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THE READY GUIDE TO BRITISH BIRDS

1912

BY

B. A. CARTER

WITH A COLOURED FRONTISPIECE AND DIAGRAMS
BY H. GOODCHILD, M.B.O.U.

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THE
READY GUIDE TO
BRITISH BIRDS

METHOD OF USING THE "READY GUIDE."

QUESTION :—WHAT BIRD IS THIS?

A.—*Observations* :

- (i.) It is rather larger than a House Sparrow.
- (ii.) It has a red breast, black head, and white rump.

B.—*Process of identification in the "Guide"* :

- (i.) Find the House Sparrow in *Index*, No. 42.
- (ii.) Selecting most conspicuous feature (red breast), look down column "Colour, Under Parts," beginning at No. 43.
[No. 43, *Chaffinch*, may at first seem correct, but head and rump do not correspond. Therefore proceed to next bird with red breast.]
- (iii.) Check all your observations with the descriptions given in the various columns, *especially* the "Distinctive Features."

No. 55 will be found to agree in every detail.

ANSWER :—BULLFINCH.

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PREFACE

As the result of long experience the author has come to the conclusion that there is a need for a guide to British Birds at once more simple and more ready than any yet published.

After various experiments the plan adopted in this book was decided upon, viz. first to arrange the descriptions so that in the case of each bird the same characteristics (colour, flight, haunts, &c.) always follow one another in the same order; and then to divide the descriptions into vertical columns, so that the observer can, by looking down any one column, run through the different descriptions of any particular feature until he comes to one which corresponds to what he has observed.

In practice, therefore, the book has two uses. In the first place it presents in a compact and orderly form a brief description of each bird, by means of which the inquirer can readily ascertain what features to look for when endeavouring to see any particular species. In the second place—and this is the special feature of the book—an observer who has seen a bird he does not know has only to make a mental note of its most pronounced characteristic (*e.g.* a black cap), and then to look down the corresponding vertical column of the guide (in this instance column “Colour—head”) until he comes to a bird which

possesses such a feature. If then, by reading horizontally, he finds that the descriptions of the other characteristics of the bird in question—its upper parts, movements, haunts, &c.—also agree with his observations, his search is ended; if they do not, it must be carried a little further. To meet cases of general resemblance, there is a column giving distinguishing features.

The arrangement of the birds in approximate order of size has been adopted to reduce the amount of searching required; the observer can begin (working in both directions when doubtful) from some bird which he knows, and with which he finds himself able to compare the size of the unknown bird. By this arrangement, also, birds which resemble each other come as a rule nearer together than they would if tabulated alphabetically; while a scientific grouping according to “orders,” or one based upon features requiring minute investigation, would be inconsistent with the object of the book.

A reader desiring to consult the description of any species of bird can find it easily and rapidly by referring to the alphabetical index at the end of the volume.

As space is limited by the necessity of making the book portable, only the salient points and general colour are given in the tables, and it has not been found practicable to include immature plumage. But in order to assist the process of rapid identification, appendices have been added containing lists of birds grouped according to the localities in which they are likely to be found, and calendars with the birds arranged according to the month in which they may be seen or heard.

The book contains all the species that the rambler is likely to meet with, and some that there is a bare possibility of his seeing. It is a book for the student rather than the expert; but it is, nevertheless, the result of a careful study of the chief writers on British Birds and of years of personal observation.

The author is indebted to Mr. G. W. Temperley for kindly reading the proofs; and also to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Maynard and the publisher of the book, Mr. F. Sidgwick, for many helpful suggestions.

SUTTON COLDFIELD

April 1912

HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

*[See coloured frontispiece and abbreviated
method of use thereon]*

THE birds are arranged in the following tables in order of *size*, according to the approximate length in inches, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail (*see NOTE below*). But in order to use the Guide for the identification of an observed bird, it is not necessary to know the *exact* size ; all that is required is either to make a rough guess of the length in inches, or to estimate it in comparison with some known bird. Even if no such estimate can be made, the use of the Guide is unaffected, except that the search will take longer.

Having estimated the size of the bird to be identified the observer should carefully note as many of its other features as may be possible. A little practice will accustom him to classifying his observations according to the columns of the Guide—colour of head, upper parts, under parts, and legs ; flight, movement, haunts, and so forth.

With these data in his possession, he should turn to the tables and begin his search. If he has estimated the bird to be six inches in length he will start from No. 40 ; or if he has noted it as being of about the size of some

known bird, he will find the number of that bird in the alphabetical index and begin near that point.

Selecting a conspicuous feature of the bird, he should run through the appropriate column of the Guide until he finds a description to correspond. He should then see whether the descriptions in the other columns agree with his other observations, and continue this process until the identification is complete.

In other words, the first part of the search is made *vertically* through the columns and the second part *horizontally*.

N.B.—The column “Distinctive Features” should always be consulted. It will prevent erroneous identification, and often, in cases of doubt, suggest the right bird.

NOTE ON BIRD SIZES

Familiarity with the following list of four common birds will assist the observer in the habit of estimating sizes at sight :

Bird.	Approximate length.	No. in guide.
House Sparrow . . .	6 inches	.. 42
Starling . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	.. 90
Partridge . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	.. 126
Rook . . .	18 „	.. 169

As the measurement of size is taken in one dimension only, that of length, any exceptional length of tail, bill, or neck obviously makes a bird look smaller than its real size, and it will thus be found later in the Guide than the apparent size would suggest. A study of the following instances will be useful.

Bird.	Cause of increased length.	Approximate length.	Number in guide.
Long-tailed Titmouse.	Tail ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$..	35
Swallow . . .	Tail ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$..	70
Pied Wagtail . .	Tail ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$..	72
Dunlin . . .	Bill ..	8 ..	79
Common Snipe . .	Bill ..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$..	109
Magpie . . .	Tail ..	18 ..	170
Curlew . . .	Bill ..	21-26 ..	195
Pheasant . . .	Tail ..	35 ..	225
Common Cormorant .	Neck ..	36 ..	228

All birds are placed in the tables according to the size of the *male*. As a rule there is little difference between the sexes, but it is important to notice that among the Hawks (*Falconiformes*) the female is generally the larger bird, whereas among the ducks the female is often considerably smaller than the male. There is only one species among the Waders (*Charadriiformes*) in which there is any important difference in size between the sexes, *i.e.* the Ruff (118); in this case the male is considerably larger than the female, which is known as the Reeve.

EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM

1. Irides	11. Primaries
2. Forehead	12. Secondaries
3. Crown	13. Rump
4. Nape	14. Upper tail-coverts
5. Lores	15. Under tail-coverts
6. Ear-coverts	16. Under wing-coverts
7. Chin	17. Breast
8. Throat	18. Belly
9. Scapulars	19. Flanks
10. Upper wing-coverts	20. Thighs
21. Axillaries	

Speculum = bar across wing of Ducks.

Resident.—This term, as used in the Guide, does not mean that the bird does not migrate, but that members of the species may be seen all the year.

UPPER SIDE

UNDER SIDE

DIAGRAM OF PARTS OF A BIRD
(COMMON PARTRIDGE)

UNIVERSITY
CALIFORNIA

THE READY GUIDE TO BRITISH BIRDS

[To facilitate ready reference to the following tables, at the left-hand top corner of each page will be found the numbers of the birds given on that page, and at the right-hand top corner the corresponding sizes in inches.]

