

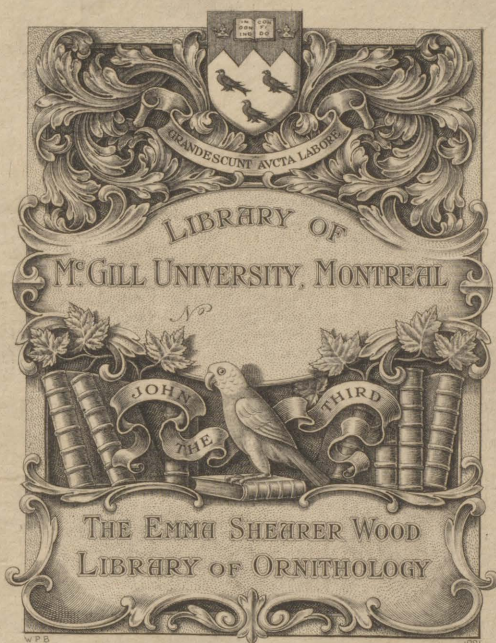
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(Transcription of the list opposite. C.A.W. May 31st, 1922.)

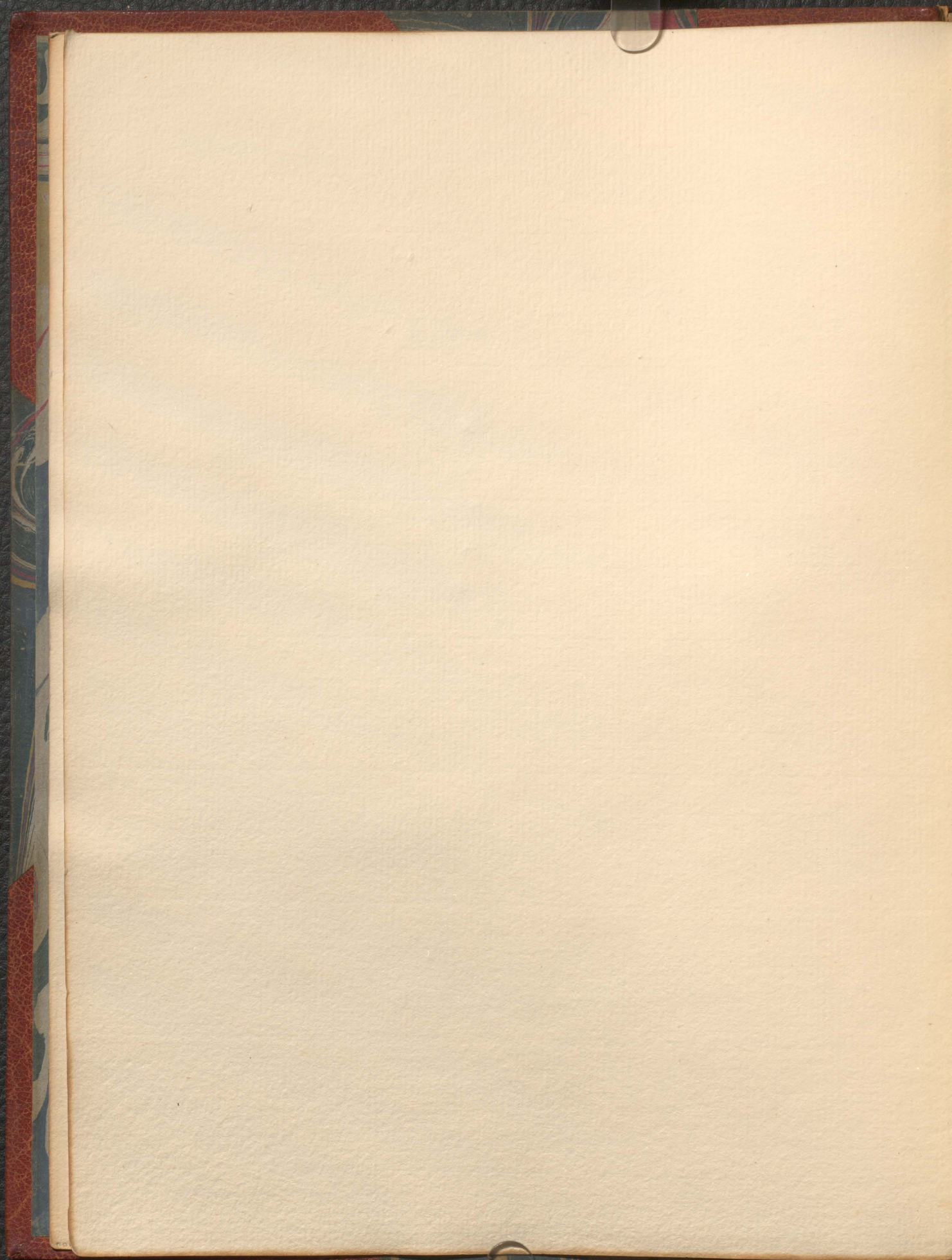
	Page
Water colour drawing of the Knot -----	2119
Water colour drawing of the Velvet Duck -----	
* Water colour drawing of the Scoter -----	
Water colour drawing of the Hen Scaup Duck -----	
* Water colour drawing of the Tufted Duck -----	
Water colour drawing of the Sheldrake -----	
Water colour drawing of the Shoveler (M. and F.)--	

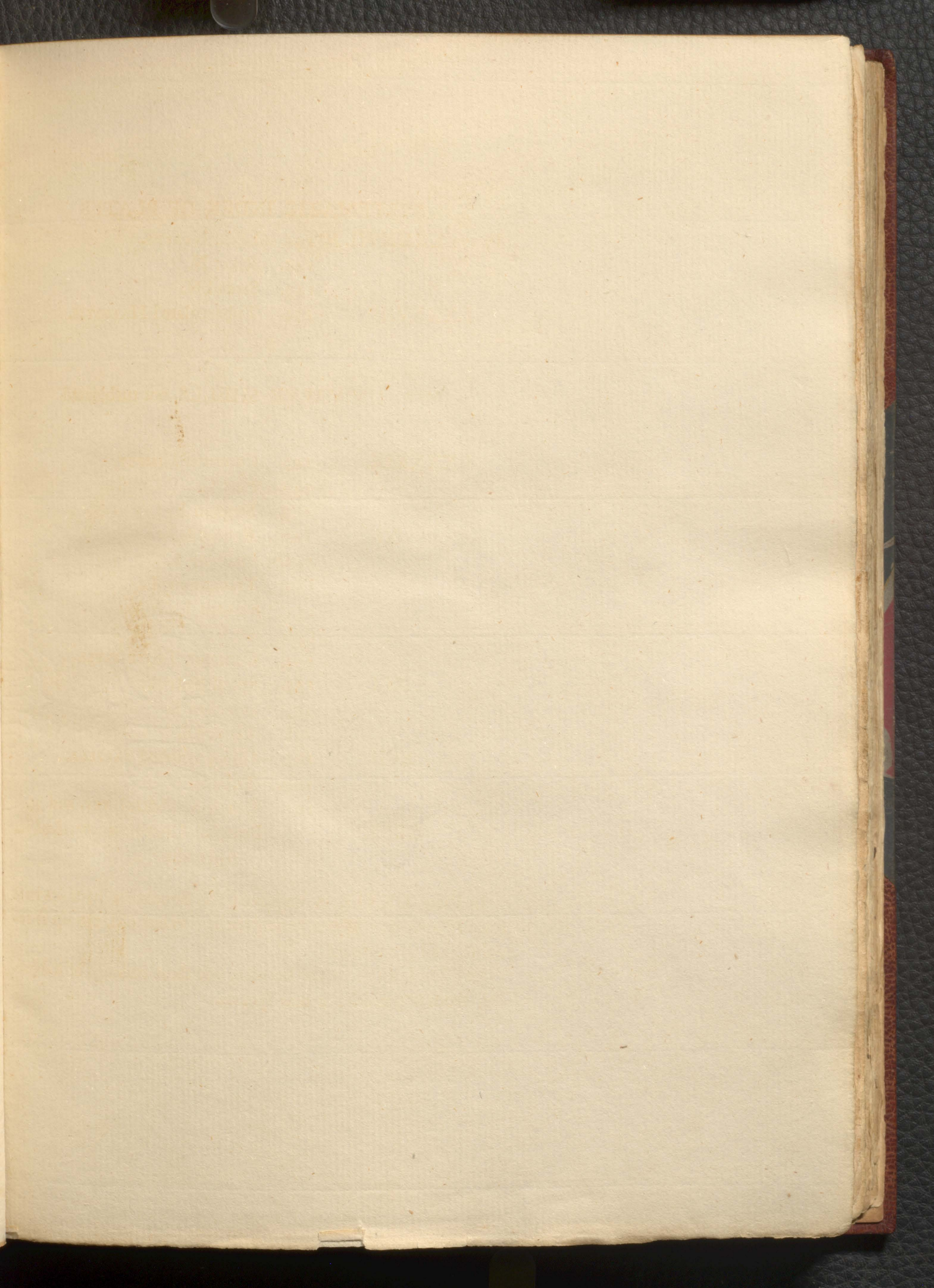
(Eight figures in all, only one of which -that
of the Velvet Duck - is figured in Pennant's
"Birds", edition of 1776.) * On same plate

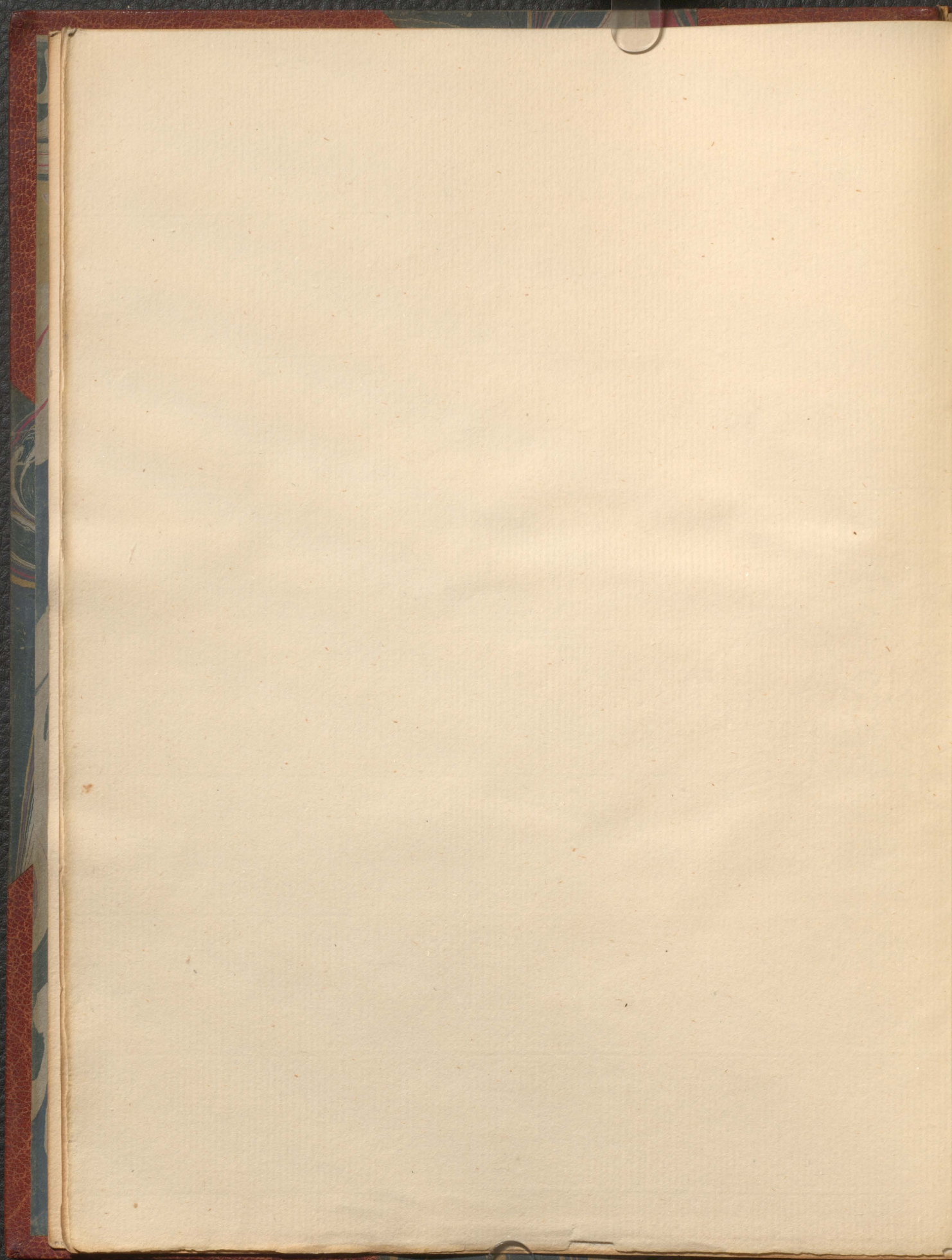
Water Colour drawing of	* Knot
"	* Lutes. back
"	* Lutes
"	* Dusted back
"	* New Scamp snail
"	* Shell drake
"	* Shoulder - Male & female

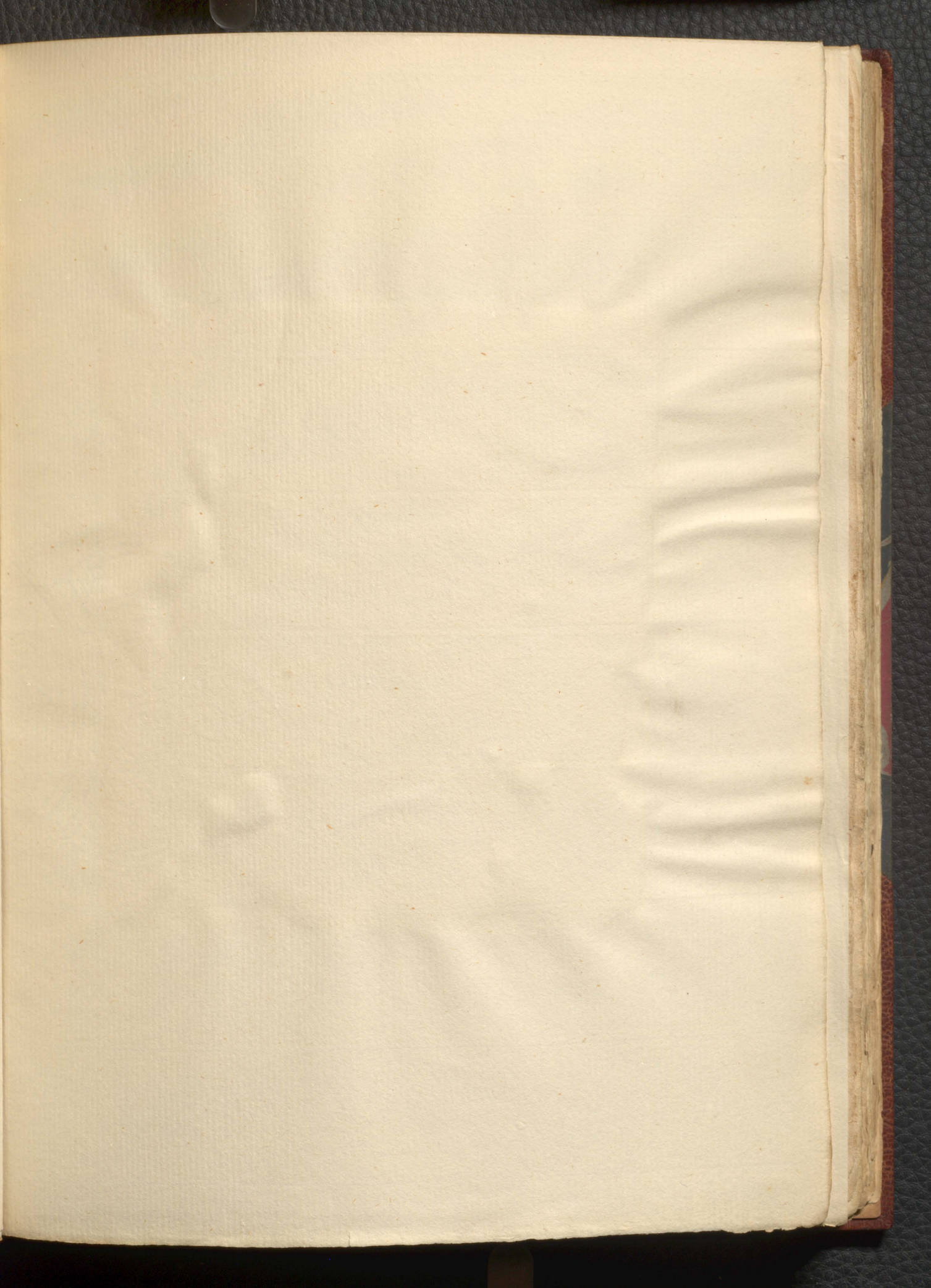
3 figures -

* Not figured in Pennant, ed. 1776









(Transcription of the penciled title-page opposite.)

MARMADUKE TUNSTALL

of

WYCLIFFE.

MANUSCRIPT NOTES

to

PENNANT'S NATURAL HISTORY

VOLUME III.

WATER BIRDS

WYCLIFFE HALL.

1780 - 1790.

Marmaduke Tunstall

Wycliffe
M.S. notes

Pennant's Natural History

to
Vol III

Water Birds

Wycliffe Hall

1780-1790

BRITISH ZOOLOGY

CLASS II. BIRDS

SWAN



LONDON
Printed by J. G. & Co.
MDCCLXXVI

PL. IX.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

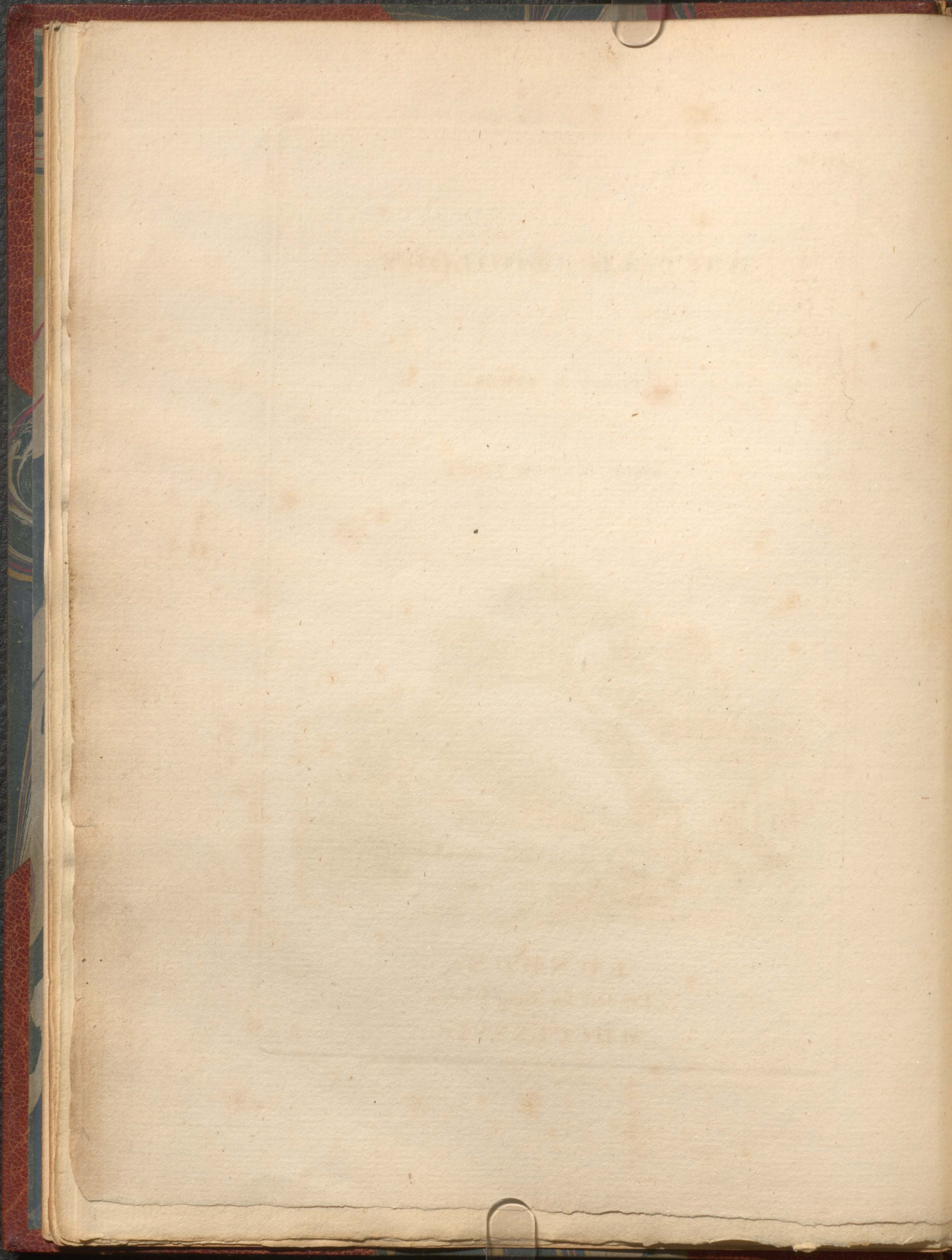
CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. II. WATER FOWL.



LONDON.
Printed for Benj. White,
MDCCLXXVI.

Nº 265.



BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

V O L. II.

CLASS II. DIVISION II.

W A T E R - F O W L.

W I T H A N

A P P E N D I X.

By Thomas Pennant Esq.

WARRINGTON:

Printed by WILLIAM EYRES,

F O R

BENJAMIN WHITE, at Horace's Head, Fleet-Street, LONDON.

MDCCLXXVI.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

VOL. II.

CLASS II. DIVISION H.

WATER-FOWL.

A P P E N D I X

WASHINGTON

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

Published under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior

1885

D I V I S I O N I I .

W A T E R - F O W L .

Vol. II.

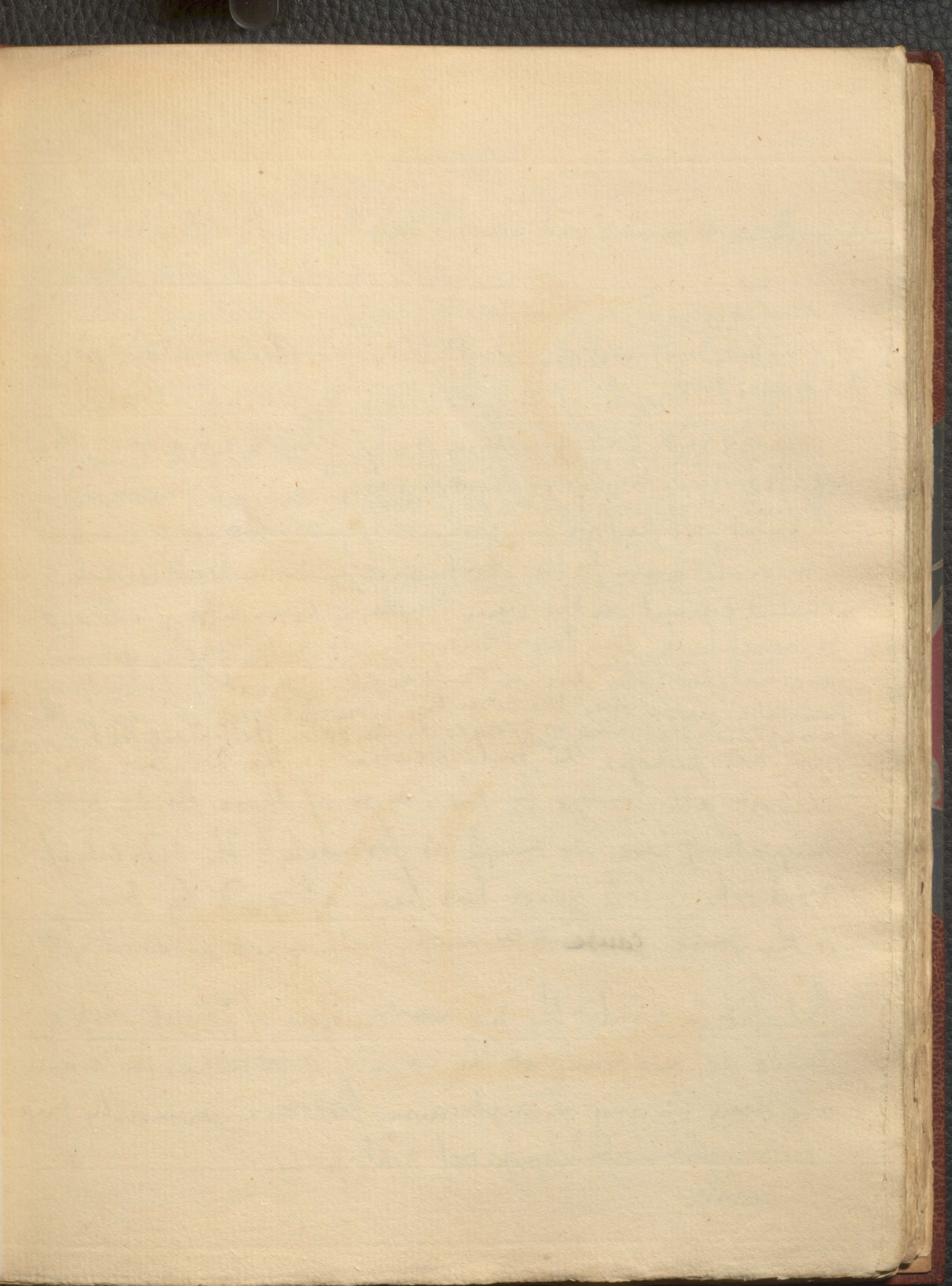
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DIVISION II

WATER-FOWL

12

Vol II



Cranes

Mr Lloyd in a letter to Dr Tamerid Robinson, in No 334 of the Philosophical transactions, mentions 2 Cranes coming into Cardiganshire, one of which was shot there & preserved, they were there in 1696. -

Inhabit all Russia & Siberia as far as the river Anadyr & migrate even to the Arctic circle, none seen in Kamtschaka except on the very southern promontory, used as a resting place, lay two blueish eggs on the rocky ground are hatched late, arrive in Sweden in great flocks in Spring pair & disperse over the country usually resort to breed in the same places, the young, as soon as they fly, follow their parents. Rek. det. Zool. 1722. p. 149.
- may not perhaps the mild weather in the winters over almost all Europe be the cause of these Birds not migrating here so much as formerly? The scarcity of woodcocks of late years has been assigned by many to the same cause & seemingly with great probability. M. J. -

Inhabit in winter the warmer regions of Egypt, Aleppo, India &c, are found at the cape of good hope, in France are seen Spring & autumn, but are generally mere passengers. Lath. Synop. vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 41.

Crow

it extends to India, Sr Jos: Banks has one shot at Bombay.
Lath. suppl. to Synop: p: 142. —

Found as far north as Lapmark & as south as Aleppo, also in great
flocks about the rivers Don & Irtysh in Siberia. Penn. hist. Nat. vol 12, p. 242.

- The specimen mentioned before shot near Ormskirk & sett
up by one Redrough a barber there, was procured by a
friend & sent me in June 1789, it was a Cock. M. F. —
- another was shot at Weston in Derbyshire by the Rev. M.
Danson in Oct: 1784; as the colors were rather faint &
dull & the crest small, it probably was a hen. —



Heron

are frequently in the North called Heron-Jews, probably an old corruption there from Heron-Shaws, as they are called in the Northumberland house Ho-boop, made I believe at Wreafel in Yorkshire, Hearon-Jewys; tho' in the Nevil-feast called Heronshaws, probably the former name was the Northern dialect. —

Crespy Hall was originally the seat of the Crespys a family of note, an heiress of which married into the Markham family; Crespy Hall belonged afterwards to the family of the Herons, who bear a Heron for their ~~crest~~ coat of arms; the Heronry if not first established there by this family, was at least very carefully protected, as some say, on account of affinity of name; ^{Crespy Hall} it was advertised to be sold about the ^{year} 1780 or 81, whether then sold or by whom purchased, I have not been informed. — some still esteem the Heron good eating, tho' rejected by most, as rank & fishy. M. J. —

A Heron was taken some years since in England with a ring fastened to his leg, importing, that he had before been taken at Allicant, this proves they sometimes migrate over the sea, which tho' it has been seldom noticed, probably may not unfrequently happen, as tho' a slow & heavy flyer, yet seems to have a strong wing, ascends high & has an extensive compass of expansion or envergure as the French call it. M. J. —

Heron

a Hen, at least, one without the long crest, shot at Wycliffe
Oct 14, 1782, measured in length 3 foot 3 inches M.F. -

are found in Russia & Siberia, Crantz says they have been seen
in Greenland, tho' never observed by Fabricius, yet certainly
inhabit Romsdal & Nordmer in the diocese of Drontheim in
Norway, this & the whole tribe of Clover-footed Waterfowl
~~quite found~~ the Grallo of Linnaeus quit Sweden & of course
the more northern countries on the approach of winter, nor
is a single species seen till the return of Spring. Penn. to Arch. Zool.
Vol: 2, p: 445.

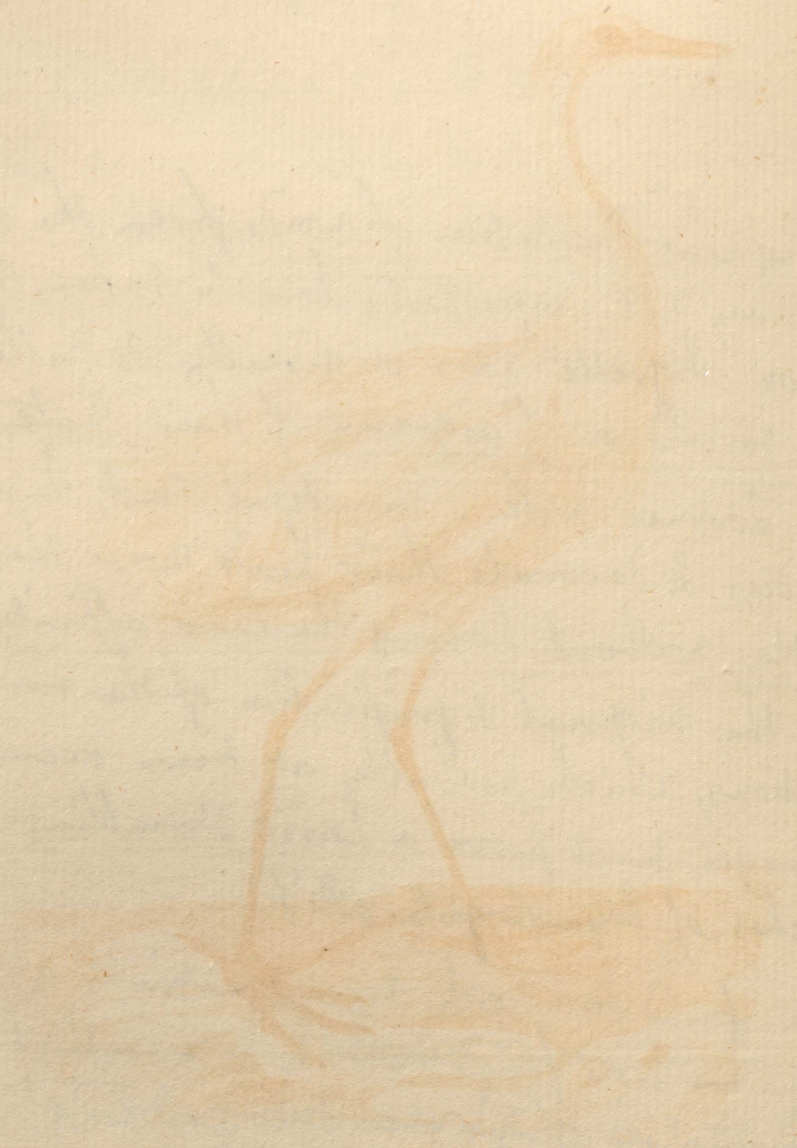
The Ardea Nycticorax or Night Heron has been, tho'
rarely, shot in England, one was near London in 1782, the nest
in Sept is made in an artless manner of dry sticks, the eggs of
a pale blue. Latk. suppl. to Synop: p: 234.

Egret

The frequent deviation of words from the original meaning may not improperly here be taken notice of, the Egret or Aigrette was originally so called from the harsh sound or l'aigreur of their note, this bird being adorned with a beautiful crest, the ornaments used by Ladies to decorate their heads were thence called aigrettes, without having the least affinity^{to} or derivation from the original signification of the radical word, such derivations, which probably at times occur in most languages, must prove a noisy stumbling-block to the researches of Etymologists. M. D. —

Seldom found far north, seen sometimes abt. the black & Caspian ~~the~~ seas, found in France & south of Europe, migrates into Austria in Spring & autumn, seen also in the East Indies
Penn. Brit. Zool. vol. 2, p. 417. —

are found in Africa, at Madagascar & Isles of Bourbon, in
great plenty at Liang in America, at New-York &
Long Island, some of the West India Isles & Cayenne.
Lath. Synop. vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 90. —



Bittern

called frequently in the North of England a
Bitter-bump, probably from its singular note M. J. -

Some say, it makes this bellowing noise with its bill thrust
into a reed, but probably without foundation; most likely this
bellowing is a cry to love, such are most of the singular Summer
notes of birds, as of the Cuckoo &c. M. J. -

found in Russia & Sibiria as far as the Lena, also in ~~Russia~~
Sweden in the summer season. Penn^t. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p. 452

This bird is found in the marshy parts of Kent, according
to Mr. Latham at all seasons, yet more frequent in winter;
according to Mr. Boys rare about Sandwich, except in
the severe season, in Jan: 1784, great numbers shot
thereabouts; the Bittern, Mr. L. says, seems to be rising
into esteem for the table, both it & the Heron being frequently
exposed to sale in the London markets, said to be in still higher
esteem in Ireland, as sometimes half a guinea is given for it in

Dublin, both it & the Heron from the frequent representa-
-tions in Paintings, is probably common in India &
China, the Heron it is said is called at Bengal Aunjan.
Lath. Suppl. to Synop. p. 235.

According to my opinion very dry & unpalatable meat. M. 3.

Bittern

another small ^{bittern} ~~heron~~ of this species was shot about the year 1773 near Christchurch in Hampshire & was given me by Gustavus Brander Esq. F.R.S. M.D.

Latham says the eggs are of a pale greenish Ash-colour. Imagine the ^{small} ^{bittern} ^{inflected above} that described in the Appendix to 7 to be the same bird. M.D. -

~~according to my opinion every bird is different about 100~~

White Heron

Believe extremely rare in Britain & would in my opinion have been more properly ranged among the accidental visitors, than Indigenous Birds of this Island. I never saw one, nor ever saw any body who had; so most probably, tho' perhaps once an indigenous Bird, as the Crane & Egret, has with them quite deserted this Island. M.D. -

M^r Latham has since mentioned an account he had heard from Dr. Heysham, of a white Heron having been shot some years since in Cumberland. - Lath. Synop. vol: 3 p. 1, p. 91 in a note. - not above two or three times seen in England Lath. Suppl. to D. in Brit. Cat. p. 291. -

found in America, at New York from June to October, also
in Jamaica & Brasil, also in New Zealand, see Latham
as above. -

rare in Sweden, in the Kuprian dominions about the Caspian
& Black seas, the lakes of great Tartary & the Irish & sometimes
as high north as lat. 63. Penn^t. ~~But~~ ~~det~~: Zool: vol: 2, p: 445;

A species of Heron called by Mr Latham African H. is said
by ~~Mr Latham~~^{him}, suppl.^t to Synop: p: 237, to have been shot in
Ashdown Park, the seat of L Craven's, near Lambourn, Berks
L is thus described. ~~By him~~ "Size smaller than the common,
length nearly 3 feet, bill 7 inches long of a dusky yellow, the end
black or very dusky, the head & greater part of neck of a pale
ferruginous color, chin & throat white, top of head black &
the feathers form a crest almost 3 inches long, on the back part of
neck is a stripe of black reaching two thirds of the way down;
on each side, beginning behind the eye, another, continuing on
each side to the breast, the feathers of the lower part of the neck
before long, narrow & loose, the color of the lower part of the neck
a deep ash, breast ferruginous chestnut, back very deep ash
color, quills & tail black: the loose feathers on the rump like
those on the fore part of the neck with a mixture of ferruginous:
the belly pale ferruginous ash, legs dull yellow, fore part, toes
& claws black. - generally esteemed a native of Africa, altho' ~~some~~
said so far, possibly eloped from some menagery; Brooks dealer in
fowls in London frequently had various species of foreign Herons &c.

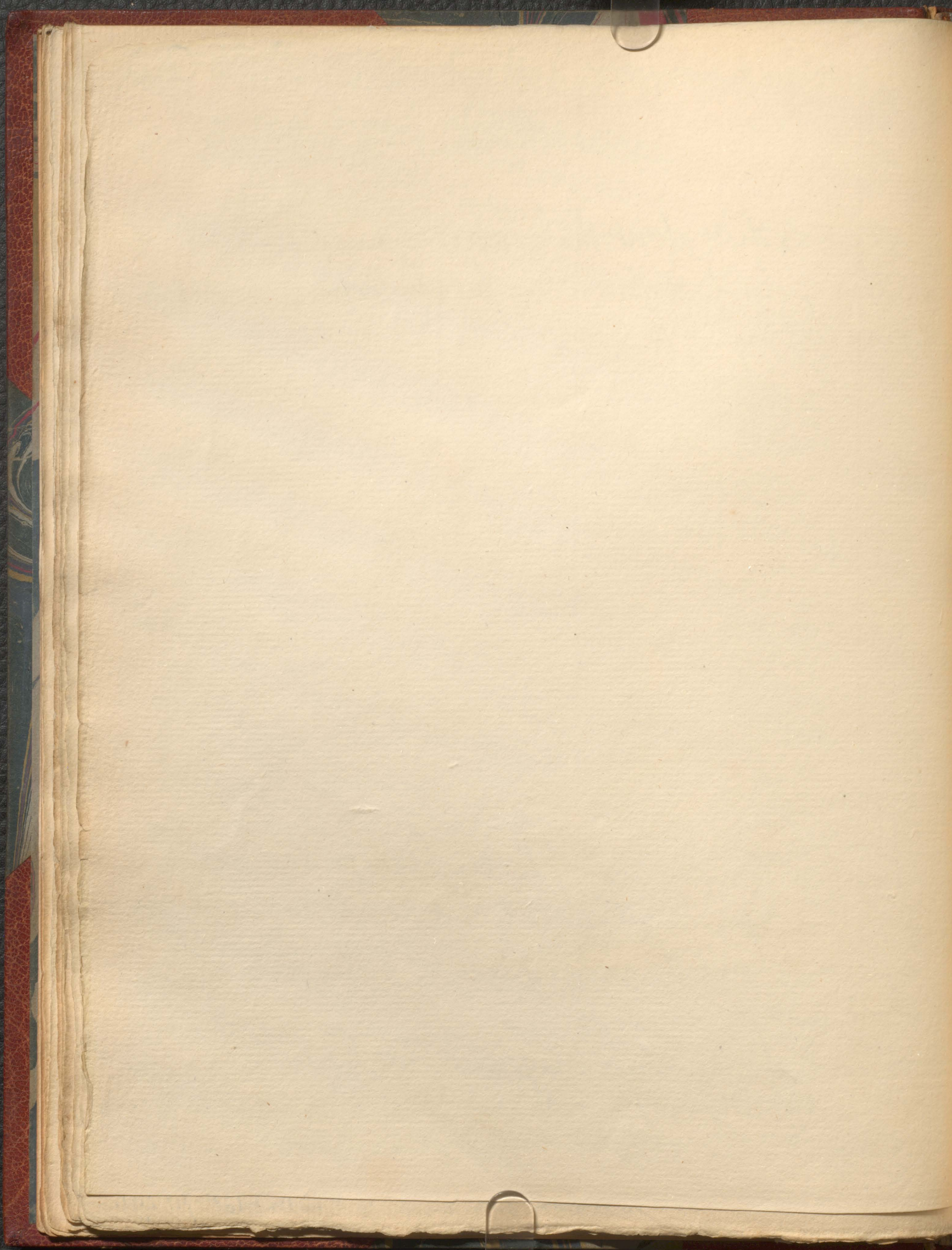
Sitta Buteo.

one was shot about the year 1773, near Christchurch
in Hampshire & given me by ~~Augustus~~ Gustavus
Brander Esq. F. R. S. M. J. —

Spoonbill

Stephen Tempest Esq. of Broughton in Craven
Yorkshire, assured me in 1787, that he had shot one
or more Spoon-bills on his piece of Water there of
about 14 acres. M. J. —

— A flock of Spoon-bills migrated into the marshes
near Yarmouth in 1774. Lath. list of Brit. birds p. 291 ends
his Suppl. —



Faint, illegible handwriting at the top of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

Spoonbill

The nest is placed on high trees near the sea-side, the female lays 3 or 4 white eggs, ^{powdered} with a few pale red spots & of the size of those of an Hen; they are very noisy during breeding-time
Lath. Synop: vol. 3, p. 1, p. 14.

Inhabits the Feroe Islands & sometimes found in Summer as high as west Bohemia & Lapland, found also in the temperate parts of Russia & Siberia both in flocks & solitary, frequenting the vast lakes of the country; winters in the South, builds its nest on high trees, is very clamorous in the breeding season, lays 3 eggs, feeds on fish, sometimes on Vegetables. Penn. Arct. Zool: vol. 2, p. 44.

Spoonbill —

Approach the crest is the distinction of the Male, as in the Herons, having frequently seen them without, as is drawn the figure, hereto annexed. — Have one in my possession with an elegant hanging crest. M. J. N. B. W. Latham makes the crested Spoon-bill a distinct & Extra-European ~~species~~ variety.

To these Accidental visitors might be added the Stork, Ardea, Ciconia Linnei, which sometimes, tho' rarely, are seen in this Island, probably blown by tempests from the Continent, as they are not unfrequent in the Austrian, French & Dutch Countries; one was killed in the ^{year} 1766 in Northumberland, at Chollerford bridge by Mr James Moore Inn-keeper there. see Vallis's Northb. vol. 1, p. 336, Willoughby also mentions one shot in Norfolk & Albin another in Middlesex; two more are mentioned in Latham's suppl. p. 235, viz one found dead near Sandwich by Mr. Boys & another shot in 1785 at Southfleet in Kent. —

The Ardea Nycticorax, Night Heron, was once shot in England near London vizⁱⁿ May 1782, it was a male & is now (1785) in the Leverian Museum, see Latham's Synopsis vol. 3, p. 5, p. 53 in a note.

The Numerius igneus of Lynceus, the glossy Ibis of Latham is said by him to have been once shot in Cornwall & the specimen^{is} now in the above Museum. Synopsis vol. 3, p. 5, p. 115.

The Red-breasted Goose of Latham p. 455 vol. 3 p. 2. & of Pennant's Arctic Zoology p. 571 C. the Anser ruficollis of Pallas see Pic: vi, p. 21, t. 2, has been sometimes in hard winters seen in England; I have one shot near London in the hard weather in the beginning of the year 1776, another was taken alive at the same time in the Bishoprick of Durham nigh to Yorkshire, was given to a lady, who kept it alive among her ducks, where it became very familiar & at last died by accident in 1784, another was taken ~~at~~ the same year in Yorkshire & kept alive, M: J.

