lowest waters and the highest lakes, one of the finest being an inhabitant of the celebrated Lake of Titicaca in Peru. Grebes are characterized by a peculiarity of structure which enables them to chase the nimble fishes and other aquatic creatures under water in a different manner from other birds. They construct their floating nests on the lakes; and the eggs are frequently incubated in the water. Although divided into many genera, those inhabiting Britain have been retained in the genus *Podiceps*.

Genus Podiceps.
356. Podiceps cristatus
Great Crested Grebe.
A summer resident, breeding on many of our large lakes and inland waters.
357. Podiceps rubricollis
Red-necked Grebe.
An occasional visitor, not rare on the east coast in the winter season.
358. Podiceps auritus
Horned Grebe.
A chance visitor to Britain, most common in its immature and winter plumage; inhabits Sweden,
Lapland, and other countries to the northward of our islands.
359. Podiceps nigricollis Vol. V. Pl. XLI.
Eared Grebe.
More numerous than the last; sometimes found on the eastern broads in its finest state of plumage. One
of its native countries is Spain; it is also abundant in Northern Africa, and but seldom, I imagine, found so
far north as the Baltic. Probably unknown to Linnæus.
360. Podiceps minor
Little Grebe, or Dabchick.
A resident, stationary, and universally distributed species.

## Family COLYMBIDÆ.

The Divers, unlike the Grebes, are only found in the northern hemisphere. They frequent the countries bordering on the arctic circle, and are as abundant in America as in Europe and Asia. In Britain we have three distinct species.

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