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
1.	3½	GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN. <i>Resident.</i>	Top of head orange-yellow, with black band on each side.	Olive-green tinged with yellow.	Greyish-brown.	Brown.
2.	3½	WREN. <i>Resident.</i>	Reddish-brown.	Reddish-brown with transverse dusky bars.	Pale reddish-brown.	Light brown.
3.	4¼	COAL TIT-MOUSE. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown and throat black; nape and cheeks white.	Greyish-brown; two white bars on wings.	White, tinged with grey.	Dark horn-brown.
4.	4½	MARSH TIT-MOUSE. <i>Resident.</i>	Head and nape black; cheeks and throat white.	Olive-brown.	Dull white.	Lead colour.
5.	4½	BLUE TIT-MOUSE. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown blue surrounded with white; cheeks white.	Back olive-green; wings and tail blue.	Yellow.	Bluish-grey.
6.	4½	SISKIN. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> crown black.	Olive-green; rump yellow; wings black with greenish-yellow bar.	Breast yellow.	Pale brown.
7.	4¾	LESSER REDPOLL. <i>Resident, chiefly N.</i>	Crown red; lores and throat black.	Reddish-brown with longitudinal black streaks; wings and tail dusky with paler margins.	<i>M.</i> breast rose-red.	Nearly black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Unsteady.	Very active and restless.	Woods, hedges and gorse-bushes.	Yellow crest and small size. Distinguish from Fire-crested Wren by single black line on side of head (instead of three).	Passeri-formes.
Straight, generally short and near the ground.	Hops with tail turned up.	Various.	Short cocked-up tail, small size, brown colour.	Passeri-formes.
Short and unsteady.	Very active.	Plantations, gardens. Prefers coniferous trees.	Distinguish from Marsh Tit (4) by white patch on nape.	Passeri-formes.
Quick and undulating.	Very active.	Woods, gardens, bushes.	Distinguish from Coal Tit (3) by uniform black crown and nape.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating and uncertain, as a rule from tree to tree.	Very active.	Cultivated districts.	Distinguish from all other Tits by azure-blue crown.	Passeri-formes.
Easy and buoyant.	Constantly in motion. Flocks twitter continually when feeding.	<i>Win.</i> Alders. Breeds in pine woods, chiefly in Scotland.	A small green finch with black head. <i>F.</i> duller, and no black head.	Passeri-formes.
Buoyant and undulating.	Very active and rather Tit-like.	Woods, chiefly birches and alders.	Red head, dark chin-spot, pale wing-bars. Distinguish from Linnet (38) by absence of white on tail, from Twite (20) by crimson head, and from Mealy Redpoll (19) by darker colour.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under par ts	Legs
8.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	CRESTED TITMOUSE. <i>Resident.</i> [Scarce.]	Crest black and white ; cheeks white ; throat and collar black.	Buffish-brown; wings and tail dusky brown.	White, faintly tinged with red.	Lead colour.
9.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	SEDGE WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Buffish- white stripe over eye.	Russet-brown with dark centres to feathers ; rump tawny.	Buff.	Pale brown.
10.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	CHIFF- CHAFF. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Pale yellow stripe over eye.	Olive-green ; wings and tail dull brown edged with olive-green.	Yellowish- white.	Dark brown.
11.	5	WILLOW WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Narrow yellow stripe over eye.	Olive-green.	Yellowish- white.	Brown- ish flesh- colour.
12.	5	DARTFORD WARBLER. <i>Resident.</i> [Rare.]	Dark slate- grey.	Dark sooty- brown ; tail dark grey.	Chestnut- brown, shading into white.	Pale brown.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Flits rapidly from tree to tree.	Very active.	Pine woods in Scotland.	High, pointed crest.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating, often sings when flying.	Very restless and active, hops rapidly from twig to twig.	Marshy places, reeds, willow bushes near water.	Distinguish from Reed (27) and Marsh (18) Warblers by variegated back, and from Reed and Grasshopper (28) Warblers by distinct light stripe over eye.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating, not very rapid.	Very active and restless, hops.	Woods, plantations, large gardens. Frequents higher trees than Willow Warbler.	Distinguish from Willow (11) and Wood (40) Warblers by monotonous song of two notes, from which name is derived, by dark legs, browner plumage and more rounded wings.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating.	Very active and restless, hops.	Woods, gardens, hedges, rows and commons.	Simple little song in descending scale. Distinguish from Chiffchaff (10) by yellower tinge and paler legs, and from Wood Warbler (40) by smaller size and shorter wings.	Passeri-formes.
Generally short and jerky, with wings and tail expanded, alights abruptly.	Very active and restless, with curious antics in spring.	Heaths and commons.	Dark colour, long fan-shaped tail and short rounded wings.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. N. = North S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
13.	5	PIED FLY-CATCHER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Forehead white.	<i>M.</i> black ; central wing-coverts white. <i>F.</i> olive-brown with buffish-white on wings and outer tail-feathers.	<i>M.</i> white. <i>F.</i> buffish-white.	Black.
14.	5	TREE CREEPER. <i>Resident.</i>	Pale stripe over eye.	Mottled with dark brown and yellowish-brown.	White.	Light brown.
15.	5	GOLD-FINCH. <i>Resident.</i>	Forehead and throat red ; cheeks white.	Brown ; wings black, white and yellow ; tail black, tipped with white.	Dull white, shading into buffish-brown.	Flesh-colour.
16.	5	SAND MARTIN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Mouse-brown ; throat white.	Mouse-brown.	White with brown band across breast.	Dark brown.
17.	5½	LESSER WHITE-THROAT. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Grey ; ear-coverts dark brown.	Smoke-grey ; wings brown edged with grey.	Nearly white.	Slate-grey
18.	5½	MARSH WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Buffish-white line over eye.	Olive-brown.	Pale buff.	Pale brown.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Hovers in air with butterfly-like flight.	Very active, hops; when perched, jerks tail and half-opens wings incessantly.	Woods, chiefly N. and W.	<i>M.</i> conspicuous black and white plumage. Distinguish <i>F.</i> from Spotted Flycatcher(29) by buffish-white on wings and tail.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating, not very rapid.	Climbs trees with short, jerky movements.	Wooded districts, parks.	Long, curved bill. Looks like a mouse as it climbs trees or walls.	Passeri-formes.
Light and undulating, with constant twitter.	Very restless, clings to thistles and other weeds in various attitudes.	Gardens, orchards, woods, and waste land.	Red face and gold on wings.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and unsteady.	Cling to bank when beginning to make nesting hole.	Banks of rivers, streams and lakes, seashore, sand-pits.	Distinguish from Swallow (70) and House Martin (31) by smaller size, less-forked tail and brown colour.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating when prolonged; sings when flying from tree to tree.	Very active and restless.	Hedgerows, shrubberies, gardens, small plantations.	Distinguish from Whitethroat (26) by dark ear-coverts and absence of rufous edgings to secondaries.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating, takes long flights from tree to tree.	Does not skulk like Reed Warbler; often perches on tops of willows to sing.	Swampy thickets and osier beds.	Distinguish from Reed Warbler (27) by distinct stripe over eye, yellow colour, lighter-coloured legs and less rounded tail, and from Sedge Warbler (9) by uniform colour.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
19.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	MEALY REDPOLL. <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Top of head crimson.	Brown with dusky streaks; rump greyish-white. <i>Win.</i> much paler.	<i>M.</i> breast carmine. <i>Win.</i> lower parts white with brown streaks.	Dark brown.
20.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	TWITE. <i>Resident.</i>	Throat tawny; bill yellow.	Dark brown with light brown edges to feathers; white bar on wings. <i>M.</i> rump rose red.	Buffish-white, streaked with brown on flanks.	Dark brown.
21.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	STONE-CHAT. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> head and throat black. <i>F.</i> head dusky brown.	Black, feathers edged with brown; rump and patch on wings white.	<i>M.</i> breast bright rufous. <i>F.</i> duller.	Black.
22.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	WHIN-CHAT. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	White stripe over eye.	Dusky brown, edged with reddish-yellow; base of tail and spot on wings white.	Breast bright fawn colour.	Black.
23.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	REDSTART. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> forehead white; throat black.	<i>M.</i> back slate-grey; rump and tail rich chestnut. <i>F.</i> greyish-brown; tail chestnut.	<i>M.</i> breast rich chestnut. <i>F.</i> breast pale red.	Black.
24.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	GARDEN WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Greyish-brown.	Olive-brown.	Chiefly buffish-white.	Bluish-grey.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Buoyant and undulating.	Hops quickly, very active and restless. Flocks twitter continually when feeding.	Alders, birches, willows.	Distinguish from Lesser Redpoll (7) by larger size, lighter appearance, white bar on wing and greyish-white rump.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating. Flocks in <i>Win.</i> utter call-notes constantly when flying.	Hops.	<i>Sum.</i> moors. <i>Win.</i> stubbles, farm-yards, marshes, and sand-dunes.	Distinguish from Lesser Redpoll (7) and Linnet (38) by absence of crimson on head, and from latter by smaller size and longer tail.	Passeri-formes.
Dipping, generally short; tail, fanned two or three times on alighting.	Hops on ground, sits erect and motionless.	Heaths, commons, and waste land.	Distinguish from Whinchat (22) by uniform dark head and neck.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating and fitful; sometimes sings when hovering in air.	Sits on top-most spray of bush, fanning tail continually, or clings to thick grass-stem.	Pastures, meadows, commons, and waste land.	Distinguish from Stonechat (21) by white stripe over eye.	Passeri-formes.
Very irregular.	Hops on ground; waves tail often when perched; fond of singing on bare bough at top of tree.	Orchards, woods, old walls, and uncultivated land.	Red tail, and <i>M.</i> white forehead and black throat. Distinguish from Black Redstart (39) by white forehead and reddish breast.	Passeri-formes.
Short and rapid.	Active and restless; hops.	Dense thickets, gardens, thick undergrowth in plantations.	Distinguish from <i>F.</i> Blackcap (25) by absence of brown crown.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
25.	5½	BLACKCAP. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> crown jet-black. <i>F.</i> crown brown.	Ash-brown.	Breast ash-grey.	Lead-colour.
26.	5½	WHITE-THROAT. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Smoke-grey ; chin and throat pure white.	Greyish-brown ; pale rufous edgings to secondaries.	White, faintly tinged with rose.	Pale brown.
27.	5½	REED WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Faint white stripe over eye.	Uniform brown ; rump tinged with chestnut.	Pale buff.	Slaty-brown.
28.	5½	GRASS-HOPPER WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Greenish-brown.	Greenish-brown with dark centre to each feather.	Pale brown with darker spots on neck and breast.	Light brown.
29.	5½	SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Crown light brown with dark stripes.	Ash-brown ; wings darker, with paler margins.	Dull white with brown streaks on breast and flanks.	Blackish.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Generally flits from bush to bush.	Lively and restless.	Shrubberies, plantations, thick hedges, orchards.	Distinguish from all other summer migrants by black crown of male and rusty brown crown of female.	Passeri-formes.
Often springs into air when singing, ascends with peculiar jerks of tail and returns to perch.	Lively and restless. When singing distends throat, raises crest and shakes wings and tail frequently.	Hedges, thickets, beds of nettles, brambles and gorse on waste land.	White throat and excited actions. Distinguish from Lesser Whitethroat (17) by pale, rufous edgings to secondaries.	Passeri-formes.
Flies across water from one reed-bed to another, or hurries over tops of reeds in ditch or pond.	Very restless and skulking; runs up and down tall reeds, or hops from one to another; quickly hides at slightest alarm.	Reed-beds and sedges, chiefly S.	Distinguish from Sedge (9) and Marsh (18) Warblers by uniform brown back and very faint stripe over eye.	Passeri-formes.
Peculiar, flutters over every bush and descends into every hollow, spreads tail on alighting.	Runs very fast, often jerking tail and tossing head; perches on topmost spray of bush to sing.	Close undergrowth, thick hedge-bottoms, sedge places, heaths, and commons.	Rapid trilling song, like sound made by grasshopper, and rounded tail. Distinguish from Sedge Warbler (9) by larger size, more variegated upper plumage and absence of stripe over eye.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating, usually only from tree to tree; darts out from perch to catch insects and returns to same spot.	Hops on ground.	Borders of woods, gardens.	Habit of sitting motionless on post or rail. Distinguish from F. Pied Flycatcher (13) by absence of buffish-white on wings and tail.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
30.	5½	HEDGE SPARROW. <i>Resident.</i>	Bluish-grey, streaked with brown.	Reddish-brown, streaked with dark brown.	Buffish-white; upper breast bluish-grey.	Yellowish-brown.
31.	5½	HOUSE MARTIN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Black.	Black with violet reflections; rump white.	Pure white.	Covered with white feathers.
32.	5½	TREE SPARROW. <i>Resident.</i>	Chestnut-brown; lores and throat black; white collar almost round neck.	Chestnut-brown, streaked with black; two white bars on brown wings.	Greyish-white.	Pale brown.
33.	5½	NUTHATCH. <i>Resident.</i>	Black stripe through eye.	Bluish-grey.	Buff.	Pale brown.
34.	5½	LESSER SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> crown scarlet. <i>F.</i> crown white.	Black, broadly barred with white.	Buffish-white.	Dark slate-grey.
35.	5¾	LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE. <i>Resident.</i>	White; black stripe over eye.	Upper back black; lower back and scapulars dull rose.	Reddish-white, upper breast white.	Black.
36.	5¾	ROBIN. <i>Resident.</i>	Forehead red.	Olive-brown.	Breast red.	Brown.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Slow and rather uncertain, usually short.	Hops and shuffles wings.	Hedges, gardens, shrubberies.	Habit of shuffling wings, and rather shrill little song.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid, but less power of twisting and turning than Swallow.	Wings raised to help movements on ground.	Always near human habitation.	Distinguish from Swallow (70) and Sand Martin (16) by white rump and pure white under-parts.	Passeri-formes.
More rapid than that of House Sparrow.	Hops.	Groves of old trees, fields, pollard willows beside streams.	Distinguish from House Sparrow (42) by chestnut head, two white bars on wings and black lores.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating.	Abrupt and lively, hops, runs up and down trees with ease.	Woods and orchards.	Distinguish from other climbers by short tail.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating, generally short.	Very restless; runs up trees with ease.	Woods, gardens, orchards, parks, tall trees in hedge-rows.	Distinguish from Great Spotted Woodpecker (99) by smaller size and absence of red on under parts.	Coraciiformes.
Dipping. Small parties flit in single file from tree to tree.	Very restless.	Woods, shrubberies, tall hedges.	Small size and very long tail.	Passeri-formes.
Generally short, rather irregular if prolonged.	Hops and bobs, drooping wings and jerking tail.	Various.	Red face and breast contrasting with brown upper parts.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
37.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	MEADOW PIBIT. <i>Resident.</i>	Dull white stripe over eye.	Olive-brown with dark centres to feathers ; white on outer tail-feathers.	Dull white, streaked with dark brown.	Pale brown.
38.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	LINNET. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> fore- head and centre of crown crimson.	Chestnut- brown ; wings and tail- feathers black with white margins.	<i>M.</i> breast crimson.	Brown.
39.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	BLACK REDSTART. <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Forehead and throat black.	Rump and tail bright chest- nut ; wings brown with white patch. <i>M.</i> back slate-grey. <i>F.</i> back smoky- brown.	Breast and axillaries black.	Black.
40.	6	WOOD WARBLER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Broad yellow stripe over eye.	Yellowish- green ; wings and tail grey- ish-brown.	White.	Brown- ish flesh- colour.
41.	6	GREAT TITMOUSE. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown and throat black ; cheekwhite ; whitish spot on nape.	Olive-green ; white bar on wings, and white on outer tail-feathers.	Yellow with broad black line down middle.	Lead- colour.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Short and jerky; rises about thirty feet and sings while descending with expanded wings and tail.	Runs gracefully; rarely perches on trees, often on gorse bushes.	<i>Sum.</i> moors and pastures. <i>Win.</i> low-lying districts.	Distinguish from Rock Pipit (51) by white on outer tail feathers, and from Tree Pipit (48) by darker legs and smaller size.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating.	Hops.	<i>Sum.</i> commons and furze-covered land. <i>Win.</i> stubbles and grass fields.	Distinguish from Twite (20) and Lesser Redpoll (7) by broad white margins to tail-feathers, conspicuous in flight.	Passeri-formes.
Light and rapid.	Jerks tail and droops wings.	Rocky coasts, chiefly <i>S.</i>	Distinguish from Common Redstart (23) by black forehead, breast and axillaries, and white patch on wings.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating; drops in spiral fashion on to twig with half-expanded wings; sometimes sings when flying from tree to tree.	Lively and restless; wings and tail vibrated when singing.	Woods, especially beech and oak.	Distinguish from Chiffchaff (10) and Willow Warbler (11) by well-defined stripe over eye, greener upper and whiter under parts, larger size, pointed wings, "sibilous" shivering song, and call of one note repeated several times.	Passeri-formes.
Undulating, uncertain at times.	Very restless.	Gardens and well-wooded districts.	Distinguish from all other Tits by broad black stripe down middle of under parts.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
42.	6	HOUSE SPARROW. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown ash-grey. <i>M.</i> throat black.	Chestnut-brown, streaked with black; rump ash-grey.	Brownish-white. <i>M.</i> upper breast black.	Pale brown.
43.	6	CHAFFINCH. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> crown and nape greyish-blue; forehead black. <i>F.</i> head yellowish-brown.	<i>M.</i> back chestnut; rump green; wings black, with two white bars; white on tail. <i>F.</i> yellowish-brown; two white bars on wings.	<i>M.</i> breast chestnut-red. <i>F.</i> greyish-white.	Dull brown.
44.	6	GREEN-FINCH. <i>Resident.</i>	Olive-green.	Yellowish-green, variegated with yellow.	Greenish-yellow.	Pale brown.
45.	6	REED BUNTING. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> black; collar and stripe from bill to eye white. <i>F.</i> brown; pale buff stripe from bill.	Variegated with reddish-brown and black; outer tail-feathers white.	White, streaked with brown on flanks; gorget black.	Brown.
46.	6	LITTLE STINT. <i>Au. and Sp. migrations.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> throat tinged with rufous. <i>Win.</i> head ashy-brown.	<i>Sum.</i> variegated rufous and black. <i>Win.</i> ashy-brown.	White; light brown marks on breast.	Black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid, straight for short distance, undulating when prolonged.	Hops.	Various.	Distinguish from Tree Sparrow (32) by ash-grey head and rump, and single white bar on wing.	Passeri-formes.
Rather rapid and undulating.	Hops and runs.	Cultivated and wooded districts.	Two white bars on wings and white on tail, very conspicuous in flight.	Passeri-formes.
Quick, strong, and undulating.	Hops.	Gardens, hedges and borders of woods, and <i>Win.</i> stack-yards and beach.	Yellow on wings and tail, very conspicuous in flight.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating ; alights abruptly with tail spread, showing white on it.	More active than other Buntings ; hops, clings to rushes.	Margins of streams, marshes.	In flight conspicuous white outer tail-feathers. <i>M.</i> black head and throat contrasting with white collar.	Passeri-formes.
Quick and rather undulating. Flocks perform graceful evolutions in air.	Runs very rapidly.	Open sands, estuaries and mud-flats.	Distinguish from Dunlin (79) by small size.	Charadrii-formes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
47.	6	STORM PETREL. <i>Resident.</i>	Dusky-brown.	Slaty-black ; rump white.	Sooty-brown.	Black.
48.	6	TREE PIPIT. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Sandy-brown, with dark centres to feathers.	Sandy-brown with dark centres to feathers ; outer pair of tail-feathers white.	Buff with dark brown streaks.	Pale flesh-colour.
49.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	YELLOW WAGTAIL. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Sulphur-yellow stripe over eye.	Greenish-olive ; tail blackish-brown with white outer feathers.	Sulphur-yellow.	Black.
50.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL. <i>Chiefly Irregular Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> forehead, crown, nape and lores slate-grey ; white stripe over eye. <i>F.</i> greenish-brown ; white stripe over eye.	Yellowish-green ; tail blackish with white outer feathers.	Bright yellow. <i>F.</i> breast mottled with brown.	Black.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Swift and buoyant, when gliding over water drops feet and paddles.	Only comes to land to breed; seldom swims.	Open sea.	Distinguish from Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel (69) by smaller size and absence of forked tail.	Procellariiformes.
Mounts almost perpendicularly from perch on tree for about thirty feet, and descends to same spot or neighbouring tree with wings and tail expanded, warbling canary-like song.	Runs.	Outskirts of woods, tall trees in hedges.	Distinguish from Meadow Pipit (37) by larger size, much lighter legs and habit of perching on trees.	Passeriformes.
Dipping, with bolder curves than Pied Wagtail.	Runs, stands and waves tail; often alights on trees, rarely on roofs like other Wagtails.	Pastures, commons, downs, and streams.	Rather long tail and dipping flight. Distinguish from Grey (73) and Blue-headed (50) Wagtails by greenish-olive head and yellow stripe over eye.	Passeriformes.
Light and dipping.	Runs rapidly; moves tail up and down constantly; perches on trees.	Damp meadows, marshy land, and streams, chiefly <i>S.W.</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>E.</i>	Long tail and dipping flight. Distinguish from Yellow Wagtail (49) by white stripe over eye, and <i>M.</i> grey cap, and from Grey Wagtail (73) by yellowish-green back.	Passeriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
51.	6¼	ROCK PIPIT. <i>Resident.</i>	Whitish stripe over eye.	Olive-brown with darker streaks ; smoke-grey on outer tail- feathers.	Dull white, streaked with dark brown.	Brown.
52.	6¼	BEARDED TITMOUSE. <i>Resident.</i> [Rare.]	<i>M.</i> crown bluish- grey ; lores and mous- tachial patch black. <i>F.</i> brownish- fawn.	Orange- tawny ; wings variegated with black, white, and red ; tail orange-brown, outer feathers variegated with black and white.	Flanks orange- tawny ; under tail coverts jet- black.	Black.
53.	6¼	NIGHTIN- GALE. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Russet- brown.	Russet- brown, shad- ing into red- dish-chestnut on tail.	Greyish- white.	Brown.
54.	6¼	BRAMB- LING. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> reddish- brown, with black stripe over eye.	Upper back black ; rump white ; wings black, white, and orange- brown ; scapulars orange-brown.	White ; breast red- dish-tawny ; flanks red- dish.	Brown.
55.	6¼	BULL- FINCH. <i>Resident.</i>	Head and throat black ; cheeks brick-red.	Upper back bluish-ash ; rump white ; bar on wings white.	<i>M.</i> brick- red. <i>F.</i> dove-brown.	Dark brown.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Wavering and uncertain ; soars into air for short distance and sings while descending.	Runs lightly.	Rocky coasts.	Distinguish from Meadow Pipit (37) by larger size, greener colour of upper plumage, much darker legs, and smoke-grey instead of white on outer tail-feathers.	Passeri-formes.
Quick and undulating, generally just above reeds.	Very graceful, climbs about reeds and clings to them.	Reed-beds, fens, and marshy places.	Long tail, and <i>M.</i> black moustaches.	Passeri-formes.
Swift, light and even, generally short.	Hops in dainty manner, lowering head and drooping wings like Robin ; flirts tail up and down when perched.	Wood, groves, and thickets not far from water.	Song, in which the trill and "jug-jug" notes are very distinctive.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and undulating.	Hops ; when perched moves head in restless manner.	Stubbles, fields and woods, especially beech woods.	White rump very conspicuous in flight.	Passeri-formes.
Quick and undulating, rarely flies far.	Hops.	<i>Sum.</i> woods and dense shrubberies. <i>Win.</i> hedges and gardens.	White rump very conspicuous in flight, black head, and <i>M.</i> red breast.	Passeri-formes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
56.	6½	CIRL BUNTING. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown olive, streaked with black; chin and throat black; stripes above and below eye and gorget yellow.	Brownish-red with dusky spots; rump olive-green with dusky streaks.	Breast olive-grey; belly dull yellow; stripes on flanks chestnut. <i>F.</i> duller.	Yellowish.
57.	6½	YELLOW-HAMMER. <i>Resident.</i>	Bright yellow, with some dark streaks.	Reddish-brown with dusky spots; rump and tail-coverts chestnut; white on outer tail-feathers.	Yellow, with some dark streaks. <i>F.</i> less bright.	Light brown.
58.	6½	WHEAT-EAR. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	White stripe over eye; lores black.	Rump white; wings black; tail black and white; back, <i>M.</i> grey, <i>F.</i> greyish-brown.	<i>M.</i> white, with buff tinge on throat. <i>F.</i> buff.	Black.
59.	6½	CROSS-BILL. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> red. <i>F.</i> greenish-yellow.	Wings and tail brown; back, <i>M.</i> red, <i>F.</i> yellowish-green.	<i>M.</i> red. <i>F.</i> greenish-orange.	Dark brown.
60.	6½	WOOD LARK. <i>Resident.</i>	Buffish-white stripe over eye.	Reddish-brown with dark centres to feathers.	Yellowish-white, streaked with dark brown.	Flesh-colour.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Long dip ending in rise.	Hops, occasionally runs a few steps.	Cultivated districts, chiefly <i>S.</i> and <i>W.</i>	Distinguish from Yellowhammer (57) by black throat and olive rump.	Passeri-formes.
Quick and undulating, alights abruptly with tail spread. Flocks settle on trees directly beneath them.	Hops	Open fields, hedgerows and commons.	Distinguish from Cirl Bunting (56) by yellow head and chestnut rump.	Passeri-formes.
Takes short flights along walls or near ground, jerks tail on alighting.	Hops quickly, stands very upright, perches on wall, rock, or slight elevation on ground, fanning tail constantly.	Downs, moors, mountains, and wastes near sea. Fond of stone walls.	White rump very conspicuous in flight, and dark wings.	Passeri-formes.
Strong and undulating. Members of flock call to each other continually when flying.	Climbs about branches of fir-trees like Parrot.	Woods, plantations, gardens, shrubberies. Breeds in pine-woods.	Bill crossed at tip, bright colour, and parrot-like movements.	Passeri-formes.
When singing soars in air, and descends spirally with half-closed wings.	Runs. Fond of sitting on trees, often sings when perched.	Heaths, commons, fields, parks and borders of woods.	Distinguish from Skylark (66) by smaller size, much shorter tail, broad stripe over eye, and dark patch on wings.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
61.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	SNOW BUNTING. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> white. <i>Win.</i> white mixed with reddish-brown.	<i>Sum.</i> black ; white on wings. <i>Win.</i> black, mixed with reddish-brown.	White.	Black.
62.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	KENTISH PLOVER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Forehead, chin, and stripe above eye white ; black band through eye.	Ash-brown ; outer tail-feathers white.	White ; large black patch on each side of breast.	Black.
63.	7	WRYNECK. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Dark band from back of head to back.	Reddish-grey, spotted and barred with brown and black ; black and yellowish-red spots on wings ; tail barred with black.	Dull white, barred and spotted with dark brown.	Olive-brown.
64.	7	RED-BACKED SHRIKE. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> grey ; forehead and stripe through eye black. <i>F.</i> brownish-grey.	<i>M.</i> chestnut-brown ; wings brown ; tail white at base, rest black. <i>F.</i> brown.	<i>M.</i> rose-buff. <i>F.</i> light brown with dark markings.	Black.
65.	7	HAW-FINCH. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown and cheeks reddish-brown ; lores and throat black.	Reddish-brown ; wings black with white centre ; end of tail white.	Light purplish-red.	Pale brown.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Undulating and uncertain, alights rather abruptly, showing white on wings and tail. Flocks often wheel and turn before settling.	Constantly on ground, runs rapidly and hops.	Waste land near sea. Breeds inland.	White in plumage very conspicuous.	Passeri-formes.
Very rapid.	Runs fast.	Sandy beach.	Distinguish from Ringed Plover (78) by black legs and absence of black across breast.	Charadrii-formes.
Undulating.	Perches on trunks of trees, turning head from side to side in curious manner; hops on ground, sometimes runs up tree.	Plantations, parks, orchards, large gardens, tall hedges, chiefly S.E.	Habit of twisting head and neck, and loud cry of one note repeated several times.	Coraciiformes.
Quick and undulating, sallies forth to capture insects like Flycatcher.	Sits for hours in conspicuous position, jerking tail and turning head from side to side.	Tall hedges, borders of woods, heaths, and commons.	Hooked bill, and habit of perching in conspicuous position.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid and powerful.	Hops, moving head constantly; turns head from side to side when perched at top of tree.	Wooded districts.	Large head and massive bill; in flight white on wings and white tip to tail are conspicuous.	Passeri-formes.

