A-J 35

A-T 35

Gaylord
PAMPHLET BINDER
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

A-335

LIBRARY
SEP 10 1893
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

A

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

JAPANESE WILD BIRDS USEFUL
AND INJURIOUS EXHIBITED

IN THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

PUBLISHED BY

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE,

LIBRARY OF
Carnegie Museum
Accession No. 3490

JAPAN.

1893.

MUS. COMP. ZOOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

SEP 10 1962

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

THE EXPLANATION OF THE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS.

I. The beneficial birds of forest and farm.

They are all insectivorous. As they catch and eat injurious insects, they are beneficial to forests and farms.

(1) Hibari.	(12) Mozu.
(2) Komadori.	(13) Kisekirei.
(3) Jōbitaki.	(14) Segurosekirei.
(4) Kibitaki.	(15) Tahibari.
(5) Ōyoshikiri.	(16) Tsubame.
(6) Uguisu.	(17) Amatsubame.
(7) Kikuitadaki.	(18) Ōakagera.
(8) Higara.	(19) Akagera.
(9) Shijūkara.	(20) Kogera.
(10) Yamagara.	(21) Awogera.
(11) Misosazai.	

II. Birds which are used for food.

As is the case with the aquatic birds such as Kamo, Sagi, Shigi and others, or with the gallinaceous birds, the flesh is delicious and can be used as food. They are called game-birds in common language.

(22) Mejiro.	(35) Kuina.
(23) Mukudori.	(36) Hikuina.
(24) Magan.	(37) Koban.
(25) Magamo.	(38) Ōban.
(26) Karugamo.	(39) Keri.
(27) Kogamo.	(40) Takeri.
(28) Tomoyegamo.	(41) Ōjaku.
(29) Yoshigamo.	(42) Chūjaku.
(30) Onagagamo.	(43) Kojaku.
(31) Daisagi.	(44) Kaneshigi.
(32) Shimameguri.	(45) Kiashishigi.
(33) Kosagi.	(46) Kyojōshigi.
(34) Segurogoi.	(47) Hashinagashigi.

(48) Tonen.	(53) Jishigi.
(49) Uzurashigi.	(54) Kiji.
(50) Tamashigi.	(55) Yamadori.
(51) Botoshigi.	(56) Uzura.
(52) Yamashigi.	

III. The birds for miscellaneous uses.

They are granivorous or omnivorous and are not beneficial to forests and farms. The flesh is not sold in markets, though it is not uneatable. In short, this group includes the birds which do not belong to the preceeding groups.

(57) Kijibato.	(64) Ikaru.
(58) Hiyodori.	(65) Mahiwa.
(59) Dobato.	(66) Atori.
(60) Tobi.	(67) Suzume.
(61) Kakesu.	(68) Hōjiro.
(62) Chōma.	(69) Hōaka.
(63) Shime.	(70) Awoji.

(1) ALANDA JAPONICA, T. & S.

(HIBARI.) (SMALL JAPANESE SKY-LARK.)

PASSERES.—ALANDIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives in plains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. It sings loudly and can be heard at a great distance. It builds the nest among bushes and does not form in flocks. The flight is powerful. It ascends high in the air, flying round and round; and when it is tired, it darts down and gets in to bushes. Though it is omnivorous, it feeds mostly upon insects.

UTILITY.

It is kept in the cage and its flesh can be used as food.

(2) ERITHACUS AKAHIGE, T.

(KOMADORI.) (JAPANESE ROBIN.)

PASSERES.—TURDIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This bird lives in Japan in all seasons.

It breeds in mountainous regions in the summer and comes down to the plains in the winter.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It is an insectivorous bird like the preceeding species. The voice is melodious and high in tone. The male and female differ a little in color.

UTILITY.

It must be regarded as a beneficial bird because it wanders in forests feeding upon insects. It is kept in a cage and is a much beloved songster.

(3) **RUTICILLA AUROREA, GM.**

(JŌBITAKI.) (DAURIAU REDSTART.)

PASSERES.—TURDIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This bird is found everywhere in Japan. It breeds in mountains in the summer and comes to the plains in the winter.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It is an insectivorous bird of the same size as the last species. It loves to live in bamboo bushes. The male and female differ in color. The nature is very dull and the voice is not so sweet as that of the last species.

