUPRESSUS marina.

*Rumph. Amb. 6. p. 207. t. 80. f. 2.*

ANTIPATHES Cupressus.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3796.*

CUPRESSUS marina.

*Seb. mus. 3. t. 106. f. 1.*



Mirum hoc corallium magnitudine quasi bipedali  
in oceano Indico generatur. Abraſo villo ſeu to-  
mento fuſco quo obtegitur, omni ex parte videtur  
nigerrimum. Subſtantia eſt fragili, exceptis ra-  
mulorum extremitatibus, quæ flexiles ſunt et quaſi  
corneæ.

# THE CYPRESS ANTIPATHY

By J. H. GILBERT

Shrub growing in the tropics, and  
the cypress antipathy is a disease which  
will kill the plant. It is caused by  
a fungus which attacks the plant  
by the roots.

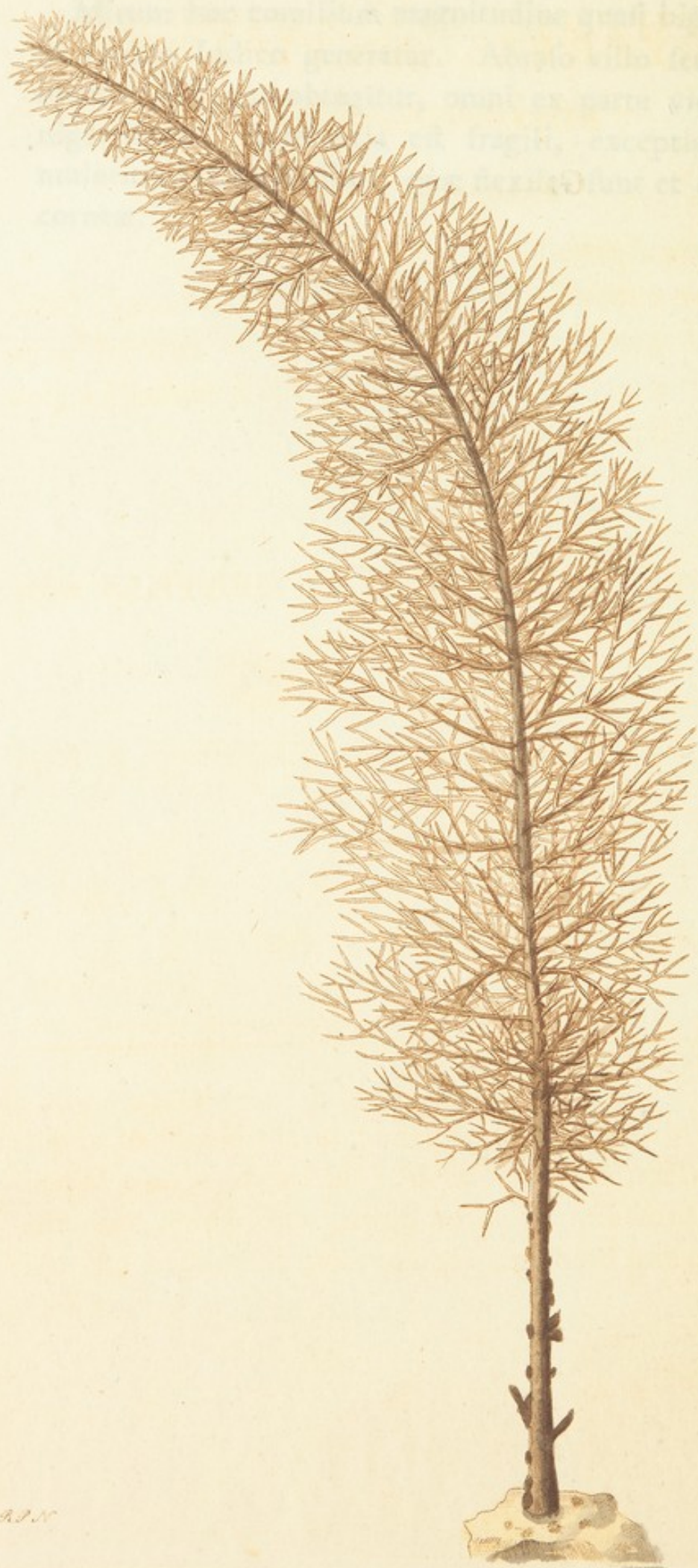
It is caused by a fungus, *Aspergillus*, G. & S.  
Similar to the cypress antipathy, and

Cypress antipathy is a disease which  
is caused by a fungus, *Aspergillus*, G. & S.

The cypress antipathy is a disease which  
is caused by a fungus, *Aspergillus*, G. & S.  
CYPRESS ANTIPATHY  
F. G. GILBERT, 1874-1875.

The cypress antipathy is a disease which  
is caused by a fungus, *Aspergillus*, G. & S.  
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is caused by a fungus, *Aspergillus*, G. & S.  
The cypress antipathy is a disease which  
is caused by a fungus, *Aspergillus*, G. & S.





THE  
CYPRESS ANTIPATHES.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Animal* growing in the form of a plant.

*Stem* expanded at the base, internally horny, beset with small spines: externally covered with a gelatinous flesh beset with numerous polype-bearing tubercles.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Simple rough paniculated ANTIPATHES with recurved branches.

Cypress ANTIPATHES.

*Soland and Ellis Zooph. p. 103.*

The CYPRESS Coral.

CYPRESS Gorgonia.

Fir GORGONIA, or SEA-FIR.

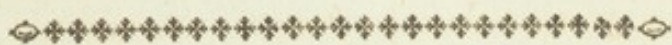
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This curious coral grows to the height of about two feet, and is a native of the Indian ocean. When the brownish villus or down, with which both the stem and branches are covered, is rubbed off, the whole



whole appears of a deep black colour. It is of a brittle substance, except towards the extremities of the ramifications, which are flexible, and of a kind of horny appearance.

# PHASIANUS IGNITUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* breve, robustum.

*Genæ* cute nuda lævigata.

*Pedes* (plerisque) calcarati.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 737.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PHASIANUS niger, chalybeo-nitens, lateribus corporis rufis, dorso imo igneo-ferrugineo, rectricibus intermediis subfulvis.

---

Avem hanc non minus elegantia quam raritate insignem in Angliam intulerunt reversi a peracto ad Sinenfes itinere. In insula Java generari dicitur, et plenior ejus descriptio legi possit in libro Domini Stauntoni, qui de legatione differit jussu imperii Britannici suscepta. Cum cauda nonnihil mutilata sit, vix pro certo constat an revera iis phasianis annumeranda sit quibus cauda longa et lanceolata, an quibus breviuscula et rotundata sit. Affinis quodammodo videtur Phasianus ignitus Meleagridi cristatæ Linnæi, et magnitudine est quasi gallinæ communis.













# THE FIRE-BACKED PHEASANT.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* short and stout.

*Cheeks* more or less covered by a smooth naked skin.

*Legs* (in most species) furnished with spurs.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black PHEASANT with a steel-blue gloss; the sides of the body rufous; the lower part of the back fiery-ferruginous; the two middle tail feathers yellowish-brown.

Fire-backed PHEASANT.

*Staunton's Embassy to China. Vol. I.  
p. 246. folio plate. No. 13.*

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This most elegant and rare bird, which was brought over during the late voyage from China, is said to be a native of the island of Java, and is more fully described in Sir George Staunton's account of the Embassy. Its size is that of a common fowl: the tail having been somewhat mutilated, it is not clear whether it should be placed amongst those pheasants which have that part long and lanceolate, or shortish



and rounded. It seems allied in some degree to the  
bird called the crested Guan, or *Meleagris cristata*  
of Linnæus.

## GYMNOTHORAX? ZEBRA.



### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* teretiufculum, lubricum; sine pinnis pectoralibus.

*Spiraculum* utrinque simplex, parvum, ovatum, nudum.

*Os* dentibus numerosis, acutis.

*Nares* tubulosæ.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

GYMNOTHORAX? atrofuscus, fasciis transversis linearibus distantibus albis, subtus irregulariter concurrentibus.

SERPENS marina Surinamensis fœmina, Murænis valde affinis.

*Seb. mus.* 2. p. 73. t. 70. fig. 3.

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Speciem hanc bipedalem, ut plurimum, seu tripedalem, in maribus Americanis generatam, a reliquis facillime discriminat colorum distincte et ordinatim dispositorum partitio: imo nempe colore eximie atro-fusco, fasciis albis angustis, longe a se invicem distantibus circumdato, quæ ad latera inferiora



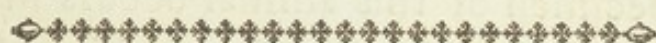
feriora et sub ventrem huc illuc coeuntes spatia efficiunt interdum subtriangularia, interdum rotundata, seu velut ocellata. In museo celeberrimi Joannis Hunteri pulcherrimum exstat specimen, unde depicta est hæc nostra figura.







THE  
ZEBRA GYMNOTHORAX.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* anguilliform ; without pectoral fins. .

*Spiracle* single on each side, small, oval, uncovered.

*Mouth* armed with numerous, sharp teeth.

*Nostrils* tubular.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-brown GYMNOTHORAX, with transverse, linear, distant white bands meeting irregularly beneath.

The striped GYMNOTHORAX, or Zebra-Eel.

---

This species, which grows to the length of two or three feet, is a native of the American seas, and is readily distinguished by the perfectly distinct and regular distribution of its colors; the rich dark-brown, which constitutes the ground-color, being surrounded at considerable distances by narrow white bands, which on the lower part of the sides and under



under the abdomen unite or anastomose here and there, so as to form subtriangular markings in some parts, and rounded or ocellated ones in others. A beautiful specimen of this animal occurs in the collection of Mr. John Hunter, from which the figure here represented was engraved.

# MANTIS BISPINOSA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Caput* nutans, maxillosum, palpis instructum.

*Antennæ* fetacæ.

*Alæ* quatuor, convolutæ: inferiores plicatæ.

*Thorax* linearis, elongatus, angustatus.

*Pedes* gressorii.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MANTIS linearis olivacea, thorace antèrius bispinoso, elytris brevissimis viridibus, alis roseis.

MANTIS (bispinosa) thorace teretiufculo antèrius bispinoso, elytris brevissimis: margine flavo.

*Fab. sp. inf.* 1. p. 346.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* Gmel. p. 2054.

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Americam incolit. Mantis bispinosa, magnitudine naturali in tabula depicta.



# PLANTAS DE LA ZONA

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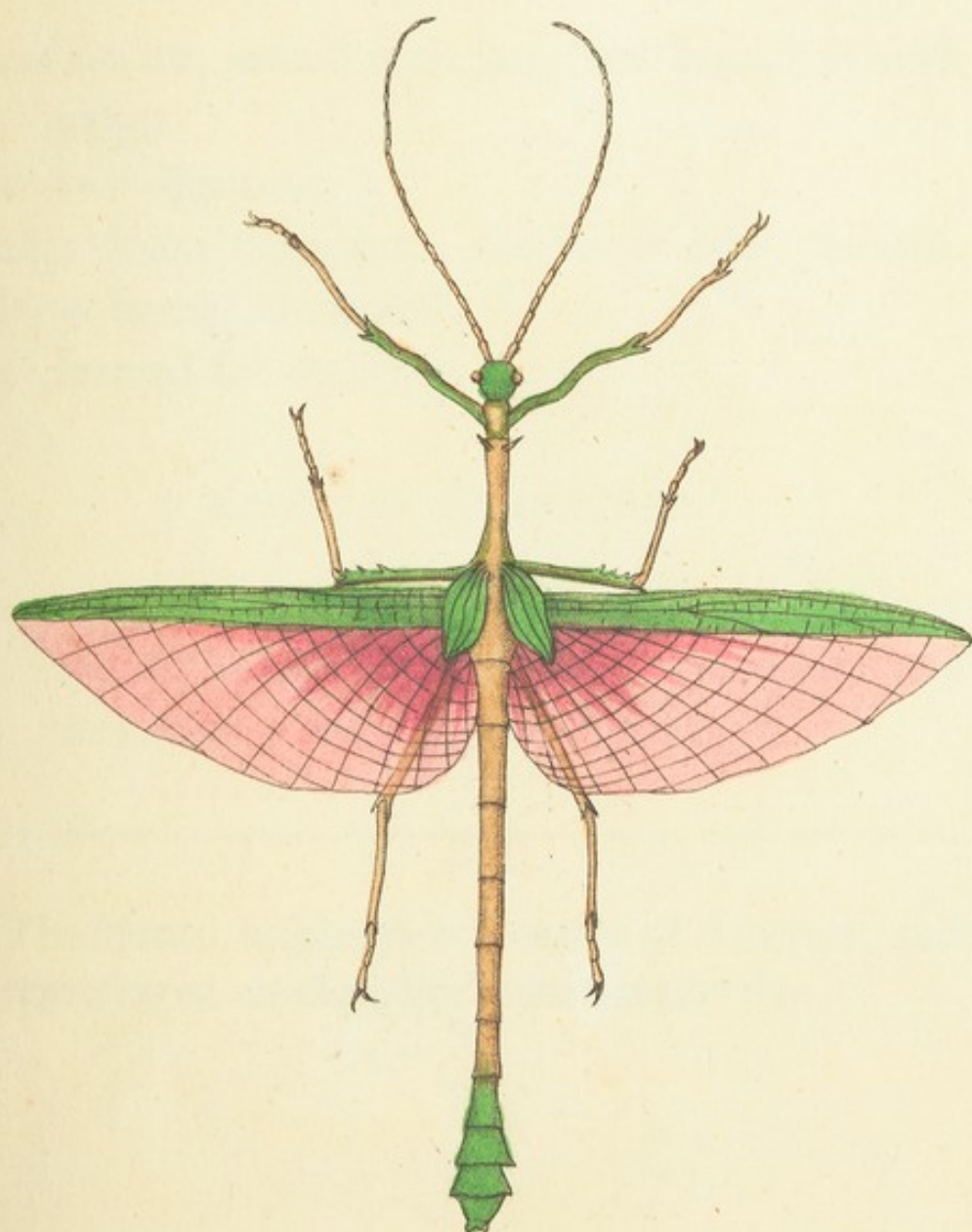
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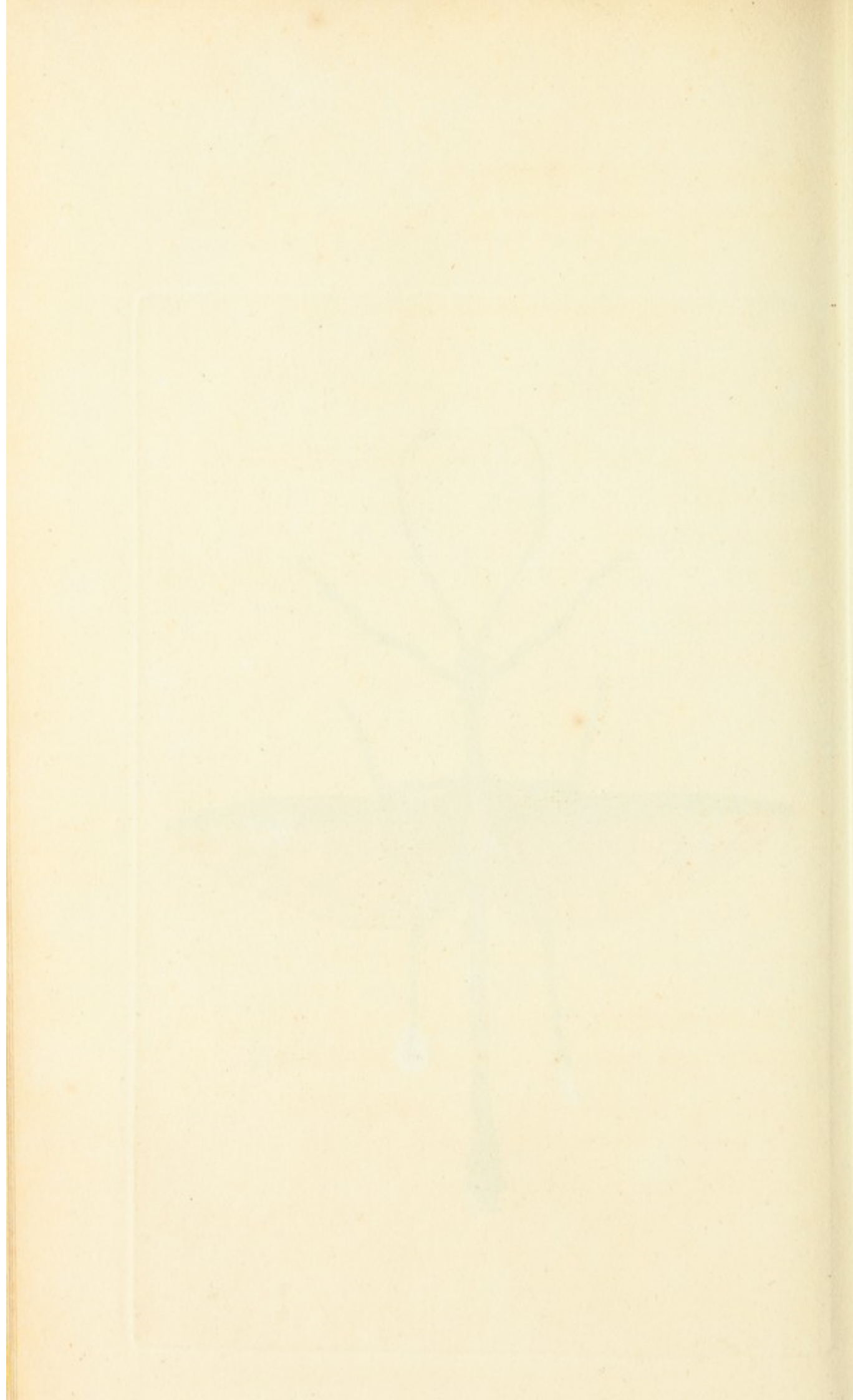
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# THE TWO-SPINED MANTIS.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Head* nutant, armed with jaws and furnished with palpi.

*Antennæ* setaceous.

*Wings* four; convolute: the lower ones plicated.

*Thorax* linear, elongated.

*Feet* formed for walking.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Linear olivaceous MANTIS, with the thorax two-spined in front: the elytra green and very short; the wings rose-coloured.

---

The Mantis *bispinosa* is a native of America, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.



THE  
TWO-SPINED MANTIS

CHARACTERISTICS

General Characteristics

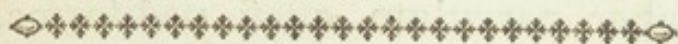
The mantis is a very common insect, and is found in all parts of the country. It is a very voracious insect, and is known for its long, slender body and its long, spiny legs. The mantis is a very common insect, and is found in all parts of the country. It is a very voracious insect, and is known for its long, slender body and its long, spiny legs.

Specific Characteristics

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## AMPHITRITE VENTILABRUM.



### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* protensum in tubulo, annulatum.

*Pedunculi* verrucosi.

*Tentacula* acuminata, approximata, plumosa.

*Oculi* nulli.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3110.*

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

AMPHITRITE tentaculis utrinque fasciculatis,  
latere interiore ciliatis.

AMPHITRITE corpore verrucoso, proboscide  
nulla.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3111.*

SABELLA Penicillus.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. XII. p. 1269.*

CORALLINA tubularia melitenfis.

*Ellis. corall. 92. t. 34.*

TUBULARIA Penicillus.

*O. Fab. Fn. groenl. p. 438. n. 449.*

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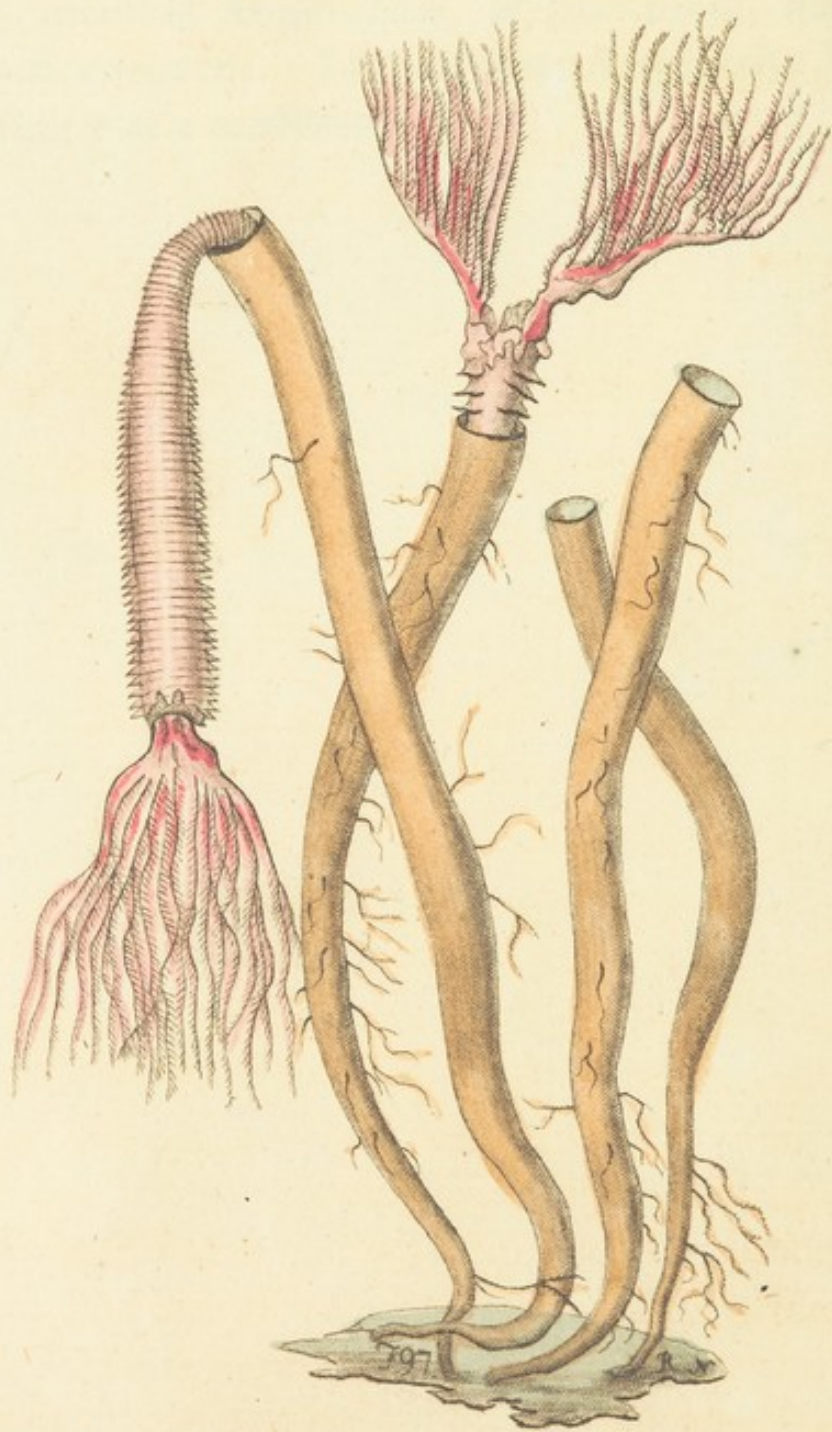
Animalibus quæ genus *Amphitrite* constituunt generalis quædam est similitudo cum scolopendris;  
corpus



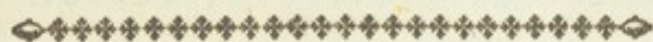
corpus quippe longum et complanatum, in annulos  
numerofissimos divisum, e quorum singulo utrinque  
exoritur tuber parvulum quasi pediforme. Tere-  
bellis non longe dissimilis est formatio capitis, ore  
utrinque tentaculis subdivisis, plumatis, instructo.  
Tubos incolunt Amphitritæ, ut plurimum, flexiles  
et quasi coriaceos. Littora amat Amphitrite Ven-  
tilabrum maris mediterranei.







