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Volume I.

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THE
BIRDS OF ASIA.

BY

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1850-1883.

BIRDS OF ASIA

JOHN GOURI HAZ

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P R E F A C E.

THE late Mr. Gould shortly before his decease told me his wishes with regard to such of his works as should remain unfinished at the time of his death; and it is in accordance with these instructions that the 'Birds of Asia' has now been brought to a close.

The work was commenced in 1850, and during the thirty-three years that have elapsed no less than 530 species have been figured; but of course a large number of Asiatic species still remain unnoticed. The long connexion which had existed between Mr. Gould and ornithologists in all parts of the globe enabled him to obtain an early sight of rare and newly described species; and consequently many birds are figured in the present work, illustrations of which are not to be found elsewhere. Had the author lived he would doubtless have endeavoured to complete the 'Birds of Asia' in its entirety, as the subject was one in which he took the greatest personal interest. As far as the writer is concerned, he has had but a small duty to perform, as the Plates for the concluding parts of the work had nearly all been designed by Mr. Gould before his death, and have been faithfully produced on stone by his old and valued coadjutor Mr. Hart.

I have endeavoured to write the concluding articles as I believe Mr. Gould would have wished them to have been done, and as far as possible in harmony with the rest of the work. In every case the initials "R. B. S." are appended, so that any errors or omissions can be saddled on the right shoulders.

The work has been arranged according to the classifications adopted by Mr. Gould throughout his lifetime; and in giving title-pages and indexes to the species, I have added the exact dates of publication, for the benefit of ornithologists who wish to quote the work.

R. BOWDLER SHARPE.

August 1883.

THE

OF THE

The first part of the work is devoted to a general consideration of the principles of the theory of the mind, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature of the mind and its powers. The second part is devoted to a consideration of the principles of the theory of the soul, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature of the soul and its powers. The third part is devoted to a consideration of the principles of the theory of the body, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature of the body and its powers. The fourth part is devoted to a consideration of the principles of the theory of the universe, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature of the universe and its powers.

INTRODUCTION.

It having been suggested to us by Mr. Sotheran, the proprietor of the late Mr. Gould's Ornithological Works, that some few introductory remarks on the completion of the 'Birds of Asia' (one of the works left unfinished at the death of the late Mr. Gould) would be acceptable to the Subscribers, we have attempted to give a brief outline of the history of Asiatic ornithology during the past thirty years. It is difficult for us, whose path has been smoothed by the labours of the excellent ornithologists who have devoted themselves to the study of oriental birds, to carry our minds back to the year 1850, when Mr. Gould commenced to write the present work on the Birds of Asia, at a time when such names as those of Hume, Blanford, Davison, David, Prjewalsky, Severtzoff, and Swinhoe were unknown to fame. In 1850 the golden age of ornithology was but commencing, 'The Ibis' was not yet published, and such an idea as the calling into existence of a journal entirely devoted to Indian ornithology was undreamt of. Only one year previously had Gray completed his great work on the Genera of Birds, which tabulated and placed in order all the then known genera and species; and this was closely followed by the 'Conspectus Avium' of Prince Bonaparte and the 'Catalogue of the Museum Heineannum' of Dr. Cabanis. But although the three last mentioned works will always be celebrated for the order which they introduced into the Class *Aves*, their work did not affect Asiatic ornithology in particular, and the credit of first setting in order the ornithology of India rests with two naturalists—Jerdon and Blyth. Before Mr. Gould's work commenced, the former had finished his 'Catalogue of the Birds of the Peninsula of India,' while for many years Mr. Blyth had been engaged in publishing those important notes and synopses of Indian birds, in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,' which even at the present day are studied with advantage by the ornithologist. Then,

resulted in the publication of a list of Philippine birds by Dr. von Martens, which, however, was not very satisfactory; but the explorations of Dr. A. B. Meyer were of more enduring importance, as it was principally on his collections that the excellent memoir on the Birds of the Philippine Archipelago by the Marquis of Tweeddale was founded. Following closely upon this, we ourselves published a list of the birds obtained by Dr. Steere, who visited many of the islands on which no naturalist had before set foot, and whose collections contained a large number of new forms. Perhaps the most interesting result of Dr. Steere's expedition was the demonstration that the Philippine Island of Palawan possessed a distinct Bornean and, therefore, Malayan element—a result which has been amply confirmed by Mr. Alfred Everett in the same island. The latter naturalist was sent by Lord Tweeddale; and his expedition has proved to be one of the most important ever undertaken in the Indian region. Like Dr. Steere he also visited many islands not before trodden by an ornithologist, and obtained a large number of beautiful novelties.