UTILITY.

As it feeds upon injurious insects, it is a beneficial bird. The male is fed on account of its brilliant plumage.

(4) **XANTHOPYGIA NARCISSINA, T.**

(KIBITAKI.) (NARCISSUS FLYCATCHER.)

PASSERES.—TURDIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in the mountains of Japan and comes to the plains in the winter.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ greatly in the color of the plumage. The voice is very clear. It loves to live in forests and is fond of insects.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the beneficial birds of the forest. The male is kept in a cage on account of its brilliant plumage and sweet voice.

(5) **ACROCEPHALUS ORIENTALIS, T. & S.**

(ŌYOSHIKIRI.) (CHINESE GREAT REED-WARBLE.)

PASSERES.—TURDIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is found throughout Japan and loves to live among reeds.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in the color of the plumage. It has a very noisy voice and feeds upon insects.

UTILITY.

As it is an insect-feeder, it is beneficial to farms. It is domesticated only as curiosities.

(6) **CETTIA CANTANS, T. & S.**

(UGUISU.) (LARGE JAPANESE BUSH-WARBLER.)

PASSERES.—SYLVIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This bird is a native of Japan and builds the nest in bamboo bushes.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. It is a delightful songster and surpasses many other birds in the sweetness of its voice.

UTILITY.

It is beneficial to forests and farms. It is kept in a cage and is so highly esteemed that often an excellent one will command a price of ten yen.

(7) **REGULUS ARIENTALIS, SEEB.**

(KIKUITADAKI.) (EASTERN GOLDCREST.)

PASSERES.—PARIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of the mountainous region of Japan and comes to the plains in the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ a little in the color of the plumage. It is an insectivorous bird with a low voice and loves to visit the tips of the twigs of pines and cryptomeria.

UTILITY.

It is a beneficial bird of the forests and is fed by some persons.

(8) PARUS ASTER, L.

(HIGARA.) (EASTERN COLE-TIT.)

PASSERES.—PARIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is found throughout Japan and comes to the plains in the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of plumage. It has a low voice and feeds mostly upon insects, though it is omnivorous.

UTILITY.

It is a beneficial bird of farms and is sometimes domesticated.

(9) PARUS MINOR, T. & S.

(SHIJŪKARA.) (MANCHURIAN GREAT-TIT.)

PASSERES.—PARIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It lives everywhere in Japan and comes to the plains in the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the preceding species in character, but the voice is a little louder and its nature is stupid.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the beneficial birds of forests and farms.

(10) PARUS VARIUS, T. & S.

(YAMAGARA.) (JAPANESE TIT.)

PASSERES.—PARIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This species is found only in Japan. It breeds in mountains and comes to the plains from the beginning of the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the preceeding species in character and is readily tamed.

Its voice is not so sweet; it flies with great ease. It can be trained to various kinds of sports.

UTILITY.

It is a beneficial bird of forests and farms and can be domesticated.

(11) TROGLODYTES FUMIGATUS, T.

(MISOSAZAI.) (JAPANESE WREN.)

PASSERES.—PARIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and comes to the plains in the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. It loves to live in brambles and its voice is very low. In the skill of making the nest, it is never excelled by *Enaga*, *Acredula tridigata*, T. & S.

UTILITY.

It is included in the group of the beneficial birds of farms. It requires great skill to keep this bird in a cage.

(12) LANIUS BUCEPHALUS, T. & S.

(MOZU.) (BULL-HEADED SHRIKE.)

PASSERES.—LANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan. From August it comes to the plains and in the severe cold weather it goes to warmer countries.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ a little in color. It is a noisy bird and possesses the power of imitating the voice of other birds.. It is courageous and resembles the birds of prey in habits. It lights usually on the tops of trees, but never on the lower branches. During the summer it lives mostly upon insects. To store up

provisions, it always impales its prey on the thorns of branches and leaves it sticking there. This process in common language is called Mozu no Haritsuke (Hanging of Mozu). In the autumn when the provisions are exhausted it catches and kills as its prey such small birds as sparrows. Fighting frequently takes place among the birds of the same species.

