Jerdon, on the authority of Dr. Adams, assigns it a place in the fauna of India, and Swinhoe in that of China; while it frequents at least the northern portion of Africa.

A resident species in the three kingdoms; breeds in Scotland and Ireland, and but very rarely in England; is to be met with in many parts of the European continent, both north and south; and is particularly common in Palestine and Egypt, where it is often the foster-parent of the young of the Great Spotted Cuckoo (Oxylophus glandarius).

192. Corvus frugilegus Vol. III. Pl. LX. Rook.

I have retained this bird in the genus *Corvus*; many other authors have adopted Lesson's genus *Frugilegus*, and Prof. Kaup's term of *Tryphanocorax* for it and its immediate allies. Unlike the Crows the Rooks are gregarious and associate in immense flocks; they differ from them also in the structure of their bills, the peculiar form of which seems adapted for some special purpose, perhaps for the procuration of a particular kind of food, such as large underground-deposited larvæ of insects, grain, and tuberous roots, as the husbandman well knows to his cost. The Rook is even still more omnivorous; for it will not refuse worms, crustaceans, or carrion thrown up by the waves of the sea. Generally dispersed over England, Scotland, and Ireland. Rooks are only found in a limited portion of the Old World.

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Even this indigenous species and its several near allies have been subjected to a generic separation from the genus *Corvus*, the term *Lycos* having been bestowed upon it by Boie, the specific names of the others being *collaris* for the Macedonian bird, *dauuricus* for the Daurian and Chinese species, *neglectus* for that inhabiting Japan. All are of small size when compared with the true Crows; they affect different situations for the purpose of breeding, resorting to rocks, old towers, and holes in the ground rather than to the trees. They are strictly denizens of the Old World.

Genus Fregilus.

The Red-legged Crows differ considerably from any of the species above noticed, and are certainly entitled to a separate generic appellation, and accordingly have received three or four. The genus comprises but few species, only two being recognized, namely the bird inhabiting Europe, *F. graculus*, and the *F. himalayensis* of the Himalayas.