In March 1786, ^{in James Chronicle} was the following acct. of a bird of the goose kind, shot upon the Severn, the beginning of the month, which seemed by description not much unlike the Anser ruficollis mentioned above; it was shot near Maisemore-bridge Gloucestershire, it weighed 10 ^{lb} & measured from the extremities of the wings, 5 feet 9 inches; from the beak to the foot 3 ft. 7 inches $\frac{1}{2}$. the neck in length 1 ft. 9 inches $\frac{1}{2}$. the beak black, upper part of the head the same, the lower part yellow, the neck dark, breast whitish, the back & wings of a dark brown, the feet black webbs black, supposed to have been drove from the North ~~by~~ by the severe weather at that time. —

The Chinese Goose, Anas Cygnoides, the Muscovy d° Anas Cygnoides orientalis are found in a domestic state in England & the latter at least breeds freely with the common sort, also the Canada Goose & the Egyptian are often found domesticated in gentlemen's ponds in England. The Anas Aouca or hookbilled Duck is found domesticated sometimes in England, tho' not so frequent as in Holland. M: J. — also the Anas moschata or musky-scented Duck is often bred in England in a domesticated state, frequently by corruption called a Muscovy Duck, of a large size, the Drake with red glands about the neck.

Curlew

Inhabits as high as Lapmark & Iceland & the vast plains of
Rusia & Siberia as far as Kamtschatka. Pennth. Arct. Zool: vol.
2, p. 460. -

They are reckoned very good eating by many; in Eng-
-folk the ^{old} proverb is } a Curlew, be she white, be she black,
} she carries twelve-pence on her back.

The apparent contradiction concerning their flavor I
have heard thus reconciled, when on the sea-coasts & feeding
on fish &c their flesh is extremely rank & fishy, but
when they leave ^{the} coasts & repair to the moors &c in the
Inland parts, as they do at certain seasons, the flesh entirely
loses the rankness & is very palatable, not unlike that of
a woodcock. M. J.

a Curlew, apparently a young one, was shot on Scargill
moor, July 17, 1786, it was eat & thought of very good flavour
M. J. —

another was shot in May 1787 in the same place & was very
good. M. J.

the American variety, both of this & the Whimbrel rather darker. Lath. ^{syn. vol. 3}
^{p. 120 & 121}
The bill in different birds differs extremely, having
been met with from two inches & a half to four & a
quarter in length, & the weight from 6 ounces & $\frac{3}{4}$ to
12 ounces & even more; known at Hudson's bay by
the name of Wasantekapewen. Lath. ^{Suppl. to Suppl. p. 245.}
is sometimes, tho' not frequently, seen in Derbyshire.

WILSON'S



Many ~~of these~~ Whimbrels were seen on the Kentish coast
in the autumn of 1779; is upon the whole, except the last time it
~~they~~ visits Lincolnshire, a very rare bird in South Britain at
least: had once a wing sent me from Lincolnshire, but could
never procure the whole Bird. M. J. —

in the month of August 1784, many were seen near Sandwich.
Mr Latham imagines it breeds in the sea-marshes on our sou-
thern coasts. M. J. —

one was shot at Romney in Kent in August called there
a Jack or Jack-Curler, in like manner as the smallest
Snipe is called a Jack-snipe. Latham's Synop: vol: 3, p. 7, p. 124.

A very small species of Curlew called the Dwarf or pygmy-curlew, which had been shot once before in Holland & described in Pennant's Genera of birds p: 40, was shot not long since near Sandwich in Kent, size of a lark, weighed scarce 2 ounces, length 8 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$ breadth 15 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$, bill 1 inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ curved & black, head, back & coverts of the wings mixed with brown, ferruginous & white, tail & primaries dusky, the last edged with white, breast, belly & rump white, legs black, exterior feathers edged with white; N. B: in the specimen shot in Kent, the edges of all the feathers were of a pale ochre instead of white, D. Leith seems to think he has met with this bird in the marshes near Greenwich in the month of August. See ~~Bonn.~~ Lath. Synopsis vol: 3, pt. 1 p: 127 & suppl. to D. p: 291 in list of Eng: birds. — See the figure opposite.



DWARF CURLEW.

a woodcock was killed the 20th of July, ¹⁷⁸⁹ on a piece of fallow ground near ~~St~~ ^{St.} ~~Clawell~~ ^{Clawell}-Park, the seat of St. Tho. Claverings in Co. of Durham, where it was eat the next day & found as good as at the usual Season. — in Aug: 1789 a woodcock was found sitting on 4 eggs at ~~in~~ Wittington in Cheshire, belonging to John Lleggs Esq. —

A very ^{extraordinary} ~~beauty~~ Woodcock was mentioned in the Gents Mag: for November 1787 to have been shot about that time near Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, its plumage was remarkably beautiful, the breast of a fawn-colour, back, wings &c of a light & a dark dun variegated & spangled with uncommon beauty. ^{the bill pink} could it be any other species?

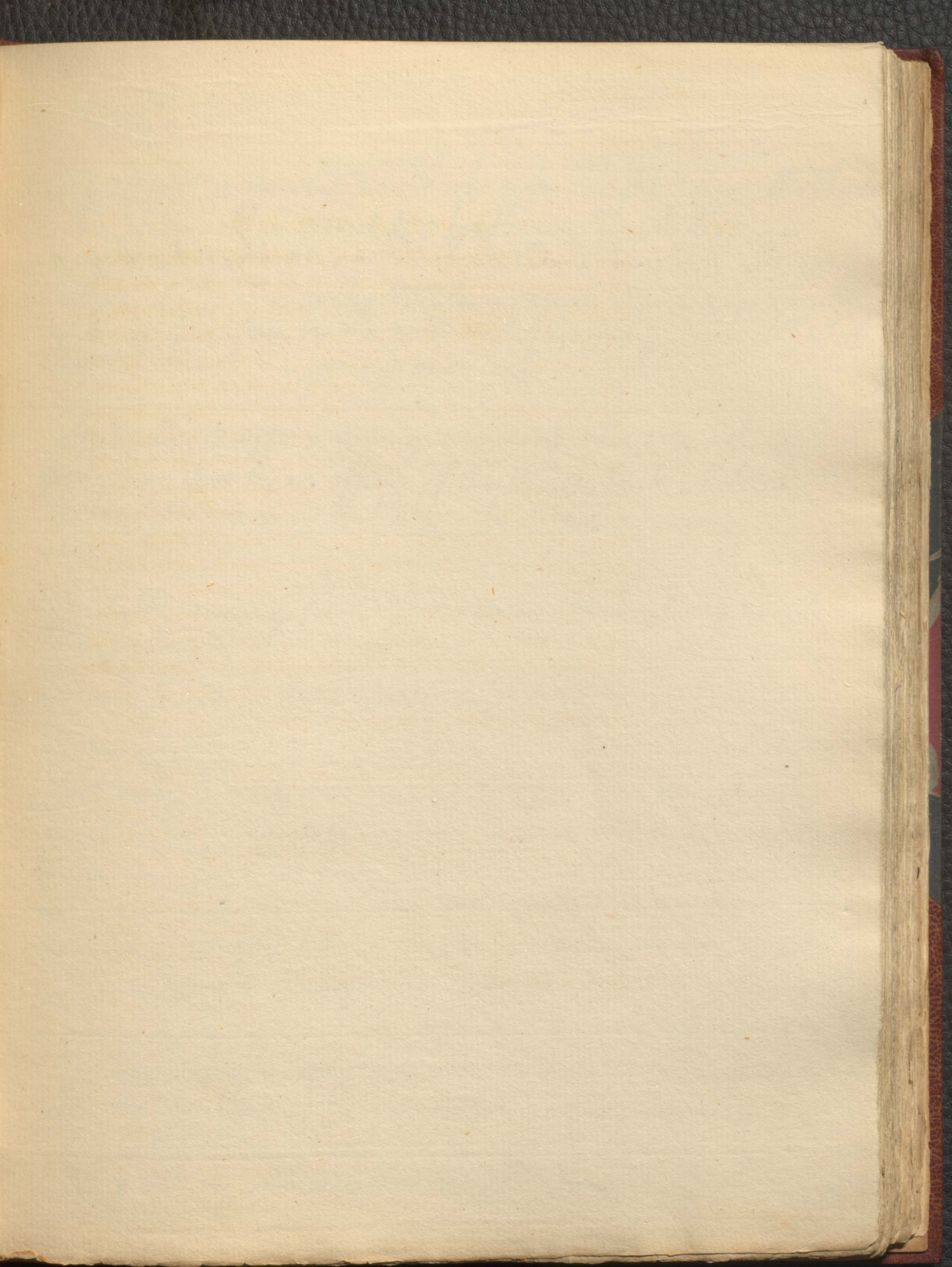
one Williams a gunsmith of Birmingham flushed & winged a fine woodcock on Cannock Heath on the 20th of Aug: 1788, probably bred in that neighbourhood: another was shot the 27th on the banks of the Tyne, a young one.

A white woodcock was shot Dec: 1, 1788 in Finnerley Park, ^{the} Nottingham, by Benjⁿ. Wood gamekeeper to Jⁿ. Harvey Esq. of that place. —

it has been observed by many, that for several years back, ^{England} Woodcocks have been in general much scarcer than formerly, if so, it is probably occasioned by the greater mildness of weather for some years over almost all Europe, so are not so frequently obliged ^{to leave} their native northern countries as they used to be, when forced away by severe winters & hard frosts.

M. J. —

are found as far north in summer as Lapland & Iceland & in Russia & Siberia, but in the two last places in the time of migration only, bred in the northern marshes & arctic flats, Penn^t. Arct: Zool: vol. 2, pag 70
— Aug: 25, 1787, a woodcock was shot on Black-moor near Leeds. —



The Woodcock breeds here, tho' very rarely, yet perhaps much
often, than generally imagined. M. J. -

- In July 1787, a young woodcock was caught near Mr. Elias Cook's of Trewallyn & sent to a gentleman in Chester. —

- a brace of old woodcocks & 5 young ones were flushed, by Mr. Edm. Street of Dinton, in the west end of Grovely, Co. of Wilts, 1st of May 1787; one of the young ones was caught. —

September 18, 1782 a young woodcock, about two thirds grown, was shot by an officer of the North-York Militia near Aylowcamp in the Bishoprick of Durham. —

- probably arising from their commonly building in places little frequented or disturbed. —

- are found in very great quantities in Ireland. —

in the Gent's Magazine March 1760, was the following paragraph; "a very uncommon Woodcock was lately killed near Caermarthen. The head & bill were extremely large; the feathers from the crown of the head and all round the neck to the body, were coal-black; the tail was very long & like a Black heath-cock's tipped ~~at~~ with white; the wings were large and every feather in each was tipped with about an inch of white & very beautifully speckled all over with black & white spots; the feathers of the body were of the common colour, but mixed throughout with black feathers, tipped with white; & all the claws were black". —

In the latter part of December 1783 a remarkable woodcock was shot in Norwood near London, the bill measured 9 inches $\frac{1}{2}$, the head was of a pale red, the body & breast perfectly white, the wings deep brown, & the legs black; it weighed 16 ounces & a half. —

A white Woodcock was shot by a gentleman near Bristol in the first week of January, 1786. —

In the North of Yorkshire there usually are some arrived early in October & are then mostly found on the moor edges, are more easy to get at then, than afterwards. M. J. —

April 29, 1784, a woodcock's nest with four eggs, was found in a coppice, belonging to Lord Egremont at Petworth in Sussex. —

Mr Latham has informed me, that the Woodcock has been known to build three different times to his knowledge in a wood about 5 miles from Dartford. M. J. —

in the year 1784 a woodcock was shot at Ripley in Yorkshire the first week in September.

The woodcock makes an artless nest on the ground, composed of a few dried fibres & leaves, generally against an old stump or root of a tree, lays 4 or 5 eggs ^{far} bigger than Pigeon's eggs of a rufous grey marked with dusky blotches: the young run as soon as hatched, the male & female accompany them for some time. Lath? Synop: vol 3 pt 1, p. 131. — on the 3rd of April 1786, one Mr Bye, a gamekeeper flushed a woodcock in a wood near Silchester Hants, & having wiped his fire, went in search of it & found soon ^{after} on the ^{ground} a nest with 4 eggs & coming again a few days after, ^{found} the woodcock in incubation upon them.

a woodcock was shot at Tribly Co. Durham by Genl. Lambton's game-keeper Sept: 5, 1789.

In the York Chronicle of Dec: 9, 1785 is the following account of Woodcocks in the Scilly Isles. —

On Thursday Nov: 20, the wind changed from the North, which ^{was} with light & warm breezes, to the West in the Evening; very few Cocks were then seen, but that night, they arrived in such quantities, that they might properly be said to drop in showers; ^{on Friday morning} every garden was full of them & ^{they} were flushed from under every cabbage stump, one Mr Leggat avers, that he killed, tho' not further ~~for~~ than a quarter of a mile from a central spot, 29 brace & $\frac{1}{2}$, tho' two other guns were on the same spot, with only one spaniel ~~to~~ & with one eye, ~~only~~, another person killed the same day 14 brace, Friday night the Wind still Westely, they decamped from all the Scilly Isles, both where they had been shot at & where not & on Saturday Mr Leggat could with difficulty shoot five brace; the Scilly Isles are distant about 39 miles West from Penzance in Cornwall, as ~~that~~ for time immemorial the Easterly & Northerly winds have been esteemed propitious in bringing Cocks to these Islands, it is difficult to explain the cause of this Phenomenon, Mr Leggat conjectures that the Westely wind was felt sooner in Ireland & had drove these Woodcocks from thence afterwards to proceed to Cornwall & Devonshire, where probably they would be found in great plenty.

In 1769, a brace of young woodcocks was shot in Cheltenham-wood by Tho: Smith Gardner to Lt. Horatio Mann Esq, another brace of young ones was shot next day near the same place, 7 other young ones were also found & the old one seen feeding them. Balace & others relate of young ones being found in Cornwall. a woodcock's nest was found, early in May 1787, with young ones just ready to fly, near the chace at Handley in Dorsetshire. —

The female woodcock may be distinguished according to Mr. Pennant's ^{suppl. p. 110} ~~tract~~: Zool. p. 68 from the male, by a narrow striped white along the lower part of the exterior web of the outmost feather of the wing: the same part, in the outmost feather of the male is elegantly & regularly spotted with black & reddish white: in the bastard ring of each sex, is a small pointed narrow feather, very elastic & much sought after by painters as a pencil. —

Some woodcocks have been shot weighing fourteen ounces.

The American woodcocks I have seen, are remarkably short-legged, at least, in comparison of the European M. J. — This last is described in Latham's Synopsis vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 131, under the name of little Woodcock. —

Woodcocks have been kept alive a considerable time in menageries &c, remember seeing several in the King of France's menagerie at Versailles in the year 1762. M. J. —

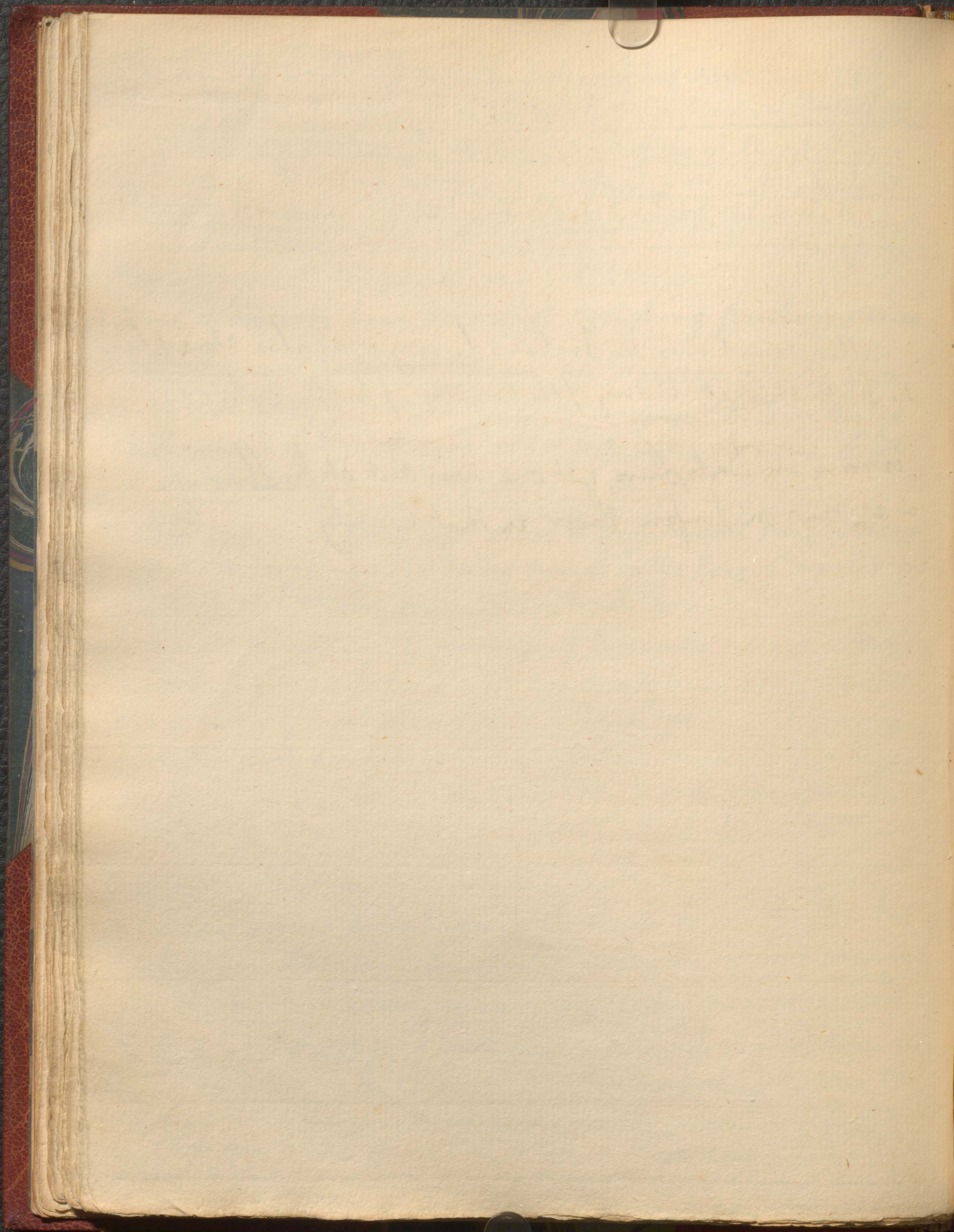
— a frequent variation in the plumage of Woodcocks has been observed both in England & Ireland, most commonly tending to a lighter cast, many of a light dun color & some nearly white, having been seen. Such a one was shot at Norton-Langens near Rippon in Yorkshire, in, I think, the year 1779 & one was shot in Winton Lordship near York in 1766, which had all the large feathers perfectly white. — The adepts in Woodcock-shooting pretend to distinguish the Cock from the Hen, but believe are often mistaken, unless instructed by long experience, as the marks are very equivocal & lightly characterised. ^{separately above} —

In the winter of 1783-84 a gentleman in Flanders observed some particular variations in the plumage of the Woodcocks there, in some the outer feathers of the wings were ~~as if~~ waved or serrated with black on white, in others only a little as an inch or two, in others again, the line of brown or black & white came down to the tip in parallel lines, whether these were simple varieties or sexual distinctions or occasioned by age, is not yet clear. ^{see above}

Godwit.

called sometimes in Ireland Godwyn, as also stone-plaver,
see Dr. Rutty's Nat. History of the County of Dublin vol. 1, p. 322. -

is rare in Derbyshire, yet one was shot at Barborough
& another on Linfin Moor in that County.



1876

1876

ST. J. GORDON



Red Godwit.

found in the North of Europe & about the Caspian sea, but never in
Siberia or any part of north Asia. Penn. ~~Brit.~~ Arct. Zool: vol. 2, p. 465.

has been shot in Dorsetshire, I eat one once from that country,
which was a very well-tasted Bird. M. J.

Lesser Godwit

Called by Latham the Jadreka & snipe. -

Inhabits Iceland, Greenland & Sweden, migrates in flocks
in the south of Russia. Penn. & Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 267. -

Mr Latham says the grande Barge rouge of Brisson, the Barbary
Godwit of Shaw is found sometimes in England & imagines it a
variety only of the common Gt or Scolopax Agiocephala Synop. vol. 3,
pt. 1, p. 145.

Greenshank

found in Russia & Siberia in plenty. Penn^t. Arcti Zool. vol. 2, p. 469

Inhabits both India & China, in the former called Chaha
Lath[?]. Supp^t. to Synop. p. 245.

rather scarce in Britain, have seen them in the North of England
tho rarely. M. F. -

Redshank

~~Mr Latham queries whether this is not the Baker of Albin~~
vol 2 pt 71.

found as far north as Finmark & in Siberia, but rare
in the north of it. Pennth tract: Zool. vol: 2, p: 263.
has been shot at Staveley in Derbyshire. —

Mr. Latham says, it is singular to observe the very great
difference of this bird in the summer & winter dress; in
the latter season, is so lean as to weigh only 3 ounces;
the bird is then of the usual colors, though paler; but
the white spots, generally seen on the upper parts of
the body, in a manner obliterated, the wing-coverts
very slightly fringed with white. — The Chinese Red-
shank, a variety of this, is also frequent in India &
called there Tectaree. Lath? Supplth to Synop: p: 245.

Spotted Red

Mr Latham rather suspects this to be the Barker of Allin vol 2 pl 71
he calls it spotted snipe. — called in north America, with some other species
of snipes & sandpiper, humilitas. Penn⁵ Aret. Zool. vol. 2 p: 467. —

Spotted Red

found in Iceland, Greenland & all over Russia & Siberia
Penn^t: Abstr: Zool: vol: 2, p: 464. -

Snipe

Mr. White calls this bleating noise a drumming or humming,
& while they are playing on the wing make a loud piping with
their mouths, but whether the bleating or humming is ventri-
=loquous or proceeds from the motion of the wings he cannot say,
but affirms that it ever happens, ~~it~~ when the bird is descending,
& his wings violently agitated. Nat: hist: of Selborne, p: 99. -

A very curious pied snipe was shot in Botley-meadow
near Oxford Sept: 8, 1789 by a Mr. Court, its throat, breast, back,
& wings were beautifully covered or streaked with white, on
its fore-head was a star of the natural colour, it had also
a ring round the neck & the tail, with the tips of the wings of
the same colour.



Sauck Snipe

called also in some places Jetcock has been thought by many,
tho' most certain erroneously, to differ from the common
snipe in sex only, esteemed by several, better flavoured
than the large species. M. T. - found in Siberia & far North
Penn^t. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 463. -

Lapwing.

Common in most parts of Europe, extends to the Feroe Islands & even to Iceland, frequent in Russia, but rare ^{beyond the} ~~but~~ Uralian chain, yet some observed about the rivers Ob & Argaia & beyond lake Baikal but ~~not~~ not farther Eastward, winter in Persia & Egypt, but in summer migrate to the environs of Woronesch & Astracan, appears in Lombardy in April, retire in September, remain in France all the year where many are taken in clap nets, with mirrors; often shifts quarters; P^hictet: Tool: vol. 2, p. 481.

~~The eggs of the Lapwing are esteemed as great delicacies by many;~~
^{large} ~~great~~ flocks of Lapwings are in the neighbourhood of Newmarket where great quantities of their eggs are eat in the Spring meetings. they lay their eggs on the ground, scraping together a little dried grass for a bed.

Grey Sandpiper

usually called the grey plover, esteemed by Connoisseurs
very delicate eating & Superior to most of the species of this genus
M:J: -

Common in Siberia & in autumn gather into flocks. Penn: tract: Zool: vol. 2. p. 45
p. 77. found also in Carolina ibid:.
has been shot at Tideswell & Linfin Moor Derbyshire. -

The green or golden plover is frequently in many parts of
England called the grey plover, tho' a species much more
common & less delicate than the true grey. M:J:.

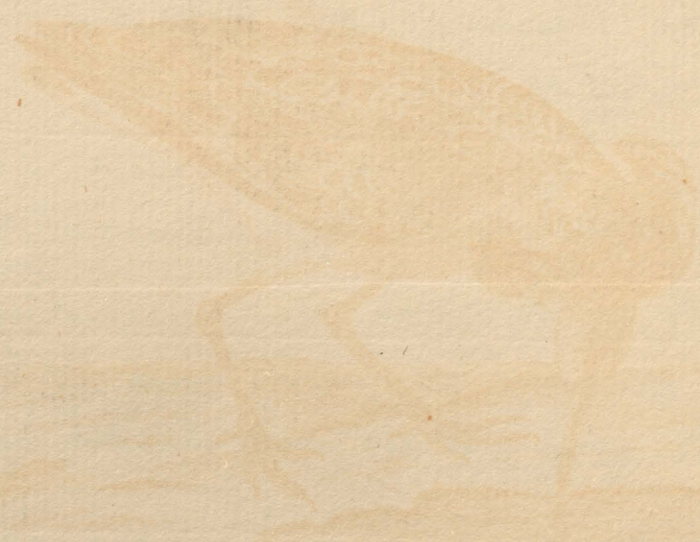
In the roof of the mouth of this bird is a double row of spinous
appendages pointing inwards; tongue is the length of the bill;
under the wing long black feathers 8 or 9 in number as is observ-
=ed in the Snipe Sandpiper, no back toe, but spur only as in the
Petrel. Lath: suppl: to Synon: p: 24d. -

Ruff

called in some places a Jar from its perpetually quarrelling.

This variety of color, tho' common among almost every species of domesticated fowls or animals, is very rare among any in the state of nature & is here confined to the males only M. J. -

Inhabits the north of Europe in Summer as far as Iceland, Common in the Marshes of north Russia & Siberia. Penn^t. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 479.



Ruff

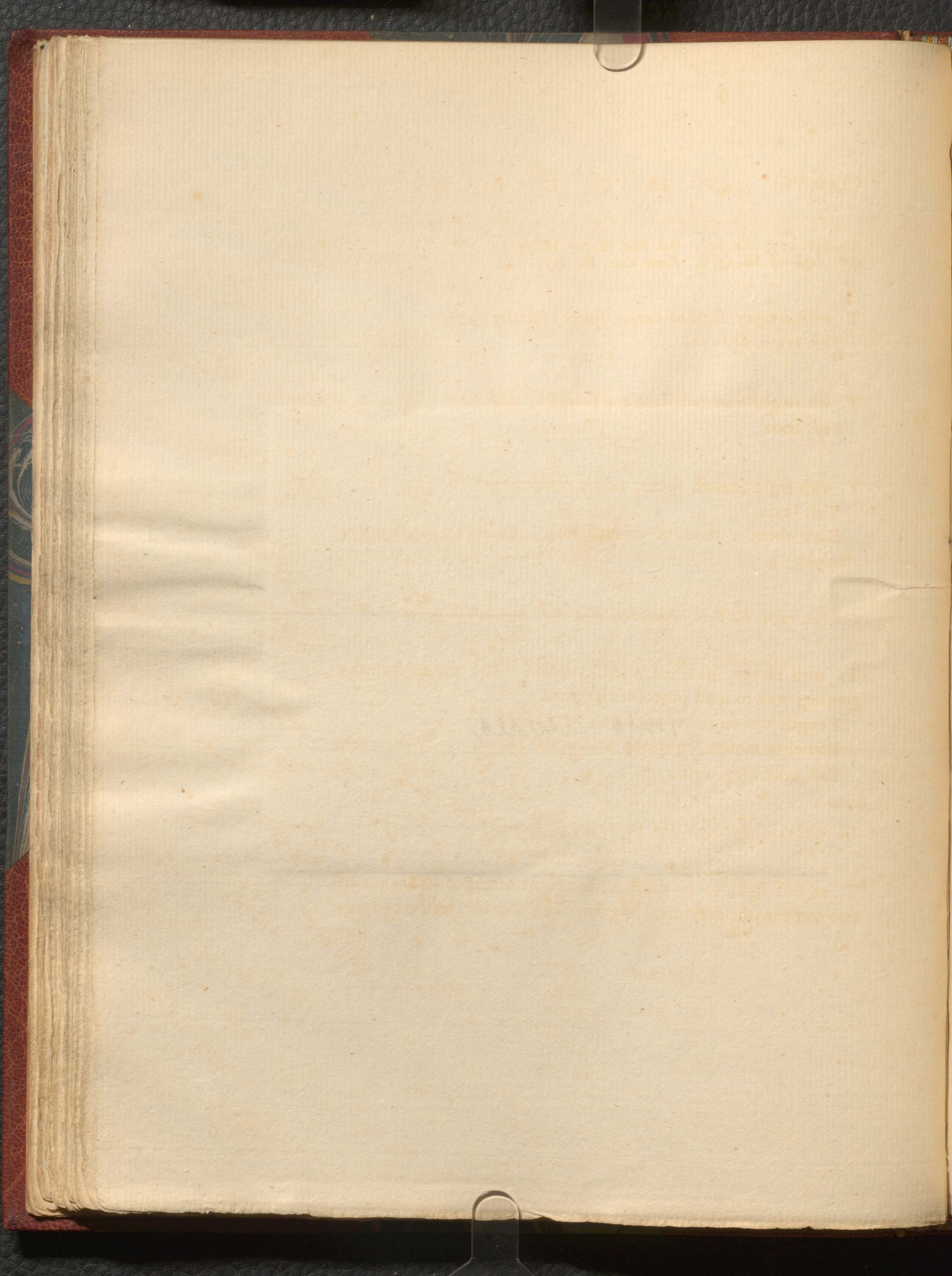
+ are not unfrequent in some parts of Holderness M. J. —

have been seen on Linfin Moor in Derbyshire.

Seen by Dr. Pallas about lake Baikal. Penn^t. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 473.



Knott Pen. 387



a pair of knots were shot near Barnard-Castle
in Sept: 1790, none had ever been seen by any
one in that neighbourhood before. —

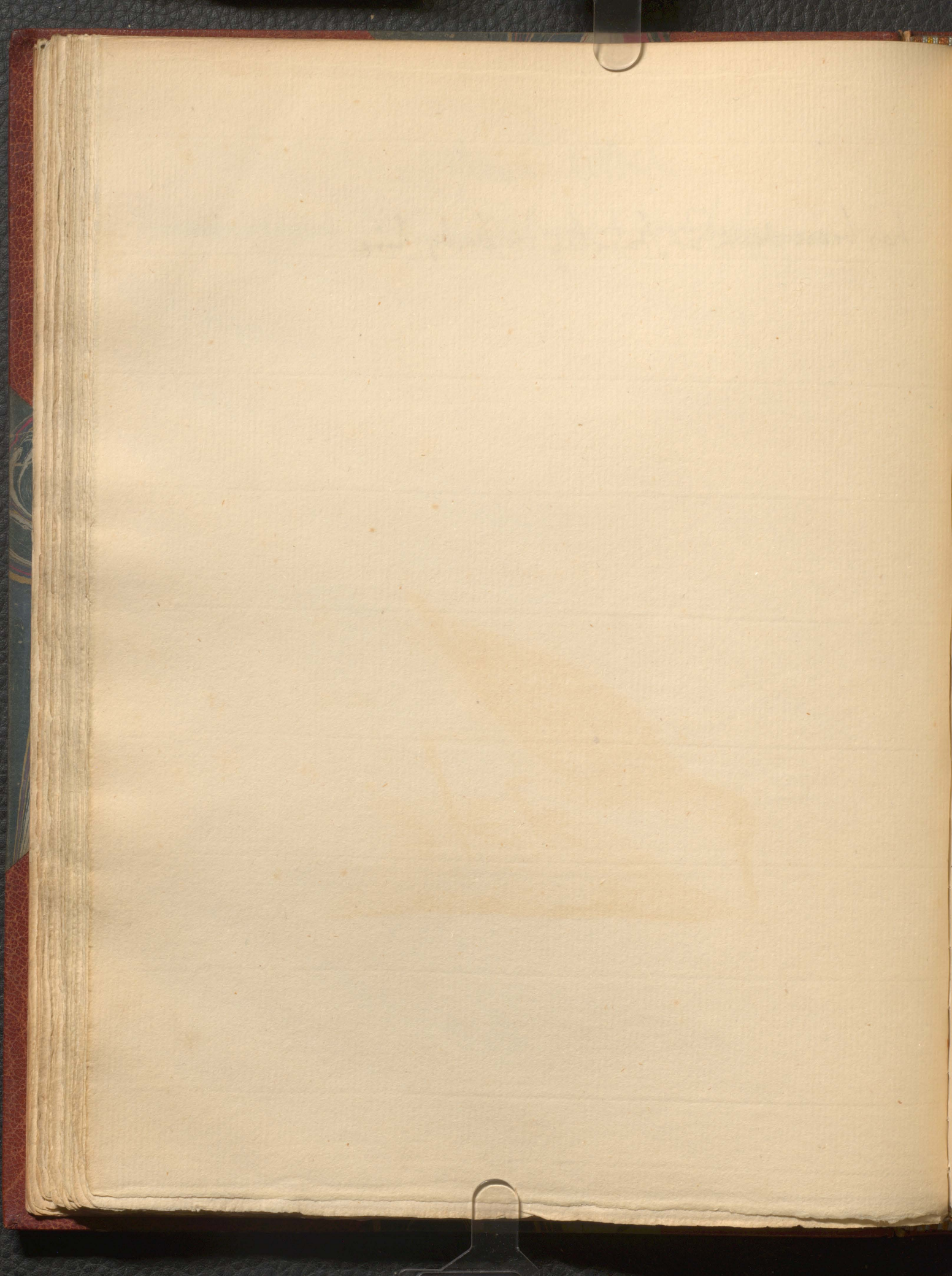
Ternia Cinnam

breeds in Denmark, Penn^{ts}. *Arch: Zool: vol: 2, p: 474.*

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Spotted Sandpiper

has been seen at Staveley in Derbyshire.





Stelker's Seal

Inhabits Scandinavia & Iceland, in the last called Stelker from
it's note, taken in the frozen sea between Asia & Scandinavia
in lat. $69\frac{1}{2}$ long. $191\frac{1}{2}$. Penn'th. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 477. -

Minstone

Inhabit the coasts of Kent, but not in great plenty, a
male was shot near Sandwich, in August, 1785; called
at Hudson's bay Mishee-quasqua-ropa-Shish. Lath?
Suppl't to Synop: p: 249.

Murre from Hudson Bay
Uria lomvia

found in Greenland, Arctic parts of Siberia, comes in Spring
into the Isles of the Baltic, quits them in autumn. Penn. ^{to} obs. Zool. vol. 2, p. 472.

They appear in flocks on the Western shores of England abt. Penzance
in Cornwall & Aberdare in Merionethshire, also in Shropshire
& on the shores of Norfolk, Latham's Synop. vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 189. —

Makes a slight nest on the ^{dry} ground & lays 4 shive coloured eggs
spotted with black & hatches early: the young seen the middle
of July, Lath. Synop. vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 189.

The Tringa Morinella of Linnaeus or Sea Dotterel is also seen in Scotland, imagined by Latham to be a variety of the above, see him as before.

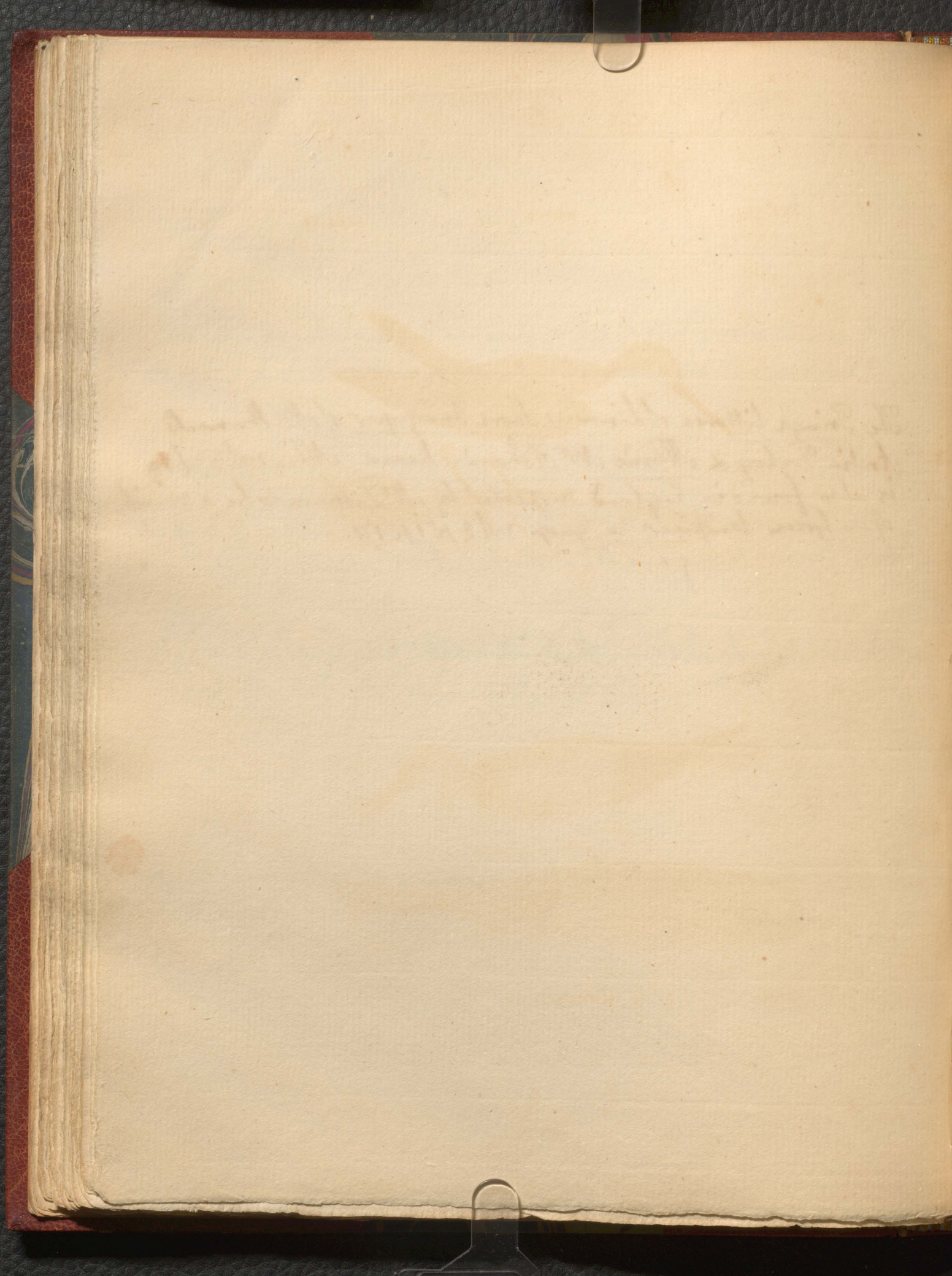
found in Iceland & very common in all the watery places of
Rupia & Sibiria Penn. Hist. Zool. vol 2, p. 475.

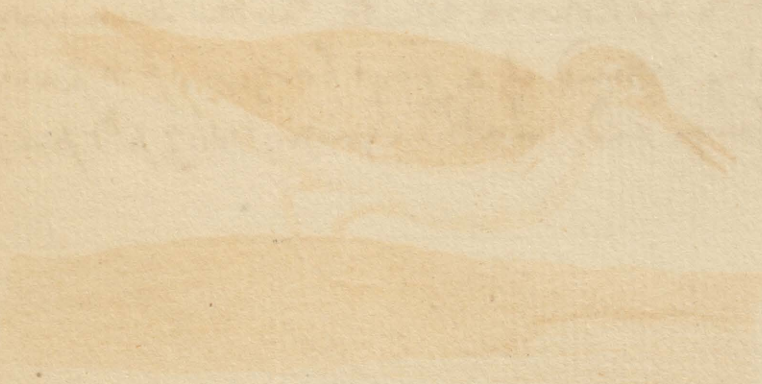
A Green Sandpiper was killed near Banford & sent me
about the 20th of October 1784. M.J. —

The *Tringa littorea* of Linnaeus, Shore Sandpiper of Mr Pennant's
Arctic Zoology & Albin's Mr. Ottham's Reeve Albin vol. 3, pl. 89
is also found in England suspected by Mr Latham to be a variety
of the Green Sandpiper, see Synop: vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 171. — said to migrate
from Sweden to England Penn^t Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 474.

found in Iceland Penn^t Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 376.

Mr Latham suspects this to be a female or young bird of the
Red Sandpiper.





SYNOPTIC

Common Landpiper

found in the north of Siberia & as far as Kamtschatka Penn^{ts} Arch.
Zool. vol: 2, p: 474.

- The female lays her eggs in a hole in the bank of a river, the color of them dirty yellowish white, with numerous dusky markings, mostly round & a few larger of a paler colour, mostly at the large end. Latk? Synop: vol: 3, p: 1, p: 279.

Linnæus

Inhabits Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, alps of Siberia
in its migrations the coasts of the Caspian Sea. Penn^{ts} Arch: Zool.
vol: 2; p: 476.

found also in Hudson's ^{bay.} with scarce any variation,
Lath: Suppl: to Synop: p: 249.

O. aspidochelone
Linnæus

Common all over Russia & Siberia Penn.⁵ Acad. Zool. vol. 2, p. 475.

called in Ireland Bulls eye, see Dr. Kuttys Nat. history of the
County of Dublin vol. 1, p. 325.

Little Sandpiper

- found in Iceland, ^{Greenland} Penn. 5. Arch. Zool. vol. 2, p. 479. - also found
in St. Domingo, but differs in the white on the under parts
being tinged with rufous, the 3 outer tail feathers having
white shafts & the rump a little mottled. also found at
Nootka Sound. Lath. Synop. vol. 3, p. 1, p. 184. -

A singular & new Species of Sandpiper is mentioned by Mr La-
-tham in suppl. to his Synopsis p: 249 shot at Greenwich Aug: 5,
1785 by Mr Boys & now in his collection, ~~and~~ called by him the
Greenwich ^{Sandpiper} ~~pipit~~ & is thus described. — size of the Redshank,
weight near 8 ounces, length 12 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$, bill an inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ long,
black, ^{black} crown of the head reddish brown streaked with black,
nape, cheeks, & neck ash color, the middle of the feathers dusky
down to the shaft, lower part of the neck & back black, the fea-
-thers margined on the sides with pale ferruginous, some on the
back at the tips also, chin nearly white, forepart of neck very
pale ash as far as breast, which is of a dusky white, belly, sides,
vent & upper tail coverts on each side & whole of under ones
white, lesser ^{& greater} wing coverts ash, latter obscurely margined ~~with~~
with pale ferruginous, greatest tipped with white, under wing
coverts pure white, primary quills dusky, shafts more or less
white, secondaries & scapulars, ^{nearly color of back, the secondaries & primaries} little differing in length, the
lower part of back, rump & middle of tail coverts ash, tail
little rounded at end, brownish ash, rather ^{mottled} ~~marked~~ with
brownish near tips & fringed near end with pale ferruginous,
legs dusky olive green, bare an inch above the knee, outer
& middle toe connected at the base. — only another of this
Species shot in France, has ever been mentioned throughout
Europe.

