

## TESTACEOUS LARK.

(Alauda testacea.)

*AL. testacea subtus albida, vertice tectricibusque alarum nigro maculatis, reetricibus quatuor exterioribus testaceo-albis.*

Testaceous Lark, beneath whitish, with the crown and wing-coverts spotted with black, and the four outer tail-feathers of a testaceous white.

*Alauda testacea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 29.

Testaceous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 393. 27.

DR. LATHAM, on the authority of Mr. Pennant, describes this species as a native of Gibraltar: its "beak is black: the upper parts of the body testaceous: crown of the head dashed with black: the wing-coverts marked with the same: the under parts of the body testaceous white: quills dusky; the secondaries deeply margined with testaceous; the edges of the greater pale: four of the middle tail-feathers marked as the quills; the others testaceous white: legs yellow: hind claw a trifle incurvated."

## SIBERIAN LARK.

(Alauda flava.)

*Al. rufa, griseo varia subtus alba, vertice nigro maculato, fascia pectorali suboculari lorisque nigris.*

Rufous Lark, varied with grey, beneath white, with the crown spotted with black, a band on the breast and beneath the eyes, and the lores black.

*Alauda flava.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 800.

*Alauda alpestris.* *β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 21.

La Ceinture de Prêtre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 61.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 650. f. 2.

Shore Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 387. 19. A.

FOUND in Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Siberia, but not very abundant, particularly in the former places: its length is somewhat less than six inches: the beak is lead-coloured: the forehead, chin, throat, and sides of the head, are pale yellow: between the beak and eye is a spot of black, which passes beneath the eye, and unites with a larger spot near the ear: the top of the head and upper parts of the body are varied with rufous and grey brown: the crown is spotted with black: the quills are grey, edged with darker: the breast has a large spot of black; the rest of the under parts are whitish: the rump is slightly inclined to yellow: the outer tail-feathers are edged with white, and the others with grey, with the middle of each nearly black: the legs are lead-coloured; and the hind claw is almost straight.

## GINGI LARK.

(Alauda Gingica.)

*Al. cinereo-fusca, capite cinereo, subtus vittaque per oculos nigra.*  
Brown-ash Lark, with the head ash-coloured, the under parts  
of the body and stripe through the eyes black.

*Alauda Gingica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 496. 14.

La petit alouette grise de Gingi. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 203. pl.  
113. f. 2.

Gingi Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 380. 12.

NATIVE of the Coromandel Coast: it is four inches  
and a half in length: beak pale rufous grey: the  
head greyish ash: the upper parts of the plumage  
greyish brown: the whole of the under parts, and  
stripe through the eyes, black: the legs pale rufous  
grey.

## MARSH LARK.

(Alauda Mosellana.)

*Al. rufa, fusco varia subtus rufescens, pectore fusco maculato,*  
*fusciis tribus subocularibus fuscis.*

Red Lark, varied with brown, beneath rufescent, with the  
breast spotted with brown, and three stripes beneath the eyes  
brown.

*Alauda Mosellana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*  
2. 495. 11.

Le Rousseline, ou l'Alouette de marais. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*  
5. 60.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 661. f. 1.

Marsh Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 377. 9.

COMMON in marshy places in many parts of Germany, particularly in Alsace, and the borders of the river Moselle, in the neighbourhood of Metz, in the autumn: it is said to be a very charming songster: its length is six inches and a quarter: the entire plumage inclines to rufous; on the top of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, varied with brown: beneath the eye are three stripes of brown: the sides of the head and throat pale rufous: the breast and thighs rufous, the former striped with brown; the rest of the under parts rufous white: tail dusky brown, with rufous edges: beak, legs, and claws, yellowish.

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CINEREOUS LARK.

(*Alauda cinerea.*)

*AL. cinerea, abdomine albo, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, rectrice extrema extus apice alba.*

Cinereous Lark, with the abdomen white, the quills and tail brown, the outer feather of the latter tipped with white on the exterior edge.

*Alauda cinerea.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 23.

Cinereous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 388. 21.

LOCALITY unknown, but supposed to be from the Cape of Good Hope: it was described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the late Leveian

Museum: it is six inches in length: the upper parts of its plumage cinereous: the under parts white: the quills and tail dark brown; the outer feather of the latter white near the tip: legs dusky.

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SENEGAL LARK.

(*Alauda Senegalensis*.)

*Al. fusco griseoque varia subius albida, collo inferibre fusco maculato, rectricibus duabus extimis extus rufo-albis.*

Lark varied with brown and grey, beneath whitish, with the lower part of the neck spotted with brown, and the two outer tail-feathers with their exterior webs reddish white.

*Alauda Senegalensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 28.

*Alauda Senegalensis cristata.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 362. 10. *pl.* 19. *f.* 2.

Grissette, ou Cocheris du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 79. —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 504. *f.* 1.

Senegal Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 392. 26.

THE Senegal Lark is six inches and a half in length: its beak is horn-coloured: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are brown in the middle and grey at their edges, giving those parts a variegated appearance: the quills are grey-brown, with grey borders on their outer webs, and rufous on their inner: the throat is whitish, spotted with brown; the rest of the under parts plain whitish: the sides of the body are tinged

with rufous: the outer tail-feather is nearly all rufous; the next has the outer edge of that colour; and the others, with the exception of the two middle ones, which are grey, are plain brown: legs and claws grey.

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YELTONIAN LARK.

(*Alauda Yeltonensis.*)

*AL. nigra supra rufescente varia, sexta remigum margine exteriore alba, rectricibus duabus intermediis rufis.*

Black Lark, varied with rufous above, with the outer web of the sixth quill white, and the two middle tail-feathers rufous.

*Alauda Yeltonensis.* *Phil. Trans.* LVII. p. 350.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*

• 2. 496. 16.

Yeltonian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 228. 3.

THIS species is the size of a Starling: its beak is black at the base and pale at the tip: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with the head, back, and shoulders, varied with rufous: the outer web of the sixth quill-feather is white: the two middle tail-feathers are rufous; the rest are similar to the upper parts of the plumage: the hind claws nearly straight. Very abundant near the Volga.

## FIELD LARK.

(Alauda agrestis.)

*Al. rubro-fusca subtus maculata, gula abdomineque albis, jugulo pectoreque obscure flavescens.*

Red-brown Lark, spotted beneath, with the throat and abdomen white, the jugulum and breast dull yellowish.

*Alauda minor.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 8.

Lesser Field Lark. *Will. Ang.* p. 207.

Tree Lark. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 181.?

Field Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 139.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. D.  
—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 375. 6.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 92.—  
*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 192.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS species measures six inches and a half in length: its weight is five drams and three quarters: its beak is dusky above and whitish beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage are of a light yellowish brown, with the middle of each feather dusky brown: the coverts of the wings are tipped with whitish: the rump is plain light brown: the throat and breast are of an ochraceous yellow, the feathers of the latter with their centres dusky black: belly yellowish white: the outer tail-feathers white; the next slightly tipped with that colour; the rest dusky: legs yellowish brown; claws horn-colour; the hind one short and hooked.

This bird greatly resembles the Tit-lark, but the beak and legs will enable any one to distinguish it with certainty: the present species

having the beak much broader at the base than that bird, and having the legs yellowish brown, and not dusky; this has also the hind claw shorter and more curved. The manners of this bird also greatly resemble those of the Tit, but it is a solitary species, never associating in flocks as that bird is accustomed to do, but appearing to be thinly scattered over the more enclosed places, not being seen on the moors and downs, where the Tit-lark is most abundant. The nest of this bird is placed only amongst high grass in the most cultivated parts, where there are plenty of trees: it is composed of dry grass, fibrous roots, and a little moss, lined with fine grass and hair: its eggs are of a dirty blueish white, blotched and spotted with purplish brown: they are four in number.

The song of this bird, which is only uttered during its descent from flight, is greatly superior to that of the Tit-lark, though somewhat similar. Its flight is very peculiar, mounting up in a fluttering manner, and after some time descending to a neighbouring tree with motionless wing and expanded tail, and then pitching on the ground, warbling during its descent. It is found in the western and southern parts of England, and in South Wales.



## LOUISIANE LARK.

( *Alauda ludoviciana.* )

*AL. fusco nigricans subtus fulva, jugulo pectoreque flavescen-*  
*griseis, pectore fusco maculato.*

Dusky-brown Lark, beneath fulvous, with the jugulum and  
breast yellowish-grey, the latter spotted with fuscous.

*Alauda ludoviciana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*  
2. 494. 9.

La Farlouzanne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 38.

Louisiane Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 376. 7.

LARGER than *Alauda agrestis*, which it greatly resembles: it is seven inches in length: the upper parts of its body are varied with greenish and dusky brown: the wing-coverts and quills are blackish brown, bordered with paler brown: the throat, neck, and breast yellowish grey, the two latter spotted with brown; the rest of the under parts fulvous: the outer tail-feather half brown, half white, the next tipped with the latter colour, and the rest of the tail plain brown. Inhabits Louisiana.

## SHORE LARK.

(Alauda alpestris.)

*AL. reatricibus dimidio interiore albis, gula flava, fascia suboculari pectoralique nigra.*

Lark with the inner half of the tail-feathers white, the throat yellow, and a band beneath the eyes and on the breast black.

*Alauda alpestris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 289. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 800.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 21.

*Alauda virginiana.* *Brisson. Orn.* 3. 367. 12.

Le Haussecol noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 55.

Shore Lark. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 278.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 32.—*Phil. Trans.* LXII. 398.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 385. 19.

A VERY abundant species in North America, visiting the country about Albany in the early part of May, and retiring to the northern parts to breed: in the winter it makes its appearance in Virginia and Carolina: it is called Snow-bird, or Ortolan; the former from its being abundant in the winter, and the latter from its delicious flavour: during the winter many are captured by horse-hair springes, which are placed in the snow: it feeds on grain, grass, and the buds of the birch: it is quite destitute of a song.

The length of this species is six inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of its body are reddish brown, striped with dusky: the forehead and space round the eyes are of a clear yellow: from the beak, passing beneath the eye and on the sides of the neck, is a stripe of

black, which ends at a small distance below the ears: the throat and fore-part of the neck are pale yellow; the latter is varied with a broad band of black: all the rest of the under parts are pale yellow: the tail-coverts are pale rust-colour: the tail itself and wings are similar in colour to the upper parts of the body, with their edges rather paler: claws black: the female differs slightly from the male, having the back grey, with the shafts of each feather darker brown than in him, and the crown is not black, but dusky.

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MALABAR LARK.

(*Alauda Malabarica*.)

*AL. fusca pennis rufo marginatis, apice albo maculatis, collo rufescente maculis sagittatis nigris.*

Brown Lark, with the feathers edged with rufous and tipped with white, the neck reddish, spotted with black arrow-shaped marks.


*Alauda malabarica.* *Gmcl. Syst. Nat.* 1. 795.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 495. 13.

*L'Alouette huppée de la côte de Malabar.* *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 203. *pl.* 113. *f.* 1.

Malabar Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 379. 11.

INHABITS the Malabar coast; length above five inches and a half: the beak is black: the feathers on the crown of the head are brown, tipped with white: back and wing-coverts brown, edged with

pale rufous, and marked with a small white spot at the tip of each feather: quills dirty brown, edged with pale rufous: the neck pale rufous, with each feather black on the shafts: the throat and belly rufous white: the tail similar to the quills: legs pale rufous.



NEW ZEALAND LARK.

(*Alauda novæ Zealandiæ.*)

*Al. obscura pennis cinerascens marginatis, abdomine, superciliisque albis, fausta oculo nigra.*

Obscure Lark, with the feathers edged with greyish, the abdomen and eyebrows white, and a black band near the eye.

*Alauda novæ Zealandiæ.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 497. 19.

*Gauda novæ Seelandiæ.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 799.

New Zealand Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 384. 17. pl. 51.

SAID by Dr. Latham to be "in length seven inches and a half: beak half an inch, pale ash-colour, with the upper part black: the upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with pale ash-colour: above the eye a white streak; through the eye one of mottled black: fore-part of the neck marked as the upper parts, but much paler: breast and belly white: vent pale cinereous: legs reddish ash-colour: claws black; hind one almost straight, and half an inch in length. Inhabits Charlotte Sound, and called *Kogoo aroare.*"



NEW ZEALAND LARK.

## CRESTED LARK.

( *Alauda cristata.* )

*AL. rostricibus nigris, extimis duabus margine exteriori albis, capite cristato.*

Lark with black tail-feathers, the two outer of which are white on their exterior edges; head crested.

*Alauda cristata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 796.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 357. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 25.

Le Cocheris, ou la grosse Alouette huppée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 66.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 503. f. 1.

Crested Lark. *Will. Ang.* 209.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 52.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 389. 23.

LARGER than the Sky-lark: length about seven inches: beak brown: irides hazel: head with the feathers on the crown much elongated and forming a crest, which is darker in colour than the rest of the plumage: the back ash-coloured, and spotted with brownish, but less than in the Sky-lark: the rump scarcely spotted: the breast and belly yellowish white: the throat slightly spotted with dusky: tail rather short; the two-outer feathers with their exterior edges white, tinged with red.

Found in many parts of Europe, but not in England: it is a fine songster, but does not equal the Sky-lark: it delights in frequenting the banks of rivers and lakes: its nest is placed carelessly on the ground, if possible where junipers are abundant: its eggs, which are said to be deposited twice a year, are four or five in number.

## AFRICAN LARK.

(Alauda Africana.)

*AL. fusca rufo alboque varia, subtus alba maculis fuscis, alis caudaque fuscis.*

Lark varied with brown, rufous, and white; beneath white, with brown spots; wings and tail fuscous.

*Alauda africana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 24.

Le Sioli du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 65.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 712.

African Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 389. 22.

THE beak of this bird is black: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are mostly dark brown in the middle, rufous on their margins, and white at their tips, giving those parts the appearance of different shades of those colours: the under parts of the body are white, varied with longitudinal spots of brown: the wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown, edged with white: legs brown: the hind claws above half an inch in length, and straight. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: length eight inches.

## UNDATED LARK.

( *Alauda undata.* )

*AL. cristata nigricans rufo varia, subtus alba, pectore nigro maculato, tectricibus alarum majoribus apice albis.*

Crested dusky Lark, varied with rufous, beneath white, with the breast spotted with black, and the greater wing-coverts white at their tips.

*Alauda undata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 27.

*La Coquillade.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 77.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 662.

Undated Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 391. 25.

FOUND in Provence: it is nearly seven inches in length: the beak is rather stout; its upper mandible is brown, and lower whitish: the crown of the head is slightly crested, the feathers being dusky in the middle, and white on their edges: the head, upper parts of the neck, and body, are varied with dusky and pale rufous: the greater coverts are tipped with white: the quills are brown, with some of them edged with rufous, and the rest with white: the throat and all the under parts of the body white, with the neck and breast striped with dusky: tail brown, edged with rufous: legs yellowish.

This delightful songster was sent to Buffon, who first described it, and states that both sexes are always found together, whether in search of food, which consists of insects, or during the period of incubation: its song is commenced at sun-rise.



## ROCK LARK.

(Alauda obscura.)

*Al. olivaceo-fusca nigricante varia subtus flavicans, lateribus colli pectoreque maculis fusciscentibus, rectrice extima dimidiato, secunda apicē albo-cinerascente.*

Olive-brown Lark, varied with dusky, beneath yellowish, with the sides of the neck and breast with brownish spots, half the outer tail-feathers, and the tip of the second, of an ashy-white.

*Alauda obscura.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2, 494. 7.

*Alauda Petrosus.* *Mont. in Lin. Trans.* 4. p. 41. pl. 2. egg.

Dusky Lark. *Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 94.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 11. 227. 2.

Sea Lark. *Walc. Syn. pl.* 193.

Tit Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool. folio. pl. P.* 1. ? var.

Rock Lark. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

MR. LEWIN appears to be the person that first ascertained this to be a distinct species, although perhaps the author of *British Zoology* was the first that mentioned it; for in the folio edition of that work he has given a figure of a bird shot on the rocks of Carmarthenshire, which he calls a variety of the Tit-lark, and which appears to agree tolerably well with the present species: Colonel Montagu has well described it in the *Linnean Transactions*, and has appended to his description an account of its habits; the former I shall extract verbatim, and give the substance of the latter.

“The bird weighs about seven drams: the length six inches and three quarters: the beak is

dusky; near seven eighths of an inch long from the apex to the corner of the mouth: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, back of the neck, and tail-coverts, are of a dark brown: the back and scapulars of the same colour, obscurely marked with dusky strokes; above the eyes, and beneath the ear, is a lightish coloured stroke: the throat whitish; the breast and belly yellowish white, the former blotched with large dusky spots; the sides marked with strokes of the same: under tail-coverts light brown; the two middle feathers of the tail dark brown, the others dusky; the outer one of a dirty yellowish white on the interior web and the point of the exterior; in the second feather the light colour is just visible at the end: the quill-feathers and wing-coverts are dusky, slightly edged with light brown: legs and toes dusky: claws black: hind claw four tenths of an inch long, and somewhat crooked. The female resembles the male. The young birds are not maturely feathered till after the winter of their first year; till then their upper parts have a tinge of olivaceous ash-colour; beneath the lighter parts are yellowish, and the coverts of the wings more deeply margined with light brown: the base of the under mandible and legs less dusky."

Colonel Montagu ascertained this to be an inhabitant of Britain in the year 1791, during the course of a journey in South Wales, where he observed it in great abundance, and found several nests with eggs, proving beyond a doubt that it was not an accidental visitor, but that it breeds in

this country : he afterwards found it not uncommon on all the abrupt rocky coasts from Kent to the Land's-End, in Cornwall : it appears to be entirely confined to the vicinity of the sea, as it is never found, even in winter, at a great distance from the shore : it commences breeding early in the spring, and places its nest on the ledge of a rock near the sea, where there are a few scanty bushes or tufts of grass : it is formed of dry grass, marine plants, and a small quantity of moss, and lined with fine grass and a few long hairs : the eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty white, sprinkled with numerous specks of brown, darker and confluent at the larger end, appearing on that part wholly of that colour ; they weigh about thirty-six grains, and are rather larger than those of the Tit-lark. At the commencement of the spring it begins its song, which greatly resembles that of the bird above mentioned ; and like that species it mounts in the air, and returns to the ground or some neighbouring rocks with apparently motionless wings.

## MEADOW-LARK.

(Alauda campestris.)

*AL. rectricibus fuscis, inferiori medietate, exceptis intermediis duabus albis, gula pectoreque flavescens*

Lark with brown tail-feathers, the base half, except of the two middle ones, white; the throat and breast yellowish.

*Alauda campestris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 212.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 349. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 495. 12.

*Alauda apinolette.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794. 4.

*La Spipolette.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 43.

Meadow-lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 378. 10.

THIS equals the Tit-lark in size: the upper mandible of its beak is dusky, the under one is flesh-coloured: the upper parts of the plumage are greyish olive brown: over each eye is a white stripe: the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white, the lower parts of the neck and breast being striped with longitudinal spots of dusky: the outer tail-feather white half way from the tip on the inner web, and entirely so on the outer; the next with a small spot of that colour on the tip; all the rest of the tail but the two middle feathers, which are grey brown, are dusky: the legs and claws grey brown.

This species is common in many parts of Italy and in Carniola: it affects damp and sheltered places.

## TIT-LARK.

(Alauda pratensis.)

*Al. viridi-fusca, reetricibus duabus extrorsum albis, linea superciliari alba.*

Greenish-brown Lark, with the two outer tail-feathers externally white, eyebrows white.

*Alauda pratensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 2.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 210.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 792.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 343. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 493. 5.

*Spipola altera Aldrovandi.* *Itay.* p. 80. 4.

*L'Alouette de prés.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 31. pl. 3.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 660. f. 1.

*Tit-lark.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. c.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 138.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 43.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 374. 5.—*Will. Ang.* 110. 206.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. p. 198.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 191.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.* —*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 185.

THE Tit-lark is about five inches and three quarters in length: its beak is slender and dusky, the base of the under mandible excepted, which is paler: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, and the plumage above, is of a dusky brown; the edges of the feathers palest: the quills are dusky brown, slightly edged with paler: from each side the under mandible arises a line of dusky, which passes down the sides of the throat; which, with the under parts of the body, are dirty white: the sides of the neck and breast are marked with oblong dusky spots: tail dusky brown, edged with paler; the outer feather, with the exception of

the base of the inner web, white; the next with a little white at the tip: legs brownish.

This is a very common bird in many parts of this island, and remains here the whole year: it affects barren situations of all sorts, whether swamps and marshes, or mountainous moors: its nest is placed on the ground amongst furze or long grass; it is made of bents, dry grass, and stalks of plants, lined with fine grass and horse-hair: the eggs are generally six in number, but vary considerably in size and colour; some are of a dark brown, others whitish, speckled with rufous brown, or of a pale brown, tinged with red: the Cuckow is said to deposit its eggs in the nest of this species. During the period of incubation the male sits upon an adjoining tree, and pours forth its short but pleasing song; it likewise sings in the air, increasing its song as it descends to the branch on which it is going to perch. In the winter these birds frequent the low grounds in search of insects and worms, and fly in small flocks.

Colonel Montagu appears to consider this and the following species as the same in the Appendix to the Supplement of the Ornithological Dictionary.

## PIPIT LARK.

(Alauda sepiaria.)

*AL. reatricibus fuscis, extima dimidiato alba, secunda apice cuneiform alba, linea alarum duplici alba.*

Lark with brown tail-feathers, the outer one half white, the second with a wedge-shaped spot at the tip of that colour, and a double line of the wings also white.

*Alauda sepiaria.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 347.

*Alauda trivialis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 493. 6.

*Alouette pipi.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 39. pl. 4.

Pipit Lark. *Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 44.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

THE top of the head and the whole of the upper parts of the body are of a rusty olivaceous brown, striped with dusky: the wing-coverts and quills are dusky; the former are edged with pale olivaceous brown, the primary quills excepted, which are bordered with olive green: the sides of the neck, breast, and sides of the body, streaked with oblong dusky spots: the whole of the under parts pale ferruginous; darkest on the breast, vent, and under tail-coverts, and lightest on the chin: rump plain brown: the two middle tail-feathers dusky brown, with pale margins; the outer web of the exterior feather on each side white, towards the tip brownish; the web also white, except at the base; the second feather is white at the tip only, and the rest are dusky black, slightly edged with greenish brown: legs dull yellow: claws horn-colour; the hinder one slightly bent.

The weight of this bird is five drachms and a half: its length is six inches and a half: its beak is dusky, with the sides and base of the upper mandible dull yellow: irides hazel.

The Pipit Lark frequents the same places as the preceding species, to which it is most decidedly greatly allied, although the proofs given in the Ornithological Dictionary are not quite conclusive enough to warrant their being considered as one species; as the Pipit not only differs in the colour of its plumage, but is of a much superior size, and has the hinder claw nearly straight, and longer than the toe, whereas the Tit-lark has it bent, and shorter than the toe. It is to be hoped that future Ornithologists will pay particular attention to this species, to ascertain if it be a species or not. This bird appears in the neighbourhood of London, in the autumn, in flocks; it has also been captured in Cornwall and Devonshire in the winter.



## MOTACILLA. WAGTAIL.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* gracile, cylindricum, rectum, apice subemarginatum.

*Cauda* elongata.

*Pedes* simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: unguis posticus longior.

*Beak* slender, cylindrical, straight, and slightly notched at the tip.

*Tail* elongated.

*Feet* simple, with three toes before, and one behind: the hinder claw rather long.

**T**HE Wagtails are principally confined to the continents of Europe and Asia, where many of the species are very numerous: they do not hop, like the generality of small birds, but run nimbly along the ground, and are easily distinguished by their lively motions, and by the continual jerking up and down of their long tails.

They frequent the borders of pools and rivulets, picking up the worms and insects that inhabit those places: for the most part they have a weak and vacillating flight, during which they make a twittering noise: they seldom perch, and they mostly construct their nests on, or very near, the ground.

## WHITE WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla alba.)

*Mo. pectore nigro, rectricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.*

Wagtail with a black breast, and the two lateral tail-feathers obliquely half white.

Motacilla alba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 11.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 232.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.—*Ray. Syn.* 75.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 461. 38.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 501. 1.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl.* 207.

La Lavandiere. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 251. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 652. f. 1.

Collared Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 395.

White Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 142. 55.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 396. v.—*Will. Ang.* 237.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 49.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 895. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 178. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 230.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 95.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 226.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 5.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 188.

LENGTH about seven inches: weight about six drachms: beak black: irides hazel: forehead, cheeks, and sides of the neck, white: the hind part of the head and neck, the chin, fore-part of the neck, and upper parts of the breast, black; the edges of the two latter are bordered slightly with white, in the form of a gorget: the back and rump are deep cinereous, in some approaching to dusky: the wing-coverts and secondary quills dusky, bordered with light grey: primaries black, with pale edges: the lower part of the breast, and the under parts of the body, white: the tail-

feathers are black, with the exception of the exterior one on each side, which has the outer web entirely, and the middle part of the inner web, white: legs black. The female is dusky where the male is black, and the rump and back incline more to cinereous. The young have no black on the throat till the returning spring, but about the beginning of March they obtain it: in the autumn the black feathers, on the chin and throat of the old birds, fall off, and are replaced by white ones, leaving only a black crescent-shaped patch on the breast. Dr. Latham mentions having seen a variety white, except on the hind parts, which were yellowish: he also describes a bird which came from Luçonia, which differs in few particulars from the first described, as it has the throat and a band on the wings white, and the black on the breast joins that of the hind part of the neck, and forms a collar of that colour: in other respects it is nearly similar.

The nest of the Water-wagtail, or as it is called in many parts Dish-washer, or Washerwoman, is placed either amongst a heap of stones, in the hole of a wall, or on the top of a pollard tree; it is composed of moss, dry grass, and fibrous roots, woven together with wool, and lined with feathers or hair: the female lays four or five eggs, which exactly resemble those of the Cuckow; they are white, spotted with light brown and ash: the parent birds are very attentive to their young, and continue to feed them for three or four weeks after they are able to fly; they will defend them

with great courage when in danger, and upon the approach of a Hawk will give an alarm, and pursue it in company with the Swallows: they are extremely nice about their nests, and will remove any dirt or extraneous substances, as bits of paper, straws, and the like, which have been placed as a mark for the nest: they constantly reside in the vicinity of watery places, feeding on flies and other insects that frequent those parts: in the winter they change their abode, and haunt marshes that are overflowed by the tide, in the southern parts of England; in the northern parts and in Scotland they are seldom seen during that season of the year, but upon the return of spring they go back to their former situations, and appear to be gregarious at that time, as immense numbers are often seen on new ploughed land. They are very active birds, continually in motion, and leaping after flies and other insects, after which it will sometimes wade a short distance in the water: the note of these birds is small and insignificant, but is continually repeated, especially in the spring.

This species appears to be pretty generally diffused over the old continent, the most northern parts excepted.

## PIED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Maderas.)

*Mo. nigra, ventre, fasciaque alarum longitudinali albis, rectricibus duobus intermediis nigris, lateribus albis.*

Black Wagtail, with the belly, and a longitudinal band on the wings, white; the two middle tail-feathers black, the lateral ones white.

*Motacilla maderaspatensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 961.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 2.

*Motacilla maderaspatana.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 478. 44.

Pied Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 397. 2.

THE Pied Wagtail has the beak, head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body, black; the under parts, and an oblique bar on the wings, white: the two middle tail-feathers black, and the lateral ones white: the female has those parts grey that are black in the male. Inhabits Madras. ;

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 TSOHUTSCHI WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Tschutschensis.)

*Mo. olivacea fusca, subtilis loris fasciaque duplici alarum alba, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore alba.*

Olive-brown Wagtail, with the under parts, lores, and double band on the wings, white; the whole of the outer tail-feather, and the inner edge of the second, white.

- Motacilla tschutschensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 12.  
*Tschutschi Wagtail.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 397. n.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 403. 10.

THIS has the crown of the head and the back deep olive brown: the wing-coverts and primary quills deep brown; the tips of the middle and greater coverts are white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: between the beak and eye is a white spot: the breast and belly are white, with a tinge of ferruginous: the vent is pale yellow: the outer tail-feathers white, except the base of the inner web; the rest of the tail dusky: tail very long: legs black. Native of Tschutschí.

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CAPE WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla capensis.*)

*Mo. fusca subtus albida, fascia pectorali fusca, superciliis albis, cauda nigra, rectricibus lateralibus oblique albis.*

Brown Wagtail, beneath whitish, with a brown band on the breast; the eyebrows white, and tail black, with the lateral feathers obliquely white.

*Motacilla capensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 476. 45. pl. 25. f. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 10.

*La Berperouette du Cap de Bonne Esperance.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 273.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28. f. 2.

Cape Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 402. 8.

SIZE of *Motacilla alba*: beak dusky: the upper parts of its plumage brown: the eyebrows whitish:

the quills brown, with grey edges: the under parts of the body dirty white, the sides inclining to dusky: breast with a dusky band: the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white; the rest of the tail black: legs dusky. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

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CINEREOUS WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla cinerea.*)

*Mo. cinerea subtilis alba, fascia pectorali fusca, rectrice prima alba, secunda basi apicæque alba.*

Cinereous Wagtail, beneath white, with a brown band on the breast, the first tail-feather white, and the second at the base and tip of that colour.

*Motacilla cinerea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 961.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 465. 39. *pl.* 25. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 3.

Bergeronette grise. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 261.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 674. 1.

Cinereous Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 397. 3.

NOT uncommon in many parts of Europe, but it is not found in England: it measures six inches and upwards in length: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its head, neck, and body, are greyish ash: the wing-coverts and secondary quills are dusky, edged with whitish: the greater quills are blackish brown: the breast is marked with a dusky band, but the rest of the under parts are whitish: the outer tail-feather is

white, except towards the base of the inner web ; the next has the tips of each web white, and the base of the inner web black ; the rest of the tail is dusky black : the female is destitute of the pectoral band. In the summer this species appears in pastures, and in the winter it approaches the rivulets in search of insects that frequent the water : its nest is placed near the ground in willows or such like trees : it has two broods in the season.

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 GREEN WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla viridis.*)

*Mo. pallide viridis subtus alba, capite cinereo, alis caudaque cinereis albo marginatis.*

Pale-green Wagtail, beneath white, with the head grey, and the wings and tail cinereous, edged with white.

*Motacilla viridis.* *Gmel. Syn. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 13.

Green Wagtail. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 86. pl. 33.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 403. 11.

DESCRIBED by BROWN in his *Illustrations of Zoology*, but the length is not mentioned : its head, wings, and tail, are cinereous ; the two latter edged with white : the neck, back, and breast, pale green : the belly white. Inhabits Ceylon.



## HUDSONIAN WAGTAIL.

.. (Motacilla Hudsonica.)

*Mo. ferrugineo-fusca subtus albida, collo subtus striis obscuris, rectrice extima alba, secunda alba margine intus nigro, tertia disco albo.*

Rusty-brown Wagtail, beneath whitish, with the neck beneath with obscure striæ; the outer tail-feather white; the second white, with the inner margin black, and the third with the disc white.

*Motacilla hudsonica.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 503. 6.

Hudsonian Wagtail. - Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 231. 3.