# THE FAN AMPHITRITE.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* extended within a tube, annulated.

*Feet* very small, numerous.

*Tentacula* approximated, feather-form.

*Eyes* none.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

AMPHITRITE with fasciculated tentacula on each side; the fibres ciliated on their interior edges.

---

The animals of the genus Amphitrite bear a general resemblance to scolopendræ, having a long, flattened body, consisting of a great number of annuli or segments, with a correspondent number of small leg-like processes on each side. In the structure of the head or upper part they resemble Terebellæ, being furnished with a pair of sub-divided or plumy tentacula on each side the mouth. The tubes which they inhabit are commonly of a flexible and somewhat coriaceous substance. The Amphitrite Ventilabrum is principally found on the Mediterranean coasts.



THE  
TAN AMPHITRITE

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERAL CHARACTER

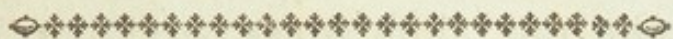
It is extended within a circle, surrounded  
by very small, pointed  
fingers, approximately circular form.  
Very rare.

SPECIAL CHARACTER

AMPHITRITE with flattened, rounded  
each side; the sides slightly concave  
above.

The outline of the figure is not a ge-  
ometrical resemblance to a triangle, having a long  
flattened body, slightly of a triangular number of  
units or segments, with a corresponding number of  
small, pointed projections on each side. The number  
of the head or upper part is not a triangle, the  
being flattened, and a part of the body is  
concave on each side of the mouth. The sides with  
they inhabit are composed of a flexible and lam-  
inate substance, the same as the amphibian skin.  
The animal is principally found on the Mediterranean  
coast.

# RYNCHOPS NIGRA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* rectum: mandibula superiore multum brevior; inferiore apice truncata.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 228.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

RYNCHOPS nigricans, subtus alba, rostro basi rubro.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 228.

PLOTUS rostro conico inæquali.

*Klein av.* 142.

AVIS novaçulæ facie.

*Raj. av.* p. 194. n. 5. t. 1. f. 5.

RYGCHOPSALIA superne fusco-nigricans, inferne alba, &c. &c.

*Bris. av.* 6. p. 223. t. 21. fig. 2.

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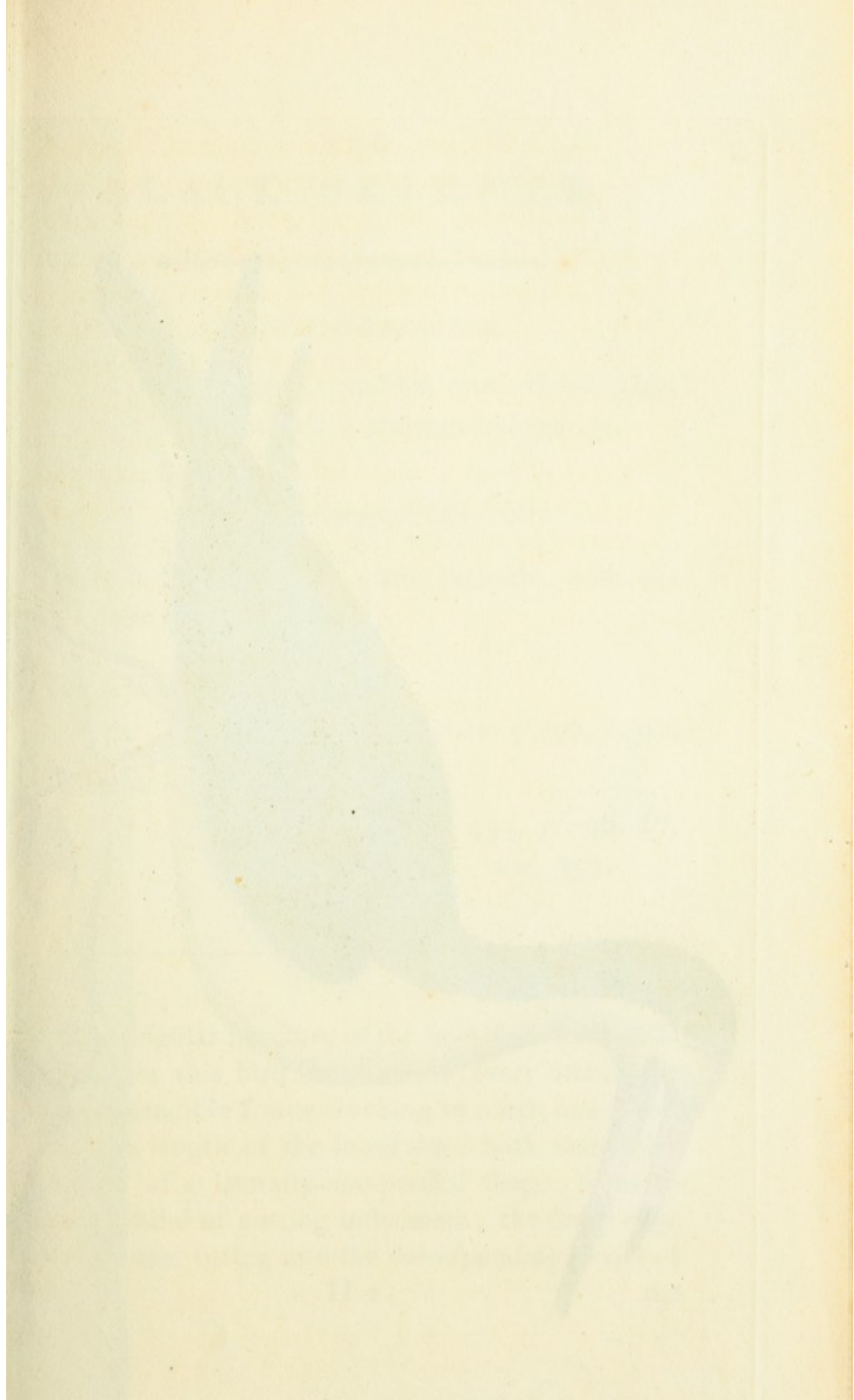
Ab alia fere omni facile dignosci possit hæc avis, quod rostri mandibula superior vix ultra dimidiatam inferioris longitudinem excurrat, quodque, utrisque a latere compressis, immissaque acie superioris in cavum inferioris quod ei ex opposito respondet, ef-

H

ficiatur



ficiatur quasi forfex. Optime comparatur hæc rostri  
conformatio ad modum vivendi quo utitur avis;  
hujus enim ope, dum aquas pervolat, pisciculos,  
cancros, aliaque marina insecta facillime arripit.  
Color generalis superior fusco-nigrat; interdum  
etiam ferrugineo leviter commistus. Tota avis in-  
ferior albet. Ducitur per alas in nonnullis specimi-  
nibus alba fascia, cui concolores sunt rectricum ex-  
tremities. Novi orbis incola est *Rynchops nigra*,  
amatque præcipue littora insularum Americanarum.  
Magnitudo est quasi *Lari vulgaris*, seu ejus qui a  
Linnæo *canus* dicitur.







THE  
BLACK SKIMMER.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* strait: the upper mandible much shorter than the lower, which is truncated at the tip.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish SKIMMER, white beneath, with the base of the bill red.

The CUT-WATER.

*Catesb. Char.* 1. p. 90. t. 90.

Le Bec-en-ciseaux.

*Buf. ois.* 8. p. 454. pl. 36. Pl.  
enl. 357.

---

The singular structure of the beak sufficiently distinguishes this bird from almost every other: the upper mandible scarce reaching to much more than half the length of the lower one: both mandibles are also of a laterally-compressed shape; so as to form a kind of cutting instrument; the sharp edge of the upper fitting into the corresponding cavity of



the lower. This structure of the beak is finely adapted for its mode of life; since while skimming over the surface of the water, it by this means readily obtains the smaller fish, as well as cancri and other marine insects on which it feeds. The general color of this bird is a deep brownish-black above, accompanied sometimes with a cast of ferruginous; and beneath entirely white: a bar of white also in some individuals runs across each wing, and the tips of the tail-feathers are of the same color. This bird is a native of the new world, and is principally seen about the coasts of the American islands. Its size is that of the *Larus canus* of Linnæus or Common Gull.

# ALCYONIUM DIGITATUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Animal* (plerumque) plantæ forma crescens.

*Stirps* fixa, carnofa, gelatinofa, spongiofa, vel coriacea, *osculis polypiferis* obfita.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ALCYONIUM acaule carnofo-spongiofum lobatum pallidum, osculis ftellatis undique notatum.

ALCYONIUM albidum carnofo-spongiofum lobatum, osculis ftellatis undique notatum.

*Soland. et Ellis zooph. p. 175. n. 1.*

ALCYONIUM manus marina.

*Ellis act. angl. 53. t. 20.*

ALCYONIUM digitatum.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3812.*

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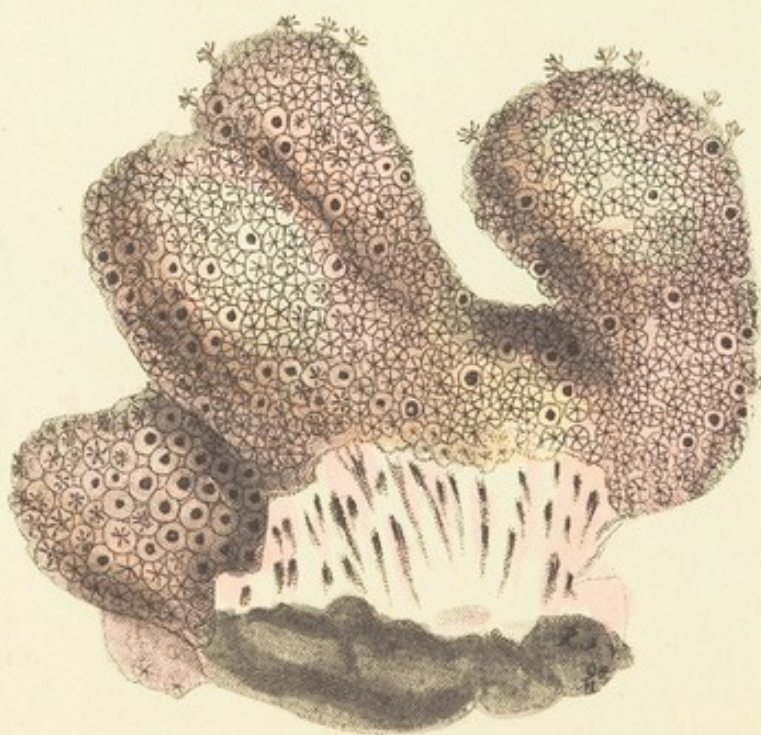
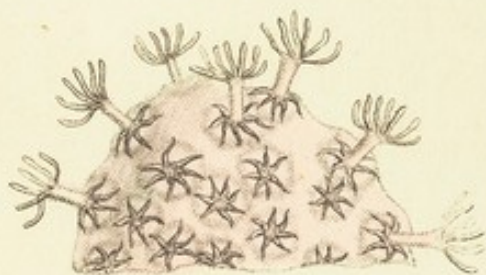
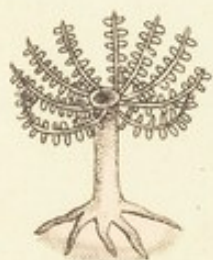
Mollius et tenerius est Alcyonium genus aliis plerisque zoophytis; speciesque inter se facie habituque longe discrepant. Aliæ nempe ramosæ, Gorgoniarum more, aliæ rotundatæ, aliæ certa forma  
adco



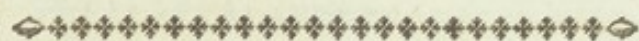
adeo carentes ut *amorphæ* nominentur. Per foramina  
stellata quibus notatur superficies, protruduntur po-  
lypi, seu partes zoophyti quibus inest motus. Spe-  
ciei de qua jam agitur, quæque circa oras Britanni-  
cas sæpius conspicitur, magnitudinem naturalem in  
tabula depingi curavimus.







## FINGERED ALCYONIUM.



### GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Animal* (commonly) growing in the form of a plant.

*Substance* more or less fleshy, gelatinous, spongy, or coriaceous; beset with polype-cells.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Softish, stemless, lobated, pale ALCYONIUM, with numerous stellated pores.

Lobated starry ALCYONIUM.

SEA-FINGERS; or digitated ALCYONIUM.

---

The genus *Alcyonium* is of a softer nature than most others of the zoophyte tribe, and the different species vary greatly in appearance; some being branched in the manner of the *Gorgoniæ*; others roundish, and others amorphous or without any regular form: the surface is marked by stellated pores, through which are protruded the polypes, or moving parts of the zoophyte. The species here represented is figured in its natural size, and is not uncommon on the British coasts.



# IMPERIAL ALCYONUM

-----

## GENERIC CHARACTER

Alcyon (commonly) growing in the form of a plant.

Stems more or less fleshy, glabrous, terete, or condensed; leaf with petiole.

Stems, leaves, etc.

Stems, leaves, etc. ALCYONUM  
with numerous flattened parts.

Stems, leaves, etc. ALCYONUM

Stems, leaves, etc. ALCYONUM

---

The genus is composed of a few species, the most characteristic of the order, and the most brilliant. The leaves are mostly in appearance, some being described in the number of the leaves; others rounded, and other specimens of without any, or with form; the surface is marked by flattened parts, through which are protruded the points, or moving parts of the corolla. The species have restricted to a few in its natural state, and is not uncommon in the British coast.

# MANTIS PRECARIA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Caput* nutans, maxillosum, palpis instructum.

*Antennæ* setaceæ.

*Alæ* quatuor, convolutæ: inferiores plicatæ.

*Thorax* linearis, elongatus, angustatus.

*Pedes* gressorii.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MANTIS olivacea, thorace subciliato, elytris viridibus macula ferrugineo alboque dimidiata, alis hyalinis viridi maculatis.

MANTIS thorace subciliato, elytris flavis: ocello ferrugineo.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 691.

MANTIS thorace subciliato, elytris virescentibus, ocello ferrugineo.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.* p. 2050.

*Degeer inf.* 3. p. 406. t. 36. f. 4.

*Seb. mus.* 4. t. 67. f. 3—6. *Mer. Sur.* t. 66.

---

Mantis precaria, (Hottentottorum idolum?) in variis Africæ regionibus conspicitur, et magnitudine vera in tabula exprimitur.



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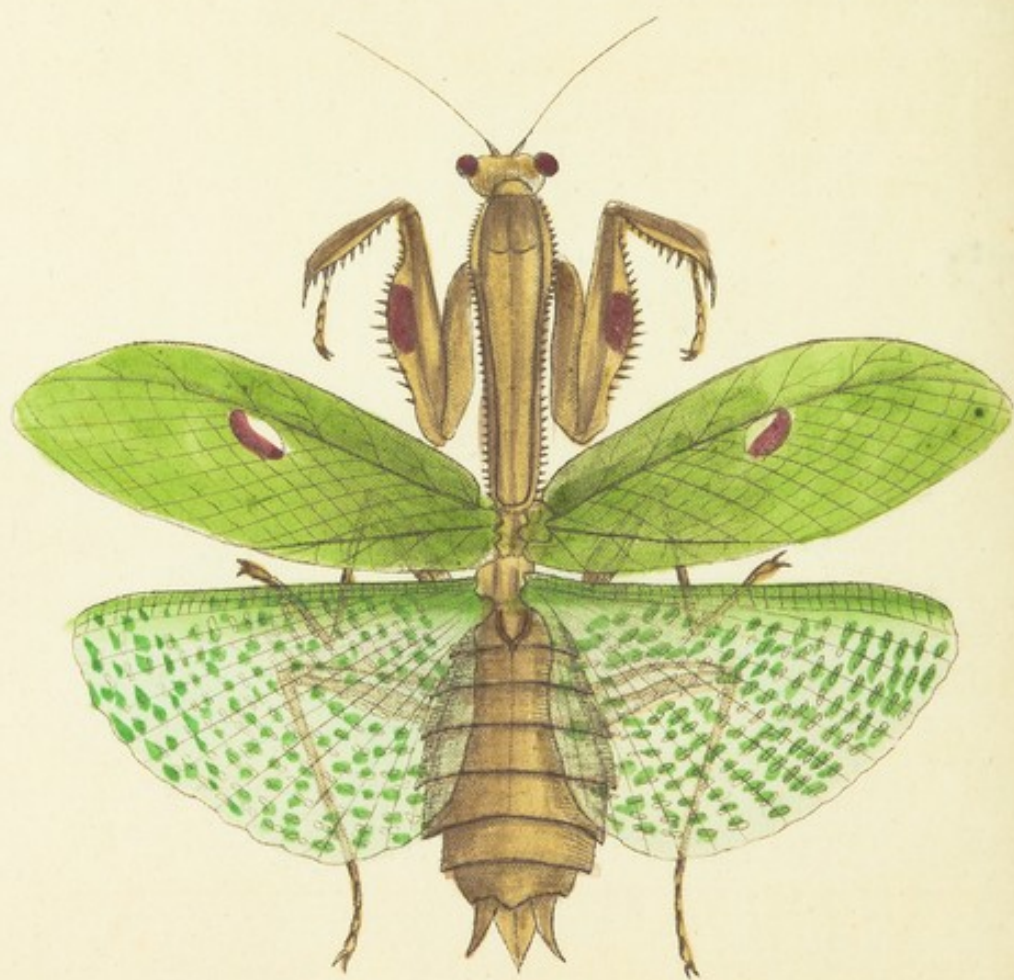
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THE  
SACRED MANTIS.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Head* nutant, armed with jaws and furnished with palpi.

*Antennæ* setaceous.

*Wings* four; convolute: the lower ones plicated.

*Thorax* linear, elongated.

*Feet* formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Olivaceous MANTIS with the thorax ciliated with small spines; the wing-sheaths green with a divided white-and-brown spot; the wings hyaline spotted with green; the fore-legs marked by a large brown spot.

The Hottentot MANTIS, or Idol MANTIS.

---

This insect, the supposed idol of the Hottentots, is a native of several parts of Africa, and is represented in its natural size.





# PTEROTRACHEA CORONATA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* liberum, gelatinosum, pinna gelatinosa  
mobili ad abdomen vel caudam.

*Oculi* duo intra caput.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3137.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PTEROTRACHEA ventre caudaque pinniferis,  
capitis proboscide tereti perpendiculari, frontis  
coronula aculeis decem.

*Forsk. Fn. aeg. ar. p. 117. n. 41.*

PTEROTRACHEA coronata.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3137.*

---

Luculente et accurate explicuit hanc speciem celeberrimus Forskal in opere cui titulus *Descriptiones Animalium, &c. &c. quæ in itinere orientali, &c. &c.*

“ *Corpus* subteres: crassitie pollicis: longitudine fere spithamæ. *Caput* antice rotundatum; coronula in fronte spinis decem conicis: harum tres utrinque constituunt lineas medias perpendiculares: extra illas

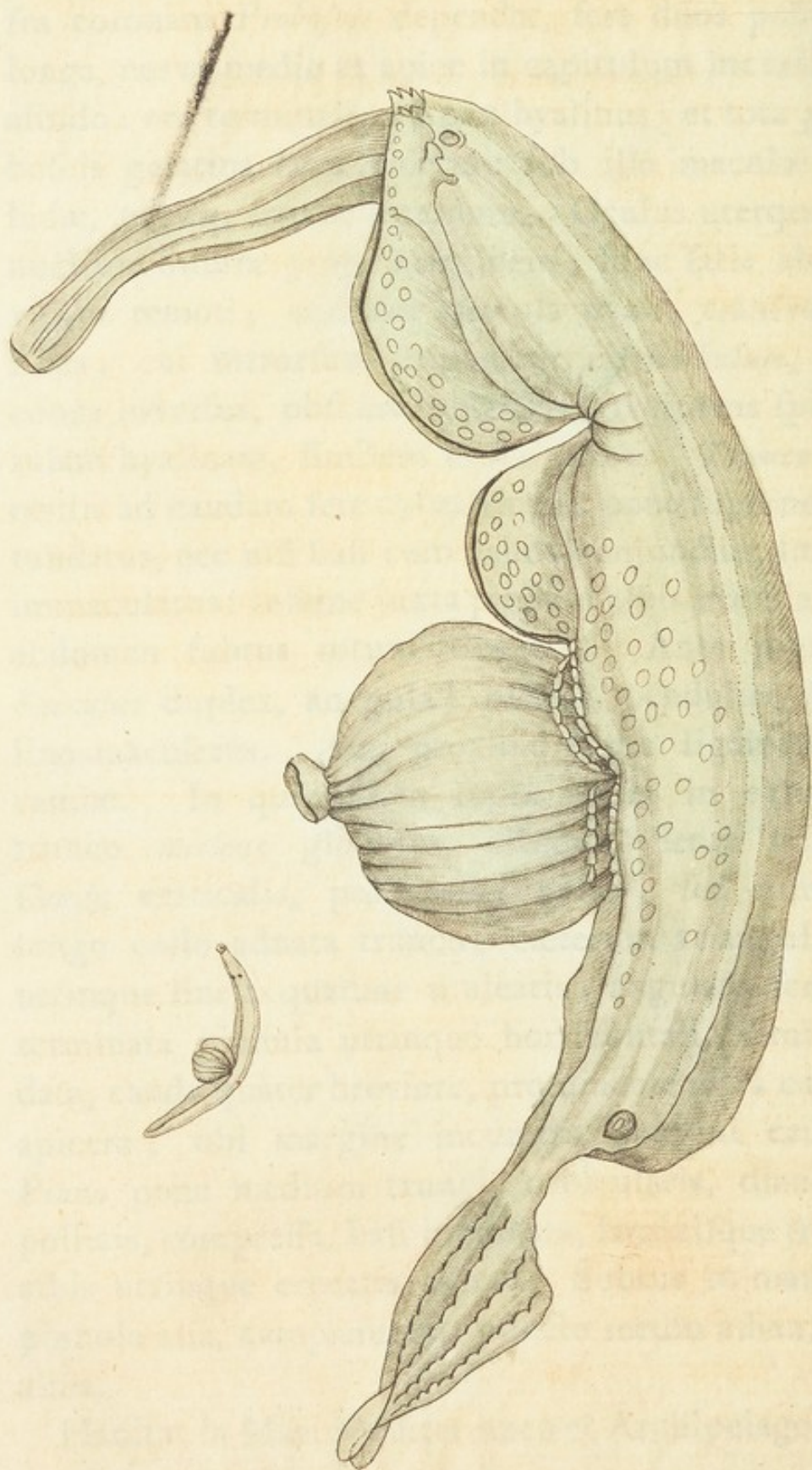


illas superne utrinque duæ, una supra alteram. Infra coronam *Proboscis* dependet, fere duos pollices longa, nervo medio et apice in capitulum incrassato, albido: ore terminali. Apex hyalinus: et tota proboscis gelatina farta videtur: sub illa maculæ albidæ, parvæ, sparsæ interdum. Oculus uterque ad nucham interne prope marginem; hinc satis ab invicem remoti; constant macula ovali, transversa, fusca; cui introrsum imponitur *infundibulum*, seu conus inversus, obscure testaceus; recipiens sphaerulam hyalinam, similem bullæ aeræ. *Truncus* ab oculis ad caudam fere cylindricus; pone superne rotundatus, nec nisi basi cum cauda conjunctus, lævis, immaculatus: inferne juxta pinnam albo-maculatus: abdomen subtus totum asperum. Ante pinnam *Sacculus* duplex, an gula? ovatus, pendulus, hyalino-maculatus. *Anus* proxime supra ligamentum caudæ. In quibusdam supra anum in extremo trunco *nucleus* globosus, albidus, lente minor. *Cauda* verticalis, pollicaris; antice, sed inferius longo collo adnata trunco; cæterum triangularis, utrinque lineis quatuor aculeatis; angulato-scabra, terminata pinnula utrinque horizontali, semicordata, cauda quater brevior, prominente ultra caudæ apicem; ubi margine incumbit margini caudæ. *Pinna* pone medium trunci, orbicularis, diametro pollicis, compressa, basi incrassata, laminisque trunci albis utrinque crenatis, affixa. Subtus in margine pinnula alia, campanulata, puncto medio affixa, hyalina.

