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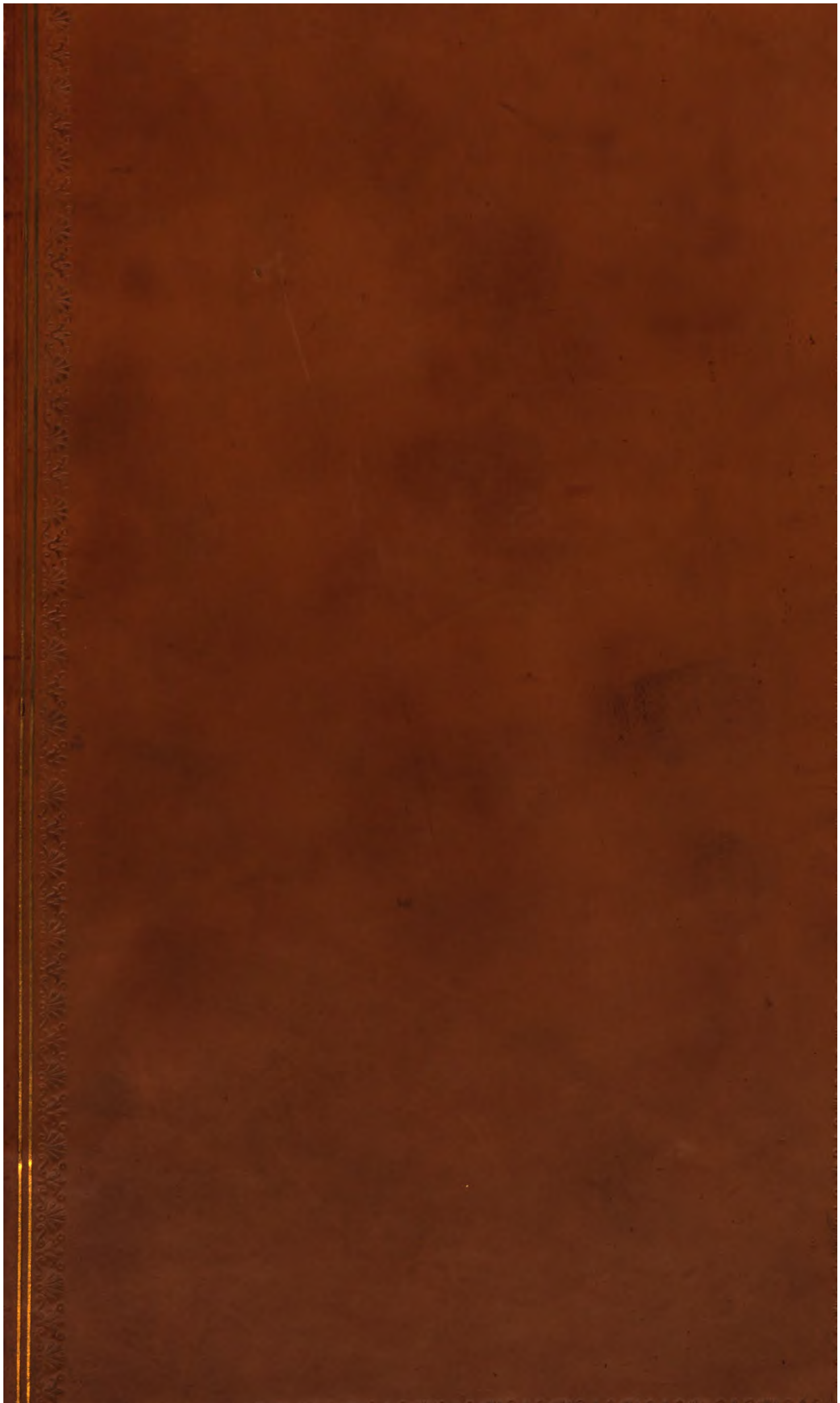
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g. 86. a. 17.

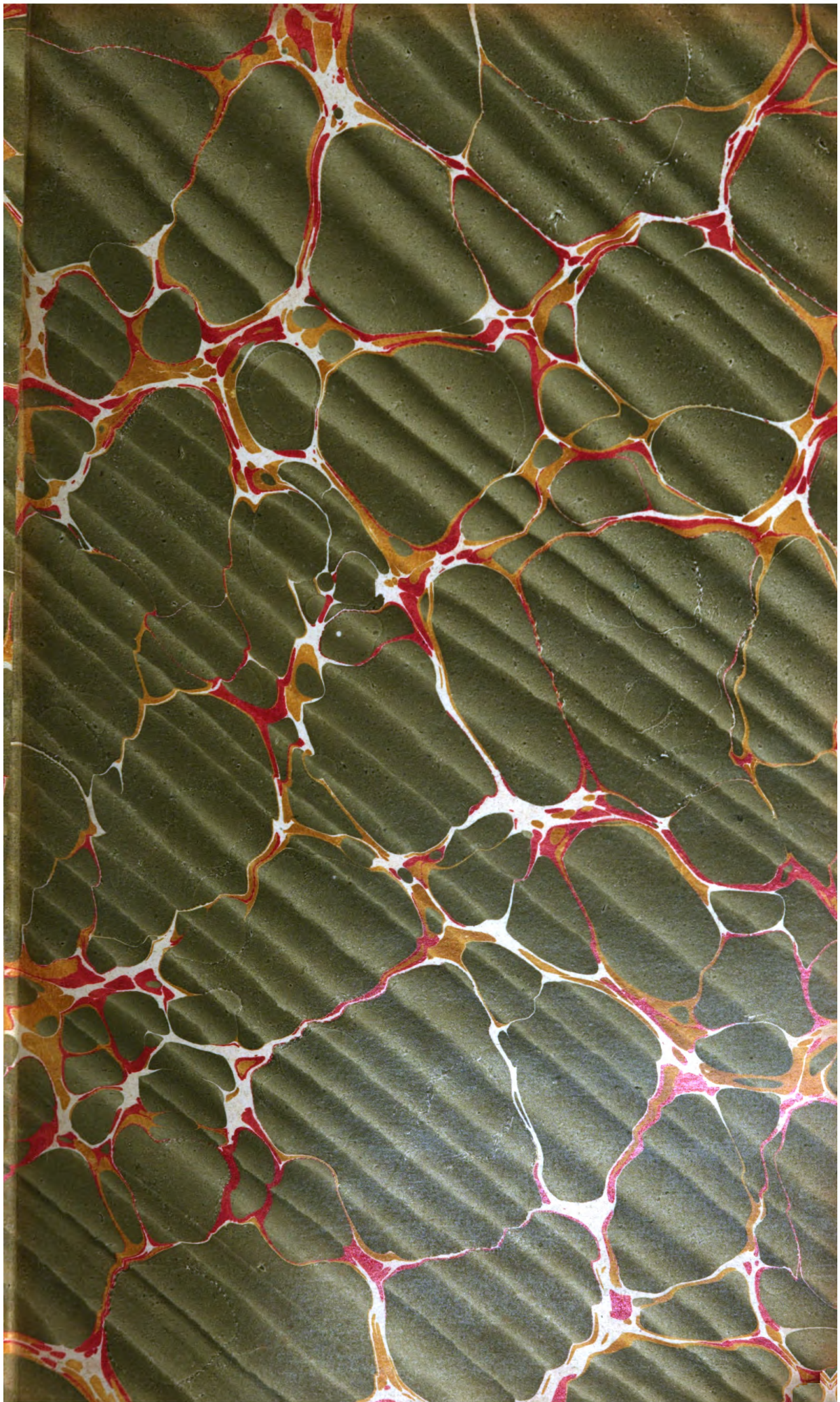


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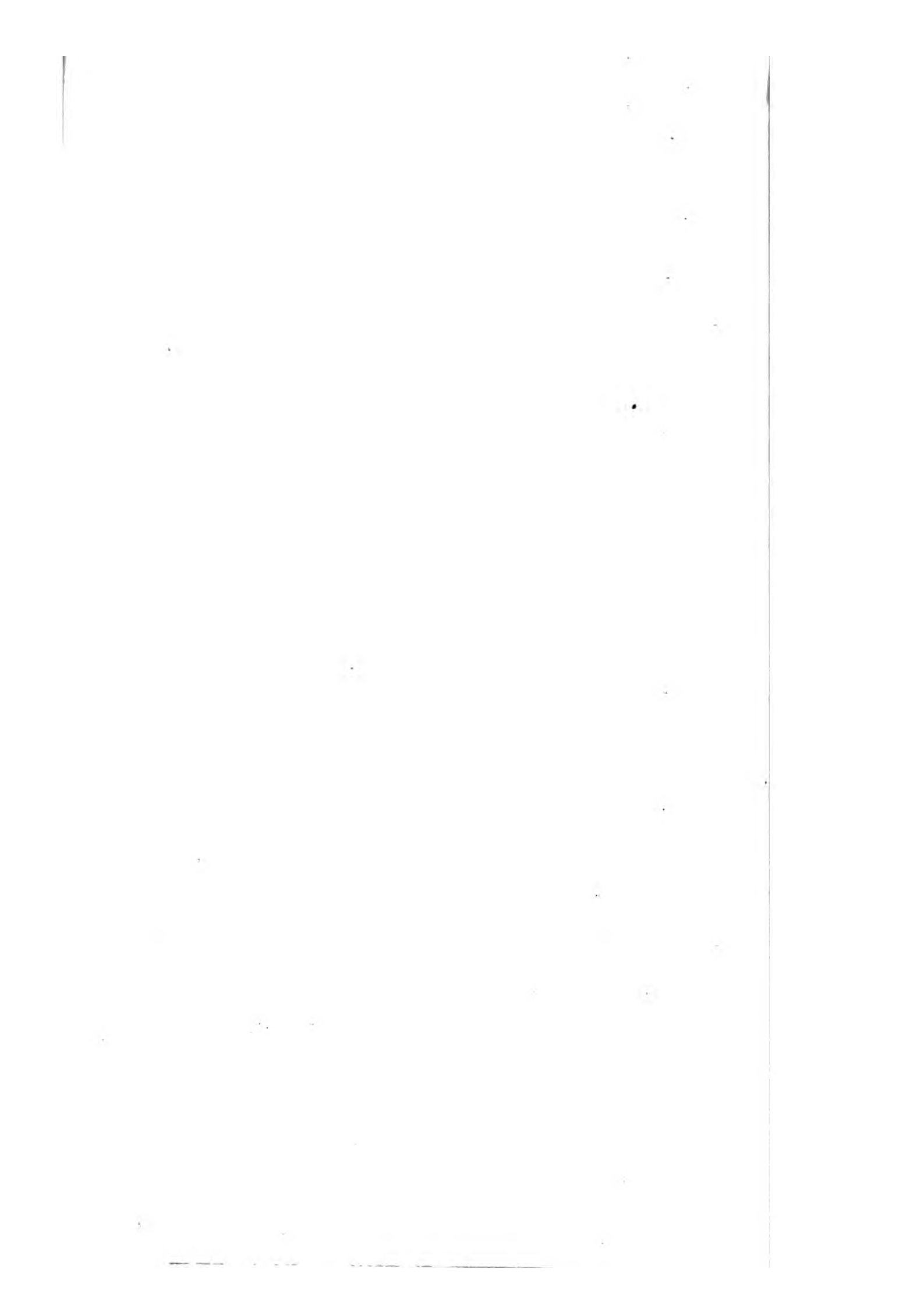
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18933 d. 215/17

10 Inside

TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE
PRINCE OF WALES,
THE AUGUST HOPE
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE,
THE ACCOMPLISHED PATRON
OF
SCIENCE AND LITERATURE,
THIS SEVENTEENTH VOLUME
OF THE
NATURALIST'S MISCELLANY
IS
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY
GEORGE SHAW,
E. NODDER.

CELSISSIMO ET AUGUSTISSIMO
G E O R G I O,
W A L L I A R U M P R I N C I P I,
C U J U S A U S P I C I I S
V E L U T I A L T E R I U S M Æ C E N A T I S
F L O R E N T A R T E S I N G E N U Æ;
H U N C
D E C I M U M S E P T I M U M
N A T U R Æ V I V A R I I
F A S C I C U L U M
S U M M A C U M O B S E R V A N T I A
D . D . D .
G E O R G I U S S H A W,
E . N O D D E R.



LOXIA ENUCLEATOR.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum conico-gibbum, frontis basi rotundatum versus caput; mandibula inferiore margine laterali inflexa.

Nares in basi rostri.

Lingua integra.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 299.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LOXIA rosea, alis candaque nigris, rectricibus albo marginatis.

LOXIA linea alarum duplici alba, rectricibus totis nigricantibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 299.

Coccothraustes Canadensis.

Briss. 3. p. 250.

Apud Britannos non nisi in partibus septentrionalibus, idque rarius, conspicitur formosa hæc acis, Loxia Pyrrhula fere duplo Major. Semina præcipue depascitur e conis pinorum et abietum rostro extracta. Feminae color est olivaceus.

THE
GREATER BULFINCH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill thick and convex.

Nostrils small.

Tongue truncated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Rose-red Grosbeak, with black wings and tail ;
the coverts edged with white.

Greatest BULFINCH.

Edw. pl. 123.

Pine Grosbeak.

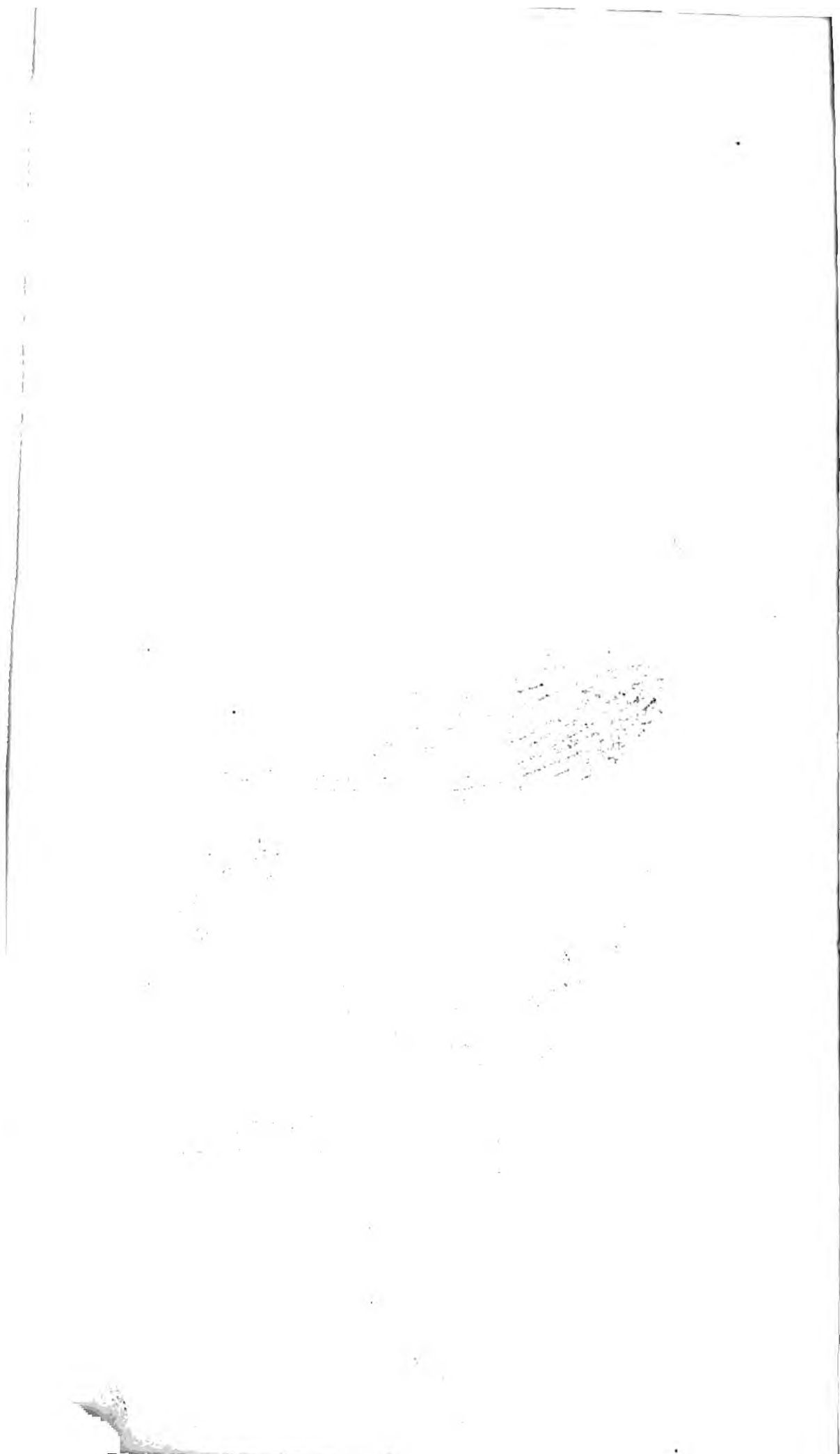
Penn. Brit. Zool.

Gros-Bec du Canada.

Pl. Enl. 135. f. 1.

This beautiful bird, which is a rare species in England, being only observed occasionally in the northern counties, is nearly twice the size of the common Bulfinch. It feeds principally on the seeds of firs and pines, which it picks out of the cones. The female is of an olive colour.





MADREPORA MURICATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Medusa.

Corallium cavitatibus lamelloso-stellatis.

Lyn. Syst. Nat. p. 1272.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MADREPORA composita subimbricata, stellis oblique truncatis, prominentibus, adscendentibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1279.

MADREPORA spinosa et corymbosa.

Lin. Mus. Tessin. p. 118.

Millepora MURICATA.

Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. p. 792.

Circa littora maris Indici præcipue conspicitur Madrepora muricata, figura et magnitudine plurimum varians.

THE
MURICATED MADREPORE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Medusa.

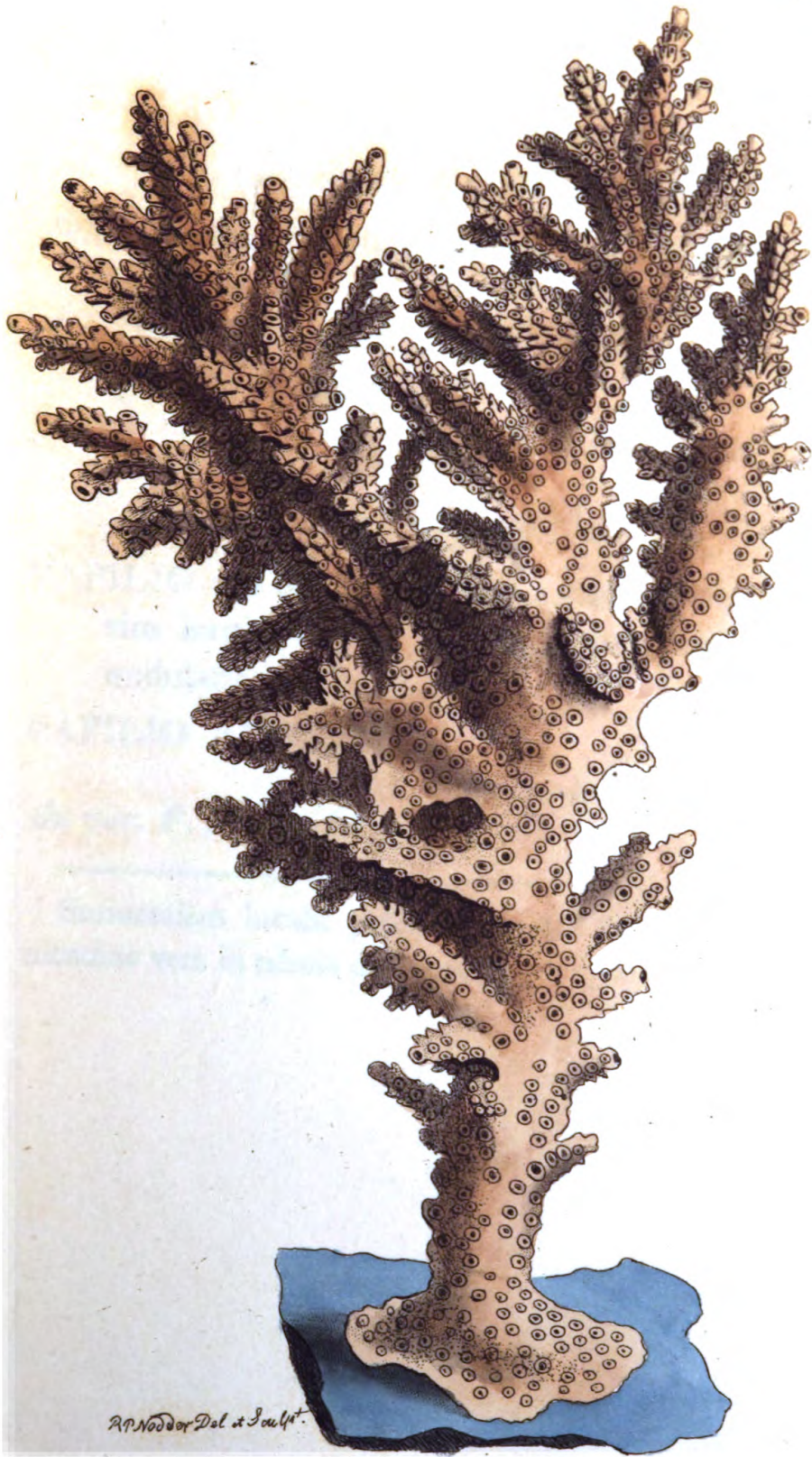
Coral marked with lamellar star-shaped impressions or cavities.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Compound, subimbricated, branched MADREPORE, with obliquely truncated, prominent, subascendant pores.

Rough, branched MADREPORE.

The present species of Madreporé is principally found about the coasts of the Indian seas, and varies extremely both in form and size.



R.P. Nodder Del. et Sculpt.



PAPILIO ADONIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes.
(Volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

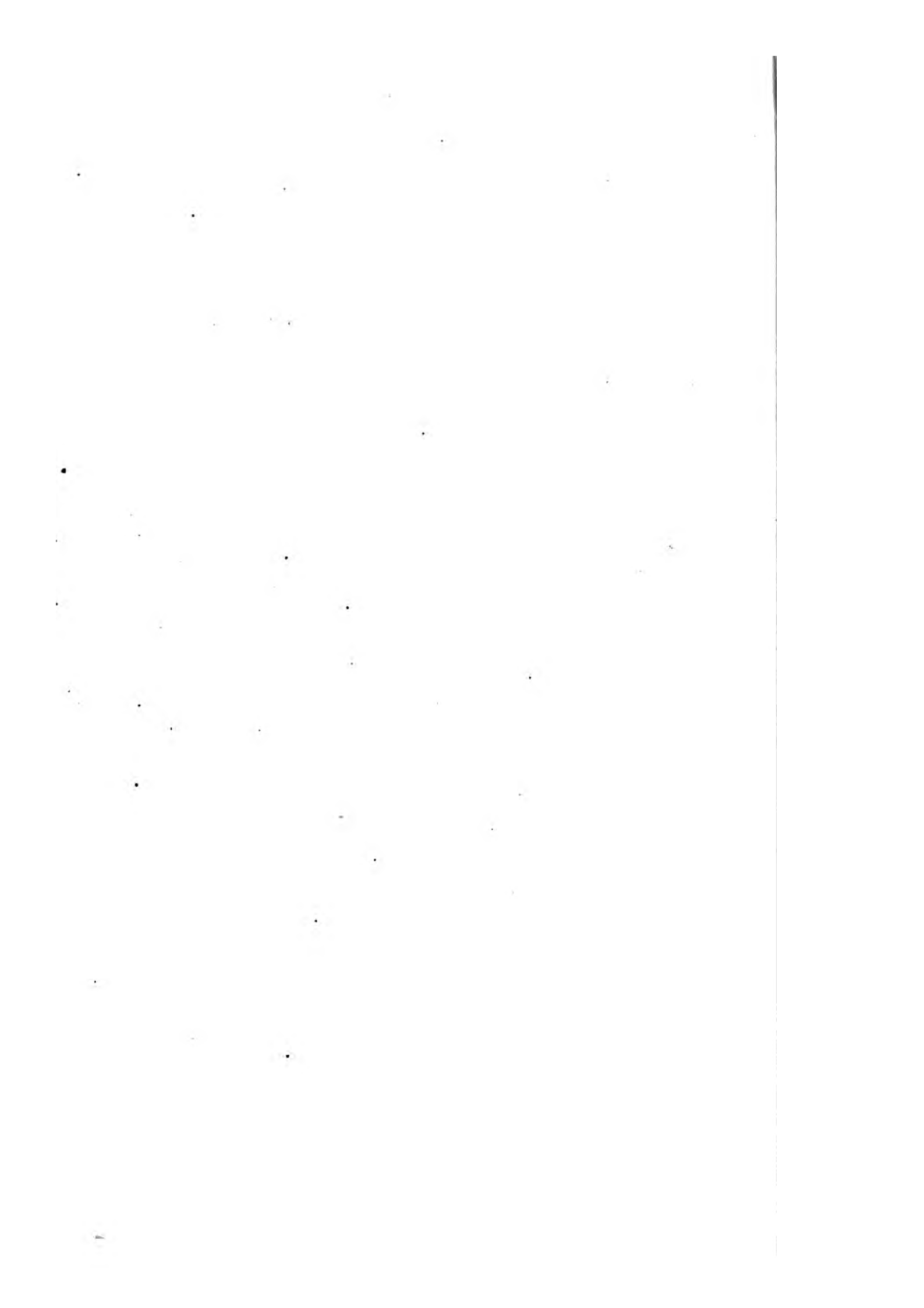
PAPILIO alis dentatis, supra cæmleis nitidissim isapice nigris, subtus griseo albidoque undulatis.

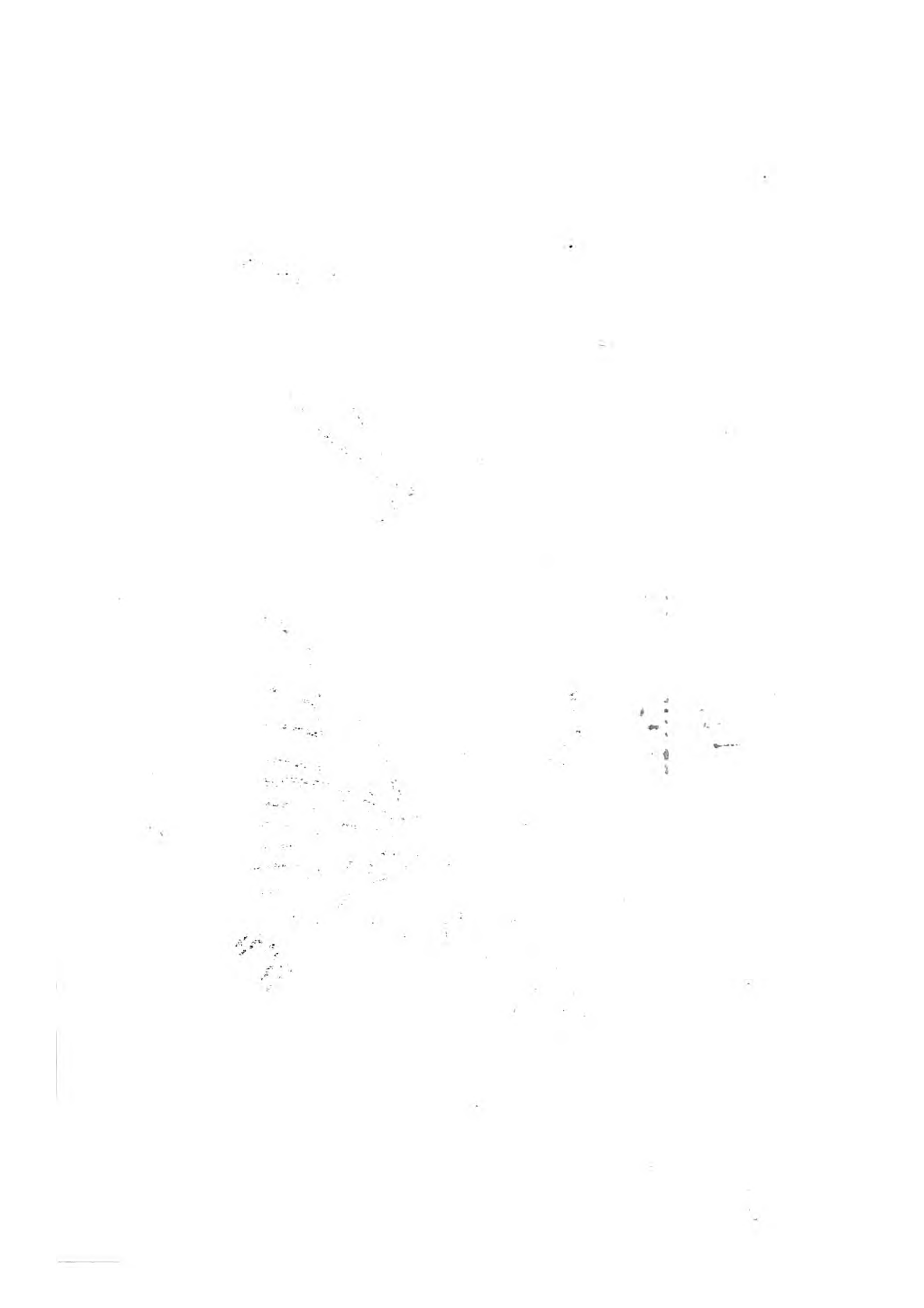
PAPILIO ADONIS.

Cram. t. 61. f. A. B.

An var. P. Menelai?

Surinamiam incolit pulcherrimus hic Papilio, magnitudine vera in tabula depictus.







R. P. Hodder Del. et. Sculp.

ADONIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the end, and commonly terminating in a club-shaped tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Bright-blue Butterfly, with denticulated wings tipped with black; beneath grey, with whitish undulations.

This highly beautiful insect is a native of Surinam, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

PHYLLIDIA TRILINEATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus ovatum, dorso coriaceo, pulmones foliaceo-multifidos obtegente.

Tentacula duo in fronte.

Anus foramen tubulosum.

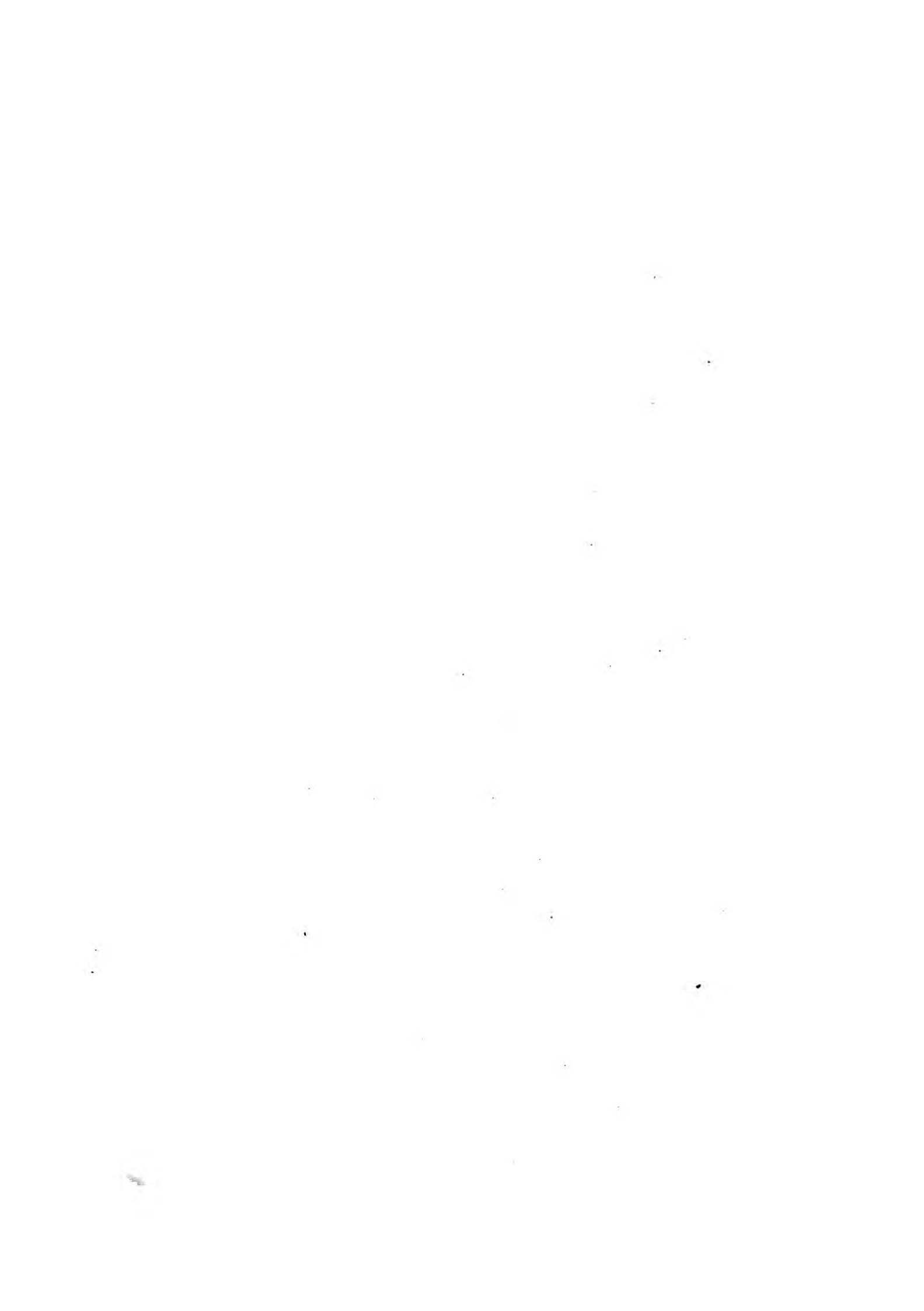
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PHYLLIDIA nigra, verrucis flavis; lateralibus transversis, dorsalibus in triplici serie longitudinali dispositis.

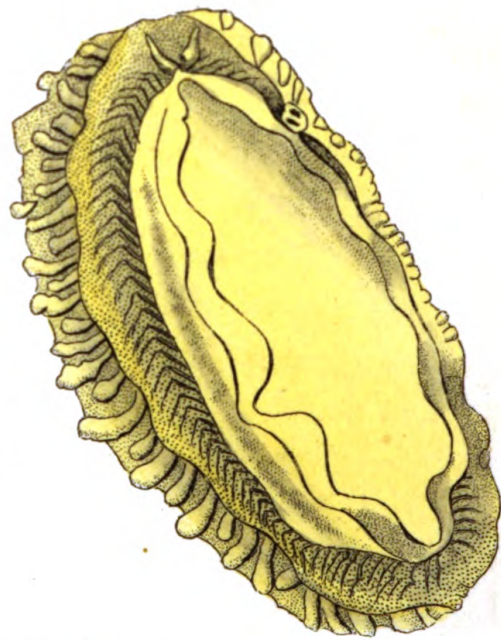
PHYLLIDIA TRILINEATA.

Cuvier Ann. M. N. Hist. Nat.

Marinum hoc animal, quod apte satis annumerari possit generi Linnæano Doridis, descripsit Dominus Cuvierus in opere cui titulus "*Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle*," retulitque ad novum Molluscorum genus nomine *Phyllidia* distinctum. In maribus enutritur Indicis. Exprimit tabula veram magnitudinem.



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R.P. Nöcker. Del. et. Sculp.

THE
TRILINEATED PHYLLIDIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body ovate, with coriaceous back, covering the
foliaceous, multifid lungs.

Tentacula two, in front.

Vent a tubular orifice.

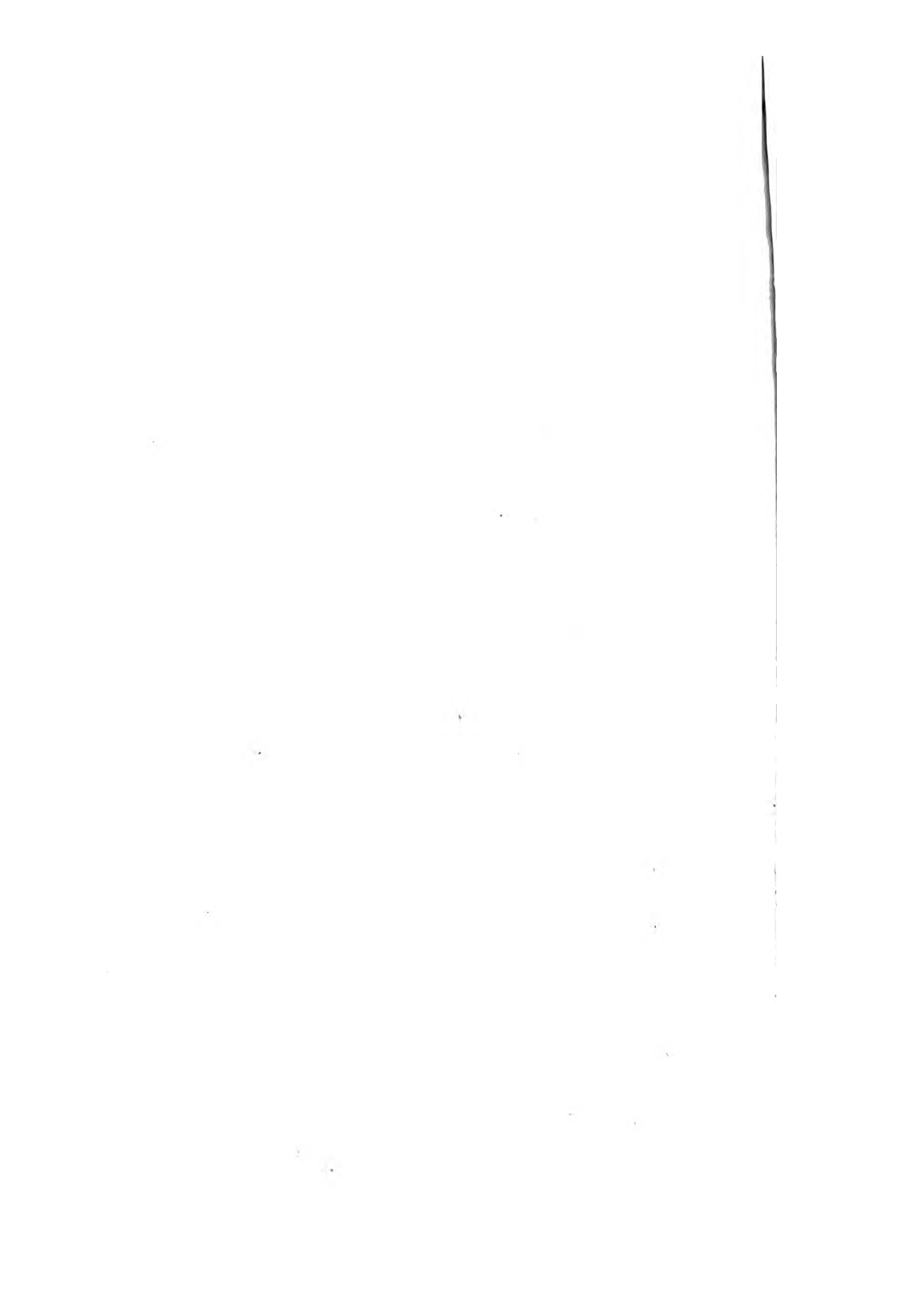
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black PHYLLIDIA, with yellow warts; the
lateral ones disposed transversely, the dor-
sal ones in three longitudinal rows.

PHYLLIDIA TRILINEATA.

Cuvier Ann. d. M. N. H. N.

The marine animal represented on the present plate, and which might very properly be referred to the Linnaean genus *Doris*, is by Mons. Cuvier, by whom it is described in the work entitled "Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle," considered as constituting a new genus of Mollusca, under the name of *Phyllidia*. It is a native of the Indian seas, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.



GRACULA CALVA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum convexo cultratum, basi nudiusculum.

Lingua integra, acutiuscula, carnosæ.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

GRACULA subcinerea, alis caudaque fuscis,
capite utrinque nuda rubra.

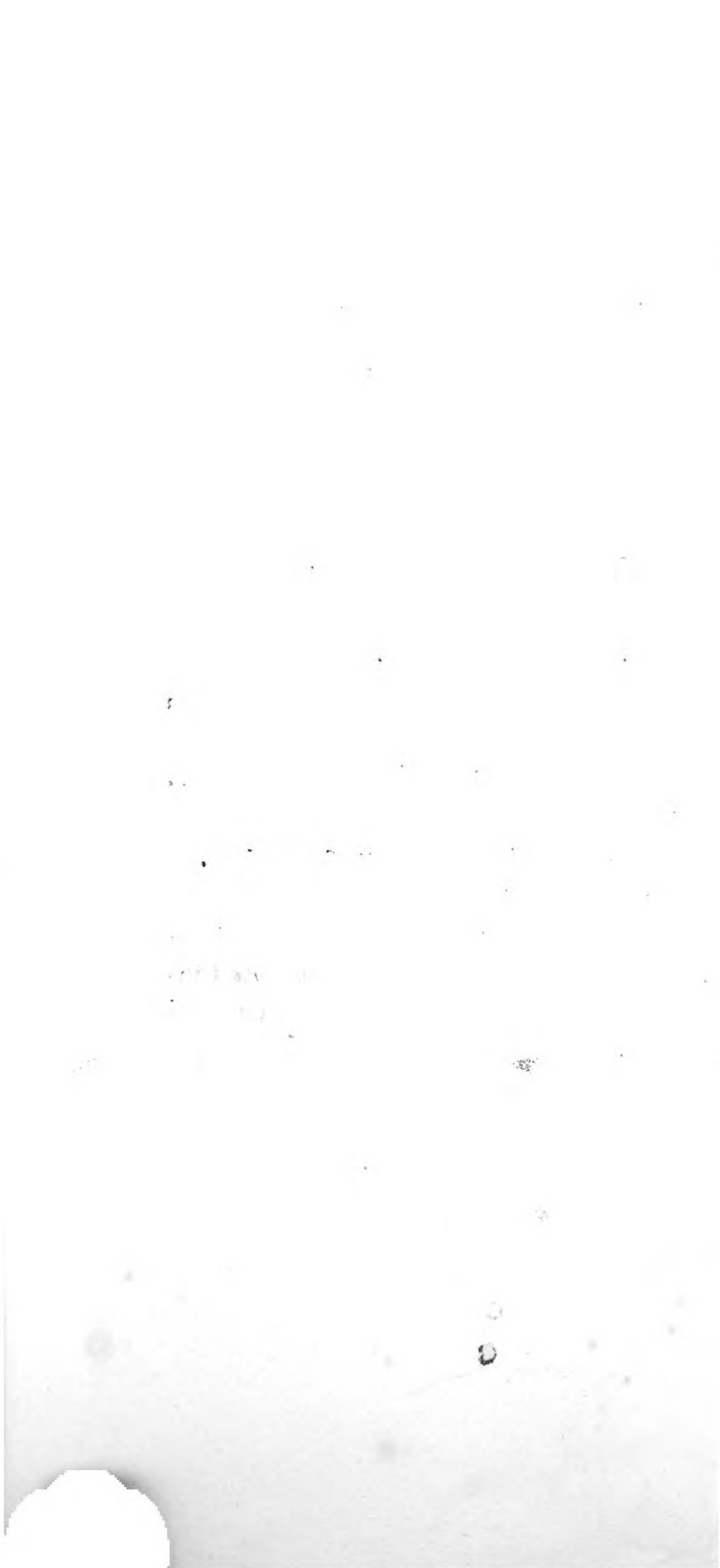
GRACULA CALVA. G. subcinerea, capite
utrinque nudo.