Such is a brief retrospect, as far as our experience allows us to make it, of the progress of oriental ornithology since the year 1850, when Mr. Gould issued his first part. Every one must admit that it would be far easier now to attempt such a work, although so vast is the extent of the Indian region that each year records a large increase in our knowledge of Asiatic birds. It would almost seem as if we had now once more reached a period of quiescence, such as supervened upon the publication of Horsfield and Moore's 'Catalogue,' and Jerdon's 'Birds of India.' Let us hope that this is not the case, and that Mr. Hume, who has done so much for the increase of our knowledge of Indian birds, will not allow his pen to remain dry, that Colonel Godwin-Austen will, on the termination of his present important work on Mollusca, be induced to give us a connected catalogue of the birds of North-eastern Bengal, that Captain Wardlaw Ramsay will publish a catalogue of the Tweeddale collection, and that Mr. Blanford will not allow his retirement from India to interfere with the publication of his useful works on the zoology of that portion of the globe.

R. BOWDLER SHARPE.



OTOGYPS CALVUS.

J. Wolf and R. Richter, del. et lith.

Fuller and J. Walton, imp.

OTOGYPS CALVUS.

Black Vulture.

- Vultur calvus*, Scop. Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub., p. 85.
Le Vautour royal de Pondichéry, Sonn. Voy. aux Ind., tom. ii. p. 182, pl. 104.
Vultur Ponticerianus, Shaw, Nat. Misc., pl. 941.—Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool., pl. 15. fig. 1.—Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 10, *Vultur*, sp. 3.—Lath. Ind. Orn., vol. i. p. 7.—Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. vii. p. 25.—Temm. Pl. Col. 2; Ann. du Mus., tom. i. pl. 20.—Daud. Orn., tom. ii. p. 11.—Bonn. et Vieill. Encyc. Méth. Orn., part iii. p. 1173, pl. 196, fig. 2.—Dict. d'Hist. Nat., tom. xxxv. p. 260.
Otogyps calvus, Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 6, *Otogyps*, sp. 2.—Gray, List of Birds in Coll. Brit. Mus., part i. *Accipitres*, p. 4; Ib. 2nd. edit. p. 5.—Adams in Proc. of Zool. Soc., part xxvii. p. 469.—Tytler in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 2nd ser. vol. xiii. p. 366.—Burgess in Proc. of Zool. Soc., part xxii. p. 1.
Hemigyps ponticerianus, Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1844, p. 81.
Pondicherry Vulture, Lath. Gen. Syn. Supp., p. 6.—Id. Gen. Hist., vol. iv. p. 22.

THE *Otogyps calvus* is a truly Indian species, for it inhabits every part of that great peninsula; but it is not so gregarious, nor found in such great numbers, as the other members of the genus.

Dr. Adams states that "It is found in Bengal, the Deccan, and Lower Himalayan Range, but does not travel any distance into the interior of the mountains. This species is easily distinguished from the other Vultures by the red colour of the skin and neck. In size it is less than *Gyps Bengalensis*, the total length being about 2½ feet."