DESCRIBED in the second Supplement of Dr. Latham: length six inches: beak yellowish brown: plumage above brown; the feathers edged with ferruginous: quills dusky; the secondaries with rusty margins: chin and throat pale rust-colour, streaked with dusky: breast, belly, and vent, dusky white: the outer tail-feather white; the next of the same colour, with the inner edge brown; the third dusky, with the shaft white; the rest plain dusky: legs similar to the beak. Inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

## BLACK-CROWNED WAGTAIL. °

(Motacilla atricapilla.)

*Mo. fusco-rubra subtus alba, vertice remigibusque nigris, rectricibus fuscis flavescente dimidiatis.*

Red-brown Wagtail, beneath white, with the crown and quills black; the tail-feathers half fuscous, half yellowish.

*Motacilla atricapilla.* Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii. 1.

Black-crowned Wagtail. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 231. 4.

A NATIVE of New South Wales: it is the size of the White Wagtail: its beak is yellow: the crown of the head is black: the back and wings are reddish brown: the quills are black: the under parts of the body are white, the breast inclining to orange; the tail reddish brown at the base, and yellowish at the tip: legs yellow.

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 JAVAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Javensis.)

*Mo. fusco-olivacea subtus flava, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis, rectrice prima tota, secunda tertiaque latere interiore apicemque albis.*

Olive-brown Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the lower parts of the neck and breast grey; the whole of the first tail-feather, and the second and third, on the inner web and tip, white.

*Motacilla javensis.* Briss. Orn. 3. 474. 42. pl. 25. f. 2.

*Motacilla Boarula.* β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 503. 4.

Bergeronette de Java. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 272.

Javan Wagtail. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 399. 4. A.

THIS species approaches very near, but cannot be associated with, the Grey Wagtail, as its residence is so remote, this being found in Java, and the latter inhabiting only Europe, unless the bird mentioned by Adanson be the same which he calls the Ortolan of Senegal; but most probably it is a distinct species.

The length of this bird is seven inches: its beak and legs are grey: the head, upper parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts, are olive yellow: the greater wing-coverts and quills are brown, the base of the secondaries excepted, which are white: the throat and neck are grey: the rest of the under parts are yellow, towards the vent deepest: the six middle tail-feathers are dusky, the two next white within and at the tip, with the outer edge dusky; the outer one white, the base of the shaft excepted, which is dusky.

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GREY WAGTAIL

(*Motacilla Boarula.*)

*Mo. cinerea subtus flava, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore, alba.*

Cinereous Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the whole of the first tail-feather, and the inner web of the second, white.

*Motacilla Boarula.* *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 4.

*Motacilla flava.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 471. 41. pl. 23. f. 3.

*Motacilla cinerea.* *Ray. Syn.* 75. 3.



GREY WAGTAIL.

Bergeronette jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5, 268.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28, f. 1. male.

Yellow Wagtail. *Albin. Birds.* 2, pl. 58. female.

Grey Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1, 144.—*Will. Ang.* 238.—*Edwards. pl.* 259.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4, 398. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 178. 4.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2, pl. 40.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3, pl. 95.—*Walc. Syn.* 2, pl. 227.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1, 190.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE winter plumage of the Grey Wagtail is as follows: beak dusky: irides dark hazel: the crown of its head, cheeks, back of the neck, back, and scapulars, dark cinereous: rump greenish yellow: eyelids, chin, throat, and breast, buff-coloured yellow; behind the eye a line of the same: eyebrows pale: wing-coverts and quills black, the former edged with light brown, and the latter slightly edged on the exterior webs of the primaries, and the three next the body deeply margined on their outer webs with yellowish white; the inner webs of all, except the three or four largest, are white at the base: the belly pale yellow: the vent, sides of the upper and the under tail-coverts, bright yellow: the outer tail-feather is entirely white; the second white, except on the outer web, which is black to within half an inch of the end; the third similar to the last, with a small streak of black on the edge of the inner web; the two next black; the middle ones dusky, tinged with ash, and edged with yellow towards the base: legs dusky brown: both sexes are similar. About the beginning of March the chin and throat become black, and by the end of that month

the summer plumage is obtained, when the sexes may be discriminated by the colour of the chin and throat, which is rather of a dusky hue in the female, and pure black in the male; in both it is bordered with white: at this time the breast and belly of the male become of a brilliant yellow; and in the female they are brighter than in the winter.

This elegant species is a constant inhabitant of the southern parts of England in the winter, retiring to the northern about April, and continuing there till September: it is supposed to breed in Cumberland and the adjoining counties, as young birds have been shot in June. Colonel Montagu relates an instance, on the authority of Mr. Tucker, of a pair being seen in the summer of 1808, in Devonshire, upon the borders of the Dart, near Ashburton, to which belonged four young birds that had recently left their nest, which is said to be constructed of dried fibres and moss, lined with hair, feathers, or wool; it is placed on the ground, not far from the water: the eggs are six or eight in number, of a dirty white, marked with yellow spots.

This species, like the White Wagtail, is solitary, except in pairing time: it frequents watery places, particularly small shallow streams, for the insects, on which it feeds: it is found in many parts of Europe, and Linnaeus asserts that it is gregarious: the length of this species is seven inches and three quarters.

## YELLOW-HEADED WAGTAIL.

( *Motacilla citreola.* )

*Mo. cinereo-cærulescens, capite collo corporeque subtus flavis, nucha lunula nigricante.*

Grey-blue Wagtail, with the head, neck, and body beneath yellow; the nape with a dusky crescent.

*Motacilla citreola.* *Pall. Trav.* 3. 696. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 9.

*Motacilla sheltobriuschka.* *Lepech. Trav.* 2. 187. pl. 8. f. 1.

Yellow-headed Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 401. 7.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 297. 6.

DESCRIBED by Pallas, who informs us that it is extremely common in Siberia, and that its habits are similar to the others of its tribe: it is rather larger than, but similar to, the Yellow Wagtail: the head, neck, and all the under parts of the body, are yellow: the back is of a blueish ash-colour: the nape of its neck is marked with a dusky crescent: in other respects it resembles the Yellow Wagtail.

## DAURIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla melanopa.)

*Mo. cærulescenti-cinerea subtus flava, loris guttureque nigris, superciliis rectricibusque utrinque tribus lateralibus albis, extrema margine exteriori nigra.*

Blueish-ash Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the lores and throat black; the eyebrows and three lateral tail-feathers on each side white, the outer one with the exterior edge black.

*Motacilla melanopa.* *Pall. Trav.* 3. 696. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 5.

Daurian Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 2.

THE prevailing colour of this bird, which slightly resembles the Yellow Wagtail, is blueish ash on the upper parts, and yellow on the under: over the eyes is a white streak, commencing at the gape: the lores and throat are black: the three exterior tail-feathers are white, except the outer edge, which is black. It inhabits the eastern parts of Dauria.

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 NEW HOLLAND WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla cærulescens.)

*Mo. pallide cærulea, subtus flavescens, alula alba, remigibus rectricibusque nigris.*

Pale-blue Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with the spurious wing white, the quills and tail-feathers black.

*Motacilla cærulescens.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii.* 2.

New Holland Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 232. 5.



BEAK and legs black: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage pale blue, of the under pale yellow: the quills and tail are black; the latter very long: the spurious wing whitish. Inhabits New South Wales.

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 TIMOR WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla flavescens*.)

*Mo. cinereo-grisea, subtus flava, superciliis flavis, remigibus rec-  
tricusque nigris, fascia alarum alba.*

Ashy-grey Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the eyebrows yellow, the quills and tail black, and a white band on the wings.

*Motacilla flava, β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 504. 8.*

Bergeronette de l'isle de Timor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 275.*

Timor Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 401. 6. A.*

THE Timor Wagtail has its beak black, and slightly curved: the upper part of its plumage is greyish ash-colour: the eyebrows and under parts of the body are yellow: the greater wing-coverts are tipped with white: the quills and tail are black: the legs pale red: hind claws very long. Inhabits Timor.

## YELLOW WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla flava.)

*Mo. pectore abdomineque flavis, reatricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.*

Wagtail with the breast and abdomen yellow, and the two outer tail-feathers obliquely half white at the tips.

*Motacilla flava.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 12.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 253.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 903.—*Ray. Syn.* 75. A. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 8.

*Motacilla verna.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 468.

Bergeronette de Printemps. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 265. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 674. 2.

Yellow Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 143.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 396. r.—*Will. Ang.* 238. pl. 68.—*Edwards.* 258.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 400. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 179.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 97.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 228.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 15.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 191.

LENGTH six inches and a half: beak black: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, the coverts of the ears, and back of the neck, pale olive green: the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and rump, dark olive green: eyebrows white: quills dusky; those next the body, and the greater coverts, edged with yellowish white: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, bright yellow: tail dusky, except two of the outer feathers that are half white, half black, divided obliquely, and leaving the outer web of the exterior one white; the two middle feathers with a tinge of olive: legs black: the hinder claws very

long, and slightly curved: the female has the colour of the under parts of the body very pale, nearly approaching to white: the young birds are less vivid in their colour than the old, which also become very pale in the winter, and possess an olivaceous band on the breast.

This agrees in habits and general manners with the other species of the genus: its nest is placed on the ground, and is composed of dried stalks and fibres, and lined with hair: the eggs are very like those of the Sedge Warbler, are four or five in number, of a pale brown, sprinkled with a darkened shade. It visits the southern parts about March, and returns in September: it delights in moist meadows and corn-fields, but it does not affect watery places so much as the other indigenous species. It is found in Sweden, Russia, Siberia, and France, remaining the whole year in the latter place.

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 AFRICAN WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla Afra.*)

*Mo. flavescens fusca subtus flava, crisso albo, superciliis alis caudaque nigris.*

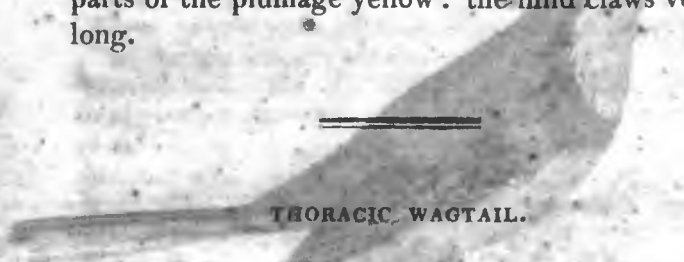
Yellowish-brown Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the vent white, eyebrows, wings, and tail, black.

*Motacilla Afra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 11.

La petite Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 274.

African Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 402. 9.

THE African Wagtail inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: length about six inches and a half, of which the tail is nearly half: the beak is black: the upper parts of its plumage are yellowish brown: the eyebrows, wings, tail, and legs, are black: the under tail-coverts are white: the rest of the under parts of the plumage yellow: the hind claws very long.



(*Motacilla thoracica*.)

*Mo. griseo-olivacea, subtus flavescens, gula alba, loris fasciaque pectorali nigris.*

Greyish-olive Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with white throat, black lores, and pectoral band.

*Motacilla thoracica.* Shaw. *Nat. Misc.* vol. 22.

Le Plastron noir. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afrique* pl. 123.

Thoracic Warbler. Shaw. *Nat. Misc.* vol. 22. pl. 909.

THE Thoracic Wagtail inhabits the interior of Africa: it is described by Mon. Le Vaillant in his splendid work on the African Birds.



*G. Gifford*

**THORACIC WAGTAIL.**

## INDIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Indica.)

*Mo. griseo-virescens subtus flavescens, pectore lunulis duabus nigris confluentibus, rectricibus duabus extimis femoribus crissoque albis.*

Greenish-grey Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with two black confluent lunules on the breast; the two outer tail-feathers, thighs, and vent, white.

*Motacilla Indica.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 7.

Le Bergeronette grise des Indes. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 207.

Indian Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 399. 5.

INHABITS the East Indies: beak pale rufous: irides yellow: head, hind part of the neck, lesser wing-coverts, back, and rump, dirty greenish grey: the greater wing-coverts yellow; the secondary quills part brown, part yellow; the primaries dirty brown, with yellow margins: breast with two lunulated black bands, coalescing at their tips, and connected with a line of the same colour in the middle; the rest of the breast, throat, and belly, whitish yellow: thighs and vent white: the two middle tail-feathers greenish grey; the rest dusky brown; the two outer ones white: legs pale rufous.

## VITIFLORA. WHEATEAR.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> basi altius quam latum, rectum, inter nares angulosum, et ad apicem incurvatim.	<i>Beak</i> higher than broad, straight, between the nostrils angulated, and bent down towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> obovatae, depressiusculae.	<i>Nostrils</i> suboval and depressed.
<i>Pedes</i> digitis tribus anticis, uno postico; digitus exterior medio basi subtus connexus.	<i>Feet</i> with three toes before, and one behind; the outer toe connected with the middle at the base.

**T**HE birds belonging to this genus are of a very timid nature, retiring beneath stones and turfs upon the appearance of the least danger, or even upon the motion of a cloud, which has devised a very easy method of capturing them, as mentioned in the account of *V. Cenanthe*, which is the only indigenous species: they all feed upon insects, and are of a solitary disposition: they have been separated from the modern genus *Sylvia*, and placed by themselves, agreeably to the excellent arrangement of the older naturalists, but which has been subverted, in many instances, by later writers.

## WHITE-RUMPED WHEATEAR.

(Vitiflora Cenanthe.)

*Vl. dorso cano, fronte superciliis uropygio basique caudæ albis, per oculos fascia nigra.*

Wheatear with a hoary back; the forehead, eyebrows, rump, and base of the tail, white; and a band of black through the eyes.

*Vitiflora.* *Raii. Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Brisson. Orn.* 3. 499. 33.

*Motacilla Cenanthe.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 382. 15.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 254.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.

*Sylvia Cenanthe.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 79.

Le Cul-blanc, Vitrec, ou Motteux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 237.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 554. f. 1. 2.

Wheatear, Fallowsmich, or Whitetail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 157, —*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. p.—*Will. Ang.* 133. pl. 41.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 55.—*Edwards. Birds.* pref. p. 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 465. 75.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 182.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 110.—*Liu. Trans.* 4. p. 17.—*Walch. Syn.* 2. pl. 241.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.—Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 229.

*β. fulvo albidoque varia, jugulo griseo maculato, reatricibus duabus intermediis toto nigris.*

Varied with fulvous and white, with the jugulum spotted with grey, and the two middle tail-feathers entirely black.

*Vitiflora grisea.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 452. 34. pl. 21. f. 2.

*Motacilla Cenanthe. β.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 15.

*Sylvia Cenanthe. β.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 530.

Cul-blanc gris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 244.

Grey Wheatear. *Pen. Brit. Zool. App.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 467.

*γ. supra cinerea, griseo-fusco varia.*

Above ash-coloured, varied with grey brown.

*Vitiflora cinerea.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 454. 35. pl. 21. f. 3.

Cul-blanc cendré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 245.

Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. b.



THIS species of Wheatear is six inches and a half in length: its beak is black; irides hazel: from the beak, passing through the eyes, and ending on the ears, arises a black streak: the eyebrows are white, and join a spot of that colour on the forehead: the upper part of the head and back are hoary grey: the quills are dusky, edged with pale rust: wing-coverts black, tipped with rusty yellow: rump, upper and under tail-coverts, white; tail with its two middle feathers, with one inch, and the rest half an inch, black at their tips: under part of the neck buff-coloured: breast and belly yellowish white: legs and claws black: the female is rather heavier than the male, but her colours are not so beautiful; the white line over the eye and on the forehead is very obscure, as is also the black streak which passes through the eyes: the back is varied with grey and brown: the young bird resembles the female.

There are several varieties of this species described by authors: the first is mentioned by Brisson, who observes that it has a mixture of whitish and fulvous on the upper parts, and that the lower part of the neck is varied with small grey spots: its two middle tail-feathers are entirely black; and its beak and legs brown. Mr. Pennant also mentions one that approaches very near the last: another described by Brisson has the rump grey-brown, and the upper parts of the body varied with that colour and grey. There is a white variety in the British Museum, which was killed on Dartmoor, by P. Ilbert, Esq. who sent it to Montagu.

These birds, which are very abundant in many parts of Britain, arrive in this country in March, the females generally appearing first: they continue migrating till May, when the young are hatched. They are not gregarious, seldom more than a pair or two being seen together, except towards autumn, when they appear in small flocks of forty or fifty: the numbers that are taken in the neighbourhood of East Bourne, in Sussex, are really astonishing, when we consider that so few are ever seen together, generally amounting to upwards of 1800 dozens in number annually; as many as 84 dozens are recorded to have been captured in one day on the South Downs by a single shepherd. They are caught in a singular manner, by placing two turfs on edge in the shape of a Roman 'T'; at each end a small horse-hair noose is fastened to a stick, which the birds, either in search of food, or on the appearance of a hawk, or the motion of a cloud, get under for shelter, being very timid animals, and are certain to be entangled in the noose. Pennant informs us that they sold at the rate of six-pence per dozen: they cannot be had now for more than treble that sum, even in the height of the season. It used to be a common custom for the inhabitants in the vicinity of the traps to visit them, take out the bird, and leave a penny for the shepherd, but that is in a great measure abolished. Numbers of them are picked and sent up to the London poulterers, and others are potted, and are as much esteemed in England as the Ortolan is on the continent.

They breed under shelter of a clod or turf, on

heaths, or newly ploughed lands, or in old deserted rabbit burrows; if the latter, the nest is generally placed very far within: it is composed of dry grass and moss, mixed with wool, rabbit fur, &c. and lined with feathers, hair, or wool, and is very neatly put together: the eggs are five or six in number, of an uniform pale blue colour, and weigh about forty-three grains.

The White-rump has a very pretty song, which is occasionally uttered on wing, especially during the breeding season, at which time it also displays its tail in a very extraordinary manner: its food consists of insects; but in rainy seasons, when there are but few to be procured, it will feed upon worms. During the months of August and September the migration of these birds commences, and they assemble in quantities on the Sussex and Dorset downs, preparatory to their departure, which is believed to take place in the night. They are found in most parts of Europe, and have been observed in the Isles of Orkney and Zetland, and on the continent still farther north: they likewise inhabit Asia.

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BLACK-HOODED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora pileata*.)

*Vi. capite rectricibus intermediis lateribusque apice nigris, superciliis, fronte, mento, uropygio, abdomineque albis.*

Wheatear with the head, middle tail-feathers, and tips of the lateral ones, black; the eyebrows, forehead, chin, rump, and abdomen, white.

*Sylvia pileata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 84.

*Motacilla pileata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Black-hooded Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 471. 80.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, who informs us that it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Schaap Wagter*: it is the size of the White-rump: length six inches: beak black: head black, uniting on each side the neck with a deep crescent of the same: the eyebrows are white: forehead and chin the same: the back and wing russet-brown: rump, belly, and tail, white, the whole of the two middle, and tips of the other, feathers of the latter excepted, which are black. It approaches near to the common species.

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RED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora rufa.*)

*Vl. ferruginea, alis fuscis, areu oculorum caudaque nigris, rectricibus extimis latere albis.*

Ferruginous Wheatear, with the wings brown, space round the eyes and the tail black, and the sides of the outer tail-feathers white.

*Vitiflora rufa.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 459. 37.

*Sylvia Stapazina.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 530. 80.

*Motacilla Stapazina.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 966.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 14.

*Cul-blanc roux.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 246.

*Enanthe altera Aldrovandi.* *Raii. Syn. p.* 76. 2.

*Stapazino.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 241. q.—*Raii. Syn.* 81. No. 13. var.

Russet Wheatear. *Edwards. Birds. pl.* 31.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. 76.

TAKEN at Gibraltar and near Bologna: about six inches in length: the male has the head, neck, back, and breast, of a faint dirty orange; the back darkest, and the breast palest: the lower part of the back has a crescent of black spots: the rump, lower part of the belly, and upper tail-coverts, are white: the chin, cheeks, and throat, black: the wings light brown: the two middle tail-feathers black; the rest white, edged with black: beak and legs black: the female differs in having the throat white. Willoughby describes a bird that has the wing-feathers half black, half yellow; the throat, breast, and belly, white; and the tail towards the base yellowish: in other respects it agrees very well with the above. It was taken near Nismes.

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PROVENCE WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora massiliensis*.)

*Vi. rufa, subtus rufo-alba, pectore nigricante maculata, vertice ocriceoque rufo fuscescentibus, macula sub oculis ochroleuca, rectricibus duabus extimis totis albis.*

Rufous Wheatear, beneath reddish white, with the breast spotted with dusky; the crown and nape reddish brown; spot beneath the eyes ochraceous white, and the two outer tail-feathers entirely white.

*Sylvia massiliensis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 531. 85.

*Motacilla massiliensis.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Fist de Provence. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 194.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 654. f. 1.

Provence Wheatear. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 471. 81.

THIS bird receives the name of *Fist* from its cry, which is said to resemble that word: it is a timid species, hiding itself beneath a turf or stone when disturbed: its length is seven inches: beak dusky: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale rufous brown; the tips of the feathers dusky: upper part of the back rufous: lesser wing-coverts and quills black, edged with rufous: beneath the eyes a yellowish white spot: neck and breast spotted with black: the rest of the under parts reddish white: tail slightly forked, dusky black; the two middle feathers edged with rufous, and the four next with white: the two outer ones entirely of the latter colour: legs yellowish. Inhabits Provence.

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 SPOTTED WHEATEAR.

(Vitiflora maculata.)

*VI. nigro-maculata supra fusca subtus albida, orbitis ochroleucis, uropygio fusco, cauda nigra basi alba, reatricibus extimis exterius et apice albis.*

Black spotted Wheatear, above fuscous, beneath white; orbits yellowish white; rump brown; tail black, with a white base, with the outer margin and tip of the exterior feather white.

*Sylvia maculata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 532. 86.

*Motacilla maculata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Pivote ortolane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 195.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 634. f. 2.

Spotted Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 472. 82.

THE upper part of the plumage of this bird is brown, spotted with dusky black: the wing-coverts and quills black, edged with sullied white: primaries black: rump and upper tail-coverts brown: eyelids yellowish white: neck and breast spotted with black: under parts of the plumage dusky white: sides spotted with dusky: tail black, with the outer webs and tips of the exterior feathers, and the bases of the rest, white: legs yellowish. Inhabits Provence with the last, which it greatly resembles: it may possibly be a variety of that species.

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ORANGE-BREADED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora aurantia*.)

*Vi. fusca, subtus aurantia, gutture albido infra nigro vario, rectricibus alarum majoribus caudæque albis, rectricibus fuscis, lateralibus apice albis.*

Brown Wheatear, beneath orange-coloured, with the throat whitish, varied with black beneath; the greater wing-coverts and tail white; the feathers of the latter fuscous, the outer ones tipped with white.

*Sylvia aurantia.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 531. 83.

*Motacilla aurantia.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Motteux ou Cul-blanc brun-verdâtre. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 248.

Orange-breaded Wheatear. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 470. 79.

LENGTH six inches: upper parts of the plumage dark brown, varied with greenish brown: the

greater wing-coverts, upper and under tail-coverts, white: throat dirty white: fore-part of the neck the same, sprinkled with dirty black: breast orange, palest on the lower parts: all but the two middle tail-feathers with white tips; the rest of the tail brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

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 CAPE WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora Hotentotta*.)

*Vi. fulvo fusca, gula abdomineque inferiore albidis, superiore uropygioque fulvis, tectricibus cauda superioribus flavicantibus, cauda nigra basi alba, apice albida.*

Fulvous-brown Wheatear, with the throat and lower part of the belly white; the upper part and rump brown; the upper tail-coverts yellowish; the tail black, with a white base and whitish tip.

*Sylvia Hotentotta.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 82.

*Motacilla Hotentotta.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Grand Motteux ou Cul-blanc du Cap de Bonne Espérance.

*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 248.

Cape Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 470. 78.

THE Cape Wheatear, as its name imports, is found at the Cape of Good Hope: it is eight inches in length: the crown of the head and the breast are varied with dark and pale brown: the upper parts of the plumage fulvous brown: rump with a pale fulvous band: upper tail-coverts white: wings brown, edged with yellowish: upper parts of the belly and sides fulvous; lower part of the



former dirty white : under tail-coverts yellowish : the base of the tail is white, the middle black, and the tip whitish, except of the two middle feathers, which are fulvous.

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RUFIOUS WHEATEAR.

(*Vireflora leucorrhœa*.)

*Vi. rufo-fusca, subtus ochroleuca, uropygio tectricibus basique caudæ albis.*

Red-brown Wheatear, beneath yellowish white, with the rump, base, and coverts of the tail, white.

*Sylvia leucorrhœa.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 831. 81.

*Motacilla leucorrhœa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 966.

Motteux du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 249.

Cul-blanc du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 583. f. 2.

Rufous Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 499. 77.

THIS bird is rather larger than the White-rumped Wheatear : it is a native of Senegal : length seven inches : beak black : the upper parts of the body are reddish brown ; the wing-coverts and quills are margined with rufous : the rump, upper and under tail-coverts, and base of the tail, are white : the breast inclines to reddish, and the rest of the under parts are yellowish white : the legs are black : the tip of the tail is similar to the quills.



Gifford

RUFIOUS WHEAT-EAR.

## SYLVIA. WARBLER.

*Generic Character.*

*Rostrum* gracile, rectum, cylindrical, mandibulis subæqualibus.

*Nares* obovatæ.

*Pedes* simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

*Beak* slender, straight, cylindrical, the mandibles nearly equal.

*Nostrils* slightly oval.

*Feet* simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

**T**HE Warblers, as they now stand, form one of the largest divisions of birds, which it is impossible to separate into genera on account of the great number of species, that are either not sufficiently well figured, or are merely known from description; but it is to be hoped that some future ornithologist will undertake the laborious task of separating the birds belonging to the genera *Lusiniola*, *Ficedula*, *Curruca*, and others, of the older authors; as the present genus consists of an heterogeneous assemblage of small birds, having a few characters in common: many are noticed for their charming songs: they perch on trees, and proceed upon the ground by leaps, and some are distinguished by their peculiar flight: their principal food is insects, but some few will eat berries and fruits: they are found in all parts of the globe.

## NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Luscinia.)

*Sy. rufo-cinerea subtus cinereo-alba, rectricibus fusco-rufis.*

Red-grey Warbler, beneath cinereous white, with the tail of a brownish-red.

Sylvia Luscinia. *Scop. Ann.* 1. 227.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 506. 1.Motacilla Luscinia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 950.—*Ray. Syn.* 78. A. 2.Luscinia. *Bris. Orn.* 3. 397. 13.Rossignol. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 81. pl. 6. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 615. f. 2.Nightingale. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 145.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 416.A.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 53.—*Albin. Song Birds.* 67.—*Will. Ang.*220. pl. 41.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 408. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*180.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 233.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 99.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 229.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 108.——*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 199.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont.**Sup.*β. *tota alba.*

Entirely white.

Luscinia candida. *Bris. Orn.* 3. 401. B.Rossignol blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 114.White Nightingale. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 412.

Of all the Warblers this appears to be the greatest favourite, not on account of its plumage, which is extremely simple and elegant, but for the charming melody of its voice, which enlivens the solitary gloom of night to the bewildered traveller. It is the largest of the genus found in England: it is the size of a Skylark: its length is about six inches: beak brown: irides hazel:



**NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.**

the head and upper parts of the body pale tawny : the quills brown, their outer webs reddish brown : the under parts are grey brown : the tail deep tawny red : female rather less, but similar in colour.

Notwithstanding this bird is common in this country, it never visits the northern parts, and but seldom occurs in the western counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, although it is plentiful in the adjoining counties of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and the two former places are well wooded, and apparently equally calculated for its abode : its northern bounds appear to be about Doncaster, in Yorkshire ; but on the continent it occurs in Sweden and Germany much farther north than many parts of Scotland. In Asia it extends even to Siberia and Kamtschatka : in the eastern quarter of the globe it appears to be most abundant, and appears at all times in India, Persia, China, and Japan, where it is greatly prized. In Aleppo these birds are tamed, and are let out for the evening for the purpose of entertaining by their song.

The males appear about the latter end of April, or the beginning of May ; the females about a week or ten days later : the male never quits the spot first resorted to, but entices the female with his song.

Shortly after their arrival the nest is constructed ; it is fixed in a low bush or hedge, well covered with leaves, and is composed of dry leaves and grass, and lined with hair or down ; it is often

placed upon the ground amongst the same materials with which it is composed : the eggs are four or five in number, of a greenish brown : the female alone performs the business of incubation, while the male amuses her with his delightful song ; but as soon as the young are hatched he ceases, and assists the female in procuring food : when the young are able to provide for themselves, the female, it is said, provides for a second brood, and the male recommences singing : they will often have three, and in hot countries four broods in the year ; but Colonel Montagu doubts whether they have more than one, at least in this climate, unless the first be destroyed accidentally.

They are very solitary birds, never uniting into flocks, and residing wholly in close woods and thickets, where they are seldom seen : their food consists principally of small worms, insects, and occasionally a few berries : they are often taken for the sake of their song, and although very shy are easily captured, being taken with snares or twigs of birdlime. Young ones are frequently brought up from the nest, and when well managed will sing all the year round, except during the time of moulting : of the superior melody of the song of these birds it is useless to give an account, as it must be known to all ; it is sufficient to state that it is generally uttered in the still summer's night, when all nature is silent.

There are two or three varieties mentioned ; one is much larger, and is said to sing even better ; another entirely white ; and it has been

found with the head, neck, wings, and tail, white; the rest of the plumage pale brown and white mixed.

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MADAGASCAR WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Madagascariensis*.)

*Sy. olivaceo-fusca, capite rufo, gula alba, pectore rufescente, abdomine rufo-fusco.*

Olive-brown Warbler, with a red head, white throat, reddish breast, and reddish-brown abdomen.

*Sylvia Madagascariensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 2.

*Motacilla Madagascariensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

*Luscinia Madagascariensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 401. 14. pl. 22. f. 1.

Foudi-jala. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 116.

Madagascar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 412. 2.

THE Madagascar Warbler is the size of the Nightingale: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are deep brown: the head is rufous: the coverts of the ears are brown: the upper parts of the body are olive-brown: the throat is white: the breast pale rufous, and the belly olive-brown, with a tinge of reddish: the upper parts of the tail are olive-brown, and the lower olive. Inhabits Madagascar.



## BABBLING WARBLER.

(Sylvia Curruca.)

*Sy. supra fusca, subtus albida, reatricibus fuscis, extima margine tenuiori alba.*

Warbler above brown, beneath whitish, with the tail-feathers brown, the outer one with the inner margin white.

*Sylvia Curruca.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 509. 9.

*Motacilla Curruca.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 6.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 247.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

*Curruca garrula.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 384. 7.

Fauvette babillarde. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 135.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 580. f. 3.

Kruka. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. v.

Babbling Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 417. 6.

THIS is a very noisy and restless bird: it is abundant in gardens in Pisa, where the natives call it Bianchetto: it is likewise abundant in other parts of Italy and France: its eggs are said by some to be greenish, with brown spots; but by Linneus they are described as cinereous, sprinkled with ferruginous: its food consists of insects and their larvæ. The bird is five inches in length: its beak is dusky: the crown of its head is grey: beneath the eye is a stripe of deep cinereous: the upper parts of the neck and body resemble the crown, but incline to brown: the quills are brown, margined with white on their inner edges, and with reddish grey on their outer: the primaries are edged with cinereous: the under parts of the body, and edge of the wing, are reddish white:

the tail is brown, with grey edges; the outer web and tip of each side feather is white; the rest of the inner web ash-coloured, edged with white: tail slightly forked: legs brown.

