

one or more species; the form also occurs in Africa, from north to south. In the New World, the northern portions only are tenanted by Cranes; one species inhabits, or did rather inhabit, the British Islands.

## Genus GRUS.

235. GRUS CINEREA . . . . . Vol. IV. Pl. XIX

## COMMON CRANE.

An accidental visitant.

236. GRUS VIRGO.

## Demoiselle Crane.

A native of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and India, has been seen and one shot in Orkney, in May 1863 (Saxby, 'Zoologist,' p. 8692). Not figured.

237. GRUS PAVONINUS.

## Balearic Crane.

This bird has also been captured within the limits of Britain, and by some included in our lists of species—wrongly, however, as I think, since its true home is north-western Africa, and its occurrence here must have been quite accidental.

## Family ARDEIDÆ.

If the Bitterns are included among the members of this universally dispersed family, then the species amount to nearly a hundred in number. Unlike the Cranes, they are generally sedentary in their habits and affect watery situations. In the British avifauna there are ten species.

## Genus ARDEA.

238. ARDEA CINEREA . . . . . Vol. IV. Pl. XX.

## HERON.

Resident and very generally dispersed.

239. ARDEA PURPUREA . . . . . Vol. IV. Pl. XXI.

## PURPLE HERON.

This fine bird, which is abundant in Holland and France, can only be considered an accidental visitor to Britain.