F. = Female. N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
66.	7	SKYLARK. <i>Resident.</i>	Faint whitish stripe over eye.	Yellowish-brown, streaked with dark brown; outer tail-feathers chiefly white.	Buffish-white, spotted and streaked with dark brown.	Yellowish-brown.
67.	7	SHORE LARK. <i>Irregular Win. Visitor.</i>	Forehead white.	Sandy-brown, tinged with rufous.	Black band across lower throat and upper breast.	Black.
68.	7	DIPPER. <i>Resident.</i>	Chin and throat white.	Brownish-black.	Breast white; belly chestnut-brown.	Brown.
69.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	LEACH'S FORK-TAILED PETREL. <i>Chiefly Irregular Visitor.</i>	Greyish-black.	Greyish-black.	Sooty-brown.	Black.
70.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	SWALLOW. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Forehead and throat chestnut.	Black with violet reflections.	Dull reddish-white; black band across breast.	Black.
71.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	WHITE WAGTAIL. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Crown, nape and throat black; forehead, sides of head and neck white.	Grey; wings dusky, with white margins; tail black, outer feathers white.	Breast black; belly white.	Black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Quick and powerful, almost straight; soars to sing, often to great height, and descends still singing.	Runs and walks. Members of flock rise from stubble one by one, not all together like flock of Starlings.	Various, never in woods.	Distinguish from Wood Lark (60) by larger size, longer tail, and white on outer tail-feathers conspicuous in flight.	Passeri-formes.
Quick and powerful.	Runs and walks, occasionally hops.	Beach, stubble and open land near sea, chiefly <i>E.</i> and <i>S.</i>	Distinguish from other Larks by black gorget.	Passeri-formes.
Straight and rapid.	Wades and disappears under water; bobs up and down when standing on stones in stream.	Mountain streams and rivers.	White shirt-front and straight flight.	Passeri-formes.
Rapid.	Swims well, often alights on water, very helpless on land.	Open sea. Breeds on St. Kilda.	Distinguish from Storm Petrel (47) by larger size, greyer appearance and forked tail.	Procel-larii-formes.
Very rapid, with wonderful twists and turns.	Awkward on ground.	Well-cultivated districts and moors, near build-ings.	Distinguish from House Martin (31) and Sand Martin (16) by uniform blue-black upper parts, chestnut throat and very long outer tail-feathers.	Passeri-formes.
Light and dipping.	Runs nimbly, often perches on trees.	Various.	Long tail and dipping flight. Distinguish from Pied Wagtail (72) by black cap clearly defined against grey back, and white on face joining white on breast.	Passeri-formes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
72.	7½	PIED WAG-TAIL. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown, nape and throat black; forehead and sides of head and neck white. <i>Win.</i> throat white.	<i>Sum.</i> back, <i>M.</i> black, <i>F.</i> dark grey; double white bar on wings; tail black, outer feathers white. <i>Win.</i> back ash-grey; rump dark grey.	Breast black; belly white.	Black.
73.	7½	GREY WAG-TAIL. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> throat black. <i>Win.</i> throat whitish.	Grey; wings blackish-brown; tail dark brown, outer feathers white.	Bright yellow.	Pale brown.
74.	7½	SWIFT. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Blackish-brown; throat dull white.	Blackish-brown.	Blackish-brown.	Black.
75.	7½	KING-FISHER. <i>Resident.</i>	Bluish-green, spotted with azure-blue.	Azure-blue and emerald green.	Rich chestnut.	Reddish-brown.
76.	7½	CORN BUNTING. <i>Resident.</i>	Yellowish-brown, with dark centres to feathers.	Yellowish-brown, streaked with darker brown.	Buffish-white with brown spots on breast and flanks.	Flesh-colour.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Light and dipping.	Runs quickly; moves long tail constantly.	Various.	Long tail and dipping flight. Distinguish from White Wagtail (71) at all seasons by very dark rump.	Passeri- formes.
Light and dipping.	Runs very rapidly and gracefully; moves long tail up and down continually.	Mountain rivers and streams.	Long tail and dipping flight. Distinguish from all other British Wagtails by grey back combined with grey rump and yellow under parts. Tail longer than that of other Wagtails.	Passeri- formes.
Sweeps by with lightning speed.	Walks with difficulty.	Various.	Distinguish from Swallow (70) and House Martin (31) by uniform dark colour.	Coracii- formes.
Very rapid and direct; hovers over water and plunges into it.	Seldom seen on ground.	Banks of lakes, rivers, and brooks, and <i>Win.</i> sea-shore.	Brilliant colour, straight flight and habit of hovering over water.	Coracii- formes.
Heavy and laboured, feet hanging down at first.	Hops and runs; perches on telegraph wires or other conspicuous place to sing monotonous song.	Cultivated districts and waste land bordering moors.	Clumsy appearance and sedentary habits.	Passeri- formes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
77.	7½	RED-NECKED PHALAROPE. <i>Chiefly Irregular Visitor.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> ash-grey; neck chestnut. <i>Win.</i> forehead, sides of neck and throat white.	<i>Sum.</i> blackish-grey with light red edging to feathers. <i>Win.</i> dark brown with buff margins; white bar on wings.	White. <i>Sum.</i> upper breast ash-grey.	Greenish.
78.	7¾	RINGED PLOVER. <i>Resident.</i>	Forehead and broad collar white.	Greyish-brown.	White; gorget black.	Orange.
79.	8	DUNLIN. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill black.	<i>Sum.</i> chestnut, variegated with black. <i>Win.</i> greyish-brown.	<i>Sum.</i> lower breast black. <i>Win.</i> white with greyish band on breast.	Black.
80.	8	QUAIL. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Three longitudinal yellowish stripes on head.	Variegated with brownish-black, light red and yellowish-grey; tail dark brown with whitish bars.	Breast buff.	Brown.
81.	8	JACK SNIBE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Crown black, with yellow stripe on each side.	Mottled with buff, reddish-brown and black, with green and purple reflections.	White; breast spotted.	Grey.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Very rapid and undulating.	Runs and walks with ease ; swims well and lightly, bobbing head and often dipping bill into water.	Marshy pools.	Distinguish from Grey Phalarope (87) by smaller size and longer, more slender bill, and <i>Sum.</i> by chestnut neck.	Charadriiformes.
Rapid. Flocks fly compactly and perform graceful evolutions in air.	Runs swiftly.	Sandy shores, banks of lakes and large rivers, and <i>Win.</i> mud-flats.	Distinguish from Kentish Plover (62) by blackgorget and orange legs.	Charadriiformes.
Very rapid. Movements of flock in air like those of flock of Starlings.	Runs daintily. Flocks always on the move.	Shore, estuaries, and mud-flats. Breeds on moors.	Long black bill, and <i>Sum.</i> black on lower breast. Distinguish from Little Stint (46) by larger size.	Charadriiformes.
Quick, short, generally low ; sometimes skims with wings spread.	Runs rapidly.	Cultivated land and rough grass country.	Curious call of three notes, like "wet-my-foot," constantly heard in breeding season. In appearance like Partridge (126) but much smaller.	Galliformes.
Slower than that of Common Snipe, but zigzags quite as much.	Walks and runs.	Swamps, ditches.	Distinguish from Common Snipe (109) by smaller size, absence of pale stripe down middle of crown, and silence when flushed.	Charadriiformes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
82.	8	COMMON SAND-PIPER. <i>Chiefly Sum. Visitor.</i>	Sandy-brown.	Sandy-brown ; tips of outer tail-feathers white.	White, tinge of brown on breast.	Greyish-olive.
83.	8	SANDERLING. <i>Au. and Sp., some stay during Win.</i>	Bill black.	<i>Sum.</i> variegated with black, red and grey. <i>Win.</i> light grey, mottled with dark grey.	<i>Sum.</i> upper breast pale chestnut. <i>Win.</i> pure white.	Black.
84.	8	CURLEW SAND-PIPER. <i>Au. and Sp., some stay during Win.</i>	Bill black.	<i>Sum.</i> chestnut, black and grey. <i>Win.</i> ash-brown, mottled with darker and paler brown ; rump and upper tail-coverts white.	<i>Sum.</i> chestnut red. <i>Win.</i> white.	Black.
85.	8	LITTLE TERN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Crown and nape black ; forehead white ; bill orange-yellow, with black tip.	Pearl-grey ; tail white.	Pure white.	Bright orange.
86.	8½	WAXWING. <i>Irregular Win. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Forehead brownish-orange ; lores and throat black.	Light reddish brown ; rump ash-grey ; bar on wings and tip of tail yellow, and red sealing-wax-like appendages on wings.	Light reddish brown, shading into white.	Black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid, with wings much bent.	Runs nimbly; when standing bobs up and down continually; swims well.	Margins of lakes, rivers, and reservoirs; occasionally seen on rocky coasts and mud-flats in <i>Win.</i>	Melodious cry, and habit of jerking tail and bobbing head.	Charadriiformes.
Graceful and strong.	Runs easily and rapidly.	Low, sandy beach, estuaries, and mud-flats.	<i>Win.</i> conspicuous whiteness of under parts.	Charadriiformes.
Very strong and rapid, usually near ground or surface of water. Flocks sometimes wheel and manœuvre in air.	Runs actively with head bent almost to ground.	Estuaries and mud-flats.	Distinguish from Dunlin (79) and Sanderling (83) by slightly down-curved bill, and white upper tail-coverts, conspicuous in flight.	Charadriiformes.
Easy and graceful, but slow and irregular; plunges into water to catch fish.	Often swims, or rests on water.	Sandy coasts.	Distinguish from other Terns by small size.	Charadriiformes.
Very rapid and well sustained.	Walks and runs, occasionally hops; moves head continually when at rest.	<i>Sum.</i> Pine and larch woods. <i>Win.</i> various.	Crest, red wax appendages, and yellow on wings and tail, conspicuous in flight.	Passeriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
87.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	GREY PHALAROPE. <i>Irregular Au. and Win. Visitor.</i>	Win. back of head black; forehead, sides of head and throat white.	Win. delicate pearl-grey.	Win. pure white.	Yellow.
88.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	PURPLE SAND-PIPER. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Dusky brown.	Sum. nearly black, with purple reflections. <i>Win.</i> sooty.	Sum. breast greyish. <i>Win.</i> dark ash-brown, with faint mottlings.	Ochreous yellow.
89.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	LITTLE AUK. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	White spot over eye; throat, <i>Sum.</i> black, <i>Win.</i> white.	Sooty-black, with white bar on wing.	White.	Greyish-brown.
90.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	STARLING. <i>Resident.</i>	Black, with purple and green reflections.	Black, with purple and green reflections, and spangled with white and buff.	Black, with purple and green reflections. <i>F.</i> spotted.	Reddish-brown.
91.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	REDWING. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Whitish stripe over eye.	Olive-brown.	White, with dusky spots; flanks and under wing-coverts orange-red.	Pale brown.
92.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	LITTLE OWL. <i>Resident.</i>	Brown, with white stripes.	Greyish-brown, spotted with white; tail barred with white.	White, broadly streaked with brown.	Covered with yellowish-white hair-like feathers.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid and undulating. Flocks perform evolutions in air.	Runs very fast, swims well and lightly, bobbing head and often dipping bill into water.	<i>S.</i> and <i>S.E.</i> coasts, occasionally inland lakes and ponds.	Distinguish from Red-necked Phalarope (77) by larger size, and shorter and broader bill.	Charadriiformes.
Rapid and straight-forward, generally not very high.	Runs nimbly over rocks, swims well.	Rocky coasts.	Dark colour, yellowish legs and rather dumpy appearance.	Charadriiformes.
Rapid, without undulations, can turn with ease.	Swims rather deep in water; dives very well; runs, but not active on land.	Sea, sometimes inland in stormy weather. Chiefly <i>N.</i>	Small size, short bill, and white spot over eye.	Charadriiformes.
Very rapid and well sustained. Flocks often wheel and manoeuvre in air in regular manner.	Walks slowly and runs, occasionally a series of quick hops.	Almost everywhere.	Distinguish on ground from Blackbird (102) at a distance by short, square tail and habit of walking instead of hopping.	Passeriformes.
Very rapid and rather undulating. Flocks sometimes wheel and manoeuvre in air like Starlings.	Hops.	Cultivated districts.	Distinguish from Song Thrush (93) by light eye - stripe, reddish flanks and gregarious habits.	Passeriformes.
Silent, occasionally very rapid, rather uncertain.	Alternately ducks down and draws itself up.	Old orchards, plantations, woods, and old buildings.	Small size.	Coraciiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
93.	9	SONG THRUSH. <i>Resident.</i>	Olive-brown.	Olive-brown.	Whitish, spotted with dark brown; axillaries and under wing-coverts golden-brown.	Pale brown.
94.	9	DOTTEREL. <i>Chiefly on migration.</i> [Scarce.]	Crown nearly black; white stripe over eye and round nape.	Sandy-brown; tail tipped with white.	Upper breast ash-brown succeeded by white band; lower breast and flanks bright chestnut.	Dull yellowish-brown
95.	9	TURN-STONE. <i>Au. and Sp., some stay during Win.</i>	Black and white.	<i>Sum.</i> Tortoise-shell colouring; rump and bar on wing white. <i>Win.</i> duller and darker.	White; breast black and white.	Orange-red.
96.	9	SPOTTED CRAKE. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Crown dark brown; sides of head slate-grey.	Olive-brown, spotted with white; white margin to outermost primary.	Breast brown, spotted with white; flanks barred with brown and white.	Olive-green.
97.	9	WOOD SAND-PIPER. <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Rare.]	Greyish-white, with dusky lines.	Olive-brown, with buffish-white spots; upper tail-coverts white, with narrow dark flecks.	Breast dull white, thickly streaked with ash-brown; axillaries white, flecked with brown.	Pale dull olive.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid.	Hops quickly, occasionally runs few steps.	Cultivated districts.	Distinguish from Fieldfare (103) and Missel Thrush (111) by smaller size and browner colour, and from Redwing (91) by absence of light eye-stripe.	Passeri-formes.
Very rapid, with long, pointed wings well bent.	Runs fast.	Heaths, fallows, and exposed places. Breeds on mountains.	Broad white stripe over eye and round nape, chestnut on lower breast and white tip to tail.	Charadrii-formes.
Rapid, generally near ground.	Runs fast ; turns pebbles, shells and seaweed over with bill, sometimes using breast for large stones.	Rocky coasts.	Habit of turning over pebbles and seaweed, and short red legs. Distinguish in flight from Knot (104) by dark markings on throat and upper breast, and from Dunlin (79) and Ringed Plover (78) by white rump.	Charadrii-formes.
Heavy and laboured, straight, with rapid beats of short, rounded wings.	Runs very fast with long strides ; swims lightly, skulks.	Swamps and marshes.	Slender and spotted appearance.	Grui-formes.
Very rapid.	Runs ; often perches on bushes, rocks and stones.	Open moors with shallow pools, swamps, coasts, chiefly <i>S.</i> and <i>E.</i>	Distinguish from Green Sandpiper (98) in flight by white bar across wings and white axillaries.	Charadrii-formes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
98.	9½	GREEN SAND-PIPER. <i>Sp. and Au. migration.</i> [Scarce.]	Olive-brown, streaked with white.	Olive-brown ; rump white ; tail white, with black bars on central feathers.	White ; axillaries brownish-black, - with narrow white bars.	Greenish-grey.
99.	9½	GREAT SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER. <i>Resident.</i>	Black. <i>M.</i> nape crimson.	Black ; scapulars white ; wings barred with white.	Dull white ; under tail-coverts crimson.	Dark brown.
100.	9½	DABCHICK. <i>Resident.</i>	Dark brown ; cheeks, throat and sides of neck reddish-chestnut. <i>Win.</i> head and neck ash-brown.	Dark brown. <i>Win.</i> paler.	Greyish-white.	Dull green.
101.	9½	GOLDEN ORIOLE. <i>Irregular Sum. Visitor.</i>	Lores black.	<i>M.</i> golden-yellow ; wings black with yellow spot ; tail black, tipped with yellow. <i>F.</i> greenish-yellow ; tail brown, tipped with yellow.	<i>M.</i> golden-yellow. <i>F.</i> yellowish-white with longitudinal dusky lines.	Dark brown.
102.	10	BLACK-BIRD. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> bill orange. <i>F.</i> bill brown.	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> umber brown.	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> brown.	Black.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid, generally low. When flushed utters shrill whistle.	Walks and runs ; when running flirts and spreads tail.	Swamps in woods, banks of rivers, meadow drains.	Distinguish from Wood Sandpiper (97) in flight by dark axillaries and white tail.	Charadriiformes.
Rapid and undulating.	Climbs trees ; awkward on ground.	Wooded districts.	Distinguish from Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (34) by larger size and red on under tail-coverts.	Coraciiformes.
Rapid and strong.	Swims well, dives very rapidly, can run fast.	Lakes, ponds, and streams.	Small size and very short tail ; white bar on wing conspicuous in flight. <i>Sum.</i> red neck.	Colymbiformes.
Rapid and undulating.	Hops.	Groves, trees in gardens and on roadsides, <i>S.</i> and <i>E.</i>	<i>M.</i> brilliant colour.	Passeriformes.
Very unsteady for short distance, if prolonged rapid and steady, tail raised on alighting.	Hops, occasionally runs for few steps ; stops at intervals and flirts long fan-shaped tail.	Well-cultivated districts, moor-land.	Distinguish from Song Thrush (93) and Starling (90) at a distance by longer tail and elevation of tail on alighting, and from Ring Ouzel (110) by absence of white gorget.	Passeriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
103.	10	FIELD-FARE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Head and nape dark ash-grey.	Chestnut-brown ; rump grey ; wings and tail dark brown.	Breast golden-brown, streaked with black ; axillaries and under wing-coverts white.	Very dark brown.
104.	10	KNOT. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> cheeks and throat chestnut. <i>Win.</i> head greyish-brown.	<i>Sum.</i> black, feathers spotted with chestnut and edged with white. <i>Win.</i> greyish-brown.	<i>Sum.</i> breast chestnut. <i>Win.</i> white, with greyish bars on under tail-coverts.	Black.
105.	10	GREAT GREY SHRIKE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Forehead and stripe over eye white ; lores black.	Pearl-grey ; wings black, with double white bar ; central tail-feathers black, outer ones almost white.	White.	Black.
106.	10	BLACK TERN. <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Scarce.]	Black.	Slate-grey.	Sooty black ; under tail-coverts white.	Reddish-brown.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Easy, not very rapid, only slightly undulating. Flocks sometimes go through graceful evolutions before alighting.	Hops. Members of flock all face same way on ground and when perched.	Fields, trees, and shrubs.	Gregarious habits and note—"tsak, tsak." Distinguish from other Thrushes by grey head and rump, and dark brown wings and tail.	Passeriformes.