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 GARDEN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia hortensis*.)

*Sy. griseo fusca, subtus rufo alba, superciliis albidis, remigibus cinereo fuscis, margine griseis, rectricibus fuscis, extima extus et versus apicem intus albida.*

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the eyebrows whitish; the quills grey-brown, edged with grey; the tail-feathers fuscous, the outer feather whitish on the outer web and towards the tip within.

*Sylvia hortensis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 3.

*Motacilla hortensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.

*Curruca.* Briss. *Orn.* 3. 372. 2.

Fauvette. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 117. pl. 7.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 579. f. 1.

Petty-chaps. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II.

234. 2.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 100.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. pl. 230.

—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Sup.*—Bewick. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 209. †

THIS is in length six inches: weight about five drachms: beak dusky above; the base of the under mandible yellowish: irides hazel: orbits white: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage light brown; inclining to olive: quills dusky, edged with olive: beneath the ear a dash

of cinereous: throat, neck, breast, and sides, dirty white; the two latter inclining to brown: belly and under tail-coverts white: tail similar to the wings: legs blueish brown: both sexes are alike.

This species is found in Sweden, Italy, England, and other parts of Europe: in this country the males arrive about the last week in April, the females some days later: it frequents fields and gardens, and builds its nest in a thick bush, or on pea-sticks; it is composed of dried fibres, wool, and a little moss, outwardly, the inside lined with horse-hair; it is flimsily put together: the eggs are generally four in number, of a dirty white, blotched with light brown, especially at the larger end, where there are also some spots of ash. The young remain in the nest till they are nearly feathered.

The song of this bird is only inferior to that of the Nightingale, either in melody or variety: some of the notes are sweetly and softly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, reaching the ear with pleasing harmony, like the whistle of the Blackbird; by some the song is thought superior to the Nightingale. Its general food consists of insects; but it will also feed on fruits, resorting, in the autumn particularly, to gardens with other birds of a like disposition, for the sake of the currants and other fruits.

This was first discovered to be a native of England by Sir Ashton Lever, who took several in Lancashire; but since that time it has been ob-

served in most of the southern counties, even to Devonshire: it is most abundant in Lincolnshire: according to Bewick, it occurs in Northumberland.

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 BOGRUSH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Schœnobænus*.)

*Sy. testaceo-fusca, subtus pallide testacea capite maculato.*

Testaceous-brown Warbler, beneath pale testaceous, the head spotted.

*Sylvia Schœnobænus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 510. 10.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 235.

*Sylvia aquatica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 510. 11. var.

*Motacilla Schœnobænus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 246.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.

*Motacilla aquatica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953. var.

*Curruca sylvestris seu Luscinola.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 393. 11.

Fauvette des bois ou Roussette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 139.

Aquatic Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 419. 8. var.

Reed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 418. 7.

Bogrush Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. 1.

SIZE of *Sylvia Hippolais*: the beak dusky: the whole of the feathers on the upper parts of the body brown, edged with rufous; quills the same: the under parts of the plumage incline to rufous: the tail is entirely brown: the legs are whitish.

The nest of this bird, which inhabits France, Italy, and Sweden, is composed of moss and wool, and lined with the latter: the eggs are plain sky-

blue, and are four or five in number: it has a pleasing song, which is uttered through the winter: both young and old birds are very tame, and the former are easily reared: it is a migrative species, wintering in the southern provinces of France.

The Aquatic Warbler of Dr. Latham does not appear specifically distinct from the above, as it only differs in having the belly and rump whitish, a white spot near the outer angle of the eye, and a band of white at the base of the wing: it is found in the same situations as the former, and is called by the Italians, *Grisato*.

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SIMPLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia campestris*.)

*Sy. fusca, capite virescente-cinereo, rectricibus concoloribus, abdomine albido.*

Brown Warbler, with the head greenish-ash; the tail-feathers of the same colour; the belly white.

*Sylvia campestris.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 139.

*Motacilla campestris.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 5.

*Curruca jamaicensis.* *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 100.

Habit-uni. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 336.

American Hedge Sparrow. *Edwards. Birds.* 122. f. 1.

Simple Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 500. 134.

THE Simple Warbler is the size of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is black: the head and neck are

greenish ash-colour above: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are rufous brown; the under parts brownish white: legs brown. Inhabits Jamaica.

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GRISLY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia grisea*.)

*Sy. cinereo grisea, vertice, rostro, gulture pectoreque nigris, stria oculari, recticum apice, abdomine crissoque albis.*

Cinereous-grey Warbler, with the crown, beak, throat, and breast, black; stripe through the eyes, tip of the tail-feathers, abdomen, and vent, white.

*Sylvia grisea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 532. 88.

*Motacilla grisea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 964.

Grifin de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 408.—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 643. f. 1. 2.

Grisly Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 473. 84.

**INHABITS** Cayenne: length four inches and a half: the male has the beak black: the crown of the head dusky black: the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured grey, edged with grey: the wings and tail are the same, but bordered with white: through the eye a white stripe: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, are black: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: the legs are ash-coloured: the female has all the upper parts of her body deeper ash than the male, and those parts that are black in him are dusky in her.

## SEdge WARBLER.

(Sylvia salicaria.)

*Sy. cinerea, subtus alba, superciliis albis.*

Cinereous Warbler, beneath white, with white eyebrows.

*Sylvia salicaria.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 516. 26.*Motacilla salicaria.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 8.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 249.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.*Curruca arundinacea.* *Brisson. Orn.* 3. 378. 5.*Fauvette des roseaux.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 142.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 2.Reed Fauvette. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 215.Sedge Bird, or Warbler. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 155.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. m.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 60.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 430. 21.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 180. 21.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 105.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. 48.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

AN elegant species: it is five inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky above, and whitish beneath: irides hazel: crown of the head and upper parts of the body yellowish brown: the crown and back spotted with dusky: wing-coverts dusky, edged with olive-brown; quills the same: over the eyes a stripe of white: all the under parts yellowish white, the breast and sides darkest: tail similar to the wings, and rounded; its coverts tawny: legs dusky.

This bird greatly resembles the Reed Warbler, but the latter wants the white stripe over the eyes, and the feathers on the back and wing-coverts are not dusky: the eggs and nest greatly differ.

The Sedge Warbler is found where there are abundance of reeds and sedges, by the sides of rivers and marshes: the nest is sometimes fastened to two or three reeds, either on the ground or some distance up; it is also placed occasionally on a short tuft of the same, or in a low bush, or willow stump; it is composed of moss and dried stalks, lined with dried grass and a few hairs: the eggs are five or six in number, of a light brown colour, varied with darker shades; the young will desert the nest if any one approaches it. The note of this bird is so varied, that it has obtained the name of the English Mock-bird, as during the breeding season it is singing continually, and imitating the song of the Skylark and Swallow, and even the chatter of the Domestic Finch; it also sings during the night, and if silent, a stone thrown into the bush where it is perched will cause it to begin singing instantly.

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 RUSH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia juncorum*.)

*Sy. fusca, subtus dilutior, cauda subfurcata.*

Brown Warbler, beneath palest, with the tail slightly forked.

*Sylvia juncorum.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 14.

*Motacilla juncorum.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

*Passer Virginianus.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 101. 14.

Little brown Sparrow. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 35.

Rush Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 415. 323.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*

4. 420. 10.



THE Rush Warbler is less than *S. modularis*: it is scarcely five inches in length: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, with the under parts palest: the tail is greatly forked: the beak and legs are brown. It is common near habitations in Virginia and Carolina, and feeds upon insects.

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REED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia arundinacea*.)

*Sv. supra olivaceo-fusca subtus albida, loris et orbitis fusco-albescentibus, angulo carpi subtus luteo-fulva, cauda subcuneata fusca.*

Warbler above olive-brown, beneath whitish, with the lores and orbits brownish-white; the angle of the wings brownish-yellow beneath; the tail slightly wedged and brown.

*Sylvia arundinacea.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 510. 12.

*Motacilla arundinacea.* Lightfoot. *Phil. Trans.* lxxv. p. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.

Lesser Fauvette. Bewick. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 212.

Reed Wren. *Phil. Trans.* lxxv. p. 8. pl. 1.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 184.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 114.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Sup.*

THE Reed Warbler is scarcely five inches and a half in length: its beak is broad at the base; it is dusky above and yellowish beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage are plain olive-brown: from the beak to the eye is an obscure lightish streak; the eyelids are also light,

but the eyebrows are like the rest of the head : the under parts of the body yellowish white ; the throat, and down the middle of the belly, are lightest ; the sides incline to reddish brown : the quills and tail are dusky, edged with olive-brown ; the feathers of the latter are wedged : legs dusky brown : both sexes are similar.

The nest of this bird is curiously suspended between three or four reeds, or upon some plant overhanging the water ; it is fastened by means of dead grass, of which, and reeds, it is principally composed on the outside ; the lining consists of the flowery tufts of the reeds, dead grass, and a few horse-hairs ; it is very deep in proportion, which gives great security to the eggs, as the nest is perpetually swinging about with the wind, every gust forcing it nearly to the water. The eggs are four or five in number, rather larger than those of the Sedge Warbler, of a greenish white, blotched with dusky brown, particularly at the larger end.

About the latter end of April or the beginning of May this species makes its appearance, and is found during the summer in many parts of the eastern division of the kingdom, but has not been seen to the west as far as Wiltshire or Somersetshire : it is very abundant near the river Coln, in Buckinghamshire, among the reeds : it is a very shy bird, and is difficult to meet with : its note is similar to that of the Sedge Warbler, with which it is often confounded.

## OLIVE-COLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia olivacea.)

*Sy. olivacea, pectore abdomineque albis.*

Olive Warbler, with the breast and abdomen white.

*Sylvia olivacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 90.**Motacilla olivacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.**Olive-coloured Warbler. Brown. Ill. Zool. 33. pl. 14.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 86.*

SIZE of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is whitish, with a few yellow bristles at its base: the head and upper parts of the plumage are olive: the breast and belly white. Inhabits Ceylon.

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 MAGELLANIC WARBLER.

(Sylvia Magellanica.)

*Sy. flavo-fusca, nigro undulata, subtus cinereo-flava nigricante transversim striata, cauda brevior nigra lineis transversis.*

Yellow-brown Warbler, waved with black, beneath cinereous yellow, transversely striped with dusky; the tail short, with black transverse stripes.

*Sylvia Magellanica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 528. 75.**Motacilla Magellanica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 979.**Magellanic Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 464. 72.*

“ LENGTH four inches and a half: beak half an inch: visage somewhat prolonged: irides reddish:

upper parts of the body yellow-brown, waved with black, with a mixture of red, especially on the sides over the wings: under parts cinereous yellow, crossed with blackish: tail cuneiform, yellowish brown, mixed with red, and barred with black lines; it is very short, the longest feather being only one inch: legs three quarters of an inch long, but stout, and of a yellow colour. Inhabits Terra del Fuego." Described by Dr. Latham from Sir Joseph Banks's drawings.

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 FIG-EATING WARBLER.

(*Sylvia nævia*.)

*Sy. rufo-fusca, flavicante cinereoque varia, subtus alba, pectore flavicante nigro maculato, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus, margine albis.*

Red-brown Warbler, varied with yellow and cinereous; beneath white, with the breast yellowish, and spotted with black; the quills and tail dusky, margined with white.

*Sylvia nævia.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 517. 29.

*Motacilla nævia.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 957.

*Curruca nævia.* Brisson. Orn. 3. 389. 9.

Fauvette tachetée. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 149.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 581. f. 3.

Fig-eater. Albin. Birds. 3. pl. 26.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 433. 24.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak and legs reddish: the upper parts of the body and wings reddish brown, varied with yellowish and cinereous.

ous: the quills dusky, edged with white: the breast yellowish, spotted with dusky; the rest of the under parts white: tail slightly forked, the same colour as the wings. Common in the vicinity of Bologna, in Italy, in cow pastures: its nest is placed about twelve inches from the ground, on a shrub or bush; and, according to Buffon, it is very courageous in defence of its young, as it will sooner lose its life than they should be hurt..

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EPICUREAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Ficedula*.)

*Sy. subfusca, subtus alba, pectore cinereo maculato.*

Brownish Warbler, beneath white, with the breast spotted with cinereous.

*Sylvia Ficedula.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 28.

*Motacilla Ficedula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 10.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 251.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 956.

*Ficedula.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 369. 1.

Becfigue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 187.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 668. f. 1.

Epicurean Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. κ.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 432. 23.

As its name imports, this species is greatly prized on the continent as a very great delicacy, particularly in the autumn, when it feeds upon, and commits great havoc on, figs and grapes: it is rather small, measuring only five inches in length:

its beak and legs are dusky: the orbits of the eyes are reddish white: the upper parts of the plumage are grey brown: the greater wing-coverts are cinereous brown, tipped with white, forming a bar of that colour on the wings; the quills of which are cinereous brown, edged with greyish brown; the three nearest the body excepted, which have white edges: the under parts of the body grey white: the breast tinged with brown: the outer tail-feather on the exterior web is white, as is the next for two-thirds of its length: the rest of the tail is dusky, edged with grey brown: the female is paler in colour. Found on all parts of the continent from Sweden to Greece, retiring to the southern parts on the approach of winter: they are so abundant in the islands of Cyprus and Candy, that 1000 or 1200 pots of them, filled with vinegar and sweet herbs, are exported from thence and sent to Italy annually.

## HALF-COLLARED WARBLER.

(Sylvia semitorquata.)

*Sy. fuscus subtilis dilute cinerea, vertice flavicante olivaceo, stria pone oculos cinerea, tectricibus alarum remigibusque fuscis, re-  
triticibus cinereus acutis, lateribus intus albis.*

Brown Warbler, beneath pale grey, with the crown olive yellow; stripe behind the eyes ash-coloured; the wing-coverts and quills brown; the tail-feathers acute and cinereous, the outer ones white within.

*Sylvia semitorquata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 129.—*Vicil. Ois. de P Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

*Motacilla semitorquata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier à demi-collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 316.

La Fauvette à demi-collier. *Vicil. Ois. de P Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Half-collared Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 311.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 494. 124.

INHABITS Louisiana: length four inches and a half: beak dusky above and whitish beneath: crown yellowish olive: behind the eyes a stripe of cinereous: upper parts of the plumage brown; wing-coverts the same, edged with yellow: primaries and secondaries brown, the former edged with whitish, and the latter with olive, and tipped with white: the lower part of the neck with a yellow stripe like a half collar: under parts of the body pale cinereous, the belly inclining to yellow: tail ash-coloured; the four outer feathers edged with white on the inner margins, all the feathers pointed: legs dusky.

## GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

(Sylvia Locustella.)

*Sy. fusco-viridis maculis nigricantibus subtus flavescens, pectore saturatiore, cauda cuneata rectricibus apice mucronatis.*

Brown-green Warbler, spotted with dusky, beneath yellowish, with the breast darker; the tail wedged, the tips of the feathers pointed.

Sylvia Locustella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 515. 25.

Locustella avicula. *Will. Orn.* 151.—*Ray. Syn.* 70. A. 7.

La Locustelle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 42.

Fauvette tachetée. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 3.

Grasshopper Warbler. *Pcn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 156.—*Pen. Arct.*

*Zool.* 2. 419. 1.—*White. Hist. Selb.* 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4.

429. 20.?—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 240. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.

—*Mont. Sup.*

LENGTH rather more than six inches: beak dusky above, white beneath: irides dark hazel: the whole upper parts of the bird are olivaceous brown; the middle of each feather dusky, except on the neck, which gives it a spotted appearance: quills dusky brown, the edges lighter and tinged with olive: eyelids, chin, throat, and belly, yellowish white: breast, sides, and thighs, inclining to brown, the two last faintly streaked with dusky: under tail-coverts very pale brown, marked down the shafts with long pointed dusky streaks: tail similar in colour to the quills, but greatly wedged: the two middle feathers being two inches and a half long, and pointed at the tips; the outer feather only one inch and a quarter, and rounded



at the tip, the intermediate ones decreasing in sharpness as they approach the sides: legs pale brown: claws light horn-colour; the hind claw short and crooked.

This species receives its name from its note, which greatly resembles that of the Mole Cricket\*, or Field Cricket†, and which is generally uttered about dusk; further than that it is destitute of a song: it is a very local species, principally confined to the south-western counties of England, the south of Wales and Ireland; by Colonel Montagu its eastern range is fixed in Hampshire, but many specimens have been taken at Coombe Wood, near London. The males generally arrive first, appearing about the second week in April, when they settle upon the highest sprigs of bushes and furze, and utter their singular note: the females arrive about ten days after, when the males cease singing in the daytime: the nest is built in thick brambles or furze; it is like that of the White-throat, composed of dried stalks and goose-grass, lined with fibrous roots, and of a flimsy construction: the eggs are blueish white, and are not spotted: they weigh twenty-one grains.

\* *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. Latreille.

† *Acheta campestris*. Fabricius.

## WHITE-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia cinerea.)

*Sy. supra cinerea, subtus alba, rectrice prima longitudinaliter dimidiato alba, secunda apice alba.*

Warbler above cinereous, beneath white, with the outer tail-feather longitudinally half white, the next tipped with white.

*Sylvia cinerea.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 23.

*Motacilla Sylvia.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 9.—Lin. *Faun. Suec.* 250.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 956.

*Parus cinereus.* Briss. *Orn.* 3. 549. 4.

Mesange cendrée. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 409. 3.

*β. supra rufo-cinerea, subtus rufo alba, gula alba.*

Above of a reddish ash, beneath reddish white, with the throat white.

*Curruca cinerea sive cineraria.* Briss. *Orn.* 3. 376. pl. 21. f. 1.

Fauvette grise, ou la Grissette. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 132.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 579. f. 3.

Le Bouscarle de Provence. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 134. ?—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 655. f. 2. ?

White-throat. Pen. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 160.—Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2.

422. s.—Will. *Ang.* 210.—Albin. *Birds.* 3. pl. 58.—Lewin.

*Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 104.—White. *Hist. Selb.* 103.—Lath. *Gen.*

*Syn.* 4. 428. 19.—Bewick. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 219.—Mont. *Orn.*

*Dict.* 2.

THE White-throat weighs about four drams, and is in length five inches and three quarters: its beak is dusky brown above, whitish beneath: irides yellowish: the whole of the upper parts cinereous brown, the wing-coverts darkest, edged with brown, and tinged with rufous: quills dusky, slightly edged with grey-brown: under parts of the plumage grey-brown, the thighs and breast

darkest; the latter in some tinged with rosy: tail similar to the quills; its outer feather white, except the base of the inner web: legs pale brown: female like the male. A variety is mentioned by Colonel Montagu which has the irides paler yellow; the whole of the upper parts rufous brown; the coverts of the wings and quills next the body deeply margined with bright rufous; throat and belly silvery white; breast inclining to brown, darker on the sides; in other respects like the above. Dr. Latham also mentions a variety which is considered a distinct species by Buffon: it differs from the first in being fulvous throughout: it was found in Provence.

This is a very common species in England: it is a bird of passage, arriving with others of this genus in the spring, when it enlivens the hedges with its song, which is attended with a peculiar motion of the wings: it is very shy: its nest is placed two or three feet from the ground; it is made of goose-grass, lined with fibres and moss, with a few long hairs, but is of a very flimsy construction: the eggs are four or five in number, of a greenish white colour, speckled with light brown or cinereous: during the spring the feathers on the head are generally erected, forming a slight crest: its principal food consists of insects and berries, but in the autumn it will eat cherries and other ripe fruit; and in France during that season it destroys the fig and olive: in the autumn it departs from this part.

## LESSER WHITE-THROAT.

(Sylvia Sylviella.)

*Sy. cinereo-fusca subtilis sordide alba, rectricibus duabus intermediis brevioribus subulatis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath dull white, with the two middle tail-feathers short and awl-shaped.

*Sylvia Sylviella.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 515. 24.

Lesser White-throat. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 185. 152. pl. 113.—  
*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 239. 8.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 86.—  
*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Lesser White-throat was first described by Dr. Latham from specimens transmitted by Mr. Lightfoot, from Buckinghamshire, where they were taken near Bulstrode, during the months of May and June: it is less than the common White-throat: its length is five inches and a quarter: weight rather more than three drams: the beak is dusky: irides yellowish, with a tinge of pearl: the upper parts and sides of the head are dark ash-colour: the rest of the upper parts grey-brown: quills and tail dusky, edged with ash: under parts from throat to vent, including the tail-coverts, silvery white: the outer tail-feathers white, except at the very base of the inner web: legs dusky lead-colour: both sexes nearly similar.

This bird builds in brambles and thickets: the nest is situated very near to the ground, and, like that of the White-throat, is very flimsily put together; it is composed of goose-grass and wool,

with a few hairs that scarcely serve the purpose of a lining: the eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white, sprinkled at the larger end with brown and ash-colour; but occasionally the egg is nearly covered with spots.

It does not appear to be plentiful in this country: in the eastern parts, as about the fens of Lincolnshire, it is most abundant: in the north of Wiltshire it is not uncommon, where it generally arrives in the latter end of April: it may be easily discovered by its shrill note, which is hardly worth being called a song; which, however, it so modulates occasionally as to be very pleasing when close: it generally resides in the thickest bushes: it has never been seen as far west as Devonshire, or farther north than Lincolnshire: Dr. Latham says he received this species from Sweden, by the name of *Motacilla Curruca*.

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BOURBON WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Borbonica*.)

*SY. griseo fusca, subtus flavicante sordide grisea, remigibus retrixibusque fuscis, margine griseo-fuscis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath dirty yellowish grey; the quills and tail brown, edged with grey-brown.

*Sylvia Borbonica.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 95.

*Motacilla Borbonica.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 981.

*Ficedula Borbonica*. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 510. 60. *pl.* 28. *f.* 3.

Petit Simon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 280.

Figuier de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. *f.* 2.

Bourbon Warbler. *Lath., Gen. Syn.* 4. 475. 92.

THE Bourbon Warbler flies in flocks: it feeds on insects: its nest is formed in the spring, of dried plants, lined with hair: it lays three blue eggs: it is a native of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon: it is the size of the White-eyed Warbler: its beak, legs, and upper parts of its body, are grey-brown: the quills and tail plain brown, edged with grey-brown: the under parts of the plumage dirty yellowish grey.

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CITRINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia citrina.*)

*Sy. flava, supra atro-striata, genis, gutture pectoreque albis, cauda nigra apice flava.*

Yellow Warbler, above striped with dusky, with the cheeks, throat, and breast, white; the tail black, tipped with yellow.

*Sylvia citrina.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 76.

*Motacilla citrina.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

Citrine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 464. 73.

“ SIZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch long, straight, and black: irides very pale blue: plumage above yellow, streaked with dusky: sides of the head, beneath the eye, fore-part of the neck, and breast,

white: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, yellow: tail short, only half an inch long; colour of it black, with the ends of the feathers of a dull yellow: legs one inch long, dusky: claws large. Inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand." Described by Dr. Latham from the same source as the Magellanic Warbler.

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ASIATIC WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Asiatica*.)

*Sy. fusca subtus flavicans, capite colloque nigris, loris gulaque albis, cauda elongata.*

Brown Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck black; the lores and throat white; the tail elongated.

*Sylvia Asiatica*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 554. 174.

Asiatic Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 247. 27.

THE Asiatic Warbler is a native of Guzerat, in India: its beak is dusky: the head and neck are black: the upper parts of the body brown: the lores and chin are white: the under parts of the plumage are yellowish; the breast is spotted with white: the tail is very long and wedged; the five outer feathers on each side pale at the tip from the middle: it varies in having the forehead, eyebrows, under parts and tips of the five outer tail-feathers, white.

## LONG-BILLED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Kamtschatkensis.)

*Sy. fusca, subtus dilutior, abdominis medio albo, fronte, genis, mentoque dilute-ferrugineis.*

Brown Warbler, beneath paler, with the middle of the belly white; the forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale ferruginous.

*Sylvia Kamtschatkensis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 162.

*Motacilla Camtschatkensis.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 986.

Long-billed Warbler. Pen. Arch. Zool. 2. 420. o.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 20.

NATIVE of Kamtschatka: the beak is rather elongated: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are olive-brown: the forehead, cheeks, and chin, are pale rust-colour.

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 PATAGONIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Patagonica.)

*Sy. cinerea, mento, gula, superciliis rectricibusque extimis albis, alis fuscescente variis, tectricibus fascia fuscescente, remigibus margine fuscis.*

Cinereous Warbler, with the chin, throat, eyebrows, and outer tail-feathers, white; the wings varied with brownish, their coverts with a brownish band, and the quills edged with brown.

*Sylvia Patagonica.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 517. 30.

*Motacilla Patagonica.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 958.

Patagonian Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 434. 26.



THIS species inhabits the sea-coast of Terra del Fuego: it measures nine inches in length: its beak, which varies very much in size, is black: the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured: the eyebrows, chin, and throat, are white: the wing-coverts are tipped with pale brown; the quills are dark ash, with brown edges: the under parts of the body are pale ash, striped with white: the tail-feathers are cinereous, the outer ones excepted, which are white: the supposed female has fewer stripes of white on the breast.

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BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Magnolia*.)

*Sy. nigra subtus flava, fronte, loris, maculaque aurium nigris, uropygio flavo, superciliis crissoque albis, cauda subfurcata.*

Black Warbler, beneath yellow, with the forehead, lores, and spot on the ears, black; the rump yellow, and the eyebrows and vent white; tail slightly forked.

*Sylvia Magnolia.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 63.

Black and Yellow Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 63. *pl.* XXIII. *f.* 2.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: front, lores, and behind the ear, black: over the eye a white stripe, and immediately below another of the same: crown dark ash: back nearly black; shoulders slightly streaked with olive: rump yellow: tail-coverts deep black: inner webs of the lateral tail-

feathers white, with the tip black; the middle feathers entirely black: the under parts of the plumage rich yellow, spotted from the throat downwards with black streaks: vent white: tail slightly forked: wings black, crossed with two transverse white bars: legs brown. This species inhabits the banks of the Miami, near its junction with the Ohio; it is also found on the Mississippi and in the vicinity of Philadelphia: it delights to sit on the highest branches of the trees.

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 DAURIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia aureora*.)

*Sv. subtus fulva, vertice cerviceque canis, fronte maculaque alarum  
 . albidis, gutture atro, rectricibus fulvis, intermediis duabus  
 nigris.*

Warbler beneath fulvous, with the crown and top of the neck hoary; the forehead and spot on the wings white; the throat dusky; the tail-feathers fulvous, with the two middle ones black.

*Sylvia aureora.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 527, 66.

*Motacilla aureora.* Pall. Trav. 3. 695. 15.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 976.

Daurian Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 460. 64.

• FREQUENTS the willows in the neighbourhood of the river Selinga, in Siberia, and on the confines of China: it is a very familiar and common species: it is the size of the Redstart: the forehead is

whitish: the crown of its head and the nape are hoary: the back and wings are black, the latter marked with a triangular white spot: the throat and fore-part of the neck are black: the under parts of the body are deep yellow; the tail is also yellow, the two middle feathers excepted, which are wholly black.

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EQUATORIAL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Æquinoctialis.*)

*Sy. virescente fusca, subtus ochroleuca, gula pectoreque flavescens, remigibus, cauda pedibusque fuscis.*

Green-brown Warbler, beneath yellow white, with the throat and breast yellowish; the quills, tail, and feet, brown.

*Sylvia æquinoctialis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 127.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26.

*Motacilla æquinoctialis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier olive de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 315.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 685. f. 1.

La Fauvette olive. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26. pl. 81.

Equatorial Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 122.

THIS bird is above five inches in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of the plumage are greenish brown: the quills and tail dusky brown: the throat and breast pale yellow: the under parts of the body yellowish white: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne and North America.

## PALM WARBLER.

(Sylvia Palmarum.)

*Sy. fusca, subtus sordide ochroleuca, abdomine flavescente, uropygio olivaceo, rectricibus duabus extimis fascia intus prope apicem alba.*

Brown Warbler, beneath dull yellow white, with the belly yellowish; the rump olive, and the two outer tail-feathers with a white stripe near the tip within.

*Sylvia palmarum.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 544. 136.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 21.

*Motacilla palmarum.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 951.

La Fauvette Bimbelé. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 21. pl. 73.

Bimbelé ou fausse Linotte. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 330.

\*Palm Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 498. 131.

CALLED *Bimbelé* by the negroes of St. Domingo: its length is five inches: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, the head deepest: wings and tail brown, with paler edges: rump and upper tail-coverts olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, yellowish white: belly and vent pale yellow: the two outer tail-feathers with a white band on the inner web near the tip. Inhabits the island of St. Domingo, among palm-trees, where its nest is constructed: the female lays two or three eggs: their principal food consists of seeds and insects: it has scarcely any song, but what little there is, is far from being unpleasant.

## VAN DIEMAN'S WARBLER.

(Sylvia canescens.)

*Sy. fusco-canescens subtilis alba, capite nigro, fronte albo striata, pectore crissoque striis nigris.*

Hoary-brown Warbler, whitish beneath, with the head black; the forehead striped with white, and the breast and vent with black.

*Sylvia canescens.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 583. 168.

Van Dieman's Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. 187. 153.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham: "Length six inches and a half: beak the length of the head, colour black: forehead marked with white striæ; space over the eyes and the cheeks whitish: back brown, mixed with white: wings pale brown; the edges of most of the feathers fulvous on their outer margins, forming a spot of the same on the wings: tail shorter than the body, somewhat cuneiform in shape; the outer margin of the feathers, half way from the base, pale fulvous; the two outer ones on each side marked with a white spot within, at the tips: the under parts of the body white: the breast and vent striped longitudinally with white: legs black. Inhabits Van Dieman's Land."

## DUSKY WARBLER.

(Sylvia fuscata.)

*Sy. fusca, subtus grisea, caudæ æquali longa.*

Brown Warbler, beneath grey, the tail even and elongated.

*Sylvia fuscata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 535. 101.**Motacilla fuscata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 982.\**Figuier brun du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 584. f. 1.*Undated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 471. 97.*

LENGTH six inches : the beak dusky : the whole of the upper parts of the plumage brown ; the quills and tail darkest ; the latter even at the end, and much elongated : the under parts of the plumage grey : legs yellow. Inhabits Senegal.

## SYBIL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sybillæ.)

*Sy. nigricans, subtus alba, pectore rufo, macula alarum alba.*

Dusky Warbler, beneath white, with the breast red, and spot on the wings white.

*Sylvia Sybilla. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 523. 50.**Motacilla Sybilla. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 337. 44.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 992.**Rubetra madagascariensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 439. 28. pl. 24. f. 4.*Traquet de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 231.*Sybil Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 450. 47.*

LARGER than *S. rubicola*: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; the edges of the feathers of the back and wing-coverts tawny: the quills near the body have a white spot on them: the whole of the under parts white, with a stripe passing over the lower part of the neck like a half collar: the breast is reddish: the tail entirely black: it has much the appearance of the Stone Chat Warbler. Its native place is Madagascar.

