

thers of the tail are very black ; the middle ones have a little white stripe, and the rest have somewhat of a white tinge at their ends. The beak is horn colour, and a little yellowish, but its point is brown ; the feet are black.

The young ones and the females have their plumage nearly the same as the common lark, and their feet are brown.

During summer, it lives in the dry and sandy solitudes between the Volga and the Jaik, and it may be found in all the most desert parts of Southern Tartary, where it is seldom heard to sing. In winter it approaches towards inhabited places, and they may then be seen in small troops. It passes this period of the year in the northern regions of the Caspian Sea, but not far beyond the fiftieth degree.

For these interesting details upon the lark of Tartary, we are indebted to the celebrated Pallas, who has consigned them to the world in his travels in Russia and the north of Asia. Sparrman has described this same bird under a different name ; and in the New Commentaries of the Academy of St. Petersburgh, there is a description which S. G. Gmelin has given of another lark of the same northern country, and which he regards as a distinct species ; but it is highly probable that it is