~~Went's Plover~~

Golden Plover

found in Iceland & North of Europe, scarce in Russia, frequent in
Siberia where they breed & as far as Kamtschatka Penn^t etret: Zool. vol. 2, p. 484

~~Went's Plover~~

Many of this species were observed in 1779, by a gentleman well
versed in natural history, to come down to the Kentish shore
just at low water, in the autumn & were ~~observed~~ ^{remarked} to fly in
pairs, tho' most of the plover-kind, at that time, were together
in flocks. - used to be often called the green plover & not unfrequently
by ignorant ornithologists taken for the grey, which is a much scarcer
as well as more delicate species M. J. -

Long legged Plover

are at times seen in flocks on the Yorkshire Lother northern
moors. M.F. -

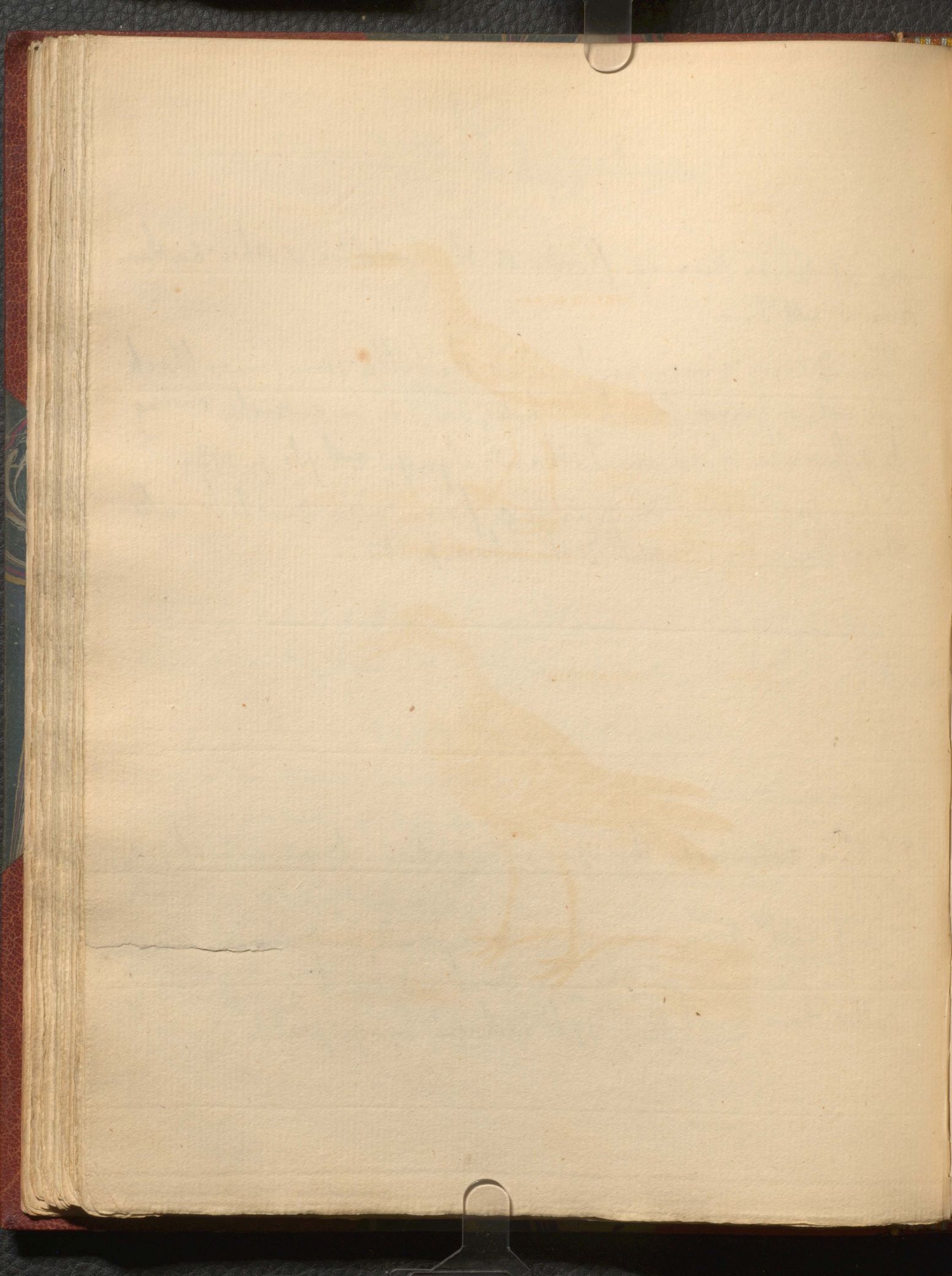
This species varies in having the belly sometimes black
at other times black & white, said to be entirely owing
to difference of season Latham's Synop: vol: pt: 1, p: 193.

Has been seen in drawings from India said to be called
there Bugadee. Suppl: to the above p: 252. -

Long legged Plover

I believe ~~extremely~~ this species is extremely rare in Britain,
M.F. -

Said with some variation to be found in India in company
with the Teetaree or Chinese ~~and~~ redshank & is said to be
called there Crakdi Suppl: to Lath's Synop: p: 253.





CAUDALIS



MOTACILLA

Dotterel

another now in possession of Mr. White of Fleet street was shot out of a flock of 5 or 7 in Trencham ponds in Hampshire, Latham's Synop. vol. 3 pt. 1 p. 196. — the plumage of this last wholly white, except wings & back, which were black, supposed a sexual variety, only ibid. —

— found in Europe as high as Lapmark, first appears in Iron-
— them diocese, then seeks the Lapland alps, appears at Upsal
in May, breeds in all the northern parts of Russia & Siberia
but seen in the temperate latitudes only in their migrations.
Penn. tract: Lool. vol. 2, p. 488. —

The Dotterel appears in Spring in the peak of Derbyshire
& stays about six or eight weeks.

found also on the Yorkshire woods & sometimes in
tolerable plenty. —

Mr. Latham says he was informed by Dr. Heysham
that he once received some Dooterel's eggs from Keswick
in Cumberland & also that a female was killed
upon the top of Skiddow in the breeding season. Lath.
Suppl. to Syn: p: 253. —

Sanderling,

found in Summer in Greenland, common every where in Russia
& Siberia, seen as low as Orythe one of the Sandwich Isles. Penn^t. Arch. Zool
vol: 2, p: 405. -

I have a light coloured Variety M. J.

OYSTER-CATCHER



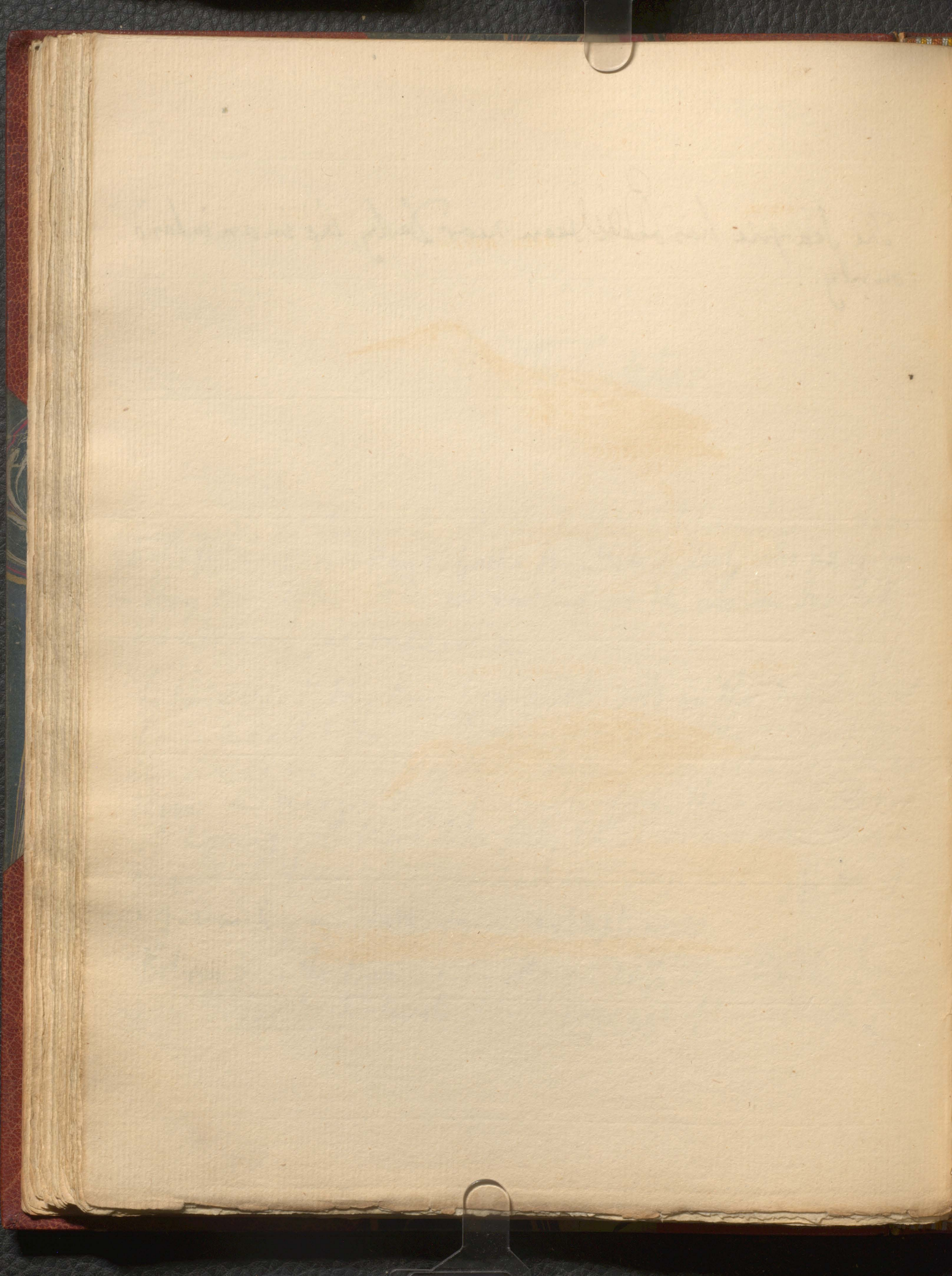
Oyster Catcher

Sea-Pie -
found as far as Lapmark, all over Russia & Siberia, breeds on the great
Arctic flats, extends to Kamtschatka. Pennth Arct. Zool; vol: 2: p: 89. -
- they are often sold for eating at the London Markets,
tho' not very palatable, M. J. -

believe this is the Bird frequently sold in the Markets at
Paris & called there a Dominican from the resemblance
in color to the habit of those Terns; it is allowed to be eat
there on Meagre days, probably from the absurd notion
of having cold blood like fish, which is not even true in
regard of them. M. J. - Latham says their eggs are of
a greenish grey. Lath: Synon: vol: 3, pt 1, p: 220.

Believe now, the Bird eat on Meagre days ^{at Paris} & called the Dominican
is the Tufted Duck: see its article page 495 of this vol. M. J. -

The Sea-pie has been seen near Derby, tho' in an inland
county.



Rail

is often sold in the London Markets for eating, but is very indifferent, by no means comparable to the Land-rail or Crake-gallin = rule. M. T.

The eggs are more than an inch $2\frac{1}{2}$ long of a pale yellowish colour, marked all over with dusky brown spots, of nearly the same size, but irregular. Linn. Synop. vol. 3, p. 1, p. 227.

Spotted Gallinule.

are found in the North of Yorkshire, not unfrequently; have been shot there, as late as October, M. J. -

Mr Latham says a pair together were shot near Dartford in Kent the farthest South they have been known to migrate, has not been traced further North in Britain than Cumberland: Latham's Synop. vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 265.

Builds among the reeds, the nest composed of rushes matted together in form of a boat, like which it is as it were moored by fastening one end to a reed, to prevent its being carried away by the water. Lath. Synop. vol. 3 pt. 1, p. 265.

commonly called Land-Rail —

This Bird seems very improperly to be ranked among water-birds, as it ~~is~~^{is} ever fond of dry situations & even avoids the water. —

found as far north as Drontheim & tho' a short-winged bird & bad flier, found in the Shetland Isles, not uncommon in Russia & Siberia, but not in the northern parts or toward the shores, in general where quails abound, this bird abounds also & the contrary, from this probably derived its name of Rorides cailles. Penn^{ts}

Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p. 692.

a land-rail was shot on Scargill-moor near Rich-

=mond in Yorkshire very late in October 1778, was very lean M. J. — & ~~was~~ mentioned in the papers, as part of the fur-

skinned by Larder, at the Bush-tavern Bristol, at Christmas 1789. —

an inch & a half long
Latham says the Crane lays only from ten to twelve eggs like those of a Mispel Thrush & differs from Mr Peronant in regard to the colour, saying they are of a reddish, cinereous white, marked with ferruginous blotches, with a few indistinct ones of a pale reddish ash colour; these they lay among the thickest grass, on a bed of moss or dry grass.

Lath. Synop. vol: 3, pt. 1, p. 251. —

Sand Rail

are said to be frequent in the Isle of Tharret. M: J. —
by drawing a piece of stick along the teeth of a comb, their cry is
almost exactly imitated & by this may be enticed to come quite close. —

are a very delicious food. —
more heard in the neighbourhood of Wycliffe in the summer of
1788, than I ever remembered before. M: J. —

found in Sweden according to Mr. Cedman, tho omitted by Linnaeus
in his Fauna Suecica. Suppl. to Penn^t. etc: Zool: pag. —

upper part of bill & front of ^{the} bright crimson, as also tops
of the legs M: J. —

breeds twice in a season.

Had sent me in December 1788 a species of water-hen
shot at Croxdale near Durham, which I am pretty certain
is was the Fulica fusca of Linnaeus, the brown Gallinule of
Latham & la Poulette Jean of Buffon, a scarce species in
England & omitted by Mr. Pennant. M. J. — on further
inspection, ^{by finding the feet ~~not~~ ~~proportionally~~ pinnated} believe it only a young bird of the common kind,
whose front was not yet become red. M. J. —

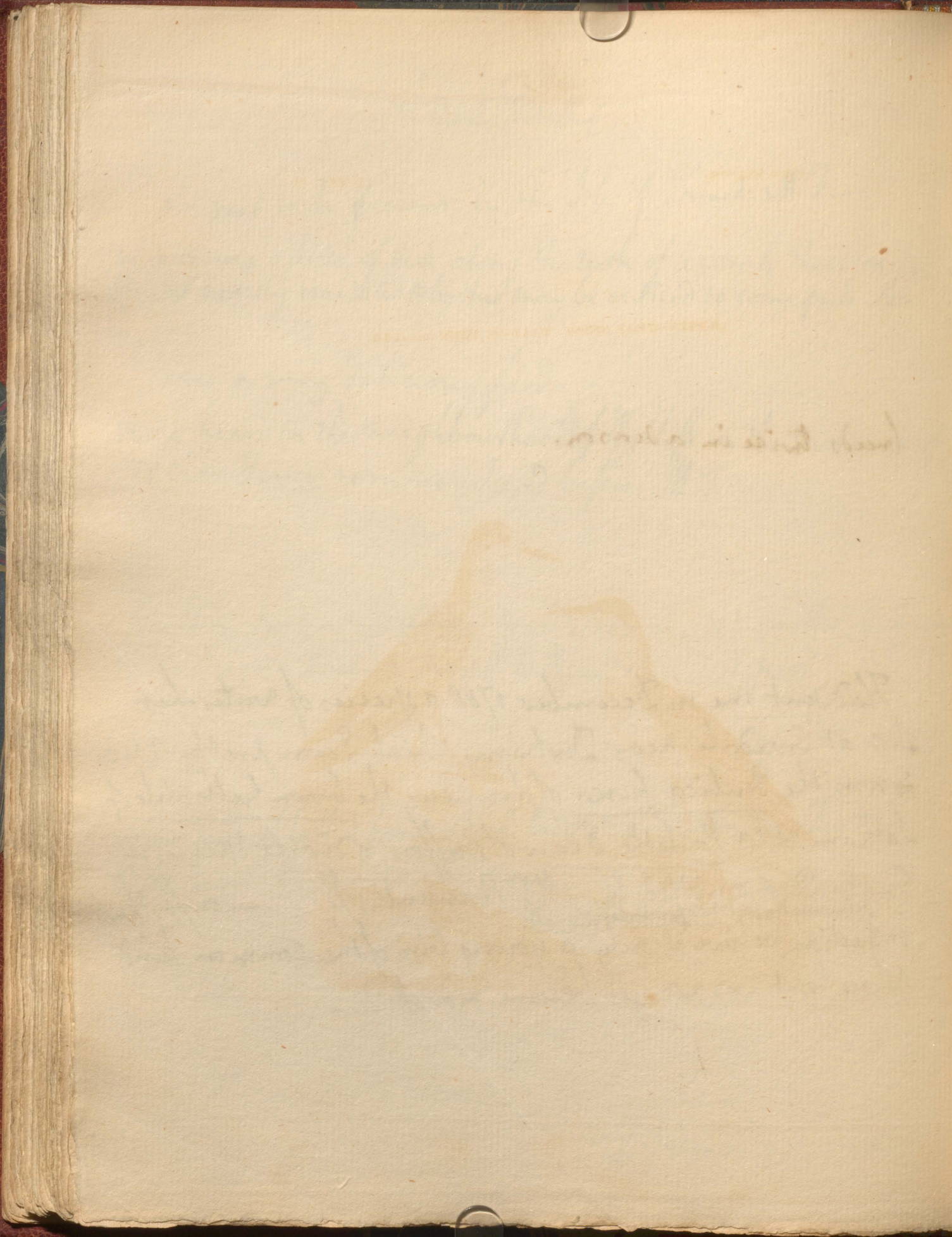
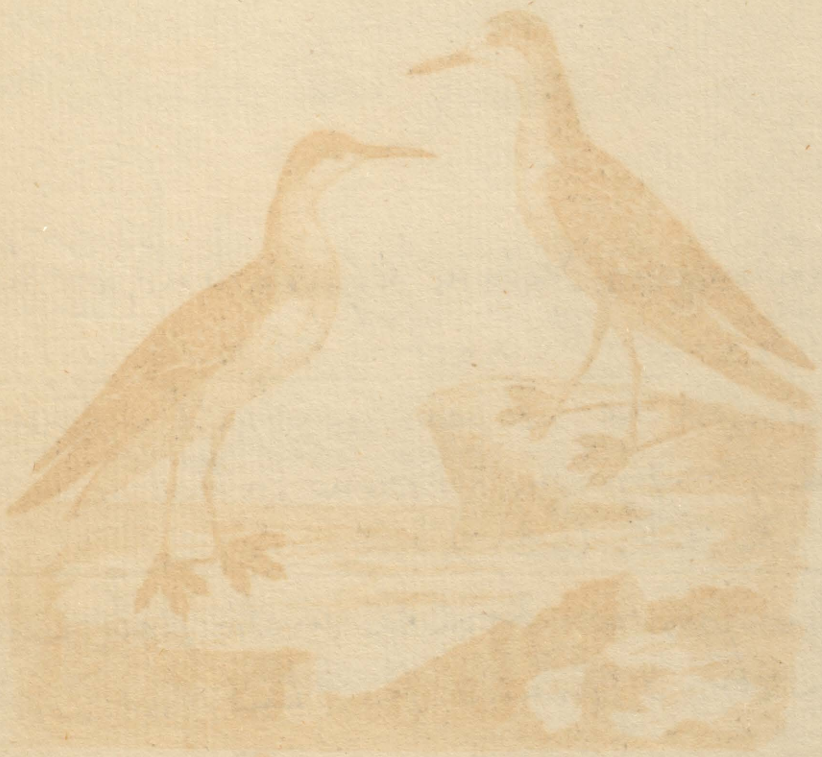


PLATE 1

PLATE 1

THE GREAT NORTHERN AND SAND PIPER



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Gray Phalarope

Is found in Scandinavia, Iceland & Greenland, in the last lives on the frozen side, near the great lakes, quits the country before winter, seen on the full seas in April & September during the time of migration, not found in Russia but frequent in all Siberia about the lakes & rivers especially in autumn probably in its migration from the arctic flats, seen also on the ice between Asia & America. Penn^{ts} Brit Arct: Zool: vol. 2 p: 194.

The Grey Phalarope or ~~a~~ Scalloped-toed Sandpiper was shot not many years since at Staveley in Derbyshire.

Red Phalarope

Found in Hudson's bay & Scandinavia, common about the Caspian sea & lakes adjacent, but not in the farther part of Siberia, yet seen between Asia & America, they go in pairs. Penn. Arch. Zool. vol. 2. p. 495.

— Mr. Johnson, here quoted, the correspondent friend & assistant of the immortal Ray, was inducted to the vicarage & parish of Brignall near Richmond in the North-riding of Yorkshire the ninth of October 1662, continued incumbent until May 7, 1695, when he died aged 66 & is buried there; his wife died a few days before him viz April 17, the same year, aged 72. — This I had authenticated from the register at Brignall, by ^{one of} his successors, the Rev. Mr. Farrer, Vicar of Brignall, who died in 1780. M: J. — the present Vicar of Brignall (1784) is the Rev. Mr. Francis Blackburne LL: D. son of the Rev. Mr. Blackburne Arch-deacon of Cleveland, who immediately succeeded Mr. Farrer in 1780. M: J. —

they must ^{be} rare in that neighbourhood, as th^o I have lived many
years in it & made many enquiries; never myself saw or
heard of any being seen during that time, nor any
memory of their have been ^{ever} seen, was left. M: J.

Commonly called Bald-Coot. -

Inhabits the shores of Sweden & Norway, frequent in Russia
& even to the East of Siberia, called in Carolina Flusterers
Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 496. -

it makes a very large nest of weeds well matted together
lined with grass, the eggs 2 inches & a quarter long of a
pale brownish white, regularly peppered with chocolate
coloured spots, some of them very minute, the largest only
an eighth of an inch in size, most spots at the larger
end. Lath^s Synop. vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 276.

ANAS CASSINII



ANAS

1793

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was informed by Mr. Latham, a large flock of grebes,
but of what species they were, did not mention, were seen at
Greenwich in the winter of 1783-4 many of which
were shot there, a great variation about the head
from being perfectly without a crest to the utmost
~~of~~ complete one, was observed in them, with all
the intermediate changes, Lath. Synop. vol: 3, p: 284.

In one of the Tippet-grebes shot near Carlisle, were
found half digested vegetables & a number of feathers
as related by Dr. Heysham see ibid p: 283.

has been seen at Osbaston in Derbyshire. -

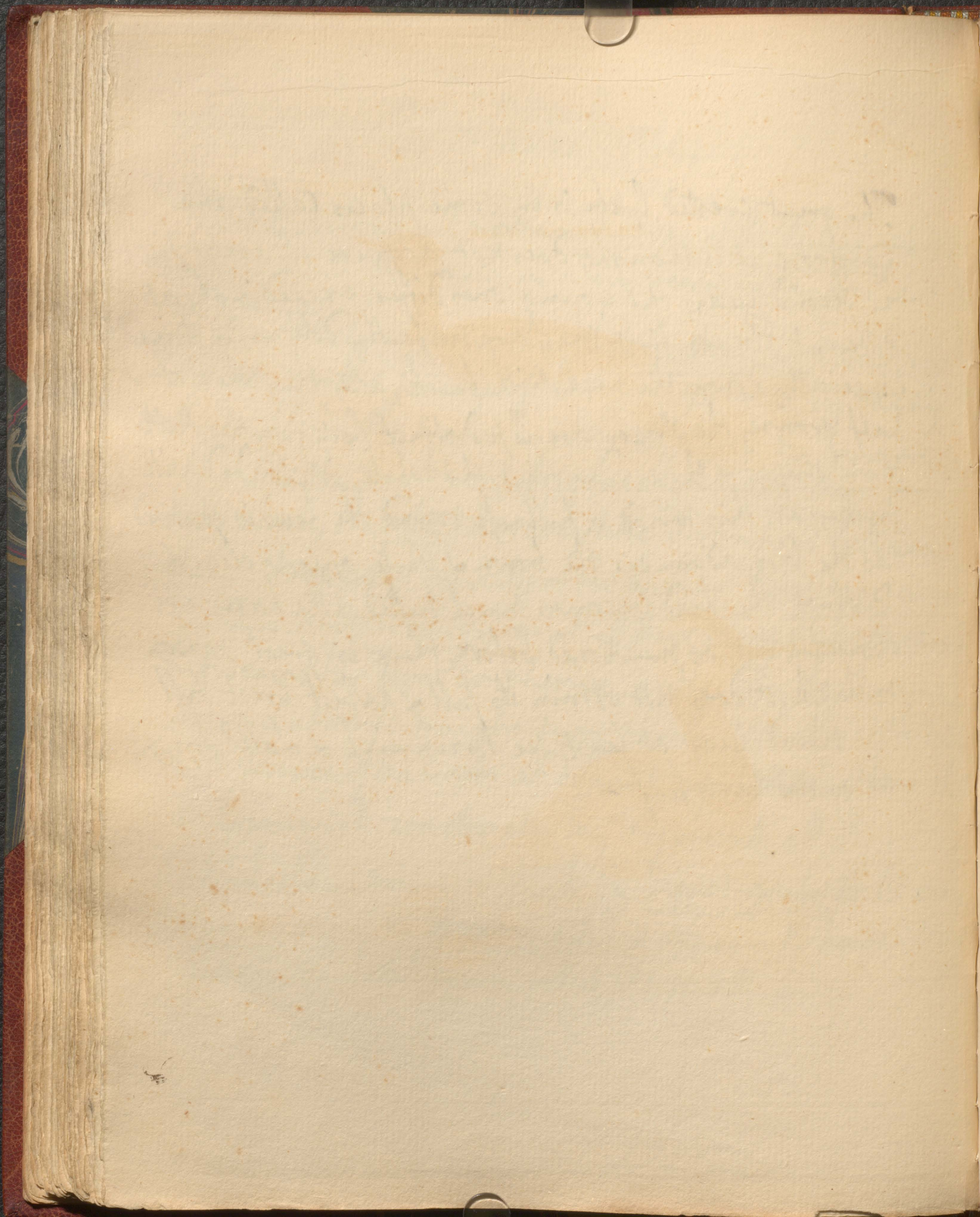
Great Crested Grebe

Inhabits Iceland, all northern Europe & the temperate & northern parts of Siberia in every reedy lake. Penn^{ts} Arch: Zool. vol. 2, p. 499.

Is it entirely certain, that this Grebe & the preceding are not male & female of the same species? in many kinds of birds, the males have crests, which the hens are without & the males are frequently larger, these seem to be nearly the only characteristic distinctions between them. the greater scarcity of the former kind may appear perhaps another argument of their being distinct species, but seems far from conclusive, as the Hen being employed in incubation &c may be more rarely seen than the male, the difference of the crests at different ages ~~was~~ in those shot at Greenwich corroborates my argument. M. J. -

M^r. Latham seems to think the Gippet-grebe to be only a young one of the great crested & appears to have strong reasons. see Lath^{'s} Synops: vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 284. -

The great crested Grebe is in some places called the
Cargoose, it is thought, does not acquire its crest till
the second year; the young ones differ exceedingly at
different stages, first they are perfectly downy & striped,
especially down the neck, with black, after this, when about
half grown, the stripes are less distinct, being rather mottled
than striped, & the under part, tho' white, is clouded with
dusky; at this period a fullness round the head is observed,
as the bird advances, the brown & white appear clear &
distinct, the head becomes much tufted & the horns are
elongated; but as mentioned before, there is great reason
to think, it does not obtain its full & perfect crest till
the second year at least, see Brunnich & Lath. Synop:
as quoted over leaf. -



1870

SWAN ON GREEN



SWAN ON GREEN



Edward G. G. G.

Inhabits Iceland, Norway & Sweden, also the lakes of Lapland where it makes a floating nest, quits those countries in winter, Common in Siberia & Russia in all latitudes. Pennth Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p: 99. N. B. stays in England the whole year, see ibid. - found in the Falkland Islands by Bougainville & called by him Diver with Spectacles. See his Voyage p: 61. -

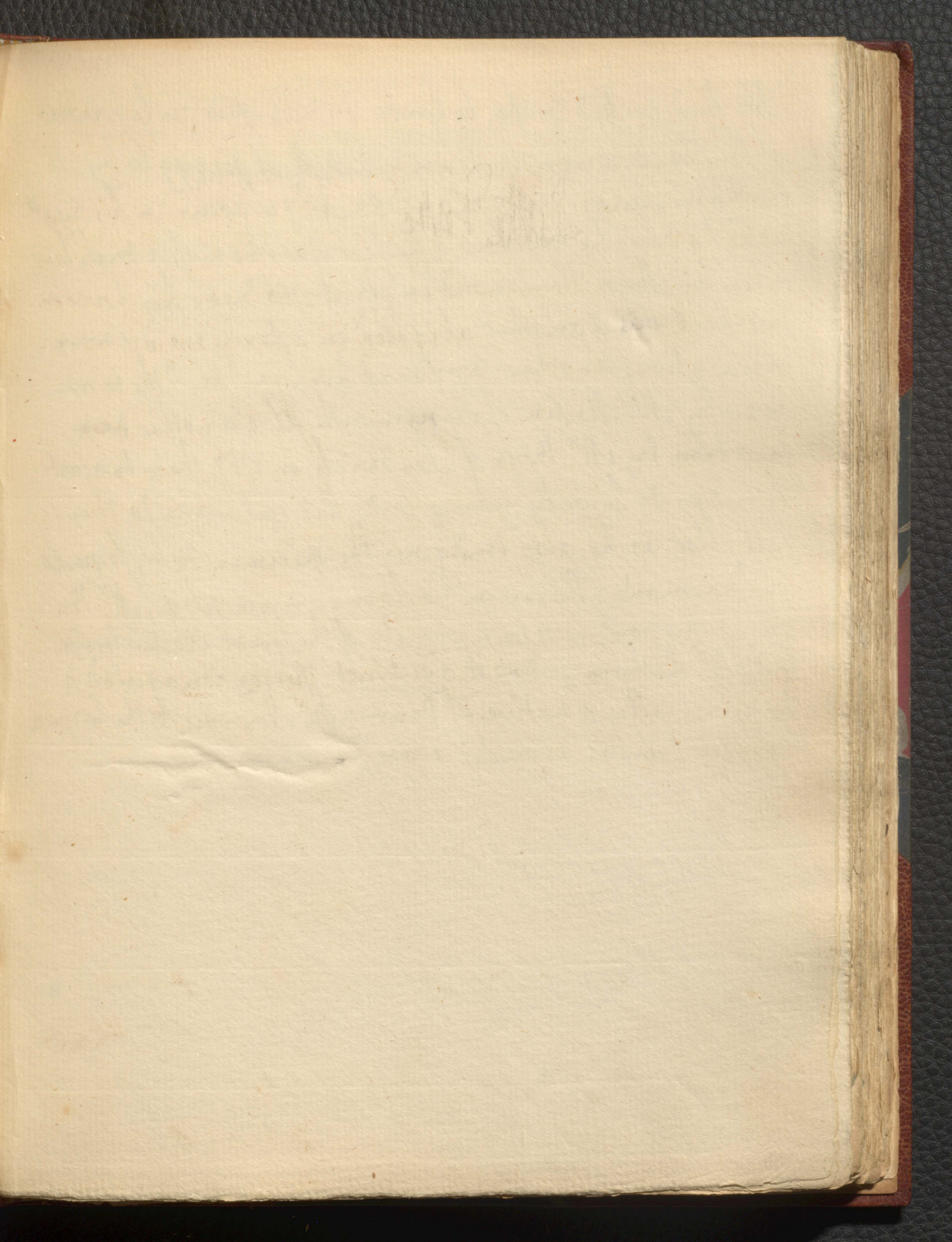
Loushey Goske

frequently found in the London markets, tho' should
apprehend very bad eating. — seen near Derby.

Little Goshawk

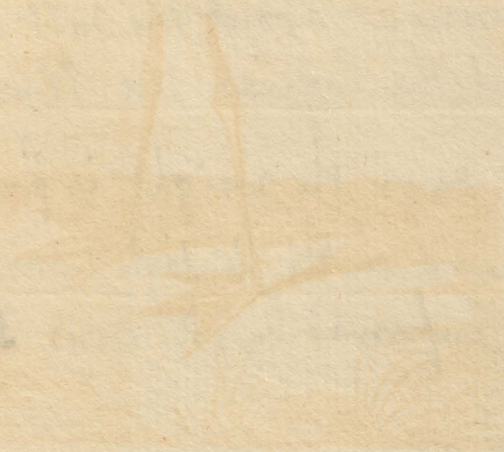
has been seen at Staveley in Derbyshire.

Latham in his Synopsis vol. 3, pt. 1, says the eggs are of a
dirty yellowish white.



The Red-necked grebe, le grebe à joues-gris ou le jougris
of Buffon described in Penn^{ts} Arct: Zool p: 499 & by Mr
Latham Synop: vol:3, p: 283 No: 7 & again in his suppl^t
p: 260, he says he received a perfect specimen of, a male bird,
taken by Major Hammond in April 1786 near his house in
East-Kent, this & another alighted in a farm yard & were
taken alive; another was sent him in Jan: ⁹ the same
year by Mr. Martin of Teignmouth, also another ~~sent~~
~~sent to him~~ by Mr. Boys of Sandwich in 1787, these two last
he judges to be only young birds, not yet come to their
full color, as he also imagines the specimen to be, figured
in Sparrman's Museum Carlsonianum pl: 9., Mr. Pen-
=nant supposed it to be a variety of the Great-crested grebe,
but Mr. Latham judges it a distinct species, imagined to
be principally a native of Denmark, Norway & the Caspian
Sea; see Latham as quoted above, —————

1807



Carrot

Is rare in Sweden, sometimes appears in Spring in the Isle
of Oeland, frequent about the salt lakes of the Tartarian de-
=part & about the Caspian Sea. Penn⁵. elect: Zool: vol: 2, p: 203.

Mr Latham says the weight is frequently 14 ounces & the
length 22, appears on the Kentish coast from the middle ^{of April} to
September, as informed by Mr. Boys. Suppl^t to Synop: p: 263.-

the Land Rail ^{or Crake Gallinule} has been shot in the North of Yorkshire, as late as the
latter end of October, as also the Spotted Gallinule M. J. -

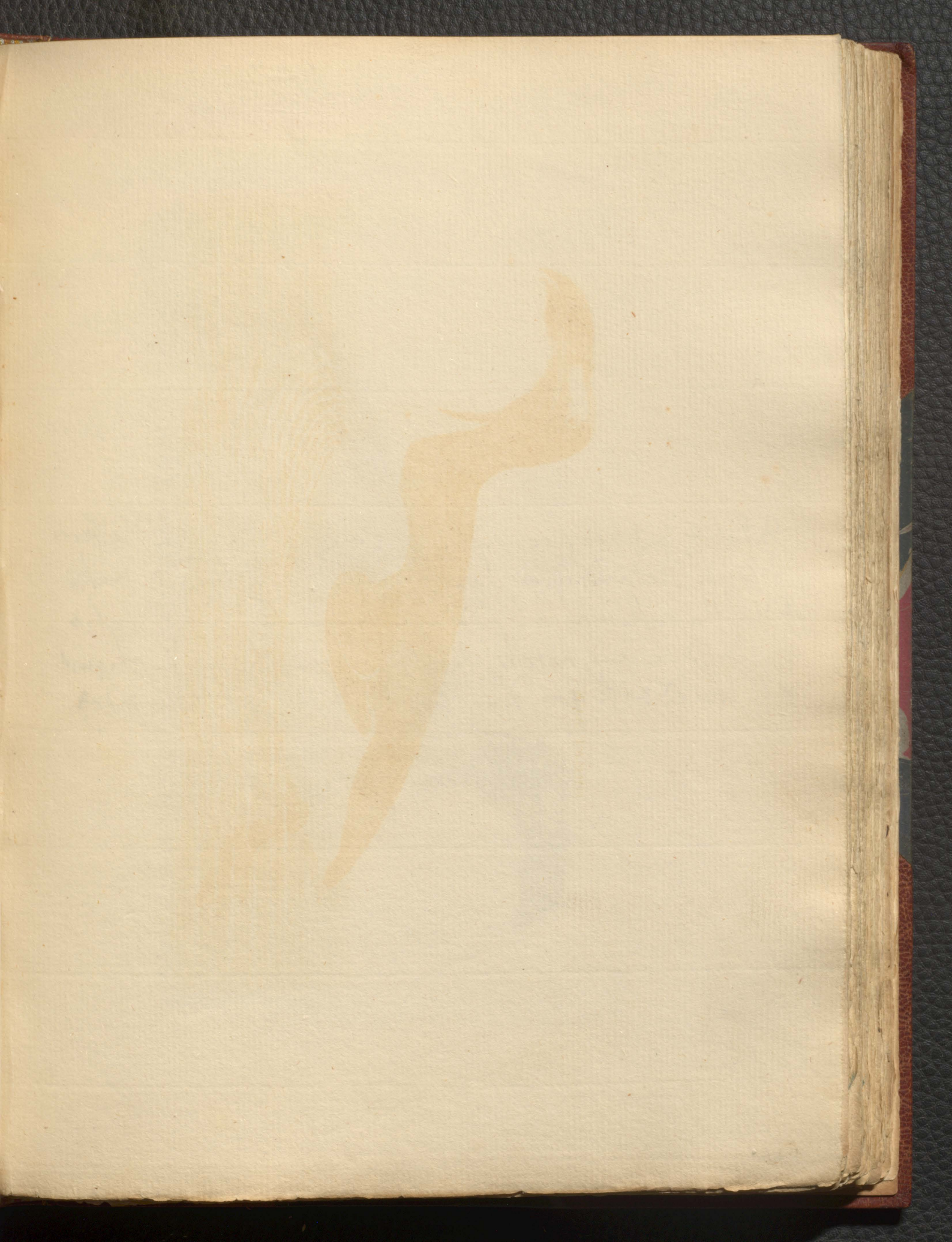
about
are there called Yelpers. -

Have seen them, tho' rarely, exposed to sale in the London Markets, whether they are of a good flavor or not, I cannot say. M: J.

the eggs according to Latham are an inch & 3 quarters in length, of a cinerous grey, ^{physically} marked with deep brownish black patches of irregular sizes & shapes, besides some under marking of a dusky hue. —

found in such numbers on the coast of Bas Poictou, that the peasants take their eggs by thousands, Salern: Amitt: p. 359.

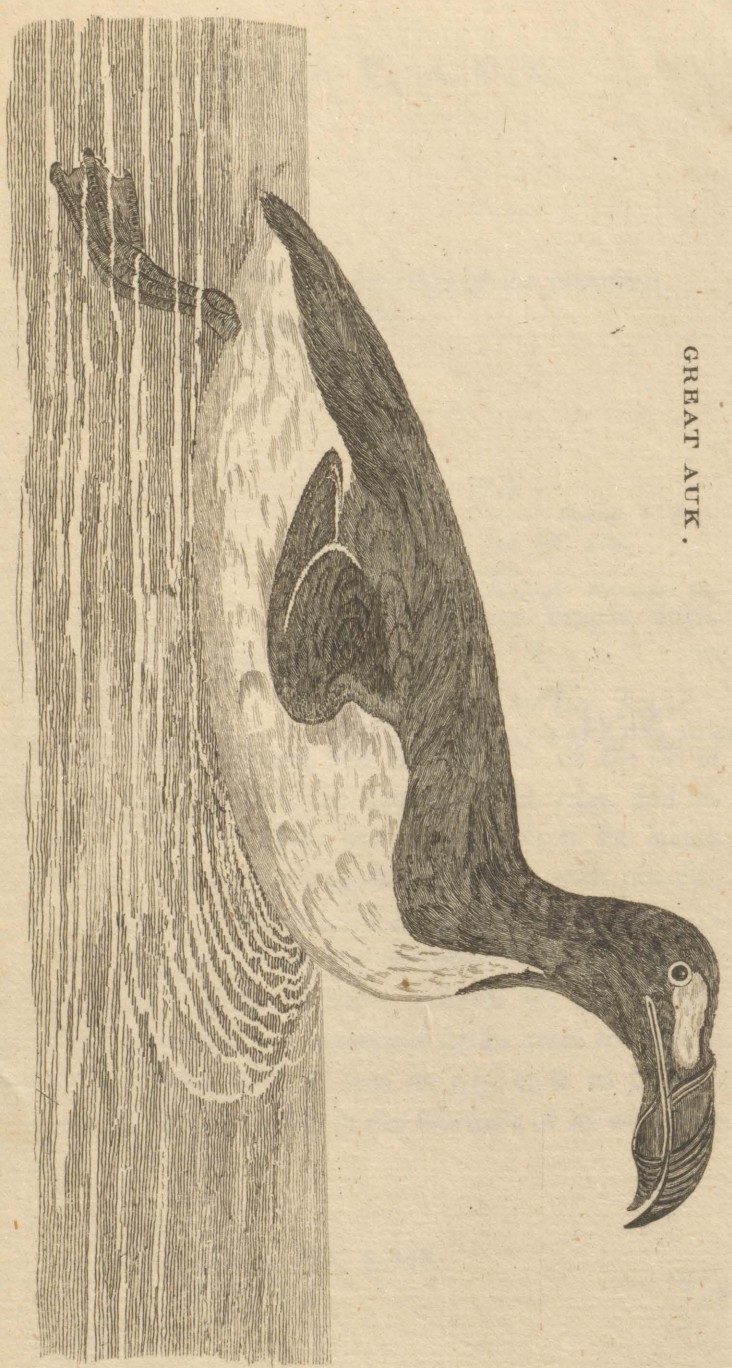
The case according to the report
of the committee on the
subject of the proposed
amendment of the
constitution of the
state of New York



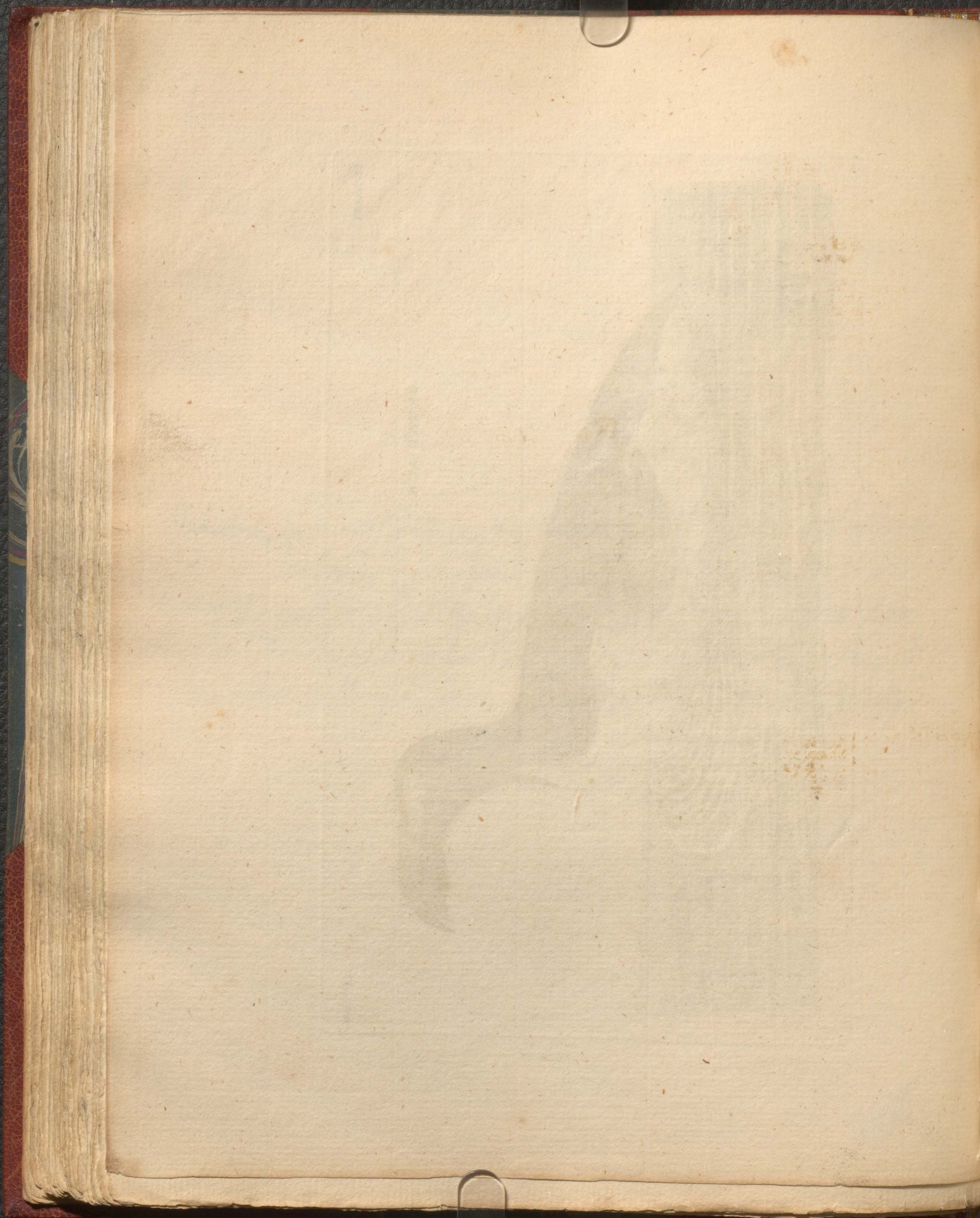
Inhabits, but not frequently, the coasts of Norway, the Feroe
Islands, Iceland, Greenland, where the inhabitants make
use of the gullet as a bladder to support their darts, & also
in Newfoundland, hatches late, the young being in August
only covered with grey down. Penn. ^{to} Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 509.

