

S Y N O P S I S
OF
T H E C O N T E N T S
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

S E V E N T E E N T H E D I T I O N .

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ROOM XI. NAT. HIST. cies, named the *white-tailed* and *common*, or *Cinereous Eagle*. 3. The *Gentil Gosshawk*, young of the second year; in which state only it seems to have been noticed in Great Britain. 4. The *Sparrow Hawk*; 5. The *Common Kite*; 6. Three states of the *Honey Buzard*, commonly named *Honey Buzard*; 7. The *Common Buzard*; 8. The *Rough-legged Buzard*, of which the *rough-legged Falcon* is a variety; 9. The *Cinereous* or *Ash-coloured Harrier*; and 10. The *Common Harrier* and its female the *Ring-tail* of authors; 11. The *Moor* or *Common Harrier*.

In the second family (STRIGIDÆ) are comprised the nocturnal birds of prey, called *Strix* by Linné. 1. The *White Owl*. 2. The *Brown Screechowl* and its varieties named *Wood* and *Red Owls*; 3. The *Small* and 4. *Small-headed Hornowls*; 5. The *Snowy Harfang*, or *Snowy Owl*; 6. The *Common Cheveche*, or, as it is generally named, the *Little Owl*.

Order II. PASSERINE. (Passeres.) Cases 7 to 9.

In the first family (HIRUNDINIDÆ) are placed: 1. The *European Goatsucker*; 2. The *black Swift*; 3. The *Sand*, 4. *Martin* and 5. *Chimney Swallows*.

The second family (SYLVIADÆ) includes: 1. The *Cinereous*, 2. *Red-backed* and 3. *Woodchat Shrikes*: