

Museum Leverianum, containing select specimens from the museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever, Kt / with descriptions in Latin and English.

Contributors

Shaw, George.

Publication/Creation

[London] : J. Parkinson, 1792.

Persistent URL

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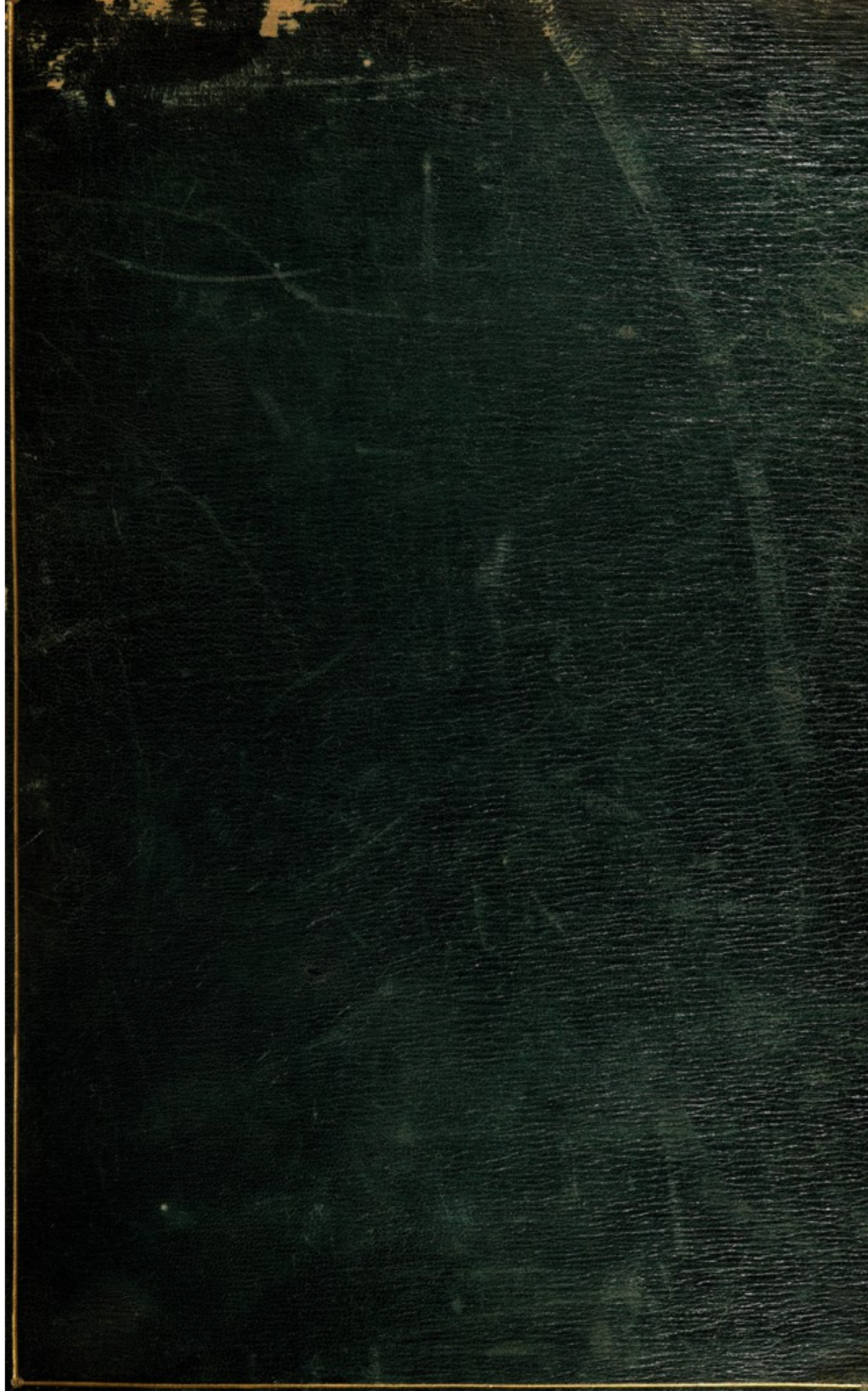
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Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
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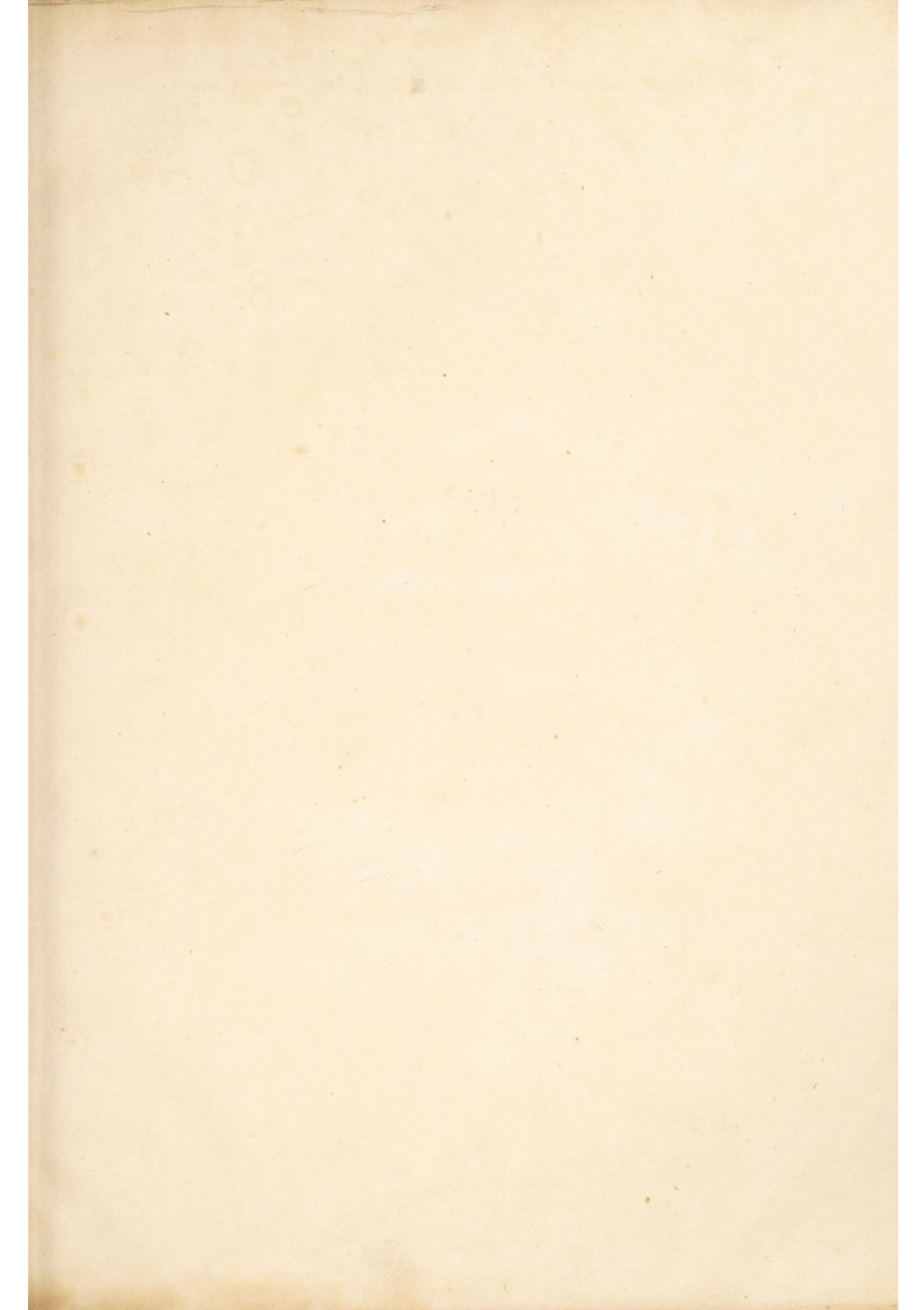


EDWARD CASTLE.

60047C

6c

60 colored pl.





MUSEI LEVERIANI

EXPLICATIO

IN LINGUA LATINA

OPERA ET STUDIO


JOHANNIS GUAN. J. D. 1715

PROFESSORIS FIGURAE

IN LINGUA LATINA ET GLOTTA

JOHANNIS GUAN. J. D. 1715

MCCCLXXV



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MUSEI LEVERIANI

EXPLICATIO,

ANGLICA ET LATINA.

OPERA ET STUDIO

GEORGII SHAW, M. D. R. S. S.

ADDUNTUR FIGURÆ,

ELEGANTER SCULPTÆ ET COLORATÆ.

IMPENSIS JACOBI PARKINSON.

M. DCC. XCH.

MUSEI LIVERIANI

EXPLICATIO

ANGLICA ET LATINA

OPERA ET STUDIO

GEORGII SHAW, M.D. R.S.S.

ADDUNTUR FIGURAE

ELEGANTER SCULPTAE ET COLORATAE

IMPENSIS JACOBI PARKINSON, EDINBURG

M.DCC.XCII



MUSEUM LEVERIANUM,

CONTAINING

SELECT SPECIMENS

From the MUSEUM of the late

SIR ASHTON LEVER, K^T.

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

BY

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

PUBLISHED BY

JAMES PARKINSON,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE COLLECTION.

M, DCC. XCII,

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M.DCC.XCII.

AUGUSTISSIMO
BRITANNIARUM &c REGI
GEORGIO TERTIO,
CELSISSIMÆQUE CAROLETTÆ REGINÆ,
ARTIUM INGENUARUM FAUTORIBUS,
E MUSEO SUO
SPECIMINA
FIDELITER DESCRIPTA
ET AD IPSAM NATURAM DEPICTA
SUMMA CUM OBSERVANTIA CULTUQUE
D. D. D.
JACOBUS PARKINSON.

TO
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE
KING AND QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN,
&c. &c. &c.

AS FIRST PATRONS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE ARTS AND
SCIENCES,

THIS WORK IS
BY THEIR MOST GRACIOUS PERMISSION,
HUMBLY PRESENTED AND DEDICATED

BY
THEIR MAJESTIES,
MOST OBLIGED AND MOST GRATEFUL

SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

JAMES PARKINSON.

TESTIMONIALS OF AUTHORS.

MR. PENNANT, in his HISTORY OF QUADRUPEDS, Preface, p. 8, speaks as follows:

“From the matchless collection of animals, collected by that public-spirited gentleman, Sir Ashton Lever, I had every opportunity, not only of correcting the Descriptions of the last edition, but of adding several animals hitherto imperfectly known. His Museum is a liberal fund of inexhaustible knowledge in most branches of natural history, which, I trust, will remain an honour to his spirit, as well as a permanent credit and advantage to our country.”

Mr. LATHAM, in his GENERAL SYNOPSIS OF BIRDS, in a note explanatory of his abbreviated mark, viz. Lev. Mus. says, “By this is meant the Museum of Sir Ashton Lever; well known to abound in the various productions of nature and art, and in which the inquisitive mind cannot fail of receiving the utmost satisfaction in every department.”

By an attentive survey of the above two works, viz. Mr. PENNANT's History of Quadrupeds, and Mr. LATHAM's Synopsis of Birds, the extent and importance of the LEVERIAN Collection will appear in the fullest manner, and will afford the most convincing proof of its unrivalled superiority in the zoological department.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

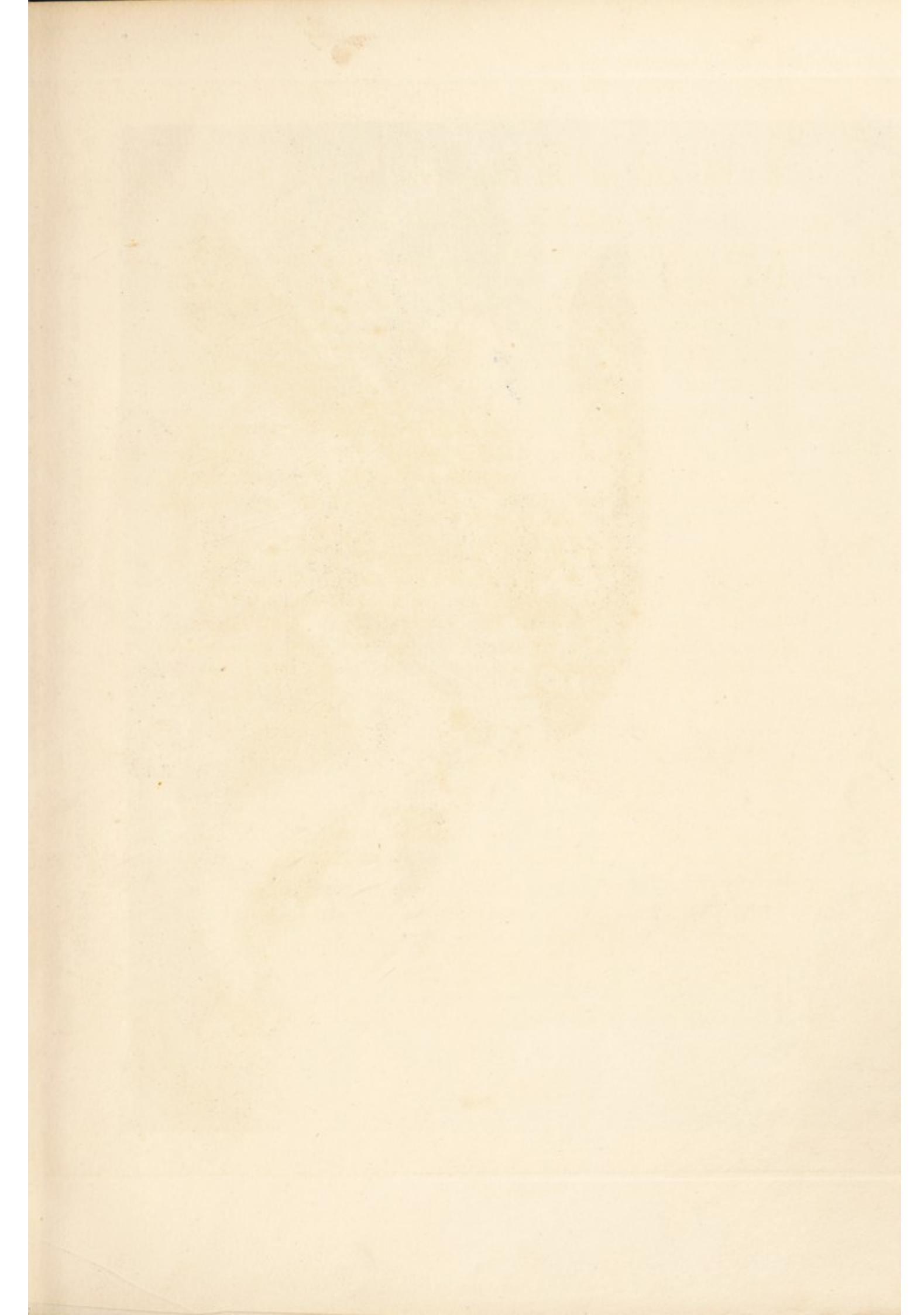
MR. THOMAS TENANT informed the Committee, that he had been upwards of Twenty Years a Collector of Subjects of Natural History, and had seen all the Cabinets of Curiosities, both Public and Private, of any note in Holland, France, and Portugal; and those at Brussels, Dresden, Brunswick, and Vienna; and had also seen the Spanish Cabinet while collecting in Holland: that he had never seen any Collection more rare, more curious, or more instructive than Sir Ashton Lever's, nor any that can be compared with it; that it exceeds all others in the Beauty and the Preservation of the numerous Articles it contains, which are better selected than any he had seen elsewhere: and he concluded with saying, that if a Sovereign Prince was to endeavour at forming such a Collection, it could not be done in less than Twenty Years, nor ever be made so extensive and complete, there being many Specimens in this, that could not be procured at any Expence.

Mr. JOHN CHURCH said, that he had amused himself many Years in collecting Natural Curiosities; that he had seen all the Collections of any note in England, and that the whole of them put together, would not form one so rare and valuable as that at Leicester-House; that the Articles there are in complete Beauty and Preservation; that he had taken great Pains to form an Estimate of their Value, ascertained by the Prices he had known similar Articles sell for at Public Sales, or otherwise; and that, according to his Calculation, the Value of the whole to be sold, is upwards of 53,000*l*.

Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, said, that he had seen Sir Ashton Lever's Collection of Curiosities very often, and having a particular Love for Natural History, he has had an Opportunity in different Journeys to and from Naples, of seeing every Museum both Public and Private, in Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and Sicily, and that he thinks Sir Ashton Lever's Collection is, in every respect, taking it altogether, the first Collection he has seen.

BARON DIMSDALE said, that he had seen the Cabinets of Curiosities at Moscow and St Petersburg, and also those at Paris and Dresden, which are esteemed very curious and valuable, and that they are not altogether to be compared with Sir Ashton Lever's Collection.

N.B. Many rare and valuable Additions have been made.





Reynolds del.

Sheldon sculp.

VULTUR MAGELLANICUS.

THE MAGELLANIC VULTURE, OR CONDOR.

MUSEUM LEVERIANUM,

No. I.

VULTUR MAGELLANICUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, apice aduncum.

CAPUT (plerumque) impenne, antice nuda cute.

LINGUA bifida.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Vultur niger, remigibus secundariis albis nigro terminatis, gula nuda.

Vultur Gryphus. ? *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121.*

Condor. ? *Briff. Ornith. 1. p. 473. n. 12.*

SI primis Americanæ historiæ scriptoribus credendum sit, in quibusdam orbis istius occidui partibus, miranda est et ingens avis species, in exitium cæterorum animalium ita lethaliter armata, ut omnes aves prædatrices quas Europæi unquam aspexerint, mole et ferocitate longe longeque superet; fidemque, (si liceat dicere,) sobriorum nostratium physicorum omnino labefactet. Vulturis hæc species, ut narrant scriptores,) nomine *Condor* cognita, pueros decennes, vel etiam ætate

provehiores arripit, et cum illis longe avolat : binæque hujusmodi, si simul convenerint, vaccam facillime dilaniant devorantque. Dirissima hæc avis fabulæ miræ in *Arabicis narrationibus* de ave *Roc* seu *Ruc* ansam dedisse creditur. Quamvis certe valde præter verum augeatur hujus vulturis magnitudo et ferocitas, nequaquam tamen dubitandum est quin vulturis alicujus Americani species, alias omnes vulturini generis facile superet, quæque, occasionem nacta, in ipsa animalia majora mira audacia usque ad necem sæviat. In musæis aliquando occurrunt specimina, ut putatur, remigum hujus avis ; quæ fane conspectis, si secundum regulam notissimam "ex pede Herculem" dijudicare fas sit, nullum dubium sit quin mole gigantea inter congeneres ipsa avis præpolleat. Hujusmodi pennæ ab ave in Chili scloppeto confecta detractæ describuntur in *Actorum Anglicorum* volumine decimo octavo, pagina sexagesima prima, ubi dicitur avem albo nigroque variatam fuisse more picæ vulgaris, (seu corvi picæ Linnæi,) caputque habuisse cristâ cornea compresso-erecta et acuta instructum. Alii qui de hac ave scripserunt dicunt gulam illi esse nudam et rubram, collumque torque velut plumoso niveo circumdatum. Buffonus has aves non Americæ peculiâres putat, sed et in Europa aliquando conspici, avemque a Germanis *Laemmergeyer* nominatam, eandem esse somniat, quam profecto speciem in vulture barbato Linnæi agnoscunt recentiores physici. Cum vero, licet nuperrime ardentiori studio flagraverint naturæ indagatores, omniaque fere animalia ex India utraque in musæa nostra advecta sint, nullum adhuc mirandæ hujus avis adultum specimen conspiciatur ; fieri non potest quin descriptio paululum manca sit et imperfecta, plenaque ejus historia adhuc fere in tenebris lateat. Linnæus, reliquis auctoribus confusus, in systemate suo hanc speciem nomine *Vulturis Gryphi* admisit. Species in tabula depicta, quamvis giganteo illo vulture, quem supra memoravimus, multo minor, inter maximos tamen qui ad nos pervenerint numeranda est. A sinu Magellânico allata est ; quodque cristâ omnino careat, cæterisque de causis, facile crediderim esse pullum avis ipsius ingentis supra-dictæ fœmineum. Alæ ejus ab apicibus dimensæ circiter novem pedes sunt longæ. Rostrum obscure est plumbeum, versus apicem albescens. Caput collumque plumis carent, sed tomento velut sparso

sparsa et sub-pilosa obteſtæ ſunt. Vertex ad fuscum vergit; collum vero eſt pallidius; nec dubito quin, ave adhuc viva, ſubrubicum fuerit. Ad colli partem inferiorem tuberculum pyriforme rubrum conſpicitur. Circa collum juxta humeros, plumarum eſt albarum torquis, primo intuitu cuniculi vellus optime referens. Cætera avis nigra eſt, remigibus autem ſecundariis albis, nigro terminatis. Ejusdem quoque ſunt coloris plumæ aliquot ſcapulares, teſtricesque minores albido ad apices leviter ſub-tinctæ. Crura pedesque nigricant, ſuntque validiſſima, unguibus tamen parum incurvatis. Cauda apice æquali vix ac ne vix rotundato. Cum remiges hujus avis cum remigibus veri (ut creditur) Condoris, quem ab America huc tranſtulit Dominus Byron, componerem, conſimiles illas omnino dijudicavi, excepta ſola magnitudine. Hiſtoriam igitur naturalem puram et ſinceram aliis tradendi cupidus, pene veritus ſum edicere hanc noſtram avem verum eſſe Vulturem Gryphum Linnæi, ſeu genuinum Condorem; ſed potius habui novo illam nomine inſignire, nomenque Linnæanum (quod ſynonymum putatur) dubia manu citare.

naked throat.

The Condor.

If the tales related by ſome of the early diſcoverers of the natural productions of America have any foundation in truth, there exiſts ſomewhere in that extensive continent a bird whole enormous magnitude and prodigious powers of deſtruction far exceed all that the laſteſt feathered tyrants of the ancient hemisphere can poſſeſs, and all that the more ſober philoſophic faith of European naturaliſts can eaſily be induced to admit. Theſe writers aſſure us that the ſpecies of Vulture called the Condor is capable ofatching up and carrying off boys of ten years of age and upwards; and that a pair of theſe deſtructive in concert will attack a heifer in the midſt of a field and tear it in pieces with the moſt perfect eaſe. It is imagined that this dreadful vulture has given riſe to the exaggerated deſcription of the bird which makes ſo conſpicuous

THE MAGELLANIC VULTURE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, hooked at the tip.

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

TONGUE bifid.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Vulture, with the shorter wing-feathers white with black tips, and naked throat.

The Condor.

IF the tales related by some of the early describers of the natural productions of America have any foundation in truth, there exists somewhere in that extensive continent a bird whose enormous magnitude and prodigious powers of destruction far exceed all that the largest feathered tyrants of the ancient hemisphere can boast, and all that the more sober philosophic faith of European naturalists can easily be induced to admit. These writers assure us that the species of Vulture called the Condor is capable of snatching up and carrying off boys of ten years of age and upwards; and that a pair of these destroyers in concert will attack a heifer in the midst of a field and tear it in pieces with the most perfect ease. It is imagined that this dreadful vulture has given rise to the exaggerated description of the bird which makes so conspicuous.

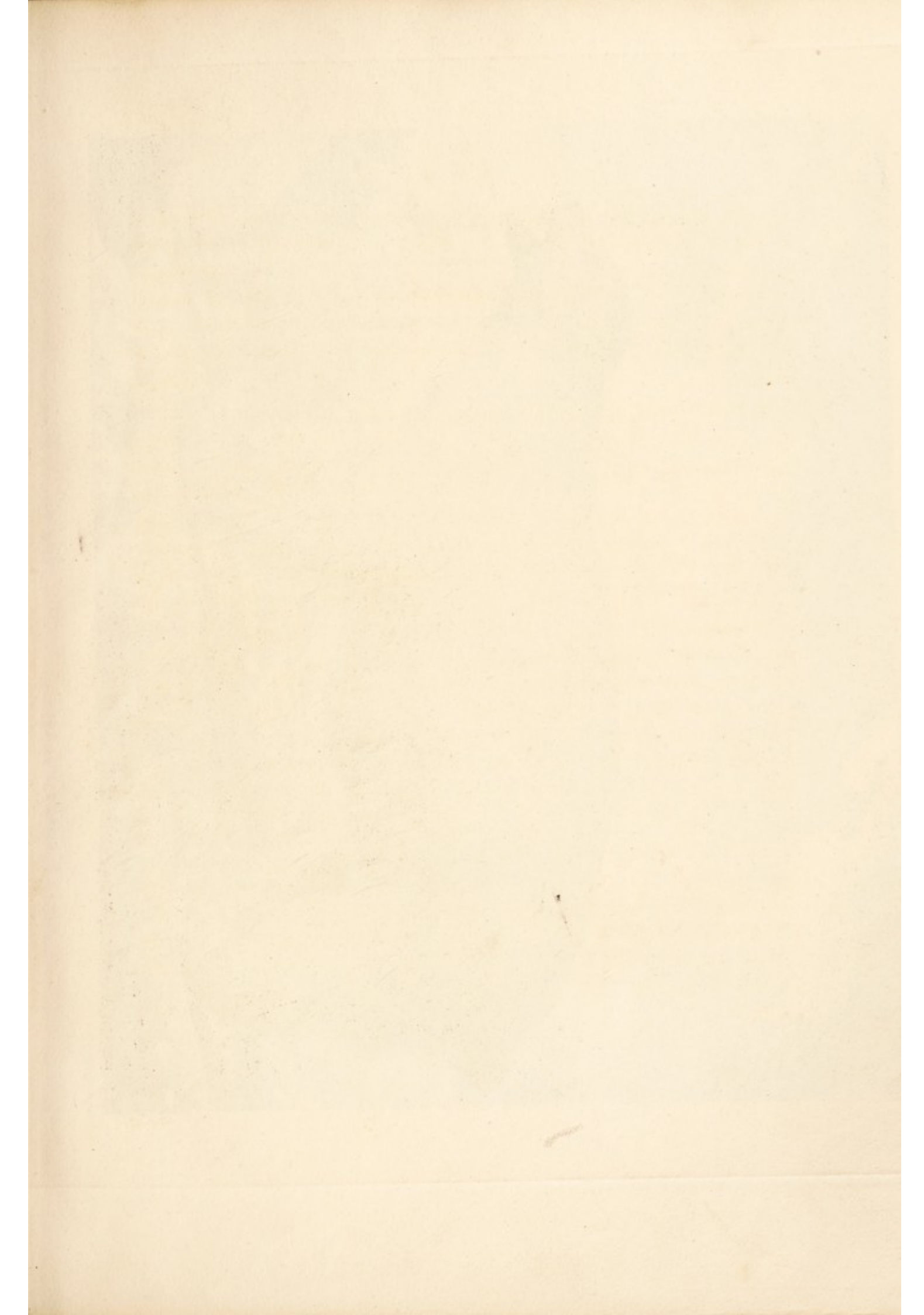
conspicuous a figure in the Arabian tales, under the name of the Roc, or Ruc. Much allowance must doubtless be given to the enlarged accounts of the strength and fierceness recorded by the above-mentioned writers; but there is no reason to question the existence of some species of American vulture of a size far greater than others of its genus, and which may be capable of committing great devastations amongst such of the animal world as are exposed to the fury of its attacks.

In museums are sometimes seen specimens of the remiges or long wing-feathers of this bird; and from these, if we may judge of the size of the bird they belonged to, according to the well-known rule of "ex pede Herculem" the bulk which it sometimes attains, must be greatly superior to that of every other species. In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 18, p. 61, is a description of the quills of a bird of this sort which was shot in Chili, and which bird measured 16 feet when the wings were extended. The bird is said to have been coloured black and white like a mag-pie, and furnished with a sharp hard crest or comb on the head. Other accounts add that the throat is naked and of a red colour, and that the neck is surrounded by a white ruff or tippet. The Count de Buffon imagines that these vultures are not peculiar to America, but that they are sometimes found in Europe, and seems inclined to think that the species called by the Germans Lammergeyer may be the same bird; but this seems now to be clearly determined in the negative: the Lammergeyer of the Germans being no other than the *vultur-barbatus* of Linnæus. But since, notwithstanding the eagerness with which natural history is pursued, and the pains taken to enrich the European museums with the most interesting productions of both the Indies, it does not appear that any full-grown specimens of this great American Vulture have yet been imported, we must be content that its history and description should still remain in some degree involved in obscurity. Linnæus, relying on the usual descriptions given of it by most authors, has admitted it into the

Systema

Systema Naturæ, and has named it Vultur Gryphus. The species which is figured on the annexed plate, tho' it cannot come in competition with the gigantic specimens above described, is yet one of the largest Vultures hitherto known. It was brought from the Straits of Magellan, and the circumstance of its not having the least appearance of a comb on the head, together with some other particulars, incline me to suppose it a young bird, and most probably a female. The extent of its wings from tip to tip is about 10 feet. The beak is of a dark lead-colour, and grows gradually whitish towards the tip. The head and neck are destitute of feathers, but are covered with a short straggling sort of hairy down. The top of the head inclines to a dark colour, but the rest of the neck is rather paler, and I make no doubt but that in the living bird it was of a reddish colour. Towards the lower part of the neck appears a smallish pear-shaped tubercle, which probably was red, and round the base of the neck, where it joins the shoulders, is a ruff or circle of white downy feathers, which on a cursory view have exactly the appearance of rabbit's fur. Beneath the breast is a considerable bare space. All the rest of the bird is black, except the shorter or secondary wing-feathers, which are white with black tips. A few of the scapulars also are of this appearance, and some of the wing-coverts are very slightly tipped with whitish. The legs and claws are blackish, very strong, but the claws not much incurvated. The tail even at the end and very slightly rounded at sides. On comparing the remiges or long wing-feathers of this bird with some which were brought by Mr. Byron as those of the real Condor, I found them to be exactly similar in all respects except in size. Not chusing therefore to create confusion in natural history by making it absolutely the same with the Vultur Gryphus of Linnæus, I have rather chosen to give it a new name, and to place the supposed Linnæan synonym in a doubtful manner.

URSUS





URSUS POLARIS.

THE POLAR BEAR.

URSUS POLARIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 6, intus excavati alterni.
inferiores 6; laterales 2 longiores lobati; secundarii basi
interiores.

LANIARII solitarii, conici.

MOLARES 5. s. 6: primo laniariis approximato.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Ursus albus, cauda abrupta, capite colloque elongatis.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 101.

Ursus marinus.

Pallas it. 3. p. 691.

Ursus maritimus albus major arcticus.

Martens Spitzb. 73. t. o. f. c.

URSUS Polaris, quem cum urso communi diu falsoque permiscuerunt physici, in frigidissimis mundi partibus semper degit, littora ut plurimum arctica et glacialia pererrans, phocas piscesque devorans. Immenso robori timenda accedit ferocitas. Sub alta nive cubilia fertur effodere, sive in lacunis inter moles maximas glaciei. Maribus septentrionis extremi enormes innatant massæ seu insulæ glaciei, spectacula miranda et horrore plena! quæ per spatiam multarum leucarum longe lateque fluitant, et nonnunquam ventis agitatæ fragore horrifono sibi invicem adversæ occurrunt. His in insulis species urfi jam memorata sæpe conspicitur; longe enim admodum a littore vagatur, et ut cibum sibi comparet, enatat audacter in altum mare. Erga prolem suam maximo amore fervet; qua in defendenda vi et fortitudine incredibili pugnare solet. A communi seu vulgari urso distinguitur mole corporis longe majore, forma longiore, robore et crassitie membrorum, præcipue vero et insigniter capitis longitudine. Color est candidus, interdum levissima flavedinis tinctura perfusus. Labia et ungues nigricant.

THE

THE POLAR BEAR.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw.

Five toes before; five behind.

In walking rests on the hind feet as far as the heel.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

White bear with elongated neck and head.

Polar bear.

Ренн. Hist. Quad. p. 288.

THE Polar Bear, long confounded with the common species, is confined to the dreary climates of the most frozen regions of the north; and is principally found wandering about the icy coasts of the polar seas, where it preys on seals and fish. It is an animal of tremendous strength, fierceness, and courage. It is said to form itself retreats under the deep snow, or in the vacuities which it finds among the masses of ice. In the seas of the extreme north are enormous floating masses or islands of ice, which form one of the most wonderful spectacles that nature in those dismal wastes can exhibit. They are seen floating for many leagues together, and, when driven by winds, frequently approach each other with the most dreadful crashing. On these islands of ice the species of bear above-mentioned is often seen, for it is capable of swimming several leagues at a time, and makes frequent excursions to sea in quest of prey. It is remarkable for the greatest possible attachment to its young; in defence of which it exerts every effort of the most desperate and vindictive courage. As a species this bear is distinguished from the common bear by the far superior size of the body; by the more elongated form; by its vast strength of limbs, and particularly by the length of the head; the figure and proportion of which differs widely from the other species. Its colour is white, with a very slight tinge of yellowish, and the lips and claws are black.

M O S-



G. A. Pygley del.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS.

THE COMMON MUSK.

N. H. sculpt.

Published Feb. 8th 1791 by J. Parkman, Currier, in the Strand.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA nulla.

DENTES LANIARII superiores solitarii exserti.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Moschus folliculo umbilicali.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 91.

Capreolus moschi.

Gesn. Quadr. 695.

Animal moschiferum.

Nieremb. Hist. Nat. p. 184.

Pallas. Spic. Zool. fasc. 13. t. 4—6.

A Genere cervino præcipue distinguitur hæc species eo quod cornubus careat, habeatque in maxilla superiori dentes lanarios deorsum spectantes, longeque præ cæteris exsertos. Magnitudo eadem fere ac cervi capreoli Linnæi. Cum imo colore, qui fusco-griseus saturatior, miscetur aliquid ferruginei. Corporis partes posteriores, (in nonnullis saltem speciminibus, ut et in hoc nostro) striis aliquot obliquis longitudinalibus notantur. Ungulæ elongatæ nigricant. Cauda brevissima vix potest discerni. Femina carere dicitur dentibus lanariis exsertis, nec non cistula seu receptaculo moschifero, quod folius est maris.

No. I.

C

Moschum

Moschum generat Asia, præcipue regio Thibetana, cujus frigidissimas summitates pinetaque dentissima solet pererrare. Fertur eum non gregatim incedere, sed solum et separatim. Corpore est agili admodum vegetoque; timido tamen ingenio, fugit familiaritatem hominum, ægroque domatur. In illius Asiani orbis partibus quas jam memoravimus species dicitur esse numerosissima; quod satis patet a moschi copia illinc per totam Europam dispersa.

Inanitur essem laboriosus si notum hoc odoramentum minutius describerem. Pauci sunt qui nesciunt moschum nasci a peculiari quodam humore qui feceritur in folliculo sub infimo ventre, quique recens odorem spargit potentissimum. Substantiæ est leviter tenacis, sed fere friabilis: coloris subferruginei, seu ferrugineo-fusci.

THE COMMON MUSK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two long tusks in the upper jaw.

Eight small cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Musk with a cyst or follicle beneath the belly.

Tibet Musk.

Pennant. Quadr. 112.

Le Musc.

De Buffon. 12. 361.

THIS animal is principally distinguished from those of the Deer kind by the want of horns, and by the presence of tusks, or long canine teeth in the upper jaw, projecting greatly beyond the rest, and pointing downwards. Its size is nearly that of a Roebuck: its general colour a sort of dark brownish gray, not without a slight cast of ferruginous, and in some specimens, (as in the present) the hind-parts are marked with a few whitish longitudinal streaks. The hoofs are long and of a blackish colour; the tail very short and even scarce perceptible. The female is said to be distinguished by the want of tusks, as well as of the receptacle containing the musk, which is peculiar to the male.

The Musk is an Asiatic animal, and is principally found amongst the mountainous parts of Thibet, where it wanders amidst the highest and coldest tracts, and amongst the pine-forests of those regions. It is said to be not gregarious, but rather a solitary animal. It is of an extremely active and vigorous nature; yet timid, and with difficulty tamed. It partakes in many particulars of the habits of the deer tribe. The species is said to be extremely numerous in the regions above-mentioned, as may easily be conceived from the great quantity of musk which is imported from thence, and dispersed throughout Europe.

To be particular in the description of that celebrated perfume, would be to tell our readers what they are already acquainted with. It is well known to be a secretion of a peculiar nature, formed in a particular cyst or receptacle, situated under the lower part of the animal's belly. It is when recent of a most penetrating odor; of a slightly tenacious or nearly friable substance, and of a reddish or ferruginous colour.

PIPRA



M^r Smith del. Miss Stone delin.

PIPRA RUPICOLA.

THE ROCK MANAKIN.

Skelton Sculp^r.

Pub^d as the Act directs. Jan^y 1 1791 by I Parkinson Leverian Museum.

PIPRA RUPICOLA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capite brevius, basi subtrigonum, integerrimum, apice incurvum.

PEDES gressorii.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pipra crista erecta margine purpurea, corpore croceo, tectricibus rectricum truncatis.

Lin.

Rupicola.

Briffon. av. 4. p. 437. n. 1. t. 34. f. 1.

AVES Americanas et Indicas, voce suavi et canora quæ sylvis pratique Europæis amœnitatem affert et oblectamentum, plerumque carentes, coloribus tamen mirum in modum vividis et variis superbire notum est. Harum nonnullæ splendidissima colorum diversitate sunt insignitæ; nonnullæ unico colore per totum fere corpus æque diffuso distinguuntur. Exemplo sit avis in tabula depicta; quæ integra et bene se habens, coloris vere crocei specimen exhibet pulcherrimum, ipsa Paradisea aurea, cujus dorsum eodem fere colore nitescit, non excepta. Est etiam Pipræ Rupicolæ aliud singulare ornamentum; crista nempe compressa et erecta, duplex, longitudinaliter sita, cujus duæ internæ superficies valde sibi invicem appropinquant. Tres tantum præterea aves sunt, ut puto, quæ cristam habent similiter formatam; Mergus nempe cucullatus *Lin.* Columba coronata *Lin.* et Columba cristata *Lathamii*. Eadem est crista his avibus, quæ sane præ cæteris ornamento maximo certe et sibi peculiari insigniri videntur.

Plumæ

Plumæ præterea quæ caudam tegunt Rupicolæ, quæque sunt ab utraque parte caudæ, abscissæ videntur ad apices velut ope forficum; non ut aliis avibus, orbiculatæ vel sensim attenuatæ. Hic terminandi modus in lingua historico-naturali truncatus nominatur. Aliæ paucæ aves exempla hujusmodi suppeditant; præsertim Meleagris Gallopavo Lin. cujus collum, pectus et latera, pennis similis structuræ teguntur; et Loxia Coccythraustes Lin. cujus remiges secundarii oblique utrinque ad apices truncati sunt, ut formam securidis bellicæ veteris præ se ferant. Plumæ præterea Rupicolæ ab utraque parte caudæ sunt laxissimæ, ut videantur ab ipsa natura negligenter impositæ, quod et Ardeis obtingit, et præcipue avi Paradisæ. Caput si quis obitur intueatur, primo putet Rupicolam in ordine Gallinaceo debere numerari; rostrum enim rostro galli vulgaris non est absimile; ideoque a nonnullis nomine galli faxatilis vocatur; nominaturque ab EDWARDS, qui caput avis accurate depingi curavit, (parum enim tunc temporis de illa notum est,) *Hoopoe hen*, seu Gallina Upupa. Cum tamen ad Systema Linnæanum Rupicolæ characteres genericos attentius scrutamur, necesse est ut ad genus Pipræ amandetur; (quod et ipsum Edwardum non effugit.) In genere igitur Pipræ velut gigas eminet; aliæ enim species pleræque sunt parvæ aviculæ: tenet itaque suo in genere eundem locum quem columba coronata in genere columbæ.

Quod ad mores et habitus hujus avis attinet, nihil forsan addi potest præter quod observavit LATHAMUS in Synopsi sua avium; qui dicit illam cavernas tenebrosas rupium incolere, ibique nidificare, ovaque duo alba columbinis similia deponere. Addit ille avem esse feram et timidam, ut tamen cicurari possit, et inter aves villaticas et gallinaceas ferveri; et in Cayana et Guiana in America Australi præcipue reperiri. Valde diversus est color maris et feminae; hæc nempe tota fusca est, et cristam gerit multo minus elegantem. Pulli, etiam masculi, fusci sunt, vel saltem subfusci. Interdum evenisse dicitur ut femina in vestitu maris, seu croceo fuerit conspecta. Similem mutationem gallinis interdum accidere notissimum est.

T H E

THE ROCK MANAKIN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL shorter than the head, somewhat triangular at the base, bent at the tip.

FEET grefforial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Orange-coloured Manakin with upright compressed crest, and coverts of the tail truncated.

Hoopoe hen.

Edw. Glean. t. 264.

Coq. de roche du Pérou.

Buff. Hist. Nat. des Ois. 4. p. 437.

THE Birds of America and the East-Indies, tho' in general not remarkable for that pleasing power of melody which gives so lively a charm to the European groves and fields, are yet supereminently distinguished by the beauty, variety, and lustre of their plumage: Sometimes exhibiting a rich and splendid diversity of colour in the same bird, and sometimes affording an example of one single or individual colour uniformly diffused almost over the whole body. Of this the bird which forms the subject of this present plate is a very remarkable example. When in a state of perfection it furnishes perhaps the finest example of the true color croceus, or golden-orange, of any bird yet discovered; not excepting even the *Paradisea aurea*, or Golden Paradise-bird, the back of which is very nearly of the same colour. Another very curious particular, and which takes place in very few other birds, is the crista erecto-

erecto-compressa, or the flattened upright crest, which is placed longitudinally and is double, with the two surfaces nearly approaching each other. The only birds (perhaps) yet known, in which a similarity of structure in the crest takes place, are, the *Mergus Cucullatus* Lin. or Crested Gooseander; the great Crowned Indian Pigeon, (*Col. coronata* Lin.) and the lesser Crowned Pigeon of Latham; in which birds the crest is nearly of a similar structure, and may stand as an example of one of the principal beauties observable in the feathered tribe.

There is still another circumstance to be observed in this curious bird; viz. the very singular formation of the feathers which lie over the tail, as well as those which appear on each side the tail: these feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded, which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination which in the language of Natural History is called truncated. There are not wanting some few instances of a similar form in the feathers of other birds; the instance which most readily occurs is that of the feathers on the neck, breast, and sides of the common turkey. Another example is afforded by the shorter wing-feathers of the bird called the Haw-finch, (*Loxia Coccythraustes* Lin.) in which the tips are somewhat obliquely truncated on each side, so as to resemble the figure of an ancient battle-axe. The feathers on each side the tail are loosely webbed, or naturally dishevelled; a structure of feather which takes place in many birds, but in none more remarkably than in the genus *Ardea*, which contains the Heron tribe; and in the *Paradisea*, or bird of Paradise. There is something in the air and appearance of the head of the *Pipra Rupicola*, which seems at first glance to make a near approach to the Gallinaceous tribe, the beak being not unlike that of a common fowl. It is from this circumstance that the bird has received the title of the Cock of the Rock; and the accurate Mr. Edwards, who has given a pretty good

good representation of the head of the bird, (all that was then known,) has called it by the name of the Hoopoe-Hen. On strictly examining however the beak and other parts according to the true principles of the Linnæan arrangement, we find that the bird does not in reality belong to that tribe. It is a true *Pipra*; a genus in which most of the other species are small birds; so that it is as gigantic a bird in its own genus, as the Great Crowned Pigeon is in that of *Columba*.

With respect to the habits and history of this bird I believe nothing can be added to what Mr. Latham has said in his Synopsis of birds, viz. that it principally inhabits the holes and dark caverns of rocks, &c. in which it breeds, laying two white eggs of the size of those of a Pigeon: that it is a wild and timid bird, yet capable of being domesticated so as to be kept with common poultry; and that it is principally found in the provinces of Guiana and Cayenne in South America. The female is strikingly different in point of colour; being of an uniform brown; and has a crest less elegant than the male. It is also said that the young are at first inclining to brown, and that there have not been wanting instances in which the female has appeared in a plumage nearly similar to that of the male. A circumstance which has been sometimes observed in the gallinaceous tribe.

MOSCHUS GRIMMIA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA nulla.

DENTES LANIARII superiores solitarii exserti.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Moschus capite fasciculo tophoso.

Lin.

Capra sylvestris Africana Grimmii.

Ray. Quadr. 80.

Antilope Grimmia.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 191.

QUO tempore Linnæus ultimam (duodecimam nempe) editionem Systematis Naturæ conscripsit, quo in genere collocaretur Moschus Grimmia multum dubitatum est; cumque fœminam, cornubus carentem, (sola enim fœminea specimina tunc temporis in Musea Europea advenerant) qui primus de eo differuit, descripsit Dominus Grimme; Linnæus igitur, sagacem secutus Brissonium, retulit illum ad genus Moschi. Postquam vero progressu temporis penitus explorati essent characteres, compertum est pertinere illum potius ad Antelai genus, in quo sane a solertissimo Pennanto disponitur. Fatendum quidem est videri eum forma moribusque Moscho affinem, et esse quasi commune quoddam vinculum inter genera Cervi, Moschi, et Antelai. Notandum

est



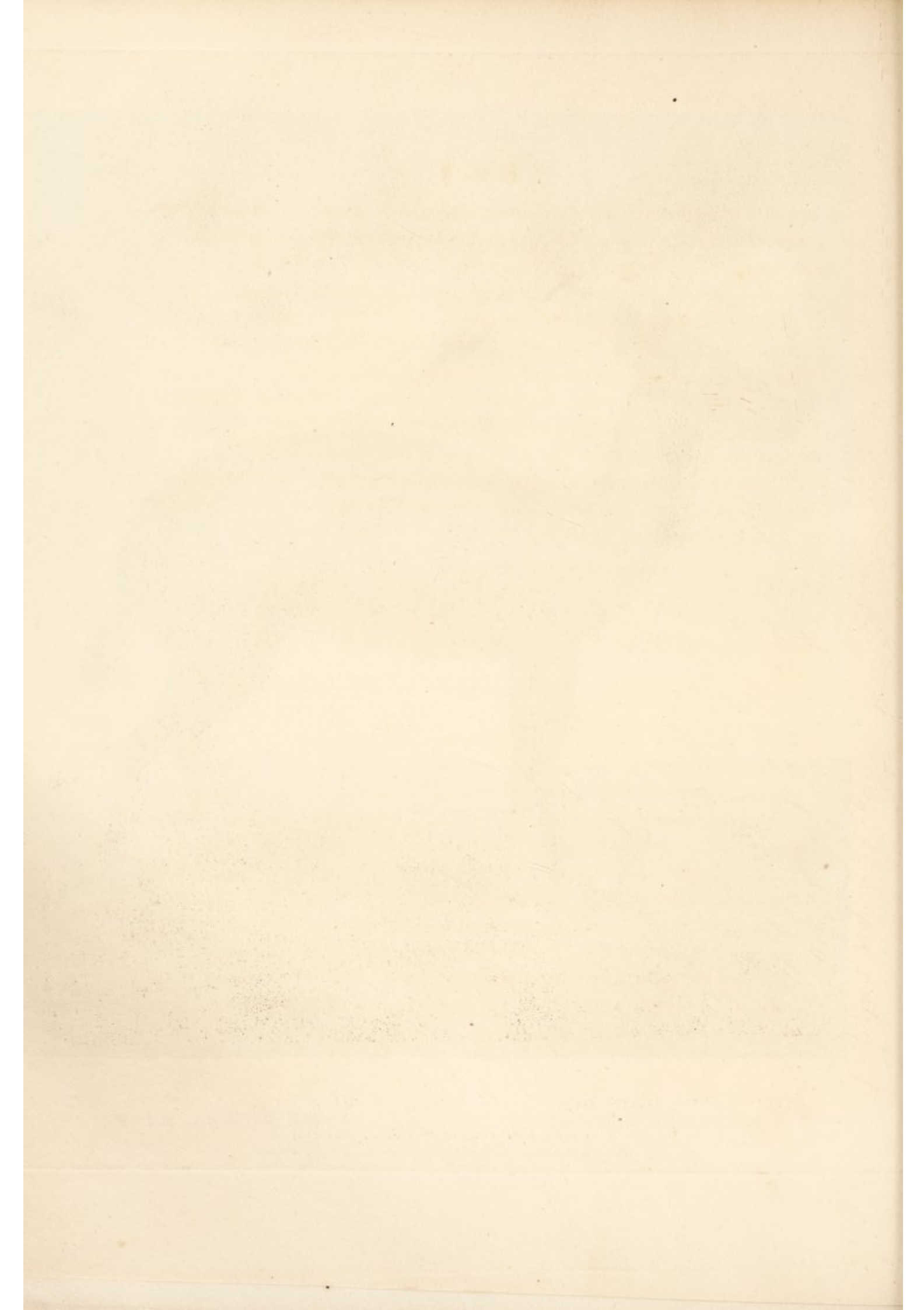
Ryley del.

Shelton Sculp.

MOSCHUS GRIMMIA

THE GUINEA MUSK.

Pub. as the Act directs Jan^y 1. 1792. by J. Parkinson. Leverian Museum.



est sub multorum, immo plurimorum antelaorum oculis esse finem seu cavitatem; sed in eorum nullis insignius quam in Moscho de quo jam loquimur.

Forma est Moschus elegantissima; colore badio subflavescente, subtus pallidiore. Cornua brevissima, glabra, nigra, et modice acuta. Fronti inter cornua adhæret fasciculus retro flexus, acuminatus, niger, pilorum seu potius setarum, nam pilis reliqui corporis longe duriores sunt. Hoc optime designatur character specificus. Oculi magni. Ungulæ parvæ, nigræ.

Africam, Guineam præcipue incolit Moschus Grimmia. Ingenio est miti timidoque. Præstat agilitate, modoque vivendi plerisque Antelais simillimus est.

THE GUINEA MUSK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Tusks in the upper jaw.

Small cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Musk with a sharp pointed tuft of hair on the upper part of the head.

Guinea Antelope,

Pennant. Quadr. p. 72.

La Grimme.

De Buffon. 12. 307. t. 41.

AT the time when Linnæus composed the last Edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, an uncertainty prevailed with respect to the proper arrangement of this animal; and as no other than female specimens had then been seen in the European Museums, and as the individual specimen mentioned by Dr. Grimm, its first describer, was said to be without horns, Linnæus was therefore induced to place it as a species of the genus *Moschus*; in which he followed the example of the judicious Briffon. The characters of the animal are now better known, and it is found to belong with greater propriety to the genus *Antelope*, in which it is placed by Mr. Pennant. It is to be observed however that it has strongly the general habit and appearance of a Musk, and forms as it were a connecting link between the genera of *Moschus*,

chus, Cervus, and Antelaus. It is remarkable that in many, if not in most species of Antelope, a sort of cavity or sinus exists under the eye. This particularity takes place in a very remarkable manner in the creature at present under consideration; and in the living animal is even more strikingly conspicuous than in the Antelopes themselves.

The whole animal is extremely elegant in its appearance; its colour is a clear yellowish bay; somewhat paler beneath. The horns are very short, smooth, black, and moderately sharp. On the forehead between the horns is a very conspicuous tuft of erect black hairs of a stronger nature than the rest of the body. This forms one of its most striking characters as a species; it inclines a little backwards, and has an acute termination. The eyes are large, the hoofs small and black.

This animal is a native of Africa, and particularly of Guinea. It is of a wild, timid nature; is possessed of the greatest degree of agility, and in its general habits and manner of life resembles the generality of the Antelope tribe.

DIDELPHIS MARSUPIALIS?

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 10 ; inferiores 8 ; intermediis 2 brevissimis.
 LANIARIUM longi.
 MOLARES denticulati.
 LINGUA subciliata.
 FOLLICULUS abdominalis mammarum.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Didelphis mammis 8 intra abdomen ?

Lin.

Opoffum.

Tyson. *Act. Angl.* n. 239.Ray. *Quadr.* 182.

CUM primo detegeretur occiduus orbis, stupuerunt homines latissime expansam regionem, novamque ipsius telluris faciem : nec minus mirati sunt phyci magnum animalium antea inauditorum et anomalorum numerum. Perculit illos præcipue Opoffum, sive Didelphis, pullos appropinquante periculo, intra sacculum abdominalem, benigno naturæ custodientis consilio, ad libitum recipere solita. Diu habebatur totum hoc genus, (quod plurimas continet species) Americam solam incolere. Investigavit postea phycorum sedulitas in aliis mundi partibus animalia consimilia : in insula præcipue Java pictor Le Brun, ipse licet



C. R. Ryley del.

W. Skelton sculp.

DIDELPHIS MARSUPIALIS.

THE VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM.

Pub^d as the Act directs Jan^y 1. 1791, by J. Parkinson, Leverian Museum.



licet scientiæ naturalis parum studiosus, percussus tamen rei novitate, bestiam congenerem *Philandrum* fideliter depinxit, cujus catulos ipse vidit e matris sacculo abdominali exeuntes et circumspectantes. Nostri vero temporibus, conjuncto navigatorum et philosophorum studio, compertus est alter quasi novus orbis, animalia continens queis eadem datur capsula ad recipiendos pullos : quorum præcipue memorandæ sunt species duæ Macropi, seu *Kangaroo*. Quinetiam cætera Novæ Hollandiæ quadrupedia, utcunque in aliis differant, in hoc tamen cum Didelphidibus aliquatenus conveniunt.

Species quam representat tabula vulgaris, seu Opossum communiter et κατ' ἐξοχὴν dicta, primo omnium detegebatur, cæteris major. Vix feli domesticæ cedit magnitudine, forma crassiori. Color cinereo-subflavescens. Pilus molli, densus, paululum erectus. Aures tenues, nigricantes, rotundatæ, margine albo cinctæ. Cauda aliquatenus squamosa, pilis rarissimis tegitur ; *prehensilis* quoque est ; eam nempe circa quodcunque voluerit contorquere potest Didelphis, ut suspendat se more multarum simiarum. Nullam jactare potest pulchritudinem ; facies enim elongata est, ore amplissimo. Pedes unguibus acuminatis muniti sunt ; digiti vero interiores seu pollices pedum posticorum, ungues habent (ut sunt simiarum) rotundatos. Crura nigricant. Venter albet. Pars caudæ superior tantum non nigra. Carnibus vescitur Didelphis, gallinas avesque minores, nec non alia animalia, more Putorii Europæi, prædatur.