Pl. LXXXI.

GREAT AUK.



Nº 226.



BILL strong, thick, compressed.

NOSTRILS linear; placed near the edge of the mandible.

TONGUE almost as long as the bill.

TOES, no back toe.

XL. AUK.

Goirfugel. *Clusii exot.* 367.

Penguin. *Wormii*, 300.

Wil. orn. 323.

Raii syn. av. 119.

Edw. av. 147.

Martin's voy. St. Kilda. 27.

Avis, Gare dicta. Sib. Scot. III. 22.

Alca major, le grand Pingoin. Brisson

av. VI. 85. *Tab.* 7.

Eforokitsok. Crantz's Greenl.* I. 82.

Alca impennis. Lin. syst. 210.

Faun. Suec. sp. 140.

Islandis Gyr-v Geyrfugl. Norvegis Fi-
ært, Anglemaage, Penguin, Brille-
fugl. Brunnich, 105.

Br. Zool. 136.

229. GREAT.

Buffon Hist. Nat. 393.
Latham's Syn. vol. 3, p. 1231.

ACCORDING to Mr. *Martin*, this bird breeds on the isle of *St. Kilda*; appearing there the beginning of *May*, and retiring the middle of *June*. It lays one egg, which is six inches long, of a white color; some are irregularly marked with purplish lines crossing each other, others blotched with black and ferruginous about the thicker end: if the egg is taken away, it will not lay another that season. A late writer † informs us, that it does not visit that island annually, but sometimes keeps away for several years together; and adds, that it lays its egg close to the sea-mark; being incapable, by reason of the shortness of its wings, to mount higher.

* Or little wing.

† *Macaulay's hist. St. Kilda.* p. 156.

DESCRIP.

The length of this bird, to the end of its toes, is three feet; the bill, to the corner of the mouth, four inches and a quarter: part of the upper mandible is covered with short, black, velvet like feathers; it is very strong, compressed and marked with several furrows that tally both above and below: between the eyes and the bill on each side is a large white spot: the rest of the head, the neck, back, tail and wings, are of a glossy black: the tips of the lesser quill-feathers white: the whole under side of the body white: the legs black. The wings of this bird are so small, as to be useless for flight: the length, from the tip of the longest quill-feathers to the first joint, being only four inches and a quarter.

This bird is observed by seamen never to wander beyond *soundings*; and according to its appearance they direct their measures, being then assured that land is not very remote. Thus the modern sailors pay respect to *auguries*, in the same manner as *Aristophanes* tells us those of *Greece* did above two thousand years ago.

Προσρεῖ τις ἀεὶ τῶν ορνίθων μαντευομένῳ περὶ τὸ πλεῖ,

Νυνὶ μὴ πλεῖ, χειμῶν ἔσται, νυνὶ πλεῖ, κερδοῦς ἐπεσται.

Aves. 597.

From birds, in sailing men instructions take,

Now lye in port; now sail and profit make.

PLATE

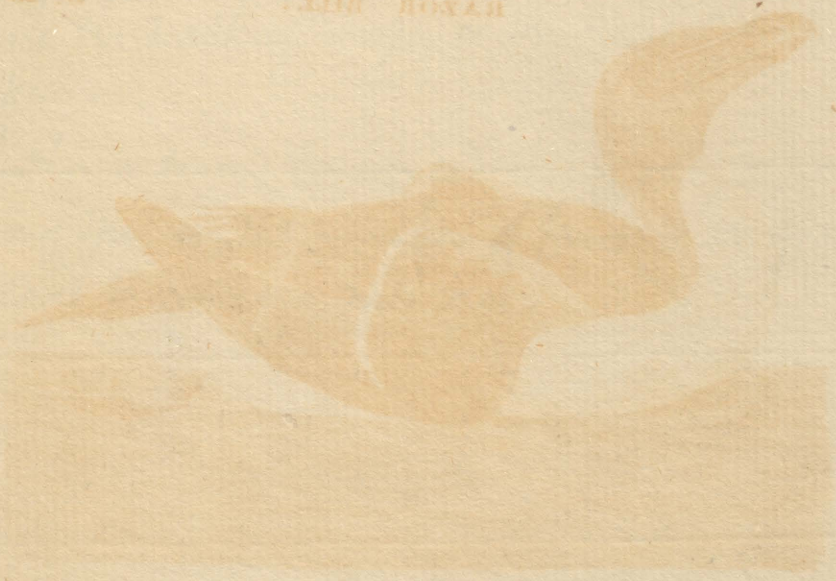
PLATE

PLATE



PLATE

PLATE



Ragorbia

Inhabits the North of Europe, Iceland, Greenland & coast of Labrador, extends in Europe along the White Sea into the Arctic Asiatic shores & from thence to Kamtschatka & the gulph of Ochotsk, wherever there are lofty rocks, it is the only one of this species which reaches the Inland Baltic, found here on Carls-Ozar Isles, near Gotland & the Isle of Bondon off Angermanland. Penn's Arct. Zool: vol. 2, p. 10.

Some say, they are kept firm on the Rocks by a glutinous matter.

Black billed Alca minor.

Inhabits the north of Europe & the same countries as the former,
See *ibid.*: p. 110. —

Mr Latham seems convinced this is only a young bird of
the preceding species, the number of furrows or grooves on the bill
being supposed to increase with age.

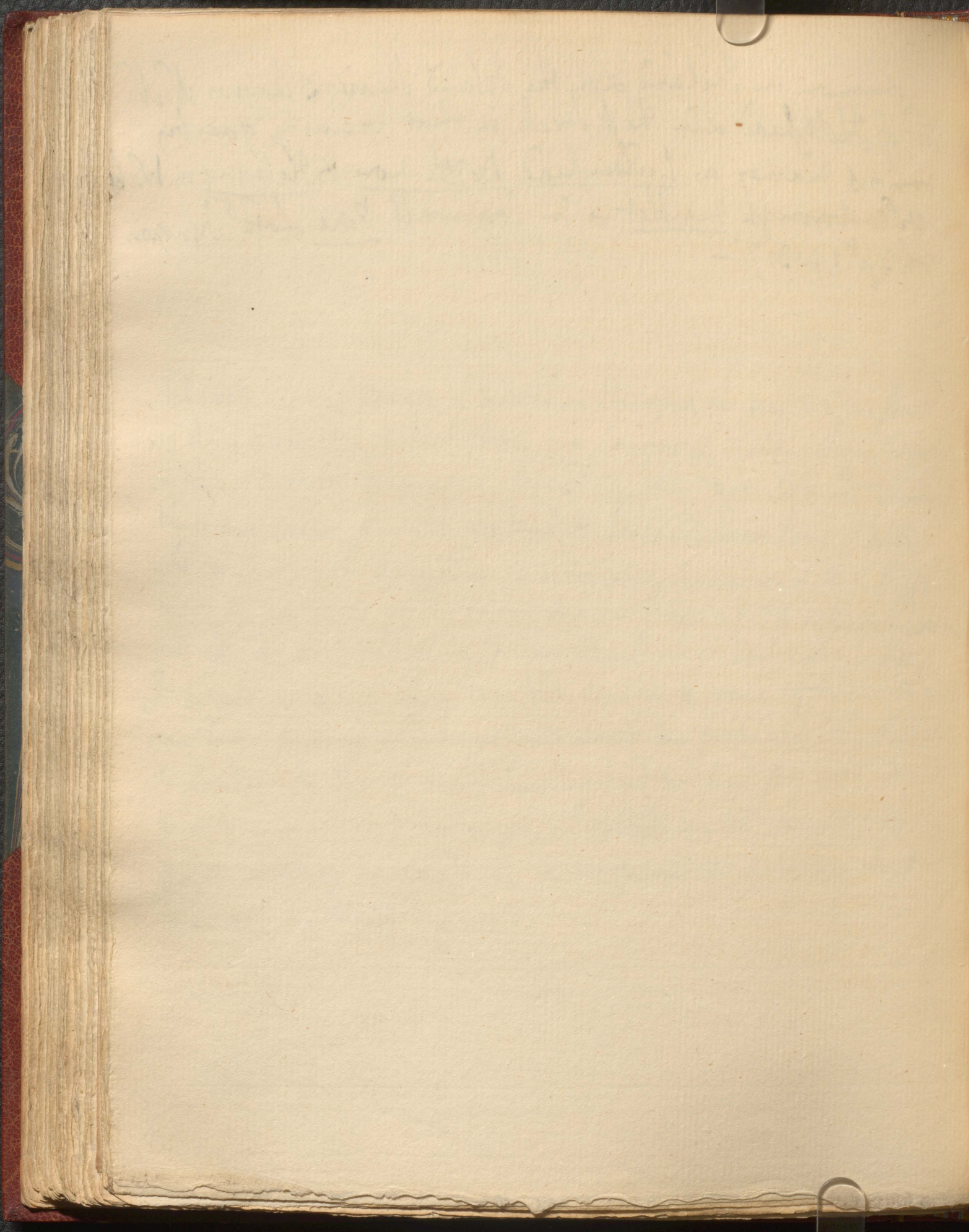
Puffin.

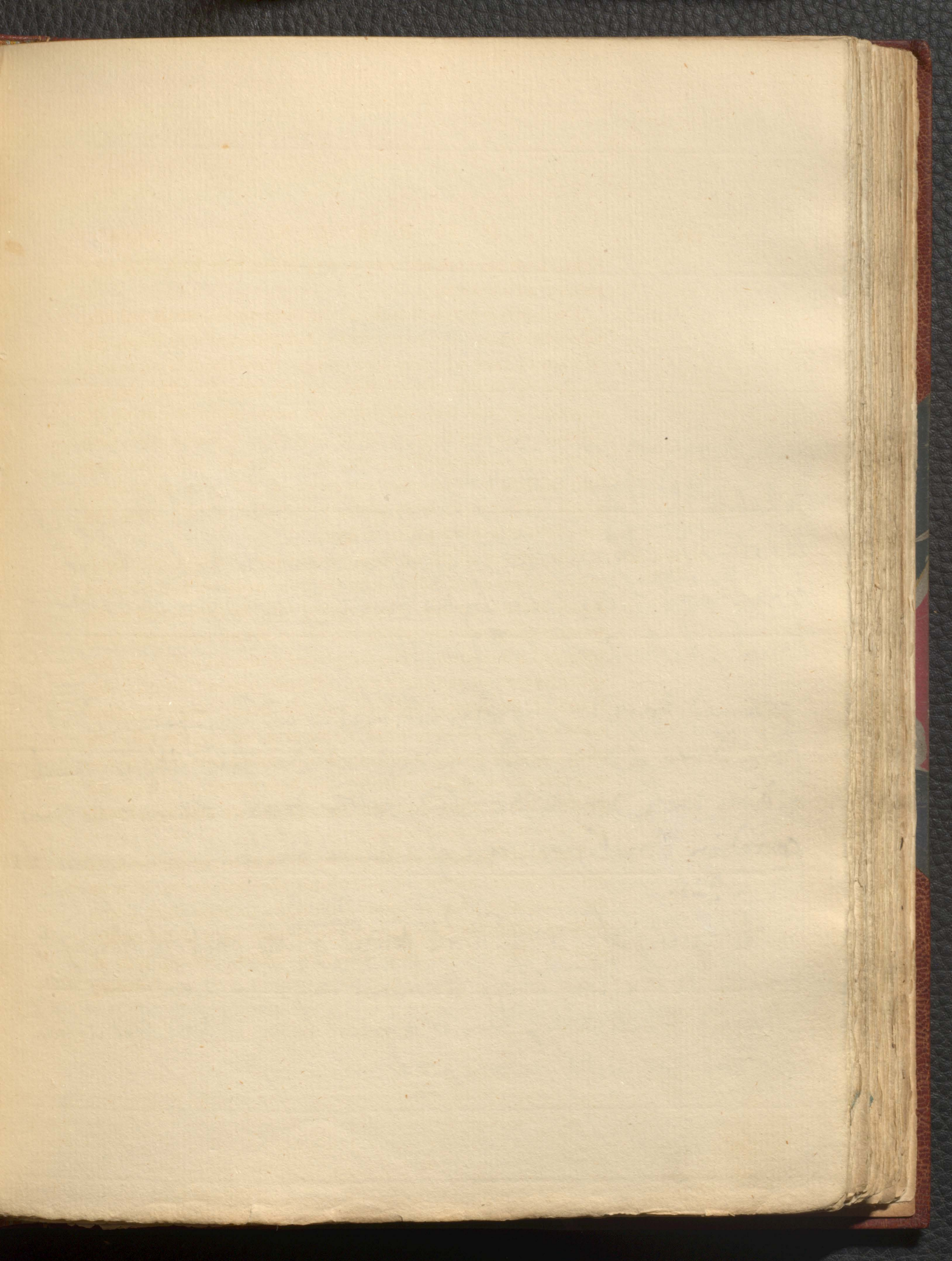
Inhabits all the coasts of northern Europe, the icy sea, as far as Kamtschatka, where they are larger & blacker than usual & their crown cinereous, found in the Feroe Islands, where they are called Lunda, extend to Iceland, Greenland & Spitzbergen, seen in ~~Summer~~^{winter} in Carolina, numbers of these Birds & the Razor bills at the same season frequent the coasts of the Dalasia in Spain, but retire in Spring. Penn. tract. Zool: vol: 2, p: 511. -

- It is almost astonishing, how this species & some congenerous ones can bear fasting, had some once sent me from the Isle of Wight to London by the carrier, having had no food for near a week & arrived seemingly in ~~great~~^{full} health, they with great avidity devoured the meat presented to them, but died all the next day. M. I.

Common in Ireland & on the Island Shernis 3 leagues N. N.
W. of Hollyhead & in the S. Stack in that vicinity, goes by
various names as Goldenhead, Bottle-nose & Helegug in Wales
at Scarborough mullet & in Cornwall Pope. Lat. Synonim
vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 317. -

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Little Auk

Inhabits the North of Europe, frequent in Greenland, thought not to extend to Asia, called in Newfoundland the Ice bird being the harbinger of ice, called by the Dutch Rottet from its note. Penn's Arch. Zool: vol: 2, p: 435.

esteemed rare in England, Mr Latham has received it from Dover & also had one shot at Dartford, it flies quick & dives well, walks on land better than others of the genus ~~caudatus~~ Sometimes seen of a pure white. Lath's Synop: vol: 3, pt. 1, p: 328. -

In the spring of 1771, Mr White found a little Auk fluttering & unable to rise, but alive & unhurt in a lane a few miles from Alresford Hants, where there is a great lake, it was kept a while, but died. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 99.

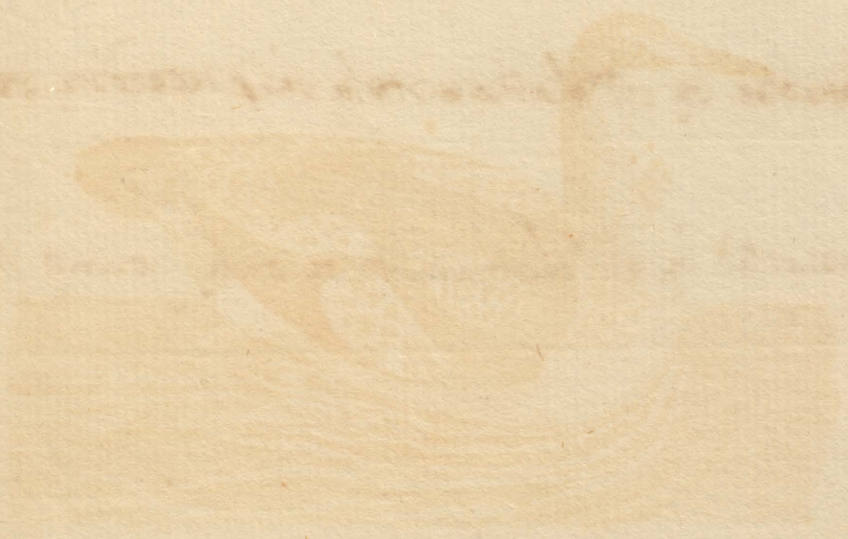
Sealweest.

Inhabits all North of Europe to Spitzbergen, the coasts of Lap-
-mark & along the white & icy sea to Kamtschatka & N. Ame-
-rica & Newfoundland, not found in England Greenland, winters
in Italy. Penn's tract: Zool: vol: 2, p. 116. —
— called in some parts of England Willocks. — great
plenty are found in the Isle of Candy near the mouth of
the Thames in the winter season. M. J. —

They also breed in great numbers on Priestholme Isle
near Anglesey, on a rock called Godreve near J. Dues in
Cornwall, the Farn Isles & the cliffs about Scarborough,
known by several names, by the Welsh Guillem, in York-
-shire & Durham Guillemots or sea-hens, in the South
Willocks in Kamtschatka Ure or Kara, where their eggs
are much esteemed. Latt. Synop: vol: 3, p. 1, p. 330.



MOTHER QUERENOT



Lesser Gullskout.

Inhabits Iceland & probably all the other northern coasts of
Europe Inqpl. to Penn. Arct. Tool: ~~red~~ pig. -

~~much suspected~~ by Mr Latham to be the preceding species when
young

Much suspected by Mr Latham to be only young birds of
the preceding species.

Black Guillemot

called at the Orkneys the Tyste. -

found in the same places as the Reddish Guillemot, except Italy, doubtful as to Newfoundland, the Greenlanders eat the flesh, use the skin for cloathing & the legs as lures for fish, a variety with a white oblique line issuing from the white spot on the wings is seen in Kamtschatka. Penn. & Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 117. - the excrements of this kind in the Norwegian seas are of a scarlet colour, occasioned as supposed by its feeding on the ascaris versipellis or Todaat. Suppl. to the above p. 70. -

in the Fauna Groenlandica, the spotted variety is said to lay
two eggs of a whitish color, as big as those of a Hen, marked
with many grey & black spots. Lath.^s Synop: vol: 3 p^t 2, p: 335.

Sometimes found quite black see as above. -

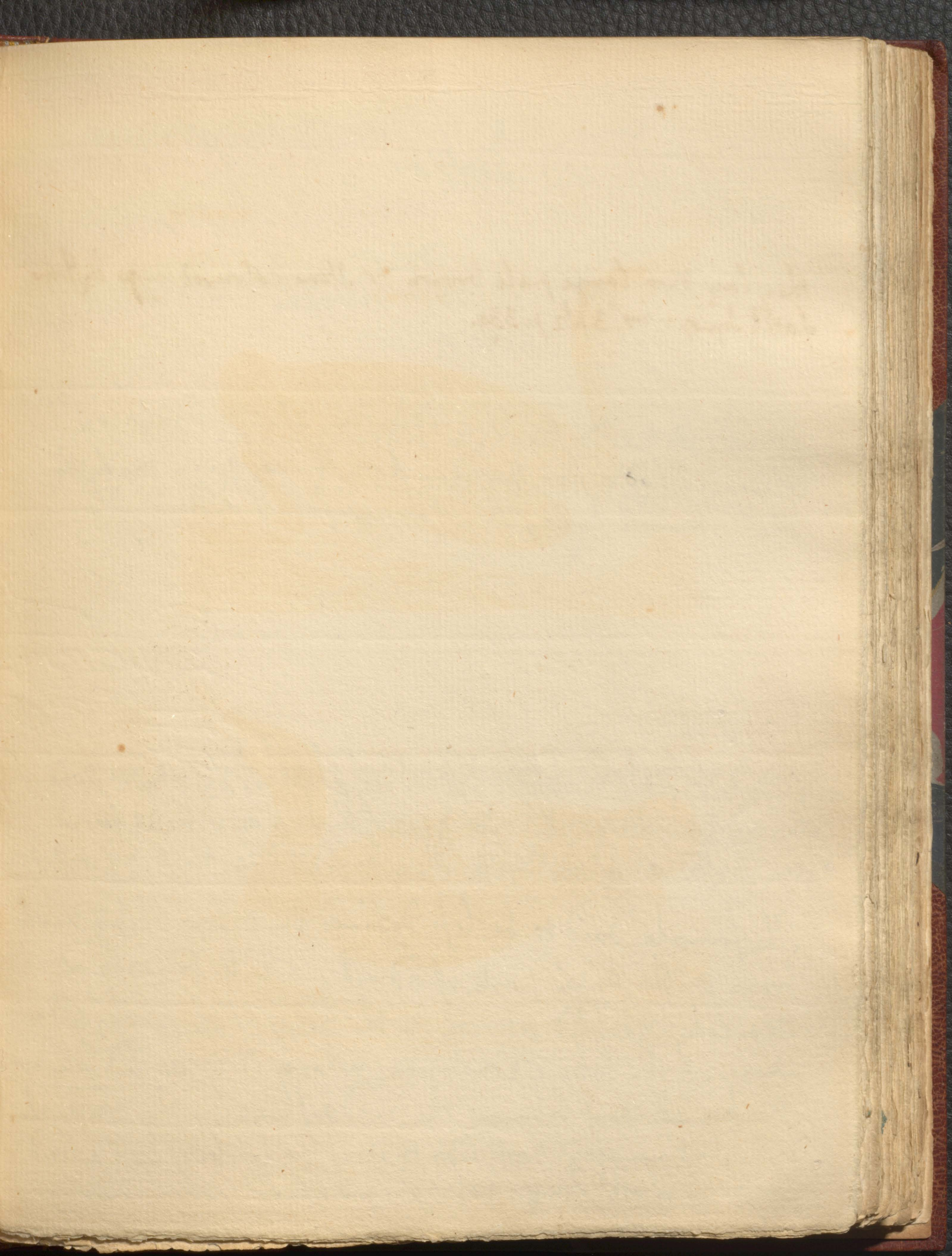
Common in the bay of Dublin, where it remains the whole
year, see Lath.^s Suppl.^t to Synop: p: 265.

Worm-eaters

Inhabits the north of Europe & the Arctic coasts
as far as the mouth of the Ob only, found about Spitz-
bergen, Iceland, Hudson's bay, ^{whose called Athinnig-moqua} & as low as New York
makes its nest in the north on little isles of fresh-water
lakes, flies very high & darting obliquely, falls securely
into its nest, tries to secure itself by diving not flying,
appears in Greenland in April or beginning of May
leaves it in Sept: or Oct: on the first fall of snow, the
natives use the skins for cloathing. Penn's Arct. Zool.
vol: 2, p: 119.

Supposed not to arrive to its perfect color till the second year,
the female less & in her the ring on the neck is less distinct.
Lath. Synop. vol: 3, p. 1, p: 338.





Imber.

they lay two large pale brown or stone-coloured eggs in June,
Lath. Inq. vol: 3, pt. 2, p. 339.

found frequently on the Newfoundland Coast in
America, had a fine specimen from thence given me by the
Hon. Admiral Byron, when Governor of Newfoundland. M. J. -

found in Iceland & most parts of North Europe, extends
to Kamtschatka, but in no part of Russia or Siberia, found
in winter at New York. Penn. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p. 118. -

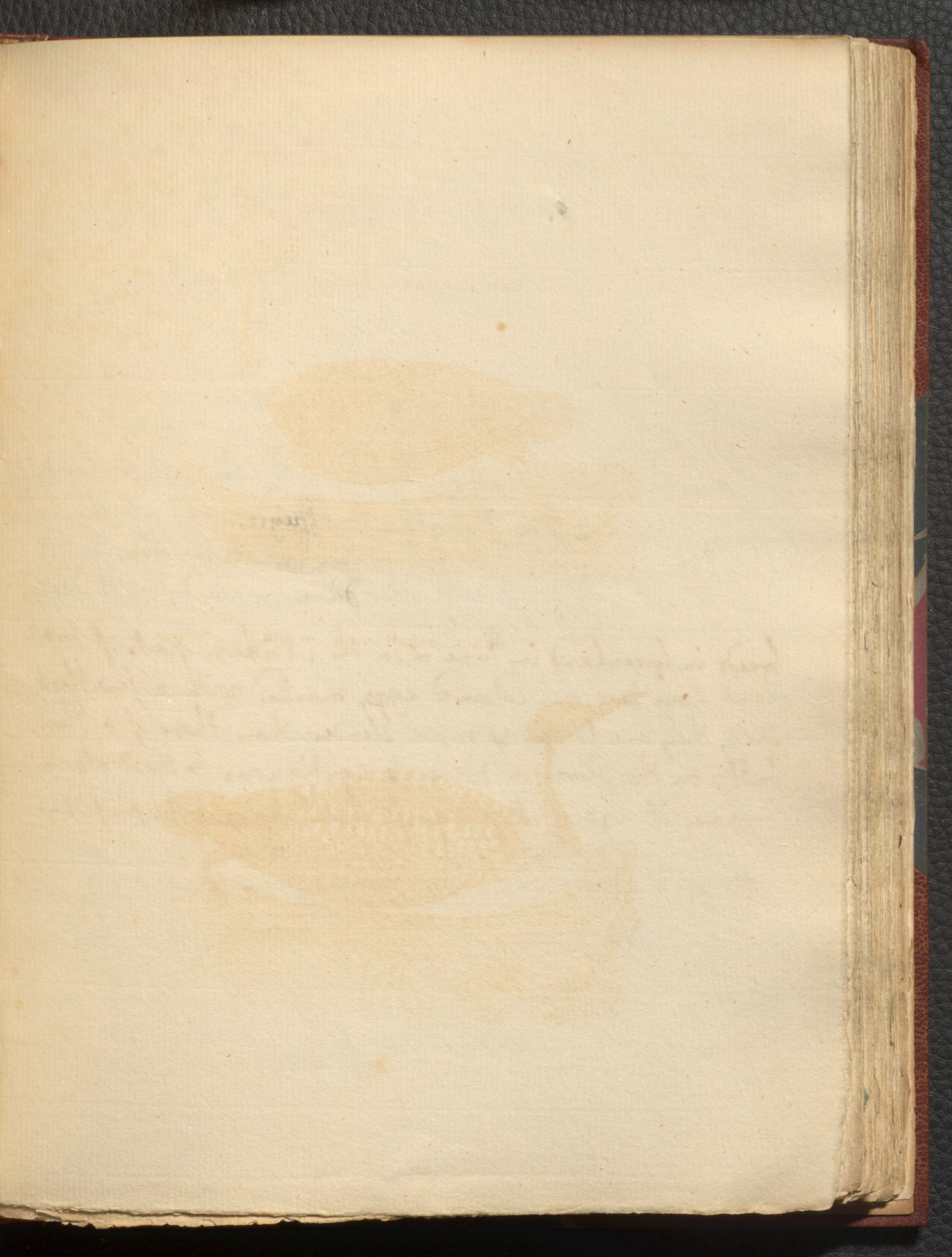
The female said to be less defined in color, being merely
brown on the upper parts, of a dusky white beneath &
scarcely speckled at all on the sides of the neck, often
seen on the lake of Constance, where it is called Schuder
makes its nest among the reeds & flags in the water, then
it is continually wet, like that of the Grebe; has a loud
shrill cry. Lath. Inq. vol: 3, pt. 1, p. 341. -

which
Greatest Speckled Grebe
or Loon.

Inhabits Kamtschatka & found about the Baltic
& White Seas, tho' not in other parts of Russia.

Lays two eggs, in the grass on the borders of lakes not far from
the sea, they are exactly oval, the size of those of a goose,
Dusky, marked with a few black spots. Lath. Synop. vol. 3, p. 2, p. 342.

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Red Throated

found in the north of Europe, Iceland & the northern coasts of
Rusland, Siberia & Kamtschatka, but they do not haunt the
Inland lakes, prey much on fish taken in nets, tho' often caught
in them themselves, found with other Divers in plenty in Hudson's
bay. Penn's Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p. 22.

breeds in Greenland in June & in the Northern parts of Scot-
=land, lays two ash-coloured eggs, marked with a few black
spots, they are longer & more slender than those of a Hen,
builds on the shores in the grass contiguous to the water &
composes its nest of Moss & grass. Lath. Lynx: vol: 3, p. 2, p. 344.

called at Hudson's bay Apu-moyna, see as above.

Black Throated

thought by many naturalists to differ from the former in sex only. M. F. —

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, North of Europe & Iceland, few in Russia, frequent in the inland lakes of Siberia, especially in the arctic regions, in the migrating season spread thro' every latitude. Penn. ^{to} Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 62
Their skins are exceeding tough & are used for gun-lases & facings for winter-caps &c see ibid. —

The Guillemots & Divers according to M. Ledman, are distinguished till their third year from the older ones, by the softness of their nails, ^{supposed to} Penn. Arct. Zool. ~~vol. 2~~ p. 62. —

~~Black-headed Gull~~
Banded
Black-headed Gull
& Murrelets

Inhabits northern Europe as high as Iceland, Lapmark & the
White Sea, Greenland & North America down to S. Carolina,
where they are called *Ad nives*, ^{the} Eskimaux & Greenlanders
make garments of their skins. Penn^{ts} Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 427

lays 3 eggs in May, placing them on the rocks on the heaps
of dung, which the birds leave there from time to time. Lath^s Synop:
vol: 3, p: 2, p: 372.

thought by M^r Latham to be very probably the same bird
in a different state, as the Herring Gull & Wagel, & perhaps
the Janock & Kittiwake. See Lath^s Suppl^t to Synop: Cat: of
Eng: birds p: 296.

Black neck Gull

one of this sort was shot by Mr Latham of Dartford on the Thames near that place, it measured full two feet in length.
M. J. —

very different from the Cornish Gannet, which is now ascertained to be the Island-Goose M. J. —

Skua

A Skua was shot at Deptford 1783 & sent to Mr Latham of Dartford. M. J. —

Inhabits Europe very locally; only from Foula & Unst two of the Shetland Islands to the Feroe Islands, Norway & as far as Iceland, not known to breed nearer than the Schetland Isles, found in the Falkland Islands & various parts of America Penn^{ts}. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 52. —

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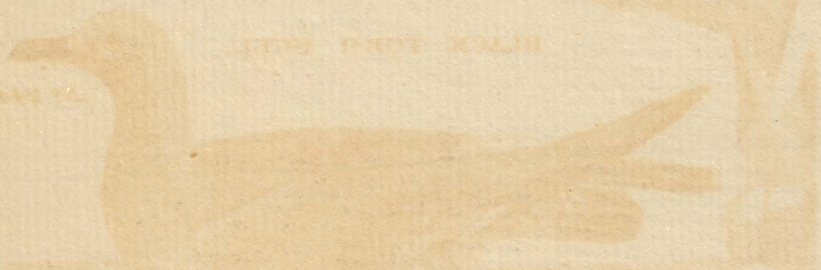
1801

1801

WINTER GILT



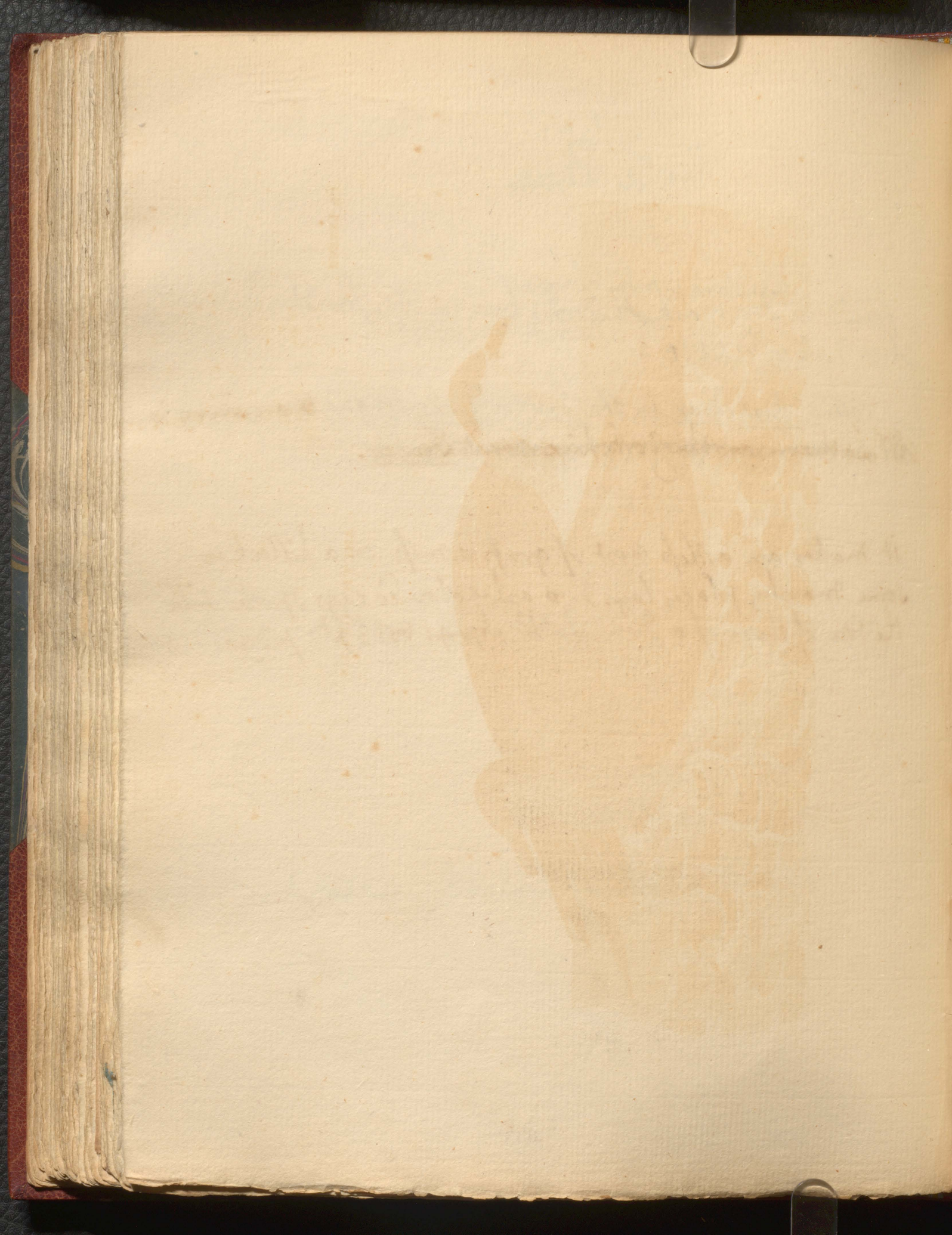
BLACK TONG GILT



White Bull

found north of England ^{in Europe} except in Denmark, also in Hudson's
bay & Newfoundland Penn: Acad: Zool: vol: 2 p: 31. -

another killed near Horsham in Sussex. -





ANAS

PLATE 100

Herring Gull

Inhabits the north of Europe, Iceland, Greenland where very common & continues the whole year; frequent about the Caspian & Black Seas & great lakes of Siberia & Hudson's Bay & breeds on the coasts of S. Carolina Penn^{ts}. *Brit. Arct. Zool.* vol: 2 p: 528. the eggs of the Herring Gull in Sweden are darker than those in England, when young, is the same bird as the Wagel, described as another species see N^o 247 & when very old become white & has also been thought & described as the silver gull or Larus argentatus. ^{of Penninsia} *Suppl. to Arct. Zool.* vol 2 p: 70.

Wax

now found to be only a young bird of the preceding
Species not arrived to its full plumage. Suppl. to Penn's
Arct. Zool: p: 70. -

has been seen on Linfin Moor, Derbyshire.

Winter Gull
Cuddy's Gull

now found to be only a young bird of the Larus Canus or
Common Gull, duppl. to Arct. Zool: p. 70.

about Kittiwake -

found as high north as Iceland, frequent about the
Rupian lakes & in Newfoundland, Penn^t Arct. Zool: vol 2: p 30.
when young is the winter-gull or Mew or Coddy Moddy suppl. to Penn^t Arct: p 70
much admired in Scotland & frequently eat in Edinburgh
for a while before dinner, like the solon by sea. Arct. Z. -
it breeds on the rocks & cliffs, the eggs are 2 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$ long
of a deep olive brown, marked with irregular deep-reddish
blotches. Lath? Synop: vol: 3, p: 2, p: 379.
has been seen near Chelston

Inhabits Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland & all the north
of Europe, also Arctic coast of Asia & Kamtschatka &
Newfoundland. Penn^t Arct: Zool: vol 2: p 29.

it undergoes 2 alterations of color, in the first it is the Dark
in the second as here described, in the 3^d is the Light Kippa
suppl: to Penn^t Arct: Zool: p: 70

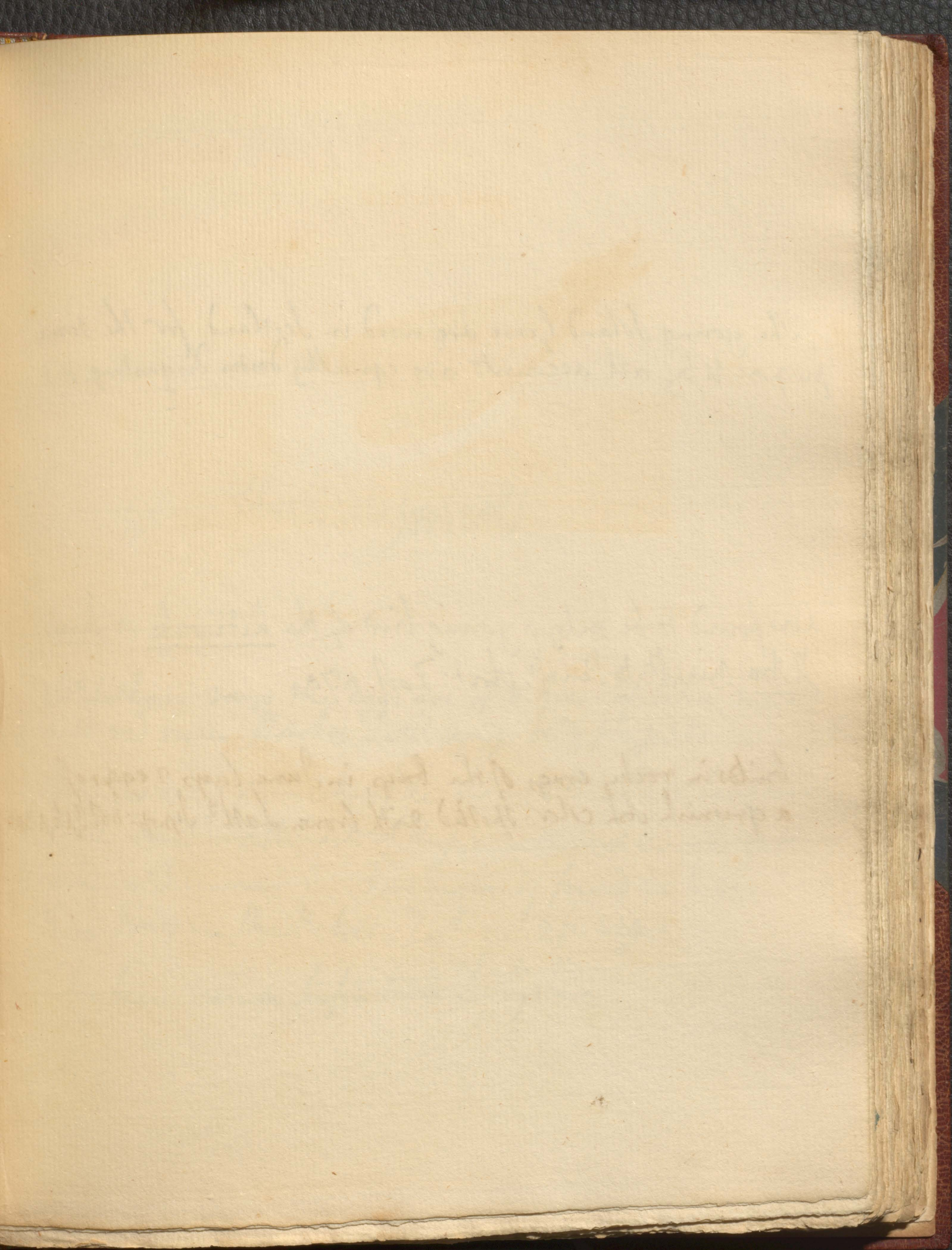
has been at Chelston & Bretby in Derbyshire.

PLATE I



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The young Island Geese are used in Scotland for the same purpose & by all accounts are equally distant disgusting. N. S.

Janrock

now found to be only a young bird of the Lithivake or Larus
Rissa, suppl. to Penn^t. Arct. Zool. p. 70.

breeds in rocky crags of the bays, in June, lays 2 eggs of
a greenish ash color spotted with brown. Lath[?] Synop. vol. 3 p. 5, p. 392

Black-headed Gull

Mr Latham says the eggs are of a greenish brown, marked with red brown blotches Lath. Synop: vol: 3, pt. 2, p: 380. —

Supposed only a variety of the Larus atricilla or laughing Gull, found in all parts of Russia, Siberia & Kamtschatka, only in Summer in New England, found no higher north than Britain. Penn^t tract: Zool: vol: 2, p: 529.

has been seen on Linfen moor Derbyshire.

Larus Caninus - a variety.

Supposed a young bird of the preceding, & not to acquire its black head till the second year. Lath.' list in suppl. to Synopsis p. 296.

a brown-headed gull resembling in other respects the preceding, but judged by Mr Latham to be a distinct species was shot on the banks of the Esk near Netherby Lath.' list ~~suppl.~~ Synop. vol. 3 p. 2, p. 383, & in list in his suppl. p. 296.