UTILITY.

It is a beneficial bird of farms. It is fed and used as a decoy in catching birds.

(13) MOTACILLA BOARULA, L.

(KISEKIREI.) (EASTERN GREY WAGTAIL.)

PASSERES.—MOTACILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan. It breeds in mountains and comes to the plains from the beginning of the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female, the old and young differ in the color of plumage. The voice is low and long. It likes the water's edge or wet places and is fond of insects. Its peculiar habit is that it moves the tail up and down when it walks, and that it flies in a wave line.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the beneficial birds of farms and is fed in a cage.

(14) MOTACILLA JAPONICA, SW.

(SEGUROSEKIREI.) (JAPANESE WAGTAIL.)

PASSERES.—MOTACILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This species is only found in Japan and comes to the plains from the beginning of the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the preceeding species in character. It seems to like the neighborhood of valleys and mountain streams.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(15) **AUTHUS JAPONICUS, T. & S.**

(TAHIBARI.) (JAPANESE ALPINE PIPIT.)

PASSERES.—MOTACILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This species is found in Japan only and comes to the plains from October.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in coloring. As it resembles the Hibari in color and habits, it receives the name, Tahibari.

It loves to live in dry and paddy fields and near canals. It flies up and down in the sky singing and dancing. It feeds mostly upon insects.

UTILITY.

It is an important species among the beneficial birds of farms.

(16) **HIRUNDO GUTTURALIS, SCOP.**

(TSUBAME.) (EASTERN CHIMNEY-SWALLOW.)

PASSERES.—HIRUNDINIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of southern countries, and comes to Japan from the end of May. The nest is mostly made on the eaves of houses.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It is a swift and good flyer. Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage.

The legs are short and the wings are long. It flies long in the sky and rarely stops on the ground. It lives upon insects.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the beneficial birds of farms.

(17) **CHAETURA CANDACUTA, LATH.**

(AMATSUBAME.) (NEEDLE-TAILED SWIFT.)

CYPSELOMORPHAE.—CYPSETIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives mostly near the sea shore. The nest is built on rocky cliffs.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It is nearly like swallows in character and feeds mostly upon insects.

As in woodpeckers, the shafts of the tail feathers are well developed and terminate in points enabling the bird to attach itself to rocks and other objects. When the summer comes on, it retires far inland and wanders in fields and gardens. Particularly when it is going to rain this bird is observed flying in large numbers, and from this fact it receives the name Amatsubame (The rain-swallow.) The legs are so extremely short that the bird cannot stand still on the ground.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as swallows.

(18) **PICUS SUBCIRRIS, STENJ.**

(ŌAKAGERA.) (WHITE-BACKED WOOD-PECKER.)

PICI.—PICIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of the northern part of Japan and builds the nest in the hollows of old trees in forests.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It has sharp claws and a stout and stiff tail, which enabled it to climb up the trunks of trees. The tongue is extremely long and can be protruded and retracted at will. It always pecks the trunks of trees and digs holes from which it picks up the larvae of the Melanauster.

The male and female differ in the color of head. The voice is high in tone, but not melodious.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the beneficial birds of forests.

(19) **PICUS MAJOR, L.**

(AKAGERA.) (GREAT SPOTTED-WOODPECKER.)

PICI.—PICIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives in forests in the same manner as the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the Ōakagera in character. It is not confined to mountainous regions, but is found everywhere. It comes often near human dwellings.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(20) **YUNGIPICUS SEEBORMI, HARG.**

(KOGERA.) (HARGITT'S PYGMY WOODPECKER.)

PICI.—PICIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is found throughout Japan and lives always in forests.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It is a small and active bird resembling the last species in character. The difference between the sexes in the color of the neck is not so great as in the last species.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(21) **GEVINUS AWOKERA, T.**

(AWOKERA.) (JAPANESE GREEN WOODPECKER.)

PICI.—PICIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

This species is only found in Japan and lives in forests.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character. The male and female differ a little in the color of the plumage.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(22) ZOSTEROPS JAPONICA, T. & S.

(MEJIRO.) (JAPANESE WHITE-EYE.)