Pulli primo nati embryonibus dicuntur esse similes, sacculumque abdominalem vel ipsi illico intrant, aut ibi a parente reponuntur ; uberibus sese arcte affigunt, simulque ac increverit robur et magnitudo, iterum in lucem prodeunt ; deinceps latibulum non nisi periculum veriti quærentes.

THE VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two canine teeth in each jaw.

Cutting teeth unequal in number in each jaw.

Five toes on each foot: hind feet formed like a hand, with a distinct thumb.

Tail very long, slender, and usually naked.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish-grey Opossum, with blackish rounded ears edged with white.

Virginian Opossum.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 301.

Opossum.

Phil. Trans. abridged, 2. 884. t. 13.

THE discovery of the western world, while it astonished mankind by its vast extent of territory, and a new face of nature in the earth itself, was not less productive of wonder to naturalists in the numerous and curious species of animals then first introduced to the knowledge of the European philosophers. Amongst these striking examples of singular structure the Opossum formed one of the principal objects: an animal in which nature appeared to have exerted a new and unheard-of contrivance for the protection of the young; which, instead of being exposed during their state of helpless infancy to the casualties to which other creatures are liable, were

were securely concealed in a pouch situated under the body of the female. So wonderful an example of the preserving power of nature was most justly admired by the philosophic world; and the different species of Opossum, (for the genus is of considerable extent,) were long regarded as the peculiar and exclusive natives of the American Continent. The researches however of naturalists in time discovered that there existed in other parts of the globe animals of a similar structure, and in the island of Java in particular, an animal which belongs to this genus was discovered by Le Brun, the painter, who, tho' not himself a scientific naturalist, could not fail to be struck by a circumstance of so much curiosity. He has accordingly described an animal called the Philander, in which he observed the young peeping out of their temporary residence in the ventral pouch of their parent. The persevering efforts of navigators accompanied by naturalists have at length discovered as it were another new world, and other animals, not less surprising than the Opossums; and which seem in many particulars to agree in structure with those animals; being like them furnished with an abdominal pouch for the temporary residence of their young. Of this the two species of Kangaroo are remarkable examples; and even the other quadrupeds of New Holland, tho' very different in the rest of their generic characters, still make some approach to the genus Didelphis or Opossum.

The particular species of Opossum represented on the plate is the common or large American species, or the Opossum emphatically so called; which was the species first discovered, and is much larger than the rest of its genus. It is scarce inferior in size to a cat, but is of a thicker form. Its colour is a pale yellowish ash or grayish, and its fur is soft and thick, and grows somewhat erect. The ears are thin, blackish, round, and edged with a border of white. The tail is very thinly coated with hair; and has [somewhat of a scaly appearance: it is also prehensile, or possessed of a power of coiling, like those of some monkeys, round any object by which the animal

mal pleases to suspend itself. It is a creature which has no great share of external beauty. It has a long or produced sharp face, and a very wide mouth. The feet are furnished with sharp claws, but the interior toes, or thumbs, of the hind feet are flat and rounded, and have nails like those of the monkey tribe. The legs are blackish, and the belly white. The upper part of the tail is nearly black. It is a carnivorous animal, and preys on poultry and the smaller birds and other creatures, in the manner of the European polecat.

The young, when first born, are said to resemble fetuses, and they either enter the abdominal pouch themselves, or else are immediately placed there by the parent animal; where they attach themselves immoveably to the teats, and when they have attained sufficient growth and strength, again emerge; after which they occasionally take refuge in the same receptacle on the approach of any danger, and are carried about by the parent.



PSITTACUS SPLENDIDUS.

THE SPLENDID PARROT.

Pub'd as the Act directs May 1790 by J. Parkinson Levean Museum.

PSITTACUS SPLENDIDUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum : mandibula superiore mobili ; cera instructa,

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnosa, obtusa, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus fanguineus, dorso nigro maculato, alis caudaque cyaneis.

Psittacus Pennantii.

Latb. Ind. Orn. p. 91. No. 26.

Coloribus vividis adeo et variis decoravit natura numerosas psittacorum species, ut vix ulla arte pictoria ad vivum possint exprimi ; interdum etiam ipsæ species, ob nimiam inter se affinitatem et admixturam, vix ac ne vix accurate distingui. Hanc difficultatem non parum auget magna illa differentia quæ inter marem et foeminam ejusdem speciei non raro contingit. Species jam describenda characteres quoad colores gerit adeo distinctos, ut ab aliis adulta et perfecta facile dignosci queat. In quibusdam tamen speciminibus, quæ forte ad maturitatem non pervenerint, vel sexus sunt foeminei, tanta est plumarum diversitas ut in dubio hæreant phyci quam ad speciem debeant referri.

Psittacus hic formosus plerisque sui generis antecedit pulchritudine et colorum splendore. Ad species *macrouras* seu *longicaudas* pertinet, et inter psittacos vulgo *Lories* dictos numerandus est. Color ejus generalis est vivide sanguineus, corporis parte inferiore paulum pallidiore. Pennæ dorsi nigræ sunt, rubro cinctæ. Humeri, seu tectrices minores lucide cœrulei. Versus mediam alarum partem color cœruleus magis cyaneus est, non sine virore aliquo obscuriore. Super axillas color pennarum niger in maculam transversam nigram, apicibus acuminatis discurrit. Cauda prælonga ad imum est cuneatior. Rectrices duæ intermediae virore tinctæ sunt, reliquæ pulcherrime cyaneæ, marginibus lucidioribus. Uropygium sanguinei est ruboris. Crura pedesque nigricant. Rostrum albicans subflavescit, basi plumbea. Ab utraque parte maxillæ inferioris macula est lucide cœrulea; quo sane signo species ipsa possit dignosci; in omnibus enim mihi hætenus visis clare semper exitit.

Formosa hæc avis Novæ Hollandiæ est incola, et a Lathamio in Synopsi sua avium, nomine *Psittaci Pennantii*, in honorem celeberrimi Domini Pennant, distinguitur. Cum tamen nomina ut dicuntur, *trivialia*, ad ipsius animalis quod describitur vel colorem, vel mores et habitus, aliqua ex parte, quamvis sæpe forsan remotius, debeant referri, potius mihi visum est avem novo nomine designare. *Psittacum splendidum* appellavi.

THE SPLENDID PARROT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

NOSTRILS round, placed in the base of the bill.

TONGUE fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

LEGS short. Toes formed for climbing; viz. two toes forward, and two backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed sanguine-red Parrot, with the back spotted with black, the wings and tail blue.

Pennantian Parrot.

Lath. Synops. Suppl. p. 61.

Splendid Parrot.

Naturalist's Miscellany, pl. 53.

NATURE has been so profuse of her decorations in the Parrot tribe, and the number of species into which she has distributed these birds is so great, that it is difficult to imitate with precision the former in painting, and to distinguish with accuracy the latter by exact specific characters. This difficulty is still further increased by the numerous variations to which they are subject, as well as by the difference which frequently takes place in the opposite sexes of the same bird. The present species seems to possess characters as to its plumage, which in the full grown bird can never fail of discriminating it easily as a distinct species; but in those individuals which are either not arrived at their mature age, or else are female birds, a very

considerable diversity of plumage takes place; so great as to cast a doubt over the species, and prevent it from being at all times accurately ascertained.

This beautiful Parrot perhaps exceeds most of its tribe in the richness and splendor of its appearance. It belongs to the division of the genus known by the name of long-tailed Parrots, (*Pfittaci macrouri*) and may be placed among the species commonly called *Lories*. The general colour of the bird is the richest sanguine red, somewhat lighter on the under part of the body. The feathers on the back are black, edged with red. The shoulder parts or coverts of the wings are of a most elegant lucid blue, which towards the middle of the wing becomes somewhat darker, and accompanied by a tinge of green. Just above the axillæ or inferior bend of the wings the black runs out on each side into a broadish spot with sharpened extremities. The tail is very long and cuneated: the two middle feathers tinged with green, the rest a rich deep blue, the edges being more vivid than the other parts. The rump is of the same sanguine red with the rest of the bird. The legs and claws are black or nearly so. The beak of a whitish yellow, lead coloured at the base; and on each side of the under mandible is a patch of feathers of a very rich lucid blue, which seems to be one of the most distinguished marks of the species, since in all which I have yet seen it has been uniformly conspicuous.

This curious bird is a native of New Holland, and has been named by Mr. Latham the Pennantian Parrot, in honour of the celebrated Mr. Pennant; but as trivial names should if possible always be contrived in such a manner as to convey some idea, (even tho' an indistinct one,) of the subject itself, I have therefore thought it more adviseable to give a name which might in some degree point out the beauty of the bird, and have accordingly called it *Pfittacus splendidus*.



Sheldon, sculp.

THE ELK

CERVUS ALCES

Pinnagale del.

C E R V U S A L C E S.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA solida, tenera, corio hirsuto tecta apiceque crescentia, denudata, annua.

DENTES PRIMORES inferiores 8.

LANIARII nulli (interdum solitarii superius.)

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Cervus cornibus acaulibus palmatis caruncula gutturali.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.

Alce.

Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 15.

Cervus cornibus ab imo ad summum palmatis. *Briff. Regn. Anim. p. 93. n. 9.*

INTER cervos maximus est Alces; est enim illi moles pene equina. Veneris simul et novi orbis est incola; at in America et Asiæ partibus frigidioribus, amplior est quam in Europa. Ab aliis sui generis præcipue distinguitur cornuum figura mensuraque, quæ a stipite seu basi brevissima illico latissime expanduntur, excurruntque in plurimos ramulos extrinsecus acuminatos, qui junioribus pauciores sunt quam adultis. Alces frigidissimas regiones incolere voluit natura. In nullis Europæ regionibus conspicitur nisi septentrionalibus, et præcipue Boreali Suecia. Norunt illum Americani nomine *Moose*. Plerique physici peramplum et crassissimum labium superius illi tribuunt: in hoc tamen ipso specimine a septentrionali Suecia nuper delato, quodque pulcherrimum simul ac perfectissimum est habitum, nihil hujusmodi videre est. Lectorem admonitum velim figuram Alces in Buffoni historia prave esse effectam. Multo accuratius hoc animal repræsentat Pennantius in Zoologia Arctica.

Alces

[Alces, subito excitatus, cum primum in fugam se dare conatur, corruit interdum, velut motu privatus. Num hoc ab ictu epileptico, ut opinantur plures, seu a solo metu accidat, ut in equis notissimum est, seu alia quam de causa, difficile est dicere. Res tamen ipsa non deneganda est, quæ et superstitioni anili et populari ansam dedit, ungulis nempe Alces inesse vim antiepilepticam; et serio olim credebatur posse illum impetum hujus morbi a seipso depellere, ungulo aurem suam fricando.

Pilo induitur Alces insigniter crasso, firmo et elastico. Gressu plerumque incedit (ut phyci solertis verbis utar,) alto sed laxo, more succussatoris; qui sane illi incessus ob crurum longitudinem non male convenit. Corpus breve est, obesum, et validum; collo admodum curto, piloque inde in densam et suberectam quasi jubam assurgente. Color generalis est cinereo-fuscus obscurior. Alces laceffit, defendere se solet pedibus anterioribus violenter feriendo, in quo sane pugnae genere adeo est, peritus, ut canem, immo lupum interdum unico ictu possit occidere. Caro ejus nutrimenti simul et saporis plena, frigidior orbem incolentibus inter cibos est primarios et delectabiles. Afferunt Americani cervum *Moose*, qui inter varietates est hujus speciei, ferinam præbere longe præstantissimam: nasusque ejus præcipue inter lautissimas eorum delicias memoratur. Lingua quoque in pretio est. Cum igitur caro adeo præcellat, per campos nivosaque orbis arctici deserta exquiratur Alces, plagisque et omnigena fraude in perniciem illius conspiratur. Fit etiam non raro ut a lupis et urfis occidatur. Animal est Alces mite et innocuum, vastas zonæ frigidæ sylvas incolens, ubi arborum ramulos et virgulta depascitur.

Notandum est vasta illa cornua, in Hibernia aliisque Europæ partibus e terra effossa, quæque cornua esse Alces opinati sunt plures phyci, si attentius inspiciantur, ab illis et figura et mensura plurimum distare, sive sit Alces Europæus, sive Americanus. Hanc igitur sententiam hodierni jure respuerunt.

T H E

T H E E L K.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns upright, solid, branched, annually deciduous.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper. *Pennant.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Deer with nearly stemless palmated horns, and commonly a guttural caruncle.

Elk. *Pennant. Quadr. p. 93.*

L' Elan *Buff. 12. 79. tab. 7, 8.*

THE Elk is the largest species of the Deer kind, and is in size but little inferior to a horse. It is common to both continents, but in America and some of the coldest parts of Asia it attains to a still larger size than in Europe. Its principal mark of distinction from the other species of its genus is the shape or manner of growth of the horns, which from a very short stem or lower part immediately expand into a great width, and run into several sharp-pointed processes externally. The number of these processes differs according to the age of the animal, and is most considerable in those of advanced life. It is an animal peculiarly adapted by nature to cold climates. In Europe it is found in the northern regions, and more particularly in the northern parts of Sweden. In America it is known by the name of the Moose-Deer. Most authors in their descriptions of the

Elk, mention the great length and thickness of the upper lip. In the specimen however from which this figure was taken, and which was lately brought over from Sweden, and regarded as a specimen of uncommon perfection and beauty, no appearance of this kind is visible. I think it necessary to observe that the figure of the Elk in the natural history of the Count de Buffon is such as to convey no just idea of the animal, but in the Arctic Zoology of Mr. Pennant is a much superior representation.

This animal when suddenly disturbed, and endeavouring to make its escape, is sometimes observed to fall down, as if deprived for some moments of the power of motion. Whether this be really owing (as has frequently been imagined) to an epileptic fit, or whether merely arising from fear, or sudden surprise, as is sometimes the case in horses, or from what other cause is perhaps not very easy to determine. The fact however is so well authenticated as to lay claim to our belief. Whatever be the cause of the phænomenon itself, it has given rise to the popular superstition of attributing to the hoofs of the Elk a very great and powerful virtue as an anti-epileptic medicine; and it was once imagined that the Elk had a power of curing itself of its own disorder, or of preventing an approaching fit, by scratching its ear with its hoof.

The hair of the Elk is remarkable thick, strong, and elastic. Its usual mode of progression is (to use the words of an accurate naturalist) "a high shambling trot," a pace which is the more peculiarly suited to the creature on account of the remarkable length of its legs. The form of the body is thick, short, and strong: the neck very short, and rising up behind into a sort of stiffened mane: the head very large, and the tail most extremely short. The general colour of the animal is a deep iron-gray. When attacked, the Elk defends itself by striking violently forwards with his fore-feet, in the use of which he is so dextrous as easily to kill a dog, (and sometimes even a wolf) with a single blow.

To the inhabitants of the colder regions the Elk furnishes a principal and luxurious article of food. The flesh is regarded as extremely nutritive and pleasant. That of the Moose-Deer, or American variety, is reckoned the finest venison in the world, and the nose is numbered amongst the greatest delicacies that America affords. The tongue is also in great estimation. In consequence of this superiority of its flesh as an article of diet, it is hunted over the plains and snowy deserts of the northern regions, and every method is devised by which the animal may meet its destruction. It is also said to be attacked, and not unfrequently destroyed, by wolves and bears. It is a mild and harmless animal, and is principally supported by brouzing the boughs of trees amongst the vast and dreary forests of the frozen zone.

I should not dismiss the subject of the Elk without mentioning that the enormous fossil horns which have been so frequently found in Ireland and other parts of Europe, and which have generally been attributed to the Moose or American Elk, are now no longer regarded as belonging to that animal; since on an accurate examination they are found to differ both in figure and proportion, from those of the Elk, whether of Europe or America.

SIMIA MORMON.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES utrinque quatuor, approximati.

LANIARII solitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

MOLARES obtusi.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia femicaudata sub-barbata olivaceo-fusca, genis cœruleis oblique striatis, natibus calvis sanguineis, lumbis violaceis.

Simia Mormon.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 29.

Schreber. 1. p. 65. t. 8.

CUM Linnæani Systematis fynonyma, (quod fane ob operis amplitudinem vix possit evitari,) permiscuerit sæpe falsoque citaverit illustris auctor, eo fit ut confusa sit Papionis species quam in tabula depinximus, cum altera omnino diversa, huic nostræ licet, exceptis magnitudine vividisque coloribus, similima; cum *Simia* nempe *Maimone* Linnæi.

Species de qua jam agitur, inter rarissimas sui generis merito numeratur: in Europam interdum invehitur, coloresque reliquis omnibus longe pulchriores sortita est, formamque mire peculiarem. Magnitudine interdum pedes quinque superat. Corpore est firmo validoque, speciemque roboris auget quasi et efferat
pili



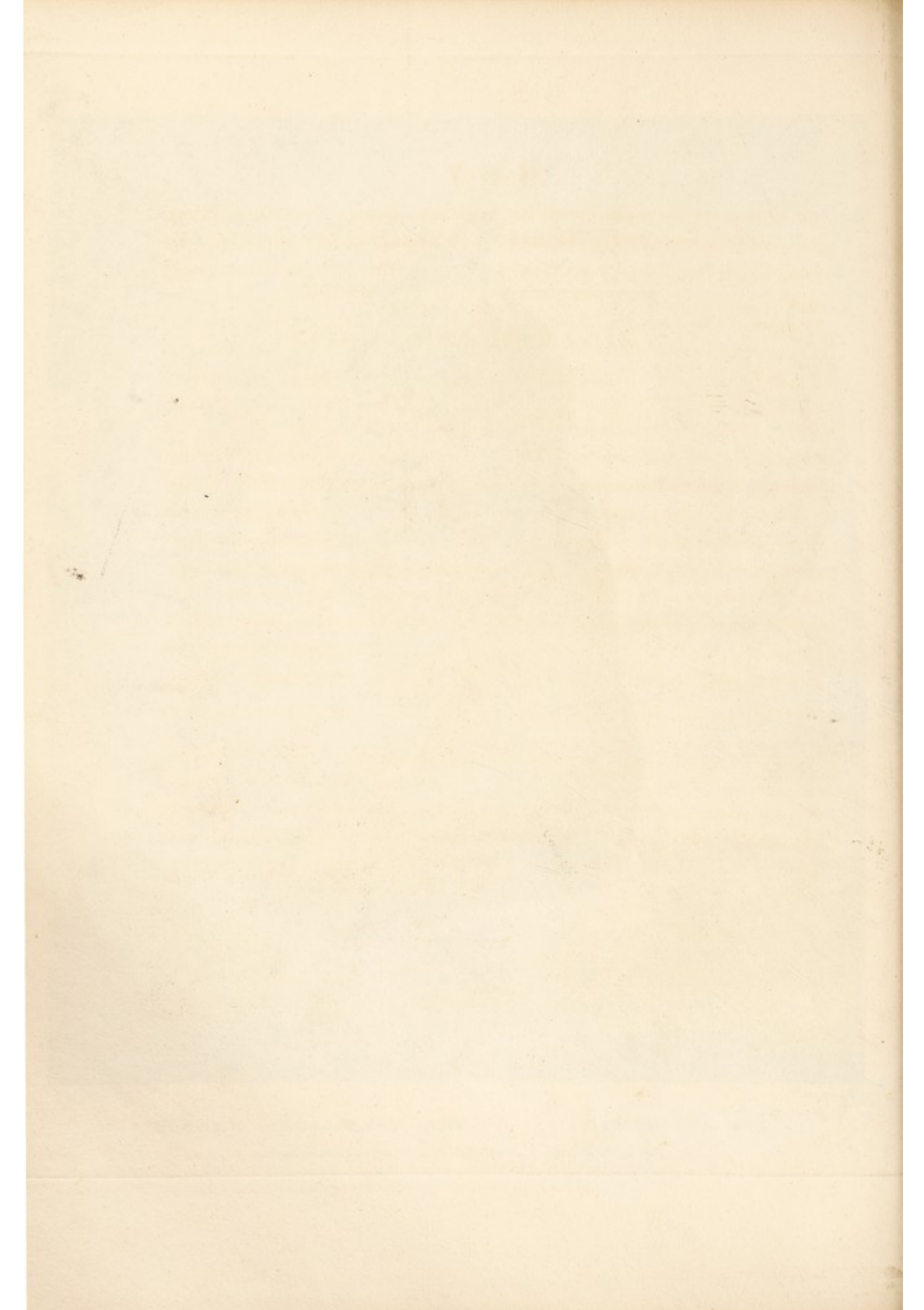
Ryley del.

Skelton Sculp.

SIMIA MORMON.

THE VARIEGATED BABOON.

Pub^d by the Act, directs, Jan^y 1. 1791. by L. Parkinson. London. Museum



pili densitas et longitudo: præfertim in partibus corporis superioribus. Oculi, quos inter exiguum est spatium, colore sunt castaneo; decurritque ab illis fascia lata rubri ardentissimi, seu coccinei, et super apicem rostri diffunditur, quod quasi abruptum et truncatum est, rostro fuillo non longe ab simile. Genæ sunt splendide violaceo-cœruleæ, fulcisque plurimis oblique ductis profunde notantur. Cætera facies ex albido sordide subflavescit. Super frontem assurgit vellus acuminatum. A mento barba acuminata sub-aurantio-flava dependet. Dentes, (quos optime exprimit figura,) validissimi et maximi. Circa collum posticum pilus multo longior est quam in reliquo corpore, efficitque quasi torquem ad partes anteriores decurrentem. Color imus ex olivario fusco-flavescit, non sine nigredine quapiam in illo artuum latere quod exterius est, et in dorso. Pectus autem venterque fere albescunt, et super torquem qui in collo exstat, circaque nates, coloris violaceo-fusci vestigia quædam cernuntur. Lumborum regio pene denudatur pilis, et coloris est eximie violaceo-cœrulei, in læte coccineum sensim transeuntis: rubor autem præcipuus in partibus posticis caudam cingit brevissimam et fere nullam. Manus pedesque interne nigricant, latisque et acuminatis unguibus muniuntur. Ingenti est robore Simia Mormon, distinguiturque ferocitate magis quam mansuetudine; quod Papionibus majoribus commune est.

Africam incolit interiorem. Quamvis in carcere inclusa sedens sæpe conspiciatur ut refert tabula, sui tamen juris uteretur communiter eodem corporis situ quo cætera quadrupedia. Notandum est falso synonymorum citatione confundi sæpius hanc speciem cum Papione Sphinge Linnæi, a quo tamen longissime distat, quemque vix alium crediderim ab illo qui Papio vulgaris dicitur.

THE VARIEGATED BABOON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH solitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed whiskered Baboon, bare behind, with pointed nails, and violet-coloured loins.

Great Baboon.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 173.

Variegated Baboon.

Naturalist's Miscellany, pl. 48.

FROM a confusion and misapplication of synonyms, which, in so extensive a work as that of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, seems almost unavoidable, it has happened that the species of Baboon here represented has been confounded with one really different, though very much resembling it. The species alluded to is the *Simia Maimon* of Linnæus, which, except in size and vivid colours, bears the highest general resemblance to our present animal.

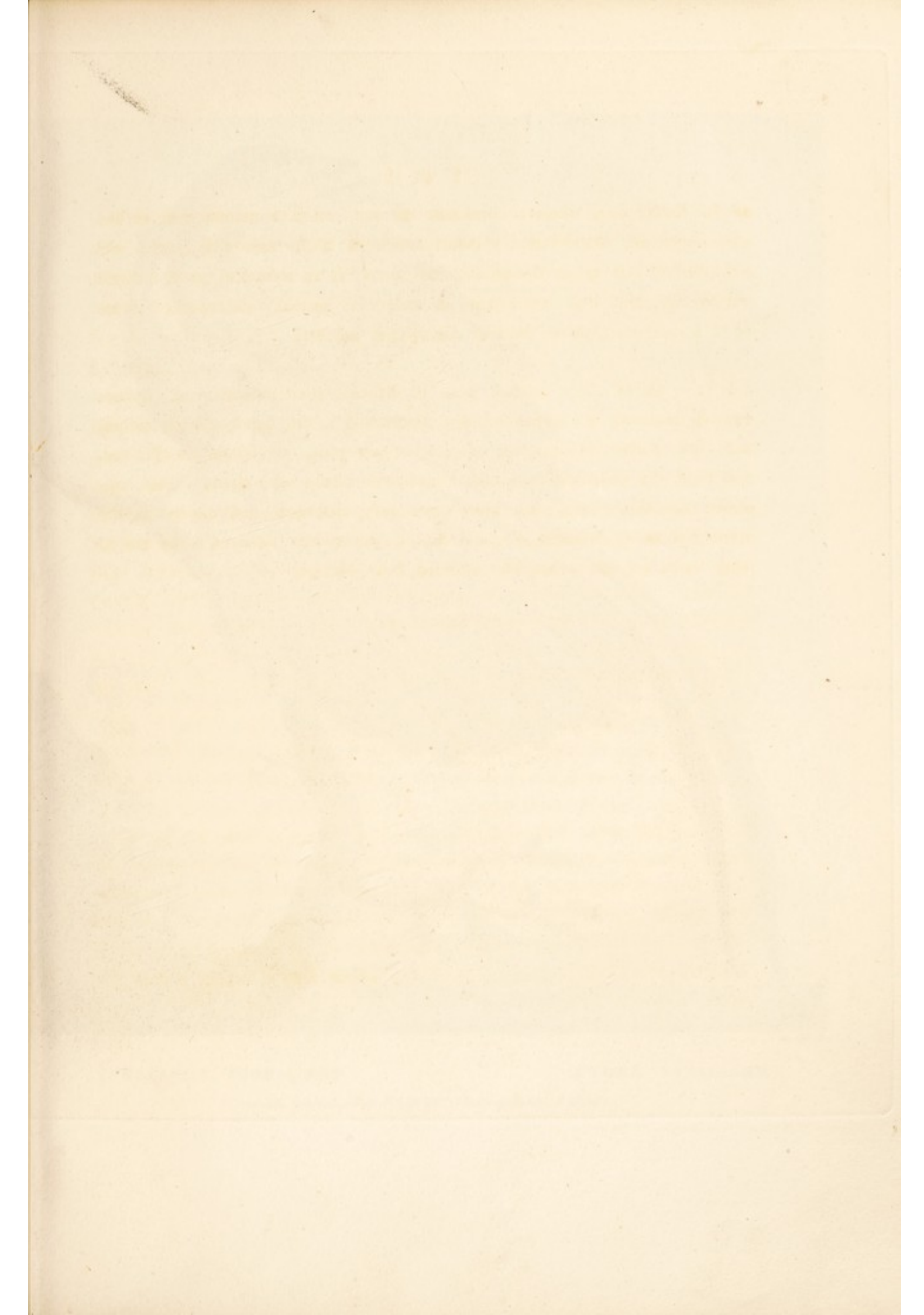
This

This very curious creature may be considered as one of the rarest of its tribe, and is not often to be seen in Europe. It is however sometimes obtained, and exhibits at once the most beautiful and lively colours of any species yet known, and at the same time an appearance in the highest degree singular and striking. It is an animal of very considerable size, having been sometimes seen more than five feet high. Its form is uncommonly strong and muscular, while the great length and thickness of the hair on the superior parts of the body still adds to this appearance of strength and vigour. The eyes (which are placed very close or near each other,) are of a deep hazel. Down the middle of the nose from the eyes runs a broad band of vivid vermilion red, which diffuses itself over the tip of the snout, which has a somewhat abrupt termination, in some degree approaching to that of a hog. The sides of the nose are of a very fine violaceous blue, and are very strongly marked by several deep furrows in an oblique direction. The remainder of the face is of a pale dull whitish yellow. On the top of the front the hair rises in a very remarkable manner into a pointed form. Beneath the chin is a pointed beard of a light orange-yellow. The teeth (as the figure well expresses,) are most extremely strong and large. Round the back of the neck the hair is much longer than on other parts, and inclines downwards on the fore parts, somewhat in the manner of a wreath or tippet.

The general colour of the animal is an olivaceous-yellow-brown, with a cast of blackish on the outside of the limbs and back; but is much lighter or almost whitish in front of the body; and on the projecting tippet of the neck and round the hips it has a slight tinge of violet-brown. Round the region of the loins the skin is almost bare, and is of a most beautiful violet-blue, which gradually alters into a vivid vermilion, which is more conspicuous

on the hinder part where it furrounds the tail, which is extremely short and scarce apparent. The hands and feet are of a dusky colour internally, and are furnished with broad but pointed claws. It is an animal of great strength and ferocity, and, like other large Baboons, is generally distinguished more by these qualities than by those of docility and mildness.

It is a native of the interior parts of Africa. Tho' in a state of confinement it frequently sits in the manner represented in the figure, yet its natural and usual posture is like that of other quadrupeds. It should be observed, that from the misquotation of the synonymous names of authors, it has happened that this species has been erroneously described and quoted as the *Simia Sphinx* of Linnæus; which is a species widely different, and indeed seems to be no other than the common large Baboon.





Keyley del.

Skilton Sculp.

PHASIANUS ARGUS.

THE ARGUS PHEASANT.

Pub.^d as the Art directs Jan^y 1. 1792. by L. Parkinson. Leverian Museum.

PHASIANUS ARGUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Genæ cute nuda lævigata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 271.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phasianus luteo-fuscus, nigro punctatus, remigibus maculis ocellaribus ovatis.

Phasianus Argus.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 272,**Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 629.*

GRande in hac avi habemus exemplum quid possit colorum conjunctio, qui figillatim visi, ob modicam et quotidianam pulchritudinem nihili habentur. Carens Argus lauta illa fulgidaque varietate qua pennæ phasiani picti Linnæi, five aurati, superbiunt; rutiloque et gemmanti illius, qui communis seu Colchicus dicitur, aspectu; jactat tamen elegantem quandam venustatem, principemque sibi inter congeneres locum, nec immerito, videtur vindicare.

Color primarius languide fusco-flavescit, maculis undulisque innumeris nigricantibus variatus. Ornatur alarum remigum exterius latus serie continua macularum ovatarum et ocellatarum, leviter fuscæ, cinctarumque circulo subnigro, qui alio albo includitur. Area seu pars media macularum, pallidior multo est interius juxta scapum quam exterius. Reliqua tota longitudo lateris exterioris serie striarum nigricantium obliquarum notatur, maculisque plurimis

rotundis ejusdem coloris. Lateris interioris seu latioris pars quæ scapo proxima, est fusco-ferruginea; reliquum fere albet, maculisque creberrimis, rotundis, nigricantibus, more testæ illius nomine Cyprææ Tigridis bene cognitæ, pulcherrime insignitur. Scapus pennæ albicat. Alarum pennæ breviores seu ad humeros positæ a longioribus jam descriptis differunt et nequaquam tamen cedunt pulchritudine, licet ocellis careant: scapus enim plumbeo-cœruleus, colorque primarius clarior et lucidior elegantius variatur: pars scilicet exterior fusco-flavescit, sub-nigro maculata, qualiter testa Cypræa; interior seu latior, quæ pulcherrime ferrugineo-pallida, punctis rotundis albis densissime conspergitur; apicesque fusco-pallescent labeculis nigris rotundis distincti.

Caput parsque colli subcœrulea, et pene denudantur plumis; super genas præcipue et circa orbitam oculorum; male tamen (in hoc saltem specimine) respondent descriptioni quam a Domino Edwards transtulerunt Linnæus reliquique. Capitis pars posterior pennis parvulis nigricantibus levissime videtur cristata. Dorsi et Uropygii fusco-flavescent pennæ, non sine punctis rotundis sub-nigris. Colli quoque et pectoris parti inferiori idem est color; striæ autem et maculæ nigricantes creberrime confluunt; quod et pennis nonnullis lateralibus obtigit. Cauda fusco-nigrans, punctis plurimis albis rotundis interstincta, ocellis, quæ alæ ornantur, penitus caret. Rectrices duæ intermediae, cæteras longe superantes, apices habent acuminatos, reliquæ rotundatos. Rostrum pedesque pallida.

Insulas Indiæ Orientalis, Sumatram præcipue et abundanter incolit formosissima hæc avis. Cum solitudinis sit cupida, timidoque ingenio, vix ac ne vix cicur evadit. In sylvis præcipue degit, et in hoc differre dicitur a congeneribus, quod hebes inersque diem terat, nocte vigil alacrisque; quo tempore querulam edit vocem palumbæ non abfimilem. Magnitudine Meleagridi Gallopavoni Linnæi fere æqualis est Phasianus Argus, a rostri apice ad apicem caudæ circiter quinque pedes longus.

THE

THE ARGUS PHEASANT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Checks covered with a smooth naked skin.

Lin.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish-brown Pheasant, spotted with black; the wing-feathers marked by oval ocellated spots.

Argus Pheasant.

Latb. Synops. 2. p. 710.

L'Argus ou le Luen.

Buff. Ois. 2. p. 361.

Phil. Transf. vol. 55. pl. 3. p. 88.

THIS bird affords a remarkable instance of the wonderful effect of certain colours in themselves of no peculiar brilliancy, yet in combination producing an appearance of the most beautiful kind. Without any of that splendid gaiety which shines in the plumage of the Golden Pheasant of China, or that rich profusion of glowing tints which adorn the male of the common Asiatic species, it is yet distinguished by an aspect so superior as to be justly regarded as the most magnificent of its tribe.

The general or prevailing colour is a kind of soft yellowish brown, varied by innumerable spots and undulations of a deeper or blackish colour. The long or principal feathers of the wings are marked on the exterior web by a continued series of large oval ocellated spots of a light brown, surrounded by a blackish circle, which is again bounded by a circle of white. The area or internal part of each of these eye-like spots, is of a much paler colour on the side next the shaft, than on the opposite one. The remainder of the outward web is marked throughout the whole length by oblique blackish streaks, accompanied by numerous round spots of the same colour. The larger or interior web is on the part next the shaft of a ferruginous brown, while the remainder is of a very pale or whitish colour, beautifully marked by a prodigious number of round blackish spots, extremely resembling those on the well-known shell called the tiger-cowry. The shaft, or midrib is whitish. The feathers on the region of the shoulders differ in some respect from the long feathers just described, and are not less beautiful, tho' unadorned by the ocellated spots; the shafts being of a blueish lead-colour; the ground-colour lighter and brighter, and the variegations richer and more curious; the outward web being yellowish-brown, thickly scattered with cowry-like spots, and the inner or broader web of a beautiful pale ferruginous, very thickly sprinkled with innumerable round specks of white. The tips are pale brown, with round spots of black.

The head and part of the neck are of a blueish tinge and almost bare of feathers: the orbits and cheeks bare, but by no means such as to agree with the description given by Edwards, and from him copied by Linnæus and others. The head appears very slightly crested on the hinder part with small darkish feathers. The dorsal feathers and the tail coverts are testaceous, or pale yellowish-brown, with round blackish spots. The lower part of the neck and breast are of the same colour, very thickly beset with confluent blackish spots and markings. Some of the side feathers are also of this appearance.

The

The tail has none of the eyes which so elegantly distinguish the wings. It is of a very deep brown, varied with numerous small round spots. The two middle feathers are much longer than the rest, and of a sharpened form at the extremities: the others are rounded at the tips. The beak and legs are of a pale colour.

This beautiful bird is a native of the East Indian islands, and is principally found in Sumatra, where it is not uncommon. It is a bird of a retired and wild nature, and scarce capable of being tamed or domesticated. It resides in woods, and, contrary to the nature of most of its congeners, is sluggish and inactive by day, and lively during the night, when it emits a plaintive cry, something like the note of a wood-pigeon. Its size is nearly equal to that of a turkey, and the whole bird from the tip of the beak to the point of the tail is not far short of five feet in length.

CAPRA

CAPRA ANGORENSIS.

Var. CAPR. HIRCI.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA concava, sursum versa, erecta, scabra.

DENTES PRIMORES inferiores octo.

LANIARI nulli

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Capra cornibus carinatis arcuatis, gula barbata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

Capra Angorensis.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.**Tourn. it. 2. p. 185.*

EFFICIT vis quædam quæ inest cœlo regionis Græciæ Asiaticæ Angoræ dictæ, ut nonnullorum animalium pilus, ovium nempe, felium, et cuniculorum, longior, mollior, et delicatior crescat, quam solet in reliquo orbe. Nec Hispaniam excipiamus necesse est, cujus lana Angorensi cedit, licet aliis pretiosior, Præcipue autem parit hæc regio caprum formosissimum, qui quamvis revera sit varietas tantum illius qui vulgaris dicitur, vellere tamen vestitur multo elegantiori, plerumque pulcherrimi candoris, levissima flavedinis tinctura perfusi; pilis totius corporis in cirros dependentes, spiræque modo intortos dispositis. Aures pendulæ. Differunt cornua a cornubus vulgaris capri, quod scilicet late expansa sint et complanata. Femina breviora longe quam maris recurvantur, nec divaricant. Supervacaneum forsan sit lectoribus in memoriam revocare, pannos nitidissimos qui *Camlets* dicuntur, e Capri Angorensis vellere confici.

THE

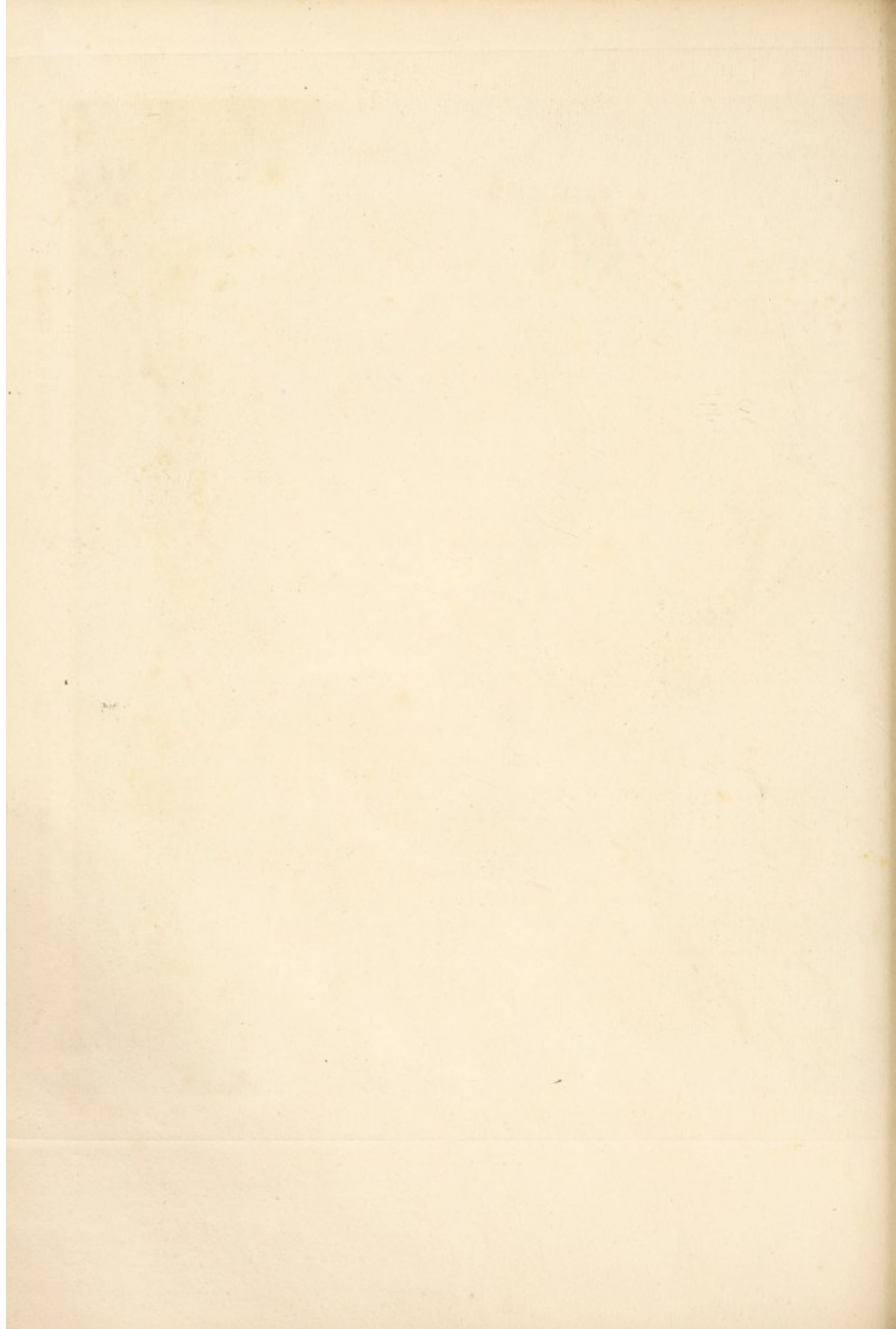


CAPRA ANGORENSIS.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

C. B. R. del.

C. B. R. sculp.



THE ANGORA GOAT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns bending backward, and almost close at the base.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
The male bearded.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Goat with very long pendent spiral hair.
Angora Goat.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 55.

Buff. Hist. Nat. 5. p. 71. t. 10, 11.

THERE is something in the climate of that part of Asiatic Turkey called Angora, which disposes the hair of several quadrupeds, as the goat, the sheep, the cat, and the rabbit, to grow longer, and to become of a finer texture than in other parts of the world. The climate of Spain has also the same effect; as is sufficiently known from the superior fineness of the Spanish wool, which is still exceeded by that of Angora. This province however is particularly remarkable for the beautiful variety of goats which is produced there, and which, tho' not specifically different from the common goat of other countries, is yet so highly distinguished by the beauty of its hair as to become an object of just admiration. The Angora Goat is generally of a beautiful white, with the slightest tinge imaginable of yellowish; and the hair on the whole body is disposed in long pendent spiral ringlets. The horns differ in their appearance from those of the common goat, and are of a widely expanded or flattened form. The ears are pendulous. The horns in the female, instead of divaricating as in the male, turn backwards, and are much shorter in proportion. It is needless to add that it is from the hair of this animal that the finest camlets are prepared.

THE

C A N I S L U P U S.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 6: laterales longiores distantes: intermedii lobati.

LANIARII solitarii, incurvati.

MOLARES 6. s. 7. (pluresve quam in reliquis.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 59. Fœc.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lupus cauda incurvata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 58.

Lupus.

Gesn. Quadr. 634.

Aldr. Dig. 144.

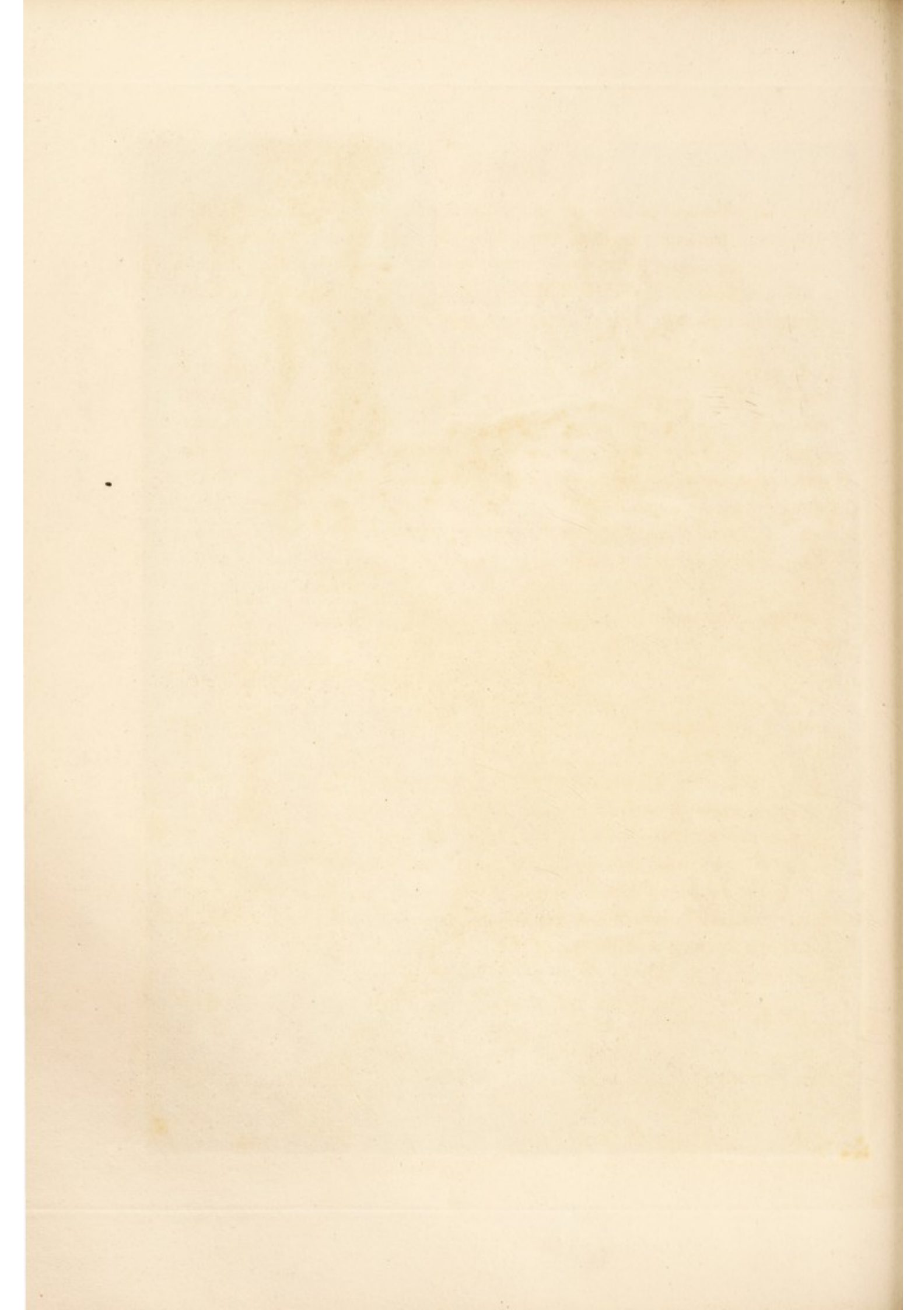
Raj. Quadr. 173.

IN luporum perniciem, quos non sibi solum sed et pecudibus inimicissimos per omne ævum exosum est humanum genus, omnigenis infidiis hucusque laboratum est. Peculiari sibi modo feliciter utuntur Norvegiam incolentes, speciem nempe lichenis (quæ lichen vulpinus Linnæi) contusam vitroque in pulverem redacto commistam in cadavera infarciendo, quæ relicta in locis ubi lupi pererrant, in ipsorum damnum mortemque ab iis devorantur: ea enim est esurientibus voracitas ut corpora etiam non animalia in stomachum latrantem facile ingurgitent. Cum notissimum fere omnibus sit quicquid ad lupi mores



THE WOLF.

CANIS LUPUS.



mores et historiam pertinet, de eo speciatim differere supervacaneum foret et molestum. Notandum tamen est cum, si parvulus captus fuerit, et bene institutus, longe admodum a nativa ferocitate recedere. Hoc satis probat specimen ipsissimum unde delineata est nostra figura. Hic enim lupus felici industria et præceptis Domini Lever, tantum non cicur et mansuetus evasit.

Perpauci sunt qui nesciunt summam esse similitudinem inter lupum et canem: nec defuere qui universos canes familiares e lupis primo ortos esse censuerint. Si huic opinioni objiciamus mores duarum specierum diversissimos, responderi possit produxisse qualitates, quas in cane adeo admiramur et diligimus, longam a prima stirpe separationem, easque multo temporis decursu gradatim fuisse excultas. Utcunque se res habeat, minus tamen, fortasse valet argumentum quod plerumque profertur, ut species probetur una esse et eadem; a conjunctione scilicet lupi et canis, quorum etiam hybridæ interdum fuerint foecundi. Fringilla enim Carduelis cum Fringilla Canaria sæpe conjungitur, et harum hybridæ interdum pariunt pullos: nemo tamen, Carduelem et Canariam putabit ejusdem esse speciei. Confitendum tamen est inter lupum et canem tantam esse appropinquationem, ut facile ignoscatur dubitantibus an revera canis a lupo originem duxerit an non.

T H E W O L F.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw.

Five toes before; four behind.

Long visage.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Pale yellowish brown dog with incurvated tail.

Wolf.

Pennant. Quadr. 231.

Le Loup.

De Buffon. 7. 39. t. 1.

THE rapacity and gloomy disposition of the Wolf have in a ages rendered it the aversion of mankind; and the devastation which it occasionally commits has made it necessary to exert every artifice by which it may meet its destruction. In Norway a singular method is frequently practised with success. A species of lichen or tree-moss (*Lichen vulpinus* Lin.) is pounded and mixed with powdered glass. With this composition the carcases of animals are stuffed, and left in proper places to be discovered by the wolves. The indiscriminating voracity of the wolf is such, that when pressed by hunger it will devour a variety of substances even not of an animal nature. Seduced by the external appearance of the carcase, they devour the whole, and are in consequence destroyed.

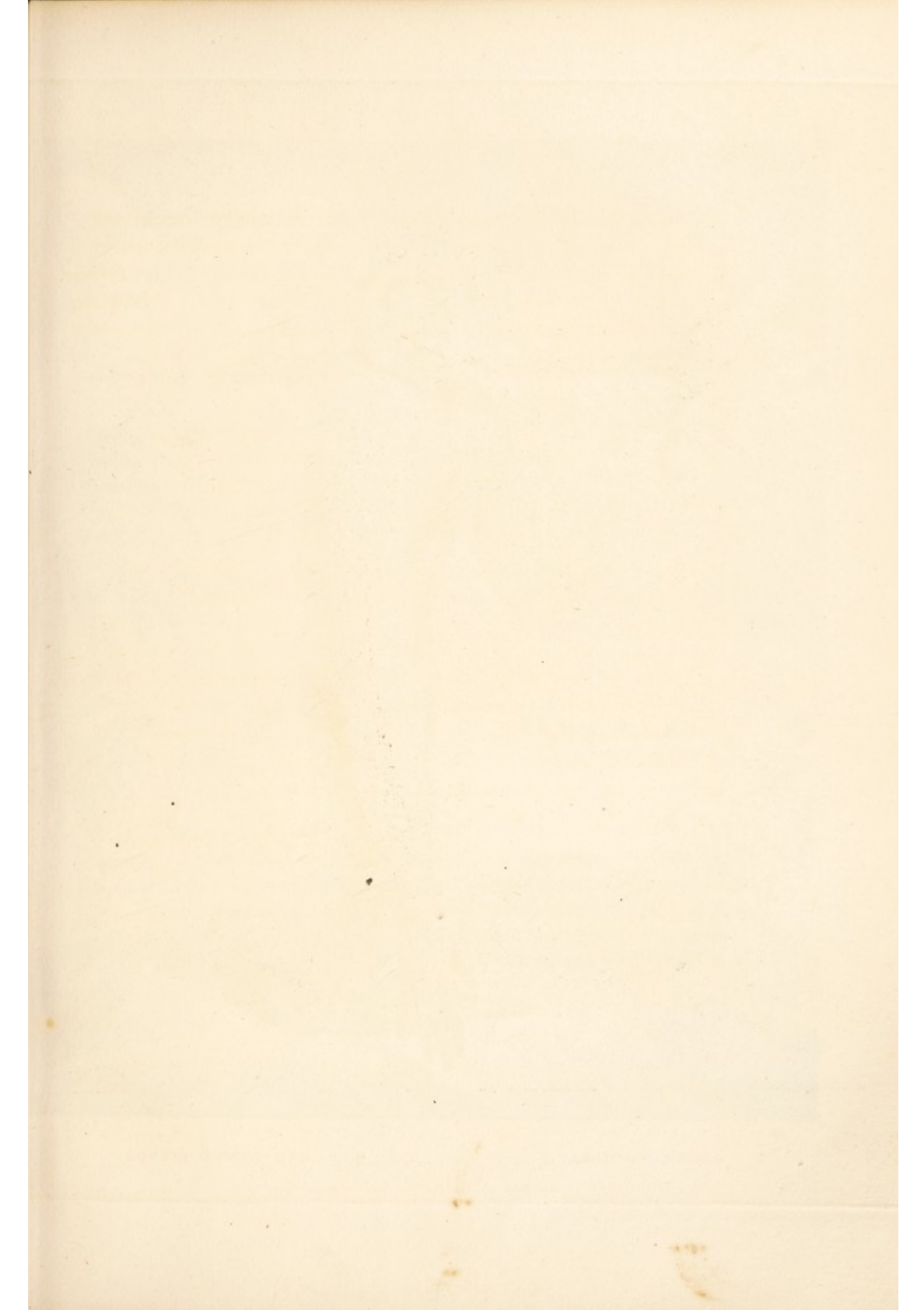
The

The general character and history of this animal are so well known that a particular description becomes unnecessary. It may be proper however to observe that the ferocity so conspicuous in the wolf in a state of nature, is greatly mitigated by an early education; of which the individual specimen from which the present figure was taken, is a remarkable instance; having been rendered in a great degree tame and gentle by the assiduity of the late Sir Ashton Lever.

The general resemblance between the wolf and dog is so great as to be obvious to every eye; and it has even been supposed that in reality the whole race of dogs may have originated from the wolf. If it be objected that the disposition of the two species differ in the highest possible degree from each other, it has been answered that the qualities so much admired in the dog are the result of long separation from the original stock, and have been gradually acquired and improved. The argument however which is usually brought in favour of the identity of the species from the circumstance of the wolf and dog breeding, and even the hybrids themselves being productive, may perhaps be considered as not entirely convictive; at least if we may be allowed to reason from analogy. The goldfinch and canary-bird are well known to breed; and it is equally certain that their hybrids are occasionally productive: yet we cannot suppose the canary-bird and goldfinch to constitute the same species of bird. The approximation however between the wolf and dog is so very near as still to leave it in some doubt whether the latter might not really have descended from the former.

The general character and history of this animal are so well known that a particular description becomes unnecessary. It may be proper however to observe that the ferocity to which the wolf in a state of nature is greatly mitigated by an early education; of which the individual specimens from which the picture figure was taken is a remarkable instance; having been rendered in a great degree tame and gentle by the affinity of the late Sir Ashton Lever.