But by far the most valuable account of this species is that given by Captain Burgess, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for 1854, where he says:—

"This Vulture, as far as I had opportunities of observing it, is much more common in the Deccan than either the large (*Vultur indicus*) or the small brown Vulture (*Vultur Bengalensis*). I have never, however, seen more than two or three together, and these generally in the low ranges of hills which intersect that part of the country. As this bird has doubtless been already figured, it is not my purpose in these notes to enter into any description of it, but merely to state what I have observed of its habits, food, manner and time of nesting, with any other information regarding it which I may have gained by actual investigation, or learned from credible sources. In its habits this Vulture, I should certainly say, is not gregarious: I do not remember to have seen more than four or five together; and then it has been for the purpose of partaking of a social meal. It flies in circles, with the wings extended, apparently without motion, and with their tips pointed upwards, the legs being stretched out beneath the tail. The food consists of decaying animal substances: one which I shot drinking in a stream disgorged the entire leg of a cat. It breeds during the months of February and March. In my notes taken at the time I find the following:—'March 7.—Found to-day, on the top of a rather low Peepul (a species of Banian tree), the nest of a Black Vulture, on which one of the old birds was sitting. The nest, which was very large, was built of small sticks; it contained one egg. On the same tree, a pair of the Black-headed Ibis (*Tantalus melanoccephalus*) had also built their nest. March 19.—Shot a male Black Vulture sitting on one egg; the nest was about a yard in circumference, built on the top of a thorny tree; it was composed of the thorny branches, and other sticks below it. Among the thorny twigs forming the nest were two small nests, belonging to birds of the Passerine order, containing young.' In both these cases only one egg was found, of a pure white colour, 3⅞ inches in length by 3⅞ inches in width. In a third also only one egg was found. The natives say the bird lays two eggs, containing a male and a female bird; but these facts seem opposed to such a statement."

I am indebted to J. H. Gurney, Esq., for permission to copy the drawing of this species of Vulture, made for him by Mr. Wolf from a fine living example.

Base of the bill, face, and wattles naked and of a dull red; ruff at the base of the neck white; downy feather on the fore part of the neck pale brown; the remainder of the plumage black, with a wash of grey on the shoulders and the outer webs of the primaries; legs and feet deep pinkish red; nails black.

The figure, which represents a fully adult male, is about one-third of the natural size.



HARPACTES ARDENS.

HARPACTES ARDENS.

Rosy-breasted Trogon.

Trogon ardens, Temm. Pl. Col. 404.—Gould, Mon. of Trog., pl. 35.

— (*Harpactes*) *ardens*, Gould, Mon. of Trog., List of Plates.

Harpactes ardens, Gray, List of Spec. of Birds in Coll. Brit. Mus., part iii. sec. i. p. 44.—Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 70, *Harpactes* sp. 7.—Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., tom. i. p. 151, *Harpactes*, sp. 7.—Cassin, Unit. States Expl. Exp., Mamm. and Orn., 1858, p. 229.

Pyrotrogon ardens, Bonap. Consp. Vol. zygod. in Ateneo Italiano, no. 8, Maggio, 1854.

Harpactes rodosternus, Peale, Zool. Unit. States Expl. Exp., Birds, 1st edit. 1848, p. 166.

SINCE 1838, when I published the first edition of my 'Monograph of the Trogonidæ,' wherein I stated that my late friend M. Temminck's figure of the female, published in his 'Planches coloriées des Oiseaux,' was taken from the then unique individual in Baron Laugier's collection, and my own from a specimen of each sex transmitted to the Zoological Society by H. Cuming, Esq., numerous examples of both sexes have reached this country; and I have also personally examined the specimens in the Museum at Washington, which had been obtained by the United States Exploring Expedition in the Island of Mindanao—the locality whence came Baron Laugier's specimen.

The researches of the American naturalists enable me to give a more correct representation of this beautiful bird than I could when my Monograph was published, since they have carefully noted the colouring of the soft parts. The information respecting this species of Trogon is still, however, extremely meagre, the following short note, transcribed from the 'Mammalogy and Ornithology of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1858,' being all that has been recorded:—"Both Dr. Pickering and Mr. Peale mention the occurrence of this fine species on the Island of Mindanao, one of the Philippines. The latter remarks, 'Our specimen was killed on the 31st of January, near Sambuanga, in the Island of Mindanao. It sits crosswise on the small branches of trees and bushes, and is very active in taking insects on the wing. The clear sunlight, at three o'clock in the afternoon, did not appear to incommode it, or others observed at the same time.'"