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BLACK-CHEEKED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chrysops*.)

*Sy. rufo-fusca subtus alba, genis nigris, sub oculis striga flava.*  
 Red-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the cheeks black, and beneath the eyes a yellow stripe.

*Sylvia chrysops.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 5.*

Black-cheeked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 31.*

LARGER than the Domestic Finch: beak dusky: tongue jagged at the tip: the plumage above dusky brown: through the eye an irregular stripe of yellow: cheeks and sides of the head, surrounding the eye, black: chin blue-grey: under parts of the body dirty white. Inhabits New South Wales.

## YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER,

(Sylvia Americana.)

*Sy. cinereo-cærulea, axillis olivaceo luteis, gula pectoreque flavis, abdomine tectricumque alurum apice albis, caudæ apice pallido.*

Grey-blue Warbler, with the axillæ of an olive yellow; the throat and breast yellow; the abdomen and tips of the wing-coverts white; and the tip of the tail pale.

*Sylvia americana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 520. 40.*

*Sylvia torquata. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 38.*

*Motacilla americana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 960.*

Yellow-backed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 440. 36.*

La Fauvette à collier. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 38. pl. 99.*

THE Yellow-backed Warbler inhabits America: its beak and legs are pale brown: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, cinereous blue: between the shoulders olive yellow: tips of the wing-coverts white, exhibiting a bar of that colour: throat and breast yellow: belly white: tip of the tail pale.

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 FLAXEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia subflava.)

*Sy. fusca, subtus alba, cauda cuneiformi.*

Brown Warbler, beneath white, with the tail wedged.

*Sylvia subflava. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 535. 102.*

*Motacilla subflava. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 982.*

Figuier blond du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 584. f. 2.*

Figuier à ventre gris du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 584. f. 3.*

Flaxen Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 478. 98.*



LENGTH not quite five inches: beak dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown; the rump palest: the tail short and wedge-shaped: the sides of the body pale red; the under parts white: legs yellow: the female has the under parts grey. Inhabits Senegal.

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JAMAICA WARBLER.

(*Sylvia* Dominica.)

*Sy. cinerea subtus alba, macula ante oculos lutea, pone alba, infra nigra.*

Cinereous Warbler, beneath white, with a spot of yellow before the eyes, and one of white behind, the latter with a black one beneath.

*Sylvia dominica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 114.

*Motacilla dominica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

*Ficedula dominicensis cinerea.* *Bris. Orn.* 3. 520. 65. *pl.* 27. *f.* 3.

Figuier cendre à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 300.

Jamaica Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 485. 110.

THE length of this species is four inches and a half: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous: between the beak and eye a streak of yellow; beneath the latter a spot of black, and behind it one of white: wing-coverts brown, with two bands of white: quills grey brown, edged with grey: throat and forepart of the neck yellow; from thence to the

vent white; sides of the breast sprinkled with small spots of dusky: tail like the quills, with a white spot near the tips of the inner webs. Inhabits the West Indies.

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 SWALLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Hirundinacea*.)

*Sy. corpore supra nigro, jugulo pectoreque coccineis, abdomine albo striga longitudinali nigra, crisso fulvo.*

Warbler with the body beneath black; the jugulum and breast crimson; the belly white, with a longitudinal black stripe; the vent fulvous.

*Sylvia hirundinacea.* Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup. lv.* 13.

*Motacilla hirundinacea.* Nat. *Misc.* 4. *pl.* 114.

Swallow Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II.* 250. 39.

FOUND in New South Wales: the whole of the plumage above is black: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and the breast, crimson: the rest of the under parts white, divided down the middle with a broad black streak: vent and under tail-coverts orange.

## AWATCHA WARBLER, . . .

(Sylvia Awatcha.)

*Sy. fusca, gula pectoreque albis nigro-maculatis, remigibus primoribus margine albis, rectricibus basi aurantiis.*

Brown Warbler, with the throat and breast spotted with black; the primary quills edged with white, and the base of the tail-feathers orange.

*Sylvia Awatcha.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 167.

*Motacilla Awatcha.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

*Awatcha Warbler.* *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. r.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 184. 150.

THE Awatcha Warbler has the crown of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, deep brown: from the nostrils to the eye an oblique stripe of white: throat white, its sides spotted with black: breast also white, sprinkled with spots of black: sides of the body rusty: middle of the belly and margins of the greater quills pure white: base of the five outer tail-feathers deep orange, tips brown: the two middle feathers totally brown. Inhabits Kamtschatka.

## AFRICAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Africana.)

*Sy. nigra*, pennarum margine rufo-griseo, subtus rufo albida, vertice rufo nigricante maculato, gula stria utrinque longitudinali nigra, rectricibus fuscis rufo marginatis.

Black Warbler, with the edges of the feathers red-grey, beneath reddish white; the crown of the head red, spotted with dusky; the throat with a longitudinal black stripe on each side; and the tail-feathers brown, edged with red.

*Sylvia africana*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 32.

*Motacilla africana*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

*Curruca nævia* Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 390. 10. pl. 22. f. 2.

Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 160.

African Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 436. 28.

THE African Warbler is rather more than seven inches in length: its beak is grey brown: the crown of its head is rufous, and striped with dusky: the hind part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, are black, with rufous grey edges: the quills, rump, and upper tail-coverts, the same, but edged more deeply with rufous: the throat is ornamented with a longitudinal black streak on each side: the under parts of the body dirty rufous white; the sides sometimes dashed with dusky: the tail slightly wedged; its four middle feathers brown, with reddish margins; the four outer ones rufous outwardly, with brown shafts: legs grey brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## SOOTY WARBLER.

(Sylvia fulvicata.)

*Sy. nigro-violacea, crisso castaneo, macula tectricium alba.*

Violet-black Warbler, with the vent chesnut, and spot on the wing-coverts white.

*Sylvia fulvicata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 524. 53.**Motacilla fulvicata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 336. 39.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 990.**Rubetra philippensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 444. 31. pl. 23. f. 2.**Traquet des Philippines. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 230.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 185. f. 1.**Sooty Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 451. 49.*

LENGTH rather more than six inches: the beak and legs brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage violet black: the wings with a white bar: the under tail-coverts pale chesnut. Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

## PHILIPPINE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Philippensis.)

*Sy. violacea nigra, subtus rufescente alba, capite rufescente albo, collo sordide rubro, fascia pectoris caerulecente, rectricibus externis extus rufo albis.*

Violet-black Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the head reddish white, the neck dull red, a blue band on the breast, and the exterior tail-feathers reddish white on the outer edges.

- Sylvia philippensis*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 56.  
*Motacilla philippensis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.  
*Rubetra philippensis major*. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 446. 32. *pl.* 22. *f.* 3.  
 Grand Traquet des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 230.  
 —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 185. *f.* 2.  
 Traquet de Manille. *Salern. Orn.* 225.  
 Philippine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 453. 52.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter: beak dirty yellow: head reddish white, inclining to yellow: back, wings, and tail, violet black; wing-coverts with a stripe of white, and outer edge of the wing with another: some of the greater coverts have white tips, forming a third stripe of that colour: the neck dirty red: breast with a blueish band: belly and vent reddish white: the outer tail-feathers with rufous white margins on the exterior web: legs ferruginous. Inhabits the Philippine Isles.

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 MURINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia murina*.)

*Sy. murina*, capite, collo caudaque nigris, stria oculari, abdomine, rectricumque extimarum margine albis.

Mouse-coloured Warbler, with the head, neck, and tail, black; stripe through the eye, abdomen and margins of the outer tail-feathers white.

- Sylvia murina*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 73.  
*Motacilla murina*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.  
 Murine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463. 70.

LOCALITY unknown. "Size of the Domestic Finch: head and neck black: the body and wings mouse-coloured: from the beak through the eye, passing down on each side of the neck, a white streak: the belly white, except the middle, which is black: the tail black; the outer feather rather shorter, and fringed with white."—Dr. Latham.

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WHITE-BREASTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Dumetorum.*)

*Sy. cinereo-fusca, capite caerulecente, gula pectoreque albis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, with the head blue, and the throat and breast white.

*Sylvia dumetorum.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 45.

*Motacilla dumetorum.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

White-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 447. 41.

THE White-breasted Warbler has all the upper parts of its body grey brown; the throat and breast white, and the head blueish. It inhabits Russia.

## YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia flavescens.)

*Sy. fusca, subtus flavescens, temporibus albidis, reetricibus remi gibusque margine rufo-fuscis.*

Brown Warbler, beneath yellowish; the temples white; the tail-feathers and quills edged with red-brown.

*Sylvia flavescens.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 534. 98.

*Motacilla flavescens.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 982.

Figuier à ventre jaune du Sénégal. Buff. Pl. Enl. 582. f. 3.

Citron-bellied Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 477. 95.

LENGTH above four inches: the beak and legs are dusky: the upper parts of its head and body are brown; the quills are dark brown, edged with reddish brown: the sides of the head are whitish: the under parts of the body pale yellow: the tail similar to the quills. Inhabits Senegal.

## CITRON-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rufigastra.)

*Sy. olivaceo-fusca subtus rufo-flavescens, remigibus reetricibusque fuscis.*

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath reddish yellow; the quills and tail-feathers brown.

*Sylvia rufigastra.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 534. 99.

*Motacilla flavescens.* β. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 982.

Figuier du Sénégal. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 282.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 582. f. 1.

Citron-bellied Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 477. 95. A.



PERHAPS a variety of the preceding, from which it differs in being smaller, in having the tail shorter, and the body beneath tinged with red: the sides of the head are not pale, as in the above-mentioned.

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 UNDATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia undata*.)

*Sy. nigra, pennarum margine rufu, subtus albu, uropygio rufu, cauda cuneiformi, pectricibus remigibusque fuscis, margine rufo-albis.*

Black Warbler, the feathers edged with rufous; beneath white; the rump rufous; the tail wedged, its feathers and the quills brown, margined with reddish white.

*Sylvia undata.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 100. .

*Motacilla undata.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier tacheté du Sénégal. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 2.

Undated Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 96.

THIS greatly approaches the Yellow-bellied Warbler, and is even conjectured to be the male of that species by Buffon; but the cuneiform and elongated tail appear to remove it from that bird: it is found in the same country, Senegal: its length is four inches: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body are black, edged with rufous: the quills and tail are brown, edged with rufous white: rump plain deep rufous: under parts of the body white.

## \*TENNESEE WARBLER.

(Sylvia peregrina.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava subtus alba, genis pileoque pallide caeruleis, superciliis flavis, cauda furcata.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath white, with the cheeks and top of the head pale blueish, the eyebrows yellow, and the tail forked.

*Sylvia peregrina.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 83.

Tennessee Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 383. *pl. xxv. f. 2.*

THE back, lesser wing-coverts, rump, and tail-coverts of this bird, are of a rich yellow olive: wings deep dusky, broadly edged with yellow olive: cheeks and upper part of the head light blueish, tinged with olive: line from the nostrils over the eye pale yellow, fading to white: throat and breast pale cream-colour: belly and vent white: tail forked, olive, shaded with dusky: beak strong, the upper mandible dusky, the lower pale: irides hazel: legs purplish brown: the female less brilliant in colour. Inhabits the Tennessee country, in North America.

## NASHVILLE WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucogastra.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava cinereo variegatis, subtus, uropygio tectricibusque caudæ flavis, ventre albo, vertice maculis spadiceis, cauda subfurcata.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, varied with ash, with the under parts, rump, and tail-coverts, yellow; the belly white; the crown with chesnut spots; and the tail slightly forked.

*Sylvia ruficapilla*. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 120.

Nashville Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 120. *pl.* xxvii. *f.* 3.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak dusky ash: irides hazel: upper parts of the head and neck pale ash, inclining to olive: crown spotted with patches of deep chesnut: orbits of the eye pale yellow: back yellow-olive, slightly striped with ash: rump and tail-coverts rich yellow-olive: wings nearly black, broadly edged with olive: the under parts of the body bright yellow, except the middle of the belly, which is white: tail slightly forked, and dark olive: legs pale ash: feet dirty yellow. -Inhabits North America.

## YELLOW-CROWNED WARBLER.

. (*Sylvia icterocephala*.)

*Sy. nigra, subtus albida, pileo luteo, fascia oculari nigra, duabusque alaribus flavescente.*

Black Warbler, beneath white, with the crown yellow, a black stripe near the eye, and two yellowish ones on the wings.

*Sylvia icterocephala.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 113.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 31.

*Sylvia Pensylvanica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 120.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 99.

*Motacilla icterocephala.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

*Motacilla Pensylvanica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

*Ficedula Canadensis icterocephala.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 517. 64. pl. 17. f. 2.

*Ficedula Pensylvanica icterocephala.* *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 105. 78.

Figuier à tête jaune, de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 299.

Figuier à poitrine rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 308.

La Fauvette à tête jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 31. pl. 99.

Red-throated Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 301.

Red-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 490. 116.

Chesnut-sided Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 99. *xiv. f.* 5.

Quebec Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 305.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 484. 109.

LENGTH rather more than four inches: beak and legs dusky: the crown of the head yellow: between the beak and eye a spot of black, and beneath the latter a white mark: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the plumage, black, the feathers edged with yellowish green:

the quills dusky, edged with olive green and whitish; wings with two yellowish bands: throat and under parts of the body whitish: tail similar to the quills, with the inner webs of the three outer feathers yellowish white from the middle to the end: it has been found with the top of the breast and sides deep red, in other respects the same as the above. This inhabits the continent of North America, appearing in Canada and Pennsylvania in April, and disappearing in the autumn: it frequents shrubs.

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GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chrysoptera*.)

*Sy. atro-cinerea subtus alba, vertice maculaque alarum flavis, gula nigra, rectricibus extimis albo-maculatis.*

Dark-grey Warbler, beneath white, with the crown and spot on the wings yellow, the throat black, and outer tail-feathers spotted with white.

*Sylvia chrysoptera.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 123.—*Vicil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept.* 2. 37.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 113.

*Sylvia flavifrons.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 69.

*Motacilla chrysoptera.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

*Motacilla flavifrons.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

*Ficedula Pensylvanica cinerea, gutture nigra.* *Brisson. Orn. Sup.* 109. 80.

Figuer aux ailes dorées. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 311.

La Fauvette chrysoptère. *Vicil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept.* 2. 37. pl. 97.

Golden-winged Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean.* pl. 299.

Yellow-fronted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. 296.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 67.

Golden-winged Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 492. 118.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 403. 295.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 113. xvi. f. 6.

SIZE of the Petty chaps: beak and legs black: the middle of the crown yellow: through the eyes a streak of black, bounded by white above: the upper parts of the body deep ash: the wing-coverts spotted with yellow: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, black: the rest of the under parts white: quills and tail deep cinereous; the outer feather of the latter with a spot of white near the tip of the inner web: both sexes nearly similar. Inhabits Pennsylvania.

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COROMANDEL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Coromandelica*.)

*Sz. nigra, tectricibus alarum minoribus macula flavicante, reliquis macula alba notatis, uropygio abdomineque rufescente, hoc nigro-fasciato.*

Black Warbler, the lesser wing-coverts with a yellowish spot, the others with a white one; the rump and abdomen rufescent, the latter striped with black.

*Sylvia Coromandelica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 55.

*Motacilla Coromandelica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Petit Traquet des Indes. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 207.

Coromandel Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 452. 51.

THIS inhabits the Coromandel coast: its beak and legs are black: the irides are reddish yellow:

the head, neck, breast, lesser wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black, all but the two latter, with a yellow spot on each feather: the middle and greater wing-coverts are edged with yellow, and spotted with white in the middle: the belly and rump are pale rufous, banded with irregular black stripes.

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SIBERIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Montanella*.)

*Sy. subtestacea fusco-maculata, subtus dilute ochracea, vertice fusco nigro, superciliis gulaque ochraceis, auribus nigris.*

Subtestaceous Warbler, spotted with brown; beneath pale ochraceous; with the crown brown black; the eyebrows and throat ochraceous; the ears black.

*Sylvia Montanella.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 60.

*Motacilla Montanella.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Siberian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 456. 56.

A NATIVE of the Daurian Forests: rather larger than *S. Rubetra*: crown of the head dusky: eyebrows yellowish: coverts of the ears black, and situated in an area of grey: back testaceous, with brown spots: wings brown; the primaries edged with grey, and the secondaries with white: chin sometimes yellowish, at others white: the feathers on the throat with their bases brown: under parts of the body pale ochraceous: tail pale cinereous, the two middle feathers, and the outer one, shorter than the rest.

## BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Blackburniæ.)

*Sy. pileo atro, linea verticali et suboculari loris pectoreque medio flavis, fascia alarum crisso rectricibusque extimis tribus albis, per oculos vitta nigra.*

Warbler with a black crown, a vertical stripe, and another above the eye, the lores, and middle of the breast, yellow; a fascia on the wings, vent, and three outer tail-feathers, white; through the eyes a black stripe.

*Sylvia Blackburniæ.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 70.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 36.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 64.

*Motacilla Blackburniæ.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

*La Fauvette Blackburniæ.* *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 36. pl. 96.

Blackburnian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 67.\*—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. 317.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 64. pl. xxiii. f. 3.

A NATIVE of New York: it is thus described by Dr. Latham: "Crown intensely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from the corner of the upper mandible another of the same; through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: sides of the neck, throat, and middle of the breast, yellow: sides spotted with black: vent and thighs white: lesser wing-coverts black; the greater white; primaries dusky; the middle tail-feathers dusky; the three outer ones on each side white."



## GREY-POLL WARBLER.

(Sylvia incana.)

*St. capite, colli lateribus tectricibusque caudæ superioribus griseis, gula aurantia, mento pectoreque flavis, subtus fasciaque alarum duplici alba.*

Warbler with the head, sides of the neck, and upper tail-coverts, grey; throat orange; chin and breast yellow; beneath, and double stripe on the wings, white.

*Sylvia incana.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 527. 68.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 45.

*Motacilla incana.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 976.

La Fauvette à tête grise. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 45.

Grey-poll Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 402. 291.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 461. 66.

THE Grey-poll Warbler inhabits New York: its head, the sides of its neck, and the upper tail-coverts, are grey: the wing-coverts have two white bars; the primary quills are dusky, edged with grey: the throat is orange: the chin and breast pale yellow: the belly whitish ash: the tail is similar to the wings.

## PENSILE WARBLER.

(Sylvia pensilis.)

*St. grisea subtus flava, abdomine superciliisque albis, loris flavo maculatis, tectricibus alarum fasciis alternis albis nigrisque.*

Grey Warbler, beneath yellow, with the abdomen and eyebrows

white; the lores spotted with yellow, and the wing-coverts with alternate black and white bars.

*Sylvia pensilis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 41.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 20.

*Motacilla pensilis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Cou-jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 165.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 686. f. 1.

La Favette à Cou-jaune. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 20. pl. 72.

• Pensile Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 441. 37.

THIS elegant little species receives its name from the singular manner in which its nest is suspended: it is composed of the small dry fibres of plants, roots, and decayed leaves; and is fastened by its top to the extremity of a branch that reaches over the water; the opening is at the bottom, and about midway up is a kind of partition, which descends to the bottom; which is lined with soft down, and upon which the eggs are placed: they are three or four in number, and the parents have often two, and sometimes three broods in the year. The following is the description of this industrious little creature: it is four inches and three quarters in length: its beak is dusky: the head is greyish black, getting paler towards the nape: the back of the neck and back are deep grey: the eyebrows and orbits are white: between the beak and eye a few yellow spots: wing-coverts barred with white and black: quills edged with grey: the throat, neck, and breast, yellow: the sides of the neck sprinkled with dusky, and of the body with black: belly white: tail dark grey, with the four outer feathers marked with large white spots:

legs greenish grey. The song of the male is very agreeable, and is continued all the year; the female is also said to possess a slight song: their food consists principally of insects. They are natives of St. Domingo.

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CASPIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia longirostris*.)

*Sy. cinerea, subtus atra, rostro longo.*

Cinereous Warbler, beneath dusky; the beak long.

*Sylvia longirostris.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 164.

*Motacilla longirostris.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.—*Gmel. It.* 3. 98. *pl.* 19. *f.* 2.

Caspian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 245. 22.

INHABITS the mountains in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea: the beak is rather long: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous; the under parts black.

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LUZONIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Caprata*.)

*Sy. nigra, uropygio, crisso, maculaque tectricum alari albis.*

Black Warbler, with the rump, vent, and spot on the wing-coverts, white.

*Sylvia Caprata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 52.

- Motacilla Caprata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 33.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1, 986.  
*Rubetra lucionensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 442. 30. *pl.* 24. *f.* 2. male.  
*f.* 3. female.  
 Traquet de l'isle de Luçon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 229.—  
*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 235. *f.* 1. 2.  
 Luzonian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 451. 48.

THE male of this bird has the beak and legs dusky: the lesser wing-coverts nearest the body and the vent are white, and the rest of the plumage blackish brown: in some the rump is whitish: the female is brown above, and rufous beneath: her throat is whitish: the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale rufous, and the under dirty rufous white: the tail is brown. Inhabits the Isle of Luzonia.

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 SPECTACLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia perspicillata.*)

- Sy. nigra, tectricibus alarum macula alba notatis, orbitis nudis flavicantibus rugosis.*  
 Black Warbler, with a white spot on the wing-coverts; the orbits naked, rugged, and yellowish.  
*Sylvia perspicillata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 54.  
*Motacilla perspicillata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 969.  
 Clignot ou Traquet à lunette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 234.  
 Spectacle Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 452. 50.

THIS is a very singular species, and is well marked by the following peculiarities: its eyes

are situated in a naked wrinkled space, resembling lichen, and which gives the bird the appearance of wearing spectacles: its irides are yellow, and the pupil blue: the general colour of its plumage is black: the wing-coverts have a white spot on them, and in some specimens the under tail-coverts are white: the tail itself is even at the end. Found about Montevideo, and other parts in the neighbourhood of the river Plata.

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AUTUMNAL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia autumnalis.*)

*Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus alba, gula pectoreque sordide flavis, alis fasciis duabus albis.*

Olive-green Warbler, beneath white, with the throat and breast dull yellow; the wings with two white stripes.

*Sylvia autumnalis.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 65.

Autumnal Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 65. *pl.* xxiii. *f.* 4.

SCARCELY five inches in length: the upper mandible of the beak brown; lower, and orbits of the eye, yellow: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green; the back streaked with dusky: wings dusky black, edged with olive, and crossed with two bars of white: primaries tipped with, and the three secondaries nearest the body edged with, white: chin and breast dull yellow: belly and vent white: legs dusky brown: feet and claws

yellow: tail-coverts ash, tipped with olive: tail black, edged with dull white: the three exterior feathers with a white mark near the tip.

This bird passes through Pennsylvania in October, when it is very abundant, though rare in the spring: it frequents marshy places amongst willows: the male has a slight warble: about the first or second of November it retires.

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PERSIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Sunamisica*.)

*Sy. cinereo-rufescens, mento gulaque nigris, pectore abdomineque rufescentibus, pennarum apice albo, crisso niveo, rectricibus intermediis fuscis, laterahibus fulvis.*

Cinereous-red Warbler, with the chin and throat black; the breast and belly reddish, the tips of the feathers white; the vent pure white; the middle tail-feathers brown, and outer ones fulvous.

*Sylvia sunamisica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 166.*

*Motacilla sunamisica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.—Gmel. II. 4. 181. 182.*

*Persian Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 246. 24.*

THE prevailing colour of the Persian Warbler is reddish ash: the wing-coverts and quills are white on the outer margins and tips: the eyebrows are white: the chin and throat black: the breast and belly are pale rufous, the feathers tipped with white: the two middle tail-feathers are brown, the rest fulvous: the vent is white. This species is a native of the alpine parts of Persia.

## BLACK-BACKED WARBLER.

(Sylvia ochrura.)

*Sy. capite cinereo, cervice dorsoque antice atris, jugulo pectoreque splendide nigris, abdomine flavo.*

Warbler with a cinereous head; the top of the neck, and upper part of the back, dusky; the jugulum and breast shining black; the belly yellow.

*Sylvia ochrura.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 165.

*Motacilla ochrura.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.—Gmel. It. 4. 178.

Black-backed Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 23.

THE beak of this species is brown: the crown and nape are grey brown; the lower part of the latter and the back are black: the throat and breast are shining black; the belly is yellow: the rump and vent are grey and white mixed: the legs are dusky. It inhabits the mountainous parts of Persia.

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 SENEGAL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Senegalensis.)

*Sy. fusca, remigibus interioribus rufis, rectricibus nigris apice albis.*

Brown Warbler, with the quills rufous within, and the tail-feathers black, tipped with white.

*Sylvia senegalensis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 526. 61.

*Motacilla senegalensis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 333. 22.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 974.

*Rubetra senegalensis.* Briss. Orn. 3. 449. 29.

Senegal Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 456. 57.

THE Senegal Warbler is rather above five inches in length: its beak and legs are brown, as is the prevailing colour of the plumage: the quills are rufous, with brown edges: the tail is black, tipped with white, the two outer feathers excepted, which are entirely black. Inhabits Senegal.

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SULTRY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia fervida.*)

*Sy. fusca, pennarum margine rufo, subtus ochroleuca, alarum maculis duabus albis, cauda atra.*

Brown Warbler, with the feathers edged with rufous, beneath yellowish white; the wings with two white spots; the tail dusky.

*Sylvia fervida.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 525. 59.

*Motacilla fervida.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 968.

Traquet du Sénégal. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 229.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 583. f. 1.

Sultry Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 455. 55.

THE beak and legs of this bird are black: the upper parts of its body, head, and neck, are deep brown: the wings are the same, but edged with rufous, and spotted with white, as in *S. Rubetra*: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, the breast inclining to rufous: the tail is dusky, with pale edges. Inhabits Senegal.



## GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia coronata.)

*Sy. supra nigro cinereoque varia, subtus alba, pileo uropygio hypochondriisque flavis, fascia oculari alis caudaque nigricantibus.*

Warbler varied above with black and grey, beneath white, with the crown, rump, and sides, yellowish; a stripe on the eyes, wings, and tail, dusky.

*Sylvia coronata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 115.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 24.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 138.

*Motacilla coronata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 974.

*Ficedula pennsylvanica cinerea nœvia.* *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 110. 81.

Figuiet couronné d'or. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 312.

Figuiet de Mississippi. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 731. f. 2.?

La Fauvette couronnée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 24. pl. 78. male. pl. 79. young.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean.* pl. 298.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 138. xvii. f. 4. 5. 121. xlv. f. 3. winter dress.

Golden-crowned Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 403.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 486. 111.

*β. superciliis, orbitisque albis, pectore fascia flava.*

With the eyebrows and orbits white; breast with a yellow band.

*Sylvia cincta.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 116.

*Motacilla cincta.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 27.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

*Ficedula canadensis cinerea.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 524. 67. pl. 27. f. 1.

Figuiet à ceinture. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 303.

Belted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 306.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 487. 112.

*γ. corpore supra griseo-olivacea, gula juguloque rufo cinereoque variis.*

With the body above olive-grey, with the throat and fore-part of the neck red and grey mixed.

*Sylvia pinguis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 132.

*Motacilla pinguis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973.

Figuier grasset. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 319.

Grasset Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 314.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 496. 127.

♂ *gula pectoreque albis, fere impunctatis.*

With the throat and breast white, scarcely spotted.

*Sylvia umbria.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 34.

*Motacilla umbria.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette ombree de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 162.

Fauvette tachete de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 709. f. 1.

Dusky Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 309.

Umbrose Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 437. 30.

THE four species of Warblers, designated by the names of Golden-crowned, Belted, Grasset, and Umbrose, by Dr. Latham, are said, by Mons. Vieillot, to form but one genuine species; and, as the differences are but trifling, he most probably is correct. The usual appearance of this bird agrees tolerably well with the following description; after which the several varieties will be noticed. Its beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are grey blue, spotted with black: the crown of the head, rump, and sides of the breast, yellow, the latter sprinkled with a few black spots: the cheeks and throat whitish: through the eyes a band of black: wing-coverts and quills dusky; the first with two bands of white, and the latter edged with grey: fore-part of the neck and upper part of the breast black, varied with grey blue: the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white; the sides slightly spotted with dusky: tail similar to the quills, with a spot of white at the tips of

the inner webs of the three outer feathers : legs dusky.

The first variety principally differs in having a white line over the eyes, and their orbits being also of that colour : the fore-part of the neck and breast are only spotted with blackish, and not, as in the former, a stripe of that colour varied with blue ; the yellow on the sides of the breast is produced into a slender band that encircles that part ; and the plumage above is very deep grey blue, scarcely spotted with black.

The next, or Grasset Warbler, has the body above greyish olive, sprinkled with black : the throat and fore-part of the neck are varied with pale rufous and ash-colour ; in other respects it agrees with the first.

The Umbrose Warbler is destitute of any particular marks on the lower parts of the throat and breast, those parts being white, with one or two dusky spots : it likewise wants the stripe through the eyes, so conspicuous in the first described.

All the above varieties are found in the United States, where they make their appearance in the spring, and return in the autumn : they get very fat before their departure, when they are greatly prized as a delicacy.

This species arrives in Pennsylvania in October, where it remains three or four weeks, feeding on red cedar berries ; it then leaves, departing to the south : about the middle of April it returns : it is a lively active bird, but has scarcely any note, having only a kind of chirp, which is frequently repeated : its nest and eggs are unknown.

## WHITE-POLL WARBLER.

(Sylvia varia.)

*Sr. albo nigroque maculata, fasciis duabus alarum albis, cauda furcata.*

Warbler spotted with black and white, with two white bars on the wings, and the tail forked.

*Sylvia varia.* *Lalh. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 118.

*Motacilla varia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

*Ficedula dominicensis varia.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 529. 69. *pl.* 27. *f.* 5.

Figueir varié de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 365.

Black and White Creeper. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 300.

White-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 402. 293.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. 114.

FOUND in many parts of North America and the West Indies: it is the size of the Blackcap: length nearly five inches: beak dusky: crown of the head white; the sides black, with two streaks of white: the back, rump, and throat, white, varied with large black spots: wing-coverts black, with two white bands: quills dusky, edged with grey: some of them nearest the body are nearly white: breast and sides white, spotted with black: belly white: tail slightly forked, dusky, edged outwardly with grey, and the exterior feathers whitish on the inside: legs greenish brown.

## MOOR WARBLER.

(Sylvia maura.)

*Sy. atra, subtus alba, uropygio lateribusque colli albis, jugulo intense ferrugineo, macula alarum basique caudæ albis.*

Dusky Warbler, beneath white, with the rump and sides of the neck white; the jugulum bright ferruginous; a spot on the wings, and the base of the tail, white.

*Sylvia maura.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 526. 62.

*Motacilla maura.* Pall. Trav. 2. 708. 17.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 975.

Moor Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 458. 60.