The general resemblance between the wolf and dog is so great as to be obvious to every eye; and it has even been supposed that in reality the whole race of dogs may have originated from the wolf. It is objected that the difference of the two species lies in the highest possible degree from each other; it has been answered that the degrees to which animals in the dog are the result of long separation from the original stock, and have been gradually acquired and improved. The argument however which is usually brought in favour of the identity of the species from the circumstance of the wolf and dog breeding, and even the hybrid offspring being productive, may perhaps be considered as not entirely convincing; at least it we may be allowed to reason from analogy. The greyhound and canary-bird are well known to breed; and it is equally certain that these hybrids are occasionally productive; yet we cannot suppose the canary-bird and greyhound to constitute the same species of bird. The approximation however between the wolf and dog is in every sense as full as leave it in these doubts whether the latter might not really have detached from the former.





C. R. Bayly del.

A. M. sculpt.

SIMIA LONGIMANA.

THE LONG-ARMED GIBBON.

Published 3. April 1839 by J. Richardson, Linnean Museum London.

MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. II.

SIMIA LONGIMANA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES utrinque quatuor, approximati.

LANIARII solitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

MOLARES obtusi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 34.

Cl. Mammalia.—Ord. Primates.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia ecaudata, natibus calvis, brachiis longissimis.

Homo Lar.

Lin. Mantifs. pl. 2. p. 521.

Simia longimana.

Schreber. 1. p. 66.

Simiarum genus, quarum formam tum exteram tum internam homini fateamur neceffe est simillimam, tot et tam diversas continet species, ut universas plene et accurate describere inter ea sit quibus scientia naturalis diu caritura est; augetque difficultatem fortuita ipsarum specierum varietas. Ita se rem habere insigne exstat exemplum in tabula. Hæc enim simia, licet ut plurimum tota sit nigerrima, interdum tamen, ut et nunc, penitus albicat, exceptis vultu manibusque, quibus adhæret pristinus et genuinus color.

No. II.

I

Vise

Visu licet deformissima sit, et ferocissima forsan putetur, non modo mitior longe et tractabilior est plerisque congeneribus, quæ mira innascitur petulantia et protervitas, sed et laudem modestiæ et urbanitatis adepta est. Locum habet inter veras simias, illas nempe quæ *ecaudatæ* vocantur, quæque humani generis superbiæ sunt offendiculo nimia similitudine.

Linnæus, nimium fortasse fabulosis quibusdam tunc temporis peregrinatoribus confusus, qui ingenium illi tantum non humanum tribuerint, simiam *Satyrum*, seu *Orang-Otang*, quasi speciem hominis descripsit; aliamque simiæ *Satyri* varietatem nomine *Hominis Troglodytis* insignivit; quæ tamen iterum et recte in suo loco memoratur, viz. *in genere simiarum*. Species quoque de qua jam loquimur eandem subiit generis mutationem, semel nempe a Linnæo descripta est titulo *Hominis Laris*.

Depinxit eam Buffonus, ut plerumque cernitur, nigram. Speciem hanc præcipue distinguit immensa brachiorum longitudo, quæ ad humum pertingunt, cum erecta steterit. Cauda penitus caret; unguesque sunt rotundati, ut hominis. Varias Indiæ Orientalis partes inhabitat, Bengalam præcipue interiorem. Interdum ad humanam crescit altitudinem: sed exstat quoque varietas minor, huic omnino confimilis, nisi quod dimidiatam attingat proceritatem. Simia quam figura illustrasse jam diximus Buffonum, faciem habet fuscam, quæ cingitur barba alba lateque passa: pedes quoque fere albi. Ut verum fatear, non prorsus impossibile existimo ut sit hæc nostra vere diversa a nigra, licet illi nimis sit affinis.

THE LONG-ARMED GIBBON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH solitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth, or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Tail-less Ape, bare behind, with extremely long arms.

Grand Gibbon, and Petit Gibbon.

Buffon. t. 14. p. 92. t. 2 & 3.

Long-armed Ape.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 170.

THE genus *Simia*, so nearly allied in external appearance, as well as internal conformation, to that of *Homo*, contains so great a number of species, that a complete and accurate description of the whole tribe is yet amongst the desiderata of science; and the difficulty of obtaining it is still increased by the great variety to which the species are sometimes subject. Of this the animal figured on the annexed plate is a remarkable instance, which, tho' generally of a uniform black, is sometimes, as in the specimen here represented, found entirely of a dull white, except the face and inside of the hands, which still retain the original colour.

Notwithstanding the apparent ferocity and deformity of its figure, this species is of a more tractable and gentle nature than most of its tribe, and

(what may appear astonishing in one of this petulant genus,) has even been celebrated for the decorum and modesty of its behaviour. Considered with respect to the rest of its tribe it ranks amongst the genuine *Apes*, or *Simie ecaudatæ*, and is one of those species which alarm the pride of Mankind by too near an approach to the real *Primates* of the creation.

Linnaeus, in his celebrated work the *Systema Naturæ*, has even placed the animal called the *Orang-Otang*, or *Simia Satyrus*, as a species of *Homo*, or Man; but at that time he seems to have paid perhaps too much attention to the exaggerated descriptions of that animal as given by some travellers, who have represented it as making a nearer approach to Man than is really the case. Seduced by these authorities Linnaeus gives as a species of Man, the *Homo Troglodytes*, which is nothing more than the *Simia Satyrus*, and which again occurs in its proper genus of *Simia*. Our present species has undergone a similar change in its genus, having been once described by Linnaeus under the name of *Homo Lar*.

It is figured in the natural history of the Count de Buffon. Its most striking character as a species is the excessive length of its arms, which, when the creature stands upright, are so long as to touch the ground. It has no appearance of a tail, and the nails on all the toes are shaped nearly as the human ones. This animal is a native of several parts of the East Indies; and particularly of the interior parts of Bengal. It sometimes grows to the height of a man, but there is also a smaller variety, which perfectly resembles the large sort, except in not growing to above half its size. In the figure of this species given by the Count de Buffon the face is brown, surrounded with a spreading white beard: the feet are also represented nearly white. After all it is perhaps not impossible that the animal here represented may be really a distinct species from the black one, tho' so very nearly allied to it.



W. Walton sculp

THE HYACINTHINE MACAW

PSITTACUS AUGUSTUS

C. R. Pygmy del.

PSITTACUS AUGUSTUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum : mandibula superiore mobili, cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnosa, obtusa, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pfittacus Macrourus Cyaneus, rostro pedibusque nigris, orbitis basique
mandibulæ inferioris luteis.

Pfittacus Hyacinthinus.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 84.

VEnustissima hac avi Museum Leverianum donavit Nobilissimus Comes Orford, nuperrime defunctus, qui etiam viventem emerat. Latuit prius physicos species incognita. Reliquis omnibus pfittacini generis videtur antecellere mole et magnificentia.

De patria nihil habeo quod pro certo dicam: vix tamen dubitem hunc pfittacum cum aliis majoribus, iis scilicet qui *Macaones* vocantur, Americam Australem præcipueque Brasiliam incolere. Tota avis est eximie cyanea, nisi quod

quod super frontem et margines remigum levissima sit coloris thalassini tinctura. Superficies inferior alarum caudæque nigra est. Rostrum præter folitum magnum validumque omnino nigerrimum. Nigrant quoque crura et pedes; quorum ingens robur. Orbitæ, seu spatia nuda circum oculos coloris sunt lutei: lutea etiam est cutis nuda qua mandibulæ inferioris basis cingitur.

Partium corporis proportio eadem fere est huic ac duabus speciebus jam memoratis, Macaoni nempe et Araraunæ; quas tamen mole superat psittacus augustus. Præter specimen quod jam descripsimus nullum aliud in tota Europa creditur extare.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Plumæ Macaonis Caudæ, alarum præter folitum, nigrae, orbitæ luteae, mandibula inferior lutea.
Plumæ Araraunæ, Caudæ, alarum præter folitum, nigrae, orbitæ luteae, mandibula inferior lutea.

Plumæ psittaci augusti, Caudæ, alarum præter folitum, nigrae, orbitæ luteae, mandibula inferior lutea.

V. *Psittacus* *augustus* *augustus*. Plumæ *augusti* *augusti* *augusti*. Caudæ, alarum præter folitum, nigrae, orbitæ luteae, mandibula inferior lutea. *Psittacus* *augustus* *augustus*. Plumæ *augusti* *augusti* *augusti*. Caudæ, alarum præter folitum, nigrae, orbitæ luteae, mandibula inferior lutea.

The genus *Psittacus* is distinguished from all other genera of the order by the following characters:—The bill is large and strong, the mandible being much longer than the upper one. The plumage is generally of a bright green color, with a yellow or orange tinge on the under parts. The tail is long and deeply forked. The feet are strong and adapted for grasping. The voice is loud and shrill. The *Psittacus* is found in all parts of the tropics, and is one of the most common and useful of all the birds of the world.

THE HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

- BILL hooked, upper mandible moveable.
NOSTRILS round, placed in the base of the bill.
TONGUE fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.
LEGS short, toes formed for climbing, viz. two toes forward, and two backward.
-

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed deep-blue Maccaw, with the bill and legs black, the orbits and base of the lower mandible yellow.

OF all the parrot tribe yet known this bird seems to be the largest as well as the most august in its appearance. It is also a new species, and was unknown to naturalists till it was introduced into the Leverian Museum by the late Lord Orford, who purchased it living.

Nothing certain is known with respect to its native country: it may however be strongly presumed that, like the *Pittacus Macao*, *Ararauna*, and the other large Maccaws, it may be an inhabitant of South America, and probably of Brazil in particular. Its colour is the richest and deepest mazarine blue, uniformly diffused over the whole bird; except that on the edges

edges of the wings and the forehead is a very slight tendency to a sea-green or blueish-green cast. The under surface of the wings and tail is black. The beak is most uncommonly large and strong; and considerably exceeds in size those of the Macao and Ararauna: it is totally black, the legs and feet are also black and extremely strong. The orbits or bare spaces round the eyes are of a deep yellow, and the base of the lower mandible is surrounded by a bare skin of the same colour.

The general proportions of this magnificent bird are the same as in the two species above mentioned, but its size is still larger. The specimen now described is perhaps the only one known to exist at present in Europe.

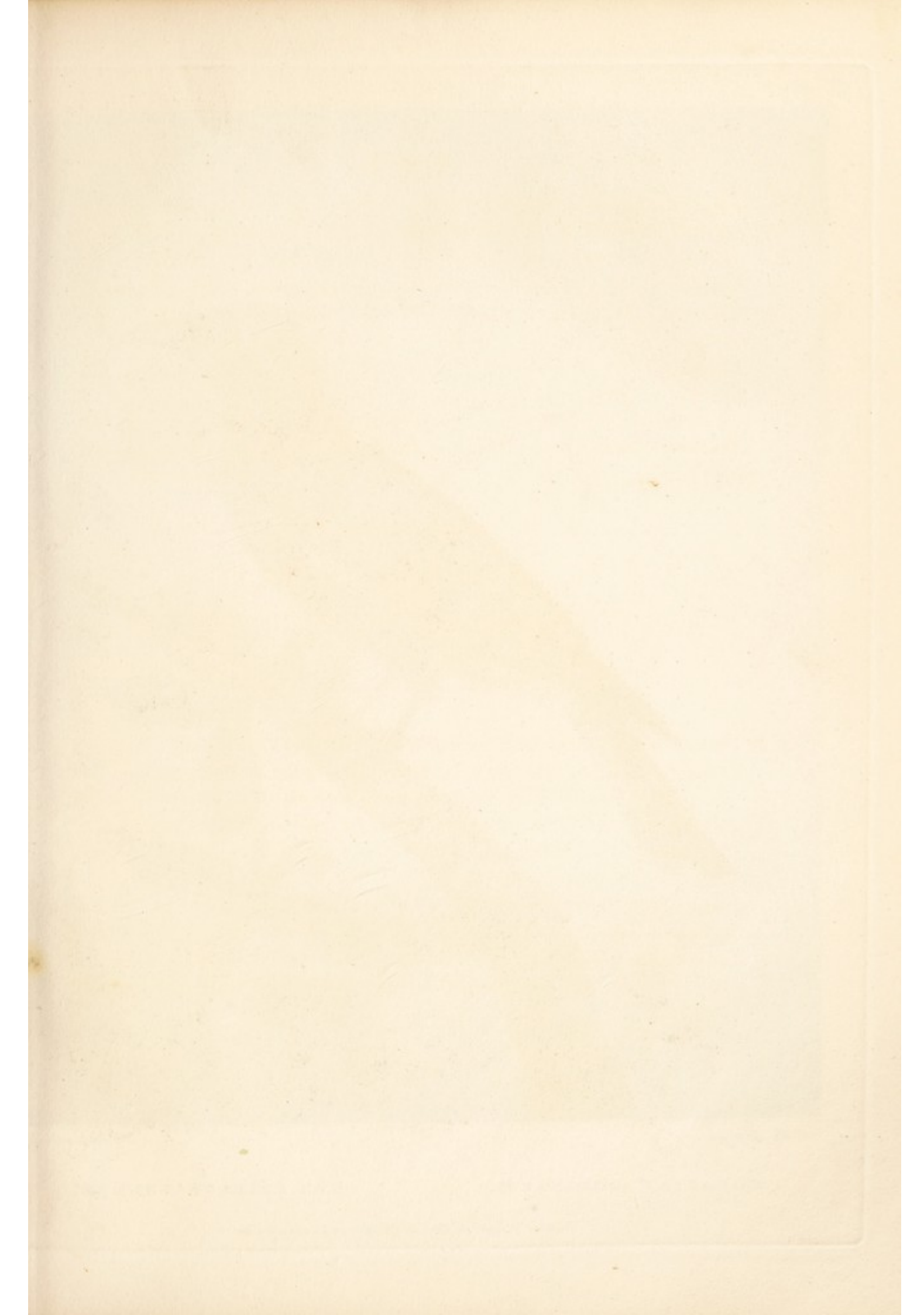
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Long-tailed deep-blue Macaw, with the bill and legs black, the orbits and base of the lower mandible yellow.

Of all the parrot tribe yet known this bird seems to be the largest as well as the most superb in its appearance. It is also a new species and was unknown to naturalists till it was introduced into the Jardin des Plantes by the late Lord Oxford, who purchased it living.

Nothing certain is known with respect to its native country: it may however be strongly presumed that like the *Triturus* Macaw, *Ararauna*, and the other large Macaws, it may be an inhabitant of North America, and probably of Brazil in particular. Its colour is the richest and deepest of any known, and uniformly diffused over the whole bird, except that on the edges

COR A-





C. R. Beyley del.

W. Skelton Sculp.

CORACIAS? MILITARIS.

THE CRIMSON ROLLER?

Published April 2^d 1792. by I. Parkinson, Linnean Museum.

CORACIAS? MILITARIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM cultratum apice incurvato, basi pennis denudatum.

LINGUA cartilaginea, bifida.

PEDES ambulatorij.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 159.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Coracias? Phoenicea, remigibus caudaque nigris.

SPECIEM hanc Coraciæ? splendidissimam simul et rarissimam profert regio Americæ Australis, Cayana dicta. Tota avis (exceptis remigibus alarum primoribus caudaque quæ nigricant) splendidissime est phoenicea. Rostrum aurantium. Caput leviter cristatum. Pennæ hypochondriorum seu laterales cæteris multo longiores. Crura pedesque fusca.

Quod ad physicos Europæos hujus speciei notitia pervenerit, debetur omnino felici diligentiae Ill. Domini D'Orcey, qui tabellam archetypam depingi curavit, a qua delineata est figura quam amicissime nobiscum communicavit Dominus Woodford, unde hanc nostram mutuati sumus.

No. II.

K

Certissime

Certissime jam primo descripta est et inter aves quæ in America gignuntur, merito numeratur lautissimas. De moribus modoque vivendi prorsus filetur. Cum specimen descripserimus non modo pulchritudine sed et raritate commendatum, de venia desperare nolumus, licet fortasse ipsa avis in Museum Leverianum non adhuc sit relata.

Quamvis Coraciæ nomine distinxî, fatendum tamen est eam æquali fere jure ad genus *Ampelis* pertinere.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Coraciæ? Phœniceæ? remigibus caudæ nigrae.

SPECIEM hæc Coraciæ? spectabilissimam habet et rarissimam propter
regio America Australis, Caput obscurum. Tota avis (remiges remigibus
alarum primariis caudæque obscuræ) spectabilissimæ et pulchræ. Hoc
tunc asserimus. Caput obscure cristatum. Tota hypochondrium et latera
caudæ nigrae longiora. Cetera parvius fides.

Quod ad physionomiam hanc spectat, vultus pertractat debetur op-
tino fidei diligente. H. Woodcock, D. D. et alii, inchoant de qua
curat, a qua distincta est forma, etiam distincta, nobiscum communicat.

THE

No. II.

THE CRIMSON ROLLER?

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated.

NOSTRILS narrow and naked.

TOES three forward, divided to their origin; one backward.

Pennant. Gen. p. 10.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crimson Roller? with the long wing-feathers and tail black.

THIS most beautiful species of Coracias? is a native of Cayenne, in South America, and is not less remarkable for its extreme rarity, than for the superior splendor of its appearance; the whole bird (except the remiges or long wing-feathers and the tail, which are black) being of the richest and most vivid crimson. The beak is orange-coloured: the head slightly crested: the hypochondrial or side-feathers are considerably longer than the rest: the legs and feet are dusky.

This bird is an undoubted non-descript, and may be numbered amongst the most splendid birds of the American continent. Nothing is known of its particular history or manner of life. It was introduced to the knowledge of Eu-

ropean naturalists by the successful diligence of Monf. D' Orey, and from a drawing taken from the original painting in that gentleman's possession, obligingly communicated by Captain Woodford, the present figure is copied.

Where specimens of such uncommon beauty and extreme rarity occur, their introduction into this work can surely require no apology, though the birds themselves may not yet be stationed in the Leverian Collection.

Though distinguished at present by the title of Coracias, or Roller, it must be confessed to belong with perhaps equal propriety to the genus Ampelis.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Chimney Swift: with the long wing-feathers and tail black.

THIS most beautiful species of Coracias is a native of Cyprus, in South America, and is not less remarkable for its extreme rarity, than for the superior splendor of its appearance; the whole bird (except the inferior or long wing-feathers and the tail, which are black) being of a rich and most vivid crimson. The beak is orange-colored; the head slightly emarginate; the pygostyle and its feathers are considerably longer than the tail; the legs and feet are dusky.

This bird is an undoubted non-descript, and may be introduced among the most splendid birds of the American continent. Nothing is known of its manner of life. It was introduced to the knowledge of Europe.

PIPRA



W. B. Pygmy del.

W. B. Pygmy sculp.

PIPRA PAREOLA.

THE BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

Published by J. B. Peterson, 1850, by J. B. Peterson, 1850, by J. B. Peterson, 1850.

PIPRA PAREOLA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capite brevius, basi subtrigonum, integerrimum, apice incurvum.

PEDES gressorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 338.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pipra cristæ fanguinea, corpore nigro, dorso cœruleo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 339.

Manacus cristatus niger.

Bris, av. 4. p. 459. t. 35. f. 1.

PIPRIS, quæ ut plurimum sunt parvulæ et minutæ, peculiaris quædam est formæ concinnitas pulchritudoque colorum. Species quam magnitudine naturali depinximus, physicis diu cognita, cum reliquis plerisque congenerebus in America Australi et calidiori præcipue cernitur.

Color imus est quasi holoserico-niger. Caput cristæ pulcherrime coccinea insignitur. Dorsum amœne cœruleum, ut et tectrices alarum minores.

Rostrum

Rostrium fuscum. Irides oculorum cœruleæ. Crura rubent. Femina tota,
(ut perhibent) olivacea.

Pipræ minores pleræque sunt agiles et irrequietæ, moribusque ad Paros videntur accedere. Sylvas præcipue incolunt, et licet non omnino gregatæ coeant, amant tamen parvulis in numeris confociari.

THE BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL shorter than the head, somewhat triangular at the base, bent at the tip.

FEET gressorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Manakin, with blue back and scarlet crest.

Blue-backed Manakin.

Edwards, t. 261.

Manakin noir huppé.

Buff. pl. enl. 687. f. 2.

THE Pipræ or Manakins are in general small, and most of them are remarkable for the peculiar neatness and beauty of their appearance. The present species has long been known to naturalists, and is found, like most others of its genus, in the warmer parts of South America.

Its prevailing colour is a fine velvet-black. The head is ornamented by a crest of the richest scarlet. The back is of a beautiful pale blue: the smaller wing-

wing-coverts are also of this colour. The beak is brown: the irides of the eyes bright blue: the legs red. The female is said to be entirely of an olive-colour.

The birds are represented of their natural size. The smaller Manakins are in general of a lively, restless nature, and seem to approach in manners to the Parí, or Titmice. They chiefly inhabit woods, and are in some measure gregarious; being frequently met with in small flocks.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Black Manakin, with blue back and female crest.
Blue-backed Manakin.

Female, &c. red.

Manakin with purple.

Black, &c. red, &c.

THE Parí or Manakins are in general small, and most of them are remarkable for the peculiar marks and beauty of their appearance. The present species has long been known to naturalists, and is found like most others of its genus, in the warmer parts of South America.

Its prevailing colour is a fine velvet-black. The head is ornamented by a
The back is of a beautiful pale blue: the female
wing-

SIMIA



Byley del.

Skeleton Sculp.

SIMIA FEROX.

THE LION TAILED MONKEY.

Pub. as the Act directs Jan^y 1, 1791. by J. Parkinson, Leverian Museum

S I M I A F E R O X.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES utrinque quatuor, approximati.

LANIARII solitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

MOLARES obtusi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 34.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia caudata barbata nigra, barba amplissima albida.

Simia Silenus.

Lin.

Cercopithecus barbatus niger, barba incana promissa.

Raj. Quadr. p. 158.

DUbitari fortasse possit sine hæc species inter papiones potius quam inter simias vere et κατ' ἐξοχὴν dictas numeranda. E majoribus est sui generis, canemque fere æquat modicæ magnitudinis. Color nigerrimus, excepta corporis parte inferiore, quæ pallidior. Barba ingens et longissima, qua tota facies circumdatur, propemodum albet. Simia est morosi et ferocis ingenii.

Indiæ Orientalis varias partes incolit, insulam præcipue Ceyloniam, in sylvis ut plurimum degere gestiens. In Africa etiam interiori dicitur inveniri. In

No. II.

L

Buffoni

Buffoni operibus jamdudum depicta est; figura tamen, alioquin optima, ipsissimam simiam non plene repræsentat; infauste enim accidit ut specimen unde delineata est, caudam haberet casu aliquo mutilatam.

Facilis fane et proclivis est in pravos errores via, magnaue inde physicis affertur molestia, si animal aliqua ex parte mancum et imperfectum fuerit; quod exoticis sæpissime solet evenire. Hanc ipsam ob causam in simiarum præcipue genere magna exorta est confusio, quod utcunque figuris et descriptionibus auctum sit et illustratum, restat tamen vel adhuc magna ex parte obscurum et ambiguum.

THE LION-TAILED MONKEY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH solitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth, or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Tailed black monkey, with very large whitish spreading beard.

Lion-tailed baboon.

Pennant. Quadr. p. .

Ouanderou.

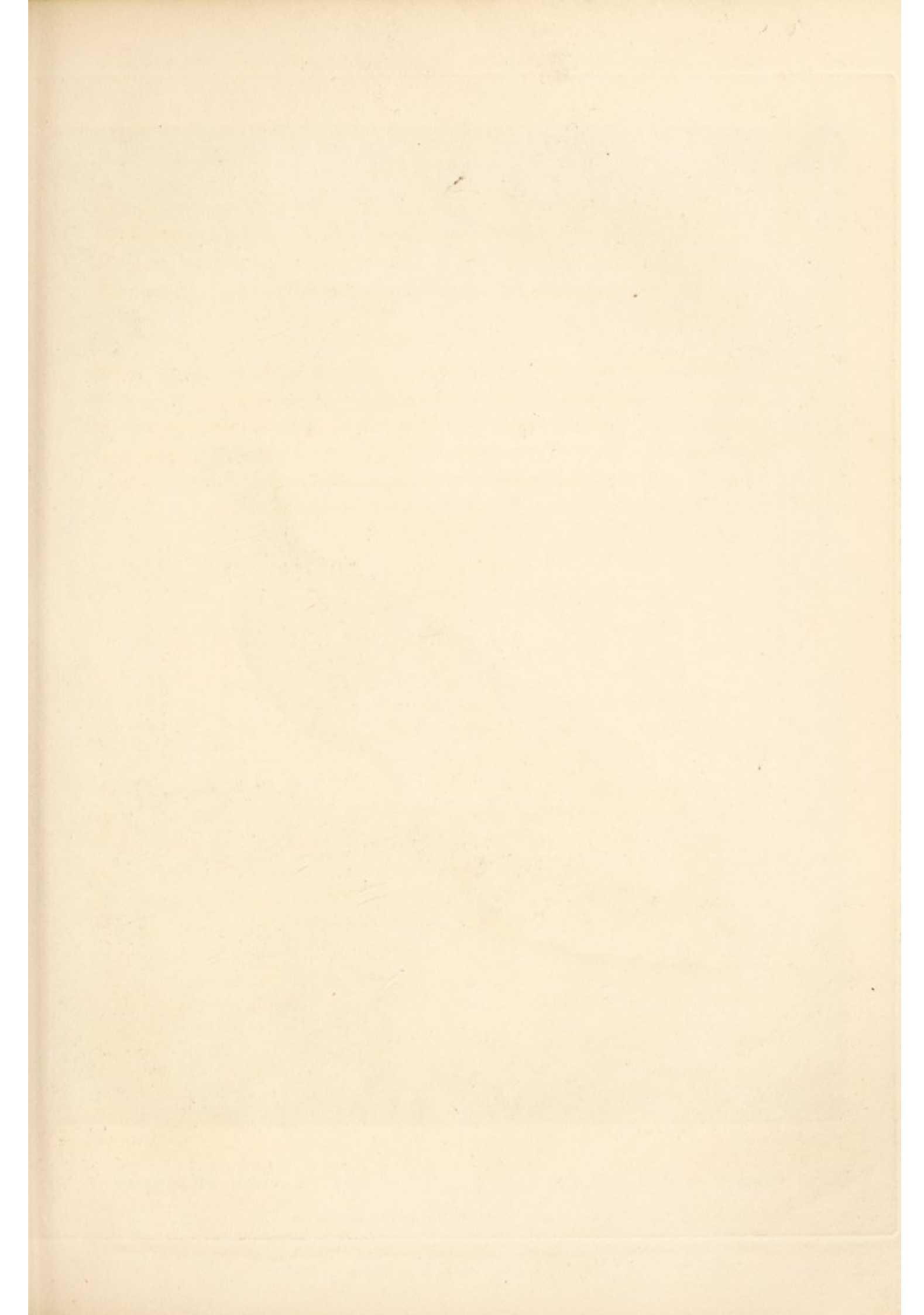
Buff. 14. p. 169. pl. 18.

THIS is one of those species which might perhaps with greater propriety be placed amongst the Baboons than amongst Monkeys strictly so called. It is an animal of considerable size, frequently equalling that of a middle-sized dog. Its colour is a deep black, except the under part of the body, which is of a lighter cast. The beard also, which is most uncommonly large and long, and which spreads round the whole face, is nearly white. It is a fierce and untractable species.

It is a native of the East Indies, and is particularly found in the Island of Ceylon, where it resides in woods. It is also said to be found in the

interior parts of Africa. This monkey has been figured in the works of the Count de Buffon, but unfortunately the figure, tho' extremely good in all other respects, appears to have been taken from a specimen which had a mutilated tail; in consequence of which it does not convey a proper idea of the species.

These accidental mutilations, which occasionally occur in several exotic animals, are productive of considerable errors in the descriptions of authors, and no small confusion has resulted from this cause in the arrangement and enumeration of the different species of Simiæ, which with every assistance of figures and descriptions is yet involved in considerable obscurity.





C. R. Sneyd del.

W. Skelton sculp.

PAVO BICALCARATUS

THE PEACOCK PHEASANT

Published April 2^d 1792 by J. Robinson, Leverian Museum.

PAVO BICALCARATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CAPUT pennis revolutis cristatum.

PENNÆ uropygii elongatæ, ocellatæ.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 267.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pavo capite subcristato, calcaribus binis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 268.

Pavo Chinenfis.

Briffon. av. 1. p. 291. n. 1.

Phasianus pavonicus chinenfis.

Edw. av. 67. t. 67.

AVES licet Indicas et Americanas distinguat plerumque plumarum lautissima varietas, nescio tamen an hac specie revera exstet quæpiam elegantior; quæ modestius nitens diu et attente possit examinari, cum colores quibus pavo qui *communis* dicitur, magnificentius et splendidius coruscat, perstringant quasi oculorum aciem, tremulisque hebetent fulgoribus.

Color primarius languide fusco-pallet, punctis albicantibus tantum non rotundis creberrime aspersus; dorso, alis, caudaque maculas convexas pulcherrime
quasi

quasi amethystinas, non tam rotundas quam leviter ovatas copiose jactantibus; uniuscujusque centro lucide cœruleo. Gemmeo hoc aspectu nihil in avium natura inveniri possit mirabilius; non enim oritur convexitas maculæ a coloribus luce variatis, sed a vera ipsius pennæ prominentia; quod satis poterit probari si singulæ ex obliquo inspiciantur.

Chinam inhabitat Pavo Bicalcaratus, descripsitque eum primo fortasse Dominus Edwards, specimen ab India recenter advectum nactus. Magnitudine phasianum qui colchicus dicitur paulo superat. Notandum est armari, ut plurimum, utrumque crus binis calcaribus, unde a Linnæo *bicalcaratus* appellatur. Rostrum fuscum; mandibulæ superioris altiore parte subrubra. Pennæ capitis angustæ, elongatæ, cristam suberectam leviter reversam efficiunt.

T H E P E A C O C K,
C A L L E D
T H E P E A C O C K P H E A S A N T.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

BILL convex, strong, and short.

NOSTRILS large.

HEAD small, crested.

SPURS on the legs.

Pennant. Gen. p. 20.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R, &c.

Pale-brown double-spurred peacock, with oval amethystine spots.

Peacock Pheasant.

Edw. pl. 67.

Iris Peacock.

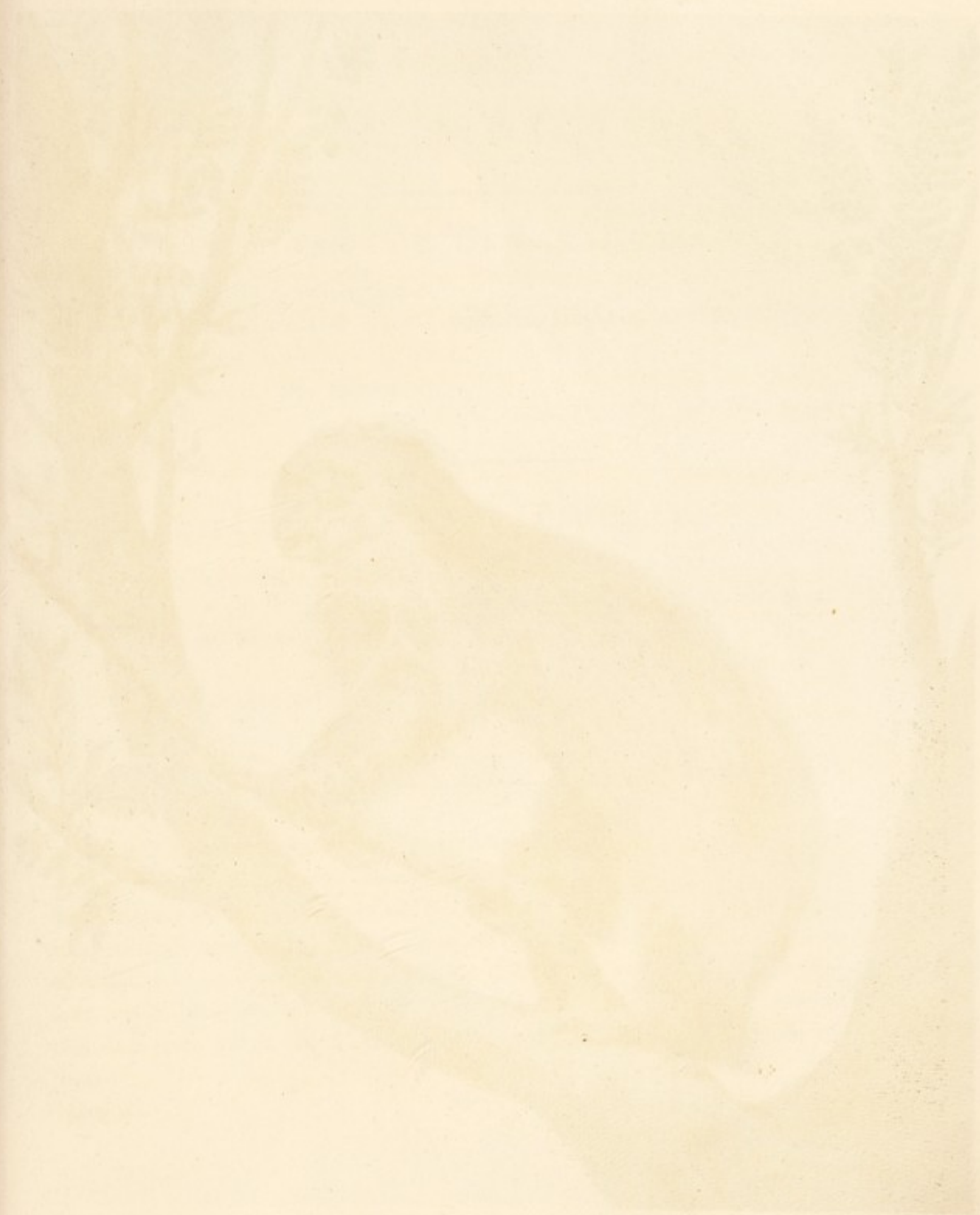
Lath. Syn. 2. p. 673.

AMONGST the beautiful diversity of plumage so strikingly displayed by many of the Indian and American birds, there is perhaps scarce any that exceeds in real elegance that of the species here represented. If it be said that the common peacock is more magnificently arrayed, it may be replied, that the eye, however delighted by the first appearance of that splendid bird, is almost wearied and oppressed by the gaudy radiance and profusion of brilliant hues; while the more sober lustre of the present species may be contemplated with a steady eye, and appears perhaps more truly captivating than that of the peacock itself.

The

The general or ground colour of this bird is a soft palish brown very thickly sprinkled with minute whitish rounded specks; while the wings and the tail are most richly adorned with a vast number of round, or rather slightly oval convex spots of a beautiful amethyst colour, which on the middle or central part of each is exalted into a brighter blue. This gemmeous aspect is one of the most curious phænomena that can be found amongst birds: the convex appearance of the spots being not merely owing to the varying lustre of each, but to a real convexity which takes place on every feather so marked, as appears very evidently when the feathers are viewed in profile.

It is a native of China, and was probably first described by Edwards, who took his figure from a bird then recently brought from India. In size it somewhat exceeds the *phasianus colchicus*, or common pheasant. It is remarkable that this bird is generally furnished with two spurs on each leg, for which reason Linnæus has given it a trivial name taken from that circumstance. The beak is dark brown, but the superior part of the upper mandible is reddish. The feathers on the head are narrow, elongated, and form an upright, slightly reversed crest.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



BRADYPUS DIDACTYLUS.

THE TWO-TOED SLOTH.

Published Feb. 20th 1794 by J. Parkinson, American Museum, London.

BRADYPUS DIDACTYLUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES nulli utrinque.

LANIARII obtusi, solitarii, molaribus longiores, occurfantes.

MOLARES utrinque 5, obtusi.

CORPUS pilis tectum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 50.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Bradypus manibus didactylis, cauda nulla.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 51.

Tardigradus Zeylanicus.

Seb. mus. 1. p. 54. t. 33. fig. 4. et t. 34. fig. 1.

Bradypus pedibus anticis didactylis, posticis tridactylis.

Briff. Quadr. p. 22.

BRADYPUS communis, seu tridactylus, quadrupedum miserrimus et turpissimus, in America calidiori solummodo nascitur, præcipue in Brasia. Eorundem locorum incola est species quam depinximus; rarissime tamen etiam in India reperta est. Eadem fere est utrisque deformitas; agilior vero est didactylus: qui, teste Buffono, sæpius eodem die in arborem conscendere solet, quod tridactylus vel semel facere vix ægreque possit; cuique immensum esset iter si multis in horis quasi trecentarum ulnarum spatium rependo superaret.

Ambæ species moribus vivendique modo conveniunt, fructibusque et foliis vescuntur. Dentes primarios incisores plane nullos habent, solos autem laniarios et molares. Ambæ etiam hoc defensionis genere utuntur, quod robore brachiorum hostem constringant. Carentes enim agilitate, arctissimo tamen amplexu aufugiendi potestatem adimunt. Immo audacter dicitur Bradypus cum semel se animali alicui affixerint nullo modo posse avelli; sique eos canis temere lacessiverit, vix posse fieri quin sui ipsius vitæ dispendio pœnas luat et inedia enecetur. Sunt enim illi longissimæ famis patientissimi. Miro præterea robori additur ejulatus dirus et insolitus, qui vel ipse feras sæpissime in fugam vertere dicitur.

Color didactylo est fordide fuscus, artubus corpore nigrioribus. Trans frontem supra oculos discurrit paulum inæqualiter tænia nigra et lata. Oculi parvi hebetesque. Cauda vix visibilis. Ungues longissimi, maximi; fortiores tamen gerere videtur Bradypus tridactylus; a quo præcipue differt hic noster quod pedes anteriores duos tantum ungues habeant, posteriores tres; cum illius omnes tribus muniantur; quodque vellus sit mollius et tenuius.

THE TWO-TOED SLOTH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

NO CUTTING TEETH in either jaw.

CANINE TEETH obtuse, single, longer than the grinders, placed opposite.

GRINDERS five on each side, obtuse.

FORE LEGS much longer than the hind: CLAWS very long.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Sloth with two toes on the fore feet.

L'Unau.

Buffon. 13. p. 34. pl. 1.

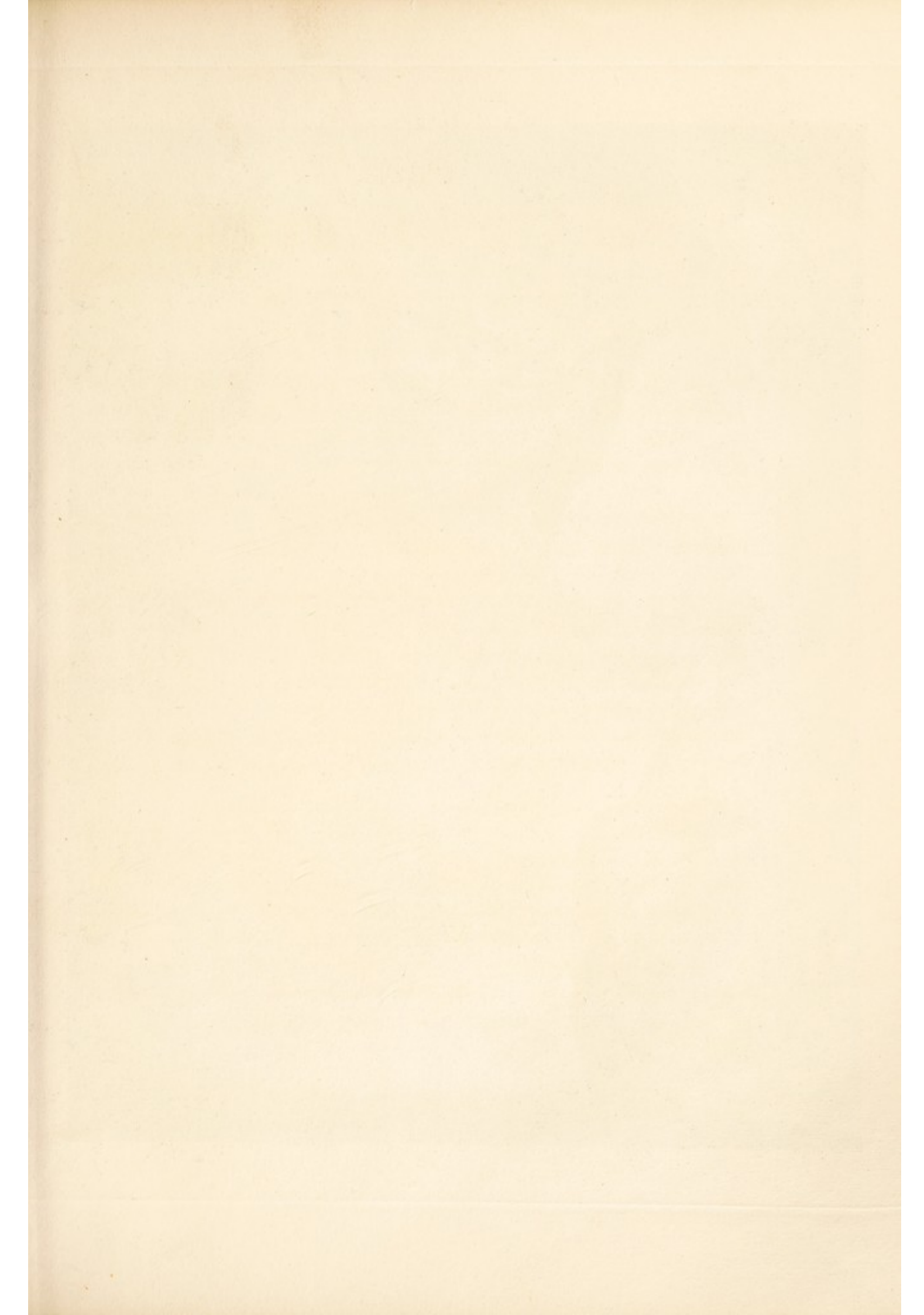
Two-toed Sloth.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 496.

THE common or three-toed Sloth, the most helpless and deformed of all quadrupeds, is peculiar to the hottest parts of America, and is principally found in Brasil. The species here represented is a native of the same parts of America, but is said to have been also found, tho' rarely, in India. In its general appearance it is scarce less uncouth than the common species, but is not so extremely slow in its motions, being able, according to the Count de Buffon, to ascend and descend from a tree several times in a day; whereas the three-toed species with difficulty performs that operation in a whole day, and can scarce crawl some hundred yards in the space of many hours.

Both species agree in their general habits and manner of life, living on fruit and leaves. They are remarkable for the total want of front teeth, and have only canine teeth and grinders. When these animals are attacked, they have no other mode of defence than what results from the great muscular strength of their fore legs, which though it does not enable them to resist by those strong and violent efforts which most quadrupeds exert when suddenly surprised, yet gives them a power of fastening so forcibly on the animal which attacks them, as to prevent all possibility of its escape; for it is affirmed that nothing can make this creature quit its hold when once it has fastened itself; and that if a dog should venture to attack it, it would in all probability lose its own life by being held by the Sloth till famished. To this may be added its dismal cry, which is said to repel other animals by its disgusting tone.

The colour of this species is a dusky brown; somewhat deeper on the limbs than on the body; and across the forehead, over each eye, runs a very broad and somewhat irregular band of black. The eyes are small and dull: the tail scarce visible: the claws extremely long and large, but scarce so strong as in the common Sloth. The fore feet are each furnished with two claws; the hinder ones with three; whereas in the common Sloth all the feet have three. To this may be added that the hair of this species is not so harsh and coarse as that of the three-toed Sloth.





THE GREATER PARADISE BIRD.

PARADISEA APODA.

PARADISEA APODA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capistri plumis tomentosis tectum.

PENNÆ hypochondriorum longiores.

RECTRICES duæ superiores singulares denudatæ.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 166.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Paradisea pennis hypochondriis corpore longioribus, rectricibus duabus intermediis longis fetaceis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 166.

Paradisea avis.

Clus. exot. 360. t. 360.

Manucodiata major.

Edw. av. 110. t. 110.

PARADISEUM vocari solitum est hoc genus, dignum quippe putetur ob eminentem pulchritudinem quod Paradisum incolat. Speciem quam depinximus, præcipuam diu agnoverunt physici Europæi, elegantia certe nullis congeneribus cedentem, vestitu licet minus splendido coretur.

Magnitudine est quasi turdi vulgaris. Color primarius pulchre nitideque ferrugineus, corporis inferioribus tantum non purpureis. Frons, rostrique basis cingitur

cingitur capistro aureo-viridi, quasi holoferico; nec alius collo antico color: caput flavescit. Hypochondria fasciculis longissimis subflavis, (interdum flavissimis,) plumarum pendentium decorantur, laxis, levibus, et tenellis, ut nihil supra; quas caudam plerique falso opinati sunt, cum vera cauda brevior sit, et his ipsis plumis fere abscondita.

In æthere tranquillo plurimæ hujusmodi aves gregatim convolant, nonnullæ separatim per aperta serena quasi fluitant, papiliones majores aliaque insecta prædantes. Sin increbuerit ventus de subito conversus, plumarum luxuria implicatæ in terram non raro decidere dicuntur, et facillime capi.

Existimarunt nonnulli, ab hac avi præter solitum venusta exortam esse veterum de Phœnice fabulam; cujus fortasse fides vel nunc non omnino obsolevit, quaque, undecunque originem duxerit, nulla poetis philosophisque magis inveniit. Cum specimina olim in Europam advecta pedibus cruribusque manca essent, increbuit vulgaris opinio quod avis penitus illis careat; quodque perpetuo volet, nisi cum quietis cupida, ope scaporum duorum a tergo postico prodeuntium, ab arbore se suspendat. Immo ipse doctissimus Gesnerus, oblitus deesse pennæ vim musculi, in eundem errorem incidit. Indiam Orientalem, Insulas præcipue Moluccas inhabitat pulcherrimum hoc avium genus.

THE GREATER PARADISE-BIRD.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL furrounded at the base by velvet-like feathers.

Hypochondrial feathers long and loose.

Two naked shafts proceeding from the rump.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous Paradise-bird, with extremely long hypochondrial feathers.

Oiseau de Paradis.

Buffon. pl. enl. 254.

Greater Bird of Paradise.

Albin. 3. t. 9.

Edwards, t. 110.

IT is from the superior beauty by which most of the birds of this curious genus are distinguished that they have obtained the title of Paradise-birds; the chief or principal species, here exhibited, has long been known to the naturalists of Europe, and tho' less splendid in its colours than some others of its genus, is perhaps superior to them all in point of elegance.

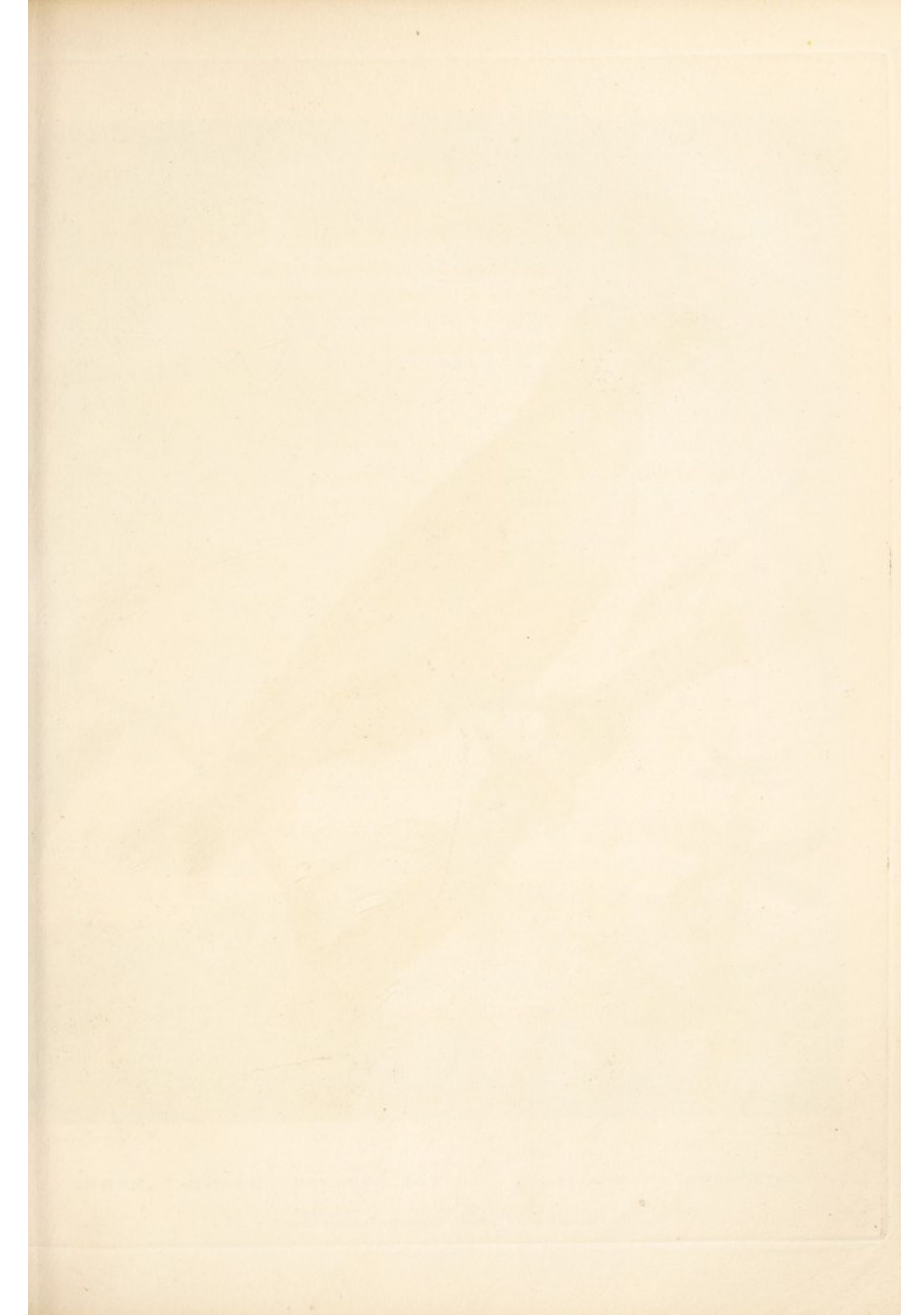
This bird is about the size of a thrush; and its prevailing colour is a beautiful bright ferruginous; the lower parts of the body being deeper or inclining more to purple than the upper. The front, all round the beak, is ornamented by golden-green velvet-like feathers, forming a sort of mask; and the fore part of the neck is of the same appearance. The head is yellowish. The lower parts of the sides are decorated with long tufts of hanging feathers, generally

generally of a yellowish colour, but in some specimens, (as in the present) of the richest and most beautiful yellow. These feathers are of a structure so peculiarly delicate, an appearance so uncommonly elegant, and of such an airy lightness, as to surpass all description. This part is commonly, but erroneously, termed the tail: the real tail is rather short, and is in great measure hid by the flowing plumes just mentioned.

In calm weather great numbers of these beautiful birds are seen flying in companies, as well as singly floating about, and pursuing the larger butterflies and other insects; but when the wind rises and becomes strong, or suddenly changes, they are embarrassed by their exuberant plumage, and are said not unfrequently to fall to the ground, and are thus easily taken.

It has been sometimes imagined that this bird, from its extraordinary beauty, gave rise to the celebrated fiction of the Phoenix, of which the belief is perhaps even yet not entirely extinct. What could have given rise to so extraordinary an idea is not easy to imagine: no fable however seems to have had a wider dominion, or to have been more frequently quoted by poets and moralists.

Another popular error relative to the Paradise-bird is its supposed want of legs; for as the specimens which were formerly imported into Europe were first deprived of their legs, it became a general idea that this species really had none: that it was almost perpetually on the wing; and that when it rested, it was by suspending itself from the branches of trees by the two long naked shafts which proceed from the lower part of the back; and even the learned Gefner, forgetting that this would imply a muscular structure in a feather, relates the same circumstance. These birds are natives of the East Indies, and are principally found about the Molucca Islands.





C. R. Pyley del.

W. Skelton sculp.

PSITTACUS AUSTRALIS.

THE SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

Published April 21, 1798. by J. Parkinson, Linnean Museum.

PSITTACUS AUSTRALIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnosæ, obtusa, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus brachyurus fuscus, capite cinereo, collo antico abdomineque inferiore rubro-ferrugineis.

Psittacus Nestor.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 110.

Psittacus Meridionalis.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 333.

CAREAT licet hic *psittacus* forma elegantiore lautioribusque coloribus quibus reliquum plerumque genus insignitur, pretium tamen ei quodammodo facit raritas; cum ex iis sit speciebus quas immensa illa Novæ Hollandiæ insula physicis Europæis nuperrime suppeditavit.

Color primarius est saturatim fuscus, collo antico, abdominisque parte posteriore rubro-ferrugineis; qui color in nonnullis speciminibus totum etiam collum

torque angusto circumdat. Capitis vertex canescit. Dorsum, alæ, caudaque cinereo-fulca, non sine viroris obscurioris vestigio, cui superinducitur cupreus quidam splendor. Cinguntur oculi spatio nudo albicante seu cinereo.

Rostrum maximum, peraduncum, plumbeo-nigricat; nec longe ab hoc colore recedunt crura pedesque. Notandum est extremitates pennarum coloris esse saturatoris, unde fit ut tota avis quasi striata seu undulata videatur.

THE SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

NOSTRILS round, placed in the base of the bill.

TONGUE fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

LEGS short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward, and two backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed brown Parrot, with greyish head, the fore part of the neck and lower part of the abdomen dull red.

Southern brown Parrot.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 264.

THE Parrot figured on the present plate, tho' less distinguished either by beauty of colour or elegance of shape than most others of the genus, is yet highly important from its rarity; being one of the species which the ample regions of New Holland have lately afforded.

Its prevailing colour is a darkish brown; the fore part of the neck and the lower part of the abdomen are of a deep ferruginous red; and in some

specimens the red encircles the whole neck with a narrow collar. The upper part of the head is greyish; the back, wings, and tail cinereous-brown; with a cast of green, and varied by a sort of coppery gloss diffused over the whole. The eyes are surrounded by a bare whitish or ash-coloured skin.

The beak is most extremely large, hooked, and of a blackish lead-colour. The legs are nearly of the same appearance. The tips of the feathers in this species are of a deeper cast than the rest of the feather; giving a sort of striated or undulated aspect to the whole bird.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed brown Parrot, with greyish head, the fore part of the neck and lower part of the abdomen dull red.

Southern brown Parrot.

Less spec. 1. p. 184.