PASSERES.—CRATEROPODIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan. It lives in mountains and comes down to plains from the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in the color of the plumage. The voice is high in tone. It is a most sociable bird and loves to live in company with others of its own species. It is very skilful in making its nest. It feeds mostly upon fruits, though it is omnivorous.

UTILITY.

It is of no use but as a cage bird.

(23) STURNUS CINERACEUS, TEM.

(MUKUDORI.) (GREY STARLING.)

PASSERES.—STURNIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives in forests and fields.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The old and young differ a little in the color of the plumage. Its voice is noisy and it forms large flocks. It walks with ease and resembles the Hashibosogarasu in the habit. It makes its nest in the hollows of trees. Though it is omnivorous, it feeds mostly upon fruits.

UTILITY.

The flesh can be used as food, but is not delicious. It is somewhat esteemed as a cage bird and some keep this bird as it is easily tamed.

(24) AUSER ALBIFROUS, SCOP.

(MAGAN.) (WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.)

LAMELLIROSTRES.—AUSERIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in Siberian district, and comes to Japan in the autumn. It lives in lakes, marshes and other places.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. The bill is only hard at the apex and its edge is furnished with a series of horny plates. It lives upon fresh water mollusks and Misgurnus. When the birds fly, the one takes the lead at a little distance from the others which follow in a diagonal procession. Its coming and departure are always made in company. When the birds are feeding in lakes, marshes, paddy fields and other places, one always keeps watches, standing on the shore or on the ridge of fallows. The watcher receives the name of Ganban (The goose sentinel.)

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the birds used for food and its flesh is delicious.

(25) ANAS BOSCHAS, L.

(MAGAMO.) (MALLARD.)

LAMELLIROSTRES.—ANATIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in northern countries and comes to Japan at the end of the autumn. The living places are lakes, marshes and bays.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in the color of the plumage. It feeds upon fresh water mollusks and algae. It loves to live in pairs and the male accompanies the female at all times. The flight is performed in flocks, but not in so regular a manner as that of geese.

UTILITY.

It is an important species among the bird used for food and its flesh is very delicious.

(26) ANAS ZONORHYNCHA, SW.

(KARUKAMO.) (DUSKY MALLARD.)

LAMELLIROSTRES.—ANATIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in Japan, and goes to southern countries in the winter.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. It breeds near lakes and marshes and does not live in any large flock.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and is noted for its presence in Japan during the summer.

(27) ANAS CRECCA, L.

(KOGAMO.) (COMMON TEAL.)

LAMELLIROSTRES.—ANATIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in northern countries and comes to Japan in the winter. It lives in ponds, marshes and rivers.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in the colour of the plumage. It lives in flocks and often changes its habitation at night.

UTILITY.

It is an important species among the birds used for food.

(28) ANAS FORMOSA, GEORG.

(TOMOYEGAMO.) (SPECTACLED TEAL.)

LAMELLIROSTRES.—ANATIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species. It is found less abundantly.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the Kogamo in character, but it flies more swiftly.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh is delicious.

(29) ANAS FALCOTA, GEORG.

(YOSHIGAMO.) (FALCATED TEAL.)

LAMELLINOSTRES.—ANATIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of northern countries and comes to Japan from the autumn. It lives in ponds, marshes and bays.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh is not so delicious as that of the last species.

(30) ANAS ACUTA, L.

(ONAGAGAMO.) (PINTAIL.)

LAMELLIROSTRES.—ANATIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native place is the same as that of the last species. It comes to Japan from the winter and lives in pond and marshes.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in the color of the plumage. The tail is long and narrow. It loves to live in pairs and forms a flock.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species and the flesh is delicious.

(31) ARDEA ALBA, L.

(DAISAGI.) (GREAT WHITE EGRET.)

CICONIAE.—ARDEIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

There are two kinds of this species, the one comes to Japan in the summer and the other in the winter. It lives mostly near the water in marshes and others.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. The powder down feathers on the shoulders attain full development in the breeding season. It catches and eats fresh water mollusks and fishes. It does not form any large flock.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the birds used for food and is highly esteemed in the summer time.

(32) ARDEA INTERMEDIA, WAGL.