Rapid, straight-forward and easy. Sometimes flocks perform graceful evolutions before alighting; when alarmed all rise simultaneously and scurry along just above sands.	Runs and walks. Members of flock keep well together, heads all turned in same direction, and often stand motionless for hours.	Estuaries and wide mud-flats on coast.	Distinguish on wing from Redshank (113) by grey and white, instead of dark brown and white upper parts, and by black legs, and from Turnstone (95) by absence of dark markings on throat and upper breast.	Charadriiformes.
Undulating and irregular.	When perched moves tail constantly.	Open country.	Sits like sentinel on lofty conspicuous perch.	Passeriformes.
Skims over water, often hovers and plunges into it.	Seldom walks or runs.	Lakes.	Dark colour, long wings, and slightly forked tail.	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
107.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	NIGHTJAR. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Ash-grey, streaked with black.	Streaked and mottled with black, brown, grey, and buff; <i>M.</i> white, and <i>F.</i> buff, spots on wings and tail.	Ash-grey, spotted and barred with black, brown, and chestnut.	Horn-brown.
108.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	LITTLE GULL. <i>Irregular Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>Win.</i> whitish, streaked with ash-colour.	Pale grey.	White; under sides of wings black.	Red.
109.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	COMMON SNIPE. <i>Resident.</i>	Pale stripe down middle of crown and over eye.	Brown and black with four pale longitudinal stripes.	White.	Greenish-brown.
110.	11	RING OUZEL. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Brownish-black.	Brownish-black, feathers edged with greyish-white.	Broad white gorget. <i>F.</i> duller.	Brownish-black.
111.	11	MISSEL THRUSH. <i>Resident.</i>	Ash-br own.	Ash-brown; white tips to outer tail-feathers.	White with large dark brown spots; axillaries white.	Pale brown.
112.	11	CORN-CRAKE. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Ash-grey above eyes and on cheeks.	Yellowish-brown with dark centres to feathers.	Breast greyish-buff; flanks barred with brown and buff.	Pale brown.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Noiseless, except occasional clap of wings, with many twists and turns; when disturbed light and wavering.	Walks with difficulty; sits lengthwise on bough.	Uncultivated ground covered with ferns, woodland glades, furzy commons.	Hawk-like appearance, loud and peculiar whirring sound heard in evening, and <i>M.</i> white patch on wings and white on tail.	Coraciiformes.
Rather desultory, hovers, wheels, and soars.	Walks.	Sea-coasts, mouths of large rivers.	Black under wings, conspicuous in flight.	Charadriiformes.
Zigzag at first, soon becomes steady.	Walks and runs.	Swamps.	Longitudinal stripes, bleating or drumming in breeding season. Distinguish from Jack Snipe (81) by pale stripe down middle of crown and harsh note on rising, and from Great Snipe (119) by smaller amount of white on tail.	Charadriiformes.
Strong and rapid.	Hops.	Moorland and mountains.	Elevation of tail on alighting. Distinguish from Blackbird (102) by white gorget.	Passeriformes.
Strong and undulating, generally higher than that of Blackbird and Song Thrush.	Hops in startled manner, stands very erect.	Wooded districts, parks, and gardens.	Distinguish on wing from other Thrushes by large size, greyish tint and white tips to outer tail-feathers, and from all but Fieldfare (103) by white axillaries.	Passeriformes.
Slow, with legs hanging down.	Runs rapidly, takes wing reluctantly.	Meadows and cornfields.	Not often seen. Distinguish by note—loud and harsh “crek, crek,” or “crake, crake.”	Gruiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
113.	11	RED-SHANK. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill red, with black tip.	Brown, streaked and barred with umber; secondaries nearly white; rump and tail-coverts white.	<i>Sum.</i> white, breast streaked with umber. <i>Win.</i> white, with few dark spots.	Orange-red.
114.	11	GOLDEN PLOVER. <i>Resident.</i>	White line over eye and down neck.	Greyish-black, spotted with yellow. <i>Win.</i> lighter in colour.	<i>Sum.</i> black. <i>Win.</i> white; axillaries white.	Black.
115.	<i>M.</i> 11 <i>F.</i> 12	MERLIN. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> throat and nape rufous. <i>F.</i> nape dull white.	<i>M.</i> slaty-blue; tail has broad black band and white tip. <i>F.</i> dark brown; tail has five paler bars and white tip.	<i>M.</i> rufous, striped longitudinally with blackish-brown. <i>F.</i> dull white, streaked with brown.	Yellow.
116.	11½	WATER RAIL. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill red.	Olive-brown with black streak in centre of each feather.	Flanks nearly black, barred with white.	Brownish - flesh-colour.
117.	11½	TURTLE DOVE. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Patch of black and white feathers on side of neck.	Cinnamon-brown; wing-coverts rust-red with black spots; tail broadly tipped with white.	Breast pale wine red.	Red.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid and erratic.	Runs in dainty manner ; jerks body when standing.	<i>Sum.</i> swampy moors, fens near shore. <i>Win.</i> mud-flats.	Red legs, and white on rump and wings conspicuous in flight. Distinguish from Knot (104) in flight by dark brown and white instead of grey and white upper parts ; and from Greenshank (138) and Spotted Redshank (130) by nearly white secondaries.	Charadriiformes.
Powerful and well sustained. Flocks often go through regular and graceful evolutions in air.	Runs and walks.	<i>Sum.</i> moors and mountains. <i>Win.</i> low-lying pastures, marshes, and coasts.	Clear, wild and sad whistle. Distinguish from Grey Plover (120) by barred tail-feathers and white axillaries.	Charadriiformes.
Very rapid and near the ground.	Hops, frequently perches on rocks and stones.	<i>Sum.</i> moors and mountains. <i>Win.</i> lowlands and seashore.	Small size, habit of perching on stones, white tip to tail, and <i>F.</i> white on nape.	Falconiformes.
Flies reluctantly, near ground with legs dangling.	Runs very fast, swims and dives with ease.	Marshes and swamps.	Long red bill and barred flanks.	Gruiformes.
Rapid.	Runs with ease. Fond of perching on bare branch at top of tree and crooning.	Parks, shrubberies, plantations.	Distinguish from other Doves by small size and fan-shaped tail, tipped with white.	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
118.	M. 12 F. 10	RUFF. (F. REEVE.) <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Rare.]	<i>M. Sum.</i> tuft of long feathers each side of head and large ruff. <i>F. and M.</i> <i>Win.</i> no ruff or tufts.	<i>M. Sp.</i> mottled with ash, black, brown, yellowish and white. <i>F. and M.</i> <i>Win.</i> dark brown with buff margins.	Breast buff ; axillaries white.	Yellowish-brown.
119.	12	GREAT SNIPE. <i>Au. Visitor.</i> [Rare.]	Two dark stripes on crown.	Variegated brown, black and white, with longitudinal stripes ; outer tail-feathers white.	Whitish, spotted and barred with black.	Pale bluish-green.
120.	12	GREY PLOVER. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Fore-crown white.	<i>Sum.</i> blackish-brown and white. <i>Win.</i> greyer ; tail-coverts white.	<i>Sum.</i> black. <i>Win.</i> white ; axillaries black.	Blackish.
121.	12	HOOPOE. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Rare.]	Crest tipped with black.	Cinnamon ; rump white ; wings and tail black barred with white.	Cinnamon.	Dusky brown.
122.	12	LAPWING. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown and crest greenish-black.	Metallic green suffused with purple ; tail white with black band.	Upper breast bluish-black ; tail-coverts fawn-colour ; axillaries and belly white.	Reddish.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid.	Walks.	Marshes, swampy moors, fresh-water ditches.	<i>M. May</i> and June ruff and tufts. Distinguish in <i>Win.</i> by white axillaries, absence of white on wings and upper tail-coverts, and length of wing combined with comparatively short bill.	Charadriiformes.
Heavier and steadier than that of Common Snipe, with tail spread like fan.	Walks with ease, does not run fast.	Drier places than Common Snipe, chiefly <i>E.</i> and <i>S.</i>	Distinguish from Common Snipe (109) by closely-barred under parts, greater amount of white on tail, silence when flushed, and in flight by tail spread like fan.	Charadriiformes.
Very rapid ; same aerial movements as Golden Plover, but generally only in pairs or small parties.	Runs and walks gracefully.	Coasts, mud-flats, estuaries.	Distinguish from Golden Plover (114) by black axillaries and white tail-coverts.	Charadriiformes.
Undulating, not very rapid ; generally only flits from place to place.	Bobs head backwards and forwards when walking.	Small woods, open fields, <i>S.</i> and <i>E.</i>	Crest, long and slightly curved bill, white bars on wing and lower back, and note — “hoop, hoop,” repeated several times.	Coraciiformes.
Flaps long, broad wings in regular, sedate manner ; wheels and tumbles in air.	Runs and walks.	Moors, large pastures, heaths, and commons, and <i>Win.</i> estuaries.	Crest, note — “pee-weet,” and in flight curious, rounded wings.	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
123.	12	PUFFIN. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill yellow, red, and bluish ; crown and collar black ; sides of face white.	Black.	White.	Orange-red.
124.	<i>M.</i> 12 <i>F.</i> 14	HOBBY. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Moustaches broad and black.	Dark slate-grey.	White with longitudinal black streaks ; thighs and under tail-coverts rusty red.	Yellow.
125.	12	EARED GREBE. <i>Sp. and Au. migration.</i> [Rare.]	Irides crimson. <i>Sum.</i> golden chestnut tufts on ear-coverts. <i>Win.</i> bill black, base of under part pink.	Dark brown ; white on primaries ; secondaries mostly white.	White. <i>Sum.</i> flanks chestnut with dusky lines.	Olive-green.
126.	12½	COMMON PAR-TRIDGE. <i>Resident.</i>	Neck grey.	Grey and reddish-brown.	Grey and reddish-brown. <i>M.</i> chestnut horse-shoe patch on lower breast.	Bluish-grey.
127.	12½	ROCK DOVE. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill black.	Bluish-ash ; rump white ; two distinct black bars on wings.	Breast lustrous with green and purple ; under wing-coverts and axillaries white.	Red.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn, *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Remarkably rapid and powerful, near surface of water legs extended and webs spread out.	Dives and swims well, sitting rather high in water; on ground sits upright and walks with waddling gait.	Sea and rocky coasts. <i>Win.</i> generally out at sea.	Large and bright-coloured bill and short, stumpy figure.	Charadriiformes.
Wonderfully rapid.	Moves head from side to side and up and down when perched.	Woods and borders of forests, but hunts on plains.	Uniform rufous thighs and white breast striped with black. Distinguish in flight from other Hawks by long pointed wings and comparatively short tail.	Falconiformes.
Straight and rapid.	Swims well and dives with ease and rapidity.	Coasts, lakes, rivers, and pools.	Distinguish from Slavonian Grebe (134) by curved-up bill and large amount of white on primaries.	Colymbiformes.
Very swift, with loud whirr on rising, usually near ground; glides with wings spread before alighting.	Runs very fast, walks.	Cultivated districts and waste grounds.	Distinguish from Red-legged Partridge (137) by colour of legs, smaller size and lighter colour.	Galliformes.
Rapid and powerful, usually alights abruptly.	Runs and walks quickly, nodding head at every step; rarely if ever perches on trees.	Rocky coasts.	Distinguish from Stock Dove (135) by white rump, two black bars on wings and white axillaries, conspicuous in flight.	Charadriiformes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
128.	13	JAY. <i>Resident.</i>	Crest whitish, streaked with black.	Vinous-brown ; wing-coverts barred with black, white, and bright blue ; rump white.	Vinous-brown.	Pale brown.
129.	13	GREEN WOOD-PECKER. <i>Resident.</i>	Crown and nape crimson ; cheeks black ; moustaches, <i>M.</i> crimson, <i>F.</i> black.	Olive-green ; rump yellow.	Pale greyish-green.	Slate-grey.
130.	13	SPOTTED RED-SHANK. <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Rare.]	<i>Sum.</i> very dark slate-grey. <i>Win.</i> greyish-brown, white stripe over eye.	<i>Sum.</i> sooty-black with white spots ; rump white, barred with black ; secondaries white, barred with brown. <i>Win.</i> ash-grey, mottled with white.	<i>Sum.</i> sooty-black ; flanks and under tail-coverts barred with white. <i>Win.</i> dull white. Axillaries white.	<i>Sum.</i> dark reddish-brown. <i>Win.</i> orange-red.
131.	13	MOORHEN. <i>Resident.</i>	Frontal plate and base of bill red.	Dark olive-brown.	Slate-grey ; under tail-coverts and streaks on flanks white.	Greenish-yellow.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Heavy and irregular.	Hops.	Woods.	White rump conspicuous in flight, blue on wings and harsh note.	Passeri-formes.
Strong and very undulating.	Hops in clumsy manner; climbs trees.	Wooded districts.	Curious laughing cry, strong dipping flight and yellow rump, conspicuous in flight.	Coracii-formes.
Rapid, sometimes skims before alighting.	Runs, wades, bobs head when swimming.	Low-lying coasts on migration.	Distinguish from Redshank (113) and Greenshank (138) by white secondaries barred with brown.	Charadrii-formes
Not powerful, slow at first, with dangling feet, rapid when well on wing.	Walks slowly and gracefully, jerking tail and showing white under it; runs nimbly; bobs head backwards and forwards when swimming; dives; often perches on trees.	Ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams.	Red face, white under tail and habit of bobbing head and jerking tail.	Gruiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
132.	M. 13 F. 15	KESTREL. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> slate-grey. <i>F.</i> reddish-brown.	<i>M.</i> chestnut with small black spots ; rump and tail slate-grey. <i>F.</i> reddish-brown, transversely barred with bluish-black.	<i>M.</i> pale fawn with dark spots and streaks. <i>F.</i> pale reddish-brown.	Yellow.
133.	M. 13 F. 15	SPARROW HAWK. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill blue ; patch on nape white.	<i>M.</i> dark bluish slate-colour ; tail greyish-brown, barred with brownish-black. <i>F.</i> brown.	<i>M.</i> rufous, barred with dark brown. <i>F.</i> buff, barred with reddish-brown.	Yellow.
134.	13½	SLAVO- VONIAN GREBE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Irides crimson ; base of bill pink, centre black ; tip white. <i>Sum.</i> chestnut crest extending backwards from lores, black ruff.	Dark brown ; secondaries chiefly white, three outer ones and primaries dusky.	<i>Win.</i> chiefly white ; flanks streaked with dusky grey.	Olive-green.
135.	13½	STOCK DOVE. <i>Resident.</i>	Bluish-grey.	Bluish-grey.	Breast wine-red ; axillaries and under wing-coverts grey.	Red.
136.	13½	CUCKOO. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Bluish-ash.	Bluish-ash ; tail-feathers blackish, tipped and spotted with white.	Whitish with dark bars ; breast ash-grey.	Yellow.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid ; hovers over one spot with outspread wings and tail, flies a little further and hovers again.		Various.	Habit of hovering as if suspended in air.	Falconiformes.
Rapid ; glides along hedges and at wood-sides, just above ground.	Hops.	Well-wooded districts.	Barred underparts and short, rounded wings.	Falconiformes.
Straight and rapid.	Dives with skill, swims well.	Sheltered bays and inlets, streams, and inland lakes, chiefly <i>N.</i> and <i>E.</i>	Distinguish from Eared Grebe (125) by straight bill and brown primaries, and from Red-necked Grebe (162) by smaller size and brown, instead of white, on outer secondaries.	Colymbiformes.
Lighter and more rapid than that of Wood Pigeon.	Runs quickly and walks, nodding head at every step.	Woods, well-timbered parks, sea-cliffs, rabbit-warrens.	Distinguish from Rock Dove (127) by uniform blue-grey back, and from Wood Pigeon (164) by absence of white on neck and wings.	Charadriiformes.
Straight and steady.	On ground progresses by rather awkward jumps ; perches with long tail raised.	Various.	Hawk-like appearance, long tail, habit of perching with tail raised, and call—"cuckoo."	Cuculiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
137.	13½	RED- LEGGED PAR- TRIDGE. <i>Resident.</i>	Throat and cheeks white, surrounded by black band.	Greyish-brown ; tail-feathers chestnut.	Breast grey ; under tail-coverts dull chestnut ; greyish bars on flanks.	Bright red.
138.	14	GREEN- SHANK. <i>Chiefly Sp. and Au. migrations.</i>	Bill black.	<i>Sum.</i> almost black. <i>Win.</i> greyer ; rump white ; upper tail-coverts white, barred with dark brown.	White. <i>Sum.</i> streaked and spotted with ash-brown.	Olive-green.
139.	14	BLACK GUILLE- MOT. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> black. <i>Win.</i> crown white, with black marks.	<i>Sum.</i> black ; broad white patch on wings. <i>Win.</i> mottled black and white ; rump white.	<i>Sum.</i> black. <i>Win.</i> almost white.	Vermilion red.
140.	14	JACKDAW. <i>Resident.</i>	Nape grey.	Black.	Black.	Black.
141.	14	WOOD- COCK. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill light brown, darker at tip ; black bar across top of head.	Reddish-brown vermiculated with black ; white tip to tail.	Wood-brown with darker bars.	Dull flesh-colour.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Very rapid.	Runs ; often perches on gates, trees, and walls.	Heaths, thick hedgerows, plantations, commons.	Black band round white throat and cheeks, and barred flanks. Distinguish from Common Partridge (126) at distance by larger size, much darker colour and habit of perching on trees.	Galliformes.
Rapid and erratic, often twists from side to side, long wings beating rapidly.	Runs swiftly and gracefully; vibrates body in curious manner when standing ; perches on trees.	Low-lying coasts, marshes, and tidal rivers. Breeds in Scotland.	Distinguish from Common (113) and Spotted (130) Redshanks by uniform brown secondaries, larger size, paler colour, green legs and slightly turned-up bill.	Charadriiformes.
Rapid, straight, and generally near surface of water. Flocks fly in line.	Dives and swims well, sitting high in water.	Sea. Visits rocks to breed. Rare on <i>S.</i> and <i>E.</i> coasts.	Distinguish from Common Guillemot (173) by much smaller size, and plumage, which is blacker in <i>Sum.</i> and whiter in <i>Win.</i>	Charadriiformes.
Rapid, but wavering ; remarkable for singular evolutions.	Walks.	Various.	Distinguish from Rook (169) by smaller size, grey nape, and call-like " Jack."	Passeriformes.
Generally straight, varied by twists and turns, bill pointed downwards, and wings bent. In breeding season flies backwards and forwards with peculiar note.	Walks heavily ; sometimes flirts tail, showing white tips.	Outskirts of woods with ample cover ; feeds in marshes in evening.	Very long bill, eyes set far back, and white tip to tail. Distinguish from Snipes by larger size, more rounded wings, and barred instead of striped upper parts.	Charadriiformes