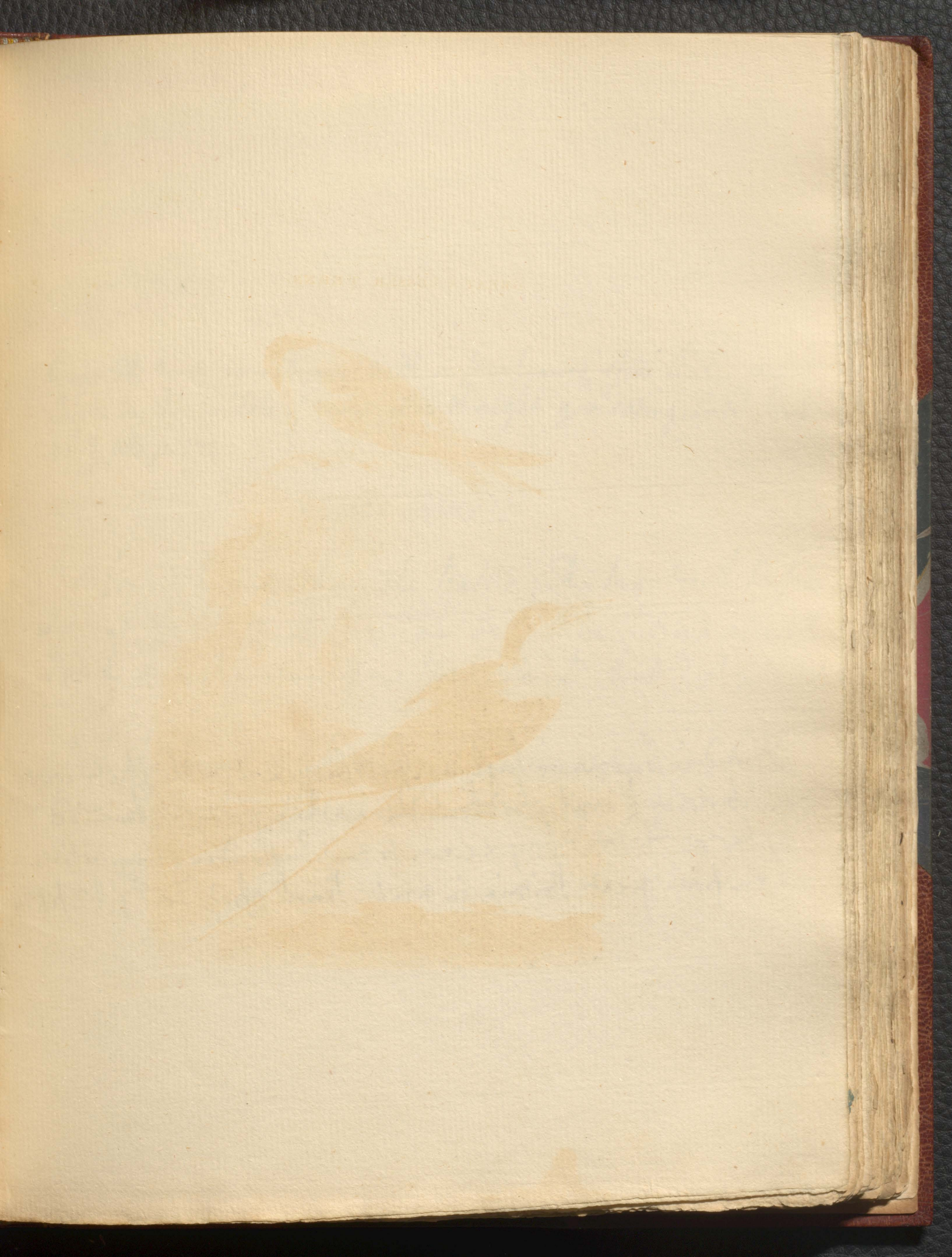
Brown Gull

for an account of this Mr. Johnson, who was a clergy-
-man & able naturalist, see page 414 of this work under
the article of the Red Phalarope. N. J. - Mr Latham
places it among the Terns & calls it the brown Tern, tho' he
says it is probably a young bird & is rather, ^{doubtful} whether of the
Tern or Gull kind. -

A Gull called by Mr Latham, Synopsis av: vol: 3, pt 2, p: 383,
the brown-headed Gull, supposed the same as the Red legged Gull
of the Arctic Zoology, was killed on the banks of the Esk near
Wetherby in Cumberland & another was shot in Anglesca. -

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Great Ice

Found in Europe as high as Spitzbergen & on the Arctic coasts
of Siberia & Kamtschatka & the northern parts of America
as far as Hudsons bay & comes to New England in May, retires
even from Great Britain in winter. Penn⁵ Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 24.

lines its nest sometimes with a few leaves, often ^{found} built on
Islets in the middle of rivers & is thought good eating Lath? Synop:
vol: 3, pt: 2, p: 362.

Lesser Tern

not found higher than the Baltic, inhabits South Russia
& about the black & Caspian seas & in Siberia about the
Irish & in summer New York. Penn^t. Arch Zool: vol: 2, pt: 25

Both the Great & Lesser Tern have been seen on Singin-
-moor Derbyshire, tho' an inland county.

Placed Tern

breeds on many of our shores, the egg is an inch & a half, of
dirty yellowish brown, dashed all over with reddish blotches. Lath.
Synop: vol: 3, pt 2, p: 364.

found in Hudson's bay, Newfoundland, as far as Iceland in Europe,
numerous in Siberia & salt lakes of the deserts of Tartary. Penn.
Abert: Zool: vol: 2, p: 325. -

Mr Latham says it sometimes lays 3 eggs of a dirty greenish
colour spotted with black & surrounded with a band of black
about the middle, breeds among the reeds in marshy places
Lath: Synop: vol: 3, pt 2, p: 365.

appears of the coasts of Kent soon after the other Terns, but
does not associate with them, never like the rest deposits
its eggs on the sea beach, but breeds & feeds in the fens
within land, it is more familiar & its note less shrill
than the other Terns. suppl: to Lath: Synop: p: 267. -

Sandwich Tern

one was shot in Feb: 1786 at Derby. —

Not found in ~~Asia~~ North Europe, in Asia about lake
Baikal. Penn^{ts} Arct. Zool: vol: 2 p: 487.

pretty frequent on the coast of Kent at all seasons, particu-
-larly about Sandwich, frequently varies in plumage & in
autumn gathers in small flocks with the purrees & both
of them called indiscriminately Ox-birds. Lath.^s Suppl.^t to
Synop: p: 253.

has been shot at Staveley in Derbyshire. —

Besides the Terns above mentioned, Mr Latham sets down
another British one, which he says is pretty common on the
^{Kentish} Coast, particularly about Sandwich, from which circumstance
he calls it the Sandwich Tern, is supposed to lay its eggs
upon the rocks in June & to hatch them before the middle
of July, as he had received the young birds from Mr Boys
there about the end of August 1784, about the same time
one was shot on the Thames, a young bird by Dr Leith
of Greenwich near that place, another was shot near Shorn-
=bury; the Sterna nova of Linnæus he thinks is undoubtedly
a young bird of the Sandwich tern. - generally seen abt. the
neighbourhood of Romney by the 15th of April & quits about
the 15th of September.



Julmar

Abound in the seas of Spitzbergen & Greenland, where the flesh th^o excessively fetid & even the fat is eaten, it also supplies them with oil for their lamps, found also between Kamtschatka & America, these last are darker than the European. Penn^t. Voy. Zool. vol. 2 p. 534. —

it lays one large white & very brittle egg, the young bird is
hatched in the middle of June Lath. Synop: vol. 3, p. 2, p. 408

Shearwater

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Iceland & Greenland, extends in the Atlantic ocean to America & again to the Cape of good hope, also found in the Southern hemisphere, having been seen in S. lat: 13, 13 in Cook's passage from Easter Island to Otaheite & again in numbers at Cape Desceada S. lat: 53. Penn^t. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 36.

Stormy Petrel -

called by the Seamen, who hold them in execration
as being the sure prognosticks of a storm, Mother Carr's
^{or King's} Chickens - one of this species was shot in Derbyshire,
a very particular circumstance, as being an inland
County, probably driven by some severe storm or
hurricane; it was ^{shot} near Bakewell & sent me by Tho^s. Eyre Esq^r
of Flapton in that neighbourhood. M. J. -
another was shot in 1784 at Walthamston in Essex &
was sent to the Leveian Museum, another at Oxford, one
at Sandwich among a flock of Hoopoes. -

visits the Isle of Thanet early in the winter, sometimes in Octo-
ber, one was brought alive to Mr. Latham taken on the banks
of the Thames near Northfleet, lived 3 days, tho' it refused all food.
Lath. Mus. vol. 1. p. 269.

Inhabits the North of Europe, common about Kamtschatka
where it is larger than in Europe, does not extend to the
Arctic Circle, found at all distances from land between
Great Britain to the coast of North-America. Penn^t Arctic
Zool: vol: 2, p: 536.

Petrels

The Stormfinch was once shot in Derbyshire an inland county near Bakewell & sent me by Thomas Eyre Esq^r of Hapton near that town, a very singular instance of a bird being drove ^{so much} out of its usual course, it being an inhabitant of the high seas. M. J.

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PLATE

PLATE

M. F. GOODE



Goosander

Breeds in every latitude in the Russian Empire, common in Kamtschatka, extend thro' northern Europe to Iceland & Greenland, continue the whole year in the Orkneys, but come to S. Britain only in severe winters, seen at New York in winter retires to Hudson's bay in April found as low as S. Carolina Pent. Arch. Zool. 1753
- Many of the Goosanders & several Co-generous kinds were shot in inland lakes & fresh rivers in the severe winter of 1775-76.

A very fine Goosander ^{was} shot by my postilion on the Tees Jan: 14 1789, it was then very severe weather. M: J. -

Goosander

3 Dun-divers shot on Gilling-beck near Richmond about Christ-
-mas 1788, in very severe weather. M. J.

Mr Latham still much doubts the Dun-diver ^{being} is the female
of the Goosander, but thinks it a distinct species &
confidently asserts, that upon ~~some~~ anatomical observations
& dissection, some of the Dun-divers have been proved to
be males, he says Dr. Helysham has upon dissection found
several to be so, the last he met with, was at Carlisle in the
month of December 1784. See Latham's Synopsis vol. 3, p. 422.

The Mergus Castor of Linnæus is supposed by Mr. Latham
to be only a slight variety of the Dun-diver, one however
was killed on the Suffolk coast. — Mr Pennant at last seems
to think the Mergus Castor of Linnæus to be the true female
of the Goosander. see Suppl. to Arch. Zool. p. 73.

Mr Latham asserts in suppl. to Synop. p. 270 that Dr. Helysham has
since dissected 2 Dun-divers, one a hen with egg, the other much larger
weighing 3 pounds, a male on dissection, having testes very apparent
& beginning to grow turgid, at this time no Goosanders were to be seen,
the crest in the male was longer than in the female & the belly
of a bright buff-colour, appear abt. Sandwich in winter, seen in Ireland &

breeds upon the Islands of the Shannon near Killaloe &
frequently stays the whole summer.



Smew

Frequents Newfoundland, Greenland & Hudson's bay
during summer in great flocks, found in Europe as high
as Iceland, where it is called Vatus-önd, found gregarious
in Russia & about the great rivers of Siberia & Lake Baikal.
Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. 2, p. 38.

In a male shot near Sandwich the crest was totally black
also down the middle of the crown as well as space before the
eye, the male has also a large & curious labyrinth. Lath.
suppl. to Linn: p. 271. —

Imber

its eggs like those of the wild Duck, but smaller & whiter, in Newfoundland they generally come in pairs as soon as the Ice breaks up in June & build on dry spots of ground in the Islands, lay from 8 to 13 eggs, the nest made of withered grass & lined with their own down. The young are of a dirty brown like young Goslings Lath. Synop. vol. 3 p. 2 p. 425.

Many of this species as well as the preceding were found in the interior parts of the Kingdom during the severe frost of 1775⁶ but on experiment, proved very strong, disgusting meat. M. J. -

The next species is now found to be the female of this.

In Europe it extends to Iceland, visits Britain in the severe season only, in the Russian Empire frequents the same places as the Goosander, each retire Southward at approach of winter & are observed returning up the Volga in February, migrates during summer even as low as Tines in the Archipelago. Penn. Arct. Zool. vol. 2 p. 179.

Red Headed Smew.

The Long-Diver is now found to be a distinct species, Mr. Pymley dissected several & found males & females without any distinction of plumage in either sex. Penn^t. Arct. Zool: vol: 2 p: 539 in a note. —

This is now found to be the female of the Smew, see suppl^t. to Pennant's Arct. Zoology p: 74.

Wild Swan

called also Whistling Swan.

Inhabit North Europe as high as Iceland & as low as the soft Climate of Greece or of Lydia & even as far as Egypt, swarming during Summer in the great Tatarian & Siberian marshes, winter about the Caspian & Euxine Seas, in Siberia spread far north but not to the Arctic Circle, arriving at Hudson's bay breed there in numbers but retire to the S. parts in Autumn. Penn. Acad. Sci. vol. 1. p. 111.

- Mr Latham says the flocks are seldom composed of more than 5 or 6 birds see Synops. vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 434. -

a small flock of wild swans were seen near Winston in January 1789, one of which was fired at & killed, as supposed, by my gamekeeper, being found by another person soon after, it was in severe frosty weather. M. J.

Another flock, said to be above 30 in number, was seen the same month & year near Harte-pool in the Bishoprick of Durham. M. J. - Some were seen that year in Kent, as Mr. Latham informed me, one flock of 20 in number & several smaller ones. M. J. -

a considerable price is given for the Down from the breast of
this species, for making powder puffs &c being esteemed much
superior to that of the same Swans. M. J. -

This Swan is often called the Whistling Swan, & supposed to
be the bird the vulgar among the ancients ^{imagined} supposed to have
the power of melody, this bird being ~~made~~ made by the Pythia-
=goreans the ~~the~~ mansion of souls ~~of~~ departed, not distinguishing
between sweetness of numbers & melody of voice understood
really, what was meant only figuratively, in Russia this
is the species usually kept tame. Penn. ~~Brit. Oct. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.~~
are hunted in Iceland see ibid.

Mr Latham says the legs are sometimes reddish, perhaps a
^{variation} ~~difference~~ occasioned by different ages. - he also says on the
authority of Mr. Boys of Sandwich, that some have weighed 25
pounds, not uncommon in the lakes of America, migrate from
thence southward in great numbers in ~~the~~ October. ~~fall?~~ ^{Sup. to Synops. p. 273.}
- These Swans will run as fast as a tolerable horse, not being
able to fly when they lose their feathers in August, great numbers
are caught by dogs, which are taught to seize them by the
necks, which causes them to lose their balance & become an
easy prey, see Penn. ~~above~~.

Tame Swan

It is almost the universal opinion, that Swans are very long-lived, which seems highly probable. —

The eggs are laid on a bed of grass near the water & according to Mr Latham sets only 6 weeks, see Natl. Synop. vol. 3, p. 2, p. 338. —

This mute or as called here, tame Swan, is found in a wild state in some parts of Russia, but is more plentiful in Siberia, it arrives, in summer, later than the former species from the South & does not spread so far North, those which frequent the provinces of Ghilan & Masen-daran on the South of the Caspian Sea, grow to a vast size & are esteemed great delicacies. Penn. tract. Zool. vol. 2, p. 144

one person in Norfolk was remarkably famous for
fattening Cygnets or young ^{principally with oats} Pans, I think he sold them
at a considerable higher price, than mentioned on ~~the~~ other side,
I have tasted them at the D: of Norfolk's table, but thought
them extremely indifferent, hard & dry, somewhat re-
sembling a bad hare. M. J.

Anna Swan

This species inhabits the north of Europe, Asia & America & migrates into Hudson's bay, frequents in the winter the rice ground of S. Carolina, are seen early in the spring flying over Sweden to the Lapland moors & to the eastern & southern parts of Iceland, in which quarters of the Island they breed only, return in Autumn, make a short stay along the shores, but never winter in Sweden, abound in Russia, Siberia & Kamtschatka, but breed principally in the north. — They breed in the fens of Lincolnshire & remain there the whole year. Pennth Arch. Zool. vol. 2, p. 482. —

appear early in May in Hudson's bay, as soon as the ice disappears; collect in flocks of 20 or 30, stay about 3 weeks then separate into flocks pairs & resort to the coasts to breed, some are brought alive to the factories, where they are fed with corn & thrive greatly about the middle of August they return to the marshes with their young & continue there till September. Suppl^t to Pennth Arch. Zool. p. 75.

Goose,

In the Leeds Mercury of the latter end of December 1784, was an account of 3 geese, sold in Manchester market the week before, bred upon a heath near Cheddle, whose ages united amounted to 84 years; one being 37, a second 25 & the third 23 years old. —

Domestic Geese frequently arrive to a very considerable weight; one was sent to a gentleman in Manchester in November 1784 only 6 months old, which weighed 21 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$, notwithstanding its extraordinary size & weight, was of a good flavour & particularly tender. — about the year 1770 a gosling was given me hatched at Hapton near Bakenell Derbyshire, which had its head divided toward the extremity & had two distinct beaks. M. S.

In the St. James's Chronicle from Tuesday May 29 to Thursday 31, 1787, it was asserted as a fact, that a goose was then living in the County of Fife, that could be ascertained by a family there, to have been kept in it, seventy years, this could ^{be} proved by them incontestably, & might possibly be still older! —

A goose belonging to Robert Inare of Blacktoft in Yorkshire hatched nine goslings on the 21st of Nov^r. 1788. —

among tame Geese, the Gander is usually quite white, which is much to be wondered at, as Whiteness is usually esteemed a sign of weakness, when in the natural state are usually grey, the Gander in the North of England frequently called a Stag. M. S. —

Domestic geese will frequently travel from 8 to 10 miles a day on an average, in their road to London, from 3 in the morning till 9 at night, they are mostly fed with barley on the road & if any are much fatigued, with oats. Lath. Suppl. to Synop. p. 273.

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Peau Goose.

Mr. Latham mentions that White ones have been sometimes
seen.

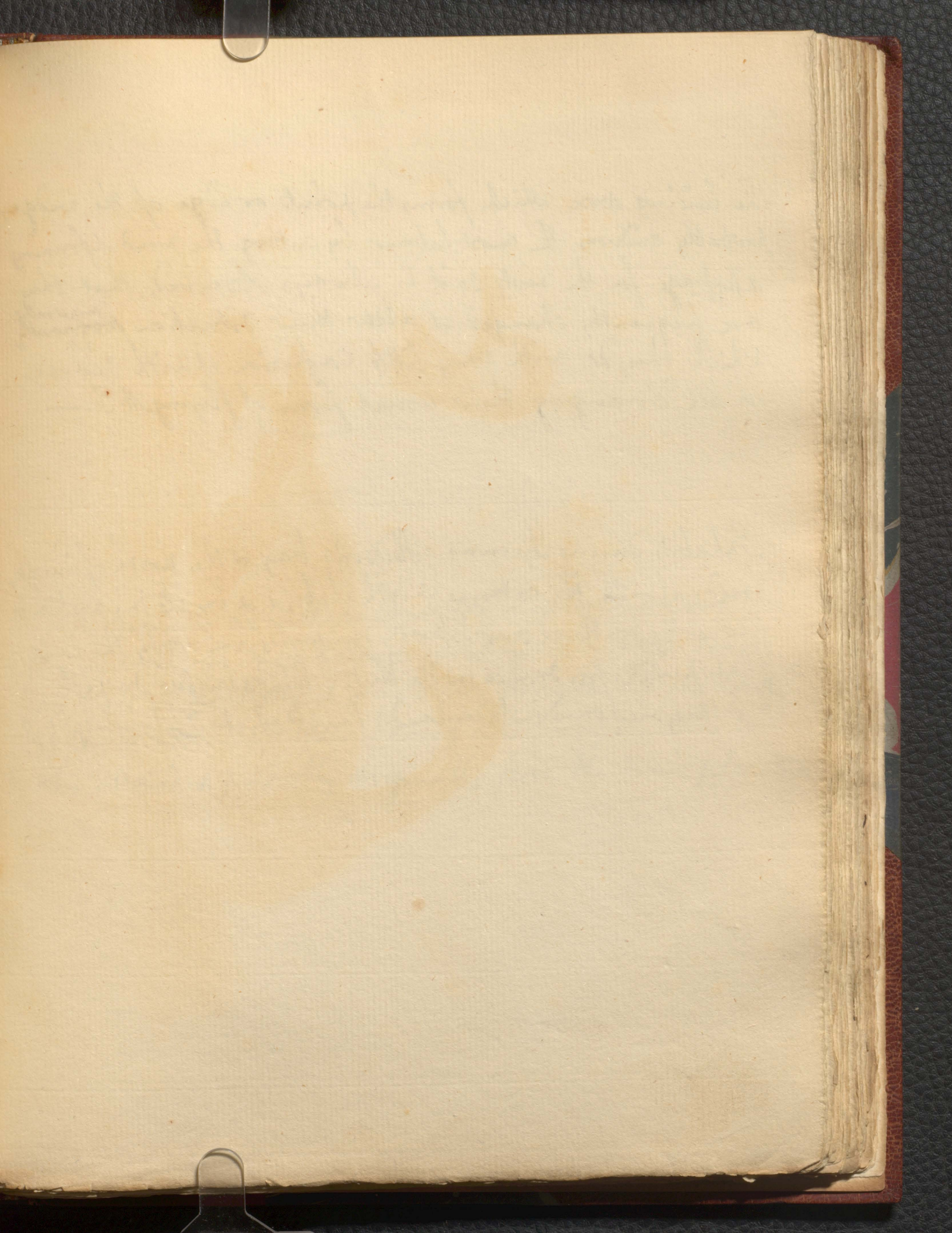


SWAN GOOSE



SWAN GOOSE

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The leading goose which forms the point or edge of the wedge, probably endures the most labour by cutting the wind & forming a passage for the rest; so it is always observed, that they are frequently changed & alter their situation ^{perpetually} ~~perpetually~~, which they do with very little confusion & with scarce at all disarranging their usual form of flying. M. J. —

White Mounted Goose

Inhabits during Summer Hudson's bay & the north of Europe, breeds also in the extreme north of Asia, & in its migration is frequently scattered over Siberia, migrates over only the east of Kupia & is very scarce in the West. M. Fabricius suspects that they are found in Greenland. Penn. th Arct. Zool. vol: 2 p: 548. —

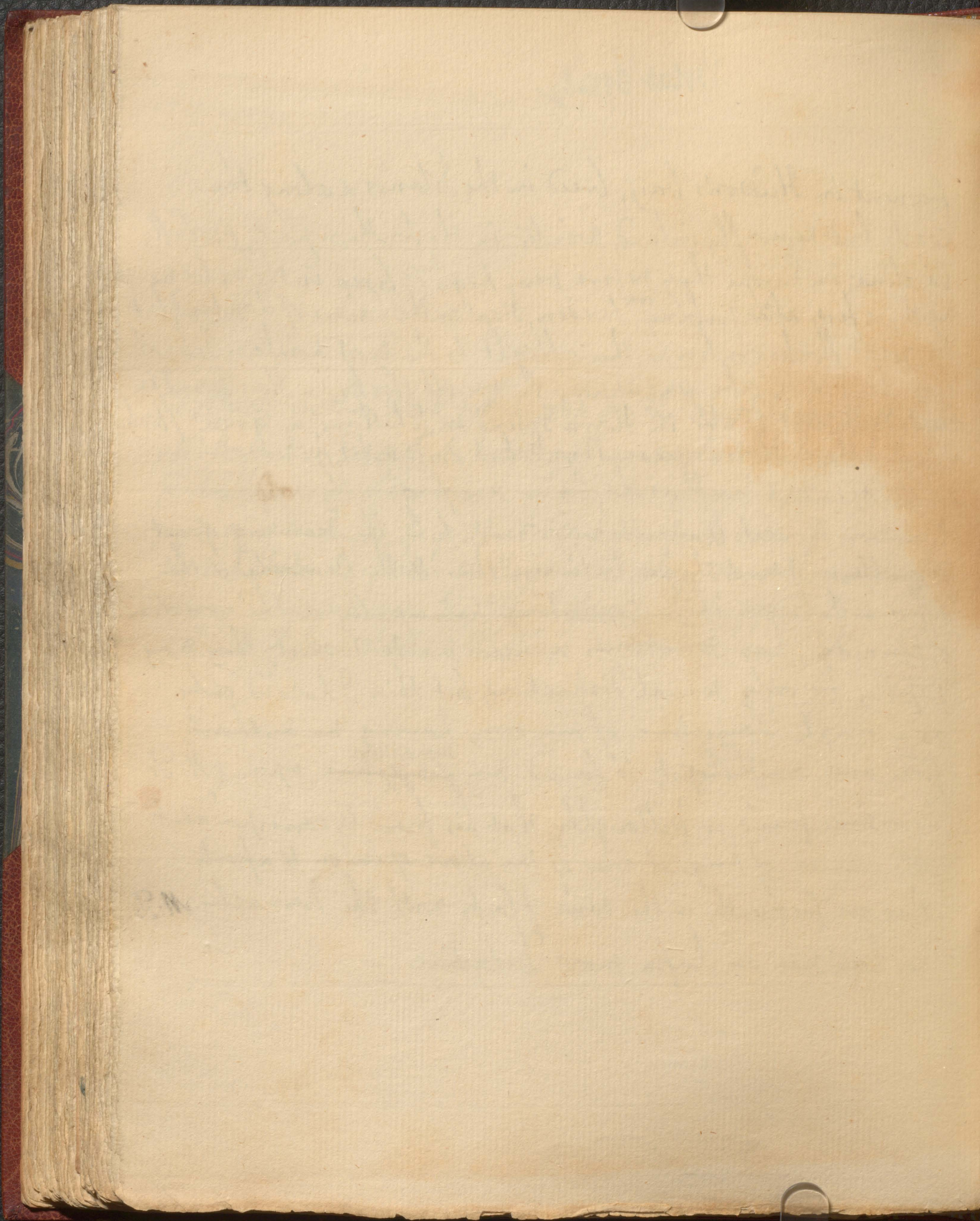
The Bannock ~~was~~ ^{is} ~~as~~ ^{the} Scoter is allowed among the Roman Catholics to be eaten in Lent & on maigre Days as well as the Scoter & some others, from the old tho' long exploded notion of their having cold blood; the Otter is also allowed & probably, originally, from the same plea M.F.

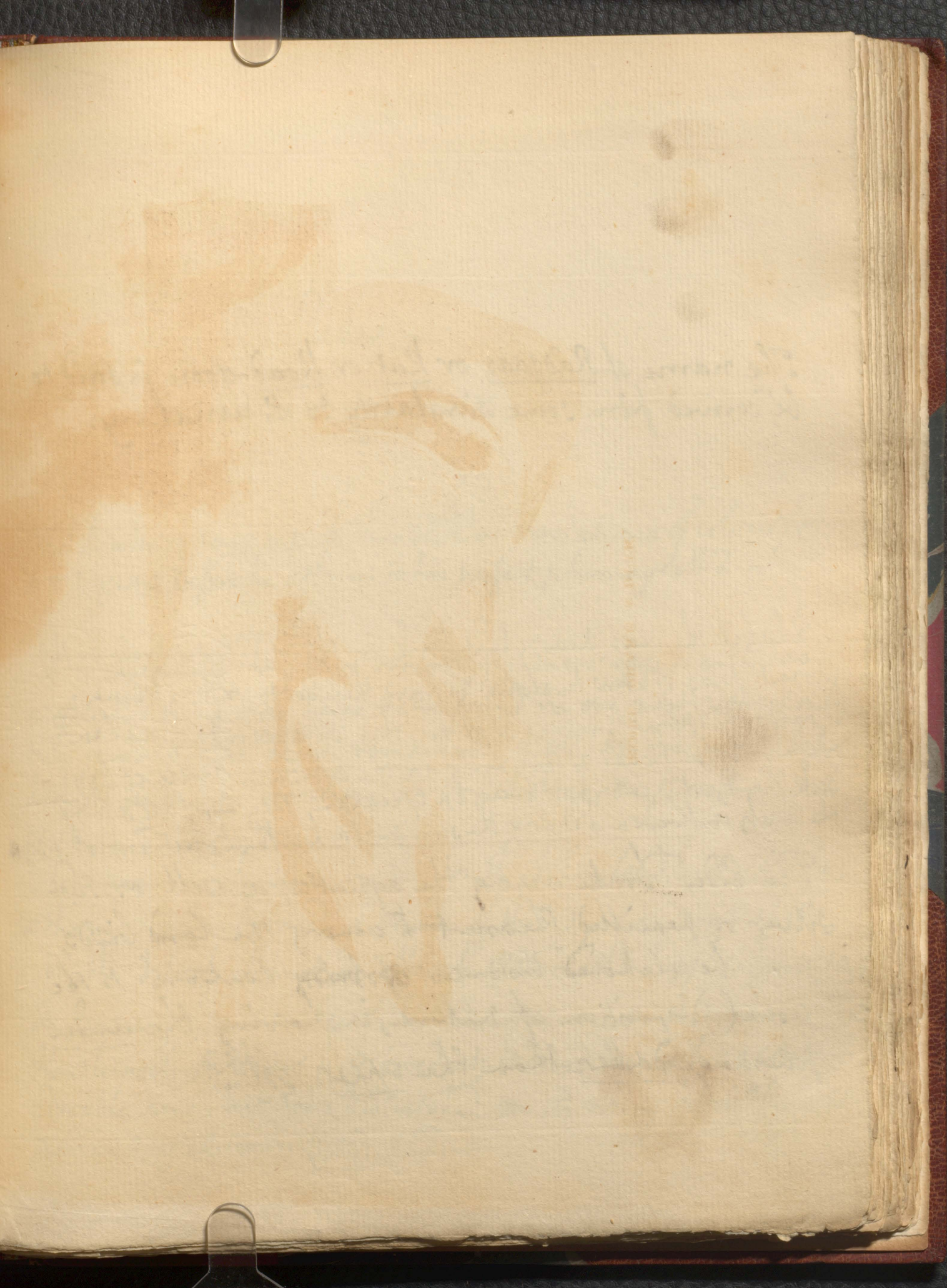
See a ^{note} in this work vol. 4, p. 63 on the anatiferos shell from
M^r. Barbut in his vol. on testaceous animals, which gives some
probable cause of the origin of the most absurd notion of their
producing ducks, he says that some sea fowls come to devour
the inhabitants of these shells & build & lay near them, ~~which~~ &
when the young ones fly, were strangely supposed to be the
produce of these shells. M. J. —

Brent Geese

frequent in Hudson's bay, breed in the Islands & along the
coasts, but never fly inland, winter in the Southern parts, probably
Carolina; in Europe they retire very high to breed in the extreme
North, a few, after passing ^{over} Sweden, stop on the borders of Lapland, but
the great flocks continue their flight to the most northern Isles of
Greenland & Spitzbergen; appear in small flocks in Hoy-sound in
the Orkneys, but winter in Horra sound in Schetland, in great flocks
& called there Horra-geese. Peyn.^{ts} Arch: Zool: vol: 2, p: 151 & 2.

— This species as well as the former, are frequently sold in
the London markets & admired by several. — The seeming great
resemblance in size & shape between this & the Bernacle & the
difference between them consisting principally in the variation
of plumage ^{& size}, has sometimes induced me to suspect they may
possibly be only sexual distinctions, but this I hazard only
as a simple conjecture of my own, having no authority
from any ornithologist, to found my ^{supposition} ~~conjecture~~ upon. M. J.
has since found in Willoughby, that his friend & correspondent
Mr. Johnson of Brignol was of the above opinion & asserts
they are frequently in the same flocks with the Bernacles. M. J.
has been seen on Linfin moor, Derbyshire. —





The name of Radgaas or Kat or Road-goose is said to be derived from some similarity to its usual cry.

Eider.

Inhabit the seas near New York in the spring & breed on the desert Isles of New England & from thence to the extreme Coasts of America, Europe & Asia, they are seen in Greenland in winter in flocks of thousands in the southern sheltered bays, - go to the more northern to breed, in Greenland they lay among the grass, in Sweden among the juniper bushes. Penn. Arct. Zool: vol. 2, p. 154.

The Eider Drake among the aquatics, as well as the Silver or pencilled Pheasant & among the land birds, may be reckoned instances ~~of being~~ contrary to the usual disposition of nature; in having the under plumage darker than the upper. M. J.

Eider -

The Drake is said to pass thro' several variations of colour for 3 or 4 years before he attains to his perfect plumage M: J: -

it is certain, they have sometimes more eggs than 5, as eighteen young ones have been found in one nest, sett upon by two females, who agree remarkably well, an instance I believe hitherto unknown elsewhere in Ornithology, see Von Troits Island. p: 144.

They are rarely seen in the South of England, yet Mr La-
=ham was informed a male of this species was shot
in the Isle of Thanet in March 1786. Lath: Suppl. to Lynce: p: 274

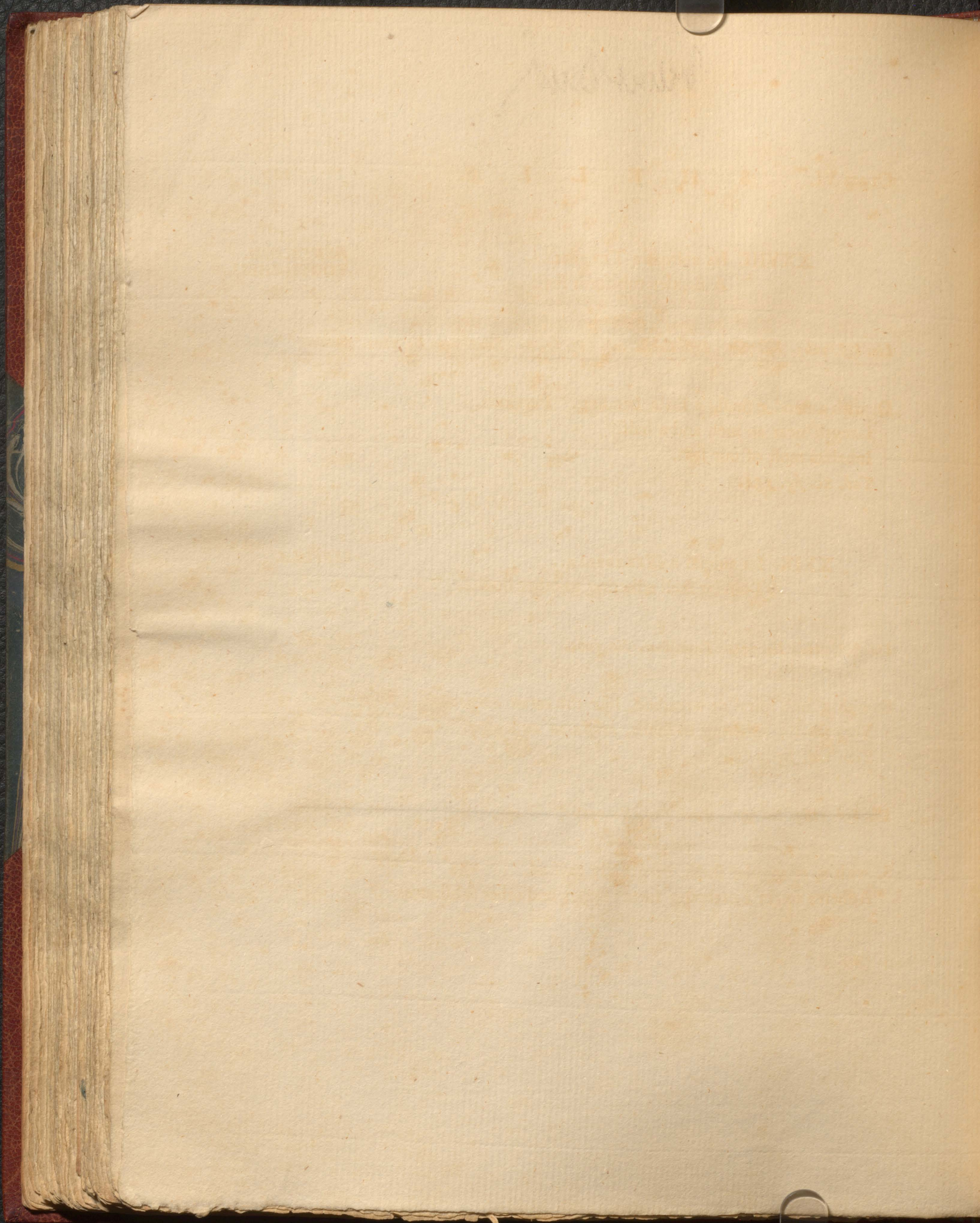
In January 1789 a drake of the Eider species was shot near
Hartle-pool; on being first fired at, it dived deep & for a consi-
=derable time, but was dispatched on its rising again, I have it
now in my Museum (1789) M: J: -

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Velvet Duck Pen. 493 ♂

3
1



Velvet Duck

Very common in the great lakes & rivers of the north & east of Siberia & on the shores, extends to Kamtschatka, not so common in Russia, frequents the seas about New-York. Notwithstanding they are a species, which at all other times frequent the sea, yet in the laying season go far inland to make their nests: when that is over, the males fly away & are not followed by the females, till the young brood can fly. Penn. tract: Zool: vol: 2, p: 555.

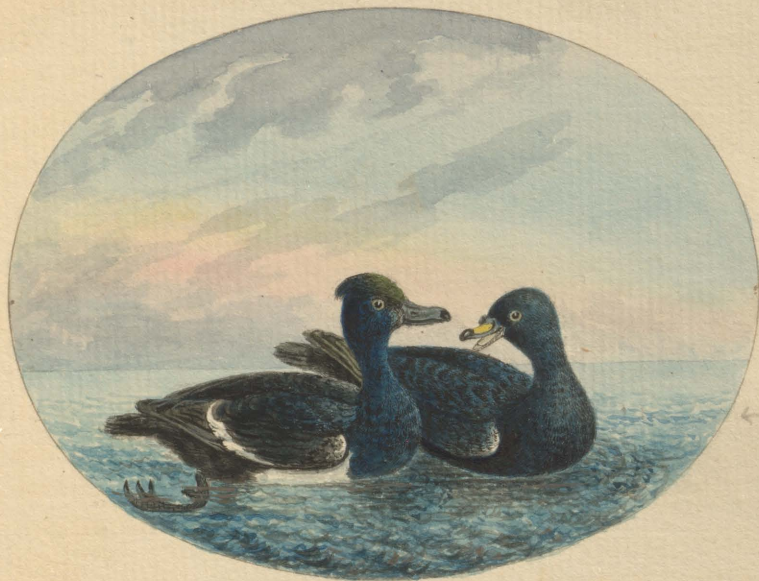
It never frequents lakes, returns to Sweden the latest of any & lays the latest, even the eggs have been found fresh laid in the beginning of July, they are white & about 8 or 10 in number, they lay them under the Juniper bushes & cover them close with their elastic feathers, the young dive admirably, when at sea, live entirely on shells. Suppl. to Penn. tract: Zool: p: 77. — N. B. all the above refers to the velvet Duck M. J.

believe the velvet duck is very scarce in most parts of Eng-
-land at least. M. J. —

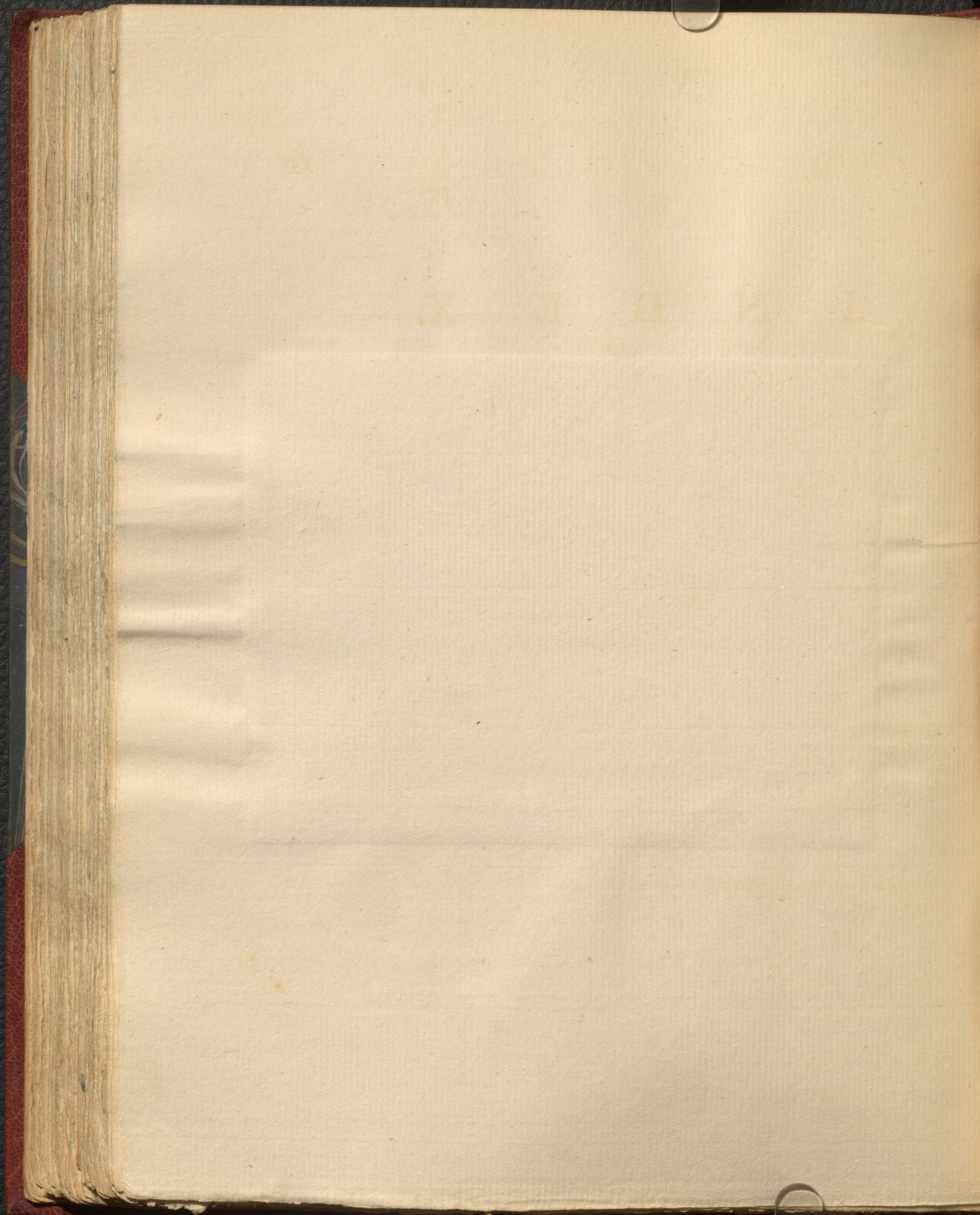
Mr Latham says, they go far inland to lay their eggs,
which are white & usually 8 or ten in number, tho in
America have not above five or six, hatches there in July,
makes its nest of grass, seen only now & then on the English
coast. Lath. Synop. vol 3, pt 2, p. 483. —

Differs little from the Scoter except in having the white mark ^{beneath} ~~behind~~
the eye & a band of the same ~~cross~~ ^{cross} the wing, the male of the Scoter is without
any enlargement of the windpipe, the Velvet duck has a large one, tho no labyrinth ^{Lath. Synop. p.}

Scoter Duck Whistler.



(2) Scoter & Tufted Ducks - Pen. 494



The female Scoter differs so much as to mimic another species, the young males resemble the females the first year & have scarce any protuberance on the bill, tho' on close observation, the swelling of the knob or some rudiments of it might be perceived. -

Has been sent from New-York, Inhabits Sweden & Norway, abounds on the great lakes & rivers & on the shores of north & east Siberia, is not so frequent in Russia, lives much at sea, is of a very fishy flavour. Penn. Arct. Zool: vol: 2, p. 556. -

- another species of ~~land~~ water Bird called a Dominican, ^{at Paris} being black & white, like the flock of those Terns, is allowed to be eat in Lent & other Indigre days in France & other Roman-Catholic countries, I imagine it to be the oyster-catcher or Sea-pie, see the description of that bird. M. J. -

the Bernacle is also allowed, see the article Bernacle, p. 88. - perhaps the Dominican may be really the Scoter, or else the tufted Duck, see next article. -

Many Scoters seen on the Durham Coast near Hartlepool in the severe frost of the winter 1788-89. -

Insted.