(SHIMAMEGURI.) (PLUMED EGRET.)

CICONIAE.—ARDEIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It comes to Japan in the summer and it is found abundantly. Its living places are similar to those of the preceeding species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The powder down feathers cluster on the back and breast, especially those of the back are long and hang down six or seven inches from the end of the tail.

It gathers in flocks, and comes to ponds, canals or paddy fields where it injures rice sprouts.

UTILITY.

It is an important species among the birds used for food. The powder down feathers are used as an ornament and are highly valued.

(33) ARDEA GARZETTA, L.

(KOSAGI.) (LITTLE EGRET.)

CICONIAE.—ARDEIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is found in the southern part of Japan in all seasons, but in the northern part it is not seen during the winter.

The living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character. The powder down feathers grow on the back and breast. The head is furnished with two or three filamentous feathers.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(34) NYCTICORAX GRISENS, L.

(SEGUROGOL.) (NIGHT HERON.)

CICONIAE.—ARDEIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in Japan and lives near marshes and rivers.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The old and young differ in the color. The body of the young is of a greyish brown colour with white spots.

It comes often to paddy fields or the places where fishes are kept and eats fishes. It remains still by day and wanders in search of food at night. The voice is loud and is like that of the Kamome, *Larus glaucus*, Brünn.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the birds used for food and its flesh is delicious.

(35) RALLUS INDICUS, BLYTH.

(KUINA.) (EASTERN WATER-RAIL.)

GRALLAE.—RALLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and breeds near ponds, marshes and small streams.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. It is active and walks very rapidly. As the primaries are very short, it cannot fly well. It cries in a peculiar voice, and is fond of small insects, snails etc.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the birds used for food.

(36) CREX ERYTHROTHORAX, T. & S.

(HIKUINA.) (SIBERIAN RUDDY CRAKE.)

GRALLAE.—RALLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and inhabits the neighborhood of marshes.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the preceeding species in character, but the bill is a little shorter. When it walks, it constantly moves the tail. It is rapid and active in movement, and feeds upon insects.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(37) GALLINULA CHLOROPUS, L.

(KOBAN.) (WATER-HEN.)

GRALLAE.—RALLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives in ponds and marshes or near the water.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. The red portion of the front is of a yellow color in the young. The nest is built in bushes near the water. It catches and eats land and fresh water mollusks.

The toes are well developed and are connected to one another by membrane. By this arrangement the bird is enabled to swim in small streams, etc.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and the flesh is delicious.

(38) *FULICA ATRA*, L.

(ŌBAN.) (COMMON COOT.)

GRALLAE.—RALLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan, and inhabits the neighborhood of rivers or sea shores.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It somewhat resembles koban in character. The toes are furnished with incised webs, enabling the bird to swim.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh is inferior to that of the last species in taste.

(39) *LOBIVANELLUS CINEREUS*, BLYTH.

(KERI.) (GREY-HEADED WATTLED LAPWING.)

GRALLAE.—CHARADRIADAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives near mountain streams, marshes and lakes.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. It feeds upon insects and runs very rapidly. The nest is built near the water.

UTILITY.

It is a bird for food and its flesh is delicious.

(40) **VANELLUS CRISTATUS, WOLF & MEY.**

(TAGERI.) (COMMON LAPWING.)

GRALLAE.—CHARADRIADAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives near ponds or marshes. It comes to paddy fields in search of food.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the preceeding species in character.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the birds used for food.

(41) **NUMENIUS ARQUATUS LINEATUS, C.**

(ŌJAKU.) (COMMON CURLOW.)

GRALLAE.—NUMENIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan. It inhabits sea shores and comes frequently to marshes, ponds and other places.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. The old and young differ in the length of the bill. It feeds mostly upon insects. Sometimes it comes to ponds or marshes and eats frogs or snails.

It forms in small flocks and its voice is low resembling whistling.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh is delicious.

(42) **NUMENIUS PHAEOPUS VARIEGATUS, SCOP.**

(CHŪJAKU) (COMMON WHIMBRELL.)

GRALLAE.—NUMENIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the Ōjaku in character.