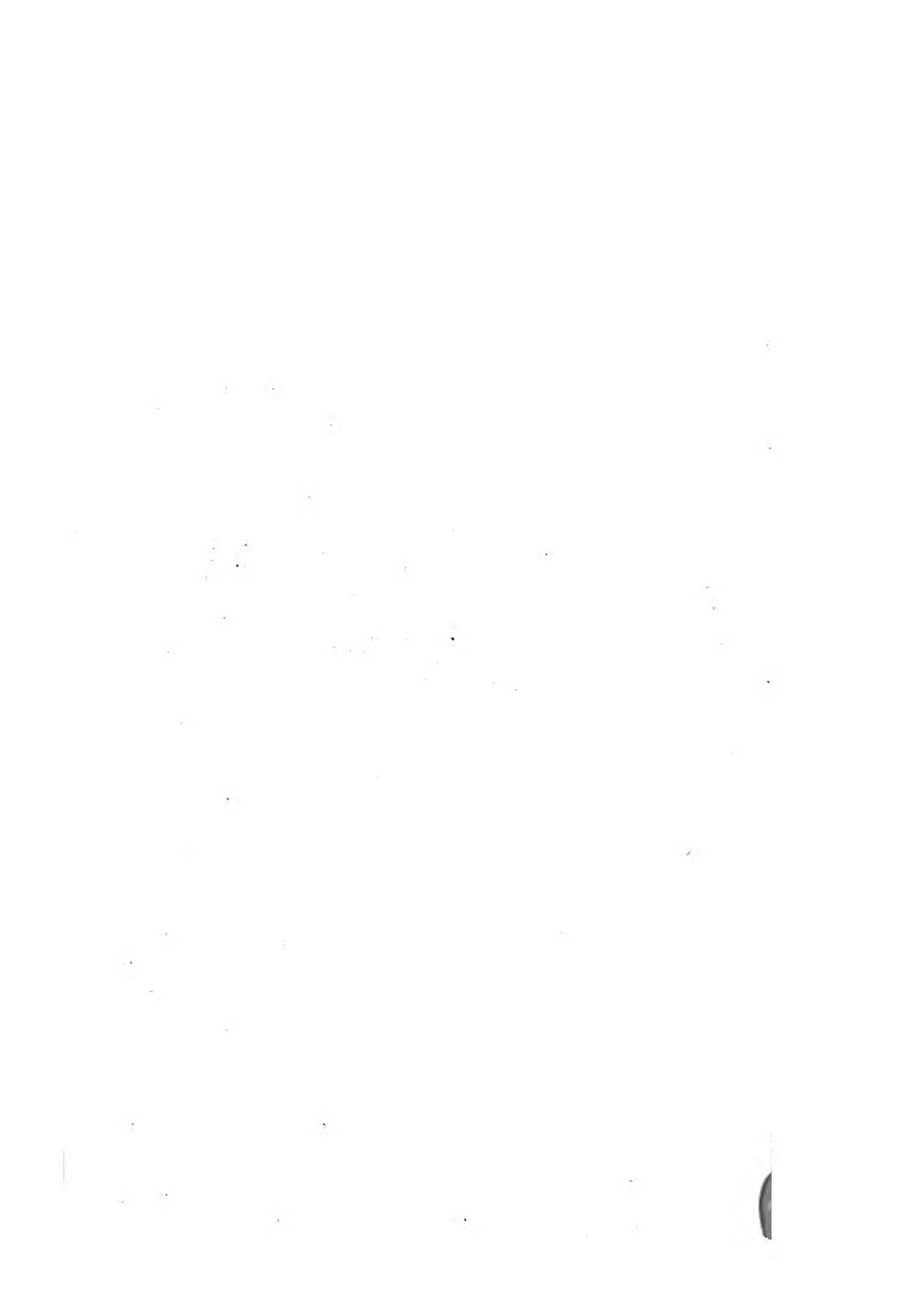
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 164.

Merula calva.

Briss. av. 2. p. 305.

In insulis Philippeis generata rara hæc avis nidificare dicitur in cavis arborum, præcipue *Cocos nuciferæ* Linnæi. Depascitur varias fruges. Magnitudo est quasi merulæ vulgaris.





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THE
BALD GRAKLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill convex-cultrate.

Tongue entire, sharpish, fleshy.

Feet formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Subcinereous GRAKLE, with dusky wings and tail, and bare red cheeks.

BALD GRAKLE.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 457.

Merle chauve des Philippines.

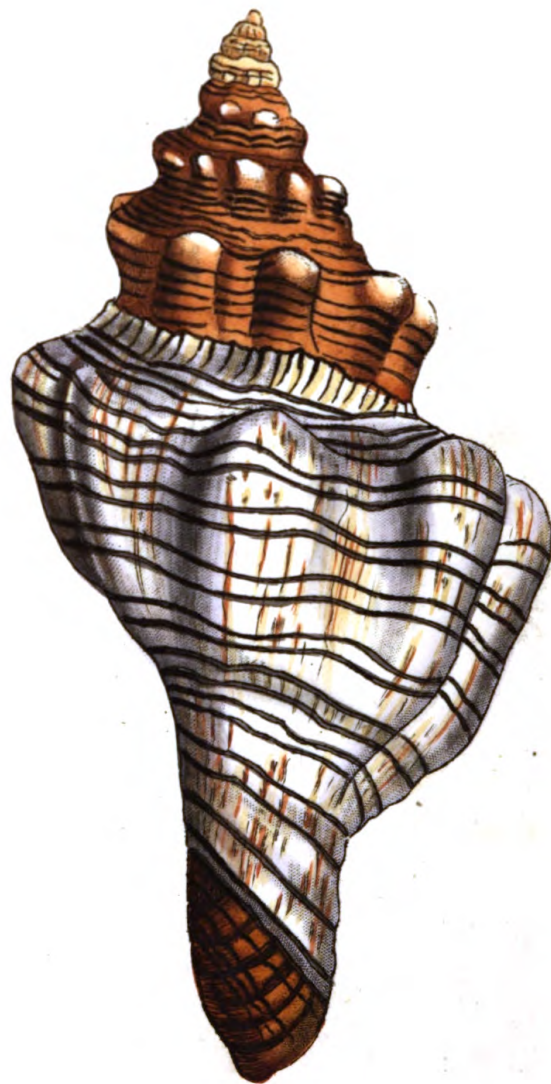
Pl. Enl. 200.

The rare species represented on the present plate is a native of the Philippine islands, where it is said to breed in the hollows of trees, and particularly in those of the Cocoa Palm (*Cocos nucifera*. Lin.) Its general size is that of a common Blackbird.





69.



27. 1682. Del et Sculp.

THE
TRAPEZIAL MUREX.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Limax or Slug.

Shell univalve, roughened by membranaceous sutures.

Aperture ending in a straight or subascending channel.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish oblong MUREX, with slightly-knobbed spires, and double blackish lines.

Double-streaked Indian MUREX.

Limacon a Bosses et a Bandes.

Knorr. Vergn. 4. pl. 20. f. 1.

The trapezial Murex is a native of the Indian seas, and is sometimes of a larger size than represented on the plate.

BALISTES MACULATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes plures in maxilla utraque.

Corpus compressum, abdomine carinato.

Cutis coriacea, scabra, sæpe squamis coadunatis reticulata.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

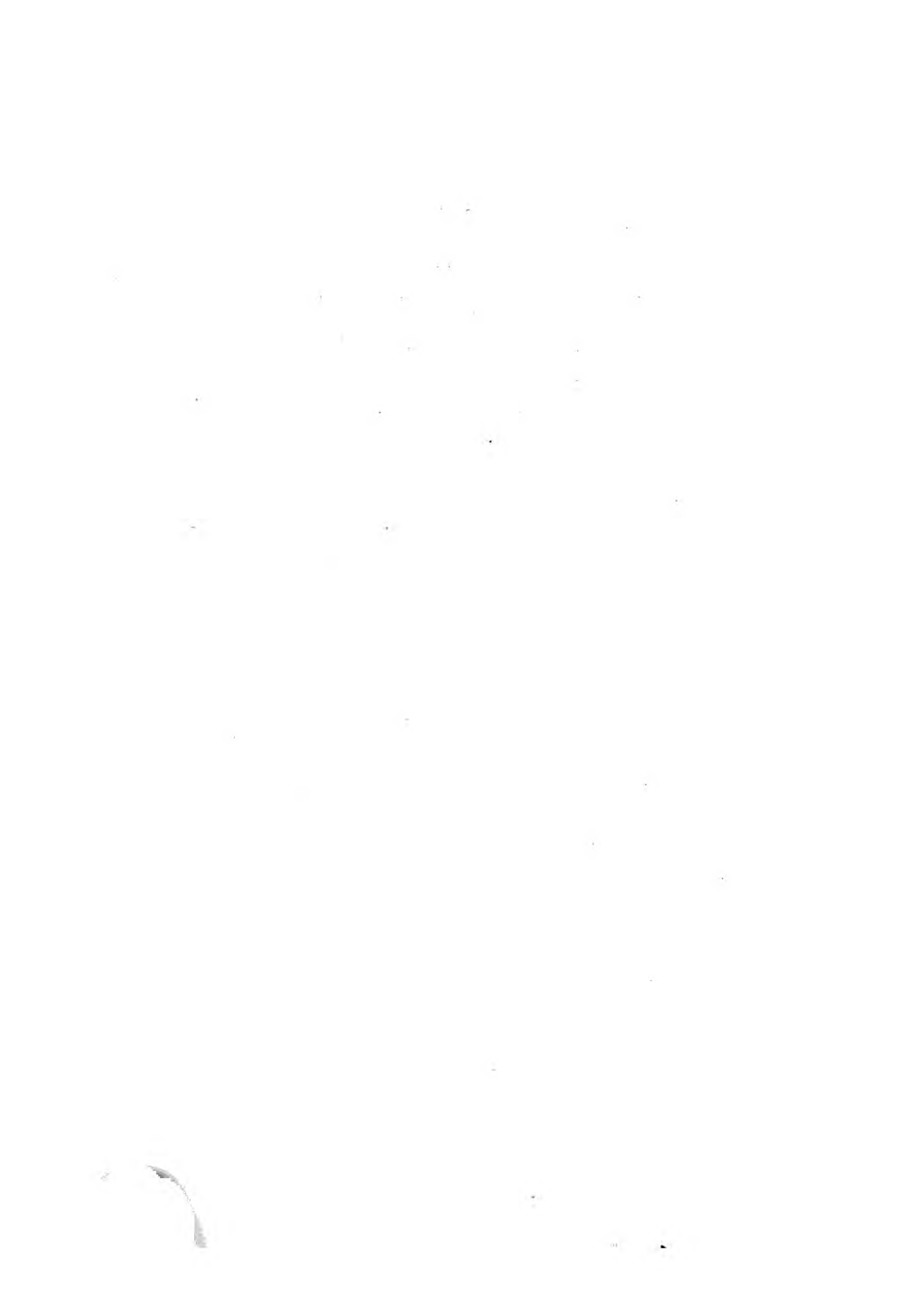
BALISTES subviolaceus, cæruleo maculatus, abdomine albido.

BALISTES pinna anali lata, aculeis duobus in prima pinna dorsali.

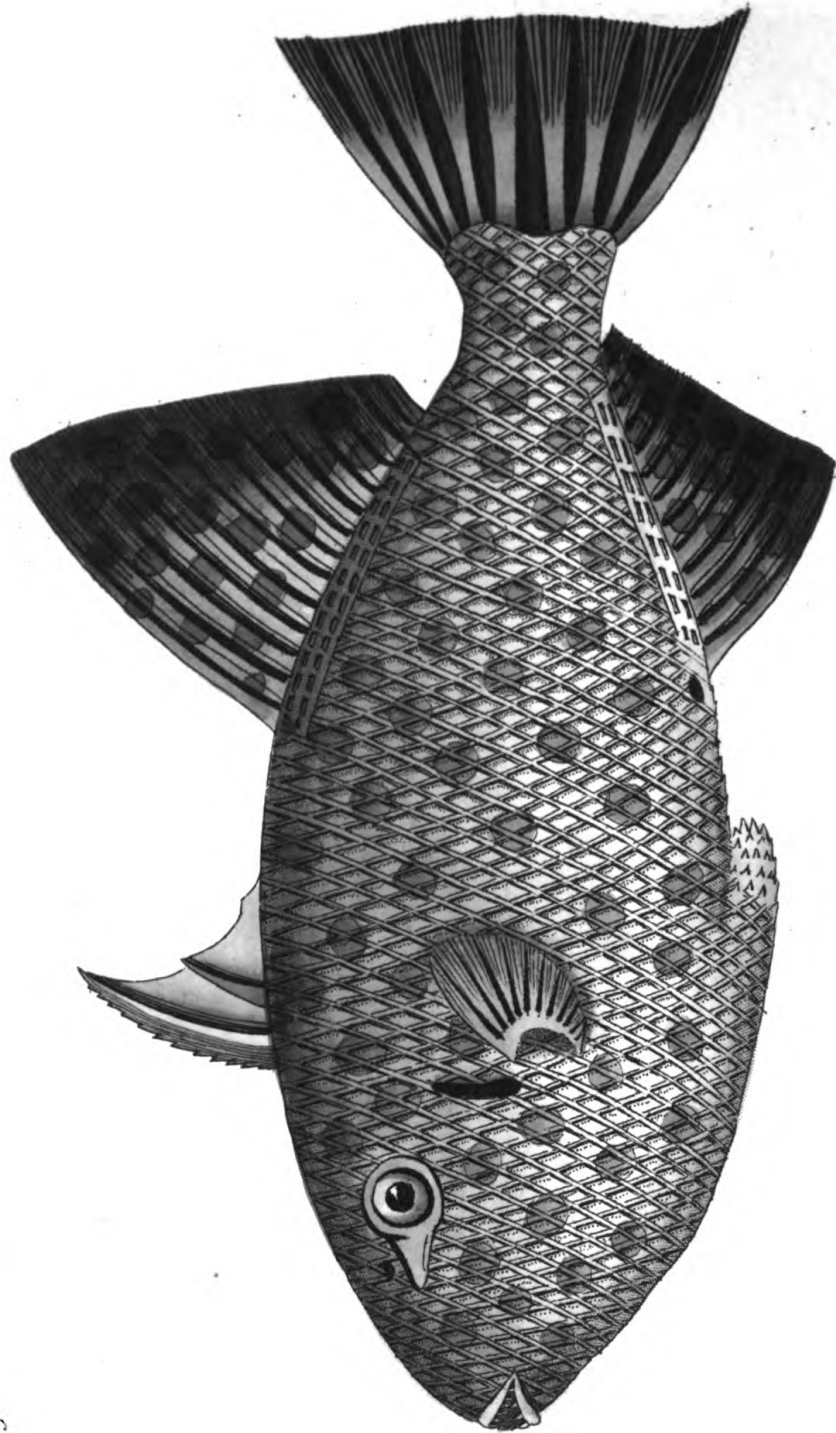
Lin. Gmel.

Bloch. Ichth. t. 151.

Marium Indicorum et Americanorum incola Balistes maculatus in longitudinem crescere solet bipedalem. In piscibus est qui esculenti habentur, et inesse dicitur carni sapor haud ingratus.







Amphiprion melanopus

THE
SPOTTED BALISTES.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Teeth several in both jaws.

Body compressed : abdomen carinated.

Skin tough, often reticulated by scale-like divisions.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Subviolaceous File-Fish, with blue spots and whitish abdomen.

The spotted File-Fish.

Der gefleckte Hornfisch.

Bloch. Ichth. pl. 151.

The *Balistes maculatus*, or Spotted File-Fish, is a native of the Indian and American seas, where it grows to the length of about two feet : its flesh is said to be of a good flavour, and it is therefore numbered among the esculent fishes.

PAPILIO ICARUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatae.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes.
(Volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis integerrimis, superioribus fusco-olivaceis, fasciis duabus albidis; inferioribus rubris nigro variis.

PAPILIO ICARUS.

Cram. t. 18. f. A. B.

Dan. festiv.

In America australi, præcipue autem in Surinamia conspicitur Papilio Icarus, magnitudine vera in tabula depictus.





A. N. S. P.

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ICARUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the end, and commonly terminating in a club-shaped tip.
Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Butterfly with entire wings ; the upper pair olive-brown, with two whitish bands ; the lower red, with black variegations.

PAPILIO ICARUS.

Cram. pl. 18. f. A. B.
Dan. festiv.

This elegant insect is a native of South America, and particularly of Surinam, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

TANAGRA MISSISSIPENSIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum,
basi subtrigonum, apice declive.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 313.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TANAGRA tota rubra, rostro fusco.

TANAGRA tota rubra.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 421.

Cardinalis Mexicanus.

Briss. av. 3. p. 46.

Varias Americæ partes incolit hæc avis, magnitudine
Tanagram Brasiliensem æquans.



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Redstart, D. L. S. 1840

THE
MISSISSIPPI TANAGER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill conic, acuminate, a little inclining towards the point; the upper mandible slightly ridged, and notched near the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Red TANAGER, with brown beak.

MISSISSIPPI TANAGER.

Lath. Syn. 2. p. 218.

TANGARA du MISSISSIPPI.

Buff. 4. p. 252.

Pl. Enl. 741.

This species is found in several parts of America, and is equal in size to the Brazilian Tanager.

CANCER GRAPSUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Pedes octo (rarius sex aut decem); insuper manus duæ chelatæ.

Oculi distantes, plurimis pedunculati; elongati, mobiles.

Cauda articulata, inermis.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CANCER brachyurus flavus, rubro variatus, corpore rotundato, thorace antice lobatodenticulato.

CANCER marinus, &c. orientalis rarissimus.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 18. f. 5.

CANCER GRAPSUS. C. brachyurus, thorace strigis subimbricato gibbo, antice trilobo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1048.

Litora insularum Indicarum et Americanarum incolit pulchra hæc Cancris species, interdum major quam in tabula monstratur.



Wilson Dub. & Smith.

THE
VARIEGATED CRAB.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Legs generally eight (in some species six or ten), besides two claspers or chelated arms.

Eyes two, commonly distant; footstalked, moveable.

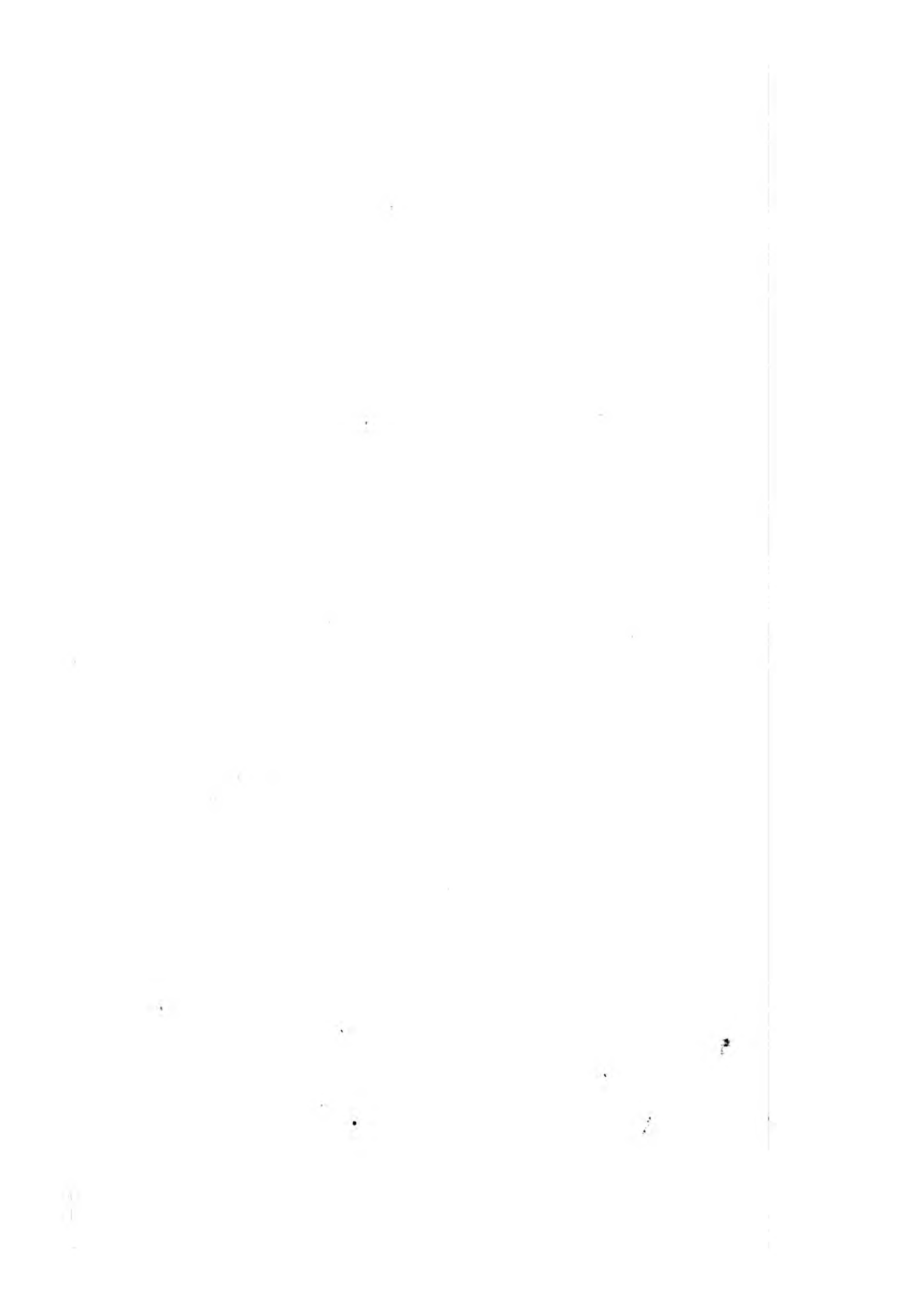
Tail jointed.

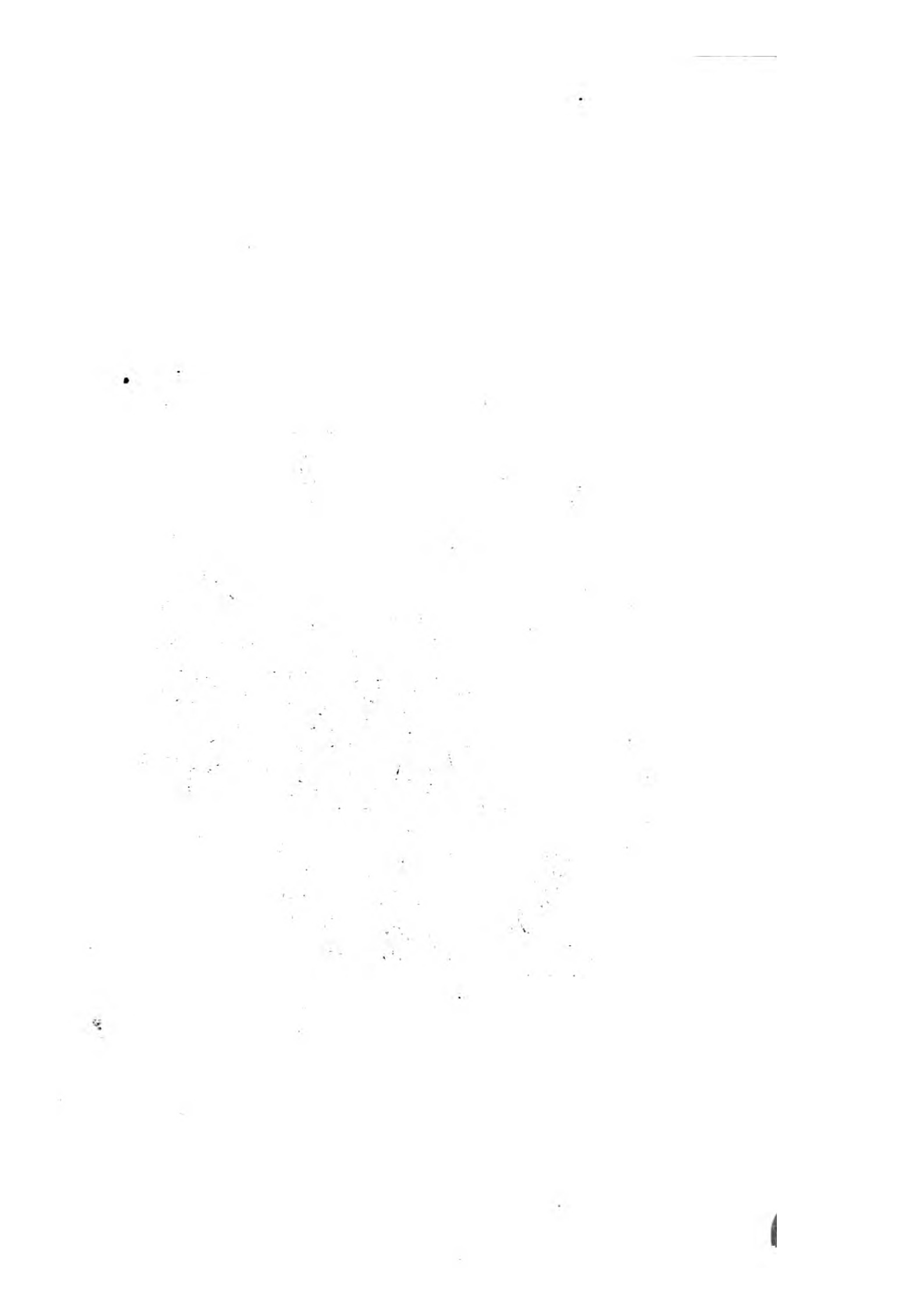
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed yellow CRAB, with red variegations, rounded body, and thorax lobate-denticulated in front.

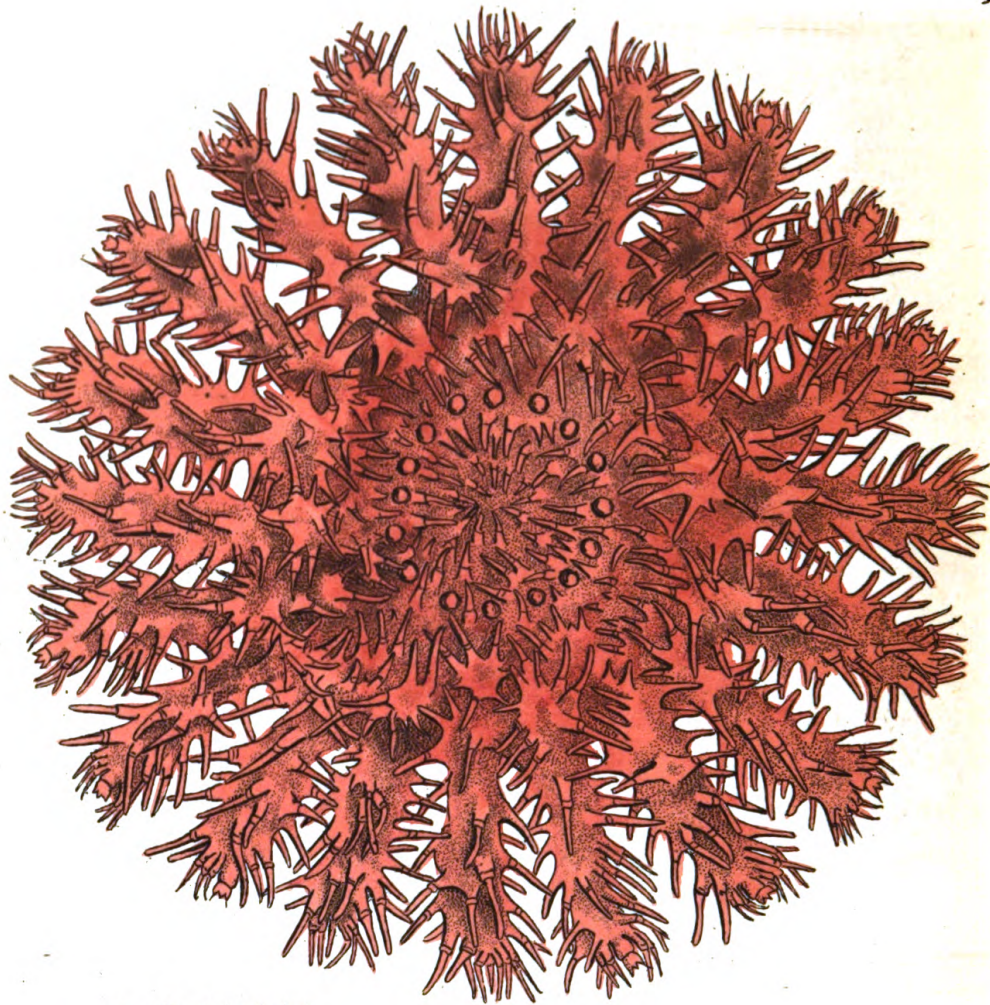
VARIEGATED INDIAN CRAB.

This beautiful species of Crab inhabits the shores of the Indian and American islands, and is sometimes seen of larger size than shewn on the annexed plate.





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R. P. Adams del. et sculp.

ASTERIAS ECHINITES.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus depressum; crusta coriacea, tentaculis muricata.

Os centrale, quinquevalve.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1098.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ASTERIAS subviginti-radiata, fulva, radiis corporeque spinosis.

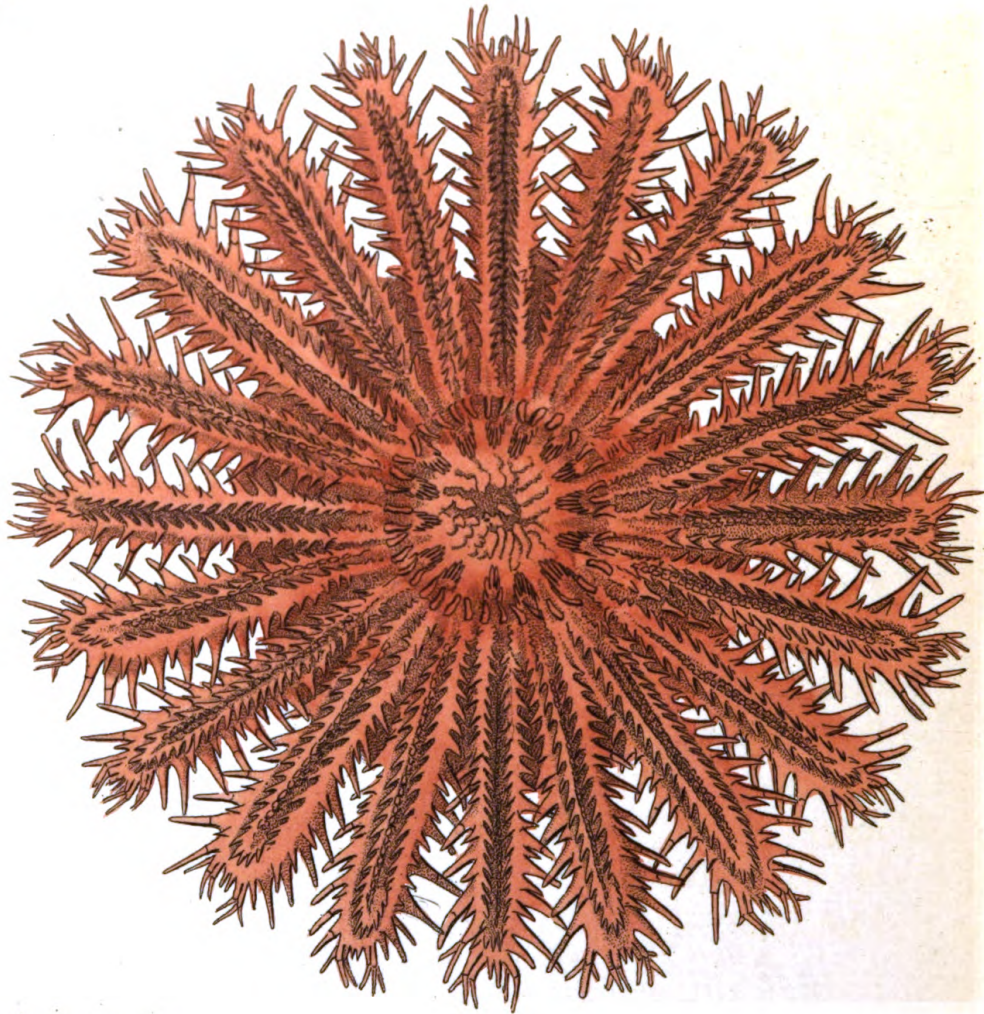
ASTERIAS ECHINITES.

Ell. Zooph. t. 60, 51.

Rarissimæ hujus Asteriæ in maribus Indicis generatæ exsuperat interdum diametros latitudinem pedalem. Vinculo quodam communi connectere videtur genera Asteriæ et Echini, cum alterius formam sortita sit depressam, alterius munita tegumento forti et crustato. Jactat Museum Leverianum pulcherrima rari hujus animalis specimina.

Dolenter sane ferent ii omnes quos tangit ulla delectatio mirabilium Naturæ, brevi tempore in varias partes discerptum, hastæ subjectum iri Museum Leverianum : armarium tanta cum cura digestum ; gradatim auctum, et jam fere perfectum, ut ei saltem integritas si non immortalitas exoptanda esset. Ut lauta hæc et magnifica supellex publico (proh pudor!) orbata patrocinio, meo qualicumque non destituatur præconio, ausus sum chartis mandare laudes festinanter et temere effusas ; quas cum evidentur sint quæ vocantur *centonicæ*, minus aptas censeo in linguam Anglicam transferri.

696



R. W. Wood. Del. et Sulpt.

THE
ECHINOID ASTERIAS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body depressed; covered with a coriaceous crust, muricated with tentacula.

Mouth central, five-valved.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Fulvous Star-Fish, with about twenty rays, and both rays and body spinose.

ASTERIAS ECHINITES.

Ell. Zooph. t. 60, 61.

The very rare species of *Asterias* here represented, is a native of the Indian seas, and arrives at a very considerable size, measuring more than twelve inches in diameter. It seems to form a kind of connecting link between the genera of *Asterias* and *Echinus*, having the depressed form of the one, and the strong, calcareous covering of the other. Most elegant specimens of this curious animal are preserved in the Leverian Museum.

The impending dispersion of the Leverian Museum, so disgracefully suffered to fall, through a want of public patronage, in a nation like that of Britain, calls for the unfeigned regret of all who are touched by the love of science, or are alive to the charms of Nature.

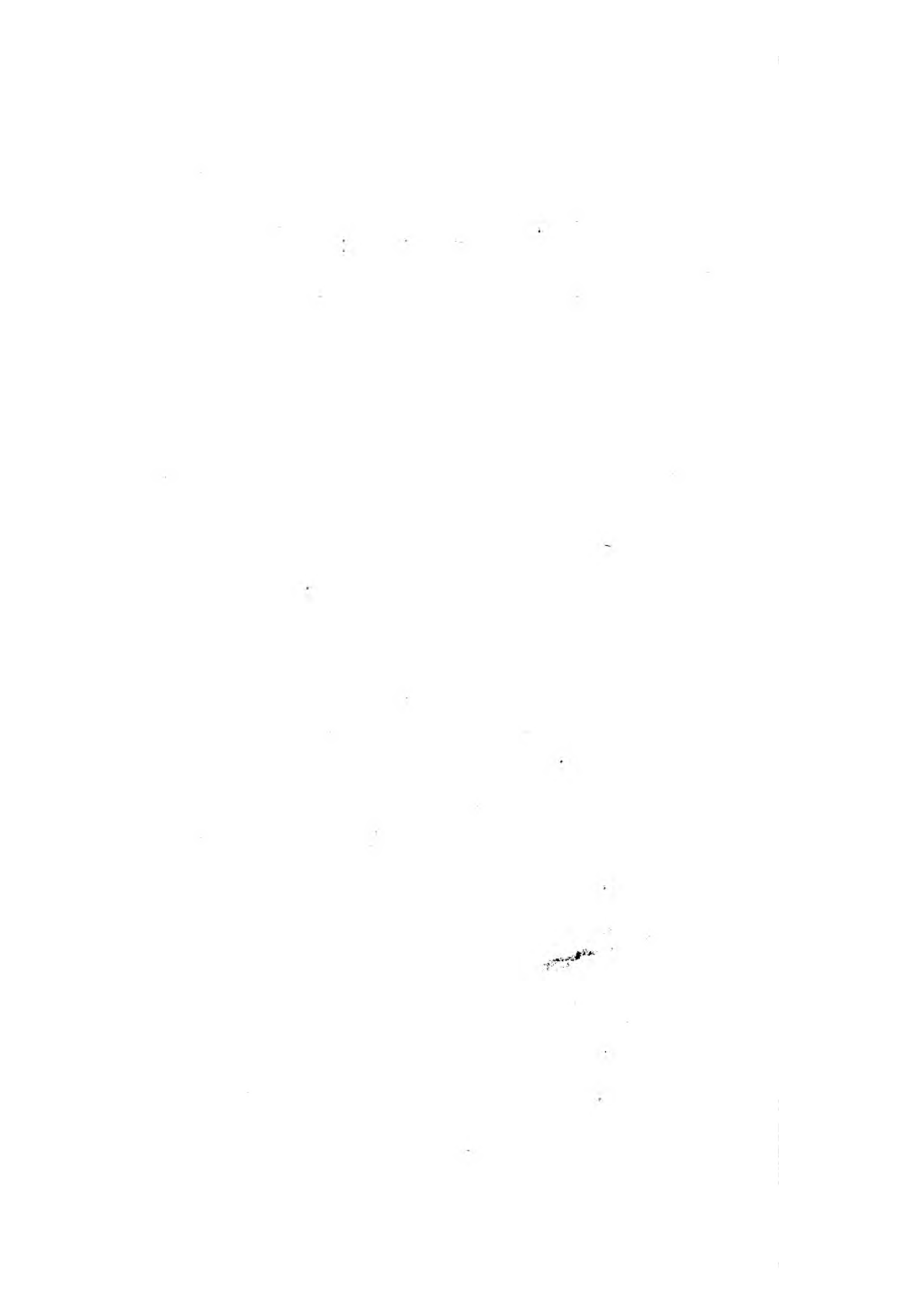
As a last tribute of acknowledgment to an institution so noble and so unfortunate, I shall make no apology for inserting (even uncorrected by minute attention), the following effusion in its praise, which the reader will immediately perceive to be in the form of a Cento, and which it is, of course, impossible to translate.

CENTO IN MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

Verane conspicio, seu fallax mentis imago
Attonitum me per splendida tecta rapit,
Monstrat et in somnis varii miracula mundi,
Et docet humana vix capienda fide?
Rara quot ignotis errant animalia lucis
Ante oculos adstant, mira caterva meos;
Omne quod Occiduo generatur in orbe, et Eoö
Quod vetus omnigenum, quod novus orbis alit.
Convenere simul pecudes, armenta que late
Bucera, quæque colunt invia lustra feræ:
Apparent diræ facies sine clade feroces
Nec vivunt quas tu vivere posse putas.
Credideris formas magnorum ululare luporum,
Posseque setigeras dente ferire sues.
Credideris voces audiri irasque leonum,
Aut quales rancans pessima tigris habet.
Aspice sed formas pleetro levioze canendas,
Queis jocus, insulsi queis placuere sales.
Simia, quam similis, turpissima bestia, nobis!
In varios torquet brachia lenta modos.
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, ut omnes
Officiis instant, ludicra turba, suis?
Ecce autem, pictis velatæ corpora plumis,
Agmine quam denso conglomerantur aves.
Omnes queis liquido vibrantur in aere pennæ
Vivere bis, forma nunc meliore vides.
Turget edax Vultur, protensis horridus alis,
Ceu vivas properans dilacerare dapes.
Stat moestus Bubo, similis jam flebile carmen
Ducenti, et longos funereo ore sonos.
Strymoniaque Grues, longoque Ciconia rostro,
Ardea que, aut rivos aut vada cæca colens.

Hic Cygnus pedibus tacitas eremigat undas,
Ridiculasque minas sibilus Anser agit.
Dilectæ Thetidi Alcyones ex arbore in undas
Prospiciunt, viridi-cærula terga micant.
Spectat et ipsa suas ales Junonia pennas ;
Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.
Psittacus, Eois imitatrix ales ab oris,
Blæsos (pene putes) reddit ab ore sonos.
Et tu, pervigili Auroram clangore salutans,
Sanguinis atque animæ prodige Galle tuæ.
Et vos, quarum omnis blandis strepit aura querelis,
Et dulci impletur musica sylva sono.
Tuque etiam, decus en ævi ! cui munere cantus
Nulla potest modulis æquivalere suis.
Tuque, trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Excipiens minima dulcia mella tuba.
Quid plures memorem ? nihil hic nisi carmina desunt ;
His quoque vix animus posse carere putat.
En maris immensi prolem, et genus omne natantum,
Æquoreosque duces, squamigerumque pecus !
Quam variæ rerum facies, quot monstra videntur,
Ante oculos adstant agmina quanta tuos !
Armatus spinis Diodon, Squalusque tremendus,
Horrendum patulo Lophius ore minax ;
Australesque latens miranda Anguilla sub undas,
Pectoribus condens fulgura clausa suis,
Ætherea dives anima, tactuque potenti
Hostibus in mediis regna tenere valens.
Hic quoque Torpedo, quem nemo impune lacessit ;
Fulmineo penetrans territa membra dolo.
Quid dubitem narrare Helenam, piscesque volantes,
Splendide vel varia te Coryphæne cute ?
Vel dubiæ quid Sirenis memorare querelas,
Seu piscis potius, sive lacertus erit.
Adsunt et picti squalentia terga lacerti,
Multaque Bufonum corpora pigra tument ;

Miraque, conceptam foecundi tegmine dorsi
Progeniem excludens, extera Rana suam;
Et, positis novus exuviis, en squamiger Anguis
Lubrica contorquens pectora, verrit humum.
Quique redundabit foecundo vulnere vermis,
Fertilis, et damnis dives ab ipse suis!
Admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum;
Eminet in minimis maximus ipse Deus!
Hic Grylli omnivori, Blattæ, argutæque Cicadæ,
Multus et in vario Papilione decor.
Aspice, cæruleo splendet Menelaus amictu,
Atque Helena, aurata veste decora nitet.
Sapphiri Paridis fulgent e fronte superbi,
Expandit varias hic Polydorus opes.
Tuque, velut maculas gestans e clade recenti,
Hector, coccineis sanguinolente notis.
Scorpius hic, diro metuendus acumine caudæ,
Horridaque armatis stat Scolopendra genis.
Non asper Crabro, sævo nec Aranea telo,
Miraque nec Mantis, nec Scarabæus abest;
Splendida nec picta galea Fulgora renidens,
Phosphoream in tenebris spargere docta diem.
Parte nitent alia pulcherrima munera ponti,
Lectaque diverso littore concha jacet.
Tot cernuntur ibi quot habet Natura colores,
Copia judicium sæpe morata meum.
Jam satis est Divæ; cygnis descendere tempus
Duxerunt collo qui juga nostra suo.
Omnia jam fiunt fieri quæ posse negarem;
Jam nulli cedit terra Britannia solo;
Sed, nimium felix, intra sua mœnia claudit
Quicquid formosi pendulus orbis habet.