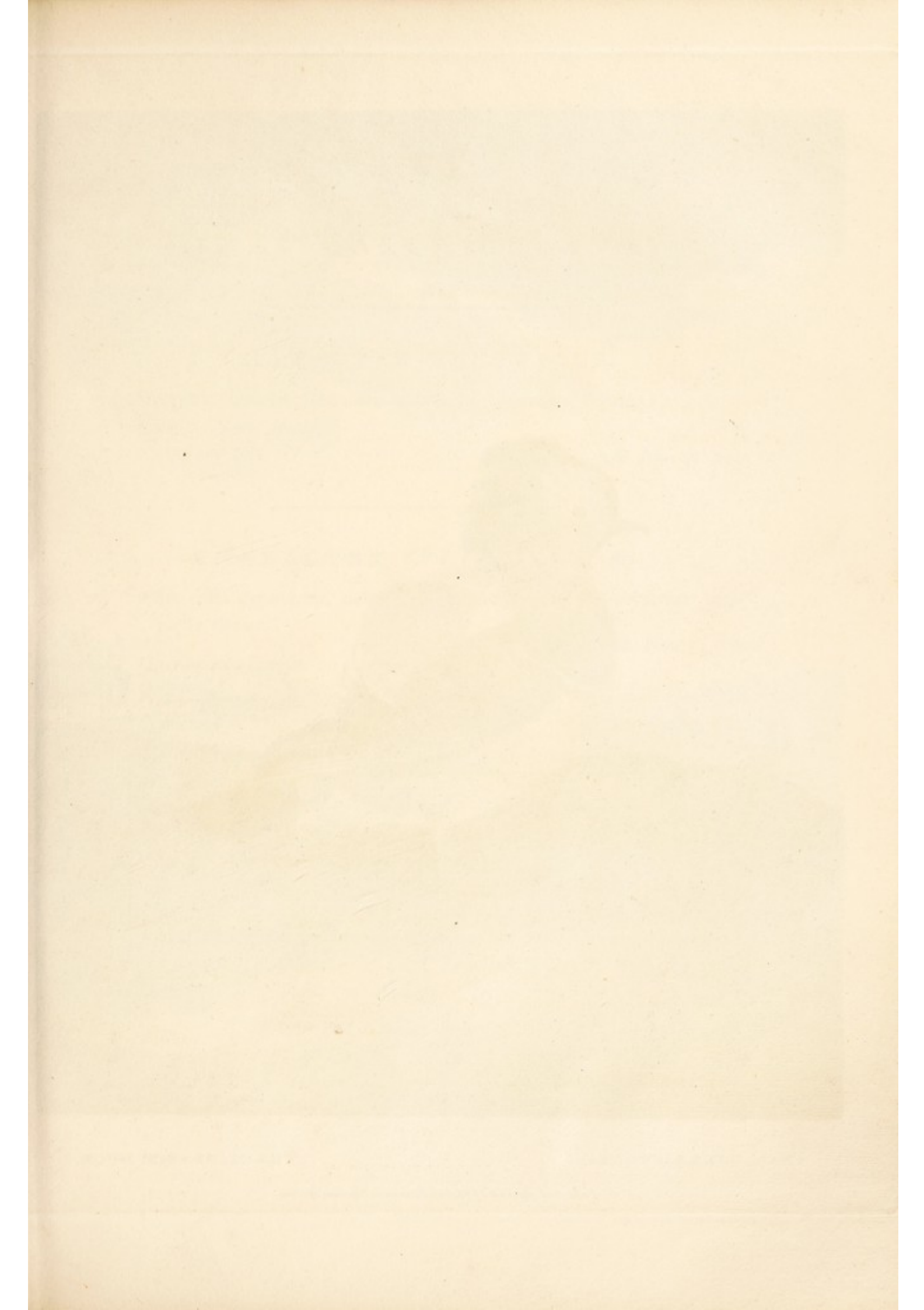
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Its prevailing colour is a darkish brown; the fore part of the neck and the lower part of the abdomen are of a deep ferruginous red; and in some

specimens

N 2

ANAS





ANAS GALERICULATA.

THE MANDARIN DUCK.

Published April 21st 1792. by J. Parkinson, Luccian Museum.

ANAS GALERICULATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM lamelloso-dentatum, convexum obtusum.

LINGUA ciliata, obtusa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Anas crista dependente, dorso postico utrinque penna recurvata compressa elevata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 206.

Querquedula sinensis.

Briss. av. 6. p. 450. n. 34.

Querquedula sinensis.

Edw. av. 102. t. 102.

IN avium genus inquirentes non diu latere possit deesse, ut plurimum feminis lautam plumarum varietatem, nimiam vero fere et prodigam fuisse naturam in decorandis maribus. Hoc nullibi manifestius quam in anatum genere; in ea præcipue specie de qua jam loquimur. Cum enim mas pulcherrimis coloribus insigniatur, splendeantque illius alæ amœnissime virides; hujus viriditatis pauxillum tantum in hac parte sortita est femina; reliqua tota infuscatur, striis aliquot obscurioribus undulata.

Sinam incolit venustissima hæc avis, magni habita, et in principum virorum aquis hortisque servata. In Japonia quoque conspicitur. Corpus superius colore est saturatim fusco, pennis aliquot albo marginatis. Pectoris pars inferior abdomenque albert. Caput insignitur crista e plumis viridibus et purpureis pulcherrime composita. Genæ albæ. Collum superius pennis parvis rubro-luteis, lanceolæ ad instar acuminatis, obtegatur; inferius cum pectore violaceo-purpureum. Alæ pars media seu speculum, cœruleo-viridi fulgens lucidissimum, a parte postica fascia alba et transversa terminatur. Corporis latera pennarum serie fusco-pallentium, lunulis albis nigrisque alternatim distinctarum, ornantur: habent tamen nonnulla specimina lineas tenues fuscas dense dispositas lunularum vice. Super humeros utrinque lunulæ aliquot altius impressæ.

Quod autem in avi præcipue mirandum, remiges duo interiores secundarii seu dorso utrinque proximi, cæteris longe latiores, surgunt lateribus in longitudinem erectis, quasi carbasis duobus similes. Colore sunt vivide ferrugineo, parte antica albo, postica nigro leviter cincta. Pennæ hæ præter solitum venustæ, quas cum primo videris, adeo fitas putares ut perpetuo periclitarentur, nec per unius horæ spatium manerent incolumes et intemeratæ, rarissime turbantur et horrescunt. Rostrum rubet. Crura pedesque aurantia.

In Angliam interdum cum femina illata est formosissima hæc avis; dubito tamen an unquam nostro sub cœlo fœtus protulerint.

THE MANDARIN DUCK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL broad and flattened; the edges marked with sharp lamellæ.

TONGUE broad and ciliated at the edges.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Duck with variegated crest, and erect compressed interior remiges.

Chinefe Teal.

Edwards, pl. 102.

Chinefe Duck.

Lath. Syn. 3. p. 548.

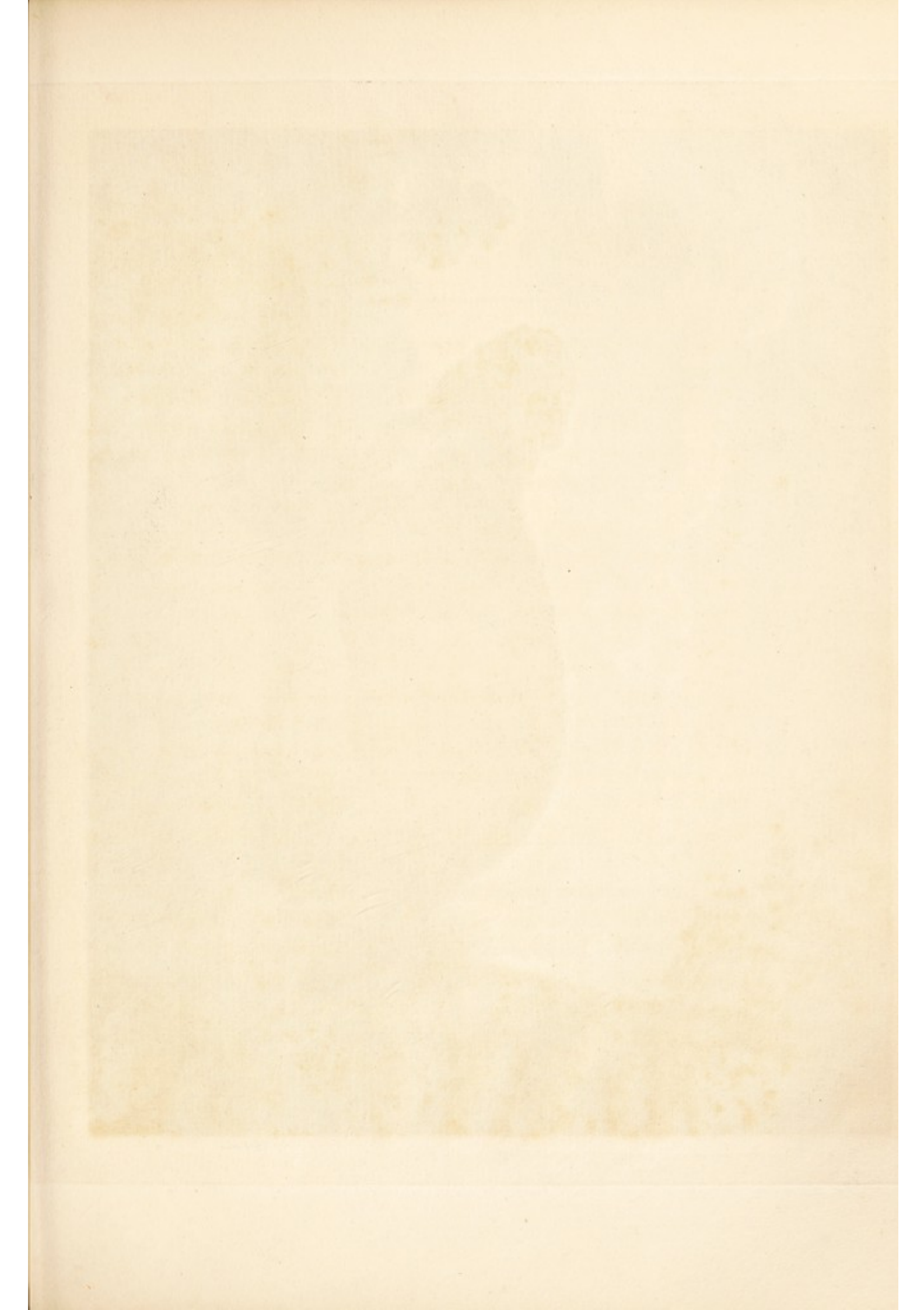
NATURE in the major part of the feathered tribe seems to have lavished all her ornaments on the male; while the female, on the contrary, is often destitute of any peculiar brilliancy of plumage, and of an appearance altogether different from that of the opposite sex. This is no where more conspicuous than in the birds of the duck tribe; and the present species in particular is a most remarkable instance of this diversity of aspect; for while the male is distinguished by the beautiful colours exhibited in the annexed plate, the female is merely of a dull brown, varied with undulations of a deeper cast, and having but a slight approach towards the rich green which shines on the wings of the male.

This

This species is a native of China, where it is held in the highest esteem, and is kept in the ornamental waters and gardens of the principal Mandarins. It is also found in Japan.

The general colour of this bird on the upper part of the body, is a fine deep brown, with some of the feathers edged with white: the lower part of the breast and belly are also white. The head is ornamented by a crest of the most elegant structure, consisting of a mixture of green and purple feathers: the cheeks are white: the upper part of the neck of a yellowish red, and covered with small sharp-pointed feathers: the lower part of the neck, and the breast, are of a very fine deep violet-purple. The middle of the wings, or speculum, is of a most beautiful lucid blue-green, bounded on the hind part by a transverse bar of white. The sides of the body are ornamented by a series of pale-brown feathers, marked in some specimens by distinct alternate crescents of black and white, in others by fine close-set lines of brown. Just above the shoulders on each side are a few similar crescents still more strongly marked: but the most striking singularity in this species is the figure of the interior secondary remiges, or those nearest the body on each side; which are much broader than the rest, and stand with the vanes or webs upright, in a longitudinal direction, like a pair of small sails. These beautiful and singular plumes, which at first view seem scarce capable of being preserved an hour in their proper position, and which one would suppose liable from their situation to be deranged by a thousand accidental circumstances, are yet hardly ever seen in a disordered state. The beak is reddish: the legs and feet are orange-coloured.

This elegant bird is sometimes imported alive into our own country, but has rarely, (if ever,) been so far naturalized as to breed in this climate.





URSUS LUSCUS.

THE WOLVERENE.

U R S U S L U S C U S.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 6, intus excavati, alterni. Inferiores 6: laterales 2 longiores lobati: secundarii basi interiores.

LANIARII solitarii, conici.

MOLARES 5 f. 6: primo laniariis approximato.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Ursus cauda elongata, corpore ferrugineo, rostro fusco, fronte plagaque laterali corporis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 70.

Ursulus lupo affinis.

Edw. 103. t. 103.

Ursus castanei coloris, cauda unicolore, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Briff. Quadr. p. 188.

CUM quadrupede longe diverso ob generalem quandam similitudinem confunditur interdum hæc ursi species; cum mustela scilicet Gulone Linnæi. Americæ Septentrionalis partes frigidiores incolit, in sylvis præcipue degere gestiens. Magnitudine est fere lupi minoris. Descripsisse eum et depinxisse primus videtur Dominus Edwards nomine *Quickbatch*, sive *Wolverene*.

No. II.

O

Color

Color generalis fusco-subflavescit, ab utraque dorsi parte deorsum nigrior decurrens super lateribus fascia paululum arcuata, quam subtus utrinque excipit linea angustior fusco-subflava. Crura corpore nigriora. Trans frontem ducitur fascia pallidior. Rostrum nigricat. Aures rotundatæ brevesque. Cauda longiuscula, modice villosa. Ungues magni, validi, uncinati.

Præda licet et rapinis vitam sustentet, non tamen adeo insatiabiliter sanguinem sitit; ut Gulo. Cum lentior incedat, animalibus insidietur necesse est, non cursu assequatur; moresque igitur Gulonis inter arbores latere dicitur, indeque casu subitaneo in prædam deferri.

THE W O L V E R E N E.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw.

Five toes before ; five behind.

In walking rests on the hind feet as far as the heel.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous brown Bear, with a lateral band of a deeper colour, and slightly bushy tail.

The Quickhatch, or Wolverine.

Edwards, pl. 103.

THE animal here represented has sometimes been confounded with a very different quadruped : viz. the *Mustela Gulo* of Linnæus, or Glutton ; to which it is indeed allied in general appearance, tho' really a distinct species. It is a native of the colder parts of North America, and resides chiefly in woods. It seems to have been first described and figured by Edwards, under the name of the Quickhatch, or Wolverine.

Its size is that of a small wolf. Its colour a tawny brown ; which on each side the back is much deeper, and spreads downwards in a somewhat arcuated

manner over the sides; and beneath this dark shade on each side is a narrower band of light yellowish-brown. The legs are of a darker colour than the body. Across the front runs a light-coloured band. The snout is blackish; the ears short and rounded: the tail moderately long and somewhat bushy: the claws large, strong, and crooked.

It is of a predaceous nature, but not of that immoderately voracious disposition by which the Glutton is said to be distinguished. Its pace is rather slow than quick; and in consequence of this it is obliged to lie in ambush for other animals, and to take them by surprise instead of pursuing them. Like the Glutton it is said to have a habit of lurking amongst trees, and suddenly dropping on its prey.





MYRMECOPHAGA JUBATA

THE GREAT ANT-EATER.

C. A. Blyden del.

H. Schomburgk sculp.

MYRMECOPHAGA JUBATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES nulli.

LINGUA teres, extensilis.

Os angustatum in rostrum.

CORPUS pili tectum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 51.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Myrmecophaga palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, cauda jubata.

Tamandua-guacu.

Mercgr. bras. 225. t. 225.

Myrmecophaga rostri longissimo, pedibus anticis tetradactylis, posticis pentadactylis, cauda longissimis pilis vestita.

Briss. Quadr. 24.

MYrmecophagæ a plerisque aliis quadrupedibus differunt non tantum externa specie, sed quod dentibus omnino carent; quod quidem, si solum genus *Manis* excipias, aliis nullis hætenus cognitis obtigit. Sunt tamen in œsophago Myrmecophagæ, testante Domino Broussonet, officula quædam dentibus similia.

Insectis folis vescitur Myrmecophaga, formicis præcipue et oniscis; quibus fane miro artificio infidiatur, linguam nempe lumbriciformem et longissimam
diu

diu extendendo, adopertamque opima præda, viscido humore quo lingua obducitur illaqueata, in os subito retrahendo. Species hic depicta, diu captiva, carnes crudas in frustula dissectas comedere non recusabat. Hæc omnes congeneres magnitudine longe superat; eratque forsan ipsissimum specimen unde figura hæc nostra desumpta est, omnium quæ in Europam unquam illata sunt maximum.

Longitudo ejus est circiter septem pedes. Rudis est illi et quasi incultus aspectus. Color est fusco-cinereus; plagaque nigra lateralis ab humeris utrinque decurrit, sensim angustata, supraque albo fimbriata. Rostrum longum et tubulatum est. Cauda pilis nigris rudibus et longissimis vestitur. Super crura macula exstat nigra, paulo supra pedes sita. Pedes antici unguibus validissimis incurvis muniti sunt, qui profecto Myrmecophagam, dentibus licet carentem, hostem maxime formidandum reddunt: sæpe enim animalia externa specie seipsa longe majora, vulneribus fauciata, et continua pressura fatigata enecat, cum corporibus ungues infixarit, vastumque robur exercuerit.

Noctu evagatur Myrmecophaga, et interdiu in locis secretioribus obdormit: incessus ejus est lentior, moresque pigri et torpidi.

THE GREAT ANT-EATER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body covered with hair.

Small mouth: long cylindric tongue:

No teeth.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Greyish brown Ant-Eater, with very long snout, extremely long bushy tail, and a black band above the shoulders.

Great Ant-Eater.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 507.

Le Tamanoir.

Buffon. 10. p. 141. pl. 29.]

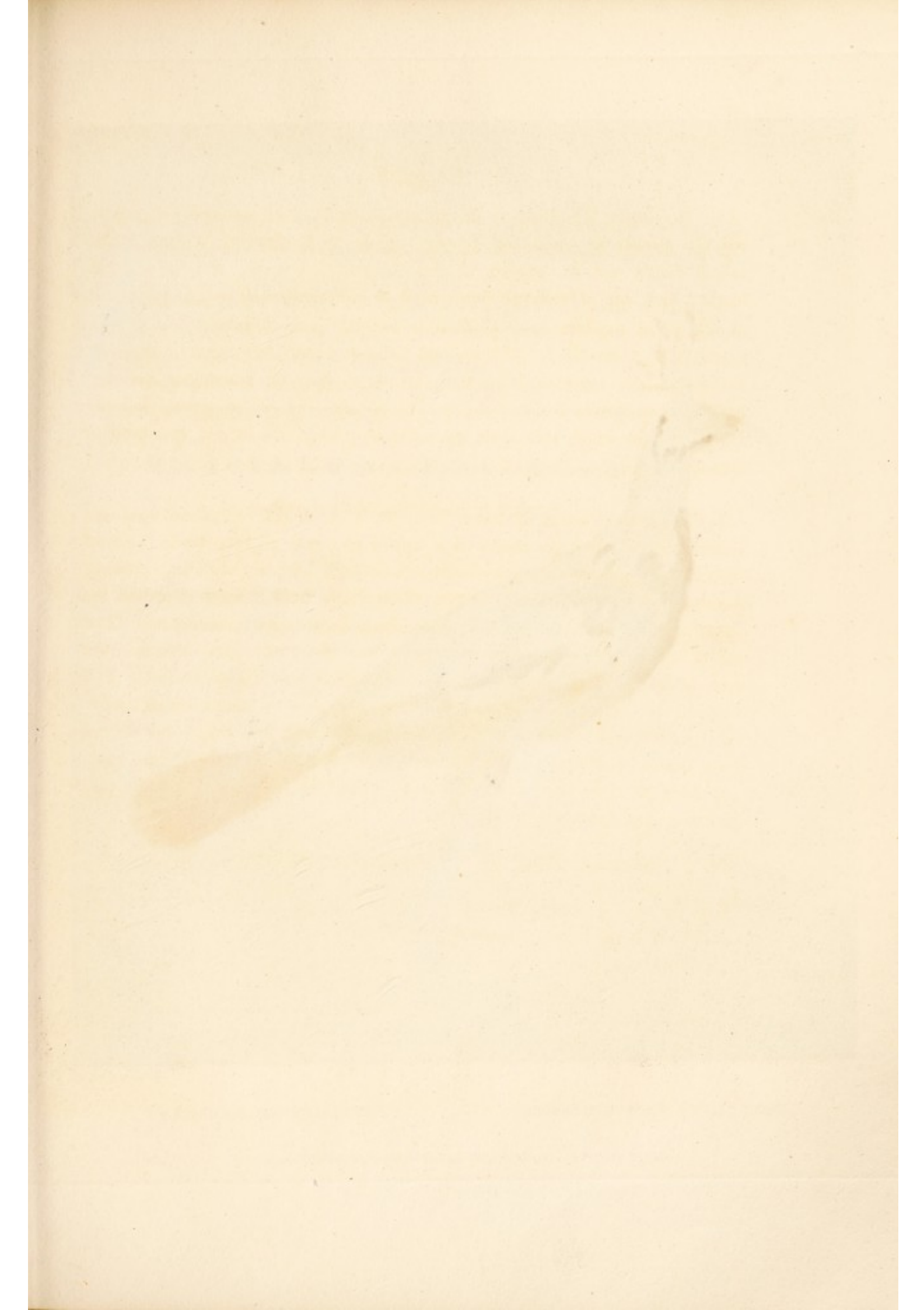
THE curious genus *Myrmecophaga*, or Ant-Eater, is strikingly distinguished from most other quadrupeds, not only by the general shape and appearance, but also by the total want of teeth; a particularity which takes place in no other quadrupeds yet known, except those of the genus *Manis*. There are however, according to the observations of *Monf. Broussonet*, certain bones not unlike teeth, situated in the gullet or œsophagus of the Ant-Eater.

The

The Ant-Eaters feed solely on insects, and particularly on ants and millepedes; and the manner in which they procure the insects is extremely curious. The animal thrusts out its tongue, which is shaped like a worm, and of a great length, and lays it amongst heaps of these creatures; and when by means of the viscid moisture with which it is covered, it is sufficiently loaded with insects, it then retracts it suddenly, and swallows them. In a state of captivity the species here represented has been known to feed on raw meat, cut very small. This species far exceeds in size all the rest of its genus, and the specimen from which this figure was taken is perhaps the largest ever brought into Europe.

Its length is upwards of seven feet. It is an animal of an awkward and uncouth appearance. Its colour is a dark grey; with a very broad band of black, running from the neck downwards on each side the body, and growing gradually narrower as it passes down. This black band is accompanied on the upper part by a streak of white. The snout is very long and tubular. The tail is black, and is furnished with coarse hair of a very great length. On each of the fore-legs is also a patch of black a little above the feet. The fore-feet are armed with extremely strong and crooked claws, which render this creature, tho' destitute of teeth, a very formidable adversary, since it has been known to destroy animals of much greater apparent strength than itself; and fixing its claws upon them, exerts such powerful force as to kill them by laceration and continued pressure.

It is a nocturnal animal, and is said to sleep during the day in retired places. Its pace is somewhat slow, and its manners heavy and stupid.





Ryley del.

Skelton Sculp.

PHASIANUS CURVIROSTRIS .

THE IMPEYAN PHEASANT .

Pub. as the Act directs, Jan^y 1. 1791, by J. Parkinson, Leverian Museum .

MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. III.

PHASIANUS CURVIROSTRIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

GENÆ cute nuda lævigata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 270.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phasianus cupreo-purpureus, viridi-nitens, corpore subtus nigricante, capite cristato, rostro elongato.

Phasianus Impejanus.

Latb. Ind. Orn. p. 632.

NON nisi intra paucos annos Europæis innotuit Phasianus curvirostris, seu Impejanus. Plumis decoratur mirum in modum fulgidis et venustis. Dorsum alæque lucide purpureo-nigricant viridi cupreoque versicolora. Quæ in collo plumæ, angustæ et acuminatæ, nitidissime sunt cupreo-ferrugineæ. Cinguntur oculorum orbitæ cute nuda cæruleo-virescente. Cauda fulvo-ferruginea, apicem rotundata. Corporis inferiora fusco-nigra. Assurgit crista insigniter de-

No. III.

P

cora,

cora, constans e plurimis parvis et erectis scapis, quorum apices singuli tela seu parte plumata ovata et acuminata, capiti colloque concolori terminantur.

Rostri singularis formatio: mandibula enim superior magnopere curvata, longe ultra inferiorem excurrit: quod nescio an casu potius evenire suspicarer, quam proprium esse et perpetuum, ni in omnibus quæ examinavi speciminibus ita se res constanter haberet. Nomen igitur triviale *curvirostris* inde deductum utile est ad notam distinctionis. Nomen etiam *Impeyanus* apte satis possit retineri; cum physicis nempe nostratibus primo hanc avem communicavit uxor lectissima Domini Eliæ Impey Equitis aurati, quæ plura secum ab Indis specimina attulit.

Magnitudine gallum gallinaceum vulgarem, seu phasianum gallum Linnæi, plene æquat Phasianus curvirostris. Femina mare minor, maxima ex parte fusca, notis undulisque pallidioribus et nigrioribus variata. In hoc etiam differt, quod remiges primarii nigrent; secundariis nigro ferrugineoque transverse fasciatis; quodque cauda sit brevissima, corpori concolor. Crura præterea non calcaribus sed tuberibus tantum armata. Illas Indiæ partes quas *Hindostan* nomine norunt hodierni, septentrionales præcipue inhabitat Phasianus curvirostris.

THE IMPEYAN PHEASANT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cheeks covered with a smooth naked skin.

Lin.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-purple Pheasant, with a changeable lustre of green and copper-colour, the body black beneath, the head crested, the beak long and crooked.

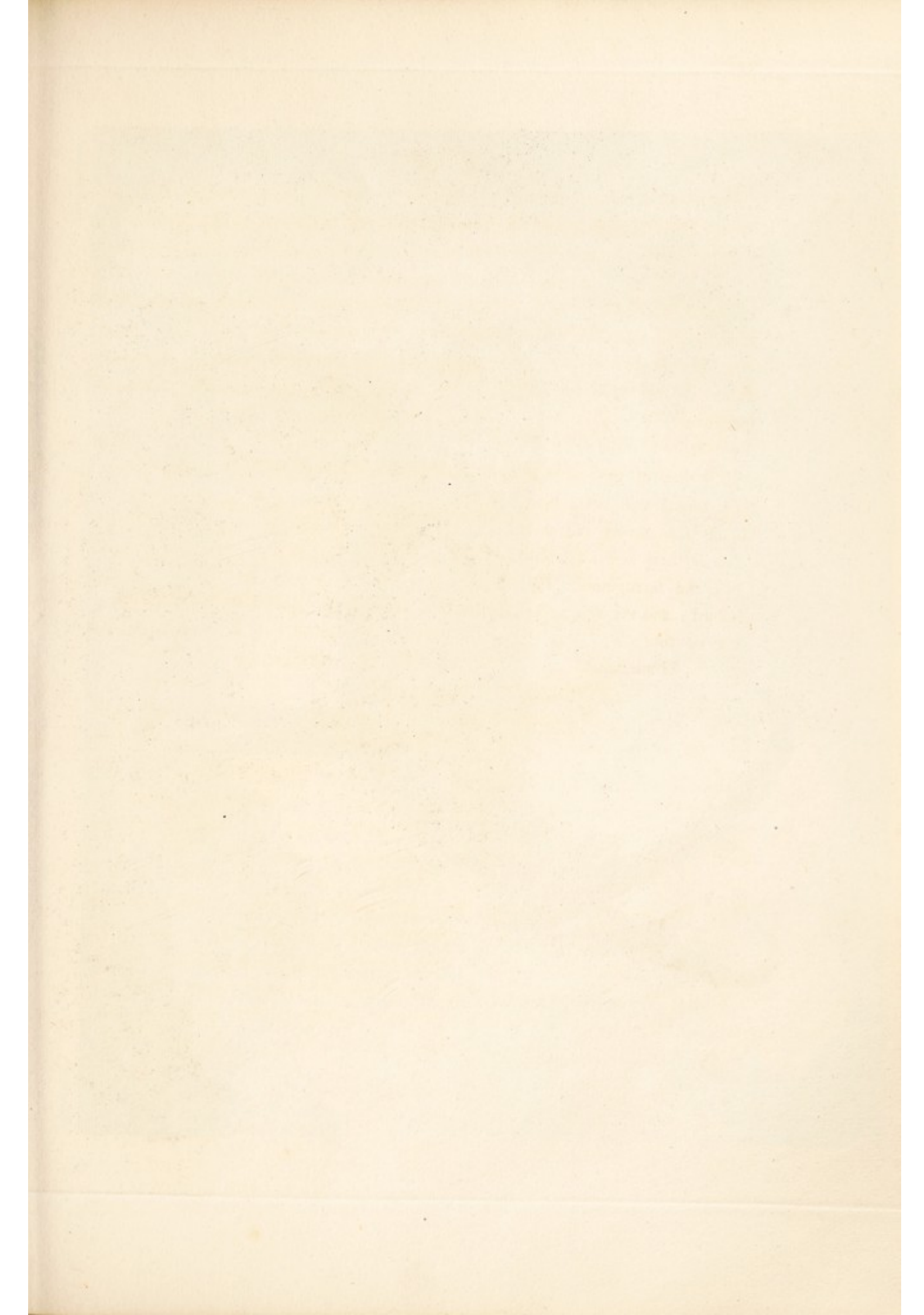
Impeyan Pheasant.

Latb. Synops. Suppl. p. 208.

THE *Phasianus curvirostris*, or Impeyan Pheasant, is a species known only within these few years. It is a bird of uncommon beauty and lustre of plumage: the general colour of the wings and back is a rich, glossy, blackish purple, varied with changeable hues of green and copper-colour. The feathers on the neck are of a narrow and sharpened form, and of a very bright copper-ferruginous. The orbits of the eyes are furrounded with a naked skin of a blueish-green tinge: the tail is of a bright bay or ferruginous colour, and is rounded at the end: the under parts of the body are of a dull black. The top of the head is ornamented by a crest of singularly beautiful structure, consisting of a great many small, upright, nearly naked shafts, each terminated by an oval sharp-pointed web or feathered part, of the same brilliant appearance with the rest of the head and neck.

The beak is of a singular form; the upper mandible being considerably prolonged over the lower, and extremely curved. It might be suspected that this was an accidental circumstance; but as it takes place equally in all the specimens I have yet seen, I imagine it to be the proper and constant form of the beak. It therefore affords a very good mark of distinction, and the Latin trivial or common name is taken from thence. Its English name of Impeyan Pheasant may be still retained with great propriety, since it was first introduced to the notice of naturalists by the Lady of Sir Elijah Impey, who brought several specimens from India.

The size of this curious bird is at least equal to that of a common fowl. The female is smaller than the male, and is principally of a brown colour, varied with marks and undulations of a deeper and lighter cast; the longer wing feathers are also black in the female, the secondary ones barred with black and ferruginous: the tail extremely short, and coloured like the rest of the bird; and the legs, instead of spurs, as in the male, are only furnished with a knob or tubercle. The Impeyan Pheasant is chiefly found in the northern parts of Hindostan.





Pyley del.

CAPRA IBEX.

THE STEINBOCK.

Steinbock Sculp.

C A P R A I B E X.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA concava, sursum versa, erecta, scabra.

DENTES PRIMORES inferiores octo.

LANIARII nulli.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Capra cornibus supra nodosis in dorsum reclinatis.

Ibex.

Gesn. Quadr. 331.

Aldr. Bisulc. 732.

Johnst. Quadr. t. 28.

Pallas Spic. Zool. 11. p. 31. t. 3, et 5. fig. 4.

Nascitur Ibex in variis Europæ et Asiæ regionibus. Cordi sunt ei rupes locaque montosa, nec alicubi cernitur. Ab hoc ortas esse omnes capræ vulgaris seu domesticæ varietates nonnullis physicis persuasum est. Maxima ejus est copia in insula Creta; generatur etiam in Corsica.

Magnitudine capram vulgarem superat. Color generalis est cinereo-fuscus, in nonnullis speciminibus ferrugineo leviter tinctus. Corporis inferiora ex albido subflavescent. Crura plerumque nigris maculis interspersa. Per dorsum longitudinem decurrit linea perpetua. Caput vasta gerit cornua, quorum pars superior

pro-

prominentibus et semicirculatis tuberibus notatur. Retro curvantur in apices mucronatos desinentia. Gula plerumque barbata.

Mirandi est Ibex roboris et pernicitatis: saltu fertur longissimo: pendet sæpe de rupium lateribus more capræ communis. Cornua fœminæ longe minora quam maris.

Opus subire laboris et periculi plenum dicuntur venatores, quos, cum ad vitæ discrimen ventum sit, fallere sæpe et effugere solet Ibex, præcipitem se de monte in cornua dando, et a terra statim, nulla accepta injuria, resiliendo.

THE STEINBOCK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns bending backward, and almost close at the base.

Eight CUTTING TEETH in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

The male commonly bearded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Dark-brown Goat, with large knotted horns reclining backwards.

The Ibex.

Penn. Hist. Quadr. p. 49.

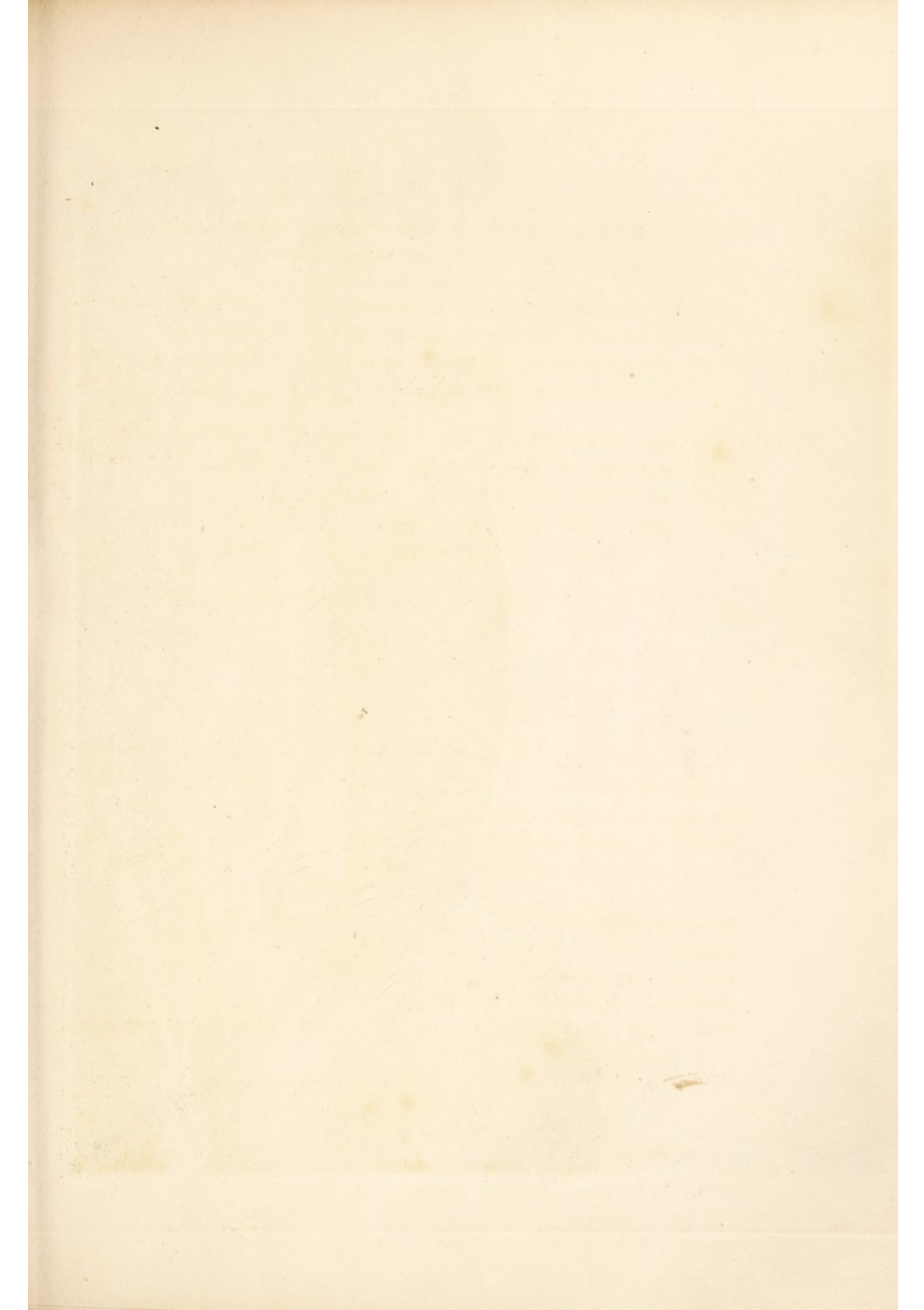
THE Ibex, or Steinbock, which some naturalists have considered as the original or stock, from whence the several varieties of the common or domestic Goats have proceeded, is a native of several parts of Europe and Asia, but is constantly found in rocky and mountainous regions. It abounds in the island of Crete, and is also found in Corfica.

In size it is superior to the common goat. Its general colour is a dark cinereous brown, slightly tinged in some individuals with ferruginous: the under parts of the body are of a dull yellowish white. On the legs are often seen marks or patches of black: along the back runs a continued stripe of black. The horns are of enormous size, and are marked on the upper side by large
femi-

femicircular prominences or tubercles: they are curved backwards, and terminate in a sharp extremity: the throat is commonly bearded.

It is an animal of great strength and swiftness, and is capable of leaping to a surprising distance; and, like the common goat, is often seen to hang on the brinks of precipices, amongst the lofty crags which it inhabits. The horns of the female are far smaller than those of the male.

The chase of this animal is said to be an exercise of considerable danger, as well as fatigue, and it is said, that when closely pressed, the animal has a practice of throwing itself down a precipice, and lighting on its horns, without receiving the least injury, and by this means often escapes its pursuers.





MUSTELA LUTRIS.

THE SEA OTTER.

M U S T E L A L U T R I S.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores sex, erecti, acutiores, distincti.

INFERIORES sex, obtusiores, conferti: duo interiores.

LINGUA lævis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 66.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Mustela plantis palmatis pilosis, cauda corpore quadruplo brevior.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 66.

Lutra marina.

Steller. Nov. Comment. Petrop. tom. 2. p. 367. t. 26.

Ersl. Mamm. p. 445.

Schreb. III. p. 465. t. 128.

LUtrarum aliæ species fluvios, aliæ maria incolunt. Cernere est in his sub-
obscura externæ cujusdam similitudinis cum piscibus vestigia, quæ in
Castore manifestior, in Phoca evidens et conspicua, maxima autem et certif-
sima est in Trichechi genere, donec in Trichecho Manato, seu illo cui cauda
rotundata, quadrupedis forma jam fere deperdita, in cetariis animalibus penitus
deleatur; his enim tanta videtur esse cum piscibus affinitas, ut inter eos nume-
rentur a plurimis qui de historia naturali antiquitus conscripserint.

Magni venditur hujusce speciei vellus, ex quo præcipue conficiuntur vestes lautissimæ magnatum Turcicorum et Russicorum. Varietas vero est altera et major, cujus pilus pretiosior et delicatior.

Circa littora Kamtschatkæ nec non insularum Asiam et Americam interjacentium præcipue cernitur *Mustela Lutris*. Piscibus vescitur, more *Lutræ vulgaris*. Natat audacter et celerrime. Maximo erga prolem amore fervet, qui sane non modo huic generi sed et cetario forsan violentior quam reliquis plerisque animalibus.

Color fusco-nigricat. Longitudo, ut plurimum, paulo superat quatuor pedes a naso ad extremum caudæ.

THE SEA OTTER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six CUTTING TEETH and two canine in each jaw.

Five TOES on each foot; each toe connected by a strong web.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Sable Otter with tail about four times shorter than the body.

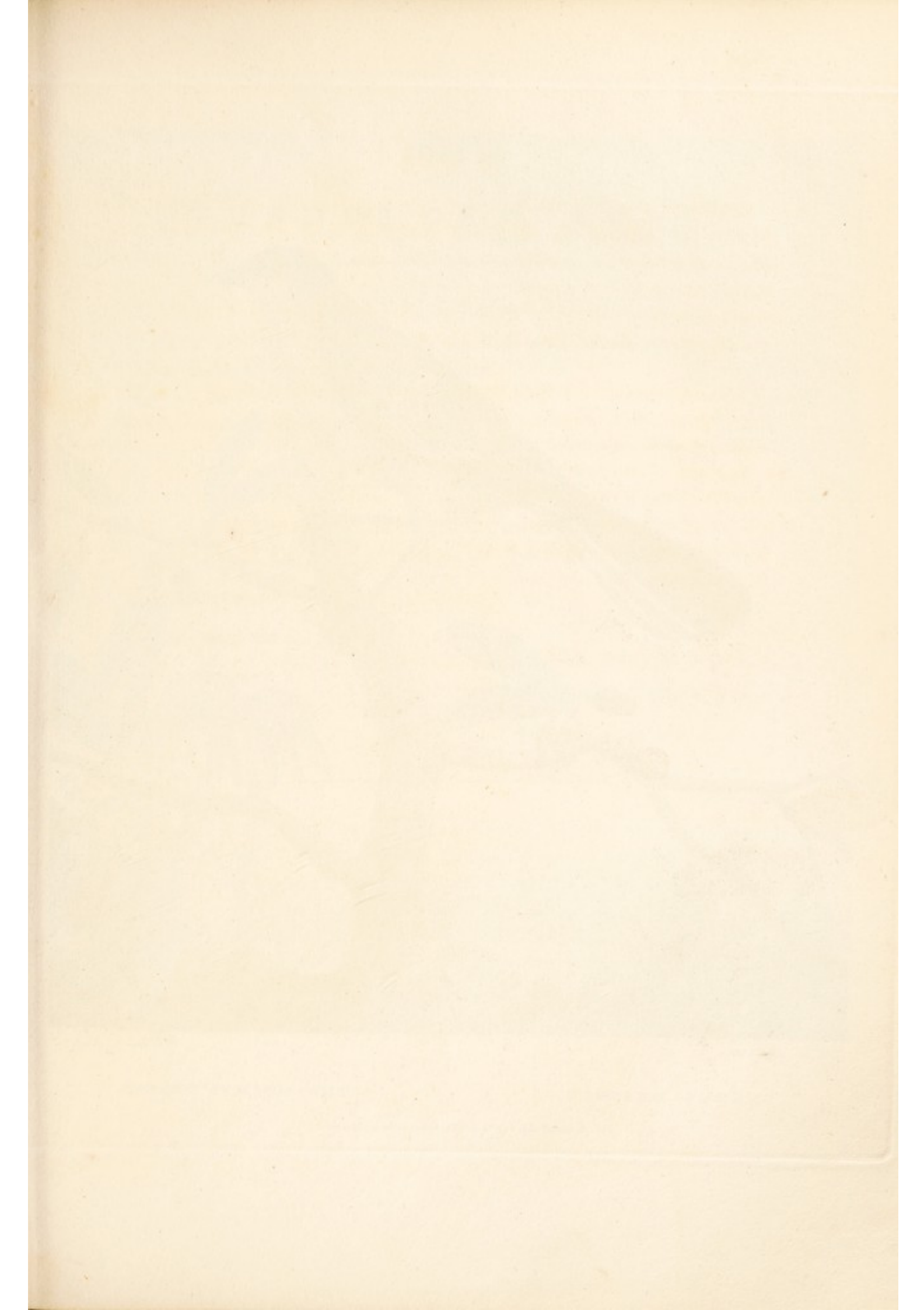
Sea Otter.

Penn. Hist. Quadr. p. 356.

THE Lutræ, or Otters, of which some species inhabit fresh waters and others the sea, are remarkable for the first or beginning approach in point of external figure amongst quadrupeds to the animals of the fishy tribe, which is more nearly approached to by the Beaver; still more by the Seal, and extremely so by the genus *Trichechus*; till in the *Trichechus Manatus*, or round-tailed Manati, the outline of a quadruped is almost obliterated, and at length is quite lost in the Cetaceous tribe, which have so much the general habit or appearance of fishes, that by many of the older writers on natural history they have been classed as such.

Considered in a commercial view the present species is highly important, since its fur is one of the richest and most valuable hitherto discovered, and affords to the Russian nobility and to the Turks, a principal article of their magnificent drefs. It is however chiefly the larger variety of this species which is most esteemed, the fur of the one here figured being not so exquisitely fine as that of the larger sort.

This animal is principally found about the shores of Kamtschatka, and the intermediate islands between Asia and America. Like the rest of its genus, it feeds on fish, swims with great strength and celerity, and is remarkable for a very strong attachment to its young; a particular in which not only the animals of this genus, but even those of the cetaceous tribe at least equal, if not exceed most other animals. The colour of the Sea Otter is a very deep blackish-brown. Its general length from the nose to the tip of the tail is somewhat more than four feet.





C. D. Pyle del.

W. Skelton, sculp.

TURDUS ORPHEUS.

THE MOCKING THRUSH.

Published July 1, 1791, by J. Parkinson, Linnean Museum.

TURDUS ORPHEUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM tereti-cultratum: mandibula superiore apice deflexo, emarginato.

NARES nudæ, superne membranula semitectæ.

FAUX ciliata.

LINGUA lacero-emarginata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 291.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Turdus plumbeo-fuscus, subtus pallidus.

Turdus Orpheus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 293.

Turdus Polyglottus?

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 293.

Turdus Orpheus?

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 339.

Mimus.

Brif. Av. 2. p. 262. n. 27.

ANtequam detectus esset orbis occiduus, musices palmarum ab aliis avibus facile præripuit Luscinia, in sylvis Europæis cantatrix omnium jucundissima. Mirum sane scientiæ zoologicæ insignis illa epocha attulit incrementum, plurimaque comperta sunt animalia quæ forma singulari omnia hætenus in veteri orbe conspecta longe superabant. Tum primum physicis innotuerunt Didelphides, in folliculo abdominali catulos diu post partum gestantes. Rana Pipa, seu Surinamensis, quæ modo prorsus contrario pullos in cellulis dorsalibus gerit, inter

inter prodigia quæ ingeniosa protulit natura, merito habebatur. Viderunt primum gaudio simul et stupore perculsi istius temporis philosophi immensæ magnitudinis Condoram, quæ cum ovibus correptis avolat, immo etiam armenta majora persequitur et devastat; nec non perexiguum Trochilum, plurimis infectis minutiorem, superbientemque coloribus queis cedit longe quicquid est humanæ artis. Inter aves cantatrices deprensa est turdi species suaviloquo carmine lusciniæ ipsi antecellens.

Notissimum est aves Americanas plumis versicoloribus nitidissimas, cantu illo jucundissimo quo sylvæ prataque Europæa maxime hilarantur, ut plurimum carere: quam ob causam Britannæe eleganter gratulatur poeta nostras non ignobilis.

Sint procul a nobis plumæ quas mille colorum
Sole sub occiduo splendida turba gerit,
Dum Philomela suos foliis adoperta novellis
Instituat numeros cum filet omne nemus.

Canit tamen Philomela mœstum aliquod et querulum, ut dulce dolentem putemus.

Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et mœstis late loca questibus implet.

Vox vero avis quam nunc describere pergimus, sonat ardentius quiddam, clarius et alacrius; varium magis et canorum. Arbusculæ plerumque insidens nocte dieque canit Turdus Orpheus, idque numeris adeo musicis et sonoris ut in stuporem plane rapiat auditores. Si orbis occidui incolis credendum sit, vincuntur longe dulces teneræque Lusciniæ querelæ potentioribus Americanæ cantatricis carminibus.

Nec

Nec solum sua voce præcellit miranda hæc avis, sed vocem etiam cantus-que aliarum plurimarum volucrum imitatur, nec non aliorum animalium, et rerum etiam domesticarum sonitus.

Non lautior est illi vestitus quam lusciniæ nostræ. Color generalis est cinereo seu plumbeo-fuscus, alis caudaque obscurioribus. Pars corporis inferior propemodum albicat, ut et rectrices duæ exteriores, marginibus nigris. Rostrium et crura nigricant. Tectrices extremæ, remigesque aliqui secundarii subalbidi alam maculant.

Turdum nostrum vulgarem magnitudine fere æquat Orpheus, sed elegantior est et delicatior. Varietas hujus avis est paulo minor, quæ lineola alba in superciliis præcipue distinguitur, quæque a nonnullis auctoribus (inter cæteros a Linnæo) ut species diversa notatur. Pennantus tamen varietatem meram esse judicat. Interdum quoque pectore maculato conspicitur, quod forsan fiat antequam plumas perfectas nacta sit.

Reperitur Turdus Orpheus in omni calidiori America, in ipsis etiam nuperime foederatis provinciis. Sylvas humidæ præcipue amat, variisque baccis vescitur.

THE MOCKING THRUSH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, obtusely carinated at top, bending a little at the point, and slightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.

NOSTRILS oval and naked.

TONGUE slightly jagged at the end.

Middle TOE connected to the outer as far as the first joint.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Thrush of a lead-coloured-brown above, whitish beneath.

Mocking Bird.

Raii. Synops. p. 64. No. 5. p. 185. No. 31.

Sloan. Jam. 2. 306. No. 34.

Catesb. Car. 1. pl. 27.

THE Nightingale, so uniformly admired as the pride of the European woods, and so celebrated from the earliest ages for its supereminent musical powers, continued to bear the palm of melody from the rest of the feathered tribe till the discovery of the western hemisphere. At that striking period the knowledge of the animal world was increased in all its branches by a vast variety of new and interesting species; many of which exceeded in singularity of form all that the Old Continent had displayed. The Opossums, so remarkable for the extraordinary manner in which they bear their young about them, long after the period of exclusion, were then first discovered: the Pipa, or
toad

toad of Surinam, which in a manner directly opposite, bears its young in numerous cells on its back, was another object of wonder to the naturalists of Europe: while amongst birds, the prodigious size of the Condor, which seizes and carries off sheep, and even attacks and destroys the larger cattle, opposed to the diminutive race of Humming-birds, some of which are far less than several insects, and adorned with colours which no art can express, called forth all that admiration which philosophic inquirers must ever feel at new and curious discoveries in the history of Nature.

Amongst birds possessed of musical powers, a species of thrush was found to exist, to whose voice even the warblings of the nightingale were judged inferior. It is remarkable that many of the highly gay and brilliant birds of America, are destitute of that pleasing power of song which gives so peculiar a charm to the groves and fields of Europe; and an elegant poet has beautifully expressed the supposed superiority of our own island in this respect.

“Nor envy we the gaudy robes they lent
Proud Montezuma’s realm, whose legions cast
A boundless radiance waving on the sun,
While Philomel is ours; while in our shades,
Thro’ the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited songstress trills her lay.”

The music however of the nightingale has always been considered as plaintive or melancholy, and such as conveys ideas of distress.

*Flet noctem, ramoque sedens, miserabile carmen
Integrat, et mœstis late loca questibus implet.*

Darkling she wails in sadly-pleasing strains,
And melancholy music fills the plains.

But the notes of the bird now to be described are of a livelier nature, a bolder strain, and of a more varied richness and force of tone. It sings both

No. III.

R

by

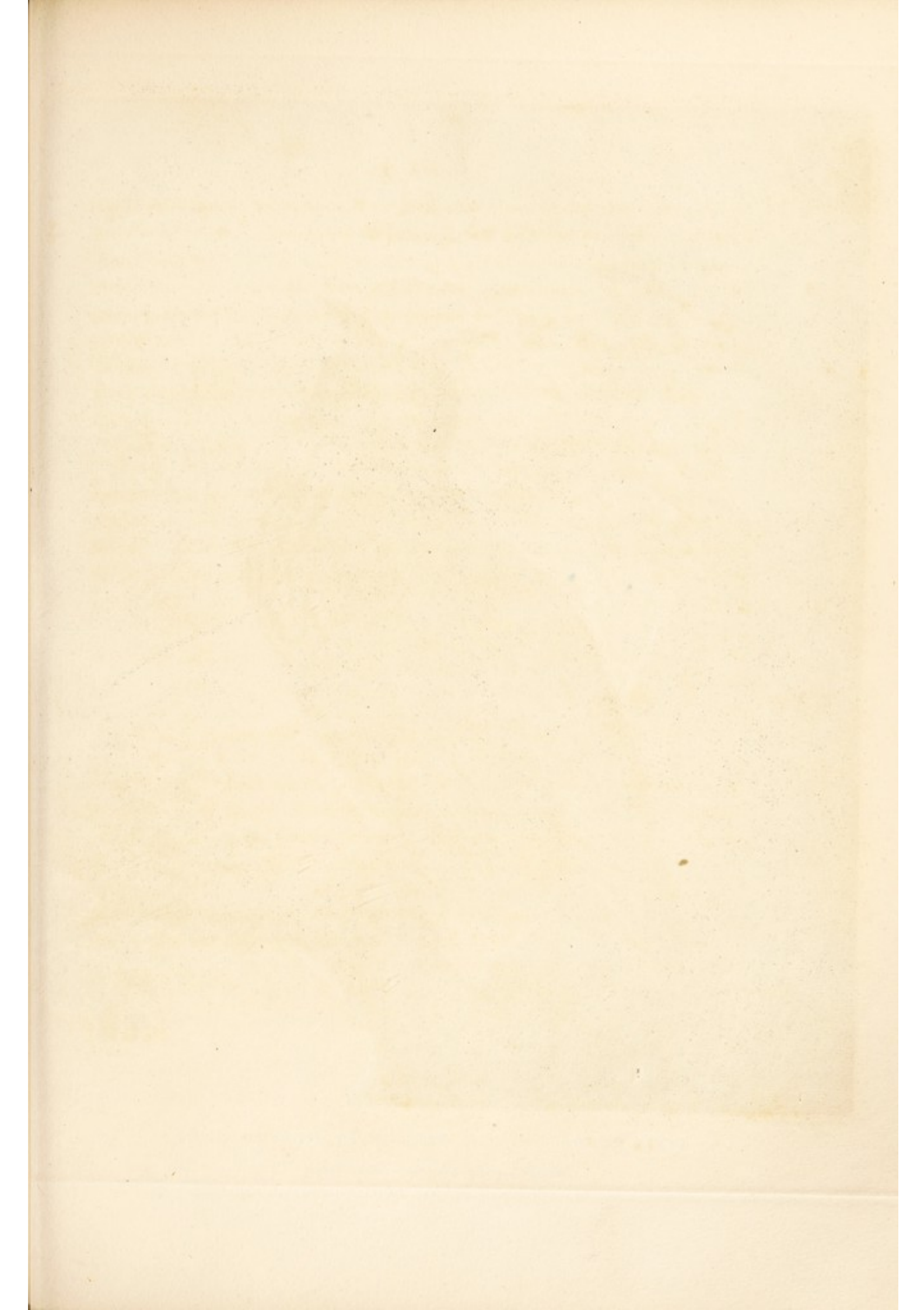
by day and night, and generally seats itself on the top of some small tree, where it exerts a voice so powerfully strong, and so sweetly melodious as to charm even to rapture those who listen to its lays. If we may rely on the attestations of those who have resided on the Western Continent, all the thrilling sweetness and varied modulations of the nightingale, must yield to the transcendent music of the songster of America.