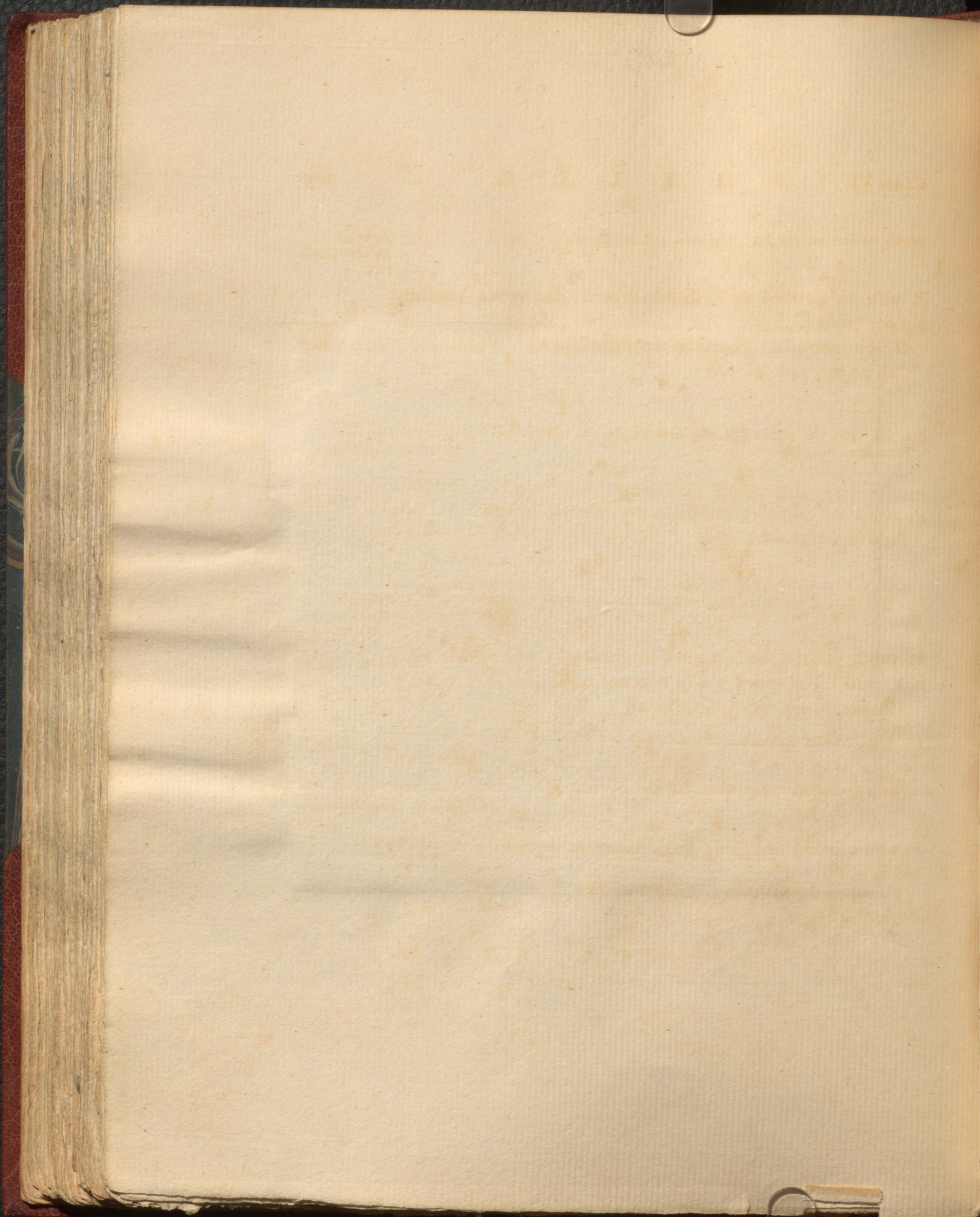
Inhabits Europe as high as Norway, frequent in all latitudes of the Russian Empire & Kamtschatka, commonly travels northward to breed

A tufted Duck, I believe a female or young Drake, tho' it had a small crest, as the breast was not of a deep black, was brought to Wycliffe in Jan: 1784 from about Scarborough, it being then sharp frost & snow M: J: -

Mr Latham says this as well as the Scoter, is allowed on maigre days in France, if so, this is probably the bird I have seen there on those days called a Dominican, see a note the page preceding. M: J: -



Green Scaup Duck
Pen. 496



Inhabits America as high as Hudson's bay, comes there in May, retires in October, found in Iceland & most part of the North of Europe, common on the northern coasts of Russia & Siberia, particularly about the river Ob, migrate southward, dives much & lives on shell-fish. Penn. Arctic Zool: vol. 2, p: 165.

M^r Buffon judges this bird, at least le petit Morillon rayé of Brisson, one of the Synonyms, to be a variety only of the preceding see Buffon vol: 9, p: 233.

This species of Duck has been generally esteemed very rare in Britain, but not unoften found on the Bishoprick & Yorkshire coasts & in the winter of 1788-89 was found in such quantities about Hartlepool, that above a thousand were said to be caught in a week & were sold at 1 a piece. M: J. — all the females had a pure white circle round the base of the beak like that in the White-fronted Wildgoose, it was of a fainter plumage than the male & had the powdering on the back in a much less degree, most of the females were smaller than the males contrary to what M^r Latham asserts, tho' not always, in one pair the male weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ & the female $7\frac{1}{3}$ — in another the female $7\frac{1}{2}$ & the male $7\frac{1}{2}$ & of above 3 dozen examined by a gent^l the males were always the largest. M: J. — M^r Latham informs me some of the White-fronted ones proved males, but they appeared young ones, the white was not pure & some appearances of the green glossy feathers on head & neck were to be seen. M: J.

Morton says the Golden-eye is in some places called The Sheldons
also by some the Golden-eyed Spot; & I think by some authors
S^t. Cuthbert's Duck as well as the Eider. M: T:

makes a round nest of grass in hollow trees, lined with
feathers from its breast, lays from 7 to 10 white eggs. Lath:
Synopsis vol: 2, p: 536.

A female of this species was shot on a small pool in Hutton-
-manor Oct 29, 1779, another at Scargill in Nov: 1781, another near
Wycliffe in Nov: 1782, another abt. middle of Jan: 1789, a male
was sent from B^d. Castle in Feb: 1784. M: T:

In the winter of 1788-89 many were taken at Hartlepool
& several both males & females brought me; they are not very
good eating. M: T:

Inhabits from New York to Greenland, in the last very rare,
frequents fresh-water lakes, is expelled Sweden by the frost,
except a few in frozen parts of rivers near cataracts, where they
live. Diving continually for shell-fish - extend to Norway. Penn:⁵
Arct: Zool: vol: 2, p: 548.

two Ducks much resembling the Golden eye, but about one third less
were shot near Staveley in Derbyshire.

Institution,

Inhabits Sweden & as high as Greenland, probably to be found in all the intermediate parts, frequents every place in Russia & Siberia even to Kamtschatka. Penn. Acad. Zool. vol. 2, p. 173.

I have one, shot in the severe frost of 1776, at Mr Portman's seat, ^{Bryanston} near Blandford in Dorsetshire. M. J. -

Sheldrake

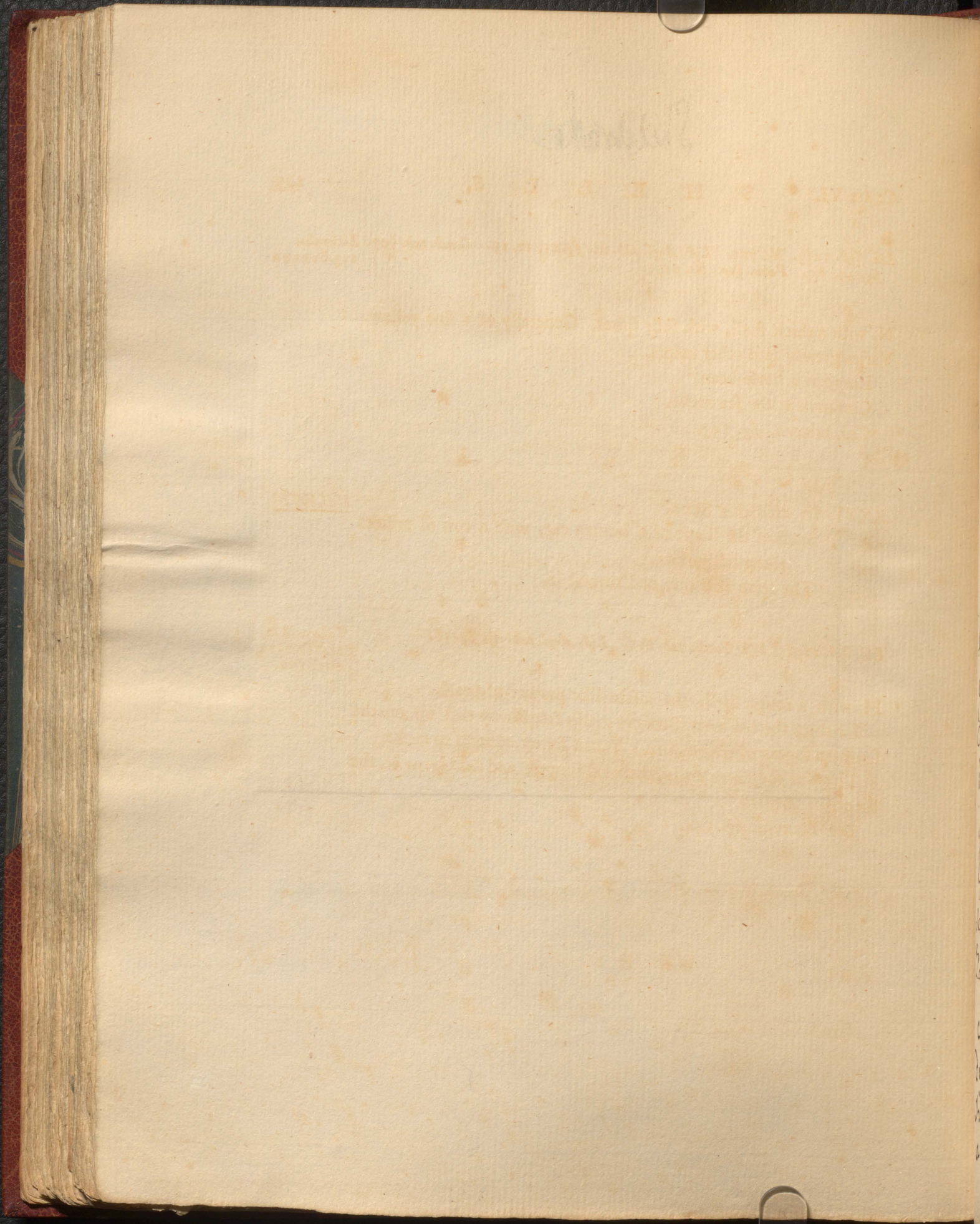
Inhabits as high north as Iceland, visits Sweden & the Orkneys
in winter, returns in Spring, continues in England all the year,
found in Asia about the Caspian Sea & all the salt lakes,
the Tartarian & Siberian deserts even to Kamtschatka. Penn.
Arch. Zool: vol. 2, p. 73. -

are pretty frequent in Lancashire. Some have
derived their name from the river Scheldt in Flanders, but I believe
erroneously, as I never heard they were remarkably plentiful on it. M. J.



Spieldrahe Pen. 499

♂



Shieldrake

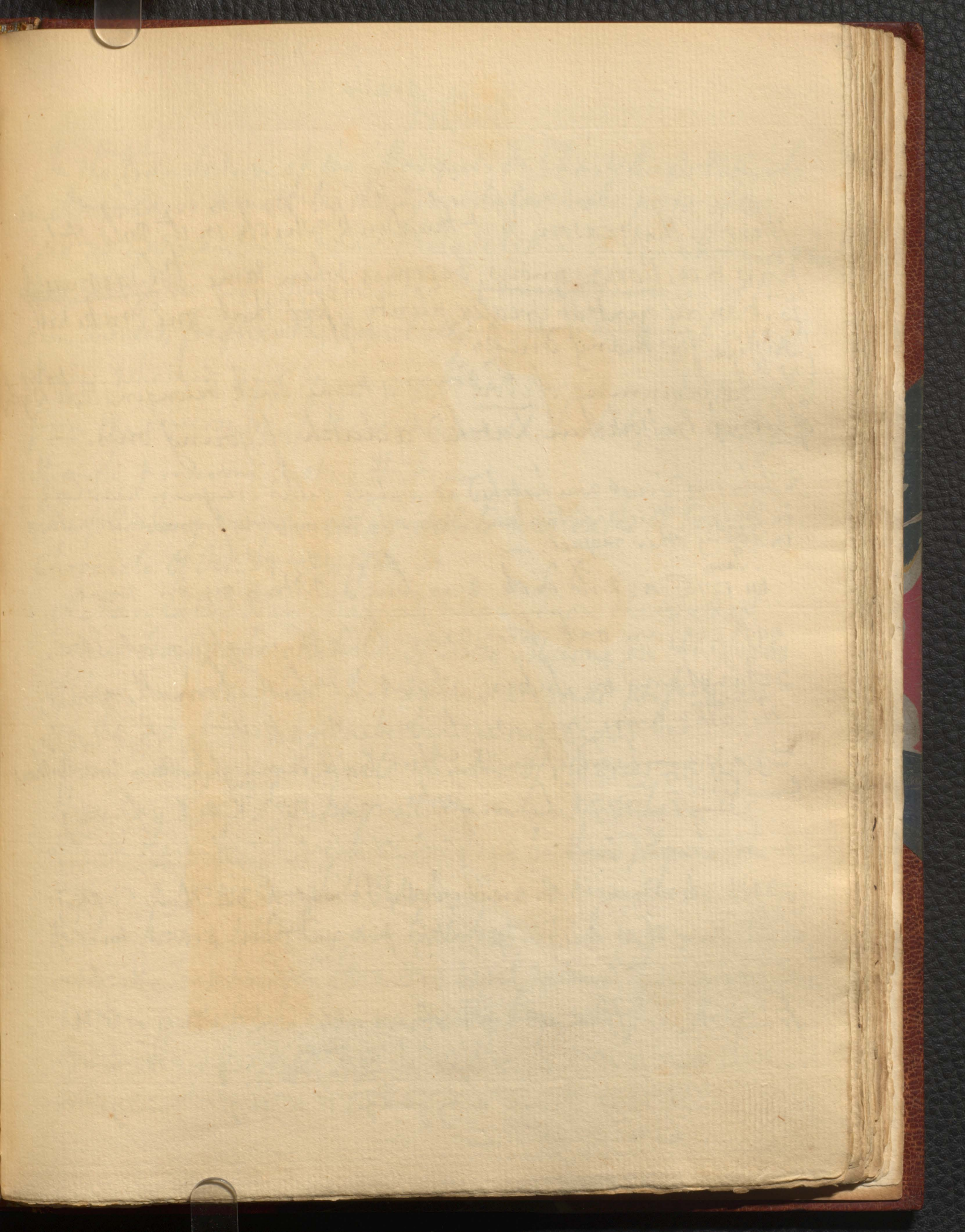
- The younger ones lay not above twelve eggs, their nests are covered with down, the eggs are esteemed, tho' the flesh of the ducks is reckoned rank & unsavoury see Lath. Synop: vol 3 pt 2 p 506. — M^r Daubenton asserts that a mixed breed between the Shieldrake & common duck has taken place, but the produce proved sterile. see Lath. Synop: to Synop: p: 273.

- Inhabits the northern parts of America from Hudson's bay to Carolina, frequent in Greenland & continues there the whole year, arrives in Hudson's bay in May retires in October, common in all latitudes of the Russian Empire, & seen by Miller in the Aleutian Isles; in Sweden retires in winter to the Island of Schonen, but in severe seasons passes over into Denmark Germany & possibly to England, for the immense flocks seen here ⁱⁿ winter can scarce be all bred here. Penn. tract: Zool: vol: 2 p: 503. —

M^r White relates, that in the severe weather of 1708-9, a duck was shot in the parish of Trotton in Sussex, having a silver collar about its neck, on which were engraven the arms of the king of Denmark. see Nat: hist: of Selborne, p: 140.

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Mullard

What is the reason, that the Duck, which in its wild state pairs & is Mono-gamous, becomes when tame Poly-gamous? is it on account of greater plenty of food, that one Drake will suffice for many Ducks?

In the beginning of Nov^r 1788, a tame Duck belonging to Mr Blythe of Cotnes in Yorkshire, hatched a clutch of young ones. —

In July 1786 a duck was hatched at a place called Evergreen near Cork in Ireland, which had two heads distinctly & completely formed, but natural in every other respect. —

^{June} in 1776 a wild duck was found sitting upon nine eggs, in an oak tree, near Mr Newington's at Etchingam in Sussex, about 25 feet from the ground; the ^{eggs} nest were supported by some small twigs laid crossways. — heard of another, that built in a high pollard tree without branches ^{ill: 75} —

— in 1777 leaving there was a clutch of young tame Ducks in my neighbourhood, in Yorkshire, several of which were not well-footed, I went to see them, apprehending they might possibly proceed from a mixture of the common fowl or some other Bird; but on inspection found the difference was observable only in two or 3 & that on one foot only & ~~that~~ so little differing on the whole from usual, that I could only judge it a slight variation or lusus naturae. M. J. —

Malton

In the ^{English} translation of the Marquis de Chastellux's travels in America, is a note by the translator vol. 1, p. 210, of a Cock at Germantown near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, which ~~that~~ altho' he was surrounded by many females of his own species, frequently copulated with a duck, but did not know whether any spurious breed was ever propagated; from the diversity of their natural habits, one may strongly presume not. M. J. —

The following very singular article was in the St. James's Chronicle of Oct. 22 - 24, 1789. —

A Man called John Maquay, who lives on the estate of James Stackpoole Malone, of Castle Malone, in the County of Clare, in Ireland, Esq^r. has arrived at great perfection in the art of breeding ducks by an ingenious method, from a very inconsiderable number of old ones. — When they lay 5 or 8 ^{sets of} eggs, he puts them under a hen; she sits on them for a week or ten days, he then places the eggs in a horse-dung-hill & takes care to turn them every twelve hours, till they are hatched, which is generally in a month; but he can force it a week sooner if necessary; he then puts fresh eggs under the hen, which is kept constantly sitting for 2 or 3 months: he mostly takes them from her at the time before mentioned; but in rainy or cold

^{weather,}
he lays the eggs before the fire, which answers the same purpose, by turning them every twelve hours, and by those means, he raises every year from ten or twelve ducks, between 5 & 600 young ones. —

Wild ducks vary surprizingly in goodness at a small distance, many being found of a loose texture, whitish & flabby; the best are those that are large & have their flesh firm & dark coloured, in general they are but indifferent in the North of England; amazing quantities are almost daily sent to London in the season, from Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire. M. J. —

in an extract Mr Latham quotes from the memoirs of the Antiquarian Society of Spalding, is the following: "at the ducking on Thursday, were taken up one hundred seventy four dozen of Mallards or Drakes moulting; & on Monday forty six dozen & a half; in all two thousand six hundred & forty six birds".

there was so great plenty of Wild Ducks in Hungary in 1786, that in the district of Holsicks alone 14,623 were killed between Sept: 1 & the end of November.

The common Wild-Duck, Shoveler & Gadwall inhabit the
Coast of Coromandel in India. Lath? Suppl. to Synop: p. 276.

- Found about New-York & even as low as Carolina during
winter, inhabits Sweden & ^{Norway} Denmark, common in Kantschatka
& breeds in every latitude of the Russian dominions, but chiefly
in the North-Penn's Arct. Zool: vol: 2 p. 117. -

Often seen in the London markets, tho' but an indifferent meat. -

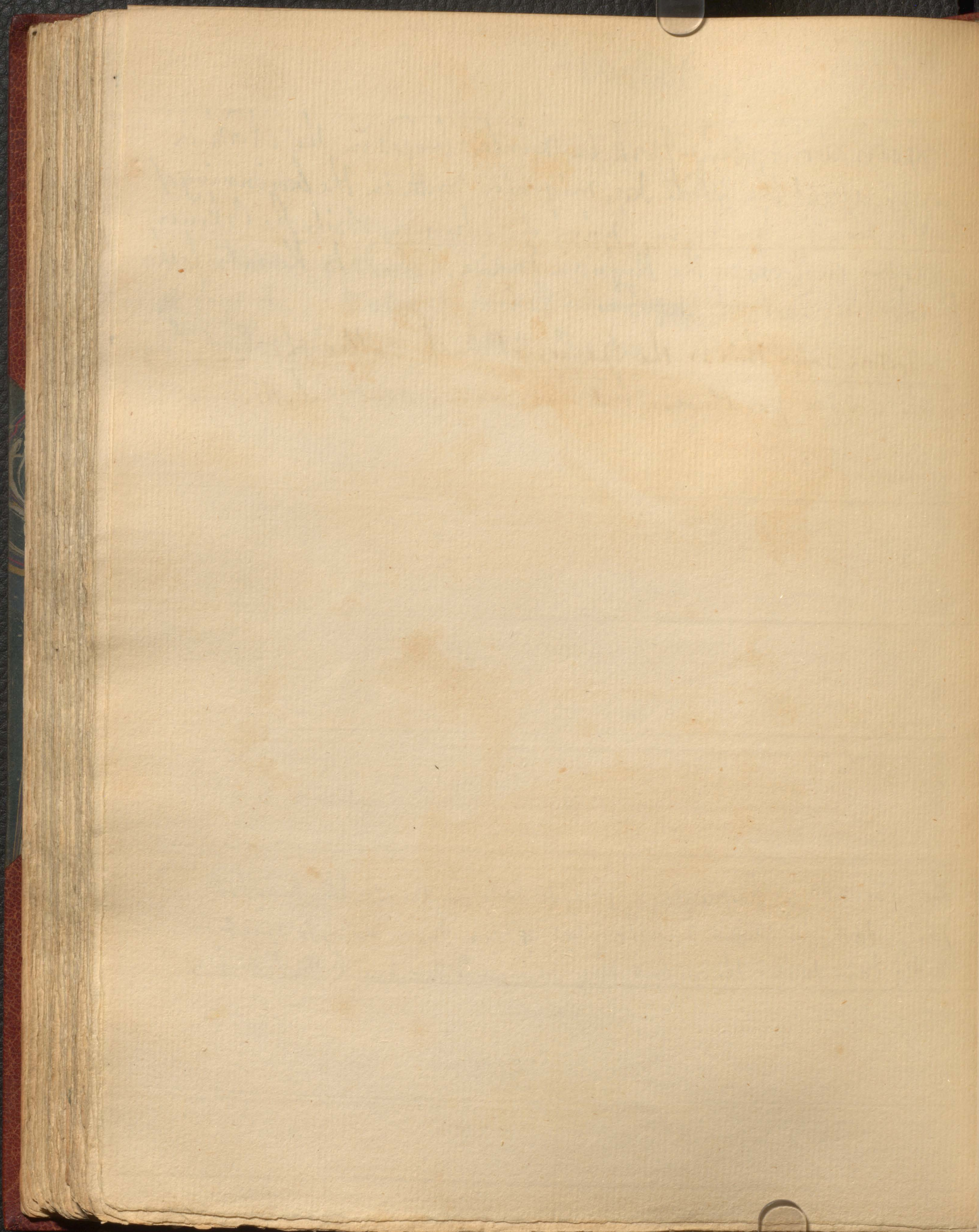
1
it lays ten or twelve rufous-coloured eggs, placed on a bed
of rushes. Lath³ Synops: vol: 3, p. 2, p. 10. -

Pintail -

Appears about New-York in winter: breeds in the North in Europe about the White Sea, migrates South in the beginning of frost, is seen in Sweden in Spring & autumn, visits the Orkneys in winter in flocks in the Russian Empire, extends to Kamtschatka Penn. Arch: Zool. vol: 2, pt 66. -

Morton says this is the species of Duck called the Easterling by the London poulterers, but this seems doubtful. M. J. -

They are not unfrequently exposed to sale in the London markets, particularly in severe weather being then more easy to meet with; have tasted them, but they seemed to me rank & strong. M. J.





The white-throated duck figured opposite is said sometimes
to visit Simfa moor in Derbyshire.

Longtailed Duck

They are, I believe, extremely scarce in the British Islands, ^{especially South Britain} had a pair sent me, from Scotland, by Mr Paton of Edinburgh. M. J. —

The long-tailed Duck, it is said, has been shot on Siffin Moor in Derbyshire. —

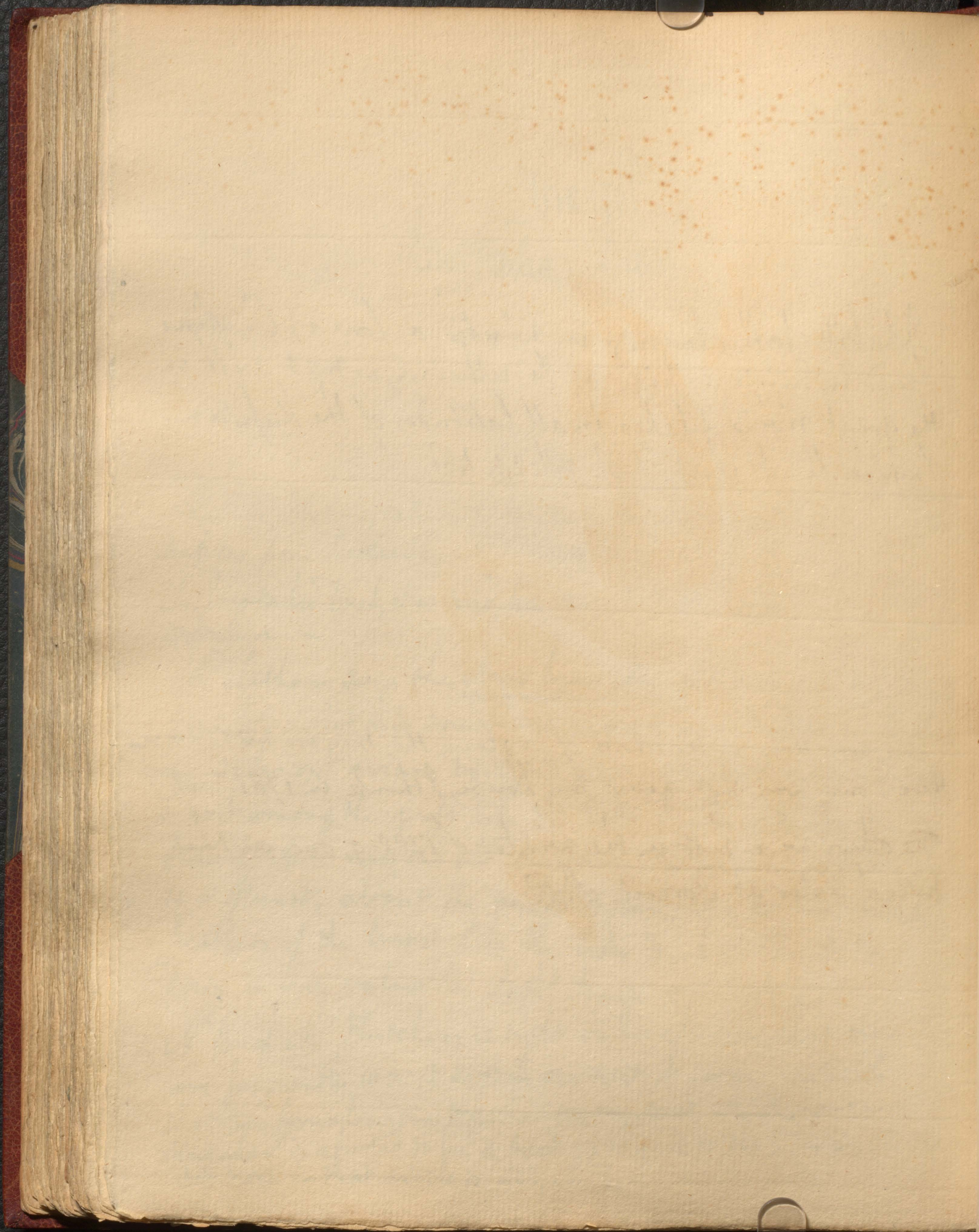
Mr Latham says the Anas hyemalis of Linnæus is the female of the glacialis & is sometimes as well as it taken in England. See his Synon: avium vol: 3, p: 2, p: 330. — this last is said to make a nest among the grass like the Eider Ducks & to lay 5 blueish white eggs, tho' Mr Hutchins says never less than 10 & often 15, about the middle of June, lines the nest with the feathers of the breast like the Eider Duck & like it the down is very valuable. Latk? Synon: vol: 3 p: 2 p: 30. —

N. B: if Mr Hutchins is right in his assertion, that they are frequently 10 or 15 eggs in one nest, it seems probable that two females join together ~~in one nest~~, which, however singular is asserted to be a fact in regard to the Eider Duck, see Mr note in that article p: 402, M. J. —

Prochard

Inhabits North America in winter as low as Carolina, found in Europe as high as Trontheim, is met with in the great rivers & lakes in all latitudes of the Russian Empire. Penn. Arct. Zool. vol: 2, p: 461. —

have seen them in the North of England, tho' they are not common there. one was shot near my house, I think in 1781. — M. J.
two others were shot in the winter of 1788-9, one on the piece of Water at Torceit. M. J.



1850
MORNING DUCK

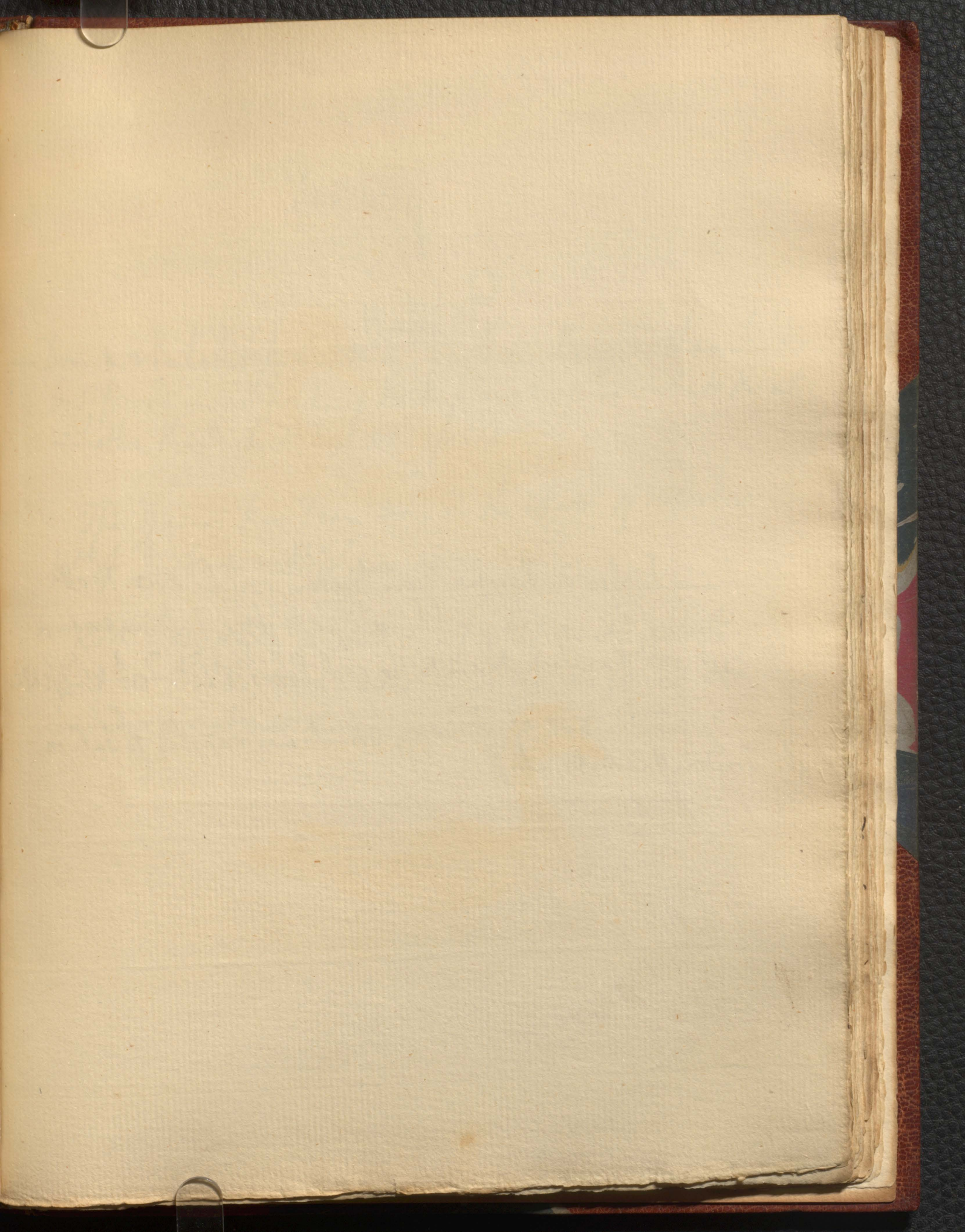
1850
MORNING DUCK



Wigeon -

probably a female or young male unmoulted of some known species
M.F. -

Inhabits Europe, perhaps not higher than Sweden, frequent about
the Caspian sea & sometimes seen in the great lakes east of the
Uralian chain, but not in the rest of Siberia, found in plenty about
Aleppo during winter & taken also in the Nile, these probably retire
north to breed, called by the Germans Pfeiff-ent or piping Duck & by
the French Canard d'Égypte from its sharp note Penn. char. Test. vol. 2, p. 175.
very frequent in the London markets but not in general highly esteemed. M.F. -



Gamball,

Not found higher in Europe than Sweden, found over most
~~of~~ latitudes of the European & Siberian parts of the Russian empire
except abt. Kamtschatka & to the east. Penn. ^{to} ~~det.~~ Zool. vol. 2 p. 575.

This species is not numerous, sometimes exposed to sale in
the London markets. M. J. —

Garganey.

— Does not inhabit farther to the north in Europe than Sweden,
but found in all parts of the Russian empire even to Kamts-
chatka. Penn^t Arch: Zool. vol. 2 p. 277. —

This species has been seen in the North of Yorkshire &
B^{rk} of Durham. M. J. —

Both Garganey & Teal are found on the coasts of
Kent in winter, both extend to India, as found drawn
in India paintings. Lat^r supp^t to Synops: p. 276. —

PLATE 1



PLATE 2

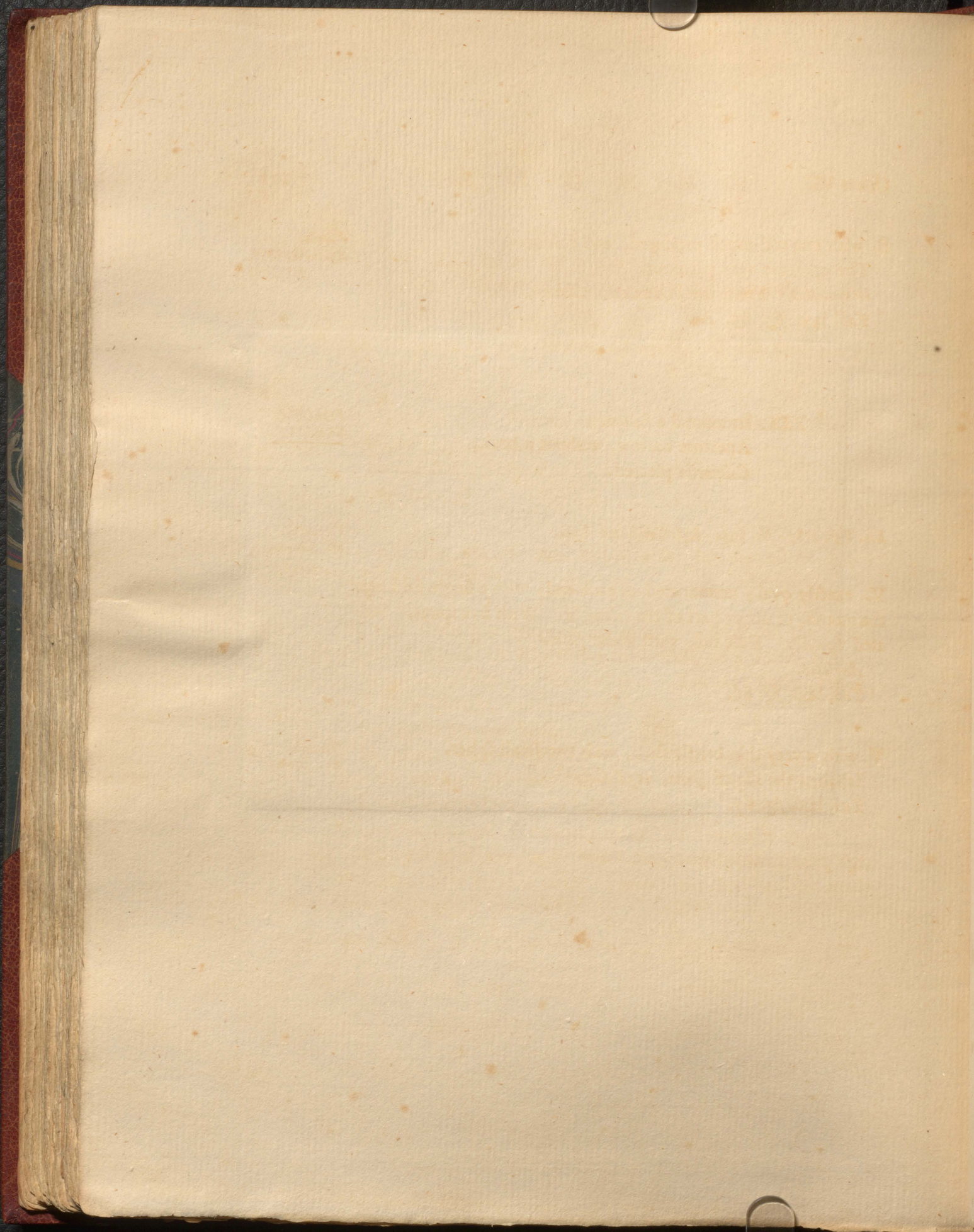




Male & Female Shoveler. Pen. 504

♀

♂



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Teal

found in Europe as high as Iceland & even in that severe climate is said by some to lay from 13 to 19 eggs, found in the Russian empire in the same places with the Garganey, ^{also} found in America but not near so prolific there. Penn^t Abstr: Zool: vol: 2, p: 577. -

by many esteemed one of the most delicate of the Duck tribe.

The Teal is now known to breed in Cumberland near Carlisle Lath: Dupp: to Dupp: p: 276.

~~The Teal is now known to breed in Cumberland near Carlisle~~
is a ~~native~~ ~~bird~~ of England or at least a migrating visitor into this Kingdom ~~as said to be a later species is suspected~~
beginning by Mr Latham among the most northerly as
formate of the common Teal perhaps slightly varying from
age or accidents see his Dupp: vol: 2, p: 276. -

The Teal is also found to breed in Hampshire, as many young ones were seen on a pond near Wolmer forest in ^{July} 1773 by Mr White, not known before to breed in the South of England, see his Nat: Hist: of Selborne p: 153.

Teal

it makes a nest in April among the rushes on the edges of ponds, it is composed of the tenderest stalks with the additions of the pith & a quantity of feathers, it is of a large size & so placed as to rise & fall with the water, the eggs are the size of those of a Pidgeon of a dirty white, marked with small hazel spots, lays six or 7. Some say the Teal as well as the garganey lay their eggs in a hole hollowed out. Lath^s Synop: vol: 3, pt: 2, p: 52.

—Ray says it is rather smaller, perhaps a slight variety by age or accident. M: J. —

Altho Mons^r. Buffon has doubts of its being a distinct species, yet ^{he} gives an account of its nesting the summer & breeding in France & that in April they it makes a covered nest of rushes & grass, the opening mostly to the south & lays from 10 to 14 eggs of a dirty white of the size of a Pullet. Lath^s Synop: vol: 3, pt: 2, p: 53. —

—Much apprehend the Duck tribe is as yet far from being thoroughly ascertained, particularly, as in many species the male & female differ considerably, from which frequently much confusion ensues & the variation in sex is frequently mistaken for a distinct species. M: J. —

Corvorant

Inhabits all the north of Europe as far as Greenland, where it continues all the year, the jugular pouch made use of there as a bladder to float their darts after they are flung, the skins used there in cloathing & flesh eaten, but the eggs are too fetid even to be eat by Greenlanders; found in all the temperate latitudes of the Russian Empire even to Kamtschatka, in immense numbers on the Caspian sea, also at New York, supposed to be the species used by the Chinese in fishing with a ring round the neck to prevent it ~~from~~ swallowing its prey. Penn^t. Aert. Zool. vol: 2. p: 81 & 22.
- a crested variety of Corvorants has been seen

a corvorant was shot near Wycliffe in September 1782,

Wycliffe is at least 30 miles from the sea M: J. -
Mr Penn^t. makes the ^{crested} ~~above~~ ^{corvorant}, a species of Shag ~~see that article further on.~~

The whiteness under the chin ^{at the throat} is not confined to the males as one written it, sent me out of Holderness in 1775 was full of Egg. M: J.

They have also a white nest on the outward thigh. M: J.

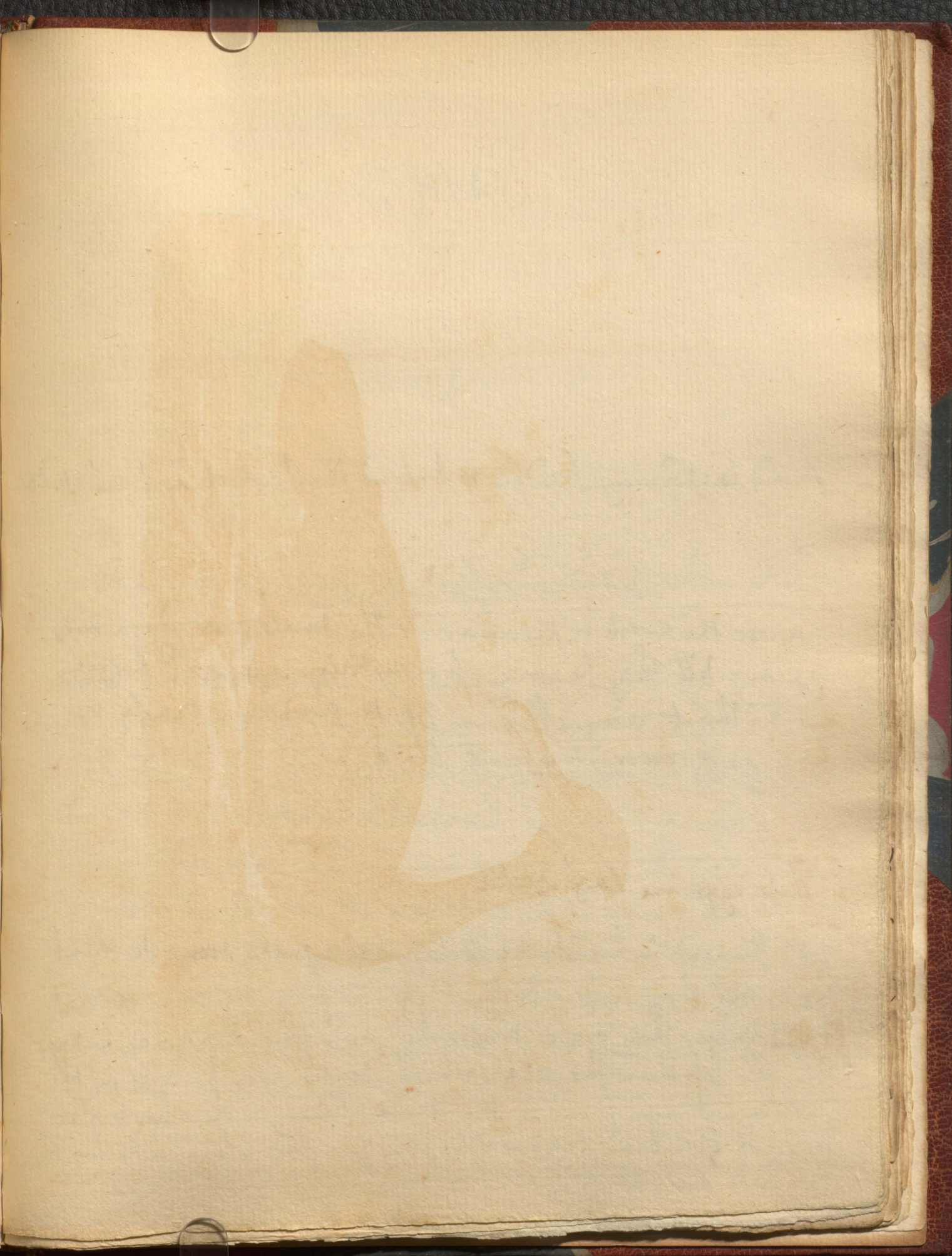
Corvus

Mr Latham says their eggs are only 3 in number of a pale green, a Rufian account asserts that they build in trees 5 or 6 nests on one tree, these are large, composed of sticks & roots, in England they sometimes build on the trees with the Hlorons. Lath. Synop: vol: 3, p. 2, p. 597.