ANAS FASCIATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum lamelloso-dentatum, convexum, obtusum.

Lingua ciliata, obtusa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ANAS albida, fasciis numerosissimis transversis nigris, alis fuscis, occipite subcristato.

Obs. *Rostrum pedesque nigra: post oculos utrinque macula elongata rosea: occipitis pennæ elongatæ, acuminatæ, nigræ: uropygium albo nigroque fasciatum.*

In Australasia generatur nova hæc nec antea descripta species, magnitudine quasi Anatis Querquedulæ Linnæi.



20. Nader Del. et Sculp.

THE
FASCIATED DUCK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

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

Tongue broad, and ciliated at the edges.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Whitish DUCK, with very numerous transverse black bands, brown wings, and slightly crested hind-head.

Obs. Bill and legs black: behind the eyes on each side a lengthened rose-coloured spot: feathers of the hind-head lengthened, sharp-pointed, black: rump fasciated with black and white.

The present species which appears to have been hitherto undescribed, is a native of Australasia, and is about the size of the Garganey or *Anas Querquedula* of Linnæus.

SERTULARIA PENNATULA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal crescens plantæ habitu.

Stirps emittens e cellulis vel denticulis calyciformibus hydras.

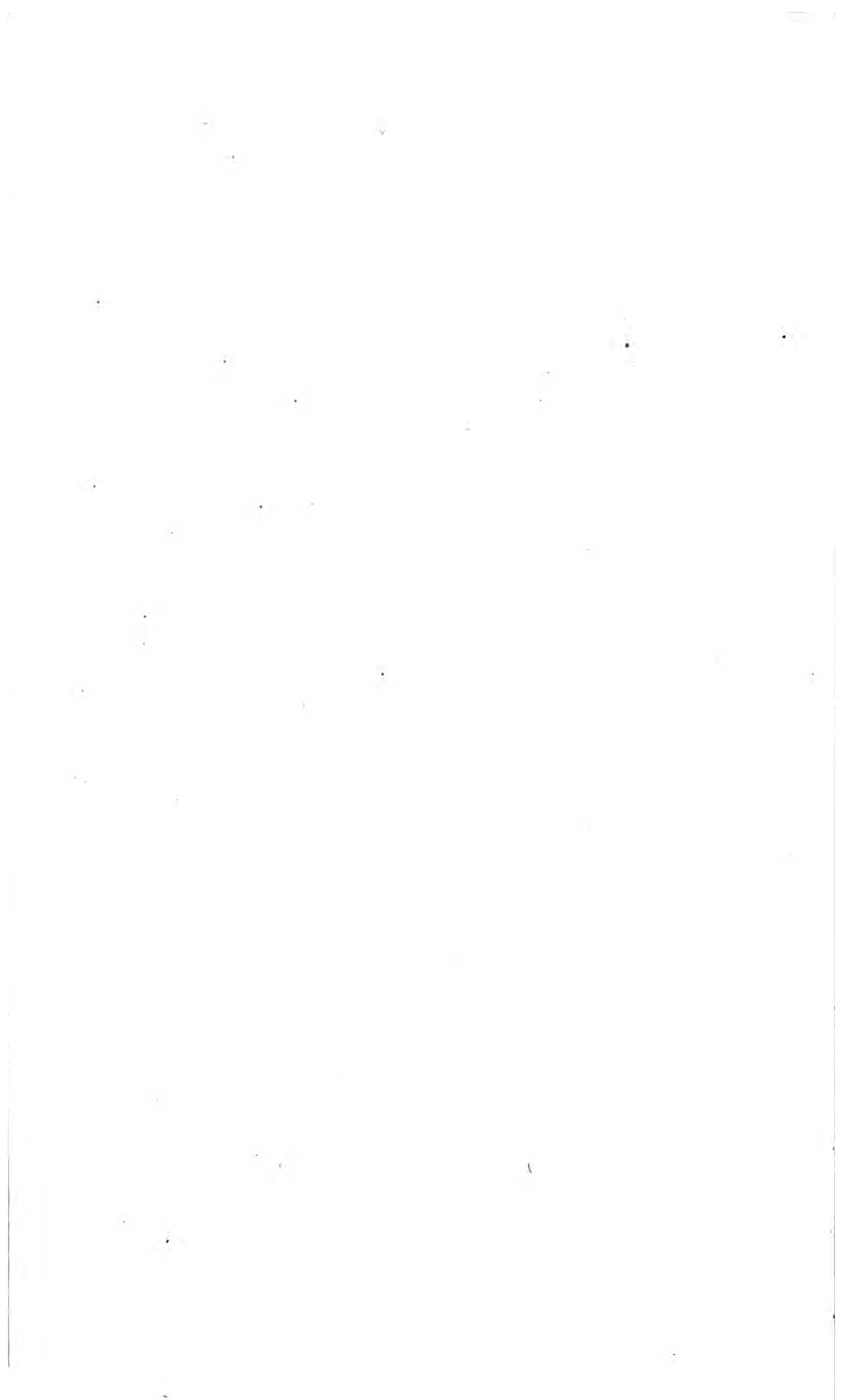
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3844.

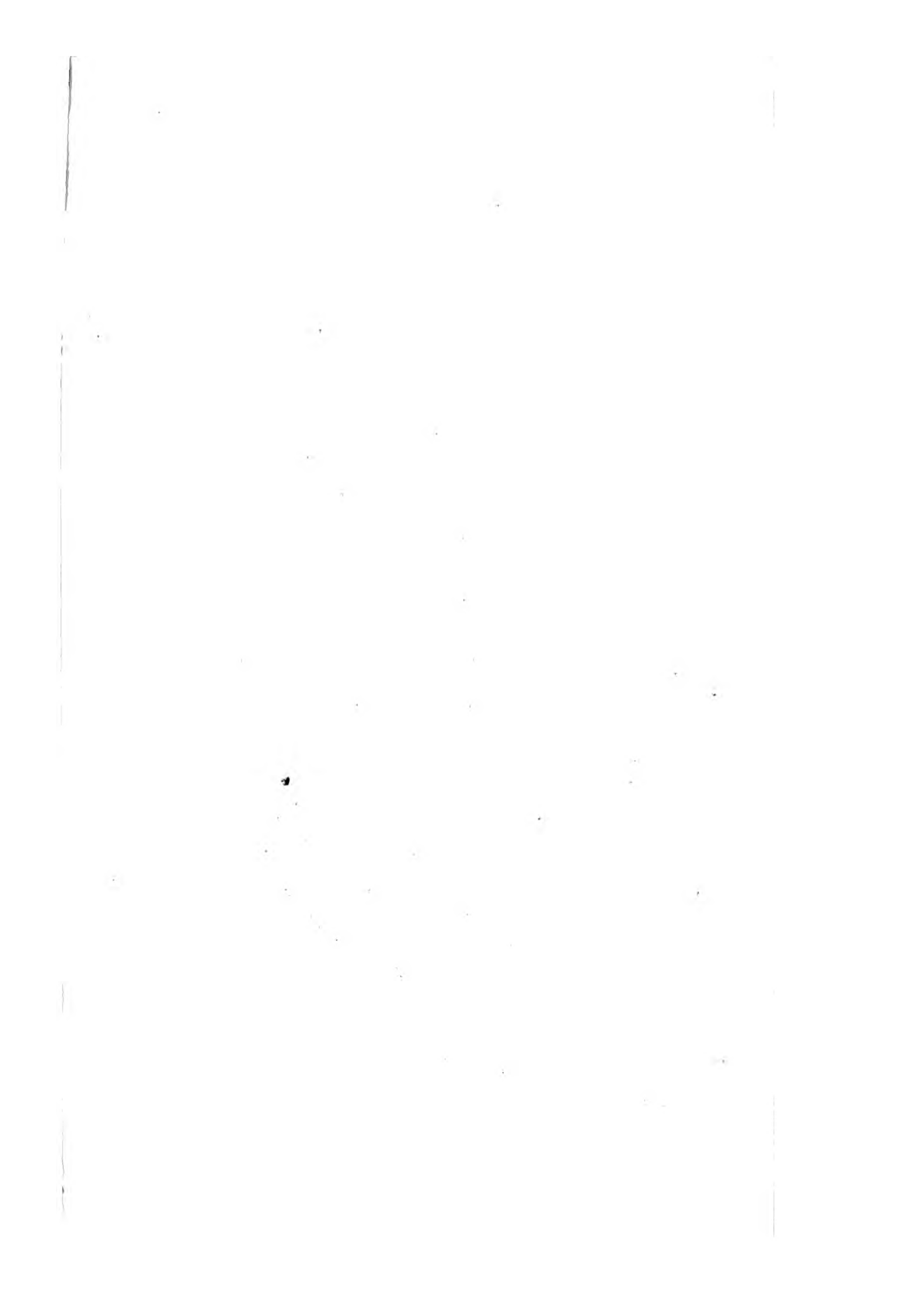
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

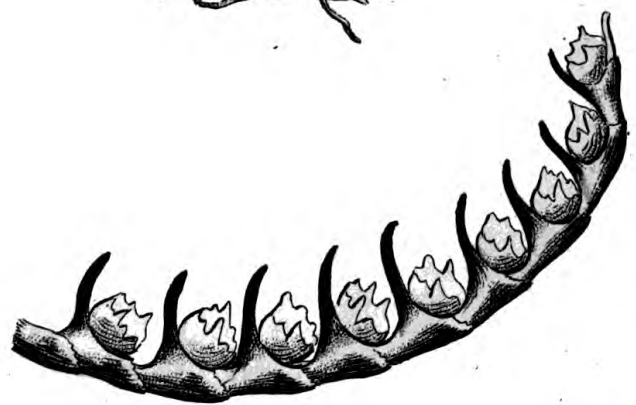
SERTULARIA simplex pinnata, pinnis incurvis articulatis, denticulis secundis campanulatis corniculo truncato suffultis; marginibus crenatis, spinis duabus oppositis instructis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3853. *Ell. Zooph.*
p. 56. t. 7. f. 1.

Super rupes maris Indici crescit Sertularia Pennatula, interdum major quam in tabula depingitur.







Norden Del et Sculpit

THE
SEA-PEN SERTULARIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal growing with the appearance of a plant.
Stem emitting Polypes from calycular cells or
denticles.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Simple pinnated SERTULARIA, with in-
curved, jointed pinnæ, and bell-shaped
crenated denticles, growing on one side,
and each supported by a horn-shaped pro-
cess.

SEA-PEN CORALLINE.

Ellis Zooph. p. 56. pl. 7. f. 1.

The elegant Sertularia here figured, is found ad-
hering to rocks in the Indian seas, and is sometimes
larger than represented on the plate.



PHALÆNA SYLLA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ setaceæ, a basi ad apicem sensim attenuatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) sæpius deflexæ. (*Volatu nocturno.*)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 808.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PHALÆNA alis integris subfuscis, fascia communi fusca flavo marginata.

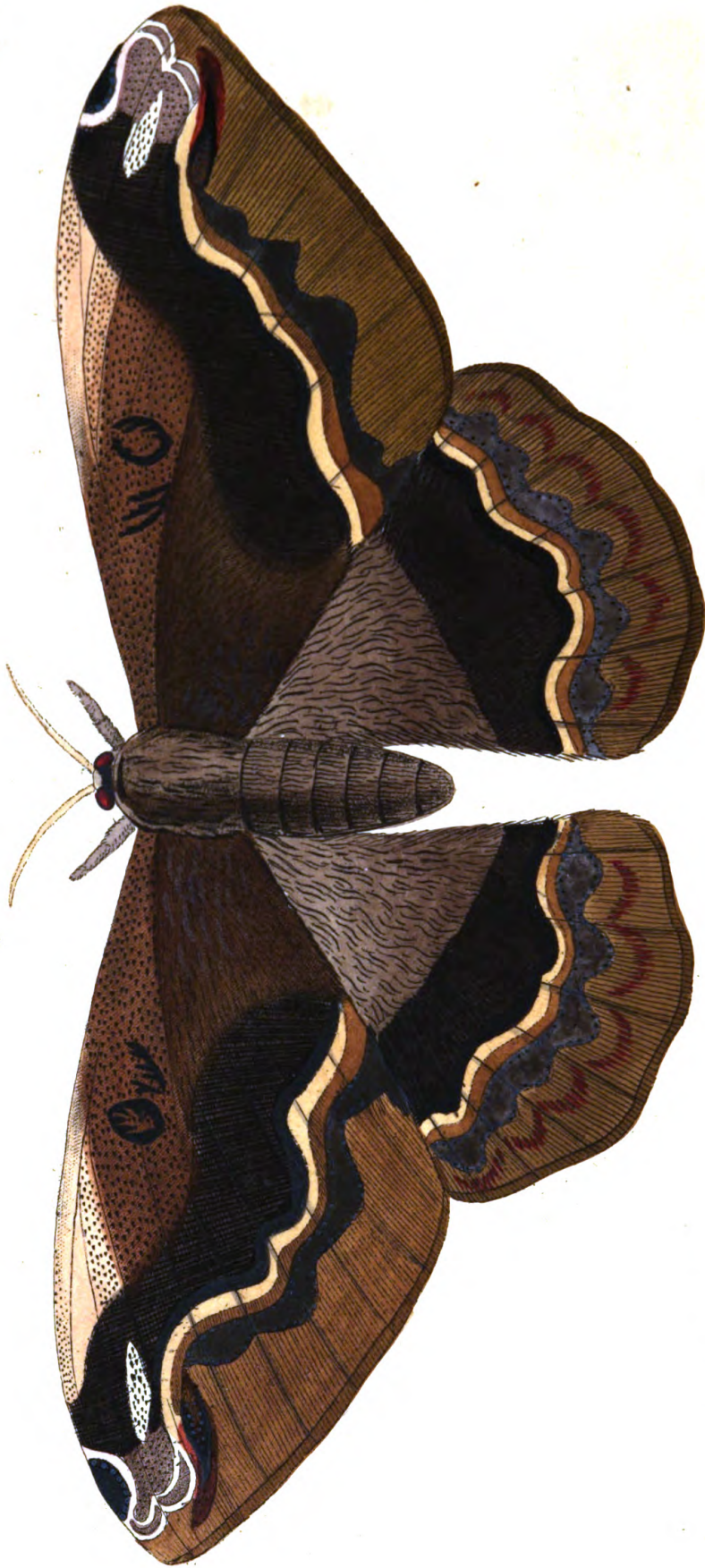
PHALÆNA SYLLA.

Cram. t. 240. f. A.

An var. Phal. Erythrinæ Fab.?

Surinamiam incolit Phalæna Sylla, magnitudine vera in tabula depicta.





revised by P. H. & J. H. 1885

SYLLA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous, gradually lessening from base to point.

Wings (when at rest) generally deflected. Flight nocturnal.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Moth with entire, brownish wings, with a common brown band edged with yellow.

Phal. SYLLA.

Cram. pl. 240. A.

Perhaps a variety of Ph. Erythrinæ Fab.

This insect is a native of Surinam, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

LABRUS BIFASCIATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes robusti subacuti: molares, interdum, conferti, convexi: *labia* crassa, duplicata: *pinnae dorsalis* radii, in certis speciebus, ramento elongati.

Opercula mutica, squamosa.

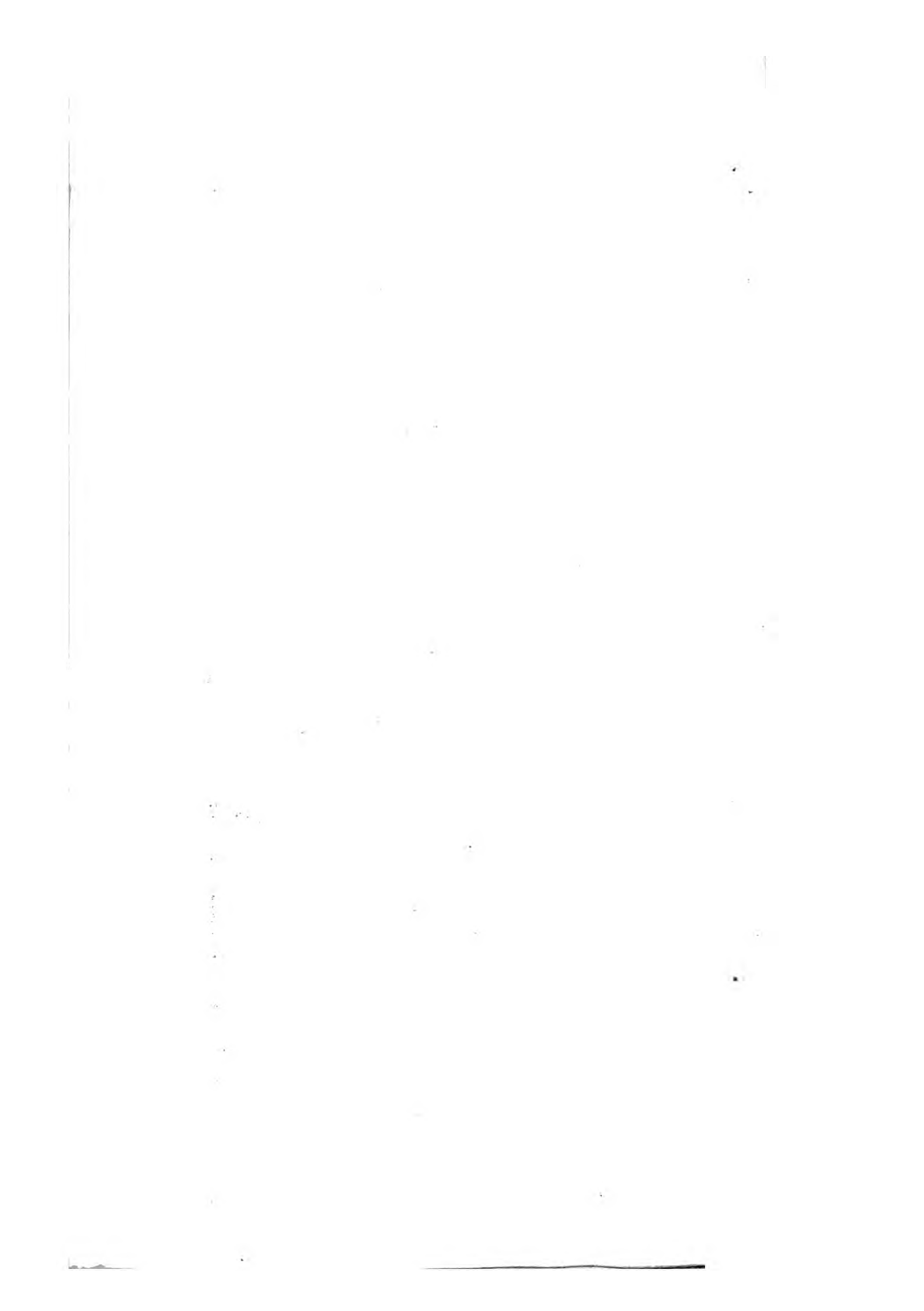
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LABRUS glaucus, capite rufo, corpore antice fasciis duabus transversis fuscis, cauda fusco arcuata.

LABRUS BIFASCIATUS. L. fasciis duabus brunneis.

Bloch ichth. t. 283.

Maria incolit Indica Labrus bifasciatus, magnitudine, ut plurimum, pedali.



THE
BIFASCIATED LABRUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

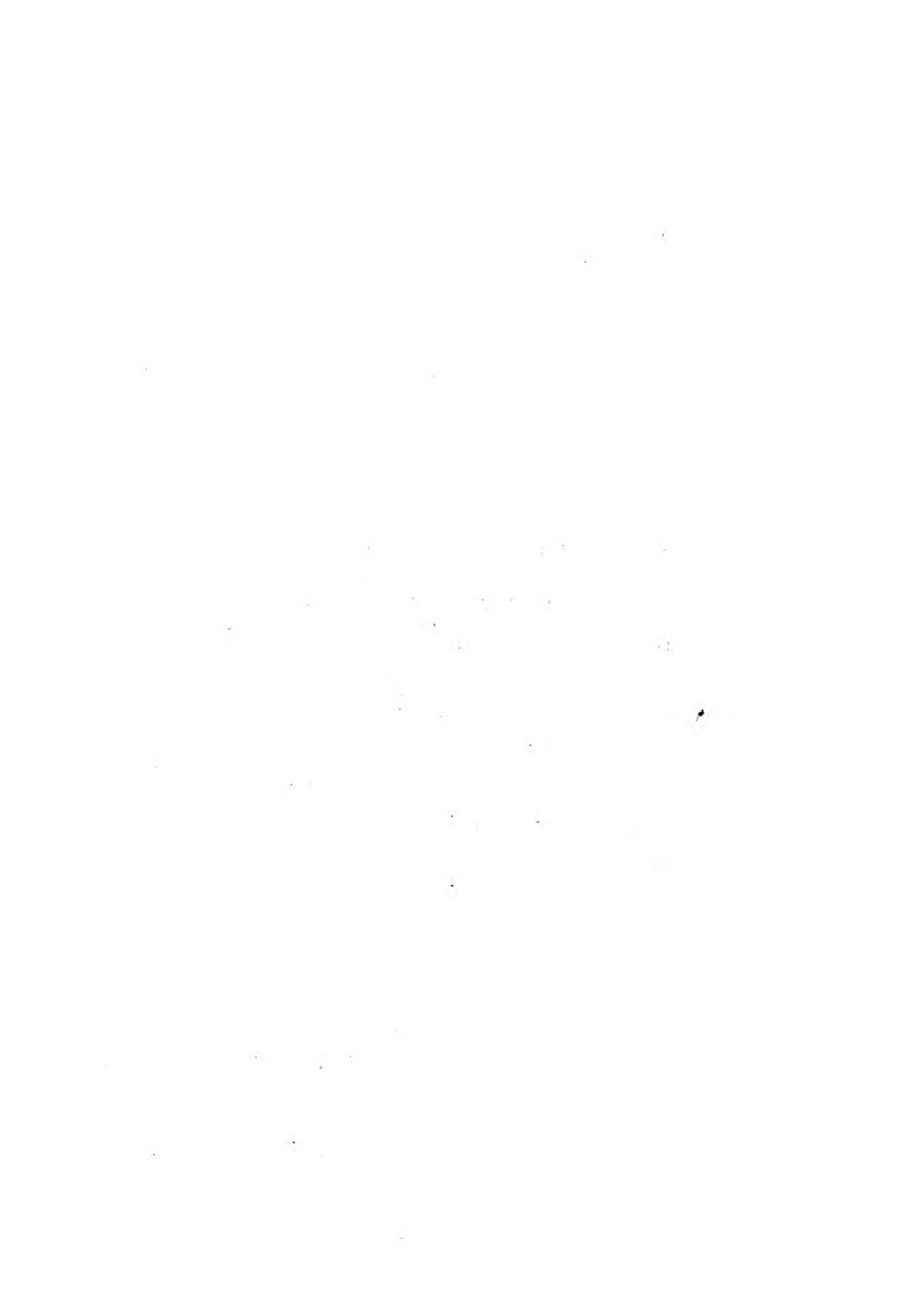
Teeth strong and subacute: the grinders sometimes convex and crowded: *lips* thick and doubled: rays of the *dorsal fin*, in some species, elongated into soft processes.
Gill-covers unarmed and scaly.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Glaucous LABRUS, with rufous head, body marked in front by two transverse brown bands, and tail by a brown crescent.
Das doppelband.

Bloch ichth. pl. 283.

The bifasciated Labrus is a native of the Indian seas, and generally measures about twelve inches in length.



MEROPS MALIMBICUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum curvatum, compressum, carinatum.

Lingua apice laciniata.

Pedes gressorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 182.

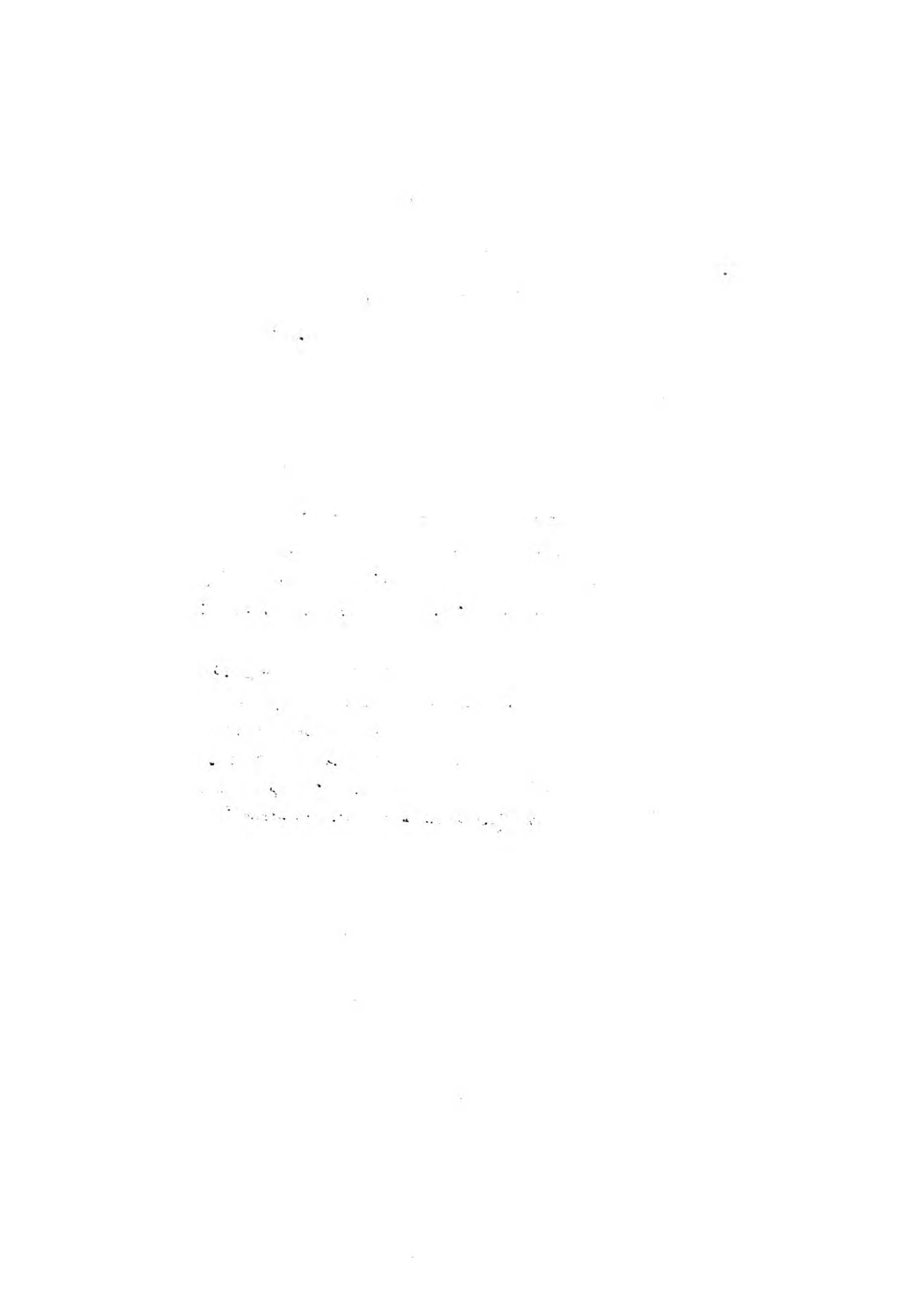
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

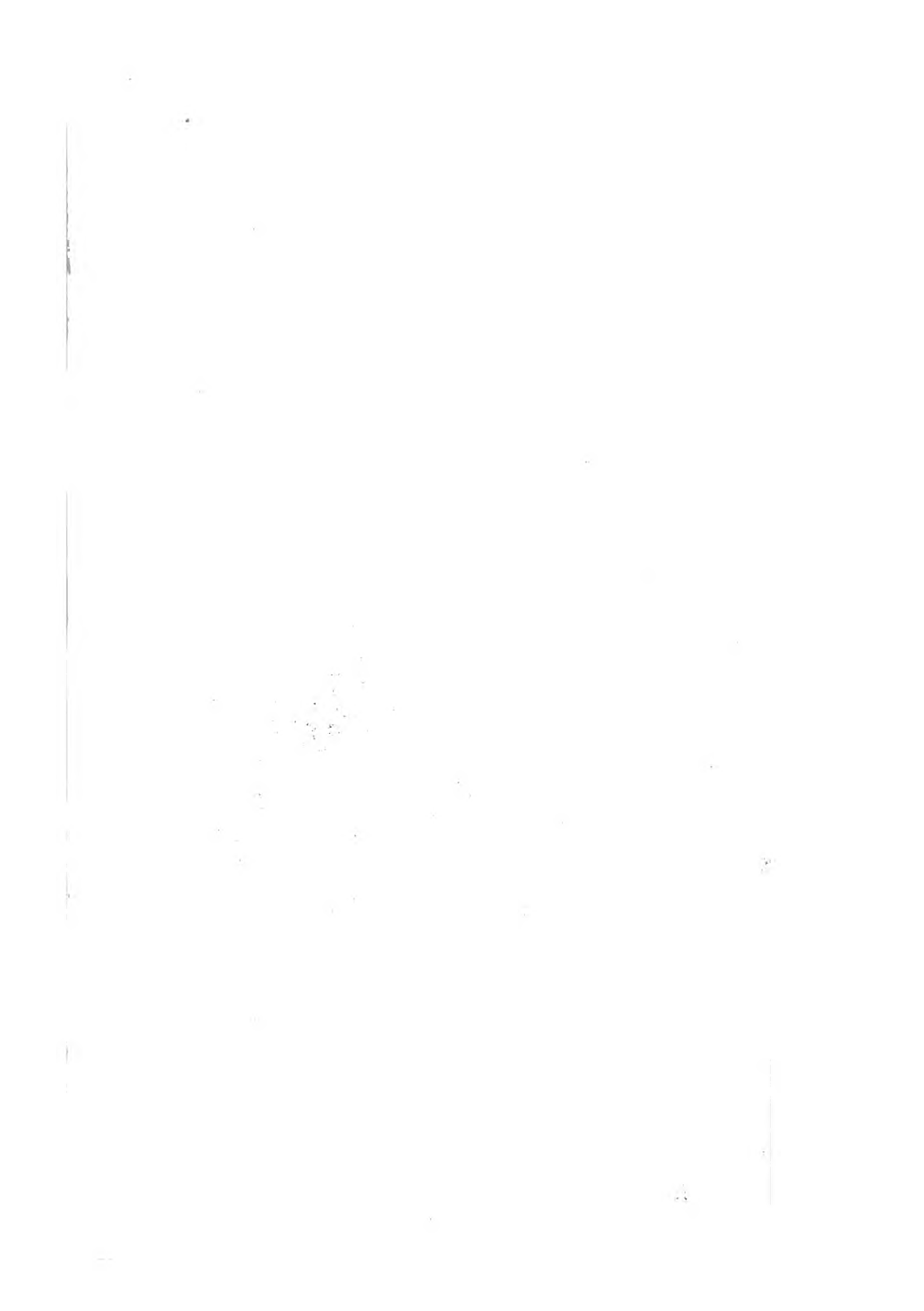
MEROPS cinereo-violaceus, subtus roseo-sanguineus, stria oculari nigra, gula alba.

MEROPS bicolor. M. supra atro-violaceus, subtus roseus mento albo, cauda longa et bifurcata.

Daudin Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 13.

Africæ partes interiores incolit Merops Malimbicus, magnitudine Meropis vulgaris sive Apiastri. Primus illum descripsit Dominus Daudin in opere cui titulus "*Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle.*"





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Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located below the bird illustration.

THE
MALIMBIC BEE-EATER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Beak curvated, compressed, carinated.

Tongue laciniated at the tip.

Feet gressorial.

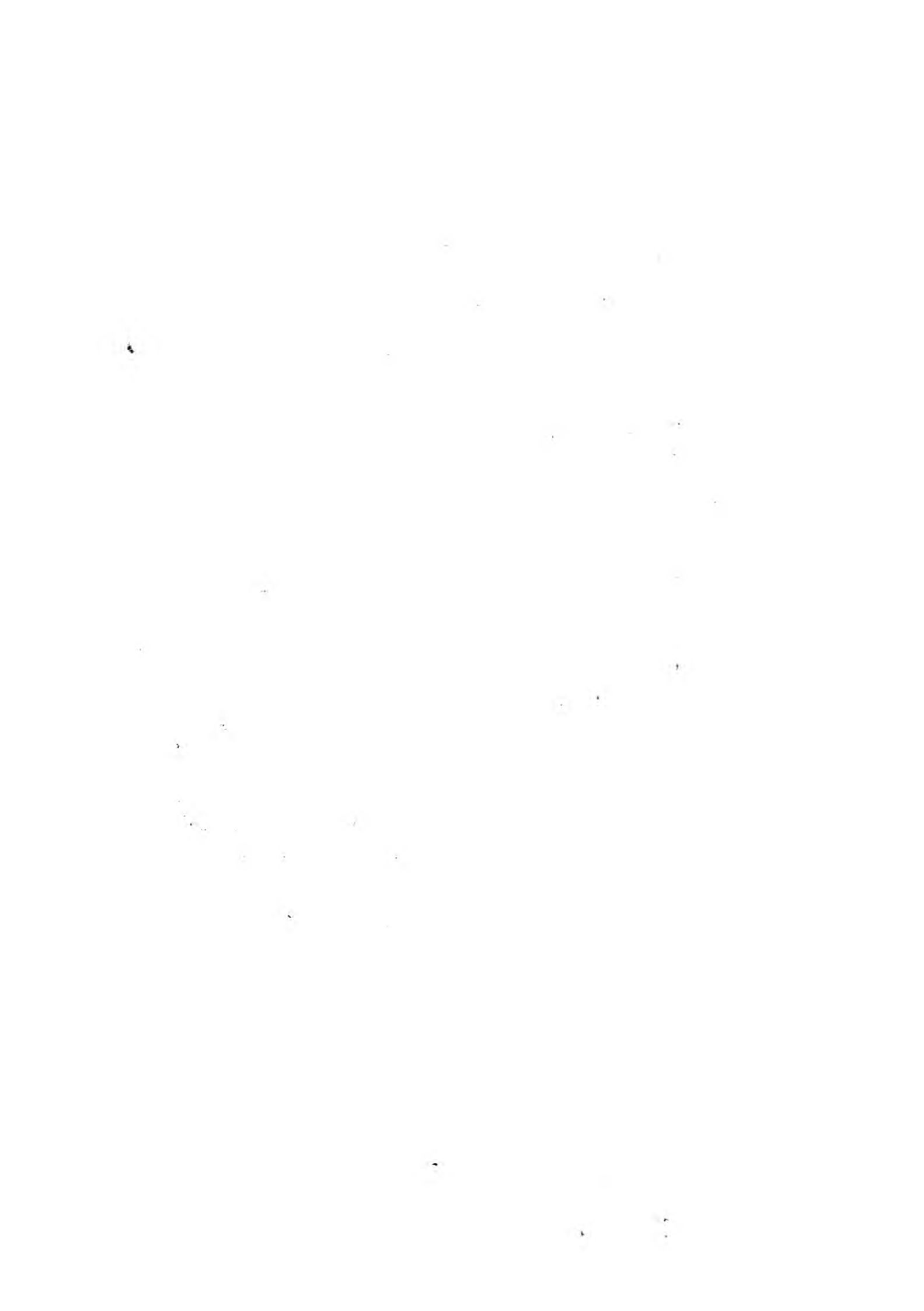
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereo-violaceous BEE-EATER, sanguine-rose-coloured beneath, with black eye-stripe, and white throat.

Guepier bicolor.

Daud. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 12.
p. 440. pl. 42. f. 1.

The Malimbic Bee-Eater is a native of the interior parts of Africa, and is of the size of the *Merops Apiaster* of Linnæus, or common Bee-Eater. It seems to have been first described by Monsieur Daudin, in the *Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle*.



VOLUTA UNDULATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Limax.

Testa unilocularis, spiralis.

Apertura ecaudata, subeffusa.

Columella plicata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1195.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

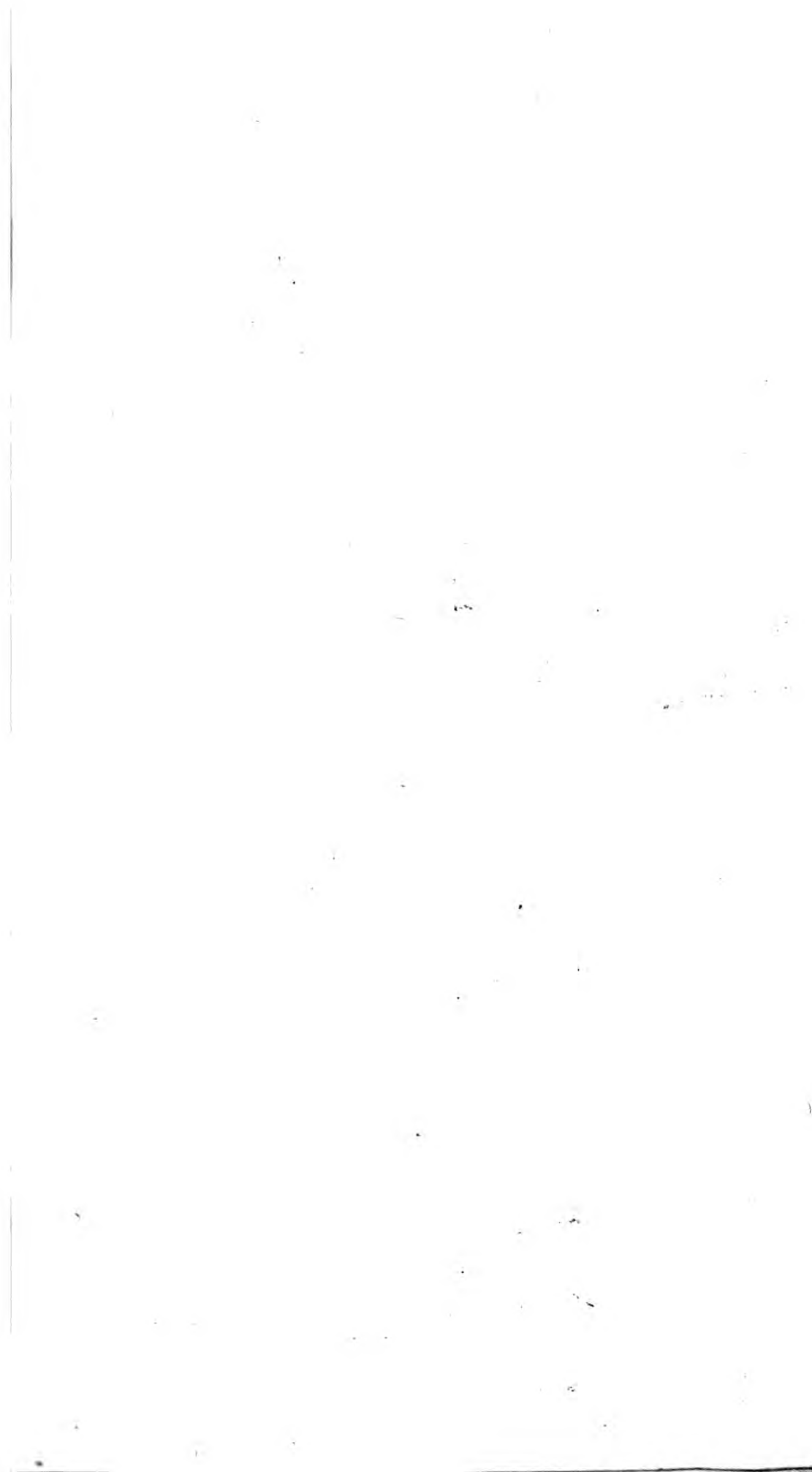
VOLUTA gilvo-flavescens, glabra, lineis longitudinalibus flexuosis fusco-purpureis, columella quadriplicata.

VOLUTA UNDULATA. V. ovato-fusiformis lævigata submaculosa, lineis fuscis longitudinalibus undatim flexuosis picta; columella quadriplicata.

Lamarck, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 27.

p. 157. pl. 12. f. 1, 2.

Maria Antarctica, præcipue circa litora Australasiæ incolit rara hæc Volutæ species, magnitudine vera in tabula depicta.



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W. D. S. S. S.

THE
UNDULATED VOLUTE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell unilocular, spiral.
Aperture somewhat spreading, simple.
Pillar wreathed or pleated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Dull-yellow smooth VOLUTE, with longitudinal, flexuose, purple-brown lines, and four-pleated pillar.

VOLUTE ondulée.

Lamarck, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 27.

The present species of Volute is a native of the Antarctic seas, and is principally found about the coasts of Australasia. It is represented in its natural size.

MADREPORA CARDUUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Medusa.

Corallium cavitatibus lamelloso-flexuosis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1272.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MADREPORA dichotoma, ramis sulcato-muricatis, stellis simplicibus regularibus, lamellis serrato-dentatis.

Soland et Ellis Zooph. p. 153. t. 35.

β. MADREPORA lacera.

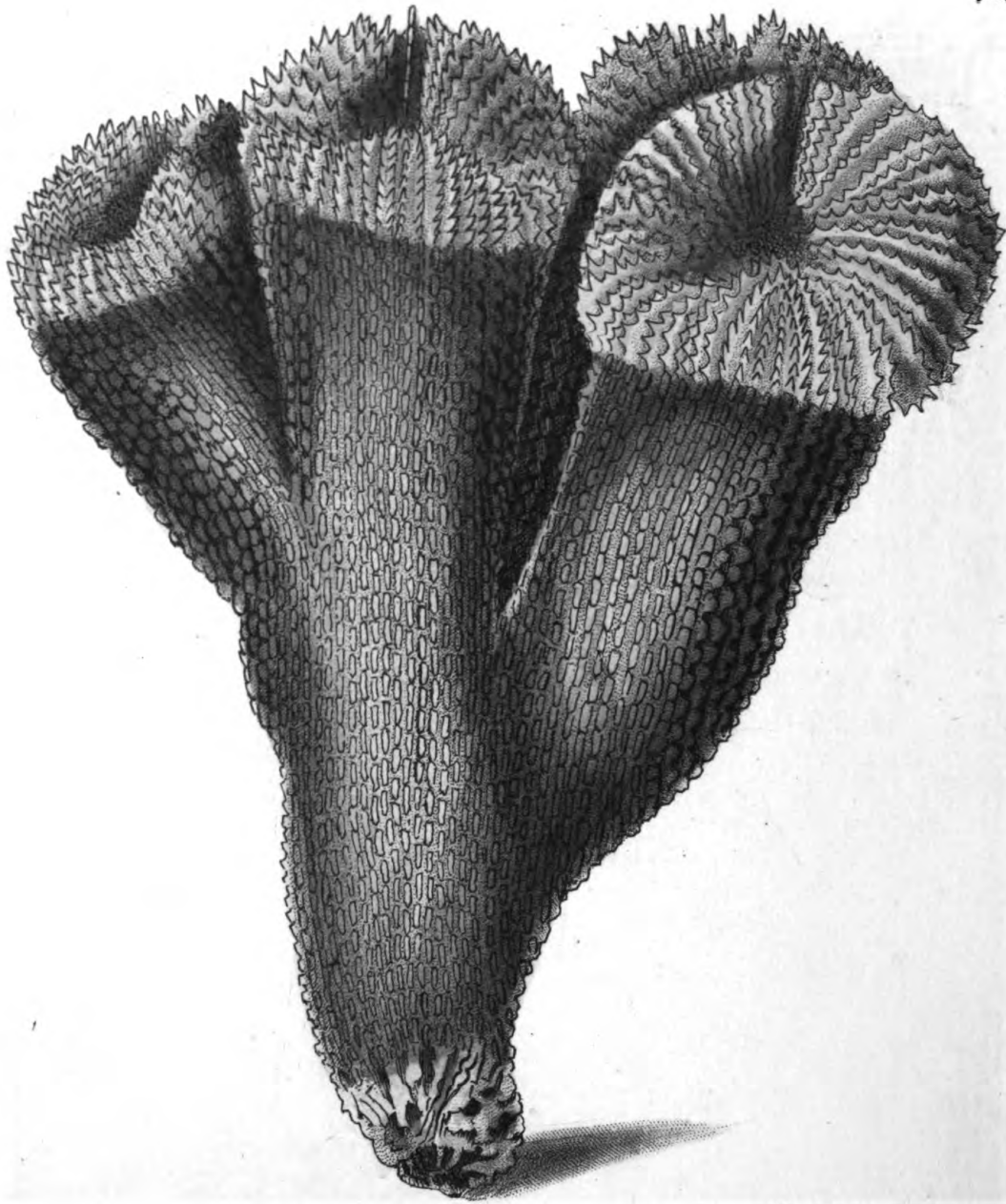
Pall. Elench. Zooph. 298.

