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A POLYGLOT LIST OF BIRDS IN TURKI, MANCHU AND CHINESE.

Edited with Identifications, Notes and Indices

BY

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Polyglot List of Birds — Turki, Manchu and Chinese.

By Dr. E. Denison Ross.

INTRODUCTION.

The present contribution to the "Memoirs" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal owes its inception to a desire on my part to discover what sources, not hitherto utilised, there might be for the Lexicography of that variety of Turkish which is known as Chaghatai or Turki.

While I was examining the resources of the British Museum, during my leave in England in 1907, my friend, Mr. A. G. Ellis, called my attention to a unique work in manuscript, which contained the whole vocabulary of the Manchu-Chinese "Mirror" in five languages, namely, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Turki, and Chinese.

I must here explain that the Manchu-Chinese "Mirror," the full Manchu title of which is *Han i araha nonggime toktobuha manju gisun i buleku bithe*, is an exhaustive vocabulary of the Manchu language published in 1771.[1]

This vocabulary is arranged according to a number of main headings which practically include all the words to be found in the most complete alphabetical dictionary. Klaproth, in his well-known "Verzeichniss der chinesichen und manschuischen Bücher und Handschriften der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin" (1822), has given a list of the main headings included in the Manchu-Chinese "Mirror." This list, in spite of its apparent fulness, does not convey to the general reader a correct impression of the exhaustive character of this famous dictionary.

In the bi-lingual "Mirror" each Manchu word has its Chinese equivalent. The Manchu is transcribed into Chinese (according to the *three-character system* invented by K'ien Lung), while the Chinese characters are transcribed phonetically in Manchu character. Thereafter follows the full definition in Manchu of each word. The pentaglot version of the "Mirror" differs in two respects from the Manchu-Chinese original: (i) the Manchu and the Chinese are not transcribed; (ii) the definitions are

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[1] The principal native Manchu Dictionaries will be found enumerated in Möllendorf's "Essay on Manchu Literature" in the Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. xxiv, pp. 1-45.

omitted. At the head of the page is the Manchu, then follows the Mongolian, next comes Tibetan in the Tibetan character, which is transcribed firstly according to the exact spelling, and secondly according to the pronunciation. Next comes the Turki in Persian character, which is duly transcribed into Manchu letters, and finally the Chinese.

On examination I at once determined to put its utility to the test as far as the Turki portion was concerned, but seeing that my furlough was limited (and also that I had other work in the British Museum to occupy me), the great difficulty was to determine which portion to select for study. Finally, I decided to take the chapter on birds, partly because of the existence of other Turki lists of birds, partly because the Mongols had a marked predilection for ornithology as witness Baber's "Memoirs" and the common occurrence of birds' names in Turki nomenclature; and partly again because I felt that the compilers of the vocabulary might have obtained from Turki-speaking men more accurate information on the subject of birds than on any other Fauna of Central Asia. Such was my aim in copying out the birds contained in this work.[1] Ultimately, of course, the whole Turki vocabulary ought to be transcribed and edited.

At first I intended merely to consult the three best-known European Manchu dictionaries,—namely those of Amyot, Zakharoff, and Gabelentz,[2]—and give the translations of the corresponding Manchu word in each case. I soon found, however, that this would be unsatisfactory owing to the imperfections of the three dictionaries referred to. I next turned to the Manchu definitions contained in the original Manchu-Chinese "Mirror." Here again the result was disappointing. I was therefore compelled to turn to the Chinese equivalents. Having worked upon these Chinese names I thought it a pity not to make use of the material I had thus collected. Moreover, I found that on the subject of birds the European Chinese dictionaries were sadly defective, not only as regards compound expressions but also in the matter of actual characters. I therefore thought that the inclusion of the Chinese names of the birds might be of utility to future compilers of Chinese dictionaries, and possibly even to scientific explorers in China. As far as the identification of Chinese names is concerned, I should certainly have derived more help from outside sources had I selected the Chapter on Flowers; for this subject has engaged the attention of several distinguished sinologists who, like Bretschneider, were at the same time botanists. But our sources of information as to the Turki names of plants are too limited to render this portion of the vocabulary a test of the whole.

I must here disclaim any acquaintance with the science of Ornithology, and I wish to forestall the criticism that might be levelled at me for undertaking such a

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[1] The "Mirror" contains a lengthy supplement which gives 300 additional birds, but I have not been able to include these, and most of them are fabulous or absurd.

[2] (i) Amyot, Dict. Tartar-Mantchou, Paris, 1789. (ii) Zakharoff, Polniy Mandjursko-Russkiy Slovar, St. Petersburg, 1875. [This work is almost impossible to procure in the market. The copy I used was kindly lent me by Mr. Thomas from the I. O. Library.] (iii) Gabelentz, Abhandlung der Z.D.M.G. III, No. 2 (1864).

work with nothing but linguistic equipment. My hope is that some ornithologist may think the list worthy of study, and will succeed, where I have failed, in establishing the identity of many of these birds with the help of their position in the list and the accompanying definitions.

In many cases the identification is practically certain; in the majority of cases I fear it is very vague if attempted at all. In such a large list as this, there are no doubt many names which are simple fabrications, as far as one or other of the languages is concerned, though I presume there is always something genuine at the bottom either of the Chinese or the Manchu name. In many cases the Turki seems merely a translation (sometimes a mistranslation) of the Manchu or the Chinese, and in all too many cases the Turki name simply represents the briefest possible summary of the Manchu definition. In spite of these defects I think the list worthy of publication in its entirety if only for the literary curiosity it presents of the Manchu method of Lexicography.

Chapter XXX of the "Mirror" contains, in addition to the list of birds, two short sections, one dealing with the names of the various wings, feathers, etc., and the other with verbs expressive of the flight and habits of birds. I had originally intended to include these in the present memoir, but I have decided to reserve them for a separate paper.

When I began with the aid of the Manchu and Chinese dictionaries to work out the identification of the birds, I at first determined to give *in extenso* the Manchu definitions, both in the original (romanised) and in literal translation. To this end my wife romanised all the definitions occurring in the "Mirror." But when it came to translating these definitions literally and in their entirety, I found there was so much vain repetition and so much vague description that I thought no useful purpose could be served by a reproduction of the whole. Moreover, in view of these repetitions, and also because the Manchu language is very little studied nowadays and is rapidly dying out as a spoken language, I judged that the inclusion of the original text would not add to the utility of my paper.

Anyone consulting both the "Mirror" and Zakharoff's Manchu-Russian Dictionary will see by comparison that they are very often in disagreement. Thus in the case of the birds Zakharoff often gives details not to be found in the "Mirror" and often omits those that are to be found there. It was therefore necessary to have before me a complete translation of all Zakharoff's definitions, and for the preparation of this part of my work, also, I am indebted to my wife.

The above considerations will explain my general method of procedure. The arrangement is as follows:—

(1) Turki name.
(2) Tentative identification.
(3) Manchu name.
(4) Chinese name, with references to Chinese dictionaries.

(5) Definition of Manchu word derived from the "Mirror," Zakharoff, Amyot, and Gabelentz.

(6) Notes and observations.

I cannot close this introduction without a word of grateful thanks to Colonel Phillott, who, in the matter of Persian and Indian falconry, possesses unrivalled knowledge. His name and authority will be found constantly quoted in the sections dealing with the *falconidæ*. I have also to thank Mr. T. Bentham, formerly temporary assistant in the Indian Museum, for assistance received while this Memoir was passing through the Press.

List of the commonest descriptive terms occurring in Turki bird names.

Ála = variegated.
Áq = white. Diminutive, *aqiš* = whitish.
Baš = head.
Búz = (*a*) grey ; (*b*) a bird after first moult.
Čapar = mottled.
Čaqir = (wall-eyed), blue-eyed.
Darya = belonging to the water or sea.
Kičik = small, "lesser."
Kök = blue, dark-blue, black. Diminutive *kökiš*.
Máda = male.
Püpeklik = crested.
Qara = black.
Qizil = red. Diminutives, *qizghij*, *qizghinj*, *qizghiš*.
Qum = sand. *Quyruq* = tail.
Sarigh = yellow. Diminutives, *sarghinj*, *sarighič*, *sarighiš*, *sarghinečlik*.
Su = water.
Tagh = mountain.
Uzun = broad, wide, long.
Yawa (*yaba*, *yaban*) = wild.
Yašil = green.
Dükür = a spur.
Tirmaq = a talon or claw.

Method of Transcription.

č	=	ch	چ
š	=	sh	ش
q	=	ķ	ق

The letter "f" (ف) in the Turki nearly always represents "p," while "b" (ب) very often stands for "w."

N.B.—The Turki is given in each case exactly as it is found in the original manuscript, which is often very curious, especially in regard to the division of syllables.

List of commonest Abbreviations.

H. & H.=Hume and Henderson's *Lahore to Yarkand*.
Z. = Zakharoff's Manchu-Russian Dictionary.
P. de C. = Pavet de Courteille's Dictionnaire Turc-Orientale.
Sang. = Sanglakh. The famous Turki-Persian Dictionary by Mīrzā Mehdī Khān, the Historian Nādir Shāh.
G. = Giles's Chinese-English Dictionary.
B. S. = Bowdler Sharpe. The Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission. Section Aves.

B.M. I. = Or. 1912.
B.M. II. = Or. 404.
} Rieu's Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

The Mirror = The Manchu Mirror. See Introduction.
Scully S. F. = Stray Feathers.
Houtsma's List. Ein Turkisch-Arabisches Glossar, Leiden, 1894.

PART I.—*Large Birds.*

GROUP I.

1. Quš. قوش

This is a generic term for large birds in contradistinction to *qučqač* which is a general name for smaller birds.

The word *quš* is in this place a translation of the Manchu *gasha*, but in the title of the section where the Manchu has likewise *gasha*, the Turki has *janwar*, جانوار.

The terms *janwar* and *quš* are thus, apparently, interchangeable.

Manchu: Gasha.
Chinese: NIAO.

2. Sir Murgh. سیر مرغ

The Male Phœnix.
Manchu: Garudai.
Chinese: FÊNG.

The Turki *Sir Murgh* is obviously a corruption of the Persian Simurgh, سیمرغ. One wonders how the "r" can have crept in. Klaproth, in his Uïghur list, gives the same word in the form of *simrukha*. The Pehlevi form is *sēnmurv*, while in the Avesta it is called *saēnō mergo*.

3. Mada Sir Murgh. مادہ سیر مرغ

The Female Phœnix.
Manchu: Gerudei.
Chinese: HUANG.

It is interesting to observe the introduction of the Manchu feminine principle of vowel modification in the case of a loan-word like *garudai*, which is, of course, the Sanskrit गरुड.

4. Učar Sir Murgh. اوچار سیر مرغ

The Flying Phœnix.
Manchu: Garunggô.
Chinese: LUAN.

5. Rukh. رخ [written in the original رغ, which must, I think, be the copyist's misreading of رغ, *i.e.*, the *jazm* over the *ghayn* has been mistaken for a *hê*.]

The famous *Roc* of Oriental fable and romance.
Manchu: Horongu Čečike.

Chinese: CHIN WU. [See Tobar, "Inscriptions Juives de K'ai-fong-fou" in *Variétés Sinologiques*, vol. xvii, p. 50, note 2.]

A very valuable note on the Rukh will be found in Yule's Marco Polo, 3rd Edition, Vol. II, pp. 415-420, *note*.

6. Kharzi. خرزي

A Fabulous Bird.

I have not been able to identify the word *kharzi*.

Manchu: Daipun.
Chinese: PÊNG.

The Manchu *daipun* is simply a transcription of the Chinese *t'ai pêng*, or Great Phœnix.

7. Quqnus. قق نوس (*sic*)

A fabulous crane.
Manchu: Bulehen.
Chinese: HAO.

The Turki *quqnús* is from the Greek κύκνος. In Ottoman Turkish it means a swan, and also the Phœnix of fable.

This crane is regarded by the Chinese as the emblem of longevity.

8. Turna. تورنا

Probably the Siberian crane, *Grus leucogeranus*.
Manchu: Šanyan bulehen.
Chinese: HSIEN HAO. [Giles, *Grus viridorostris*.]

The "Mirror" says: This bird is of uniform white colour.

B.M. II gives as the Persian equivalent "kulang," کلنگ, which is the name of the common crane (*Grus communis*) in Persia and India.

The Chinese *hsien hao* means the "immortal" crane. It is the badge worn by officials of the 1st civil rank, and as such is usually described as representing the Manchurian crane, *Grus montignesia*: and is regarded as the emblem of longevity.

9. Kök Turna. کوک تورنا

The Blue Crane.
Grus cinerea.
Manchu: Yačin bulehen.
Chinese: CH'ING HAO.

10. Kul-rang Turna. کول رانک تورنا (*sic.*)

The Ash-coloured Crane.
? *Grus antigone*.
Manchu: Kôrčan.
Chinese: HUI HAO.

11. Kičik Turna. كيچيك تورنا

The Lesser Crane.
Anthropoides virgo.
Manchu: Ajige Kôrčan.
Chinese: HSIAO HUI HAO.

According to the Chinese this crane is a small variety of No. 10.

The "Mirror" says: Its colouration is grey, neck black, beak long, and in the corner of each eye there are white feathers which seem to protrude from the nape of the neck. The length of the body is one foot, five or six inches.

This may be the fourth of Marco Polo's five cranes (see Chap. lx): "a small kind, having at the ears beautiful pendent feathers of red and black." (The colour of the pendants varies in the texts). See note, Vol I, p. 297, of Yule, 3rd ed.).

There seems to be but slight difference between Nos. 9, 10 and 11. One of them probably stands for the Demoiselle Crane, *Grus virgo.*

12. Kök Laglag. كوك لكلك

The Blue Stork.
Manchu: Lamurčan.
Chinese: LAN.

The *laglag* (alias *laqlaq*, *laklak* or *lailak*) is known as "Ḥajji Laglag" among the Persians, who say that it makes the pilgrimage to Mekka during its annual winter absence; hence the title *ḥajji*.