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
142.	14	BARN OWL. <i>Resident.</i>	Face white.	Orange-buff, variegated with brown, grey, and white.	White.	Covered with white hair-like feathers.
143.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	COMMON TERN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Bill orange-red with black tip; head and nape black.	Pearl-grey; rump and tail white.	Nearly white.	Orange-red.
144.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	ARCTIC TERN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Bill red; head and nape black.	Pearl-grey; rump and tail white.	Pale pearl-grey.	Red.
145.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	TEAL. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> chestnut; broad green stripe round and behind eye. <i>F.</i> mottled brown.	<i>M.</i> pencilled with black on white; speculum black, green, and purple, tipped with white. <i>F.</i> mottled brown; more black on speculum.	<i>M.</i> upper breast buff, with black spots; lower parts white; buff patch each side of rump. <i>F.</i> mottled brown.	Brownish-grey.
146.	<i>M.</i> 15 <i>F.</i> 17	PEREGRINE FALCON. <i>Resident.</i> [Scarce.]	Head and moustache black.	<i>M.</i> bluish or slaty-grey with darker bars. <i>F.</i> tinged with brown.	White, spotted on upper breast and barred on remainder with black.	Yellow.

Sp = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Noiseless and gliding, generally low. Quarters ground regularly.		Churches, old houses, barns, hollow trees.	Long-drawn shriek.	Coracii-formes
Powerful and graceful; skims, turns, twists and hovers; plunges into water for fish.	Cannot walk well; sometimes swims and rests on water.	Coasts and inland sheets of water.	Long slender wings and acutely forked tail. Distinguish from Arctic Tern (144) by white under parts, and in flight by dark line close to front of wing on under side.	Charadrii-formes.
Powerful and graceful; skims, turns, twists and hovers; plunges into water for fish.	Cannot walk well; swims and rests on water.	Coasts, chiefly N.	Long, slender wings and acutely forked tail. Distinguish from Common Tern (143) by greyer under parts and greater amount of white on under side of front of wing.	Charadrii-formes.
Rapid. When alarmed flies straight up into air.	Runs nimbly; swims quickly; feeds half-hidden under water, tail in air.	Fresh water lakes and rivers; coasts in severe weather.	Small size, and <i>M.</i> chestnut head with green stripe and buff patch on sides of rump.	Anseri-formes.
Marvellously rapid; sails high in ever-widening circles.	Leaps and walks; sits upright, turning head from side to side and frequently opening wings.	Sea-cliffs, moorland, and mountains.	Black band on side of throat, long pointed wings and barred under parts.	Falconi-formes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
147.	15	SHORT-EARED OWL. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Face whitish ; small black tufts on head.	Dusky brown edged with yellow.	Dark buff, striped longitudinally with blackish-brown.	Covered with buff feathers.
148.	15	LONG-EARED OWL. <i>Resident.</i>	Face buff ; two tufts of feathers on head.	Orange-buff, mottled with brown and grey.	Warm buff and grey, with broad blackish longitudinal streaks.	Covered with fawn-coloured feathers.
149.	15	PTARMIGAN. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> lores black. <i>Sum.</i> red wattles.	<i>Sum.</i> ash-brown with dark lines and spots ; wings and middle tail-feathers white. <i>Win.</i> pure white. <i>M.</i> outer tail-feathers black.	<i>Sum.</i> ash-brown ; under tail-coverts white. <i>Win.</i> white.	Covered with white feathers.
150.	15	MANX SHEAR-WATER. <i>Resident.</i>	Sooty-black.	Sooty-black.	White.	Yellowish flesh-colour.
151.	15½	ROSEATE TERN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Bill black, orange-red at base ; crown and nape black.	Pale pearl-grey ; rump and tail white.	White, suffused with delicate rose-colour.	Red.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Quick, noiseless, and undulating.		Moorlands, marshes, stubbles, and turnip-fields.	Distinguish from Long-eared Owl (148) by shortness of ear-tufts, and absence of cross-markings, the feathers being broadly striped with brown above and below.	Coraciiformes.
Noiseless, buoyant, slow and wavering.		Woodlands, especially fir plantations.	Distinguish from all other British Owls by large ear-tufts, slender body, black streaks on breast, and blackish cross-markings on plumage.	Coraciiformes.
Rapid and direct.	Runs and walks.	Scottish moors and mountains.	<i>Sum.</i> white on wings and tail. <i>Win.</i> white plumage.	Galliformes.
Rapid and skimming; glides very near surface of water.	Swims with ease, sitting rather low in water; dives freely.	Coasts.	Distinguish in flight by habit of progressing over water with motionless wings.	Procellariiformes.
Powerful and graceful; two long tail-feathers kept close together except when hovering or turning; plunges into water.	Awkward on ground; swims well.	Coasts.	Distinguish from other Terns by short wings, long much-forked tail, white inner margin to primaries, colour of bill, and note—harsh “crake,” instead of shrill “cree.”	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
152.	15½	KITTI-WAKE. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill greenish-yellow.	Deep grey ; tail white.	White.	Black.
153.	15½	BAR-TAILED GODWIT. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill brown. <i>Sum.</i> head and neck chestnut. <i>Win.</i> ash-grey.	<i>Sum.</i> mottled brown and black. <i>Win.</i> plain ash-grey ; rump white ; tail-coverts barred with black and white.	<i>Sum.</i> chestnut-red. <i>Win.</i> white with dark streaks on breast.	Black.
154.	16	SANDWICH TERN. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Bill and crown black.	Pearl-grey ; rump and tail white.	White, often suffused with pale salmon-pink.	Black.
155.	16	BLACK-HEADED GULL. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill red. <i>Sum.</i> hood dark brown. <i>Win.</i> head white, with black spot behind eye.	French-grey ; tail white ; dark margins to inner webs of primaries.	White.	Red.
156.	16	OYSTER CATCHER. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill orange-yellow ; head black.	Black and white.	White ; upper breast black.	Purplish flesh-colour.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Graceful ; hovers over water and plunges in Tern-like manner.	Seldom walks, often rests on sea.	Rocky coasts.	Habit of diving for food and cry—"kittake." Distinguish from Common Gull (177) by broad black tips to wings and smaller size.	Charadriiformes.
Not very rapid, generally raises wings over back before alighting.	Walks gracefully, can run fast, frequently wades.	Low and sandy coasts, estuaries, and mud-flats.	Long, turned-up bill. Distinguish from Black-tailed Godwit (161) by barred tail and absence of white bar on wing.	Charadriiformes.
Rapid and sustained, heavier and straighter than that of other Terns ; hovers and plunges into water.	Awkward on ground ; swims well.	Coasts and rocky islands, rarely inland.	Distinguish from other Terns by larger size, broader wings and much less acutely forked tail.	Charadriiformes.
Easy and buoyant, not very rapid.	Runs gracefully, follows plough inland ; swims with ease.	Coasts and estuaries. Breeds in inland marshes.	Red legs and bill, and <i>Sum.</i> dark hood ; in flight white front to wings.	Charadriiformes.
Very powerful and rapid ; sometimes sails on motionless wings ; shows much white as it flies away.	Runs rapidly with short steps ; swims.	Rocky coasts with sandy bays, mud-flats.	Intense black and white plumage, known as Sea-Magpie.	Charadriiformes.

F. = Female. N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
157.	16	CHOUGH. <i>Resident.</i> [Rare.]	Bill red.	Black.	Black.	Red.
158.	16	TAWNY OWL. <i>Resident.</i>	Face greyish.	Reddish-brown, mottled with dark brown, black, and grey.	Buffish-white, barred and streaked with brown.	Feathered.
159.	16	RED GROUSE. <i>Resident.</i>	Reddish-brown ; red wattles over eyes.	Chestnut-brown, barred and speckled with black.	Breast feathers almost black, with white tips.	Covered with grey hair-like feathers.
160.	<i>M.</i> 16 <i>F.</i> 14½	GAR-GANEY. <i>Chiefly on migration.</i>	<i>M.</i> white, <i>F.</i> yellowish-white, stripe from eye to back of neck.	<i>M.</i> dark brown ; wing-coverts bluish-grey ; speculum green between two white bars. <i>F.</i> mottled brown ; speculum green between two white bars.	Breast pale brown with dark marks.	Greyish-brown.
161.	16	BLACK-TAILED GODWIT. <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Scarce.]	<i>Sum.</i> reddish-brown. <i>Win.</i> ash-brown.	Ash-brown, <i>Sum.</i> mottled with black ; rump white ; tail black ; conspicuous white bar on wings.	<i>Sum.</i> reddish-fawn. <i>Win.</i> greyish.	Black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Graceful and uncertain, a series of curves.	Walks, runs very quickly.	Rocky coasts.	Long curved red bill and red legs.	Passeri-formes.
Noiseless and rather slow.		Wooded districts.	<i>M.</i> long-drawn hoot.	Coraciiformes.
Strong and heavy, generally near ground, rises with loud whirr, often glides with motionless wings.	Runs. Fond of perching on large boulders.	Moors.	Red wattles and legs feathered to toes.	Galli-formes.
Very rapid and almost noiseless.	Swims well, sitting high in water.	Freshwater lakes.	Green speculum between two white bars, light stripe from eye to back of neck, and <i>M.</i> bluish - grey wing-coverts.	Anseri-formes.
Powerful.	Walks deliberately, fond of wading.	Estuaries, chiefly <i>E.</i>	Long bill. Distinguish from Bar-tailed Godwit (153) by black tail, and white bar on wings very conspicuous in flight.	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
162.	16½	RED-NECKED GREBE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [Rare.]	Irides yellow; base of bill yellow, rest black. <i>Sum.</i> small dark brown crest and slight ruff; front of neck chestnut-red.	Dark brown; white patch on secondaries.	White.	Dull green.
163.	17	STONE CURLEW. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i>	Irides golden-yellow.	Light brown with dark marks; white bars on wings; base of tail brown, end black, rest whitish.	Light brown, streaked with dark brown; under tail-coverts white.	Yellow.
164.	17	WOOD PIGEON. <i>Resident.</i>	Bluish-grey; white patch on sides of neck.	Grey; white bar on wings.	Reddish-purple.	Bright red.
165.	17	TUFTED DUCK. <i>Resident.</i>	Irides golden-yellow; bill pale blue; head and crest, <i>M.</i> black; <i>F.</i> dark brown.	<i>M.</i> black; speculum white. <i>F.</i> dark brown.	<i>M.</i> breast black; flanks and belly white. <i>F.</i> brownish-grey.	Slate-colour.
166.	17	RAZOR-BILL. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill black, with white line across.	Black; narrow white bar on wing.	White.	Blackish.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Straight and rapid.	Swims well, and dives with ease and rapidity ; walks with difficulty.	Coasts, occasionally inland waters.	Distinguish in <i>Win.</i> from Great Crested Grebe (192) by smaller size and absence of white stripe over eye, and from Slavonian Grebe (134) by larger size and white on outer secondaries.	Colymbiformes.
Swift, often low, legs stretched out behind.	Runs fast with head depressed ; when alarmed crouches down with neck stretched out	Heaths, commons, sheep-walks, sandy wastes, shingle on coasts.	Large yellow eye, long legs, white bars on wings and white on tail conspicuous in flight.	Charadriiformes.
Straight, powerful and rapid ; usually alights abruptly.	Walks gracefully, nodding head at each step.	Wooded districts.	Distinguish from Stock Dove (135) by white collar, and white bar on wings conspicuous in flight.	Charadriiformes.
Very rapid, with considerable noise.	Swims well ; dives frequently.	Freshwater lakes and ponds, and <i>Win.</i> low-lying coasts.	Crest, and <i>M.</i> black and white plumage.	Anseriformes.
Strong, with rapid beats of narrow wings. Flocks generally fly single file and just above surface of water.	Swims well, sitting high in water ; dives frequently, often travels long distance under water ; awkward on land.	Coasts.	Distinguish from Guillemot (173) by razor-shaped bill, conspicuous white eye-stripe, and tail turned up when swimming.	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
167.	M. 17 F. smaller.	SMEW. <i>Irregular</i> <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	M. crown, crest, and neck white; black patch on crest and before and behind eye. F. head reddish-brown; lores black; collar ash-grey.	Back black; scapulars white; wings black and white.	White.	Lead colour.
168.	18	WHIM-BREL. <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i>	Crown dark brown, with light stripe down middle and over eyes.	Brown; rump white.	Axillaries white, barred with brown.	Lead-colour.
169.	18	ROOK. <i>Resident.</i>	Black, with whitish-grey bare patch at base of bill.	Black, glossed with bluish-purple.	Black, glossed with bluish-purple.	Black.
170.	18	MAGPIE. <i>Resident.</i>	Head and neck black.	Back, wings, and tail black glossed with green and violet; scapulars white.	White.	Black.
171.	M. 18 F. 19	MONTAGU'S HARRIER. <i>Sum. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	M. bluish-grey. F. brown.	M. slate-grey; black bars across secondaries. F. brown.	Breast buffish-white, streaked with rufous.	Yellow.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid and noiseless.	Swims and dives well ; walks with difficulty.	Coasts and inland rivers and lakes.	White bird, with black and grey markings, and crest.	Anseri- formes.
More rapid than that of Curlew, often nearer ground.	Walks sedately, seldom runs.	Low-lying coasts, mud-flats and salt marshes.	Long, down-curved bill. Distinguish from Curlew (195) by smaller size, shorter bill, light stripe down middle of dark crown, and note—a short, sharp whistle, repeated six or eight times.	Chara- drii- formes.
Slow and stately.	Walks.	Well-culti- vated districts.	Distinguish from Crow (179) by smaller size, bare patch at base of bill and gregarious habits.	Passeri- formes.
Slow, buoyant and uncertain ; tail raised on alighting.	Walks, runs, and hops.	Woods, parks, pastures, and moors.	Black and white colour, long tail, and elevation of tail on alighting.	Passeri formes.
Light and graceful, sails in wide circles ; quarters ground in search of food.		Dry moors and cornfields.	Distinguish <i>M.</i> from Hen Harrier (172) by rufous-brown markings on white thighs and black bars on secondaries ; and <i>F.</i> by uniform rufous-brown colour.	Fal- coni- formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
172.	M. 18 F. 20	HEN HARRIER. <i>Chiefly on migration.</i> [Rare.]	M. bluish-grey. F. brown.	M. soft blue-grey ; rump white. F. brown ; rump white ; tail brown, with five dark bars.	M. white ; breast bluish-grey. F. ruddy yellow, streaked and spotted with yellowish-brown.	Yellow.
173.	18	COMMON GUILLE- MOT. <i>Resident.</i>	Brown. <i>Win.</i> throat white.	Blackish-brown.	White.	Blackish.
174.	18	COOT. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill flesh-colour ; frontal plate white.	Dark slate-grey.	Sooty-black.	Dark green.
175.	18	WIGEON. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	M. head and neck chestnut ; forehead and crown creamy-buff. F. chestnut-brown.	M. vermiculated grey ; shoulders white ; speculum green, tipped with black. F. mottled greyish-brown ; shoulders nearly white ; speculum greyish-green.	M. upper breast chestnut-grey ; under tail-coverts black ; rest white. F. upper breast buffish-brown ; under tail-coverts barred with dark brown, rest white.	Dark brown.

Sp. = Spring. Sum. = Summer. Au. = Autumn. Win. = Winter. M. = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Light and buoyant ; sometimes sails, hovers for short time, or skims like Grouse. Quarters ground in search of food.		Wildest moors, waste lands, marshes.	Distinguish <i>M.</i> from Montagu's Harrier (171) by bluish-grey upper parts and breast, white rump and uniform white thighs, and <i>F.</i> by white rump and barred tail.	Falconiformes.
Swift, straight and silent, just above water. Flocks fly in groups or single file.	Swims well and lightly ; dives with great agility ; awkward on land.	Open sea. Breeds on cliffs and rocky islets.	Distinguish from Razorbill (166) by dusky-brown plumage and straight sharp bill, and from Black Guillemot (139) by larger size and plumage, which is whiter in <i>Sum.</i> and blacker in <i>Win.</i>	Charadriiformes.
Generally clumsy, just above water ; when well on wing strong and rapid, with legs stretched out behind.	Walks gracefully ; runs fast ; swims and dives well.	Large ponds, lakes, and slow-running rivers ; coasts in severe weather.	White face.	Gruiformes.
Rapid and almost noiseless.	Swims well ; walks with ease.	Coast, tidal waters, lakes, and marshes.	On water very distinct white patch on shoulders, and in flight white on wings. <i>M.</i> Creamy buff forehead and crown. <i>F.</i> greyer than most ducks. The prolonged two-syllabled whistle is characteristic.	Anseriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
176.	18	SCAUP. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> bill pale blue, tip black; head and neck black. <i>F.</i> brown; broad white band round base of bill.	<i>M.</i> black, pencilled with greyish-brown and white; rump, wings and tail brown; speculum white, terminated with greenish-black. <i>F.</i> brown, pencilled with grey.	White; upper breast <i>M.</i> black, <i>F.</i> vermiculated with grey.	Dull blue.
177.	18½	COMMON GULL. <i>Resident.</i>	Base of bill greenish, tip yellowish; head white; <i>Win.</i> streaked with ash-brown.	Ash-grey; tail white; black patch on wings.	White.	Greenish-yellow.
178.	18	GREAT SHEAR-WATER. <i>Irregular Win. Visitor.</i>	Ash-brown.	Ash-brown; white on upper tail-coverts.	White.	Pinkish white.
179.	19	CARRION CROW. <i>Resident.</i>	Black.	Black with greenish reflections.	Black.	Black.
180.	19	HOODED CROW. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Black.	Ashy-grey; wings and tail black.	Ashy-grey	Black.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid, wings moved quickly with much noise.	Swims and dives with ease, rises from water with great splash; awkward on land. Flocks swim in single file, each rising in turn, one after another.	Low muddy shores and estuaries, inland lakes and tidal rivers.	Habit of throwing head up when uttering harsh note. Distinguish <i>M.</i> from other Ducks by black head contrasting with grey back, and <i>F.</i> by broad white band round base of bill.	Anseriformes.
Easy and graceful, not very rapid.	Runs with quick short steps; follows plough inland; swims with ease.	Shore, sometimes inland.	Distinguish from Kittiwake (152) by white tip beyond black patch at end of wings.	Charadriiformes.
Skims near surface of water.	Walks and runs; strikes water violently on alighting and then dives.	Coasts.	White on upper tail-coverts, conspicuous in flight.	Procellariiformes.
Rather heavy and laboured.	Walks.	Mountain districts, woods, coasts, and estuaries.	Distinguish from Rook (169) by larger size, stouter bill, base of bill being covered with feathers, and comparatively solitary habits.	Passeriformes.
Rather heavy and laboured.	Walks.	Coasts, estuaries, moors, and upland farms.	Grey back and underparts.	Passeriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
181.	19	FULMAR. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i> [Scarce.]	Bill greenish-yellow, greener on nasal tubes; head and neck creamy-white.	Pale slate-grey.	White.	Grey.
182.	19	GOLDEN-EYE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Irides golden-yellow. <i>M.</i> head and neck glossy green, white patch at base of bill. <i>F.</i> umber brown; collar white.	<i>M.</i> back black; lower neck, scapulars and speculum white. <i>F.</i> dark brown; speculum white.	White. <i>F.</i> axillaries brown.	Yellow.
183.	19½	POCHARD. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill black, with blue band across middle. <i>M.</i> head and upper neck rich chestnut. <i>F.</i> head and neck brown.	Finely freckled with black and white; tail-coverts black.	Breast, <i>M.</i> black; <i>F.</i> brown.	Bluish-grey.
184.	<i>M.</i> 20 <i>F.</i> 22	COMMON BUZZARD. <i>Resident.</i> [Scarce.]	Irides yellow; bill lead-colour.	Dark brown; twelve lighter bars on tail.	Yellowish-white, streaked with umber.	Yellow.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Powerful and well-sustained.	Walks in awkward manner ; swims, settles on water to feed.	Open sea.	Distinguish from Gulls at distance by wings being held very straight instead of curved, and absence of black at tip of wings.	Procellariiformes.
Very noisy, wings make whistling sound.	Walks in clumsy manner ; swims well ; dives frequently ; rises from water very rapidly.	Lakes, rivers, coasts, and estuaries.	<i>M.</i> white patch behind bill, conspicuous in flight. Distinguish <i>F.</i> from all other diving Ducks by brown axillaries and white speculum.	Anseriformes.
Straight and rapid, with rattling noise from wings.	Swims rapidly ; dives well and frequently ; walks badly.	Lakes and <i>Win.</i> coasts.	<i>M.</i> chestnut-red head.	Anseriformes.
Slow when from place to place ; sails high in air with wings and tail expanded, looking very large.	Sits for hours on perch, pouncing on prey which comes within reach.	Cliffs and wooded districts.	Rounded ends to wings, barred tail and plaintive, mewing cry. Distinguish from Rough-legged Buzzard (196) by absence of white on tail, and from Honey Buzzard (204) by smaller size and rounded wings.	Falconiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
185.	20	SHOVELER. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill lead-colour; <i>M.</i> head and neck green.	<i>M.</i> back brown; shoulders pale blue; scapulars white; speculum green. <i>F.</i> mottled brown.	<i>M.</i> upper breast white; lower breast and flanks chestnut; under tail-coverts black. <i>F.</i> mottled brown.	Orange red.
186.	20	COMMON SCOTER. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> orange on middle of bill.	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> blackish-brown.	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> dark brown.	Black.
187.	20	ARCTIC SKUA. <i>Chiefly Sp. and Au. migrations.</i>	Crown dusky; cheeks and neck white, tinged with yellow.	Dusky brown.	Either dusky brown, or yellowish-white, or intermediate in colour.	Black.
188.	<i>M.</i> 21 <i>F.</i> 23	MARSH HARRIER. <i>Chiefly Irregular Visitor.</i>	Creamy-white, streaked with umber.	Brown. <i>M.</i> primaries blackish, rest of wings and tail silvery-grey.	<i>M.</i> buff, striped with brown. <i>F.</i> brown.	Yellow.
189.	21	GADWALL. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Light brown, mottled with dark brown.	<i>M.</i> dark ground with greyish markings; speculum white; wing-coverts black and chestnut. <i>F.</i> brown; speculum white.	White.	Orange-brown.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Straight-forward and rapid ; wings moved quickly and audibly.	Walks fairly well ; swims with ease ; when feeding skims surface of water with bill.	Marshes, lakes, rivers, sometimes mud-flats.	Flat bill, very broad at tip, blue shoulders and green speculum. Distinguish from Mallard (202) by white upper breast and chestnut lower breast and flanks.	Anseriformes
Very rapid ; generally flies straight-forward and near surface of water.	Walks clumsily ; swims and dives with ease. Members of flock dive one by one and reappear in same manner.	Sea.	Distinguish from Velvet Scoter (191) by absence of white bar on wing.	Anseriformes.
Strong and powerful, twists and turns quickly.	Runs briskly ; often settles on water.	Coasts. Breeds in <i>N.</i> Scotland.	Distinguish from Pomatorhine Skua (190) by narrow and pointed tail-feathers, and from Buffon's Skua (193) by central tail-feathers only projecting three inches.	Charadriiformes.
Rather slow, generally few feet from ground, quartering it in regular manner.	Walks ; perches on hillocks, large stones, and trees.	Low, swampy districts, never in woods.	Distinguish from Montagu's (171) and Hen (172) Harriers by rufous thighs, sometimes spotted with white, and <i>M.</i> grey tail.	Falconiformes.
Strong and rapid, long pointed wings make whistling noise.	Swims well and lightly ; only dives when wounded ; feeds half-hidden in water, tail in air.	Rivers, lakes, and ponds. Breeds in Norfolk.	<i>M.</i> chestnut, black and white on wing. Distinguish <i>F.</i> from Mallard (202) by white speculum.	Anseriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
190.	21	POMATORHINE SKUA. <i>Chiefly Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Scarce.]	Sooty-black ; neck white.	Umber-brown.	Breast dull white ; flanks and belly brown.	Black.
191.	22	VELVET SCOTER. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> white patch behind eye. <i>F.</i> large white patch before and smaller behind eye.	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> brown ; speculum white.	<i>M.</i> black. <i>F.</i> brown.	Orange-red.
192.	22	GREAT CRESTED GREBE. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>Sum.</i> crest dark brown ; ruff chestnut and black ; cheeks white. <i>Win.</i> cheeks and front of neck white.	Dark brown ; secondaries white.	White.	Blackish-green.
193.	23	BUFFON'S SKUA. <i>Irregular Visitor.</i>	Brownish-black ; neck buffish-yellow.	Greyish-brown ; wings and outer tail-feathers dark brown.	Breast chiefly white ; flanks and belly greyish-brown.	Olive-grey.
194.	23	BLACK GROUSE. (<i>F.</i> GREY HEN.) <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> scarlet wattles.	<i>M.</i> blue-black ; white bar on wing. <i>F.</i> pale chestnut-brown, freckled with black.	<i>M.</i> black ; axillaries and under tail-coverts white. <i>F.</i> chestnut-brown, barred with black.	Feathered.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid ; twists and turns quickly.	Walks well ; swims with ease.	Coasts, chiefly <i>E.</i> and <i>S.</i>	Two central tail-feathers project four inches and are twisted. Distinguish from Arctic (187) and Buffon's (193) Skuas by broad and rounded tail, and from Great Skua (207) by smaller size.	Charadriiformes.
Strong and rapid.	Walks awkwardly ; swims and dives with ease.	Coasts ; also inland lakes and tidal waters.	Distinguish from Common Scoter (186) by white bar on wings and white patch near eye.	Anseriformes.
Strong, with long neck stretched out.	Dives with ease ; swims well, sitting rather high and holding neck straight up ; on land shuffles along.	Inland lakes and ponds. <i>Win.</i> coasts.	Long straight neck, and <i>Sum.</i> crest and ruff. <i>Win.</i> distinguish from Red-necked Grebe (162) by larger size and white stripe over eye.	Colymbiformes.
Very rapid and graceful, twists and turns with ease.	Swims and walks well.	Coasts, chiefly <i>E.</i>	Distinguish from other Skuas by very long central tail-feathers, which project nine inches.	Charadriiformes.
Swift and rather laboured.	Walks ; perches on trees and walls.	Moors and woods. Prefers woods on or near moors.	<i>M.</i> lyre-shaped tail. <i>F.</i> slightly forked tail.	Galliformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
195.	21-26	CURLEW. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill dark brown ; head pale brown, with dark streaks.	Reddish-ash, mottled with dark brown ; rump white.	<i>Sum.</i> pale brown with dark brown streaks. <i>Win.</i> almost white.	Bluish-grey.
196.	<i>M.</i> 23 <i>F.</i> 26	ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD. <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [<i>Rare.</i>]	Creamy-white, streaked with reddish-brown.	Dark brown ; base of tail white.	Buffish-white, barred with brown.	Yellow.
197.	23	RED-THROATED DIVER. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Irides brown. <i>Sum.</i> head slate grey ; reddish-chestnut patch on front of neck. <i>Win.</i> front of neck white.	<i>Sum.</i> dusky brown. <i>Win.</i> greyish-brown, speckled with white.	White.	Blackish.
198.	23	BRENT GOOSE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Black ; small white patch on sides of neck.	Brownish-black.	Upper breast black ; lower breast and belly slate-grey.	Black.
199.	23	LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill yellow ; head white, <i>Win.</i> streaked with brown.	Dark slate-grey to black ; tail white. Young, mottled greyish-brown.	White.	Yellow.
200.	24	HERRING GULL. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill yellow ; head white, <i>Win.</i> streaked with grey.	Grey ; tail white ; primaries chiefly black, with white tips. Young, mottled greyish-brown.	White.	Flesh-colour.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid.	Walks sedately, occasionally runs.	<i>Sum.</i> moors and heaths. <i>Win.</i> coasts and mud-flats.	Long down-curved bill. Distinguish from Whimbrel (168) by larger size, longer bill, and note.	Charadriiformes.
Slow and stately, but capable of rapid, graceful flight; sails in leisurely fashion.		Open country, marshes, moorland.	Distinguish from Common Buzzard (184) by white on tail, and legs being feathered to the toes.	Falconiformes.
Rapid, with neck stretched out. Seen flying more than other Divers.	Dives very well, can submerge body; on land shuffles along with breast touching ground.	Sea, mouths of wide rivers, and lakes. Breeds in Scotland.	Distinguish from other Divers <i>Sum.</i> by large reddish-chestnut patch on neck, and <i>Win.</i> by speckled upper plumage and smaller size.	Colymbiformes.
Powerful, but rather laboured.	Swims well.	Sea and tidal flats, chiefly <i>E.</i> and <i>S.</i>	Distinguish from Bernacle Goose (209) by black face and darker plumage.	Anseriformes.
More powerful and graceful than that of other Gulls.	Walks, follows plough; swims with ease.	Coasts, harbours, occasionally inland.	Distinguish from Herring Gull (200) by almost black upper parts, and from Great Black-backed Gull (219) by small size and yellow legs.	Charadriiformes.
Rather slow and laboured. Flocks sometimes soar at great height.	Walks gracefully, follows plough; swims with ease.	Coasts, estuaries; frequently inland.	Distinguish from Lesser Black-backed Gull (199) by light grey upper parts.	Charadriiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
201.	M. 24 F. larger	OSPREY. <i>Sp. and Au. migrations.</i> [Rare.]	White, streaked with brown.	Dark brown.	White ; light brown band across breast.	Blue.
202.	M. 24 F. smaller.	MALLARD. <i>Resident.</i>	M. green ; collar white. F. mottled brown and buff.	M. brown, shading into grey ; speculum purple ; curled feathers of tail black, rest white. F. mottled brown and buff ; speculum purple.	M. breast deep chestnut ; flanks and belly greyish-white. F. dark brown and buff.	Orange-red.
203.	M. 24 F. smaller.	RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Irides red ; bill vermilion ; head, M. dark green, F. reddish-brown.	M. back black ; speculum white, barred with black. F. duller ; speculum white, with black bar.	White ; breast pale chestnut, streaked with black ; tuft of white feathers margined with black on sides of breast at point of wing.	Reddish-orange.
204.	24	HONEY BUZZARD. <i>Sum. Visitor and Au. migration.</i> [Rare.]	Ash-grey.	Brown ; three nearly black bars on tail.	White, barred and spotted on breast with reddish-brown.	Yellow.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Slow, hovers and sails alternately, plunges into water from great height.	Awkward on ground.	Seashore and inland waters.	Distinguish from other birds of prey by habit of fishing.	Falconiformes.
Rapid and powerful, with audible wing strokes.	Swims well; walks awkwardly; feeds half-hidden in water, tail in air.	Freshwater lakes and rivers, coasts in severe weather.	Distinguish from all other British Ducks by purple <i>speculum</i> ; white in tail conspicuous in flight.	Anseriformes.
Quick and powerful, wings make whistling noise.	Swims very low; dives with spring forward out of water; can submerge body; on land sits nearly upright.	Rocky coasts with quiet bays, tidal rivers. Breeds in Scotland on freshwater lakes.	Conspicuous crest, which stands out at back of head, and long, red, serrated bill. Distinguish <i>M.</i> from Goosander (212) by reddish breast, streaked with black, white <i>speculum</i> barred with black, and tuft of black and white feathers on sides of breast; and <i>F.</i> by much smaller size, browner back, and black bar on white <i>speculum</i> .	Anseriformes.
Silent and swift.	Runs fast.	Woods.	Distinguish from Common Buzzard (184) by small head, longer and more pointed wings, and from all birds of prey by feathered lores.	Falconiformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
205.	25	KITE. <i>Resident.</i> [Rare.]	Greyish-white, streaked with brown.	Reddish-brown with paler edges to feathers; dark bars on tail.	Rusty-red, striped with dark brown on breast.	Yellow.
206.	25	RAVEN. <i>Resident.</i>	Black.	Black.	Black.	Black.
207.	25	GREAT SKUA. <i>Chiefly Sp. and Au.</i> [Scarce.]	Bill black; head dark brown, mottled with rufous.	Mottled brown; white patch on wings conspicuous in flight.	Rufous-brown.	Black.
208.	25	EIDER DUCK. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> fore-head and crown black; nape green.	<i>M.</i> white; rump and tail-coverts black. <i>F.</i> pale rufous-brown with darker markings.	<i>M.</i> chiefly black; upper breast rich buff. <i>F.</i> rufous-brown, barred with blackish-brown.	Dull green.
209.	25	BERNACLE GOOSE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Black; fore-head, cheeks and chin white.	Lavender-grey, barred with bluish-black and white.	Greyish.	Black.
210.	<i>M.</i> 26 <i>F.</i> smaller.	LONG-TAILED DUCK. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Irides red; bill red in middle, rest black. <i>M.</i> head and neck white, brown spot on side of head. <i>F.</i> forehead and crown brown; greyish-white ring round neck.	<i>M.</i> very dark brown; scapulars and outer tail-feathers white. <i>F.</i> dark brown.	White; upper breast <i>M.</i> brownish-black. <i>F.</i> brown.	Dark slate-grey.

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FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Gliding, sails in slow circles for hours, guiding itself by expanded tail.		Wooded districts, chiefly Wales.	Long forked tail, pointed wings, and flight.	Falconiformes.
Bold and sweeping.	Hopssideways and walks.	Coasts, moors, and mountains.	Large size and hoarse croak.	Passeriformes.
Very powerful; sails, twists and turns with ease.	Walks and swims well.	Sea and rocky coasts. Breeds in Shetlands.	Distinguish from other Skuas by large size and middle tail-feathers projecting an inch beyond outer ones.	Charadriiformes.
Powerful; rarely flies over land.	Swims quickly; dives very well; walks unsteadily and heavily.	Rocky coasts and islands. <i>Win. Visitor to S. and W.</i>	<i>M.</i> black under parts and tail contrasting with white upper parts.	Anseriformes.
Rapid and powerful.	Runs fast; swims well.	Coasts, sometimes inland.	Distinguish from Brent Goose (198) by white face and lighter underparts.	Anseriformes.
Very rapid and direct; generally near surface of water.	Dives quickly, stays under water long time and travels considerable distance; swims in graceful manner, <i>M.</i> holding up long tail-feathers.	Sea, chiefly <i>N.</i> and <i>E.</i>	Brown and white plumage, and <i>M.</i> long central tail-feathers and long white scapulars.	Anseriformes.