Super rupes Maris Indici crescit Madrepora Carduus.
Veram ejus magnitudinem ostendit tabula.

Vertical line on the left side of the page.

Vertical line on the right side of the page.

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THE
THISTLE MADREPORE,

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Medusa.

Coral marked with lamellar star-shaped cavities.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Dichotomous MADREPORE, with furrowed,
muricated branches, simple, regular stars,
and tooth-serrated lamellæ.

MADREPORA CARDUUS.

Soland & Ellis Zooph. p. 153. pl. 35.

The Thistle Madreporé is found adhering to rocks
in the Indian ocean, and is represented in its natural
size on the annexed plate.



PAPILIO DEIPHOBUS. *Var.*

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatae.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (Volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis caudatis; subtus basi rubro maculatis; posticis maculis septem rubris subannularibus.

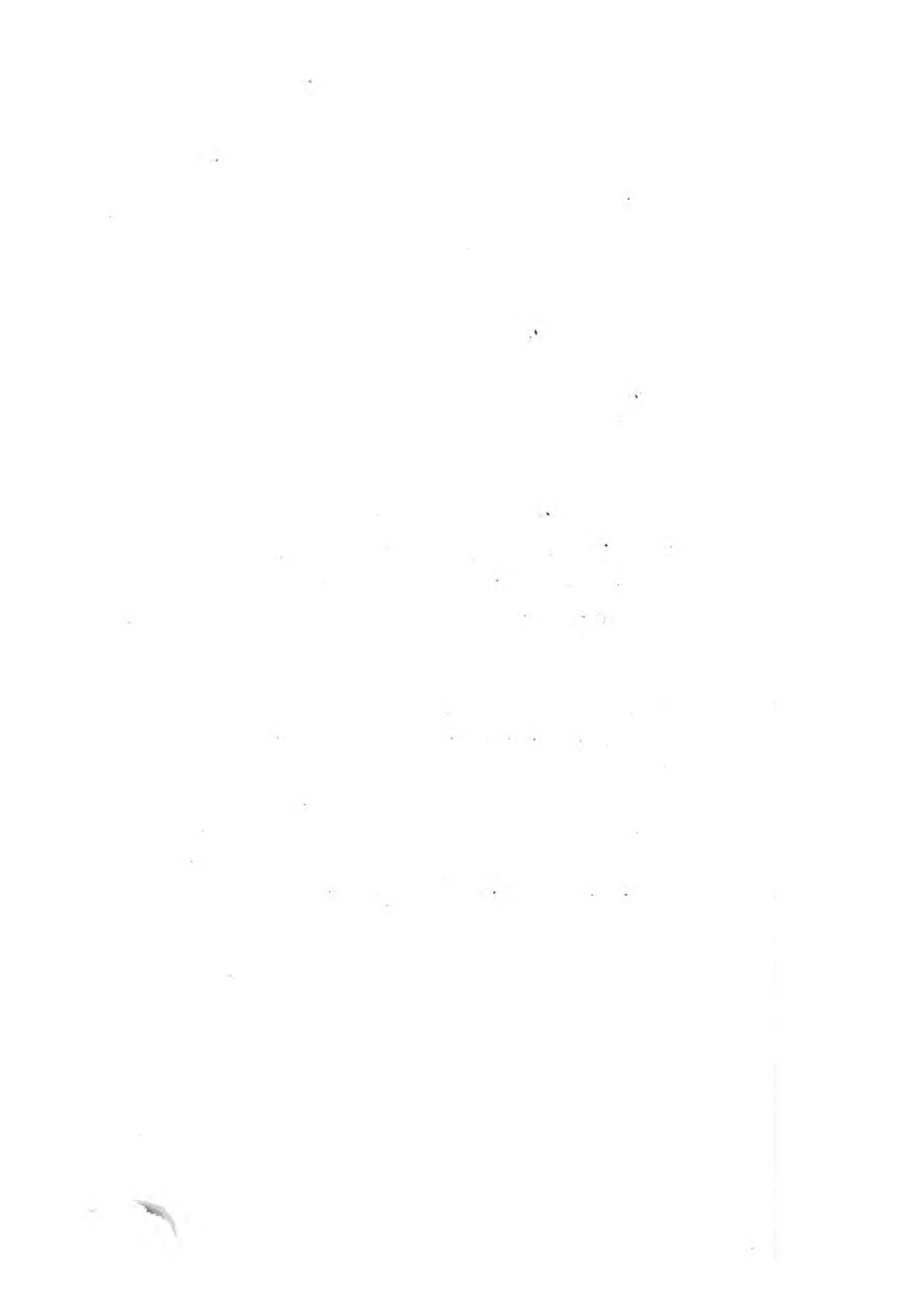
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 746.

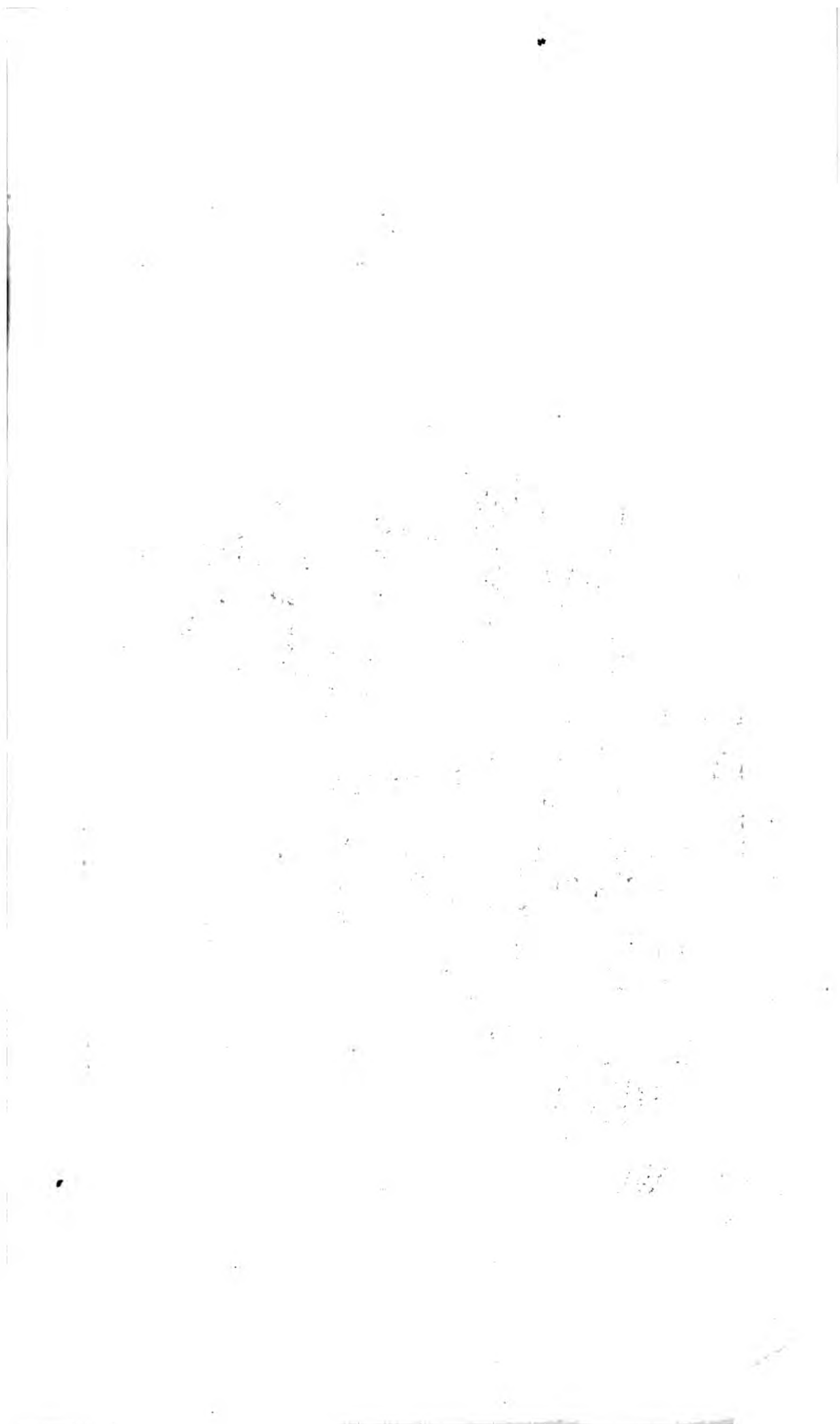
Var. Alis inferioribus macula media palmata alba, marginibus interioribus ochraceis.

Pap. Achates.

Cram. t. 243.

In India præcipue conspicitur Papilio Deiphobus, cujus veram magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.





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Vanessa cardui L.

DEIPHOBUS. *Var.*

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the end, and commonly terminating in a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards; (Flight diurnal.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Butterfly with tailed wings; beneath spotted at the base with red; the lower pair with seven subannular red spots.

Var. With the lower wings marked by a palmated, white middle spot, and with the inner margins ochre-coloured.

The *Papilio Deiphobus* is principally found in India, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

NUMENIUS GUARAUNA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum longum, teretiusculum, incurvum.

Facies pennis tecta.

Nares lineares juxta basin.

Lingua brevis, acuta.

Pedes tetradactyli, digitis basi connexis.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

NUMENIUS fuscus, purpureo viridique nitens,
capite colloque albo-punctatis.

Numenius Guarauna. N. rostro flavicante, corpore fusco albo striato, pedibus fuscis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 712.

GUARAUNA.

Marcgr. Bras.

SCOLOPAX GUARAUNA. S. rostro arcuato flavicante, pedibus fuscis, capite fusco albo-striato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 242.

Avem hanc raram et elegantem perhumaniter nobiscum communicavit vir Reverendus Hugo Davisius, quem in sexto operis nostri fasciculo consulere possit lector de Charadrio Himantopo præclare disserentem.

Advena iste rarissimus, (inquit DAVISIUS) pilula
g plumbea

plumbea confectus est in insula Mona, exeunte mense Septembri nuperrime elapso; et asservatur in museo quod felici delectu congegit Domina Hester Meyrick de Bellomarisco in eadem insula. Errasse mihi videtur præclarus ille ornithologus Lathamus in descriptione specifica; et pro *corpore fusco albo striato*, legendum potius putem *capite &c.*; quod si ita sit (et ita certe se res habet in specimine de quo jam agitur) magis congruat avi definitio quæ sequitur, viz. "*Numenius rostro pedibusque fuscis, capite et gutture albo striatis.*"

Pergit Davisius quærere unde originem duxerit adagium quod legitur in Willoughbeio, p. 294.

"Numenius sive albus, sive sit ater,

"Portat in dorso (valet) duodecim denarios."

et ortum fuisse suspicatur ab hac specie in oris Suffolciæ conspecta; quæ enim (inquit) alia possit esse proverbii interpretatio?

His Davisii annotationibus liceat mihi adjicere, summam esse avi huic nostræ generalem similitudinem tam quoad magnitudinem quam colores (excepta in charactere generico *facie nuda*) cum *Tantalo igneo* et *Tantalo Falcinello*, quorum prior interdum Britanniam inviserit.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

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THE
BRASILIAN CURLEW.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill long, subcylindric, incurved.

Face covered with feathers.

Nostrils linear, near the base of the bill.

Tongue short, sharp.

Feet tetradactyle, with the toes connected at the base.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brown CURLEW, glossed with purple and green, with the head and neck speckled with white.

GUARAUNA.

Marcgr. Brasil. Will. orn. p. 215. t. 53.

Brasilian Whimbrel.

Lath. Syn. 3. p. 125.

The highly rare and curious bird exhibited on the present plate, was communicated by the Reverend Mr. Hugh Davies, whose excellent observations relative to the Charadrius Himantopus, may be found in the sixth volume of the present work.

“ This extraordinary visitant, (says Mr. Davies) was shot in *Anglesey* about the end of September last,

and is preserved in the interesting and beautiful collection of Miss Hester Meyrick of *Beaumaris* in *Anglesey*. A mistake seems to have occurred in the excellent ornithology of Mr. Latham, where instead of *corpore fusco albo striato*, should be read *capite fusco*, &c. and the bird should (at least according to the present specimen) be rather defined thus: *Numenius rostro pedibusque fuscis, capite et gutture fuscis albo striatis.*"

Mr. Davies adds, " Might not the appearance of this species on the coast of *Suffolk* formerly, have given origin to what we read in Willoughby's Ornithology, p. 294.

" A Curlew, be she white, be she black,
" She carries twelve-pence on her back."

what else can that saying mean?"

In addition to what Mr. Davies has said, I shall observe, that it cannot escape the attention of every naturalist, that, excepting in the generic particular of the naked front, this bird bears a very striking general resemblance, both in size and colour, to the *Tamalus ingneus* and *Tantalus Falcinellus*, the former of which has occasionally been observed in this country.

CRENATULA AVICULARIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Tethys?

Testa bivalvis, irregularis, complanata, clausa.

Cardo linearis, serie fossularum excavatus et crenatus.

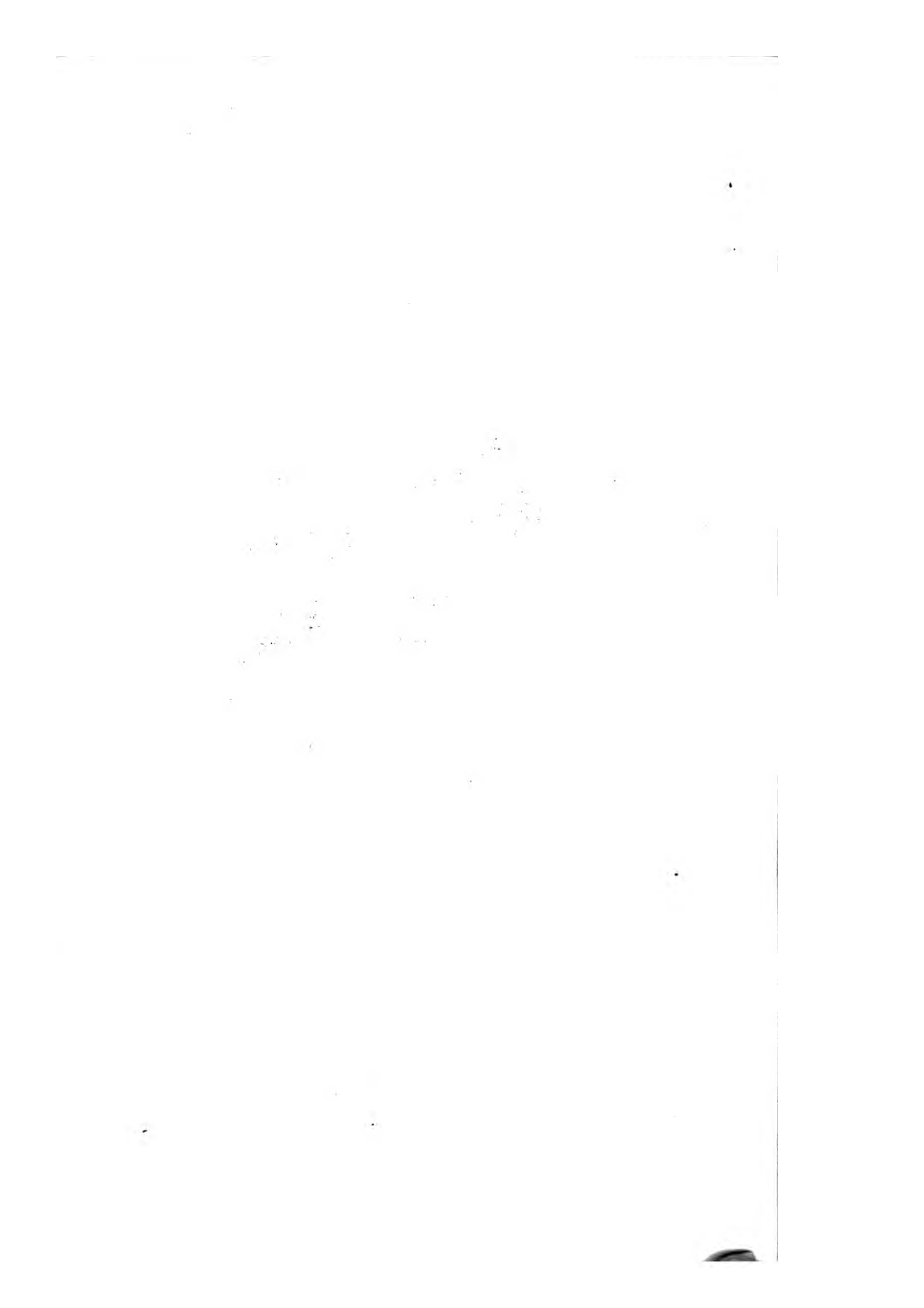
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CRENATULA subrhombea, compresso-membranacea, obsolete squamosa, flavescens, lineis undulatis radiatim picta, valvis inæqualibus.

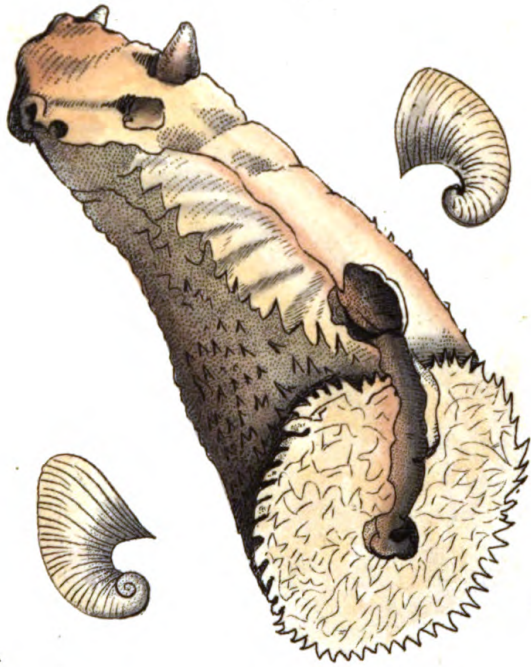
CRENATULA AVICULARIS.

Lamarck, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 13.

Circa littora insularum Americanarum præcipue conspicitur *Crenatula avicularis*, cujus veram magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.



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R. P. Nodder Del. et Sculp.

THE
AVICULAR CRENATULA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Tethys?

Shell bivalve, irregular, flattened, shut.

Hinge linear, excavated and crenated by a series of fossules.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Subrhomboid, flattened, membranaceous, yellowish CRENATULA, with unequal valves marked by obscure scales, and radiated with undulating dusky lines.

La CRENATULE AVICULAIRE.

Lamarck, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 13.

The shell here figured is represented in its natural size, and is chiefly found about the coasts of the American islands.



APLYSIA PERONIANA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus repens, obvelatum membranis reflexis,
clypeo dorsali pulmones obtegente.

Foramen laterale dextrum.

Anus supera extremitatem dorsi.

Tentacula quatuor, antèrius sita.

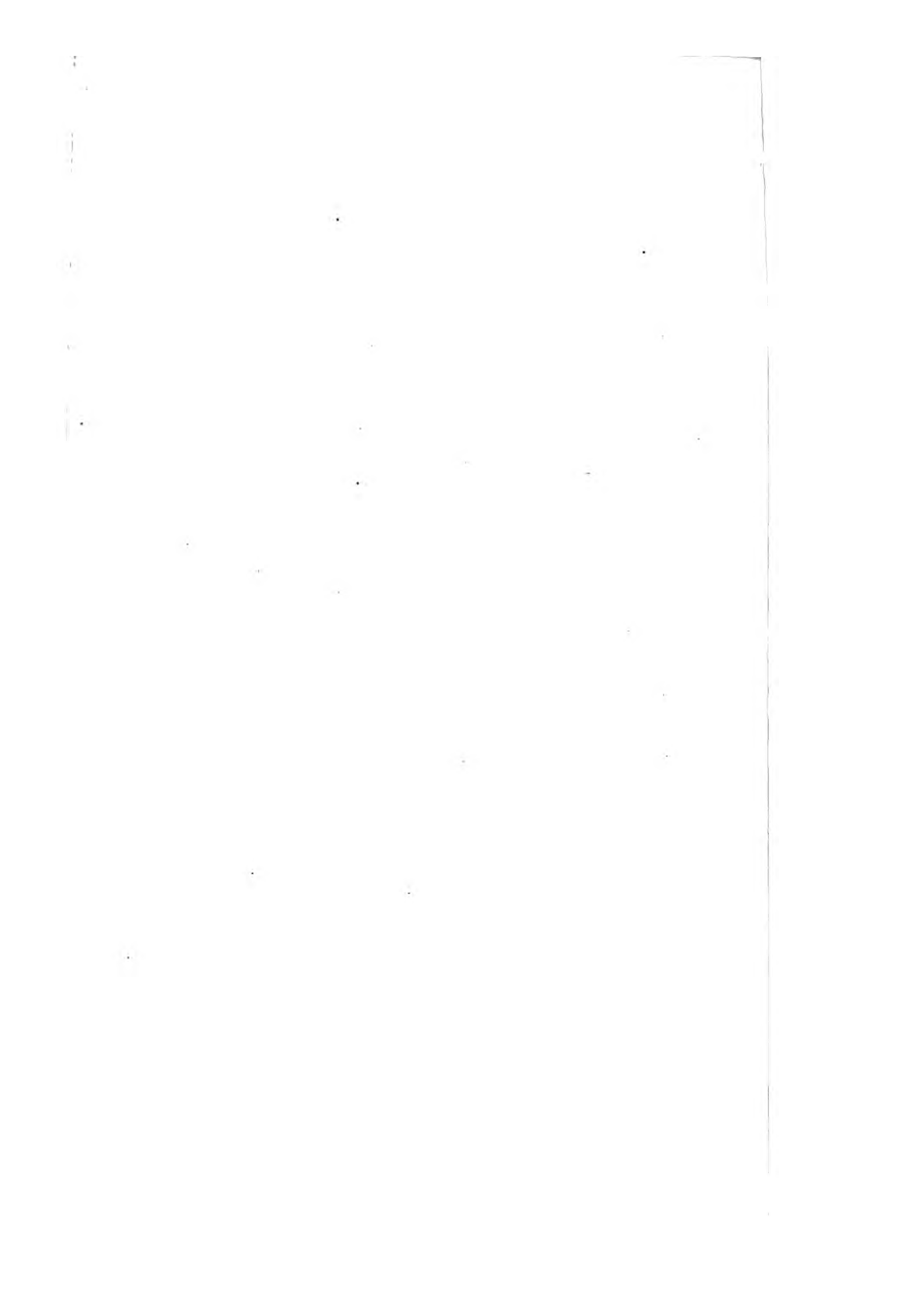
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

APLYSIA subflavescens subcylindrica, antice
subattenuata, postice truncata.

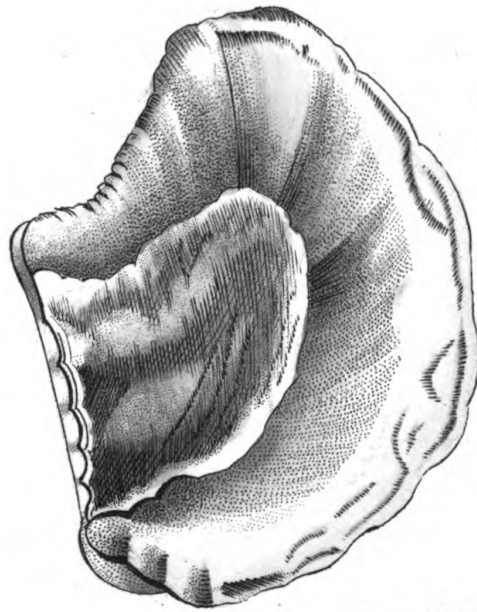
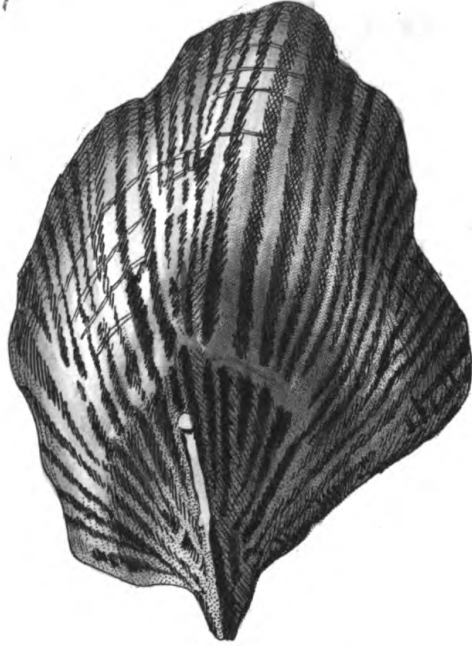
Dolabella.

Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 30,

Maria Indica incolit Aplysia Peroniana, interdum
major quam in tabula depingitur.



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R. N. D. & S. L. L. 17.

THE
PERONIAN APLYSIA,

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body repent, covered by reflected membranes
and a dorsal shield.

Foramen on the right side.

Vent situated at the extremity of the back.

Tentacula four, situated in front.

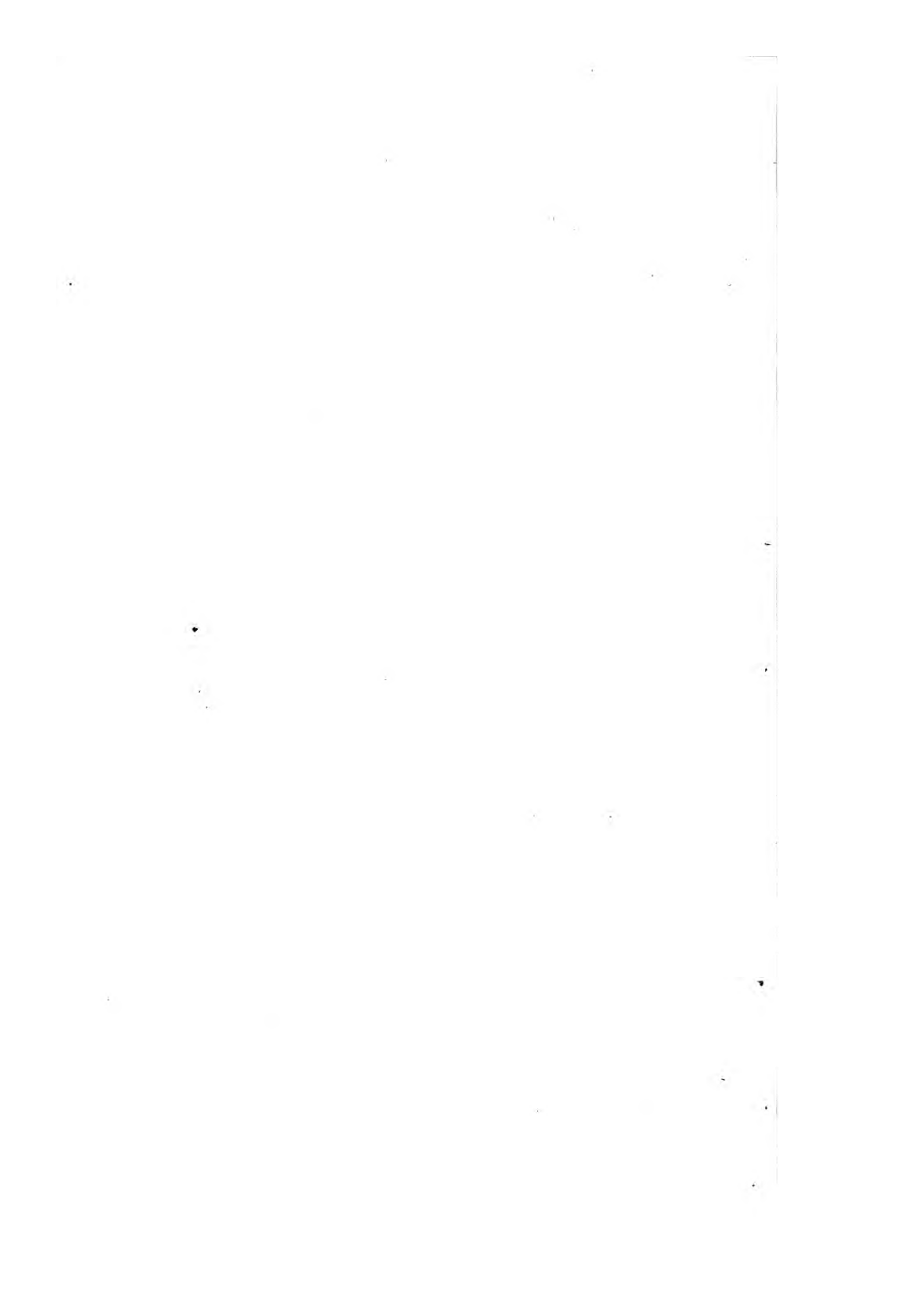
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish subcylindric APLYSIA, subattenuated in front, and truncated behind.

La Dolabelle.

Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. No. 30.

This species is an inhabitant of the Indian seas, and is sometimes seen of larger size than represented on the plate.



GORGONIA PINNATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal crescens plantæ facie.

Hydræ sparsæ e poris lateralibus.

Stirps radicata, cornea, continua, ramosa, basi explanata, cortice obducta.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

GORGONIA compressiuscula pinnata sanguinea, ramis simplicissimis, poris oblongis.

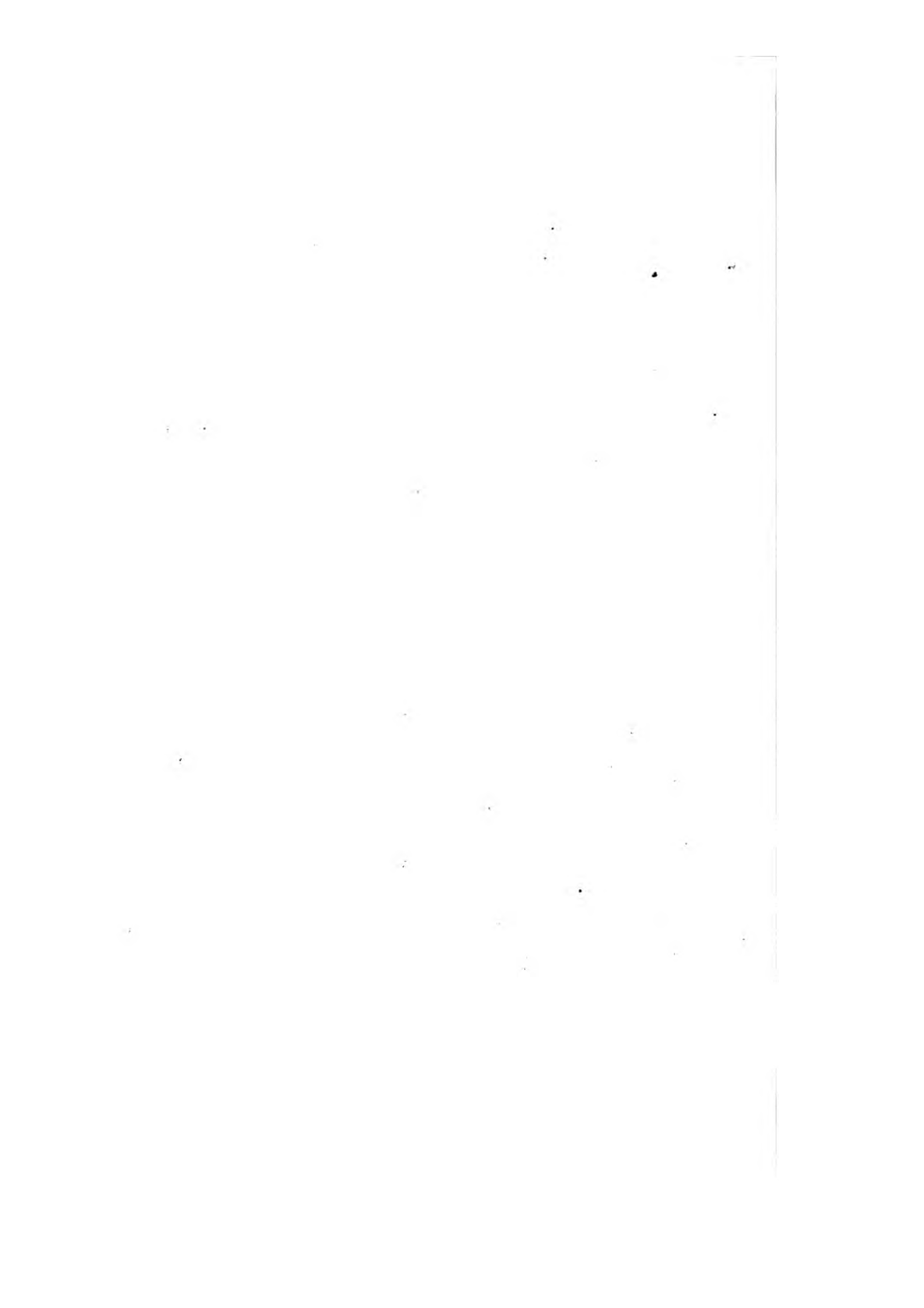
GORGONIA PINNATA. G. compressiuscula pinnata, ramis compressis simplicissimis, cortice rubro, poris oblongis.

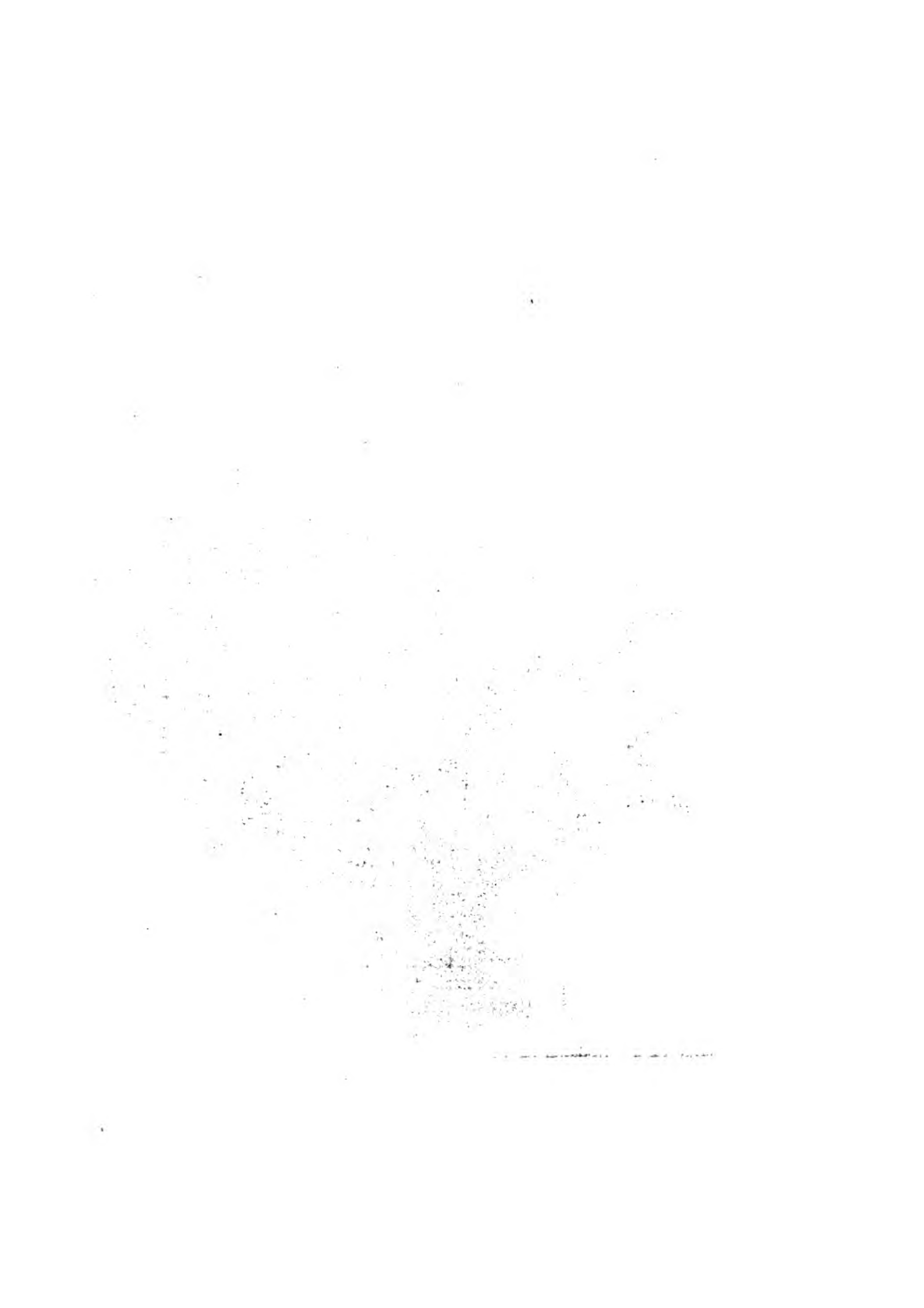
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1292.

GORGONIA depressa ramosa pinnataque, pinnis suboppositis rigentibus, cortice miniato subverrucoso.

Pall. Elench. Zooph. 174.

Super rupes oceani Africani crescit Gorgonia pinnata, alta interdum tres pedes.





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R. P. Newell & J. S. H. S. S.

PINNATED GORGONIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal growing with the habit of a plant.

Polypes scattered from the lateral pores.

Stem fixed, horny, branched, covered with a soft bark.

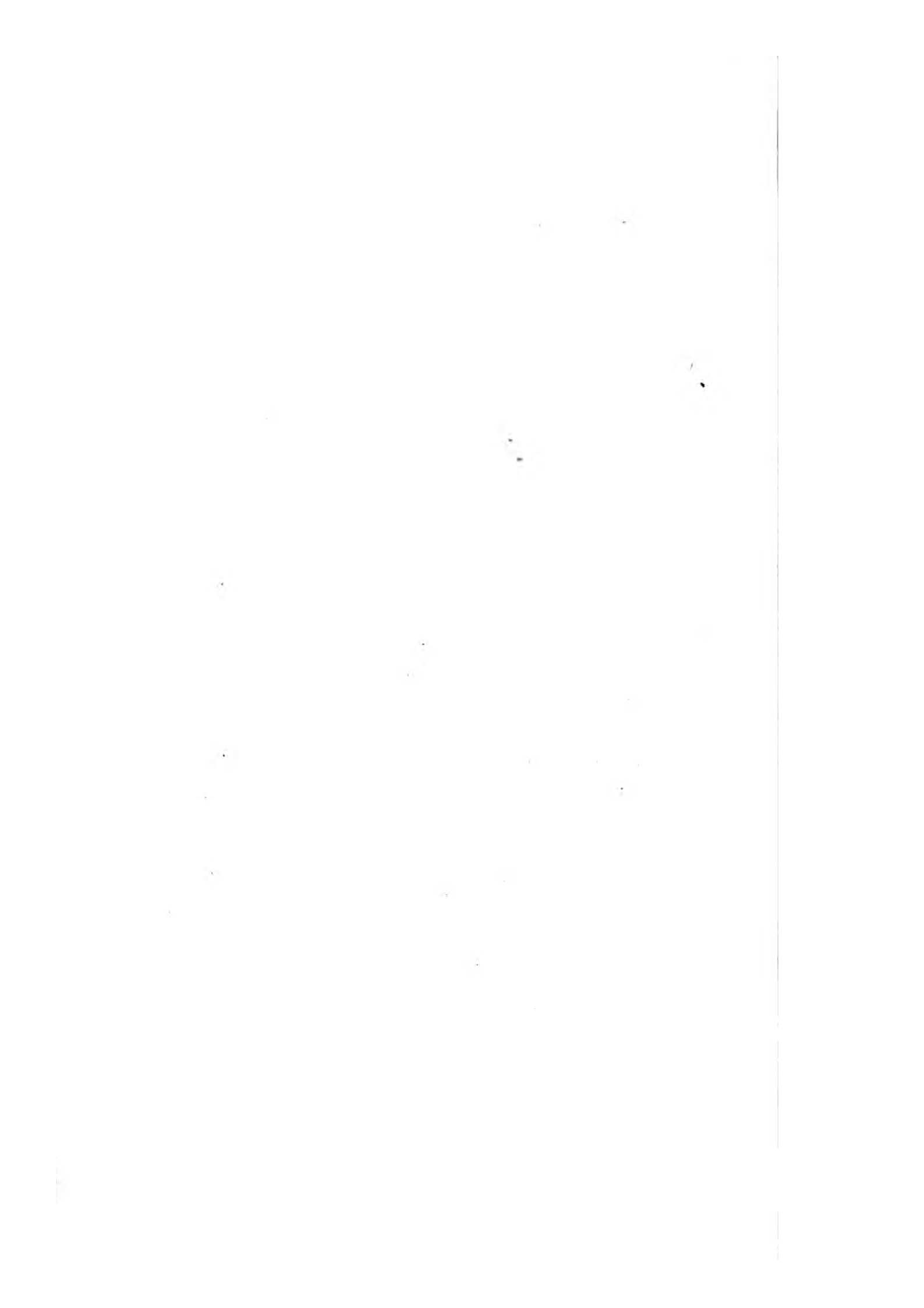
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Slightly compressed pinnated blood-red GORGONIA, with simple branches, and oblong pores.

Red African GORGONIA.

PINNATED GORGONIA.

The pinnated Gorgonia adheres to rocks in the African seas, and is sometimes seen of the height of three feet.



COLUMBA AUSTRALIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum rectum, versus apicem descendens.

Nares oblongæ, membrana molli tumida semitectæ.

Lingua integra.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

COLUMBA viridis, alis nigris, tectricibus flavo marginatis.

COLUMBA AUSTRALIS. C. viridis, abdomine crisso femoribusque maculatis, humeris violaceis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 604.

