

black colour is, in fact, that of the plumage of swans in this country; they have only six quill feathers in each wing that are white. The upper mandible of the beak would be entirely red were it not for a blackish transversal stripe towards its point. As in the common species, this mandible is surmounted, at its base, by a fleshy tubercle, forming two protuberances, which are scarcely perceptible on the beak of the female; the under mandible is red; the feet and the toes are of a deep grey.

These birds, which are somewhat larger than our swans, have the same majestic port, and the same grace in their motions; the velvet black colour of their plumage emits the same lustre as the white of our swans; and when they take flight the white quill feathers of their extended wings form an agreeable contrast with the general colour of the plumage. They appear to be very common in New Holland, for those who have navigated this part of the world have killed enough in one day to load a canoe with.

The *ash-coloured swan* is entirely a new species, and lives, like the preceding one, in the waters and marshes of New Holland. We are indebted for the knowledge of it to Labillardiere, the first and the only one
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