

may also be ranged the grey one of the coast of Malabar, which differs from the preceding in nothing but a few oval spots on the wings. The beak is red as well as the iris. The middle of the tail is white towards its extremity, and its sides are black. Sonnerat describes this species.

We shall conclude this division with mentioning the *golden winged turtle dove*, which is described by Philips in his voyage to New South Wales. Its size is that of a large pigeon; the general colour of the plumage is cinereous in the upper parts of the body. Each plume is edged with white. The under part of the body is of a whitish grey; the top part of the wings is of the same colour as the back. A large oval spot, of a bronze colour, may be observed near the edge of each quill feather of the wing. These spots, when the wings are folded, form, by their re-union, two stripes of a dazzling colour, which changes to red, green, and copper colour, according to the various reflexions of the rays of light. Others of the covert feathers of the wings have also white spots irregularly placed. The quill of the feathers is red. The tail is composed of sixteen cinereous-coloured quill feathers, with a black stripe at their extremity.