Exclusive of its own enchanting note, it possesses the power of imitating those of most other birds; nay it even carries this propensity so far as to imitate the voices of various other animals, as well as different kinds of domestic sounds.

This wonderful bird is as undistinguished by any peculiar gaiety of appearance as the European nightingale. Its general colour is a pale cinereous brown; the wings and tail deeper, or more inclined to blackish: the under part of the body is nearly white, and the two exterior feathers of the tail are of the same colour, with dark margins: the bill and legs are black. The covert feathers of the wings are slightly tipped with white, and some of the shorter or secondary wing-feathers are white also, forming a mark of that colour on the wing.

It is nearly of the size of the common or song-thrush, but of a more delicate shape. Of this bird there is a smaller variety, which has a white line over each eye: this by some authors (and amongst others by Linnæus,) is made a distinct species; Mr. Pennant however has regarded it merely in the light of a variety. It has also been seen with a spotted breast, which probably is the state in which it appears before it has attained its full plumage.

This bird is an inhabitant of all the warmer parts of America, and is found as far north as the united British States. It chiefly frequents moist woods, and feeds principally on the different kinds of berries.





G. R. Agley del.

G. R. Agley sculp.

STRIX BUBO.

THE GREAT HORNED OWL.

Publ. Sept. 1794. by J. Richardson, Scissiorum Museum, London.

S T R I X B U B O.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum, absque cera.

NARES pennis fetaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.

CAPUT grande: auribus oculisque magnis.

LINGUA bifida.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 131.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Strix Rufa, maculis punctisque nigris, fuscis, cinereisque variata.

Strix capite auriculato, corpore rufo.

Bubo,

Bell. av. 25. a. Gesn. av. p. 234. Aldr. orn. 1. p. 502.

Bris. av. 1. p. 477. n. 1. Raii Syn. p. 24. 1.

AVEM ostendit tabula quæ a specimine pulcherrimo simul et integerrimo delineata est. Tantum est affinitatis inter hoc genus et genus *Falco*, ut striges quasi nocturni quidam falcones non male habeantur, et apte fatis observavit Linnæus eandem esse inter has et illos differentiam, quæ est inter phalænas et papiliones. Dividitur genus in species cornutas et cornubus carentes; illas scilicet quibus capiti utrinque assurgunt plumæ cornuum more, easque quibus caput omnino læve.

In editione licet duodecima Systematis Naturæ Linnæi species memorentur tantum duodecim, progressu tamen temporis id accessit incrementi, ut jam cog-

nitæ numerentur tantum non quinquaginta. Vix ulla major quam quæ in tabula depingitur, cujus moles paululum aquilæ cedit.

Color generalis e rufo ferrugineus, maculis majoribus minoribusque fuscis, nigris, cinereisque variatus, nec non punctulis innumeris concoloribus distinctus. Color præterea vel pallidior vel saturatior pro diversa ætate et valetudine. Irides croceo-rubræ. Rostrum nigrum. Ungues nigri, unci, validissimi. Crura ad ipsos ungues plumata.

In Anglia rarissime conspicitur hæc species; interdum tamen in locis sylvosis et saxosis invenitur. In Gallia, Germania, et reliquis Europæ partibus minime rara. Cuniculos, aves, aliaque animalia prædatur.

Supervacaneum forsan sit notare genus male ominatum et luctus præfagum ab omnibus fere populi semper habitum fuisse: quæ superstitio etiam in America dominatur, quaque ex antiquis immunes fuisse soli videntur Athenienses, qui bubonem utpote avem Minervæ dilectam, magno favore tutati sunt; illam ipsam præcipue speciem de qua jam agitur, cujus non dubito quin tunc temporis maxima ibi esset copia, cum hodie nulla sit penuria.

Notandum est striges aliquot, duas nempe vel tres, mole et partium proportionem huic simillimas, coloribus tamen longe diversas, a nonnullis varietates potius quam species vere distinctas haberi; strigem scilicet *Scandiacam* Linnæi, in Suecia Septentrionali natam, quæ penitus albet; strigemque *Virginianam* ejusdem auctoris, Americæ Australis incolam, quæ a nostra ave in eo tantum differt, quod pectus et abdomen alba sint, striis innumeris transversis fusco-nigricantibus fasciata.

THE GREAT HORNED OWL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL crooked ; without cere.

NOSTRILS covered with bristly feathers

HEAD large : both ears and eyes very large.

TONGUE bifid.

Latbarn.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Rufous Owl variegated with spots, marks, and specklings of black, brown, and cinereous.

Great Horned-Owl or Eagle-Owl.

Will. orn. p. 99. t. 12.

Le grand Duc.

Buff. ois. 1. p. 332. t. 22

Great Eared Owl.

Latb. Synops. 1. p. 116.

THE species of Owl here represented, is taken from a specimen of uncommon beauty and perfection. The alliance between this genus and that of Falco, is extremely strong ; and indeed owls may be considered as a kind of nocturnal Hawks, differing, as Linnæus most happily observes, from those birds in the same manner as moths differ from butterflies ; the one being chiefly nocturnal, the other diurnal. They are divided into the horned and hornless, or those which have elongated plumes standing up on each side

sides the head in the manner of horns, and those which have the head perfectly smooth.

In the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, the species of owls amount to no more than twelve. Such however have been the rapid advances of ornithology since that period, that the number of species at present known is not far short of fifty.

Of all the species the present is perhaps the largest; being not far inferior to an eagle. Its general colour is rufous or ferruginous, beautifully varied with larger and smaller spots and markings of brown, black, and cinereous; together with innumerable freckles or minute specklings of the same colours. It is also found of a deeper or lighter hue, according to various circumstances of age and health. The irides are of a bright reddish-orange: the beak black: the claws are also black, and extremely large, strong, and crooked: the legs are feathered to the claws themselves.

In England this species is but rarely seen: it is however sometimes found, and frequents woody and rocky places. In France, Germany, and many other parts of Europe it is not uncommon. It preys on rabbits, birds, and various animals.

It is needless to observe that owls in general are regarded in most countries as birds of ill omen, and superstitiously considered as messengers of woe. This appears to be the case in the new world as well as the old, since the Americans hold the same opinion. The Athenians alone amongst the ancients, seem to have been free from this popular prejudice, and to have regarded the owl with veneration rather than abhorrence; considering it as the favorite bird of Minerva. The species thus venerated, was the same which we have just described: it was probably extremely common in the adjacent regions, as it also is at this day.

It

It may not be improper to observe, that two or three of the very large horned owls which nearly resemble this species in size and general proportion, have been considered by some authors rather as varieties than as really distinct, though differing widely in colour; for instance the *Strix Scandiaca* of Linnæus, which is found in the northern parts of Sweden, and which is totally white; and the *Strix Virginiana* of Linnæus, found in North America, which differs in having the breast and belly white, with innumerable transverse bars of brown or blackish.

CERTHIA SENEGALENSIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM arcuatum, tenue, subtrigonum, acutum.

LINGUA acuta.

PEDES ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 184.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Certhia nigro-violacea, alis caudaque fuscis, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, pectore coccineo viridi-aureo undulato.

Certhia nigro-violacea, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, pectore coccineo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 186.

Certhia Senegalensis violacea.

Bris. av. 3. p. 660. n. 29. t. 34. f. 2.

Certhia Senegalensis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 284.

EGregie distinguit hanc aviculam color splendidus et varius. Collum posticum cum laterum parte superiore, abdominis inferiore, aterrimum est et quasi holosericum. Alæ caudaque fusca tinguntur leviter sub-ferrugineo. Vertex capitis aureo-viridis, quo nihil concipi possit fulgentius. Guttur concolor infra mandibulam inferiorem lucet colore minus faturo. Uterque rostri angulus



C. N. Riley delin.

J. Fritler sculp.

CERTHIA SENEGALENSIS

THE SENEGAL CREEPERS.

Published at the Art directed July 2. 1792. by L. Pichon-Latour.



angulus maculam habet oblongam nigram. Pectus et abdominis pars superior coloris sunt splendidissime phœnicei, striis numerosis transversis cæruleo-viridibus undulati; quod oritur a coloribus mixtis pennarum, quæ basi nigricant, medio aureo-virides, apicibus phœniceis. Rostrum modice curvatum, acutum, nigrum. Pedes quoque nigri. Senegalam incolit hæc avicula, monstratque eam figura magnitudine naturali.

THE SENEGAL CREEPER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL slender, incurvated, sharp-pointed.

NOSTRILS generally small.

TONGUE in shape various, in some sharp-pointed, in others ciliated, in others tubular.

TOES placed three before and one behind; back toe large; claws hooked and long.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

- Violet-black Creeper, with brown wings and tail, crown and throat gold-green, breast scarlet, with gold-green undulations.

Senegal creeper.

Le Souis-manga violet à poitrine rouge.

Latb. Synopf. 1. p. 709.

Buff. ois. 5. p. 500.

THIS bird is highly distinguished by the variety and splendor of its colours. The back of the neck, the upper part of the sides, and the lower part of the abdomen are of a deep velvet-black: the wings and tail brown, with a slight cast of ferruginous: the upper part of the head of the most splendid golden-green that can be conceived: the throat the same, but on the part immediately beneath the lower mandible somewhat more obscure than on the sides.

fides. At each corner of the beak is an oblong patch of black. The breast and upper part of the belly are of the most vivid crimson, undulated transversely with numerous blueish-green streaks: this undulated appearance on the breast is owing to the feathers being tipped with crimson, while the middle is green-gold, and the base nearly black. The beak is moderately curved, sharp and black: the legs are also black. It is a native of Senegal. The figure represents it of its natural size.

TROCHILUS ORNATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM fubulato-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 rectirostris fuscus, crista rufa, gula viridi-aurea, pennis colli utrinque elongatis.

Trochilus ornatus.

Latb. Ind. Orn. p. 318.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 497.

Trochilorum genus, minutissimum, pulcherrimum, nitidissimum, in America solummodo nascitur; calidiori præcipue, perpauca enim sunt in contrarium exempla. Vividum illis est ingenium, miraue alarum pernicitas; tanta præterea colorum fulgentissimorum coruscatio, ut dignior sit quæ cum metallorum politissimorum, gemmarumque pretiosissimarum nitore, potius quam cum aliarum avium splendidissimo vestitu possit comparari: nec enim sapphirinæ cedit aut smaragdinæ luci, aut aureo chrysolithi splendori.

Cavendum



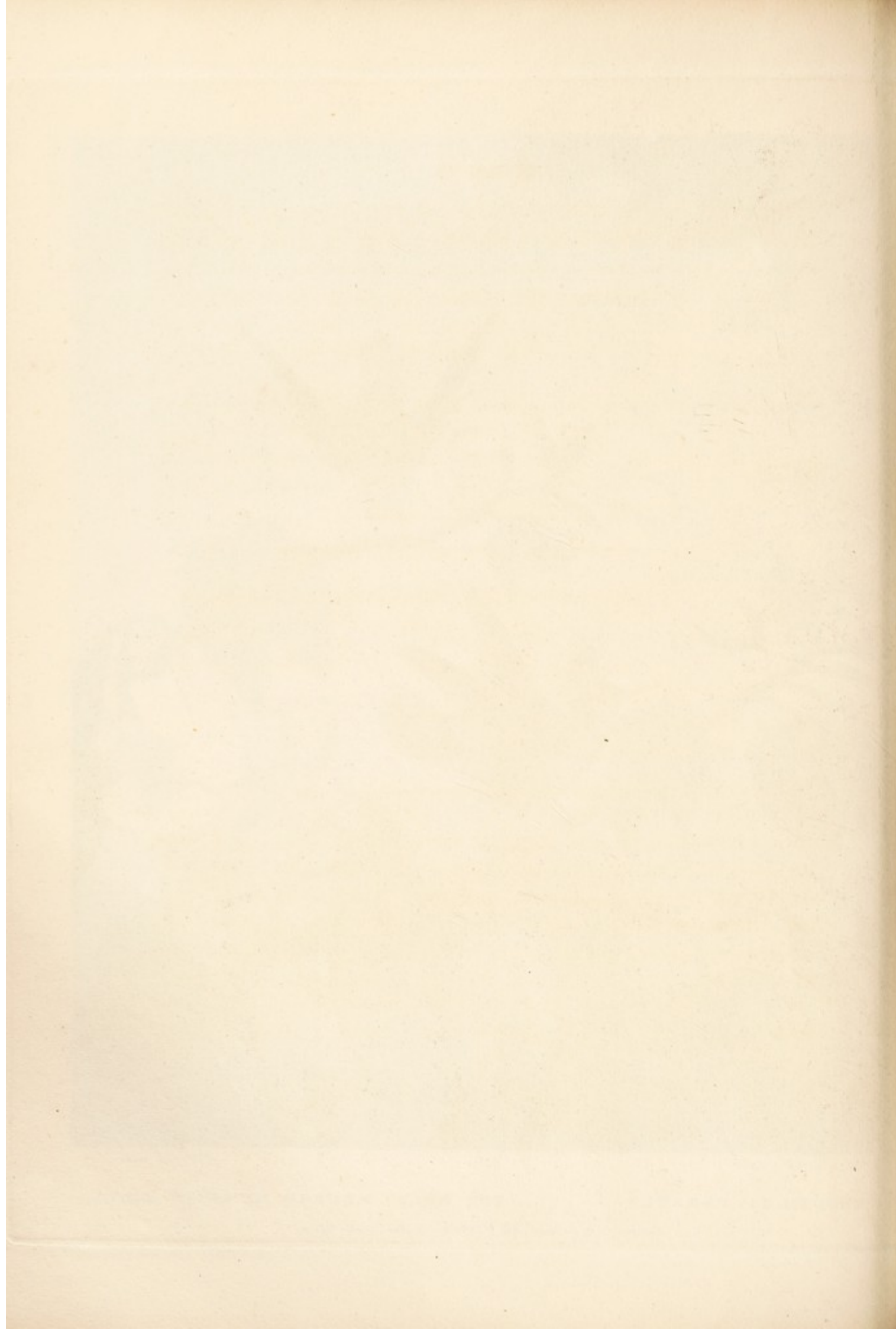
C. R. Wiley delin.

J. Kirtler sculp.

TROCHILUS ORNATUS

THE RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRDS

Published at the Art directs July 3^d 1792 by J. Parkinson American Museum.



Cavendum tamen est putemus lautum hunc ornatum universo generi communem: sunt enim nonnullæ species tantum non obscuræ, virore quodam sub-aureo fusco-purpureas alas dorsumque leviter perfusæ. Cum numerosissimum sit genus, quo facilius distinguantur species, visum est illud in duas divisiones disponere, quas scilicet vocarunt physici *curvirostres* et *retilirostres*. In posteriore militat species quam jam descripsimus. Rarissima est, Cayenamque inhabitat.

Magnitudine trochilum qui *colubris* dicitur fere æquat, provinciis nuperrime fœderatis notissimum; coloribus autem longe differt. Corporis enim superiora aureo-viridia, inferiora, excepta gula, subfusca. Abdominis ima parte gradatim albicante. Erigitur crista magna, paululum compressa, late ferrugineo-rubra, quasi e serico mollissimo confecta. Alarum remiges caudaque cupreo-fusca. Uropygium albet. Utrunque a collo extant torquis more pennæ plures longæ rubro-ferrugineæ, singulæ apice expanso terminatæ aureo-viridi, quas dicitur avis vel erigere vel deprimere posse ad libitum. Gula aureo-viret, interdum tamen in fuscum vericolor. Rostrum pedesque nigricant.

THE RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL slender and weak; in some strait, in others incurvated.

NOSTRILS minute.

TONGUE very long, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes; missile.

TOES three forward, one backward.

TAIL consisting of ten feathers.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Strait-billed brown Humming-Bird, with ferruginous crest, gold-green throat, and elongated neck-feathers on each side.

Tufted-necked Humming-bird,

Lath. Synops. p.

L'Oiseau-mouche, dit le Hupecol de Cayenne.

Pl. Enl. 640. f. 3.

THE brilliant and lively race of Humming-Birds, so remarkable at once for their beautiful colours and diminutive size, are the peculiar natives of the American continent, and, with very few exceptions, are principally found in the hottest parts of America. Their vivacity, swiftness, and singular appearance unite in rendering them the admiration of mankind; while their colours are so radiant, that it is not by comparing them with the analogous hues of other birds that we are enabled to explain with propriety their peculiar appearance, but by the more exalted brilliancy of polished metals and precious stones :

stones: the ruby, the garnet, the sapphire, the emerald, the topaz, and polished gold being considered as the most proper objects of elucidation.

It is not however to be imagined that all the species of humming-birds are thus decorated: some are even obscure in their colours, and instead of the prevailing splendor of the major part of the genus, exhibit only a faint appearance of a golden-green tinge, slightly diffused over the brown or purplish colour of the back and wings. The genus is of a very great extent, and in order that the species may with greater readiness be distinguished, it has been found necessary to divide them into two sections, viz. the curve-billed and the strait-billed. It is under the latter of these divisions that we must rank the species here represented, which is one of the rarest of the whole tribe, and is a native of Cayenne.

In size it is nearly equal to the *Trochilus Colubris*, or common red-throated humming-bird, so often seen in the united British states, but its colours are far different. The upper parts of the body are green-gold: the under parts, except the throat, are brownish, gradually becoming white on the lower part of the abdomen: the head is ornamented with a large upright, and somewhat compressed crest, of a delicate silky appearance, and of the richest ferruginous or reddish colour. The long wing-feathers and tail are of a coppery brown: the rump white. On each side the neck are situated several long feathers standing out in the manner of a ruff, which give a most singularly beautiful aspect to this species: these feathers are of a reddish brown, each terminated by a golden-green expanded tip, and the bird is said to have the power of raising or depressing them at pleasure. The throat is golden-green, which, in particular lights, changes into brown: the bill and legs are blackish.

PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM denudatum, infracto-incurvatum, denticulatum.

NARES lineares.

PEDES palmati, tetradactyli.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 230.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phœnicopterus ruber, remigibus nigris.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 230.

Phœnicopterus.

Bell. av. 299. Gefn. av. 688.

Aldr. orn. p. 319. Will. orn. 360. t. 60.

SI fas sit putemus Naturam decorum illum partium consensum congruentiamque, quibus pleraque gaudent animalia, consulto præterire, hoc certe Phœnicoptero accidit, cujus collum et crura enormi adeo et monstrosa sunt longitudine ut promptum habilemque avis gestum et incessum aliquatenus impedire videantur. Quo magis hæc incommoda augeantur, rostrum ipsum quasi vi aliqua curvatum et diffractum videtur, mandibulis a medio subito descendentibus; unde fit ut caput fere retro at terram inter pascendum convertere, et velut a latere cibum capere cogatur.

Coloris



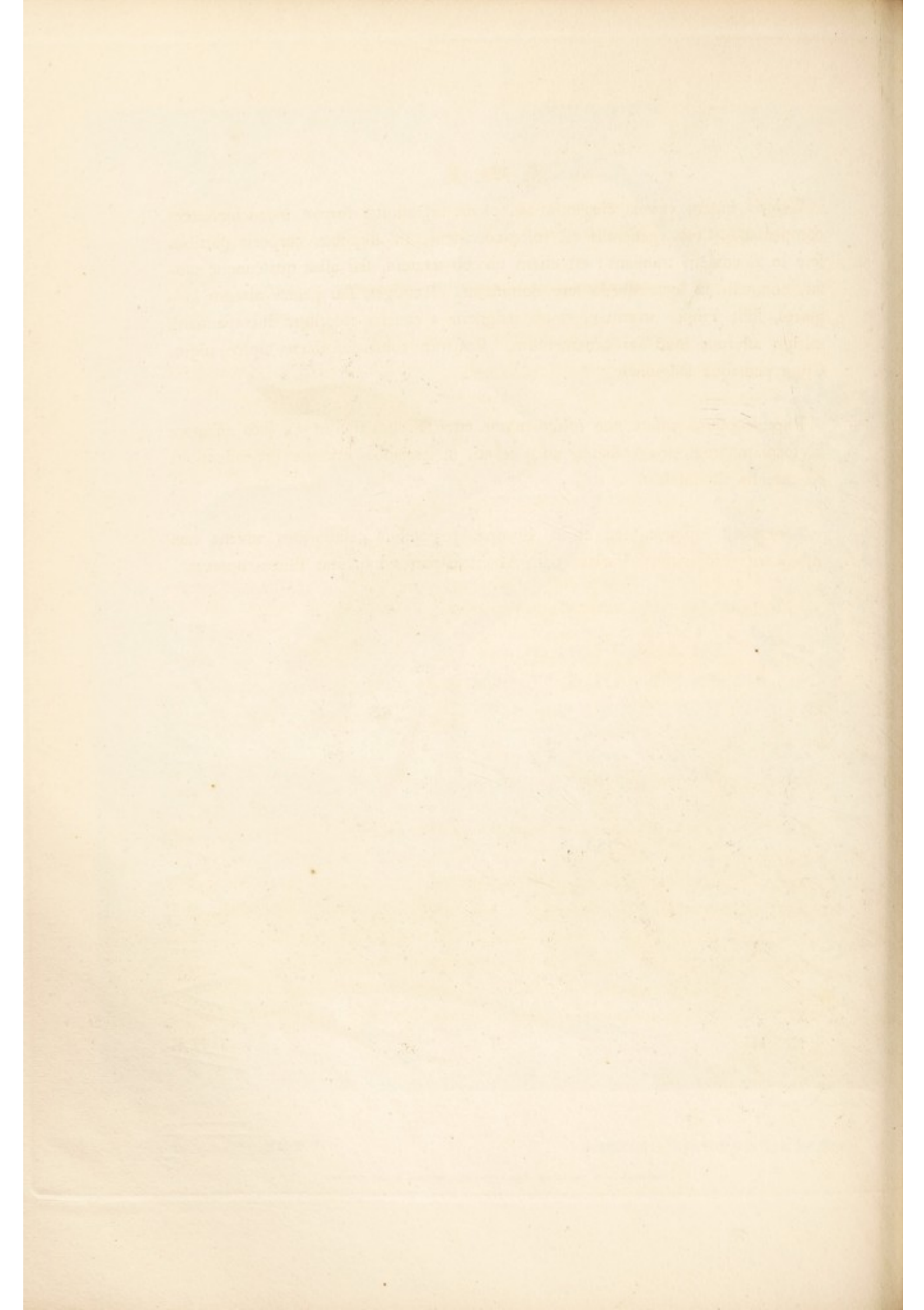
C. R. Riley del

J. Fittler sculp.

PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER.

THE FLAMINGO.

Published as the Act directs July 2. 1792. by T. Parkinson Secretary to the Society.



Coloris autem eximia elegantia avi plenæ et adultæ formæ inconcinnitatem compensat. Color generalis est roseo-coccineus, in aliquibus corporis partibus fere in albedinem transiens: est etiam ubi ob ætatem, seu alias quascunque causas, nonnullis in locis albedo fere dominatur. Remiges, seu pennæ alarum longiores, sunt semper aterrimæ, et ob insignem a cæteris coloribus discrepantiam, mirum afferunt huic avi ornamentum. Rostrum rubro-fuscescens, apice nigro. Crura pedesque sanguinei.

Phœnicopterus anser non multo minor est. Nidum dicitur ex luto effingere in formam coni, seu colliculi, adeo levati, ut cruribus utrinque dependentibus et extensis illi infideat.

Africæ est indigena, sed et in Europæ regionibus calidioribus advena non infrequens conspicitur. Varias etiam Americæ partes inhabitat Phœnicopterus.

T H E F L A M I N G O.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL thick, large, bending in the middle as if broken, edges of the upper mandible toothed, of the lower transversely fulcated.

NOSTRILS linear.

FEET palmated, four-toed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Crimson Flamingo with the long wing-feathers black.

Flamingo.

Raii Synops. p. 190. 1.

Sloan. Jam. p. 321. 17.

Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 73. 74.

Latb. Synops. 3. p. 299.

IF ever Nature may be said to have violated the general rules of proportion by which most animals are so gracefully distinguished, it must be in the Flamingo; the neck and legs of which are so enormously and even awkwardly long, that they seem to subject the bird to some inconvenience and constraint in its manner of walking and sitting. To add to these apparent disadvantages the beak is so constructed as to appear as if bent or broken by some accidental violence; the mandibles curving suddenly downwards from the middle. From this circumstance, the bird when feeding, is obliged

to

to turn its head almost with the back towards the ground, and to take its food in a lateral direction.

But the superior elegance of its plumage, when in a state of perfection, makes ample amends for the extravagance of its shape. The general colour of the bird is roseate crimson, or rather scarlet, which softens in some parts almost into white; and indeed the bird is so much subject to vary from age and other circumstances, that it is frequently seen with the white almost the predominating colour in some parts of the body. The long feathers of the wings are always of a deep black, which adds greatly to the beauty of the bird, by the contrast it forms to the rest of the plumage. The beak is reddish-brown, with a black tip: the legs and feet red.

The Flamingo is not much inferior in size to a goose. It is said to build its nest of mud, in the form of a hillock, and of such a height as to admit of its sitting upon it with its legs hanging down on each side at full length.

It is a native of Africa, but is not unfrequently seen as an occasional visitant in many of the warmer parts of Europe. It is also a native of the West Indies.

CAPRIMULGUS MAXIMUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM modice incurvum, minimum, fubulatum, bafi depreffum.

VIBRISSÆ ad os ferie ciliari.

RICTUS ampliffimus.

LINGUA acuta, integerrima.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 118.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Caprimulgus grifeo-gilvus, fusco nigroque irroratus.

Caprimulgus grandis.

Gmel. Syft. Nat. 1. p. 1029.

Caprimulgus Brafilienfis major nævius.

Bris. 2. p. 485. 70. 7.

Ibijau, Caprimulgus Americanus.

Raii Syn. p. 27. 2.

Caprimulgus grandis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 583.

HUIC generi peculiare est rostrum minimum, rictu oris ampliffimo, retro-
que longe ultra ipsas mandibulas protenfo; unde fit ut os latiffime
apertum, deforme omnino, et monftrofum videatur. Hanc ipsam tamen con-
formationem hujusmodi avibus, noctu tantum evolutibus, ad cibum commodius
arripiendum benevole dedit natura: majora enim infecta, phalænas nempe et
scarabæos prædantur, queis facilius captandis infervit oris amplitudo.

Cha-



C. R. Dyley del.

W. Skelton sculp.

CAPRIMULGUS MAXIMUS.

THE GREAT GOATSUCKER.

Published at the Art direct July 2. 1792 by L. Parkinson, Leicester Museum.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
Vol. 10, No. 1, January 1, 1917
Price, Five Cents
Subscription Price, \$5.00 per Annum in Advance
Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1911
Postpaid at Chicago, Ill., under Post Office No. 100,000
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917
Authorized by Act of October 3, 1917
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Printed at the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Characteribus plerisque externis *Caprimulgus* *Hirundini* est simillimus; ideoque a quibusdam phycis in isto genere disponitur: nec sane quid vetat quin inter hirundines apte satis possit numerari: immo Linnæus ipse observat genus *Caprimulgi* ab *Hirundine* differre uti *phalæna* a *papilione*, aut *strix* a *falcone*.

Inter omnes hujus generis aves species jam depicta est longe maxima. *Cayanam* in *America Australi* incolit, et magnitudine cedit paulum *Falconi Buteoni*. Color ejus est pallide ochraceus, seu pallide gilvus, punctis maculisque innumeris fuscis variatus. Remiges seu pennæ alarum longiores, cum cauda, fasciis transversis albidis fuscisque notantur. Crura sunt breviora, et ad ipsos fere pedes plumulis vestita.

Caprimulgi, ut plurimum, sunt aves solitariae. Nomen *Caprimulgus* huic generi datum est, quoniam speciem communem Europæam caprarum et ovium mammas noctu exfugere vulgo olim crederetur.

THE GREAT GOATSUCKER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL very short, hooked at the end, and very slightly notched near the point.

NOSTRILS tubular, and a little prominent.

MOUTH extremely wide, the edges of the upper mandible furnished with stiff bristles.

TONGUE small, entire at the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cream-coloured Goatsucker, speckled and varied with black and brown.

Grand Goatsucker.

Le Grand Ibijau.

Lath. Synops. p. 590.

Buff. ois. 6. p. 541.

THE birds of this genus are distinguished by having the beak very small, while the rictus or opening of the mouth runs extremely backwards on each side, so as to pass far beyond the mandibles themselves. In consequence of this formation the mouth appears of so immoderate a size, as to be almost viewed in the light of a deformity. This very circumstance however is the kind provision of nature for enabling the birds of this genus to support their existence. They fly only by night, and feed on the larger insects, as beetles, moths, &c. which this large extent of mouth enables them the more easily to obtain.

In

In most of their external characters these birds are very nearly allied to the swallow-tribe, and have even been ranked by some naturalists in that genus. In fact there is no impropriety in regarding them as a kind of nocturnal swallows; and Linnæus, in the *Systema Naturæ*, very properly observes that they are as nearly allied to swallows as moths are to butterflies, or as owls to hawks.

Of all the birds of the genus *Caprimulgus*, the species here represented is by far the largest. It is a native of Cayenne in South America. It is in size not far short of a buzzard. The colour is a dull pale ochre, or cream-colour, speckled and varied with innumerable spots and marks of brown. The long-feathers of the wings and tail are barred with brown and whitish: the legs are short, and coated almost to the toes with small feathers.

The goatsuckers in general are solitary birds. The name *Caprimulgus* or Goatsucker was given to this genus from the popular superstition of the common European species being supposed to suck the teats of sheep and goats.

PSITTACUS ATROPURPUREUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili, cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnosæ, obtusa, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus atropurpureus, dorso alis caudaque saturate holoserico-viridibus, remigibus prioribus rectricibusque exterioribus cyaneis.

Psittacus Tabuensis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 88.

INTER elegantiores jure possit hic numerari quodquot in uberrima illa psittacorum nutrice, Nova Hollandia generantur. Rostrum pedesque nigricant. Caput, collum, et abdomen magnifice atro-purpurea. Dorsum, humeri, alæ caudaque coloris graminei saturationis, superficie quasi holoserica. Rectrices duæ intermediae cæruleo versicolori leviter tinguntur.

Æquat magnitudine hæc avis psittacum splendidum prius in hoc opere descriptum. Cauda longa et cuneata, rectricibus inequaliter ad latera decrescen-
tibus.



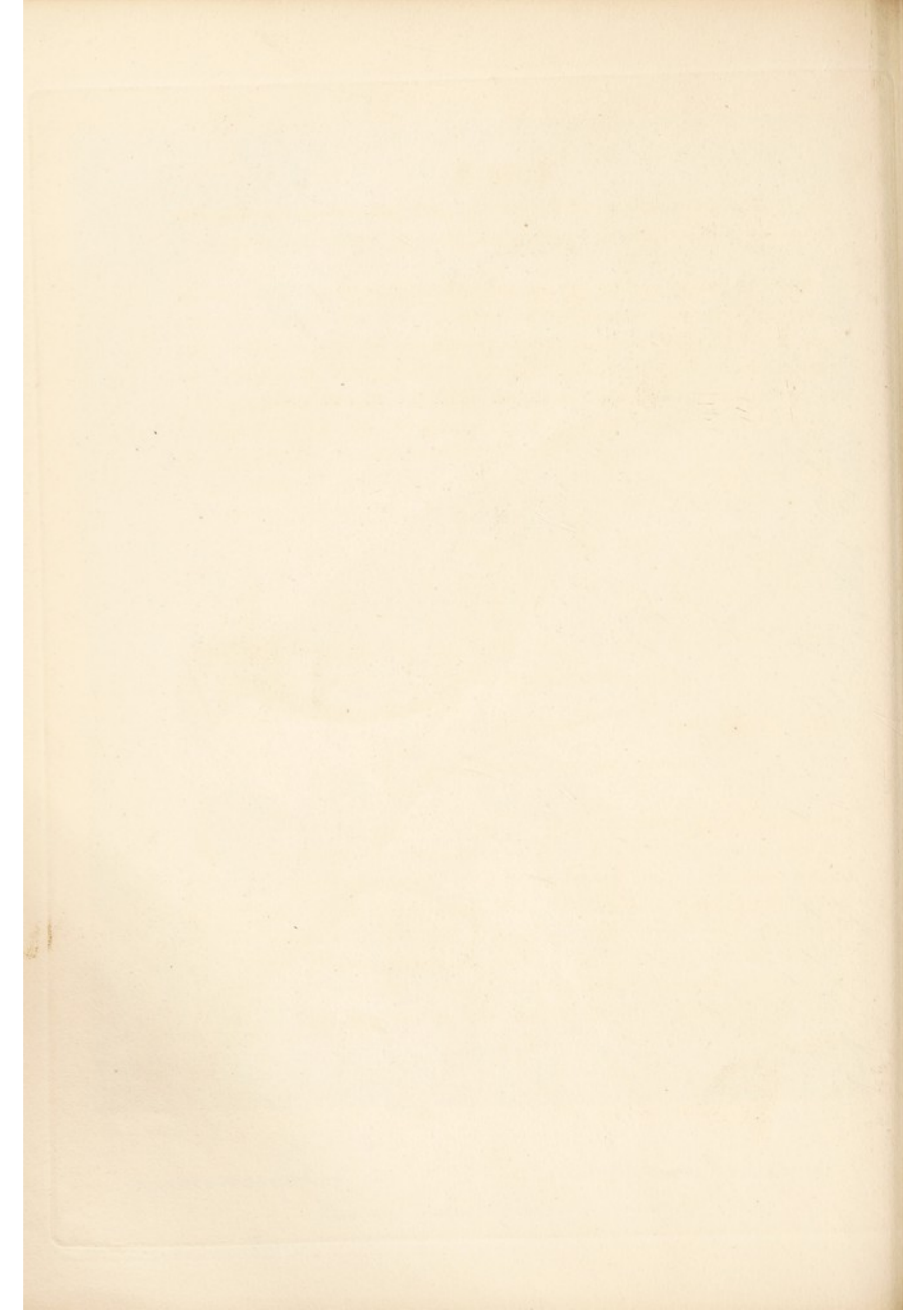
C. R. Dreyer del.

W. Skelton sculp.

PSITTACUS ATROPURPUREUS.

THE POMPADOUR PARROT.

Published at the Art Circulo July 2^d 1789, by J. Parkinson, Lucian Museum.



tibus. Remiges primores rectricesque duæ vel tres exteriores coloris sunt cyanei.

Alia extat psittaci species? huic nostræ valde affinis, quamque Lathamius in Synopsi Avium pro varietate tantum proponit; coloribus quamvis differat; quæ enim huic partes atropurpureæ sunt, in illa splendidissime coccineæ: color præterea viridis longe quam huic lucidior: an tamen vere sit distincta avis, seu varietas tantum, ut verum fatear, vix ausim pro certo affirmare.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Long-tailed dark-crimson Parrot, with the back and wings velvet-green, tips of the wings and extreme tail-feathers deep blue.

Lath. Synops. p. 214.

AMONGST the beautiful species of Parrots is pleasantly disposed over the island of New Holland, the parrot may be considered as one of the most elegant. The back and legs are blackish; the head, neck, breast and belly of the throat and deepest atropurpureous or dark crimson; the back, shoulders and tail deep gold-green with a rich tilly or velvet-like surface: the two middle feathers of the tail are slightly clouded with a varying taint of blue, and the two or three exterior ones incline strongly to this colour. The long feathers of the wings are also blue. The tail is of

THE POMPADOUR PARROT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

- BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.
 NOSTRILS round, placed in the base of the bill.
 TONGUE fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.
 LEGS short. Toes formed for climbing; viz. two toes forward and two backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed dark-crimson Parrot, with the back and wings velvet-green, tips of the wings and exterior tail-feathers deep-blue.

Tabuan Parrot

Latb. Synops. p. 214.

AMONGST the beautiful species of Parrots so plentifully dispersed over the island of new Holland, the present may be considered as one of the most elegant. The beak and legs are blackish; the head, neck, breast and belly of the richest and deepest atropurpurean, or dark crimson: the back, shoulders, and tail, deep grass-green, with a rich silky or velvet-like surface: the two middle feathers of the tail are slightly clouded with a varying cast of blue, and the two or three exterior ones incline strongly to this colour. The long feathers of the wings are also blue. The tail is of great

great length, and cuneiform, or with the feathers unequally shortening at the sides.

There is a species of parrot extremely nearly allied to this, tho' differing considerably in colour, being of the brightest and most vivid scarlet in all those parts which in the present bird are purple. The green also is of a very different appearance, and of a much brighter cast.

Mr. Latham describes it as a mere variety of the present species: indeed it is not easy to determine with absolute certainty whether it be really distinct or a variety only.

PINGUINARIA PATACHONICA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, apice subincurvato.

NARES lineares.

LINGUA retrorsum aculeata.

ALÆ ad volandum ineptæ.

PENNÆ minutissimæ.

PEDES compedes.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pinguinaria fusco-cinerea, plumbeo irrorata, subtus alba, capite nigricante, fascia utrinque colli longitudinali flava.

Aptenodytes Patachonica.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 878.

Manchot de la Nouvelle Guinée.

Son. voy. p. 179. t. 113.

Quadrupedum nonnullæ sunt species ita formatæ, ut animalibus diverſi penitus generis ſimillimæ videantur. Iſtiusmodi eſt Manis, quam, ſi quis exteram tantum figuram inſpiciat, inter lacertas numerandam eſſe putaret, vel ſaltem inter quadrupedes mammatos, ut dicuntur, et lacertas vinculum eſſe.

Animal



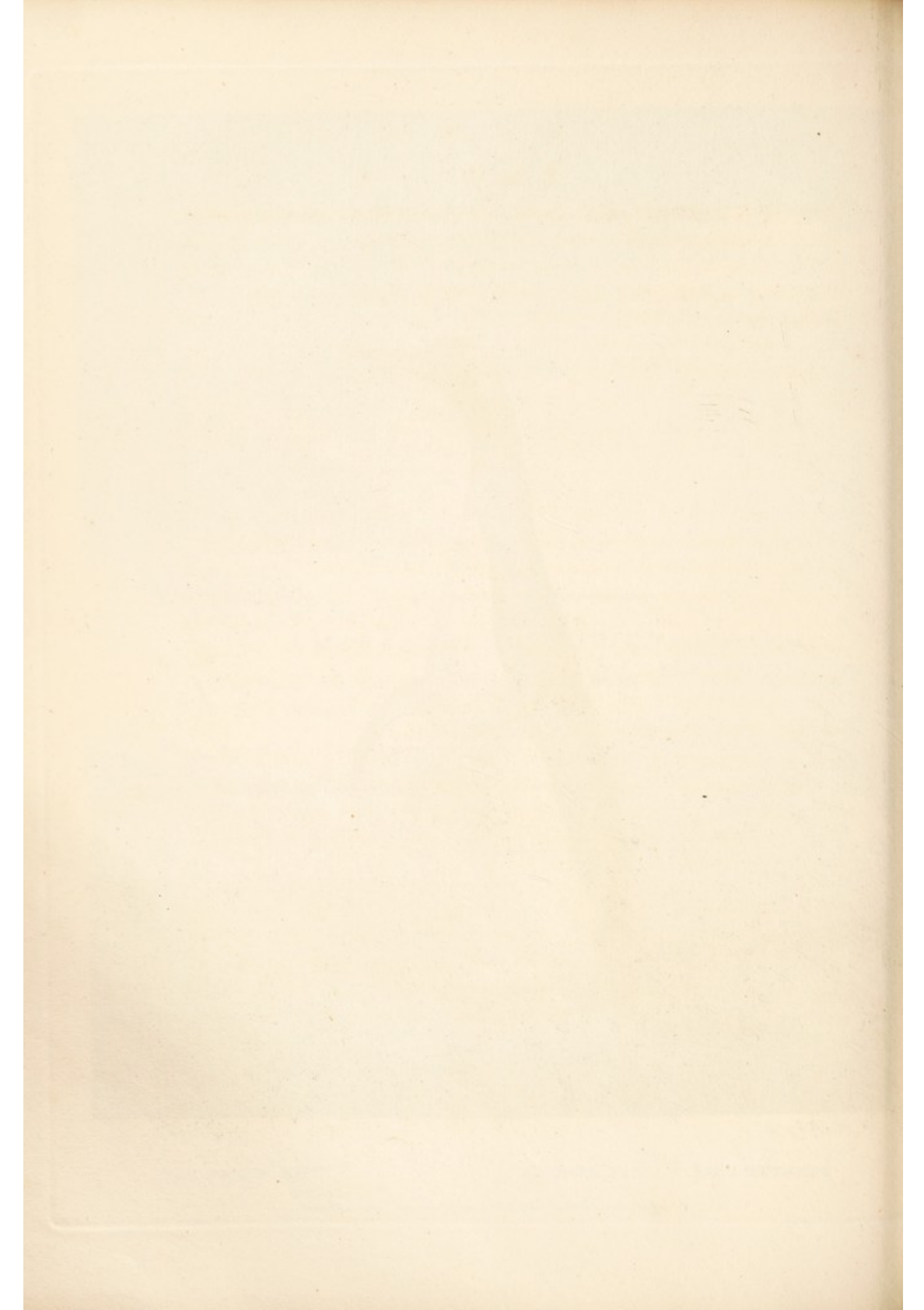
C. R. Riley del.

J. Fittler sculp.

PINGUINARIA PATACHONICA.

THE PENGUIN.

Published as the Act directs July 2. 1792. by I Parkinson Leverian Museum.



Animal Jerboa dictum gestus motusque habet avi similes; communiter enim, more avis, pedibus tantum posterioribus quiescit, cum pedes antici adeo breves sint, ut iis solummodo ad arripiendum cibum utatur. Eodem fere modo in *Kanguroo* se res habet, nec non in duobus vel tribus aliis ejusdem generis animalibus.

Vespertilio quoque alterum et mirum est exemplum quadrupedis anomali, et avis more volantis. In classe cetaria sensim quasi decrescit figura generalis quadrupedis in exteram formam piscis; in specie præcipue Trochechi *Manatus* nominata.

Inter ipsas denique aves non defunt exempla aliqua formæ primo intuitu dubiæ et incerti, animalibusque diversæ omnino indolis et naturæ obscuræ cujusdam et indistinctæ similitudinis. Hujusmodi sunt Pinguinariæ, queis alæ adeo sunt breves, ad volandum prorsus inutiles, pennis præterea parvulis et ambiguis obsitæ, (sintne enim squamæ an pennæ primo pene dubitum est,) ut ad ipsorum piscium similitudinem videantur quodammodo accedere: nullo enim alio gestu libere et commode uti possunt nisi natandi et submergendi; cum vero in sicco progredi tentant, vacillante valde et incerto motu feruntur, et turbatæ, statim titubantes decidunt.

Omniū hujus generis avium species in tabula longe est maxima, coloreque habet præ cæteris nitidos et elegantes. Rostrum illi nigrum est, apice flavescente, basique maxillæ inferioris crocea. Caput, cum gula, collique parte postica, est atro-fuscum. In collo utrinque fascia longitudinalis flavissima conspicitur. Cætera avis a parte superiore est cinerea, singulis pennis apice cærulescente terminatis, ita ut primo intuitu velut maculata appareat. Tota pars corporis inferior alba est: crura pedesque nigra. Eximia hæc species mundi Antarctici est incola, et præcipue prope *Terram del Fuego* conspicitur. In Linnaei systemate frustra quæritur.

Notandum

Notandum est, species duas hujus generis, quas solas descripsit Linnæus, quamvis ad rigidam sui systematis normam, (quantum attinet nempe ad pedes et rostra) recte disponantur; in cæteris tamen ita dissimiles esse congeneribus, ut vix possint cum iis apte sociari; cumque in systemate Linnæano nullum his avibus genus peculiare tributum sit, me nomine generico (*Pinguinaria* scilicet) illas non dubitasse distinguere.

THE PATAGONIAN PENGUIN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, slightly bent at the tip.

NOSTRILS linear.

TONGUE aculeated backwards.

WINGS useless for flight.

FEATHERS extremely small.

LEGS placed extremely backwards.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereous-brown Penguin, speckled with lead-colour, white beneath, with blackish head, and a longitudinal yellow band on each side the neck.

Patagonian Penguin.

Lath. Synops. 3. p. 563.

Le grand Manchot.

Buff. ois. 9. p. 399. pl. 30.

AMONGST quadrupeds there are some particular species which in point of external appearance, seem to make an approach to creatures of a very different nature: thus the Manis has so much the appearance and make of a lizard, that if outward form alone was considered, it might be looked upon as constituting the connecting link between the proper or viviparous quadrupeds and lizards.

The Jerboa has the usual actions and attitudes of a bird; standing generally on its hind legs, and only making use of the fore-feet occasionally to hold its food. The same is the case with the Kangaroo, and with two or three other species of the same genus. The Bat may also be adduced as an example of a quadruped of an anomalous nature, and possessed of the power
of

of flight. The whole Cetaceous tribe affords a striking instance of the gradual declension of the quadruped form, till in the Manati it very nearly approaches to that of a very different class of beings.

Even amongst birds there are not wanting instances of the same sort of indistinct alliance to animals of an entirely opposite cast; the penguins, as they are called, being furnished with wings so very short, covered with small feathers so much resembling scales, and so perfectly useless for flight, that they seem approximated in some degree to fish: and are capable of exercising with ease and expedition no other actions but those of swimming and diving: since when they attempt to walk, they can merely stagger along in an awkward and unsteady manner, and if disturbed, are liable to stumble and fall.

Of all the species of this curious assortment of birds, that which is here figured is the largest; it is also the most elegant in its colours. The bill is black, with a yellowish tip; but the base of the lower mandible is orange-colour. The head, throat, and hind part of the neck are blackish-brown: on each side the neck is a longitudinal stripe of bright yellow: the remainder of the bird, on the upper part, is of a deep ash-colour, most of the feathers being tipped with blueish, so as to give the bird a speckled appearance. The whole under part is white: the legs black. This curious species is a native of the southern hemisphere, and is principally found about Falkland Islands. It is a species which does not occur in the works of Linnæus.

It may not be improper to observe, that the only two species of Penguin mentioned by Linnæus, tho' placed in genera to which they may be allowed to belong, according to the strict principles of his mode of arrangement from the structure of the bills and feet, are yet so unfortunately stationed as to be totally disassociated by almost every other character, from the birds with which he has conjoined them. As there exists in the Linnæan System no name for this set of birds, considered as a separate genus, I have presumed to give the generic title of *Pinguinaria*.

M O S-

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE
FIFTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT
TIME.

BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN, ESQ.
OF THE BOSTON BAR.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN, ESQ.
OF THE BOSTON BAR.
1841.

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Ryley del^t

Noble Sculp^t

MOSCHUS DELICATULUS .

THE SMALL SPOTTED MUSK .

Pub^d as the Act directs, Jan^y 1, 1791, by L. Parkinson, Leveian Museum .

MOSCHUS DELICATULUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA nulla.

DENTES LANIARII superiores solitarii, exserti.

Lin.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Moschus fusco-ferrugineus, supra maculis albis notatus.

Cervula Surinamensis subrubra, albis maculis notata?

Seb. Mus. 1. 71. t. 44.

MOSCHO Brasiliensi, quem descripsit celeberrimus Pennantus, tanta esse videtur cum hoc nostro similitudo et affinitas, ut non omnino pro certo ausim affirmare an species sit hæc revera distincta, an illius junior et parvula varietas. Pennanti Brasiliensis æqualis est magnitudine Cervo Capreolo, cum specimen ipsissimum quod depinximus vix Moscho Pygmæo majus sit; cum quo etiam congruit forma dentium; habens nempe incisores duos medios in maxilla inferiore latissimos et maximos, quibus utrinque adjacent dentes tres parvi et angusti. caret etiam, ut et Moschus pygmæus, dentibus laniariis exsertis, qui in eo qui *communis seu Moschiferus* dicitur, insignes sunt ad notam discriminis.

No. III.

X

Color

Color est ferrugineo-fuscus saturatior, maculis ovatis albis pulchre denseque distinctus. Corporis inferiora pallidiora; caput parvum; cauda modica; crura gracilia, jactatque totum animal peculiarem quandam elegantiam et concinnitatem. Non modo magnitudine et coloribus, sed forma et facie convenit huic cum animali a Seba depicto, nomine *Cervuli Surinamensis subrubri, albis maculis notati*.

Americæ Australis partes calidiores incolere creditur, præ cæteris Brasiliam. Præstat celeritate, locaque montosa et saxosa præcipue amat.

THE SMALL SPOTTED MUSK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two long tusks in the upper jaw.

Eight small CUTTING TEETH in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferruginous-brown Musk spotted above with white.

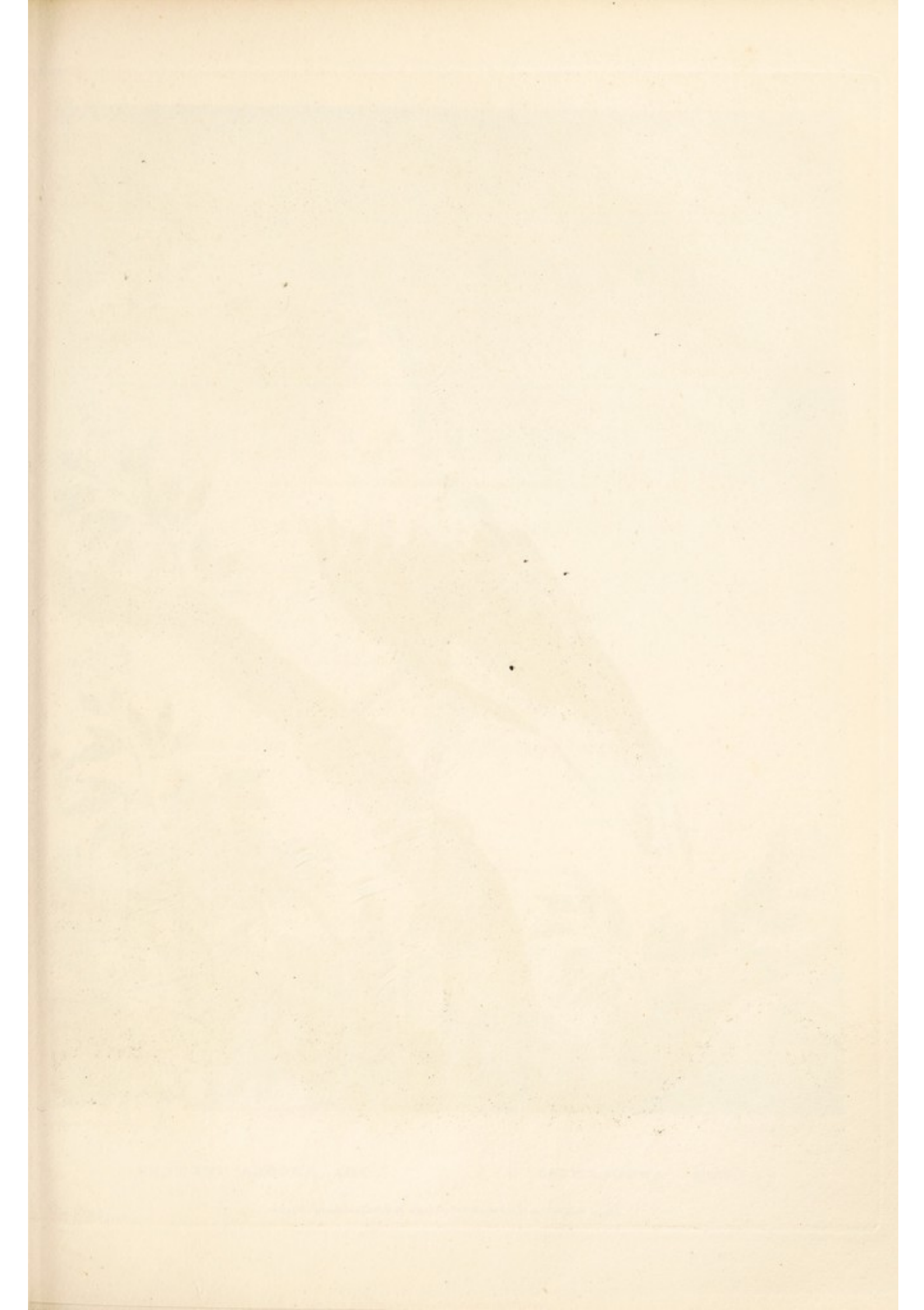
THE animal with which this species seems to have the greatest affinity is the Brasilian Musk of Mr. Pennant, and it is not impossible that it may be a variety of the same species in a much younger state. The Brasilian Musk being described by Mr. Pennant as of the size of a roe-buck, whereas the individual specimen here represented is scarce larger than the *Moschus pygmæus*, or Guinea Musk. It also exactly resembles that species in the form and disposition of the teeth, the two middle incisores in the lower jaw being extremely broad and large, and on each side of these are situated three small and slender teeth. Like the *Moschus pygmæus* it is also destitute of tusks, or exserted dentes lanarii, which form so conspicuous a feature in the large or common Musk.

The colour of this little animal is a very fine deep ferruginous brown, thickly and beautifully marked and spotted with somewhat oval patches of white.

white. The under part of the body is somewhat paler than the upper : the head is rather small ; the tail of moderate length ; the legs slender, and the appearance of the whole animal peculiarly elegant and delicate.