The "Mirror" says: It somewhat resembles the *bulehen* (No. 7), its colouration is grey; it stands three feet in height, and has a long neck. When kept in private gardens, if it sees anyone in brightly-coloured clothes, it cries out, jumps about, pursues and pecks him.

The Chinese *lan* means "blue," and standing alone this character does not mean a bird (in the dictionaries I have consulted). Possibly the word *hao* is to be supplied. But such omissions are not common in the "Mirror"; compare, however. No. 137.

13. Uqar or Auqar. اوقار

A stork or heron.

Both pronunciations seem common. It is also spelt عقار, as if it were an Arabic word.

Manchu: Yadana [Z. white ibis].
Chinese: KU [G. snow-goose, *Anser hyperboreus*].

Scully, "Stray Feathers" (923), says: This is the Turki name for the *Ardea cinerea* or grey heron.

In Klaproth's Uïghur vocabulary we find *ukhar* = the stork.
Scully (S. F. 925) gives *aq uqar*, "*Herodias alba.*"

The "Mirror" says: It is a water-bird, larger than the wild-goose; its plumage is a brilliant white; it soars very high. When settled, it looks thin and spare [*doči ganggahôn ilambi*]; its stride is wide.

The presence of the Chinese *ku* in this place is very remarkable.

14. Sarighiš Uqar. سارغیش اوقار

The Yellowish Heron (or Ibis).
Manchu: Suwayan yadana.
Chinese: HUANG KU.

According to the "Mirror" this is a sacred bird.

15. Ular [or Aular]. اولار

A species of stork.
? *Ciconia boyciana.*

This word is sometimes transcribed *aular*, but B. M. II states that *ular* is the correct pronunciation.

Manchu: Weijun [Z. "large, black stork"].
Chinese: KUAN [G. The common stork, *Ciconia alba:* heron or crane].

The *ular* mentioned by Scully "Stray Feathers," 816 and 816 *bis*, must be quite distinct. According to him, this name is given to two species of snow-cocks or snow-pheasants, viz., *Tetraogallus himalayensis* and *Tetraogallus tibetanus*. It is, however, curious to note that Hume and Henderson, p. 282, give the name of the latter bird as *utar*. But this is no doubt a misprint, for in the short list of birds given in the Report of Yarkand Expedition (1873), p. 70, *ular* is given as the name for the snow-pheasant.

B. M. II translates *ular* by Pers. مهمانده مرغ زرین, *mihmana murgh-i-zarrin*, which I have not been able to trace. An interesting note on "ullar" will be found in Marco Polo, Vol. I, p. 298.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *yadana* (No. 13) in nature, but has no red markings on the head. The wings and tail are blue-black, and the body white.

Swinhoe (Proc. Zool. Soc., May 1873, p. 12) says: "The existence of any stork in China is very doubtful": but it has now been proved that a stork called *C. boyciana* (very like *C. alba*) and another called *C. nigra* both occur in China.

16. Ta'us. طاوس

The Peacock.
Manchu: Tojin.
Chinese: K'UNG CH'IAO [G. The Malayan peacock, *Pavo muticus*].

This peacock is the badge of rank of Criminal Judges in China.

17. Germa Ta'us. کرمه طاوس

A tail-spreading peacock.
Manchu: Huweijehengge tojin.
Chinese: K'AI P'ING K'UNG CH'IAO.

The word کرمه is presumably to be read *germa* from the verb *germek*, "to spread out."

The Manchu expression is derived from the word *huweijehen*, "a parasol"

18. Aqiš Janwar. آقیش جانوار

The Silver Pheasant.

Euplocamus nycthemerus.

Manchu: Šunggayan gasha.

Chinese: PAI HSIEN [G. Silver pheasant, *Euplocamus nycthemerus*].

The Turki is apparently merely a translation of the Manchu, "a whitish bird."

The "Mirror" says: Body white, on the side of the wing feathers are black markings. Tail, two feet long. Beak and legs red.

This bird is the badge of office of a Sub-prefect in China.

19. Waq. واق

A Stork or Heron.

Manchu: Gôwasihiya [Z. A stork].

Chinese: LU SSŬ [G. *Egretta modesta*].

Waq is an onomatopæic name for the Night Heron (*Nycticorax griseus*) derived from the sound which this bird makes at night. A commoner form in Persian is *waq-waq*. In Sanskrit this bird has a similar name. In Kapurthala it is known as the *awank*.

The "Mirror" says: It has a crest on the head; neck long; beak long. It is found in various colours such as white, brown and sky-blue, and in various sizes.

The Chinese *lu ssŭ* is said by some to represent the *Egretta garzetta*, and is one of the badges of a Sub-prefect in China.

20. Kök Waq. کوک واق

The Blue Heron or Stork.

Manchu: Lamun Gôwasihiya.

Chinese: CH'ING LU.

The "Mirror" says: It is somewhat larger than the white *Gôwasihiya* (No. 19) and it has three feathers of a mixed black and yellow colour on its head.

GROUP II.

21. Yawa Ghaz. یبا غاز

The Wild Goose.

The word for "wild" is pronounced variously *yawa*, *yaba* and *yaban* (Mod. Turkish).

Manchu: Bigan-i niongniyaha.

Chinese: HUNG YEN.

The "Mirror" says: These birds have long necks, they make a loud cry, and in flight keep a straight course.

No special variety is indicated by this number. In Chinese both *hung* and *yen* mean wild-goose. According to the Japanese Encyclopedia *Kashira gaki zō ho kun mo zu wi*, the large birds are called *hung* and the small ones *yen*.

22. Qizil Tumšuq Ghaz. قیزیل تومشوق غاز

? The Grey-Lag Goose [*lit.* red-beaked].
Anser cinereus.
Manchu: Šangkôra niongniyaha.
Chinese: CH'A YEN [*lit.* "the tea-goose"].

The "Mirror" says: This is the largest of the wild-geese, and has a red beak.

Anser cinereus has a reddish, fleshy beak.

23. Püpeklik Ghaz. نوپک لیک غاز

The Crested or Tufted Goose.
Manchu: Kanjiha niongniyaha.
Chinese: PIN HUNG [*lit.* "the visitor-goose"].

The "Mirror" says: This is the smallest of the wild-geese. Its beak is red, and on its head is a white, fleshy growth.

The Chinese epithet *pin* or "visitor" may refer to a Chinese saying that the wild-geese which migrate the first to the south are the hosts, while those who arrive later are the visitors. See Pétillon, *Allusions Littéraires*, p. 453.

24. Waqt-lik Ghaz. وقت لیک غاز

The Timely Goose.
Manchu: Eringge niongniyaha.
Chinese: HOU YEN.

The "Mirror" says: This is another name for the *kanjiha* goose (No. 23). This goose arrives punctually on the fifth day of "*Šahôrun silenggi*."

Šahôrun silenggi is one of the 24 atmospheric changes or divisions of the year among the Manchus. It coincides with the beginning of the "cold dews" or the hoar-frost.

25. Čung Āla Buyun Ghaz. چونک آلا بویون غاز

A large goose with variegated neck.
Manchu: Amba konggoro niongniyaha.
Chinese: HUANG SHUO YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Its colouration is yellow, and its beak black.

26. Kičik Āla Buyun Ghaz. کیچیک آلا بویون غاز

A small goose with variegated neck.
Manchu: Ajige konggoro niongniyaha.
Chinese: HSIAO HUANG SHUO YEN.

The "Mirror" says: It is like No. 25, but smaller.

27. Utra Āla Buyun Ghaz. اوترا آلا بویون غاز

A medium-sized goose with variegated neck.

I take *utra* (اوترا) to be a variation of *orta* (اورته), *cf.* Ott. Turkish بویلی not اورته, "of medium height."

Manchu: Kailun niongniyaha [Z. *Anas crytropus*].
Chinese: LIEN YEN.

28. Kičik Qara Baš Ghaz. کیچیک قرا باش غاز

A small black-headed goose.
? *Anser erythropus.*
Manchu: Kiyoo niongniyaha [Z. Russian, *Kazarka*, *i.e.*, the Barnacle Goose].
Chinese: HSIAO HEI T'OU YEN.

The "Mirror" says: This goose has a black head and a white throat.

29. Čaqir Ghaz. چقیر غاز

The Wall-eyed Goose.
Manchu: Čangkir niongniyaha.
Chinese: CH'IN YEN.

The "Mirror" says: This goose is found in the Koko-Nur District.

For explanation of the Turki word *čaqir*, see No. 53.

30. Qu. قو

? The Cormorant.
Manchu: Kôtan [Z. Russian, *Baklan* (=*Carbo cormoranus*)].
Chinese: T'AO HO.

The "Mirror" says: It somewhat resembles the wild swan (*garu* No. 36) and is grey in colour. Its beak is wide and its crop large. It fills its crop with water [which it then pours into rat holes], and having thus driven out the rats eats them.

I am in doubt whether the swan or the cormorant is intended here. *Qu* is the common Turki word for a swan.

31. Uqar or Auqar. اوقار

The Buff-backed Heron.
? *Ardea bubulcus.*
Manchu: Hoohan.
Chinese: CHUANG.

The "Mirror" says: Like the *gôwasihiya* (No. 19) in nature; the plumage is reddish.

See also No. 13 (above).

32. Kök Baliqči. كوك باليق چي

The Common Heron.
Ardea melanocephala.
Manchu: Lamun hoohan.
Chinese: CH'ING CHUANG [G. The common heron].

The "Mirror" says: This heron has a black back.

Scully, S. F., 986 and 988 gives *baliqči* as the local name of two kinds of tern, *Sterna fluviatilis* and *Sternula minuta*. *Baliqči* means literally a fisherman.

33. Āla Baliqči. آلا باليق چى

? The Purple Heron.
Ardea purpurea.
Manchu: Kuringge hoohan.
Chinese: HU PAN CH'UNG [*lit.* "tiger-marked reptile"].

The "Mirror" says: This bird has red markings on the breast.

34 Čulluq. چول لوق

The young of the white heron (No. 31).
Manchu: Šeyelhen.
Chinese: PAI HO TZŬ [G. white crane].

The "Mirror" says: Šeyelhen is the name given to the young of the white heron.

Čulloq is a name applied to various kinds of plover, see Scully, S. F., 844, 848. In Ottoman Turkish it means a woodcock.

35. Baliqči Quš. باليق چى قوش

? The Osprey or Sea-Eagle.
Pandion haliaëtus, Linn.
Manchu: Niyo-i hoohan [Z. the marsh falcon].
Chinese: SHUI YING, *lit.* The water-falcon.

The "Mirror" says: This bird has claws like those of a falcon (*giyahôn* No. 67) and it frequents marshy land.

Zakharoff adds: Hunters chase the female of this bird.

36. Dughduri. دوغدوري

? The Wild Swan.
Manchu: Garu.
Chinese: T'IEN O [G. Wild swan].

The "Mirror" says: This bird resembles the domestic goose, and has brilliant white plumage.

The Turki word is very like the common Indian name for the *tukdar* (تكدر) Great Indian Bustard, *Eupodotis edwardsii*, Gray. Pavet de Courteille gives *tughduy* as the name for the bustard (*outarde*), while Shaw (Yarkand Mission, 1873) gives *tughdarra* as the name for the Hubara, see No. 40.

37. Čin. چين

A sea-gull.

Čin is perhaps merely a transcription of the Manchu. Radloff gives *qigharčin* = a gull. This may possibly be composed of *qigha*, greedy, and *čin*, a gull; but it is possible that *čin* is in this case merely a termination as in *baldirčin*, a word Baber uses for the quail.

Manchu: Čin [Z. (Russian *chaika*) a gull].
Chinese: JAN O.

The "Mirror" says: The *Čin* somewhat resembles the white *weijun* (No. 15) but is smaller. It sits on the water and feeds on fish.

38. Su Tasqara. سو تاس قرا

The white Ibis.
Ibis melanocephala.
Manchu: Muke tashari [Z. *Carbo cormoranus*, Russian *baklan*].
Chinese: T'U CH'IU [G. bald-headed crane].

Zakharoff (who in this instance gives fuller details than the "Mirror") says: This bird is found in marshy land; it is a very large bird, has red eyes and a long neck; but has no feathers on the head and neck. It feeds on fishes and snakes.

The Turki appears to be a bald translation of the Manchu. *Su* = *muke* (water) *tasqara* is perhaps merely a transcription of *tashari*. In the next number it will be seen that *tashari* is translated by *quš*.

39. Sarigh Quš. سريق قوش

? The Yellow Crane.
Manchu: Sohon tashari.
Chinese: MAI HUANG CH'IU.

The "Mirror" says: It frequents the fields when the corn is ripening.

The same Turki name is applied to an owl, see No. 97.

40. Ghačir. غچير

The Great Bustard.
Otis tarda.
Manchu: Humudu [Z. Bustard; Russ. *dudak* and *drakhvá*].
Chinese: PAO [G. *Otis tarda*].

The "Mirror" says: It is larger than the wild-goose; neck and breast white; back mottled; tail short.

P. de Courteille gives *qačir* as the Turki name for a vulture. Compare No. 36.

41. Quy Ghačir. قوي غچير

? MacQueen's Bustard.
Otis macqueenii.
Manchu: Todo [Z. Russ. *dudak*].
Chinese: YANG PAO [*lit.* "sheep bustard"].

The "Mirror" says: It is a large bird, like the *humudu* in form; it has no spurs; below the chin it has long hanging feathers like a goat's beard.

"Below the chin" is hardly an accurate description of the position of these feathers.

With regard to the name "sheep bustard," my friend, Col. D. C. Phillott, informs me that in Persia the large bustard is called *miš murgh*, or "sheep bird."

42. Su-Buqa. سو بوقا

? Bittern.

Botaurus stellaris.

Manchu: Hônksi (pronounced Hunsi).

Chinese: WEI NIAO, *lit.* the reed-bird.

The "Mirror" says: It is smaller than the large stork, and larger than the small stork. When it puts its beak in the water it makes a very loud noise like the soughing of the wind (*hông seme*).

