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The Zoologist : a monthly journal of natural history.

London.1843-1916

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/40487>

v.21 (1863): <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/123038>

Page(s): Page 8675, Page 8676, Page 8677

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An Amendment was moved by Mr. J. W. May, and seconded by Mr. Edwin Shepherd:

“That the whole of the Society’s Collection of Insects be sold, the type-specimens as well as the others.”

The Meeting, having been also addressed by Mr. Francis, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Desvignes and Mr. Dunning, the Amendment was, on a show of hands, declared to be lost.

The President then put the original Resolution, when the numbers were—for the Resolution, 22; against, 0.—*J. W. D.*

A Bat eating Bacon.—At a farm-house near Guildford, in Surrey, when the bacon which had been placed up the kitchen chimney for the purpose of being smoked was taken down, it was found nibbled in several places, and in one fitch was a round hole, about the dimensions of an ordinary rat’s hole; but the damage did not stop here, for on cutting the fitch through we found the whole of the best part had been devoured: it was hollowed out most carefully all under the rind, but the one hole above mentioned was the only orifice visible from outside. On making inquiries I was told that the mischief was done by the “flutter-mouse,” or shorteared bat (*Vespertilio murinus*), which is very numerous in the neighbourhood; and one labourer assured me that he knew of an instance in which the decayed remains of a bat were found in a ham thus hollowed out. I was dubious at first, and attributed the robbery to rats, whose predilection for bacon is well known; but when I remembered that a turf fire had been burning on the hearth every day since the bacon was first placed in the chimney I was inclined to believe my informant.—*M. F. Coussmaker; 17, Charles Street, Milford, Pembrokeshire, May 29, 1863.*

A List of British Birds found in South Africa.

By *J. H. GURNEY, Esq., M.P.*

I HAVE personally examined South-African specimens of all the following species, except those which are marked with an asterisk, and which I have added to the list on such authority as appears to me to be fully reliable.

Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). South Africa generally; rare in Natal.

Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*). South Africa generally.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Cape Colony, Natal.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Natal. I have only seen one South-African specimen of this falcon. A nearly allied South-African

species (*Falco minor* of Bonaparte) has been sometimes erroneously confounded with the true *F. peregrinus*, but is undoubtedly distinct.

Orangelegged Hobby (*Erythropus vespertinus*). Damara Land.

Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*). Natal; rare.

Montagu's Harrier (*Circus cineraceus*). Damara Land.

Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*). Cape Colony. This owl, which is also found in the island of Madagascar, must not be confounded with *Strix capensis* of Smith, which is a very distinct South-African species.

Common Swift (*Cypselus apus*). Natal. This swift is found in the colony of Natal throughout the year, but is more numerous during the colonial "summer" than at other seasons.

Chimney Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). Damara Land, Natal. The chimney swallow arrives in Natal in November, and leaves in March and April. The specimen examined by me (which was from Natal) was slightly more rufescent on the abdomen than is usual in British examples.

*European Roller (*Coracias garrula*). Natal.

*Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius rufus*). Cape Colony.

Redbacked Shrike (*L. collurio*). Damara Land, Great and Little Namagua Land, Cape Colony.

Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). Damara Land.

Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*). Cape Colony, Natal.

Willow Wren (*Sylvia trochilus*). Damara Land. The individual which I examined was barely so large as an ordinary English specimen, but appeared identical in other respects.

European Quail (*Coturnix dactylisonans*). Damara Land, Natal. These quails arrive in Natal during the months of April, May and June, and leave early in the colonial "spring."

Collared Pratincole (*Glareola torquata*). Natal.

*Gray Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*). Damara Land, also in Madagascar.

Ring Dotterell (*Ægialites hiaticula*). Natal.

*Turnstone (*Streptilas interpres*). Damara Land, Cape Colony and Mosambique; also in Madagascar.

*European Oystercatcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*). Mosambique.

*Blackwinged Stilt (*Himantopus melanopterus*). Damara Land.

Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*). Damara Land, Cape Colony, Natal.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Tringa subarquata*). Damara Land, Cape Colony, Natal.

*Little Sandpiper (*T. minuta*). Damara Land.

Common Sandpiper (*Totanus hypoleucos*). Cape Colony, Natal; also in Madagascar.

Wood Sandpiper (*T. glareola*). Natal.

Greenshank (*T. glottis*). Damara Land, Mosambique, Natal.

Great Snipe (*Gallinago major*). Natal. The great snipes arrive in Natal in September and October, and leave in January or February.

*Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*). Mosambique; also in Madagascar.

Common Curlew (*N. arquata*). Mosambique, Natal.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*). Natal.

Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). Mosambique, Natal; also in Madagascar and the Mauritius.

Purple Heron (*A. purpurea*). Mosambique, Natal; also in Madagascar.

Little Egret (*A. garzetta*). Mosambique, Natal.

Buffbacked Heron (*A. bubulcus*). Natal; also in Madagascar.

Squacco Heron (*A. comata*). Natal; also in Madagascar.

European Little Bittern (*Ardetta minuta*). Natal. This species must not be confounded with a nearly allied but distinct species of little bittern, which is also found at Natal, *Ardetta podiceps* of Bonaparte.

Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). Damara Land, Natal.

Corn Crake (*Crex pratensis*). Natal. The corn crake is only found at Natal during the colonial "summer."

Baillon's Crake (*C. Baillonii*). Damara Land.

European Waterhen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Damara Land, Cape Colony, Mosambique, Natal; also Madagascar, Mauritius and Bourbon.

Little Grebe (*Podiceps minor*). Damara Land, Cape Colony, Natal; also Madagascar.

J. H. GURNEY.

The Osprey in Shetland.—About a week ago a fine female osprey was brought to me by a lad who had just shot it upon the sands at Burrafirth, as it was sitting at the mouth of a burn, devouring a sea trout. The stomach contained nothing besides pieces of fish, and in the ovary I found eggs about the size of BB shot. Another bird, which from its small size is supposed to be a male, was frequently seen in company with it, and is still in this neighbourhood. Dr. Edmondstone informs me that he has very rarely observed this species in Shetland.—*Henry L. Saxby; Baltasound, Shetland, June 10, 1863.*

The Osprey near Bury St. Edmund's.—On Thursday, May 28th, a fine male osprey was caught by a labouring man in a tree near Bury St. Edmunds. When captured