It loves to live in flocks. The flight is swift, and the nature is timid.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species.

(43) **NUMENIUS MINUTUS, GLD.**

(KOJAKU.) (LEAST WHIMBREL.)

GRALLAE.—NUMENIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character. The old and young differ greatly in the size of the bill.

UTILITY.

It is a good bird for food and its flesh is very delicious.

(44) **TOTANUS CALIDRIS, L.**

(KANESHIGI.) (COMMON REDSHANK.)

GRALLAE.—TOTANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives near ponds, marshes or rivers.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The old and young differ in the color of the plumage. It walks very rapidly, but rarely flies to a great distance. It wanders from place to place in search of food and never stays at one place.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh is delicious.

(45) TOTANUS INCANUS, GM.

(KIASHISHIGI.) (ASIATIC WANDERING TATTLER.)

GRALLAE.—TOTANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the preceding species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It is nearly like the preceding species in character. It is found less abundantly and lives in small flocks. The difference between the old and young in the color of plumage is not so great as in the preceding species.

UTILITY.

It is a bird for food and its flesh is delicious.

(46) STREPSILOS INTERPRES, L.

(KYŌJŌSHIGI.) (TURUSTONE.)

GRALLAE.—TOTANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in northern countries and comes to Japan in the winter. It inhabits sea shores.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles *Chidori*, *Aegialites* sp. in character. It always wanders on the sea shore and seeks insect turning over the gravel with its bill. It is distinguished from the last species by possessing greater power of flight.

UTILITY.

It belongs to the group of the birds used for food, but its flesh is inferior in quality to that of the last species.

(47) *TRINGA ALPINA PACIFICA*, COUES.

(HASHINAGASHIGI.) (PACIFIC DUNLIN.)

GRALLAE.—TOTANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species. It is also frequently found in lakes, marshes and other places near the sea shore.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It walks with great speed and never stays at one place. It seeks small mollusks and insects and eats them.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food.

(48) *TRINGA MINUTA*, LEISL.

(TÖNEN.) (LITTLE STINT.)

GRALLAE.—TOTANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character.

UTILITY.

It is a bird of small size the flesh of which is considered a great delicacy.

(49) *TRINGA ACUMINATA*, HORSF.

(UZURASHIGI.) (SIBERIAN RECTORAL SANDPIPER.)

GRALLAE.—TOTANIIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the preceeding species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character. It lives in large flocks in the northern districts where it breeds.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh is not inferior to that of the last species.

(50) **RHYNCHAEA CAPENSIS, L.**
(TAMASHIGI.) (PAINTED SNIPE.)

GRALLAE.—SCOLOPACIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and inhabits mountains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ in the color of the plumage. In all birds, it is only with this species that the female is more brilliantly colored than the male. It feeds always upon insects and mollusks in the neighborhood of lakes, marshes and small streams. It is weak in the wings and cannot fly to any great distance.

UTILITY.

It is an important species among the birds used for food and its flesh is delicious.

(51) **SCOLOPAX RUSTICOLA, L.**
(BOTOSHIGI.) (WOOD-COCK.)

GRALLAE.—SCOLOPACIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and inhabits mountains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. The flight is not so weak as that of the last species. In the summer it retires to the Hokkaidō and further northward and returns to the southern part of Japan from the beginning of the autumn.

It lives mostly in forests and bamboo-bushes, and feeds upon insects, snails etc. It avoids the direct rays of the sun and likes shady places near precipices or in bushes. It lives in flocks of several tens, or in pairs. It walks always slowly and never runs.

UTILITY.

It is an important species among the birds for food and supplies a large quantity of delicious meat.

(52) **SCOLOPAX AUSTRALIS, LATH.**
(YAMASHIGI.) (LATHAM'S SNIPE.)

GRALLAE.—SCOLOPACIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in Japan, travels to northern countries in the winter, and returns in the spring.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. The flight is very powerful. It feeds usually upon insects in forests and comes occasionally to fields. It does not form any flock and is enabled to light on trees.

UTILITY.

It is a bird used for food and its flesh comes next to that of the last species in the sapid quality.

(53) **SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO, L.**
(JISHIGI.) (COMMON SNIPE.)

