

DIV. I. LAND-FOWL.

O R D E R I.

R A P A C I O U S.

A C C I P I T R E S *Linnaei.*

BILL, straight, hooked only at the end; edges cultrated, base covered with a thin skin. I. VULTURE.

NOSTRILS, differing in different species.

TONGUE, large and fleshy.

HEAD, cheeks, chin, and often neck, either naked or covered only with down or short hairs; the neck retractile.

CLAW, often hanging over the breast.

LEGS and FEET, covered with great scales; the first joint of the middle toe connected to that of the outmost, by a strong membrane.

CLAWS, large, little hooked, and very blunt.

INSIDES of the wings covered with down.

King of the Vultures. Bearded and crested Vultures. EDW. II. EXAMPLE.
 CVI. CCXI. Bengal and Secretary Vultures. Latham's *Syn.*
of Birds. Pl. 1, 2.

The γυψ of *Aristotle*, who mentions two species.

Vultur of *Linnaeus*, genus I. who enumerates VIII species. The *Vultur* and *Vautour* of *Briffon*, who describes XII species. *M. de Buffon* VIII. Mr. *Ray* VIII.

R A P A C I O U S.

No Vultures north of the *Baltic*, none in *Great Britain*. Various species in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, as low as *Terra del Fuego*.

A sluggish, ungenerous race; prey oftener on dead animals, and even putrid carcases, than on living creatures. Their sense of smelling most exquisite. Collect in flocks from afar; directed to their prey by the sagacity of their nostrils. Fly slowly and heavily. Are most greedy, and voracious to a proverb. Are not timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind.

II. FALCON. BILL, hooked; covered at the base with a naked membrane, or cere.

NOSTRILS, small, oval, placed in the cere.

TONGUE, large, fleshy, and often cleft at the end.

HEAD and NECK, covered with feathers.

LEGS and FEET, scaly; middle toe connected, from its first joint, to that of the outmost, by a strong membrane.

CLAWS, large, much hooked, and very sharp; that of the outmost toe the left.

The FEMALE larger and stronger than the male.

EXAMPLE. Golden Eagle, *Br. Zool. fol. tab.* A. Falcon gentil. *Br. Zool. I. tab. XXI.* Chinese. E. N. Zealand, F. Latham's *Syn. of Birds.* Pl. 3, 4.

A carnivorous, rapacious race; not gregarious; quick-fighted: Generally fly high. Build in lofty places; except a few species which nestle on the ground.

Eagles and the larger kind of *Falcons* do not lay more than four eggs; some of the lesser, such as the *Kestrel*, lay six or seven; the

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the Eagles, properly so called, seldom more than two or three : Drink seldom ; the juices of their animal-food preventing thirst. Capable of enduring very long abstinence. Very long lived. Are clamorous ; their note puling and plaintive. Strike their prey with their feet. Their excrements white and fluid. Vomit up the indigested hair or feathers of their prey, in form of a round ball. Vary in the color of their plumage at different ages ; so the species are often unnecessarily multiplied by Ornithologists. Inhabit every climate.

Mr. *Ray* and *M. Brisson* separate the Eagles from the Falcons. The first has VIII species of Eagles, and XXV of Falcons or Hawks. The last, XV of Eagles, and XXXVII of Falcons. LINNÆUS, who, with much propriety, places both in one genus, enumerates thirty-two. Mr. *Ray's* division of the sluggish, and of the more active and generous, a very judicious one.

BILL, hooked ; base covered with bristles ; no cere.

NOSTRILS, oblong.

TONGUE, cleft at the end.

EYES, very large and protuberant, surrounded by a circle of feathers.

HEAD, very large and round ; full of feathers.

EARS, large and open.

OUTMOST TOE, versatile, or capable of being turned back, so as to act with the back toe.

CLAWS, hooked and sharp.

Eagle Owl, *Br. Zool. I. tab. XXIX.* Owls. *Latham's Syn. of Birds.* Pl. 5.

A nocturnal Bird, preys in the evening and by night ; often flies along

III. Owl.

Ex.

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along the ground in search of prey ; carnivorous ; quick of hearing ; winks in the day ; makes a hooting noise in the night ; sometimes a squeaking. Snores loud. Builds in rocks, in hollow trees, or ruined edifices. Lays not more than five eggs. Inhabits every climate.

Mr. *Ray* divides this genus into two ; those with and those without Horns ; enumerates III species with, and VIII without. *M. Brisson* styles the first *Aiso*, and has IX ; the other *Strix*, and has XI species. *Buffon* XV.

O R D E R

O R D E R II.

P I E S.

P I C Æ *Linnæi.*

BILL, strait, hooked only at the end ; near the end of the upper mandible a sharp process. No cere. IV. SHIRKE.

NOSTRILS, round, covered with stiff bristles.

TONGUE, jagged at the end.

TOES divided to the origin.

TAIL cuneiform.

Butcher Birds, *Br. Zool. fol. tab. C. I. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXIII.* EX.

Carnivorous or insectivorous ; kill small birds by strangling, or by crushing their skull with their bills, then pull them to pieces, and stick the fragments on thorns ; do the same by insects. Bold, noisy, and querulous. Build in low bushes. Lay six eggs.

The genus that connects the rapacious Birds and Pies ; agreeing with the first in the strength and crookedness of the bill, and its predatory life ; with the last, in the form of the toes, the tongue, and tail. Nearly related to the *Magpie* : The French style it *Pie-Grièche*.

Different species found in the new and old world, and in all climates, except within the *Arctic* circle.

The Butcher Birds or Skrikes of Mr. *Ray*, who describes IV species. The *Lanius* of LINNÆUS, who has XXVI species.

The *Lanius* and *Pie-Griescbe* of *Briffon*, who reckons up XXVI. *Buffon* XIV.

I reject the compound name of *Butcher-Bird*, and retain the old *Englisb* name of *Sbrike*, from the noise.

V. PARROT. BILL, hooked from the base : Upper mandible moveable.
 NOSTRILS, round, placed in the base of the bill.
 TONGUE, broad, blunt at the end.
 HEAD, large ; crown flat.
 LEGS, short. TOES, two backward, two forward.

Ex. Maccaw EDW. CLVIII. Parrot, CLXVI.
 Gregarious, clamorous ; the wild note loud and harsh. Very docile, imitative of sounds ; imitates the human speech. Climbs by help of the bill and feet. Makes use of the feet as hands to convey meat to the mouth, turning the legs outward. Frugivorous : Can crack the hardest kernels. Breeds in hollow trees. Makes no nest : Lays two or three white eggs : Inhabits within the Tropics, *Africa*, *Asia*, and *America* ; a few are found as far North as *Carolina* : and South as the Straits of *Magellan*.

Pfittacus of LINNÆUS, and *Briffon*, IV. 182. The first has XLVII. the last XC species.

VI. TOUCAN. BILL, most disproportionably large ; convex and carinated at top, and bending at the end ; hollow ; very light, ferrated at the edges.
 NOSTRILS, small and round, placed close to the head, and hid in the feathers.
 TONGUE, long and narrow, feathered at the edges.
 TOES, two forward, and two backward.

Toucans



WHITE COLLARED PARROT.

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