Dr. Scully has the following note quoted in Bowdler Sharpe's List, No. 287, on the Bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

"The Yarkandis call this species *Kul Bughasi*, 'the Stag of the Lake,' and say that it is a permanent resident in the country, breeds in long grass jungle, and makes a very loud booming noise *by sticking its bill into a reed!*"

Now the Turki name *su buqa* means literally 'the water-ox.' Taking together this name, the Chinese name, and the description in the "Mirror," I imagine that this number is identical with Scully's *Botaurus stellaris*.

Colonel Phillott informs me that in Mesopotamia the Arabs call both the pelican and the white heron 'water-sheep'—an appellation given also to gulls by the boatmen in the Persian Gulf.

The popular etymology (*Volksetymologie*) of Botaurus from *bos*+*taurus* forms an interesting *pendant* to the peculiar Eastern names for the Bittern.

43. Kesma Tumšuq. كسما تومشوق

? Spoon-bill.

Platalea leucorodia.

Manchu: Saibihan [Z. Russian, *Kolpitsa*].

Chinese: TÊNG KÓ TZŬ TSUI.

The "Mirror" says: It somewhat resembles the *Gôwasihiya* (No. 19). The end of the beak is broad (*ončo*).

44. Yesi Tumšuq. يسي تومشوق

? Spoon-bill.

Platalea leucorodia.

Manchu: Halbahan [Z. Russian, *Kolpitsa*].

Chinese: Same as No. 43.

Here we apparently have two words in Manchu and in Turki to express one and the same bird. The Mirror simply says "this is also the *Saibihan*."

Zakharoff translates both words by *Kolpitsa*, which is *Anas latirostra*, whereas a spoon-bill is *Kolpik* in Russian.

Both Turki names refer to the peculiar formation of this bird's beak (*tumšuq*).

45. Biz Tumšuq. بيز تو مشوق

Manchu: Wangga. [Not in Zakharoff.]
Chinese: CHIAO CHING.

The "Mirror" says: This bird somewhat resembles the *Saibihan* (No. 43) but has a sharp (*narhôn*) beak.

The following definition of the Chinese *chiao ching* is given in Giles.

"A long-legged bird described as having a mallard's body, long legs and a reddish feathery crust. Its colour is dun-yellow. It makes its nest in the hollows of high trees, and its young hold onto its wings with their beaks, and are carried down to feed on fish."

The Turki name means literally "awl-beaked."

46. Yamghurči. يامغورچي

? Plover, Sanderling or Avocet.
Manchu: Wakan.
Chinese: SHUI WA TZŬ.

The "Mirror" says: This is a small bird somewhat resembling the *gôwasihiya* (No. 19). It is whitish in colour and has a long, curved neck (*meifen golmin bime gahôngga*).

The Chinese *wa tzŭ*, without *shui* (=water), is translated in the dictionaries by 'lapwing' and by 'common heron.'

The Turki name is derived from *yamghur* (or *yaghmúr*) rain, and means therefore 'the rainy one' or *pluvialis*. It is a common name for all waders. Scully (S. F. 888) gives it as a name for the Sanderling *Calidris arenaria*.

If the "Mirror" had said long, curved *beak* instead of neck, the description might have fitted the Avocet *Recurvirostra avoceta*.

See also No. 242.

47. Buranči. بوران چي

? Moorhen.
Manchu: Čoogan.
Chinese: SHU YÜ [Giles, Moorhen].

The "Mirror" says: This is a small water-bird somewhat resembling the *lamun gôwasihiya* (No. 20). It lives on fish.

GROUP III.

48. Qara Salwar. قرا سالبار

A Black Vulture.
? *Otogyps calvus*.
Manchu: Ayan tashari.
Chinese: LAO TSAO TIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This bird resembles the *damin* (No. 52) in build. Its body is very large; its wings and tail are a glossy black.

49. Salwar. سالبار

The Vulture.
Vultur monachus.
Manchu: Tashari.
Chinese: TSAO TIAO [a general name for eagles].

The "Mirror" says: This bird resembles the *damin* (No. 52) in build. It measures more than two Chinese feet in length; it has black down on the legs.

Scully (S. F. 1) says: *Salwar* is the Turki name for the *Vultur monachus*.

50. Alamán Quš. آلمان قوش

General name for *Raptores*.
Manchu: Dasihiku gasha [Z. Russian, *Lovchaya ptitsa*].
Chinese: CHIH NIAO [Giles, vulture].

The Chinese *chih* means 'to hold or grasp.' The Turki *álaman* is from *álmaq*, to 'seize,' while the Manchu verb *dasihimbi* means 'to seize with the claws.'

51. Aq Báš. آق باش

The White-headed Vulture.
? *Gypætus barbatus.*
Manchu: Yolo.
Chinese: KOU T'OU TIAO, *lit.* dog-headed vulture.

The "Mirror" says: This is the largest of all birds (!); its head is white and its body grey (*fulengge* = ash-coloured).

Zakharoff says: This is the *Berkut* of old Russian books. [According to the Dictionary of the Academy, *berkut* = *Falco imperialis*.]

I do not know on what authority Zakharoff makes this identification. The word *berkut* is evidently a Turkish word taken by the Russians from the Tartars, and the compilers of this polyglot dictionary use this word for the translation of the Manchu *damin* (No. 52).

52. Borgut. بوركوت

A general name for eagles, especially for The Golden Eagle or Bearcoote.
Aquila chrysaëtus.
Manchu: Damin.
Chinese: TIAO.

Scully says: *Birkut* is the Turki name for the Golden Eagle, but in Kashgar this eagle is known as the *qaraquš*.

According to Vambéry the Turki name is derived from *börk*, a hawk's cap (a corruption of the Arabic برقع), this eagle being much employed for falconry, as we are correctly informed by Marco Polo.

A most vivid description of a stag-hunt with a bearcoote is given on pp. 492-494 of Atkinson's Oriental and Western Siberia (London 1858). Col. Delmé Radcliffe in his article on falconry in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Brittanica" says he does not believe that the bird described by Atkinson and Scully is the Golden Eagle.

53. Čaqir Borgut. چقير بوركوت

A two-year old eagle.
Manchu: Saksaha damin.
Chinese: CHIEH PAI TIAO.

The "Mirror" says: A two-year old *damin*, whose wing feathers are blackish, but white near the quill, is called *Saksaha damin*.

Saksaha = a magpie.
Chieh pai might mean "beginning to whiten."

The Turki adjective *čaqir* is translated in the dictionaries by "blue-eyed." I remember hearing the term applied to a "wall-eyed" dog in Bokhara. It is very likely connected with the Manchu word *čikiri*, which denotes a grey horse or dog, but is rendered in Turki by *āla* in No. 56 and by *čāpar* in No. 70.

54. Bederlik Borgut. بدرليک بوركوت

The Spotted Eagle.
Aquila clanga, Pall.
Manchu: Kuri damin [= variegated eagle].
Chinese: HU PAN TIAO [= tiger-striped eagle].

The Turki word *bederlik* is not to be found in the dictionaries. It presumably means spotted or striped, and may be borrowed from the Manchu word *bederi* = a spot.

The "Mirror" says: This is a full-grown (*lit.* fully aged) eagle, whose wing feathers are striped like a tiger's skin.

55. Sarighič Borgut. سارغيچ بوركوت

The Tawney Eagle.
Aquila fulvescens.
Manchu: Kôwa damin.
Chinese: HUANG PAI TIAO [*lit.* yellow-white eagle].

The "Mirror" says: This eagle is pale-yellow (*gelfiyen sohon*) in colour.

56. Ala Borgut. آلا بوركوت

? The Variegated Eagle.
Manchu: Čakiri damin.
Chinese: HUA PAI TIAO [*lit.* variegated white eagle].

The "Mirror" says: The colouring of this eagle is a mixture of black, white and crimson.

57. Aqiš Borgut. آقیش بورکوت

A white eagle.
Manchu: Isuka.
Chinese: PAI TIAO.

Zakharoff says: This eagle has white stripes on the primaries, white eyes, and a white tail. The "Mirror" says: It somewhat resembles the *nimašan* (No. 59).

58. Kökiš Borgut. کوکوش بورکوت

A dark-grey eagle.
? *Spizaëtus alboniger.*
Manchu: Yasuka.
Chinese: CH'ING TIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This bird resembles the *isuka* (No. 57) and is found on the lakes of Liao-tung in Manchuria.

59. Qara Tár. تر اتار

A dark-coloured eagle.
Manchu: Nimašan.
Chinese: CHIH MA TIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This eagle is like the *damin* (No. 52); body blackish; tail short; on the wings are very small black spots. The tail is sometimes white.

60. Huy Quš. هوي قوش

An eagle.
Manchu: Tarbalji.
Chinese: T'UAN TIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This eagle has a blackish body and variegated wings.

The same Turki name is used for No. 92 below.

Probably an eagle resembling an owl. Compare No. 65 below.

61. Čuli. چولي

An eagle or vulture.
Manchu: Matkala.
Chinese: TAO SHA TIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This bird somewhat resembles the *giyahôn* (No. 67). It is as large as the *damin* (No. 52) but slighter in build. It lives in the depths of forests.

The Turki name *čuli* is not to be found in any of the Turki dictionaries I have consulted, except the "Lughat-i-Turki," where it is given as an alternative form of *čáuli*, and is translated by the Persian چوزه و شاهين, *i.e.*, a chicken or a *sháhín* falcon. B. M. I and II both say that čáuli چاولي is the equivalent of the Persian *jurra* or male falcon.

Perhaps the list changes from *vulturidæ* to *falconidæ* with this number; though the Chinese still has *tiao!*

62. Aq Báš Sár. آق باش سار

The Marsh Harrier.
Circus æruginosus.
Manchu: Karčin [Z. A vulture].
Chinese: HUA YAO YING.

Scully, S. F., No. 54, gives *A'q báš sá* as the name for *Circus æruginosus.*
The forms *sār* and *sā* seem to be interchangeable in this list.
Giles says: *Yao ying* is *milvus govinda.* The Chinese name for this bird would therefore be the variegated kite. But *yao ying* is used to express No. 63, the Buzzard.

63. Sár. سار

The Buzzard.
Buteo vulgaris [Scully, S. F., 44].
Manchu: Hiyebele.
Chinese: YAO YING [Giles, *Milvus govinda*].
سار again used for more usual سا *sá.*

64. Kökenek. کوکنک

? The Kestrel.
? *Cerchneis tinnunculus.*
Manchu: Baldargan.
Chinese: CH'ING CHIEN.

The "Mirror" says: This bird resembles the *karanidun* (No. 76). The eyes and feet are yellow. It eats frogs and toads.
Zakharoff says: It belongs to the *Vulturidæ.*

B. M. Or. II gives Kökenek as the equivalent of the Persian *búm*, an owl.
According to Scully the Turki name for the Kestrel is Kurganak, but in B. S. No. 22 one allusion to this bird will be found under "Kukunak Kushkunak" [adult male].

65 Yurtči. يورت چي

? An owl.
Manchu: Še [Gabelentz, "Weisser Sperber." Z. "Crested owl"].
Chinese: FÊNG YING.

The "Mirror" says: This bird somewhat resembles the *tarbalji* (No. 60). It is whitish in colour and its ears are like the ears of a lynx.

Zakharoff seems to be right in saying this bird is an owl. And it is worthy of remark that the bird to which it is compared by the "Mirror," namely, the *tarbalji*, has in the Turki the name *huy quš*, which is also the name for *Bubo maximus*: see No. 92 below.

Side by side with Gabelentz's "Weisser Sperber" or white sparrow-hawk, we have in P. de Courteille's Dictionary *Yurtji* translated by "corneille."

The Turki name *yurtči* (from *yurt*, a camp) was used to designate a man who went ahead of an army and selected the next camping ground. The name as applied to an owl may therefrom be connected with some superstition among the Turki-speaking peoples.

66. Püpeklik yurtči. پوپكلك يورت چي

? A crested owl.
Manchu: Gunggulunge Še.
Chinese: CHIAO YING [G. the harpy eagle].

GROUP IV.

67. Qarčigha. قار چغا

The Goshawk.
Astur palumbarius [Scully S. F., 21].
Manchu: Giyahôn.
Chinese: YING.

Scully gives a long description of this bird in "Stray Feathers," and says it is commonly used for hawking in Kashgharia.

Vambery says: *Qarčiga* or *qarčuga* means "black-headed."

68. Sunggar. شونگ قار

A species of Gyr-falcon.
Falco Gyr-falco.
Manchu: Šongkon.
Chinese: HAI CH'ING, *lit.*, "sea-blue."

The "Mirror" says: The *Šongkon* resembles the *itulhen* (No. 72) in nature. It is skilful and rapid in flight. It captures swans and other birds of that kind.

A Chinese-Persian Vocabulary in my possession (dated A.D. 1549) gives *Sháh-báz* as the translation of *hai-ch'ing*. *Sháh-báz* is the the Persian name for the crested hawk-eagle, *Limnætus cristatellus*.

Scully and others maintain that the Turki *Šungqar* or *Šunghar* is the *Falco hendersonii* (Hume). But Col. Phillott assures me that the *Šunggar* of old MSS. is a species of Gyr-falcon. See also No. 72.

69. Aq Šunggar. آق شونگ قار

The White Falcon.
Manchu: Šanyan šongkon [Z. Greenland Falcon].
Chinese: PAI HAI CH'ING.

The "Mirror" says: This bird is bigger than the *Šongkon* (No. 68). The feathers on its breast are a brilliant white.

Scully (S. F., p. 78) also speaks of perfectly white *Šungqars*, which he calls albinos. But this may be incorrect as the "Mirror" indicates a distinct white variety.

Aq-sungqar was the name of one of the Amirs of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna.

70. Čapar Šungqar. چاپار شونک قار

A mottled falcon.
Manchu: Čakiri šongkon.
Chinese: LU HUA HAI CH'ING.

The "Mirror" says: This bird has a white head, while the back and wings present a mixture of black and white.

The word *čapar* is Persian, and means "of two colours."

71. Mašriq-daghi šungqar. مشیریق (*sic*) داقي شونک قار

The Eastern Falcon.
Manchu: Šongkoro.
Chinese: HAI TUNG CH'ING.

The "Mirror" says: This falcon is found on the shores of the Eastern Seas. It catches big and little birds with ease.