The male has the head, back of the neck and ear-coverts dark blood-red, approaching to black on the forehead and ear-coverts; throat black; back and upper tail-coverts cinnamon; wing-coverts and secondaries black, crossed with fine irregular lines of white; primaries black, margined externally with white; two centre tail-feathers reddish chestnut, tipped with black; the two next on each side wholly black; the three outer ones blackish brown at base, largely tipped with white; the shafts and a series of tooth-like markings on the inner webs blackish brown; chest delicate rose-colour, the remainder of the undersurface scarlet; "bill bright yellow, the base green; ophthalmic region ultramarine blue; inside of the mouth yellow; feet olive-green; the palms and claws yellow; irides brown."

The female has the crown of the head, cheeks, and upper surface dark cinnamon-brown; throat clouded with blackish brown; breast and all the under surface light sandy brown, becoming of a yellower hue on the under tail-coverts; wing-coverts and secondaries blackish brown, crossed with lines of sandy brown; tail as in the male.

The Plate represents two sexes, of the size of life. The plant is the *Hoya cinnamomifolia*.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LIST OF PLATES.

VOLUME I.

NOTE.—As the arrangement of the Plates in the course of publication was impracticable, the Numbers here given will refer to them when arranged, and the Plates may be quoted by them.

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1.	Otogyps calvus . . .	Black Vulture . . .	XII.	June 1860.
2.	Gyps Bengalensis . . .	Bengal Vulture . . .	III.	June 1851.
3.	Falco Peregrinator . . .	Shaheen Falcon . . .	"	" "
4.	" Babylonicus . . .	Red-naped Falcon . . .	XX.	April 1868.
5.	" sacer . . .	Saker Falcon . . .	"	" "
6.	" lanarius . . .	Lanner Falcon . . .	"	" "
7.	" Jugger . . .	Jugger Falcon . . .	I.	January 1850.
8.	Erythropus amurensis . . .	White-winged Red-footed Kestrel . . .	XXXII.	July 1880.
9.	Spilornis rufpectus . . .	Rufous-breasted Spilornis . . .	XII.	June 1860.
10.	Spizaetus alboniger . . .	Black-and-white Crested Eagle . . .	XV.	June 1863.
11.	Milvus Govinda . . .	Govinda Kite . . .	IV.	November 1852.
12.	Elanus hypoleucus . . .	Celebean Elanus . . .	XII.	June 1860.
13.	Scops pennatus . . .	Indian Scops Owl . . .	XXII.	March 1870.
14.	Phodilus badius . . .	Bay Owl . . .	"	" "
15.	Athene Brodiei . . .	Brodie's Owlet . . .	"	" "
16.	Syrnium ocellatum . . .	Speckled Wood-Owl . . .	"	" "
17.	Strix indica . . .	Indian Screech Owl . . .	XXIV.	March 1872.
18.	" candida . . .	Grass-Owl . . .	"	" "
19.	Caprimulgus Mahrattensis . . .	Mahratta Nightjar . . .	H.	July 1850.
20.	Cypselus infumatus . . .	Palm Roof-Swift . . .	XXIV.	March 1872.
21.	Dendrochelidon coronatus . . .	Crested Tree-Swift . . .	XI.	May 1859.
22.	" Klecho . . .	Klecho Tree-Swift . . .	"	" "
23.	" Wallacei . . .	Wallace's Tree-Swift . . .	"	" "
24.	" mystaceus . . .	Bearded Tree-Swift . . .	"	" "
25.	" comatus . . .	Hooded Tree-Swift . . .	"	" "
26.	Hirundo filifera . . .	Wire-tailed Swallow . . .	XVIII.	April 1866.
27.	Cecropis rufula . . .	Western Mosque-Swallow . . .	XX.	April 1868.
28.	" Daurica . . .	Daurian Mosque-Swallow . . .	"	" "
29.	" erythropygia . . .	Indian Mosque-Swallow . . .	"	" "
30.	" hyperythra . . .	Ceylonese Mosque-Swallow . . .	"	" "
31.	Delichon Nipalensis . . .	Nepal Martin-Swallow . . .	"	" "
32.	Hypurolepis domicola . . .	Bungalow Swallow . . .	"	" "
33.	Lagenoplastes fluvicola . . .	Indian Cliff-Swallow . . .	"	" "
34.	Merops quincticolor . . .	Pirik Bee-eater . . .	VIII.	May 1856.
35.	" viridis . . .	Hurrial Bee-eater . . .	VII.	April 1855.
36.	" Philippinus . . .	Philippine Bee-eater . . .	"	" "
37.	Nyctiornis Athertoni . . .	Blue-throated Nyctiornis . . .	II.	July 1850.
38.	" amictus . . .	Red-throated Nyctiornis . . .	"	" "
39.	Meropogon Forsteni . . .	Forsten's Bee-eater . . .	XXV.	March 1873.
40.	Actenoides Hombroni . . .	Hombron's Kingfisher . . .	XXIX.	April 1877.
41.	" Lindsayi . . .	Lindsay's Kingfisher . . .	"	" "
42.	" concretus . . .	Sumatra Kingfisher . . .	"	" "

