

into England in 1831; the hen laid freely, and reared two broods of chickens.

Wild poultry are found both in the old world and the new: the jungle-fowl,\* from which our breeds are supposed by Sonnerat to have originated, are common in India; and the Spaniards are said to have found another kind in Peru and Mexico, in which last country they were domesticated, and called *chiacchialacca*; Parmentier states that he heard the crow of the cock of this breed in the wildest forests of Guiana, and that he had seen one of them.†

The birds of this Order are granivorous, insectivorous, or both, and the Hocco is stated to subsist on buds and fruits. Some are gregarious, as the pigeons; while others, as the partridge, form coveys only for a time; in spring, those that survive the sporting season pair off, and are soon at the head of a numerous family.

*Order 5.*—Baron Cuvier has separated the *Climbers* from Mr. Vigor's Order of *Perchers*, not only on account of their having two toes behind, as well as before, but also on account of differences in their larynx, sternum, and cæcal appendages. Amongst the Climbers, though there are some armed with beaks of very extraordinary forms and magnitude, as the toucan, there are none so interesting, and altogether so remarkable, as the Psittacean Family, or the Parrots, Parroquets, Macaws, Cockatoos, &c. They seem complete

\* Gallus Sonneratii.

† N. D. D'H. N. vii. 472. Modern ornithologists appear to account all these breeds, as well as those mentioned in a former chapter (Vol. i. p. 102) as distinct species. Linné, besides his Phasianus Gallus, α, or the common breed, has Var. β, P. G. cristatus, or the Polish breed; γ. P. G. ecaudatus, or the Rumpet; δ. P. G. Morio, or the black-skinned breed; ε. P. G. lanatus, or the silk breed; η. P. G. crispus, or the Friesland breed; and ζ. P. G. pusillus, or the Bantam breed. There are several more in Gmelin.