Habitat in Mari Mediterraneo et Archipelago."









## CORONATED PTEROTRACHEA.



### GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* nayant, gelatinous, furnished with a fin at the abdomen or tail.

*Eyes* two, within the head.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PTEROTRACHEA with abdomen and tail pinnated, the head marked with aculeated lines in front, the proboscis columnar and perpendicular.

---

It is to the celebrated Forkal that we are indebted for an accurate description of this curious animal.

Body subcylindric; about an inch in diameter, and almost a span in length. The head is rounded on the fore-part, and furnished in front with a coronet of ten conical spines: of these three on each side constitute so many perpendicular middle-lines: beyond and above which, on each side, are two more; one above the other. Beneath the coronet hangs the proboscis, which is nearly two inches long, with a whitish middle-nerve, and an incrassated, capitulated, hyaline tip, and terminal mouth. The whole proboscis appears as if filled with jelly: beneath



neath it are sometimes seen small scattered whitish spots. The eyes are situated on each side the back of the neck, internally, near the margin; and are pretty remote from each other. Each consists of a transverse, oval brown spot, on which is placed inwards an infundibulum or inverted cone of an obscurely-testaceous color, receiving a hyaline spherule resembling an air-bubble. The trunk from the eyes to the tail is nearly cylindrical; rounded behind on the back-part, and only connected with the tail at its base: it is smooth and without spots; but beneath, near the fin, is spotted with white. The whole abdomen is rough beneath: before the fin is seated a double sacculus, (perhaps the stomach?) it is ovate, pendulous, hyaline-spotted. The vent is seated near the ligament of the tail. In some specimens, near the vent, at the end of the body, is a globose whitish nucleus, smaller than a lentil. The tail is vertical, an inch long, connected to the body in front, (but beneath it), by a long neck: it is triangular, with the angles rough, and has four aculeated lines on each side, and is terminated on each side by a semi-cordate, horizontal pinnule four times shorter than the tail, and projecting beyond its tip, where its edge rests on that of the tail. The fin is situated beyond the middle of the body, and is orbicular, an inch in diameter, compressed, thickened at the base, and affixed to the white laminæ of the trunk, which are crenated on each side. Beneath, in the margin, is another pinnule, which is bell-shaped, hyaline, and affixed by a middle point.

It is a native of the Mediterranean and Archipelago.



# FRINGILLA DOMESTICA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* conicum, rectum, acuminatum.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 317.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

FRINGILLA castanea, nigro maculata, fascia alarum alba; subtus grisea, gula maris nigra.

FRINGILLA remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, corpore griseo nigroque, fascia alarum alba solitaria.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 323.

## PASSER DOMESTICUS.

*Gesn. av.* 643.

*Aldr. orn.* 2. p. 528.

*Will. orn.* p. 182.

---

Fringillam domesticam omnibus notissimam supervacaneum forsan fit minutius describere. Tota avis interdum nigrat, interdum albet: quæ ambæ varietates in Museo Leveriano asservantur.



PRINCEPS DOMESTICA

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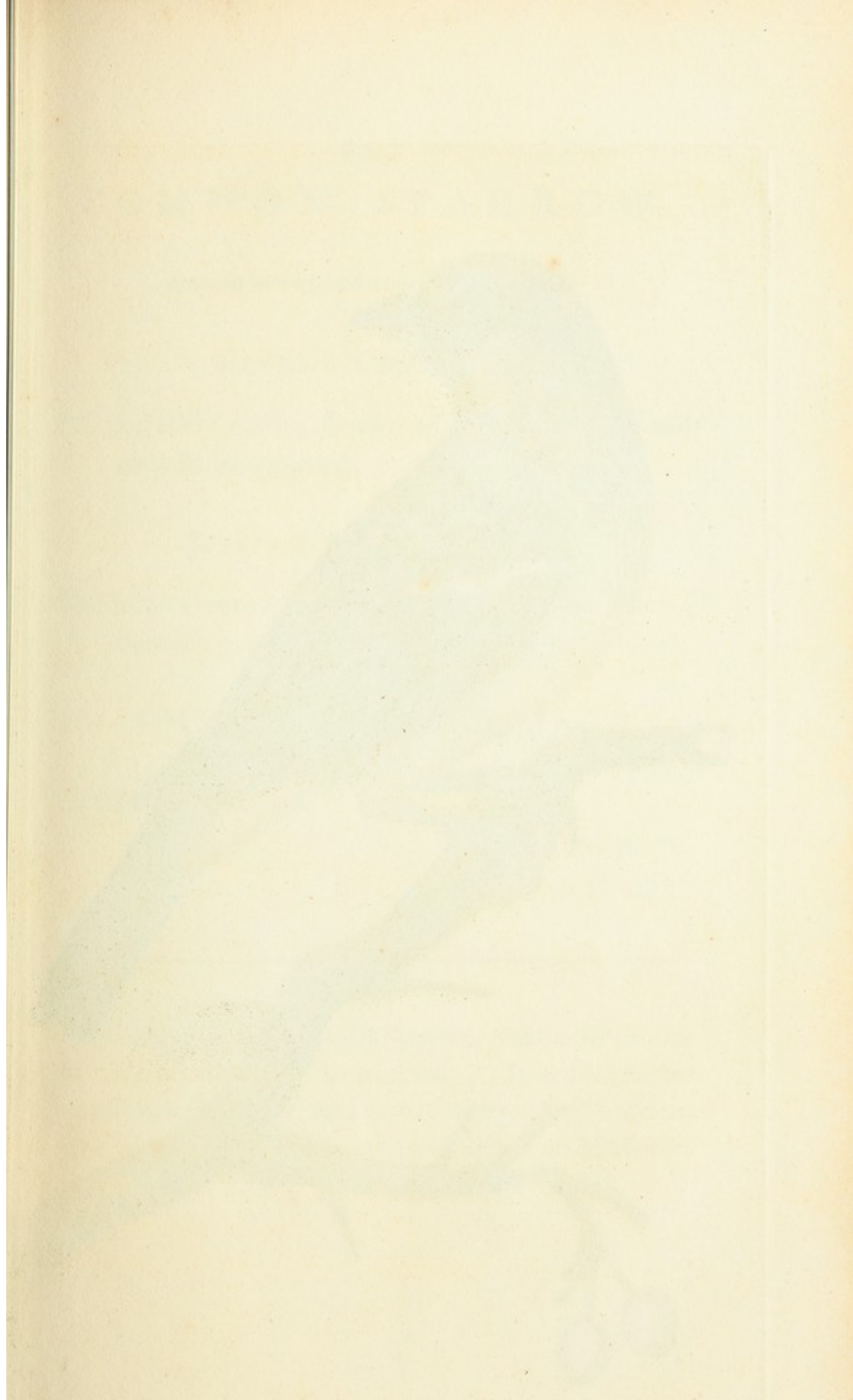
PRINCEPS DOMESTICA

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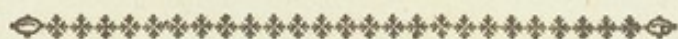
PRINCEPS DOMESTICA







THE  
COMMON SPARROW.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Bill* perfectly conic, slender towards the end, and very sharp-pointed.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

Chestnut-coloured FINCH, spotted with black ;  
beneath greyish ; the throat of the male black.

The COMMON, or HOUSE-SPARROW.

Le MOINEAU.

*Bris. orn.* 3. p. 72.

*Buf. ois.* 3. p. 474.

---

This bird is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary. It is sometimes found entirely black, and sometimes perfectly white ; both which varieties occur in the Leverian Museum.





## ACTINIA CRASSICORNIS.



### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* se affigens basi, carnosum, oblongum, teres, contractile, viviparum.

*Os* terminale, dilatabile, tentaculis cinctum.  
(*Apertura* præter os nulla.)

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ACTINIA rubra, cirris conico elongatis.  
*Mull. Zool. dan.* 1. p. 77.

ACTINIA (senilis) subcylindrica transverse rugosa.  
*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1088.

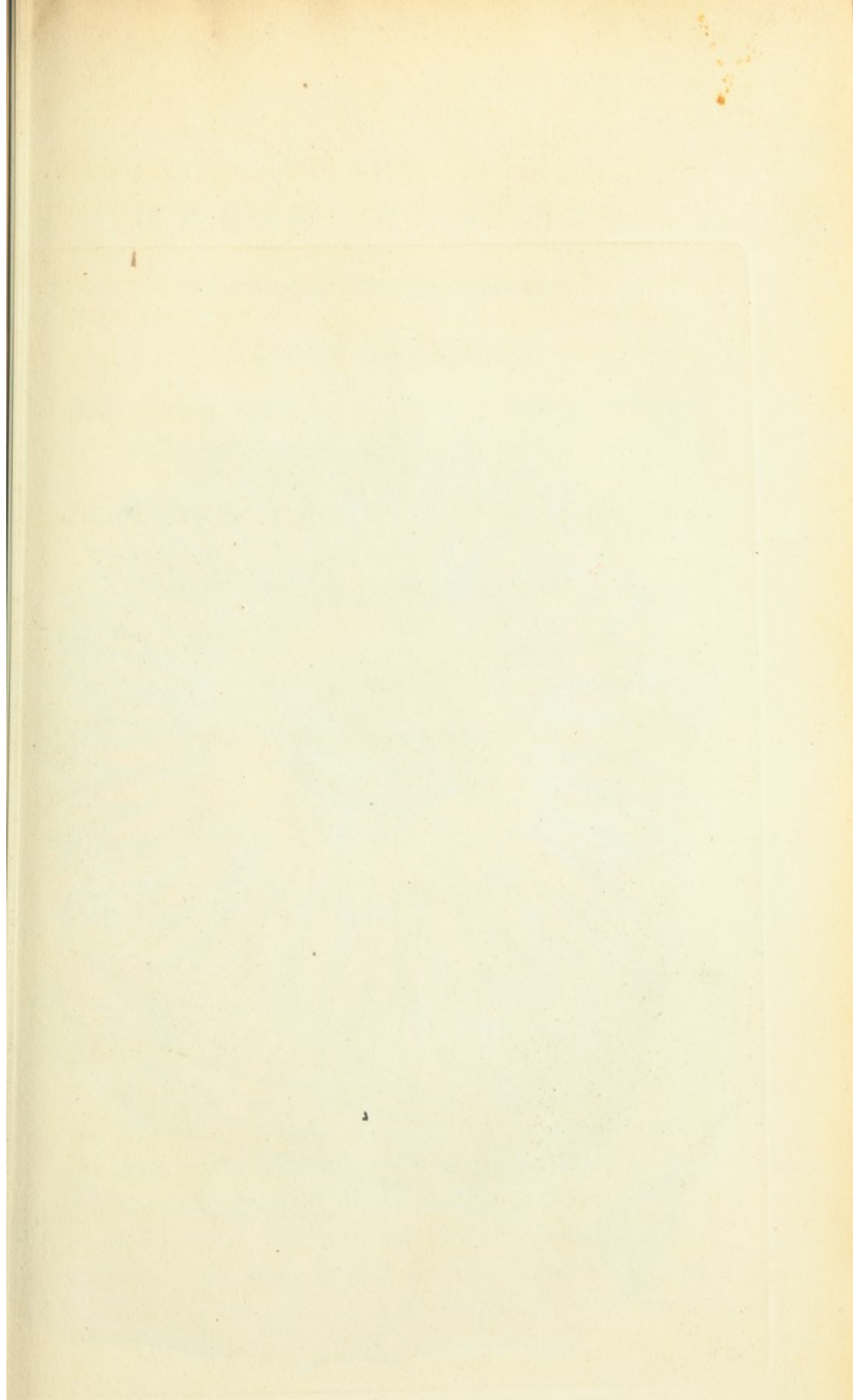
ACTINIA rugis longitudinalibus, proboscibus longis crassis.  
*Bast. opusc. subs.* 3. p. 120. t. 13. f. 1.

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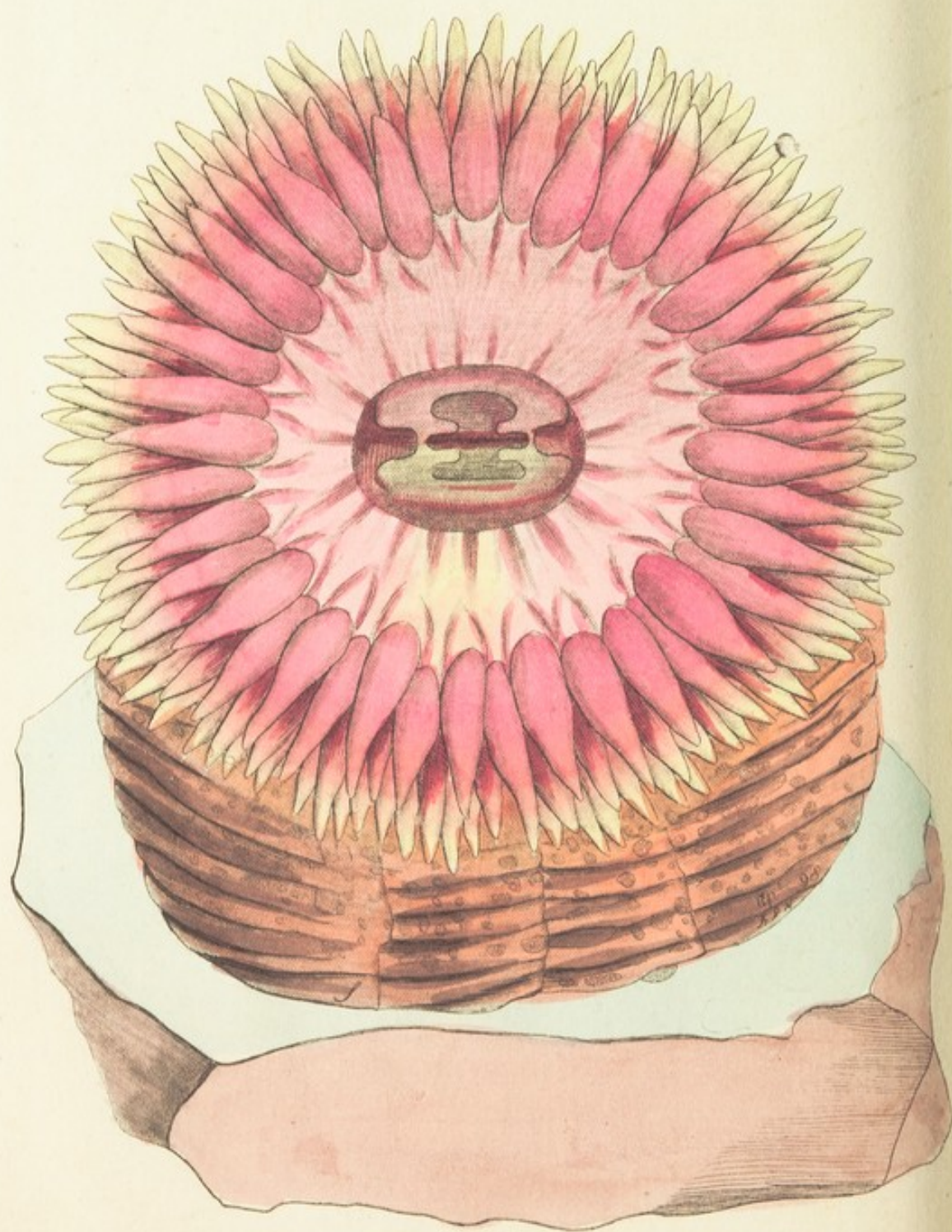
E maximis est Actinia crassicornis quotquot in Europa generantur; et rarior longe est Actinia *Anemone* seu *variata*, quæ apud omnes fere oras Britannicas rupibus et aliis id generis adhæret. Color generalis magis minusve rubet pro diversitate speciminum, aliquando etiam in maculas striasque vel saturatiores



faturatiores vel pallidiores dispositus. Tentacula quoque, quæ magna sunt et plurima, variis umbris tinguntur et coloribus, rubris, flavescentibus, &c. In nostris nec non aliis Europæ litoribus conspici possit hæc species, eadem magnitudine quam ostendit tabula.

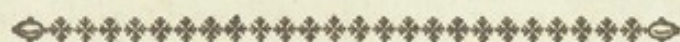








THE  
GREAT ACTINIA.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Body* fixing itself by the base; fleshy, oblong, cylindric, contractile, viviparous.

*Mouth* terminal, expansile, surrounded with tentacula.

(No other opening except the mouth.)

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.*

Great red ACTINIA with thick conical tentacula.

The larger SEA-ANEMONE.

The thick-clawed SEA-ANEMONE.

---

The *Actinia crassicornis* is one of the largest of the European species: it is much less common than the *Actinia Anemone*, or variegated *Actinia*, so frequently seen on most of the British coasts, adhering to rocks, &c. The general color of the *A. crassicornis* is red, more or less deep in different individuals,



duals, and sometimes disposed into a kind of streaks and patches of darker and lighter colors: the tentacula, which are large and very numerous, are also varied with different shades of red, yellowish, &c. It is found on our own, as well as on many other European coasts, and is here represented in its natural size.

# PAPILIO THOAS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Antennæ* apicem versus craffiores, sæpius clavato-capitatae.

*Alæ* sedentis erectæ fursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 744.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis nigris flavo-fasciatis; posterioribus subtus flavis; fascia nigra lunulisque cyaneis.

*Fab. sp. ins.* 2. p. 19.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* Gmel. p. 2240.

PAPILIO Ephebus orientalis niger, &c.

*Seb. mus.* 4. t. 38. fig. 6. 7.

---

Americam meridionalem incolit Papilio Thoas, magnitudine naturali in tabula depictus.



PART II. THOMAS

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER VI.

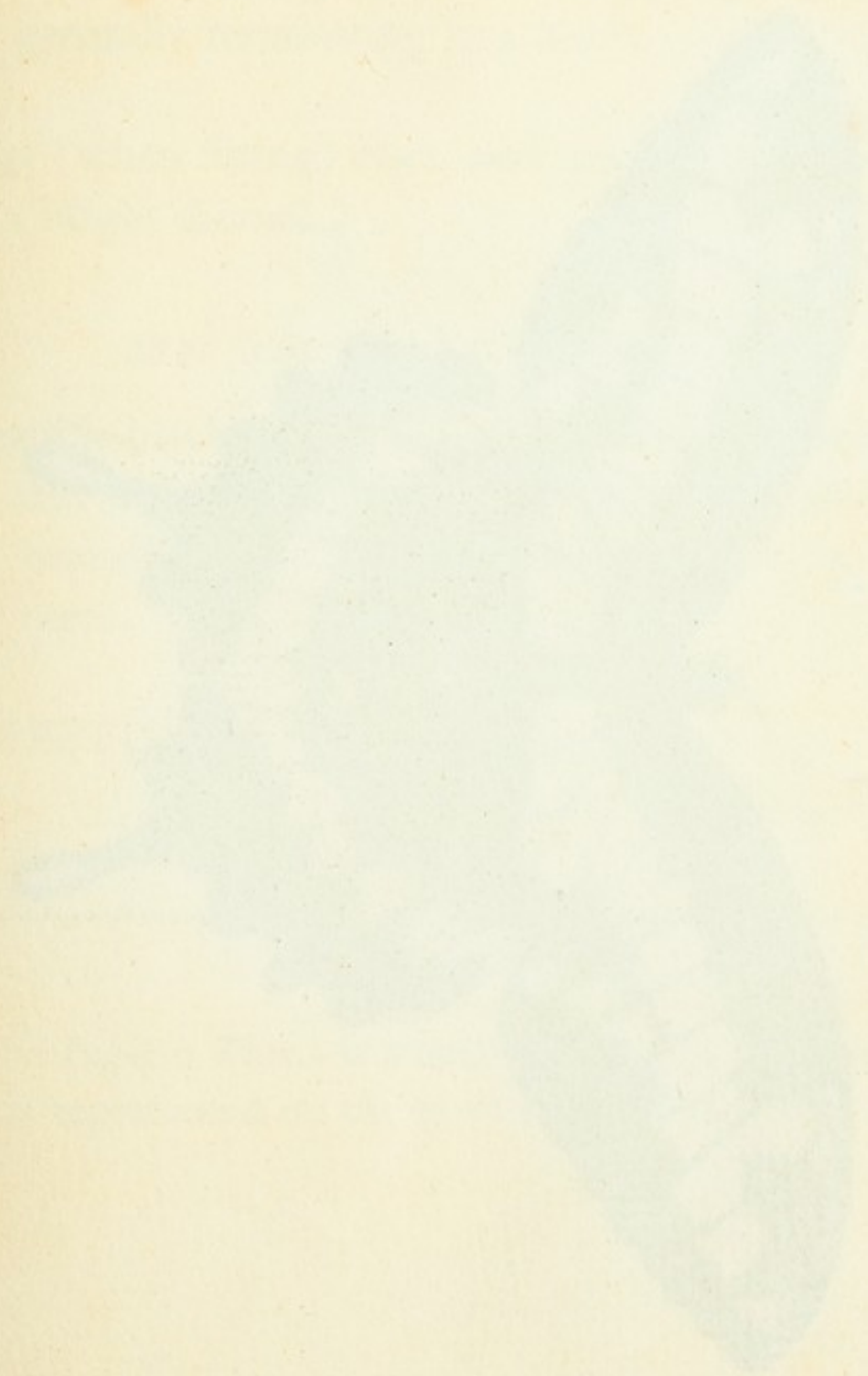
CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER IX.