This the Corvoraunt is in general a Wary bird, yet at times is unaccountably torpid or stupid according to Mr Latham, & often after a full surfeit of fish, or when asleep will suffer a net to be thrown over it or a noose put round its neck, so as to be easily taken: about twenty five years since (this note in 1784) one of these perched upon the castle at Carlisle & soon afterwards removed to the Cathedral, where it was shot at upwards of twenty times without effect, at length a person got upon the Cathedral, fired at & killed it: in another instance a flock of 15 or 20 perched at the dusk of Evening in a tree on the banks of the River Esk near Wetherby, the seat ~~then~~^{now} of St James Graham, a person who saw them ~~flying~~ settle, fired at random at them in the dark 6 or 7 times without either killing any, or frightening them away; Surprised at this, he came again, at day-light, & killed one, whereupon the rest took flight, see Latham's Synop: vol: 3, p. 2, p. 597.

Both Cormorant & Hag are called about Sandwich Cole-
geese. The young will come out when frightened, ^{of the nest} before
they are fledged, drop into the water & immediately
swim about & dive. Latz? Suppl^t to Syn: p: 279. —

The Cormorant is sometimes seen in Derbyshire, tho' an
inland county.



Shag.

found in Norway, Sweden & Iceland Penn^t. Arct. Zool. vol: 2 p: 581.

Suppose the crest is peculiar to the males, or does not appear till they become of a certain age, as I have one without any. M: J. — N: B. this was nearly as large as a crow's & quite black. —

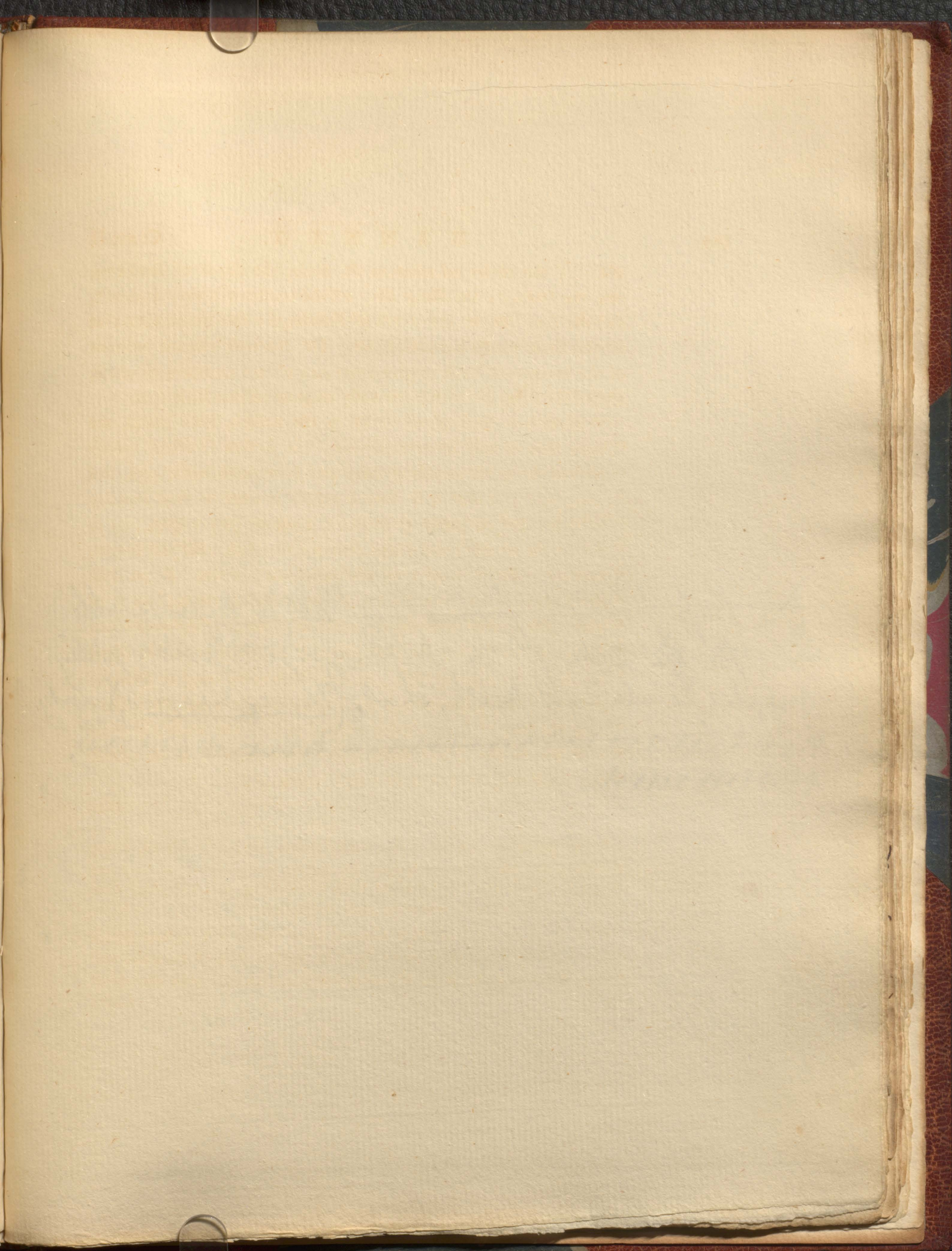
their eggs are long & white.

M^r. Pennant in his Arctic Zoology vol: 2, p: 583, seems to think the crested shag to be a distinct species from the other & that in Norway they are distinguished by different names, he says they are less than the other, which seems not the case in the specimen I have, found in the same places as the other & also in South-Greenland, believe it is very far from clear ^{yet} whether these two sorts are distinct species or varieties M: J.

Gannet

Inhabits the coast of Newfoundland, where it breeds & migrates southward as far as South Carolina, the head ~~head of the body~~ in Catesby called the greater Booby vol. 2. pl. 6, is of this bird when young, being then deep ash colored, spotted with white, common in Europe on the coasts of Norway & Iceland, but as it never voluntarily flies over land, is not seen in the Baltic, wanders for food as far as the coast of Portugal & Gibraltar, where it has been seen in December plunging for Sardines; straggles as high as Greenland, was once seen by Steller in northern Asia off Bering's Isley, frequently met with in the southern hemisphere, in the Pacific ocean, particularly in numbers about New Zealand & Holland, seen by Capt. Cook in his passage from England to

the Cape of good hope & remoter from land than had
been seen elsewhere; among those observed in the South
Seas, is the variety called Sula with a few black feathers
in the tail & among the secondaries, found not only on
the Kerue islands, but on our coasts, one having been
brought to Mr. Pennant a few years since, which had
fallen down wearied with its flight. Penn. tract: Zool:
vol: 2 p: 483. - Mr. Latham says the above Variety is
not the Pelecanus Sula of Linnaeus, but the Pelecanus
Hoieri Lath. suppl. to Synop: p: 280. - he in the same
place relates, that he has been informed by Mr. Martin
of Teignmouth in Devonshire, that old birds are often
seen in that neighbourhood in summer, so are suspected
to breed there. See ibid: -

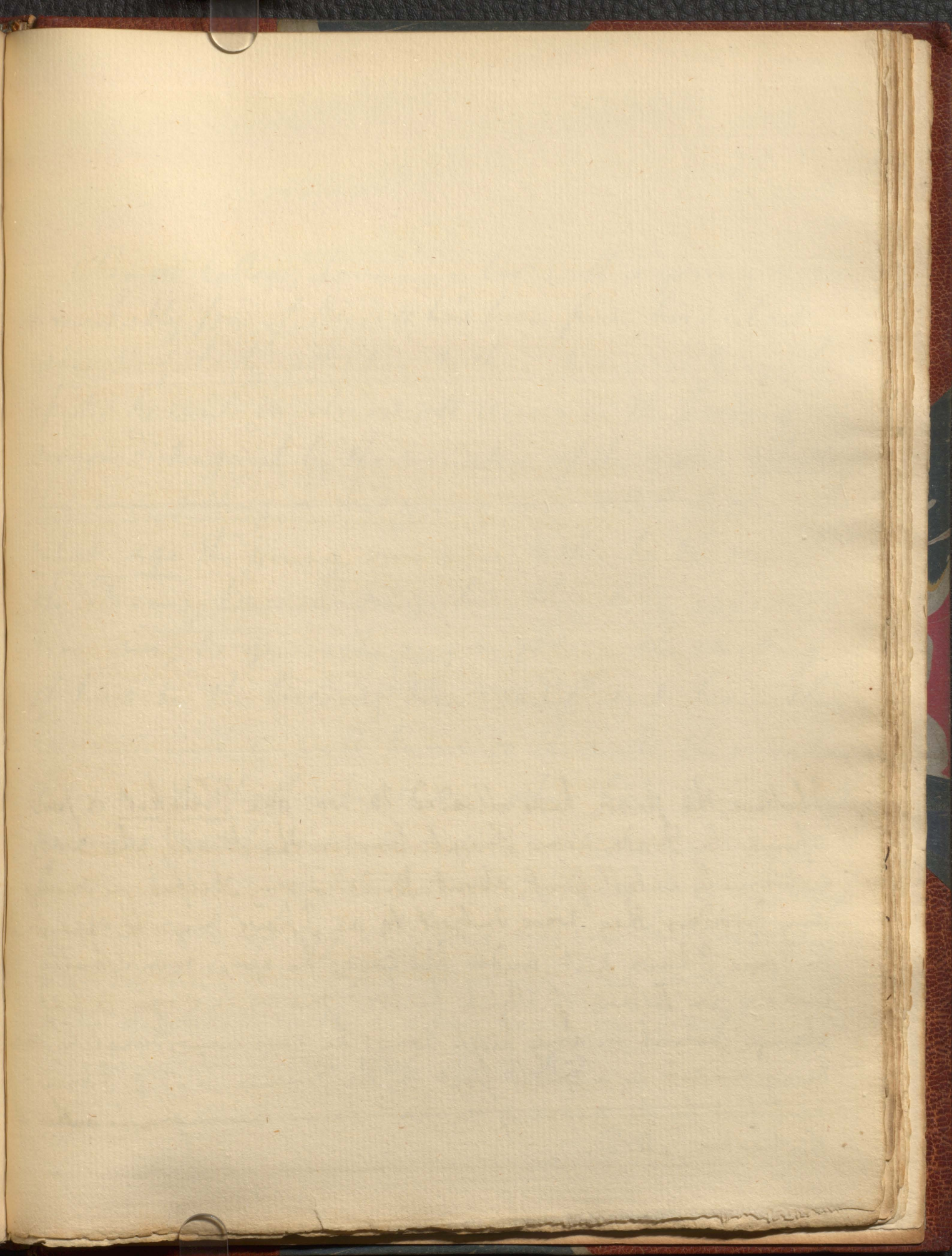


The Baps Island is farmed out at a considerable
rate, for the sake of the Solan Geese & ^{it} principally
supplys Edinburgh with, that, (there supposed) Dainty.
~~the red paper the red paper in the island and the~~
~~to the red paper.~~

A Gannet or Soland goose was once shot at Thengford
in Northamptonshire, tho' an inland County, see Norton.

Mr Latham in his Synopsis of Birds vol. 3, pt. 2. mentions two other species of this genus having been seen in England viz the great White Pelican, Pelecanus Onocratalus Linn., from a Mp in the British Museum, which was shot at Horsey - seen in May 1663, tho' there was some reason ^{to think} it was one of the King's Pelicans, which escaped not long before from St. James: - he also in the same place mentions his having been assured by Dr Leith, that a few years since in May, he saw a Pelican fly over his head on Blackheath in Kent near the seat of Mr Gregory Page, but being of a brownish color, he apprehended it might be the Pelecanus Onocratalus occidentalis, supposed by Linnaeus to be only a variety of the former, very common in America, Mr Latham makes it a distinct species under the name of Brown Pelican, many still suspect it to be only a young one of the White species not yet arrived at ^{to} its proper color. -

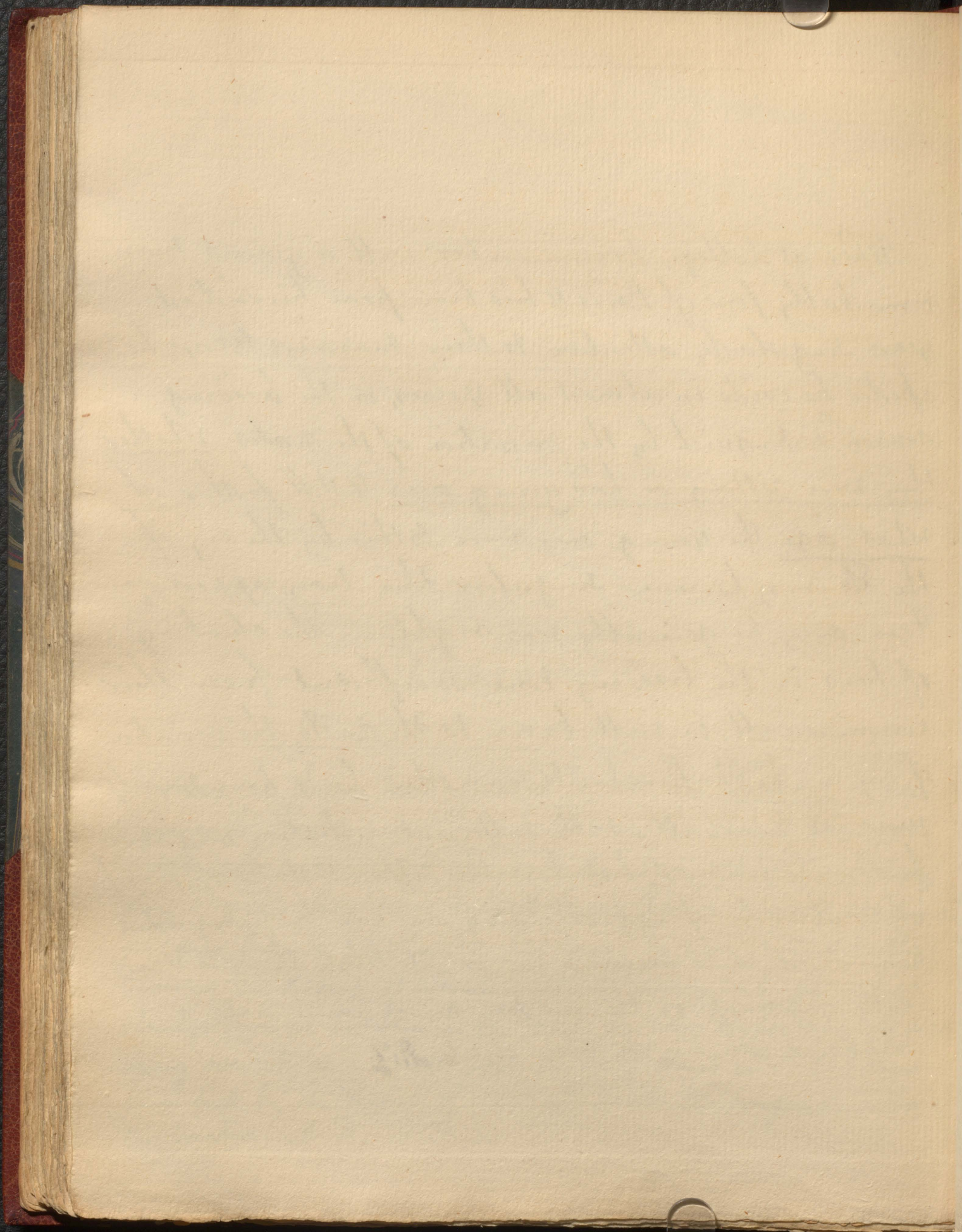
Mr Latham says the Common Booby, Pelecanus Iula of Linnaeus has been met with on our coasts, see his Synopsis vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 613.

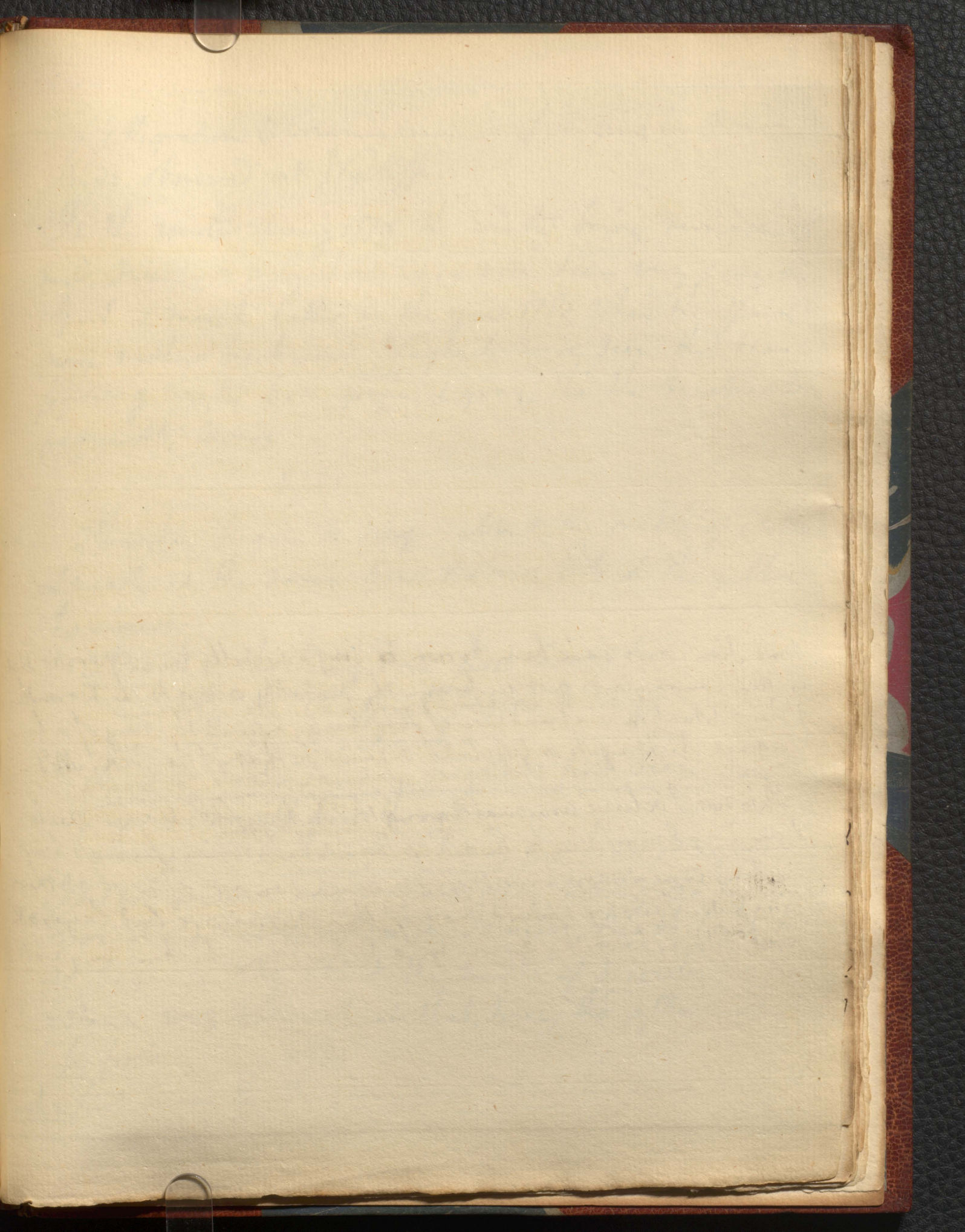


A Bird Catcher,

I believe, the person here alluded to, was one Trunket a per-
-former by Trade, near Temple-bar in the Strand, who was
extremely intelligent about Birds & very skilful in curing
any Disorders they were subject to, as I have myself experienced
in some I have put under his care; he was remarkably
curious in Robins, of which he bred many in cages & had
always several in very high song: he was unfortunately ~~drov~~
being overset in a small boat on the Thames in 1775: I knew
him first by the means of the Hon^{ble}. Daines Barrington the author of
this treatise. M. F.

When at College, I remember well a young man remarkably fond of Birds & had been from his earliest years singularly attentive to their manners & cries; he asserted he could in almost all species, in the breeding season, distinguish by the variation of the notes, whether they were sitting or had young ones & still farther, of what age the young ones were & this by the cry of the ~~old~~ ones; however singular this may appear, I can aver, he generally was right. — The clucking of hens in the breeding time so different from their common call, is well known to the world, the variation of cry in ~~the~~ Chaffinches & some other birds, have myself perceived & probably with sufficient attention might be observed in most; but how the different states of progress of incubation of egg or ^{age of} young ones can be distinguished, seems difficult to account for or at least shows a remarkable quickness in the auditory nerves, joined with a surprising attention to these objects. M:Z.





Some Hen birds have been known to sing, especially in a domestic state as Hen Canary-birds not infrequently, probably owing to the warmth of their situation & abundance of food, many esteem the song of a hen Virginia Nightingale or Gros-beak superior to that of the Cock. M.J.

It is not I believe unusual among the Dorking fowls & other species formed, as I may say, by the art of man & by luxurious feedings, hear the hens crow & most have spurs; so much can art alter or rather vitiate the laws of nature, most of these species are bad layers & worse fitters; have tho, known some to breed up chickens very well.

Migration & Commencement of Singing in some
Birds observed at Wycliffe.

In the ~~winter~~ Spring 1779 the winter being remarkably
mild, Swallows & Cuckoos were both seen very early in
April & much latter in the year 1780, when the Spring
was rather backward, Wagtails were seen thro' the
following winter both ~~green~~^{white} & gray, tho' the weather was
frequently severe.

1781

Thrushes began to sing about the middle of February
& nearly at the same time Robins, Tits & the yellow
Lammer.

March 2, The King-dove first Cooes.

— 3^d, The Chaffinch begins to sing

— 6th, The Blackbird—

April 15, Easter Sunday, Swallows first seen, saw them
myself first the 19th

— 17, The Cuckoo first heard, first heard it myself the 28th

I did not perceive any wagtails this winter, tho' the weather
was remarkably mild & the Thrushes, Black-birds, Robins
&c began to sing about the middle of December, a circum-
-stance very unusual at that time, tho' afterwards stopped
by frost.

1782

March 2 first heard the Kingdove Cooe, about the same time, the

Rocks & Carrion crows began to build & care, the same day as
the yellow Linnets in full song.

April 21 the first Swallow seen, many on the 22^d, saw them first
myself May 10.

May 3 the Cuckoo first heard, was seen some days before
heard it myself the 13th do. Swifts first seen May 10.

1783

Several species of Birds heard singing early in January
as Hedge-Sparrows, Robins & some day Thrushes, on the 14th
do a Blackbird was heard to sing out loud & the ring-
-dove to Coo, soon silenced by a frost, yet early in
February Thrushes & Blackbirds resume their song
on the 8th very loud, the weather being wet & warm.
about the 20th most of the small-birds began to sing
& the Rocks prepare for building.

April 10 Swallows first seen, two that day observed at
the pond, weather being warm, 3 more on the 17th Jan
them myself first the 30th

29, Cuckoo first heard near Greta bridge, heard it
first myself the 5th of May. - Some birds disposed to
sing in December.

1784

Jan: 3 saw a White Wagtail, tho' a sharp frost & a deep
snow on the ground.

Thrushes first heard to sing March 6, about which time many small birds begin to Warble, the Rooks to Caw & sett about their nests, the weather then being mild & genial: the yellow Hammer & chaffinches sing. Larks were heard to sing on the 8th - on the 11th a Blackbird was heard to sing, on the 18th Ring Doves first heard to Coo, tho' extremely cold. Wheat-eas first seen April 17. ~~the~~ ^{four} Swallows seen April 26 & the Cuckoo heard near Pickering's farm the same day. Saw Swallows first myself May 6. heard the cuckoo first the 15th of do. ^{Swallows} they began to gather together in order to migrate about the 16 & 17th of September & disappeared soon after. - Fieldfares & Redwings seen on the moor edges about the 7 or 8th of October & about Wycliffe, the Redwings at least soon after, first heard of Woodcocks being seen near Skarvill on the 22. Saw the same day a Sea Gull near Wycliffe. a grey wagtail seen very near Christmas this year. -

1785.

Thrushes not heard till about the 3 of March, ^{ringdoveful} the weather had been & then still continuing severe: The Rooks begin building about the same time, some of the small birds sing a little about that time. The Ring doves heard to coo on the 5th & 6th - the Missel Thrush heard the 17th the common Thrush on the 18th some day before, the Blackbird said to be heard singing the same time. yellow wagtails then seen. - the first Swallow seen April 18. a Redstart seen the 20th The Cuckoo heard & seen the first time for any certainty on the 30th of April in a field near Orington, a very cold, raw, rainy day Wind at N. E. succeeding some fine days = some suspected to have heard it a few days before. Saw Swallows first myself

May
April 12th & the same day first heard the Cuckoo at Girdlington &
in several other places. -

The first woodcock in 1785 seen Oct 20, in the Gate-rain. -

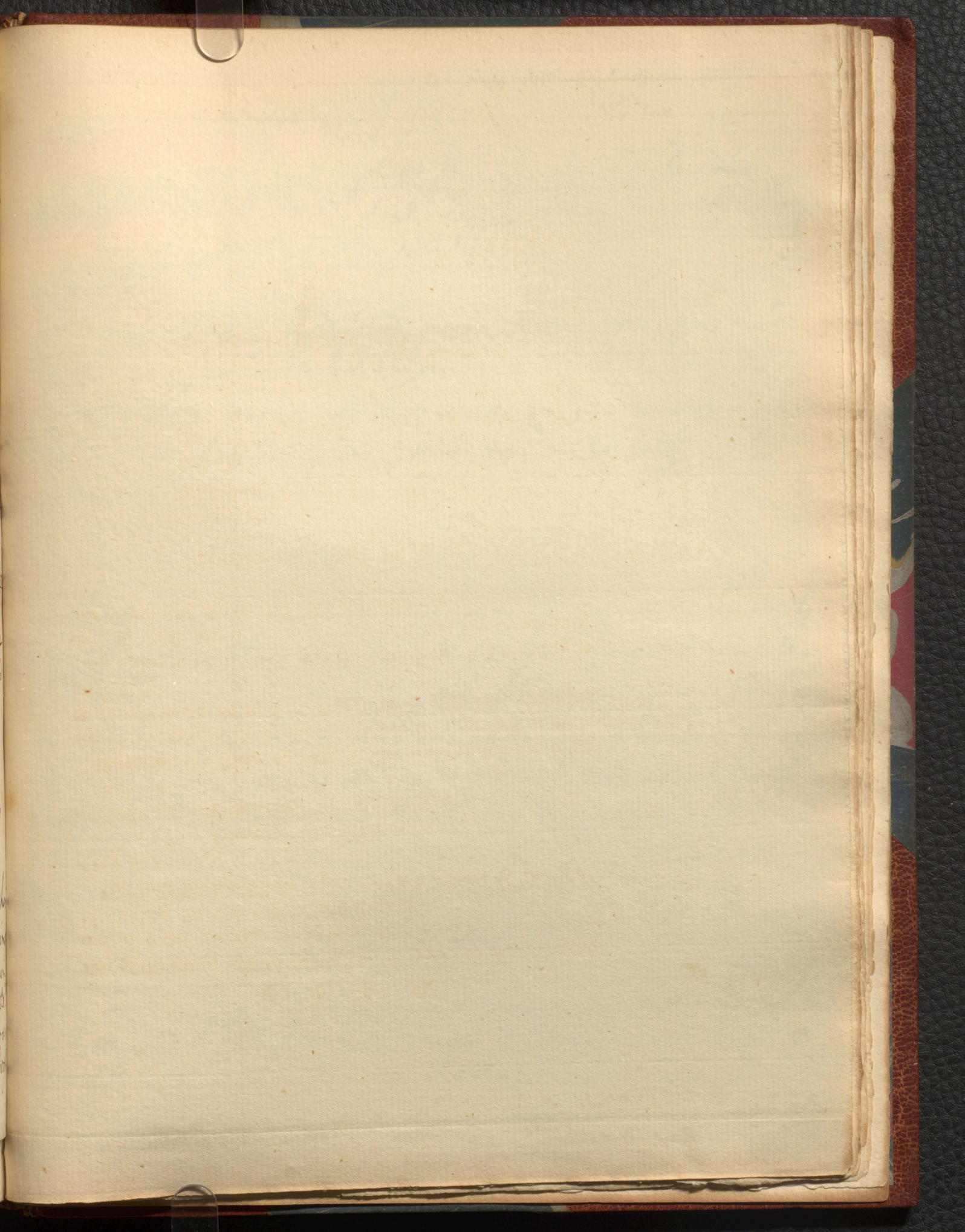
1786

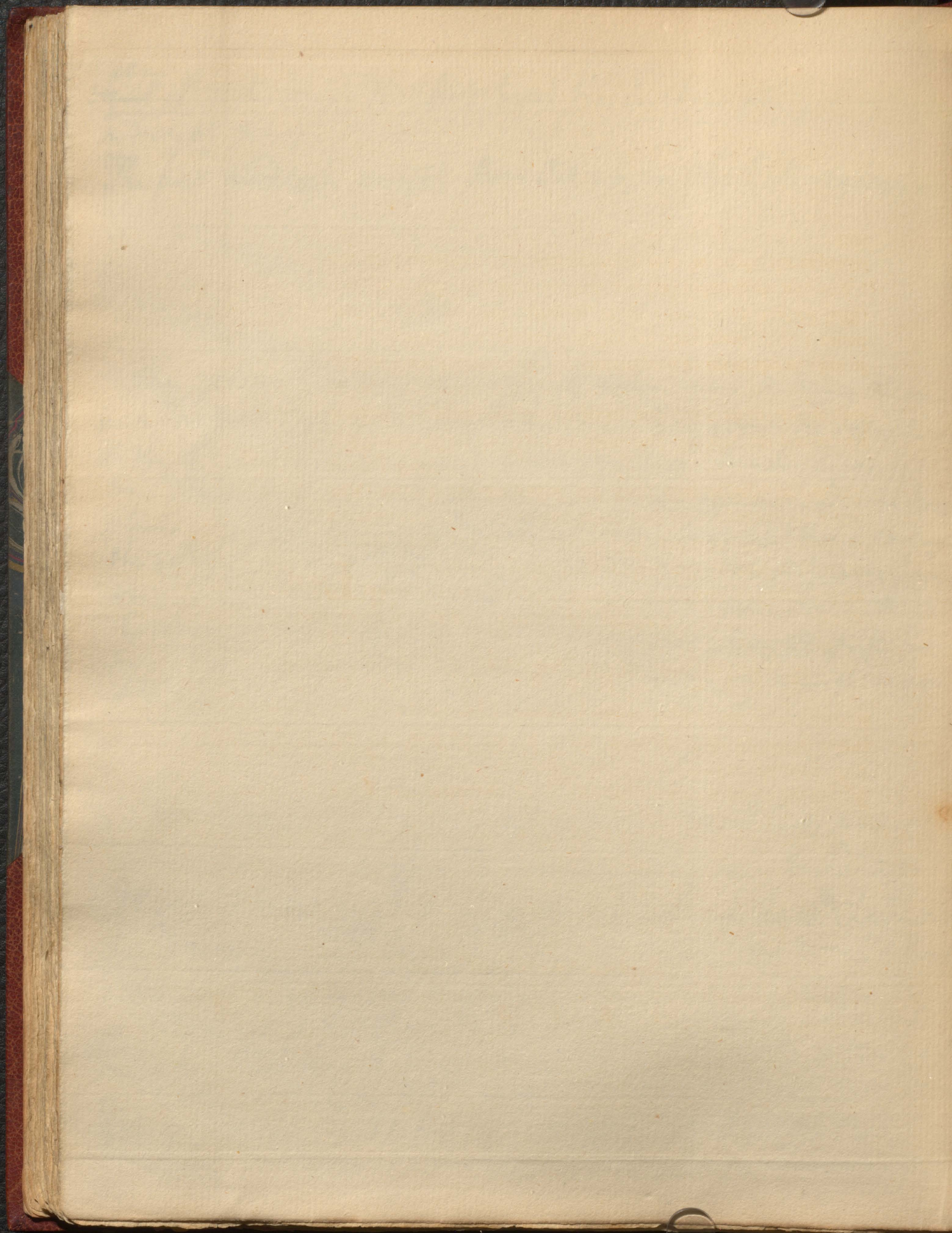
The yellow-hammer & Chaffinch were heard to begin singing
in a low note Feb: 11, & several other small birds about the same time
on the 15th. Ring-doves first heard to coo, on the 16th. Thrushes began to sing
were silent for some time after this, but began again in March, Black
-birds not heard till the 30th of March, Lapwings first heard to cry
the 29th of ^{March} - ^{some of their eggs, the 1st of April} - Goslings first seen out April 7. a swallow seen near Gair
April 17, Saw Swallows first myself the 23. - Martins seen April 28.

Cuckoo first heard April 21, heard it myself first May 28, Swifts first
seen May 10, as also Sand-martins. - first Woodcock in the neighbourhood
of Wycliffe seen about the 14th of October. -

1787

First Thrush heard to sing Feb: 3, many small birds singing
about that time & before, the weather being very mild. - a
Blackbird heard the 9th to sing pretty full out. - on the 10th Chaffinches
heard to sing, ^{Rocks} ~~Crows~~ begin building about the same time, a Ring
-dove first heard to coo the 19th. ^{some woodcocks seen long shot about May 17.} a flock of Bohemian Chatterers seen
at Winston about the 24th or 25th of March & some at Wycliffe abt the 30th or 31st.
one, a hen killed there that day. Many had been seen on the Eastern coast
in Cleveland & flocks in Hopden, were very tame, extremely fond of dog's
Goslings first seen April 1. first lapwings eggs brought the same day.





Continuation of 1787

Several swallows first seen at Wycliffe April 11, few ~~are~~
seen afterwards till the 27th & 28th first saw them myself May 3,
when they were ~~plenty~~ pretty plentiful. —

Cuckoo first heard May 4, heard it myself first May 16. —

first woodcock shot in Wycliffe wood Nov: 2, some few had
been seen before in the neighbourhood about the ~~en~~ latter end
of October, more seen & shot that season in this neighbourhood,
than I ever remember, 3 seen one day, (Nov 28) in the
grove, close by my house. —

1788.

First Thrush heard to sing Jan: 27, ^{several larks then singing} a fine mild day,
on the 28th a Blackbird also, tho' a slight frost, ^{both} sing out loud the
15th of Feb a mild day, heard that day the yellow hammer singing
the first time; the Rooks beginning to caw & build a few days
before, very busy on the 15th. — a woodcock shot about the 13th.
chaffinches heard to sing out the 22th, tho' very raw & wet, wind
at N. E. ring doves heard ^{first} to coo the 27th tho' a frost. some more
woodcocks seen in Wycliffe wood about the same time, heard a
Lark sing first March 24, swallows first seen at Wycliffe April 12,
again on the 18th, I saw ^{several martins seen 10th 11th 14th} them first the 29th. — Cuckoo first heard April 30
first ~~saw~~ ^{heard} it myself May 6. — first woodcock seen about Romaldkirk
the latter end of September first brought to Wycliffe Oct: 15, killed at
Scargill. — several Bohemian chattering shot in Nov. & Dec. in

various parts of Yorkshire & Durham prognostic of the severe weather that followed soon after. — Many Scaup-ducks & the supposed females ~~not~~ marked with white at the base of their bills like the white-fronted wild geese, found in various places, never saw any before.

1789

Some small birds heard to sing & warble a little Jan: 31, a Gentleman thought he saw a Cuckoo that day, tho' probably mistaken; that day & the preceding were unusually warm for the season, tho' soon ^{lately} after very severe frost & snow. a Lark also was heard to warble a little that day. — on the 2 of February two Thrushes heard to sing out pretty loud in the wood at Wycliffe, a blackbird was heard to ~~sing~~ sing on the 20th, about the same time, the crows began to build. — I first heard Thrushes sing Feb: 23. — I first heard yellow-hammers sing out ^{some woodcocks seen abt. same time} March 2. — some ring-doves heard to coo the 15th, heard a chaffinch sing out loud the 27th. — first swallow seen at Wycliffe April 17, no more seen till the first of May when several ^{appeared} ~~were~~ seen, the Cuckoo was heard first April 29 & by two different persons, heard it first myself May 13, saw swallows first myself the 14th & Swifts the same day. Swallows & Martins were not gone in the beginning of October tho' then seemed to be uniting into flocks, with intention for a speedy departure. — a woodcock killed near Laxington about Oct: 20, heard of none seen about Wycliffe till Nov: 5; some ~~wood~~

seen the 13th & 14th abt. Newsam, Hutton & Wycliffed
a few in the grove near the house.

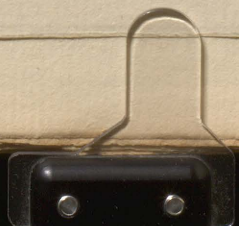
1790

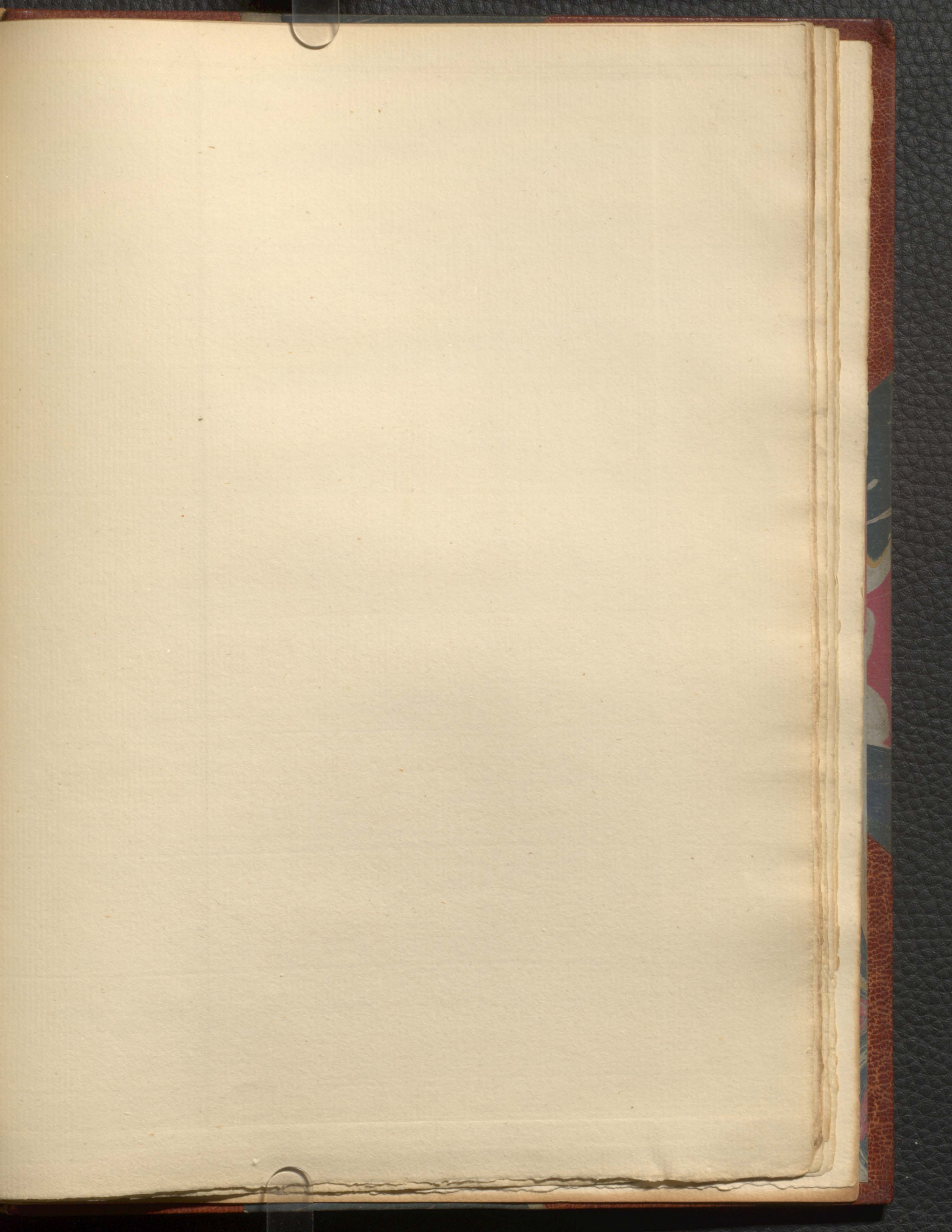
A Thrush heard to sing the morning of January 3, some
small birds heard to warble, a mild open morning after
a few days frost & snow, a black bird heard the morning of the
8th tho' not full in song, the Thrush heard again Jan: 26th, the
yellow-hammer the 27th & a chaffinch heard to sing out
Feb: 18, very mild warm weather then & for some time
past, the woodpigeon or cushat heard to coo the 21st; about the 23rd.
The Rooks begin to caw & sett about building their nests. —

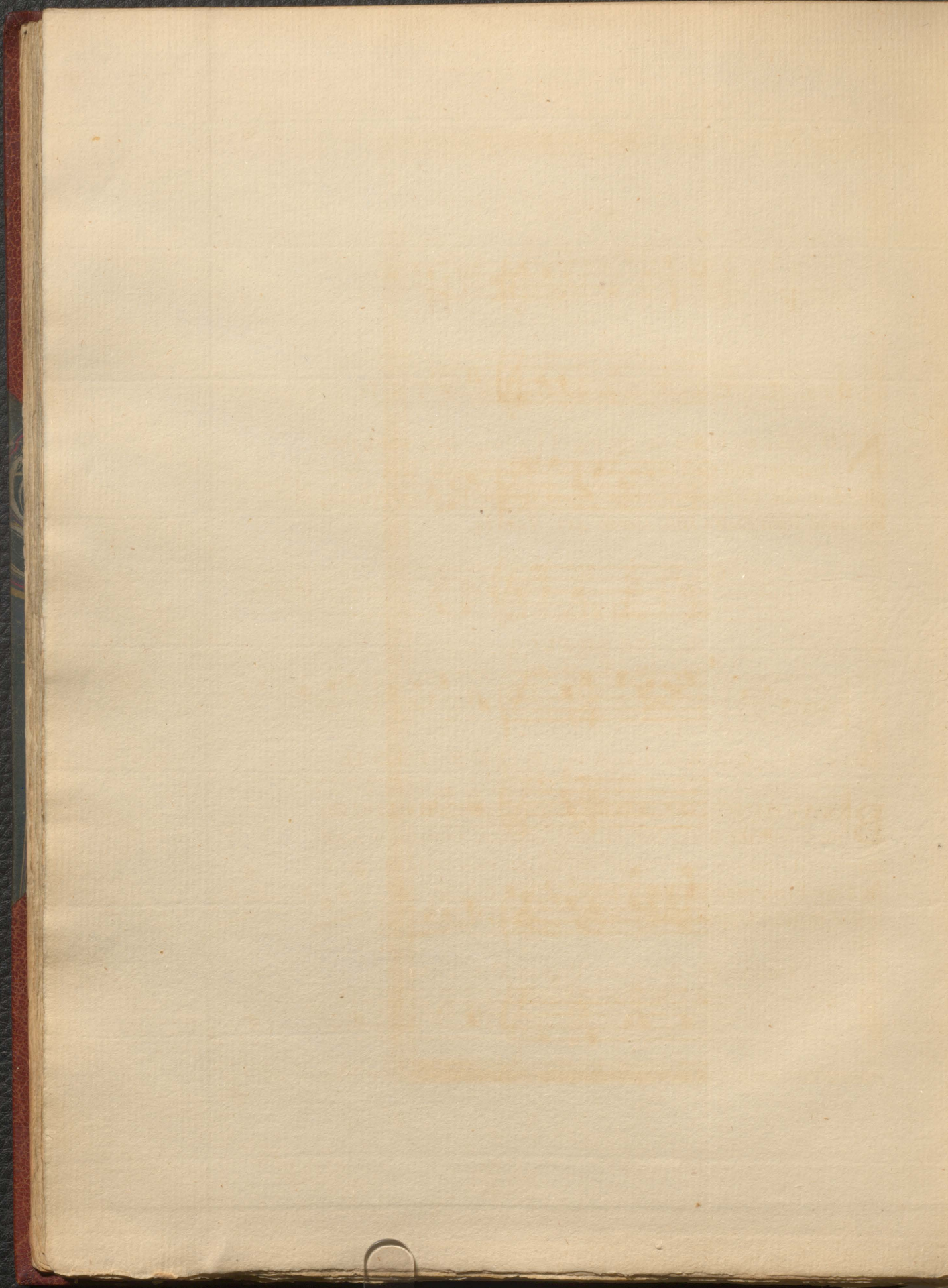
first swallow seen ^{at Wycliffed} April 24, the next day a martin, the
cuckoo first heard May 1, I first saw swallows May 3, first
heard the cuckoo myself May 14. — many swallows
seen gathered together Oct: 3, as if about to depart,
had not been seen before for some days.