FIRST described by Pallas, who informs us that it is found amongst the birch-trees that are scattered in the forests of Ural, and in the fields between the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, in Russia: it feeds on insects, and places its nest in the deserted habitation of a mouse or other quadruped, in holes of trees: it has a slight resemblance to the Whin Chat, which it equals in size: its head and neck are black, edged with paler: back and base of the wings the same, the latter with grey edges: wing-coverts with an oblique yellowish white stripe; wings brown: rump and base of the tail white: throat ferruginous: sides of the throat, and all the under parts of the body, white: tail black: the female and young have the head grey, varied with brown; the back the same, and the rest of the plumage much paler. Dr. Latham mentions a bird, which he considers a variety of the above: it

differs in having the plumage rufous brown on the upper parts: the eyebrows are rufous; the secondaries are edged with the latter colour; and the two middle tail-feathers are wholly black: it was found on the ice between Asia and America.

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RUFIOUS AND BLACK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia multicolor.*)

*Sx. nigra, pectore, colli lateribus, tectricum alarum majorum apice, caudaque dimidiata rufis, abdomine crissoque albis.*

Black Warbler, with the breast, sides of the neck, tip of the greater wing-coverts, and half the tail, rufous; the abdomen and vent white.

*Sylvia multicolor.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 126.

*Motacilla multicolor.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 314.

Figuier noir et jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 391. f. 2.

Rufous and Black Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 121.

OCCASIONALLY met with at Cayenne: it is five inches in length: its beak and legs are brown: the head, throat, and upper parts of the body and wings are black, the tips of the greater wing-coverts excepted, which are rufous, and form a band of that colour on the wings: the sides of the neck and breast are also rufous: the middle of the breast, belly, and vent, are white: the base half of the tail is rufous; the tip black.

## WHITE-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia albicapilla.)

*Sy. nigra, subtus albida, gula, macula verticis oculorumque alba.*  
Black Warbler, beneath whitish, with the throat, spot on the crown, and behind the eyes, white.

*Sylvia albicapilla.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 332. 87.

*Motacilla albicapilla.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.

White-crowned Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 472. 83.

THE White-crowned Warbler inhabits China: its length is seven inches: its beak and legs are black: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are also black, with a white spot on the crown of the head, and another behind the eye: the chin is likewise white: the under parts of the body are sullied white.

## PROTONOTARY WARBLER.

(Sylvia Protonotarius.)

*Sy. flava, uropygio cinereo, crisso albo, remigibus cinereo nigricanteque variis rectricibus lateralibus intus albis.*

Yellow Warbler, with an ash-coloured rump, white vent, quills varied with cinereous and dusky, and the outer tail-feathers white within.

*Sylvia Protonotarius.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 542. 128.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 27.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 72.

*Motacilla Protonotarius.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 972.

- Figuiier Protonotaire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 316.  
 Figuiier à ventre et tête jaunes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 704. f. 2.  
 La Fauvette Protonotaire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 27. pl. 83.  
 Protonotary Warbler. *Pcn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 310.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 494. 123.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 242. 11.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 72. pl. xxiv. f. 3.

THIS species, which has received the name of *Protonotaire*, is a native of Louisiana; but it is not common: it is about five inches in length: its beak is dusky: the head, neck, breast, and belly, are yellow; the vent is white: the back olive yellow: rump cinereous: quills dusky and cinereous: tail with the bases of the inner webs of the three outer feathers white; the fourth feather with a white spot on the same part, and the rest of the feathers dusky black: legs black.

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GILT-THROAT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia ferruginea*.)

- Sy. supra cinerea, subtus albida, gula colloque ferrugineis.*  
 Warbler above ash-coloured, beneath whitish, with the throat and neck rust-coloured.  
*Sylvia ferruginea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 64.  
*Motacilla ferruginea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.  
 Gilt-throat Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 459. 63.

ACCORDING to Mr. Pennant, this bird inhabits the banks of the Tunguska river in Russia: it



has the throat and neck of a rich ferruginous: the upper parts of the body cinereous, and the lower whitish.

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RUBY-THROAT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Calliope*.)

*Sy. fusco-ferruginea, subtus flavescente alba, gula cinnabarina albo nigroque marginata, loris nigris, superciliis albis.*

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath yellowish white, with the throat vermilion, bordered with black and white; the lores black, and the eyebrows white.

*Motacilla Calliope.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.—*Pall. Trav.* 3. 697. 17.

*Turdus Calliope.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 331. 14.

*Turdus Camtschatkensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 817.

Kaamschutkan Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 28. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 140. *pl.* in frontispiece.

Ruby-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 343. E.

LENGTH about six inches: beak dusky, with a black tip: the upper parts of the plumage pale brown, similar to the Nightingale: spot between the beak and eye black, reaching rather below the latter: eyebrows white: the chin and throat of a beautiful pink or vermilion colour, bounded on each side with a black and white streak: the rest of the under parts yellowish white: tail similar to the upper parts of the plumage: legs dusky: claws black. Inhabits the eastern provinces of Siberia

and Kamtschatka : it is an excellent songster, and warbles during the night : it is fond of perching on the highest trees.

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BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia striata*.)

*Sy. nigro-striata*, supra cinerea, subtus alba, vertice nigro, genis nibeis.

Warbler striped with black; above ash-coloured; beneath white; crown black; checks snowy white.

*Sylvia striata*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 67.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 22.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 40.

*Motacilla striata*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Black-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 401. 290.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 460. 65.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 243. 13.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 40. *pl. xxx. f.* 3. male. 6. 101. *pl. liv. f.* 4. female.

La Fauvette rayée ou Le Sailor. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 22. *pl.* 75. male. *pl.* 76. female.

THE male Black-poll Warbler has the crown black : the upper parts of its plumage cinereous, streaked with black : the wing-coverts and primary quills dusky ; the former with two bars of white ; the secondaries are edged with white : the cheeks and throat are white, the latter streaked on each side with black : the breast and belly are dirty white, longitudinally streaked with black : the tail is dusky ; the tips of the two outer feathers with a large white spot : the legs are whitish : the female wants the black crown ; the double bar

on the wing-coverts is not so distinct; and the tail has a very minute white spot at the tip. This bird inhabits New York and Newfoundland.

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PLUMBEOUS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia plumbea*.)

*Sy. plumbea subtus cinerea, remigibus rectricibusque obscuris.*

Lead-coloured Warbler, beneath ash-coloured, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.

*Sylvia plumbea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 171.

Plumbeous Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 188. 156.

LOCALITY unknown: it is a small species, measuring scarcely four inches in length: its beak is short, and is of a dusky brown colour: the upper parts of the plumage are very deep lead-colour: the quills and tail are dusky: the under parts of the body pale cinereous: legs deep brown.

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BLUE-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanura*.)

*Sy. cinereo-flavescens, subtus supercillisque flavo-albis, alis caudaque fuscis, uropygio rectricumque marginibus cæruleis.*

Ash-coloured yellow Warbler, with the under parts of the body

and the eyebrows yellowish white; the wings and tail brown; the rump and tail-feathers edged with blue.

*Sylvia cyanura.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 65.

*Motacilla cyanura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Blue-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 459. 63.

COMMON in the early winter months among the rivulets of Siberia: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous yellow, tinged with green: the eyebrows, throat, and under parts of the body, are yellowish white: the sides of the breast are orange-coloured: the quills are brown, with their outer edges greenish yellow, and their inner yellow: the rump is blueish: the tail-feathers are slightly pointed, and are of a deep brown colour, with pale blue edges, appearing wholly of that colour when closed.

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DWARF WARBLER.

(*Sylvia pusilla.*)

*Sy. fusca subtilis pallida, cauda prope apicem fascia fusca.*

Brown Warbler, beneath paler, with a fuscous stripe towards the tip of the tail.

*Sylvia pusilla.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi.* 16.

*Motacilla pusilla.* *White. Journ. pl. in p.* 257.

Dwarf Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 251. 42.

SOMEWHAT like the Superb Warbler: it has the upper part of its plumage brown, the under pale; with a band of brown towards the tip of the tail, which is even at the end: its beak and legs are black. It inhabits New South Wales.

## BLACK-CAP WARBLER.

(Sylvia atricapilla.)

*Sy. testacea, subtus cinerea, pileo obscura.*

Testaceous Warbler, beneath ash-coloured, with the top of the head obscure.

*Sylvia atricapilla.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 508. 6.*Sylvia melanocephala.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 509. 7. var. male.*Sylvia moschita.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 509. 8. var. female.*Motacilla atricapilla.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 332. 18.—Lin. Faun., Succ. 256.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 970.*Motacilla melanocephala.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 970. var.*Motacilla moschita.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 970. var.*Curruca atricapilla.* Briss. Orn. 3. 380. 6.

Fauvette à tête noire. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 125. pl. 8. f. 1.

Black-cap. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 148.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 418.

f.—Ray. Birds. 79. 8.—Will. Ang. 226.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4.

415. 5.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 116.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1.

—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 217.

Sardinian Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 236. 2. var.

Rufous-crowned Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 236. 3. var.

*♂ corpore toto albo nigroque vario.*

With the whole body varied with black and white.

*Curruca albo et nigro varia.* Briss. Orn. 3. 383.

Black-cap Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 416. A.

*γ. supra nigricans, lateribus griseis, gula alba.*

Above dusky, with the sides grey and the throat white.

La petite Columbaude. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 131.

Blap-cap Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 416. B.

THE Black-cap Warbler weighs about four drachms and a half: length near six inches: beak brown: irides dark hazel: the male has the upper part of his head black: the hind part of the neck

grey brown: back greyish brown, tinged with green: quills and tail dusky, margined with dull green: breast and upper parts of the belly light ash: legs lead-colour: the female is known by her head being dull rust-colour; she is also superior in size: this species is variable: one has been found in Sardinia with a red band over the eyes, and another with a rufous crown; both are said to be rather smaller than the Black-cap: it has also occurred with its whole plumage varied with black and white: likewise with the upper parts deep dusky; the throat white, and the sides grey.

The song of this bird is very fine, and by many is thought as much of as that of the Nightingale, which has caused it to be called the Mock Nightingale in Norfolk; it has not, however, quite so much compass as that bird: it is a migrative species, coming here early in the spring, and returning in September: it is very partial to orchards and gardens; not but it affects woods and thick hedges: its nest is placed in a low bush or shrub; it is made of dried stalks, grass, and wool, and lined with fibrous roots and horse-hair; the outside is sometimes covered with green moss: the female lays five pale reddish brown eggs, mottled with a deeper colour, and sprinkled with a few cinereous spots: during the period of incubation the male assists the female, and should any one approach the nest, shortly after the young are hatched, they will leap out and forsake it entirely. The Black-cap is very fond of berries of various

kinds, particularly those of the ivy, upon which it feeds upon its first arrival, if there be not a sufficient supply of insects, which are its principal food.

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GREENISH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia virescens.*)

*Sy. fusco-virescens, pilco nigricante, cervice cinereo, superciliis albis, alis caudaque nigricantibus.*

Brown-green Warbler, with the top of the head dusky, the nape ash-coloured, the eyebrows white, and the wings and tail dusky.

*Sylvia virescens.* Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 40.

*Sylvia atricapilla.* ♂. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 509. 6.

Fauvette verdâtre de la Louisiane. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 162.

—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 40.

Black-cap Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 417. c.

THIS equals the Black-cap in size: its beak is dusky: eyebrows white: the top of the head dusky: the hind part of the neck is deep ash; the sides and back pale brown, tinged with green: the wings and tail green-brown: throat white: rest of the under parts grey. Inhabits Louisiana.

## BLUE-GREY WARBLER.

(Sylvia cærulescens.)

*Sx. supra cærulea, subtus alba, jugulo nigro, alis caudaque nigricantibus.*

Warbler above blue, beneath white, with the jugulum black, and the wings and tail dusky.

*Sylvia cærulescens.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 39.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 25.

*Sylvia canadensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 117.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 115.

*Motacilla cærulescens.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

*Motacilla canadensis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 42.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 991.

*Ficedula Canadensis cinerea minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 527. 68. pl. 27. f. 6.

Figuier bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 304.

Petit figuier cendré de Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 685. f. 2.

Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 164.

La Fauvette bleuâtre. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 25. pl. 80.

Blue-grey Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 35.

Blue Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 252.

Black-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 399. 295.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 487. 110.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 115. xv. f. 7.

THE Black-throated Warbler is four inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body deep grey-blue: quills dusky black; the primaries with a white spot near the base, and edged with pale grey-blue: the sides of the head, the throat, and fore-part of the neck, are black: the belly and under parts whitish; the



sides spotted with black: the tail-feathers grey-blue; the three outer ones white at the base and tips within; the two next whitish at the tip: legs brownish: it varies in not having the sides sprinkled with black. Native of North America and the West Indies: it is migratory.

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CÆRULEAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cærulea*.)

*Sy. supra cinerea aut cærulea, subtus alba, alis caudaque nigricantibus, remigibus lateralibus fere albis.*

Warbler above cinereous or blue, beneath white, with the wings and tail dusky, the outer feathers of the latter nearly white.

*Sylvia cærulea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 121.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 30.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141.

*Sylvia cana.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 133. female.

*Motacilla cærulea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.

*Motacilla cana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973. female.

*Ficedula pensylvanica cinerea.* *Briss. Orn. App.* 107. 79. male.

Figuier gris-de-fer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 309. male.

Figuier cendré à gorge cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 319. female.

La Fauvette gris-de-fer. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 30. pl. 88. male.

Little blue-grey Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 302. male.

Grey-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 315. female.  
—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 496. 128. female.

Cærulean Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 405. 299. male.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 490. 117. male.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141. xvii.

f. 5.

THIS elegant species has the beak black, with the base of the under mandible reddish: eyelids white; from the beak to the hind head a stripe of black: the head and upper parts of the plumage blue-grey: wings grey-brown; the quills edged with whitish within, and some of them with the outer edges and tips of that colour: the under parts of the body white: the eight middle tail-feathers dusky blue, the outer ones tipped with white. The female has the plumage in general ash-coloured, the head and upper parts deepest: the quills are edged with whitish: the outer tail-feather is nearly all white, the next so towards the tip, and the third slightly tipped with that colour. This bird is migratory, arriving in Pennsylvania in the spring, and retiring in the autumn: its nest is very singularly constructed: it is cylindrical, and is placed between two branches of a tree; the top is open; its outside is composed of moss and lichen neatly put together, and the lining consists of horse-hair.

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 AZURE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia azurea*.)

*Sy. cærulea subtus alba, lateribus pectoris cæruleo maculatis.*

Blue Warbler, beneath white, with the sides of the breast spotted with blue.

*Sylvia cærulea.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141.

Cærulean Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141. *pl.* xvii. *f.* 5.

FOUND during the summer in Pennsylvania, frequenting the borders of streams and marshes: it is migratory, and retires very early in the autumn towards the south. It is thus described by the author of *American Ornithology*: "It is in length four inches and a half: the front and upper part of the head are of a fine verditer blue; the hind head and back of the same colour, but not quite so brilliant: a few lateral streaks of black mark the upper part of the back: wings and tail edged with sky-blue; the three secondaries next the body edged with white; and the first and second rows of coverts also tipped with white: tail-coverts large, black, and broadly tipped with blue: lesser wing-coverts black, also broadly tipped with blue, so as to appear nearly wholly of that tint: sides of the breast spotted or streaked with blue: belly, chin, and throat, pure white: the tail is forked; the five lateral feathers with a white spot on each side, and the two middle slightly marked with the same: from the eye extends a line of dusky blue: from the nostrils, passing over the eye and reaching to the ears, is a white stripe: beak dusky above, and light blue beneath: legs and feet light blue."

## INDIGO WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cyane.)

*Sy. supra tota cyanea subtus nivea, striga a rostro ad alas atra.*

Warbler entirely blue above, beneath snowy, with a dusky stripe on the sides of the neck from the beak to the wings.

*Sylvia Cyane. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 541. 122.**Motacilla Cyane. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 992.—Pall. It. 3. 697. 18.**Indigo Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 243. 15.*

THE prevailing colour of this bird's plumage is deep blue on the upper parts, and white on the under: the sides of the neck are black: the outer tail-feathers are white. It inhabits the country between the rivers Onon and Afsun, in Dauria, in the spring, but is not common.

## CAYENNE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cayana.)

*Sy. cærulea, capistro, humeris, alis caudaque nigris.*

Blue Warbler, with the capistrum, shoulders, wings, and tail, black.

*Sylvia cayana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 545. 143.**Motacilla cayana. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 336. 40.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 990.**Sylvia cayanensis cærulea. Briss. Orn. 3. 533. 72. pl. 28. f. 1.**Pitpit bleu de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 339.—Buff.**Pl. Enl. 669. f. 2. f. 1. var.**Blue Manakin. Edwards. Glean. 263. var.**Cayenne Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 502. 138.*

LENGTH nearly five inches: beak dusky: forehead, upper part of the back, wings, and tail, deep black: rest of the plumage blue: legs grey: it varies in having the throat black, and the head blue, in other respects the same: another variety has been observed with the head plain blue, and the rest of the plumage similar to the first described. Inhabits Guiana.

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BLUE-STRIPED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia lineata*.)

*Sy. subtus cœrulea, linea alba a pectore ad crissum producta, verticis macula longitudine fronteque cœruleis.*

Warbler beneath blue, with a white stripe from the breast to the vent, and the forehead and longitudinal spot on the crown blue.

*Sylvia lineata*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 145.

*Motacilla lineata*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 990.

Pitpit à coëffe bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 342.

Blue-striped Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 504. 140.

THE Blue-striped Warbler inhabits Cayenne: its beak and legs are black: the forehead is of a deep bright blue, passing over each eye to the middle of the back: on the top of the head is a longitudinal blue spot: on the breast begins a white stripe that reaches to the vent, and increases in width as it passes backward: the rest of the under parts are blue.

## BLUE-GREEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia rara.)

*Sy. caeruleo viridis subtus albidis, cauda etisque nigricantibus, rectricibus lateralibus extus albis, margine viridibus.*

Blue-green Warbler, beneath whitish, with the tail and wings dusky; the lateral tail-feathers white on their outer webs, and edged with green.

*Sylvia rara.* Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 119.

Blue-green Warbler. Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 119. pl. xxvii. f. 2.

THIS bird appears about Cumberland River in North America in April: it is four inches and a half in length: the upper parts are verditer, tinged with pale green, brightest on the forehead; lores, line over the eye, throat, and under parts, pale cream-colour: cheeks tinged with greenish: tail and wings dusky; the former marked on the three outer webs with white, and edged with greenish; and the greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with white: beak with the upper mandible dusky, the lower, and the legs, blue.

## STREAKED WARBLER.

(Sylvia sagittata.)

*Sy. nigro sagittato-striata, corpore supra fusco subtus albo, vertice nigro striis albis, per oculos vitta ferruginea.*

Warbler striped with black sagittal marks, with the body above fuscous, beneath white; the crown black, striped with white; through the eyes a ferruginous stripe.

*Sylvia sagittata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 3:*

Streaked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 29.*

THIS fine songster is the size of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body, wings, and tail, are dusky, spotted with blackish sagittal marks, and inclining to ferruginous on the rump: the crown of the head is black, and the under parts of the body are white; the former is marked with white sagittal spots, and the latter with black: from the nostrils, passing through the eyes, and reaching to the hind head, is a ferruginous streak: tail brown, the feathers loosely webbed: legs dusky.

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 WHITE-TAILED WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucophæa.)

*Sy. fusca subtus albo-cærulescens, macula remigum rectricibusque, duabus intermediis exceptis, albis.*

Brown Warbler, beneath whitish blue, with a spot on the

quills, and the tail-feathers white, the two middle ones excepted.

*Sylvia leucophæa.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 10.*

White-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 36.*

THE White-tailed Warbler is an inhabitant of New Holland: it is brown above: the quills are black, with a patch of white across their middle: the under parts of the body are blueish white: the tail is greatly elongated, and has all but the two middle feathers white: legs lead-colour.

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RUSTY-SIDED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia lateralis.*)

*Sx. griseo-carulescens subtus albida, alis uropygio rectricibusque lateralibus viridibus, loris nigris.*

Blue-grey Warbler, beneath white; with the wings, rump, and lateral tail-feathers, green; the lores black.

*Sylvia lateralis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 12.*

Rusty-sided Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 38.*

THIS bird is the size of a Wren: its beak is dusky: the greater part of its head and wings, the lower part of its back, and all but the two middle tail-feathers, green: the hind part of the neck, the upper part of the back, and two middle tail-feathers, are blue-grey: the sides of the body are rust-coloured; the under parts are white: between the beak and eye black: legs pale. It is found in New South Wales.



## BLUE-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Suecica.)

*Sy. pectore ferrugineo fascia cœrulea, reatricibus fuscis versus basin ferrugineus.*

Warbler with a rust-coloured breast, striped with blue; the tail-feathers brown, rusty towards the base.

*Sylvia suecica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 521. 43.

*Motacilla suecica.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 37.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 259.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 989.

*Cyanecula.* *Brisson. Orn.* 3. 413. 19. male.

*Cyanecula gibraltarensis.* *Brisson. Orn.* 3. 416. 20. female.

La Gorge-blue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 206. pl. 12.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 610. f. 1. male, f. 2. female, f. 3. young.

Blue-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. E.—*Edwards. Birds.* pl. 28. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 444. 30.

*β. macula pectoris nivea.*

With a pure white pectoral spot.

La Gorge-blue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 361. f. 2.

THIS beautiful species is nearly the size of the Red-breast: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish: the eyebrows white: the throat, and fore-part of the neck, are of a bright azure blue; beneath which is a black border, then red: the belly, thighs, and vent, are dusky white: the tail is brown, with the base of all but the two middle feathers orange-red: the female has the throat white: across the neck a band of blue, edged with one of black beneath: in other respects she resembles the male: in some specimens of the male there is a beautiful silvery spot in the middle of

the blue on the front of the neck: the young do not obtain the blue breast till some time after leaving the nest; that part is then spotted with brown, and, when confined, that colour disappears after the first moult.

Common in many parts of Europe from Sweden to Gibraltar, but not found in Britain: it frequents marshy places, fixing its nest on willows: it is often eaten, and is esteemed very good: it has an agreeable song, which is often uttered in the night.

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 HEDGE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia modularis*.)

*Sy. supra griseo-fusca, tetricibus alarum apice albis, pectore cærulescente-cinereo.*

Warbler above grey-brown, with the tips of the wing-coverts white; the breast of a grey-blue.

*Sylvia modularis.* \* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 18.

*Motacilla modularis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 245.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

*Curruca Eliotæ.* *Raii. Syn.* 79. 6.

*Curruca sepiaria.* *Brisson. Orn.* 3. 394. 12.

Traine-buisson, Mouchet ou Fauvette d'hiver. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 151. 9.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. 5 f. 1.

Hedge Sparrow, or Warbler. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 59.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 150.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418. 11.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 419. 9.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 102.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 213.

THIS common bird is somewhat more than five inches in length: it weighs near six drams: its

beak is dusky: irides dark hazel: the prevailing colour dusky brown; the feathers of the back and wings edged with reddish brown: the rump greenish brown: the cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck, dull blueish ash: the sides of the body and thighs pale tawny brown: the belly dirty white: the quills and tail dusky: the legs brown: the female has less cinereous about the head and breast.

This bird has very little song, and what it has is only uttered in the winter season, when it continually repeats the notes *tit, tit, tititit*, which has occasioned it to be called Titling in some places: it remains with us throughout the whole year, but in France it is migratory, appearing in October, and returning to the north in the spring: it breeds very early, commencing its nest in March; it is composed of green moss and wool, and lined with hair; it is placed in a low thick bush or hedge, and is often selected by the Cuckow to deposit her eggs in. The female mostly lays four or five uniform pale blue eggs: its food is insects and worms, and it will frequently pick up crumbs, when there is a deficiency of the former.

## BLUE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sialis.)

*Sy. supra caerulea, subtus tota rubra, abdomine albo.*

Warbler above blue, beneath entirely red, with a white belly.

*Sylvia Sialis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 44.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer.**Sept.* 2. 40.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 56.*Motacilla Sialis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 38.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 989.*Rubecula carolinensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 423.Rouge-gorge bleue de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5.212.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 390. f. 1. 2.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer.**Sept.* 2. 40. pl. 101.Blue Bird. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 47.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 56.

III. f. 3.

Blue Red-breast. *Edwards. Birds.* pl. 24.Blue-backed Red-breast. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 398. 281.Blue Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 446. 40.

THIS bird is nearly six inches in length: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of its plumage are of a fine blue: the throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and sides, rufous; the breast sometimes tinged with blue: the belly and under tail-coverts white: the female is less brilliant in colour, and has the upper parts varied with brown, and the edges of the secondaries white.

This migrative bird makes its appearance in Carolina and Virginia very early in the spring, in flocks: it feeds on insects, to procure which it frequents fields of maize and marshy places: it often perches upon rails and posts, and jumps at

an insect in the manner of a Flycatcher : it flies quick : it has only a slight plaintive note : its nest is placed in the hole of a tree, or wall. In the United States the inhabitants fix boxes for this species to nidificate in, as they are very partial to its melody.

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LIVID WARBLER.

(*Sylvia livida*.)

*Sy. cæruleo grisea, crisso albo, rostro pedibusque plumbeis, remi-  
gibus nigricantibus margine albis, rectricibus nigris ; extimis  
duabus albis.*

Blue-grey Warbler, with a white vent ; the beak and legs lead-colour ; the quills dusky, edged with white ; the tail-feathers black, the two outer ones white.

*Sylvia livida.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 97.

*Motacilla livida.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Figuier bleu de Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. f. 3.

Madagascar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 476. 94.

THE Madagascar Warbler is four inches and a half in length : the beak and legs are pale plumbeous : the upper parts of the body are deep blue-grey : the quills are dusky, edged with white : the tail rather long and black, the two outer feathers excepted, which are white : under parts of the body pale blue-grey, inclining to white towards the vent. Said to be the male of the Maurice Warbler, but differs too remarkably for that to be the fact.

## MAURICE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Mauritiana.)

*Sy. cæruleo grisea; subtus alba, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, margine albis.*

Blue-grey Warbler, beneath white, with the quills and tail black, margined with white.

*Sylvia mauritiana.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 96.

*Motacilla mauritiana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Figuier bleu, *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 282.

Figuier de l'isle de France. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. f. 1.

Maurice Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 476. 93.

THIS inhabits the Isle of France: its length is three inches and three quarters: the beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are blue-grey: the quills and tail black, with white edges: the under parts of the plumage are white.

## BICOLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia bicolor.)

*Sy. supra pallide-cærulea, subtus gilva.*

Warbler above pale blue, beneath grey.

*Sylvia bicolor.* *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32.

La Fauvette bicolor. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. pl. 90. bis.

THIS species has the whole of its upper parts pale blue; the quills and inner tail-feathers darkest: the under parts are grey: its legs and beak are brown: it is in length four inches and a quarter. Inhabits North America.

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VARIABLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia versicolora.*)

*Sy. fusco-nebuloſa ſubtus albo-cærulescens, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis, lateralibus rubris apice albis.*

Clouded-brown Warbler, beneath blueiſh white, with the two middle tail-feathers brown, the lateral ones red, tipped with white.

*Sylvia verſicolora.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 14.*

Variable Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II, 250. 40.*

UPPER parts of the plumage brown, clouded with purpliſh red: below blueiſh white: the two middle tail-feathers brown; the reſt purpliſh red, tipped with white: beak black: legs pale brown. Native of New South Wales.

## FERRUGINOUS WARBLER.

(Sylvia gularis.)

*Sy. supra ferruginea subtus alba, gula, alis, caudaque nigris.*  
Warbler above ferruginous, beneath white, with the throat, wings, and tail, black.

*Sylvia gularis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 160.

*Motacilla gularis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 997. 171.

Ferruginous Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 244. 18.

THIS bird inhabits South America: it is entirely of a deep ferruginous above, with the wings and tail black: the under parts are white, the throat excepted, which is black.

## BROWN-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia fuscescens.)

*Sy. fuscescens, subtus nigricante et rufo-griseo varia, rostro, gula fuscis, oculis fuscis.*

Brownish Warbler, beneath varied with dusky and reddish grey; the beak, throat, and stripe on the eye, brown.

*Sylvia fuscescens.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 109.

*Motacilla fuscescens.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

*Ficedula jamaicensis.* Briss. *Orn.* 3. 512. 61.

Figuier brun. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 292.

Brown-throated Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 105.

INHABITS Jamaica: length five inches: beak and legs pale brown: the upper parts of the plum-



age, the quills, and tail, the same: from the beak, passing through the eyes, a dull brown stripe: throat dull brown: rest of the under parts varied with dusky and rufous grey.

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RUFIOUS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia rufa.*)

*Sy. rufo-grisea, subtus rufescens, temporum stria longitudinali, remigibus rectricibusque rufescentibus.*

Reddish-grey Warbler, beneath reddish, with a longitudinal stripe on the temples, and the quills and tail-feathers reddish.

*Sylvia rufa.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 516. 27.

*Motacilla rufa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.

*Curruca rufa.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 387. 8.

Fauvette rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 146.

Rufous Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 431. 22.

LENGTH not quite five inches: the beak is grey-brown: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey; the under parts are sometimes pale rufous, at others white: the cheeks are marked with a stripe of rufous: the quills and tail are reddish grey, edged with pale rufous: legs brown. This species inhabits France and Germany: it generally resorts to gardens, and fixes its nest, which is constructed of dried herbs, and lined with hair, on a low bush or plant: its eggs are five in number, and are of a greenish white, sprinkled with a darker colour.

•CAFFRARIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Caffra.*)

*Sx. olivacea, gula caudaque ferrugineis, superciliis albis.*

Olive Warbler, with the throat and tail ferruginous; the eyebrows white.

*Sylvia Caffra.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 22.

*Motacilla Caffra.* *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.

Caffrarian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 17.

NATIVE of the Cape of Good Hope: the head and back are olive: the quills are brown: the eyebrows white: between the beak and eyes black: the breast and belly whitish: the throat, rump, and tail, ferruginous; the feathers of the latter tipped with brown, and even.

## REDSTART WARBLER.

(Sylvia Phœnicurus.)

*Sy. gula nigra, abdomine caudaque rufis, capite dorsoque cano.*  
Warbler with a black throat, red belly and tail, and hoary head  
' and back.

*Sylvia Phœnicurus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 15.

*Motacilla Phœnicurus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 34.—*Lin. Faun.*  
*Succ.* 257.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 987.

*Ruticilla.* *Rati. Syn.* 78. A. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 403. 15.

Rosignol de muraille. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 170. pl. 6. f. 2.  
—*Buff. Pl. Ent.* 331. f. 1. 2.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 501.

Redstart. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 146.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 416. B.  
—*Will. Ang.* 218.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 50.—*Hayes. Brit.*  
*Birds.* pl. 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 421. 11.—*Lewin. Brit.*  
*Birds.* 3. pl. 108.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 82.—*Bewick. Brit.*  
*Birds.* 1. 208.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Redstart is five inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: irides hazel: forehead white: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blueish grey: cheeks and throat black: the breast, sides, and rump, rusty red: quills and two middle tail-feathers brown; the rest of the tail-feathers red: female light brown, with a dash of grey on the head and back: the chin is whitish: the red is not so bright as the male.

The Redstart is far from a shy bird, as it will often build its nest and rear its young in some hole of a wall where persons are continually passing, but upon being disturbed will immediately

forsake the place: it is generally found near habitations, in villages, and small towns: its nest, as before mentioned, is generally built in old ruinous walls, or hollow trees; it is composed chiefly of moss, and lined with hair and feathers; the eggs are five or six in number, of a fine blue, not much unlike those of the Hedge Warbler, but larger, and of a lighter cast. The young, at first, are speckled all over.