GRALLAE.—SCOLOPACIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It inhabits northern countries and migrates to Japan in the autumn. It comes near paddy fields, marshes or canals in search of food.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. It flies with a great strength and feeds always upon small insects and freshwater mollusks. In the spring time, it is occasionally found in gardens and other waterless places.

UTILITY.

It is bird much used for food and is largely sold in markets with Magamo, Kogame and others.

(54) **PHASIANUS VERSICOLOR, VIEIL.**
(KIJI.) (JAPANESE GREEN PHEASANT.)

GALLINACEI.—PHASIANIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and inhabits forests and fields.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ considerably in the color of the plumage. It is poly gamous. The flight is not powerful, but the running is very rapid. The male has a long tail and is brilliantly colored. The male is courageous and fights well.

UTILITY.

It is fit for food. As its feathers are used as an ornament, they are exported in not small amounts. The government sets a limit to the time of hunting this bird to protect it from extinction.

(55) PHASIANUS SCINTILLANS, GLD.

(YAMADORI.) (COPPER PHEASANT.)

GALLINACEI.—PHASIANIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species somewhat in the character. The male and female differ in the color of the plumage. The tail feathers of the male are of the great length and are twice as long as the body.

UTILITY.

It is of the same utility as the last species. Its tail feathers excell those of the pheasant from an ornamental point of view. The time of hunting this species is also limited.

(56) COTURNIX COMMUNIS, BON.

(UZURA.) (COMMON QUAIL.)

GALLINACEI.—COTURNIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives on the plains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. It is adapted for running, and the flight is weak. It is omnivorous and the voice is loud. It fights well.

UTILITY.

It is esteemed as food and is occasionally tamed in the cage.

(57) TURTUR ARIENTALIS, LATH.

(KIJIBATO.) (EASTERN TURTLE-DOVE.)

COLUMBINAE.—COLUMBIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and inhabits mountains and plains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are almost alike in the color of the plumage. The flight is powerful and produces a noise. The bill is horny only at the apex. It feeds mostly upon corns and fruits, and is often injurious to farm crops. It lives in pairs or in flocks.

UTILITY.

It is a bird for food, and its flesh is delicious. It is sold largely in markets.

(58) HYPsipETES AMAUROTIS, TEM.

(HIYODORI.) (BROWN-EARED BULBUL.)

PASSERES.—CRATEROPODIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and breeds in mountains. It comes down to the plains from the beginning of the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. The voice is noisy and it is omnivorous. In large flocks, it comes often near dwelling houses and eats fruits in gardens.

UTILITY.

It is fit for food and its flesh is delicious.

(59) COLUMBA DOMESTICA, GM.

(DOBATO.) (DOMESTIC-PIGEON.)

COLUMBINAE.—COLUMBIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and builds the nest in temples and towers.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The original species of this bird is Kwarabato, *Columba livia*, Briss., which inhabits sea shores and builds its nest on rocks. By domestication, many varieties are produced. It loves to live in company and when it is set free, it forms flocks with others of its own species and builds its nest on the roof of large temples and tall houses, and breeds there. But occasionally it builds its nest in the vicinity of the sea like the original species. Its habits resemble those of the Kijibato, but it is distinguished from the latter by the fact that, as it is a domestic bird, it is not afraid of man and is easily caught again.

UTILITY.

Its flesh can be used as food, though it is not delicious. It is kept in the cage as a domestic pet, and the excellent varieties are often highly valued.

(60) MILOUS MELANOTIS, T. & S.

(TOBI). (SIBERIAN BLACK KITE.)

RAPTATORES.—FALCONIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and inhabits towns, villages and plains near human dwellings.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of plumage. Though it is a bird of prey, it is not so fierce as other falcons, because it feeds principally upon carrion. It possesses a sharp sight and is able to detect its prey on the ground even from the height of several hundred feet in the air. The wings are long and large, and it possesses the great power of flight.

UTILITY.

Its flesh cannot be used as food, because it has a disagreeable smell. The tail feathers are used as the feathers of arrows, but are not so highly esteemed as those of eagles. It is beneficial to human health, as it removes putrefying matter from towns.

