

racteristic, and which Levaillant assures us belongs only to a small number of birds, is the conformation of the feathers of the throat, which are forked.

The corbivau approaches also to the raven, by the colour of its plumage; it is entirely covered with a shining black, somewhat less deep on the throat, and interrupted on the back of the head by a white spot, whence parts on both sides, a line of the same colour, scarcely however perceptible, which encircles the breast. The feet and the beak are black; the end of the beak is white, and the iris of the eyes of a blackish brown colour.

The female is smaller than the male, and its colours are less decided. She lays, in the month of October, four greenish eggs, spotted with brown; these are deposited in a very ample and deep nest placed upon large bushes made of branches, and lined with soft materials.

This bird, which the Dutch of the Cape of Good Hope call *ring-hals-kraey*, i. e. the collar'd raven, is also like the raven in its croakings, and its fondness for cadaverous flesh; but it has also an appetite for living prey. It attacks and kills lambs and young gazelles, after
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