Zakharoff says: It is the biggest of this family. It kills even swans.

The Turki-speaking peoples, not knowing the sea, simply call this falcon "one which lives in the East."

The Turki *Šungqár* and the Manchu *Šongkoro* are no doubt identical in origin.

72. Italgu or Aitalgu. ایتلکو

Saker Falcon.
Falco sacer.
Manchu: Itulhen.
Chinese: T'U HU.

Scully says: The *italgu* is the female of the *šungqar* (No. 68), but Col. Phillott says it is *F. sacer*, the "charkh" of India. The Turki name of this falcon, especially of the female, is *aitalgū* or *italgū* (see J.A.S.B., Vol. III, No. 3, 1907).

The similarity of the Turki name *italgu*, with the Manchu *itulhen*, can hardly be fortuitous.

David says: *F. sacer* is called by the Pekinese *huang ying.*

73. Sáng-Sáng. سانک سانک

A variety of Saker (Phillott).
Manchu: Heturhen.
Chinese: LAN HU SHOU.

Col. Phillott (J.A.S.B., Vol. III, No. 3, 1907) says: "A variety of Saker that does not appear to have been yet described is said to be feathered on the tarsi and feet like 'certain breeds of pigeons.' Amongst the professional falconers of Pindi Gheb this variety is called *sang-sang.*"

74. Lačin. لاچين

? The Shahin Falcon.
Falco peregrinator, Sundevall.
Manchu: Način.
Chinese: YA HU.

Scully says: The *lačin* is *Falco barbarus*, but Col. Phillott assures me it is the *Shahin* of India.

75. Turumtay Láčin. تورومتای لاچين *(sic.)*

The Merlin Falcon.
Manchu: Indahôn način.
Chinese: YA HU TO ERH.

This may possibly be the Red-headed Merlin, *Æsalon chicquera* (see J.A.S.B., Vol. III, No. 6, 1907) which in India is called "*turumti*."

76. Turumtay. (*sic*) تورووم طای

The Merlin.
Lithofalco æsalon (Scully, S. F., 15).
Manchu: Karanidun.
Chinese: TO ERH.

The "Mirror" says: This bird has a large head but a small body. The apple of its eye is black. It catches quails and such-like birds, and is very swift and cunning.

77. Qirghuy. قيرغوی

The common sparrow-hawk.
Accipiter nisus.
Manchu: Silmen.
Chinese: CH'IAO YING [Giles, *Milvus govinda*].

The "Mirror" says: "*Silmen*" is the general name for birds which catch quails and the like.

Scully says (karghai) *qarghay* is the Turki name for the sparrow-hawk. I presume that the *qirghuy* of our list is only another form of the same word.

If, as is quite possible, the name is derived from the verb *qirmáq*, to destroy, the form *qirghuy* is the more accurate.

Baber speaks of the *qirghu* in his "Memoirs."

78. Itka Qirghuy. ايتكه قيرغوي

Another name for the sparrow-hawk.
Manchu: Ayan silmen (The white sparrow-hawk).
Chinese: HSI HSIUNG.

The "Mirror" says: This is the name of the male of the *Morin silmen* (No. 79).

The Chinese *hsiung* (G. No. 4699) is used to express the male of birds; *hsi* means fine or delicate, and occurs in a name for *Accipiter nisus* given by Giles, *hsi hsiung* (G. No. 4696).

The Turki word *itka* is defined below: see No. 88.

79. Búz Qirghuy. بوز قيرغوي

Another name for the sparrow-hawk.
Manchu: Morin silmen.
Chinese: YAO TZŬ [Giles, sparrow-hawk].

The "Mirror" says: This bird is the female of the *Ayan silmen* (No. 78): than which it is somewhat larger.

Col. Phillott informs me that *búz* and *búzyúr* are terms applied to birds up to the first moult; the equivalent term in India is *chúz*.

بوز read *boz* means "grey," and *bozdaghan* is the name of a grey falcon. B.M. I gives بوزدم-جانور كه كريز اول خورده باشد

80. Jip Qirghuy. جيف قيرغوي

Another name for the sparrow-hawk.
Manchu: Ajige hiyan silmen.
Chinese: SUNG ERH [G. a brown sparrow-hawk].

The "Mirror" says: This is the male of the *hiyan silmen* (No. 81).

81. Tiš Qirghuy. تيش قيرغوي

Another name for the sparrow-hawk.
Manchu: Hiyan silmen.
Chinese: PAI HSIUNG.

The female of the preceding bird (No. 80).

82. Turi. توري

Another name for the sparrow-hawk.
A term in falconry.
Manchu: Jafata.
Chinese: CH'IN HUANG.

The "Mirror" says: A *silmen*, when it first leaves the nest of its own accord, is called *jafata*.

83. Tölek. تولاك

A term in falconry: "Intermewed."
Manchu: Hukšen.
Chinese: LUNG YING [*lit.* a trapped falcon].

The "Mirror" says: "All eagles, falcons, etc., who have passed a year in the falconer's house are called *hukšen*.

The corresponding Indian terms are خانگي *khanagi*, and كريز خانه *khána guriz*.
B.M. I gives تولك = كريز خانه, that is, the "mews," and تولاك for "intermewed."

84. Taš Tölek. تاش تولاک

A term in falconry: "haggard."

Manchu: Bigan-i hukšen.

Chinese: SHAN LUNG.

The "Mirror" says: Birds which have passed a year in the wild state are called *bigan-i hukšen.*

B.M. I. gives كويز صحرا=تاش تولک

Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84 are all falconers' terms, but seeing that they are introduced in this place it is quite possible these terms are applied to birds in the state specified without further addition.

85. Ala Quyruq Sár. آلا قويي روق سار

A Buzzard.

? *Archibutes aquilinus.*

Manchu: Huweten.

Chinese: HUA PAO [Giles: *Archibutes aquilinus*].

The "Mirror" says: The *huweten* somewhat resembles the vulture (*hiyebele* No. 63), and is whitish in colour. It catches mice, hares and pheasants, but with difficulty (*arkan*).

The Turki *ála quyruq* means "having a variegated tail."

Giles also gives *pai* (white) *pao* as a name for the Buzzard.

86. Lapang Sár. لفنک سار

A Buzzard.

Manchu: Lahôta.

Chinese: PAI CH'AO.

The "Mirror" says: The *lahôta* resembles the vulture (No. 63), but is smaller. The root of the tail is white. It is an unintelligent bird, *i.e.*, it is useless for hunting.

I have not been able to trace the Turki word *lapang* or *lafang*.

87. Kök Lapang Sar. کوک لفنک سار

A Buzzard.

Manchu: Lamun lahôta.

Chinese: HEI CH'AO.

Apparently a dark variety of No. 86.

88. Itka. ایتکه

A term in falconry.

Manchu: Utan.

Chinese: WO CH'U [*lit.* a nestling or fledgeling].

The "Mirror" says: Hawks and falcons taken from the nest and tamed are called *utan.*

Zakharoff only gives *utan* in the sense of pelican, synonymous with *kutan.*

GROUP V.

89. Selkeš. سلكش

A hybrid falcon.

Manchu: Kiyakôha.

Chinese: P'IAO YING [*lit.* a moulting falcon].

The description in the "Mirror" is lengthy and curious; I therefore give the original.

Kiyakôha amu hačin jaka damin giyahôn silmen hiyan silmen-i jergi jaka de gemu bi tuibulači morin-i adali imu de juru jaka gôwa jaka de ačafi banjihangge be kiyakôha sembi, umesi aldasi bude fusihôn jaka.

Amyot (Vol. III, p. 54, sub-voce *kiakouha*) gives the following definition which represents very fairly the meaning of the above:—

"Nom d'une espèce d'oiseau de proie qui s'accouple indifféremment avec les "oiseaux d'autres espèces; c'est pourquoi leurs petits, tantôt d'une espèce, et tantôt "d'une autre, sont des oiseaux inutiles, qui ressemblent au mulet dans leur genre."

90. Jaghalmay. جغالماى

The Hobby.

Falco subbuteo (Scully, S. F., No. 13).

Manchu: Keikuhen.

Chinese: HSIA MO YING.

Scully gives the form *jaghalbay*.

91. Bay Quš. باى قوش

? The Snowy Owl.

Nyctea nivea (Scully, S. F., 68 *bis*) more probably here *Asio otus*.

Manchu: Ančun gôwara.

Chinese: HÊN HU.

The "Mirror" says: This bird has a large body. Its plumage is yellow, with black markings. It has large eyes, and on its head are feathers which look like lynx's ears.

The above description does not at all fit the Snowy Owl, but would do for the Eagle Owl, *Bubo ignavus*, or the long-eared owl, *Asio otus*.

B. M. Or. 1912 merely translates *bay quš* by *búm*. B. M. Or. 404 gives *bay ughli* = بوم و جغد. According to Vambery *bay* here means "magic." The word may also mean "rich," and Scully translates the name by "noble bird." D. de Rhins gives *bay ughli* = *Scops giu*. See also No. 97 below.

In Houtsma's List *bay quš* is translated by the Arabic القبيسة, which is only an orthographic variation of القبيصة, which Dozy gives as "*chouette*."

92. Huy Quš. هوي قوش

The Eagle Owl.

Bubo maximus (Scully, S. F., 70 *bis*).

Bubo turcomanus (B. S. 25).

Manchu: Fu gôwara.

Chinese: MU T'U [*lit.* tree rabbit].

The "Mirror" says: In nature this owl resembles No. 91. It is about the size of the *damin* eagle (No. 52).

Compare No. 60, where the same Turki name is applied to a species of eagle.

93. Yapalaq. يافلاق

The Short-eared Owl.

Otus brachyotus (Scully, S. F., 68).

Manchu: Elben gôwara.

Chinese: MAO CH'IH [*lit.* reed-owl].

The "Mirror" says: This bird is like No. 92, but smaller.

This would seem to imply that it was long-eared rather than short-eared.

94. Šúm Quš. شوم قوش

A species of owl.

Manchu: Yabulan.

Chinese: HSIAO NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This owl resembles No. 93; its cry is disagreeable, but its flesh pleasant to the taste.

Zakharoff adds that it is the size of the turtle-dove; and that its cry is regarded as a bad omen.

Giles says *hsiao niao* is a fabulous bird which devours its own mother, all but the head; but the definition in the "Mirror" does not imply a fabulous bird.

The Turki *šúm quš* is a translation of the Arabic *al-búm al-maš'úm*, the owl of ill-omen. Steingass gives an idiom بوم خواندن "to call or invite the owl, to render desolate."

Persian literature is full of allusions to the ill-luck which owls bring.

95. Čüghündük. چوغوندیک

Athene bactriana (Scully, S. F., 76 A).

Carine bactriana (B. S. 28).

Manchu: Hôšahô.

Chinese: YEH MAO ERH [*lit.* the night-cat].

Giles gives *yeh mao tzŭ* = *Scops sunia*, the screech owl.

The Turki word recalls the Persian *chughud* = little night-owls.

96. Ayágh-siz. آیاغ سیز

The Night-jar or Goat-sucker.

Caprimulgus arenicolor (Scully, S. F., 112 A).

Manchu: Yabšahô.

Chinese: CH'IH HSIAO [Giles, the eared-owl].

The "Mirror" merely says: This bird resembles No. 95.

Gabelentz says *yabšahô* is a bird resembling the cuckoo. Zakharoff and Amyot have omitted this word.

The Turki name means literally "the footless one."

97. Sarigh Quš. سریق قوش

? The Scops Owl.

Scops giu.

Manchu: Humše.

Chinese: SHU MAO ERH [*lit.* the tree-cat].

The "Mirror" says: This bird is like the *ančun gowâra* (No. 91) but much smaller.

Now the Turki name for No. 91 is *bay quš*, which I am inclined to identify with *Asio otus*. D. de Rhins, in his short list of birds, mentions one called *bay oghli* = *Scops giu*. *Bay oghli* means literally the rich man's or nobleman's son. And seeing that the bird here called *sarigh quš* is said to be like the *Bay quš*, but much smaller, it is quite possible that in some localities it may have received the name *bay oghli* on account of this resemblance.

The same name is applied to a crane, see No. 39.

98. Leken Tukhosi. لکن توخوسی

A gull or petrel.

Manchu: Suwan.

Chinese: LU SSŬ.

The "Mirror" says: It has a black body and a hooked beak. It is bigger than a crow (*gaha*), and catches fish.

99. Baliqči. بالیق چی

? The Tern.

Sterna hirundo.

Manchu: Suksuhu (Zakh., *Sterna hirundo*).

Chinese: YÜ YING [*lit.* fish-falcon] (Giles, *Sterna hirundo*).

The "Mirror" says: Colouration yellow, wings long, tail short, neck thick. It catches fish.

Scully *apud* Shaw says that the name *baliqči* (or fisherman) is applied both to *Sterna fluviatilis* and to *Sterna minuta*.

The *Sanglákh* translates *baliqčin* by the Persian برتیمار (*bú-tímár*) = a heron.

In view of the probable identification of No. 100, it seems quite possible that the Osprey or fish-eagle, *Pandion heliaëtus*, Linn., is here intended.

100. Aq Baliqči. آق بالیق چی

White Fish-Eagle.
Heliaëtus albicilla, Linn.
Manchu: Šanyan suksuhu.
Chinese: PAI CHÜEH.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the falcon (*giyahôn* No. 67); it has white feathers on the head. The tip of the tail is whitish. It catches fish with great ease.

The word *chüeh* is not given in Giles. But the *pai chüeh* is one of the seventy-two birds illustrated in the *Erh-ya*, where it looks like an eagle.

101. Turna Baliqči. تُورنه بالیق چی

The Osprey.
Pandion Heliaëtus.
Manchu: Sisuhu [Z. misprints *sisuku*].
Chinese: O [Giles, Osprey].

The "Mirror" says: This bird has sunken eyes like the owl (*elben gôwara* No. 93).

102. Qara Baliqči. قرا بلیق چی

? A black tern or sea-eagle.
Manchu: Dasukô.
Chinese: TIAO CHI.

The "Mirror" says: This is a large gull somewhat resembling an Eagle.