It seems to agree in size as well as in colour and general appearance, with the species represented by Seba, under the title of *Cervula Surinamensis sub-rubra*, *albis maculis notata*. It is believed to be a native of South America, and of Brazil in particular.

It is said to be an animal of extreme agility and swiftness ; and to be found chiefly in rocky and mountainous situations.





C. De Keyser del.

W. Skelton sculp.

VULTUR ANGOLENSIS

THE ANGOLA VULTURE

London, Published as the Act directs Oct. 2. 1792. by J. Parkinson American Mission.

MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. IV.

VULTUR ANGOLENSIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, apice aduncum.

CAPUT (plerisque) impenne, antice nuda cute.

LINGUA bifida.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Vultur albus, orbitis nudis incarnatis, remigibus basique caudæ nigris.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 7.

Falco Angolenfis.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 252.

RARIOR est et pulchrior hæc species plerisque vulturini generis. Eadem fere ei magnitudo ac anati anseri Linnæi, forma autem gracilior. Rostrum albicat. Cutis nuda ad rostri basin subcærulea. Irides melinæ, cinctis oculis cute implumi carnei coloris. Cum reliquis plerisque congeneribus caput

No. IV.

Y

fit

fit denudatum, huic pennis contegitur. Tota avis albet, exceptis remigibus
teetricibusque majoribus seu secundariis, nec non caudæ basi nigrantibus, quæ
tamen albo terminantur. Crura pallida.

In Angola innascitur pulchra hæc species, primum a celeberrimo Pennanto
descripta. Reliquis plerisque vulturibus alacri ingenio dicitur antecellere.

THE ANGOLA VULTURE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL straight, hooked at the tip.

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

TONGUE bifid.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

White Vulture, with naked flesh-coloured orbits, the longer wing-feathers and base of the tail black.

Angola Vulture.

Pennant's Tour in Wales, vol. 1. p. 228, t. 19.

Lath. Synops. 1. p. 18.

THE very rare species of Vulture here represented, is possessed of a degree of elegance not often seen in this voracious tribe. In size it is not far inferior to a goose, but is of a more slender make. The bill is of a pale or whitish colour; the cere, or bare skin at the base, blueish; the irides straw-coloured, and the eyes are surrounded by a bare flesh-coloured skin. The head is not naked, as in most other vultures, but clothed with feathers. The whole bird is white, except the larger wing-feathers, or remiges, which

are black. The base, or lower part of the tail, is also black; but both that and the wings are tipped with white. The legs are of a pale colour.

This curious species is a native of Angola, and was first described by Mr. Pennant: it is said to be of a more lively and active disposition than most other vultures.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill hooked at the tip.
Harp commonly bare at base, with a naked skin in front.
Tarsus bidentate.

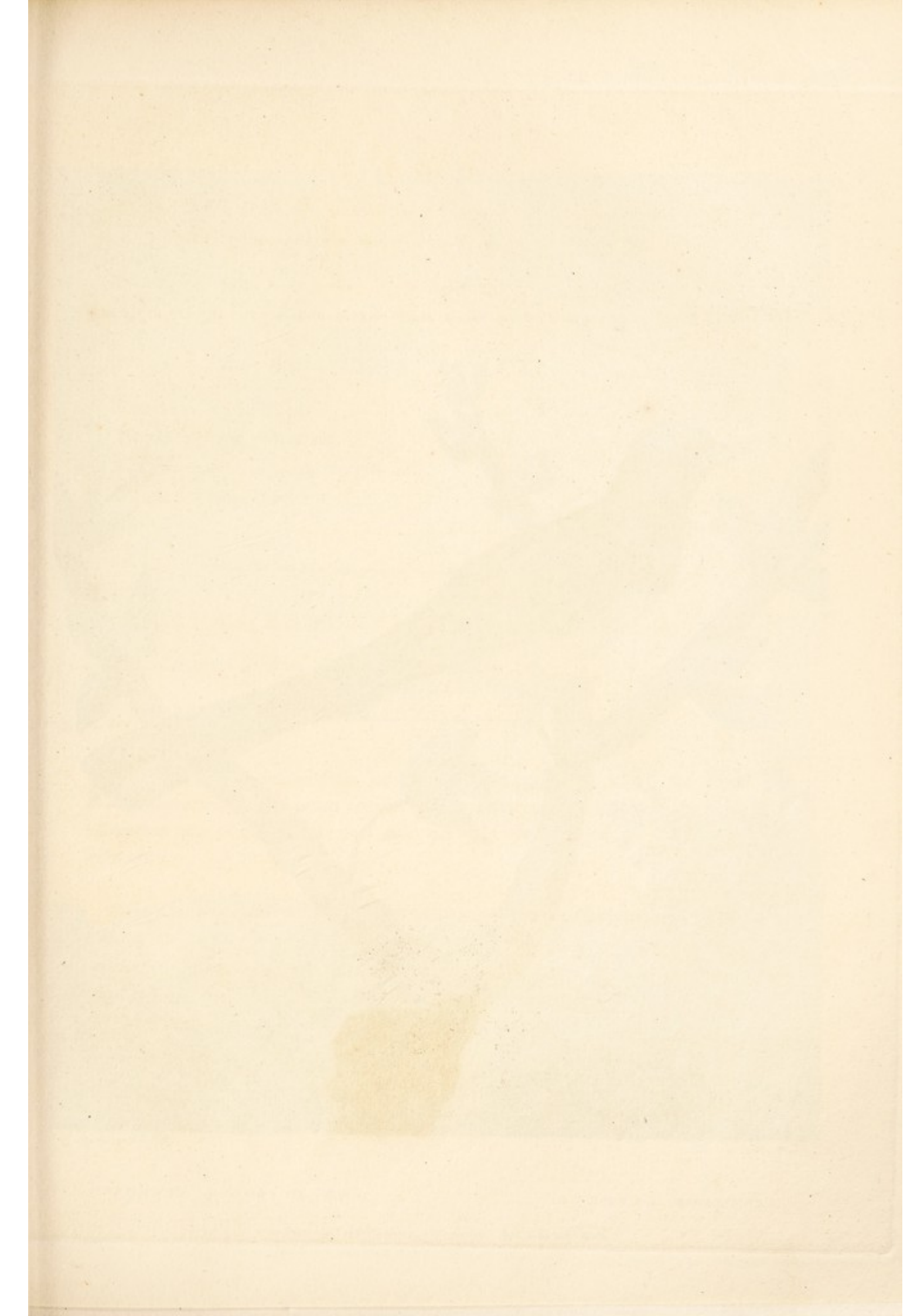
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

White Vulture; with naked bill, and a naked skin in front of the base of the bill.
and part of the tail black.
Angola Vulture.

Length 1 ft. 6 in.
Wing 1 ft. 6 in.
Tail 8 in.

The very rare species of Vulture here represented is distinguished by a bill of a different shape from that of the common Vulture. It is not so much hooked at the tip, but is of a more slender shape. The bill is of a pale or whitish colour, the base of the bill is naked, and the skin in front of the base of the bill is of a pale or whitish colour. The tail is of a pale or whitish colour, and the base of the tail is of a pale or whitish colour. The legs are of a pale or whitish colour.

CUCULUS





C. R. Hylle del.

J. Stiller sculp.

CUCULUS CUPREUS

THE CUPREOUS CUCKOO

London Published at the Antiquary Cell 2, 1791 by J. Pindar, Liverpool Museum.

CUCULUS CUPREUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM teretiusculum.

NARES margine prominulæ.

LINGUA sagittata, plana, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 168.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Cuculus aureo-cupreus, abdomine femoribusque flavis.

DE patria avis pulcherrimæ jam primo descriptæ nihil adhuc pro certo compertum. Africanam tamen pene ausim pronunciare ob summam affinitatem quæ ei esse videtur cum aliis nonnullis ejusdem generis Africam incolentibus.

Mole alaudam communem fere æquat, corpore longiori et elegantiori. Tota superne contegitur plumis nitidissime cupreis et versicoloribus; splendore nempe, variata luce, partim aureolo, partim quasi æneo et rubriori. Pennæ rotundatæ, ita dispositæ sunt ut squamis non sint absimiles. Venter femoraque Narcissi

Jon-

Jonquillæ Linnæi flavedine obducta. Cauda leviter cuneata, rectricibus nempe exterioribus duabus intermediis gradatim contractioribus, notatisque una et altera ad apicem macula alba triangula. Rostrum pedesque nigrant.

Si totam avem spectes uno intuitu, affinem quodammodo putes *Cuculo aurato*. Ab eo tamen valde differt coloribus, caudaque longiori.

THE CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL somewhat bending.

NOSTRILS bounded by a small rim.

TONGUE short, pointed.

FEET scanorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

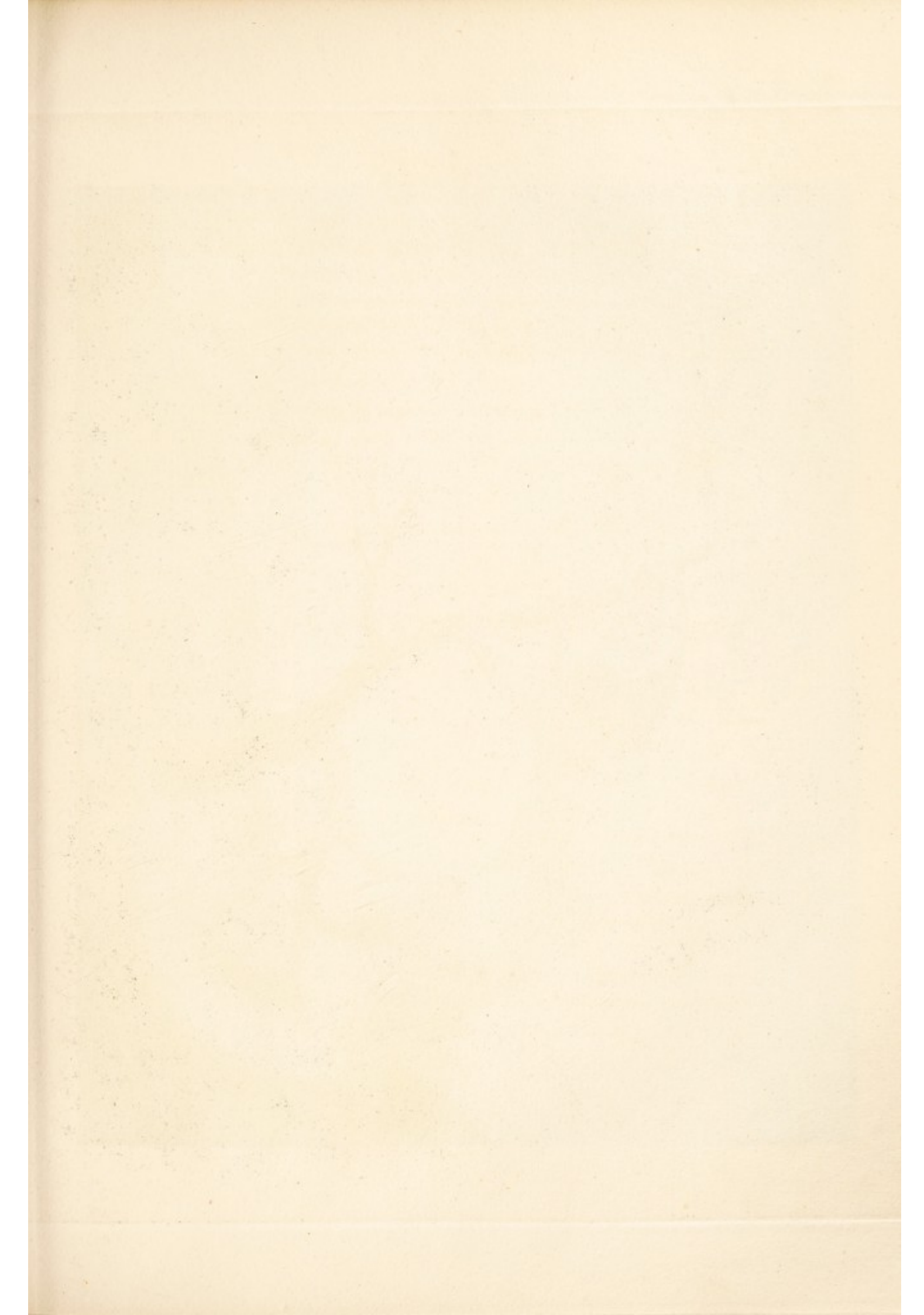
Copper-coloured Cuckow, with a gloss of gold; the abdomen and thighs yellow.

THE very elegant bird figured on the present plate is a species never before described: its native country is not certainly known: it is, however, most probably, an African bird, and is pretty nearly allied to some other African species of this genus.

In size it is almost equal to a lark, but is of a longer and more delicate form. It is remarkable for the beautiful lustre and changeable appearance of its plumage, which, on the whole upper surface of the bird, is of a bright copper-colour, with a metallic splendor, varying according to the direction of the light into a much brighter or more golden cast in some parts, and into
a much

a much stronger and redder copper-colour in others. The feathers are of a rounded shape, and, from their disposition on the bird, have an appearance resembling scales. The belly and thighs are of a beautiful jonquil-yellow. The tail is slightly cuneiform, or with the side-feathers shortening a little gradually from the middle ones. One or two of the exterior tail-feathers on each side are also marked at the extremity with a triangular spot of white. The beak and legs are black.

In general shape and appearance this bird is somewhat allied to the *Cuculus auratus*, or Gilded Cuckow, but differs much in its colours, and in having a longer tail in proportion.





Binny del.

VIVERRA ICHNEUMON.

THE ICHNEUMON.

J. P. S. sculp.

VIVERRA ICHNEUMON.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES sex : intermediis brevioribus.

MOLARES plures quam tres.

LINGUA retrorsum saepe aculeata.

UNGUES exserti.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 63.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Viverra cauda e basi incrassata sensim attenuata, pollicibus remotiusculis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 63.

Ichneumon.

Gesn. Quadr. 568.

Ichneumon, f. Vulpecula Zeilanica,

Seb. Mus. 1. p. 66. t. 41. f. 1.

IChneumonem tradiderunt veteres crocodilo esse inimicissimum, ovaque ejus diligentissime exquirere. Non miror eum ova ad comedendum expetere; vix tamen credam alia quavis de causa ipsi crocodilo præcipue infensum.

Colebant eum antiqui Ægyptii quod e domibus mures, forices, aliaque id generis animalia expulerit: cum enim in eorum latebras corpus gracile insinuando inde ea posset exturbare, adjunxit plus quam felinae audaciae peritiam

Viverra Furonis. Sævit in serpentes hostili odio. His de causis ali sæpe solet Ichneumon ab Ægypti incolis, nec non Orientis aliquibus populis. Cito mansuecit; nec offendit immunditiis.

Magnitudine vix cedit feli. Singuli pili ferrugineo griseoque alternatim crebroque annulati. Caput gracile, rostro acuto et elongato. Oculi flammeum rubentes. Aures breves et rotundatæ. Cauda basin villosissima, inde sensim ad extremum decrescens. Dentes acutissimi. Ungues validi.

Repit non raro Ichneumon humi, more fere serpentis, et de subito insilit in prædam. Flagrat acerrimo odio in selem, eamque semper aggreditur, et, ut plurimum, debellat.

THE ICHNEUMON, or INDIAN WEASEL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth, in each jaw.

Sharp nose: slender body.

Five toes before: five behind.

Panzani.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Weasel with tail thick at the base, and from thence gradually tapering.

The Indian Ichneumon,

Edw. pl. 199.

La Mangouste.

Buff. 13. 150. pl. 19.

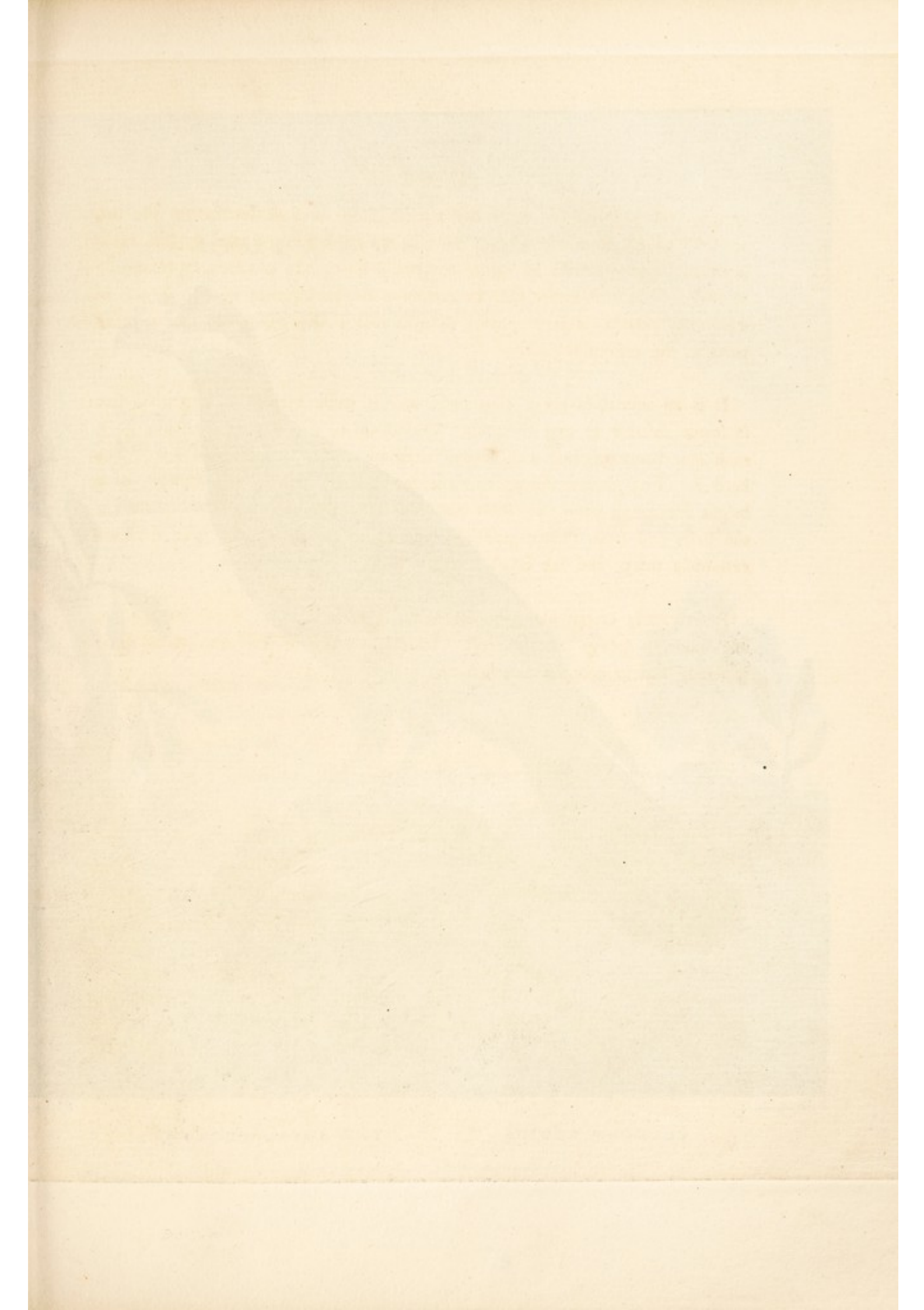
THE Ichneumon is one of those animals which were well known to the ancients, and has been particularly celebrated for its supposed antipathy to the crocodile, of which it is said to seek the eggs with great diligence, and devour them. Exclusive however of its addiction to the eggs as an article of food, it can hardly be supposed to bear any peculiar animosity to that animal.

Its principal value amongst the antient Egyptians arose from its great usefulness in clearing the houses of the inhabitants from rats, mice, and other

vermin, which it pursues with still greater ardor and dexterity than the cat, and is enabled, from the form of his body, to wind into the cavities inhabited by those creatures in the manner of a ferret. It is also a severe enemy to snakes, which it never fails to destroy. In consequence of this faculty of destroying vermin, it is frequently domesticated in Egypt, as well as in many parts of the eastern regions.

It is an animal of great cleanliness, and is easily tamed. Its general size is scarce inferior to that of a cat. Its colour is a sort of ferruginous grey, each hair being marked with several alternate circles of those colours. The head is of a slender form, and the snout long and sharp: the eyes of a bright fire-colour: the ears short and rounded: the tail very thick of hair at the base, and from thence gradually tapering to the extremity. The teeth are extremely sharp, and the claws strong.

It frequently creeps along on its belly, with a kind of serpentine motion, and suddenly springs on its prey. It is an enemy to the cat, which it is generally said to conquer and destroy.





C. R. Ryley del.

J. G. S. Sculp.

CUCULUS REGIUS.

THE ROYAL CUCKOW.

Published by J. G. S. Sculp. & J. G. S. Sculp. & J. G. S. Sculp. & J. G. S. Sculp.

CUCULUS REGIUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM teretiusculum.

NARES margine prominulæ.

LINGUA sagittata, plana, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 163.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Cuculus ? nigro-cærulescens, remigibus phœniceis, rostro rubro super frontem flavo, occipite purpureo.

QUOD evitandam, quantum fieri possit, censeam novorum generum institutionem, ex qua sæpe oriuntur error et confusio, magnificam hanc avem nomine tabulæ inscripto designavi. Fatendum sane est non modo hanc sed et Cuculum Persam Linnæi, cui affinis videtur, a reliquo genere sejungi, et in distincto et sibi proprio debere numerari, quippe tum rostris tum corporis habitu ab aliis differant.

Inter

Inter aves rarissimas habenda est species de qua jam agitur. Tota capite remigibusque exceptis, splendide nigrat cyaneo perfusa. Rostrum fulvum, seu rubescens; qua parte super frontem affurgit, leviter melinum. Utrunque a basi mandibularum stria alba retro paululum excurrit. Vertex capitis occiputque atro-purpurea. Remiges eximie phceniceæ. Crura fusca. Africam interiorem incolit Cuculus regius.

THE ROYAL CUCKOW.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL somewhat bending.

NOSTRILS bounded by a small rim.

TONGUE short, pointed.

FEET scanorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black Cuckow? with a gloss of blue; crimson remiges; red beak yellow on the front; back of the head purple.

IT is merely from a wish to avoid the confusion arising from the institution of new genera without absolute necessity, that the magnificent bird here represented is called by the title expressed on the plate. In fact, not only this bird, but the *Cuculus Perfa* of Linnæus, (with which it seems to have a considerable affinity,) ought to be separated from the genus *Cuculus*, and arranged in a distinct one; their beaks and whole habit differing from the rest of the cuckow tribe.

The species here figured is extremely rare. The whole bird, except the head and remiges, is of a deep black, with a rich cast of glossy blue. The beak is of a pale fulvous red; the upper part, which rises over the forehead, is of a pale straw-colour. From the hinder part of the mandibles on each side proceeds a streak of white, running backwards to a small distance. The upper and back part of the head are of a deep crimson or purple. The remiges, or long wing-feathers, are of the richest and fullest crimson or carmine-colour. The legs brown. It is an inhabitant of the interior parts of Africa.

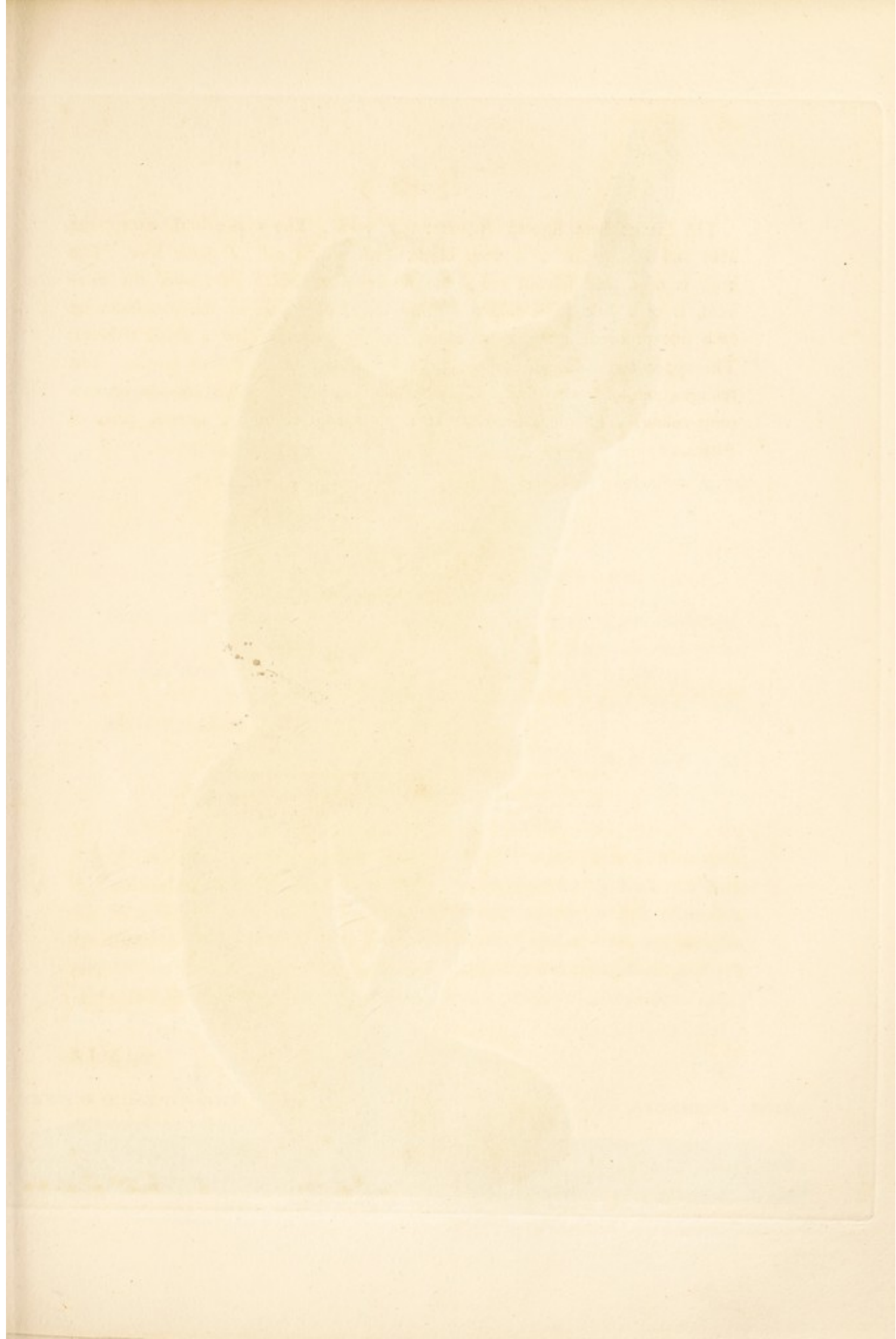
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black Cuckoo? with a patch of blue on the throat, and back yellow on the head, back of the head purple.

It is much like a willow, the conclusion arising from the position of the head, which is always elevated, and the magnitude of the bill, which is called by the name of the bird. In fact, not only the bill, but the entire form of the bird, (with which it seems to have a considerable affinity) agrees so far as respects the genus Cuckoo, and is ranged in a different order, their bills and whole habit differing from the rest of the cuckoo tribe.

The

SIMIA





SIMIA PITHECIA

THE FOX-TAIL'D MONKEY

Pub. as the Soc directs March 17th 1790. by J^d Parkinson. Leverian Museum.

J. Edwards del. & sculp.

SIMIA PITHECIA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES utrinque quatuor, approximati.

LANIARII solitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

MOLARES obtusi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 34.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia caudata imberbis, vellere nigro apice albo, cauda nigra villosissima.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 40.

Cercopithecus pilis nigris apice albo vestitus, cauda pilis longissimis.

Briff. Quadr. 195.

Simia Pithecia,

Schreber Saeculo 1. p. 125. t. 32.

AB aliis sui generis facile dignoscitur Simia Pithecia, cauda pilis longissimis densissime hirsuta. Guianam incolit in America Australi. Coloris est, ut plurimum, fusco-nigricantis, interdum subferrugineum aliquid retinentis. In nonnullis etiam pilorum extremitates albescunt. Facies crine seu lanugine albicante immutabiliter tecta est, barbaque cingitur paulo promissiore quam est pilus quo vultus obducitur. Albida sunt inferiora corporis. Magnitudo hujus simiae est quasi felis domesticæ majoris.

THE FOX-TAILED MONKEY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH solitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-brown Monkey, with the tips of the hairs whitish; the tail extremely full of hair.

Le Saki.

Buff. 15. p. 88. pl. 12.

Fox-tailed Monkey.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 207.

THIS species of Monkey is distinguished from all the rest of its genus by the unusual appearance of its tail, which is thickly coated with hair of extraordinary length. It is a native of Guiana in South America.

The general colour of this species is a deep brown, which is sometimes accompanied with a ferruginous tinge; and in some the tips of all the hairs are whitish. The face is always coated with white downy hair, and is surrounded by a sort of beard, of somewhat longer hairs than those on the face. The under parts of the body incline to whitish. The claws on all the feet are sharp. It is about the size of a large cat.

VIVERRA





Pringale del.

VIVERRA MEPHITICA.

THE MEPHITIC WEASEL.

Shellen sculpt.

VIVERRA MEPHITICA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES sex: intermediis brevioribus.

MOLARES plures quam tres.

LINGUA retrorsum sepe aculeata.

UNGUES exserti.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 63.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Viverra nigro-castanea, dorso albo, cauda villosissima.

Viverra Mephitis.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 83.

IN America Septentrionali generatur quæ in tabula depingitur Viverræ species. Amat præcipue sylvas; aliquando tamen, more putorii Europæi, in domos irrepit et stragem infert gallinis. Huic quoque eadem fere magnitudo est ac putorio, cum modica quadam pulchritudine. Color imus eximie ferrugineo-nigricat, dorso fascia seu fasciis albis longitudinalibus notato. Cauda longa et villosissima fere tota albet. More reliqui generis aves quadrupedefque minores prædatur, ovaque avidissime devorat. Acuti sunt dentes unguesque validi.

Mirus est se defendendi modus, qui dubitari prorsus posset, ni testarentur de eo homines fide dignissimi. Si enim subito irritetur, aut in periculo sit a venatoribus, effluvia illico emittit dire odeo olentia, ut aëra longe lateque infando foetore inquinat et corrumpat.

At vero nisi paulo augeatur veritas ab iis qui teterrimi odoris non sine horrore reminiscuntur, cedit huic longe quicquid præterea in rerum natura foedum sit et putidum. Pestilentissimo hoc halitu repulsi canes prædam longius persequi recusant, hominesque in fugam vertuntur. Quod si vel minima particula humoris odiosi infauste in venatorem inciderit, offendiculo statim fit omnibus, nec in hominum societatem recipi possit donec vestes exuerit, iterum iterumque eluendas, totumque corpus creberrima purgatione lustraverit.

Dicitur Viverra mephitica cicur interdum et mansueta in domibus Americanis nutriri; quod si fiat, præcipue cavendum videtur, (ut recte observavit solertissimus quidam physicus,) ne injuria aliqua provocetur ad ultionem. Notandum præterea vaporem pestilentem emittere non huic soli speciei proprium et peculiare esse, sed inesse minorem hujusmodi vim et aliis paucis Americam incolentibus.

THE MEPHITIC WEASEL, or CHINCHE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth, in each jaw.

Sharp nose: slender body.

Five toes before: five behind.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-brown Weasel with white back, and extremely villous tail.

Le Chinche.

Buff. 13. p. 294. pl. 39.

Skunk.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 343.

THE animal here represented is a native of North America, where it resides principally in woods, but sometimes, like the common polecat, strays into houses, and commits depredations amongst poultry. It also resembles the polecat in size, but its appearance is far more elegant; and indeed it possesses no inconsiderable share of beauty; its general colour being a very fine blackish-brown, varied on the back with one or more longitudinal bands of white. The tail, which is very long and bushy, is also nearly white. Like others of this genus, it preys on birds and the smaller quadrupeds. It is also fond of eggs, which it greedily devours. It is armed with sharp teeth, and its claws are of considerable strength.

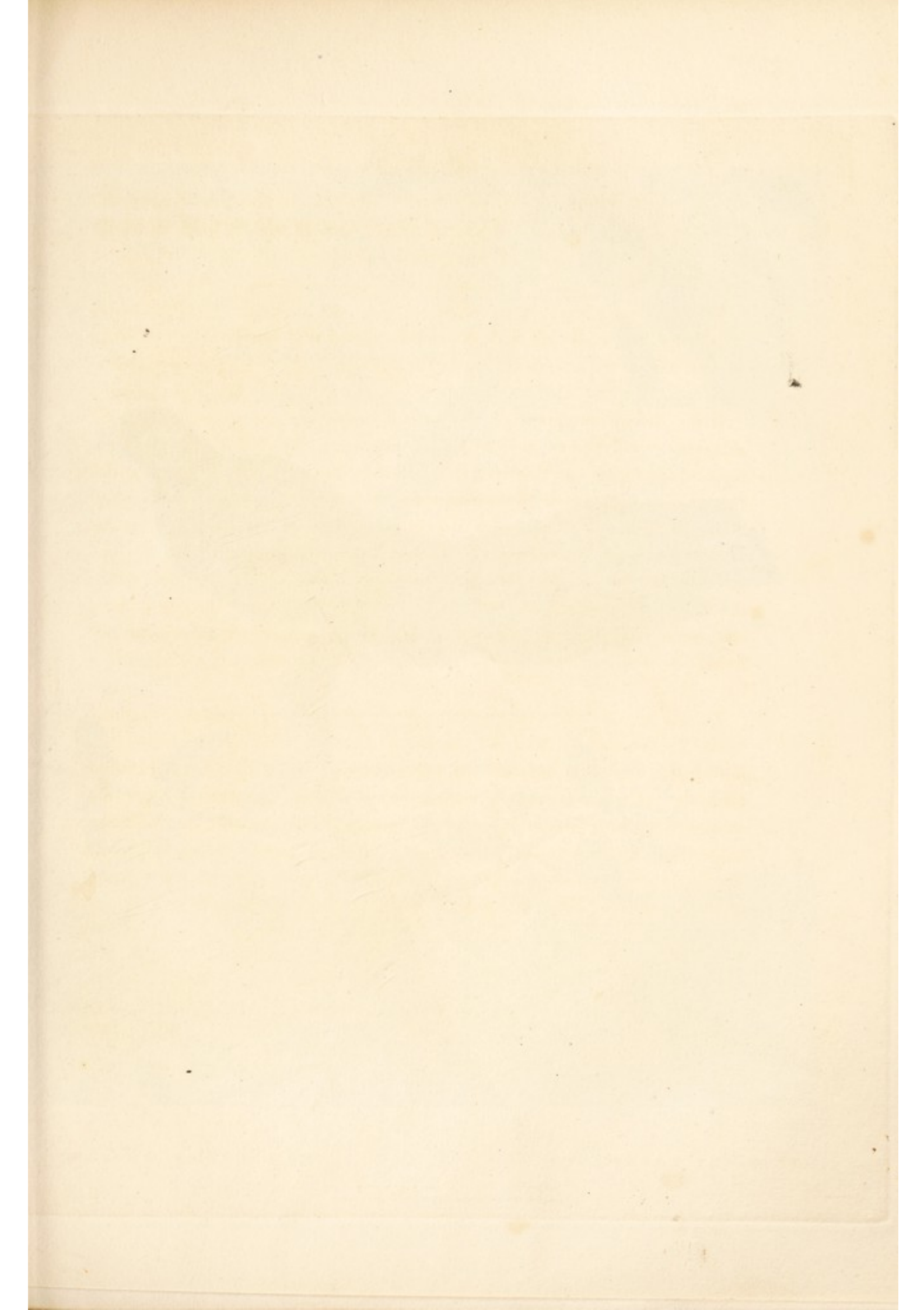
The

The principal mode of defence which Nature has bestowed on this animal, is of a nature so extraordinary, that were it not asserted by persons of the most unquestionable credit, it would seem entirely apocryphal.

When suddenly irritated, or when pursued, and in danger of being taken, it possesses the faculty of suddenly emitting effluvia so powerfully offensive as to taint the air to an almost incredible distance.

If the descriptions given of this odious vapour are not aggravated by the abhorrent recollection of those who have experienced its effects, every other ill smell which nature can produce, is surpassed by the overpowering factor of this extraordinary quadruped. In consequence of this horrible emanation the dogs relinquish their pursuit, and men are obliged to fly with precipitation from the tainted spot: but if unfortunately the least drop of the liquid which it commonly discharges at this particular juncture, should happen to light on the clothes of the hunter, he becomes a general nuisance wherever he appears, and is obliged to divest himself of his dress, and practice all the arts of ablu-tion, in order to be restored to the society of mankind.

To add to the history of these strange circumstances, it is affirmed that the animal is sometimes tamed by the Americans, and rendered domestic; but, surely, (as an eminent zoologist has well observed,) if this be ever really practised, the creature ought to be treated with the highest attention, lest it should at any time be provoked to exert its extraordinary faculty. It should be added that this pestilential vapour is not absolutely peculiar to the present species, but is exerted in a somewhat inferior degree by two or three others of its genus, which are also natives of the American continent.





C. W. Bayley del.

J. Taitler fecit.

TROGON LEVERIANUS.

THE LEVERIAN TROGON.

Painted in the artist's collection of the British Museum, London.

TROGON LEVERIANUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capite brevius, cultratum, aduncum, margine mandibularum ferratum.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 167.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Trogon violaceus viridi-aureo nitens, alis nigris, abdomine albo, remigibus tribus exterioribus nigris apice albis.

NON plene et in omnibus congruit formosissima hæc avis cum ulla Trogonis specie adhuc descripta. Trogoni tamen violaceo Lathamii quam reliquis similior est, nec impossibile puto quin illius sit varietas; ni fortasse sexu tantum differat.

Rostrum plumbeo-nigricat, versus apicem albescens. Caput, collum, pectus, egregie et saturatim violaceo-cyanea. Alæ nigræ. Remigum latus exterius margine albo notatur, unde fit, ut alis clausis, lineæ multæ concolores ducantur. Dorsum cyaneo-viride subaureum splendet. Tectrices caudæ superiores quasi fericæ, perviridi-cæruleo lucidissimæ. Cauda ipsa nigrans, ut tamen paululum virescat,

virescat, e rectricibus constat apicem fere quadratis, seu quasi subtruncatis, intermediis duabus ad extremum aterrimis. Rectrices tres utrinque exteriores gradatim breviores nigrant, lateribus apicibusque oblique albo terminatis, ut demonstrat tabula. Abdomen album subgilvo levissime perfusum. Crura pedesque nigrant.

Americæ Australis est incola Trogon Leverianus; et cum reliquis plerisque congeneribus in Cayena præcipue cernitur. Magnitudine Trogonem violaceum æquat.

THE LEVERIAN TROGON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL short, thick, convex, generally dentated on the edges.

NOSTRILS covered with stiff bristles.

FEET scanforial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Violaceous Trogon with a gloss of green-gold; wings black; abdomen white; the three exterior tail-feathers black with white tips.

THIS most elegant bird does not perfectly agree with any species of Trogon hitherto described. It however approaches more nearly to the Trogon violaceus, or Violet-headed Curucui of Mr. Latham, than to any other species; and it is not impossible that it may be either a variety, or a sexual difference of that bird.

The beak is of a dark lead-colour, growing much lighter or whitish towards the tip: the head, neck, and breast, are of a very fine and deep violet-blue: the wings black; the long-feathers or remiges edged on the exterior side with white, forming several longitudinal streaks of that colour when the wings are closed. The back is of a deep blueish green, with a slight golden tinge.

No. IV.

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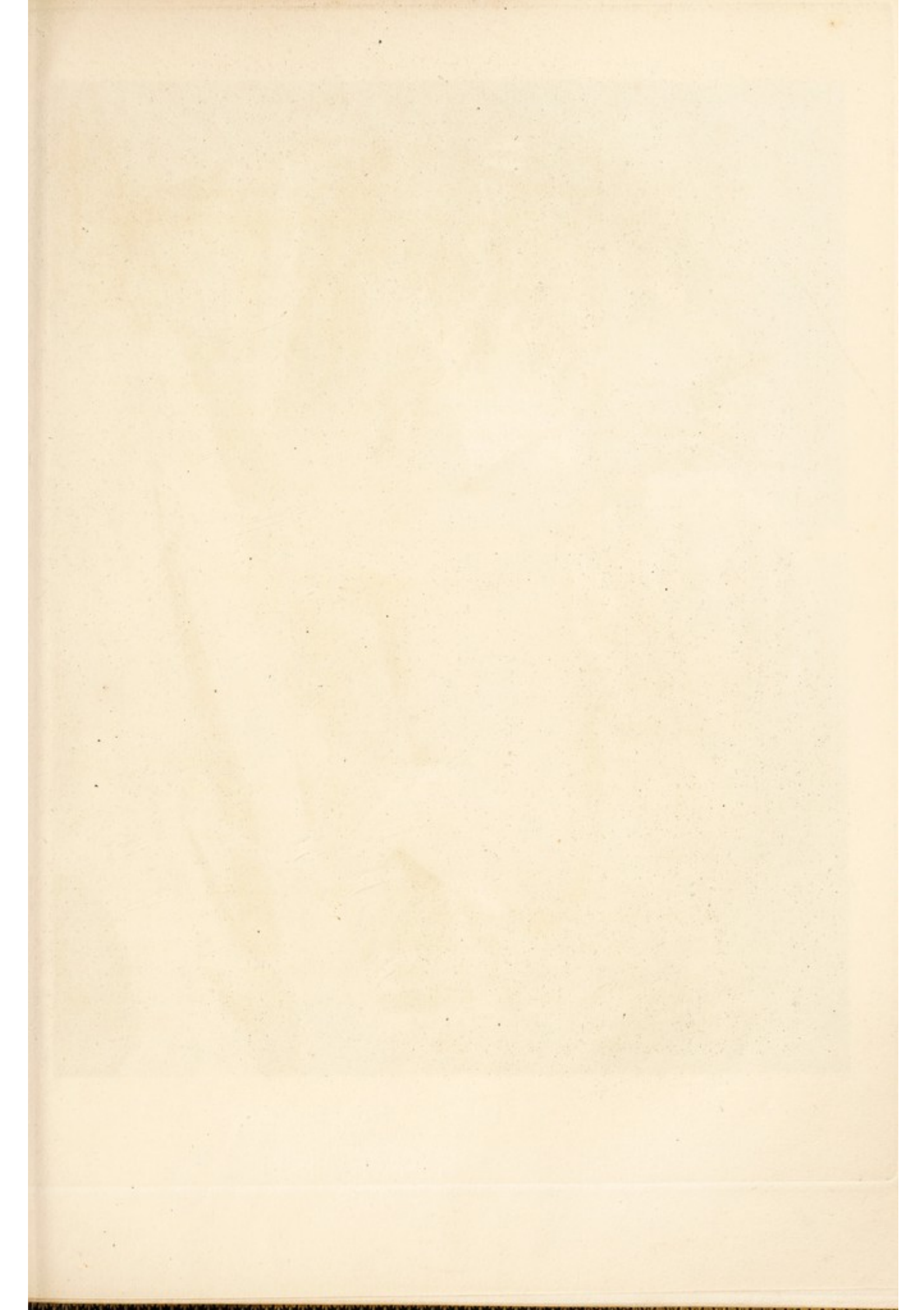
The

The upper tail-coverts silky, and of a very deep lucid blue-green. The tail itself black, with a cast of green; the feathers of a squarish, or subtruncated form, and the middle ones slightly tipped with very deep black. The three exterior feathers on each side gradually shorten, and are black, obliquely edged and tipped with white, as represented in the figure. The abdomen is white, with an extremely slight tinge of reddish or buff. The legs and feet are black.

It is a South American bird, and, like most others of its genus, is found in Cayenne. Its size is equal to that of the Trogon violaceus.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Violaceus Trogon with a gloss of green-gold; wings black; abdomen white; the three exterior tail-feathers black with white tips.





Shelton, July.

THE ROEBUCK.

CERVUS CAPREOLUS.

Monagato, Id.

CERVUS CAPREOLUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA solida, tenera, corio hirtio tecta apiceque crescentia, denudata, annua.

DENTES PRIMORES inferiores octo.

LANIARII nulli (interdum solitarii superius.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Cervus cornibus ramosis teretibus erectis: summitate bifida.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

Cervus cornibus teretibus erectis.

Briss. regn. an. p. 89. n. 5.

Capreolus.

Gesn. Quadr. p. 324. 1098.

CERVUS Capreolus, Europæorum minimus, distinguitur cornubus ut plurimum trifurcis, raro paucas uncias longitudine superantibus. Forma pulchra et eleganti, eo nostratibus gratior est, quod non advena sit et exoticus, sed indigena et quasi autochthon; in hunc usque diem in nonnullis Scotiæ montibus ferus et juxta naturam degens.

Color ei fusco-cinereus, ferrugineo leviter perfusus. Corporis inferiora longe pallidiora fere albicant. Facies prope oculos et super rostrum nigricat. Anteit pernitate Capreolus reliquos plerosque congeneres.

Ingenio timidissimo, ægerrime cicur evadit: nec gregatim incedit, ut solet magna pars cervini generis, sed parvulis tantum est selectis manipulis, sæpissime e mare, femina, et hinnuleis constantibus.

THE ROEBUCK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns upright, solid, branched, annually deciduous.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Deer with smallish upright rough trifurcated horns.

Roe.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 108.

Le Chevreuil.

Buff. 6. p. 289. pl. 22. 23.

THE Roe buck is the smallest of the European Deer, and is distinguished by its short and generally trifurcated horns, which seldom exceed the length of a few inches. It is not only pleasing in its general appearance, but becomes more peculiarly interesting from its being a native of our own island; and is still found in its natural or wild state in some parts of Scotland.

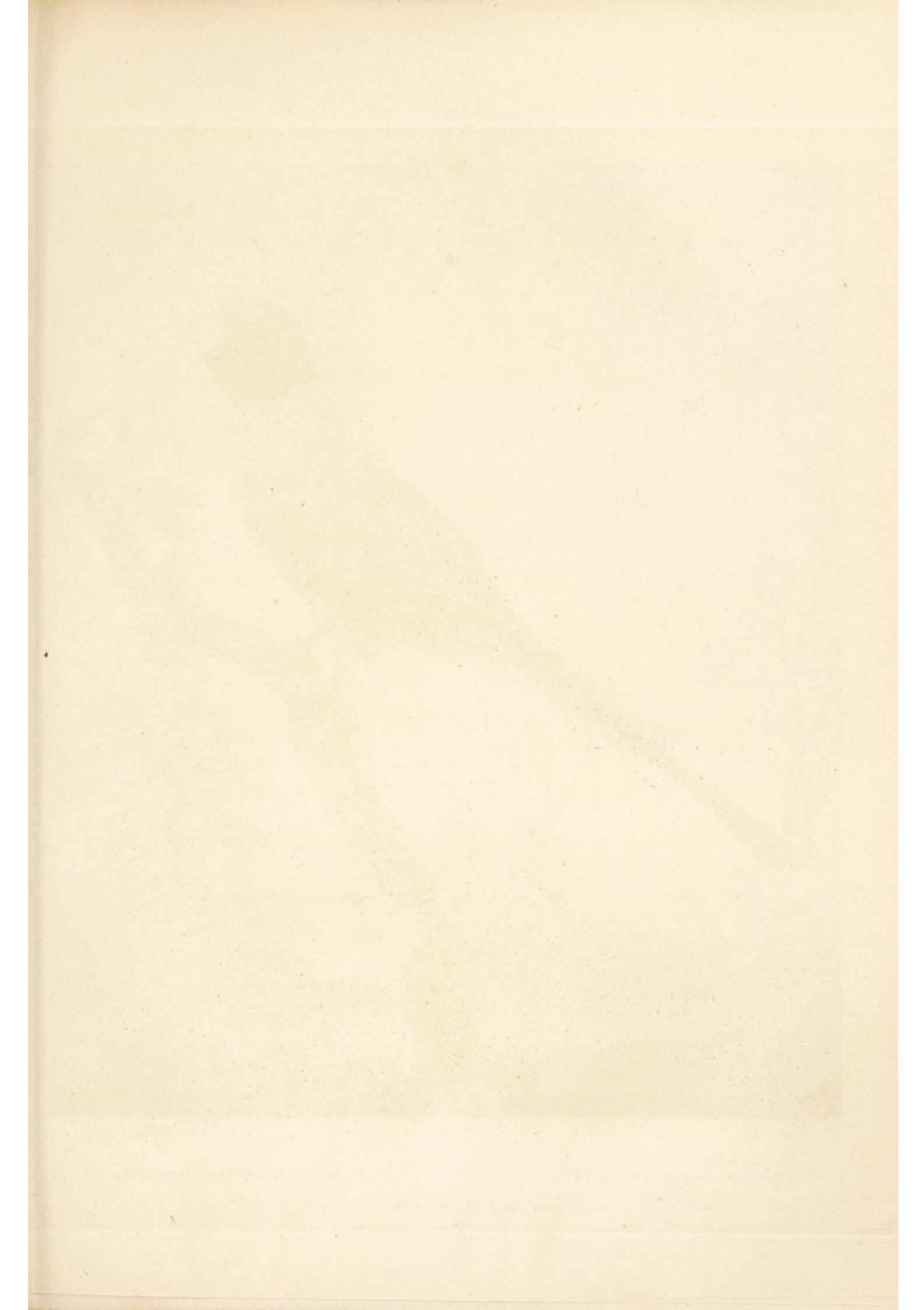
Its

Its colour is a cinereous brown, with a slightly ferruginous cast; the lower parts of the body being much paler or whitish. The face on the parts near the eyes, and the muzzle are blackish. This species is remarkable for its extreme swiftness, in which respect it surpasses most of its congeners.

It is of an extremely wild and timid disposition. Roebucks seldom associate in large groups or herds like many others of the deer kind, but in very small detached parties; commonly consisting of only the male, female, and young.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

The Roe buck is the smallest of the European Deer, and is distinguished by its short and generally unbranched horns, which seldom exceed the length of a few inches. It is not only smaller in its general appearance, but becomes more peculiarly interesting from its being a native of our own island; and is still found in its natural or wild state in some parts of Scotland.





C. R. Pyley del.

J. Fidler sculp.

PSITTACUS RODOCEPHALUS.

THE ROSE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Published at the Art Society Oct 8. 1795. by J. Parkinson Liverpool Merchant.

PSITTACUS RODOCEPHALUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnosâ, obtusa, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus viridis, capite rubro cæruleo obducto, gula nigra, tor-
que nigro et pallide viridi.

Psittacus Ginginianus. β .

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 100.

Psittacus Erythrocephalus. β . *Bengalensis.*

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 325.

INTER hunc et varietates aliquot minores *Psittaci Alexandri* seu torquati tanta est similitudo, ut iis potius annumerandus videatur quam ut species diversa describi. Speciem tamen revera distinctam habuerunt tum *Buffonus* tum *Lathamus*.

Mandibula superior aurantia est, inferior nigricans. Frons genæque egregie rosea: color autem roseus in reliquo capite gradatim fatiscit, donec a cæruleo
molli

molli et eleganti vincatur, lautæ illi floridæque farinæ simillimo, quæ in pruno Aureliano præcipue cernitur.

A basi mandibulæ inferioris circa collum ducitur torquis angustus aterrimus, quem statim infra excipit alter viroris thalassini; qui etiam color super humeros et uropygium leviter perfunditur. Dorsum alæque pulchre viridia. Collum pectus et abdomen flavo-virescent. Super humerum utrumque macula parva oblonga conspicitur nitide ferruginea. Caudæ longæ rectrices duæ intermediæ cæteris multum productiores cyaneæ sunt, apicibus albis. Duæ his proximæ cyaneæ etiam sunt, sed apicibus subflavescentibus. Reliquarum latus exterius cæruleo-viride, interius flavo-pallens. Crura pedesque griseo-carnea. In India nascitur *Psittacus rodocephalus*.

THE ROSE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

NOSTRILS round, placed in the base of the bill.

TONGUE fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

LEGS short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward and two backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed green Parrakeet, with deep rose-coloured head overcast with blue, with a narrow collar of black beneath the head.

Blossom-headed Parrakeet. Var. A. Rose-headed Ring Parrakeet.

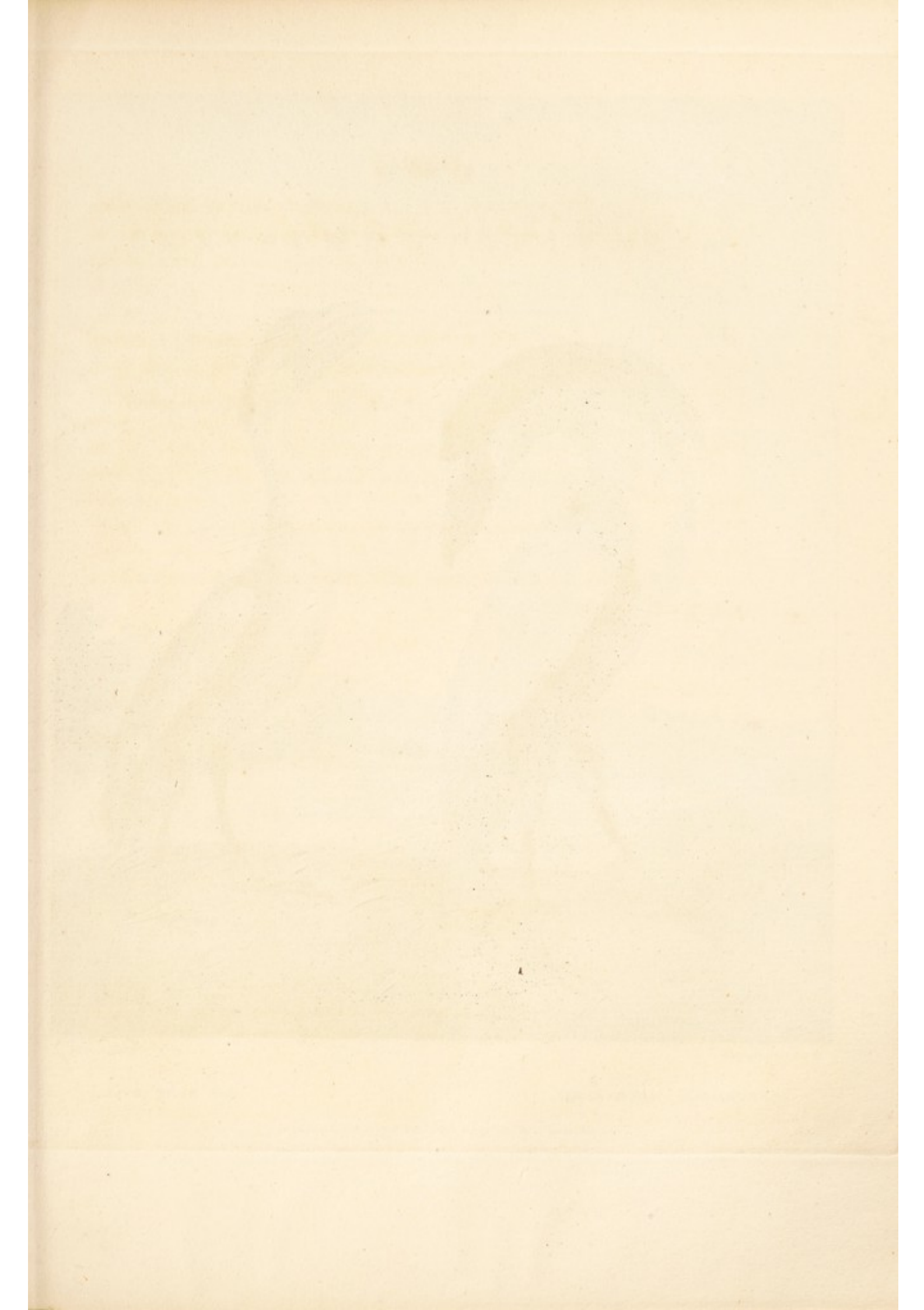
Lath. Synops. 1. p. 239.