LIST OF PLATES.

PLATE			PART	DATE
* 43.	<i>Halcyon fusca</i>	Indian Kingfisher	XIII.	May 1861.
* 44.	" <i>gularis</i>	Manilla Kingfisher	"	" "
* 45.	" <i>atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher	XII.	June 1860.
* 46.	" <i>fulgidus</i>	Blue-and-white Kingfisher	"	" "
* 47.	" <i>omnicolor</i>	Many-coloured Kingfisher	"	" "
* 48.	<i>Carcineutes pulchellus</i>	Banded Kingfisher	XXXII.	July 1880.
* 49.	" <i>melanops</i>	Black-faced Kingfisher	"	" "
* 50.	" <i>amabilis</i>	Tenasserim Kingfisher	"	" "
* 51.	<i>Dacelo Tyro</i>	Mantled Kingfisher	XII.	June 1860.
* 52.	<i>Alcedo grandis</i>	Great Alcedo	XXII.	March 1870.
* 53.	" <i>Bengalensis</i>	Indian Kingfisher	XIV.	May 1862.
* 54.	<i>Coracias indica</i>	Indian Roller	XXI.	April 1869.
* 55.	" <i>affinis</i>	Burmese Roller	"	" "
* 56.	" <i>Temminckii</i>	Temminck's Roller	"	" "
* 57.	<i>Eurylaimus Javanicus</i>	Javan Eurylaime	V.	October 1853.
* 58.	" <i>ochromelas</i>	Hooded Eurylaime	"	" "
* 59.	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus</i>	Great-billed Eurylaime	"	" "
* 60.	" <i>affinis</i>	Allied Eurylaime	"	" "
* 61.	<i>Corydon Sumatranus</i>	Great Eurylaime	"	" "
* 62.	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Lunated Eurylaime	"	" "
* 63.	" <i>rubropygius</i>	Red-backed Eurylaime	"	" "
* 64.	<i>Psarionus Dalhousiae</i>	Dalhousie's Eurylaime	"	" "
* 65.	<i>Sarcophanops Steerii</i>	Steere's Broadbill	XXX.	October 1877.
* 66.	<i>Upupa nigripennis</i>	Indian Hoopoe	XXXII.	July 1880.
* 67.	<i>Harpactes Duvaceli</i>	Duvacel's Trogon	XI.	May 1859.
* 68.	" <i>rutilus</i>	Malacca Trogon	"	" "
* 69.	" <i>Hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Trogon	XVII.	April 1865.
* 70.	" <i>Diardi</i>	Diard's Trogon	"	" "
* 71.	" <i>Oreskios</i>	Mountain Trogon	"	" "
* 72.	" <i>Reinwardti</i>	Reinwardt's Trogon	"	" "
* 73.	" <i>Mackloti</i>	Macklot's Trogon	"	" "
* 74.	" <i>Kasumba</i>	Kasumba Trogon	VIII.	May 1856.
* 75.	" <i>fasciatus</i>	Fasciated Trogon	VI.	July 1854.
* 76.	" <i>ardens</i>	Rosy-breasted Trogon	XIV.	May 1862.