This resemblance is also implied by the Chinese name.

103. Darya Italgu. دریا ایتلکو

? A large sea-eagle.
Manchu: Mutulhen.
Chinese: HAI HU.

The Turki and Chinese names both mean sea-falcon.

104. Darya Qirghuy. دریا قیرغوی

? A sea-hawk.
Manchu: Mulmen.
Chinese: HAI YAO.

The Turki and Chinese names both mean sea-hawk.

105. Qizghiš Baliqči. قیز غمش بلیق چی

? A red-beaked gull.
Manchu: Buhere.
Chinese: YÜ KOU (*lit.* fish-dog).

According to the "Mirror" this gull has a red beak and a white neck.

The word *qizghiš* is not to be found in the dictionaries, but it probably means "reddish," *cf. qizimtul.*

106. Yašil Baliqči. ياشيل بليق چى

? The green gull.
Manchu: Nimargan.
Chinese: Yü HU (*lit.* fish-tiger).

The "Mirror" says: This is a large gull with green plumage.

107. Kökiš Baliqči. كوكوش بليق چى

? A blue gull.
Manchu: Čurbi gasha.
Chinese: Ts'UI PI (*lit.* blue-green).

The "Mirror" says: A small gull with blue plumage.

108. Čulloq Baliqči. چول لوق بليق چى

? A small gull.
Manchu: Čunu gasha.
Chinese: Ts'UI NU.

The "Mirror" says: This bird is smaller than the *Čurbi gasha.*

109. Šib Turunghu. شيب تورونغو

? A white gull.
Manchu: Kilahôn (Z. a stork).
Chinese: OU.

The "Mirror" says: There is no difference between the large and small varieties of this bird. Its colouration is white; it has a stumpy tail, and eats fish.

110. Su Čüghündük. سو چوغوندوك

? A sea-owl.
Manchu: Muke hôšahô.
Chinese: SHUI HSIAO.

All three names mean sea-owl.

The "Mirror" says: The *kilahôn,* which resembles the owl, is called muke hôšahô.

GROUP VI.

111. Keti Rang Tukhi. كاتى رنك توخي

The Golden Pheasant of China.
Thaumalea picta (Gould).
Manchu: Junggiri čoko.
Chinese: CHIN CHI [David, Kin ki = *Thaumalea picta*].

Zakharoff says: This is a small golden pheasant. It is used on embroideries as the heraldic emblem of the third and fourth classes.

The "Mirror" says: Five colours are represented on its body.

The Turki *Tukhi* means a fowl, and corresponds to the Manchu *Čoko* and the Chinese *Chi*.

112. Püpišheklik Tukhi. فوپي شک ليک توخي

Temminck's Horned Pheasant.
Ceriornis Temmincki.
Manchu: Suihetu čoko.
Chinese: T'U SHOU CHI [Gould, *Tu xou niao*].

The "Mirror" says: It has a red head. The plumage on the breast is a mixture of grey and yellow. On fine days it spreads [its feathers]. From the head two fleshy horns stand out prominently. In the place of a chin it has a fleshy bag hanging down.

Gould says: In the pairing season the membrane can be enlarged or contracted at the will of the bird.

I think the "Mirror's" description and Gould's illustration, taken together, justify this identification.

113. Uštur Murgh. او شتر مرغ

The Ostrich.
Struthis.
Manchu: Temege čoko.
Chinese: T'O CHI [*lit.* camel-fowl].

The "Mirror" says: This bird is found in the Southern Seas and in the south of the Province of Fu-Kien. It is very large, measuring six feet in height. It is unable to fly. When full grown, five colours are represented on its body.

The Turki *uštur* is another form of the Persian *šutur*, a camel.

Giles says *t'o niao* (camel-bird) is the name for the Emu; while the usual Chinese name for the Ostrich is *ta ma ch'iao* (the great horse-bird).

Bretschneider ("Mediæval Researches" I, pp. 143-144) says: The Ostrich, although found only in the deserts of Africa and Western Asia, was known to the Chinese in early times, since their first intercourse with the countries of the Far West.

114. Qaramtil Murgh. قرام تيل مرغ

The Chinese Crossoptilon.
Crossoptilon auritum.
Manchu: Yahana čoko [Z. Russian *glukhar* = grouse].
Chinese: HUO CHI [usually means the Turkey].

The "Mirror" says: It resembles the *šunggin gasha* (No. 18): it is larger than the pheasant; body blackish; head and neck dark-blue; beak white; reddish rings round the eyes; feet all red; tail white, but slightly black at the extremity. It stands two Chinese feet in height.

Underneath the chin, and standing out from the side of the head, are ash-coloured feathers looking like the horns of a wild beast.

This description corresponds so exactly with the illustration of the Chinese Crossoptilon in Gould's "Birds of Asia" that I feel no hesitation in making the identification. Moreover, the matter seems finally settled by the following quotation in regard to the Chinese name: "The Chinese name is *ho chi*, either "river-fowl" or "fire-fowl." From our text we now know it to be the "fire-fowl."

115. Tajilik Murgh. تاجی لیک مرغ

Pencilled Pheasant.
Gennœus nycthemerus (Gould).
Manchu: Gônggala čoko [Z. name of a grouse].
Chinese: Ho chi.

The "Mirror" says: On its head it has black feathers like a tuft (*sorson*), which hang down below the neck. It is a strong fighter.

Zakharoff says: "Name of a grouse (*teterev*). Feathers hang from its head like the tassel of a Chinese hat! It is very quarrelsome.

Giles and Poletti say of the Chinese *ho* (Rad 196+73): A variety of pheasant, emblem of courage. Its long tail feathers are worn by actors; it has a crest.

Giles says it is Reeve's Pheasant, but I am inclined, on account of the picture in Gould, to identify it with the Pencilled Pheasant.

See No. 133, which I think is more likely to be Reeve's Pheasant.

116. Ala Buyun Murgh. آلا بویون مرغ

A kind of Francolin.
? *Ithaginis sinensis*.
Manchu: Alhari čoko.
Chinese: Shan hua chi.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the pheasant (*ulhôma*). It is found in the Fu-Kien Province. Head black; the feathers on its cheeks protrude above the head. The feathers on its back are white, with markings of various colours. The feathers of the tail are black, spotted with yellow.

I have not seen a picture of *Ithaginis sinensis*, but David gives *hoa ki* as the Chinese name for this bird, which might represent the same Chinese characters as *hua chi* (*lit.* the variegated fowl).

117. Püpeklik Murgh. نوپک لیک مرغ

A blue-winged pheasant.
Euplocamus lineatus (Vigors).
Manchu: Genggele čoko.
Chinese: Chieh.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *gônggalo čoko* (No. 115). The wing feathers are blue. It is a strong fighter.

I have not found the Chinese *chieh* in any dictionary.

My tentative identification is based on the circumstance that it is like the pencilled pheasant, and has blue wings.

118. Yašil Güzlük Murgh. ياشيل كوز لوك مرغ

A Peacock Pheasant.
? *Polyplectron Chinquis.*
Manchu: Jihana čoko.
Chinese: CHIN CH'IEN CHI.

The "Mirror" says: It resembles the *fa ulhôma* (No. 132). It is like a peacock. On the feathers are green eyes.

119. Čapar Murgh. چپار مرغ

Pucras Pheasant.
Pucrasia darwinii or *P. xanthospila.*
Manchu: Satangga čoko.
Chinese: SUNG CHI.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *fiyelenggu* (No. 129). It is found in Mongolia. Its body is all speckled with black and yellow markings. It has yellow down on the legs.

David gives *Song-ki* as the Chinese name for both *P. darwinii* and *P. xanthospila.*

120. Dükür Murgh. دكور مرغ

Manchu: Niyo čoko [*lit.* marsh-fowl].
Chinese: SHUI CHI [*lit.* water-fowl].

The "Mirror" says: It has a black body; it frequents marshy land; and has a red fleshy comb.

Zakharoff adds that the head and neck are black, spotted with red, and the breast-bone and wings yellow, spotted with black.

121. Čuláq Murgh. چولاق مرغ

A species of Pheasant.
Manchu: Simelen čoko.
Chinese: TSÊ CHI [*lit.* marsh bird].

The "Mirror" says: Its colouration is black; it has yellow markings; breast yellow. It has no spurs.

P. de C. says *čuláq* means "*manchot,*" i.e., a penguin. The Turkish word *čulaq* means ordinarily one who is without hands. Here I presume it to imply either a pheasant without spurs, or one which flies with difficulty.

122. Kičik Dükür Murgh. كيچك دكور مرغ

A species of Pheasant.
Manchu: Ajige niyo čoko.
Chinese: HSIAO SHUI CHI.

A small variety of No. 120.

123. Sulaimanlik Murgh. سلیمان لیک مرغ

A species of Pheasant (?).
Manchu: Horki.
Chinese: Tzŭ CHIH.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *fa ulhôma* (No. 132). A very large grey-coloured bird. Tail long. It is found in cold places. It has down on the legs.

The Turki name means Solomon's Fowl. The name looks genuine enough, but I have not been able to trace it.

Murgh-i-Sulaiman is one of the many Persian names for the *hud-hud* or *hoopoe*, but this bird cannot be here intended.

124. Sarghíj Murgh. سارغیچ مرغ

A species of Pheasant (?).
Manchu: Niyekserhen.
Chinese: T'IEN TUNG CHI.

The "Mirror" says: This bird is found in the Province of Fu-Kien. Head yellow; breast black; wings bordered with yellow. Lives on fish and shell-fish.

125. Miyana Murgh. میانه مرغ

A kind of Chicore.
? *Caccabis chukor.*
Manchu: Itu.
Chinese: PAN CH'IH [*lit.* half-winged].

The "Mirror" says: It is like a pheasant (*ulhôma*), but smaller. Its tail is short.

126. Keklik. ککلیک

The Chicore.
Caccabis pallescens (Hume).
Manchu: Engge fulgiyan itu.
Chinese: SHIH CHI.

The "Mirror" says: In nature it is like the *čoko* (fowl); beak red; legs short and red. Its body is the colour of natural woollen stuffs (*funiyesun*).

127. Čil Murgh. چیل مرغ

A Bamboo-Partridge.
Bambusicola sonorivox.
Manchu: Čuse moo-i itu.
Chinese: CHU CHI.

The "Mirror" says: In nature it is like the *čoko* (fowl). Its body is the colour of natural woollen stuffs (*funiyesun*), and is speckled all over. It is fond of screeching and fighting. It lives in bamboo forests.

Some dictionaries say that the Chinese *chu-chi* = a snipe.

128. Čil. چیل

Pallas' Sandgrouse.
Syrrhaptes paradoxus.
Manchu: Nuturu.
Chinese: SHA CHI.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *itu* (No. 125). Its foot resembles the foot of a hare. In the winter season the birds flock together, and they make a small chuckle in flight.

Mr. Rockhill (*Journey*, p. 9, note), speaking of the Syrrhaptes, writes: "I for my part never heard any other name than *sha-ch'i* (*sic*) 'sand-fowl' given them."

Marco Polo's "*Barguerlac*" has been identified with this bird. (*Yule*, 2nd ed., p. 272), but on the authority of this list it would seem to be *Syrrhaptes tibetanus*. See No. 129.

129. Baghirtaq. بغیر تاق

Tibetan Short-toed Sand-grouse.
Syrrhaptes tibetanus.
Manchu: Fiyelenggu.
Chinese: SHU CHI.

The "Mirror" says: It is like the female *itu* (No. 125) or grey partridge.

David gives *chou ki* as the local Pekinese name of the *Tetrastes bonasia*. This may possibly be our *shu chi*.

On Marco Polo's *Bargeurlac* see preceding number (128).

130. Čedüki Baghirtáq. چدوکی بغیرتاق

The Northern Sand-grouse.
Manchu: Jase-i amargi fiyelenggu.
Chinese: PEI SHU CHI.

The "Mirror" says: Is smaller than No. 129. It is found on the northern frontier (of China).

GROUP VII.

131. Qirghul. قیر غول

A generic name for pheasants.
Manchu: Ulhôma.
Chinese: YEH CHI [*lit.* wild fowl].

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *čoko* (fowl); tail long; the male has brilliant glistening feathers, while the female is yellowish in colouration.

According to the Manchu transcription the pronunciation is *qirghul*, but the usual forms are *qirghaul* and *qirghawal*.

132. Qaramtil Qirghul. قرام تيل قيرغول

A black partridge or francolin.

Manchu: Fa ulhôma.

Chinese: U CHIH [*lit.* black pheasant].

The "Mirror" says: The colouration of this bird is blackish. Its body is smooth (*halfiyan*). Tail short, like that of a duck. It perches in trees. It has down on its legs.

Zakharoff says: It is a grouse (Russian, *teterev*), but Amyot only says "une sorte d'oiseau."

133. Khitay Qirghul. خطای قيرغول

Reeves's Pheasant.

Syrmaticus reevesii.

Manchu: Nikan ulhôma [Z. *Gallina sylvestris*].

Chinese: CHIH CHI [*lit.* the pheasant fowl].

The "Mirror" says: It is like the *ulhôma*. It is found in the depths of forests. Its tail is long.

Perè David says: *Djeu-ky* is the local Pekinese name for Reeves's Pheasant. This is probably identical with the name here given in Mandarin transcription.

The Turki and the Manchu names both mean "Chinese Pheasant."

134. Purmuy Qirghul. فورموی قيرغول

The Tartar Pheasant.

Manchu: Juwaringga junggidei.

Chinese: HSIA TI (or CHAI) [*lit.* the summer (Tartar) pheasant].

The "Mirror" says: A mountain pheasant, whose plumage becomes a very brilliant colour during the summer season.

135. Ala Qirghul. آلا قيرغول

A species of pheasant.

Manchu: Ala ulhôma.

Chinese: YÜAN-NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the pheasant. Makes its nest on mountain crags.

The Manchu word *ála* here corresponds with the Chinese word *yüan* = a high plateau. The Turki *ála* means variegated.

Zakharoff says: This is a grouse which is called by the Kirghiz *ular*. See No. 15.

136. Aq Qirghul. آق قيرغول

The White Pheasant.

