

the skin at the throat, nor the power of representing a wheel by unfolding the large feathers of its tail. It forms, therefore, a very distinct genus, the principal characters of which are, having the beak of the cock, with a naked membrane, which covers the top of the beak to its base, and which naturalists have called *cera*: the temples, that is, the space comprised between the eyes and the beak, bare of feathers; the tail long, and composed of fourteen sloping quill feathers; lastly, the feet, like those of the cock species, only they are destitute of the spur. But its most remarkable attribute is a tuft of two or three inches in height, which extends from the insertion of the beak to the back part of the head, and which the bird can raise and depress at its pleasure, according as it happens to be variously affected. This beautiful tuft is composed of sloping feathers, a little inclined behind, and the points bent a little forward.

This genus of birds is peculiar to the hot climates of America; if any differences be observable in the individuals which compose the tribe, they are variations, probably, which are to be attributed to situations rather than to distinct species. These varieties, and the different languages of the people who live in these