In a female the intestine is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

The contents of the stomach in both were remains of insects and seeds.

The digestive organs of this bird, and probably of all the Tanagers of the same group, are thus not essentially different from those of the Passerine tribe, including Finches, Buntings, &c. The œsophagus has a more elongated dilatation than in most of the species of that tribe, of which, however, the Corn Bunting of Europe is very similar in this respect.

LOUISIANA TANAGER.

†PYRANGA LUDOVICIANA, *Wils.*

PLATE CCX.—MALE AND FEMALE.

WILSON was the first ornithologist who figured this handsome bird. From his time until the return of Mr. TOWNSEND from the Columbia river no specimen seems to have been procured. That gentleman forwarded several males in much finer condition than those brought by LEWIS and CLARKE. Some of these I purchased, and, on his return to Philadelphia, I was presented with a female by my young friend Dr. TRUDEAU. The account of this species is by THOMAS NUTTALL, who, however, was unacquainted with the female.

“We first observed this fine bird in a thick belt of wood near Lorimer’s Fork of the Platte, on the 4th of June, at a considerable distance to the east of the first chain of the Rocky Mountains (or Black Hills), so that the species in all probability continues some distance down the Platte. We have also seen them very abundant in the spring, in the forests of the Columbia, below Fort Vancouver. On the Platte they appeared shy and almost silent, not having there apparently commenced breeding. About the middle of May we observed the males in small numbers scattered through the dark pine forests of the Columbia, restless, shy, and flitting when approached, but at length more sedentary when mated. We frequently traced them out by their song, which is a loud, short, slow, but pleasing warble, not much unlike the song of the Common Robin, delivered from the tops of the lofty fir-trees. This music continues at short intervals through-

out the whole forenoon, during which time our songster is busily engaged in quest of such coleopterous insects and larvæ as are to be found on the young branches of the trees he frequents, and which require an assiduous and long-continued search to gratify his wants. Of the female and nest we are still ignorant, though they are in all probability very similar to those of our other known species. We have not seen this bird as far south as Upper California, though it may exist in the thicker forests remote from the coast, which we had no opportunity of visiting."

Mr. TOWNSEND says that "this handsome bird is called *Ik kok koot* by the Chinook Indians. It is rare on the banks of the Platte, but rather common in the woods and oak groves of the Columbia. None were seen after leaving the Black Hills, until we reached the lower country. Its voice is generally harsh, being a low and guttural *churr*, but it at times sings with considerable spirit. The female is very silent and retired in her habits, and is therefore seldom seen."

Male, $7\frac{1}{4}$, wing, $3\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{12}$.

Platte river. Columbia river. Common. Migratory.

LOUISIANA TANAGER, *Tanagra ludoviciana*, Wils. Amer. Orn., vol. iii. p. 27.

TANAGRA LUDOVICIANA, Bonap. Syn., p. 105.

LOUISIANA TANAGER, Nutt. Man., vol. i. p. 471.

LOUISIANA TANAGER, *Tanagra ludoviciana*, Aud. Orn. Biog., vol. iv. p. 385; vol. v. p. 90.

Adult Male, in Spring.

Bill rather short, robust, tapering, compressed toward the end, acute. Upper mandible with its dorsal outline declinate and slightly convex, the ridge rather narrow, the sides convex, the edges sharp, overlapping, with two slightly prominent small festoons about the middle, and a distinct notch close to the tip, which is a little declinate. Lower mandible strong, with the angle short and wide, the dorsal line straight, the back broadly convex, the sides convex, the edges sharp, the tip acute. Nostrils round, basal.

Head rather large, ovate, flattish above; neck very short; body ovate, compact. Legs shortish; tarsus short, compressed, rather stout, with seven anterior scutella, and two lateral plates forming an acute edge behind; toes of moderate length; middle toe longer than tarsus, lateral toes much shorter and equal, hind toe stout. Claws rather large, arched, much compressed, acute.

Plumage soft, blended; feathers of the head stiffish, with silky lustre; bristles at the base of the upper mandible small. Wings of ordinary length, the second quill longest, the first four having the outer web attenuated

towards the end; secondaries slightly emarginate. Tail rather long, straight, emarginate, of twelve feathers.

Bill dull greenish-yellow, brown along the ridge. Feet greyish-blue. The head all round is of a beautiful rich carmine, fading gradually on the nape, paler on the throat and fading on the fore neck; the rest of the neck, all the lower parts, two bands on the wing, formed by the middle coverts, and the extremities of the secondary coverts, together with the rump and upper tail-coverts pure bright yellow. The anterior half of the back, the scapulars, two bands on the wings, and the inner secondaries black, the latter broadly margined at the end and tipped with yellowish-white; alula, primary coverts, and primary quills chocolate-brown, margined with yellowish-white; tail black, the feathers narrowly tipped with greyish-white, and slightly margined toward the end with yellowish-white.

Length to end of tail $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing from flexure $3\frac{9}{12}$; tail 3; bill along the ridge $\frac{7}{12}$, along the edge of lower mandible $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{12}$; tarsus $\frac{8}{12}$; hind toe $\frac{4}{12}$, its claw $\frac{4}{12}$; middle toe $\frac{6}{12}$, its claw $\frac{3}{12}$.

Female.

Bill dusky brown above, light greyish-yellow beneath. The head, ear-coverts, and hind neck, dull green, as is the rump; the middle of the back and the scapulars greyish-brown, tinged with green. Anterior wing-coverts greyish-brown; middle coverts black, with the extremities dull yellow, secondary coverts and inner secondaries blackish-brown, tipped with greyish-white; alula, primary coverts, and primary quills chocolate-brown, slightly edged with brownish-white; tail-feathers similar, but margined with yellowish-green. The lower parts are light dull greenish-yellow, the sides tinged with grey.

Length to end of tail $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wing from flexure $3\frac{9}{12}$; tail $2\frac{10}{12}$; bill along the ridge $\frac{7}{12}$; tarsus $\frac{8}{12}$; middle toe and claw $\frac{9}{12}$.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

End of the third volume.

Louisiana Tanager

1. Males. 2 Female.

Audubon, John James. 1841. "Louisiana Tanager, *Pyrrhuloxia ludoviciana*, Wils. [Pl. 210]." *The birds of America : from drawings made in the United States and their territories* 3, 231–233. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.319323>.

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