CHAPTER X.

CHAPTER XI.







# T H O A S.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Antennæ*, thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a knob.

*Wings* (when fitting) erect, and meeting upwards.  
(Flight diurnal.)

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brownish-black PAPILIO, with the wings banded with ochre-yellow: the lower ones yellow beneath, with a black band and blue crescents.

Le FESTONNÉ de Gouadeloupe.

*Aubert. Pl. Enl. 69.*

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The Papilio Thoas is a native of South America, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.



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# SCARABÆUS ELEPHAS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Antennæ* clavatæ capitulo fissili.

*Tibiæ* anticæ sæpius dentatæ.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 541.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SCARABÆUS villosus fuscus, thorace gibbo bicorni, capitis cornu unidentato apiceque bifido.

## SCARABÆUS ELEPHAS.

*Fab. sp. ins.* 1. p. 8.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* Gmel. p. 1529.

---

Specimen eximium suppeditavit Museum Britannicum, unde depingitur rarissimi insecti vera magnitudo. Africam incolit Scarabæus Elephas, a scarabæo Actæone, cui tamen admodum affinis est, insigniter differens, quod tomento seu villo quasi holoserico fusco fere totus vestiatur, exceptis cruribus.



# CHARACTERES ELIENSIS

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CHARACTERES ELIENSIS







THE  
ELEPHANT BEETLE.

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Antennæ* divided at the tip into lamellæ.

*Tibiæ*, or second joints of the fore legs generally toothed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Great villose brown BEETLE, with gibbous two-horned thorax; the horn on the head furnished with a single tooth and bifid at the tip.

The Great downy BEETLE.

The African ELEPHANT BEETLE.

---

That extremely rare insect, the *Scarabæus Elephas*, is here represented in its natural size, from a very fine specimen in the British Museum. It is nearly allied to the *Scarabæus Actæon*, from which, however, it strikingly differs in being almost entirely covered, except on the legs, with a kind of down or soft villus of a brown color.



THE  
ELEPHANT BATTLE

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERIC CHARACTER

Always divided in the tip into two

first or second of the legs generally  
toothed.

Specific Character

One whole brown BATTLE with two  
horned horns; the horn of the head the  
subject with a long tooth and a small  
up.

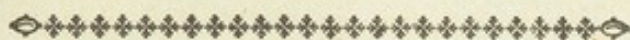
The Green Brown BATTLE

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT BATTLE

---

That extreme variation, the species is  
is here represented in its natural form, a very  
fine specimen in the British Museum. It is nearly  
allied to the *Scaphiops* Agassiz, from which, how-  
ever, it is chiefly distinguished by a small  
covered, except on the legs with a kind of  
coarse villous or bristly covering.

# TROCHILUS PORPHYRURUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* subulato-filiforme, apice tubulato, capite longius: Mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.

*Lingua* filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.

*Pedes* ambulatorii.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 189.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TROCHILUS curvirostris fuscus, jugulo aterrimo holoserico, fascia utrinque collari caudaque purpureis.

TROCHILUS Mango. var.  $\beta$ .

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.* p. 491.

*Lath. ind. orn.* p. 307.

---

Formosissimam Trochili speciem depinximus, Trochilo *Mango* Linnæi admodum affinem, coloribus tamen ab illo longe discrepantem. Ostenditur in tabula naturalis magnitudo. Generatur avis in America meridionali, insulisque vicinis.



# TROCHILUS PORPHYRUS

CHARACTER GENERIS

CHARACTER SPECIES

Rostrum subulato-fistulaceo, apice subulato, capite  
longius: Mandibula superior sagittata in  
inferiora.

Alae fistulosae, alis lobis costalis subulatis.  
Tarsus subulatus.

Lin. 29. Nat. p. 189.

CHARACTER SPECIES

TROCHILUS curvirostris, parvis strigis  
subulatis, lateris utriusque costalis candidae  
punctis.

TROCHILUS Nigro, var. 2

Lin. 29. Nat. Gen. p. 190.

Lin. 29. Nat. Gen. p. 190.

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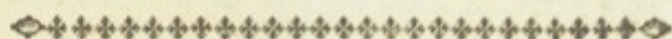
Formosissimus Trochili speciosus & pinax  
Trochilo Nigro Linnaei admodum ab his coloribus  
tamen ab illo longe discrepant. Oculi in  
dula retinenda magnitudo. Genus ut avis in  
maxima meridionali, insulari & verna.







THE  
PURPLE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* slender, tubular, the upper mandible sheathing the lower.

*Tongue* very long, missile, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes.

*Toes* three forward, one backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brown curve-billed HUMMING-BIRD, with velvet-black throat, and purple neck-stripes and tail.

Mango HUMMING-BIRD. var. A.

*Lath. syn.* 2. p. 759.

---

This highly beautiful species seems greatly allied to the *Trochilus Mango* of Linnæus, or Mango Humming-Bird; but differs very much in its colors. It is represented in its natural size, and is a native of South America and the neighbouring islands.



THE  
PURPLE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

\*\*\*\*\*

GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Purple-tailed Humming-bird is a small, active, and beautiful bird, with a long, slender bill, and a very long, and elegant tail.

It is very common in the mountains of the United States, and is found in the most fertile and beautiful parts of the country.

It is a very active bird, and is often seen hovering about the flowers, and sipping the nectar.

It is a very beautiful bird, and is often seen in the most fertile and beautiful parts of the country.

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# ALCYONIUM ARBOREUM.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Animal* (plerumque) plantæ forma crescens.

*Stirps* fixa, carnosa, gelatinosa, spongiosa, vel coriacea, *osculis polypiferis* obfita.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ALCYONIUM stirpe arborea ramis obtusis, poris papularibus.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1293.

ALCYONIUM ramosum, poris papillaribus, in tubercula lateralialia terminaliaque congestis.

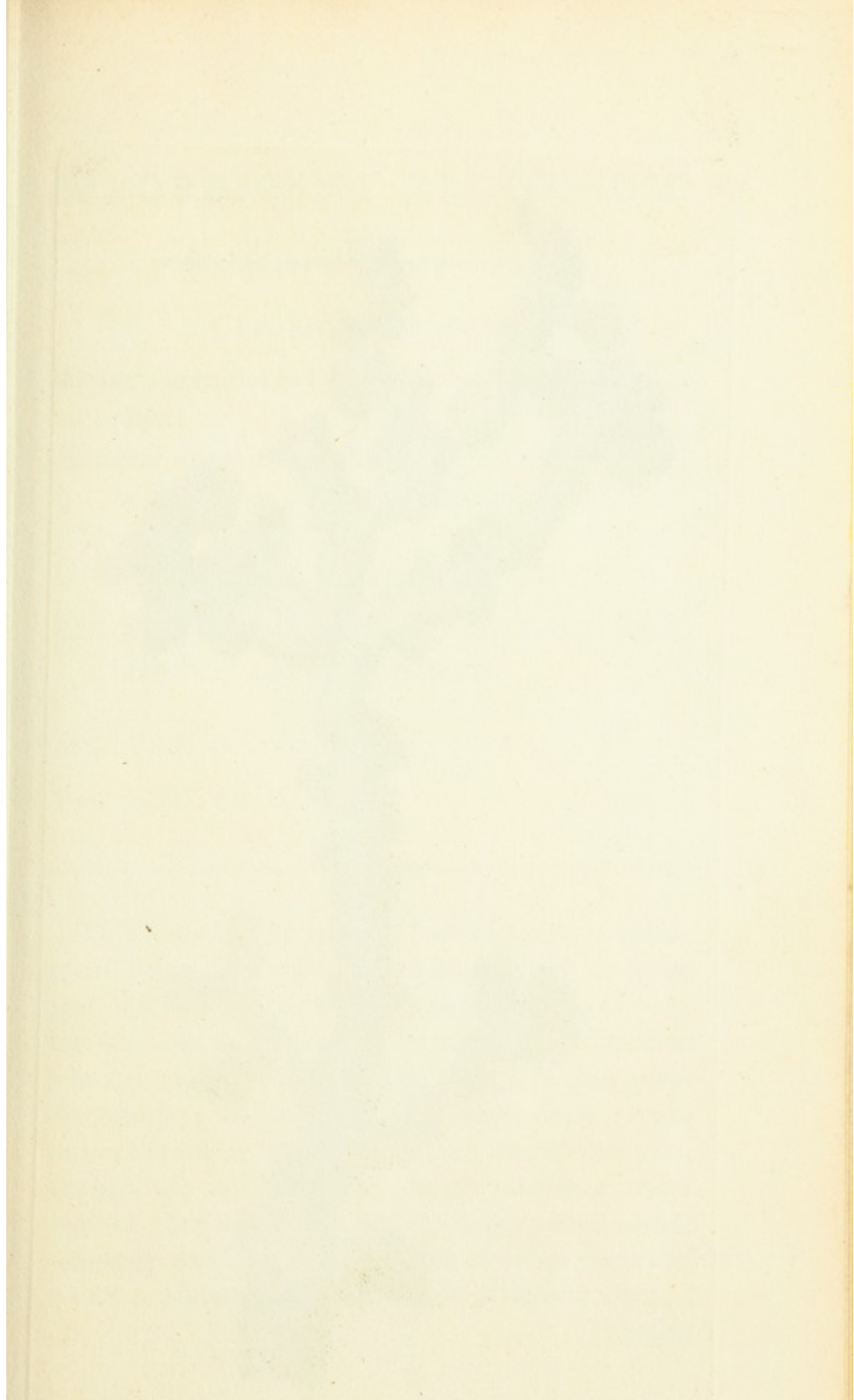
*Pall. el. zooph.* p. 347.

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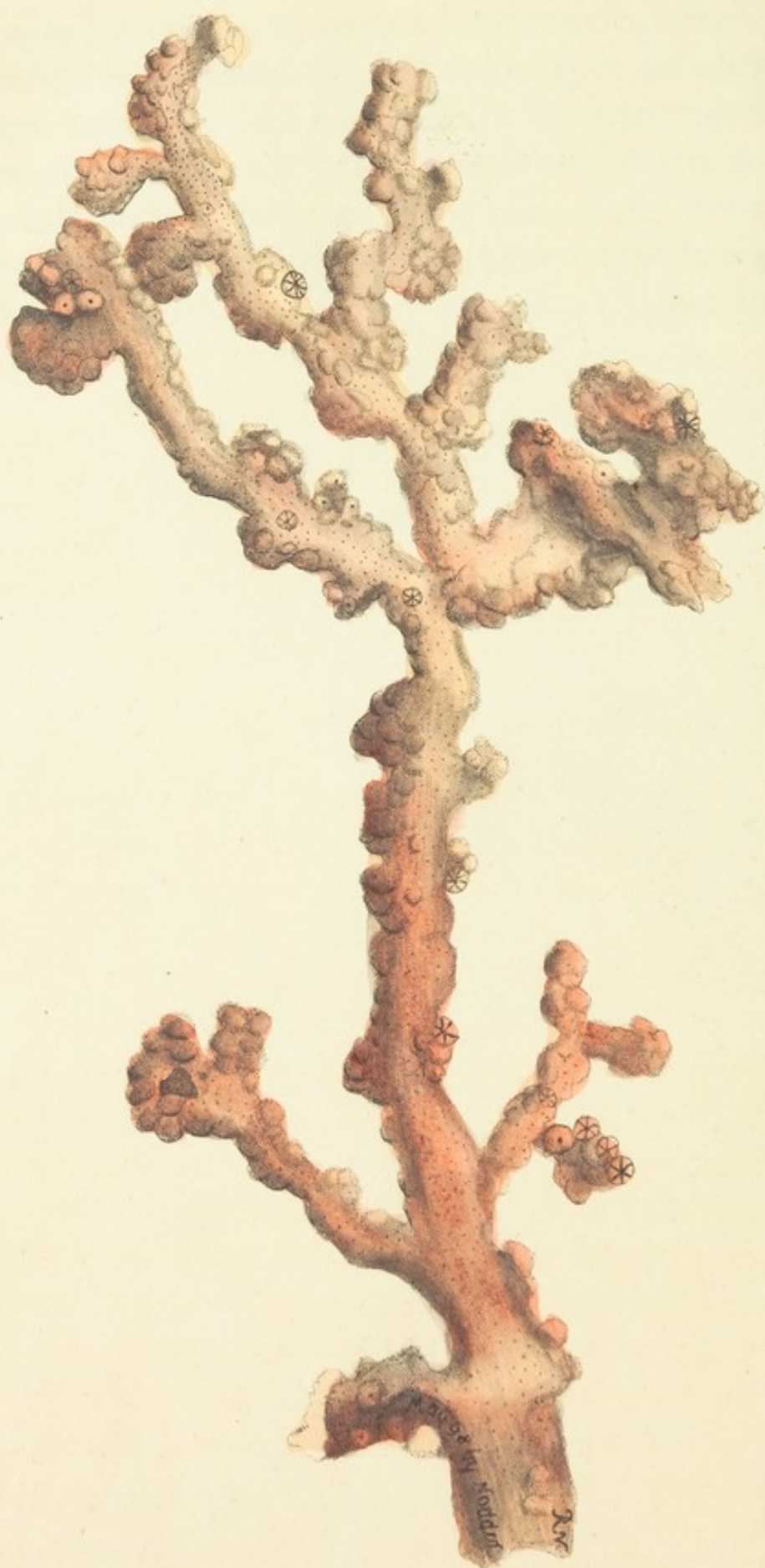
Totius generis speciem longe maximam depinximus, quæ interdum ad pedum quinque, sex, et etiam septem altitudinem pertingit, cujusque longitudini respondet caudicis et ramorum proportionata crassitudo. Dubitari fortasse possit an ad Alcyonia revera pertineat, et nescio annon majori jure Gorgoniis annumeretur, cum non parva sit partis internæ densitas, licet careat substantia ista tenaci et quasi cornea, quæ plerumque cernitur in Gorgoniis. Crassa est pars externa, tenerior, et tuberculis obfita incertis



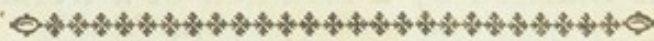
certis intervallis, in quibus includuntur polypi, seu animales terminationes. Notatur apex uniuscujusque tuberculi foramine stellato ex octo segmentis constante. Incolit Alcyonium arboreum maria septentrionalia. Color generalis rubeus est, five rosaceus, in diversis speciminibus plus minus saturatus. In Museo Britannico conspici possit eximium specimen.







## ARBORESCENT ALCYONIUM.



### GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Animal* (commonly) growing in the form of a plant.

*Substance* more or less fleshy, gelatinous, spongy, or coriaceous : beset with polype-cells.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

ALCYONIUM with arboresecent stem, obtuse branches, and papillary pores.

Great ALCYONIUM.

Tree ALCYONIUM.

---

This is by far the largest of all the genus ; specimens being sometimes found of five, six, or seven feet in height, with the trunk and branches of very considerable thickness. It may perhaps be doubted whether this species should be placed in the genus Alcyonium ; and it would perhaps be more proper to rank it under that of Gorgonia ; the internal part, though not of that strong, horny substance which most of the Gorgonias exhibit, being yet of a considerable density. The external or softer part is of a very considerable thickness, and is beset at unequal distances



distances with tubercles in which the animal terminations or polypes are enclosed. The top of each tubercle is marked by a foramen of a stellated form, consisting of eight segments. The general color of this species is rose or pink-color, more or less deep in different individuals. It is a native of the northern seas. An elegant specimen is preserved in the British Museum.



# ACARUS RHOMBEATUS.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Pedes octo.*

*Oculi duo ad latera capitis.*

*Tentacula duo articulata, pediformia.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1022.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

ACARUS rotundatus fuscus, abdomine subcrenato, thorace utrinque macula albida rhombeo-diffraeta fusco-punctata.

---

Acari rhombeati depingitur in tabula tum vera tum aucta magnitudo. Affinis admodum est eleganti isti insecto, quod in hoc opere descripsimus nomine *acari aurati*, quodque colubro *Najæ*, sive *Cobra de Capello* se affigit. Adhæsit species, de qua jam loquimur, cuti magni serpentis in Museo Britanico asservati. Eadem fere est magnitudine atque acarus auratus; non autem maculis iisdem lucidis superbit, sed nota præcipue distinguitur albida, sub-rhombea, utrinque juxta thoracem posita, cujus latera exteriora in medio interrumpuntur, seu quasi diffranguntur. Punctulis quoque aspergitur impressis, fuscis. Crurum aliarumque partium proportio eadem fere illi est atque acaro aurato.











May 98 F.R.V.

THE  
LOZENGE ACARUS.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Eight *Legs*.

Two *Eyes*, situated on the sides of the head.

Two *Tentacula*, jointed, and shaped like feet.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Roundish brown ACARUS, with the abdomen subcrenated, and a large sub-rhomboid laterally-diffracted whitish mark speckled with brown on each side the thorax.

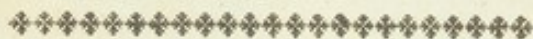
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The insect here represented in its natural size, as well as magnified, is nearly allied to that beautiful species described in a former number of this publication under the title of *Acarus auratus*, and which attaches itself to the Coluber Naja, or Cobra de Capello. The present species was discovered on a large serpent preserved in the British Museum. In size it nearly agrees with the *auratus*, but instead of the brilliant marks by which that insect is adorned, it is principally distinguished by a large subrhomboid whitish patch or spot situated on each side the thorax: this spot is broken or interrupted laterally on its exterior side: it is also scattered over with several impressed brown dots or specks. The proportion of the legs and other parts is nearly the same as in the *auratus*.





# ARANEA NOBILIS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Pedes* octo.

*Oculi* octo.

*Os* unguibus, seu retinaculis duobus.

*Palpi* duo articulati; masculis genitalibus capitati.

*Anus* papillis textoriis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1030.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

ARANEA thorace fulvo maculis sex, abdomine  
flavo maculis septem nigris.

---

In celeberrimi Joannis Hunteri museo specimen  
affervatur eximium pulchræ hujus araneæ, a Sumatra  
in Angliam illatum et spiritu vini conditum. Tho-  
rax eleganter aurantius, maculis nigris ornatus; ab-  
domen læte flavum, maculis majoribus nigerrimis  
decoratum. Crura altera ex parte nigrant, ex altera  
flavent.









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THE  
GOLDEN SPIDER.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Eight *Legs*.

Eight *Eyes*.

*Mouth* furnished with *Palpi* or *Feelers*, the tips of which (in the males) distinguish the sex.

*Abdomen* terminated by papillæ or teats, through which the insect draws its thread.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

SPIDER with the thorax orange-coloured with six black spots: the abdomen yellow with seven ditto.

---

Of this beautiful species I have observed a specimen in the Museum of the late Mr. John Hunter. The thorax is of an elegant orange-colour, spotted with black; the abdomen of a bright yellow with larger deep-black spots: the legs half black and half yellow: the specimen is preserved in spirits of wine, and was received from Sumatra.





# MEROPS GULARIS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* curvatum, compressum, carinatum.

*Lingua* apice laciniata.

*Pedes* gressorii.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 182.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

MEROPS niger, fronte uropygioque cæruleis,  
abdomine cæruleo maculato, gula rubra.