Its song is rather agreeable, and it will imitate that of other birds in confinement, which, however, but few individuals of this species will bear, unless they be brought up from the nest: it is migratory, appearing about the middle of April, and retiring the latter end of September or beginning of October; it is rarely seen farther to the north than Yorkshire, or to the west than Exeter. Its food consists of insects and worms: when perched, it has a peculiar method of wagging its tail.

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TITHYS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Tithys*.)

*Sy. remigibus nigricantibus, rectricibus rufis, intermedio pari nigro extrorsum rufescente.*

Warbler with dusky quills, and rufous tail-feathers; the two middle ones black, outwardly rufous.

*Sylvia Tithys.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 512. 16.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 233.

*Motacilla Tithys.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 835. 34.  $\beta$ .—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 987.  $\beta$ .

Redstart. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 423. c.

THE male of this species is greyish on the upper parts: his throat and breast are black: the belly is whitish between the thighs: the rest of the plumage varied with black and white: the female is entirely of a fuscous brown: both sexes have the two middle tail-feathers brown, and the rest brown at the tips: the vent and bases of the outer tail-feathers are red. Found in Italy: its eggs are whitish.

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CHESNUT-BELLIED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia erythrogastra*.)

*Sy. subtus badia, capite nucha alarumque speculo albis, genis, temporibus, collo, interscapulio et alis aterrimis, uropygio caudaque badiis.*

Warbler beneath chesnut-coloured, with the head, nape, and spot on the wings, white; the cheeks, temples, neck, between the scapulars and the wings, dark; the rump and tail chesnut.

*Sylvia erythrogastra.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 18.

*Metacilla erythrogastra.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 975.

Chesnut-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 424. 13.

DISCOVERED by Gueldenstaedt among the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian mountains: its nest is placed between the branches of the seabuckthorn: it is a migratory species, retiring to the south in the winter when its food becomes scarce: it is fond of the berries of the plant above mentioned, and will feed on insects, like the rest

of the genus: the male has his beak black: the irides brown: the crown and nape are sullied white: the feathers at the base of the beak are deep black, as are those of the throat, cheeks, temples, neck, and between the wings: the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, is white, forming a spot across them: the breast, belly, vent, rump, and tail, are deep chesnut: the knee is black: legs and claws the same: the female has the rump and tail paler than the male; the tips of the two outer feathers, and the whole of the inner ones, are brown: the rest of the plumage is ash-coloured, palest beneath, with a tinge of rufous.

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GREY REDSTART WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Gibraltariensis*.)

*Sy. cinerea, fronte, temporibus gulaque nigris, occipite abdomin- que inferiori albis, uropygio caudaque aurantiis, rectricibus in- termediis fuscis.*

Cinereous Warbler, with the forehead, temples, and throat, black; the hind head and lower part of the belly white; the rump and tail orange, and the middle tail-feathers brown.

*Sylvia gibraltariensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 513. 17.*

*Motacilla gibraltariensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 987.*

*Rubicilla gibraltariensis. Brisson. Orn. 3. 407. 16.*

Rossignol de muraille de Gibraltar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 177.*

Grey Redstart. *Edwards. Birds. pl. 29.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 417. c.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 423. 12.*

**INHABITS Gibraltar:** size of the Redstart: beak dark brown: forehead, sides of the head, and throat, black: hind head white: top of the head, neck, back, wing-coverts, breast, and upper part of the belly, blue-grey: lower part of the latter white: quills grey-brown, with white margins: rump and tail orange; all the tips of the feathers of the latter brown; the two middle feathers entirely brown: legs brown.

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RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Erithracus.*)

*Sy. dorso remigibusque cinereis, abdomine rectricibusque rufis, extimis duabus cinereis.*

Warbler with the back and quills ash-colour; the belly and tail-feathers rufous, the outer feathers cinereous.

*Sylvia Erithracus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 19.

*Motacilla Erithracus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 35.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 258.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 686.

*Phœnicurus torquatus.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 411. 18. male.

*Phœnicurus.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 409. 17. female.

Rouge-queue à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 180.

Red-tail. *Ray. Syn.* 78. 5. 2.—*Will. Ang.* 218. 7. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 425. 14.

**LARGER** than the Redstart: beak dusky: the top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts, grey: rump rufous: greater wing-coverts and quills grey-brown, margined with rufous: throat and under

parts of the body whitish grey, irregularly varied with pale rufous: sides and under tail-coverts pale rufous; tail deep rufous, and somewhat forked: legs black: according to Buffon, the male has a large brown lunulated mark on the fore-part of the neck, with the concave part uppermost; he has also a small spot of that colour between the beak and eyes, and the two middle tail-feathers are also brown.

This species inhabits the southern parts of Europe, frequenting woods and low bushy places: its nest is placed within a short distance of the ground; it is composed of moss without, and wool and feathers within: the eggs are white, varied with grey, and are five or six in number. The bird is accounted very fine eating in the autumn, as it is then very fat: it feeds on worms, flies, and other insects: its song is very trifling.

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REDDISH-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia russeicauda*.)

*Sy. griseo-fusca, reatricibus lateralibus rufis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, with the lateral tail-feathers red.

*Sylvia russeicauda.* *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 17.*

La Fauvette à queue rousse. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 17.*  
*pl. 71.*

THIS species has a very great affinity to *Sylvia erithracus* and *S. ruficauda*, but may be readily



distinguished from the former by having the middle tail-feathers of the same colour as the rest of the body, and from the latter by the same parts not being orange: it is about five inches and a half in length: its beak and feet are black.

It inhabits North America, from Georgia to Hudson's Bay: it is migratory, arriving at the latter place in April, and retiring to the south in the autumn.

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RUFIOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia ruficauda.*)

*Sy. fusca subtus alba, dorsi colore in rufum vergente, tectricibus alarum caudaque rufis, gula alba, fusco maculata, pectore dilute fusco.*

Brown Warbler, beneath white, with the back inclining to rufous; the wing-coverts and tail rufous; the throat white, spotted with brown; the breast pale brown.

*Sylvia ruficauda.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 519. 37.

*Motacilla ruficauda.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette de Cayenne à queue rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 163.

Rufous-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 439. 33.

INHABITS Cayenne: it is five inches and a quarter in length: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, with the back inclining to rufous: the quills are edged with rufous: the wing-coverts and tail are entirely of that colour: the throat is

white, edged with pale rufous, and dotted with brown: the breast is pale brown: the under tail-coverts are tinged with rufous: the rest of the under parts white.

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 BLACK RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia atrata*.)

*Sr. nigra, vertice plumbeo, remigibus atris; secundariis margine exteriore albis, reatricibus rufis; intermediis duabus atris.*

Black Warbler, with the crown lead-colour; the quills dusky; the outer margin of the secondaries white; the tail-feathers rufous, the two middle ones dusky.

*Sylvia atrata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 21.

*Motacilla atrata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988. 162.

Black Red-tail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 16.

LOCALITY unknown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black: the top of the head lead-colour: the quills dusky: the outer edges of the secondaries bordered with white: the feathers of the back have dusky margins: the two middle tail-feathers are dusky, the others red: the bird is about six inches in length.

## GUIANA RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guianensis.)

*Sy. grisea, subtus alba, alis caudaque longa rufis.*

Grey Warbler, beneath white, with the wings and elongated tail rufous.

*Sylvia guianensis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 20.*Motacilla gujanensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988. 161.Rouge-queue de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 186.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 686. f. 2.Guiana Red-tail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 15.

THIS inhabits Guiana: it is six inches and a half in length: its beak is pale: the upper parts of its body are grey: the wings and tail entirely rufous, the latter very long: the under parts of the body are white: the legs are pale flesh-coloured.

## EQUINOCTIAL WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucura.)

*Sy. fusco-testacea subtus alba, uropygio pallido, rectricibus fasciis obsoletis.*

Testaceous-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the rump pale, and the tail-feathers obsoletely banded.

*Sylvia equinoctialis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 169.Equinoctial Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 187. 154.

THIS bird inhabits Christmas Island: it is as large as the Domestic Finch: its beak is dusky: the prevailing colour of its upper parts is testaceous brown, the rump palest: the quills and tail are brown, the latter slightly forked, and crossed with obsolete bars: the under parts of the body are white: it has a short but not unpleasing warble.

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YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia flavicollis*.)

*Sy. grisea, subtus alba, ad latera nigro-varia, fronte, fascia oculo-  
lari rectricibusque nigris, lateribus interiori latere albidis, macula utrinque ad basin rostri guttureque flavis.*

Grey Warbler, beneath white, towards the sides varied with black; the forehead, stripe through the eyes, and tail, black; the lateral feathers white on their inner webs; a spot on each side the base of the beak and the throat yellow.

*Sylvia flavicollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 35.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 64.

*Motacilla flavicollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

*Parus carolinensis griseus.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 563. 10.

Mesange gris à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 454.

La Fauvette gris à gorge jaune. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Yellow-throated Creeper. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 62.

Yellow-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400. 286.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 437. 31.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 64. XIII. f. 6.

THE Yellow-throated Warbler is five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black; forehead

the same, with a spot of yellow on each side near the base of the beak: from the beak, passing through the eyes, is a stripe of black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are of a beautiful grey: the wing-coverts are brownish, and are marked with two white bars: the quills are also brownish, but paler than the coverts: the throat and fore-part of the neck are bright yellow, and are bounded by the streak that passes through the eyes: the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white, sprinkled on the sides with black: the tail is slightly forked, and has all but the two middle feathers whitish on the inner webs: the legs are brown: the female is destitute of the black and yellow markings on the head. This bird is very abundant in Carolina.

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YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia fuscicollis*.)

*Sy. virescente fusca, pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda virescente, tetricibus alarum remigibusque fuscis, margine rufescentibus.*

Greenish-brown Warbler, with the breast and abdomen yellow; the tail greenish; the wing-coverts and quills brown, with reddish margins.

*Sylvia fuscicollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 38.

*Motacilla fuscicollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette de Cayenne à gorge brune et ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 163.

Yellow-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 34.

NATIVE of Cayenne: the upper parts of its head and body are greenish brown: the wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with pale rufous: throat greenish brown: breast and belly yellow, tinged with fulvous: tail-coverts greenish.

## NEW YORK WARBLER.

(Sylvia Noveboracensis.)

*Sy. cinereo fuscoque varia, subtus flavicans nigro variegata, superciliis albis.*

Cinereous Warbler, varied with fuscous; beneath yellowish, varied with black; the eyebrows white.

*Sylvia noveboracensis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 33.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26.

*Motacilla noveboracensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Fauvette tacheté de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 161.  
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 752. f. 1.

La Fauvette brune. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26. pl. 82.

Spotted Yellow Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 106, female.

New York Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 409. 308.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 436. 29.

A SOLITARY species, inhabiting New York and Louisiana: it is five inches and three quarters in length: its beak is black: all the upper parts of the body are variegated with grey and deep brown: the eyebrows are white: the under parts of its plumage are yellowish, striped with black, the streaks on the sides and breast broadest: legs pale

reddish brown: the female, which is that of the Yellow-spotted Warbler of Latham, is rather less than the male, and has the under parts whitish.

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YELLOW-BREASTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Trichas*.)

*Sy. olivacea, corpore subtus flavo, fascia oculo nigra.*

Olive Warbler, with the body beneath yellow, and stripe through the eye black.

*Sylvia Trichas.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 519. 36.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 28.

*Turdus Trichas.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 811.

*Ficedula marylandica.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 506. 58.

Le Figuier aux joues noires. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 292.

La Fauvette aux joues noires. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 28. *pl.* 85. male. *pl.* 86. female.

Maryland Yellow-throat. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 237.

Yellow-breasted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 283.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 438. 32.

*β. fascia transversa capitis alba, femoribus crissoque aurantiis.*

With a transverse white stripe on the head, and the thighs and vent orange.

La Fauvette à poitrine jaune de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 162.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 709. *f.* 2.

Orange-thighed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 284.

Yellow-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 439. 32. A.

THIS elegant species, which inhabits various parts of North America, is subject to slight variations in its plumage: it is of a small size, only measuring five inches in length: its beak is brown:

the plumage above is deep olive-brown: the forehead is black: the crown of the head reddish yellow: the quills are fringed with olive-yellow: the sides of the head are black: the throat and breast bright yellow: the belly and vent are yellowish white: the tail is similar to the quills: the legs are dull flesh-colour: it varies in having a transverse band of white on the top of the head, passing from eye to eye: the sides, thighs, and vent, are orange, the former palest: legs reddish: in other respects similar to the first. The last is the male, according to Vieillot.

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 KENTUCKY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia formosa*.)

- . *Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus flava, vertice, lorisque nigris, superciliis maculaque infra oculos flavis, capite subcristato.*

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the crown and lores black; the eyebrows, and spot beneath the eye, yellow; the head slightly crested.

*Sylvia formosa.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 85.

Kentucky Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 85. *pl. xxv. f. 3.*

LENGTH five inches and a half: head slightly crested: the crown deep black, towards the hind part spotted with light ash: upper parts of the body olive-green: tail nearly even at the end, and of a rich olive-green: its inner webs, and those of the wings, dusky: the lores, and a stripe on each



side of the neck, beneath the eye, black : the eyebrows, spot beneath the eye, and the under parts of the plumage, brilliant yellow : legs flesh-colour : the female has but little black on the crown, and is destitute of the spot beneath the eye.

This bird is common in Kentucky and the Tennessee country, among low and damp grounds, where it builds its nest on a tuft of grass, or in a low bush ; it is composed of dry loose grass and weeds, and lined with hair : the eggs are four in number, pure white, with reddish spots. About April it arrives in Kentucky from the south, and remains there till the approach of cold weather, when it disappears ; it is a restless quarrelsome species.

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BLUE-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanocephala*.)

*Sv. viridis, capite tectricibusque alarum superioribus cæruleis, gula cana, remigibus fuscis margine viridibus.*

Green Warbler, with the head and greater wing-coverts blue ; the throat hoary ; the quills brown, edged with green.

*Sylvia cyanocephala.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 546. 144.

*Motacilla cyanocephala.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 990. 163.

*Sylvia viridis.* Briss. Orn. 3. 531. 70. pl. 28. f. 4.

Pitpit vert. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 338.

Blue-headed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 503. 139.

Not quite five inches long : beak brown : the head, and upper wing-coverts, blue : the throat

blue-grey: the rest of the body, and the greater coverts, bright green: the quills brown, with green margins: legs grey. Inhabits Cayenne.

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GREY-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia griseicollis*.)

*Sy. supra fusco-virescens, gula gilva, pectore hypochondriis rectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis, ventre rectricibusque lateralibus albis.*

Warbler above brown-green, with the throat grey; the breast, sides, and under tail-coverts, yellow; the belly and outer tail-feathers white.

*Sylvia griseicollis.* Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 29.

*Sylvia fusca.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 543. 131. young?

*Motacilla fusca.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 973. young?

Figuer brun-olive. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 318. young.

Olive-brown Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 411. 313. young.—  
\* Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 495. 126. young.

INHABITS Louisiana: the legs and beak are brown: between the latter and the eye is a spot of white: the eyelids are also white: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are green-brown: the quills and wing-coverts are brown, edged with yellowish: the throat is whitish grey: the breast, sides, and under tail-coverts, are yellow: the belly is white: the tail similar to the quills, with the outer feathers white: the young differs in having the throat, fore-part of the neck,

and sides, whitish and grey, mixed: belly yellowish white; and the middle tail-feathers tinged with yellow.

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CRESTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cristata*.)

*Sy. supra fuscescens viridis, subtus viridescens grisea, capitis crista nigricante fusca, margine alba.*

Warbler above brown-green, beneath green-grey, with a dusky brown crest on the head, margined with white.

*Sylvia cristata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 125.

*Motacilla cristata.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier huppée de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 314.—  
*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 391. f. 1.

Crested Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 20.

THE Crested Warbler is in length four inches: its beak is dusky brown: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish brown; the under greenish grey: the feathers on the top of the head are blackish brown, edged with white, are much elongated, and may be elevated at pleasure, and form a crest: legs yellowish brown. This frequents the open parts of Guiana: it feeds on insects.



*G. Gould*

**CRESTED WARBLER.**

## RED-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Velia.)

*Sy. nigra viridi-cæruleo varia, ventre fulvo, uropygio viridi-aureo.*  
Black Warbler, varied with green-blue, with the belly fulvous,  
and rump golden green.

*Sylvia Velia.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 146.

*Motacilla Velia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 41.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*  
1. 991.

*Sylvia surinamensis cærulea.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 536. 73.

Pitpit varië. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 341.

Pitpit bleu de Surinam. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 669. f. 3.

Red-bellied Blue-bird. *Edwards. Birds.* 1. pl. 22.

Red-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 504. 141.

BEAK lead-colour; the under mandible whitish: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are black, variegated with blue-green; the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, are black, bordered with blue: the rump is of a golden green: the throat is violet, as is the fore-part of the neck, but the latter is varied with brown: the rest of the under parts is rufous: legs ash-coloured: it varies in having the forehead golden green; and also in having the belly and rump reddish. It is a native of Surinam and other parts of South America: it is greatly esteemed as food, and is considered as fine as the Ortolan.

## GREEN INDIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Zeylonica.)

*Sy. viridis, subtus flavescens, alis nigris, fasciis duabus albis.*

Green Warbler, beneath yellowish; wings black, with two white bars.

*Sylvia zeylonica.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 532. 91.*Motacilla tiphia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 13. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 963.*Motacilla zeylonica.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 964. female.*Ficedula bengalensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 484. 47.Le Figuier vert et jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 278.Ceylon Warbler. *Brown. Ill. Zool. p.* 36. pl. 15.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 474. 87.—*Lath. Sup.* 474.Green Indian Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean.* 1. 15. male. pl. 79. female.Green Indian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 474. 90.

LENGTH above four inches: beak dusky, with a yellowish base: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green; the rump palest: lesser wing-coverts deep brown: the middle and greater ones the same, tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills and tail blackish, with yellow edges: cheeks and under parts of the body pale greenish yellow: legs dusky: the opposite sex differs in having the crown and nape black. Inhabits Bengal and Ceylon.

## CINGALESE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Singalensis.)

*Sy. variabili-viridis, gutture aurantio, pectore abdomineque flavis.*  
Changeable-green Warbler, with the throat orange; the breast and abdomen yellow.

*Sylvia singalensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 92.*

*Motacilla singalensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.*

Green Warbler. *Brown. Illust. Zool. 82. pl. 32.*

Cingalese Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 88.*

THE Green or Cingalese Warbler inhabits Ceylon: its length is four inches and a half: its beak is brown: the upper parts of its plumage are changeable green: the fore-part of the neck is orange: the breast and belly are yellow.

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 CHINA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sinensis.)

*Sy. viridis, subtus incarnata, macula aurium striaque ab oculis ad nucham producta pallidis, cauda acuta.*

Green Warbler, beneath flesh-coloured, with a spot on the ears, and stripe from the eyes to the nape, pale; tail pointed.

*Sylvia sinensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 93.*

*Motacilla sinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 963.*

China Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 89.*

INHABITS China: length six inches: beak pale dusky red: the prevailing colour of the plumage

green : a spot on the ears, and a stripe from the eyes to the nape of the neck, pale : under parts of the body flesh-coloured : legs dusky : tail greatly pointed.

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RUSTY-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia borealis*.)

*Sy. viridis, subtus flava, fronte, gula, temporibusque ferrugineis, cauda rotundata, rectricibus laterulibus apice albis.*

Green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the forehead, throat, and temples, rusty ; the tail rounded, its outer feather tipped with white.

*Sylvia borealis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 47.

*Motacilla borealis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Rusty-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 448. 44.

INHABITS Kamtschatka : length five inches : beak pale : forehead, throat, and temples, ferruginous : the upper parts of the body green, inclining to olive : the tail rounded ; the tips of all but the two middle feathers white : the under parts of the body yellow : legs dusky.



## SHORE WARBLER.

(Sylvia littorea.)

*Sy. supra obscure viridis, subtus ochroleuca, remigibus reetricibus que nigricantibus.*

Warbler above dull green, beneath yellow-white, with the quills and tail-feathers dusky.

*Sylvia littorea.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 163.

*Motacilla littorea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

Shore Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 11. 245. 21.

THIS inhabits the shores of the Caspian Sea: it lives on worms: its plumage is dull green above, with dusky quills and tail: the under parts yellowish white.

## GUIRA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guira.)

*Sy. viridis, subtus lutea, genis gulaque nigris linea lutea cinctis.*

Green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the cheeks and throat black, bounded with a yellow line.

*Sylvia Guira.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 547. 147.

*Motacilla Guira.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 36.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988.

*Tanagra nigricollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.

*Sylvia brasiliensis viridis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 533. 71.

Guira-beraba. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 342.

Tangara à gorge noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 263.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 720. f. 1.

Guira-guia-beraba. *Edwards. Glean.* 351. f. 2.

Black-throated Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 237. 33.

Guira Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 505. 142.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 316.

LENGTH five inches : the upper mandible of the beak black ; the lower flesh-coloured : the head and throat are black : the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are olive-green : the rump is orange, and the upper tail-coverts are yellow : the supercilia are yellow, and join a line of that colour that passes down the sides of the neck, and separates the black of the head and throat from the colour on the lower part of the neck, which is fine orange : from thence to the vent yellow : legs dusky : the quills are tipped with brown. Inhabits Guiana and Brasil.

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FLAME-COLOURED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia flammea*.)

*Sy. supra flammea subtus grisea, alis caudaque nigris.*

Warbler above flame-colour, beneath grey, with the wings and tail black.

*Sylvia flammea. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 15.*

*Motacilla flammea. Musc. Carls. 4. pl. 98.*

Flame-coloured Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 251. 41.*

THIS splendid species is a native of Java, where it is found among the palm trees : it is the size of a Wren : the head, neck, and back, are of a most beautiful pale orange, or flame-colour : the beak, irides, legs, wings, and tail, are black : the belly is pale grey : the tongue is ciliated at the tip.

## PINK-COLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia caryophyllacea.)

*Sy. dilute caryophyllacea, rostro pedibusque rubescentibus.*

Pale-pink Warbler, with the beak and feet reddish.

*Sylvia caryophyllacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 89.**Motacilla caryophyllacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.**Pink-coloured Warbler. Brown. Illust. Zool. 64. pl. 33.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 85.*

THE Pink Warbler is described in the Illustrations of Zoology by Mr. Brown, and is stated to be a native of Ceylon: it is the size of the Willow Wren: its beak is reddish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is pale pink; the wings and tail tinged with dusky; and the legs red.

## MEDITERRANEAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Mediterranea.)

*Sy. fusco-virescens, subtus ferruginea, collo subtus pectoreque fulvis.*

Brown-green Warbler, beneath ferruginous, with the neck beneath and breast fulvous.

*Sylvia Mediterranea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 156.**Motacilla asilus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 996. 168. 3.**Mediterranean Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 244. 17.*

INHABITS Spain: its beak is somewhat curved at the tip: its plumage is greenish brown above, and ferruginous beneath: the fore-part of the neck and the breast are fulvous.



THORN-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia spinicauda*.)

*Sy. spadicea, subtus alba, vertice flavo-maculato, facie superciliisque flavis, cauda cuneiforma, rectricibus apice nudis subulatis.*  
 Chestnut Warbler, beneath white; with the crown spotted with yellow; the face and eyebrows yellow; the tail wedge-shaped, its feathers at the tip naked and awl-shaped.

*Sylvia spinicauda.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 528. 74.

*Motacilla spinicauda.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.

Thorn-tailed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 463. 71. pl. 52.

A VERY singular species, described and figured by Dr. Latham; who informs us that it is the "size of a Sparrow: length (the appendage of the tail included) more than six inches: beak three quarters of an inch, straight, except the very tip: base of the under mandible white: the head and upper part of the body dusky reddish brown, mottled with yellow on the crown: between the beak and eye yellow, passing in a streak over the eye to the hind head, where it is rufous: the wing-coverts are rufous, mixed with brown, except the shoulder, which is white: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are white



**THORN-TAILED WARBLER.**

also: the greater coverts and quills brown, with pale margins: the tail is cuneiform in shape, and of a very singular construction; for the end of each feather, for about one third of its length, is almost bare of webs, ending in a point; the four middle feathers are ferruginous; the other reddish brown, with the ends white: the legs are brown, one inch in length. Inhabits Terra del Fuego."

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WHITE-COLLARED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Tschecantschia.*)

*Sy. supra nigricans, subtus ferruginea, capite atro, nucha albicante, torque maculaque alarum oblonga albis, dorso nigro.*

Warbler above dusky, beneath ferruginous; with the head dusky; the nape whitish; the collar, and oblong spot on the wings, white; back black.

*Sylvia Tschecantschia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 161.*

*Motacilla Tschecantschia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.—Lepesch. Trav. 2. 186.*

White-collared Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 19.*

**INHABITS Siberia:** the plumage above is dusky: the head is black: the nape of the neck whitish; beneath which is a white collar: the back is black: the wings are ornamented with an oblong white spot: the under parts of the body are ferruginous.

## TERRENE WARBLER.

(Sylvia inornata.)

*Sy. flavo-fuscescens subtus flava, remigibus nigris, cauda apice pallida.*

Yellow-brown Warbler, beneath yellow, with the quills black, and the tip of the tail pale.

*Sylvia inornata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 4.*

Terrene Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 30.*

BEAK and legs black : the prevailing colour of the plumage of a greenish yellow, tinged with brown ; the under parts palest : quills dull black : tips of the tail-feathers cinereous : common at Port Jackson, New South Wales : its habits agree very much with the Wagtails, as it is but seldom seen perching, but generally on the ground, and takes but short flights at a time.

## RUFIOUS-VENTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rufiventris.)

*Sy. cinereo-fusca, abdomine rufo, jugulo albo, lunula pectoris caerulea.*

Cinereous-brown Warbler, with a red belly, white jugulum, and a blue crescent on the breast.

*Sylvia rufiventris. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 6.*

Rufous-vented Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 32.*

NATIVE of New South Wales: somewhat like the Blue-throated Warbler, which it more than equals in size: beak dusky: tongue ciliated at the tip: upper parts of the plumage slaty grey: breast with a lunulated blue stripe, extending from the colour on the shoulders: chin and fore-part of the neck white: breast, and all the rest of the under parts, rufous: tail even at the end: legs like the beak.

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 RUDDY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia rubricata*.)

*Sy. cinereo-fusca, subtus toto ferrugineo-rubra, alis caudaque fuscis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath entirely rusty red, with the wings and tail brown.

*Sylvia rubricata.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 8.*

Ruddy Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 34.*

BEAK dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage brownish cinereous: the under parts ferruginous, inclining to yellow: wings and tail brown, the latter rounded: legs yellow. Native of New South Wales: it is rather larger than the Redbreast.



## DARK WARBLER.

(Sylvia magna.)

*Sy. fusca, cervice dorsoque dilutiori, subtus rufescens, gula al-bida, remigibus rectricibusque dimidiato-rufis, extimis extus albis.*

Brown Warbler, with the top of the neck and back palest; the under parts rufescent; the throat whitish; the quills and tail-feathers half red; the outer web of the exterior tail-feather white.

Sylvia magna. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 57.

Motacilla magna. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Grand Traquet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5, 232.

Dark Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 453. 53.

LOCALITY unknown: length seven inches and a half: the head brown, varied with darker brown: upper part of the neck and body pale brown: wing-coverts and outer edge of the quills brown; the inner edge of the latter half brown, half rufous: throat whitish, mixed with brown: breast of the latter colour: under parts of the body pale rufous: tail similar to the quills, with the outer web of the exterior feathers white.

## BLOODY-SIDE WARBLER.

(Sylvia ruficapilla.)

*Sy. olivacea, subtus flava, gutture pectoreque maculis rufis variis, vertice rufo, tectricibus alarum, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, margine olivaceis.*

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat and breast varied with rufous spots; the crown red; the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers, brown, edged with olive.

*Sylvia ruficapilla.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 119.

*Motacilla ruficapilla.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

*Ficedula martinicana.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 490. 50. pl. 22. f. 4.

Figuier à tête rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 306.

Bloody-side Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 405. 298.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 489. 115.

THE Bloody-side Warbler is found in Martinico: it is a trifle more than four inches in length: its beak is brown: the crown is rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body are olive-green: the wing-coverts and quills are brown, edged with olive-green; the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, are yellow, marked with longitudinal rufous spots: belly and vent yellow: tail brown, edged with olive; the two outer feathers yellowish within: legs grey: it has a very agreeable and melodious note, scarcely worth the name of a song.

## ORANGE-HEADED WARBLER.

(Sylvia chrysocephala.)

*Ss. spadicea subtus alba, capite colloque aurantiis, fascia supra infraque oculos fusca, tectricibus alarum albis nigrisque, re-  
triticibus nigris, margine flavescentibus.*

Chesnut-coloured Warbler, beneath white, with the head and neck orange; a brown stripe above and another beneath the eye; the wing-coverts black and white; the tail-feathers black, edged with yellowish.

*Sylvia chrysocephala.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 124.

*Motacilla chrysocephala.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Figuier orangé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 313.

Figuier étranger. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. f. 3.

Orange-headed Warbler, *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 492. 119.

• THE Orange-headed Warbler is of very rare occurrence, and is a native of Guiana: its beak is black: the top and sides of the head, the front, and sides of the neck, orange: the eyebrows brown: the upper part of the body and the quills reddish brown: wing-coverts varied with black and white: beneath the eye a pale brown streak: breast and belly pale yellow: tail black, edged with yellow: legs yellow.

## BUFF-FACED WARBLER.

(Sylvia lutescens.)

*Sy. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus rufo-alba, fronte, mentoque atro lutescentibus, macula aurium rubra, pectore atro-maculato.*

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the forehead and chin dirty yellow, a red spot on the ears, and the breast spotted with dusky.

*Sylvia lutescens.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 523. 48.

*Motacilla lutescens.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 986.

Buff-faced Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 448. 45.

LOCALITY unknown: described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks: "Beak dusky: forehead and chin dusky buff-colour: on the ears a patch of dusky red: upper parts of the body and tail-coverts ferruginous brown: under parts reddish white, mottled across the breast with dusky: legs pale brown."

## HANG-NEST WARBLER.

(Sylvia Calidris.)

*Sy. supra fusco-virescens, subtus flava, linea oculari subocularique nigra.*

Warbler above brown-green, beneath fulvous, with a black line through the eyes and another beneath.

*Sylvia Calidris.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 543. 134.

*Motacilla Calidris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 950. 2.

*Ficedula jamaicensis major.* *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 101.

Grand Figuier de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 320.

American Nightingale. *Edwards. Birds.* 121. f. 2.

Hang-nest Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 297. 129.

THE upper mandible of the beak of this bird is dusky; the under pale flesh-colour: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish brown; the rump palest: the wing-coverts are edged with yellowish, and the quills are rufous on the inner webs: through and beneath the eyes a dusky line: the sides of the head and under parts of the body dirty orange: the tail greenish brown, all but the two middle feathers rufous within, and the tips pale green-brown: legs dusky. Inhabits Jamaica.