THIS beautiful bird in its general appearance bears so near a resemblance to some of the smaller varieties of the *Pfittacus Alexandri*, or Ring Parrakeet, that it might almost be considered as rather belonging to one of these than as specifically distinct. It is however regarded as a distinct species both by the Count de Buffon? and Mr. Latham.

The upper mandible is orange-coloured; the lower blackish: the front and cheeks are of a fine rosy red; which colour on the remainder of the head

gradually declines, and is overcast by a strong tinge of full, yet softened blue; which perhaps can be explained by nothing so well as by the appearance of that beautiful bloom which shews to so much advantage on the surface of the Orleans Plumb.

From the base of the lower mandible, round the neck proceeds a narrow collar of the deepest black; immediately beneath which is a corresponding circle of sea-green. A tinge of sea-green is also observable on the shoulders and the rump. The wings and back are of a beautiful green. The neck, breast, and belly, of a fair yellow-green. On each shoulder is a small oblong patch of bright ferruginous. The tail is long, and the two middle feathers much exceed the rest in length, and are of a fine deep blue, with white tips: the two next pair are of the same colour, with pale-yellow tips. The remaining tail-feathers are on their exterior webs of a blueish green, and on their interior ones pale-yellow. The legs and feet are of a greyish flesh-colour. This species is a native of India.





C. D. Keyes del.

J. Fisher sculp.

CANCROMA COCHLEARIA.

THE BOAT BILL.

Published at the Art directors Office, 1792, by L. Potholles, American Museum.

CANCROMA COCHLEARIA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM gibbosum: mandibula superiore cymbæ refupinatæ forma.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 233.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Cancroma cinerascens, ventre rufo, vertice lunulaque cervicis nigra.

Latb. Ind. Orn. p. 671.

Cancroma Cochlearia.

Lin.

Cancroma Cancrophaga?

Lin.

Cochlearius.

Brisf. 5. p. 506. 1.

SINGULARIS huic avi rostri formatio, quod forsan latius pro longitudine quam alii alicui adhuc cognitæ; mandibula superiore carinata, seu in prominentiam longitudinalem ducta, cymbæ inversæ non longe abfimilem. Color primarius plumbeo-cæruleus, pectore pallidore, abdomine fusco-ferrugineo, magis minusve in diversis speciminibus saturato. Rostrum fuscum. Frons albet. Caput crista nigra, longa, dependula decoratur. Alæ caudaque brevia, Crura valida fusco-flavescent.

Varietas interdum conspicitur, quam quasi speciem distinctam descripserunt nonnulli physici, licet fortasse differat tantum coloribus, aut sexu, aut ætate magis minusve provecta. Hæc corpus superius fusco-ferruginea est, inferius albida: ad cætera priori similis.

Americam Australem incolit *Cancroma Cochlearia*, locaque aquosa frequentat, victitans more ardearum, ranis, piscibus, reliquisque id genus animalibus.

THE BOAT-BILL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL broad, flat, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reversed.

NOSTRILS small, lodged in a furrow.

TOES divided.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereous Boat-Bill with the abdomen rufous, (sometimes white,) top of the head and crescent on the neck black.

Boat-Bill.

Lath. Synops. 5. p. 26. t. 76.

Boat-Bill.

Brown illust. p. 92. t. 36.

Le Savacou.

Buff. 7. p. 443. t. 23.

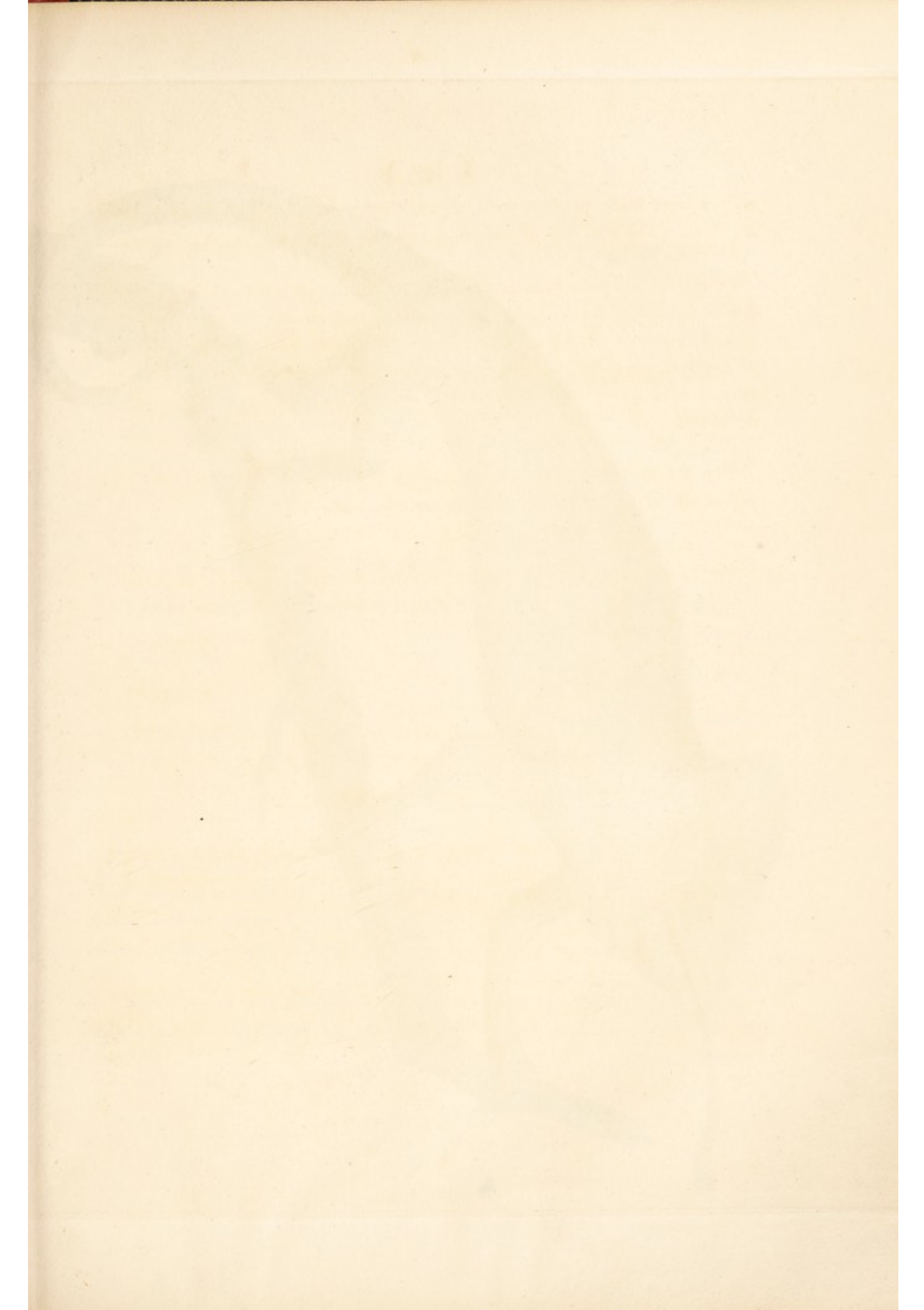
THE formation of the beak in this bird is strikingly singular, and is perhaps broader in proportion to its length than in any other known bird: the upper mandible is carinated, or furnished with a rising longitudinal prominence, which gives it an appearance not ill resembling an inverted boat. The general colour of this species is a dull blueish, or lead-colour; paler on the breast; the abdomen being of a ferruginous brown, more or less deep in different specimens. The bill is dusky: the forehead white: the head furnished

with

with a large black pendent crest, of considerable length. The wings and tail are short. The legs strong, and of a yellowish brown.

Of this curious bird there is a variety, which, though considered as a distinct species by some ornithologists, is probably owing to nothing more than the natural difference of colour, arising either from the more or less advanced age of the bird, or from the difference between the male and female. This variety is of a ferruginous colour above, and whitish beneath: in other respects it resembles the former.

The Boat-bill is a South American bird, and frequents watery places, feeding nearly in the manner of Herons, on fish, frogs, &c.





THE CHAMELEON

LACERTA CHAMAELON

LACERTA CHAMÆLEON.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus tetrapodum, caudatum nudum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 359.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lacerta cauda tereti brevi incurva, digitis duobus tribusque coadunatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 364.

Chamæleon.

Aldr. Quadr. 670.

Chamæleo.

Raii Quadr.

Chamæleon.

Gron. Mus. 2. p. 76.

CHAMÆLEONTI miram ineffe facultatem colorem pene pro arbitrio mutandi agnoverunt jamdiu omnes physici; nec fama est aliquid celebratius. Hoc tamen non soli chamæleonti contingit, sed et aliis multis lacertis, quamvis longe circumscriptior illis et adductior sit hæc potestas.

Color chamæleontis generalis est sub-cæruleo-cinereus, qui interdum in viridem, interdum subflavum, maculis rufis inæqualiter distinctum transit. Hæc colorum

colorum mutatio clarissime cernitur, cum animal ab uno latere foli exponitur: latus enim umbratum plerumque flavet, maculis magnis rotundatis, rufis, variatum. Sed inverso situ, latus quod antea erat in umbra et flavebat, maculis ferrugineis, nunc in fuscum mutatur, dum latus oppositum flavum rufo-maculatum conspicitur. Sæpissime tamen variant hæ colorum mutationes et macularum situs.

Dicitur chamæleontem colorem suum substantiæ cui imponitur assimilare; quod tametsi verum omnino non sit, vero tamen est proximum; cum asserunt Gallici physici chamæleontem linteo albo involutum, post parvum tempus educ-tum, *fere* album apparuisse. Fefellit tamen illos experimentum secundo iteratum.

Pulmones huic animali sunt maximi, et frequens est illi corpus pro arbitrio inflandi mos, adeo ut plenum et pingue diu videatur; aliis temporibus, se contrahendi, ut ipsa macie confectum crederes.

Ad hæc usque tempora vulgo creditur Chamæleontem nullo alio cibo indigere præter quem ab æthere absorbeat, aëre nempe vesci. Insectis vero vitam sustentat, quibus dolo callido insidiatur, quæque linguæ suæ, (ut picæ est viridi,) longissime et ad libitum retractæ apice dilatato et tubulato arripit, et incredibili velocitate in stomachum ingurgitat. Inediæ mirum adeo in modum est patiens, ut per aliquot menses sine ullo victu duraverit; opinionem quæ vulgus tenet aliqua ex parte comprobans.

Oculi chamæleontis sunt magni et globosi; pars autem denudata seu conspicua, est perexigua, et iride constat aurea, pupilla nigricante: oculisque e contrario directis potest spectare; uno nempe ad cælum, altero in terram verso, vel uno antrorsum, altero retrorsum. Caput interdum cristatum, interdum fere planum. Pedum forma est singularis: antici enim pedes digitos duos habent
antrorsum

antrorsum verfos, tresque retrorsum, postici tres antrorsum, duos retrorsum. Omnes digiti unguibus validis muniti sunt; quod magis notatu dignum est, quoniam Gronovius, (qui plerumque accurate describit,) hic pessime lapsus est, cum in charactere chamæleontis generico dixit, " pedes unguibus destituti."

Ut chamæleonti firmior et securior sit sedes, cauda longa ramulum arctius amplectitur. Diversa est illi magnitudo: pene pedalis est interdum in longitudinem; plerumque multo minor. Africam et Asiam incolit, nec non Europæ partes calidiores, Hispaniam nempe et Lusitaniam. Incessus est tardissimus, et non sine cautela ingredi videtur.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

It is a lizard with cylindrical body, and tail not compressed by two and three.

The Chamæleon is a lizard of the genus Lacerta, and is distinguished from the other species of the genus by its peculiarities.

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THE CHAMELEON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, tailed, naked.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Lizard with cylindric incurved tail, and toes conjoined by two and three.
The Chameleon.

THE Chameleon has ever been celebrated for the wonderful power which it possesses of changing its colour in certain particular circumstances and situations. This faculty, however, is not peculiar to the Chameleon alone, but is observable in a less degree in several other species of lizards.

The general colour of the Chameleon is a blueish ash-colour, which sometimes changes to a green, and sometimes to a yellowish colour, spotted unequally with red. This is particularly observable when one side of the animal is exposed to a full sunshine; when the unilluminated side generally appears yellow, with large roundish patches or spots of red-brown. On reversing the situation of the animal, the same change again takes place; the side which was before in the shade, and yellow, spotted with red, now becoming brown; while the other side becomes yellow and red. But these changes are subject to much variety, both as to colour and disposition of spots.

It

It has been said that the Chameleon has a power of assimilating its colour to that of the substance on which it is placed. This is not entirely true : yet it seems to make some approach to such a faculty ; since the members of the French Academy declare, that on wrapping a chameleon up in a linen cloth for some minutes, it appeared nearly white when taken out ; but this experiment did not succeed when repeated afterwards.

The lungs of the chameleon are extremely large, and it has a way of inflating its body, and appearing very plump and full for a long time together ; and at other times of contracting itself, so as to appear in the highest degree of extenuation.

There prevails a popular error relative to this animal, which seems to have been almost universally received ; viz. that it requires no other nourishment than what it absorbs from the atmosphere, or in the usual phrase, that it feeds on air. On the contrary, it is extremely adroit at catching insects, which it seizes by means of its tongue, which is of a very great length, and is retractile, like that of a woodpecker, and has a sort of widened tubular opening at the end. This it darts upon insects within its reach, and swallows them with a motion so quick that the eye can scarce follow it : and by this means it supports its existence. It is however true, that it can remain for a surprising length of time without any food, so that the common idea is not without some foundation ; for a chameleon has been kept for the space of several weeks without the least sustenance whatsoever.

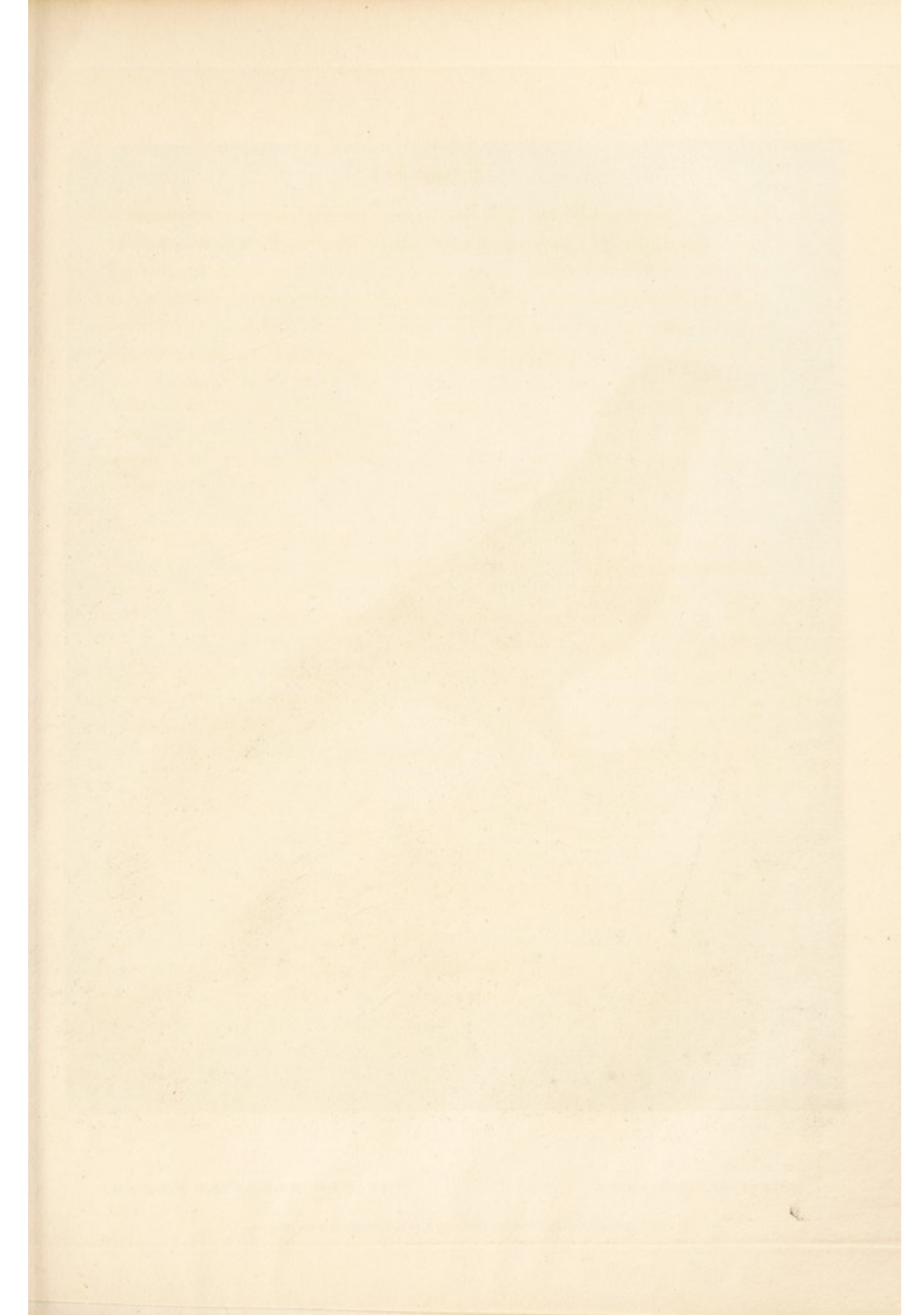
The eyes of the chameleon are large and globular, but the part which is exposed to view is very small, and consists of a gold-coloured iris, with a dark pupil. It has the power of turning its eyes in opposite directions, so as to look with one eye backwards and the other forwards, or with one eye upwards and the other downwards at the same time. The head is sometimes very much crested, and sometimes almost plain. The structure of the feet is

D d 2

singular ;

lingular; viz. the fore-feet have two toes forwards and three backwards, while the hind-feet have three toes forwards and two backwards. All the toes are furnished with pretty strong claws; a circumstance which deserves the greater attention, as Gronovius, an accurate systematic naturalist, has, by a most unaccountable error, made it a principal character of the chameleon to be without claws on the feet. The tail is longish, and the animal makes use of it to fasten itself more securely, by coiling it round the branch on which it sits.

The size of the chameleon is very various. It sometimes measures near a foot, exclusive of the tail, but is generally much less. This curious creature is a native of Africa and Asia, and is also found in some of the warmer parts of Europe, as Spain and Portugal. Its pace is very slow, and it seems to move with much caution and circumspection.





C. R. Pyley del.

W. Shelton sculp.

CORACIAS SCUTATA

THE RED BREASTED ROLLER.

Published at the Act direct. Col. 23792. by J. Parkinson, Lawian Museum.

CORACIAS SCUTATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM cultratum, apice incurvato, basi pennis denudatum.

LINGUA cartilaginea, bifida.

PEDES ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 159.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Coracias nigra, jugulo pectoreque coccineis.

CORACIAM scutatam nemo adhuc descripsit. Licet corvo vix cedat magnitudine, summa tamen ei videtur esse similitudo cum *Muscicapa rubricolli* Latham. Tota nigrat, dorso alisque subcæruleum quiddam nitentibus. Rostrum validum, basin modice latum, apicem leviter emarginatum.

Mandibulæ inferioris extremum pallefcit. Superioris utrinque ab imo setæ seu vibrissæ septem protruduntur infra complanatæ, quæque curvatæ sursum tendunt. Exiguo intervallo a rostro, colli anterioris color ad imum pectus nitidissime

dislime est coccineus, qui inde in obscure ferrugineum transeuns decurrit fascia interrupta ad ipsum abdomen.

Cauda leviter rotundata constat e duodecim rectricibus, quarum duæ exteriores uncia dimidio breviores quam cæteræ. Crura brevissima, modica, nigrant. Ungues validi, postico reliquis majore. Quænam patria Coraciam scutatam protulerit pro certo non ausim affirmare.

THE RED-BREASTED ROLLER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated.

NOSTRILS narrow and naked.

TOES three forward; divided to their origin; one backward.

Pennant.

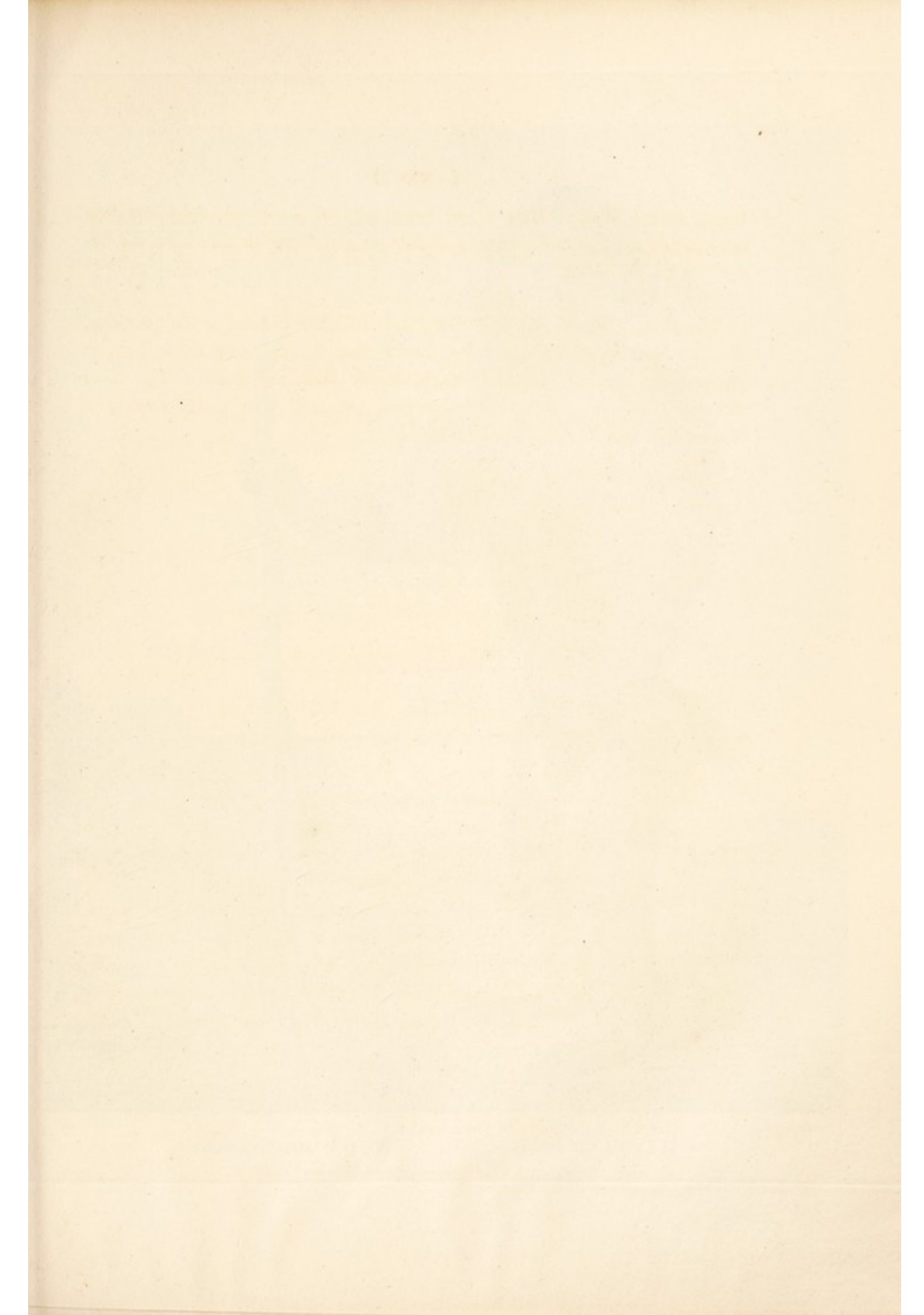
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black Roller, with crimson throat and breast.

THIS bird, hitherto undescribed, in its general appearance and colour, bears a striking resemblance to the *Muscicapa rubricollis*, or purple-throated Flycatcher; but is considerably superior in size. It is not much less than a common crow. Its colour is an uniform black, with a slight blueish gloss on the back and wings. The beak is strong, broadish at the base, and slightly notched or emarginated at the tip. The lower mandible is of a palish colour towards the point. On each side the base of the upper mandible are seven vibrissæ or hairs, which are of a flattened form at their lower part, and rise upwards in a curved direction. The fore-part of the neck, from about half an inch below the beak, to the bottom of the breast, is of a very rich bright

bright scarlet, which colour, at the lower part of the breast, sinks into deep ferruginous, and is continued in a broken or interrupted band, down the beginning of the abdomen.

The tail consists of twelve feathers, and is slightly rounded at the extremity, the two exterior side-feathers being shorter than the others by about half an inch. The legs are rather short, moderately stout, and black. The claws strong: that of the back toe larger than the rest. The native country of this curious bird is not certainly known.





C.R. Royle del.

Noble Sculp.

SIMIA SYLVICOLA.

THE WOOD BABOON.

London Published by J. Parkinson, Linnean Museum, Decr. 13. 1791.

MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. V.

SIMIA SYLVICOLA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES utrinque quatuor, approximati.

LANIARII folitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

MOLARES obtusi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 34.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia femicaudata griseo-ferruginea, facie manibus pedibusque nigris, natibus calvis.

GENERIS totius una e rarissimis *Simia Sylvicola* alta est circiter tres pedes, corpore valido et toroso. Cum notentur singuli pili annulis alternis nigricantibus ferrugineisque, idem fere huic aspectus ac *Simiæ Mormoni*, jampridem in hoc opere depictæ. Facies pedesque omnes nigrant. Pedum anticorum feu manuum ungues longuli, sed rotundati: posticorum longiores tantum non acuminati. Nates amplæ, nudæ, rubræque. Africam incolit hæc species, in Guinea præcipue reperta.

No. V.

E e

THE

THE WOOD BABOON,

GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH solitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed ferruginous-brown Baboon, bare behind, with black face, hands, and feet.

Wood Baboon.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 176.

THIS animal, which is one of the rarest of the genus, is of a very considerable size, and of a robust frame. Its height is about three feet. Its general colour a sort of ferruginous greyish-brown, owing to the alternate rings of blackish and ferruginous with which each individual hair is marked, and which gives a sort of speckled appearance, similar to that of the *Simia Mormon*, or *Variiegated Baboon*, already figured in the present Work.

The

The face, hands, and feet are black. The nails on the hands longish, but rounded at their extremities: those on the feet longer, and much more inclining to acuminate. The space on each side the tail is large, bare, and red. The tail very short. It is an African species, and is principally found in Guinea.

PHASIANUS PICTUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

GENÆ cute nuda lævigata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 271.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phasianus crista flava, pectore coccineo, remigibus secundariis cæruleis, cauda cuneata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 272.

Phasianus aureus sinensis.

Briff. av. 1. p. 271. n. 4.

Phasianus variis coloribus splendidus.

Edw. av. 62. t. 68 & 69. f. 2.

INTER exempla avium varia nitidissimaque, plumarum luxuria exuberantium, insigniter exstat Phasianus Pictus, cujus valentis et adulti colores hebetant, adverso sole, spectantium oculos, superati non nisi politissimis Trochilorum et Certhiarum splendoribus: cedit enim vel ipsius Pavonis stellatus gemmansque decor.

Minor est Phasianus pictus communi seu Colchico, et aspectu delicatior. Caput insignitur crista magna, dependula, serica, lucidissime aureo-flava. Collum superius tegitur quasi cucullo e pennis truncatis eximie aureo-aurantiis confecto,



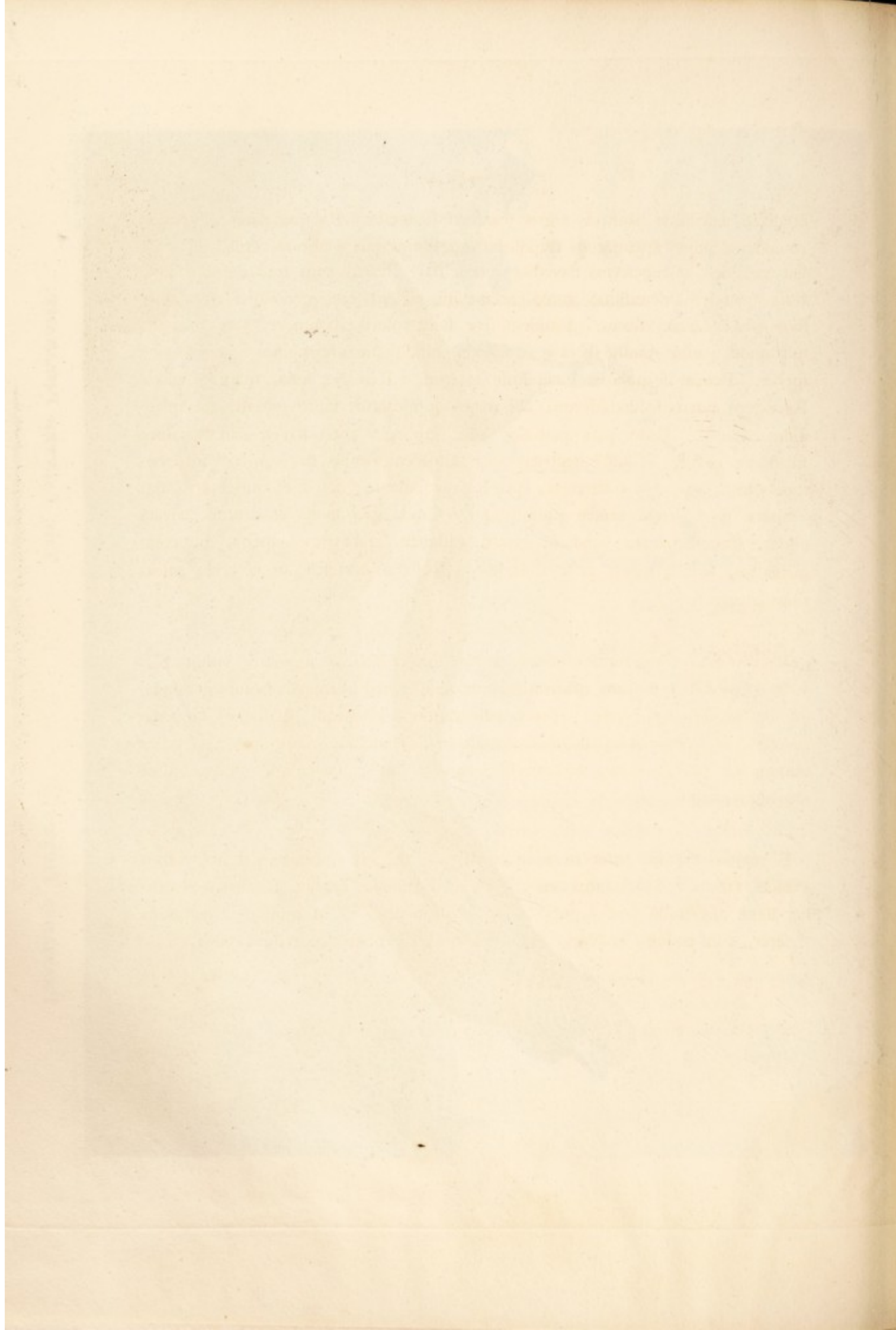
C. R. Pyley del.

PHASIANUS PICTUS.

THE PAINTED PHEASANT.

W. Stollon sculp.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb. 2. 1793. by J. Parkinson Leveian Myfcom.



confecto, fasciisque plurimis nigris transversim notato. Reliqua pars colli pennis rotundatis, more squamarum dispositis, aureo-viridibus vestitur. Gula gilva est seu ex albo sub-rubescens, flavedine intermixta. Pectus cum toto corpore inferiore splendet ardentissime aureo-coccineum, eodem fere modo quo *Amaryllidis formosissimæ* Linnæi flores. Eiusdem fere sunt coloris alarum tectrices minores, nisi quod paulo minus luceant: majores nitide fusco-ferrugineæ, nigro confusæ. Pennæ scapulares lucidissime cyanæ. Remiges fusci, margine gilvo. Remigum autem secundariorum alii magis infuscantur, nigro guttati, alii splendide cærulei. Dorsi pars posterior cum uropygio aureo-flavet, carens tamen splendore cristæ. Caudæ tectrices quæ subjacent pennis flavis quas jam memoravimus, purpureo-ruberrimæ, quarum nonnullæ longissimæ et lanceæ ad instar formatæ super latera caudæ producuntur. Cauda ipsa longa et acutius cuneata nigrat, maculis tamen modicis, ovatis, castaneis, creberrime aspersa, ut color primarius, scilicet niger, pene delitescat. Rostrum flavescit, ut et crura calcaribus armata.

Rutilus his et micantibus plumis avem formosissimam superbire voluit Natura. Quod si quis eam ipsam nunquam vidisset, sed imaginem tantum in tabula, putaret profecto pictorem, colores pulcherrime disponendi studiosum, ingenio indulgisse ut imaginariam fingeret venustatem. Femina, mare minor, modica tantum est pulchritudine, obscure fusco-flavens, striis maculisque obscurioribus seu nigricantibus notata.

E regione Sinenfi primitus advecta est hæc species, musæorum Europæorum grande Decus. Sub nostro tamen cælo, Britannia jamdiu familiaris prolem sæpissime alit nullo fere negotio; non enim necesse est ut mollius et delicatius curetur, cum eodem, ut plurimum, utatur vivendi modo quo reliqui congeneres.

THE PAINTED PHEASANT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cheeks covered with a smooth naked skin. *Lin.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Pheasant with yellow crest, scarlet breast, blue secondaries, and cuneated tail.

Painted Pheasant.

Edw. t. 68, 69.

Lath. Syn. 4. p. 717.

Faifan doré de la Chine.

Buff. 2. p. 355.

Pl. enl. 217.

The Golden Pheasant.

OF the brilliancy with which Nature so often decorates the feathered tribe the Golden Pheasant of China is unquestionably one of the most striking examples : a bird, of which the colours, when in a state of perfection, are so powerfully lucid as to dazzle, in a full light, the eye of the spectator ; and can only be exceeded by the polished lustre of the Humming-birds and Certhiæ. Even the Peacock himself, with all the grandeur of his gaudy plumage, falls short in comparifon,

The

The size of the golden or painted Pheasant is smaller than that of the Colchic or common Pheasant, and its shape is much more delicate. The head is ornamented by a large pendent crest of the brightest golden yellow, and of an appearance resembling silk. The upper part of the neck is covered with a sort of hood, or mantle, composed of truncated feathers of the richest golden-orange, traversed with numerous bars of black. The remainder of the neck is cloathed with gold-green feathers of a rounded shape, and disposed in the manner of scales. The throat is of a bright buff, or very pale reddish-brown. The breast and whole under side of the body are of the fullest, brightest, golden-scarlet, nearly approaching to the colour displayed in the sparkling petals of the Jacobæan Lily. (*Amaryllis formosissima* Lin.) The smaller wing-coverts are of a similar hue, but somewhat less bright. The larger coverts are of a high ferruginous brown, dashed with black. The scapular feathers of the richest and most resplendent Prussian-blue. The remiges or long wing-feathers brown, edged with buff; some of the secondaries darker, and dashed or speckled with black; others of a rich blue.

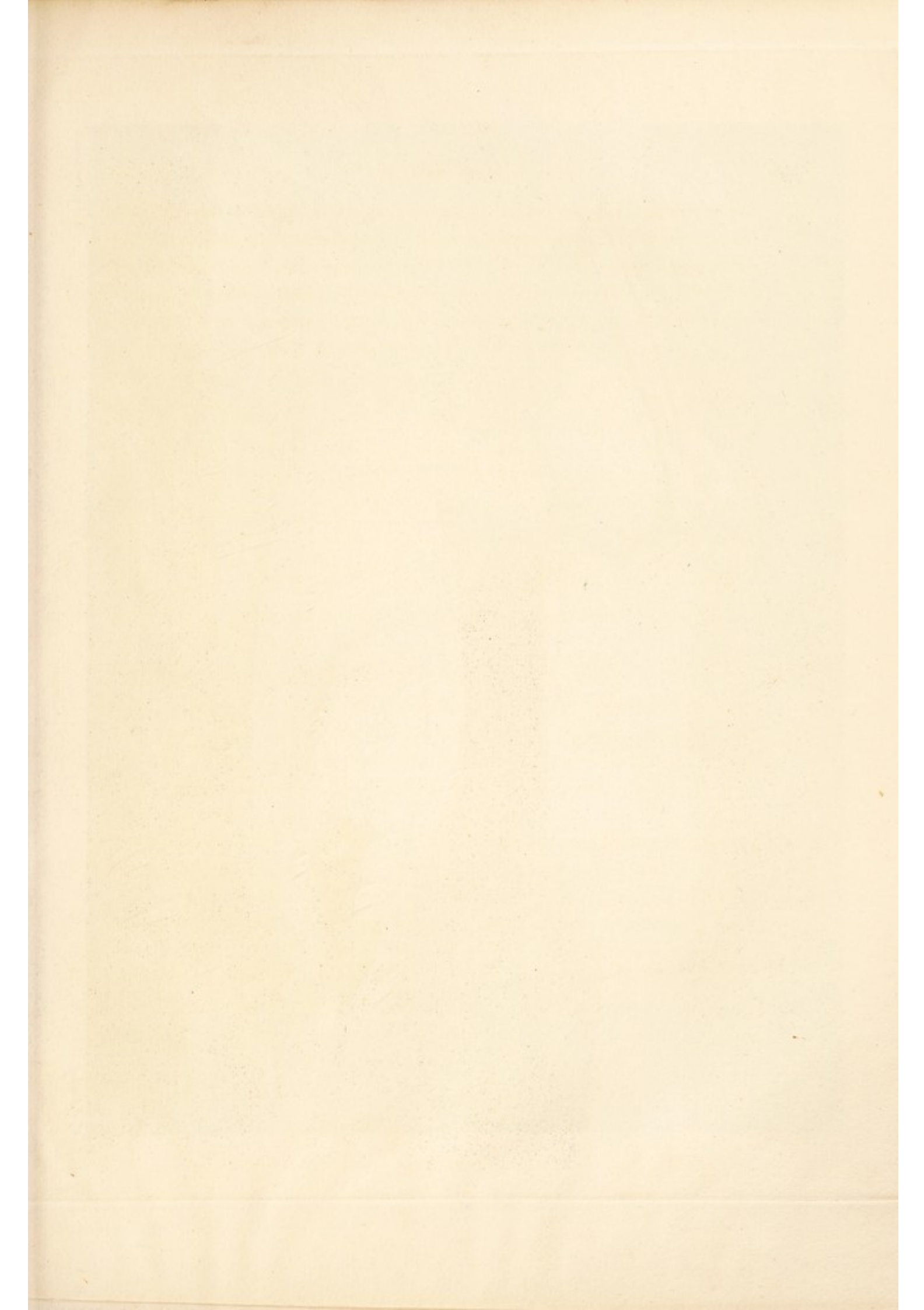
The lower part of the back and rump are of a gold-yellow, but deeper than the crest. The tail-coverts, (which lie beneath the yellow part just mentioned,) are of the richest carmine-colour; some of them are very long and lanceolate, and spread over the sides of the tail. The tail, (which is long and sharply cuneiform,) is black, most thickly beset with moderately large pale-chestnut oval spots, so as almost to invade or nearly exclude the black ground-colour. The beak is pale yellow. The legs the same, and armed with spurs.

Such are the colours with which Nature has decorated this brilliant bird; which, had it been only known from paintings, would doubtless have been considered as the exaggerated representation of some fanciful artist, intent on producing a figure of the most profuse and unlimited gaiety.

The

The female bears no marks of superior beauty; being less than the male, and merely of a pale yellowish-brown, barred and spotted with much deeper or blacker stripes.

It is to China that we owe this matchless ornament of our European collections. It is a species which may be considered as in great measure naturalized to this country; since it frequently breeds here, and requires no very particular care in its management; resembling in its general habits the rest of its genus.





C. R. Beppley del.

PELECANUS TRACHYRYNCHOS.

THE ROUGH-BILLED PELICAN.

W. Shelton sculp.

London. Published as the Act directs Feb. 2, 1793 by J. Parkinson. Leveian Museum.

PELECANUS TRACHYRHYNCHOS.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM edentulum, rectum : apice adunco, unguiculato.

NARES rima oblitterata.

FACIES nudiuscula.

PEDES æquibres : digitis omnibus quatuor simul palmatis.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pelecanus cristatus albus, mandibula superiore tuberculato-carinata, gula
faccata nigro striata.

Pelecanus cristatus albus, gula faccata nigro striata.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchus.

Latb. ind. orn. p. 884.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 571.

SPECIEM hanc obiter et incuriose visam facile putemus eandem esse ac Pelecanus communis, seu saltem istius varietatem. Quod si eam accuratius examinemus, patebit tantum differentiæ, ut revera distinctam pronunciare non dubitemus. Tota avis albet, si excipiamus remiges orasque humerorum, quæ nigrant. Rostrum, quod e flavo paululum rubescit, non ut Pelecani communis, læve, sed serie longitudinali prominentiarum inæqualiter assurgentium distinguitur. Saccus qui in gula magnus lineis plurimis nigris in longitudinem ductis insignitur.

niter utrinque striatus. Ad Pelecani communis magnitudinem vix plene pertingit Pelecanus trachyrhynchus; modus vivendi fere idem. Americam incolit Septentrionalem. Conveniunt inter se, ut plurimum, moribus species hujus generis majores, piscibus præcipue victitando, quorum nec non et aquæ magnam copiam in sacculo possunt asportare.

Diu habitus est Pelecanus communis quasi *στοργης* symbolum, et vulgo credi solitum est pascere cum pullos cruore e sui ipsius pectore sponte extracto. Ad quam opinionem quodammodo contulisse verisimiliter satis putarunt nonnulli situm ipsius avis simul atque in nidum advolaverit et confederit; certatim enim e patulo ore escam in sacculo allatam vellicantibus pullis, rostri apex oræque rubentia velut sanguine perfusa videntur: quod quidem ipsum incuriosos spectatores in errorem duxerit.

Omnibus notissimum est monstrosam hanc materni amoris imaginem, decantatamque istam phœnicis de flammis exurgentis fabulam in signis publicis et insignibus gentilitiis repræsentari; unde fit, ut imperitæ multitudinis animis hallucinationes absurdissimæ in perpetuum dominantur.

THE ROUGH-BILLED PELICAN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL long and strait; the end either hooked or sloping.

NOSTRILS either totally wanting, or small, and placed in a furrow that runs along the sides of the bill.

FACE naked,

GULLET naked, and capable of great distension.

TOES all four webbed.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Crested white Pelican, with the superior mandible carinated and tuberculated; the gular pouch striated with black.

Rough-billed Pelican.

Lath. Syn. 3. p. 586.

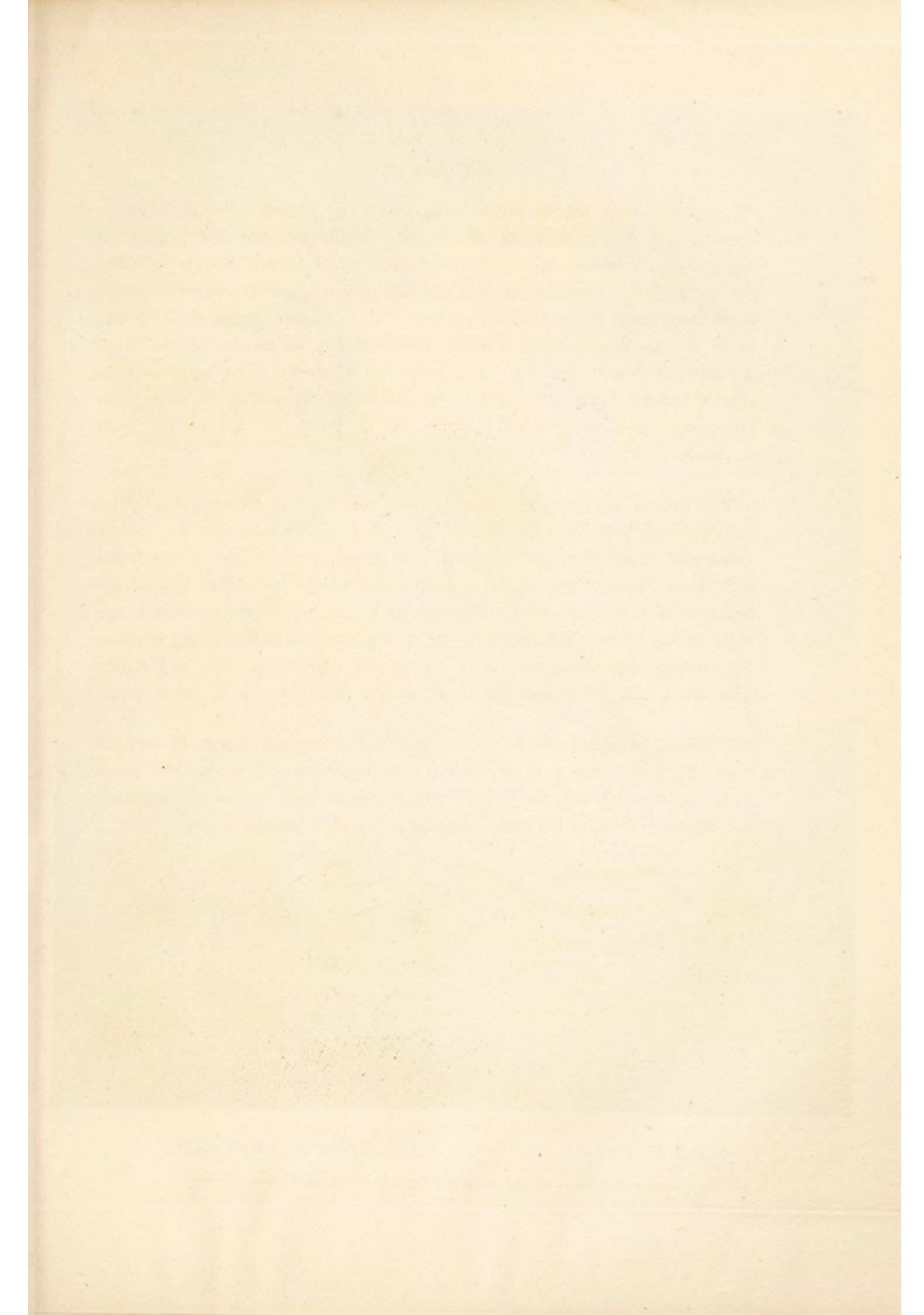
Phil. Transf. 42. p. 419, 54.

IN its general appearance this species so much resembles the common Pelican, that, on a cursory view, it might easily pass for the same bird, or at least for a mere variety. When accurately examined, however, the differences, tho' not very striking to a common eye, are sufficient to justify its being considered as specifically distinct. The whole bird is white, except the longer feathers of the wings, and the edges of the shoulders, which are black. The

bill, which is of a reddish yellow, instead of being smooth or even, as in the common Pelican, is furnished with a very remarkable elevated longitudinal ridge, the prominences of which are irregular, or of unequal heights in different parts. The pouch or gular membrane is large and striated with numerous longitudinal lines of black on each side. In size this bird is scarcely equal to the common species, which it resembles in its manner of life. It is a native of North America. The larger birds of this genus agree in their general habits; living principally on fish, of which, as well as of water, they are capable of carrying a vast quantity in the pouch or skin of the lower mandible.

The Pelican has been long considered as the emblem of parental affection, and has been idly supposed to feed its young ones occasionally with blood, voluntarily drawn from its own breast; an absurdity the origin of which has with some degree of probability been attributed to the posture and general appearance of the female when just returned to her nest with provision in her gular pouch, when the eagerness of the young ones, in endeavouring to obtain the contents, and the appearance of the tip and edges of the bill, as if stained with blood, may be supposed in some measure to excite this erroneous idea.

It would be superfluous to observe that this outrageous display of maternal tenderness still continues to be exhibited on sign-posts and in heraldic paintings, and together with the representation of the Phoenix in flames, contributes to perpetuate some of the most remarkable amongst popular errors.





C. R. Royley del.

J. Fidler sculp.

OTIS HOUBARA.

THE RUFF'D BUSTARD.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb 2, 1793 by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

OTIS HOUBARA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM mandibula superiore fornicata.

NARES ovatae.

PEDES cursorii, tridactyli; *femoribus* in parte inferiore denudatis.

Latb. ind. orn. p. 658,

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Otis flavescent fusco maculata, collo pennis elongatis albidis rachibus nigris, remigibus nigris medio macula alba.

Latb. ind. orn. p. 660.

Otis flavicans, colli pennis albidis nigro-friatis longissimis, remigibus magnis nigris, prope medium macula alba notatis.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 725.

IN Otidum genere singularis omnino et rarissima est species quæ in tabula cernitur; et ab aliis omnibus torque maximo pennarum longissimarum super collum prope humeros dispositarum, et utrinque ad pectus dependentium distinguitur, quem erigere potest seu deprimere ad libitum. Constat torquis e plumis diversæ coloratis: pennæ scilicet quæ in collo postico maxima ex parte nigrant, quæ vero utrinque dependent, albæ.

Caput

Caput crista alba dependula decoratur. Collum cinereum, striis transversis nigris undulatum. Color generalis pennarum in corpore superiori pallet levissime fusco-flavescens seu gilvus, punctulis maculisque fuscis creberrime guttatus. Remiges primores nigri maculam habent prope medium albam. Cauda modica pallet, fusco conspersa, fasciisque transversis fusco-nigricantibus virgata. Pectus et abdomen fere albert. Crura longa fusco-flavescunt.

Magnitudine superat Otis Houbara gallum vulgarem gallinaceum. In Arabia desertis præcipue invenitur.

THE RUFFED BUSTARD.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL a little convex.

NOSTRILS open, oblong.

TONGUE sloping on each side near the end, and pointed.

LEGS long, and naked above the knees.

TOES only three; no back toe.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish Bustard, spotted with brown, with very long ruff-like neck-feathers; the longer remiges marked by a patch of white.

Ruffed Bustard.

Lath. 2. p. 805.

Le Houbara, ou petite Outarde huppée d'Afrique.

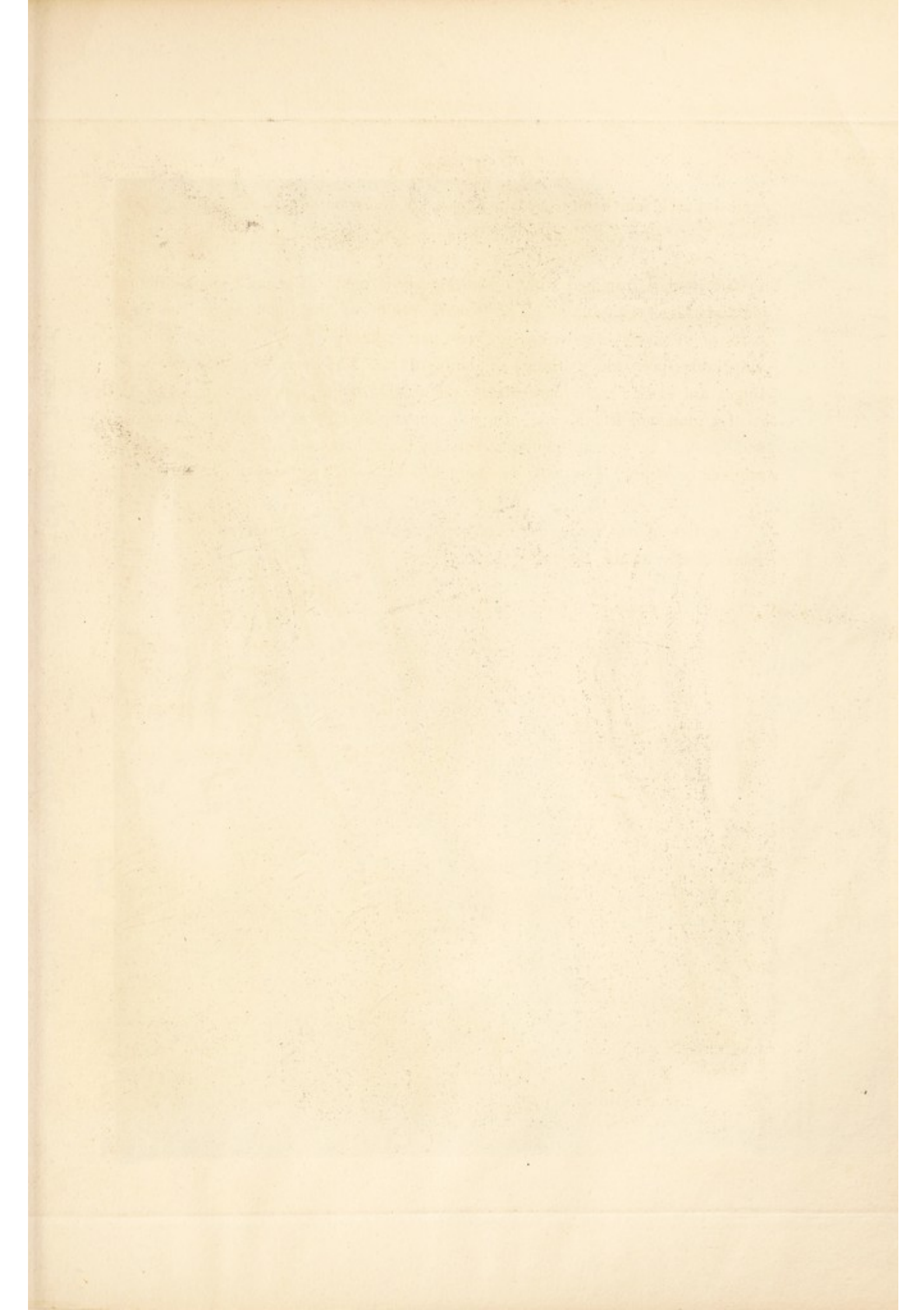
Buff. ois. 2. p. 59.