Palumbus viridis Madagascariensis..

Briss. av. 1. p. 142.

Columbam domesticam (inquit Brissonus) crassitie circiter adæquat hæc avis, ab apice rostri ad caudam extremam undecim pollices et sex lineas longa. Caput, collum, pectus, venter et latera sunt viridi-olivacea. Dorsum, uropygium, caudam superne tegentes pennæ et tectrices alarum ejusdem sunt coloris sed saturatoris. In parte alarum suprema macula rubescens adest. Renisges superne nigricant, inferne cinerascunt, et ipsarum oræ exteriores sunt sulphureæ. Majores alarum tectrices eodem colore terminantur. Pennæ imum ventrem et crura tegentes eodem viridi quo corpus tingitur, sulphureo et nigricante variegantur. Rostrum cinereum; pedes et digiti rubri. Habitat in insula Madagascariensi.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant complications during an audit and may result in the disallowance of certain expenses.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that must be followed when recording transactions. It details the requirements for proper documentation, including the need for original receipts and invoices, and the importance of ensuring that all entries are supported by appropriate evidence. The text also discusses the need for regular reconciliation of accounts and the timely reporting of any variances.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of the classification of expenses. It explains that expenses must be properly categorized according to the applicable accounting standards and that this classification is crucial for determining the deductibility of those expenses. The text provides guidance on how to distinguish between different types of expenses and how to ensure that they are recorded in the correct accounts.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining adequate records for the entire period of the tax year. It notes that records should be kept in a secure and accessible location and that they should be readily available for inspection by the tax authorities. The text also emphasizes the need for the records to be complete and accurate, and that any omissions or inaccuracies can have serious consequences.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some final advice on how to ensure compliance with the relevant requirements. It stresses the importance of taking a proactive approach to record-keeping and of seeking professional advice if there are any uncertainties or questions. The text concludes by noting that maintaining accurate records is not only a legal requirement but also a good business practice that can help to ensure the success of the organization.



17



THE
MADAGASCAR PIGEON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill strait, descending towards the tip.
Nostrils oblong, half covered by a soft tumid
membrane.
Tongue entire.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Green PIGEON, with black wings; the coverts
edged with yellow.

PIGEON Ramier verd de Madagascar.

Buf. ois. 2. p. 540. *Pl. Enl.* 111.

MADAGASCAR PIGEON. Var. A.

Lath. Synops. 2. p. 641.

This species, according to Brisson, is about equal in size to a common domestic pigeon; measuring eleven inches and six lines from the tip of the bill to that of the tail. The head, neck, breast, belly and sides are olive-green: the back, rump, upper tail and wing-coverts of the same colour, but deeper. On the upper part of the wing is a reddish spot. The larger wing-feathers are blackish above, and ash-coloured beneath, with sulphur-coloured edges: the larger coverts are also tipped with the same colour. The under parts of the body and the thighs are of the same green colour with the body, and varied with blackish and yellow marks: the bill is ash-coloured; the legs and feet red. It is a native of the island of Madagascar.

PAPILIO ACHILLES.

VAR.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis dentatis; supra nigris fascia cærulca, subtus fuscis ocellis tribus quinisve.

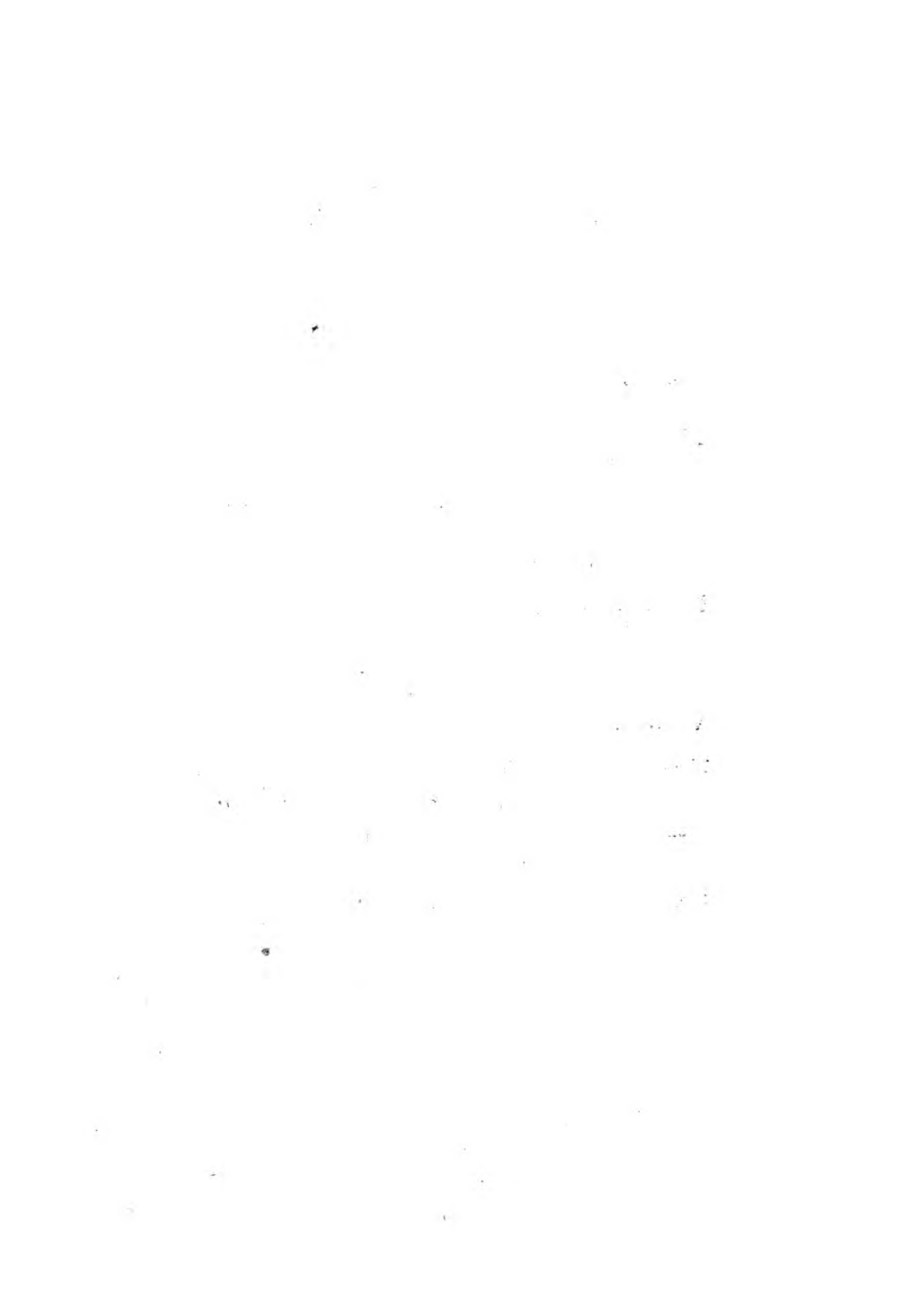
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 752.

VAR.

PAPILIO Helenor.

Cramer, t. 86. f. A. B.

In Surinamia generatur pulchrum hoc insectum, et magnitudine vera in tabula depingitur.



012



Small handwritten text, possibly a collector's mark or date, located at the bottom right of the illustration.

ACHILLES.

Var.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the end, and commonly terminating in a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards; (flight diurnal.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Butterfly with denticulated wings, black above with a transverse blue bar, beneath brown, with three ocellated spots on the upper, and four or five on the lower pair.

P. Helenor.

Cram. pl. 86. f. A. B.

This beautiful insect is a native of Surinam, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

MADREPORA CINCINNATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Medusa.

Corallium cavitatibus lamelloso-flexuosis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1272.

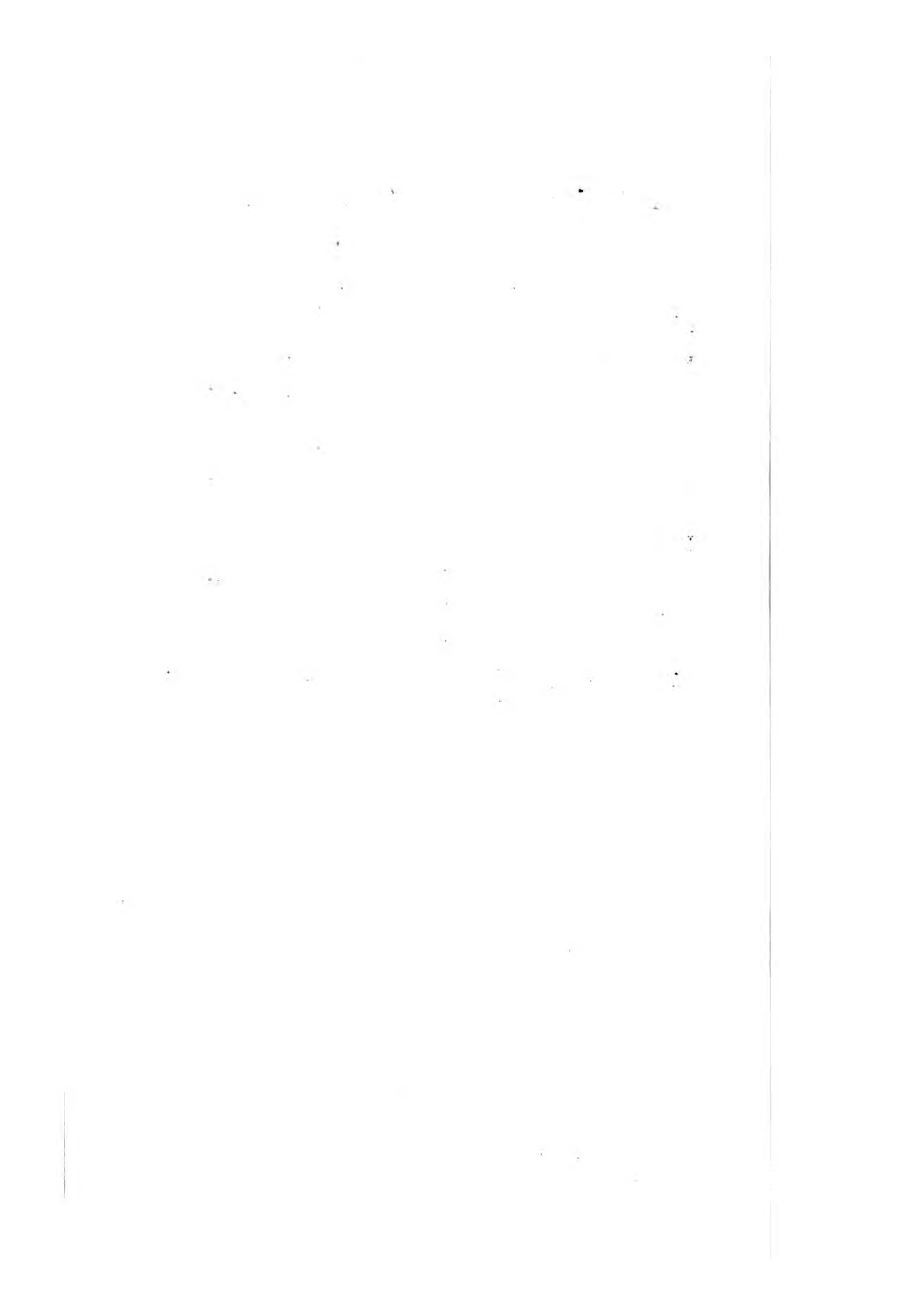
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

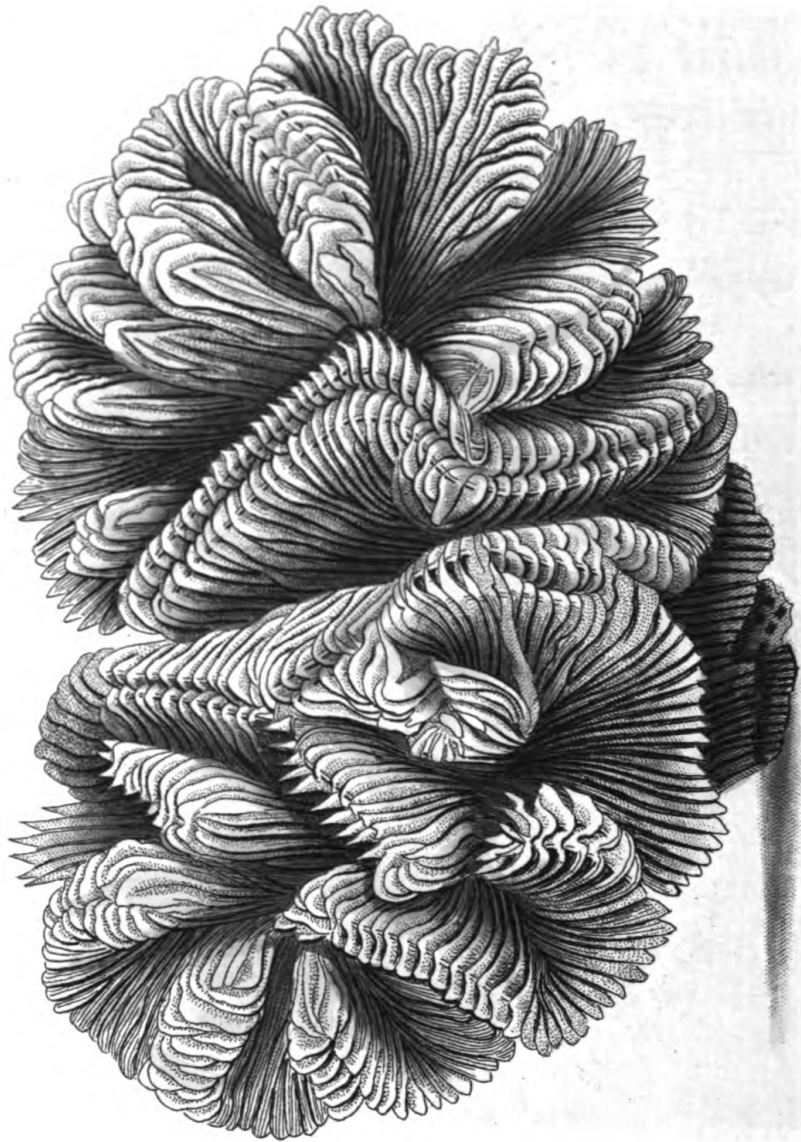
MADREPORA conglomerata albida, lamellis
gyrosis, laxis, duplicatis.

MADREPORA gyrosa??

Soland. et Ellis Zooph. t. 51. f. 1.

Maria incolit occidua pulcherrimum hoc Corallium,
cujus veram magnitudinem ostendit tabula.





VANDER SCHEER

THE
CURLED MADREPORE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Medusa.

Coral marked with lamellar star-shaped cavities.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

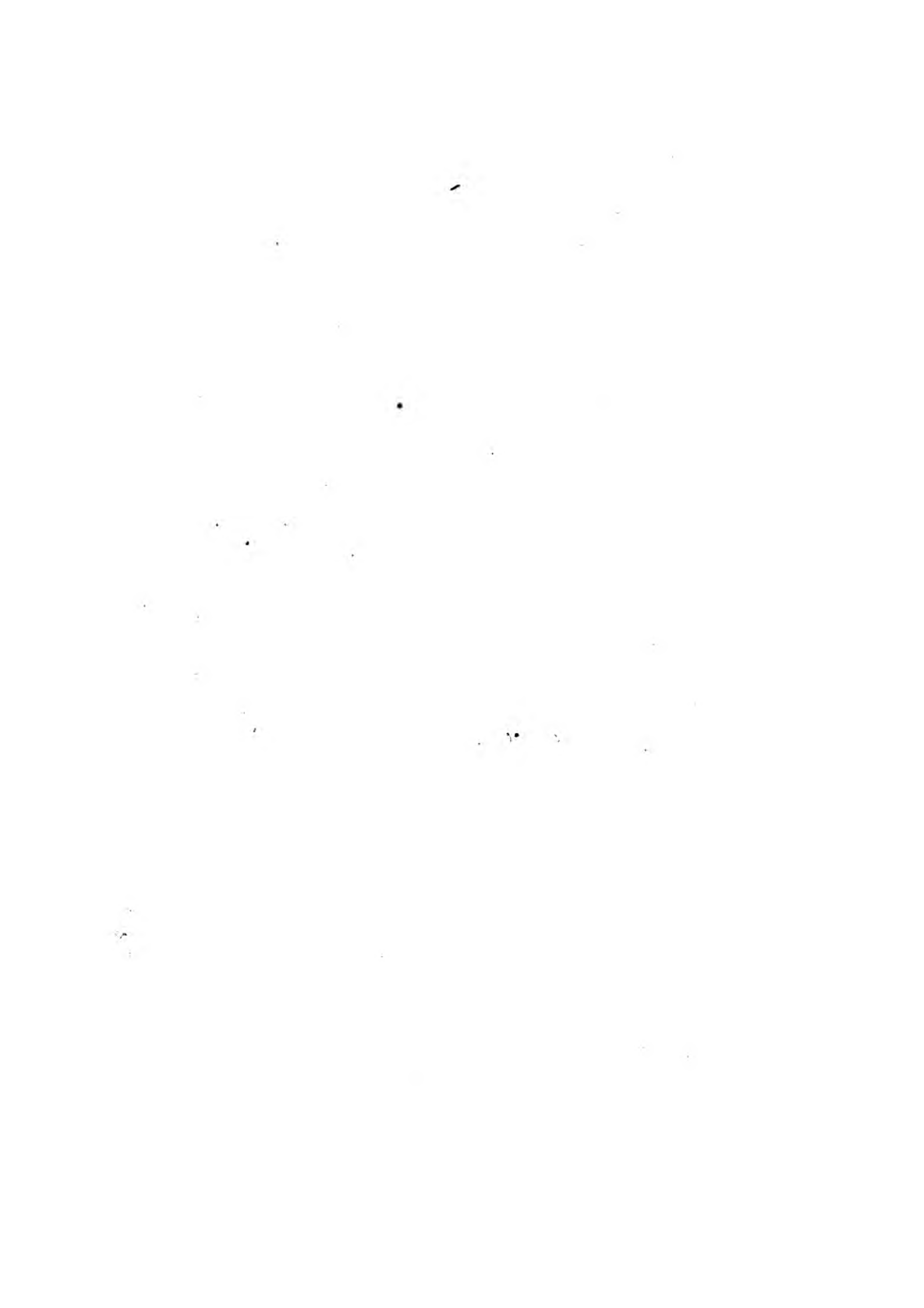
Conglomerated whitish MADREPORE, with
loose, undulating, double lamellæ.

Crested Indian MADREPORE.

CURLED MADREPORE.

Ellis Zooph. pl. 51. f. 1.

This highly elegant coral is a native of the West-Indian seas, and is represented in its natural size on the annexed plate.



ACARUS EXULCERANS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Pedes octo.

Oculi duo, ad latera capitis.

Tentacula duo (in quibusdam) pediformia.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ACARUS femoribus quatuor anticis crassissimis, tibiis gracilibus tubulosis; posticis quatuor ovato-elongatis, tibiis longissimis setaceis.

ACARUS EXULCERANS A. pedibus longissimis setaccis; anticis duobus brevibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1024.

ACARUS Scabici. A. subrotundus albus, pedibus rufescentibus brevibus, posticis quatuor seta longissima, plantis quatuor anticis fistulatis capitulo terminatis.

Degeer Ins. 7. p. 94. t. 2. f. 13, 14.

ACARUS humanus subcutaneus.

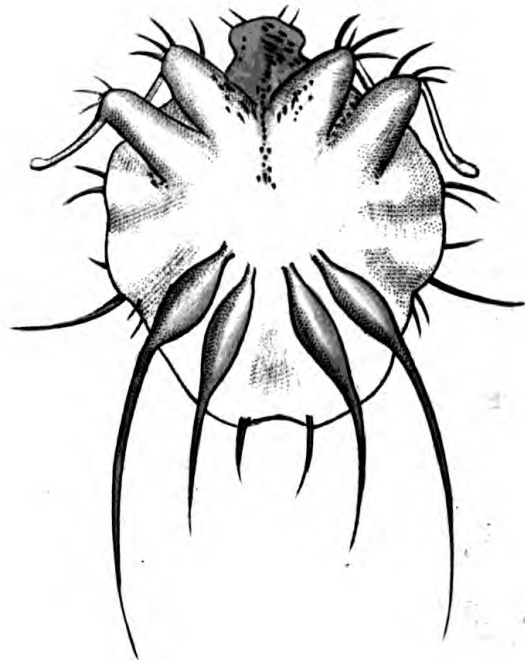
Lin. Faun. Suec. p. 347.

Depingitur in hoc opere Acarus exulcerans sive psoricus, ut corrigi possit insigne erratum in sexto volumine Zoologiæ Generalis quod nuperrime edidimus. Pro nomine Adamsi, qui perhumaniter nobiscum specimen insecti communicavit, irrepsit in paginam nescio quo fato Bakeri nomen.

Oblata

Oblata est Adamso, cum in insulis Maderis commoraretur, ampla occasio animalculum examinandi, et in naturam morbi qui *psora* dicitur inquirendi: quodque de hac re disseruit permissum est iudicio regalis societatis Londinensis, hyeme proxime elapsa.

Qui plura de hoc insecto desiderat, adeat Zoologiam nostram. Satis sit notare accuratissime delineari iconas quæ in tabula exprimentur. Ad hoc plurimum contulere optima specimina quæ ab Adamso accepimus.



THE
CUTICULAR MITE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Legs eight.

Eyes two, one on each side the head.

Tentacula two (in some species) resembling legs.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

MITE with the thighs of the four upper legs very thick, with slender tubular tibiae; of the four lower ovate-elongated, with extremely long setaceous tibiae.

The Itch-insect.

Phil. Trans. No. 283. pl. 9. f. 127, 128.

Baker's Microscope made easy, p. 169.
pl. 13. f. 2. a. b.

The Hand-Worm.

Mouff. Theatr. Ins.

The *Acarus exulcerans* or Cutaneous Mite, makes its appearance in the present publication in consequence of a remarkable erratum in the letter-press of the sixth volume of *General Zoology*, in which the name of Baker is, through oversight, printed, in the description of the insect, instead of Adams, the name of the ingenious communicator of the specimens there described.

Dr. Adams, during his residence in the Madeiras,
had

had ample opportunities of investigating the nature of the insect, and of the disease in which it occurs, and his paper on the subject was read to the Royal Society in the course of the last winter.

For farther particulars I must refer to the description already given in the General Zoology, and have only to add, that the present figures are carefully executed from some of the most perfect specimens communicated by Dr. Adams.

CANCROMA COCHLEARIA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum gibbosum, mandibula superiore cymbæ
resupinatæ forma.

Nares exiguæ in sulco rostri.

Lingua parva.

Pedes fissi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CANCROMA occipite cristato nigro.

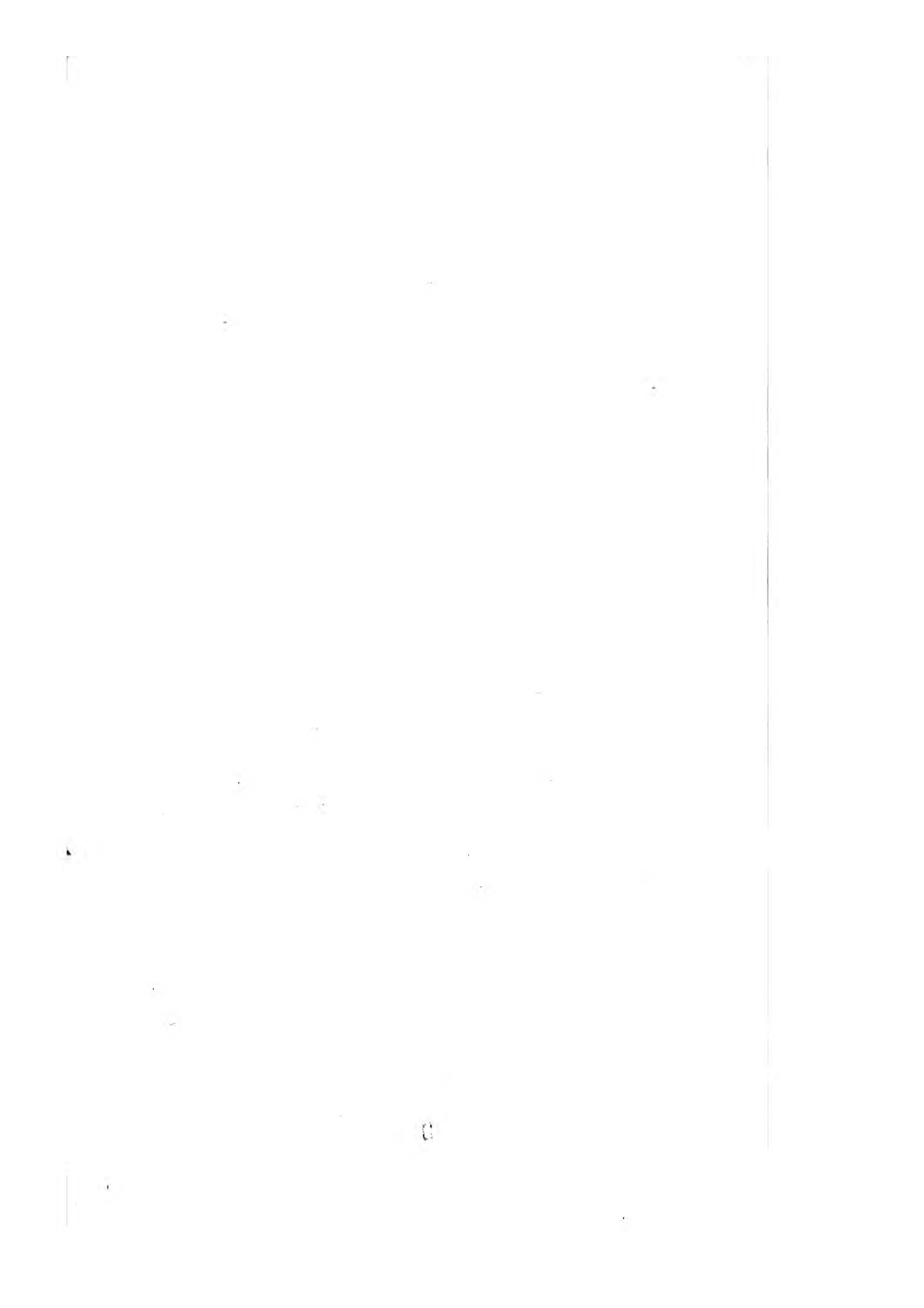
CANCROMA COCHLEARIA. C. ventre ru-
fescente.

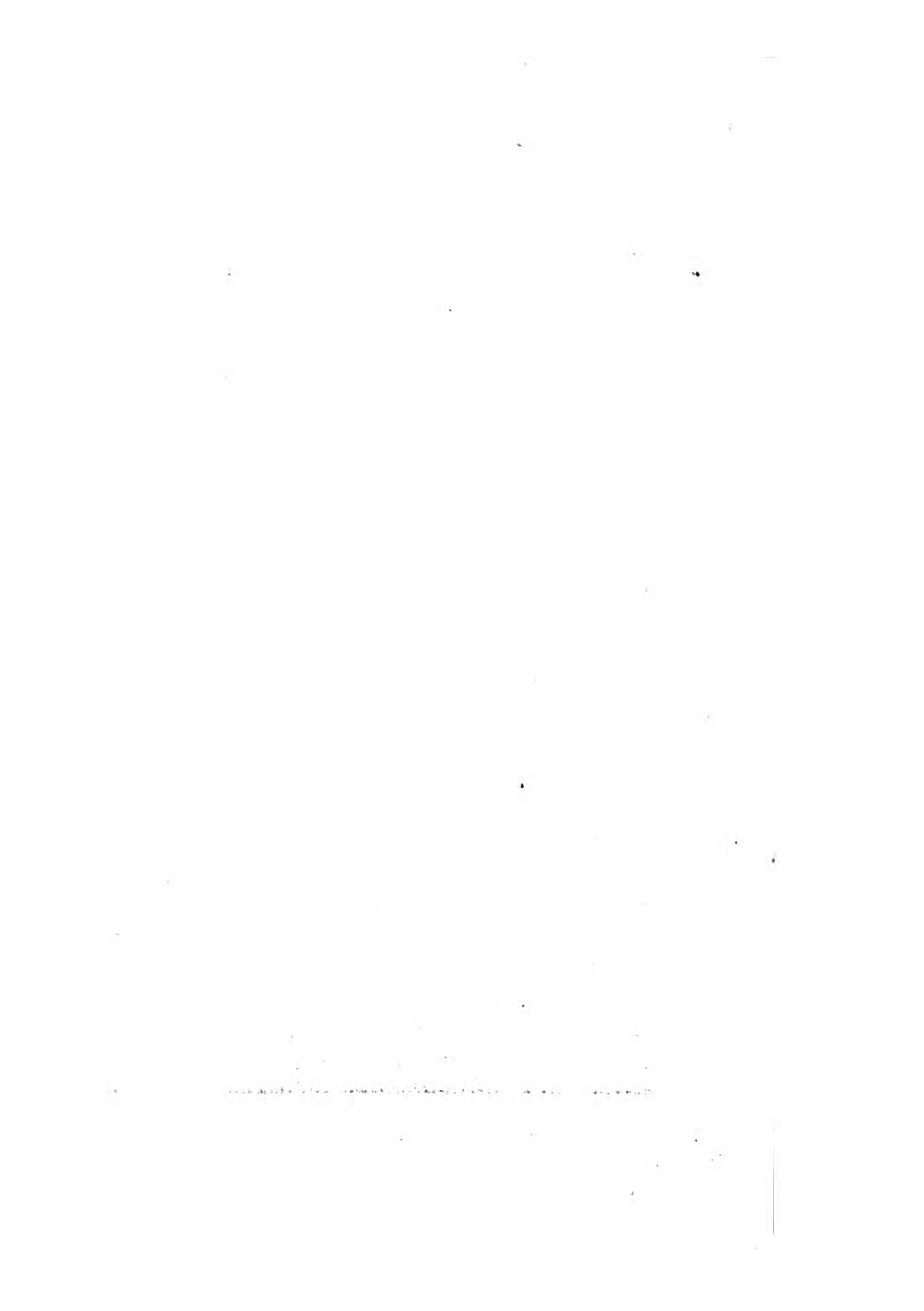
Lin. Syst. Nat.

CANCROMA Cancrophaga. C. ventre can-
dicante.

Lin. Syst. Nat.

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







THE
BOAT-BILL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill shaped like an inverted boat.
Nostrils small, lodged in a furrow.
Tongue small.
Toes divided.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

BOAT-BILL with the hind-head furnished
with a black, pendent crest.

BOAT-BILL.

Lath. Syn. 5. p. 26.

Le Savacou.

Buf. ois. 7. p. 443.

Pl. Enl. 38. 869.

The Boat Bill is an inhabitant of South-America,
where it frequents watery places, feeding nearly in the
manner of herons, on frogs, fish, &c.

SYNGNATHUS BIACULEATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum subcylindricum, ore terminali.

Corpus elongatum, articulatum, cataphractum.

Pinnæ ventrales nullæ.

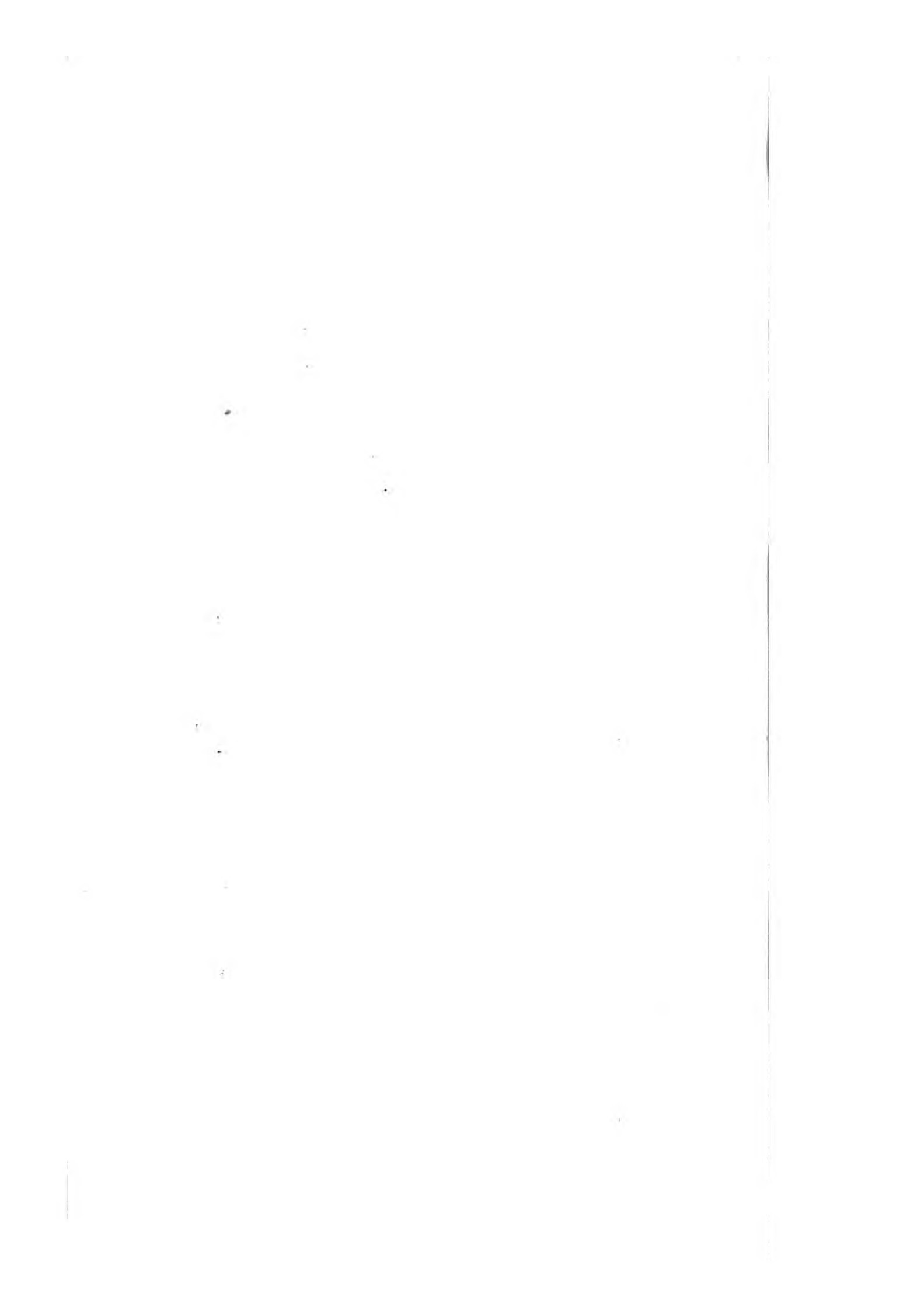
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SYNGNATHUS ferrugineus, corpore tetragono, capite supra biaculeato.

SYNGNATHUS BIACULEATUS. S. corpore quadrangulato, aculeis duobus ad caput.

Bloch. ichth. t. 121.

Longus est Syngnathus biaculeatus circiter sex uncias, et in maribus enutritur Indicis. Cauda a basi hexagona gradatim fit tetragona seu quadrata, desinitque in extremitatem pinnis carentem.



714



Aspidorhynchus

THE
BIACULEATED PIPEFISH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout subcylindric, with terminal mouth.

Body lengthened, jointed, mailed.

Ventral fins none.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous PIPEFISH, with quadrangular
body, and two spines above the head.

BIACULEATED PIPEFISH.

Gen. Zool. 5. p. 453.

This species, which usually measures about six inches in length, is a native of the Indian seas: the tail, which is hexagonal at its origin, gradually becomes tetragonal in its progress, and terminates in a finless point or tip.

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HALIOTIS TUBERCULATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Limax.

Testa auriformis, pateus; spira occultata laterali;
disco longitudinaliter poris pertuso.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1255.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

HALIOTIS TUBERCULATA. H. testa sub-
ovata, dorso transversim rugoso, tubercu-
lato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1256.

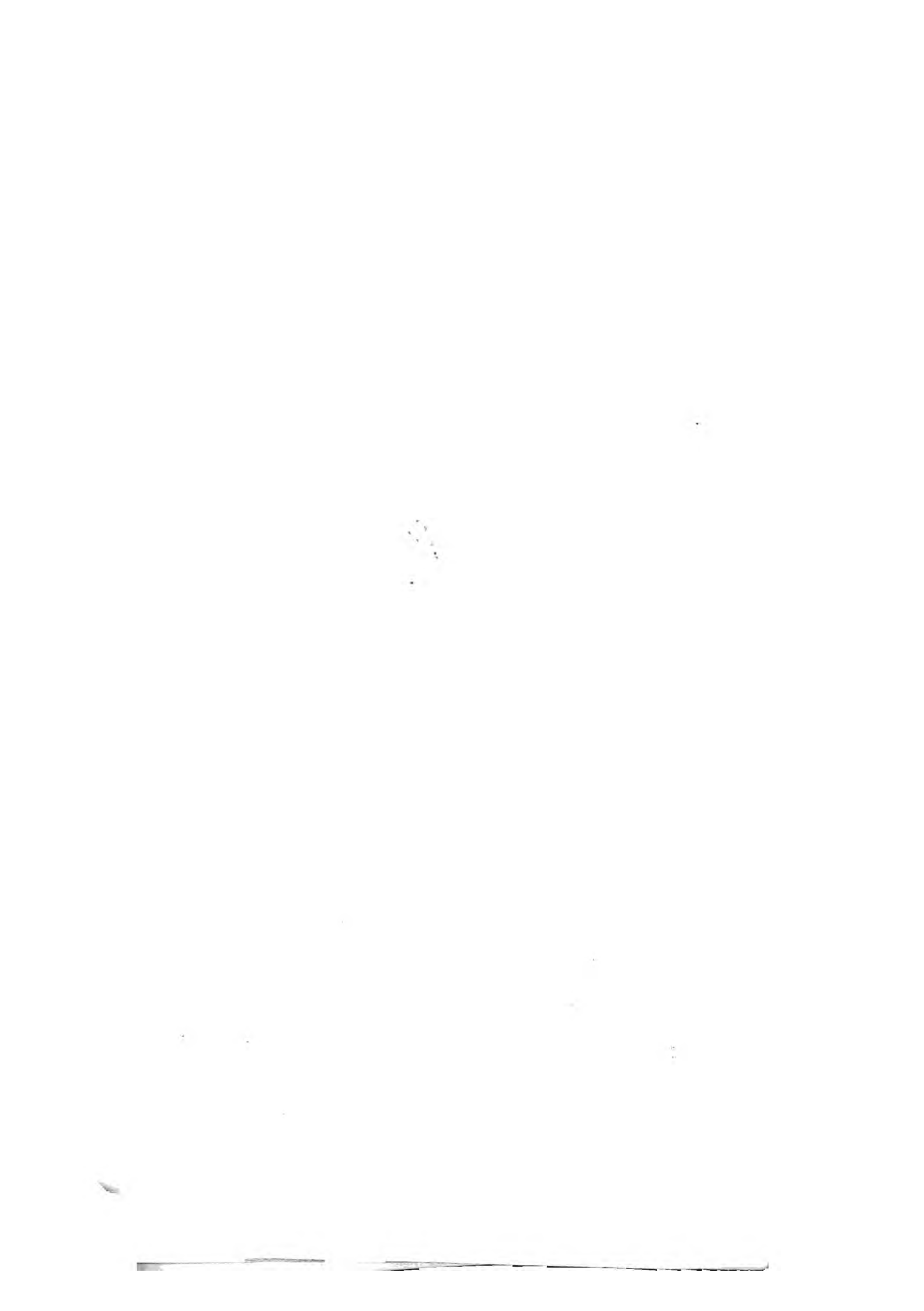
Auris marina.

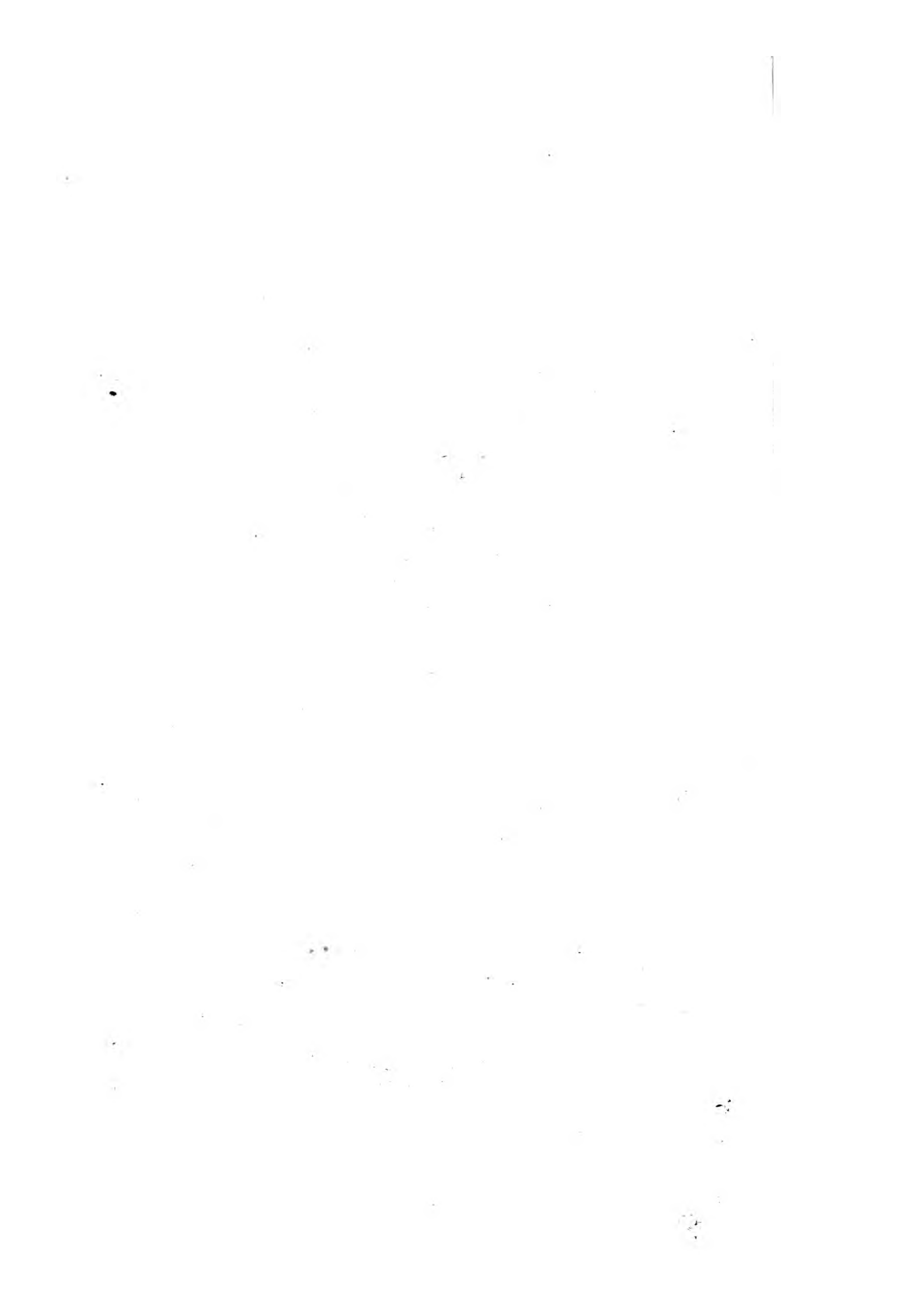
Rondel. pisc. 5.