Manchu: Šanyan ulhôma.

Chinese: PAI CHIH.

The "Mirror" says: The whitish pheasant is called *šanyan ulhôma*.

137. Ranglik Qirghul. رنگ لیک قیرغول

A variegated pheasant.
Manchu: Fiyangga ulhôma [Z. A Chinese Pheasant].
Chinese: HUI.

The "Mirror" says: A beautiful variegated pheasant of five colours.

The Chinese word *hui* means variegated, but the word *chih*, which is not repeated here, is perhaps implied. Giles, however, says *hui* alone means a pheasant, and that *hui chih* = the Tartar Pheasant.

138. Qara Qirghul. قرا قیرغول

The "Sea" Pheasant.
Manchu: Mederi ulhôma.
Chinese: HAI CHIH [*lit.* the sea-pheasant].

The "Mirror" says: A black pheasant, also called the sea-pheasant to distinguish it from other black pheasants.

139. Tagh Qirghul. تاغ قیرغول

The Mountain Pheasant.
Manchu: Alin-i ulhôma.
Chinese: SHAN CHIH.

All these names mean "the mountain pheasant."

The "Mirror" says: Mountain pheasant, with long tail.

140. Baldir Qirghul. بالدیر قیرغول

A species of pheasant.
Manchu: Koksin ulhôma.
Chinese: CH'Ü CHIH.

The "Mirror" says: A pheasant which heralds approaching thunderstorms by its cry.

The word *baldir* apparently forms part of a name for the quail, *balderčin*.
The Chinese *ch'ü* is another name for *ch'ü yü*, the Mynah. See No. 178.
Shaw says: *baldir* means "first," but P. de C. and the "Sanglakh" say *baldir* means "the fat part of the leg, the calf."

141. Čoqušghaq Qirghul. چوقوش غاق قیرغول

A fighting pheasant.
Manchu: Bečun ulhôma [*lit.* fighting pheasant].
Chinese: FÊN CHIH.

The Manchu *bečun* comes from *bečunambi*, to fight.
The Chinese *fên* means "impetuous."
The Turki *čoqušghaq* comes from the verb *čoqušmaq* = to peck one another.

142. Dürlam Qirghul. دورلام قیرغول

The Sand-grouse.
Syrrhaptes sp.
Manchu: Fenihe ulhôma.
Chinese: K'OU CHIH [Giles = *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *kuwečihe* (pigeon) (No. 194); body small. They flock together when flying.

I have not been able to trace the Turki word *dürlam*.

143. Čuja. چوجه

Name for the young of pheasants.
Manchu: Šoron.
Chinese: LIN [Giles says, a species of "lark" known as *t'ien* (heaven) *lin*].

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to the meaning of this number. The "Mirror" says this is a name for the young of pheasants. Gabelentz and Zakharoff say, a name for the young of geese and ducks; and Zakharoff also adds, a name for the nest itself, where the young are reared. Poletti, like Giles, says it is a species of lark.

The Turki *čuja* is the common word for a chicken.

144. Yawa Urdak. یبا اوردیک

Wild duck, in general.
Manchu: Bigan-i niyehe.
Chinese: YEH YA.

The "Mirror" says: A general name for many varieties of wild duck.

Scully says the Yarkandis distinguish twenty species of duck. It will be seen that the present list includes no less than twenty-six.

145. Karrak Urdak. کرّک اوردیک

The Teal.
Querquedula circia.
Manchu: Yangsimu niyehe.
Chinese: KUAN YA [*lit.* crested duck].

The "Mirror" says: A crested wild duck with variegated feathers.

Karak or *karrak* (as it is always written in the MS.) means "patch-work." The *Sañghlakh* says *karak* is the Turki name for a species of quail.

B. S. 299 says, *karak urdak* is the Turki name for the Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula circia*. But from the description and the Chinese and Manchu names, it might be the Tufted Pochard (*Fuligula fuligula*) which migrates to North India and China in the winter.

146. Kičik Ala Urdak. کیچیک آلا اوردیک

A species of duck.
Anas clangula.
Manchu: Ajige yangsimu niyehe.
Chinese: HSIAO KUAN YA.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *yangsimu niyehe* (No. 145). Body small.

Zakharoff has: Little crested wild duck. (*Anas clangula*).

147. Sona Urdak. سونا اور دیک

The Mallard.
Anas boschas.
Manchu: Borjin niyehe.
Chinese: P'U YA [p'u=rushes].

The "Mirror" says: This bird is reared in captivity, and resembles the green domestic duck.

P. de C. gives *Sona-borjin* as the name of a duck. The "Sanglakh" says, *sona* is the drake and *borčin* the duck. It is a curious coincidence that here we have "sona" in the Turki and "borjin" in the Manchu. In China it is quite a common practice to call a certain variety of bird by the combined names of the female and the male. Compare No. 155.

148. Kičik Urdak. کیچیک اور دیک

Another name for No. 147.
Manchu: Tarmin niyehe.
Chinese: P'U YA.

149. Quba Urdak. قوبا اوردیک

The Shoveller.
Spatula clypeata.
Manchu: Kaltara niyehe.
Chinese: MA YA.

The "Sanglakh" says *qúba* is a Kalmak word for a breastplate. The Turki name thus offers an interesting similarity to the Latin name.

The "Mirror" says: A duck resembling the *borjin niyehe* (No. 147). It is "Kaltara" coloured. [*Kaltara* literally means a red horse with white breast.]

150. Petek Urdak. فتک اور دیک

A species of duck.
Manchu: Yargičan niyehe [Z. A diving Duck: Russ. *Nïrok*].
Chinese: P'I HU LU.

The "Mirror" says: This is a small wild duck resembling the *borjin niyehe* (No. 147).

I have not been able to trace the Turki word *petek*: but there is a word curiously like it in Ottoman Turkish for the Shoveller Duck, *Spatula clypeata*, namely, پاتقه *patqa*.

151. Sukhsur or Suqsur. سوخسور

The Pintail Duck.
Dafila acuta.
Manchu: Borboki niyehe.
Chinese: NI KO TA.

The "Mirror" says: A small wild duck resembling No. 150, with delicate white spots on the wings. It cries out when flying.

Scully (I. 962): *Dafila acuta*, Pintail Duck, "cha sughsu aurdak."

The "Sanglakh" says: *Suqsur* is the male of the duck, and is synonymous with *sona*.

152. Qizghinj Karrak Urdak. قیز غینچ کرکّ اوردیک

Purple-headed Duck.
Manchu: Dudu niyehe.
Chinese: TZŬ T'OU YA.

The word *dudu* in Manchu means a turtle-dove.

The "Mirror" says: Purple head, broad beak, resembles the *borboki niyehe* (No. 151) in the body.

153. Jar Karrak Urdak. جار کرّک اوردیک

A mottled Duck.
Manchu: Alhačan niyehe.
Chinese: LO WÊN YA.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles No. 152, but has variegated plumage.

154. Čapar Karrak Urdak. چغار کرّک اوردیک

A mottled duck.
Manchu: Bulhačan niyehe.
Chinese: WÊN HAN YA.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *alhačan niyehe* (No. 153). The plumage is variegated.

GROUP VIII.

155. Qušmaq Urdak. قوشماق اوردیک

The Mandarin Duck.
Aix galericulata.
Manchu: Ijifun niyehe.
Chinese: YÜAN YANG.

The "Mirror" says: Purple head, white eyebrows, has a crest. The male and female are inseparable.

The Chinese words *yüan* and *yang* stand for male and female Mandarin duck respectively, and they are used as emblems of conjugal fidelity.

A description of the *Yüan yang* is given by Huc, see *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 243.

156. Tutuš Urdak. تو توش اوردیک

Another name for the Mandarin Duck.
Manchu: Irgeče niyehe.
Chinese: CH'I CH'IH.

The "Mirror" says: Another name for the *ijifun niyehe* (No. 155).

Giles says, *ch'i* is a bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose high tail is sometimes likened to a rudder.

157. Ḥang Ghirta. حانک غِرْتَ

The Brahminy Duck.
Casarca rutila.
Manchu: Lama niyehe.
Chinese: T'U YÜAN YANG.

The "Mirror" says: This bird resembles the *ijifun niyehe* (No. 155), but is of a yellowish colour.

Scully (S. F. 954): *Hangghut* pronounced *Hangat* = Brahminy Duck, *Casarca rutila.* This Turki name is found recorded in many forms, such as *Angit*, *Anqit*, *Hangat* and *Alqit.*

158. Sarigh Urdak. سریغ اوردیک

Yellow Duck.
Manchu: Anggir niyehe [Z. Russian *Turpan* = *Anas nigra*].
Chinese: HUANG YA.

The "Mirror" says: This is a large yellow duck.

159. Kičik Quyruq Urdak. کیچیک قو یروق اوردیک

The Short-tailed Duck.
Manchu: Sočili niyehe.
Chinese: HSIAO WEI YA.

The "Mirror" says: Forked tail; body has white markings.

160. Yeken Urdak. یکان اوردوک

? *Anas querquedula.*
Manchu: Ija niyehe [Z. Mountain duck (*Anas querquedula*)].
Chinese: SHUI HU LU.

The "Mirror" says: Of the nature of the *sočili niyehe* (No. 159). Very small, and has very good tasting flesh.

161. Marg Urdak.

Another name for No. 160.
Manchu: Niojan niyehe.
Chinese: Same as the above.

162. Baliqči Urdak. بلیق چی اوردیک

The Fisherman Duck.
Manchu: Kanggô niyehe.
Chinese: Yü ya.

The "Mirror" says: Somewhat larger than the *borjin niyehe* (No. 147) with a pointed beak. Eats fish.

163. Qara Payča Urdak. قرا قایچه اوردیک

Black variegated duck.
Manchu: Jukjuhu niyehe.
Chinese: Hei chiao ya.

The "Mirror" says: Body black with variegated plumage. It is a very skilful diver, and resembles the *čikiri niyehe* (No. 165).

164. Qulang Sa Urdak. قولانک سا اوردیک

Manchu: Čunggur niyehe.
Chinese: Yu hu lu.

The "Mirror" says: Very small duck with curved beak. It feeds on fish, and therefore the flesh is not good to eat.

Giles says: *Yu hu lu* is a kind of cricket which sings during the winter in stoves.

165. Baliq-güz Urdak. بلیق کوز اوردیک

The Eastern White-eyed Pochard [*lit.* the fish-eyed duck].
Nyroca baeri.
Manchu: Čikiri niyehe.
Chinese: Yü yen ya [*lit.*, jade-eyed duck].

The "Mirror" says: This duck resembles the *dudu niyehe* (No. 152). It is called *čikiri* because its eyes and beak are white-grey, like the eyes of a wall-eyed horse or dog. [See note on No. 53].

166. Ala Mač Urdak. آلا ماچ اوردیک

Variegated duck.
Manchu: Alha niyehe.
Chinese: Hua ya.

The "Mirror" says: Variegated duck, resembling the *dudu niyehe* (No. 152).

167. Ala Sarighinj Urdak. آلا سارغینج اوردیک

The Eastern Grey Duck.
Anas zonorhyncha.
Manchu: Alhari niyehe.
Chinese: Chien hua ya.

The "Mirror" says: Ash-coloured duck, with red plumage and small feet.

168. Baliq-gha Amraq Urdak. بليق غه امراق اوردیک

A diver.
Manchu: Aka niyehe.
Chinese: Lo ho.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *kanggô niyehe* (No. 162). Has a curved beak; eats fish. Its flesh is consequently unpleasant to the taste.

The Turki name means "a duck resembling a fish."

169. Hurluq Urdak. هور لوق اوردیک

The Coot.
Fulica atra.
Manchu: Karan kalja [Z. Russian, *lisukha*, a coot].
Chinese: Ku ting.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles a crow; body black, nose and beak white.

170. Yašil Šatuti. یاشیل شاطوطي

A green parrot.
Manchu: Yengguhe.
Chinese: Ying wu.

The "Mirror" says: A green parrot with a beak like that of the vulture. Can be taught to talk.

The common Persian word for a parrot is *ṭuṭi* طوطي. The present list never uses the word *ṭuṭi* alone, but always speaks of *Shá tuti*, which is probably a corruption of *Sháh ṭuṭi* شاه طوطي, or "King Parrot," the term *sháh* being applied out of respect, just as the falcon is called *Sháh báz*.

Only in this place is *tuti* spelled with the correct "ṭ." Pavet de Courteille, in his Dictionary s. v. *bilik*, p. 191, quotes the following line:—

بیلیک شاه ایلا سا حیوان نینگ آتین * نی تانگ گر کیمسا تاپسا شاه ذاتین

"Since the king knows the names of the animals, what wonder if one find among them a kingly nature."

P. de Courteille says this is an allusion to the name given to certain birds; for example, a parrot which talks very well is called شاه طوطي (*sháh ṭuṭi*).

171. Sirmurgh Šatuti. سیرمرغ شاتوتي

The Phœnix Parrot.
Manchu: Garudangga yengguhe.
Chinese: Fêng huang ying wu.

The "Mirror" says: Has a long body, measures three feet. Resembles the phœnix, and is of five colours.

172. Khušaliq Šatuti. خوشاليق شاتوتي

The Parrot of Good Fortune.
Manchu: Sebjengge yengguhe.
Chinese: SHIH LO NIAO.

The Turki here, as elsewhere, writes *khušali* / خوشاليق, for *khušḥal liq* خوش حاللیق.

The "Mirror" says: Another name for the *garudangga yengguhe* (171).

173. Šatuti. شاتوتي

The Parrot.
Manchu: Yenggehe.
Chinese: YING KO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *yengguhe* (No. 170); beak small; of different colours.

For explanation of the Turki *Šatuti*, see No. 170.

174. Sarigh Ṣopia. سريغ صوفيا

A yellow parrot.
Manchu: Suwayan yenggetu.
Chinese: HUANG TING HSIANG NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Smallish parrot, with head, back and wings all green, neck and breast-bone yellow.

The word *sopia*, according to Scully (S. F. 470) and Dutreuil de Rhins, means the Oriole, *Oriolus kundoo*, or *Oriolus galbula*. But in our list I think it must mean a species of parrot. The Chinese *ting hsiang* = cloves!

