

haps this bird, though very pretty, is merely a variety resulting from the influence of climate. We should hesitate to multiply species in the theatre of the creation, simply upon the circumstance of a variation of colour; perhaps it would be more philosophical to reject such a trivial foundation, and confine ourselves to internal organization, to manners and to habits; where there is observed a striking difference between these last, there can be no fear of error in establishing a new species; but when no discrepancy between any of these obtains, there is always danger in extending the views of nature upon the simple data of colours.

The *Indian and Chinese tit-mouse* is described by Sonnerat, and is the same as the *parus indicus* of Sparrman. Both these birds have a plumage of a more or less deep cinereous colour, and greenish on the top part of the body; the breast and the belly are of a brownish orange colour, approaching towards ferruginous; the beak, the feet, and the wings, are of a brown colour, more or less deep; in the individual which Sonnerat saw and described, the colours are more brilliant and lively; the breast is of a shining yellow
approaching