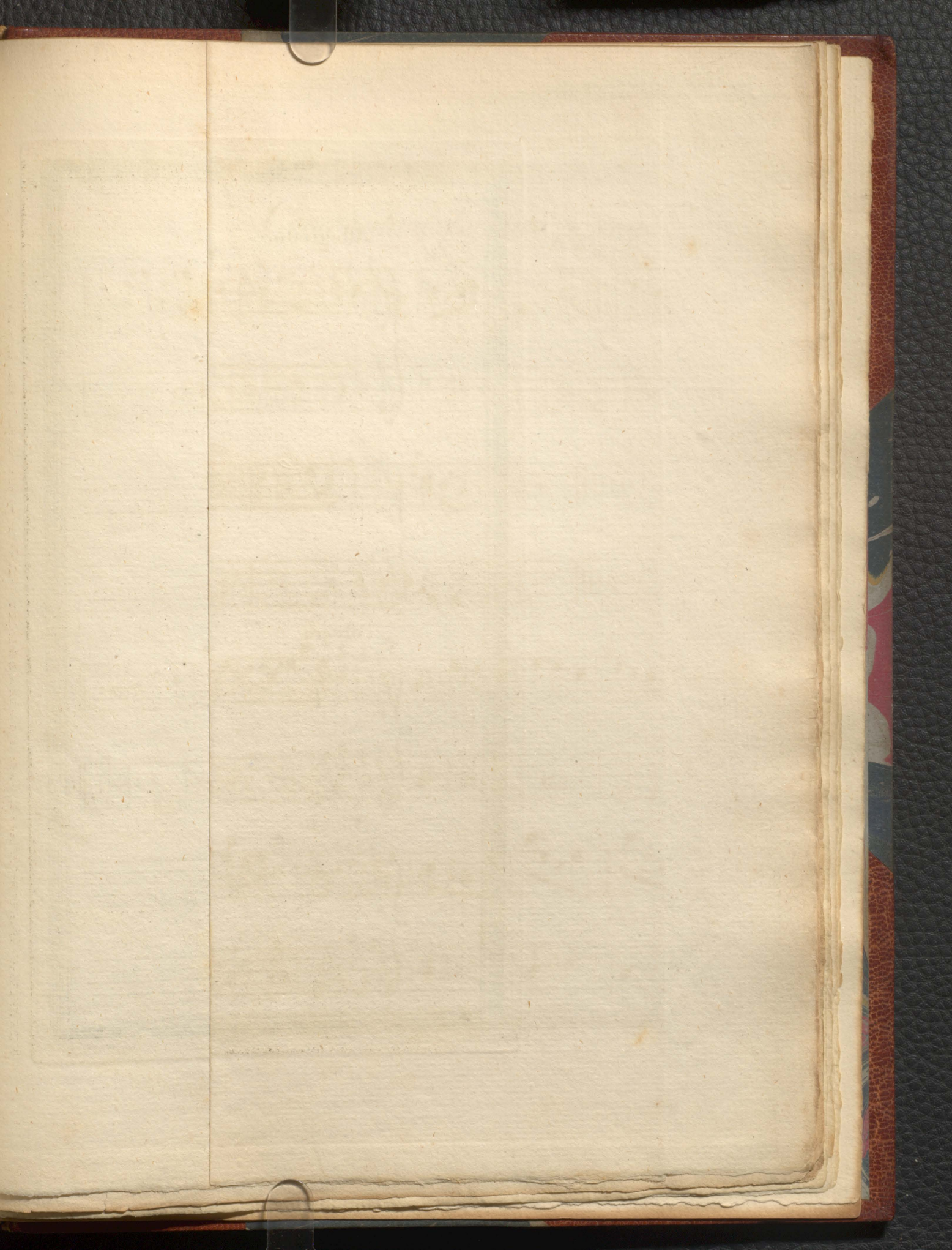
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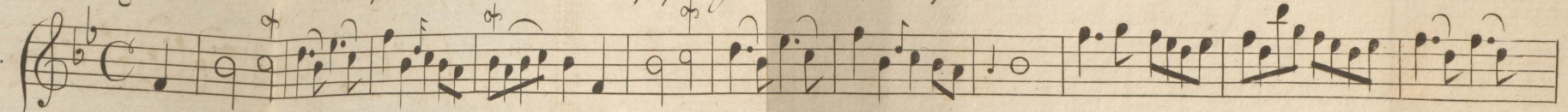


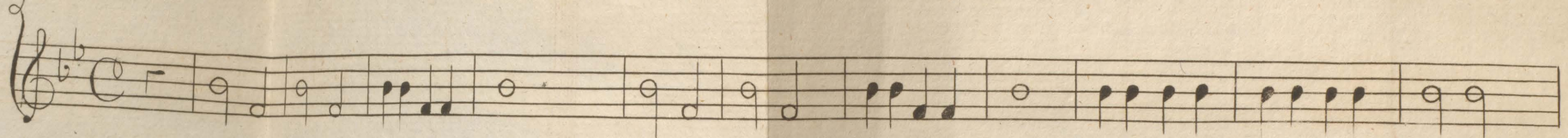




Compositions for two piping Bullfinches.

Allegretto

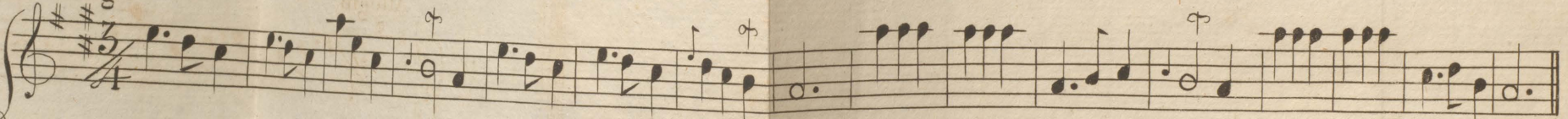
1st B. 

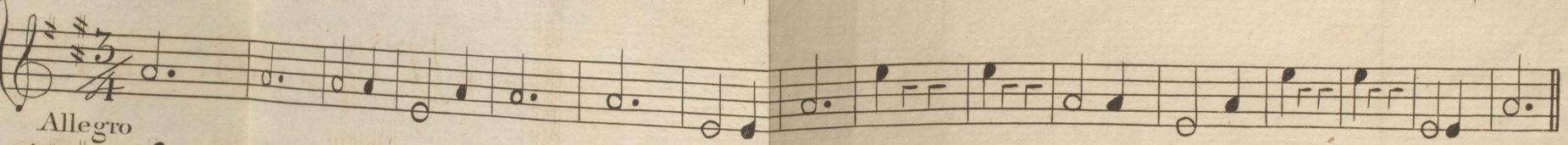
2^d B. 

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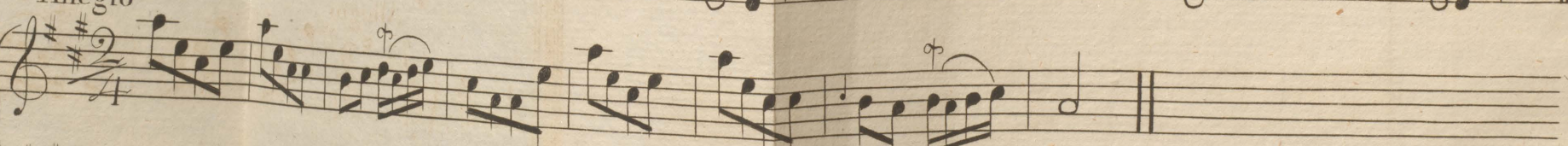
2^d B. 


Allegro

1st B. 

2^d B. 

Allegro

1st B. 

2^d B. 

Ridell cancellario meo, Will. de Wenn. Hamone de Valoin, Rogero de Novoburgo, Ingelram de Pincoll. Rob. de Moritomari, Waltero Maltravers. Rad. Morin. Walt. de Cantelu. Gilberti Morin et multis aliis.

No. III.

Seal appendant, an armed man on horseback, and on the reverse, a small impression from an antique head — the legend broken.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

No.

No. III.

OF THE CHOICE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HAWKS.

TO all those to whome this present Writinge shall come I
 Sr. *Anthony Pell* Knight Maister Faulkner Surveyor and
 Keeper of his Majesties Hawkes send greetinge, Whereas I am
 credibly informed that divers persons who doe usuallie bringe
 Hawkes to sell doe commonlye convey them from shipbord and
 custome howse before such tyme as I or my servants or deputies
 have any sight or choise of them for his Majesties use whereby his
 Highness is not nor hath not lately beene furnished with the num-
 ber of Hawkes as is most meete, Wherefore theis are in his Ma-
 jesties name to will charge and commaund you and every of you
 that shall at any tyme hereafter bringe any Hawkes to sell, That
 neither you nor any of you nor any others for you or by your ap-
 pointment doe remove or convey awaye any of your Hawkes what-
 soever from shipbord or the custome house untill such tyme as the
 bearer hereof my welbeloved friend *William Spence* Gent. have his
 first choise for his Majesties service, And that you and every one of
 you do quietly permitt and suffer the said *Wm. Spence* the bearer
 hereof to take his choise and make tryal of such of your Hawkes
 as he shall thinke meete with a gorge or two of meat before such
 tyme

tyme as his Majesties price be paide beeing as hereafter followeth, viz for a Faulcon twenty six shillings and eight pence, for a Tassell-gentle thirteene shillings and four pence, for a Lanner twenty six shillings and eight pence, for a Lannarett thirteene shillings and foure pence, for a Goshawke twentie shillings, for a Tassell of a Gofshawke thirteene shillings and foure pence, for a Gerfaulkon thirtie shillings, for a Jerkin thirteen shillings and fourepence, hereof fayle you not as you will answere the contrary at your perills. Dated the six and twentieth day *Januarie* Anno Domini 1621.

This warrant to endure untill the first daye of *August* next comeinge.

No.

No. IV.

OF THE SMALL BIRDS OF FLIGHT,

By the Hon^{ble}. DAINES BARRINGTON.

IN the suburbs of *London* (and particularly about *Shoreditch*) are several weavers and other tradesmen, who, during the months of *October* and *March*, get their livelihood by an ingenious, and we may say, a scientific method of bird-catching, which is totally unknown in other parts of *Great Britain*.

The reason of this trade being confined to so small a compass, arises from there being no considerable sale for singing birds except in the *metropolis*: as the apparatus for this purpose is also heavy, and at the same time must be carried on a man's back, it prevents the bird-catchers going to above three or four miles distance.

This method of bird-catching must have been long practised, as it is brought to a most systematical perfection, and is attended with a very considerable expence.

The nets are a most ingenious piece of mechanism, are generally twelve yards and a half long, and two yards and a half wide; and no one on bare inspection would imagine that a bird (who is

so very quick in all its motions) could be caught by the nets flapping over each other, till he becomes eye witness of the pullers seldom failing*.

The wild birds *fly* (as the bird-catchers term it) chiefly during the month of *October*, and part of *September* and *November*; as the flight in *March* is much less considerable than that of *Michaelmas*. It is to be noted also, that the several species of *birds of flight* do not make their appearance precisely at the same time, during the months of *September*, *October* and *November*. The Pippet †, for example, begins to *fly* about *Michaelmas*, and then the Woodlark, Linnet, Goldfinch, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, and other birds of flight succeed; all of which are not easily to be caught, or in any numbers, at any other time, and more particularly the Pippet and the Woodlark.

These birds, during the *Michaelmas* and *March* flights, are chiefly on the wing from day break to noon, though there is afterwards a small *flight* from two till night; but this however is so inconsiderable, that the bird-catchers always take up their nets at noon.

It may well deserve the attention of the naturalist whence these periodical flights of certain birds can arise. As the ground however

* These nets are known in most parts of *England* by the name of *day-nets* or *clap-nets*; but all we have seen are far inferior in their mechanism to those used near *London*.

† A small species of Lark, but which is inferior to other birds of that *Genus* in point of song.

is ploughed during the months of *October* and *March* for sowing the winter and lent corn, it should seem that they are thus supplied with a great profusion both of seeds and insects, which they cannot so easily procure at any other season.

It may not be improper to mention another circumstance, to be observed during their sitting, *viz.* that they fly always against the wind; hence, there is great contention amongst the bird-catchers who shall gain that point, if (for example) it is westerly, the bird-catcher who lays his nets most to the east, is sure almost of catching every thing, provided his call-birds are good: a gentle wind to the south-west generally produces the best sport.

The bird-catcher, who is a substantial man, and hath a proper apparatus for this purpose, generally carries with him five or six *linnets* (of which more are caught than any singing bird) two *goldfinches*, two *greenfinches*, one *woodlark*, one *redpoll*, a *yellowhammer*, *tittlark*, and *aberdavine*, and perhaps a *bullfinch*; these are placed at small distances from the nets in little cages. He hath, besides, what are called *flur-birds*, which are placed within the nets, are raised upon the *flur**, and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them. These generally consist of the *linnet*, the *goldfinch*, and the *greenfinch*, which are secured to the *flur* by what is called a *brace*†; a contrivance that secures the birds without doing any injury to their plumage.

* A moveable perch to which the bird is tied, and which the bird-catcher can raise at pleasure, by means of a long string fastened to it.

† A sort of bandage, formed of a slender filken string that is fastened round the bird's body, and under the wings, in so artful a manner as to hinder the bird from being hurt, let ^{it} flutter ever so much in the raising.

It having been found that there is a superiority between bird and bird, from the one being more *in song* than the other; the bird-catchers contrive that their *call birds* should moult before the usual time. They, therefore, in *June* or *July*, put them into a close box, under two or three folds of blankets, and leave their dung in the cage to raise a greater heat; in which state they continue, being perhaps examined but once a week to have fresh water. As for food, the air is so putrid, that they eat little during the whole state of confinement, which lasts about a month. The birds frequently die under the operation*; and hence the value of a *stopped bird* rises greatly.

When the bird hath thus prematurely moulted, he is *in song*, whilst the wild birds are *out of song*, and his note is louder and more piercing than that of a wild one; but it is not only in his note he receives an alteration, the plumage is equally improved. The black and yellow in the wings of the *goldfinch*, for example, become deeper and more vivid, together with a most beautiful gloss, which is not to be seen in the wild bird. The bill, which in the latter is likewise black at the end, in the *stopped bird* becomes white and more taper, as do its legs: in short, there is as much difference between a wild and a *stopped bird*, as there is between a horse which is kept in body cloaths, or at grafs.

When the bird-catcher hath laid his nets, he disposes of his *call-birds* at proper intervals. It must be owned, that there is a most

* We have been lately informed by an experienced bird-catcher, that he pursues a cooler regimen in *stopping* his birds, and that he therefore seldom loses one: but we suspect that there is not the same certainty of making them moult.

malicious joy in these *call-birds* to bring the wild ones into the same state of captivity; which may likewise be observed with regard to the decoy ducks.

Their sight and hearing infinitely excels that of the bird-catcher. The instant that the * wild birds are perceived, notice is given by one to the rest of the *call-birds*, (as it is by the first hound that hits on the scent, to the rest of the pack) after which, follows the same sort of tumultuous ecstacy and joy. The *call-birds*, while the bird is at a distance, do not sing as a bird does in a chamber; they invite the wild ones by what the bird-catchers call *short jerks*, which when the birds are good, may be heard at a great distance. The ascendancy by this call or invitation is so great, that the wild bird is stopped in its course of flight, and if not already acquainted with the nets †, lights boldly within twenty yards of perhaps three or four bird-catchers, on a spot which otherwise it would not have taken the least notice of. Nay, it frequently happens, that if half a flock only are caught, the remaining half will immediately afterwards light in the nets, and share the same fate; and should only one bird escape, that bird will suffer itself to be pulled at till it is caught, such a fascinating power have the *call-birds*.

* It may be also observed, that the moment they see a hawk, they communicate the alarm to each other by a plaintive note; nor will they then *jerk* or call though the wild birds are near.

† A bird, acquainted with the nets, is by the bird-catchers termed a *sharper*, which they endeavour to drive away, as they can have no sport whilst it continues near them.

While

While we are on this subject of the *jerking* of birds, we cannot omit mentioning, that the bird-catchers frequently lay considerable wagers whose *call bird* can *jerk* the longest, as that determines the superiority. They place them opposite to each other, by an inch of candle, and the bird who *jerks* the oftenest, before the candle is burnt out, wins the wager. We have been informed, that there have been instances of a bird's giving a hundred and seventy *jerks* in a quarter of an hour; and we have known a linnnet, in such a trial, persevere in its emulation till it swooned from the perch: thus, as *Pliny* says of the nightingale, *vieta morte fuit sepe vitam, spiritu prius deficiente quàm cantu* *.

It may be here observed, that birds when near each other, and in sight, seldom *jerk* or sing. They either fight, or use short and wheedling calls; the *jerking* of these *call-birds*, therefore, face to face, is a most extraordinary instance of contention for superiority in song.

It may be also worthy of observation, that the female of no species of birds ever sings: with birds, it is the reverse of what occurs in human kind: among the feathered tribe, all the cares of life fall to the lot of the tender sex: theirs is the fatigue of incubation, and the principal share in nursing the helpless brood: to alleviate these fatigues, and to support her under them, nature hath given to the male the song, with all the little blandishments and soothing arts; these he fondly exerts (even after courtship) on some spray contiguous to the nest, during the time his mate is performing her parental duties. But that she should be silent, is also another wise pro-

* *Lib. x. c. 29.*

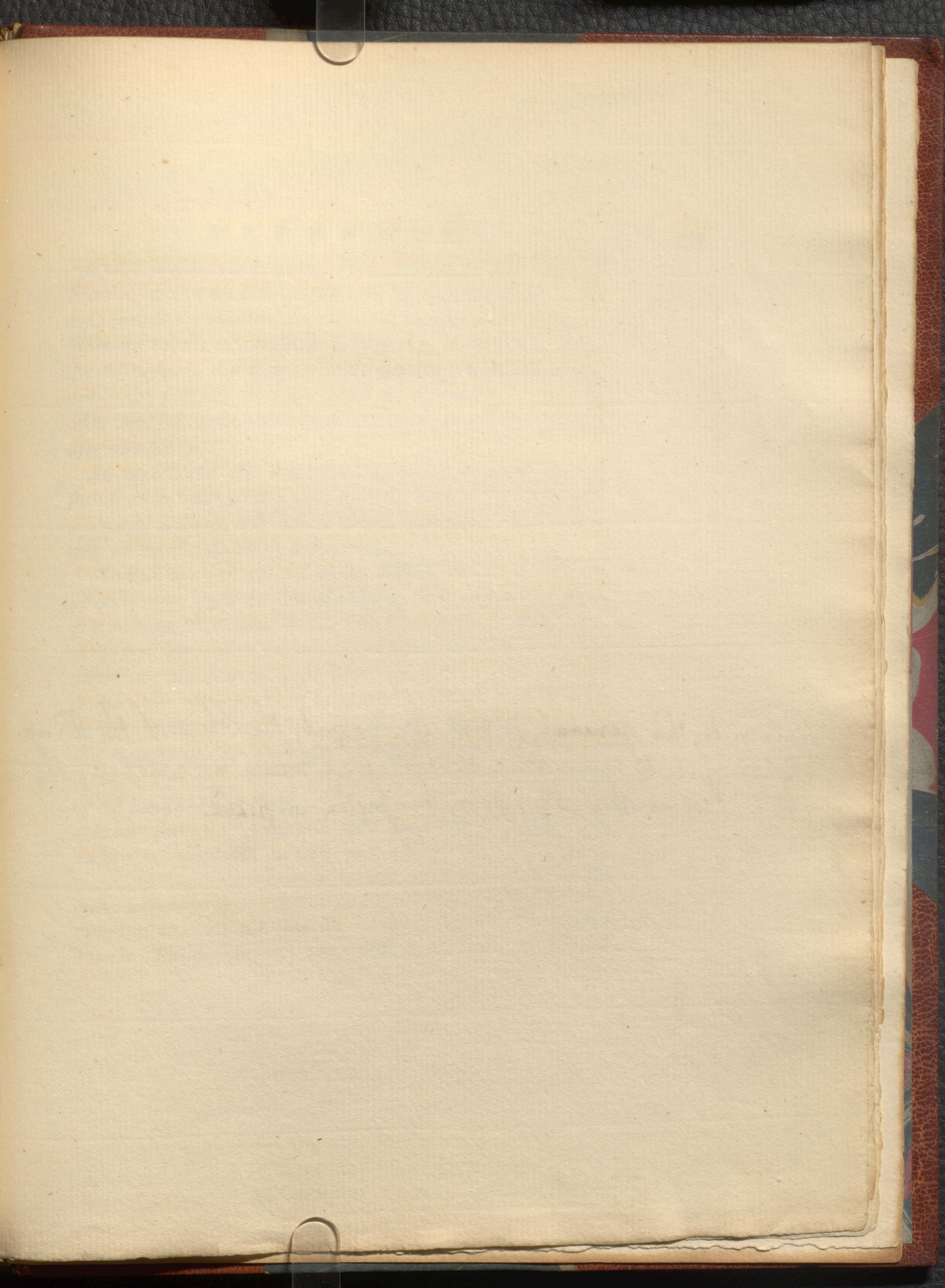
vision of nature, for her song would discover her nest; as would a gaudiness of plumage, which, for the same reason, seems to have been denied her.

To these we may add a few particulars that fell within our notice during our enquiries among the bird-catchers, such as, that they immediately kill the hens of every species of birds they take, being incapable of singing, as also being inferior in plumage; the *pippets* likewise are indiscriminately destroyed, as the cock does not sing well: they sell the dead birds for three-pence or four-pence a dozen.

These small birds are so good, that we are surprized the luxury of the age neglects so delicate an acquisition to the table. The modern *Italians* are fond of small birds, which they eat under the common name of *Beccaficos*: and the dear rate a *Roman Tragedian* paid for one dish of singing birds* is well known.

Another particular we learned, in conversation with a *London* bird-catcher, was the vast price that is sometimes given for a single song bird, which had not learned to whistle tunes. The greatest sum we heard of, was five guineas for a *chaffinch*, that had a particular and uncommon note, under which it was intended to train others: and we also heard of five pounds ten shillings being given for a *call-bird linnnet*.

* *Maximè tamen insignis est in hac memoria, Clodii Æsopi tragici hisfrionis patina sexcentis H. S. taxata; in quo posuit aves cantu aliquo, aut humano sermone, vocales.* Plin. lib. x. c. 51. The price of this expensive dish was about 6843 *l.* 10 *s.* according to *Arbutnot's Tables*. This seems to have been a wanton caprice, rather than a tribute to epicurism. T. P.



This rule, tho' general, is not universal, the Hen of the Virginia
Nightingale & some other species sing near as well as the Coo
M: J. See another Mp note on this farther on p: 66.

A third singular circumstance, which confirms an observation of *Linnaeus*, is, that the male *chaffinches* fly by themselves, and in the *flight* precede the females; but this is not peculiar to the *chaffinches*. When the *titlarks* are caught in the beginning of the season, it frequently happens, that forty are taken and not one female among them: and probably the same would be observed with regard to other birds (as has been done with relation to the *wheat-ear*) if they were attended to.

An experienced and intelligent bird-catcher informed us, that such birds as breed twice a year, generally have in their first brood a majority of males, and in their second, of females, which may in part account for the above observation.

We must not omit mention of the *bulfinch*, though it does not properly come under the title of a singing bird, or a bird of *flight*, as it does not often move farther than from hedge to hedge; yet, as the bird sells well on account of its learning to whistle tunes, and sometimes flies over the fields where the nets are laid, the bird-catchers have often a *call-bird* to ensnare it, though most of them can imitate the call with their mouths. It is remarkable with regard to this bird, that the female answers the purpose of a *call-bird* as well as the male, which is not experienced in any other bird taken by the *London* bird-catchers.

It may perhaps surprize, that under this article of *singing birds*, we have not mentioned the *nightingale*, which is not a bird of *flight*, in the sense the bird-catchers use this term. The *nightingale*, like the *robin*, *wren*, and many other singing birds, only moves from hedge to hedge, and does not take the periodical *flights* in *October* and *March*. The persons who catch these birds, make use of small trap-

trap-nets, without call-birds, and are considered as inferior in dignity to other bird-catchers, who will not rank with them.

The nightingale being the first of singing birds, we shall here insert a few particulars relating to it, that were transmitted to us since the description of that bird was printed.

Its arrival is expected, by the trappers in the neighborhood of *London*, the first week in *April*; at the beginning none but cocks are taken, but in a few days the hens make their appearance, generally by themselves, though sometimes a few males come along with them.

The latter are distinguished from the females not only by their superior size, but by a great swelling of their vent, which commences on the first arrival of the hens.

They do not build till the middle of *May*, and generally chuse a quickset to make their nest in.

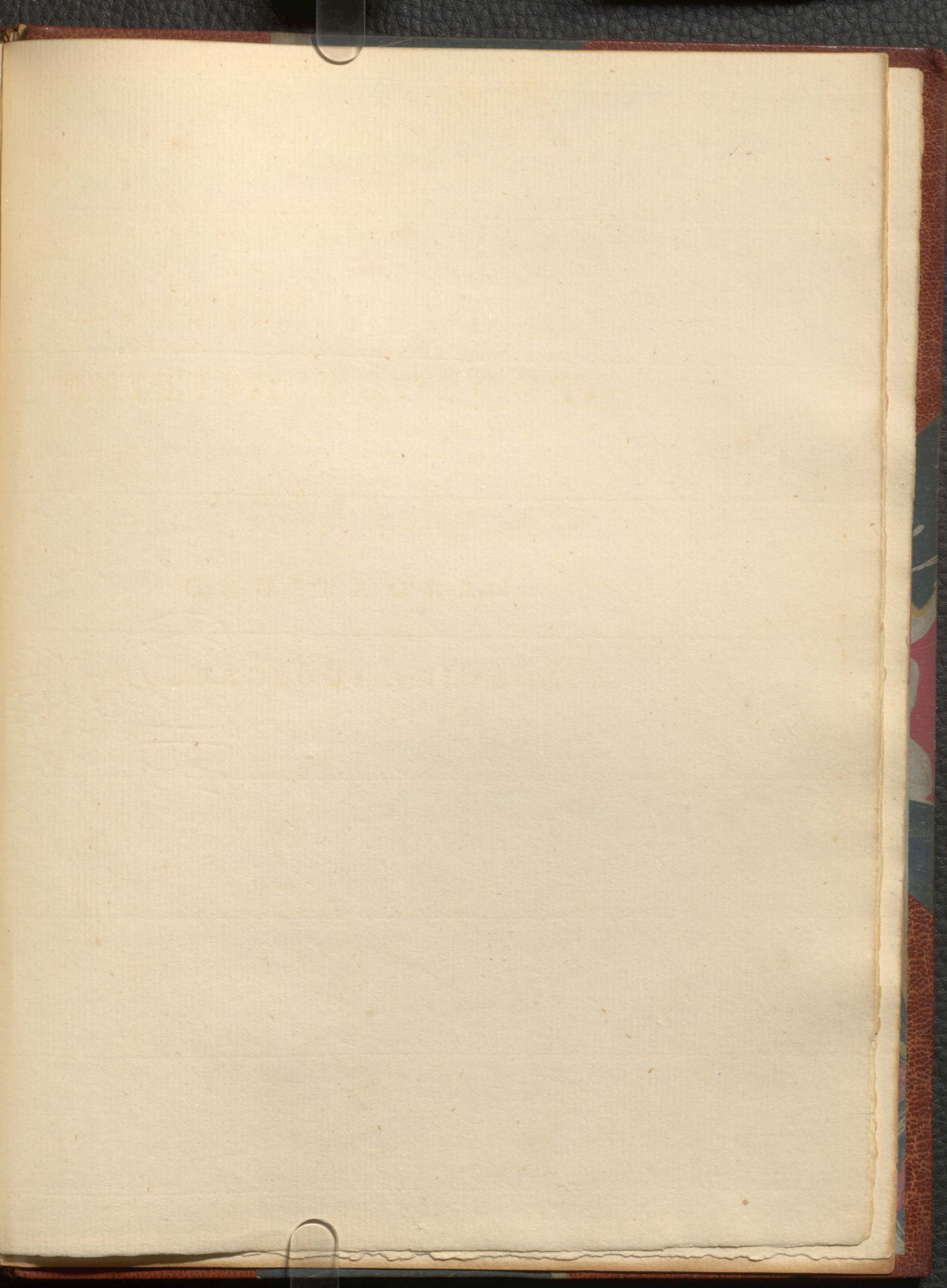
If the nightingale is kept in a cage, it often begins to sing about the latter end of *November*, and continues its song more or less till *June*.

A young *Canary bird*, *linnet*, *skylark*, or *robin* (who have never heard any other bird) are said best to learn the note of a *nightingale*.

They are caught in a net-trap; the bottom of which is surrounded with an iron ring; the net itself is rather larger than a cabbage net.

When the trappers hear or see them, they strew some fresh mould under the place, and bait the trap with a meal-worm from the baker's shop.

Ten or a dozen nightingales have been thus caught in a day.



THE JOHN BATTIST

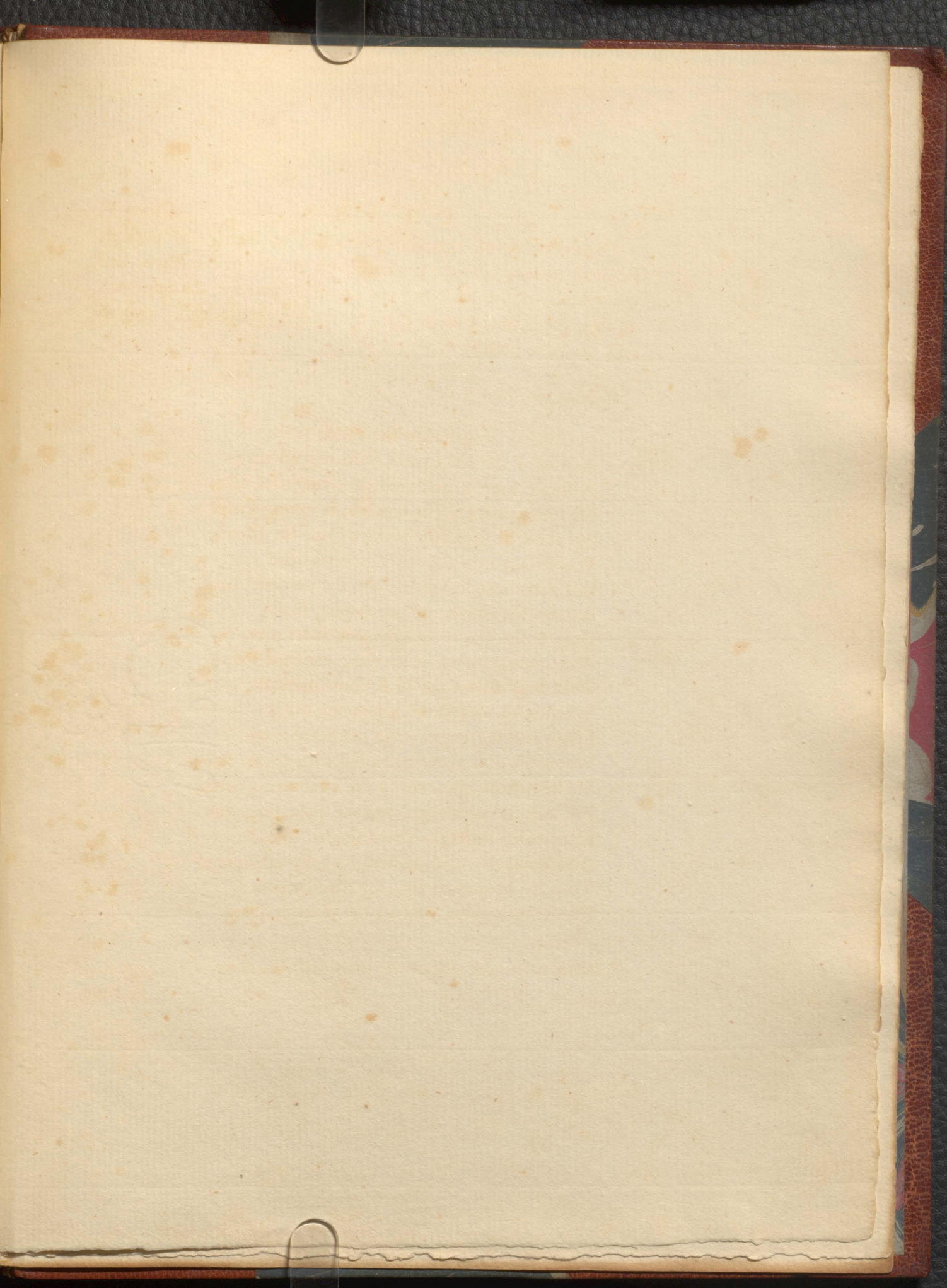
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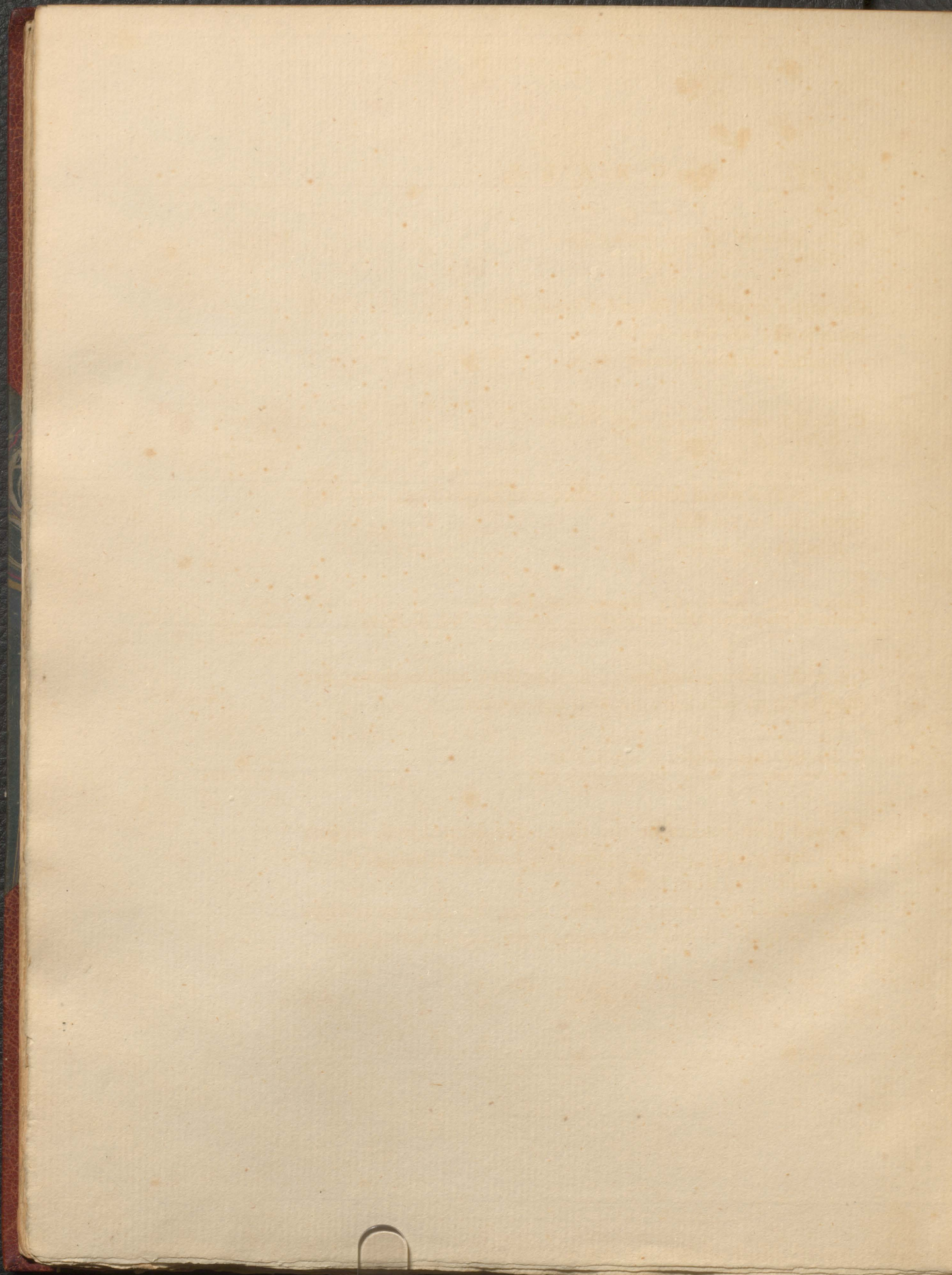
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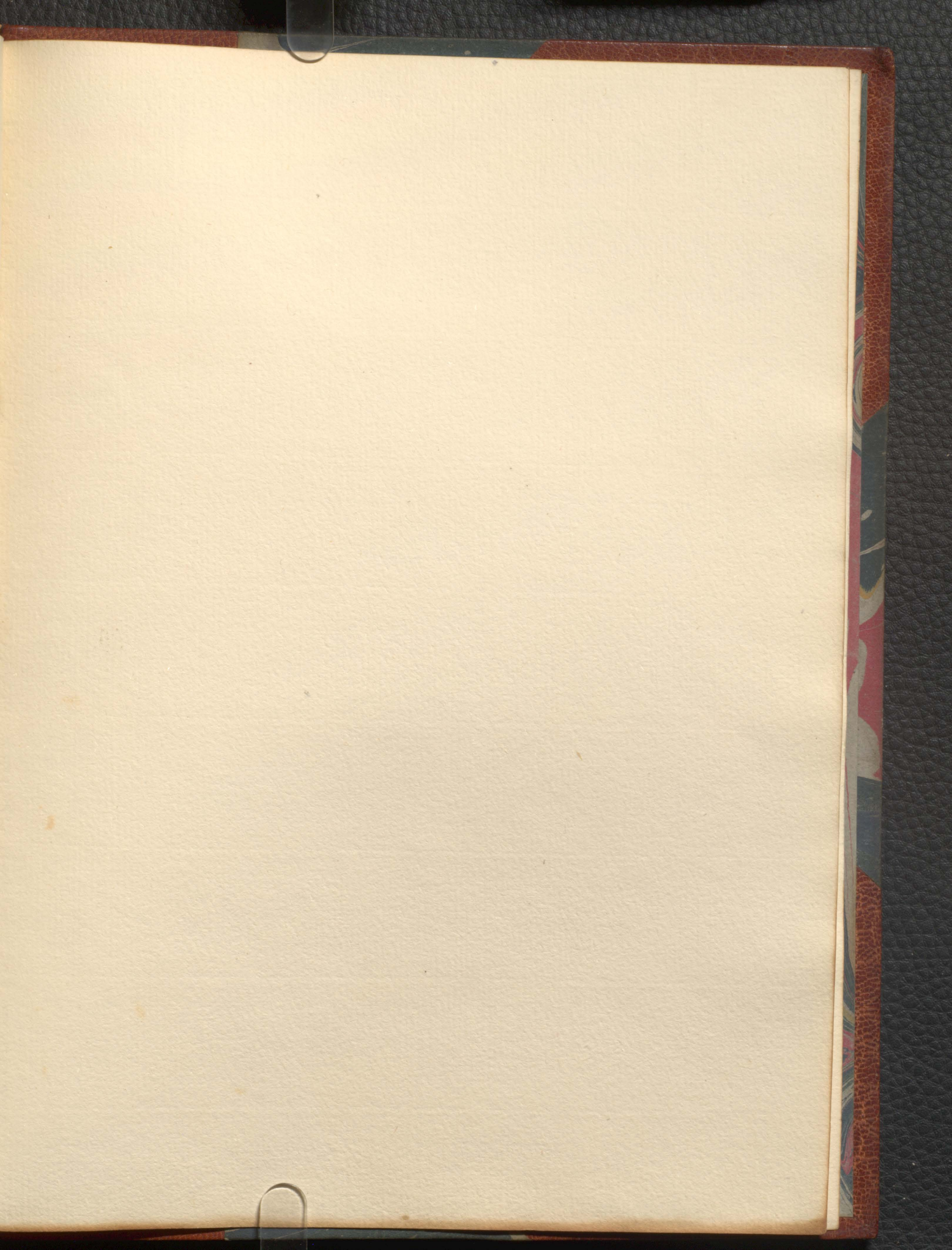




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