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Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
211.	26	BLACK-THROATED DIVER. <i>Chiefly</i> <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Irides red ; head ash-grey ; throat black, with white streaks ; sides of neck black and white. <i>Win.</i> throat white.	<i>Sum.</i> nearly black, barred and spotted with white. <i>Win.</i> almost uniform ash-brown ; white bars on scapulars.	White.	Brown.
212.	<i>M.</i> 26 <i>F.</i> smaller.	GOOSAN-DER. <i>Chiefly</i> <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill bright red ; head and upper neck, <i>M.</i> green, <i>F.</i> reddish-brown.	<i>M.</i> upper back and scapulars black ; wing-coverts chiefly white. <i>F.</i> much duller ; speculum white.	<i>M.</i> white. <i>F.</i> buffish-white.	Orange-red.
213.	26	SHEL-DRAKE. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill and knob at base bright red ; head and neck dark green ; collar white.	Black, white and chestnut.	White and chestnut.	Flesh pink.
214.	27	SHAG. <i>Resident.</i>	Irides green. <i>Sp.</i> crest.	Dark green with purple and bronze reflections.	Dark green with purple and bronze reflections.	Black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid and powerful.	Dives with ease; swims well; can submerge body; shuffles along on land.	Coasts. <i>Win.</i> occasionally inland lakes. Few breed in <i>N.</i> of Scotland.	Distinguish <i>Sum.</i> by black throat, and <i>Win.</i> from Redthroated Diver (197) by larger size and red eyes, and from Great Northern Diver (221) by much smaller size, smaller and black bill, no spots on middle of back and fewer on wings.	Colymbiformes.
Powerful.	Swims and dives with ease; submerges body; sits upright and walks in clumsy manner.	Rivers and small lakes, also estuaries and coasts. Breeds in Highlands.	Long, red, serrated bill and slightly elongated feathers on crown and nape. Distinguish <i>M.</i> from Red-breasted Merganser (203) by white breast, and <i>F.</i> by larger size and absence of black bar on speculum.	Anseriformes.
Slow and laboured.	Swims and walks with ease.	Sandy coasts, estuaries, and mud-flats.	Conspicuous colouring, red bill and frontal knob.	Anseriformes.
Rapid, with long neck stretched out, generally near surface of water.	Walks in-differently; swims well; when diving springs up rather out of water and plunges down headlong; often stands upright with wings half stretched out.	Rocky coasts.	Distinguish from Common Cormorant (228) by manner of diving, smaller size, greener colour, and in <i>Sp.</i> by crest, which is curved forward.	Ciconiiformes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
215.	27	WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill yellow with white tip; fore-head white.	Brownish-ash; rump dark slate-grey.	Broadly barred with black.	Yellow.
216.	28	PINTAIL. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	<i>M.</i> head and neck bronze-brown; white stripe each side of neck. <i>F.</i> mottled brown.	<i>M.</i> mottled grey; speculum green, edged with black and white; tail black. <i>F.</i> mottled brown; speculum greenish-bronze; two white bars on wings; buffish bars on tail.	<i>M.</i> white; under tail-coverts black; buff patch each side of rump. <i>F.</i> greyish-white.	Slate-grey.
217.	28	PINK-FOOTED GOOSE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Centre of bill pink, base and tip black.	Greyish-brown; wing-coverts bluish-grey.	Dull white.	Pink.
218.	<i>M.</i> 28 <i>F.</i> 34.	WHITE-TAILED EAGLE. <i>Resident.</i> [Scarce.]	Bill yellow.	Brown; tail white.	Chocolate-brown.	Yellow.
219.	30	GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill yellow; head white.	Dark slate-grey to black; tail white. Young, light reddish-brown.	White.	Flesh-coloured.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Rapid and powerful.	Swims well ; walks gracefully.	Marshes and morasses near sea. chiefly <i>S.</i> and <i>W.</i>	Distinguish from Grey Lag Goose (226) by white face, colour of bill, and broad black bars on under parts.	Anseri-formes.
Rapid, with swishing sound.	Walks with long neck extended and tail raised ; swims well with tail out of water ; feeds with head below water, long tail in air.	Lakes and rivers. <i>Win.</i> shallow estuaries.	<i>M.</i> white stripe on sides of neck, long, slender neck, long central tail-feathers and buff on sides of rump. Distinguish <i>F.</i> from all other Ducks by long slender neck, greenish-bronze speculum, and buffish bars on brown tail-feathers.	Anseri-formes.
Powerful.	Swims well.	Marshes and stubble fields, coasts. Feeds inland by day.	Distinguish from Bean Goose (224) by bluish-grey on shoulder of wing, smaller size, and colour of bill and legs.	Anseri-formes.
Slow and regular flaps of wings when flying from place to place ; soars in wide curves ; sails with wings fully expanded.	Leaps, walks, and runs.	Sea and large inland lakes in secluded districts.	Distinguish from Golden Eagle (227) by white tail and unfeathered legs.	Falconi-formes.
Majestic.	Swims well ; walks, and runs.	Coasts.	Distinguish from Lesser Black-backed Gull (199) by large size and flesh-coloured legs.	Charadrii-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
220.	30	BITTERN. <i>Chiefly</i> <i>Win. Visitor.</i> [Rare.]	Bill greenish-yellow ; crown and nape dark brown.	Buff, barred with black ; primaries chestnut, barred with black.	Buff, streaked with black.	Green.
221.	30-33	GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Irides red ; head black ; two bands of black, with white stripes, on throat. <i>Win. throat white.</i>	Black, with numerous white spots in regular lines across back and wings.	White.	Black.
222.	<i>M.</i> 34 <i>F.</i> much smaller.	CAPER-CAILLIE. <i>Resident.</i>	Dusky.	<i>M.</i> chiefly dark slate-grey ; tail black, with white spots. <i>F.</i> brown, mottled with buffish-white ; tail dark red, with black bars and white tip.	<i>M.</i> blackish ; breast dark green. <i>F.</i> breast orange-brown, barred with black and spotted with white.	Covered with brown hair-like feathers.
223.	34	GANNET. <i>Resident.</i>	Buff.	White ; primaries black.	White.	Black.
224.	34	BEAN GOOSE. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Centre of bill orange-yellow, base and tip black.	Brown, suffused with grey ; lower back and rump uniform dark brown.	Dull white, shading into brown on breast and flanks.	Orange-yellow.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Slow, steady, and silent, legs stretched out behind ; head drawn up to shoulders.	Walks ; hides in reeds, neck stretched up, and bill pointing towards sky.	Marshes.	Large size, bright brown colour, and curious booming note.	Ciconii-formes.
Rapid and straight, but rarely seen on wing.	On land pushes itself along with breast touching ground ; swims and dives well, and can submerge body.	Coasts, occasionally lakes inland.	Distinguish from Red-throated (197) and Black-throated (211) Divers by larger size, larger and stronger bill, black head, and symmetrical pattern on upper parts.	Colymbi-formes.
Powerful and rapid.	Walks and runs fast ; often perches on top of pine-tree.	Pine-forests in Scotland.	Powerful double cry, large size, and in flight white on tail.	Galli-formes.
Remarkably powerful ; plunges into sea from considerable height with closed wings and great splash.	Swims well ; awkward on land.	Ocean.	Dazzling white plumage contrasting with black tips to wings, and manner of plunging into sea.	Ciconii-formes.
Powerful and rapid, but rather laboured.	Swims well.	Stubble-fields and coasts. Feeds inland by day.	Distinguish from Pink-footed (217) and Grey Lag (226) Geese by colour of bill and legs, and absence of bluish-grey on wing-coverts, and from latter by absence of black on breast.	Anseri-formes.

F. = Female. N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
225.	<i>M.</i> 35 <i>F.</i> smaller.	PHEASANT. <i>Resident.</i>	<i>M.</i> black, with metallic green and purple reflections, wattles scarlet. <i>F.</i> buff.	<i>M.</i> black, buff and gold ; tail barred with black. <i>F.</i> buff, dull chestnut and black ; tail yellowish-brown, barred with black.	<i>M.</i> black, or buff, and gold. <i>F.</i> buff, dull chestnut and black.	Dull brown.
226.	35	GREY LAG GOOSE. <i>Chiefly Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill flesh-colour, with white tip.	Greyish-brown ; rump and wing-coverts bluish-grey.	Lower breast and belly white, with few black spots.	Flesh-colour.
227.	<i>M.</i> 34-36 <i>F.</i> larger	GOLDEN EAGLE. <i>Resident.</i> [Scarce.]	Bill horn-colour ; nape tawny.	Dark brown.	Dark brown.	Yellow.
228.	36	COMMON CORMORANT. <i>Resident.</i>	Throat white.	Black. <i>Sp.</i> white patch on thighs.	Black.	Black.
229.	36	HERON. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill yellow ; crest bluish-black ; forehead and cheeks white.	Chiefly slate-grey.	Greyish-white.	Yellow.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Laboured and straight ; when well on wing very rapid.	Runs fast, with tail held horizontally.	Woods, parks with small copses.	Long tail.	Galli-formes.
Laboured.	Swims well.	Marshes and waste lands near sea.	Distinguish from Bean Goose (224) by colour of bill, bluish-grey rump and wing-coverts and dark spots on under parts ; and from White-fronted Goose (215) by smaller amount of black on under parts.	Anseri-formes.
Majestic ; sails with wings fully expanded.	Walks.	Wild and isolated districts.	Distinguish from White-tailed Eagle (218) by feathered legs and absence of white on tail.	Falconi-formes.
Powerful, with long neck stretched out, rises heavily.	Walks awkwardly ; swims and dives well ; perches with ease.	Coasts and fresh water.	Favourite attitude standing upright with wings half-stretched out. Distinguish from Shag (214) by larger size and ordinary method of diving.	Ciconii-formes.
Rapid, but appears laboured, legs straight out behind, head drawn up almost to shoulders.	Walks in stately manner ; stands on trees ; looks dejected when standing.	Estuaries, banks of rivers, lakes, and streams, marshes.	Distinguish in flight by slow flappings of broad, rounded wings, and long legs stretched out behind.	Ciconii-formes.

F. = Female. N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.

Order of Size		NAME OF BIRD	COLOUR			
No.	Inches, approx.		Head	Upper parts	Under parts	Legs
230.	46	BEWICK'S SWAN <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Bill black and yellow.	White.	White.	Black.
231.	60	MUTE SWAN. <i>Resident.</i>	Bill reddish-orange.	White.	White.	Black.
232.	60	WHOOPER SWAN. <i>Win. Visitor.</i>	Base of bill yellow, tip black.	White.	White.	Black.

Sp. = Spring. *Sum.* = Summer. *Au.* = Autumn. *Win.* = Winter. *M.* = Male.

FLIGHT	MOVEMENTS	HAUNTS	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES	ORDER
Strong and powerful, with long neck stretched out.	Walks and swims.	Coasts and inland waters.	Distinguish from Whooper Swan (232) by smaller size, and larger amount of black on bill, and from Mute Swan (231) by colour of bill and smaller size.	Anseri-formes.
Strong and powerful, with long neck stretched out.	Walks and swims.	Rivers, lakes, and ponds. Semi-domestic.	Distinguish from Bewick's (230) and Whooper (232) Swans by orange bill and black knob at base.	Anseri-formes.
Rapid and regular, with loud swish of wings and long neck stretched out.	Walks and swims; can run rapidly.	Coasts.	Distinguish from Bewick's Swan (230) by larger size and greater amount of yellow on bill, and from Mute Swan (231) by colour of bill, absence of black knob, and habit of carrying neck upright instead of arched.	Anseri-formes.

F. = Female. *N.* = North. *S.* = South. *E.* = East. *W.* = West.

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF BIRDS FOUND ON OR NEAR WATER

The birds in this list are arranged in approximate order of size and numbered as in the tables.

[* The asterisk denotes that the bird dives.]

A. FRESHWATER LAKES, RIVERS, AND MARSHES.

9. Sedge Warbler. <i>Summer</i>	119. Great Snipe. <i>Autumn</i>
16. Sand Martin. <i>Summer</i>	125.*Eared Grebe. <i>On migration</i>
18. Marsh Warbler. <i>Summer</i>	131.*Moorhen
27. Reed Warbler. <i>Summer</i>	134.*Slavonian Grebe. <i>Winter</i>
45. Reed Bunting	145. Teal
49. Yellow Wagtail. <i>Summer</i>	155. Black-headed Gull
50. Blue-headed Wagtail. <i>Summer</i>	160. Garganey. <i>Chiefly on migration</i>
52. Bearded Titmouse	162.*Red-necked Grebe. <i>Winter</i>
68. Dipper	165.*Tufted Duck
71. White Wagtail. <i>Summer</i>	167.*Smew. <i>Winter</i>
72. Pied Wagtail	174.*Coot
73. Grey Wagtail	175. Wigeon. <i>Winter</i>
75.*Kingfisher	176.*Scaup. <i>Winter</i>
77. Red-necked Phalarope	182.*Golden-eye. <i>Winter</i>
78. Ringed Plover	183.*Pochard. <i>Winter</i>
81. Jack Snipe. <i>Winter</i>	185. Shoveler. <i>Chiefly winter</i>
82. Common Sandpiper. <i>Summer</i>	189. Gadwall. <i>Chiefly winter</i>
87. Grey Phalarope	191.*Velvet Scoter. <i>Winter</i>
96. Spotted Crake. <i>Summer</i>	192.*Great Crested Grebe
97. Wood Sandpiper. <i>On migration</i>	197.*Red-throated Diver
98. Green Sandpiper. <i>On migration</i>	200. Herring Gull
100.*Dabchick	201.*Osprey. <i>On migration</i>
106.*Black Tern. <i>On migration</i>	202. Mallard
109. Common Snipe	203.*Red-breasted Merganser. <i>Summer</i>
113. Redshank. <i>Summer</i>	211.*Black-throated Diver. <i>Winter</i>
116. Water Rail	212.*Goosander. <i>Winter</i>
118. Ruff and Reeve. <i>On migration</i>	216. Pintail. <i>Chiefly winter</i>
	218. White-tailed Eagle

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220. Bittern. <i>Chiefly winter</i>
221.*Great Northern Diver.
<i>Winter</i>
228. Common Cormorant | 229. Heron
230. Bewick's Swan. <i>Winter</i>
231. Mute Swan
232. Whooper Swan. <i>Winter</i> |
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B. SEA, ESTUARIES, AND SHORE

46. Little Stint. <i>On migration</i>
47. Storm Petrel
51. Rock Pipit
61. Snow Bunting
62. Kentish Plover. <i>Summer</i>
67. Shore Lark. <i>Winter</i>
69. Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel
75.*Kingfisher. <i>Winter</i>
78. Ringed Plover
79. Dunlin
82. Common Sandpiper. <i>Occa-
sionally in winter</i>
83. Sanderling. <i>Winter</i>
84. Curlew Sandpiper. <i>Winter</i>
85.*Little Tern. <i>Summer</i>
87. Grey Phalarope. <i>Winter</i>
88. Purple Sandpiper. <i>Winter</i>
89.*Little Auk. <i>Winter</i>
95. Turnstone. <i>Winter</i>
97. Wood Sandpiper. <i>On migra-
tion</i>
104. Knot. <i>Winter</i>
106. Black Tern
108. Little Gull. <i>Winter</i>
113. Redshank
114. Golden Plover. <i>Winter</i>
115. Merlin. <i>Winter</i>
120. Grey Plover. <i>Winter</i>
122. Lapwing. <i>Winter</i>
123.*Puffin
125.*Eared Grebe. <i>On migration</i>
134.*Slavonian Grebe. <i>Winter</i>
138. Greenshank. <i>On migration</i>
139.*Black Guillemot
143.*Common Tern. <i>Summer</i>
144.*Arctic Tern. <i>Summer</i>
145. Teal. <i>Winter</i>
150.*Manx Shearwater
151.*Roseate Tern. <i>Summer</i>
152.*Kittiwake. <i>Summer</i>
153. Bar-tailed Godwit. <i>Winter</i>
154.*Sandwich Tern. <i>Summer</i>
155. Black headed Gull | 156. Oyster Catcher
161. Black-tailed Godwit. <i>On
migration</i>
162.*Red-necked Grebe. <i>Winter</i>
163. Stone Curlew. <i>Summer</i>
165.*Tufted Duck. <i>Winter</i>
166.*Razorbill
167.*Smew. <i>Winter</i>
168. Whimbrel. <i>On migration</i>
173.*Common Guillemot
174.*Coot. <i>Winter</i>
175. Wigeon. <i>Chiefly winter</i>
176.*Scaup. <i>Winter</i>
177. Common Gull
178.*Great Shearwater. <i>Winter</i>
179. Carrion Crow. <i>Winter</i>
180. Hooded Crow. <i>Winter</i>
181. Fulmar
182.*Golden-eye. <i>Winter</i>
183.*Pochard. <i>Winter</i>
185. Shoveler. <i>Winter</i>
186.*Common Scoter. <i>Winter</i>
187. Arctic Skua. <i>On migra-
tion</i>
190. Pomatorhine Skua. <i>On migra-
tion</i>
191.*Velvet Scoter. <i>Winter</i>
192.*Great Crested Grebe. <i>Winter</i>
193. Buffon's Skua. <i>On migration</i>
195. Curlew. <i>Winter</i>
197.*Red-throated Diver. <i>Winter</i>
198. Brent Goose. <i>Winter</i>
199. Lesser Black-backed Gull
200. Herring Gull
202. Mallard. <i>Winter</i>
203. Red-breasted Merganser.
<i>Winter</i>
207. Great Skua. <i>On migration</i>
208.*Eider Duck
209. Barnacle Goose. <i>Winter</i>
210 Long-tailed Duck. <i>Winter</i>
211.*Black-throated Diver.
<i>Winter</i> |
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<p>212.*Goosander. <i>Winter</i>
 213. Sheldrake
 214.*Shag
 215. White-fronted Goose.
 <i>Winter</i>
 216. Pintail. <i>Winter</i>
 217. Pink-footed Goose. <i>Winter</i>
 218. White-tailed Eagle
 219. Great Black-backed Gull</p> | <p>221.*Great Northern Diver.
 <i>Winter</i>
 223.*Gannet
 224. Bean Goose. <i>Winter</i>
 226. Grey Lag Goose. <i>Winter</i>
 228. Common Cormorant
 229. Heron
 230. Bewick's Swan. <i>Winter</i>
 232. Whooper Swan. <i>Winter</i></p> |
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APPENDIX II

LIST OF MOORLAND BIRDS

The birds in this list are arranged in approximate order of size and numbered as in the tables.

20. Twite. <i>Summer</i>	146. Peregrine Falcon
37. Meadow Pipit	147. Short-eared Owl. <i>Winter</i>
58. Wheatear. <i>Summer</i>	149. Ptarmigan
79. Dunlin. <i>Summer</i>	159. Red Grouse
97. Wood Sandpiper. <i>On migration</i>	170. Magpie
102. Blackbird	171. Montagu's Harrier. <i>Summer</i>
109. Snipe	172. Hen Harrier. <i>On migration</i>
110. Ring Ouzel. <i>Summer</i>	179. Carrion Crow
113. Redshank. <i>Summer</i>	180. Hooded Crow
114. Golden Plover. <i>Summer</i>	184. Common Buzzard
115. Merlin. <i>Summer</i>	194. Black Grouse
122. Lapwing	195. Curlew
132. Kestrel	196. Rough-legged Buzzard.
136. Cuckoo. <i>Summer</i>	<i>Winter</i>
	206. Raven

APPENDIX III

LIST OF WOODLAND BIRDS

The birds in this list are arranged in approximate order of size and numbered as in the tables. Birds which may be found almost anywhere such as the Robin, Wren, Chaffinch and Thrushes are omitted.

1. Golden-crested Wren	63. Wryneck. <i>Summer</i>
3. Coal Titmouse	65. Hawfinch
4. Marsh Titmouse	92. Little Owl
5. Blue Titmouse	99. Great Spotted Woodpecker
6. Siskin	107. Nightjar. <i>Summer</i>
7. Lesser Redpoll	117. Turtle Dove. <i>Summer</i>
8. Crested Titmouse	121. Hoopoe. <i>Summer</i>
10. Chiffchaff. <i>Summer</i>	124. Hobby. <i>Summer</i>
11. Willow Warbler. <i>Summer</i>	128. Jay
13. Pied Flycatcher. <i>Summer</i>	129. Green Woodpecker
14. Tree Creeper	133. Sparrow Hawk
15. Goldfinch	135. Stock Dove
23. Redstart. <i>Summer</i>	136. Cuckoo. <i>Summer</i>
24. Garden Warbler. <i>Summer</i>	148. Long-eared Owl
25. Blackcap. <i>Summer</i>	158. Tawny Owl
33. Nuthatch	164. Wood Pigeon
34. Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	170. Magpie
35. Long-tailed Titmouse	184. Common Buzzard
40. Wood Warbler. <i>Summer</i>	194. Black Grouse
41. Great Titmouse	204. Honey Buzzard. <i>Summer</i>
53. Nightingale. <i>Summer</i>	205. Kite
55. Bullfinch	222. Capercaillie
59. Crossbill	225. Pheasant

APPENDIX IV

CALENDAR OF MIGRANT BIRDS ACCORDING TO MONTH OF ARRIVAL

Within each month the birds are arranged in alphabetical order.

The migration of birds is a very interesting subject, on which much has been written but about which there is still much to be learnt. The migratory movement of each species extends over a considerable period and the date of first arrival varies according to the season and the place of observation. In the following lists the earliest probable time for seeing each species in any part of Great Britain has been given.