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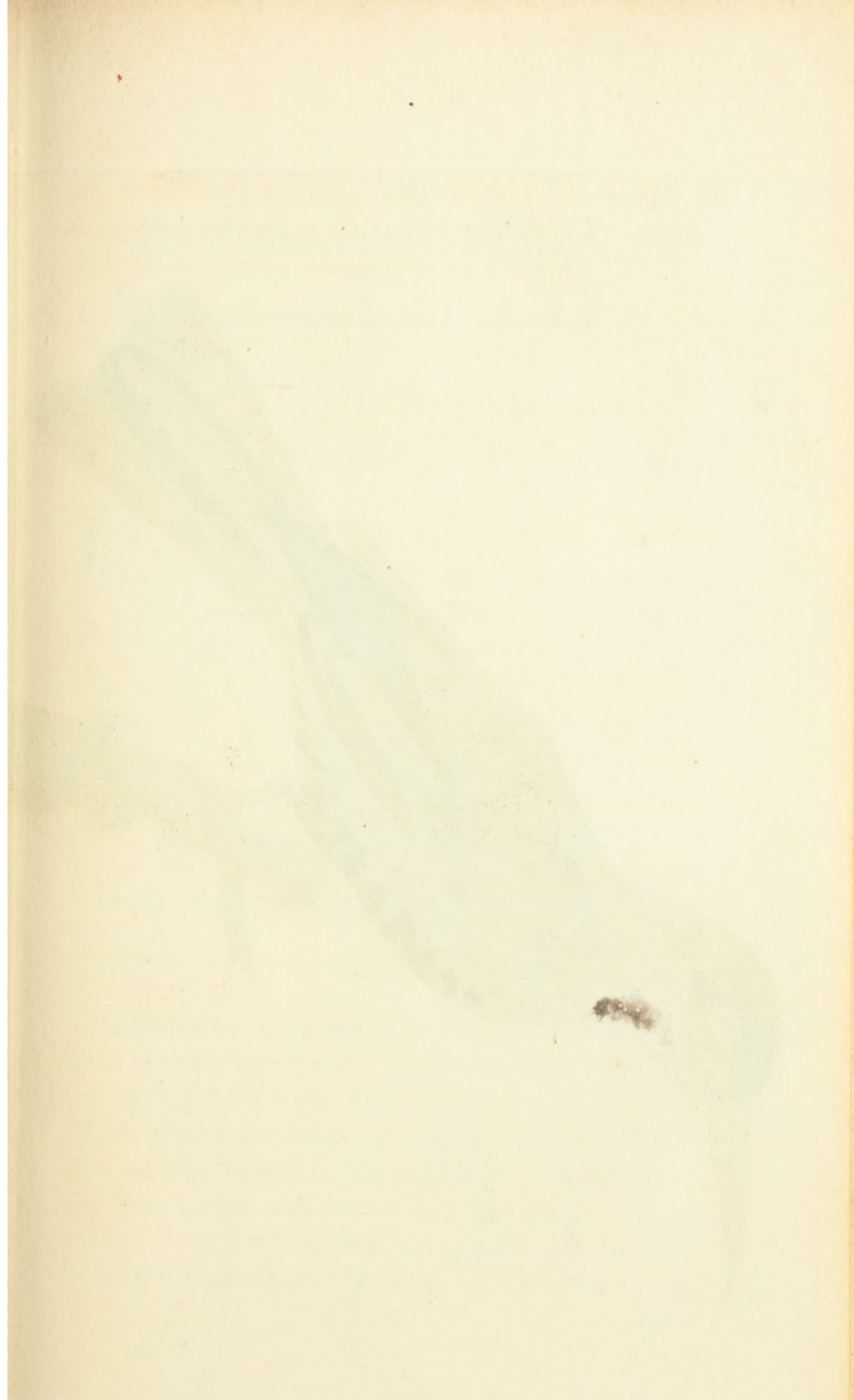
Nihil dubitamus quin nova sit hæc species, et nunc primum descripta. Color primarius est quasi holoserico-aterrimus, nitore cæruleo uropygii similimo illi qui in dorso Alcedinis Ispidæ dominatur. Maculæ quoque abdominis ejusdem sunt coloris, et a rostro super utrumque oculum ducta est fascia cærulea. Per jugulum decurrit striga seu macula sanguinea. Ferrugineæ sunt remigum aliquorum partes inferiores, notatis alis, si clausæ fuerint, macula oblonga, concolori. Remigum interiorum margines leviter e cæruleo virescunt, nec non pennæ duæ quas

L

habet



habet cauda intermedias. Rostrum pedesque ni-  
grant. Africam incolit pulcherrima hæc avis, et in  
regione *Sierra Leona* nominata præcipue conspi-  
citur.







THE  
RED-THROATED BEE-EATER.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* curved, compressed, carinated and sharp-pointed.

*Tongue* (generally) lacinated at the tip.

*Feet* gressorial; i. e. three toes forward and one backward; the three lower joints of the middle toe closely joined to those of the outmost.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black BEE-EATER, with the forehead and rump blue, the abdomen spotted with blue; the throat red.

---

It cannot be doubted but that the bird here figured is an entirely new species, hitherto undescribed. Its prevailing color is the finest velvet-black; the blue which appears on the tail-coverts exactly resembling that of the *Alcedo Ispida* or Common Kingfisher: the spots on the abdomen are of the same color, and a line or band of the same is carried over each eye from the corners of the beak. Down the throat



runs a stripe or patch of blood-red, and the lower half of some of the wing-feathers is of a deep ferruginous; forming an oblong patch of that color on each wing when closed: the edges of the wing-feathers nearest the body are marked slightly with blue-green, as are also the two middle tail-feathers: the bill and legs are black. This beautiful bird is a native of Africa, and is principally found in Sierra Leona.

# OSTRACION AURITUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Dentes teretes, porrecti, obtusiusculi.*

*Branchiarum apertura linearis.*

*Corpus osse integro lorica tum.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

OSTRACION fuscus, spina utrinque supraoculari, duabus utrinque dorsalibus, duabus ventralibus, unica laterali.

---

Circa insulas maris pacifici conspicitur hæc species, a congeneribus facile distinguenda: magnitudine vera in tabula exprimitur.









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THE  
EARED OSTRACION.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Teeth* cylindric, blunt, pointing forwards.

*Branchial Aperture* linear.

*Body* mailed by a complete bony covering.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brown OSTRACION, with a spine over each eye, two on each side the back; the same on each side the abdomen; and one on each side the body.

---

This species is found about the islands of the pacific ocean, and is readily distinguished from the rest of its congeners: the plate represents it in its natural size.





# TEREBELLA ROSTRATA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus* oblongum, repens, nudum, penicillis branchiisque lateralibus.

*Tentacula* capillaria, ciliata.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TEREBELLA tetraedra, penicillorum corporis serie quadruplici, palato quasi elongato.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3113.*

APHRODITA rostrata.

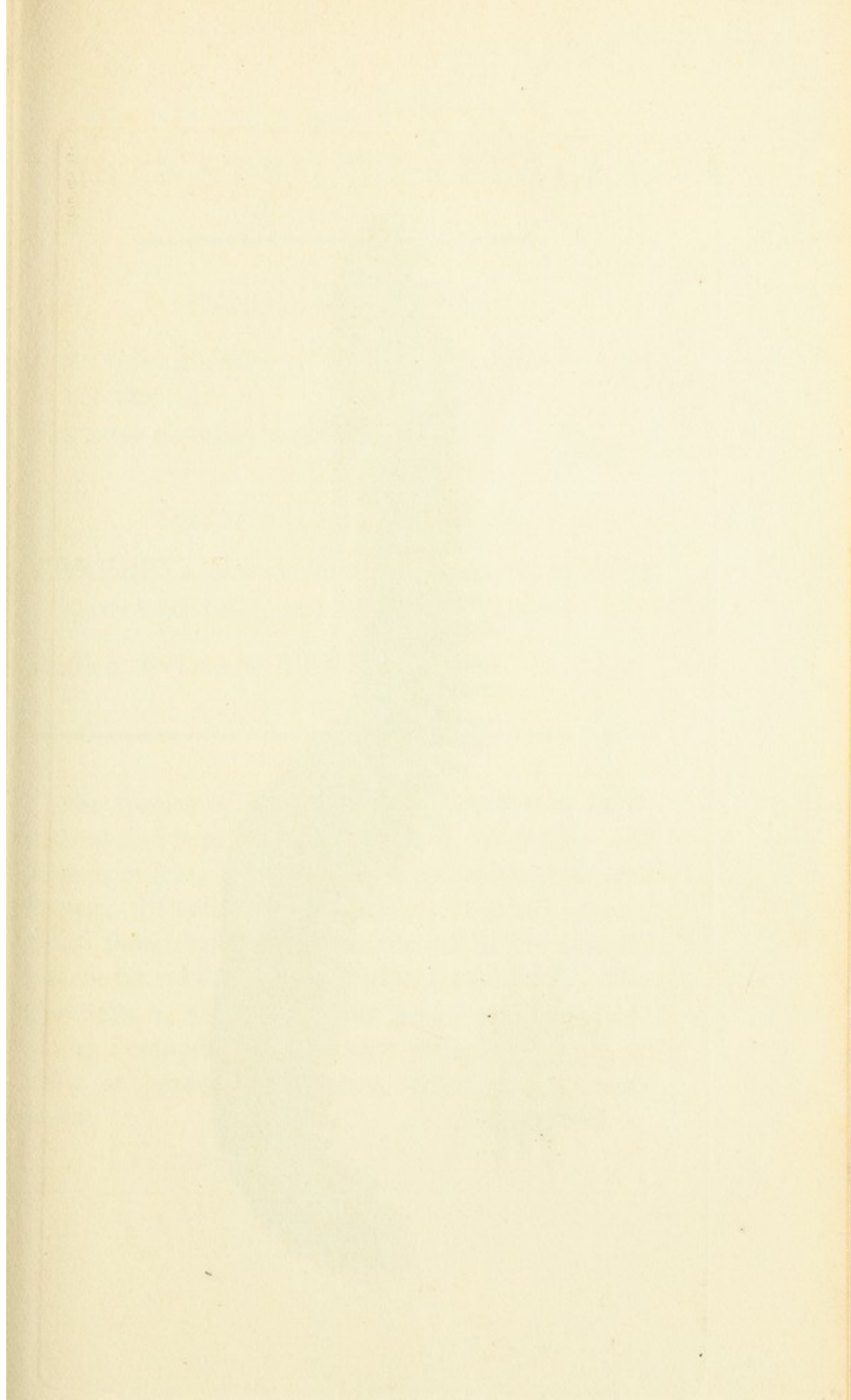
*Pall. misc. zool. p. 106. t. 8. f. 14—18.*

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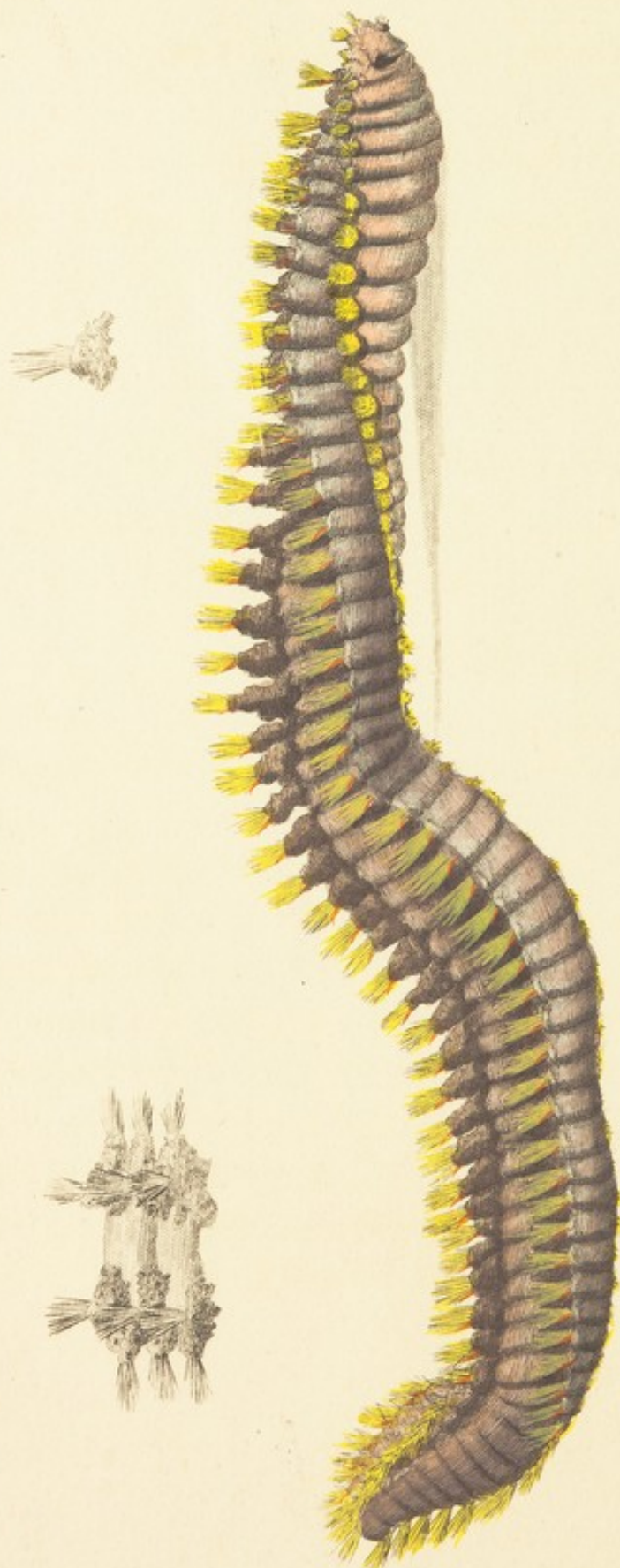
Species *Terebellæ* quam magnitudine naturali repræsentat tabula in oceano Indico et Americano præcipue invenitur. Color est livide cinereus, vel fusco-plumbeus, penicillis seu fasciculis dorsalibus obscurioribus quam sunt reliquæ partes, fasciculi autem fetosi laterales flavent. A quibusdam physicis pro veris Scolopendris habitæ sunt *Terebellæ*, quibus sane habitu seu forma generali sunt simillimæ.











THE  
ROSTRATED TERESELLA.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Body* oblong, repent, with lateral fascicles and  
branchiæ.

*Tentacula* capillary and ciliated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

TEREBELLA with subquadrangular body, four  
rows of tufts, and lengthened palate.

Bristled INDIAN TERESELLA.

---

The species of Terebella here represented in its natural size is principally found in the Indian and American seas. Its color is a livid or lead-coloured brown; the tufts on the back, or ramified organs, being somewhat deeper than the rest of the animal: but the lateral fascicles of bristles are yellowish. The Terebella by some naturalists have been considered as real Scolopendræ, to which indeed, in point of habit or general appearance, they are extremely allied.





# COLUBER PICATUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Scuta abdominalia.*

*Squamæ subcaudales.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 275.*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

COLUBER albus fasciis nigris vittæ angustæ nigræ subtus ductæ huc illuc cohærentibus.

*Scut. abdom. 186. Squam. subcaud. 36.*

---

Ostenditur in tabula vera magnitudine pulcherri-  
mus coluber, idem nempe cum illo qui depingitur  
in Sebæ thesauri volumine secundo, tabulæ quinqu-  
agesimæ quartæ numero primo designatus, quique in  
*Systemate Naturæ*, nec non *Amoenitatibus Academicis*,  
Coluber dicitur *Domicella*. A descriptione autem  
Linnæana Colubri *Domicellæ* longe differt specimen  
hoc nostrum tum scutorum abdominalium tum squa-  
marum subcaudalium numero. Generalem animalis  
faciem fide fatis et accurate repræsentat quæ in Sebæ  
thesauro delineatur effigies; deducta tamen videtur  
similitudo a majore specimine quam quod in tabula  
nostra



nostra exprimitur. Vitta nigra per totum abdomen  
a capite ad caudam continuata, præcipua est speciei,  
quoad colores, distinctionis nota. In India? innas-  
citur coluber picatus.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Squamæ subcaudales  
Squamæ subcaudales.

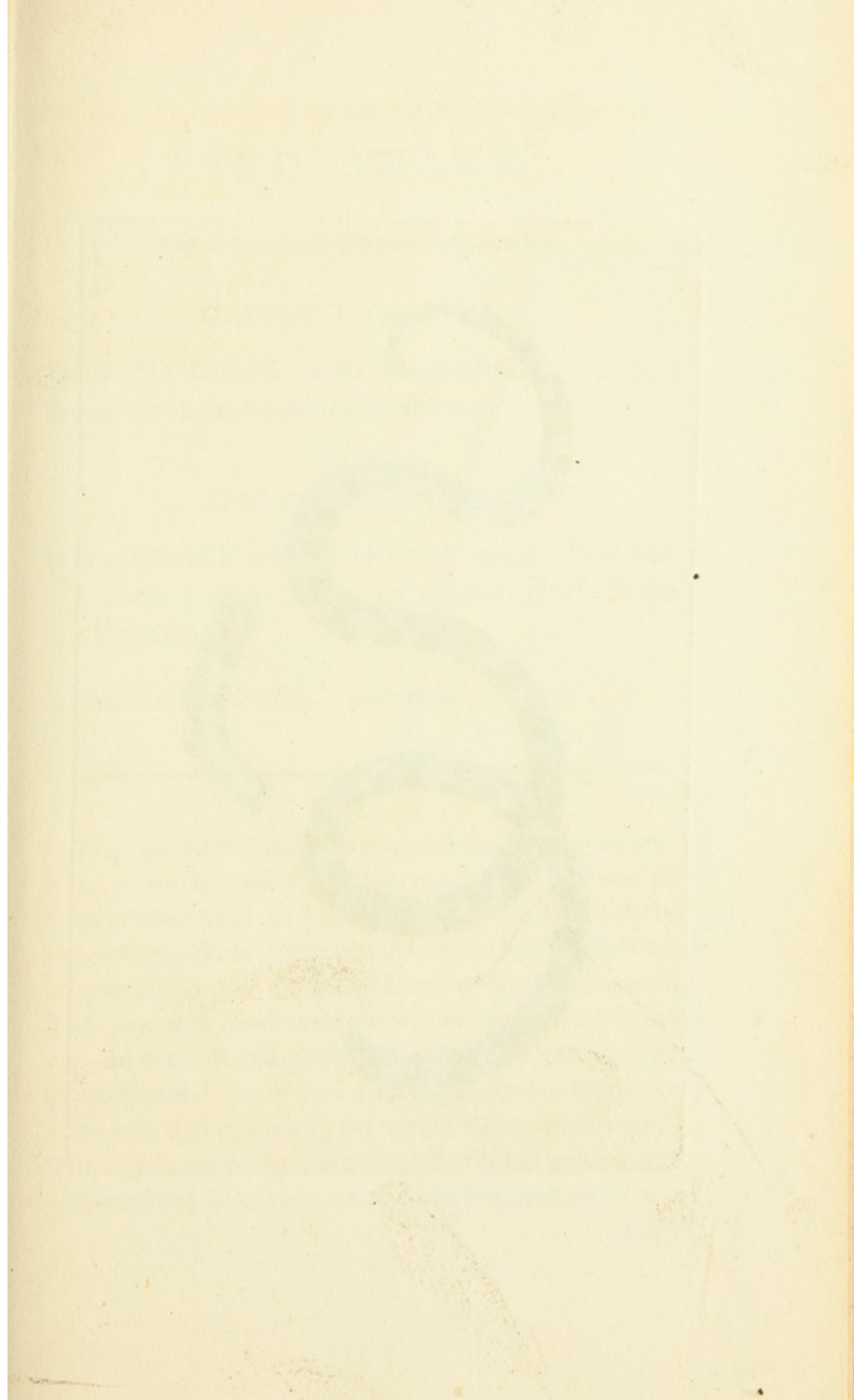
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 275.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

COLUBER albus fuscis nigris vittis angustis  
que latus duodecim lineas occupantibus.

Nov. Actum 185. Synon. Faunula 36.

Occiditur in tabula vera magnitudine pulcherrima  
coluber, idem namque cum illo qui designatur  
in tabula volumine secundo, tabula designatur  
coluber pariter numero primo designatur, quare in  
tabula prima, non determinatur determinatur  
Coluber dicitur Desm. A descriptione autem  
Linnaeus Colubus Domicellae longe distat speciem  
hoc nomen cum scriptum abdermum cum speciem  
tabula subcaudales numero. Genus cum animalis  
speciem hinc latet et accurate representatur que in speciem  
tabula delineatur designatur, designatur tamen videtur  
similiter a magis speciem quoniam quod in tabula  
tabula





340.

Tab. 98. 72.



THE  
PIED SNAKE.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Transverse *Lamellæ* under the abdomen.  
Broad alternate *Scales* under the tail.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

White SNAKE with black bands uniting here and there with a continued narrow black stripe beneath.

*Abdominal scuta* 186. *Subcaudal scales* 36.

---

The beautiful Snake here represented in its natural size, is the species figured in the second volume of Seba's Thesaurus at plate 54. fig. 1. and which in the Systema Naturæ and the Amœnitates Academicæ is quoted as the Coluber Domicella of Linnæus. The specimen however from which the present figure was drawn differed widely in respect to the number of abdominal scuta and subcaudal scales from the Linnæan description in the works above-mentioned. The figure given by Seba is a very good general representation, and appears to have been taken from a larger



larger specimen than that exhibited on the annexed plate. A leading character as to color in this animal seems to be the continued narrow black band from head to tail along the whole body beneath. It is supposed to be a native of India.

# ORIOLOUS PHOENICEUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Rostrum* conicum, convexum, acutissimum, rectum: mandibula superiore paulo longiore, obsolete emarginata.

*Lingua* bifida, acuta.

*Pedes* ambulatorii.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 160.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ORIOLOUS niger, humeris phœniceis flavo marginatis.

ORIOLOUS niger, alarum tectricibus fulvis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 161.

ICTERUS pterophœniceus.

*Briss. av.* 2. p. 97.

---

In omni fere America Septentrionali conspicitur Oriolus phœniceus, Zea insectisque præcipue victitans: magnitudo ei est quasi Sturni vulgaris.



ORIOLES, TIT OF NORTHERN

ORIOLES, TIT OF NORTHERN

ORIOLES, TIT OF NORTHERN

ORIOLES, TIT OF NORTHERN

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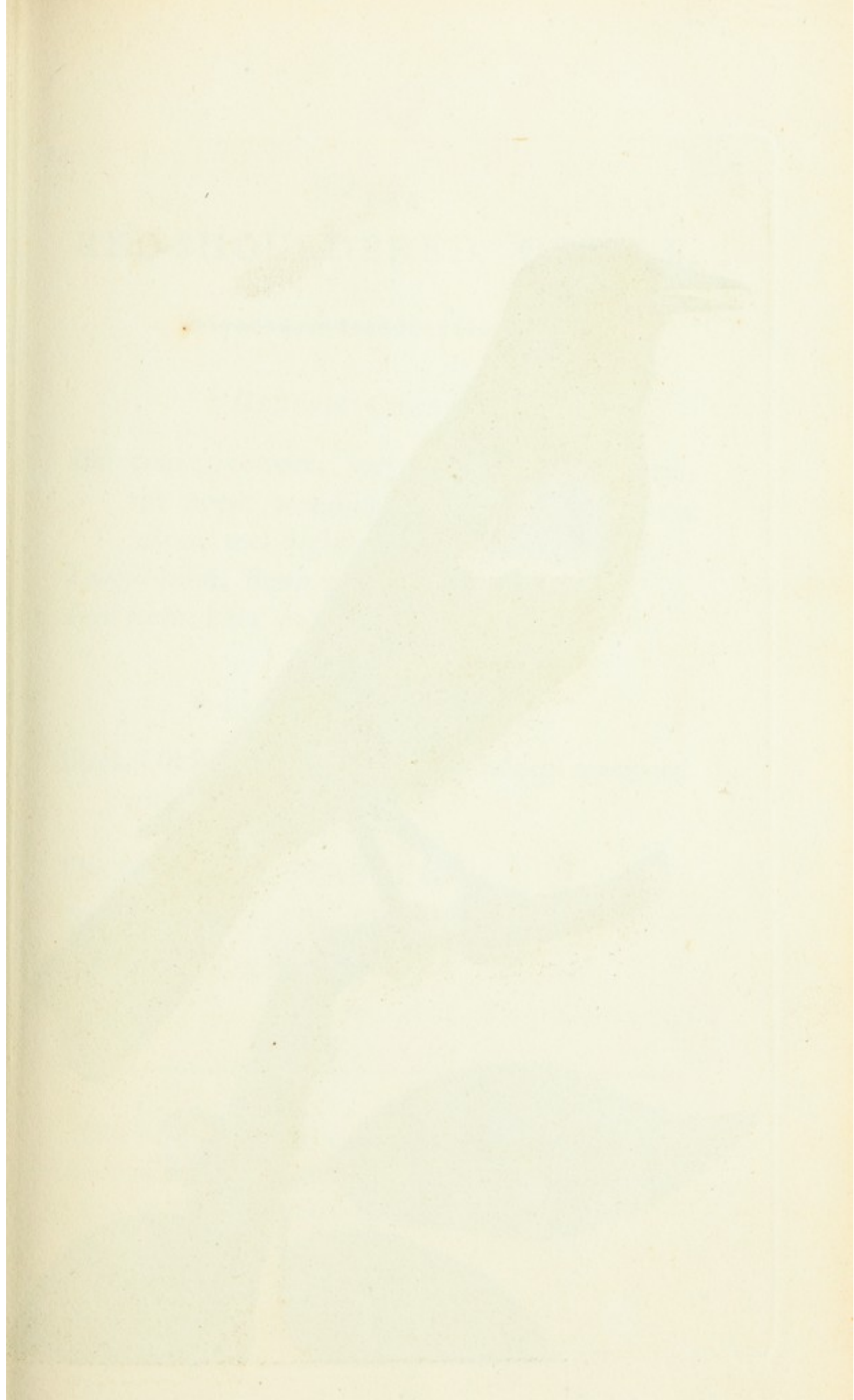
ORIOLES, TIT OF NORTHERN

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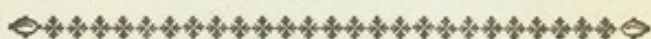
ORIOLES, TIT OF NORTHERN







THE  
RED-SHOULDERED ORIOLE.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Bill* conic, convex, very sharp-pointed, strait;  
the upper mandible rather longer than the  
lower, and slightly emarginated.