175. Yašil Ṣopia. ياشيل صوفيا

A green parrot.
Manchu: Niowanggiyan yenggetu.
Chinese: LÜ TING HSIANG NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembling the yellow parrot, but larger. Head, breast-bone, back and wings all green. Yellow markings at the base of the wings.

176. Máda Ṣopia. ماده صوفيا

A hen-parrot.
Manchu: Yenghuhe.
Chinese: MU HOU.

The "Mirror" says: This is the female of the *yengguhe* (No. 170).

GROUP IX.

177. Čikdači. چيكده چي

Chinese Mynah.
Acridotheres cristatellus.
Manchu: Bangguhe.
Chinese: PA KO [*lit.* the eight brothers].

Giles gives *yen* (swallow) *pa ko erh* = *Sturnus cineraceus*

The "Mirror" says: Black body, green beak, sometimes crested. White wing feathers, white markings on tail, yellow legs. Can be taught to talk.

Zakharoff says: This bird has a crest, but not the power of speech; though it belongs to a class of birds *without* crests, but possessing the power of talking.

The Chinese *pa ko* means literally eight brothers, which reminds one of the well-known name, seven sisters or seven brothers (*sath bhai*), given to Babblers in India.

Eha, in "Tribes on my Frontier," says: "Here (Bombay) they are brothers, and in Bengal they are sisters; but everywhere, like Wordsworth's opinionative child, they are seven." Eha, however, seems to have overlooked the *Chinese* variety.

Scully (S. F. 365) gives a very similar name "jigda chuk" for *Planesticus atrogularis*, Temm. He says: "It feeds chiefly on *Eleagnus* berries called *jigda* in Turki, and commonly known as 'Trebizond dates,' hence its name *Jigda chuk*, i.e., 'jigda-eater.'"

Redhouse says the Turkish چیکده (pron. in Ottoman *chiyde*) = *Zizyphus vulgaris*, the jujube.

Dutreuil de Rhins identifies *čigdači* with *Turdus fuscatus*.

178. Zákarči. زاکرچي

Another name for the Chinese Mynah.
Manchu: Kiongguhe.
Chinese: CH'Ü YÜ [Giles, *Acridotheres cristatellus*].

179. Aqiš Čikdači. آقیش چیکده چی

The Chough.
Pyrrhocorax graculus.
Manchu: Cinjiri [Z. Russian *Drozd*].
Chinese: LIAO KO [Giles, the blue grackle].

The "Mirror" says: Colouration violet; red beak, parting on the top of the head. A skilful singer, with a very clear voice.

180. Saghizghan. ساغیز غان

The Magpie.
Pica pica (B. S. 35), *P. bactriana* (Scully, S. F., 668 *bis*).
Manchu: Saksaha.
Chinese: HSI CH'IAO [Giles, magpie].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the crow. Body and wings half white. At the end of the winter months it makes its nest.

181. Khabarči Saghizghan. خبر چی ساغیزغان

A species of magpie.
Manchu: Šengge saksaha.
Chinese: LING CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Talking magpie, which, according to the Chinese, heralds the advent of a great man.

Zakharoff adds: "for example, the founder of a dynasty," thus reminding one of the king-making qualities attributed by the Persians to the *humá* bird.

Turki: *khabarči* = news-bringer.
Manchu: *šengge* = divine.
Chinese: *ling*, applied to animals, means intelligent.

182. Aqiš Saghizghan. آقیش ساغیزغان

The White Magpie.
Manchu: Šahôn saksaha.
Chinese: PAI HSI CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Like the *Saksaha* but bigger, with rather short tail. On the body mixed white and grey feathers.

183. Tagh Saghizghan. تاغ ساغیزغان

The hill magpie.
Manchu: Alin-i saksaha.
Chinese: SHAN HSI CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Like the ordinary magpie, but somewhat smaller. Black and white markings on the head, long tail; makes its nest in mountain forests.

184. Say Saghizghan. سای ساغیزغان

A species of Magpie.
Manchu: Niyo saksaha.
Chinese: SHUI HSI CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Black, with long beak, white head and short tail. Very tall. Found on sand-banks and dunes. Fish-eater.

The Turki word *say* means "a river which is dry in summer and a torrent in winter"; but here it seems to be a translation of the Manchu *niyo* which means "a marsh."

185. Qizghiš Saghizghan. قیزغیش ساغیزغان

A Paradise Fly-catcher (female).
Tchitrea paradisi.
Manchu: Baibula.
Chinese: LIEN CH'IAO [Giles, *Tchitrea incei*, Gould].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the magpie. Smoke-coloured, with long tail.

The Turki epithet *qizghiš*, reddish or russet, would only apply to the female.

186. Uzun Quyruq Aq Saghizghan. اوزون قویروق آق ساغیزغان

Paradise Fly-catcher (male).
Tchitrea paradisi.

Manchu: Golmin unčehengge šanyan baibula.
Chinese: T'O PAI LIEN.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *baibula* (No. 185), but with a longer tail.

The Chinese have probably mistaken the male and female of this bird for two different species. (See Gould, Vol. II, Plate 18).

187. Qargha. قارغا

The Crow.
Manchu: Gaha.
Chinese: WU YA or U YA.

The "Mirror" says: Body all black, broad beak.

188. Qung Qargha. قونگ قارغا

A species of crow.
Manchu: Holon gaha.
Chinese: TZŬ YA.

The "Mirror" says: A crow which is found round about the districts of the Great Wall.

P. de Courteille says *Qung* = corbeau.

189. Ala Qargha. آلا قارغا

The Variegated Crow.
Corvus cornix, Lin.
Manchu: Ayan gaha.
Chinese: HUA PU YA.

The "Mirror" says: A white-necked crow. Body large.

Scully, S. F., 659 *bis.*—*Corvus cornix.*

The "Sanglakh" says: *Ala qargha* is the equivalent of the Persian *Kulagh-i-kabud* کلاغ کبود and the Arabic *'ukka* عکه, which usually stand for the common Indian magpie, *Dendrocitta rufa.*

190. Aq Qargha. آق قارغا

The White Crow.
Manchu: Šanyan gaha.
Chinese: PAI YA.

The "Mirror" says: A large crow, all white; smallish head, oblong shaped. Light-red beak and feet.

191. Tokhanak. تخانک

Jackdaw.
Coleus monedula.
Manchu: Turaki [Z. Russian *Grach* = a rook].
Chinese: YÜAN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: A crow with small body and beak.

Scully, S. F., 665, gives *Tukhunák qargha*, Jackdaw—*Coleus monedula.*

192. Kök Qargha. كوك قارغا

The European Roller.
Coracias garrula. [B.S. 259].
Manchu: Karaki [Z. Russian *Grach* = a rook].
Chinese: CH'ING YA.

The "Mirror" says: Smallish body, beak and tail black.

193. Qara Qargha. قرا قارغا

The White-necked or Parson Crow.
Corvus culminatus.
Manchu: Tanggôha.
Chinese: HAN YA.

The "Mirror" says: Smaller than the ordinary crow. White-necked.

Scully, S. F., 660. *Corvus culminatus.*

194. Kaftar. كفطر (*sic*).

The Pigeon.
Manchu: Kuwečihe.
Chinese: Ko TZŬ [Giles, domestic pigeon].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *dudu* (No. 196) (turtle-dove); of all colours; reared in captivity.

Kaftar is another form of the Persian word *kabutar* [Pehlevi, *kapōtar*; Afghan, *kautar*].

195. Pay Paqliq Kaftar. پای قاقلیق كفطر

The Downy-legged Pigeon.
Manchu: Nunggari fathangga kuwečihe.
Chinese: MAO CHIAO KO.

The "Mirror" says: Head, back and tail black; white wings, downy legs.

196. Tuzlagha. توزلاغا

The Wild Pigeon.
Columba rupicola, Pall.
Manchu: Dudu [Z. Russian *Gorlitsa* = *Columba turtur*].
Chinese: PAN CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the wild pigeon.

Zakharoff adds: Found in a wild state in fields and flat places generally.

197. Yašil Yawa Kaptar. ياشيل يبا كفطر

The Green Wild Pigeon.
Manchu: Ilhuru dudu.
Chinese: LU PAN.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Kekuhe* (No. 198). Head black, body green, breast brown. Has downy feathers on the back-bone.

198. Khupup. خوفوف

The Hoopoe.
Upupa epops, Lin.
Manchu: Kekuhe.
Chinese: K'o KU.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Silmen* (No. 77) (sparrow-hawk). Blackish colouration.

199. Qara Kakkuk. قرا كاك كوك

The Black Cuckoo.
Cuculus canorus [B. S. 253].
Manchu: Sahaliyan kekuhe.
Chinese: HEI CH'IU.

The "Mirror" says: Head and breast blackish; tail and wings white; legs short; on the foot of the male there are two toes in front.

200. Torolgha. تورولغا

Turtle-dove.
Turtur auritus [B. S. 270].
Manchu: Saksari kekuhe.
Chinese: CH'IAO CH'IU.

The "Mirror" says: This dove resembles the mountain magpie (No. 183) but is smaller.

201. Pakhmayghan Pakhtak. فاخمايغان فاختك

A species of dove.
Manchu: Kekutu.
Chinese: TZ'Ŭ MAO YING. [Wrongly read in Index as LA MAO YING.]

The "Mirror" says: In form like the *kekuhe* (No. 198), wings and tail black. The rest of the plumage coffee-brown, streaked in lines.

Scully says *Pakhtak* is the Turki name for the *Turtur stoliczkæ*.
I have not been able to trace the epithet *pakhmayghan*.

GROUP X.

202. Bulutči Janwar. بولوت چي جانوار

"The Cloud Bird." Possibly a species of lark, *e.g.*, *Alauda arvensis*.
Manchu: Tugitu.
Chinese: P'ING HSIAO.

The "Mirror" says: This bird is found in the wild districts of Tsang-yü. In nature it resembles the sparrow. It makes its nest in sand dunes.

Turki: *Bulut* = a cloud. Manchu: *Tugi* = a cloud. Chinese: *Hsiao* = the sky.

203. Azčaq. آزچاق

"The Strayed Bird" ["*L'oiseau égaré*"].
Manchu: Šajingga gasha [*lit.* the edict-giving bird].
Chinese: Fo NIAO [*lit.* The Buddha Bird].

The "Mirror" says: Head, beak, neck and back all black. Round the wings is a coffee-brown border. When it sings the words *mi t'u* are heard.

For *mi t'u*, we may possibly read the characters 7,835 and 12,106 in Giles, which would mean "to have lost the road."

In support of this interpretation we have the Turki word *ázmaq*, "to lose the way."

204. Toyton. توی تون

The "Toyton" Bird.
A species of cuckoo.
Manchu: Toiton.
Chinese: Pu KU NIAO [Giles, *Cuculus canorus*].

The "Mirror" says: Found in mountain woods. It sings at night, and its cry sounds like the word "Toiton."

Zakharoff adds: This bird is such an assiduous hunter that the word *toiton* is metaphorically applied to man in the sense of shrewd, adroit, cunning, etc.

The Turki name is merely a transcription of the onomatopæic Manchu name.

205. Kakkuk Janwar. کاک کوک جانوار

A kind of cuckoo.
Manchu: Gugun gasha.
Chinese: KUO KUNG NIAO ["Royal Duke Bird"].

The "Mirror" says: Found in the mountain caves in the Fu-kien province. Head shiny black, green feathers on the wings, tail bluish, breast and feet red.

206. Hur Pigan. هور فیکان

Manchu: Čunggai [Z. Russian *Kulik* = woodcock].
Chinese: SHUI HUA KUAN.

The "Mirror" says: Neck red, beak black, on the head long feathers, like a crest. When it sees men it cries out, and the feathers on its head bristle up. The feet resemble those of a fowl.

207. Kökča Janwar. کوك چه جانوار

The Blue Crow.
Coracias garrula.
Manchu: Niowargi gasha [Z. *Coracias garrula*].
Chinese: Ts'UI YÜN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Head and beak red; body all green; handsome shining green plumage.

See also No. 192.

208. Mihakči Janwar. محکچی جانوار

The Shrike.

? *Lanius major.*

Manchu: Hionghioi gasha.

Chinese: CHÜEH [Giles, *Lanius major*].

The "Mirror" says: Sings much in the summer, but rarely in the winter. When it sings in the summer, its note indicates the time for spinning to begin.

The Turki *miḥakči* seems to be derived from the Arabic *miḥakk* (pronounced in Ottoman Turkish *meḥekk* and *meheng*) which means a touchstone. But one would have expected here some name connected with a spindle or spinning.

209. Qičqirghaq Janwar. قیچقرغاق جانوار

A Cuckoo [*lit.* the bird which cries out].

Manchu: Hodan gasha [transcription of the Chinese].

Chinese: Ho TAN.

The "Mirror" says: This bird in nature resembles the *Čoko* (fowl); it sings unceasingly, day and night, up to the middle of the winter months.

Giles has: *Ho-tan* = a kind of nightingale which is said to sing until the dawn comes; the word *tan* here being the Chinese character for dawn *plus* the Radical 196 for larger birds. See also No. 308.

210. Awazliq Janwar. آوازلیق جانوار

A singing bird. Possibly The Persian Nightingale, *Daulias golzi.*

Manchu: Jilgangga gasha [*lit.* singing bird].

Chinese: WANG KANG KO.

The "Mirror" says: Sings at night, but has never been seen by anyone.

211. Munguzluq Janwar. جانوار (*sic*) مونک اوزلوق

Manchu: Senggelengge gasha.

Chinese: NU K'O YA K'O [perhaps a foreign word].

The "Mirror" says: Head black, beak large, coffee-brown plumage. On the head is a bone which looks like a crest.

212. Üsma Janwar. اوسما جانوار

A species of Magpie.

Manchu: Giyen gasha [Z. Russian *Sinaya soroka*].

Chinese: TIEN HUA.

The "Mirror" has: Resembles the *saksaha* (No. 180) (magpie). Tip of the beak slightly bent, head and tail feathers indigo blue. It imitates the voices of all other birds.