MARCH

Chiffchaff
Ring Ouzel
Spotted Crake
Stone Curlew

Wheatear
White Wagtail
Willow Warbler. *End*
Wryneck. *End*

APRIL

Blackcap. *Few in March*
Common Sandpiper
Corncrake. *End*
Cuckoo
Garden Warbler. *End*
Golden Oriole
Grasshopper Warbler. *End*
Hobby. *End*
Hoopoe
House Martin. *Occasionally in March*
Kentish Plover
Montagu's Harrier
Nightingale
Nightjar. *End*
Pied Flycatcher
Redstart

Reed Warbler. *End*
Sand Martin. *Few in March*
Sedge Warbler
Swallow. *Few in March*
Swift. *End*
Tern, Arctic
 ,, Common
 ,, Little
 ,, Roseate
 ,, Sandwich
Tree Pipit
Wagtail, Blue-headed
 ,, Yellow
Whinchat
Whitethroat
 ,, Lesser. *End*
Wood Warbler

MAY

Honey Buzzard
Marsh Warbler
Quail

Red-backed Shrike. *Few in April*
Spotted Flycatcher. *Few in April*
Turtle Dove. *Few in April*

APPENDIX V

CALENDAR OF SINGING BIRDS FOR EACH MONTH

Within each month the birds are arranged in alphabetical order.

A study of the songs of birds may well be begun in the winter months, as only a few birds are then singing and those few can be seen with comparative ease.

In January there is very little song in severe weather. In February there are some additions to the list, and by March the Thrushes, Chaffinches and Hedge Sparrows sing with much more energy. During April most of our summer migrants are added to the list, but May is the month when there is the greatest volume of song. In June a few species cease singing, and most sing less. During July many more species become silent, and there are not many singing in August, though by that time the Robin has begun again. The Willow Warbler is then irregular and rather faint. There is not much variety in song during the rest of the year, though the Robin sings regularly and the Starling's whistle is fairly constant. The Wren, too, sings throughout the winter, and in mild weather the Song Thrush is heard frequently in the South but not so much in the North. The Hedge Sparrow sings through the winter at irregular intervals in the South but in the North does not begin till January, and Larks can only be heard in mild weather.

The notes of the following half-dozen birds cannot be described exactly as songs, but it has been considered advisable to give their dates.

Cuckoo. April to the beginning of July, but heard less frequently in June.

Corncrake. End of April to August 1, but not heard much after June.

Nightjar. May to July. Swift. May to August.

Turtle Dove. May to August. Wryneck. End of March to June.

JANUARY

Corn Bunting. *End*
Dipper. *Occasionally*
Hedge Sparrow
Missel Thrush
Robin

Sky Lark
Song Thrush
Starling
Wood Lark. *Mild weather*
Wren

APPENDIX V

FEBRUARY

Blackbird. <i>South</i>	Nuthatch
Chaffinch	Robin
Corn Bunting	Sky Lark
Dipper. <i>Occasionally</i>	Song Thrush
Golden-crested Wren. <i>End</i>	Starling
Goldfinch	Wood Lark
Hedge Sparrow	Wren
Missel Thrush	Yellowhammer

MARCH

Blackbird	Missel Thrush
Chaffinch	Nuthatch
Chiffchaff	Pied Wagtail
Girl Bunting	Reed Bunting
Corn Bunting	Robin
Dipper. <i>Occasionally</i>	Sky Lark
Golden-crested Wren	Song Thrush
Goldfinch	Starling
Greenfinch	Twite
Hedge Sparrow	Wheatear
Lesser Redpoll	Wood Lark
Linnet	Wren
Meadow Pipit	Yellowhammer

APRIL

Blackbird	Pied Wagtail
Blackcap	Redstart
Bullfinch	Reed Bunting
Chaffinch.	Ring Ouzel
Chiffchaff	Robin
Girl Bunting	Rock Pipit
Corn Bunting	Sedge Warbler
Dartford Warbler	Sky Lark
Dipper	Song Thrush
Golden-crested Wren	Starling
Goldfinch	Stonechat
Grasshopper Warbler	Swallow
Greenfinch	Tree Pipit
Hedge Sparrow	Twite
Lesser Redpoll	Wheatear
Lesser Whitethroat	Whitethroat
Linnet	Willow Warbler
Meadow Pipit	Wood Lark
Missel Thrush	Wood Warbler
Nightingale	Wren
Nuthatch	Yellowhammer

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MAY

Blackbird
Blackcap
Bullfinch
Chaffinch
Chiffchaff
Cirl Bunting
Corn Bunting
Dartford Warbler
Dipper
Garden Warbler
Golden-crested Wren
Goldfinch
Grasshopper Warbler
Greenfinch
Hedge Sparrow
House Martin
Lesser Redpoll
Lesser Whitethroat
Linnet
Marsh Warbler
Meadow Pipit
Missel Thrush
Nightingale
Nuthatch

Pied Wagtail
Redstart
Reed Bunting
Reed Warbler
Ring Ouzel
Robin
Rock Pipit
Sedge Warbler
Sky Lark
Song Thrush
Starling
Stonechat
Swallow
Tree Pipit
Twite
Wheatear
Whinchat
Whitethroat
Willow Warbler
Wood Lark
Wood Warbler
Wren
Yellowhammer

JUNE

Blackbird
Blackcap
Bullfinch
Chaffinch
Chiffchaff
Cirl Bunting
Corn Bunting
Dartford Warbler
Garden Warbler
Golden-crested Wren
Goldfinch
Grasshopper Warbler
Greenfinch
Hedge Sparrow
House Martin
Lesser Redpoll
Lesser Whitethroat
Linnet
Marsh Warbler
Meadow Pipit
Nightingale
Pied Wagtail

Redstart
Reed Bunting
Reed Warbler
Ring Ouzel
Robin
Rock Pipit
Sedge Warbler
Sky Lark
Song Thrush
Starling
Stonechat
Swallow
Tree Pipit
Twite
Wheatear
Whinchat
Whitethroat
Willow Warbler
Wood Lark
Wood Warbler
Wren
Yellowhammer

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JULY

Blackbird. <i>First half</i>	Reed Bunting
Blackcap. <i>First half</i>	Reed Warbler
Bullfinch	Robin. <i>First half</i>
Chaffinch. <i>First week</i>	Rock Pipit
Chiffchaff	Sedge Warbler. <i>First half</i>
Cirl Bunting	Sky Lark
Corn Bunting	Song Thrush
Dartford Warbler	Starling. <i>Irregular</i>
Garden Warbler. <i>First half</i>	Stonechat. <i>First week</i>
Goldfinch	Swallow
Grasshopper Warbler	Tree Pipit. <i>First half</i>
Greenfinch	Whinchat. <i>First week</i>
Hedge Sparrow	Whitethroat
House Martin	Willow Warbler
Lesser Redpoll	Wood Lark
Lesser Whitethroat	Wood Warbler. <i>First week</i>
Linnet	Wren
Meadow Pipit	Yellowhammer
Pied Wagtail	

AUGUST

Bullfinch	Robin
Cirl Bunting	Sky Lark
Corn Bunting	Starling
Goldfinch	Swallow
Greenfinch	Willow Warbler
Hedge Sparrow. <i>First week</i>	Wood Lark
House Martin	Wren
Lesser Redpoll	Yellowhammer

SEPTEMBER

Blackbird	Robin
Chiffchaff	Sky Lark
Cirl Bunting	Song Thrush
Dipper	Starling
Hedge Sparrow	Swallow
House Martin	Willow Warbler. <i>Occasionally</i>
Lesser Redpoll	Wren
Missel Thrush. <i>Occasionally</i>	Yellowhammer. <i>Irregularly</i>
Reed Warbler	

OCTOBER

Blackbird. <i>Occasionally</i>	Robin
Chaffinch	Sky Lark
Dipper	Song Thrush. <i>Occasionally</i>
Hedge Sparrow	Starling
Linnet	Wood Lark
Missel Thrush. <i>Occasionally</i>	Wren

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NOVEMBER

Hedge Sparrow	Song Thrush
Linnet	Starling
Missel Thrush	Wood Lark. <i>In mild weather</i>
Robin	Wren
Sky Lark. <i>In mild weather</i>	

DECEMBER

Hedge Sparrow. <i>In mild weather</i>	Starling
Missel Thrush	Wood Lark. <i>In mild weather</i>
Robin	Wren
Sky Lark. <i>In mild weather</i>	
Song Thrush. <i>South, in mild weather</i>	

APPENDIX VI

NOTES ON CLASSIFICATION BY ORDERS

The Order to which each bird belongs is indicated in the last column of the Tables. This classification is based chiefly on resemblances in physiological or anatomical structure, which are invisible to the ordinary observer in the field. In most cases also it is impossible to describe the resemblances in simple language. The classification, however, is of the utmost scientific importance as affording a clue to the evolutionary history of bird life. A cursory acquaintance with the grouping of the birds will, moreover, often add fresh interest to their observation, and may serve as an introduction to more advanced study.

Such an acquaintance can easily be acquired by means of the following list of Orders with the birds belonging to each. The accompanying descriptive notes give some of the outward characteristics of the birds in each order. It will be noticed that some of these characteristics are common to various Orders. The actual classification is usually determined by combinations of some or all of these features together with some internal characteristics.

These brief notes on the outward features alone may, however, be interesting, and may also sometimes be useful as an aid to identification.

The generalisations are intended to apply only to the birds described in this book. They are not always applicable to the rarer birds, or to foreign birds belonging to the Order in question.

COLYMBIFORMES (" DIVER-SHAPED ")

Water-birds with webbed or lobed toes ; hind toe very small ; legs set very far back and much flattened. Sexes alike. Young active and soon able to feed themselves. Food chiefly fish.

Diver, Black-Throated
,, Great Northern
,, Red-Throated
Grebe, Eared

Grebe, Great-Crested
,, Little or Dabchick
,, Red-Necked
,, Slavonian

The Divers have strong, straight bills ; short, narrow, and pointed wings ; short tails and webbed front toes.

The Grebes have long necks ; no tails ; front toes surrounded by lobes of skin, and frequently crests or ruffs in the breeding season.

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PROCELLARIIFORMES ("STORM-PETREL SHAPED")

Oceanic birds with tubular nostrils, webbed feet, and no hind toe; wings very narrow and pointed; bills hooked at tip. Sexes alike. Young helpless and fed by parents. Food fish, molluscs, refuse, &c.

Fulmar
Petrel, Leach's Fork-tailed
,, Storm

Shearwater, Manx
,, Great

CICONIIFORMES ("STORK-SHAPED")

Swimmers or waders. Sexes alike. Young helpless and fed by parents. Food chiefly fish.

Swimmers
Cormorant, Common
,, Green, or Shag
Gannet

Waders
Bittern
Heron

The Gannets and Cormorants have all four toes webbed and short legs; wings long and pointed. The Gannet has a straight, strong, and conical bill; neck of moderate length. The Cormorants have straight bills with hooked tips, small heads, very long necks and legs set far back. The Heron and Bittern have four toes, the two outer front ones slightly webbed, and long legs; long necks; long straight bills; broad wings, and short tails.

ANSERIFORMES ("GOOSE-SHAPED")

Water-birds with three front toes webbed and hind toe usually small. Young able to leave nest almost immediately after they are hatched. Food vegetable matter, fish, crustacea, worms, &c.

Ducks:

Eider Duck
Gadwall
Garganey
Golden-Eye
Long-tailed Duck
Mallard or Wild Duck
Pintail
Pochard
Scaup
Scoter, Common
,, Velvet
Sheldrake
Shoveler
Teal
Tufted Duck
Wigeon

Mergansers:

Goosander
Red-breasted Merganser
Smew

Geese:

Bean Goose
Bernacle Goose
Brent Goose
Grey Lag Goose
Pink-footed Goose
White-fronted Goose

Swans:

Bewick's Swan
Mute Swan
Whooper Swan

Swans may be distinguished from *Geese* by bare lores, longer necks, and shorter legs. Sexes alike. *Geese* have short, rather conical bills

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Sexes alike. *Ducks* generally have broad bills, but *Mergansers* have long thin, serrated bills. Diving ducks may generally be distinguished by the legs being set far back. Sexes often very different.

FALCONIFORMES ("FALCON-SHAPED")

Perching birds of prey. Bills short, stout, and hooked. Feet strong, four toes, two outer front ones usually slightly webbed. Sexes in some species different, in others alike. Young helpless and fed in nest. Food mainly animal.

Buzzard, Common	Hobby
" Honey	Kestrel
" Rough-legged	Kite
Eagle, Golden	Merlin
" White-tailed	Osprey
Harrier, Hen	Peregrine Falcon
" Marsh	Sparrow Hawk
" Montagu's	

GALLIFORMES ("COCK-SHAPED")

Game birds. Bill rather short and stout. Head usually small. Body heavy. Wings short and rounded. Legs strong. Four toes, the hind toe rather small; the three front toes slightly webbed. Sexes often alike; sometimes different. Young able to run and feed themselves as soon as hatched. Food chiefly vegetable.

Capercaillie	Partridge, Red-legged
Grouse, Black	Pheasant
" Red	Ptarmigan
Partridge, Common	Quail

GRUIFORMES ("CRANE-SHAPED")

Except the Corncrake, all waders. Three front toes long and slender, not webbed, but the Coot has lobes; hind toe short. Body narrow, wings short and rounded. Sexes usually alike. Young run or swim as soon as hatched. Food chiefly insects and vegetable matter.

Coot	Spotted Crane
Corncrake	Water Rail
Moorhen	

CHARADRIIFORMES ("CURLEW-SHAPED")

A mixed class, including Auks, Gulls, Pigeons, and many Waders.

Auks:

Black Guillemot
Common Guillemot
Little Auk
Puffin
Razorbill

Gulls:

Gull, Black-headed
" Common
" Great Black-backed
" Herring
" Kittiwake

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Gull, Lesser Black-backed	Greenshank
„ Little	Knot
Skua, Buffon's	Lapwing
„ Pomatorhine	Little Stint
„ Arctic or Richardson's	Oyster Catcher
„ Great	Phalarope, Grey
Tern, Arctic	„ Red-necked
„ Black	Plover, Golden
„ Common	„ Grey
„ Little	„ Kentish
„ Roseate	„ Ringed
„ Sandwich	Redshank, Common
	„ Spotted
<i>Pigeons:</i>	Ruff
Rock Dove	Sanderling
Stock Dove	Sandpiper, Common
Turtle Dove	„ Green
Wood Pigeon	„ Purple
	„ Wood
<i>Waders:</i>	Snipe, Common
Curlew, Common	„ Great
Curlew Sandpiper	„ Jack
Dotterel	Stone Curlew
Dunlin	Turnstone
Godwit, Bar-tailed	Whimbrel
„ Black-tailed	Woodcock

Auks are sea-birds with short legs, and three webbed toes; wings short and narrow; tails short. Sexes alike. Young active, but fed by parents. Food fish, crustaceans, &c.

Gulls are mainly sea birds with long wings; webbed front toes and small hind toe. Gulls have slightly hooked bills and even tails. Terns have long slender bills, forked tails, and short legs. Skuas have hooked bills and wedge-shaped tails. Sexes alike. Young soon able to run, but food is provided for them by parents. Food chiefly fish, crustaceans, &c.

Pigeons are land birds with four unwebbed toes and short legs; small eads. Sexes alike. Young helpless and fed by parents. Food chiefly vegetable.

The *Waders* are mainly shore birds; legs usually long, three front toes strong, hind toe insignificant or absent; wings pointed (except those of the lapwing); tail short. Sexes generally alike. Young run and feed themselves almost immediately. Food chiefly insects, worms, &c.

CUCULIFORMES ("CUCKOO-SHAPED")

The Cuckoo is the only British bird in this Order. Wings long, legs short; two front and two hind toes. Tail long. Sexes alike. Young helpless, and fed by foster parents. Food chiefly insects.

CORACIIFORMES ("CROW-SHAPED")

A variety of perching birds. Four toes. Rather short legs. Only slight difference between sexes. Young helpless and fed by parents.

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Hoopoe	Owl, Tawny
Kingfisher	Swift
Nightjar	Woodpecker, Great Spotted
Owl, Barn	Green
„ Little	„ Lesser Spotted
„ Long-eared	Wryneck
„ Short-eared	

All these birds, except the Nightjar and the Long-eared and Short-eared Owls, nest in holes. Food various. The Owls and Nightjar are mainly night feeders, the Owls being principally carnivorous, the Nightjar feeding on insects.

PASSERIFORMES (“ SPARROW-SHAPED ”)

Perching birds with very well-developed hind toe. A very large Order, containing almost all the small birds and some larger ones, the largest being the Raven. Sexes sometimes alike and sometimes different. Young helpless and fed by parents. Food chiefly insects and berries.

<i>Crows :</i>	Hedge Sparrow
Chough	Lark, Shore
Carrion Crow	„ Sky
Hooded Crow	„ Wood
Jackdaw	Nuthatch
Jay	Pipit, Meadow
Magpie	„ Rock
Raven	„ Tree
Rook	Shrike, Great Grey
Dipper	„ Red-backed
<i>Finches :</i>	Starling
Brambling	<i>Swallows :</i>
Bullfinch	House Martin
Bunting, Girl	Sand Martin
„ Corn or Common	Swallow
„ Reed	<i>Thrushes :</i>
„ Snow	Blackbird
„ Yellow, or Yellow-hammer	Fieldfare
Chaffinch	Nightingale
Crossbill	Redstart
Goldfinch	„ Black
Greenfinch	Redwing
Hawfinch	Ring Ouzel
Linnet	Robin
Redpoll, Lesser	Stonechat
„ Mealy	Thrush, Missel
Siskin	„ Song
Sparrow, House	Wheatear
„ Tree	Whinchat
Twite	Titmouse, Bearded
Flycatcher, Pied	„ Blue
„ Spotted	„ Coal
Golden Oriole	„ Crested
	„ Great

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Titmouse, Long-tailed
 " Marsh
 Tree Creeper
 Wagtail, Blue-headed
 " Grey
 " Pied
 " White
 " Yellow

Warblers :

Blackcap
 Chiffchaff
 Dartford Warbler

Garden Warbler
 Golden-crested Wren
 Grasshopper Warbler
 Marsh Warbler
 Reed Warbler
 Sedge Warbler
 Whitethroat
 " Lesser
 Willow Warbler
 Wood Warbler
 Waxwing
 Wren

Crows are the largest birds in this Order. They are chiefly black with stout conical bills, and most of them walk as a rule. The Jay is an exception in both colour and gait.

Finches are smaller than a Song Thrush and have conical bills. The Buntings are more partial to open country than other Finches.

Flycatchers are small birds with bristly hairs on the nostrils.

Larks walk or run, and keep much to the ground except when singing. The separate scales at the back as well as at the front of the legs are characteristic.

Pipits and *Wagtails* are small birds which walk and run instead of hopping. The latter have very long tails and a dipping flight.

Shrikes are rather sedentary birds with strongly hooked bills.

Swallows have small bills and feet and very long wings.

Thrushes have slender bills and their size varies from that of the Stonechat to that of the Missel Thrush.

Tits are very small birds with conical bills and short wings and tails.

Warblers are small, olive-green or brown birds with slender bills.

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