(61) GARRULUS JAPONICUS, T. & S.

(KAKESU.) (JAPANESE JAY.)

PASSERES.—CORVIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan. It builds its nest in mountains and comes to the plains from the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Both sexes are alike in the color of the plumage. Its own voice is noisy, but it imitates other birds in tone.

The nest is more rudely made than that of Hashibosogarasu, *Corvus corone orientalis*, Eversm. It is omnivorous and is strong.

UTILITY.

It can be kept in the cage. The beautiful blue feathers of its primaries are sometimes used as an ornament.

(62) *TURDUS FUSCATUS*, PALL.

(CHŌMA.) (DUSKY OUZEL.)

PASSERES.—TURDIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in Siberian regions and comes to Japan from November; then it is observed everywhere in mountains and plains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female do not differ much in the color and lustre. The voice is very strong. It is fond of insects, especially of the *Gryllotalpa*.

UTILITY.

It is beneficial to agriculture, as it comes near farms, feeding upon insects. The flesh is not only eatable but is delicious.

(63) *COCCOTHRAUSTES VULGARIS*, PALL.

(SHIME.) (COMMON HAWFINCH.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives in the mountains. It comes to the plains late in the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. The voice is low. It lives in flocks. Its bill is large and strong and it feeds upon fruits and corns. It is a strong bird and is easily domesticated.

UTILITY.

It is less esteemable as a cage bird. The flesh is delicious and can be used as food.

(64) COCCOTHRAUSTES PERSONATUS, T. & S.
(IKARU.) (JAPANESE HAWFINCH.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in its character. Its voice is low, but it sings well. The domesticated bird often imitates the voice of the quail. It is easily tamed.

UTILITY.

It is a cage bird and can also be used as food.

(65) FRINGILLA SPINUS, L.
(MAHIWA.) (SISKIN.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and in the autumn, it comes down to the plains in flocks.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ a little in the color of the plumage. It is easily tamed and sings well. The food consists mainly of fruits and corns.

UTILITY.

It is of no use but as a cage bird.

(66) FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA, L.
(ATORI.) (BRAMBLING.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It breeds in northern countries. It migrates to Japan early in the autumn, and is found everywhere in mountains and plains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female, the old and young differ a little in the color of the plumage. It often forms in large flocks and feeds principally upon fruits and corns.

UTILITY.

It is less esteemed as a cage bird, because its voice is not melodious. As it is easily caught in large numbers, it is sometimes used as food.

(67) PASSER MONTANUS, L.

(SUZUME.) (TREE-SPARROW.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is found in the plains of Japan and lives near human dwellings.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female are alike in the color of the plumage. The voice is noisy. It loves to live in flocks. In a large number, it gathers often in bamboo bushes. The nest is built between tiles or in water pipes. It gathers often in fields and injures cereal crops. Though it is omnivorous, it feeds mostly upon corns.

UTILITY.

It is a small bird for food and its flesh is delicious. It is of no use but as food.

(68) EMBERIZA CIOPSIS, BP.

(HŌJIRO.) (BONAPARTE'S JAPANESE BUNTING.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan and lives always in plains.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The male and female differ a little in the color of the plumage. The voice is clear and it sings well. It lives in small flocks, comes often near dwelling houses, and feeds mostly upon corns. It is weak in the flight and can be easily caught.

UTILITY.

It is a cage bird and can also be used as food.

(69) **EMBERIZA FUSCATA, PALL.**

(HŌAKA.) (GREY-HEADED BUNTING.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

It is a native of Japan. It breeds in mountains, and comes down to the plains in the autumn.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in the character. The voice is not so sweet as that of the last named species. It rarely comes near human dwellings.

UTILITY.

It is used as food and is occasionally kept in the cage.

(70) **EMBERIZA PERSONATA, T. & S.**

(AWOJI.) (PEMMINKS JAPANESE BUNTING.)

PASSERES.—FRINGILLIDAE.

WHERE FOUND.

Its native and living places are similar to those of the last species.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It resembles the last species in character. The voice is somewhat sweeter and the difference in the sexes is not so great as in the last species.

UTILITY.

It is a cage bird and can also be used as food.

3 2044 107 222 168