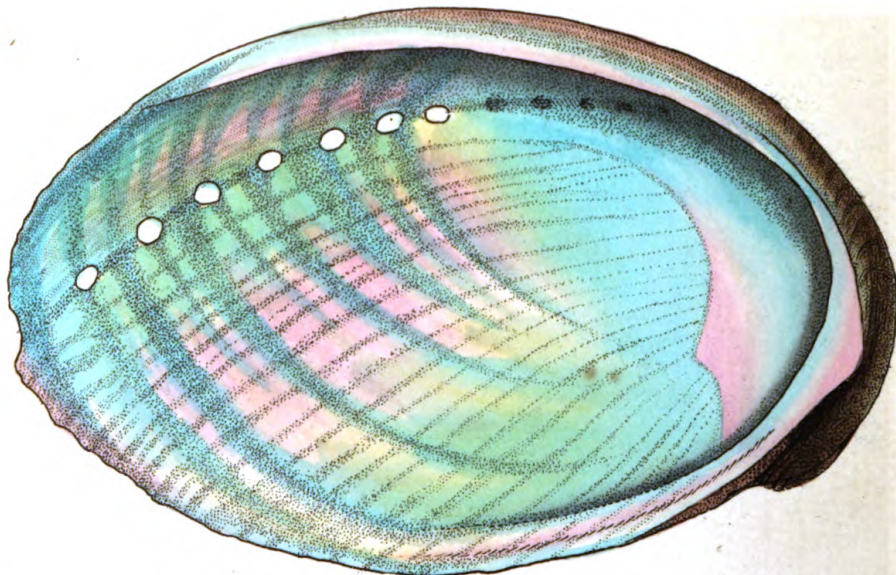
Patella major, seu fera.

Gesn. Aquat. 807, 808.

In oris plurimis Europæis adhæret rupibus Haliotis vulgaris seu tuberculata eodem modo quo solet *Patellarum* genus. Color testæ generalis exterior infuscatur, interdum ferrugineo seu virescente undulatus; interior est quasi margaritaceus, pro variata luce iricolor.







R. N. S. P. et al. Subject.

THE
TUBERCULATED HALIOTIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Slug.

Shell ear-shaped, spreading, with obliterated lateral spire; the disc longitudinally perforated with pores.

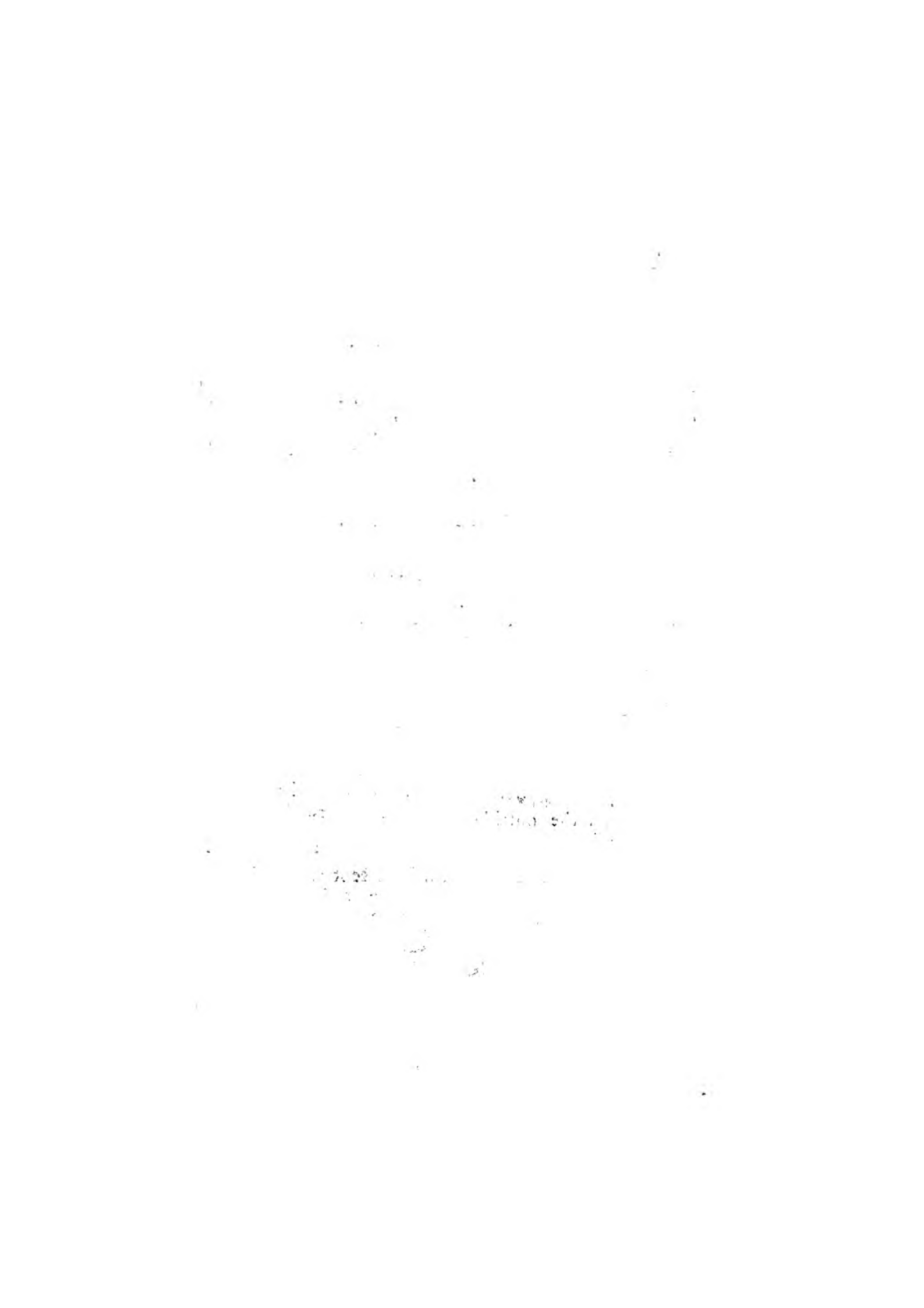
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

HALIOTIS with subovate, transversly wrinkled, tuberculated shell.

The Common HALIOTIS or Ear-shell.

Venus's Ear.

The common or tuberculated Haliotis is found on many of the European coasts, adhering, in the manner of the genus Patella, to rocks. The usual colour of the shell on the outside is brown, sometimes varied either with ferruginous or greenish clouds: of the inside bright pearl-colour with iridescent variegations.



PAPILIO ARCESILAUUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis falcatis nigris, primoribus fascia transversa fulva maculaque ad apicem nivea.

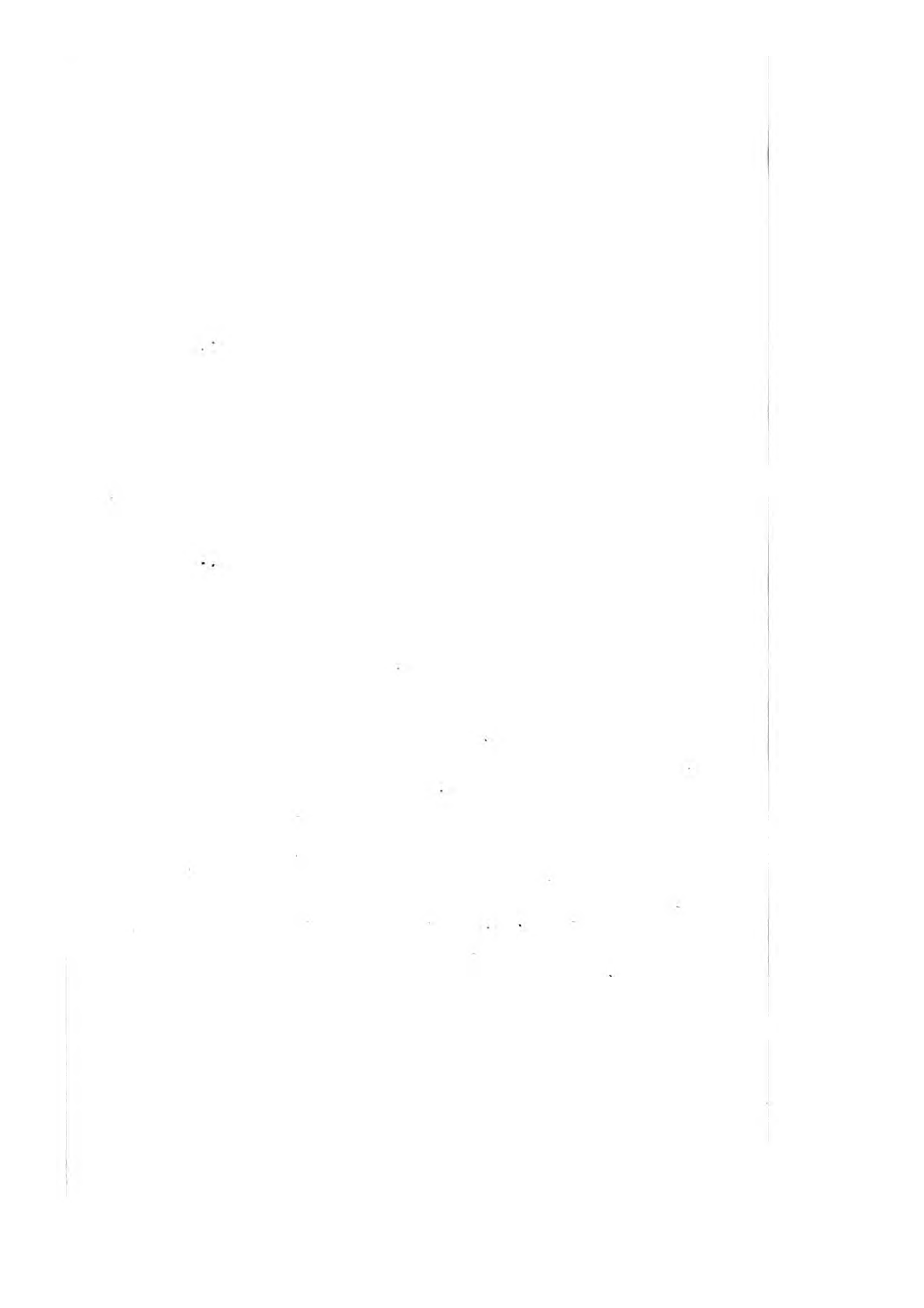
PAPILIO ARCESILAUUS.

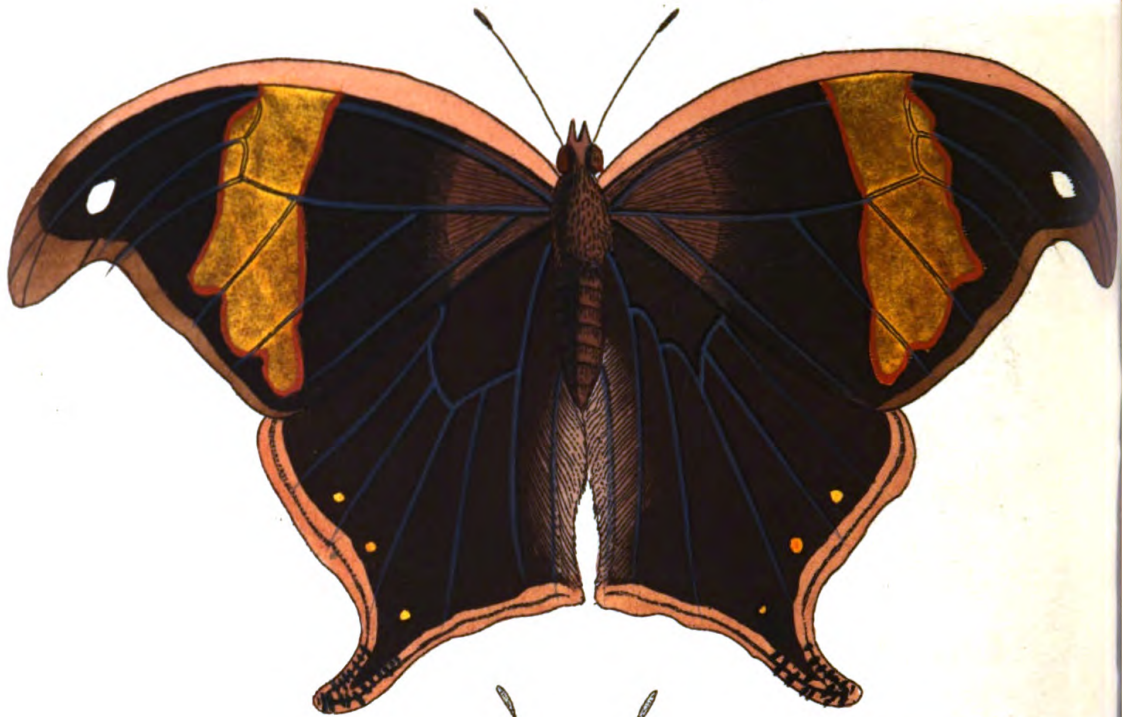
Cram. t. 294.

PAPILIO Chorinæus. P. alis integerrimis fuscis, anterioribus falcatis, fascia fulva, posterioribus caudatis.

Fabr. sp. ins. 2. p. 60.

Americam Australem, præcipue Surinamiam incolit Papilio Arcesilaus, cujus veram magnitudinem ostendit tabula.





W. W. Burmeister del. & sculpt.

ARCESILAUUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the end, and commonly terminating in a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards; (flight diurnal.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Butterfly with falcated black wings, the upper pair marked by a transverse fulvous bar and a white speck near the tip.

Chorinæus.

Fab. sp. ins. 2. p. 60.

Sulz. ins. t. 14. f. 4.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2281.

The species represented on the present plate is exhibited in its natural size, and is a native of South-America, particularly of Surinam.

RAMPHASTOS VIRIDIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum maximum, inane, convexum, extrorsum serratum: mandibula utraque apice incurva.

Nares pone rostri basin.

Lingua pennacea.

Pedes scansorii.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

RAMPHASTOS VIRIDIS. R. viridis, abdomine flavo, uropygio rubro.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 150.

Tucana cayennensis VIRIDIS.

Bris. av. 4. p. 423.

In America Australi, præcipue in Cayana generatur Ramphastos viridis, magnitudine merulam vulgarem paulo superans. Feminæ caput collumque castanea, mari nigra.

717



THE
GREEN TOUCAN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill extremely large, hollow, convex, serrated outwards : the upper mandible incurved at the tip.

Nostrils seated behind the base of the bill.

Tongue feather-shaped.

Feet scansorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

GREEN TOUCAN, with yellow abdomen and red rump.

GREEN TOUCAN.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 331.

TOUCAN verd de Cayenne.

Pl. Enl. 727, 728.

The Green Toucan is a native of South-America, and is principally seen in Cayenne. Its size is somewhat larger than that of a common blackbird: the head and neck, which in the male are black, are of a chesnut-colour in the female.

PAPILIO ANCHISES.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatae.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis dentatis nigris concoloribus; anticis nubecula media alba, posticis maculis septem coccineis ovatis.

PAPILIO ANCHISES. P. alis dentatis nigris concoloribus; posticis maculis septem coccineis ovatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 746.

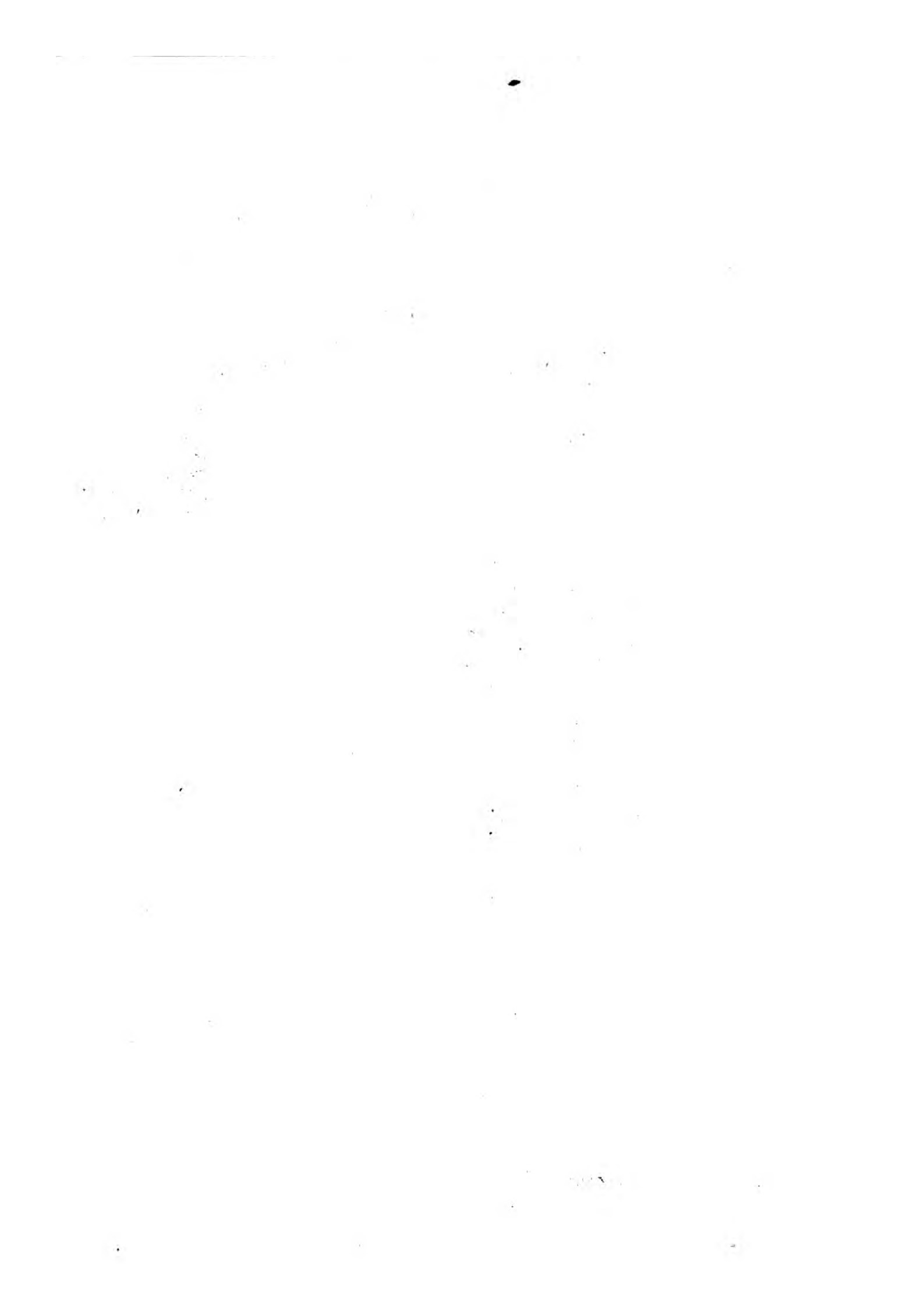
“ Exiguorum citriorum (inquit Meriana) est species quædam in sylvis nascens, cujus arbor ad altitudinem proceræ mali excrescit, folia dimidia vulgaris citri folia magnitudine æquant, flores quoque eadem proportionem minores existunt. Fusca hæc eruca maculaque superbiens albicante, plurima reperitur in arboribus istis, quibus in acervos coacta adhæret. Limacum in modum sibi invicem agglutinantur; tacta vero flavescencia ex capite cornicula protrudunt, vel semetipsas quasi defensuræ, vel hostes etiam offensuræ. Foliis limonum ad diem vicesimum Martii, anno 1700, eadem nutriti, tum in fusci coloris aurelias mutatae sunt, qualis in caudice jacens delineatur; hinc die Aprilis secunda ejusdem anni papiliones prodierunt nigricantes, et ex albo rubroque maculati.”

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This involves a combination of direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and make informed decisions.

The third section focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. One major challenge is ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data. This requires a high level of attention to detail and a commitment to ethical standards. Another challenge is the time and resources required to complete the data collection process.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations. It highlights the key insights gained from the data and provides practical advice for future data collection efforts. The author stresses the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data remains relevant and useful over time.





R. P. Nodder Del. et Sculp.

ANCHISES.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest,) meeting upwards. Flight diurnal.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Butterfly with denticulated black wings; the upper pair marked with a white cloud; the lower pair with six or seven oval crimson spots.

Seb. mus. 4. pl. 7. f. 27, 28.

Mer. Surin. pl. 17.

Cram. pl. 318.

A small species of Lemon, according to Madam Merian, grows in the woods of Surinam, rising to the height of a tall apple tree, but with leaves and flowers of not more than half the size of the common kind. On these trees are found in great numbers the caterpillars here represented, collected together in groupes, and adhering to each other like snails. Their colour is brown, with whitish variegations, and, when touched, they protrude from their front a pair of soft, yellowish horns, as if to defend themselves, or to attack their enemies. Madam Merian kept some of these caterpillars

pillars on lemon-leaves to the twentieth of March, 1700; at which period they changed each into a brown chrysalis, as represented; out of which, on the second of April in the same year, proceeded the Butterfly, which is of a blackish colour, with red and white spots.

MADREPORA CUCULLATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Medusa.

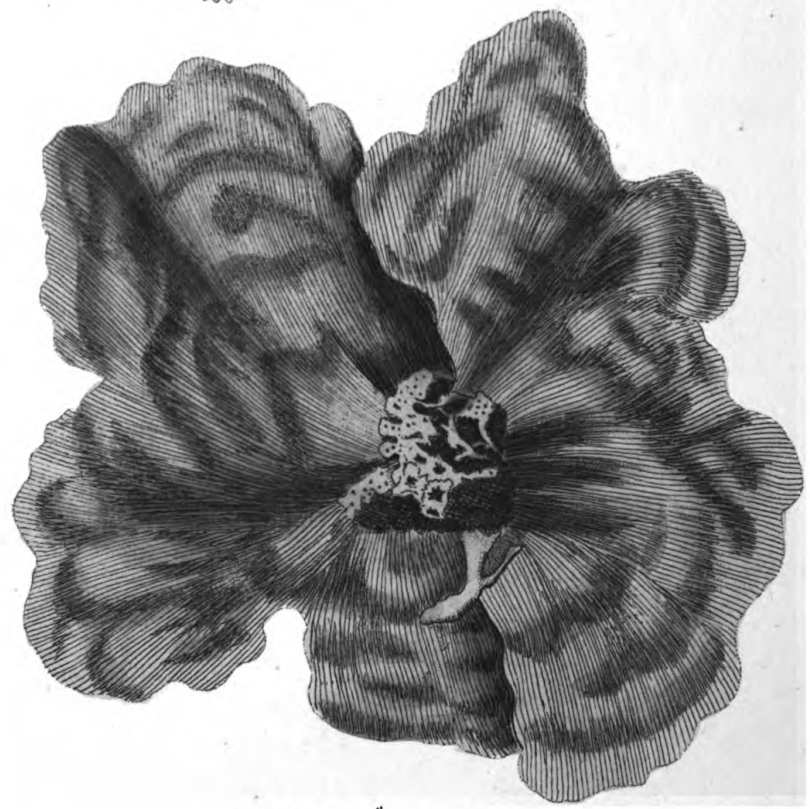
Corallium cavitatibus lamelloso-stellatis.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MADREPORA CUCULLATA. M. foliacea
explanata concatenata, stellis subserialibus
profundis, ambulacris acute carinatis sub-
flexuosis.

Soland. et Ellis Zooph. p. 157. t. 42.

Super rupes maris Indici crescit Madrepora cucullata,
cujus veram magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.



R.P. Nodur. Del. et Sculp.

THE
HOODED MADREPORE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

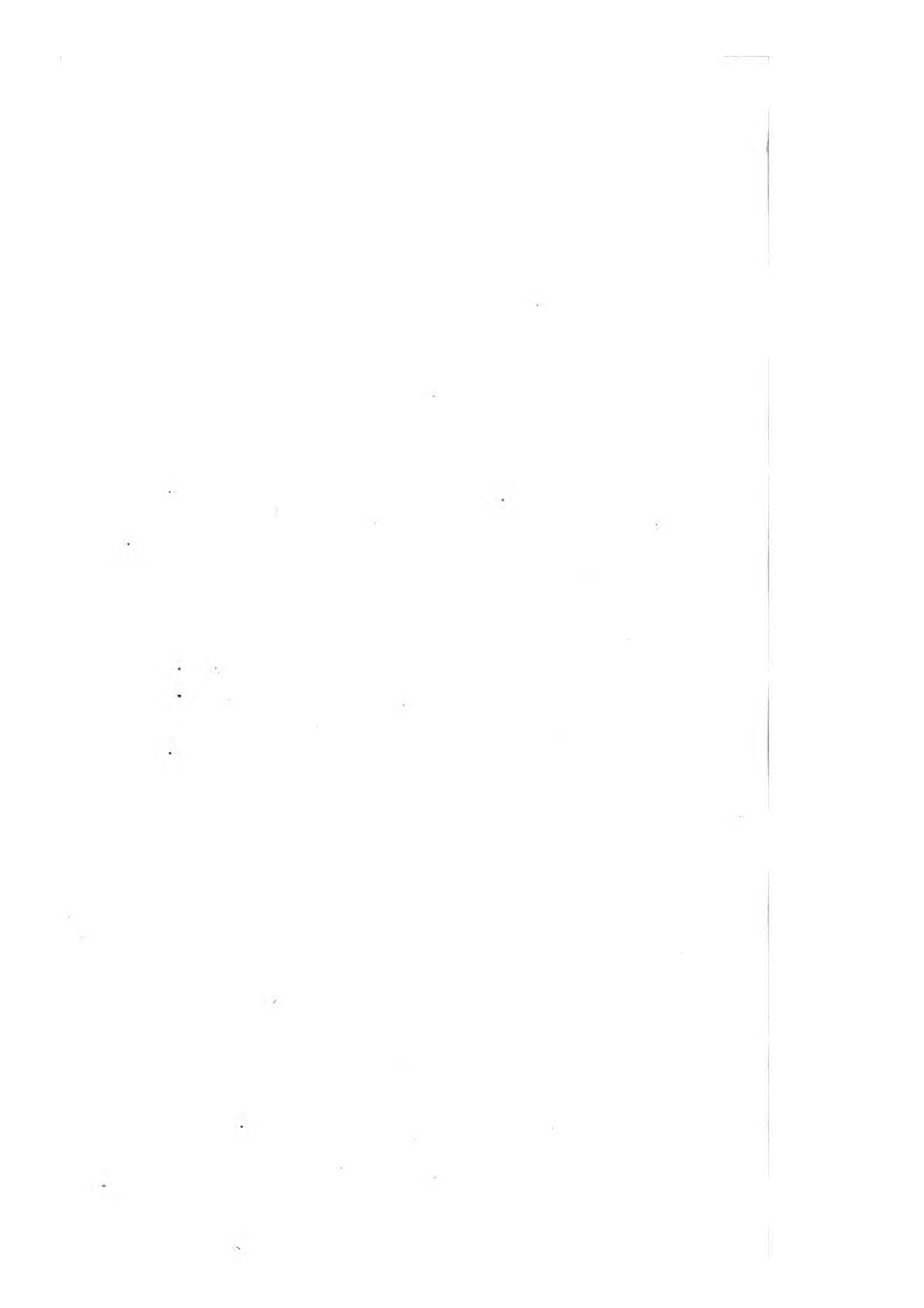
Animal allied to a Medusa.

Coral marked with lamellar star-shaped cavities.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Foliaceous, flattened, concatenated MADRE-
PORE, with deep stars disposed in rows,
and subflexuose, sharply carinated expan-
sions.

This curious species of Madreporé is found on the rocks of the Indian seas, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.



BALÆNA MUSCULUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentium loco in maxilla superiore laminæ corneæ.

Fistula respiratoria duplici orificio externo supra caput.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

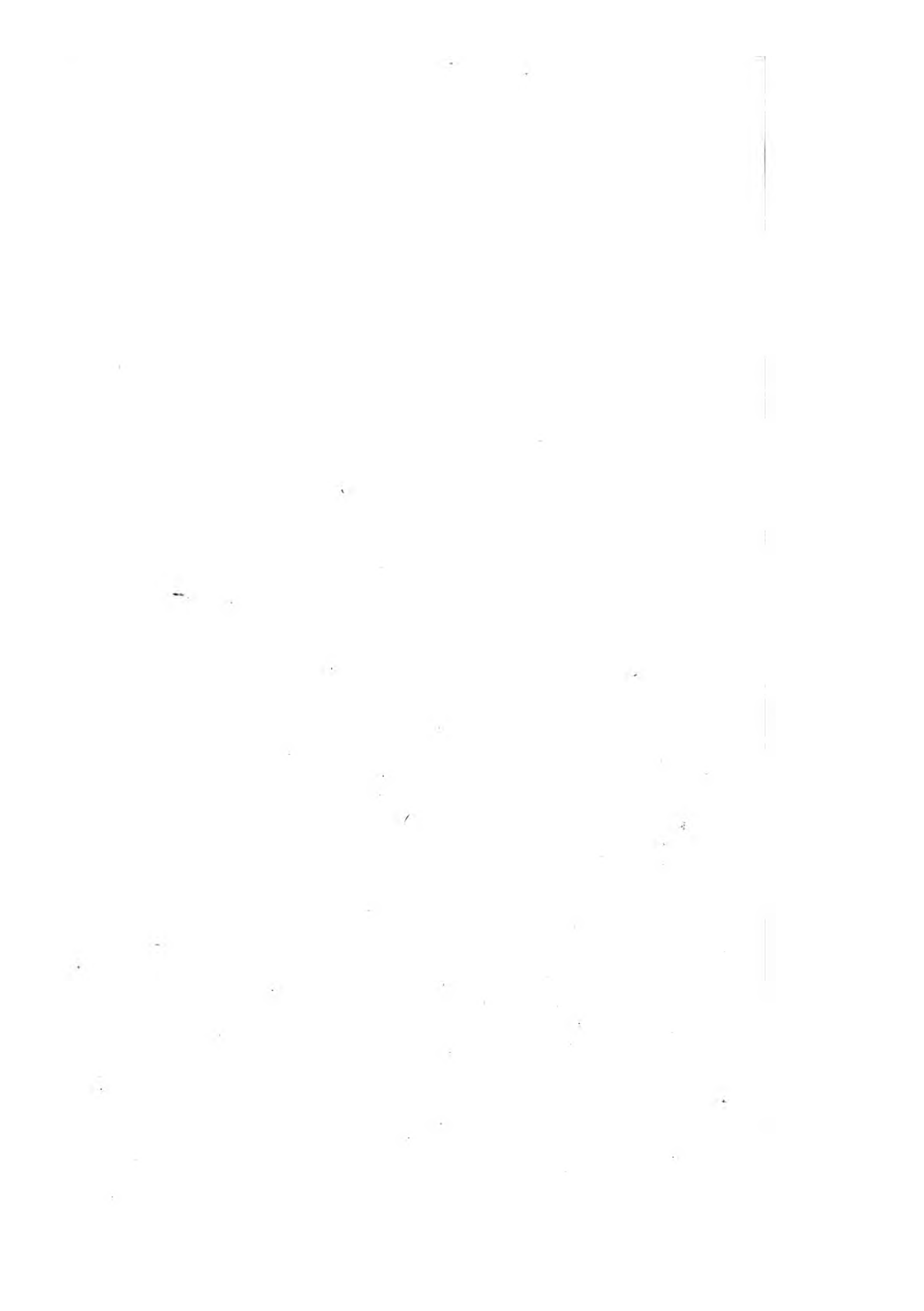
BALÆNA MUSCULUS. B. fistula duplici in fronte, maxilla inferiore multo latiore.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 226.

BALÆNA tripinnis, ventre rugoso, rostro rotundo?

Briss. regn. anim. p. 353.

In maximis *Balenacei* generis est species quam depinximus, in oceano enutrita septentrionali et Atlantico, clupeis præcipue victitans. Color superior subnigrat, inferior albescit.







720

THE
UNDER-JAWED MYSTICETE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horny Laminae in the upper jaw in place of teeth.

Spiracle with a double external orifice on the top of the head.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Whale with double spiracle on the front, and lower jaw wider than the upper.

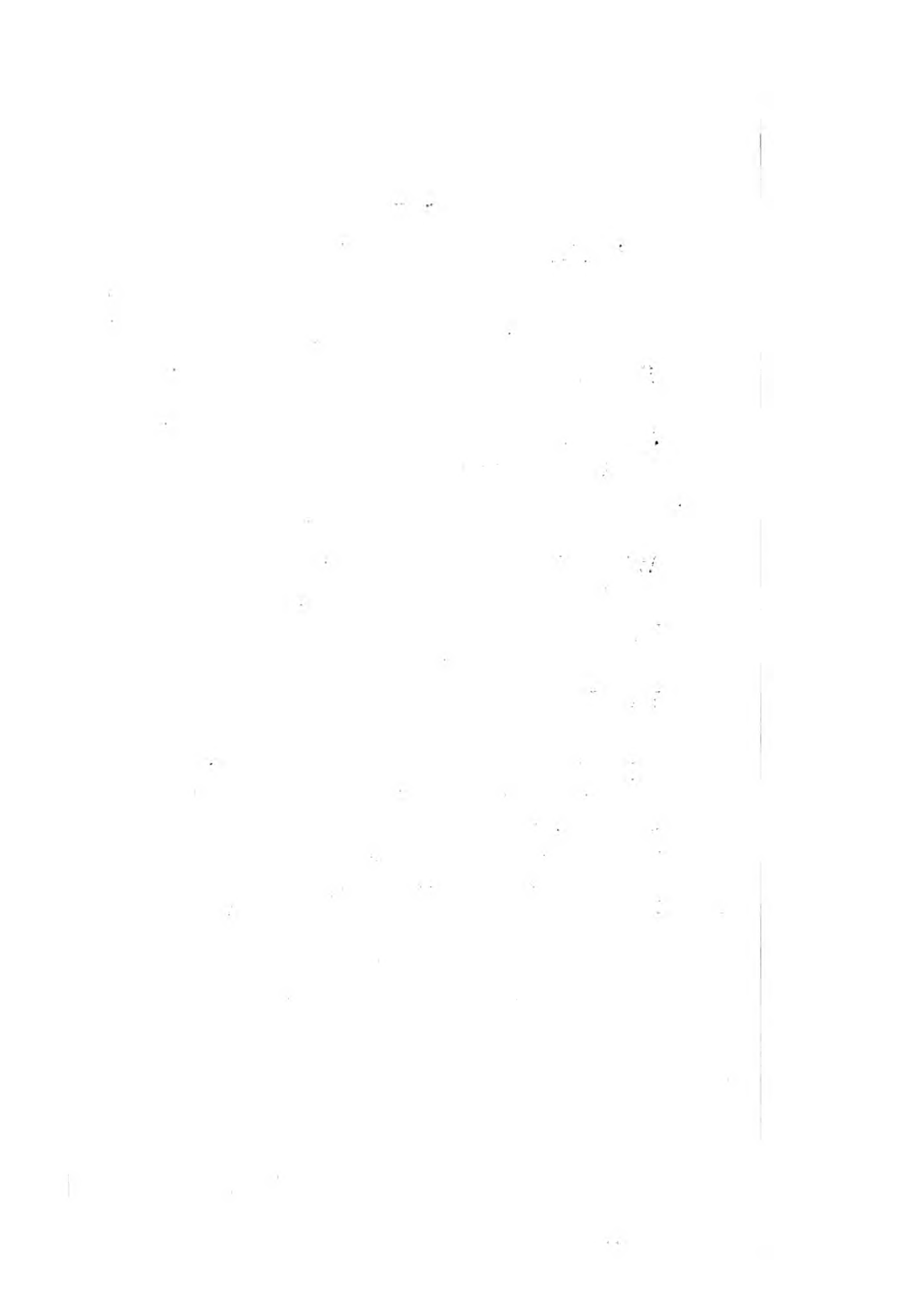
Round-lipped Whale?

Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 52.

La Baleinoptère Rorqual.

Cepede Hist. Cet. p. 126. pl. 5. f. 1.

The present species of whale, which is one of the largest of the genus, is an inhabitant of the Atlantic and northern seas, where it is said to feed principally on herrings. Its colour is blackish above, and whitish beneath.



TANTALUS CRISTATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum longum, subulatum, teretiusculum, subarcuatum.

Facies ultra oculos nuda.

Lingua brevis, lata.

Saccus jugularis nudus.

Nares ovatæ.

Pedes tetradactyli, palmati.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 240.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

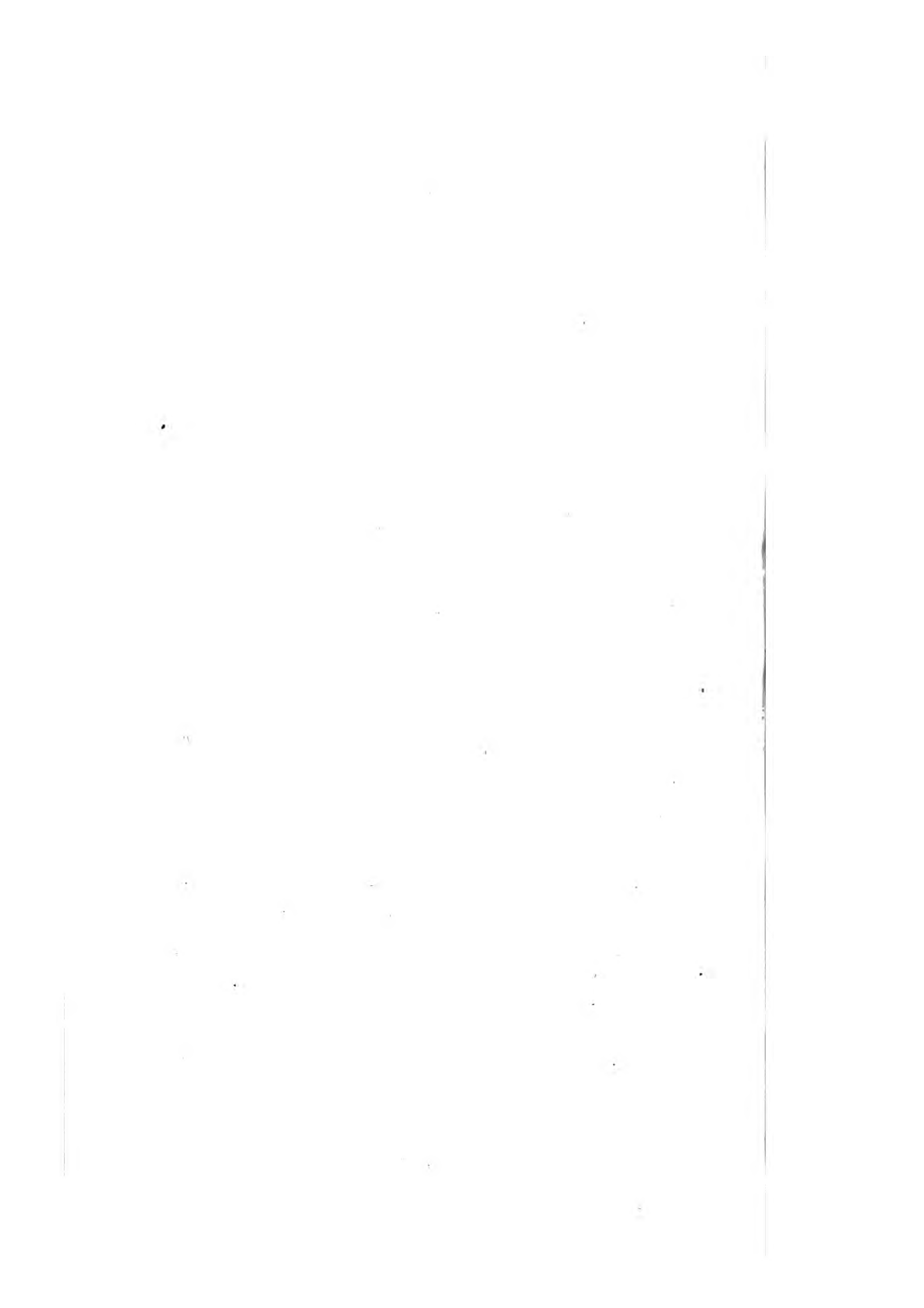
TANTALUS CRISTATUS. T. cristatus ferrugineus, capite crisso caudaque nigris, alis albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 709.

TANTALUS CRISTATUS. T. facie pallida, capite, colli parte, cauda et crisso nigris, cristæ occipitis longæ pennis partim albis partim nigris, corpore ferrugineo, alis exalbidis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 650.

Insulam Madagascariam incolit Tantalus cristatus eadem fere magnitudine qua Numenius Arquata. In elegantissimis sui generis merito numerari possit.





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THE
CRESTED IBIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill long, thick at the base, incurvated.
Face, and sometimes the whole head, naked.
Nostrils linear.
Tongue short.
Toes connected by a membrane.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

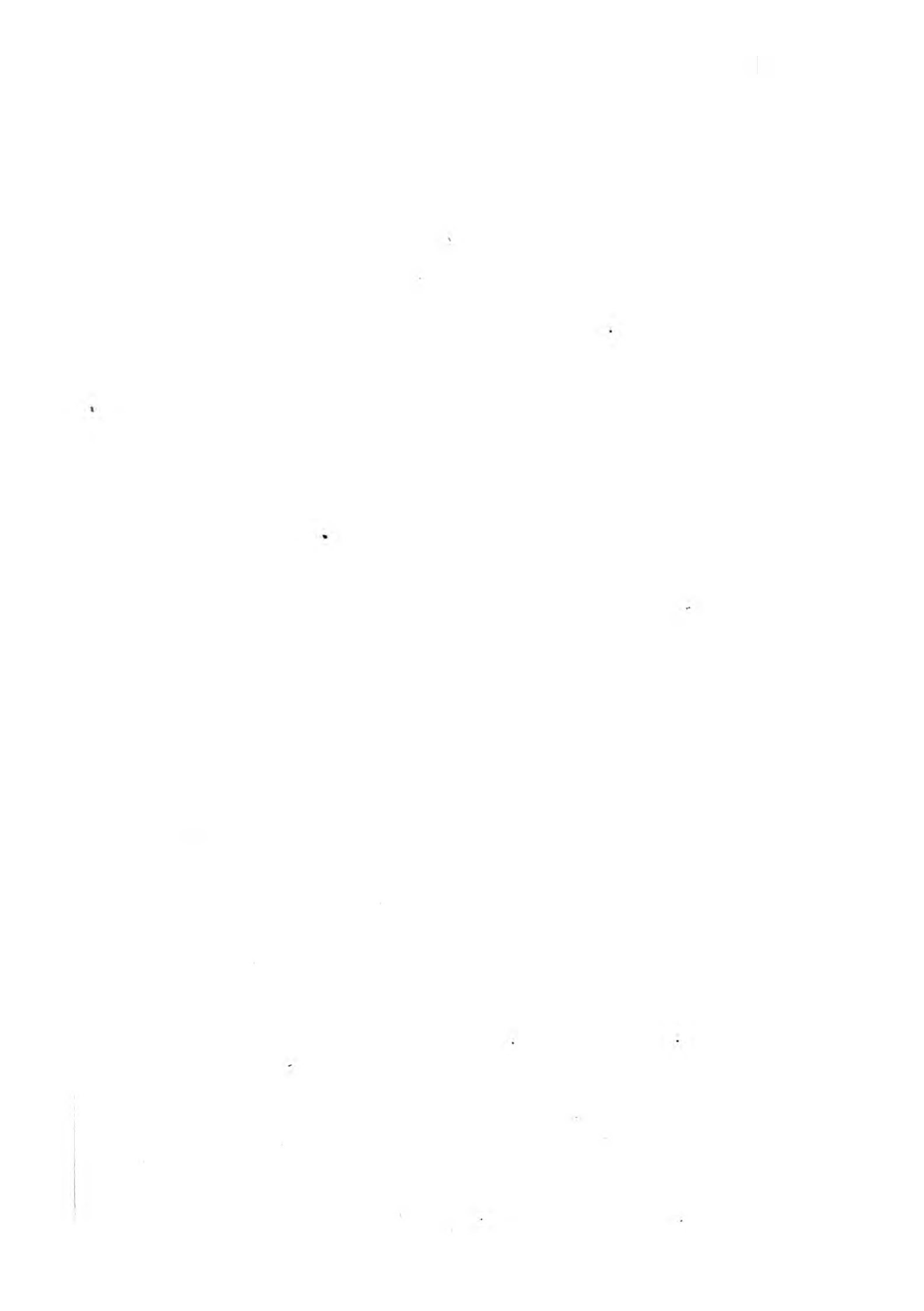
CRESTED IBIS. Ferruginous Ibis, with black
and white crested head, and white wings.

