

name, lives in troops in the vast sandy deserts of Bucharia towards the regions of the Songar Tartars, and those of Chiwa. Its shape is very similar to that of the large-cropped pigeon. The top of the body is white, undulated with shades of a cinereous colour. The breast is of a deeper cinereous hue. The beak, the eyelids, and the feet, are of a lively red, approaching to orange. This bird was discovered by Falk.

The other species, which is found in the environs of Astrabat, in Northern Persia, is also of a cinereous colour; the beak at its basis, the circle of the eyelid, and the temples, which are bare, are of a deep yellow colour, as well as the feet. For this description we are indebted to S. G. Gmelin.

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#### THE GIBRALTAR QUAIL.

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TWO species of quails have been described, which are found on the coast of Spain, opposite to Barbary, and both of which have only three toes on each foot. The first, which is  
towards