*Tongue* bifid, sharp-pointed.

*Feet* formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black ORIOLE with crimson shoulders margined  
with yellow.

The Red-winged STARLING.

*Catesb. Car.* 1. p. 13. t. 13.

Red-winged ORIOLE.

*Pennt. Arct. Zool.* 2. p. 255.

---

This bird is found in almost all parts of North  
America, feeding principally on Maiz and insects:  
its size is that of a Starling.



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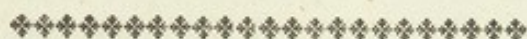


July 28. 92



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## GYRINUS MEXICANUS.



GYRINUS fusco-ferrugineus nigro maculatus, pinnis branchialibus ramosissimis, pedibus fissis, plantis tetradactylis, palmis pentadactylis.

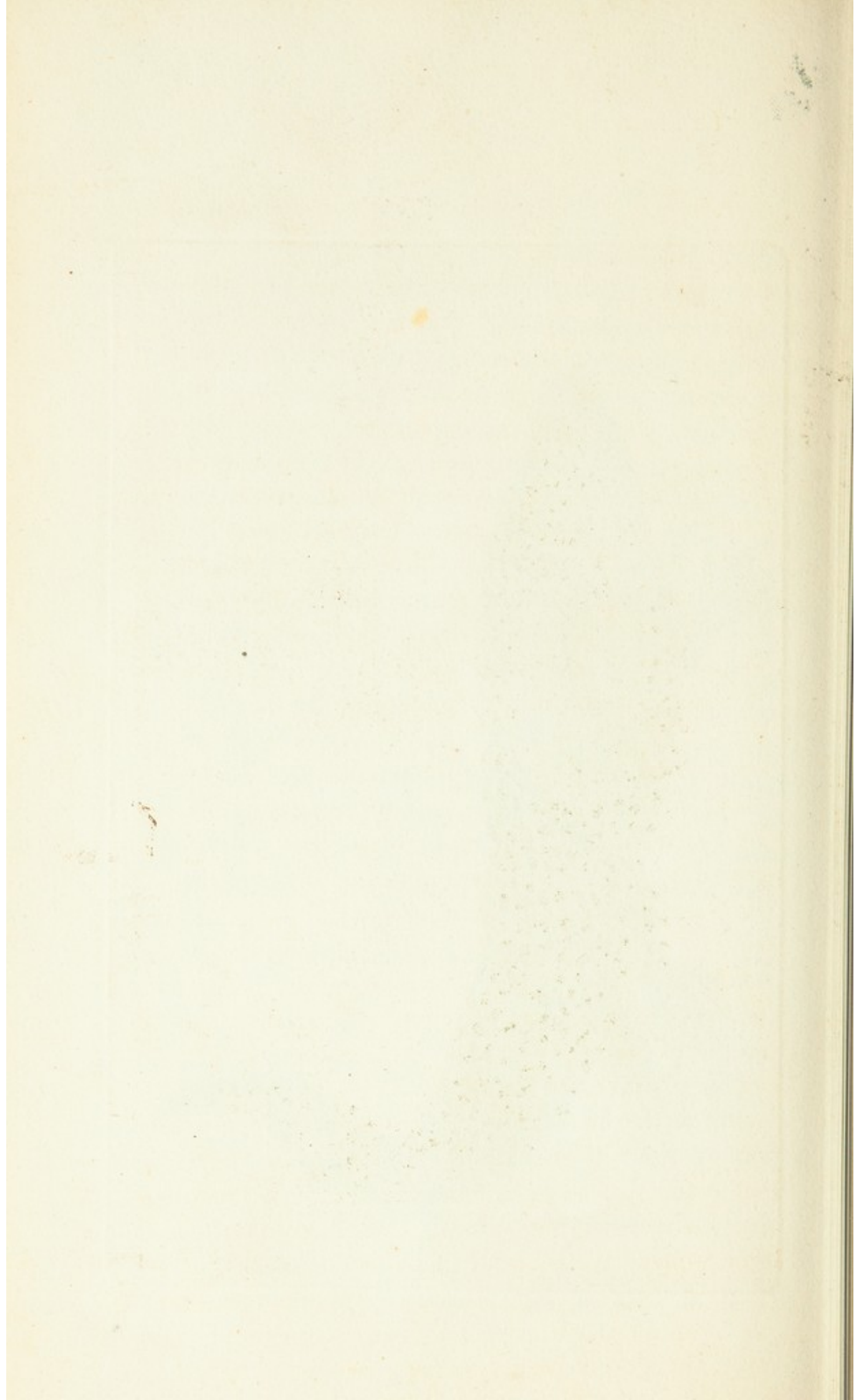
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Ranæ Paradoxæ Linnæi larva seu gyrinus, qui nominari vulgo solet *rana-piscis Surinamensis*, fideliter fatis a Domino *Edwards* depictus est in Actis Anglicis, a Seba, in thesauri rerum naturalium tomo primo, nec non a Domina *Merian* in appendice quam adjecit operi de insectis Surinamensibus. Mexicanum putatur animal quod in tabula vera magnitudine ostenditur, quodque, cum revera fortasse nihil aliud sit quam gyrinus lacertæ cujusdam grandioris Americanæ, mira tamen et singulari forma vix cedere videtur ipsi Sireni, quæ diu adeo Linnæum dubitantem torfit, ut ejus causa novum ordinem, nempe *Meantes* tandem instituerit. Habitu seu facie generali *ranæ-pisci*, quem jam memoravimus, similis quodammodo Gyrinus Mexicanus, branchias tamen habet extrinsecus hiantes, quales sunt piscium; quarum permagnæ sunt aperturæ, ductaque utrinque a capite per jugulum valvula externa quasi dividit caput a thorace. Constant branchiæ ipsæ e quatuor semicirculis offeis seu cartilagineis, parte interna, more piscium,



piscium, pectinata. Super valvulas utrinque fitæ sunt pinnæ tres branchiales seu partes ramosæ, in filamenta plurima capillaria pulcherrime divisæ. Hactenus Sireni similis est Gyrinus Mexicanus, nisi quod Sireni parvula admodum sint branchiarum foramina. Major longe videtur rictus oris quam revera est, quod ab angulo utroque ducatur sulcus longe ultra ipsum hiatum. In fronte maxillæ superioris series est minutissimorum dentium. Lingua magna, lævis, apice rotundato. Pedes unguibus invalidis instructi pinnulis plane carent. Digni pedum anticorum quatuor sunt, posticorum quinque. Latera corporis rugis plurimis fulcantur, et a branchiis proveniens linea impressa usque ad caudam continuatur. Qui cutem accurate examinet, innumeros conspiciet quasi atomos albicantes una cum generali colore commistos, non secus ac cernere est in Sirenum cute. Specimen ipsum in Museo Britannico asservatur.

Huic descriptioni non supervacaneum sit adjicere, *ranæ-pisces* Surinamensi nulla esse opercula, pinnulasque branchiales ramosas; pedes quoque unguibus carere, et pedes posteriores conspiciue esse pinnatos: corpus præterea in ventrem tumescere, more gyri-  
norum Europæorum, intestinaque in spiram convoluta cutem raro adeo occultare ut discerni nequeant.





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A

## MEXICAN TADPOLE.



Ferruginous-brown TADPOLE, spotted with black; with finely-ramified branchial fins, and unwebbed feet: the fore feet four, the hind five-toed.

---

The Tadpole or Larva of the *Rana paradoxa* of Linnæus is commonly termed the Frog-fish of Surinam, and is well figured by Edwards in the Philosophical Transactions; by Seba in the first volume of his *Thefarus Rerum Naturalium*; and by Madam Merian in the Appendix to her work on the Surinam Insects.

The animal here represented in its natural size is supposed to be a native of Mexico; and though perhaps no other than the Larva or Tadpole of some large American Lizard, seems a scarce less singular and curious animal than the Siren, so much and so long the subject of dubious speculation to Linnæus, and for which he at length instituted his additional order termed *Meantes*. In its general appearance it bears some resemblance to the Larva of the *Rana paradoxa* above-mentioned, but is furnished with gills opening externally in the manner of a fish: the openings are very large, and the operculum or external



ternal flap is continued from the sides of the head across the throat beneath, so as completely to insulate the head from the breast: the gills themselves consist of four semicircular bony or cartilaginous arches, which are denticulated or serrated on their internal or concave part like those of fishes: on the opercula or external flaps are situated three very large and elegant branchial fins or ramified parts, divided and subdivided into a vast number of slender or capillary processes: In these particulars it resembles the Siren, except that in that animal the external opening to the gills is very small: the mouth is furnished in the front of the upper jaw with a row of extremely minute teeth: the tongue is large, smooth, and rounded at the tip: the rictus or gape, when the mouth is closed, appears considerably wider than it really is; owing to a lateral fulcus proceeding from each corner to some distance: the feet are entirely destitute of webs, and the toes are furnished with weakish claws: the fore-feet have four, the hind-feet five toes. Exclusive of the general color of the animal, the whole skin, when minutely examined, appears to be scattered over with very minute white specks resembling those on the surface of the Siren: the sides of the body are marked by several strong rugæ or furrows, and an impressed lateral line or fulcus is continued from the gills to the tail. This curious animal is preserved in the British Museum.

It may not be improper to add that the Frog-fish of Surinam has no external opercula or gill-covers, nor ramified branchial fins: the feet also are desti-

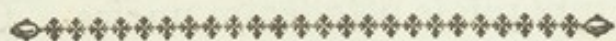
tute

tute of claws, and the hinder feet are strongly webbed: the body also is of a much more tumid or ventricose appearance, and the spiral folds of the intestines, as in the common European tadpoles, may be generally perceived through the skin.





# ESOX STOMIAS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Caput* supra planiusculum; mandibula superiore plana, brevior: inferiore punctata. *Dentes* in maxillis, lingua.

*Membrana branchiostega* radiis septem vel octo.

*Corpus* elongatum.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 515.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ESOX dentibus quatuor cæteris multo longioribus ore clauso prominentibus.

VIPERA marina.

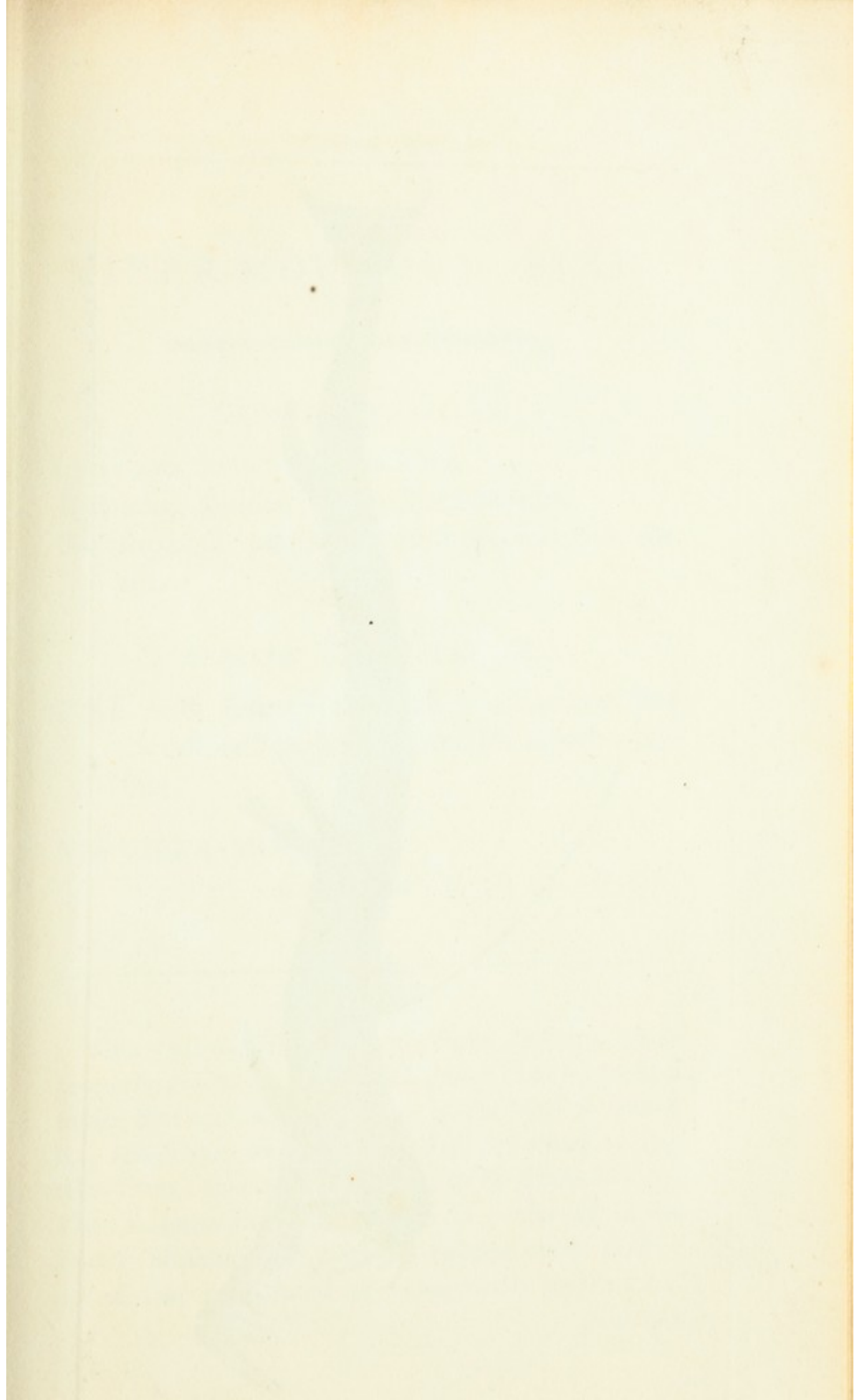
*Catesb. Car.* 2. *append.* p. 19. *t.* 19.

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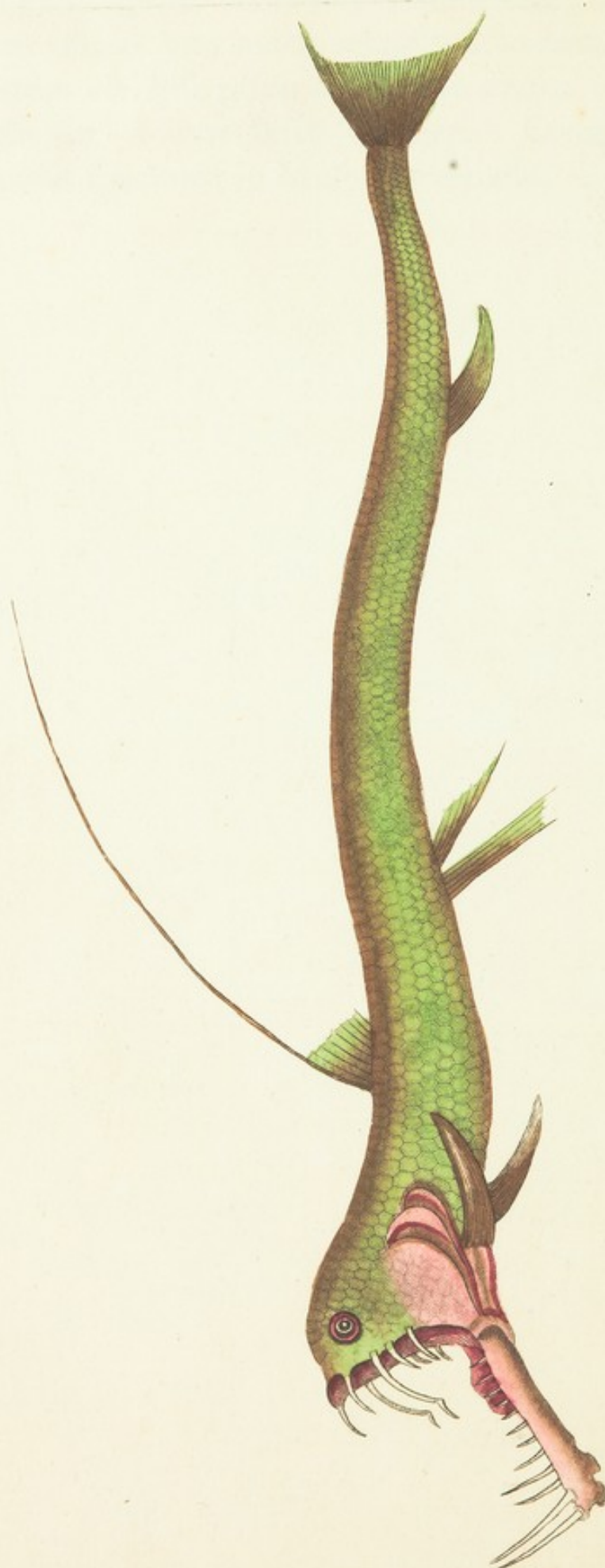
Rarum hunc piscem, maris mediterranei incolam, cui forsan melius esset separatum genus instituere quam esocibus annumerare, primus descripsisse videtur Catesbeius, ex amianto specimine, quod in manus venerat celeberrimi Sloanii, quodque in Museo Britannico hodie asservatur; cui tamen superficies longo fortasse temporis decursu paululum detrita, reticulata non est seu hexagono-notata more figuræ



figuræ quam delineavit Catesbeius. Minor longe  
est effigies hæc nostra magnitudine naturali; longus  
enim est ipse piscis octodecim uncias. Color vivo  
dicitur obscure fusco-virescere. Conspici quoque  
possit specimen in Museo Leveriano.







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# THE VIPER-MOUTHED PIKE.



## GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Upper jaw* shorter than the lower.

*Body* long, slender, compressed sideways.

*One dorsal fin* placed (in most species) near the tail.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

PIKE with four of the teeth much longer than the rest, and projecting from the mouth when shut.

## The VIPER-MOUTH.

*Catesb. Car. 2. pl. 19. Append.*

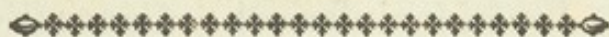
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This curious fish, which might perhaps more properly constitute a distinct genus than be ranked under that of Efox, is a native of the Mediterranean sea, and seems to have been first described by Catesby from a specimen presented to Sir Hans Sloane. The specimen above-mentioned is preserved in the British Museum, but does not exhibit on its surface any of that reticulated or hexagonally marked appearance.



pearance expressed in the figure of Catesby: this perhaps may have been obliterated by length of time. The representation here given is considerably smaller than the natural size; the fish being eighteen inches in length. Its color when living is said to be an obscure greenish-brown. A specimen occurs also in the Leverian Museum.

# TETRAO CALIFORNICUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Macula* prope oculos nuda, papillosa.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 273.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

TETRAO plumbeus, crista verticali erecta, gula  
(maris) nigra albo cincta, abdomine testaceo  
lunulis nigris.