Lath. syn. 3. p. 118.

Courlis huppé-de Madagascar.

Buff. ois. 8. p. 33. *Pl. Enl.* 841.

The present species of Ibis, which is about the size of the common Curlew, is an inhabitant of the island of Madagascar, and may justly be considered as one of the most elegant birds of its genus.



LACERTA HISPANIOLICA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus tetrapodum, elongatum, caudatum, nudum.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LACERTA (Crocodilus) rostro flexuoso, dentibus duobus primoribus maxillæ inferioris superiorem perforantibus.

Crocodile de St. Domingue.

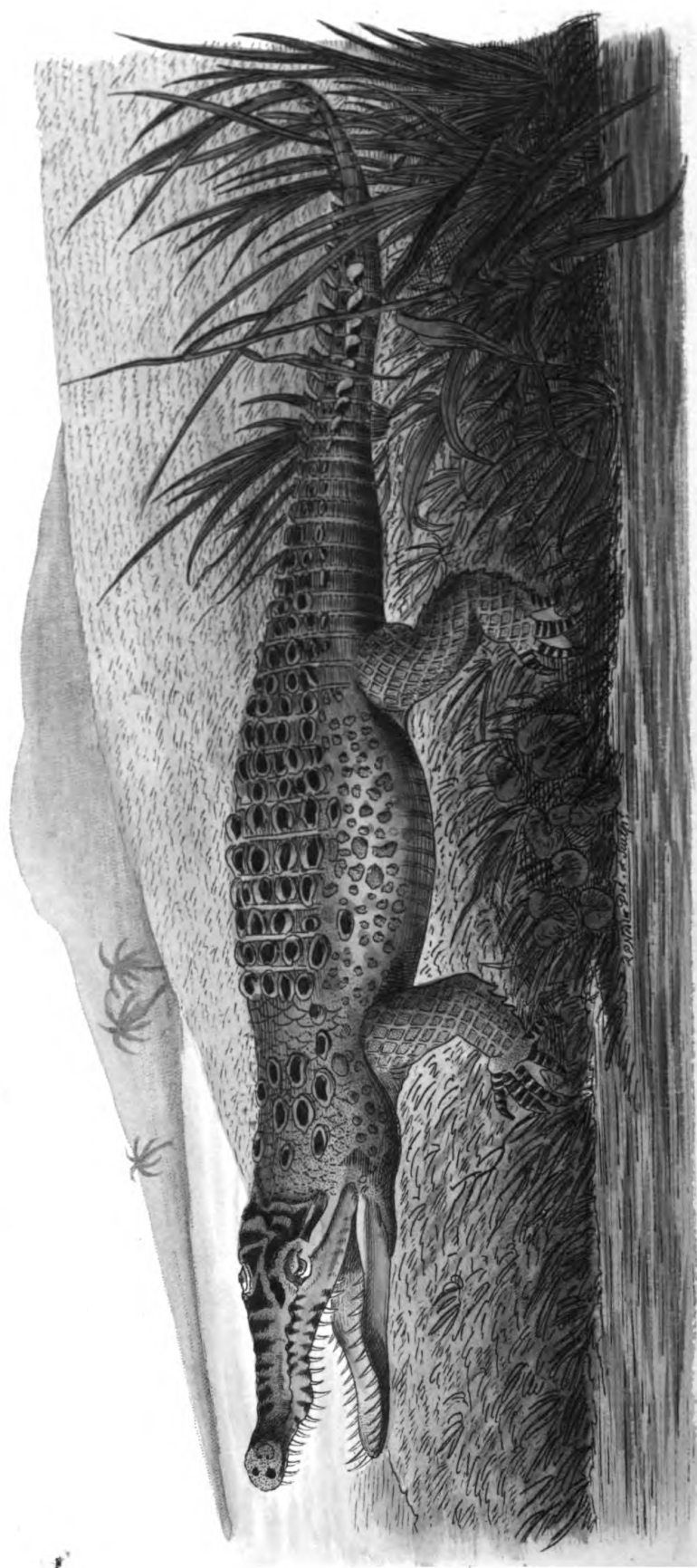
Geöfr. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat.

No. 7. t. 37.

Habitu corporis et facie generali simillima est hæc species Crocodilo vulgari qui et *Niloticus* dicitur. In insulis generatur Americanis occidentalibus. Primus eam descripsisse videtur Dominus Geoffroy in opere cui titulus “*Annales du Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle* ;” specimenque quod ille examinavit longum erat quasi quatuor pedes.







THE
ST. DOMINGO CROCODILE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, elongated, tailed; without any secondary integument.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

CROCODILE with flexuous snout; the two front teeth of the lower jaw perforating the upper.

CROCODILE DE ST. DOMINGUE.

Geoffroy Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat.
No. 7. pl. 37.

This species, which in general appearance bears the greatest resemblance to the common or Nilotic Crocodile, is a native of the West-Indian islands, and appears to have been first described by Mons. Geoffroy in the *Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle*. The specimen examined by Mons. Geoffroy measured about four feet.

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CYPRINUS ORFUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Os parvum, edentulum. Dentes gutturales.

Membr. branch. triradiata.

Pinnæ ventrales sæpius novemradiatæ.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

CYPRINUS ORFUS. C. croceus, abdomine
argenteo, pinna dorsi parva, cauda lunata.

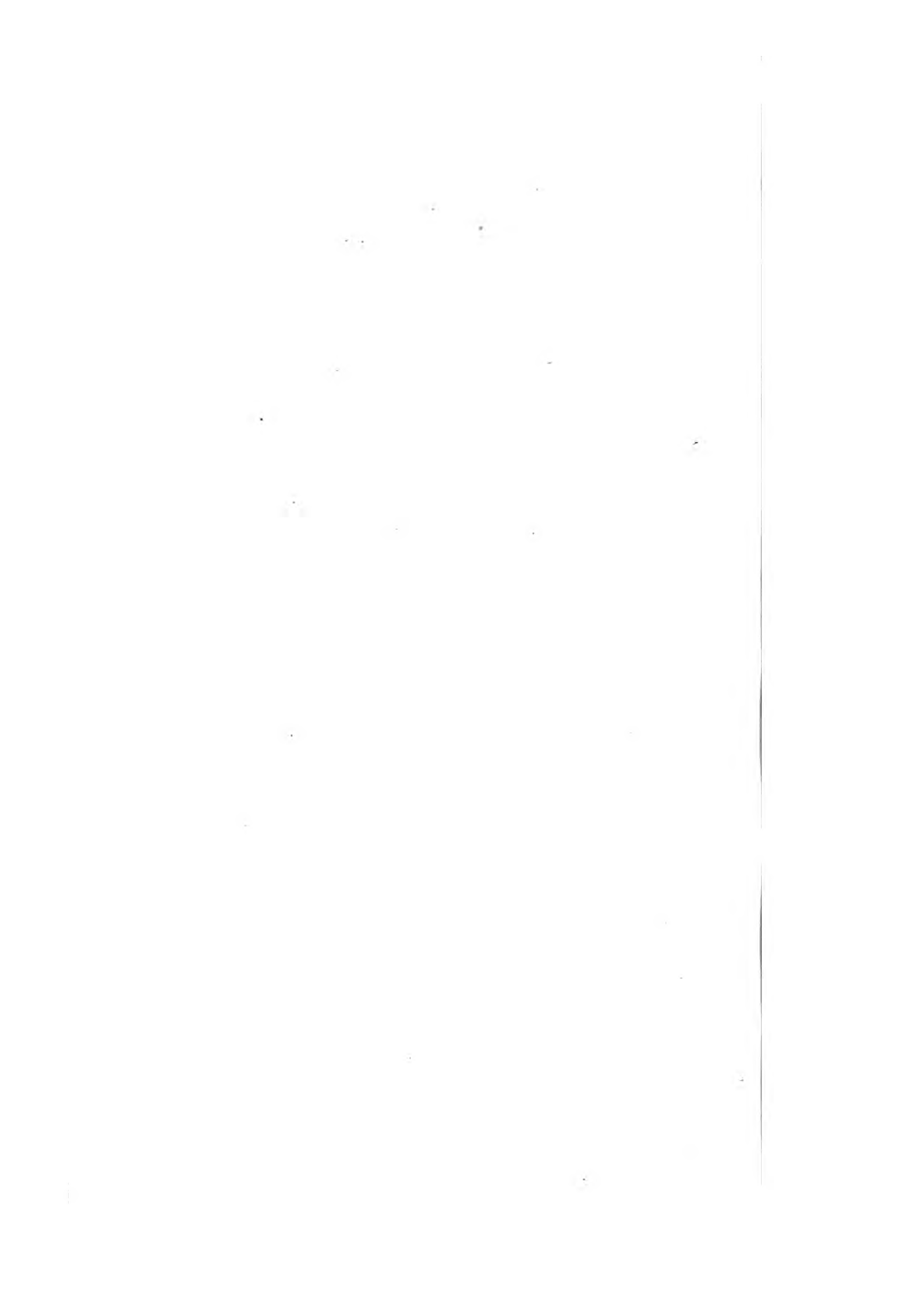
CYPRINUS ORFUS. C. pinna ani radiis
tredecim.

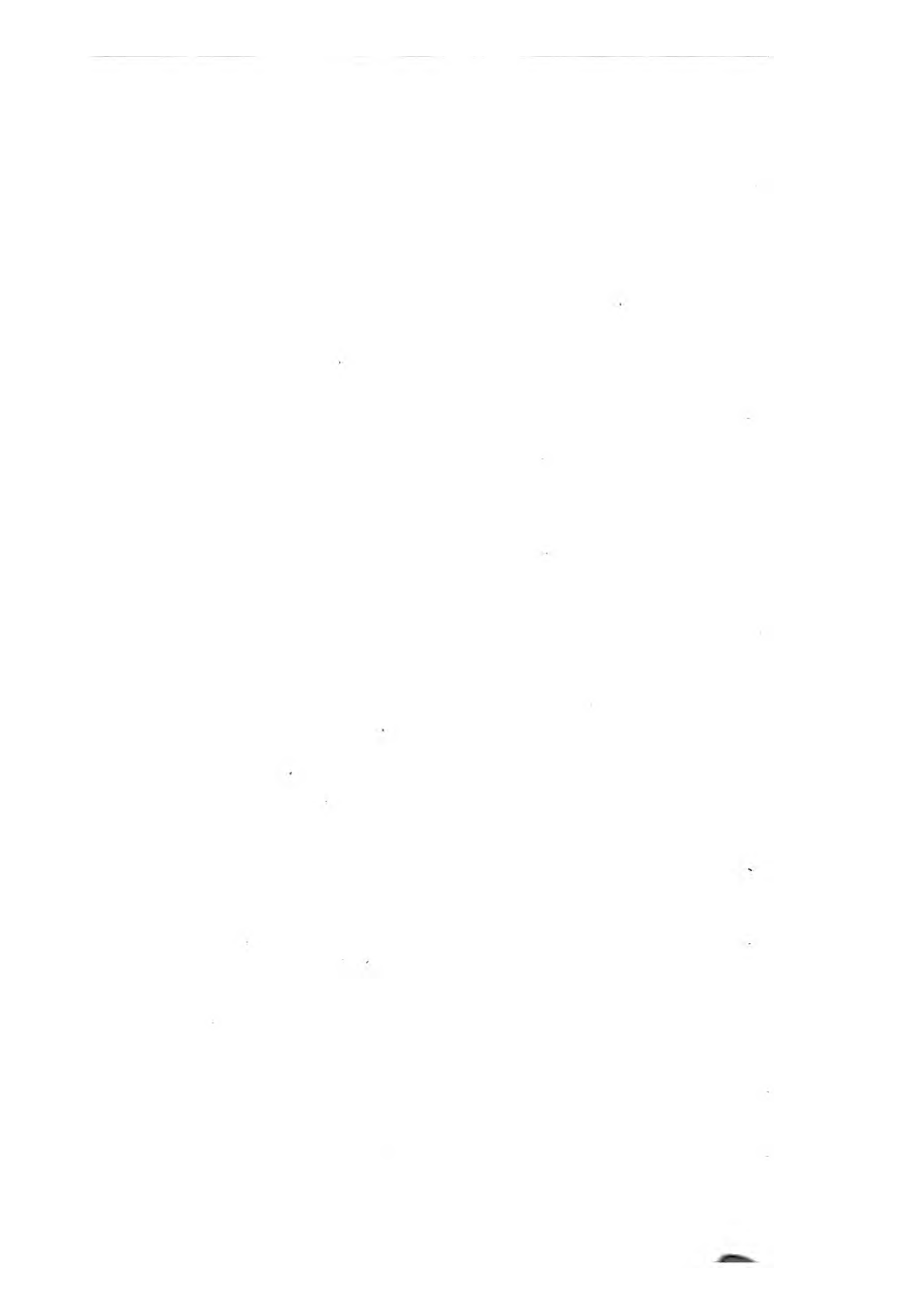
Lin. Syst. Nat.

CYPRINUS corpore colore croceo, pinna ani
radiis quatuordecim.

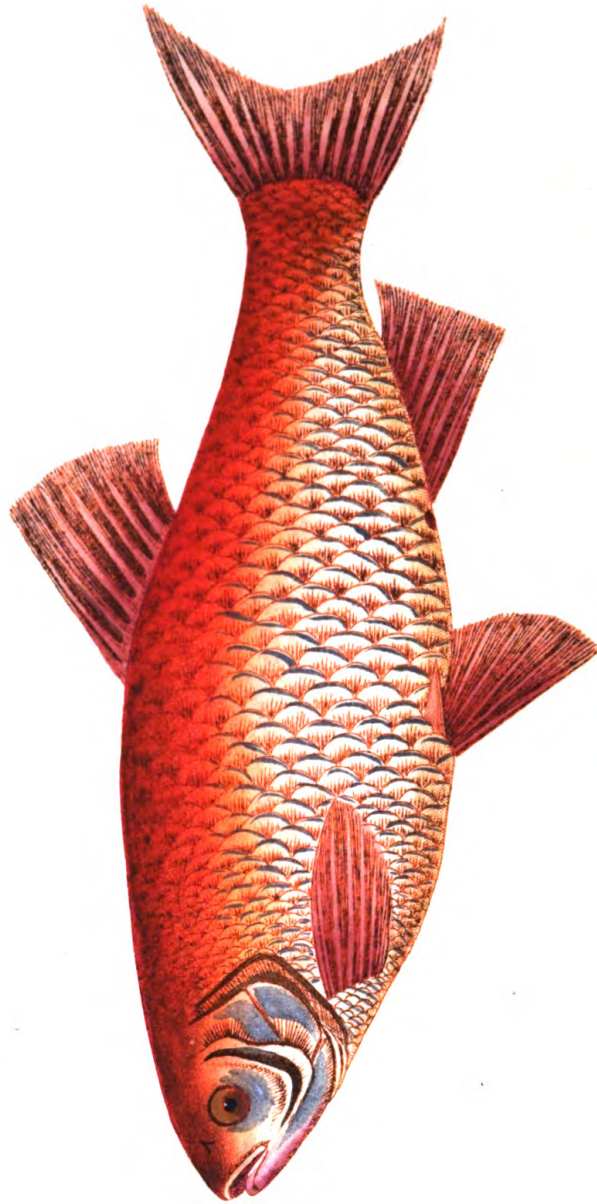
Bloch. ichth. t. 96.

Piscis aureus Europæ non immerito haberi possit
formosus Cyprinus quem in tabula depinximus. In
solo natali, silicet Germanico, ad longitudinem pertin-
git fere pedalem. Eadem est indole qua reliquum
fluviatile Cyprinum genus, et eodem utitur vivendi
modo.





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R. P. Nielsen, Copenhagen.

THE
ORANGE CARP, OR ORF.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth small, toothless : teeth in the throat.

Gill-Membrane three-rayed.

Ventral Fins, in general, nine-rayed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Orange-coloured CARP, with silvery abdomen, small dorsal fin, and lunated tail.

General Zoology, vol. 5. p. 213.

The ORF, or Lady-Fish.

This beautiful species, which may be considered as the Gold Fish of Europe, is a native of many parts of Germany, where it arrives at the length of ten or twelve inches. In its habits or mode of life, it resembles the rest of the fresh-water carp.

SPHINX LINEATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ medio crassiores, seu utraque extremitate attennatæ, subprismaticæ.

Alæ deflexæ, (volatu graviore vespertino seu matutino.

Lyn. Syst. Nat. p. 796.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SPHINX LINEATA. S. alis virescentibus, fascia striisque albis, posticis nigris, fascia rubra.

Fabr. ip. ins. 2. p. 147.

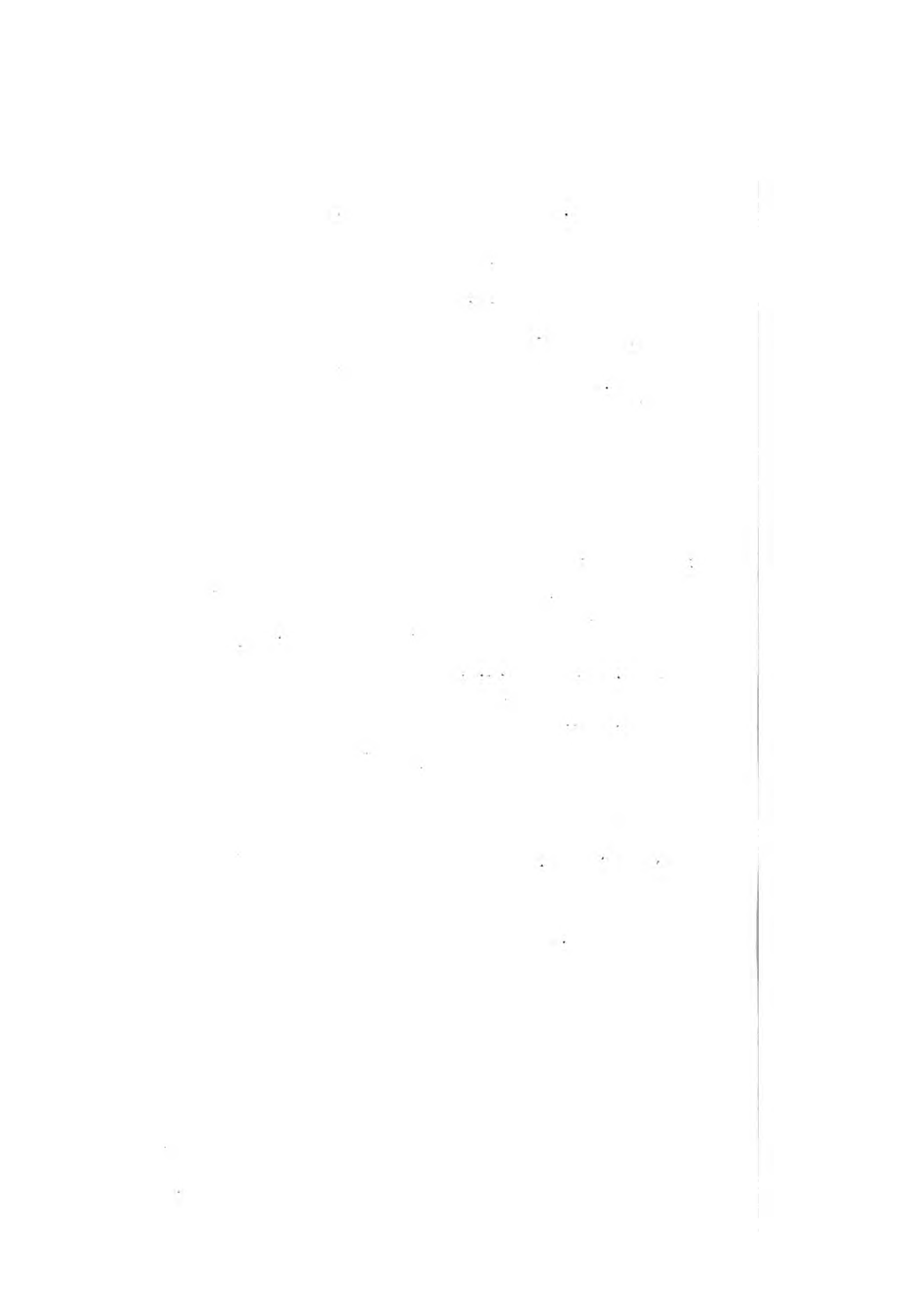
SPHINX Koechlini.

Fuessli Arch. ins. 1.

SPHINX Daucus.

Cram. t. 25. f. D.

Partes Europæ calidiores incolit Sphinx lineata, cujus veram magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.





2216a. 2/17

LINEATED SPHINX.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ subprismatic, thickest in the middle,
and attenuated at each extremity.

Wings deflected. Flight generally in the morn-
ing and evening.

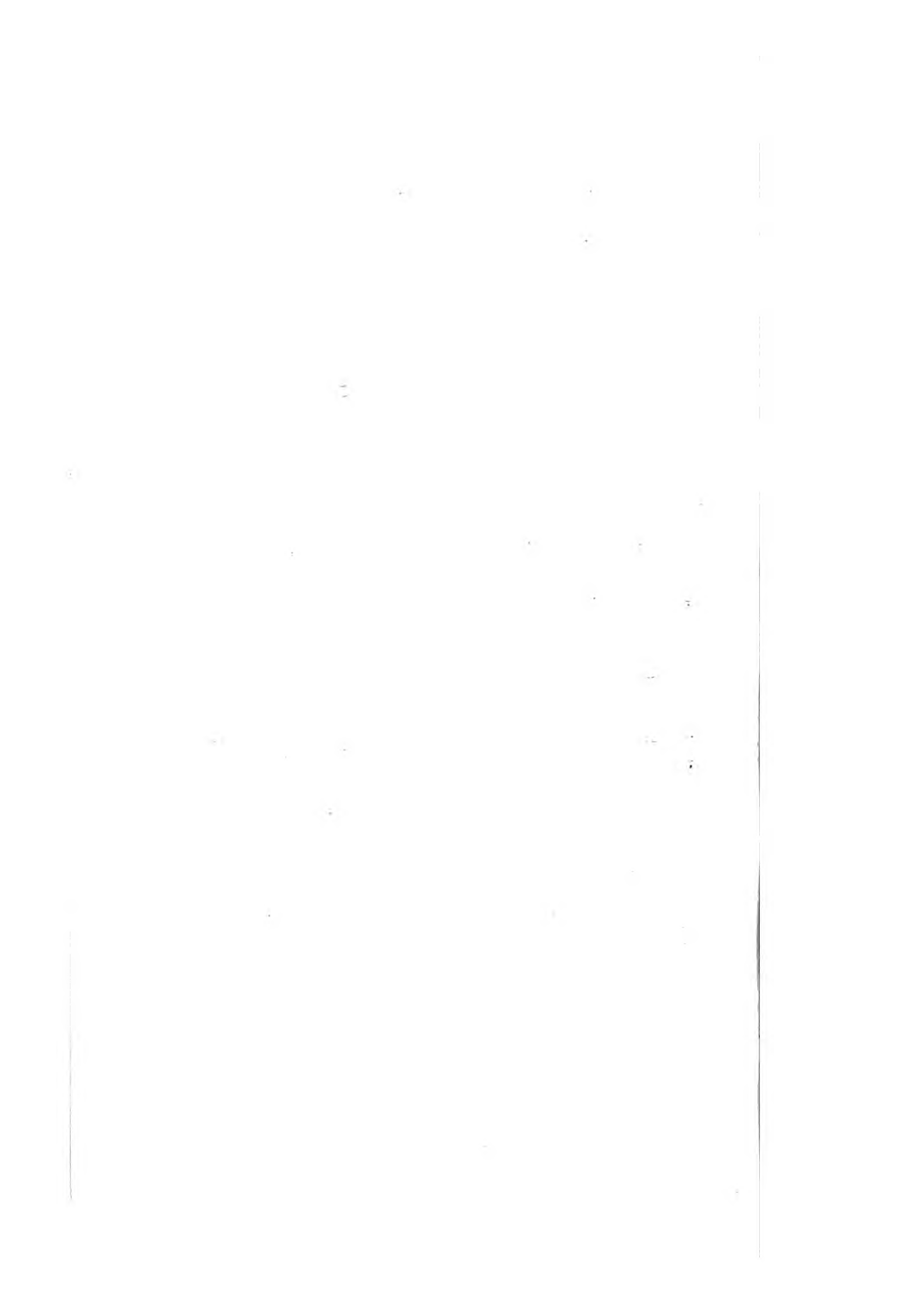
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Greenish SPHINX, with white band and
stripes ; the lower wings black, with a red
band.

Le SPHINX Koechlini.

Fuessli Arch. ins. 1. p. 10.

This elegant insect is a native of the warmer parts
of Europe, and is represented on the plate in its na-
tural size.



PHYTOTOMA ABYSSINICA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum conicum, rectum, serratum.

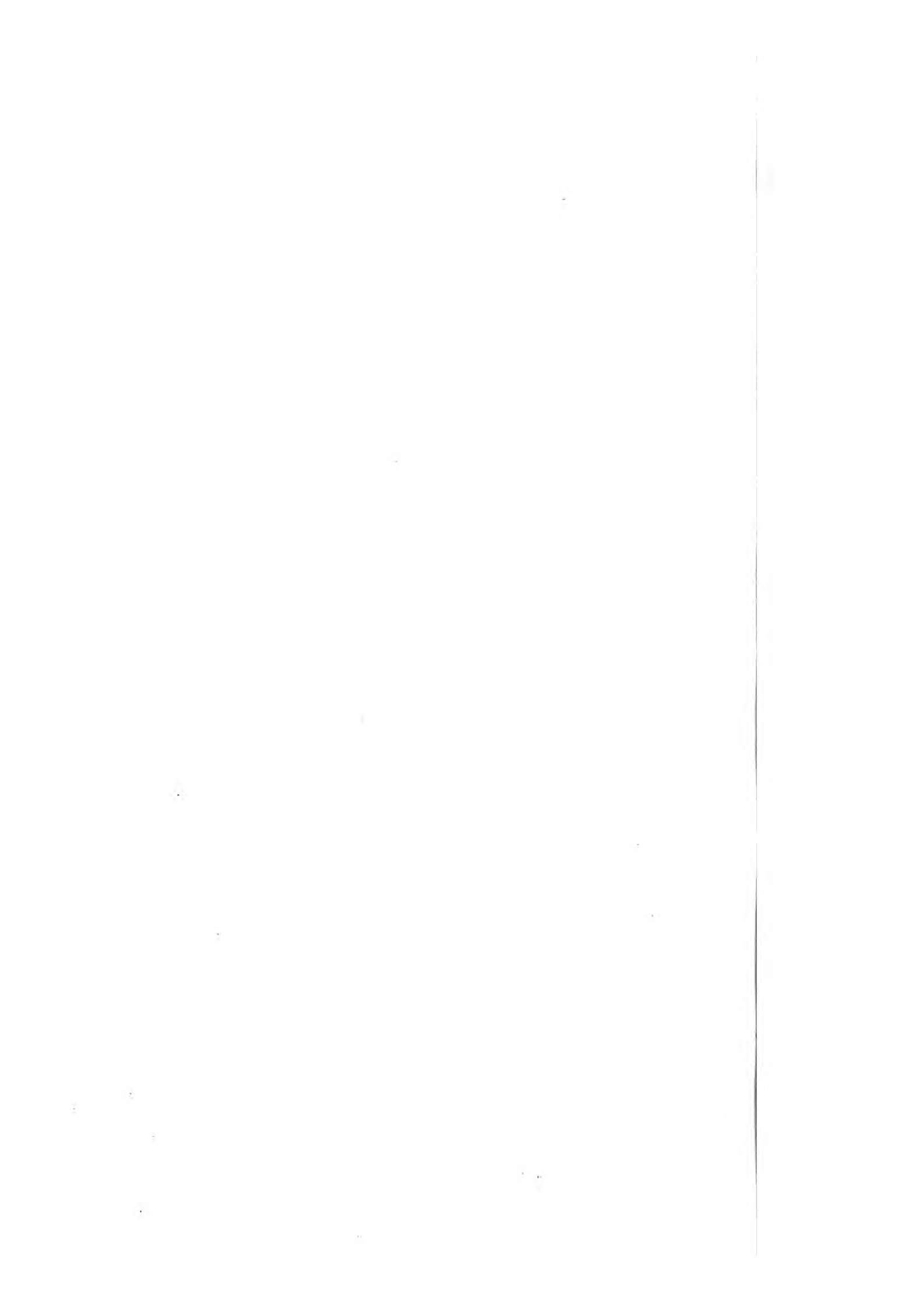
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PHYTOTOMA 'nigricans, capite pectoreque
rubris, pedibus tridactylis.

PHYTOTOMA tridactyla.

Daudin Orn. 2. p. 366. pl. 28. f. 1.

Quod ad physicos pervenerit notitia Phytomæ Abyssinicæ debetur omnino celeberrimo Brucio ; a quo iconem adeptus Buffonus avem descripsit. Cum in Loxiæ speciebus haberi solita sit, Daudinus in præcellenti suo opere ornithologico novum ei genus non immerito instituit, cui titulum dedit *Phytomæ*. In tabula depingitur juxta magnitudinem naturalem.







THE
ABYSSINIAN PLANT-CUTTER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill conical, strait, serrated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish PLANT-CUTTER, with red head
and breast, and three-toed feet.

Phytotome D'Abyssinie.

Daud. Orn. 2, p. 366.

It is to the celebrated Mr. Bruce that we owe the first knowledge of this curious bird, which is a native of Abyssinia, and was described by Buffon from a drawing communicated by that adventurous traveller.

It has been generally considered as a species of *Loxia*; but Mons. Daudin, in his excellent ornithological work, has with great propriety instituted for it a new genus, under the title of *Phytotoma* or *Plant-Cutter*. The plate represents it in its natural size.

LEPAS TRACHEALIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Animal Triton.

Testa multivalvis, inæquivalvis, basi affixa.

Lyn. Syst. Nat.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

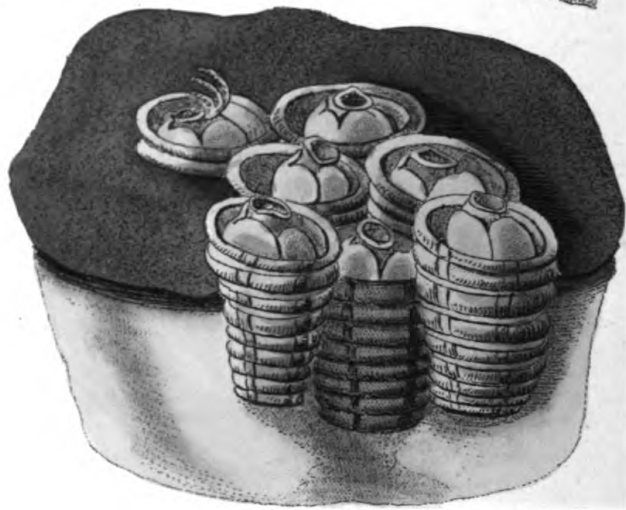
LEPAS testa cylindrica albida annulata.

Tubicinella major et minor.

Lamarck Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 6.

p. 461, &c.

Sub cute majorum balænarum adeo profunde se interdum immergere solet rarissima hæc Lepadis species, ut summa tantum testæ superficies exinde emineat. Quæ inter se quasi unita specimina in tabula repræsentantur, ea mutuati sumus ab opere cui titulus “*Annales du Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle.*” Quod solitarium est et ab aliis disjunctum, id suppeditavit Museum Leverianum.



THE
LARYNGOID BARNACLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal allied to a Triton.

Shell multivalve, with unequal valves, affixed by the base.

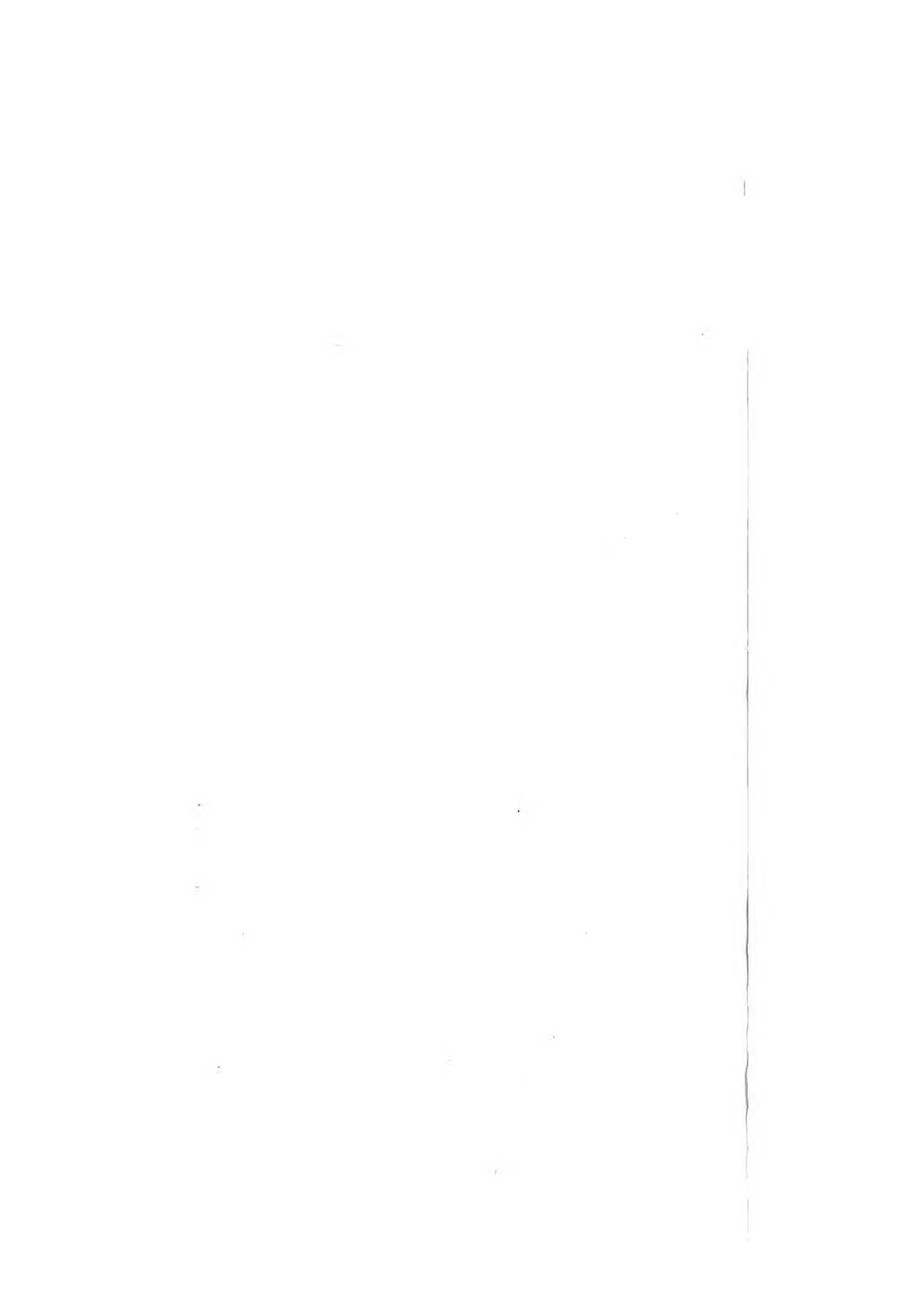
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

BARNACLE with whitish, cylindric, annulated shell.

Tubicinella major.

Lamarck Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 6,
p. 461, &c.

The very rare species of *Lepas* here represented, is occasionally found deeply imbedded beneath the skin of the larger animals of the Whale tribe, the tip alone of the shell appearing above the surface of the skin. Of the specimens figured in the present plate, the principal groupe is copied from the plate of Mons. Lamarck, in the "*Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle*;" the single specimen from the Leverian Museum.



SQUALUS APPENDICULATUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Os in anteriore et inferiore capitis parte, dentibus numerosis seriatis.

Spiracula utrinque ad latera colli, plerisque quinque.

Corpus oblongum, teretiusculum.

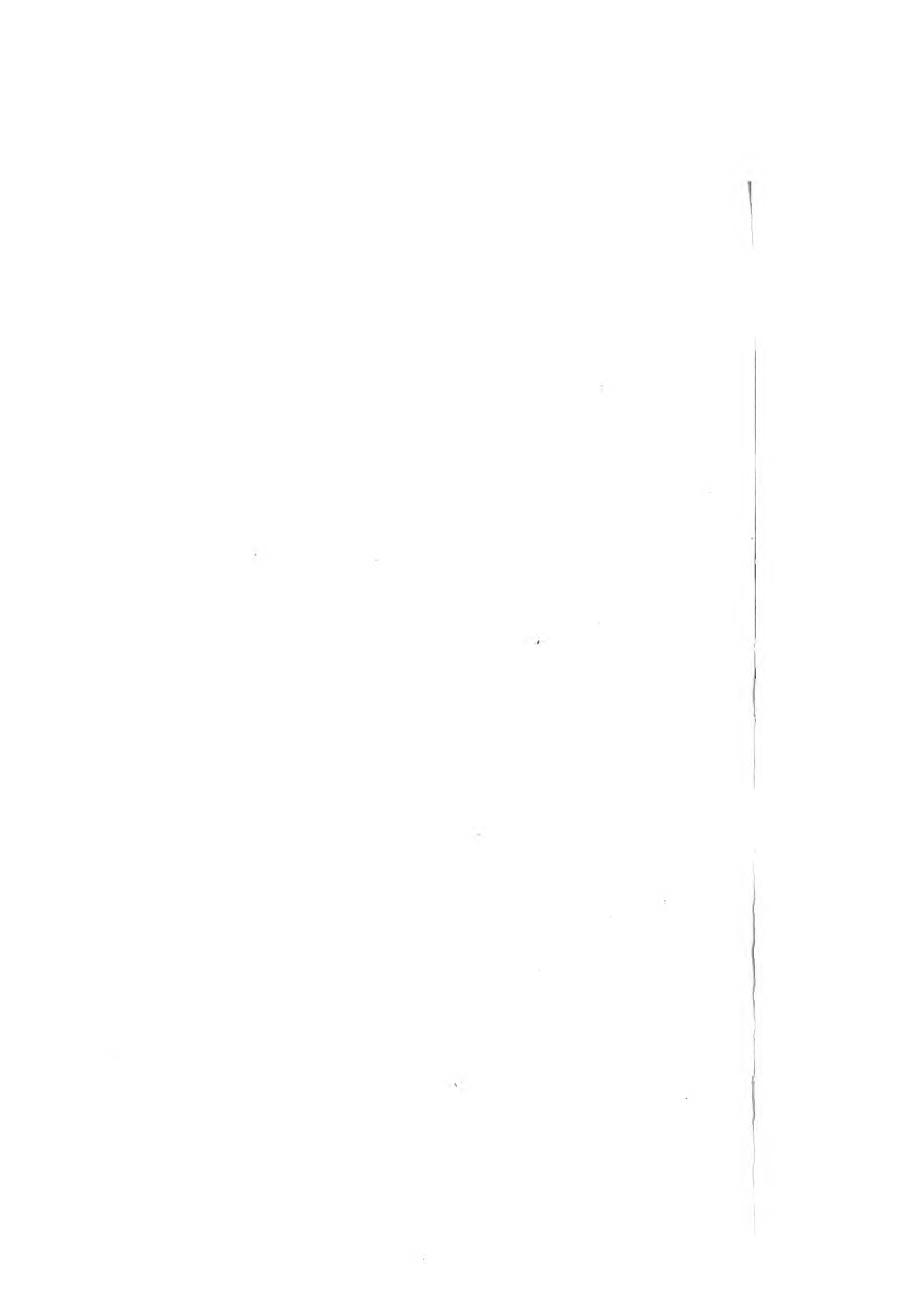
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SQUALUS fuscus, maculis subocellatis pallidis, ore utrinque appendiculis cutaneis fimbriato.

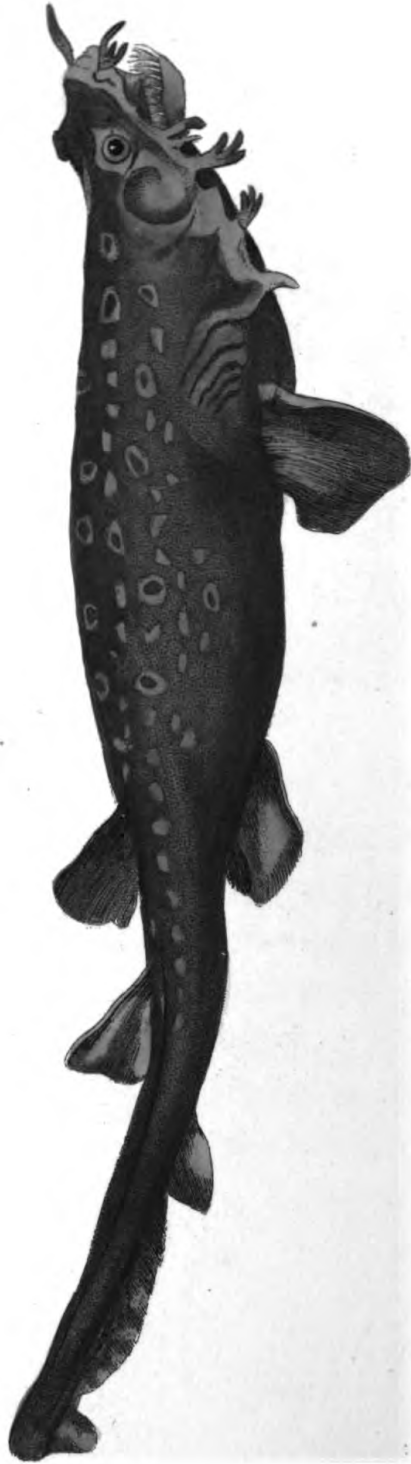
Watts's Shark.