## WHITE-CHINNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Bonariensis.)

*Sy. nigra, gutture hypochondriisque ferrugineis, facie, mento, abdominis medio rectricibusque extimis albis.*

Black Warbler, with the throat and sides rusty; the face, chin, middle of the belly, and outer tail-feathers, white.

*Sylvia bonariensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 543. 135.*

*Motacilla bonariensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 951.*

Demi-fin noir et roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 328.*

White-chinned Warbler: *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 497. 130.*

INHABITS Buenos Ayres: length scarcely six inches: the beak dusky: irides chestnut: the upper parts of the body, deep black: space between the beak and eyes white: chin, middle of the belly, and outer tail-feathers, white: throat, fore-part of the neck, and sides of the body, beneath the wings, ferruginous.

## CRIMSON-BREASTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rubricollis.)

*Sy. cærulea subtus alba, jugulo pectoreque coccineo-rubris.*

Blue Warbler, beneath white, with the jugulum and breast red-crimson.

*Sylvia rubricollis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 11.*

Crimson-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 37.*

THE Crimson-breasted Warbler is blue on the upper parts, and white on the under: the fore-part of its neck and the breast are fine crimson; and the beak and legs are brown. It is a native of New South Wales.

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BLACK-NECKED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia nigricollis*.)

*Sy. subcristata supra pallide grisea subtus incarnata, pileo cervice remigibus reatricibusque nigris.*

Slightly crested Warbler, above pale grey, beneath flesh-colour, with the top of the head and neck, the quills, and tail-feathers, black.

*Sylvia nigricollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 170.

Black-necked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 187. 155.

INHABITS India: the beak is yellow, with the base blue: the feathers on the crown of the head are elongated and black, and are capable of being erected into a crest: the hind part of the neck is also black: the back and wing-coverts are light grey: the greater quills and tail are black: the sides of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish white: legs yellow.

## CAMBAIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cambaiensis.)

*Sy. fusco-nigricans subtus nigra nitida, abdomine imo crissoque rufo-ferrugineis, tectricibus alarum albis.*

Dusky-brown Warbler, beneath shining black, with the lower part of the belly and the vent dull red; the wing-coverts white.

Sylvia Cambaiensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 554. 172.

Cambaian Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 246. 25.

BEAK black: plumage above dusky brown: wing-coverts white: under parts glossy black; lower part of the belly and vent dull red: tail three inches long, and even at the end: legs brown. Inhabits Guzurat.



## WHIN-CHAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubetra.)

*Sy. nigricans, superciliis albis, macula alarum alba, gula pectoreque flavescens.*

Dusky Warbler, with white eyebrows, a white spot on the wings, and the throat and breast yellowish.

*Sylvia Rubetra.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 58.

*Motacilla Rubetra.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 16.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 255.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 967.

*Rubetra major sive Rubicola.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 432. 26. *pl.* 24. *f.* 1.

*Cenanthe secunda, et Ficedula tertia Aldrovandis.* *Will. Orn.* 232. 234.—*Ray.* 76. 77.

Grand Traquet ou Tarier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 224.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 678. *f.* 2.

Whin-chat. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 158.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 421.

*r.*—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 454. 54.

—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 60.—*Lowin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 109.

—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 140.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 231.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: irides dark hazel: crown of the head, cheeks, hind part of the neck, back, and upper tail-coverts, black, each feather edged with rufous brown, giving the bird a pretty spotted appearance: from the upper mandible a broad white streak passes over the eye on each side to the back of the head, where it almost meets; from the chin another white streak passes down each side of the neck: wing-coverts and quills dusky black, slightly edged with rufous brown: on the wing, near the shoulder, is a large

patch of white, and another smaller near the bastard wing: throat and breast light rust-colour; sides the same, but not so bright: belly and under tail-coverts white, tinged with ferruginous: tail short, the feathers white for two-thirds from the base; the rest blackish, except the middle feathers, which are wholly of the latter colour: legs black. The colours of the female are paler; the white streak over the eye, and the spots on the wings, are much less conspicuous; and the cheeks, instead of being black, are like the rest of the head.

This bird appears with us about the middle of April: its manners are similar to those of the Stone-chat; but, unlike that bird, it leaves us in the winter, at least that is the case with some counties: in Kent it is seen all the year: it frequents furzy places, where it breeds: its nest is artfully concealed on the ground; it is constructed of dried grass and stalks, with a little moss externally, and lined with fine dried grass: its eggs are six in number, entirely blue: it feeds on worms and insects, and, like the Flycatcher, it will sit upon the upper sprig of a furze or bush, dart after the flies, and return to the same place again: in the autumn this species grows very fat, and is said to be as great a delicacy as the Ortolan.

This is not so common as the Stone-chat; but it occurs, though sparingly, in most parts of Europe: it is most common with us in the eastern parts.

## CAPE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sperata.)

*Sy. fusco-viridis subtus uropygioque rufo-grisea, rectricibus duabus intermediis nigricantibus, lateribus fusco-fulvo oblique dimidiatis.*

**Brown-green Warbler**, with the under parts and rump reddish grey; the two middle tail-feathers dusky, and the outer ones obliquely half brown and fulvous.

Sylvia Sperata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 523. 51.*

Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 233.*

Sybil Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 450. 47. A.*

PERHAPS but a variety of the Sybil Warbler: length six inches: the beak black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, greenish brown: the wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with paler: the rump rufous: under parts grey, tinged with rufous: tail slightly forked: the two middle feathers dusky brown; the rest obliquely brown and fulvous: another bird from the same part had the whole of the upper parts blackish brown, the throat white, and the breast rufous. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.



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STONECHAT WARBLER.

## STONE-CHAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubicola.)

*Sy. grisea, subtus rufescens, jugulo fascia alba, loris nigris.*

Grey Warbler, beneath reddish, with a white stripe on the jugulum, the lores black.

*Sylvia Rubicola.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 523. 49.*Motacilla Rubicola.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 969.*Rubetra.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 428. 25. pl. 23. f. 1. male.*Traquet.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 215. pl. 13.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 678. f. 1.

Stone Smith, Stone Chatter, Moor Titling, or Stone chat.

*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 159.—*Will. Ang.* 235. pl. 41.—*Albin.**Birds.* 3. pl. 52.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*4. 448. 46.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 108.—*Don. Brit. Birds.*4. pl. 92.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 239.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 233.

A SOLITARY species, weighing about five drams: length five inches and a quarter: beak black: irides dusky: the head and throat black; on each side the neck, immediately above the wings, is a large white spot: the back and wing-coverts are of a fine velvet black; the feathers edged with tawny: the quills are dusky, the lesser ones edged on their outer webs with bright ferruginous: the coverts black, slightly tipped and edged with rusty brown, except some of the larger ones near the body, which are of a pure white, forming a large conspicuous spot on the wing: the lower part of the rump and tail-coverts white: the breast deep

ferruginous; belly lighter: tail black, slightly tipped and edged with pale brown: the legs black: the female has no black on the head, which is of the same dusky colour as the back; on the throat is an obscure dusky spot; and the white on the wings is wanting: the male has the head varied with black and rufous the first year.

It appears that a partial migration takes place with this species, as it is not so abundant in the winter as in the summer: it is a solitary species, chiefly confined to dreary moors and commons, where it sits on the uppermost sprays of furze and brambles: it builds its nest at the roots of bushes, or beneath stones; it is formed of moss and bents, lined with hair and feathers; and the parent birds use such art to decoy any person away, that it is rarely found, except by chance: its eggs are blue, faintly spotted with rufous at the larger end; they are five in number: it is a very early breeder, eggs being often found in the nest by the middle of April: the flight of this bird is low, and it is almost continually on the wing, flying from bush to bush, alighting only for a few seconds. The note is compared by Buffon to the word *ouistrata* frequently repeated; but Dr. Latham compares it to the clicking of two stones together, from whence it is probable its name is derived.

It is common in many parts of Europe; and Buffon asserts that it departs south in September.

## RED-BREAST WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubecula.)

*Sy. grisea, gula pectoreque ferruginis.*

Grey Warbler, with the throat and breast ferruginous.

*Sylvia Rubecula.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 42.*Motacilla Rubecula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 45.—*Lin. Faun.**Suec.* 260.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 993.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 231.—*Raii. Syn.* 78 A. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 418. 21.Rouge-gorge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 196. pl. 11.—*Buff. Pl.**Enl.* 361. f. 1.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 508.Red-breast. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 147.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. D.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 51.—*Will. Ang.* 219. pl. 39.—*Hayes.**Brit. Birds.* pl. 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 442. 38.—*Lewin.**Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 107.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 123.—*Bewick.**Brit. Birds.* 1. 204.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS quarrelsome but favourite bird is so well known, that the following short description will suffice: the upper parts are yellowish brown, tinged with ash: forehead, and from chin to breast, deep rufous orange: belly and vent whitish: legs and beak dusky: both sexes are alike: the young do not possess the red feathers on the breast for two or three months after leaving the nest; during that time the breast is spotted with rust-colour. It has been found totally white.

The Red-breast is generally observed to be most numerous in the winter, which has made many conjecture that it is a migrative species, but the fact has never been correctly ascertained: Scopoli asserts that it is migratory in Carniola: Buffon.

also allows it to migrate, and states that its departure takes place singly, and not in flocks. Its familiarity during the winter must be known to all: during that season it will enter houses that have the windows open, and pick up the crumbs beneath the table, when it often falls a victim to the cat: it will also follow the gardener while he is at work, closely attending his heels for the sake of the worms that are dug up. It sings throughout the winter, except in very severe weather. About the beginning of April it prepares its nest in some mossy bank, bush, or out-house; it is composed of dried leaves, mixed with hair and moss, and lined with feathers: the eggs are of a dirty white, spotted with rust-colour and cinereous; they are from five to seven in number. During the period of incubation the male sits at a little distance and utters his delightful song: he will pursue any small birds, not excepting even his own species, that approach near.

It is a general inhabitant of Europe, being found from Sweden to Italy; and from its familiarity it has obtained a peculiar name in many countries. About Bornholm it is called *Tommi-liden*, in Norway *Peter Ronsmad*, in Germany *Thomas Gierdet*, and with us *Robin Red-breast* and *Ruddock*.



## LOUISIANE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Ludoviciana.)

*Sy. olivacea, gutture pectoreque rubro-maculato flavis, abdomine ochroleuco, alarum fasciis duabus, rectricibusque duabus extimis intus ad apicem albis.*

Olive Warbler, with the throat and breast yellow, spotted with red; the abdomen yellowish white; the wings with two bands, and the two outer tail-feathers white towards the tip within.

*Sylvia ludoviciana.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 105.

*Motacilla ludoviciana.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

*Ficedula ludoviciana.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 500. 55. pl. 26. f. 4.

Figuier à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 288.

Louisiane Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 480. 101.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: beak brown, with the lower mandible grey: the plumage on the upper parts of the body olive-green: wings with two white stripes: the quills dusky brown, with blue-grey edges, and their inner webs white: the fore-part of the neck and breast yellow, the latter spotted with red: the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white on their inner webs, and the next with a small oval spot at the tip: legs cinereous: the female has the breast plain. It inhabits North America.

## BAY-BREADED WARBLER.

(Sylvia castanea.)

*Sx. griseo-fludescens, gula, pectore hypochondriisque pallide castaneis, fronte, genis, superciliis, strigaeque per oculos, nigris, fascia alarum duplici alba.*

Greyish-yellow Warbler, with the throat, breast, and sides, pale chesnut; the forehead, cheeks, eyebrows, and stripe through the eyes, black; and a double white stripe on the wings.

*Sylvia castanea.* . *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 97.

Bay-breasted Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 97. *pl.* xiv. *f.* 4.

THE Bay-breasted Warbler is a very scarce species, at least in Pensylvania, through which place it passes during the month of May, in its passage to the north: it soon disappears, and is not seen again till the autumn, when very few, in proportion to those seen in the spring, are observed: it is an active, restless bird, and feeds upon insects: the nest and eggs are unknown. The length of it is five inches: the beak is black: the irides hazel: the throat, breast, and sides of the body, pale chesnut: the forehead, cheeks, eyebrows, and stripe through the eye, black: the crown deep chesnut: towards the nape yellowish: hind head and back, greyish buff-colour, striped with black: wings brownish black, crossed with two bars of white: tail forked, dusky black, with cinereous margins, the three outer feathers marked with a white spot on their inner webs: beneath the eye is a broad oblong spot of yellowish white:

the legs and feet dark ash: the female has less of the bay colour on the breast; the black on the forehead is of a brownish tinge.

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YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia maculosa.*)

*Sy. olivacea nigro-maculata, capite remigibusque cinereis, abdomine, crisso alarumque fasciis duabus albis, gula, uropygio pectoreque nigro-maculato flavis.*

Olive Warbler, spotted with black, with the head and quills cinereous; the belly, vent, and two bars on the wings, white; the throat, rump, and breast yellow, the latter spotted with black.

*Sylvia maculosa.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 108.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33.

*Motacilla maculosa.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

*Ficedula pensylvanica nævia.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 502. 56.

\* *Figuier à tête cendrée.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 291.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33. pl. 93.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 255.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400. 288.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 481. 104.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 182.

THE Yellow-rumped Warbler is five inches in length: its beak is brown: the top and sides of the head are cinereous: the hind part of the neck and back are olive-green, spotted with dusky: the wing-coverts have two white stripes; the quills are deep ash, edged with white: the throat and rump are plain yellow: the breast is also yellow,

but is ornamented with spots of black: the belly and vent are white: the tail-feathers are dusky, with the middle of their inner webs white; but the two middle ones are totally black: legs brown. Inhabits North America: its nest is composed of grass and feathers, and its eggs are four in number.

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PARTICOLOURED WARBLER. .

(*Sylvia discolor*.)

*Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus flava, lateribus capitis colli hypochondriisque nigro-maculatis, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus.*

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the sides of the head, neck, and body, spotted with black; the quills and tail dusky.

*Sylvia discolor.* Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 37.

*La Fauvette discolor.* Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 37. pl. 98.

THE whole plumage of this bird above is olive-green: the quills and tail are dusky; the lateral feathers of the last white: the under parts of the body are yellow, as are also the eyebrows: beneath the eye are two large blackish spots: the sides of the neck, breast, and body, are likewise ornamented with a few dusky spots. Native of North America.



**DARTFORD WARBLER.**

## DARTFORD WARDLER.

(Sylvia Dartfordiensis.)

*Sy. spadicea, subtus ferruginea, abdominis medio, remigum margine, alis spuris, et rectricum extimarum exteriori latere albis, palpebris rubris.*

Chesnut-coloured Warbler, beneath ferruginous, with the middle of the belly, the edges of the quills, bastard wing, and the outer margin of the exterior tail-feather, white; eyelids red.

*Sylvia provincialis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 31.

*Motacilla provincialis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Pitchou de Provence. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 158.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 655. f. 1.

Dartford Warbler. Pen. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 161. pl. 56.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 435. 27.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 181. 27.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 241. 10.—Don. *Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 10.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 106.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Sup.*—Mont. *Lin. Trans.* 7. 280. and 9. 191.—Bewick. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 208.

• THIS singular Warbler is rather larger than the Wren: its length is five inches and a half: beak black, at the base of the upper mandible whitish: irides and eyelids yellow: the whole upper parts are of a dusky brown: cheeks dark ash: throat, neck, and breast, deep ferruginous; sides the same, but not so bright: middle of the belly white: quills dusky; the outer webs slightly edged with dark cinereous, those next the body and the coverts with dark ferruginous brown: at the bend of the wing, beneath the alula spuriaræ, is a spot of white: the tail is greatly wedged: the

outer feather is tipped with white, and edged with the same on the exterior web; the next slightly tipped with white; the rest of the tail dusky; the middle feathers edged with ash-colour, and upwards of two inches in length: legs yellowish: the female and young birds are of a much lighter colour, and are without the rufous breast.

This interesting species was first taken near Dartford, in Kent, and from that circumstance the name is derived; but until the late Colonel Montagu was so fortunate as to detect it in the south of Devon and Cornwall, nothing was known of its habits, which have been very fully described in the Linnean Society's Transactions by that gentleman. He first observed it near Penryn, in Cornwall, frequenting the furzy hills, from the month of September till Christmas, when a fall of snow suddenly drove the birds away. A few years afterwards he discovered a nest and young, which latter he reared till they arrived at maturity: the nest was composed of dry vegetable stalks, particularly goose-grass, mixed with tender branches of furze, not sufficiently hardened to become prickly; they are put together in a very loose manner, and sparingly mixed with wool; the lining consists of a few stalks of carex: the whole nest is so slight, that it can be seen through in all directions: the eggs are tinged with green, and are speckled all over with olivaceous brown and cinereous; the markings becoming more dense, and forming a zone at the larger end: the young consume an amazing quantity of provisions, as Colonel

Montagu weighed a pair, and found them two drams and a quarter each; at that time they ate about one dram and a quarter each, or above half their weight daily, which is almost incredible; their growth is in proportion: during the day they are very active, and are continually uttering the note *cha*, twice or thrice repeated: the males begin to sing upon the first appearance of the red feathers on the breast: the song somewhat resembles that of the Stone-chat. This bird appears to have two broods in the year: it has a singular manner of flying in short jerks, owing to its short wing and long tail, which latter is thrown up when on the wing: this is a very shy bird, concealing itself amongst the thickest furze on the slightest alarm: its food consists of insects. It is found throughout Devonshire and Cornwall, and has been taken in several places in the neighbourhood of London; it also occurs in France, where it is said to frequent cabbages, not only for the sake of food, but for protection in the night, but the latter circumstance is most likely erroneous. •



• WHITE-EYED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Madagascariensis.*)

*Sy. viridescens, subtus albida, gula crissoque flavis, palpebris albis.*

Greenish Warbler, beneath whitish, with the throat and vent yellow, the palpebræ white.

*Sylvia madagascariensis.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 533. 94.

*Motacilla madagascariensis.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

*Motacilla mederaspatana.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 28.

*Ficedula madagascariensis minor.* Briss. *Orn.* 3. 498. 54. pl. 28. f. 2.

Le Cheric. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 279.

White-eyed Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 475. 91.

THIS inhabits the Isles of France and Madagascar, and also Madras: it is a solitary species, rarely appearing near inhabited places: it is not quite four inches in length: its beak is grey-brown: the orbits of the eyes are white: the head and upper parts of the body are olive-green: the throat and vent are yellow, the intermediate parts being whitish: the quills are pale brown, edged with olive: the two middle tail-feathers are olive-green, the rest brown, with olive margins: legs cinereous.

## LONG-LEGGED WARBLER. .

(Sylvia longipes.)

*Sr. dilute viridis, subtus cinerea, arcu infra oculari albo, fronte, temporibus, genis, collique lateribus cinereis, crisso virescente, cauda brevissima.*

Pale-green Warbler, beneath cinereous; with an arch beneath the eyes white; the forehead, temples, cheeks, and sides of the neck, ash-coloured; the vent greenish; the tail very short.

*Sylvia longipes.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 529. 77.

*Motacilla longipes.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 979.

Long-legged Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 465. 74.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 181. 74.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing of Sir Joseph Banks's: "Length four inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch, straight, black: irides blueish ash-colour: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of an elegant pale green: forehead, sides of the head, under the eye, and sides of the neck, ash-colour: above the eye a semicircular white mark: the under parts are very pale ash-colour: thighs and vent greenish: tail not longer than in the Citrine Warbler: legs above one inch long, and flesh-coloured: toes and claws rather stout. This inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and is named there *E Teetee tee poinom*." It varies in being brownish instead of green.

## MINUTE WARBLER.

(Sylvia minima.)

*Sy. pallide fusca subtus albida, rostro caudaque brevissima flavescens.*

Pale-brown Warbler, beneath whitish, with the beak and tail yellowish, the latter very short.

*Sylvia minima.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 78.

Long-legged Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 181. 74. A.

A VERY small species, measuring only three inches in length: its beak and legs are yellowish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brownish; the under parts inclining to dusky white. It inhabits Van Dieman's Land.

## PINE SWAMP WARBLER.

(Sylvia palustris.)

*Sy. olivaceo-viridis caeruleo nitente, subtus flavicans, gula atra, superciliis albis, rectricibus tribus exterioribus intus macula alba, remigibus macula triangularis alba.*

Olive-green Warbler, glossed with blue; beneath yellowish, with the throat dusky; eyebrows white; the three outer tail-feathers with a white spot on their inner webs; the quills with a triangular whitish spot.

*Sylvia leucoptera.* Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 5. 100.

Pine Swamp Warbler. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 5. 100. pl. XLIII. f. 4.

THIS active species frequents the deep pine and hemlock forests of North America, amongst moss and swamps: it is in length five inches and a half: beak black: the upper parts of its plumage deep olive-green, glossed with blue, particularly on the edges of the tail and head: wings dusky, but so broadly edged with olive-green as to appear wholly of the latter colour; immediately below the greater coverts there is a triangular spot of yellowish white: the three exterior tail-feathers have each a spot of white on their inner webs; the tail itself is slightly forked: from the nostrils, over the eyes, extends a fine line of white, and the lower eyelid is touched with the same tint: lores blackish; sides of the neck and coverts of the ears olive-green: the entire lower parts of the colour of yellow ochre, with a tinge of greenish: throat dusky: legs long, and flesh-coloured: both sexes are similar in plumage.

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 YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia superciliosa*.)

*Sy. supra virescens, subtus pallida, verticis stria pallida, supercilii flavis.*

Warbler above greenish, beneath pale, with a pale stripe on the crown, and the eyebrows yellow.

*Sylvia superciliosa.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 526. 63.

*Motacilla superciliosa.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 975.

Yellow-browed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 409. 61.

THIS species has a pale streak on the crown of the head: the eyebrows are yellow: the upper parts of the body are greenish, and the lower pale. It inhabits Russia.

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GREAT-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia macroura.*)

*Sy. fusca, subtus ochroleuca nigricante-maculata, superciliis albis, cauda magna cuneiformi.*

Brown Warbler, beneath yellow-white, spotted with dusky; eyebrows white; the tail wedge-shaped and large.

*Sylvia macroura.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 140.

*Motacilla macroura.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.

Petite fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 161.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 752. f. 2.

• Great-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 500. 135.

• THIS bird receives its name from the great length of its tail, which is above half the length of its body: it is less than *S. Curruca*: length six inches; beak brown: the plumage of the upper parts of the body brown; the under parts yellowish white, sprinkled on the breast and sides with dusky: the chin and throat are also dashed with minute dusky markings: from the nostrils a white stripe passes above each eye: the tail is wedged: the legs are reddish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

## YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia anilis.)

*Sy. fuscescens subtus albida, crisso flavo, iridibus rubris.*

Brownish Warbler, beneath whitish, with the vent yellow, and irides red.

Sylvia anilis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 2.*Yellow-vented Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 28.*

THIS species inhabits New South Wales in the summer: the beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its plumage are pale brown; the under dirty white: the vent yellow: irides red.

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 GUZURAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guzurata.)

*Sy. virescens, subtus alba, vertice spadiceo, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*

Greenish Warbler, beneath white, with the crown chestnut, and the quills and tail brown.

Sylvia Guzurata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 554. 173.*Guzurat Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 246. 26.*

NATIVE of Guzurat: length four inches and a half: beak and legs pale brown: crown chestnut: upper parts of the body dull green: under parts white: quills and tail brown; the latter rounded; both edged with green.

## GOLD-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia chrysogastra.)

*Sy. cinereo-fusca, corpore subtus urropygioque flavo, loris nigris.*  
 Cinereous-brown Warbler, with the body beneath and rump yellow; the lores black.

*Sylvia flavigastra. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 7.*

Gold-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 33.*

SIZE of the Rufous-vented Warbler: beak and legs dusky black: upper parts of the body slate-colour, darkest on the wings and tail: rump and all the under parts yellow; the throat and fore-part of the neck brightest: between the beak and eye, and orbit of the latter, black. Found in New South Wales.

## ORANGE-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia fulva.)

*Sy. olivaceo-fusca, subtus flava, rectricibus remigibusque fuscis margine olivaceis, primoribus margine dilute griseis.*

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath yellow, with the tail-feathers and quills brown, edged with olive; the edges of the primaries pale grey.

*Sylvia fulva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 542. 130.— Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 46.*

*Motacilla fulva. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 973.*

- Figuier à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 317.  
 La Fauvette à gorge jaune. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* 2. 46.  
 Orange-bellied Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 312.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 495. 125.

THE Orange-bellied Warbler has the upper mandible of its beak brown, and the lower whitish: the head and upper parts of its body are olive-brown: the quills are brown; the primaries edged with pale grey, and the secondaries with olive; the outer quill is white: the throat and under parts of the neck are yellow: the breast is brownish: the rest of the under parts rufous, the vent inclining to yellow: the tail-feathers are brown, with olive edges: legs yellowish brown. Inhabits Louisiana.

## HEMLOCK WARBLER.

(Sylvia Parus.)

*Sy. nigricans subtus flavescens, superciliis, lateribus colli, pectoribusque flavis, alarum fasciis duabus albis, rectricibusque tribus exterioribus apice extus albis.*

Dusky Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the eyebrows, sides of the neck, and breast, yellow; wings with two white stripes, and the three outer tail-feathers white at the tips of their exterior webs.

*Sylvia Parus. Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 114.

Hemlock Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 114. *pl. XLIV. f. 3.*

THIS species has very much the habits of the birds of the Titmouse genus, darting after flies



and other insects, as well as lodging on the branches of trees after the manner of those birds: it is peculiar to the great Pine Swamp of Pennsylvania, and appears to be very rare, as the male only is known, which is thus described by Wilson: "Length five inches and a half: beak black above, paler below: upper parts of the plumage black, thinly streaked with yellow-olive: head above yellow, dotted with black: line from the nostril over the eye, sides of the neck, and whole breast, rich yellow: belly paler, streaked with dusky: round the breast some small streaks of blackish: wings black; their greater coverts, and next superior row, broadly tipped with white, forming two broad bars across the wings: primaries edged with olive, tertials with white: tail-coverts black, tipped with olive; tail slightly forked, and edged with olive; the three exterior feathers altogether white on their inner vanes: legs and feet dirty yellow: irides dark hazel."

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BANANA WARBLER.

(*Sylvia bananivora*.)

*Sy. atro grisea, subtus flavescens, crisso flavo griseoque vario, gula cinerea, rectricum apice, alarum macula superciliisque albis, loris nigris.*

Dusky-grey Warbler, beneath yellowish; the vent varied with yellow and grey; the throat grey; the tips of the tail-feathers, spot on the wings, and eyebrows, white; lores black.

*Sylvia bananivora*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 137.

*Motacilla bananivora*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 951.

Bananiote. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 332.

Banana Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 498. 132.

SAID to feed on the fruit of the banana tree, and also on oranges and other fruits, as well as seeds and insects: it is found in St. Domingo: length scarcely four inches: beak black: the upper parts of the plumage very dark grey; the bend of the wings yellow: the wing-coverts brown, with a white spot: eyebrows white: from the beak, passing through the eyes to the hind head, a black streak: throat greyish ash: breast, belly, and rump, pale yellow: sides, thighs, and vent, that colour, and grey mixed: tail grey brown, tipped with white: legs cinereous. The nest of this species is fixed on the low branches amongst bananas.

## WORM-EATING WARBLER.

(Sylvia vermivora.)

*Sy. olivacea, capite, gutture pectoreque fulvis, fascia oculari et arcu superciliari nigris, linea supra oculi flavicante, crisso cinereo.*

Olive Warbler, with the head, throat, and breast, brown; stripe through the eyes and superciliary arch black; a line above the eye yellowish; the vent ash-coloured.

*Sylvia vermivora.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 138.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 74.

*Motacilla vermivora.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 951.

*Ficedula pensylvanica.* *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 102. 76.

Demi-fin mangeur de vers. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 325.

La Fauvette vermivore. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Worm-eater. *Pen. Arch. Zool.* 2. 406. 300.—*Edwards. Birds.* 305.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 499. 133.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 74. *pl. xxiv. f. 4.*

THE food of this species consists principally of worms, from whence it takes its name: its beak is dusky, with the lower mandible flesh-coloured: the eyebrows are yellowish, with an arch of black above: from the beak to the hind head, passing through the eyes, is a black stripe: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dark olive-green: the upper parts of the head, throat, and breast, reddish yellow; the belly and vent white: the under tail-coverts cinereous: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Pennsylvania, appearing for a short time in the month of July, and again in the autumn.

## CHASTE WARBLER.

(Sylvia casta.)

*Sx. fusco-ferruginea, subtus flavescens, pectore cæruleo, nebuloso, superciliis obscuris.*

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the breast clouded with blue; the eyebrows dull brown.

*Sylvia casta.* Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 9.

Chaste Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 35.

FOUND in New Holland: the plumage above rusty brown: over the eye an irregular dusky brown streak: the under parts of the body yellowish white; the breast clouded with pale blue, and the sides with ferruginous: tail dull pale yellow, sprinkled with brown spots.

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 BLACK-JAWED WARBLER.

(Sylvia nigrirostris.)

*Sx. fusco-olivacea subtus alba, pectore rufo nigro-striato, loris gulaque rufo-flavis, strigu maxillari nigricante, rectrice extima toto, sequenteque apice alba.*

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the breast rufous, striped with black; the lores and throat reddish yellow, maxillary stripe dusky; the whole of the outer tail-feather, and tip of the next, white.

*Sylvia nigrirostris.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 522. 46.

*Motacilla nigrirostris.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 986.

Black-jawed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 417. 43.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks as follows: "Length seven inches: beak black, and pale at the base: plumage above olive-brown; middle of each feather darkest: from the base of the beak to the eye rufous yellow; throat the same: on each side of the jaw a blackish streak: breast rufous, dashed perpendicularly with blackish: belly white; the sides dashed with dusky black: wing-coverts dark olive-brown, with reddish white tips: quills still darker, with yellowish edges: tail even, but the feathers pointed at the ends; outer feathers white; the end of the second white, the rest brown: legs pale yellow brown." Locality unknown.

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CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia agilis*.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus flava, gula cinerea, remigibus fuscis margine olivaceis, orbitis albis.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat cinereous; the quills brown, edged with olive, and the orbits white.

*Sylvia agilis.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 64.

Connecticut Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 64. *pl.* xxix. *f.* 4.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters: upper parts of the body rich olive yellow: wings dusky brown, edged with olive: throat dirty white, or pale ash: upper parts of the breast dull greenish

yellow; lower part and belly pure rich yellow: round the eye a narrow ring of yellowish white: upper mandible of the beak pale brown, lower whitish: irides dark hazel: legs long and slender, of a pale flesh-colour: a bird, supposed by Wilson to be the female, had the throat dull buff. Inhabits Connecticut and Philadelphia: nest and eggs unknown.

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 RED-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia petechia*.)

*Sy. olivacea, subtus flava, rubro guttata, pileo rubro,*  
Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, spotted with red; top of the head red.

*Sylvia petechia.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 103.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17.

*Motacilla petechia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

*Ficedula pensylvanica erythrocephalos.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 488. 49.  
Figuier à tête rouge de Pensylvanie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 286.

La Fauvette à tête rouge de Pensylvanie. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. pl. 91.

Yellow Redpole. *Edwards. Gléan.* 256.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17. pl. xxviii. f. 4.