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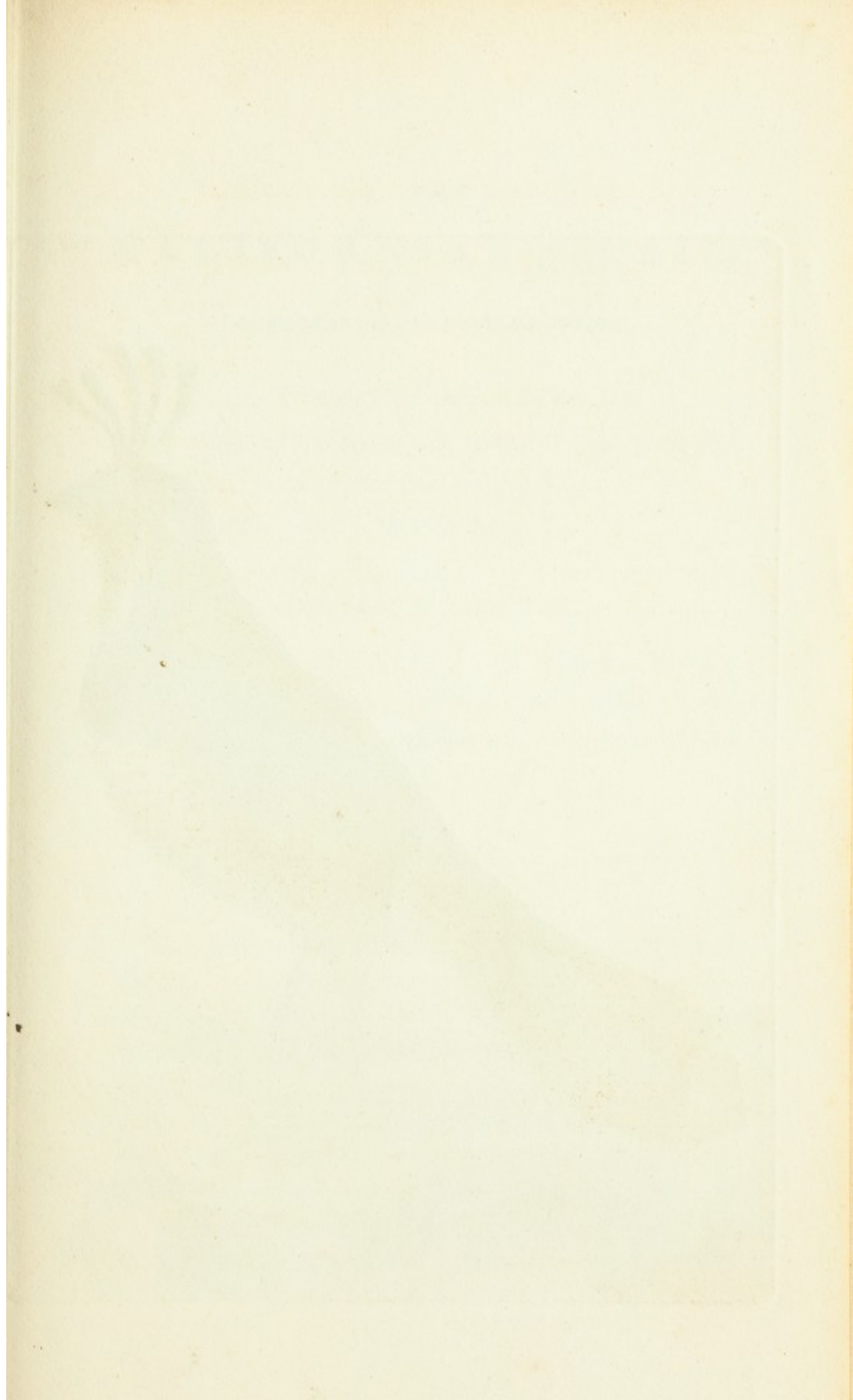
Major paulo est coturnice communi avis hæc plane nova et jam primo descripta. Color præcipuus est subcæruleo-cinereus, seu columbinus. Frons fordide ferruginea. Gula nigra, arcu gilvo circumdata. Conteguntur latera colli pennis quas *lanceolatas* vocant phyfici, sed brevibus, marginem nigrum, apicem gilvum habentibus; ita ut collum utrinque maculis plurimis gilvis distinguatur. Pectoris pars inferior gilvo-faturior, seu testacea, pennis vestitur rotundatis, quarum margines nigri. Ferrugineus est abdominis color, pennis tamen ibi quoque nigro marginatis. Amiciuntur latera corporis pennis lanceolatis fuscis, ducta per uniuscujusque medium macula gilva admodum conspicua. Alæ quasi terreo-fuscæ. Cauda cinereo-faturior.

N

Rostrum



Rostrum pedesque fusca. Brevissimum est rostrum, si cum corpore comparetur, et brevior paulo est mandibula superior inferiori. Connectit singulos pedum digitos membrana a basi ad primum usque geniculum producta. Vertex capitis crista eleganti decoratur e pennis quinque vel sex nigris constante, quæ primo erectæ assurgunt, dein antrorsum leviter curvantur, gradatim a radicibus ad apices truncatos dilatatae, quarumque pars plumata ita utrinque replicatur, ut superficies interiores sese invicem fere contingant. caret femina gutture nigro, zonaque gilva. Collum quoque maculas habet obscuriores, pectore et abdomine paulo magis ad fuscum appropinquantibus. E California in Angliam delata est rarissima hæc avis a Domino Menzies, qui non ita pridem in itinere nautico se comitem addidit Domino Vancouver. In Museo Britannico exstat specimen unde depicta est hæc nostra figura.







THE  
CALIFORNIAN QUAIL.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Eyes* (generally) bounded, either above or on one side, by a granulated naked skin.

*Bill* convex, short, and strong.

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

Lead-coloured QUAIL, with upright vertical crest; the throat (of the male) black edged with white, the abdomen yellowish-brown with black crescents.

---

This bird, which is a new and hitherto undescribed species, is somewhat larger than a common quail. Its general tinge is blueish-cinereous or dove-coloured: the forehead dull-ferruginous: the throat black, bounded by a cream-coloured crescent: the feathers on each side the neck are of a lanceolate or sharpened form, but rather short, each being margined with black and tipped with cream-color; so as to form numerous specks of that color on each side the neck: the lower part of the breast is deep



cream-color or testaceous, each of the feathers, which on this part are of a rounded shape, being edged with black: on the abdomen the feathers are ferruginous, edged in a similar manner with black: the feathers on the sides of the body are of a lanceolate form, and of a brown color, with a very distinct cream-coloured dash down the middle of each: the wings are of an earthy or dull brown; the tail deep-cinereous: the bill and legs dusky; the former remarkably short; the upper mandible a trifle shorter than the lower: the toes are connected at the base by a membrane as far as the first joint: the top of the head is ornamented by an elegant crest, consisting of five or six upright black feathers, bending slightly forwards, and of a shape gradually widening towards the tips, which are of a truncated form, and their webs or sides are doubled inwards in such a manner that the two surfaces nearly meet. The female wants the black throat and cream-coloured margin: the cream-coloured specks on the neck are less distinct, and the breast and abdomen incline somewhat more to brown: in other respects it resembles the male.

This curious bird is a native of California, and was brought over by Mr. Archibald Menzies, who accompanied Captain Vancouver in his late expedition. The specimen from which the present figure was taken is in the British Museum.



# SQUALUS VITTATUS.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Spiracula* quinque ad latera colli.

*Corpus* oblongum teretiusculum.

*Os* in anteriore capitis parte.

*Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 397.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SQUALUS glaucus, subtus albidus, supra vittis septem longitudinalibus nigricantibus.

SQUALUS Africanus. S. fasciis septem nigricantibus parallelis longitudinalibus pictus.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.* p. 1494.

---

Squalum vittatum, mare incolentem Africanum, fatis describit character specificus. Specimen unde depicta est hæc nostra figura, longum quasi octodecim uncias, conspici possit in Museo Britannico.



# SCYTHIAN VITAE

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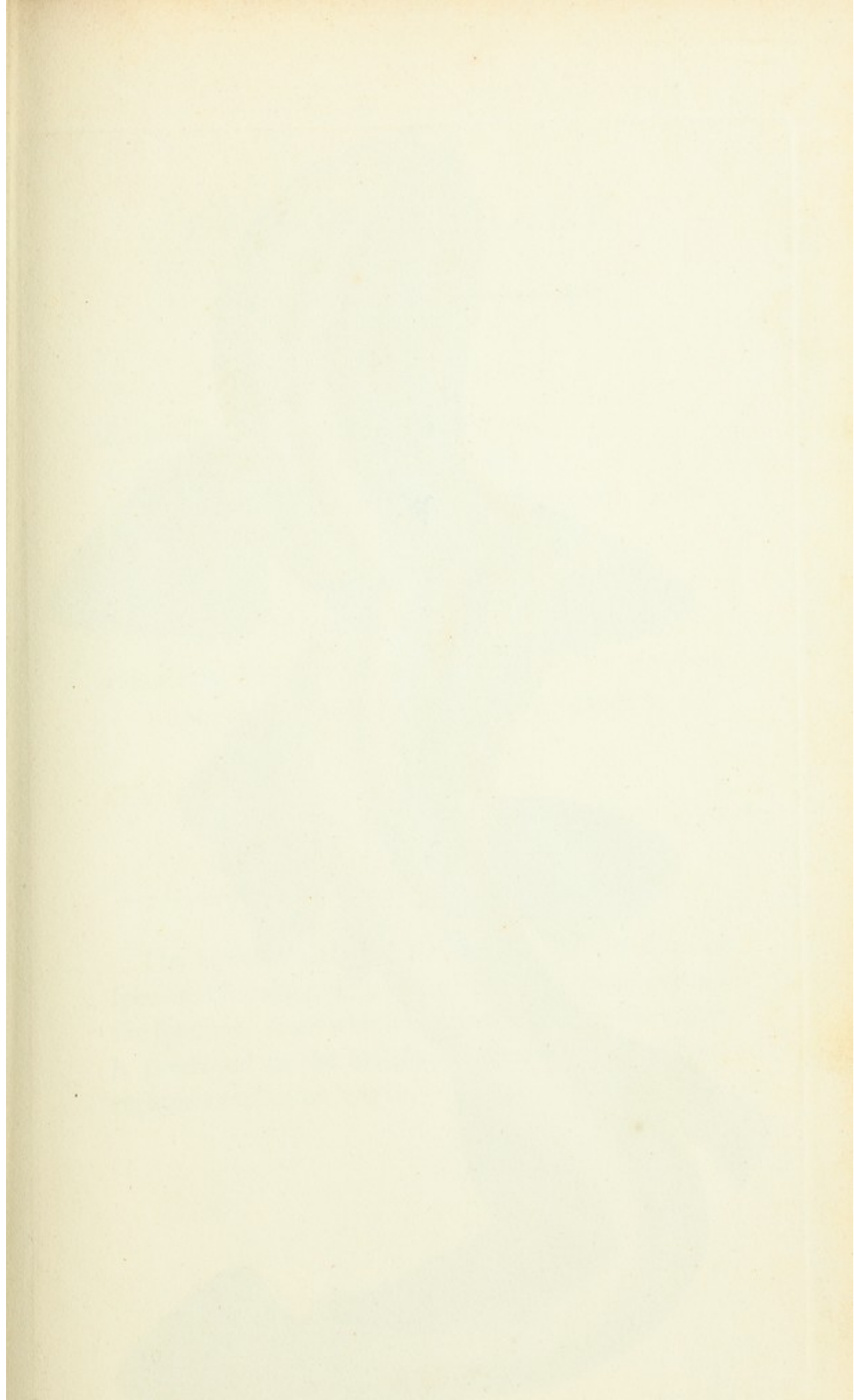
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THE  
BANDED SHARK.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Spiracula* five on each side the neck.

*Body* oblong, somewhat cylindric.

*Mouth* situated beneath, in the fore part of the head.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Glaucous SHARK, whitish beneath ; marked above with seven longitudinal blackish bands.

GALONNÉ.

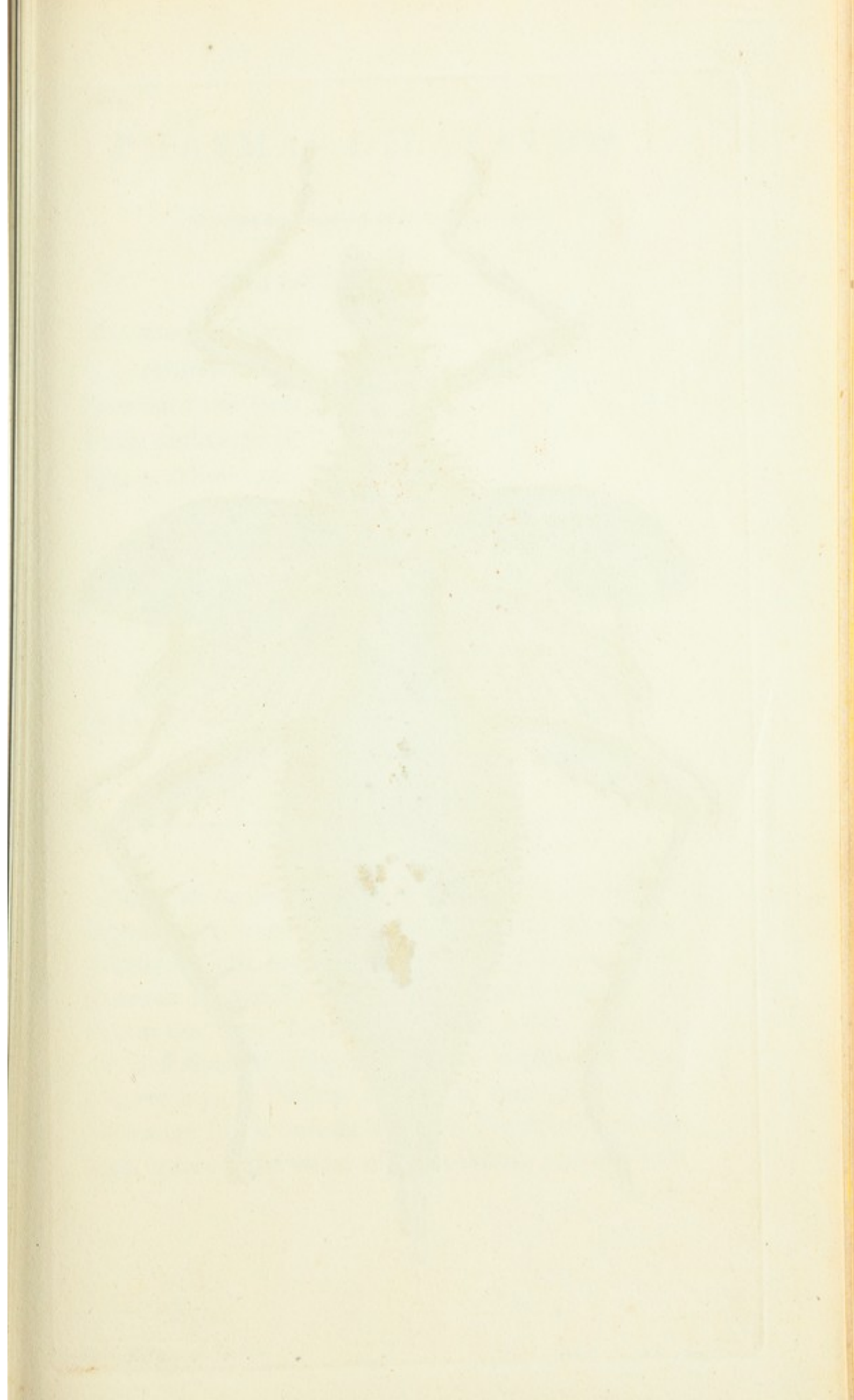
*Broussonet Act. Gall. 1780. p. 659. n. 9.*

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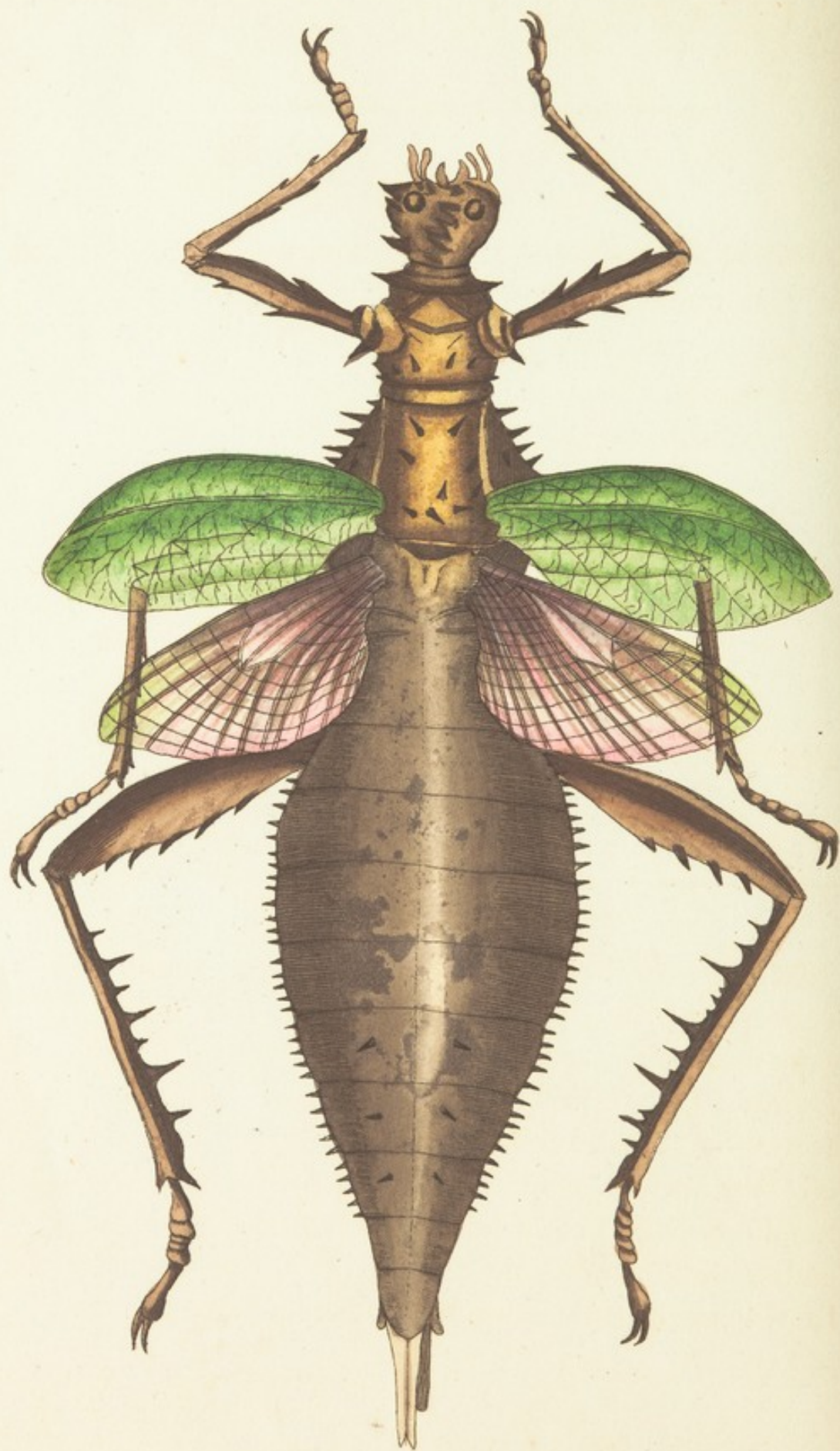
The *Squalus vittatus*, sufficiently described in its specific character, is a native of the African ocean ; the specimen from which the present figure was taken is preserved in the British Museum, and is about eighteen inches in length.













# PHASMA DILATATUM.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Antennæ* filiformes. *Caput* grande: *Oculi* parvi, rotundati.

*Stemmata* tria inter oculos sita.

*Pedes* ambulatorii.

*Elytra* abbreviata.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PHASMA thorace dilatato rhombeato pedibusque spinosis, abdomine lanceolato, lateribus ciliato-spinosis.

PHASMA dilatatum.

*Act. Soc. Lin.* 4, p. 190. t. 18.

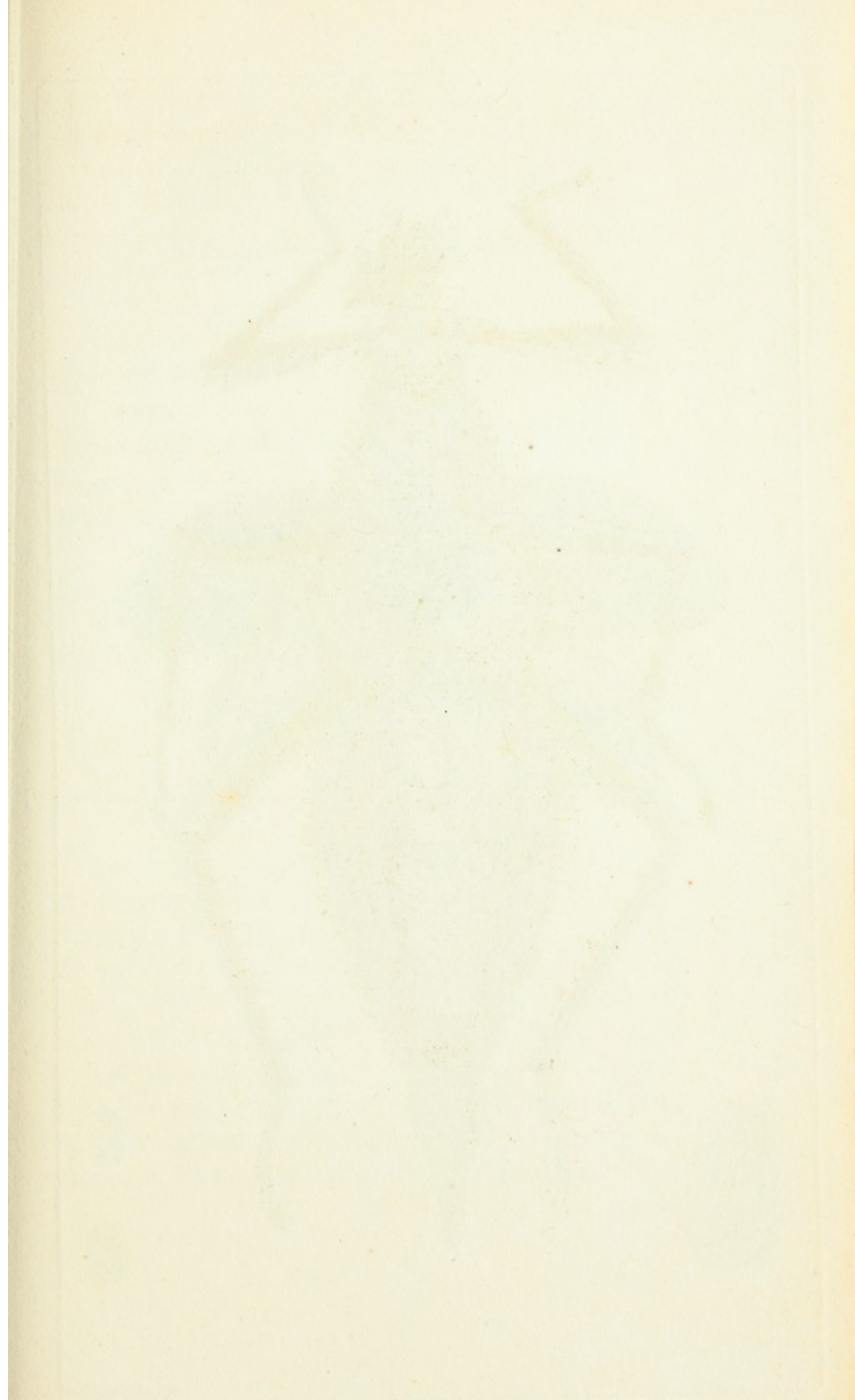
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Miri et rarissimi insecti magnitudinem naturalem depinximus, quod in Museo Leveriano asservatum Asiaticum esse creditur. Descriptum primo est a Domino Joanne Parkinsone in volumine quarto actorum Societatis Linnæanæ Londinensis, et adjecta est descriptioni effigies eleganter delineata. Ova numerosa parit Phasma dilatatum, quæ plurima ex abdomine speciminis de quo jam loquimur extracta sunt, quorumque unum ostendit tabula vera nec non aucta

