

which, examined with care, will satisfy us as being the same with those which the ancient monuments and mummies have given as the characteristics of the ibis.

We add an engraving of it. *See Fig. 8.*

It is a bird rather larger than the curlew; its beak is curved in a manner similar to that of the curlew, but rather shorter, and much thicker in proportion, a little flattened towards the base, and marked at each side with a furrow which proceeding from the nostril to the extremity, while in the curlew the corresponding furrow is effaced before it, reaches midway down the beak. The colon of this beak is more or less black. The head and two-thirds of the beak are entirely destitute of feathers, and the skin is black. The body feathers, those of the wings and tail, are white, with the exception of the ends of the large wing feathers, which are black; the four last secondary feathers have remarkably long beards, spread out, which fall upon the ends of the wings when closed; their colour is a brilliant black with a violet shade. The feet are black, the legs thicker, and the toes evidently longer in proportion than those of the curlew; the membranes between the bases of the toes are also more extended; the leg is wholly covered with small polygonal scales, or what are called reticulated; and the back of the toes even has only similar scales, whilst the curlew has two-thirds of the legs and the whole of the toes, scutulated, that is, furnished with transverse scales. There is a reddish hue under the wing, towards the commencement of the thigh, and on the covers of the large anterior wing; but this tint appears to be an individual characteristic, or the result of accident; for it does not ap-