Red-headed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 401. 289.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 479. 99.

THIS bird inhabits Pennsylvania, where it makes its first appearance in March, and retires in the autumn: it frequents bushy places, and is a soli-

tary species: the male has its beak black: the crown of the head red: the upper parts of the body olive-green: the wings and tail dusky, with yellow edges: the under parts of the plumage are bright yellow, sprinkled on the breast and belly with red: the legs are dusky: the female has her colours less brilliant.

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GREEN AND WHITE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chloroleuca*.)

*Syl. olivacea, subtus ochroleuca, capite cinereo, olivaceo vario, tectricibus alarum majoribus rectricibusque fuscis, margine flavicante viridibus.*

Olive Warbler, beneath whitish yellow; the head ash-coloured, varied with olive; the greater wing-coverts and tail-feathers brown, edged with yellowish green.

*Sylvia chloroleuca.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 106.

*Motacilla chloroleuca.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

*Ficedula dominicensis minor.* *Bris. Orn.* 3. 496. 53. pl. 26.

f. 2.

Figuier vert et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 289.

Green and White Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 480. 102.

INHABITS St. Domingo: length about four inches and a half: beak and legs grey-brown: the head and upper parts of the neck ash-coloured, varied with olive: the plumage above olive-green: the greater coverts and quills brown, with yellowish

green edges: the under parts yellowish green: tail deep olive; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers varied with yellow: female duller in colour.

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 ORANGE-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia auricollis*.)

*Sy. olivacea, subtus aurantia, abdomine flavescente, crisso albido, tetricibus alarum majoribus reetricibusque intermediis cinereis, lateribus intus albis, extus apiceque nigris.*

Olive Warbler, beneath orange-coloured, with the abdomen yellowish; the vent white; the greater wing-coverts and middle tail-feathers ash; the lateral ones white within, and outwardly tipped with black.

*Sylvia auricollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 107.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

*Motacilla auricollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

*Ficedula canadensis major.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 508. 59. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.

Figuiier à gorge orangée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 290.

La Fauvette à gorge orangée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

Orange-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 304.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 481. 103.

THE Orange-throated Warbler is upwards of five inches in length: the upper mandible of the beak brown, the lower whitish: the plumage above olive-green; the rump inclining to grey: the greater coverts ash-coloured; quills brown, with ash-coloured edges: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, orange: belly pale yellow: vent



and thighs yellowish white: the two middle tail-feathers ash-coloured; the rest black, with the bases of their inner webs white: legs grey. Inhabits Canada.

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BLUE MOUNTAIN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia montana*.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus dilute flava, fronte, genis, mento, lateribusque colli flavis, cauda rotundata; reatricibus duobus lateralibus apice interne albis.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath pale yellow, with the forehead, cheeks, throat, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; tail rounded, its two outer feathers white at the tip within.

*Sylvia montana.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 113.

Blue Mountain Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 113. *pl.* XLIV. *f.* 2.

THE male of this bird is four inches and three quarters in length: the upper parts rich olive-yellow: front, cheeks, and chin, and sides of the neck, yellow: breast and belly pale yellow, streaked with blackish: vent plain dull yellow: wings black; first and second row of coverts broadly tipped with pale yellowish white; tertials the same: the rest of the quills edged with whitish: tail rounded, black, edged with pale olive; the two exterior feathers, on each side, white on their inner vanes from the middle to the tips, and on their outer edges: legs and feet purple-brown: beak dark

brown: irides dark hazel: female unknown. Inhabits the Blue Mountains: it has but a feeble song: it is very active, and darts after flies with great rapidity.

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 PINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Pinus*.)

*Sy. olivacea subtus flava, loris nigris, alis cæruleis fasciis duabus albis.* •

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, with the lores black, and wings blue, with two white bands.

*Sylvia Pinus.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 111.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 25. 2.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 44.

*Sylvia pusilla.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17.

*Certhia Pinus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 187. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 478.

*Parrus americanus.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 576. 15.

Le Figuier des sapins. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 296.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 44.

Pine Creeper. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. p. 46. pl. 46.—*Edwards. Gleah. pl.* 277. f. 2.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 25. pl. XIX. f. 4. ?

Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17. pl. XXVIII. f. 3.

Pine Warbler. *Pcn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. 316.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 483. 107.

FREQUENT among pine trees, in Carolina, in the summer, and in Pennsylvania from April to September, departing to the south in the latter month: its length is nearly five inches: its beak and legs are brown: the head, hind part of the neck, back,

and rump, olive: upper wing-coverts brown, tipped with white, and forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills brown: through the eye a black streak: the throat, neck, and breast, yellow: belly and vent white: tail brown, slightly forked: the outer webs of the exterior feathers white: the female is entirely brown. This bird has very much the manner of a Creeper, running up and down the decayed trunks of trees in search of insects and their larvæ.

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SPOTTED YELLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia tigrina*.)

*Sy. fusca*, pennarum margine olivaceo, subtus uropygioque flavâ, abdomine inferiori sordide ochroleuco, litura aurium rufa, rectricum remigumque margine olivaceo.

Brown Warbler, with the edges of the feathers olive; the under parts and rump yellow; the lower belly dirty yellow-white; spot on the ears rufous; the tail-feathers and quills edged with olive.

*Sylvia tigrina*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 110.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 34.

*Motacilla tigrina*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

*Ficedula canadensis fusca*. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 515. 63. pl. 27. f. 4.

Figuier tacheté de jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 293.

La Fauvette tigrée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 34. pl. 94.

Spotted Yellow Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 257.

Spotted Yellow Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. 302.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 106.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown, the feathers edged with greenish: spot on the ears rufous: the greater wing-coverts with a white fascia: the quills edged with olive-green: the throat, forepart of the neck, upper part of the belly, the sides, and rump, yellow; the neck and breast spotted with dusky: the lower part of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dirty yellowish white: tail similar to the quills, with the two outer feathers whitish on the inner webs near the tips; it is slightly forked: legs brown. Inhabits North America and the West Indies.

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 CAPE MAY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia maritima*.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus ochroleuca, superciliis, mento, lateribusque colli flavis, fascia alarum alba, rectricibus tribus exterioribus intus macula alba, cauda furcata.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath yellowish white, with the eyebrows, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; a white bar on the wings; the three outer tail-feathers with a spot of white within, and the tail forked.

*Sylvia maritima.* *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. 100.

Cape May Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. 100. *pl. liv. f. 3.*

THE Cape May Warbler is five inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the head deep black: line from

the nostrils, over the eye, chin, and sides of the neck, rich yellow: ears orange: at each angle of the eye is a spot of black: hind head, back, rump, and tail-coverts, yellow olive, thickly streaked with black: the exterior edges of several of the greater wing-coverts are pure white, forming a broad bar on the wings; rest of the wing dusky, slightly edged with dark olive-yellow: the sides beneath the wings are also of the latter colour, striped with black: belly and vent yellowish white: tail forked; the feathers dusky black, edged with olive-yellow; the three outer ones on each side marked on their inner vanes with a spot of white: the yellow on the throat and sides of the neck reaches nearly all round it, in the manner of a collar, and is very bright. It inhabits swamps on the Cape May coast.

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 GREEN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia virens*.)

*Sy. olivacea, gutture nigro, pectore, colli capitisque lateribus flavis, abdomine, crasso alarumque fasciis duobus albis.*

Olive Warbler, with a black throat; the breast and sides of the head and neck yellow; the abdomen, vent, and two bars on the wings, white.

*Sylvia virens.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 112.—*Vicil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* 2. 33.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 137.

*Motacilla virens.* Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

*Ficedula pensylvanica gutture nigro.* *Briss. Orn. App.* 104.

Figuier à cravatte noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 298.

La Fauvette à cravatte noire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* 2. 33.  
pl. 92.

Black-throated Green Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 300.

Black-throated Green Warbler. *Wils. Amér. Orn.* 2. 137. XVII.  
f. 3.

Green Warbler. *Pep. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. 297.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*  
4. 484. 108.

BEAK black: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green: the sides of the head and neck bright yellow: wing-coverts olive-green, with the middle and greater ones tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills cinereous, edged with white: throat, and fore-part of the neck, black: the upper part of the breast yellow; the lower part, belly, and vent, white: the sides of the body varied with black and white: the tail ash-colour; the three outer feathers with a tinge of white on the inner web: legs brown. This arrives in Pennsylvania in the month of April, in its passage northwards, and returns in September.

## YELLOW WARBLER.

(Sylvia Trochilus.)

*Sy. cinereo-virens, alis subtus reatricibusque flavescens, superciliis luteis.*

Grey-green Warbler, with the wings beneath and quills yellowish, the eyebrows yellow.

*Sylvia Trochilus.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 550. 155.

*Motacilla Trochilus.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 338. 49.—Lin. Faun. Suéc. 264.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 995.

*Asilus.* Briss. Orn. 3. 479. 45.—Raii. Syn. 80. A. 10.—Will. Ang. 228.

Le Pouillot. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 344.

Yellow Wren. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 151.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 319.—White. Hist. Solb. p. 28. and 55.—Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl. 38.—Lath. Geop. Syn. 4. 512. 147.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 238. 7.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. pl. 14.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 113.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Sup.—Bewick. Birds. 1. 222.

THE Willow or Yellow Warbler weighs rather more than two drams and a half: its length is five inches and a quarter: the beak is dusky above and yellowish beneath: irides hazel: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are of a greenish yellow-brown: the quills are dusky brown, edged with yellow; their coverts are yellow: the under parts of the plumage are white, tinged with yellow: on the breast are a few yellow streaks: thighs yellow; tail similar to the quills, slightly edged with yellow: over the eye a faint yellow streak; legs light brown: the female can scarcely be dis-

tinguished from the male, except in being rather paler.

This species greatly resembles the Pettychap Warbler, from which it may be readily known by its superior size: it also approaches the Wood Warbler, which is known by its white-belly and tail-coverts: it is very abundant in some places, affecting wooded and enclosed situations, where willows abound: it arrives here early in April, and soon commences its song, which is simple, and similar to the words *twit, twit*, and is uttered while running up and down the branches of trees in search of insects: in the beginning of May, it makes an oval nest with a small opening at the top, composed of moss and dried grass, lined with feathers, and placed in the hollow of a ditch or low bush: the eggs are six or seven in number, white, spotted towards the larger end with ferruginous; some are sprinkled all over with that colour: it disappears in the autumn, and is abundant in many parts of Europe as well as England.



## LESSER WOOD WARBLER.

(Sylvia acredula.)

*Sx. supra fusco-virens, subtus flava, gula pectoreque albo-flavescentibus.*

Warbler above brown-green, beneath yellow, with the throat and breast yellowish white.

*Sylvia Trochilus. β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 550. 155.*

*Sylvia pusilla. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 39.*

*Motacilla acredula. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 338. 49. β.*

*Ficedula Carolinensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 486. 48.*

*Le Figuier brune et jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 295. ?*

*Yellow Titmouse. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 63.*

*La Fauvette naine. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 39. pl. 100.*

*Yellow Wren. Edwards. Glean. pl. 278. f. 2.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 420. N.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 313.*

THE plumage on the upper parts of this species is very similar to that of the Yellow Warbler, but is more inclined to brown; beneath it is olive-green: in other respects it agrees with that species. Buffon describes a bird which approaches very near to this, only differing in being somewhat larger: the upper parts are olive-green; the under yellow: found with the former. It is a native of North America, Jamaica, and other of the West India islands: it feeds on insects.

## PASSERINE WARBLER.

(Sylvia passerina.)

*St. cinerea, subtus griseo alba, superciliis albidis, remigibus caudaque atris.*

Cinereous Warbler, beneath greyish white, with the eyebrows white; the quills and tail dark-coloured.

*Sylvia passerina.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 508. 5.

*Motacilla passerina.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

*Curruca minor.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 374. 3.

*Passerinette.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 123.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 579. f. 2.

*Passerine Warbler.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 414. 4.

LENGTH rather more than five inches: beak brown: irides red-brown: the upper parts of the plumage pale cinereous: eyebrows white: the under parts of the body pale greyish white: quills and tail dusky: legs lead-colour. This species makes its nest in a low bush close to the ground; it is constructed of dry grass and herbs, and lined with finer materials: the eggs are of a dingy white, varied with two shades of green, especially at the larger end; they are four in number. The note is very trifling, consisting only of a chirp. It is a native of many parts of Europe, but does not occur in England.

## PETTYCHAP WARBLER.

• (Sylvia Hippolais.)

*Sy. virescente-cinerea, subtus flavescens, abdomine albido, superciliis albidis.*

Greenish-ash Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the belly whitish, eyebrows white.

Sylvia Hippolais. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 4.

Motacilla Hippolais. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* I. 330. 7.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 248.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Least Willow Wren. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 223.

Lesser Pettychaps. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3. \*

Pettychaps. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 149.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418. 6.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3. \*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 236. 4. *Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 101.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Lesser Pettychap Warbler weighs scarcely two drams: its length is about four inches and a half: it is the smallest bird found in England, the Golden-crested Wren excepted: it greatly resembles the Yellow Wren; its principal marks of distinction, from which consist in the prevailing colour being scarcely tinged with yellow, and in having the legs dusky: both sexes are the same in plumage.

Common in many parts of Europe: with us it is the earliest species of Warbler that arrives, being often heard in the beginning of March, and towards the latter end of that month appearing in great numbers; next to the Wryneck it is the first migrative bird that appears: upon its arrival

it commences singing, and prepares its nest, which is composed of dry leaves and coarse dry grass externally, and fine downy feathers within; its shape is oval; it is generally placed on or near the ground, in a tuft of grass or low bush: the eggs are six in number, white, sprinkled with purplish red at the larger end, and one or two spots at the sides. The note of this bird, which is continually repeated, is extremely simple, and not at all interesting, except from its being the harbinger of spring: it has a resemblance to the words *chip chop chop*, *chip chop*, or, according to some, *chiff chaff*: it is continued throughout the summer. This is a very hardy bird, and is greatly diffused over England, being found in all places where the woods and hedges afford it shelter: it often remains here till the latter end of October, and even through the winter, as it has been seen by Colonel Montagu in Devonshire in the months of December and January, but the season was extremely mild, the thermometer being but once below the freezing point.

## WOOD WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sylvicola.)

*Sv. virescens subtus flavescens, superciliis, luteis, abdomine crisso-  
que niveis.*

Greenish Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the eyebrows yellow, and the belly and vent snow white.

*Sylvia sylvicola.* *Lin. Trans.* 4. 35.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii.* 1.

*Motacilla Sibilatrix.* *Naturf.* 27. 47. 4.

*Regulus non cristatus major.* *Will.* 164.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 482. A.

Yellow Willow Wren. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 220.

Larger Yellow Wren. *White. Selb.* 55.

Wood Wren. *Lin. Trans.* 2. 245. pl. 24.—*Lin. Trans.* 4. 35.

pl. 2. f. 1. egg.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 237. 6.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Lamb as a new species of Warbler in the second volume of the Linnæan Transactions, though noticed before by Mr. White, in his Natural History of Selborne; but as it has been again described by Colonel Montagu in the fourth volume of the former work, the description there given will be repeated. "This species weighs about two drams, forty grains: the length five inches and a quarter: the beak is dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head, back, scapulars, and upper coverts of the tail, are of a lively yellow-green: over the eye is a bright brimstone-coloured stroke: the cheeks and throat yellow: the upper part of the breast white, tinged with yellow; the lower part, belly, and under tail-



Byriff

**YELLOW WARBLER.**

coverts, pure white: the quill-feathers are dusky, edged on their exterior webs with yellow-green: the tail very little forked, coloured like the wing-feathers, except the two outermost, which want the yellow margins: the legs are of a yellowish brown. The female caught on the nest weighed three drams: her plumage corresponds with that of the male.

\*This is a migrative species, the males arriving towards the latter end of April, ten days or a fortnight before the females; they both depart in September. It is not a rare bird, as it appears to occur in all parts of England, in places congenial to its habits: it seems most partial to oak and beech woods, where it may be found by its peculiar note, which is compared by Colonel Montagu to the word *twee*, drawn out to some length, and repeated five or six times successively, terminating with the same notes delivered in a hurried manner, at which time it shakes its wings; the latter only takes place during the incubating season, after which it is not so vociferous. It makes its nest on the ground, beneath the shades of trees or bushes, constructing it of dry grass with a few dead leaves, and a little moss externally, and lined with finer moss and a few long hairs: it is oval, and differs materially from those of the Yellow Willow Warbler and Pettychap Warbler, as those birds line the nest with feathers: the eggs weigh from eighteen to twenty-two grains; they are white, sprinkled with rust-coloured spots; in some parts confluent; they are six in number.

This bird appears to have remained in obscurity from its great similarity to the Yellow Willow Warbler, and to the Pettychap Warbler, both of which approach very near to this in size and colour. It differs from the former in having the plumage more vivid in colour, and in the belly and under tail-coverts being pure white, whereas in that bird they are tinged with yellow; and from the latter in its superior size: its manner and habits are likewise different.

It is found in Germany, where it is also migrative.

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YELLOW-POLL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia æstiva*.)

*Sy. viridi-olivacea subtus flava, gutture pectore hypochondriisque maculis rufescentibus, rectricibus lateralibus intus flavescentibus.*

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat, breast, and sides, spotted with reddish, and the outer tail-feathers yellow within.

*Sylvia æstiva.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 551. 157.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 35.

*Sylvia albicollis.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 104.

*Motacilla æstiva.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 996.

*Motacilla albicollis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

*Ficedula canadensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 492. 51. *pl.* 26. *f.* 3.

*Ficedula dominicensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 494. 52. *pl.* 26. *f.* 5.

Le Figuier tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 285.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. *f.* 2.

Figuier à gorge blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 287.



La Fauvette tachetée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 35. pl. 95.

St. Domingo Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 479. 100.

Yellow-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 292.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*  
4. 515. 148.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 183.

LENGTH nearly five inches: beak blackish: irides blue: the upper parts of the body are olive-green: the under parts and the head fine yellow: the neck, breast, and sides, longitudinally spotted with reddish: the quills and tail are brown, edged with olive-green; the two middle feathers of the latter entirely dark brown; the outer ones yellow within: legs blackish: one sex has the top of the head greyish.

Common in many parts of America and the West Indies: it appears in Canada and Hudson's Bay in the summer, and retires in the autumn to the south: it breeds in the latter place, and its nest is constructed amongst willows; it is composed of moss, hair, grass, and feathers, well woven together; it is placed at various heights from the ground: the female lays from three to five white eggs, sprinkled with rusty spots: it has a very agreeable note.

## OLIVE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Carolinensis.)

*Sy. viridi-olivacea subtus flavescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectoribus flavo marginatis.*

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the quills and tail brown, the feathers of the latter edged with yellow.

*Sylvia carolinensis.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 158.

Le Figuier de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 285.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 58. f. 1.

Yellow-poll. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 515. 148. var.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 183.

Olive Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 307.

THIS species approaches very near to the Yellow-poll Warbler, differing only in having the whole of the upper parts brown, the forehead and under parts of the body excepted, which are of a pure immaculate yellow: it inhabits the same parts as that bird, and is considered to be a variety of it by Dr. Latham.

## WHITE-WINGED WARBLER. .

(Sylvia leucoptera.)

*Sy. viridi-flava, subtus lutea, tectricibus alarum superioribus apice albis, cauda viridis.*

Green-yellow Warbler, beneath yellow, with the tip of the upper wing-coverts white; the tail green.

*Sylvia leucoptera.* *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amor. Sept. 2. 28.*

La Fauvette leucoptère. *Vicil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept. 2. 28. pl. 84.*

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak black; its sides white: the whole of the upper parts of the body yellowish green, inclining to brown; the upper wing-coverts tipped with white, forming a bar of that colour on the wing; the bend of which, with the cheeks, throat, and under parts of the body, are fine yellow: the tail is dark green: the legs are black. It is an inhabitant of North America: it somewhat resembles the Pine Warbler.

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 TAILOR WARBLER.

(Sylvia sutoria.)

*Sy. tota flava.*

Warbler entirely yellow.

*Sylvia sutoria.* *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 159.*

*Motacilla sutoria.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.—Zool. Ind. p. 17.*

Tailor Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 515. 149.—Ind. Zool. pl. 8.*

THIS dextrous Warbler is only three inches in length, and weighs but ninety grains: it is entirely of a light yellow colour. It inhabits India, and is remarkable for the construction of its nest, which is extremely curious: it is composed of two leaves; the one generally dead, which it fixes at the end of a branch, to the side of a living one, by sewing both together with slender fibres; the lining is composed of feathers and soft vegetable down: the nest and birds taken together are so buoyant, that the leaves of the slenderest twigs are generally chosen for the purpose, as the nest then becomes less likely to be attacked by predaceous animals; occasionally two living leaves are sewn together; its eggs are pure white.

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SUPERB WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanea*.)

*Sy. nigro-cyanea subtus alba, capite nigro-sericeo tumido, sincipite genis lunuloque cervicis caeruleo-nitidis, fascia per oculos nigra.*

Black-blue Warbler, beneath white, with the head swelled, and of a silky black; the hind part of the head, cheeks, and lunule on the top of the neck, of a shining blue; stripe through the eyes black.

*Sylvia cyanea.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 545. 142.

*Motacilla cyanea.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 991.

*Motacilla superba.* Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 1.

Superb Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 501. 137. pl. 53.—Shaw. Nat. Misc. 1. pl. 10.



**SUPERB WARBLER.**

THIS highly elegant species is thus described by Dr. Latham, who has also given a figure of it. "The length of this beautiful species is five inches and a half: the beak is black: the feathers of the head are long, and stand erect like a full crest; from the forehead to the crown they are of a bright blue; from thence to the nape black like velvet: through the eyes from the beak a line of black: beneath the eye springs a tuft of the same blue feathers; beneath these, and on the chin, it is of a deep blue, almost black, and feeling like velvet: on the ears is another patch of blue, and across the back part of the head a band of the same; the whole giving the head a greater appearance of bulk than is natural: the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail, deep blue black; the under pure white: wings dusky; shafts of the quills chesnut: the tail two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform; the two outer feathers very short: legs dusky brown; claws black." Inhabits Van Dieman's Land: it varies slightly in its markings, particularly about the head, where the blue patches often become confluent: some have the shafts of the quills blackish instead of chesnut. This bird forms the type of the genus *Maurus* of Vieillot, possessing the following characters. Beak very slender, straight, entire, and short; the base ciliated: legs very slender: the outer toes united to the second at the base: wings stout: tail very long and slender.

## LONG-TAILED WARBLER.

(Sylvia longicauda.)

*Sy. olivacea, vertice-rufescente, remigibus olivaceo-fuscis, rectricibus longioribus, intermediis longioribus.*

Olive Warbler, with the crown reddish; the quills olive-brown; the tail-feathers long and narrow, the middle ones very long.

*Sylvia longicauda.* *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 141.

*Motacilla longicauda.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Petit figuier à longue queue de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 208.

Long-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 501. 136.

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat, who tells us that it is abundant among the trees that adorn the shrubberies of the Chinese: that it is very tame, and has an agreeable note: the top of its head is pale rufous: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing-coverts, and tail, are pale olive-green: the quills are olive-brown: the tail is long and slender, and is composed of very narrow feathers; the two middle ones are as long as the body.

## REGULUS. GOLD-CREST.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> tenue, breve, rectum, lateratim subcompressum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, short, straight, compressed at the sides.
<i>Nares</i> penius duabus recumbentibus tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with two recumbent feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

**T**HE genus *Regulus* was first established by Ray, but by Linnæus and his followers it was placed amongst the birds belonging to kindred genera under the name of *Motacilla*: the individuals composing this genus subsist upon insects, worms, and seeds.



## COMMON GOLD-CREST.

(Regulus vulgaris.)

*Regulus virescens, remigibus secundariis exteriori margine flavis, medio albis, vertice luteo.*

Greenish Gold-crest, with the exterior edges of the secondary quills yellow; the middle white; the crown yellow.

*Regulus cristatus.* Ray. *Syn.* p. 79. A. 9.—Briss. *Orn.* 3. 579. 17.

*Motacilla Regulus.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 338. 48.—Lin. *Faun. Succ.* 262.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 995.

*Sylvia Regulus.* Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 548. 152.

Roitelet, Poul, Souci. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. p. 363. pl. 16. f. 2.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 651. 3.—Buff. *Hist. Prov.* 1. 509.

Golden-crested Wren. Pen. *Brit. Zool.* 153.—Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 321.—Will. *Ang. p.* 227.—Edwards. *pl.* 254. 1.—Albin. *Birds.* 1. pl. 53.—Hayes. *Brit. Birds.* pl. 38.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 508. 145.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 3. 112.—Walc. *Syn.* 2. 243.—Don. *Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 4.—Beauck. *Brit. Birds.* 1.—Shaw. *Nat. Misc. pl.* 165.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Sup.*

THIS elegant species is the smallest bird found in Europe, measuring scarcely three inches and a half in length, and the body, when stripped of its feathers, but little more than an inch: its weight is between seventy and eighty grains: its beak is black: irides hazel: the crown of the head is ornamented with a crest composed of a double series of feathers arising from each side, and nearly meeting at their points; the exterior are black, the interior bright yellow; between which, on the crown, the feathers are shorter, and of a fine deep orange: the forehead, chin, and round the eyes,



**COMMON GOLDCREST.**

whitish: the hind part of the head, neck, and back, greenish: quills dusky, edged with green; at the base of the secondaries is a black bar, above which the coverts are tipped with white, forming a narrow bar of that colour; and above that the lesser coverts are black, tipped with white, resembling two obscure bars: the plumage beneath brownish white; the belly lightest, and tinged with yellow: the tail slightly forked; its feathers dusky, edged with yellowish green: the female had the head less crested, and the crown bright yellow instead of orange: the young do not attain the crest till autumn. There is a beautiful white variety of this species in the British Museum, which was captured in Devonshire.

Montagu has given a very pleasing account of the manners of this species in the introduction to his Ornithological Dictionary, of which the following is an abridgement. A nest containing ten young birds was placed in a small basket near the window of Colonel Montagu's study, for the purpose of enticing the old birds, who soon made their appearance, and became very familiar; the female attending upon the young, even when the nest was placed far in the room, or held in the hand: the male constantly accompanied the female as far as the window-frame, but would not venture within the room; he never uttered any note except the female was out of sight, and then only a slight chirp: the female repeated her visits every two or three minutes, for full sixteen hours daily, each time loaded with food, which the

young devoured in great quantities, considering their diminutive size, consuming above their own weight in four days.

The nest is composed of green moss, interwoven with wool, and lined with a profusion of small feathers, which completely conceal the eggs: it is often placed among the branches of ivy, or beneath the thick stem of the fir: the eggs weigh about nine or ten grains, are from seven to ten in number, and are of a brownish white colour, darker at the larger end.

The song of this species is repeated at intervals during the day, in the spring, but is discontinued when it has young: it is a very active species, and braves the severest winters: it delights in woody countries, particularly where fir abounds: in all parts of England it is very abundant, as it is likewise in Europe and the rest of the old continent, but does not occur in America: its food consists of insects, small worms, and seeds.

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RUBY-CROWNED GOLD-CREST.

(*Regulus Calendulus.*)

*R. cinereo-virens, linea verticali rubini colore abdomine alisque subtus flavescentibus.*

Brown-green Gold-crest, with a ruby red stripe on the crown; the body and wings beneath yellowish.

*Regulus Calendulus. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.*

- Motacilla Calendula*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 47.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 994.  
*Sylvia Calendula*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 549. 15+.  
*Calendula Pensylvanica*. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 584. 18.  
*Roitelet rubis*. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 373.  
*Ruby-crowned Wren*. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 413. 300.—*Edwards. Glean. pl.* 254. f. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 511. 146.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

THIS greatly resembles the former species, but is nevertheless very distinct: it is much larger than that bird, measuring above four inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of the plumage are of a brown olive, the rump being palest: the wings are adorned with two yellowish stripes, and the head with a spot of a bright ruby-red colour: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, the breast greatly inclining to yellow: the quills and tail resemble those of the former species: the female is destitute of the red on the head: it varies in having the hind part of the head striped with crimson. Inhabits North America: its habits are similar to those of the European species, with which it has been confounded by many.

## TROGLODYTES. WREN.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, integrum, mandibulæ æquales.		<i>Beak</i> slender, entire, the man- dibles equal.
<i>Alæ</i> breves rotundatæ.		<i>Wings</i> short and rounded.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.		<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Cauda</i> ascendens.		<i>Tail</i> bent upwards.

**T**HIS genus, like the preceding, was established by the older ornithologists, but by the moderns placed with the rest of the Warblers: there are but two species, one of which is an inhabitant of the old continent, the other of the new; they both feed on insects, worms, and small seeds.



EUROPEAN WREN.

## EUROPEAN WREN.

(Troglodytes Europæus.)

*Troglodytes Europæus*, *alis nigro cinereoque undulatis*.

Grey Wren, with the wings undulated with black and grey.

*Motacilla Troglodytes*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 46.—*Lin. Faun.**Suæc.* 261.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 993.*Sylvia Troglodytes*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 547. 148.*Troglodytes*. *Ray. Syn.* 80. A. 11.—*Wils.* 164. 42.*Regulus*. *Brisson. Orn.* 3. 423. 24.*Troglodytes*, *Roitelet*. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 352. *pl.* 16. *f.*1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 631. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 510.Wren. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 154.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 322.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 53. v.—*Hoyes. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 111.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 242.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 506. 143.—*Bewick.**Brit. Birds.* 1. 227.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.*Troglodytes Europæus*. *Leach.*

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: beak dusky brown, and nearly straight: irides dark hazel: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, deep reddish brown, obscurely marked with transverse dusky lines: the eyebrows pale-coloured: the quills and tail dusky brown, the latter crossed with undulated dusky black lines, the former spotted with light brown: the plumage beneath light rufous brown, the sides and thighs with darker lines: the under tail-coverts spotted with dusky and white: legs pale brown.

This bird is found throughout Europe, and, like the Gold-crest, defies the severest winters, approaching, during that season, the habitations of man: it commences building its nest very early



in the spring; it is constructed with very great art, but, unlike other birds, this does not begin at the bottom of the nest, but traces the outlines first: it is of an oval shape, and is composed of various materials according to the substance with which it is in contact; if it be built against a tree covered with white moss, it is made of that material; if with green, that is the substance chosen: it is invariably lined with feathers, and has a hole near the top for an entrance. The eggs are seven or eight in number, white, slightly marked with reddish spots at the larger end. The song of this bird is greatly esteemed, being a pleasing but short warble; it is continued throughout the year: its tail is generally carried erect.

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BROWN WREN.

(*Troglodytes furvus.*)

*Tr. fuscus, dorso, alis caudaque lineis atris.*

Brown Wren, the back, wings, and tail, with black stripes.

*Motacilla furva. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 994. 168.*

*Sylvia furva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 548. 151.*

Brown Warbler. *Brown. Illust. Zool. 68. pl. 18.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 508. 144.*

THE Brown Wren is four inches and a half in length: its beak is slightly bent, and of a yel-

lowish brown colour: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, the belly palest: the back, wings, and tail, are striped with dusky bars: legs yellow brown. Inhabits Surinam, and other parts of America.

END OF VOL. X.

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