Phill. V. to Bot. Bay, p. 285.

In minimis sui generis numeratur hæc species. Raro longitudinem tripedalem exuperavere specimina quæ adhuc reperta sunt. Generant Squalum appendiculatum maria Antartica.



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Sharklet

THE
APPENDICULATED SHARK.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth situated beneath the anterior part of the head, with numerous teeth disposed in rows.

Spiracles on each side the neck, in most species five in number.

Body oblong, somewhat cylindric.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brown SHARK, with pale subocellated spots, and mouth fringed on each side with cutaneous appendages.

Watt's SHARK.

Phillips's Voyage to Botany Bay, p. 285.

This species is considered as one of the smallest of its genus, the specimens hitherto observed, having rarely exceeded the length of three feet. It is a native of the Antarctic seas.

SCYLLÆA PELAGICA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Tentacula duo, foliacea.

Corpus subcompressum, sulco subtus longitudinali.

Lobi utrinque suberecti, foliacei, branchiis muricati.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SCYLLÆA flavescens, lobis utrinque duobus suberectis foliaceis.

SCYLLÆA PELAGICA.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1094.

Veram Scyllææ pelagicæ conformationem luculenter descripsit celeberrimus Cuvierus. In maribus generatur Indicis et Americanis, eadem fere magnitudine quam ostendit tabula. Color flavo-fusco pallescit.





R. P. Noöden. Sculpt.

THE
PELAGIC SCYLLÆA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Tentacula two, foliaceous.

Body subcompressed, with a longitudinal furrow beneath.

Foliaceous Lobes on each side, suberect, and mucated with branchiæ.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish SCYLLÆA, with two suberect foliaceous lobes on each side.

La Scyllée.

Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 36.
p. 416, &c.

This marine animal, of which the true structure has been so well ascertained and described by Mons. Cuvier, is found in the Atlantic and Indian seas, and is generally of the size represented in the plate. Its colour is a pale yellowish brown.

SCOLOPAX SINENSIS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum teretiusculum, obtusum, capite longius.

Nares lineares.

Facies tecta.

Pedes tetradactyli, postico pluribus articulis insistente.

Lyn. Syst. Nat. p. 242.

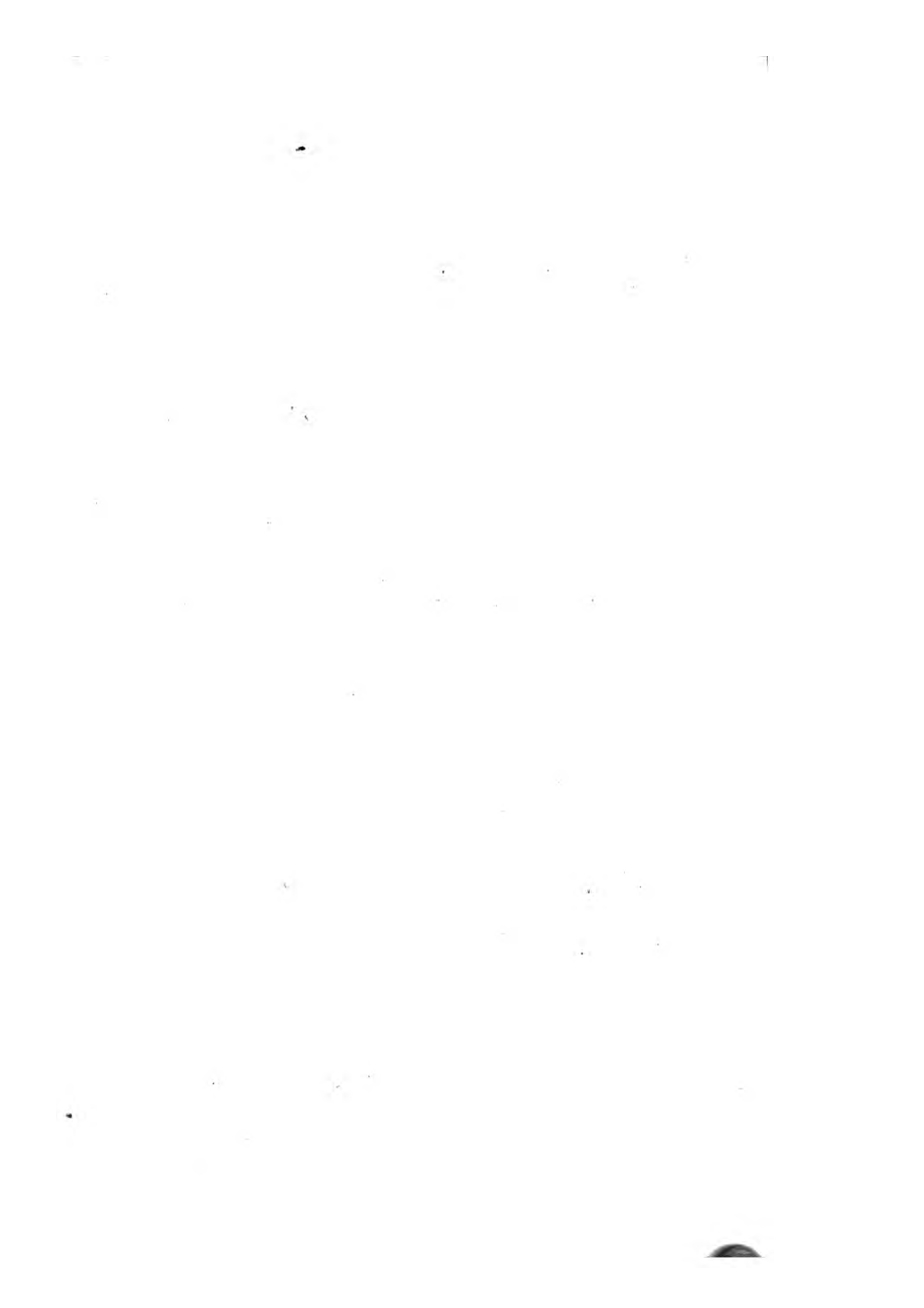
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

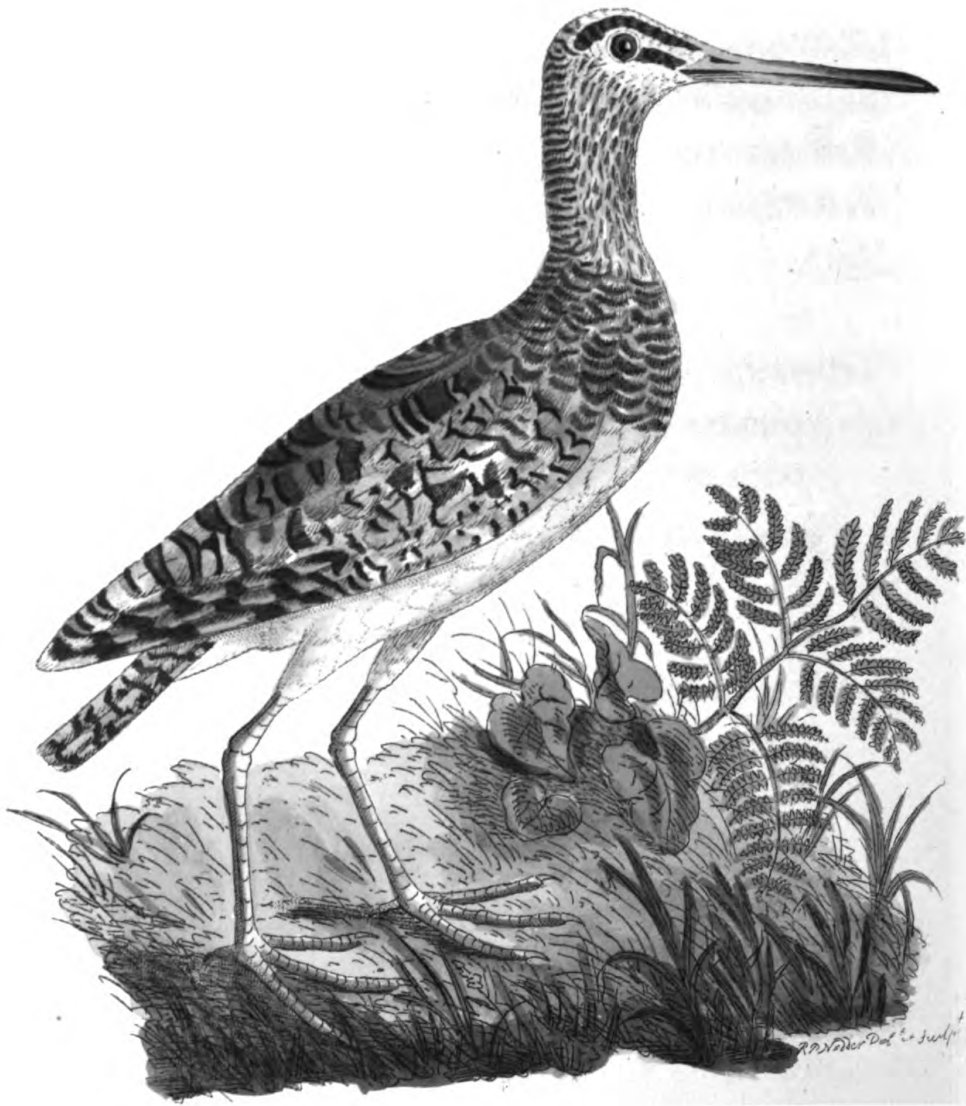
SCOLOPAX subflavescens, glauco fusco nigroque variegata, capite albo lineato, abdomine albo.

SCOLOPAX SINENSIS. S. cærulescente fusco rufo nigroque variegata, superciliis linea verticis gula abdomineque albis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 717.

Sinensis hæc species magnitudine fere æquat scolopacem *Gallinaginem*, sive vulgarem et Europæum. Dicitur etiam iisdem esse moribus, et eodem vivendi modo.





THE
CHINESE SNIPE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill long, slender.

Nostrils linear, situated in a furrow.

Face covered with feathers.

Feet tetradactylous; back toe jointed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

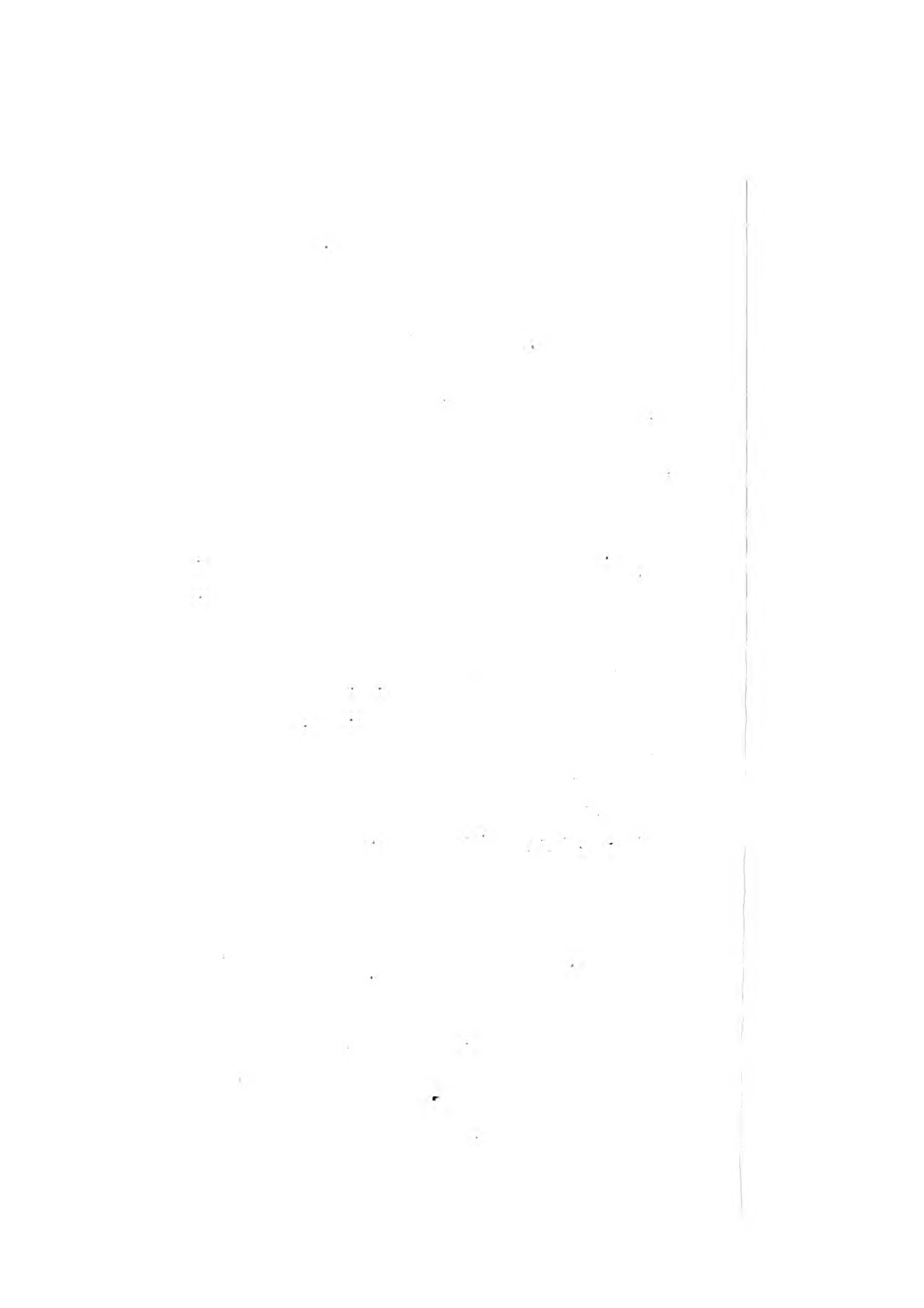
Yellowish SNIPE, with brown, black, and
glaucous variegations; the head streaked
with white, and white abdomen.

La Becassine de la Chine.

Buff. ois. 7. p. 495.

Pl. Enl. 881.

This species, which is a native of China, is of nearly similar size with the common European Snipe, which it is supposed to resemble in its manner of life.



SCARABÆUS CACICUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ clavatæ, capitulo fissili.

Tibiæ sæpius dentatæ.

Corpus crassum, compactum.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SCARABÆUS capite furcato, thorace luteo nigro lineato, elytris subargenteis nigro marginatis.

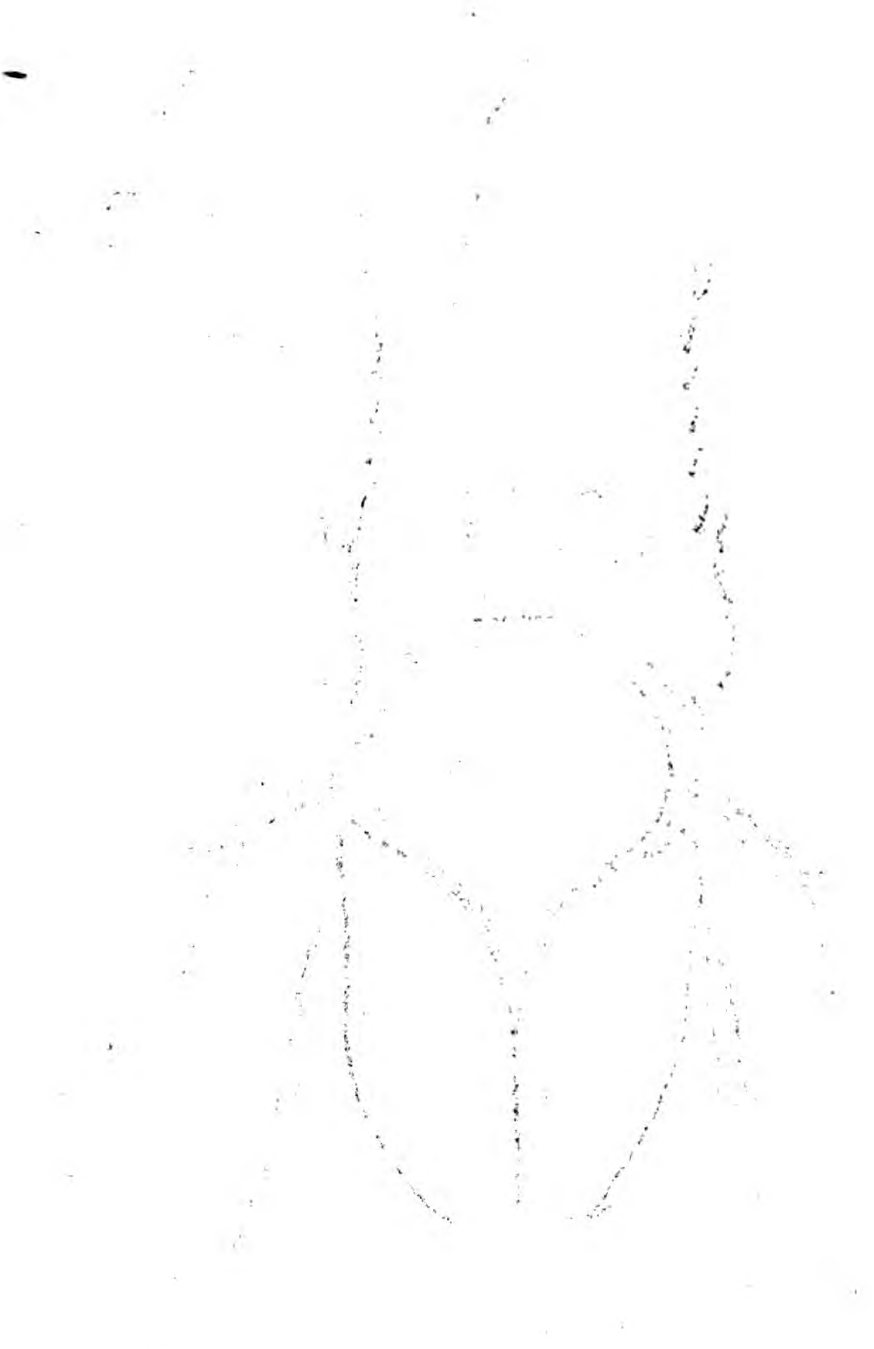
SCARABÆUS CACICUS ingens.

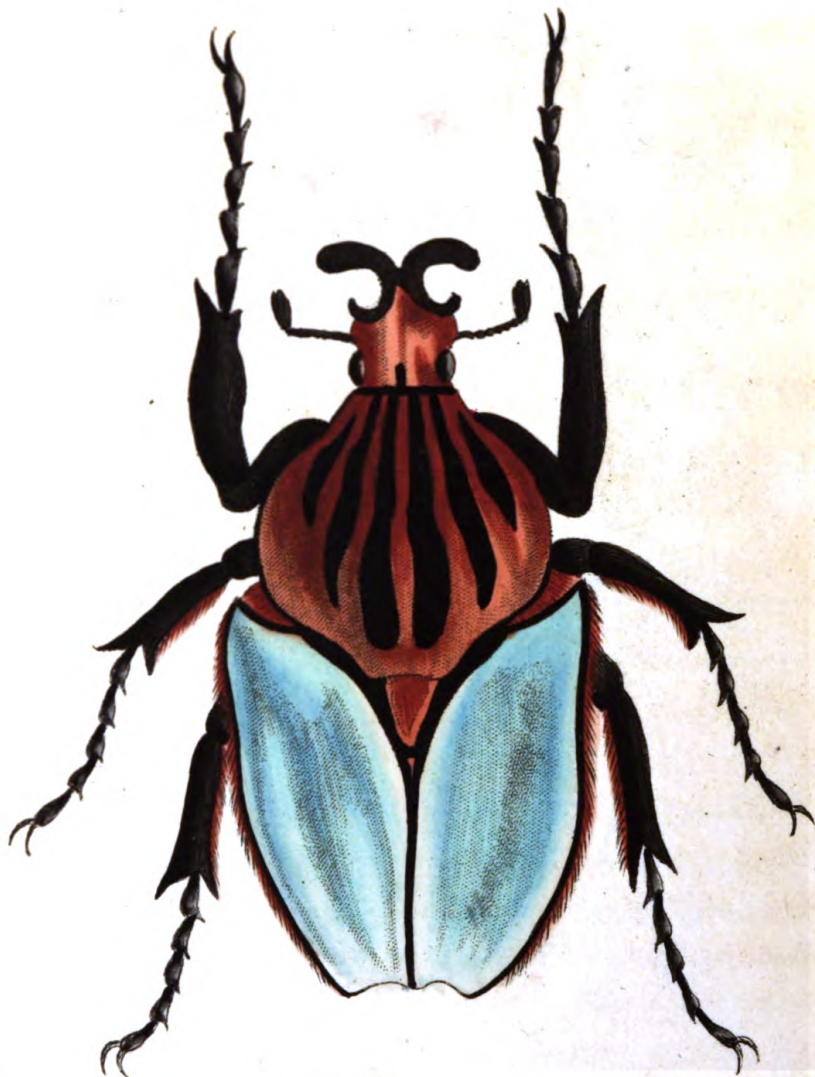
Voet. Coleopt. t. 22. f. 151.

Cetonia CACICUS. C. clypeo porrecto bicornuto, thorace luteo nigro lineato, elytris albis nigro marginatis.

Olivier Coleopt.

Insignem hunc scarabæum existimavere nonnulli varietatem esse scarabæi Goliathi. Visum tamen est Oliviero, operis entomologici præclaro scriptori, speciem revera diversam statuere. Generatur insectum in America australi. Ostenditur in tabula juxta magnitudinem naturalem.





H. P. Vanden Schelpen

THE
CACIQUE BEETLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ or horns clavated, with a fissile tip.
Legs generally toothed.
Body thick and compact.

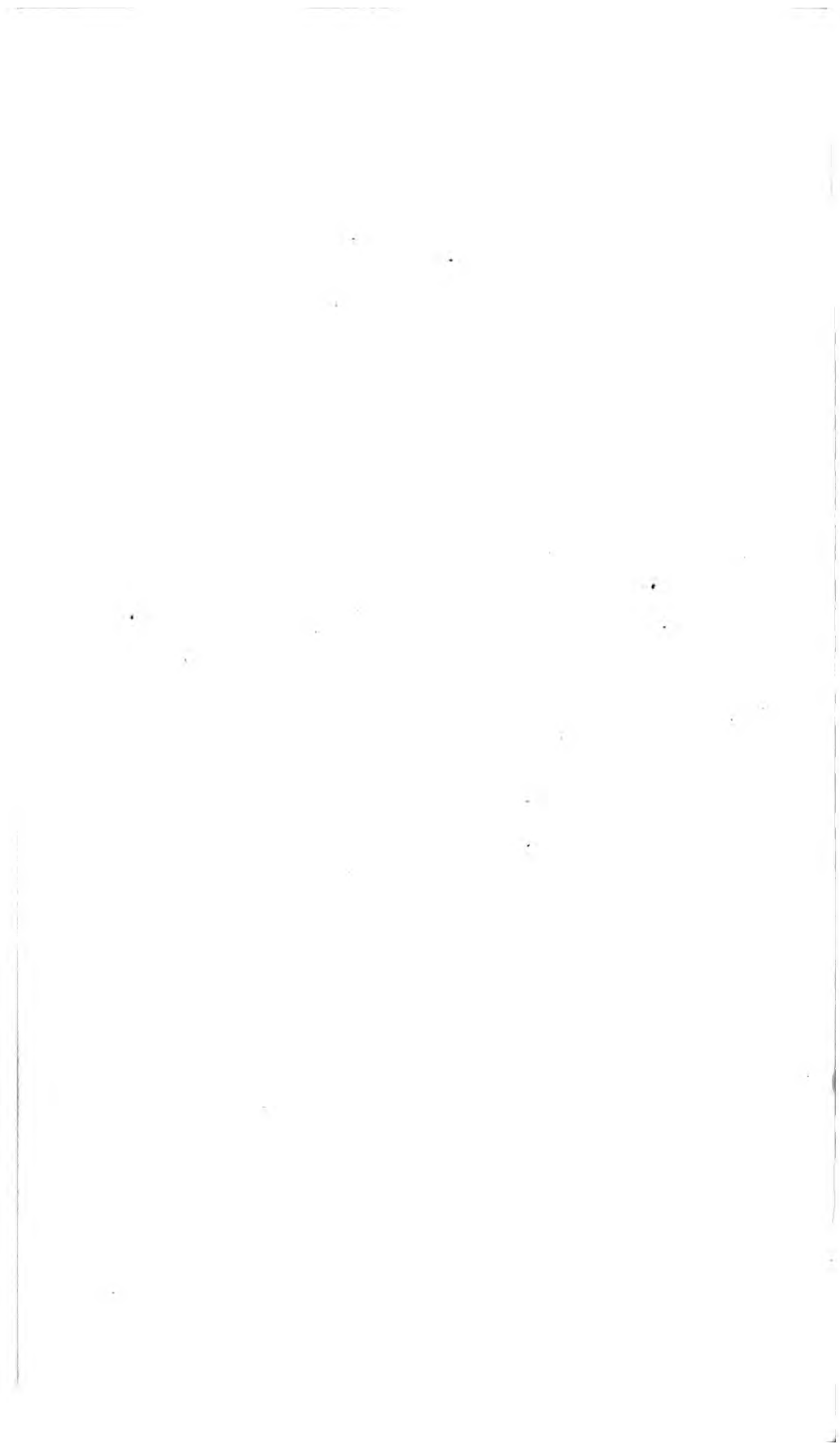
SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

BEETLE with forked head ; the thorax yellow, streaked with black ; the wing-shells silvery, with black edges.

Cétoine Cacique.

Oliv. Coleopt.

This remarkable Beetle has sometimes been regarded as a variety of the *Scarabæus Goliathus*. Mons. Olivier however, in his excellent entomological work, is inclined to consider it as a perfectly distinct species. It is a native of South-America, and is represented in its natural size.



CHÆTODON GLAUCUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Caput parvum : *O*₃ exiguum : *Dentes* conferti, flexuosi, setacei.

Membr. branch. radiis tribus ad sex.

Corpus latum, compressum, pluribus fasciatum ; pinna *dorsi anique* basi crassa, carnosae, squamosae.

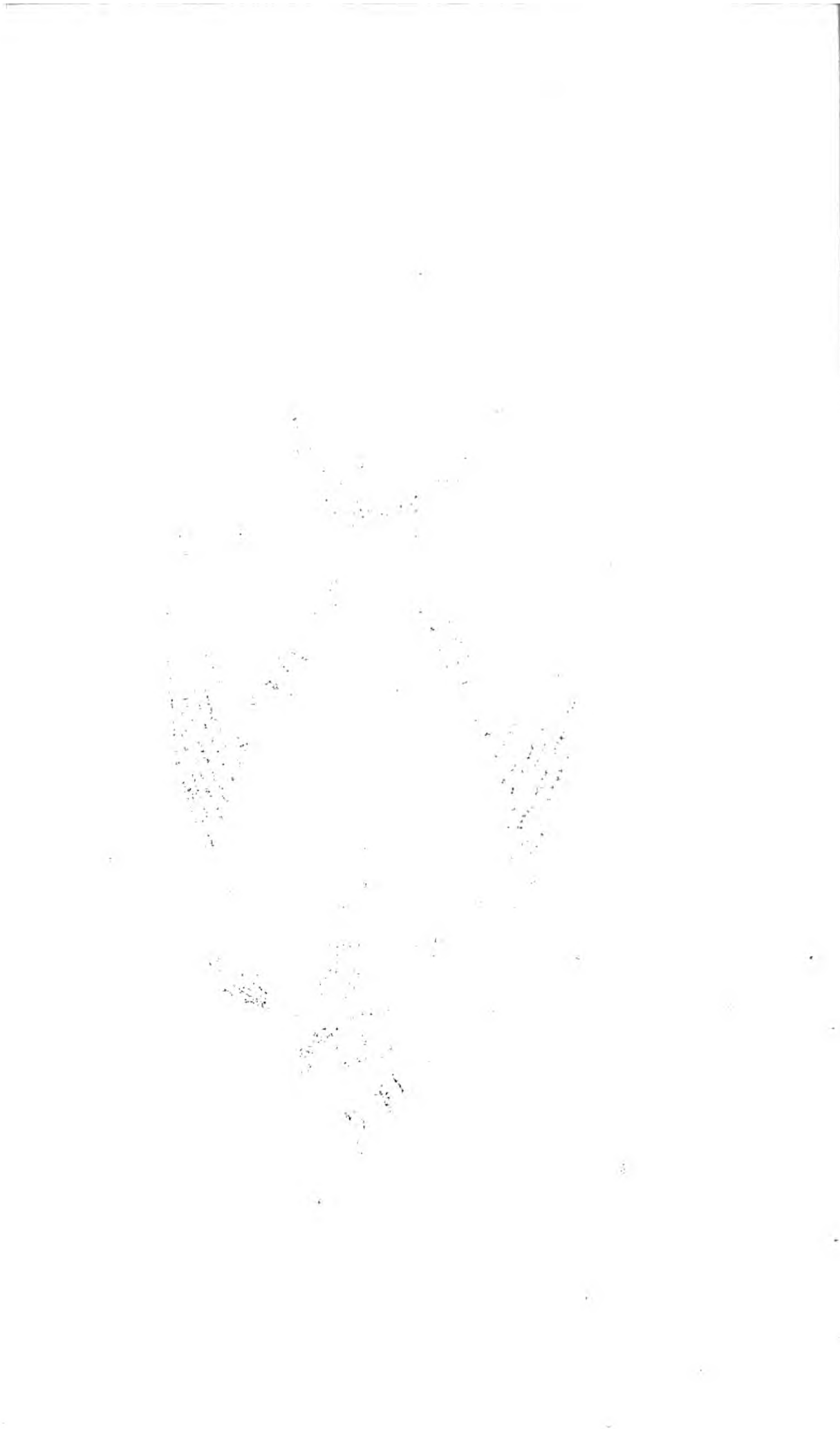
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

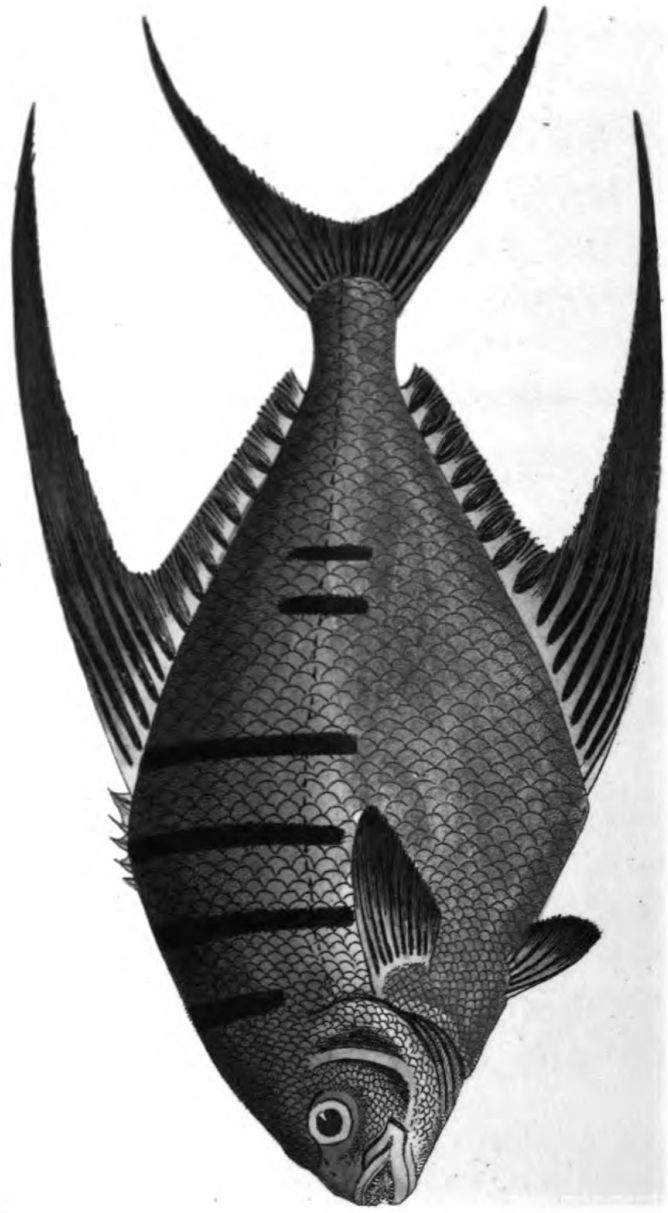
CHÆTODON corpore rhombeo-ovato, supra cæruleo fasciis transversis nigris, subtus argenteo.

CHÆTODON linea laterali recta, aculeis dorsalibus quinque.

Bloch ichth. t. 210.

Pisces repræsentavimus Americanum, cui longitudo interdum est fere tripedalis. Primus illum depinxisse videtur celeberrimus Plumierus, unde iconem in splendidum suum opus ichthyologicum transtulit Blochius.





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THE
GLAUCOUS CHÆTODON.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head small: *Mouth* small: *Teeth* close-set,
flexile, setaceous.

Gill-Membrane, three, four, five, or six-rayed.

Body broad, compressed, and, generally, fasciated: *dorsal* and *anal* fin thick, fleshy, and scaly at the base.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blue CHÆTODON, with rhombic-ovate body; the upper parts crossed by black bands; the sides and abdomen silvery.

Der blanc Klippfisch.

Bloch ichth. t. 210.

The fish here represented is a native of the American seas, and is sometimes found of the length of near three feet. It seems to have been first figured by Plumier, from whose drawing it is engraved in the splendid ichthyological work of Dr. Bloch.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a list or a series of notes, possibly containing names and dates, but the specific content cannot be discerned.

PAPILIO TELEMACHUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes (volatu diurno).

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis dentatis fuscis, maculis marginalibus subluteis, area communi cærulea radiata.

PAPILIO TELEMACHUS. P. alis dentatis; supra fuscis immaculatis area communi cærulea radiata, singulis subtus ocellis sex.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 752.

Mer. Surin. t. 68.

Pulcherrimum hunc papilionem depinxit Domina Merian in opere suo cui titulus "*Metamorphoses Insectorum Surinamensium*:" quæ tamen silet de planta quam depasci solet eruca, cum a servo nacta sit insectum in sylva captum. Erupit papilio exacto quasi mense e quo eruca in chrysalidem conversa est.

TELEMACHUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickening towards the end, and commonly terminating in a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards; (flight diurnal).

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

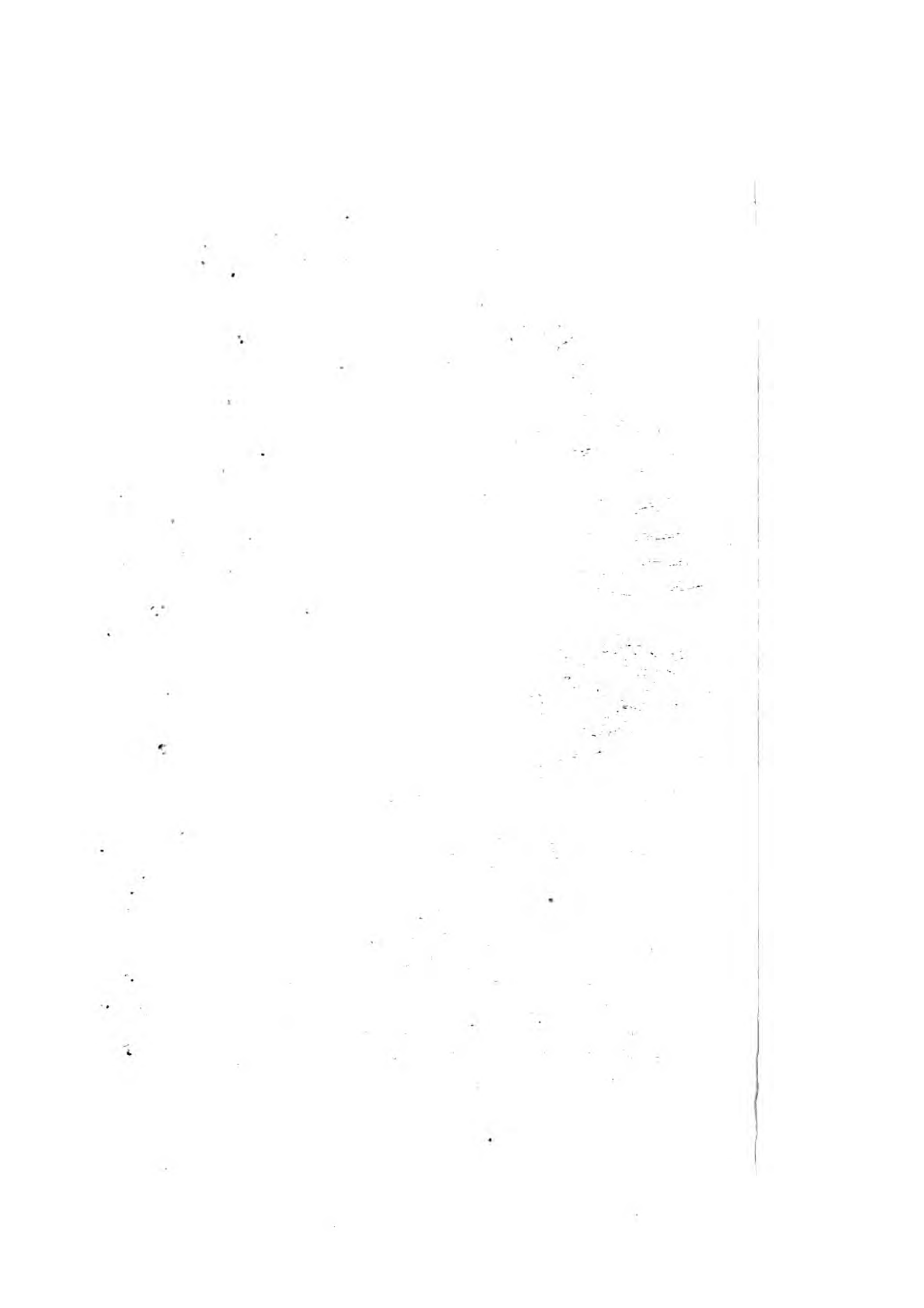
Butterfly with denticulated brown wings, with radiated blue disk, and yellowish marginal spots.

Merian Ins. Surin. pl. 68.

The highly elegant Butterfly here represented is figured by Madam Merian in her History of the Insects of Surinam. Madam Merian however was unable to say on what particular plant the caterpillar fed, having received it from a slave who had found it in a wood. The Butterfly made its appearance in about the space of a month from the time of changing into its chrysalis state.



The *Euclides*



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| 712. <i>Acarus exulcerans</i> . | 706. <i>Aplysia Peronian</i> . |
| 697. <i>Anas fasciata</i> . | 695. 696. <i>Asterias echinoid</i> . |
| 706. <i>Aplysia Peroniana</i> . | 726. <i>Barnacle laryngoid</i> . |
| 695. 696. <i>Asterias echinites</i> . | 695. <i>Balistes spotted</i> . |
| 720. <i>Balæna musculus</i> . | 730. <i>Beetle Cacique</i> . |
| 694. <i>Cancer Grapsus</i> . | 701. <i>Bee-Eater Malimbic</i> . |
| 713. <i>Cancroma Cochlearia</i> . | 713. <i>Boat-Bill</i> . |
| 731. <i>Chætodon glaucus</i> . | 687. <i>Butterfly Adonis</i> . |
| 707. <i>Crenatula avicularis</i> . | 692. ——— <i>Icarus</i> . |
| 709. <i>Columba australis</i> . | 704. ——— <i>Deiphobus var.</i> |
| 723. <i>Cyprinus Orfus</i> . | 710. ——— <i>Achilles var.</i> |
| 708. <i>Gorgonia pinnata</i> . | 716. ——— <i>Arciselaus</i> . |
| 689. <i>Gracula calva</i> . | 718. ——— <i>Anchises</i> . |
| 715. <i>Haliotis tuberculata</i> . | 732. ——— <i>Telemachus</i> . |
| 700. <i>Labrus bifasciatus</i> . | 685. <i>Bulfinch greater</i> . |
| 722. <i>Lacerta Hispaniolica</i> . | 723. <i>Carp orange</i> . |
| 726. <i>Lepas trachealis</i> . | 731. <i>Chætodon glaucous</i> . |
| 685. <i>Loxia Eucleator</i> . | 694. <i>Crab variegated</i> . |
| 703. <i>Madrepora Carduus</i> . | 707. <i>Crenatula avicular</i> . |
| 686. ——— <i>muricata</i> . | 722. <i>Crocodile Domingo</i> . |
| 719. ——— <i>cucullata</i> . | 705. <i>Curlew Brazilian</i> . |
| 711. ——— <i>cincinnata</i> . | 697. <i>Duck fasciated</i> . |
| 701. <i>Merops Malimbicus</i> . | 689. <i>Grakle bald</i> . |
| 690. <i>Murex Trapezium</i> . | 708. <i>Gorgonia pinnated</i> . |
| 705. <i>Numenius Guarauna</i> . | 715. <i>Haliotis tuberculated</i> . |
| 687. <i>Papilio Adonis</i> . | 721. <i>Ibis crested</i> . |
| 692. ——— <i>Icarus</i> . | 700. <i>Labrus bifasciated</i> . |
| 704. ——— <i>Deiphobus var.</i> | 686. <i>Madrepore muricated</i> . |
| 710. ——— <i>Achilles var.</i> | 703. ——— <i>Thistle</i> . |
| 716. ——— <i>Arciselaus</i> . | 711. ——— <i>curled</i> . |
| 718. ——— <i>Anchises</i> . | 719. ——— <i>hooded</i> . |
| 732. ——— <i>Telemachus</i> . | 712. <i>Mite cuticular</i> . |
| 699. <i>Phalæna Sylla</i> . | 699. <i>Moth Sylla</i> . |
| 688. <i>Phyllidia trilineata</i> . | 690. <i>Murex trapezial</i> . |
| 725. <i>Phytotoma Abyssinica</i> . | 720. <i>Mysticete under-jawed</i> . |
| 717. <i>Ramphastos viridis</i> . | 688. <i>Phyllidia trilineated</i> . |
| 698. <i>Sertularia Pennatula</i> . | 714. <i>Pipe-Fish biaculeated</i> . |
| 714. <i>Syngnatbus bianculeatus</i> . | 709. <i>Pigeon Madagascar</i> . |
| 724. <i>Sphinx lineata</i> . | 725. <i>Plant-Cutter Abyssinian</i> . |
| 727. <i>Squalus appendiculatus</i> . | 728. <i>Scyllæa pelagic</i> . |
| 728. <i>Scyllæa pelagica</i> . | 698. <i>Sertularia Sea Pen</i> . |
| 730. <i>Scarabæus Cacicus</i> . | 727. <i>Shark appendiculated</i> . |
| 729. <i>Scolopax Sinensis</i> . | 729. <i>Snipe Chinese</i> . |
| 693. <i>Tanagra Mississippensis</i> . | 724. <i>Sphinx lineated</i> . |
| 721. <i>Tantalus cristatus</i> . | 717. <i>Toucan green</i> . |
| 702. <i>Voluta undulata</i> . | 693. <i>Tanager Mississipp</i> . |
| | 702. <i>Volute undulated</i> . |