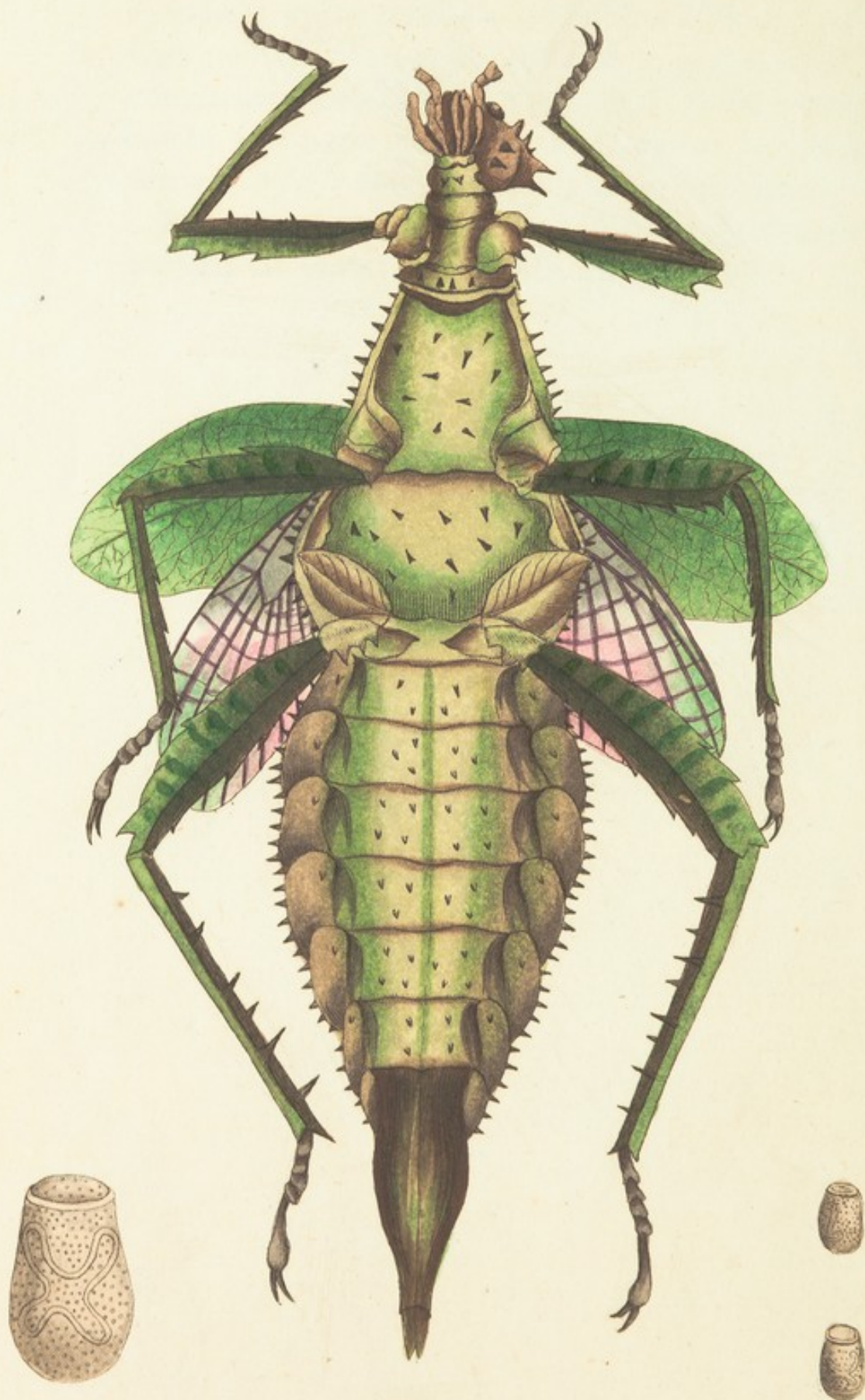


aucta magnitudine. Institutum est genus Phasma in eximio opere Stolliano de insectis ad hanc familiam pertinentibus, et ab illis quæ in genere Mantis continentur conspicue differentibus; cum quibus tamen a Linnæo conjuncta sunt, oblito hac in re accurati discriminis; qua laude nemo celebratior.

Notandum est periisse antennas hujus speciminis, integris tantummodo geniculis inferioribus.









THE  
DILATED PHASMA.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

*Antennæ* filiform. *Head* large: *Eyes* small and round.

*Stemmata* three, between the eyes.

*Legs* formed for walking.

*Wing-Sheaths* short.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

PHASMA with spiny, rhomboid, dilated thorax, spiny legs, and lanceolate abdomen spine-ciliated on the edges.

---

The rare and highly singular insect represented in its natural size in these plates is preserved in the Leverian Museum, and is supposed to be Asiatic. It was first described by Mr. John Parkinson in the fourth volume of the Linnæan Transactions, where it is also accompanied by an elegant figure. The ova of this species appear to be numerous; a great many having been taken out of the abdomen of the specimen above-mentioned. One of these is represented in its natural size as well as magnified. The  
genus



genus Phasma was instituted by Stoll in his beautiful publication on the insects of this tribe, which most evidently differ from those of the genus Mantis, with which they were strangely united by Linnæus, who seems in this instance to have forgotten his usual precision. It should be observed that the antennæ in this specimen were defective; the lower joints alone remaining.



# INDEX.

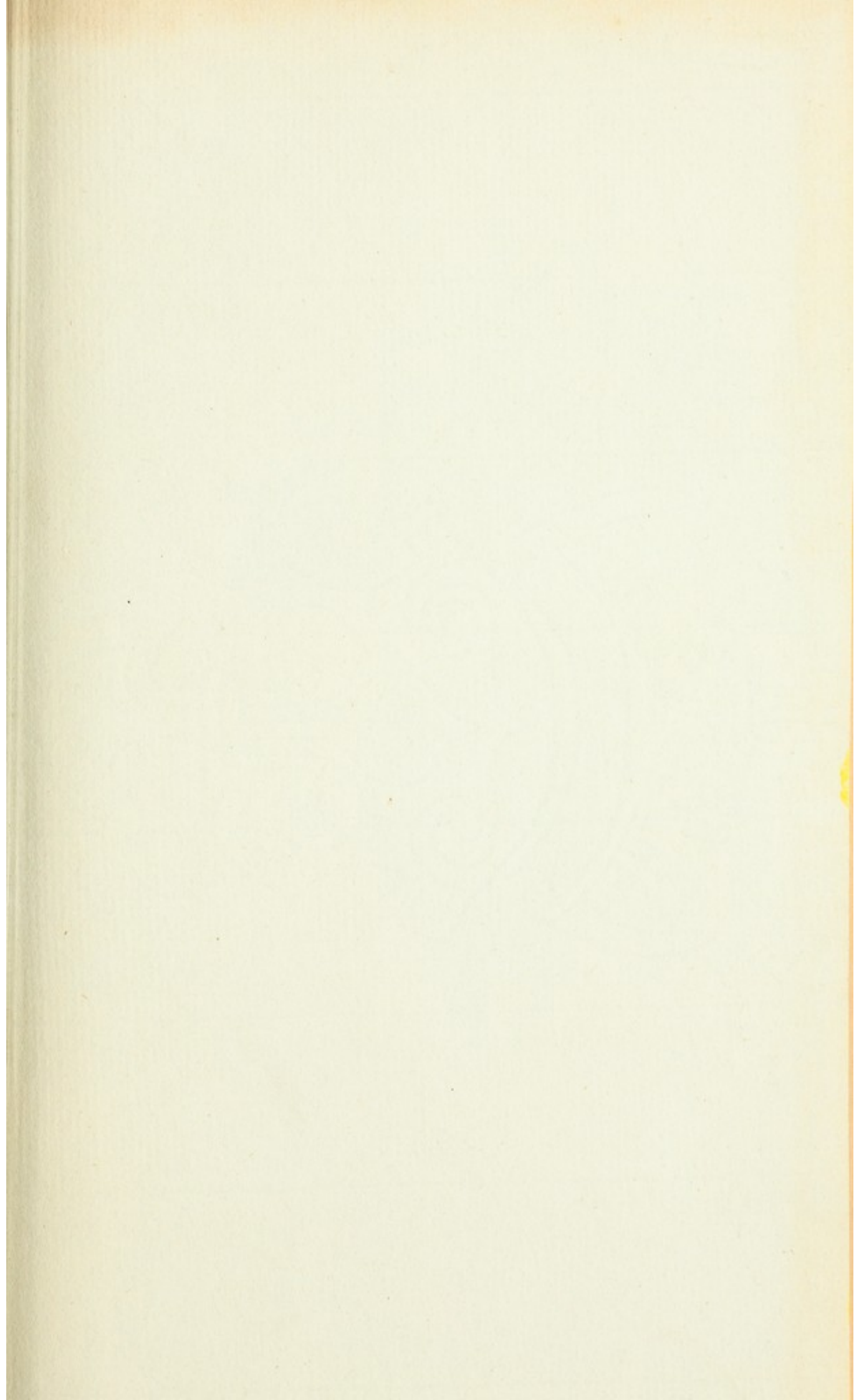
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 330. Alcedo Erithaca.  
 317. Alcyonium digitatum.  
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- PL. **A**CARUS lozenge.  
 335. Actinia great.  
 330. Alcyonium arboreum.  
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 332. Beetle Elephant.  
 337. Bee-eater, red-throated.  
 331. Butterfly Thoas.  
 302. Crab Soldier.  
 310. Cyclopterus pavonian.  
 303. Fasciola clavated.  
 307. Gymnothorax marbled.  
 322. Gymnothorax Zebra.  
 309. Hoopoe.  
 333. Humming-Bird purple-tailed.  
 313. Jay blue.  
 317. Kingfisher red-headed.  
 314. Lobster plated  
 323. Mantis two-spined  
 327. Mantis sacred.  
 315. { Muscle Duck's-bill.  
 { Muscle Camellian.  
 311. Nereis lamellated.  
 318. Newt common.  
 338. Ostracion eared.  
 341. Oriole red-shouldered.  
 347. } Phasma dilated.  
 348. }  
 321. Pheasant fire-backed.  
 328. Pterotrachea coronated.  
 344. Pike viper-mouthed.  
 345. Quail Californian.  
 346. Shark banded.  
 325. Skimmer black



316.	{ Scarabæus cyaneus.	✱	340.	Snake pied.
	{ Scarabæus Monoceros.	✱	329.	Sparrow common.
332.	Scarabæus Elephas.	✱	319.	Sphinx Cassava.
319.	Sphinx rustica.	✱	308.	Spider Diadem.
346.	Squalus vittatus.	✱	336.	Spider golden
305.	Tanagra violacea.	✱	342.	} Tadpole Mexican.
339.	Terebella rostrata.	✱	343.	
306.	Testudo geometrica.	✱	305.	Tanager violaceous.
345.	Tetrao Californicus.	✱	339.	Terebella rostrated.
333.	Trochilus porphyurus.	✱	306.	Tortoise radiated.
309.	Upupa Epops.	✱	312.	Vorticella Convallarian.
312.	Vorticella Convallaria.	✱	301.	Vulture Californian.
301.	Vultur Californianus.	✱	304.	Whale rostrated.

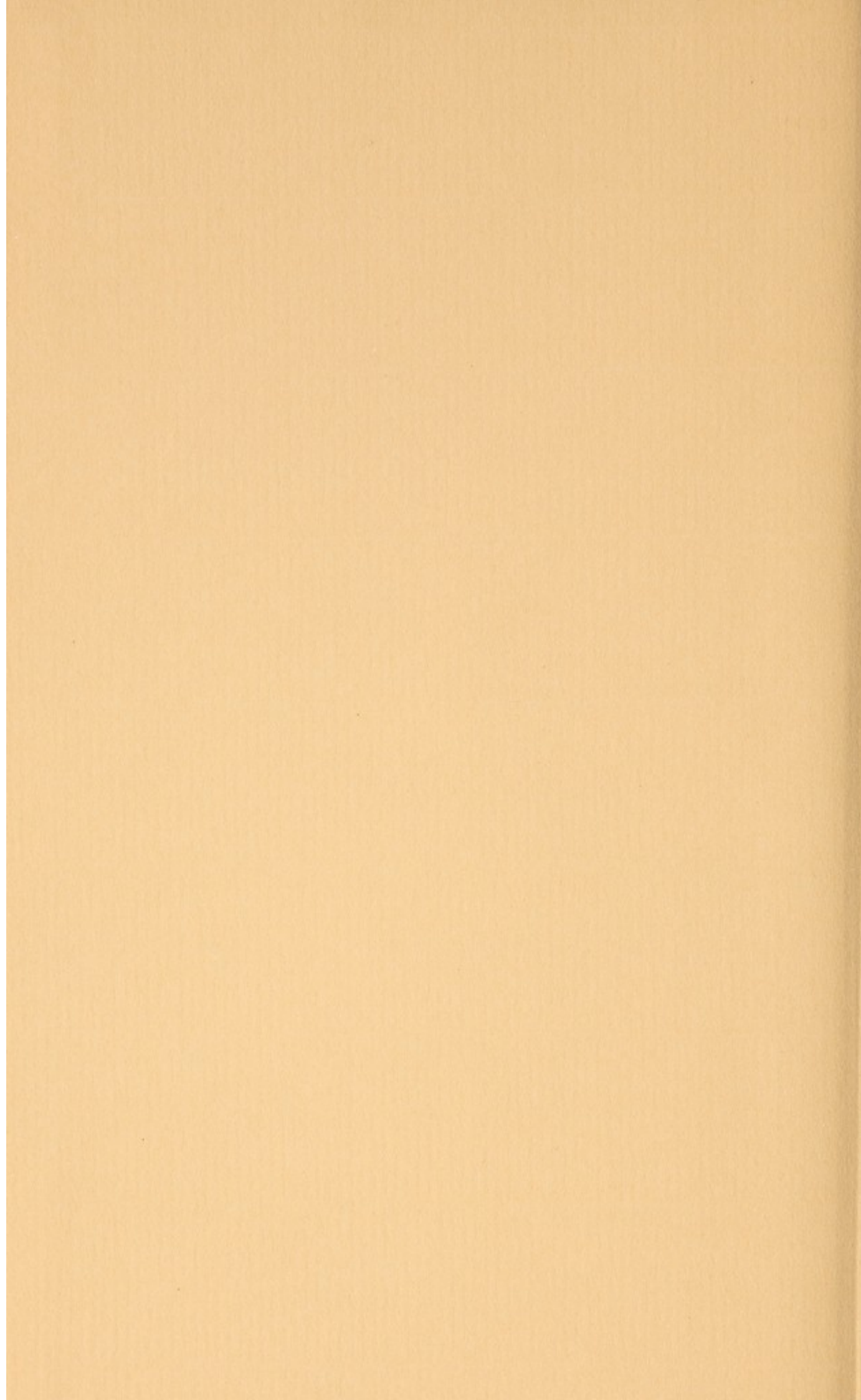




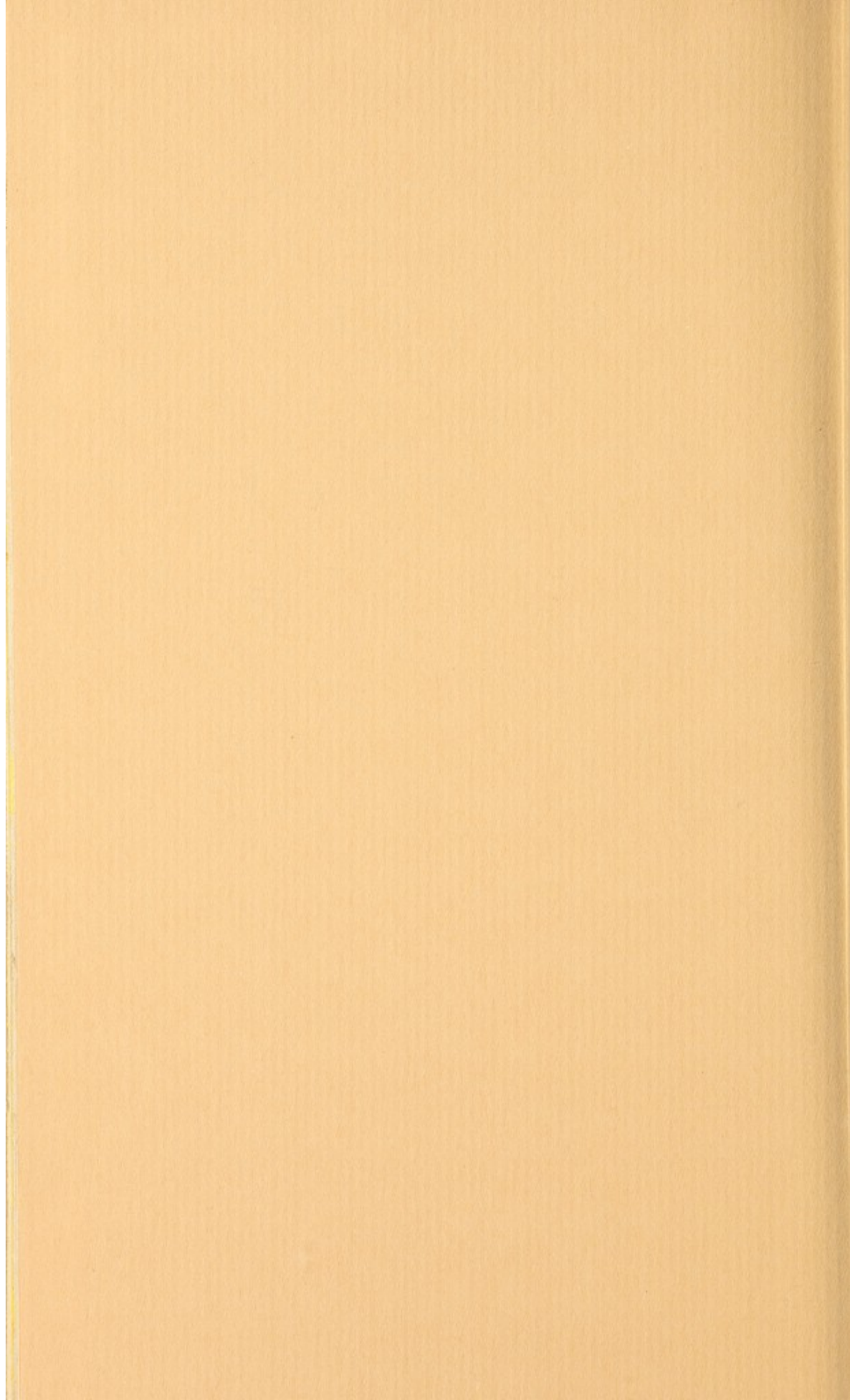
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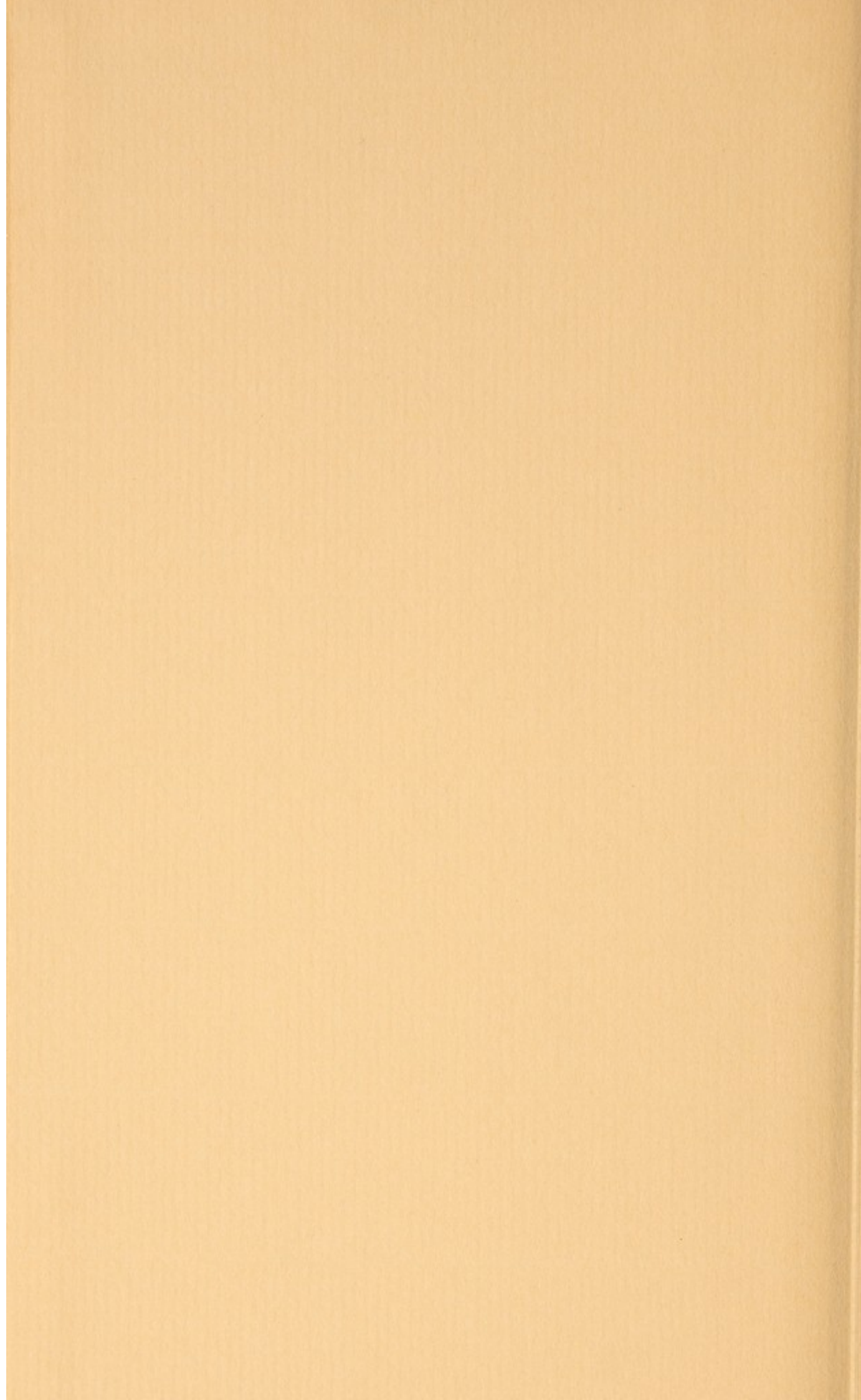
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