AMONGST the birds of the genus *Otis* the most singular, as well as perhaps the rarest, is the species represented on the present plate, which is distinguished from every other kind by a very large ruff of greatly lengthened feathers furrounding the lower part of the neck, and hanging down on each side the breast. This ruff can at pleasure be elevated or depressed according to the will of the bird, and consists of plumes of different colours: those

those on each side being chiefly white, while those on the back part are mostly black.

The head is furnished with a white pendent crest. The neck is ash-coloured and undulated with black. The general colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body is gilvous, or very pale yellowish-brown, freckled with innumerable spots and markings of dark-brown. The larger wing-feathers or remiges are black: each marked near the middle by a patch of white. The tail is of a moderate length, and of a pale or whitish colour, speckled with brown, and marked by several transverse bars of blackish-brown. The breast and belly are nearly white. The legs are long and of a yellowish-brown.

The size of this species considerably exceeds that of a common fowl. It is found chiefly in the deserts of Arabia.





Frith's fable

Boissac del

PSITTACUS TERRESTRIS. THE GROUND PARROT.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb. 2, 1793, by J. Parkinson Leveque Museum.

PSITTACUS TERRESTRIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnosâ, obtusa, integra.

PEDES scanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus viridis, nigro flavoque maculatus, capistro rubro, cauda flava fasciis numerosis nigris.

Psittacus formosus.

Latb. ind. orn. p. 103.

N. B. Rectrices duæ intermediae virides flavo fasciatæ.

INTER aves quæ ad nos a nova Hollandia nuper advenerint, parva est hæc psittaci species: forma sane adeo venusta ut plurimis iisque formosissimis sui generis antecellat. Magnitudo est quasi parvi Turturis. In illa generis divisione ponitur, quæ species *macrouras* continet.

Color imus est gramineo-viridissimus; singulis plumis super dorsum humerosque macula nigra media flavo fasciata ornatis. Caput nigro leviter striatum,

tum, et in fronte macula rubra conspicitur. Cauda admodum cuneata, coloris est flavissimi, rectricibus (intermediis exceptis,) fasciis plurimis nigerrimis transverse notatis. Rostrum pedesque subfusca.

Insigniter differt hæc avis a reliquo genere, quod nunquam arboribus insidat, sed loca amet juncosa et caricea, humi cursitans more ralli. Crura ei pedesque longiora sunt quam cæteris psittacis; unguesque, digitorum præcipue posteriorum, ita in longitudinem gracilescent ut ad alaudæ unguium similitudinem quodammodo videantur accedere.

THE GROUND PARROT.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

NOSTRILS round, placed in the base of the bill.

TONGUE fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

LEGS short. Toes formed for climbing; viz. two toes forward, and two backward.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed green Parrot, spotted with black and yellow; the frontlet red; the tail yellow, with numerous black bars.

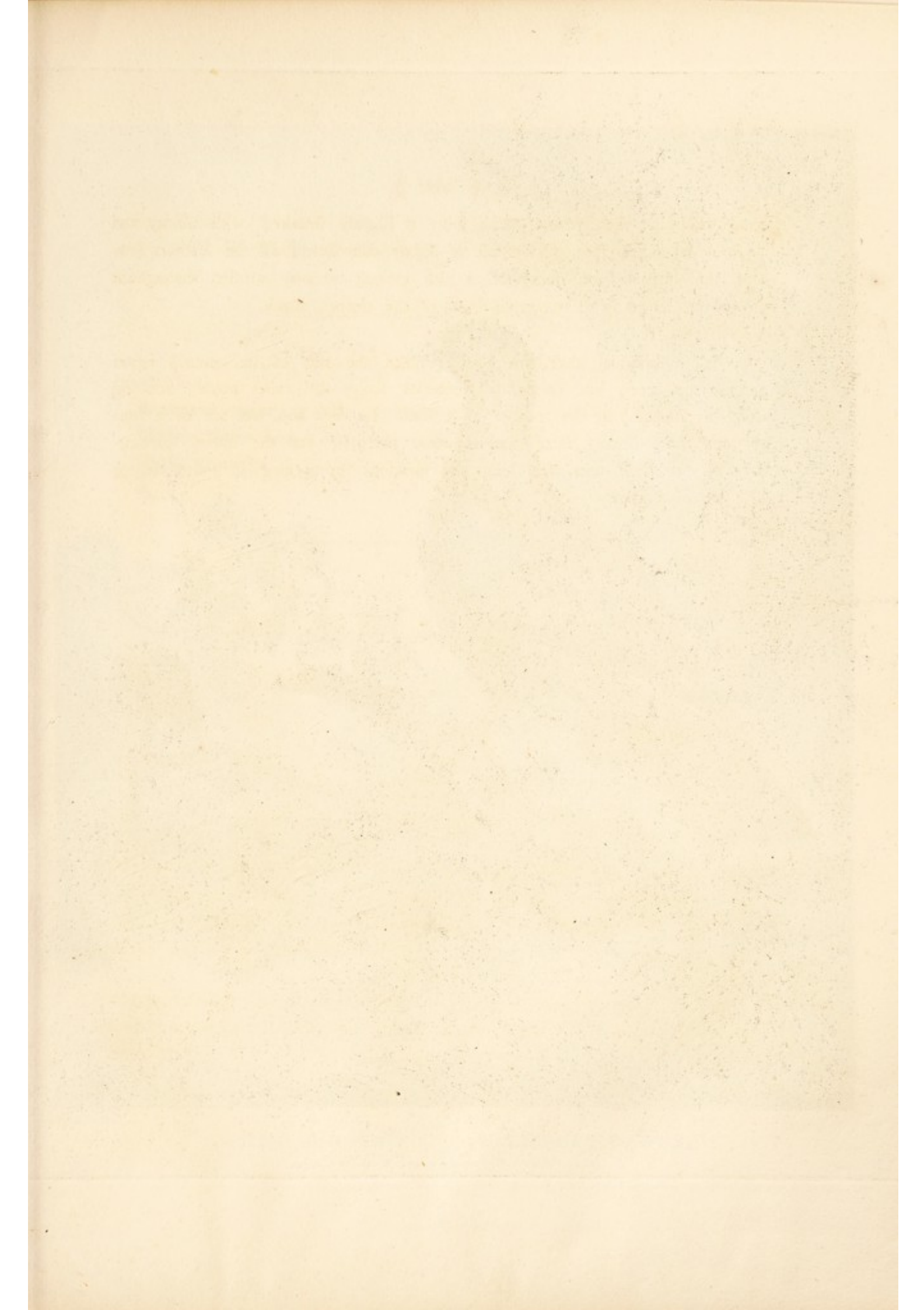
N. B. The two middle tail feathers are green barred with yellow.

AMONGST the new species of birds lately received from New Holland is a small Parrot, of an appearance so singularly beautiful as to surpass most of the gay tribe to which it belongs. Its size is that of a small Turtle, and it belongs to the division in this genus containing the *plittaci macrouri* or long-tailed parrots.

The general colour of the bird is a full grass-green, each feather on the back and shoulders being marked in the middle with a dash or spot of

black fasciated with yellow. The head is slightly streaked with black, and in front is a red spot. The tail is highly cuneiform; all the feathers (except the intermediate ones) of a rich jonquil yellow, crossed throughout the whole length with numerous bars of the deepest black.

It is remarkable, that this bird, (unlike the rest of its genus,) never perches on trees, but constantly frequents sedgey and rushy places, running along the ground in the manner of a Rail. Its legs and feet are of a longer and more slender form than in other parrots; and the claws, particularly on the hind toes, are long and slender, approaching in some degree to those of a Lark.





C. R. Whistler del.

Noble sculp.

TETRAO UROGALLUS. THE WOOD GROUSE.

London, Published by J. Parkinson, Linnean Museum, Dec. 1791.

TETRAO UROGALLUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM conico-incurvum, fornicatum.

Macula supra oculos nuda, papillofa.

PEDES plumosi.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 634.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Tetrao pedibus hirsutis, cauda rotundata, axillis albis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 273.

Tetrao fusco-rufus, capite colloque cinereis, gula abdomineque nigris, axillis albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 634.

Urogallus major.

Briff. 1. p. 182.

EMINET inter congeneres Tetrao Urogallus, avium fane omnium gallinaceorum quotquot revera Europeæ, si Otidem communem excipiamus, facile maximus. Longus est mas fere tres pedes, vix ac ne vix cedens magnitudine Meleagridi Gallopavoni Linnæi.

Color corporis superioris et alarum est ferrugineo-fuscus feu castaneus, virgis inæqualibus transversis maculisque nigricantibus notatus. Capiti colloque cinereis
lineæ

lineæ innumeræ nigræ obliquæ obducuntur. Pectus nigrum, nitore relucens eximie viridi. Reliqua inferiora nigrant, abdomine et femoribus albo maculatis. Caudæ latæ, rotundatæ, fuscæ, margines exteriores albo distinguuntur. Rostrum validum et breve. Oculo utrique superimponitur quasi crista, seu cutis nuda producta ruberrima, granosa. Crura valida, plumis fuscis vestita.

Inter marem et feminam mira diversitas, cujus in variis avibus varia sunt exempla. Mare multo minor femina maxima ex parte lucide ferruginea est, lineis maculisque nigris variata. Nigrat dorsum cum parte quadam alarum, quarum reliquum subnigrum maculis pallidis aspergitur.

Aves has anteaetis temporibus abundanter protulit Britannia nostra, in partibus præcipue septentrionalibus. In Scotia etiamnum, rarissime tamen, dicuntur inveniri. In Hibernia olim extitisse feruntur, jam deperditæ. In Arctiis regionibus, Suecia nempe et Norvegia, et in Alpibus Italicis frequentes degunt. Amant præcipue sylvas, baccisque vescuntur; gemmis autem et seminibus pini sylvestris creditur eas maxime delectari.

THE WOOD GROUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL convex, strong, and short.

A naked *scarlet skin* above each eye.

NOSTRILS small, and hid in the feathers.

TONGUE pointed at the end.

LEGS strong, feathered to the toes; and sometimes to the nails. The toes of those with naked feet pectinated on each side.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous-brown Grouse, with cinereous head and neck, black throat and belly, and white axillæ.

Coq de Bruyere ou Tetras.

Buff. 2. p. 191. t. 5.

Pl. enl. 73, 74.

Cock of the Wood, or Mountain.

Ray. Syn. p. 53. A. 1.

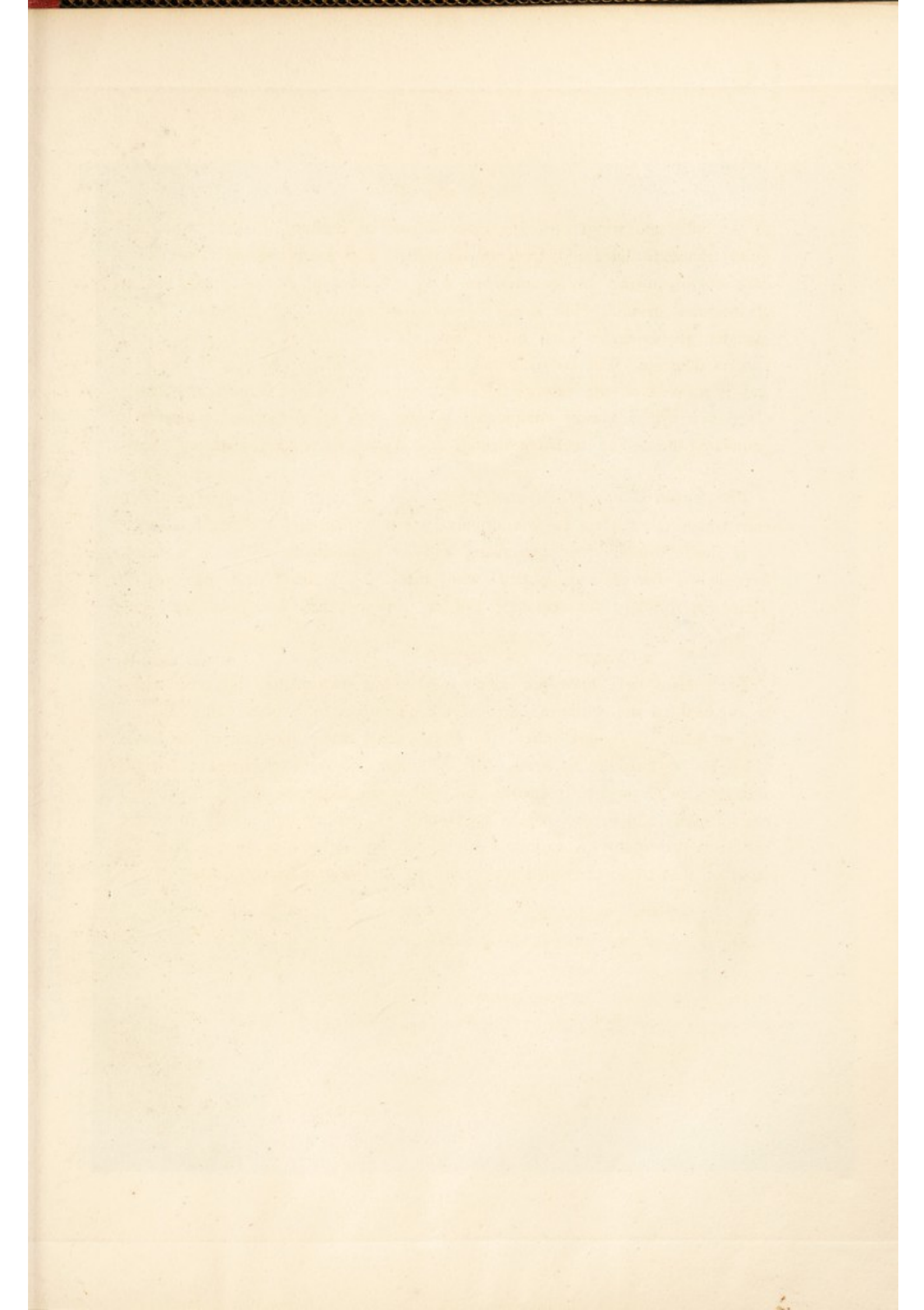
Will. orn. p. 172. t. 20.

THE Tetrao Urogallus, or Cock of the Wood, may be considered as the prince of its genus, and indeed, (if we exclude the Bustard,) may be reckoned the largest of all the European birds of the gallinaceous tribe. The size of the male is scarce inferior to that of a Turkey, and its length is not far short of three feet. Its general colour on the upper part of

of the body and wings is a ferruginous-brown or chestnut, marked with irregular transverse lines and spots of blackish. The head and neck are of a dark colour, owing to innumerable transverse lines of black disposed on an ash-coloured ground. The breast is black with a rich gloss of green; the remainder of the under parts black; but varied on the thighs and belly with patches of white. The tail is broad, of a rounded shape and of a dark colour, and is marked on the exterior sides with white. The bill is short and strong. Over each eye is a very conspicuous upright crest or production of bare, red, granulated skin. The legs are strong, and coated with dusky feathers.

The female is one of the most remarkable instances of that strange difference which takes place in the opposite sexes of many of the feathered tribe. It is much smaller than the male, and its predominant colour is a bright ferruginous, barred and spotted with black. The back and part of the wings are black; the remainder of a browner cast, variegated with pale spots.

These birds were once not uncommon in our own island; but were chiefly confined to the northern parts of the country: in Scotland they are still said to exist, tho' very rare. In Ireland they were also said to be found, but seem at present unknown. In the more northern climates of Norway and Sweden they are frequent; as well as in many of the northern regions of Asia, and in the Alpine tracts of Italy. They live chiefly in woods, and feed principally on various kinds of berries, as well as on the buds and seeds of pine-trees, of which they are said to be particularly fond.





G. B. Pygmy del.

W. M. Skelton sculp.

COLUMBA CHALCOPTERA. THE BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

London Published as the Act directs Feb. 2, 1793 by J. Parkinson, Linnean Museum.

COLUMBA CHALCOPHTERA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, versus apicem descendens.

NARES oblongæ, membrana molli tumida semitectæ.

LINGUA integra.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 279.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Columba subfusca, rostro pedibusque rubris, tectricibus singulis macula aureo-cuprea notatis.

Columba Chalcoptera.

Latb. ind. orn. p. 604.

IN pulcherrimis quæ a Nova Hollandia hætenus asportatæ sunt avibus jure habeatur Columba Chalcoptera, quæ magnitudine fere palumbi æqualis est, corpore graciliori et elegantiori. Color quoad superiora fusco-pallet, tectricibus alarum majoribus singulis macula lata splendide cuprea insignitis, unde per alam ducuntur totidem ordines metallici nitoris. Variata luce, variant quoque maculæ, pulchritudinem avis mirum in modum augentes. Pennarum, de quibus jam diximus, apices coloris sunt leviter cinerei. Remiges interiores

feu secundarii fimiliter speculo lucide cæruleo-viridi, ut in anatum alis videre est, notantur apicibus fuscis.

Cauda plumbea feu cærulescens prope apicem fasciam habet nigricantem. Colli latera nec non corpus inferius sunt plumbeo-cærulea, pectore vinario. A rostro trans oculos excurrit stria fusca, et utrinque capiti imponitur nota albicans. Rostrum pedesque rubra.

THE BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL weak, slender, strait at the base, with a soft protuberance in which the nostrils are lodged.

TONGUE entire.

LEGS short: toes divided to the origin.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brownish Pigeon, with red beak and legs; the coverts each marked with a spot of golden copper-colour.

Golden-winged pigeon.

White's Voyage to New South Wales, p. 146.

THIS species may certainly be numbered amongst the most beautiful birds hitherto discovered in the continent of New Holland. Its size is nearly that of a wood-pigeon, but it is longer and of a more elegant form. The colour above is a fine pale brown, the larger wing-coverts being each marked by a broad patch of lucid copper-colour, and by their position on the wing forming so many rows of large cupreous spots, of the richest metallic splendor, and accompanied by a degree of varying lustre, which adds in a singular manner to the elegance and beauty of the bird. Each of

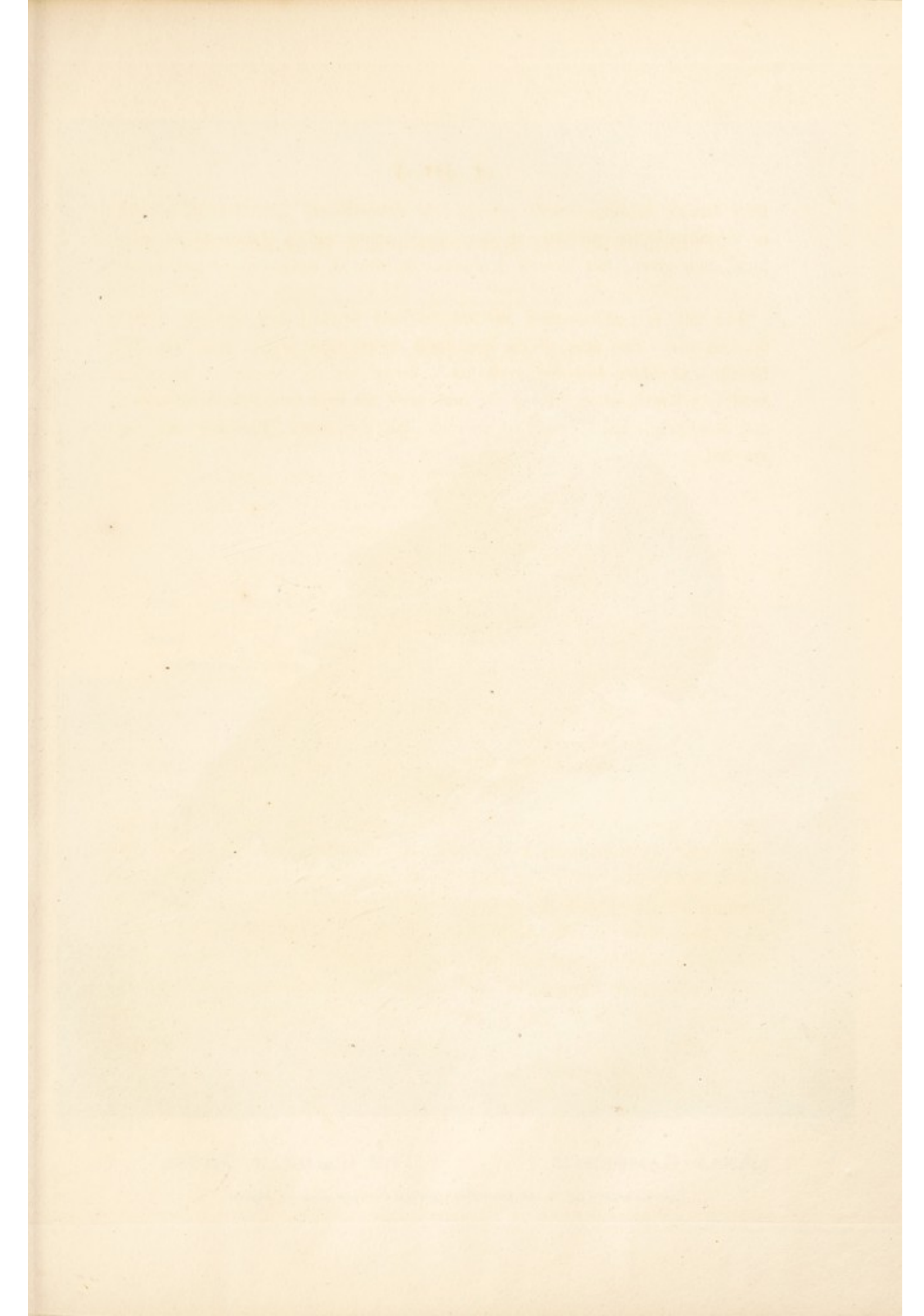
these feathers is tipped with pale ash or dove-colour. The interior remiges or secondaries are marked in the same manner with a speculum of deep, lucid, blue-green, like that of a duck : the tips of these feathers are brown.

The tail is lead-coloured, or blueish, and marked near the end with a blackish bar. The sides of the neck and under parts of the body are of a blueish lead-colour, but the breast has a strong cast of vinaceous. The forehead is yellowish-white. From the beak thro' the eyes runs a streak of brown; and a whitish mark is visible on each side the head. The bill and legs are red.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brownish Pigeon, with red beak and legs; the coverts each marked with a spot of golden copper-colour.
Golden-winged Pigeon.

THIS species may certainly be numbered among the most beautiful birds hitherto discovered in the continent of New Holland. Its bill is nearly that of a wood-pigeon, but it is longer and of a more elegant form. The colour above is a fine pale brown, the larger wing-coverts being each marked by a broad patch of bright copper-colour, and by their position on the wing forming in many rows of large capacious spots, of the richest and most splendid, and accompanied by a degree of varying lustre, which adds in a singular manner to the elegance and beauty of the bird. Each of these





ANAS GAMBENSIS

THE GAMBIAN GOOSE

London, Publish'd as the Act directs Feb. 2, 1793 by I. Parkinson. Leveian Museum.

ANAS GAMBENSIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM lamelloso-dentatum, convexum, obtusum.

LINGUA ciliata, obtusa,

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Anas nigra purpureo nitens, subtus alba, humeris spinosis, rostri basi gibbo.

Anas rostro basi gibbo, corpore nigro subtus albo, dorso purpurascente,
rostro pedibusque rubris,

Lath. ind. orn. p. 839.

Anas rostro semicylindrico, cera gibbosa, humeris spinosis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 195.

Anas Gambensis.

Will. orn. 275. t. 61.

CARENT pleraque musea Anate Gambensi Linnæi, cujus meminit Willoughbeius nomine *Gambo Goose*, notatque Lathamus in Synopsi avium, vix aliud specimen in Britannia exstare præter quod in Museo Leveriano aservatur. Anas Ægyptiaca Linnæi, species penitus diversa, a quibusdam scriptoribus cum hac confunditur.

Notam

Notam habet hæc nostra præcipuam spinam magnam, acutam, validissimam, utrinque super humeros sitam, quæ quamvis non huic speciei propria sit et peculiaris, major tamen est et eminentior quam in alia ulla quam adhuc novimus. Rostrum rubet, assurgitque a basi mandibulæ superioris tuber dilatatum in fronte. Tota avis superius nigrat, non sine purpurei cujusdam nitoris vestigis, exceptis genis humerisque quæ albescent. Pectus quoque inferius cum abdomine albet. Crura pedesque rubra.

In Africa nascitur *Anas Gambensis*, in regione Gambiæ præcipue conspecta. Magnitudine *Anatem Anserem* Linnæi æquat.

THE GAMBIAN GOOSE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strong, broad, flat or depressed; and commonly furnished at the end with a nail. Edges marked with sharp *lamellæ*.

NOSTRILS small, oval.

TONGUE broad, edges near the base fringed.

FEET, middle toe the longest.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Purplish-black Goose, white beneath, with spined shoulders, and bill gibbous at the base.

Gambo Goose.

Will. orn. p. 360.

THE *Anas Gambensis* of Linnæus, or Gambo Goose of Willoughby, is very rarely to be met with in collections; and it is observed by Mr. Latham, in his Synopsis of birds, that it is probably no where to be found in our own Country except in the Leverian Museum. The Egyptian goose, (*Anas Aegyptiaca*. Lin.) a species widely differing from it, has been sometimes confounded with it by ornithological writers.

Its

Its principal mark of distinction consists in a large, strong, and sharp spur, situated on each shoulder: a particularity, which tho' not peculiar to the present species, is possessed by it in a far higher and more striking degree than any other yet discovered. The bill is of a red colour, and rises at the base of the upper mandible into an expanded protuberance in front. The whole upper part of the bird is black, with a cast or gloss of purple, except the cheeks and shoulders, which are white. The breast and belly are also white.

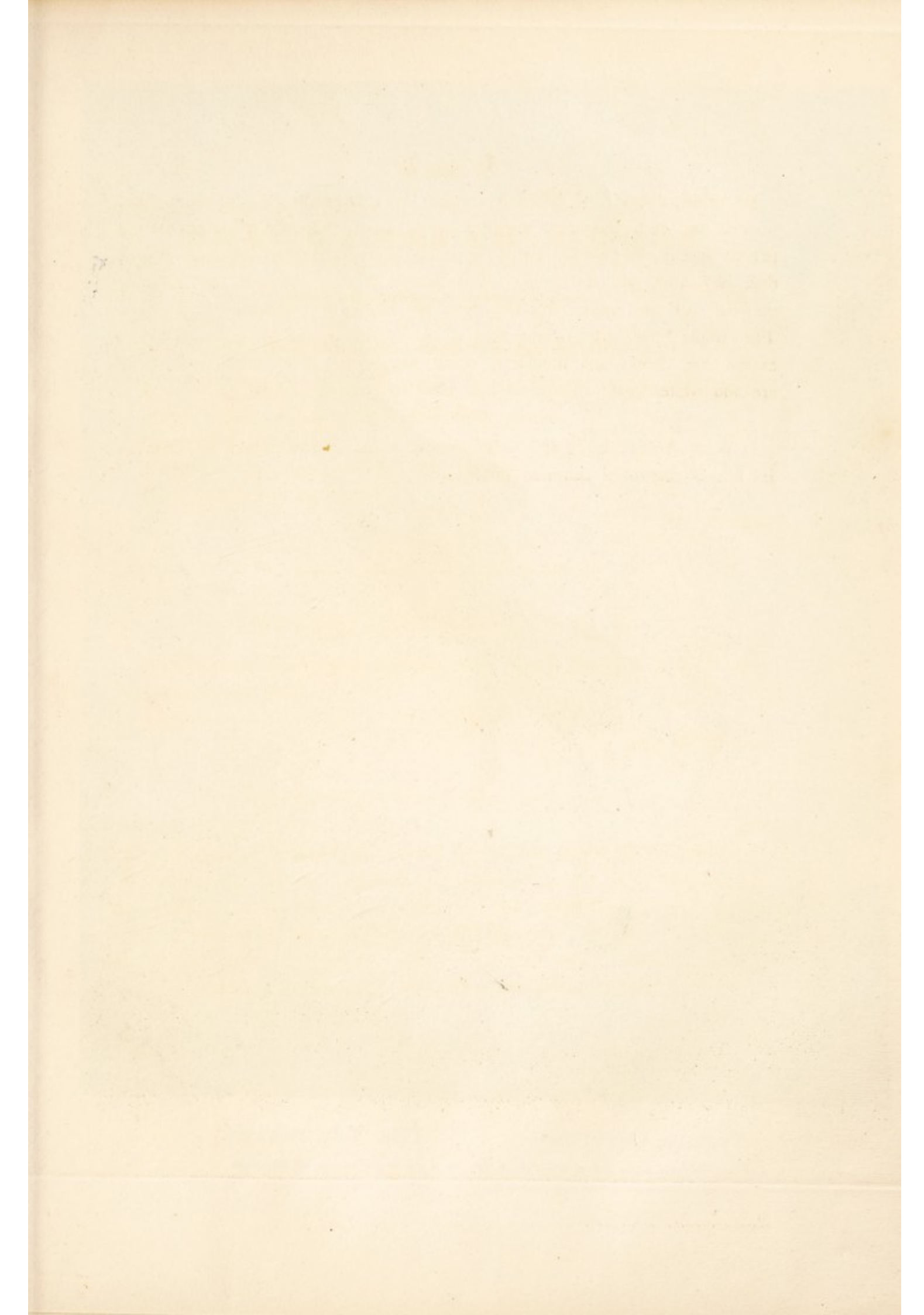
It is an African bird, and is principally found in the regions of Gambia. Its size is that of a common goose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Purplish-black Goose, white beneath, with spined protuberance on the bill, and a nail. Edges marked with sharp saws.

Will. var. 2. 1807.

THE *Anas gambensis* of Linnaeus, or Gambia Goose of Willoughby, is very rarely to be met with in collections; and it is observed by Mr. Latham, in his Synops. of birds, that it is probably no where to be found in our own Country, except in the Western Islands. The European Goose (*Anas A. cygnus*, Linn.) is a species which differs from it in several particulars, and has been sometimes confounded with it by ornithologists writers.





C. R. Royley del.

W. Skelton sculp.

PSOPHIA CREPITANS

THE TRUMPETER

London Publish'd as the Act directs Feb. 2, 1793 by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

PSOPHIA CREPITANS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM cylindrico-conicum, convexum, acutiusculum, mandibula superiore longiore.

NARES ovatae, patulae.

PEDES tetradactyli, fissi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 262.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pfophia nigra, dorso griseo, pectore caeruleo-viridi splendente, orbitis nudis rubris.

Latb. ind. orn. p. 657.

Pfophia crepitans.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 263.

Grus Pfophia.

Pall. Spic. 4. t. 1.

NOMEN inde adepta est hæc avis quod a peculiari partium internarum dispositionem proveniat simile quiddam voci palumbis; sed abruptius et majori intervallo: quodque præcipue auditur post finitam vocem communem ab ore, cui fere constanter respondet sonus interior.

Æquat saltem magnitudine gallum vulgarem gallinaceum, quo fane major videtur ob colli crurumque longitudinem. Color niger est, nitore caeruleo-viridi

et mutabili super pectus præcipue perfuso. Pennæ, quæ in collo et pectore, breves, rotundatæ, sericæ, et squamiformes; quæ vero in corpore et alis, elongatæ, seu e fibris laxis longisque constantes. Dorfi et alarum, quæ cinerea, pars summa nitet quiddam ferrugineum.

In America Australi generatur *Psophia crepitans*. Convenit huic modo vivendi tum *Grallis*, tum *Gallinis*, quippe non modo grana comedit, sed et pisces.

THE TRUMPETER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL short, upper mandible a little convex.

NOSTRILS oblong, sunk, and pervious.

TONGUE cartilaginous, flat, torn, or fringed at the end.

LEGS naked a little above the knees.

TOES, three before ; one small behind, with a round protuberance beneath the hind toe, which is at a small distance from the ground.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Trumpeter, with grey-brown back ; breast glossed with blue-green ; orbits of the eyes red and naked.

L'Agami

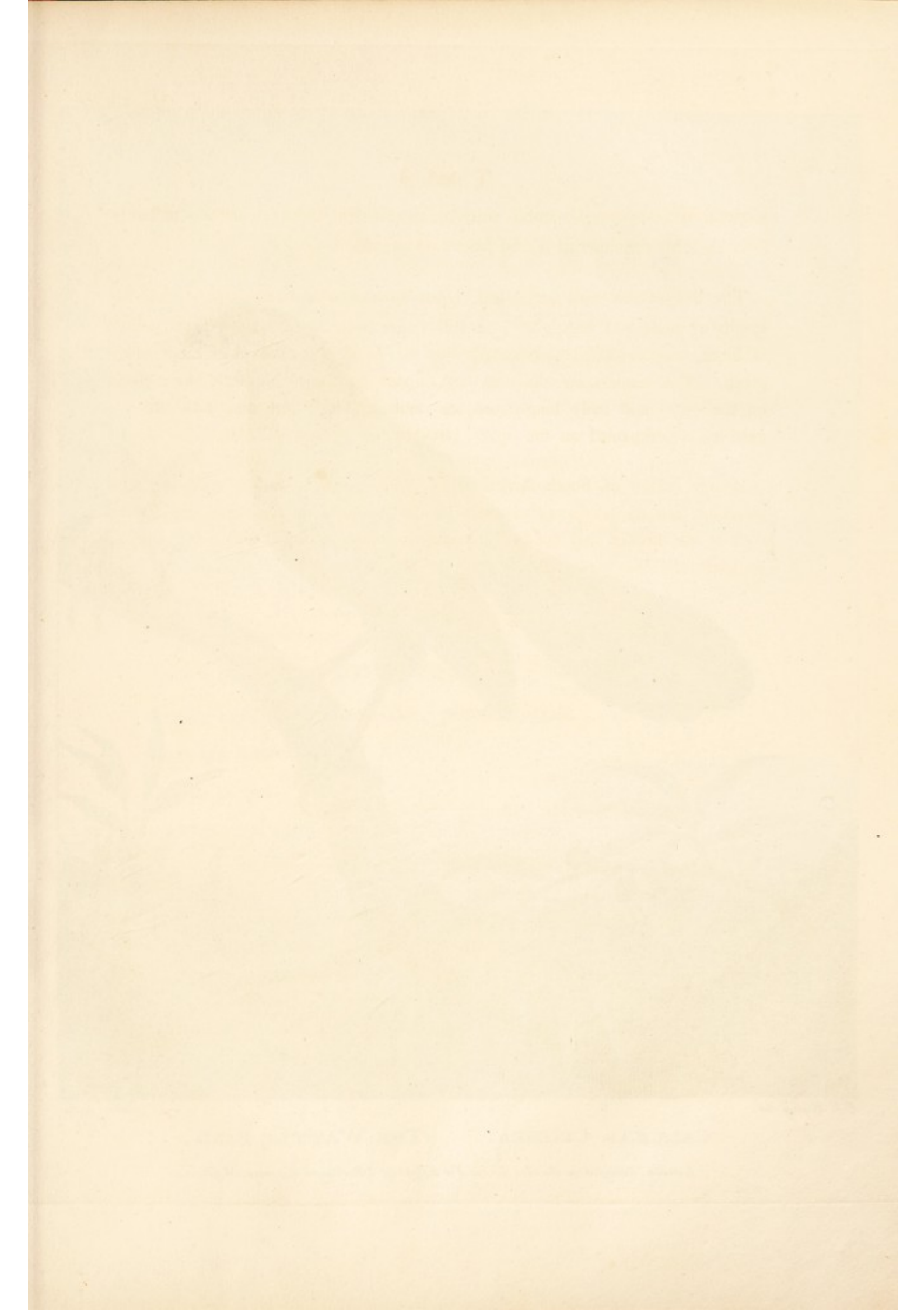
*Buff. ois. 4. p. 487. t. 23.
Pl. enl. 169.*

THE curious bird represented on the present plate has obtained its common title from an extraordinary circumstance in the conformation of its internal organs, in consequence of which it is enabled at pleasure to produce an uncommon sound, not ill resembling the voice of a wood-pigeon, but more abrupt, or interrupted. This particularity is most observable after the bird has

emitted its common or natural note by the mouth, which is almost constantly succeeded by the internal sound above-mentioned.

The size of this bird is at least equal to that of a common fowl, but its length of neck and legs give it a still larger appearance. Its general colour is black, richly glossed (particularly on the breast) with a changeable blue-green. The feathers on the neck and breast are short and scale-like: those on the wings and body long-fibred and loose. The wings and back are cinereous, accompanied on the upper parts with a ferruginous cast.

It is a native of South America, in many parts of which it is not uncommon. In its habits and manner of life it seems to partake of the nature both of the *Grallæ* and *Gallinæ*, feeding not only in the manner of poultry, on grain and vegetables, but likewise on fish.





C. R. Pyley del.

J. Fittler sculp.

CALLÆAS CINEREA.

THE WATTLE BIRD.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb 2, 1793 by J. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

CALLÆAS CINEREA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM incurvatum, fornicatum, mandibula inferiore brevior, subtus ad basin carunculata.

NARES depressæ, membrana subcartilaginea semitectæ.

LINGUA subcartilaginea, apice ferrato-bifida, ciliata.

PEDES ambulatorii.

Lath. ind. orn.

Gmel. Syst. Nat.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Callæas nigricans, oculis cæruleis, palearibus rubris.

Glaucopis cinerea.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 363.

Callæas cinerea.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 149.

IN illarum avium numero est Callæas, quas nuperis temporibus regiones antarcticæ suppeditarunt. Quod ad ejus notitiam pervenerint physici Europæi, debetur omnino illustrissimo Cook, quo duce iter facientibus navibus, a Nova Zelandia allata est. Ibi satis abundare dicitur.

Longa

Longa est circiter quindecim uncias, magnitudine corvo glandario Linnæi similis. Color cinereus pene nigricat. Frons penitus nigrat, et utrinque a mandibula inferiore dependet caruncula rotundata, magna, rubra; qualis fere cernitur in gallo vulgari gallinaceo. Caruncula utriusque basis est cærulea. Oculorum quoque irides lucide cæruleæ. Cauda longula leviter cuneata. Mores huic fere iidem ac cervino generi.

THE WATTLE-BIRD.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL incurvated and arched: the lower mandible shorter than the upper, and furnished with a pair of wattles.

NOSTRILS depressed, half covered with a somewhat cartilaginous membrane.

TONGUE sub-cartilaginous, divided at the end, and ciliated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish Wattle-bird, with blue eyes, and red wattles.

Cinereous Wattle-bird.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 364.

THE Wattle Bird is one of those late acquisitions with which the discoveries in the southern Hemisphere have enriched ornithology. It was a bird entirely unknown to the naturalists of Europe, till brought during the voyages of the late Captain Cook from New Zealand, where it is said to be not uncommon.

Its

Its length is about fifteen inches, and its size that of a jay. Its colour is an uniform deep cinereous or rather nearly black; the front of the head is of a deep black, and from beneath the lower mandible on each side hangs a rounded wattle, of considerable size and of a red colour; in substance not ill resembling the same part in the common cock. The base of each wattle is blue. The irides of the eyes are also of a bright blue. The tail is rather long, and in shape slightly cuneiform. In its manners it seems much to resemble the birds of the genus *Corvus*.



G. R. Pyley del.

J. Fittler sculp.

LANIUS LEVERIANUS. THE LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb. 2, 1793 by J. Parkinson, Leverian Museum.

LANIUS LEVERIANUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectiusculum, dente utrinque versus apicem, basi nudum.

LINGUA lacera.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 134.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lanius cauda cuneiformi, corpore albo nigroque vario, rectricibus omnibus apice albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 73.

Lanius Leverianus.

Gmel. Syst. p. 302.

FRETUS omnino celeberrimi Lathamī sententia avem hanc rarissimam inter *Lanios* numeravi, licet fortasse huic generi in omnibus non plene respondeat. Species est de cujus historia locoque natali nihil adhuc pro certo exploratum est, nec ab alio quopiam descripta est præter Lathamum, qui in synopsis avium nomine eam distinxit apto satis et idoneo, viz. *Magpie Skrike*; Corvi enim Picæ Linnæi specimini pusillo primo intuitu simillima est.

Observavit autem Lathamus eam ad genus *Corvi* nequaquam posse pertinere, quippe quod careat capistro reverso, seu setarum serie, quæ in isto genere insignes sunt ad distinctionem. Notavit præterea, licet ob rostrum validum inter *Loxias* fortasse non inepte posset disponi, ad *Laniorum* tamen similitudinem magis accedere. Magnitudine turdum vulgarem seu musicum fere æquat Lanius Leverianus.

THE LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, hooked only at the end, near the end of the upper mandible
a sharp process.

NOSTRILS round, covered with stiff bristles.

TONGUE jagged at the end.

TOES divided to the origin.

TAIL cuneiform.

Pennant.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Shrike with cuneiform tail ; body varied with black and white ; the tips
of all the tail-feathers white.

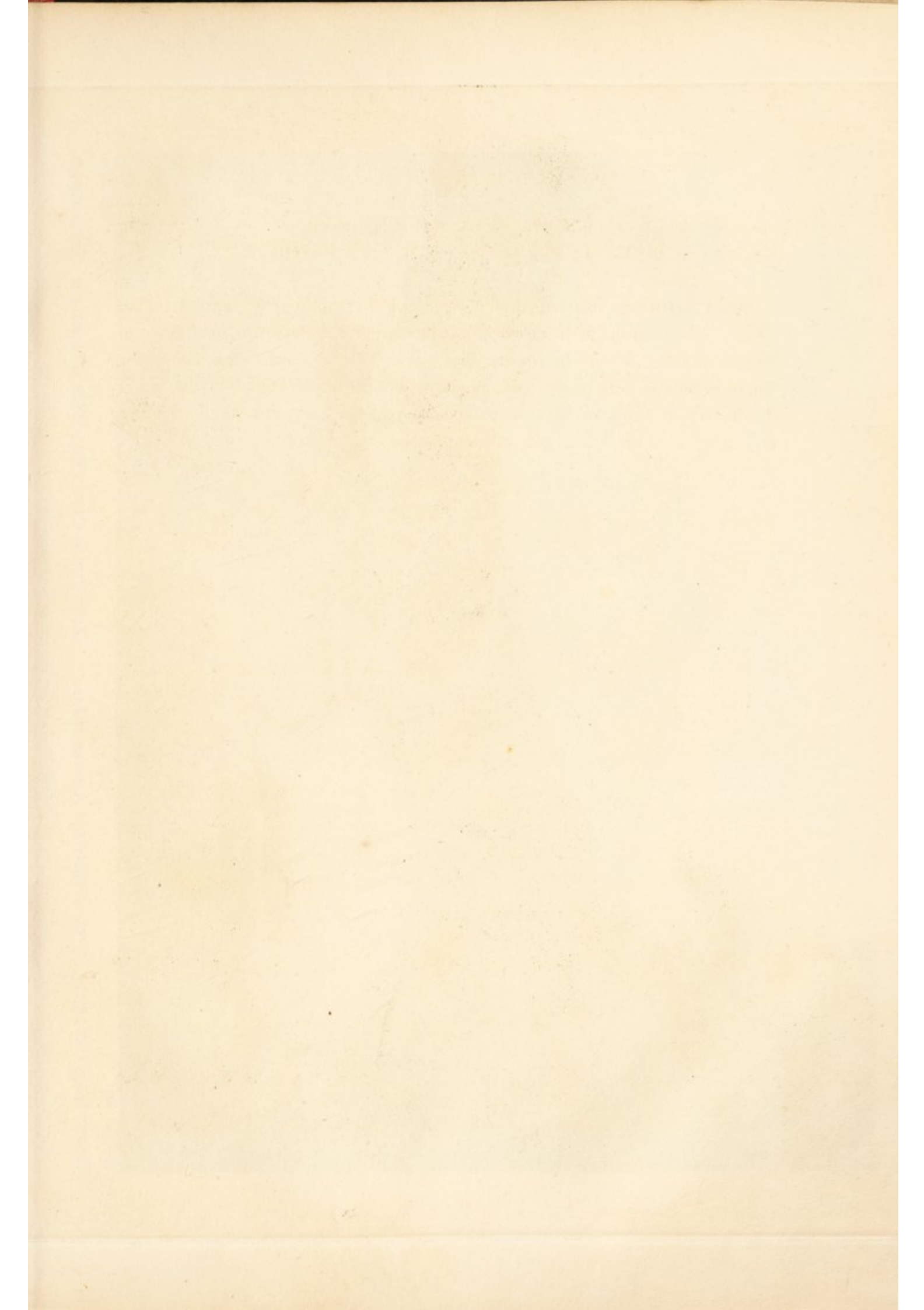
Magpie Shrike.

Latb. Syn 1. p. 192.

IT is entirely in compliance with the opinion of Mr. Latham that the very rare and curious bird here represented is placed under the genus *Lanius*, though not perhaps accurately corresponding in all particulars with the characters of that genus. It is a species whose history and native country are not certainly known, and was never noticed by any ornithological writer 'till Mr. Latham introduced it into his Synopsis of Birds, under the title of the *Magpie Shrike* ; a name by no means ill adapted to the appearance of

the bird, which, at first view, bears a striking resemblance to a diminutive specimen of the *Corvus Pica* of Linnæus, or common magpie.

Mr. Latham has observed that it cannot with propriety be referred to the genus *Corvus*, since it is destitute of the *capistrum reversum*, or series of bristles in front, which characterize that genus. He also adds, that though the stoutness of the beak might almost admit of its being placed in the genus *Loxia*, yet it seems to have more conformity with that of *Lanius*. Its size is that of a small thrush, and its length about ten inches.





Bourgeois del. **DASYUS 9 CINCTUS. THE 9 BANDED ARMADILLO.** *J. B. Schellum sculp.* **DASYUS 12 CINCTUS. THE 12 BANDED ARMADILLO.**

Published by J. B. Schellum, New York, and London.

DASYPUS NOVEM-CINCTUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES molares plures, absque primoribus, absque laniariis.

CORPUS cataphractum testa ossea, zonis interfecta. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 53.*

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Dasy pus cingulis novem, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 54.

Cataphractus scutis duobus, cingulis novem.

Briff. Quadr. 42.

Tatus.

Gesn. Quadr. p. 935.

DASYPUS 12-CINCTUS?

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Dasy pus unicinctus ?

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 53.

Cataphractus scutis duobus, cingulis duodecim ?

Briff. Quadr. 43.

Tatu seu Armadillo Africanus.

Seb. mus. 1. p. 47. t. 30. f. 3, 4.

HYSTRICES fane et Erinaceos spinis longis et mucronatis, Manimque squamis validis et acutis contextit Natura : habet vero Dasy pus loricam osseam, mire adeo confectam, eximieque ornatam, ut exquisitissimum artificium non sine stupore possit conspici. Huic quidem generi gula pectus et abdomen cute granosa contexta sunt.

Appro-

Appropinquante periculo, illico sese contrahere solet *Dasypus* in formam ovi, vimque omnem mediocrem facile potest sustinere. Noctu potissimum evagatur, et vermibus, frugibus, et radicibus innocue vescitur : interdiu in antris subterraneis habitat. Caro ejus multum laudatur ; et in deliciis ab Americæ Australioris incolis habetur. Brasiliam et Guianam præcipue incolunt *Dasypodes*. Valde inter se similes sunt variæ hujus generis species, præcipueque illas distinguit in loricato corpore circulorum numerus. Inter pulcherrimas sunt species jam depictæ.

Fæcunda sunt hæc animalia, frequentesque partus edunt. In magnam molem rarissime crescunt, nec sæpe longitudine unum pedem superant ; cauda excepta. Buffonus tamen speciem descripsit, quæ tres fere pedes præter caudam longa fuit. Fortasse igitur qui in Europam advehti fuerint *Dasypodes*, ad plenam magnitudinem non pervenerant.

THE NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

GRINDERS only, without either cutting or canine teeth.

BODY covered by a sort of osseous armour.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Armadillo with the armour divided on the back into nine bands or zones.

American Armadillo.

Phil. Transf. 54. p. 57. t. 7.

Le Cachichame, ou Tatou a neuf bandes.

Buff. 10. p. 215. t. 37.

Pig-headed Armadillo.

Grew's Rarities, 18.

THE TWELVE-BANDED ARMADILLO?

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Armadillo with armour divided into twelve bands.

Le Kabaffou, ou Tatou a douze bandes.

Buff. 10. p. 218. t. 40.

Twelve-banded Armadillo?

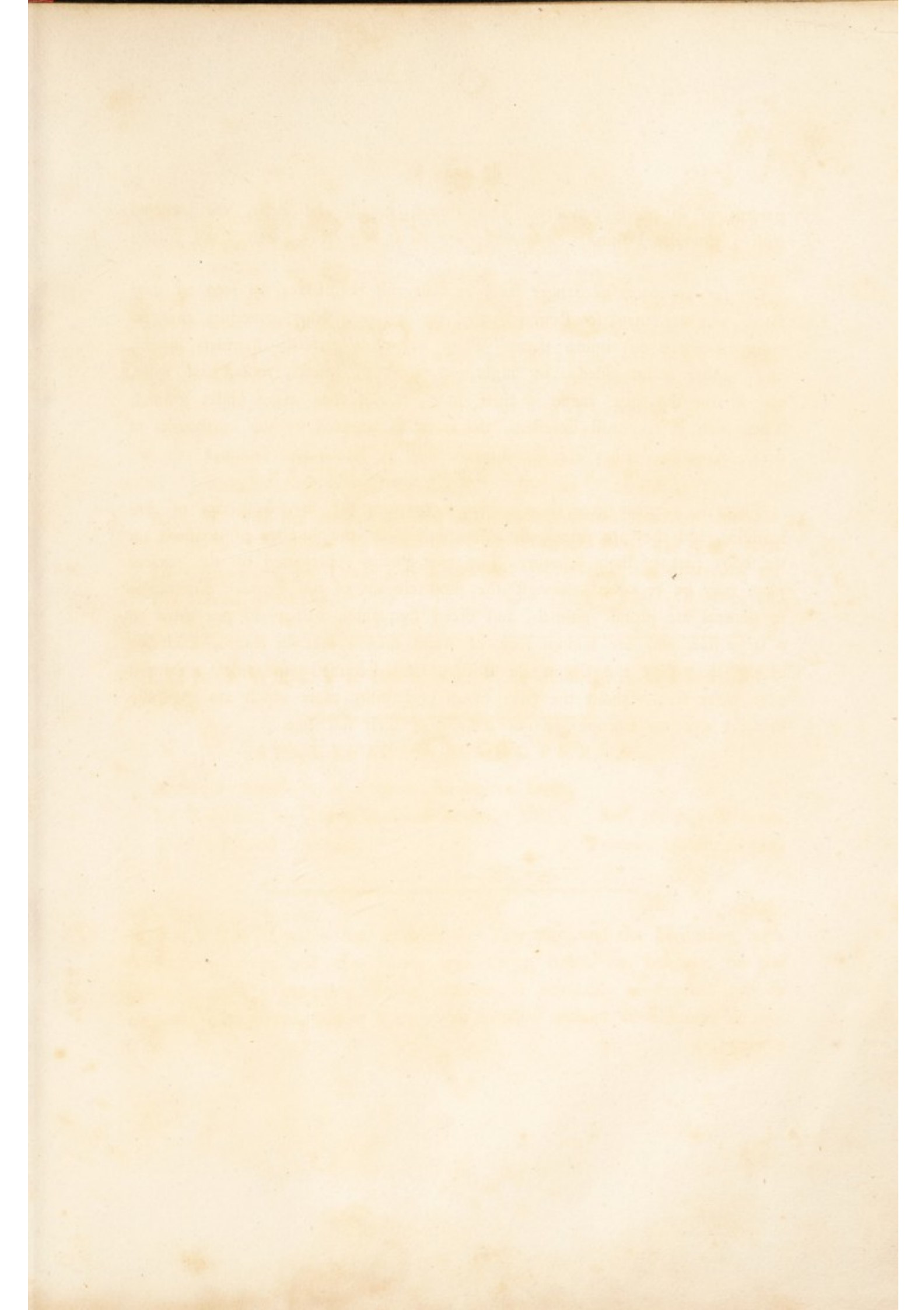
Pennant. Quadr. p. 501.

NATURE, which has clothed the Porcupine and the Hedgehog with sharp quills, and the Manis with strong scales, has bestowed on the genus *Dasyus* a complete suit of armour, so admirably constructed and so elegantly ornamented, that it is impossible to view without astonishment an apparatus

paratus of so much curiosity. The throat, breast, and belly, are covered with a granulated skin.

On the approach of danger these animals roll themselves up into an oval form, and are then so securely cased up in their bony covering, that no common force can injure them. They are of a perfectly harmless nature, and wander about chiefly by night, in quest of insects, roots, and fruit; and in the day-time reside in their holes, which they make under ground. Their flesh is reckoned excellent, and is much admired by the inhabitants of South America. They are found principally in Brazil and Guiana.

There is a great general resemblance between the several species of Armadillos, and they are principally distinguished by the number of divisions on the body part of their armour. The two species represented on the present plate may be reckoned amongst the most elegant of the genus. Armadillos in general are prolific animals, and breed frequently. They do not grow to a large size, and are seldom seen of more than a foot in length, exclusive of the tail. Yet the Count de Buffon has described one which measured near three feet without the tail: in all probability those which are generally brought over to Europe are not arrived at their full size.



1870

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