The Chinese *tien-hua* means indigo blossom.

213. Süseni Janwar. جانوار (*sic*) سوسنی

Manchu: Fulaburu gasha.
Chinese: SHIH CH'ING.

The "Mirror" says: Beak black, with curved tip. The tips of the wings are violet.

214. Targhil Janwar. تارغیل جانوار

Manchu: Kuringge gasha.
Chinese: WU PAN CH'UNG.

The "Mirror" says: Head black, beak curved, markings all over the body.

215. Jar Janwar. جار جانوار

Manchu: Hôngsitu gasha.
Chinese: TI PÊN NIU.

The "Mirror" says: Another name for No. 214.

216. Kol. کول

Manchu: Laidakô.
Chinese: TA KU NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Head, wings, tail, all black; breast white. Found in marshy places.

Kol or *gol* in Persian means an owl.

217. Seḥer-Khíz. سحر خیز

"The Early-Riser."
Manchu: Kôwaha [Z. Russian *Kulik* = woodcock].
Chinese: YEH MING NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Small beak, small body. Cries out at night.

Zakharoff says: Small marsh woodcock, with long legs. Cries out at night.

218. Sürmeči. سورمه چی

? The Jay.
? *Garrulus glandarius.*
Manchu: Isha [Z. Russian *Soya* = The Jay].
Chinese: SUNG YA.

Giles has *sung ya* = a mynah.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *baibula* (No. 185). Body somewhat small; tail, short and flecked. Very gluttonous bird.

219. Tuqačak. توقاچاق

Manchu: Kataha fadu.
Chinese: SHAO SHAN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Name of a small bird which, in singing, makes a sound resembling the words "Kataha fadu."

220. Tam Kütlej. تام كوتلاج

Manchu: Galman hereku [*lit.* a fly-catcher].
Chinese: T'IEH SHU P'I.

The "Mirror" says: Reddish eyes, long wings. Found in forests. Feeds on flies whilst flying.

Zakharoff says: Name of a bird resembling the *Teterev* (grouse).

SECTION II.

SMALL BIRDS.

GROUP I.

221. Qučqač. قوچقاچ

A general name for small birds.
Manchu: Čečike.
Chinese: CH'IAO.

In H. and H., p. 210, it is stated that *qučqač* is specially applied by the Kirghiz to Guldenstadt's Redstart *Rubicilla erythrogastra*.

222. Tinčliq Qučqač. تينچ ليق قوچقاچ

The "Lucky" Bird.
Manchu: Taifintu čečike.
Chinese: T'AI P'ING CH'IAO [*lit.* the peaceful bird].

The "Mirror" says: Crested head, beak slightly curved. Body whitish in colour, tail black, with gold tip.

223. Sarghinčliq Qučqač. سارغينچ ليق قوچقاچ

Manchu: Suwafintu čečike.
Chinese: SHIH ERH HUANG.

The "Mirror" says: Resembling the above. On the wings are white and yellow feathers in even rows.

224. Qirghinčliq Qučqač. قيرغينچ ليق قوچقاچ

Manchu: Fulfintu čečike.
Chinese: SHIH ERH HUNG.

The "Mirror" says: Plumage on the body like the *taifintu čečike* (No. 222). Red and white feathers lengthwise in rows.

225. Tumšuqliq Qučqač. تومشوقلیق قوچقاچ

Manchu: Indahôn čečike [*lit.* dog bird].
Chinese: TAI SHÊNG [Giles, the hoopoe, *Upupa epops*].

The "Mirror" says: Long beak, colouration mixed; crest on the head.

226. Uru-til Qučqač. اوروتیل قوچقاچ

Manchu: Kôbulin ilengku čečike [Z. A black starling].
Chinese: FAN SHÊ.

The "Mirror" says: Yellow beak, body uniformly black, red feet.
Zakharoff adds: Imitates a man's voice.

The Turki *uru til* is perhaps from *uwurmak* = "to turn over," and *til* "the tongue"; corresponding to the Chinese *fan-shê*. The name may have reference to the facility possessed by the bird for imitation.

227. Čuqughaq Qučqač. چوقوغاق قوچقاچ

A species of woodpecker.
Manchu: Fiyorhon.
Chinese: SHAN CHO MU.

The "Mirror" says: Like the *indahôn čečike* (No. 225) but without a crest. It searches in trees for worms and insects, and pecks the wood. Black, green, and various colours.

The Turki *Čuqumaq* = to peck.

228. Qizil Qašqaliq Čuqughaq Qučqač. قیزیل قاشقالیق چوقوغاق قوچقاچ

The Great Red-crowned Woodpecker.
Manchu: Fulgiyan tosingga fiyorhon.
Chinese: CHU TING TA CHO MU.

The "Mirror" says: Large bird, in measurement the size of the *gaha* (crow). Body uniformly black, but inside feathers red.

229. Ala Čuqughaq Qučqač. آلا چوقوغاق قوچقاچ

The Variegated Woodpecker.
Manchu: Yolokto.
Chinese: HUA CHO MU.

The "Mirror" says: The name for the variegated woodpecker.

230. Quqačaq. قوقاچاق

A species of woodpecker.
Manchu: Torhon.
Chinese: PÊN TA MU.

The "Mirror" has: A *Fiyorhon* (woodpecker) which pecks away at the trees to find insects, which it eats.

231. Qara Baš Hupup. قرا باش هفوف

The Black Woodpecker.
Manchu: Kurehu.
Chinese: HEI T'OU CHO MU.

The "Mirror" says: The black *fiyorhon* is called *kurehu*.

232. Aq Baš Quqačak. اق باش قوقاچاق

The White-necked Woodpecker.
Manchu: Čakôlu kurehu.
Chinese: PAI T'OU CHO MU.

The "Mirror" says: The white-necked *kurehu* (No. 231).

The Turki and Chinese names mean literally "white *headed* woodpecker."

233. Purčaqči Qučqač. فورچاقچی قوچقاچ

The Common Finch.
Manchu: Turi čečike.
Chinese: WU T'UNG.

Giles says: *Wu-t'ung* is the name of a tree upon which alone the phœnix is said to alight.
The "Mirror" has: Body grey-coloured, head and wing feathers black; broad yellow beak.

In Turkish *burčáq* is the name of the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*.

234. Gil-rang Purčaqči. کل رانگ فور چاقچی

The Grey Finch.
Manchu: On čečike [Z. Grey Woodcock].
Chinese: HUI ERH.

The "Mirror" has: Resembling the *indahôn čečike* (No. 225). Body small, grey or ash-coloured.

235. Qaramtil Purčaqči. قرامتیل فورچاقچی

The Hawfinch.
Manchu: Yačin ôn čečike.
Chinese: TSAO ERH.

The "Mirror" has: Resembles the preceding. Large; head and tips of the wings white.

236. Qargha Qučqač. قارغا قوچقاچ

The Drongo or King-crow.
Dicrurus ater.
Manchu: Gaha čečike.
Chinese: LI CHI [Giles, The black Drongo, *Dicrurus cathæcus*].

The "Mirror" says: A very small bird resembling the crow. Uniformly black. Sings at dawn.

237. Sayraghuč Qučqač. ساری را غوچ قوچقاچ

The Chinese Oriole.
Oriolus chinensis.
Manchu: Gôlin čečike [Z. A Siskin].
Chinese: HUANG LI [Giles, Oriole].

The "Mirror" says: Gold coloured, wing feathers black. The male and female always fly together, and sing up to the end of autumn.

This bird is worn in China as the badge of honour by wives of civil officials of the 10th rank.

238. Bála Sayraghuč Qučqač. بلا ساری راغوچ قوچقاچ usually written بالا

The young of the above.
Manchu: Deberen gôlin čečike.
Chinese: YING CH'U.

The "Mirror" says: Beak reddish, pale yellow plumage without markings.

239. Ghuralay. غورا لای

A Shrike.
Lanius homeyeri [B.S. 138].
Manchu: Giyahôn čečike.
Chinese: YING PU LA.

The "Mirror" says: Body and claws of a falcon. The tip of the beak, which it uses to catch small birds, is shaped like a fish-hook.

240. Alaman Ghuralay. آلمان غور الای

A species of shrike.
? *Lanius collurio.*
Manchu: Mergen čečike.
Chinese: HAN LU [Giles, Butcher-bird].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *giyahon čečike* (No. 239). Is found in northern climes.

241. Čipar Ghuralay. چیغار غورالای (*sic*)

Red-backed Shrike.
Manchu: Ilhuru giyahôn čečike [Z. *Lanius collurio*].
Chinese: CHIN PEI PU LA.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles No. 240. Head and neck ash-coloured, plumage on back reddish-gold. Found in southern districts.

242. Yamghurči. یامغورچی

The Sanderling
Calidris arenaria (B. S. 325).
Manchu: Čuiken [Z. Russian *Kulik*].
Chinese: SHUI WU NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Čoočiyali* (No. 246); but is somewhat larger. Its cry announces rain.

Scully says: *Yamghurči* is a general name for waders.

243. Čul köktalgha. چول کوک تالغا

A species of warbler.
? *Sylvia nisoria.*
Manchu: Kokoli.
Chinese: YU KUAN ERH.

The "Mirror" says: White-tailed bird resembling the *yaksargan* (No. 244).

244. Köktalgha. کوک تالغا

The Tree Warbler.
Phyllopneuste rama (B.S. 147).
Manchu: Yaksargan.
Chinese: TA SHUI CHA TZŬ.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Čoočiyali* (No. 246). Beak long, legs short, plumage light brown, tail white.

245. Yawa Köktalgha. یبا کوک تالغا

A species of warbler.
Manchu: Ihan yaksargan.
Chinese: SHU CHA TZŬ.

The "Mirror" says: Bigger than the *yaksargan* (No. 244), but resembling it very strongly. Found in thick damp jungles.

246. Uzun Put Köktalgha. اوزون پت کوک تالغا

A species of warbler [*lit.* long-legged].
Manchu: Čoočiyali.
Chinese: SHA LIU TZŬ.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *yaksargan* (No. 244). Short tail, long beak, and long legs.

GROUP II.

247. Budana (or Budina). بدنه

The Quail.
Coturnix communis or *C. dactylisonans.*
Manchu: Mušu.
Chinese: AN CH'UN.

The "Mirror" says: This bird's tail has no tip; plumage light brown.

This bird is worn in China as the badge of Assistant Magistrates.

The spelling of the "Turki" name in the MS. is peculiar, but this Persian word

for a quail takes many forms, both in writing and in speech. Scully writes *baidina*. The method of writing adopted here would suggest the pronunciation *bédéné*.

The author of the *Sanglakh* says the correct reading is *budana*. Another word for a quail is *baldirčin*, which is a Turki word much used in Persia. Other names are *Semmāna* (سمّانه) and *Salwa* سلوی.

248. Dükür-yoq Budina. دکوریوق بدنه

A species of quail (spurless).
Manchu: Ihan mušu.
Chinese: Ju [Giles: "A kind of quail said to be a transformed mole"].

The "Mirror" says: Somewhat smaller than the preceding. It has no hinder toes.

249. Uzun Tirmaq Budina. اوزون ترماق بدنه

A species of quail (long-toed).
Manchu: Niyo mušu.
Chinese: Shui an.

The "Mirror" says: Body resembles that of the *mušu* (No. 247), three long toes in the front and a small spur.

250. Erkek. ارکک

The Male Quail.
Manchu: Gimšu.
Chinese: Chieh [Giles: "A cowardly quail that will not fight"].

251. Tiši. تیشی

The Female Quail.
Manchu: Bimšu.
Chinese: Pi.

The "Mirror" says: The female of the *mušu* (quail) is called *bimšu*.

252. Čurpa. چورنه

The young of the quail.
Manchu: Šurun.
Chinese: Wên.

The "Mirror" says: The young of the quail are called *šurun*.
The "Sanglakh" says: *Čurpa* is the name for the young of pheasants.

253. Bulbul. بلبل

The Grey Thrush.
Leucodopteron sinensis.
Manchu: Yadali čečike.
Chinese: Hua mei [Giles: the grey thrush].

David, adopting the Chinese name, calls this bird *L. hoamy*.

The "Mirror" says: Long, as it were pencilled, eyebrows; colouration yellowish grey, with small spots. It is a strong fighter and has a clear voice.

Zakharoff calls this bird a Chinese nightingale.

The Japanese *hojiro* is represented by the same Chinese characters, and means the Japanese Meadow Bunting.

254. Tagh Bulbul. تاغ بلبل

Mountain Thrush.
Manchu: Alin yadali čečike.
Chinese: SHAN HUA MEI.

The "Mirror" says: Found in mountain caves. Long tail, whitish yellow eyebrows. Sings cleverly, but not so well as the *yadali čečike* (No. 253).

255. Yawa Bulbul. یبا بلبل

The "Stone" Thrush.
Manchu: Wehe yadali čečike.
Chinese: SHIH HUA MEI.

The "Mirror" says: Head and body blackish, sometimes green. The eyebrows are somewhat smaller than those of the *yadali čečike* (No. 253). Sings beautifully.

256. Aq Qaš Bulbul. آق قاش بلبل

White-browed Thrush.
Manchu: Šadali čečike.
Chinese: PAI MEI.

The "Mirror" has: The name for the white eye-browed *wehe yadali čečike* (No. 255).

257. Aqiš Bulbul. آقیش بلبل

Manchu: Yentu čečike.
Chinese: PAI TAO MEI.

The "Mirror" says: Eyes with reddish-black pupils; blackish beak, white eyebrows, variegated wings, and yellow legs.

258. Sarghinč Bulbul. سارغینچ بلبل

Manchu: Suwayan faitangga čečike.
Chinese: HUANG TAO MEI.

The "Mirror" says Resembles the *fiyasha čečike* (sparrow) (No. 339). Beak and wings black; yellow eyebrows, reddish legs.

259. Narinji Bulbul. نارینجی بلبل

Manchu: Sontu čečike.
Chinese: TAN HUANG TAO MEI.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles No. 258. Rather large body, yellowish eyebrows, long upper feathers on the tail, yellow legs.

260. Biš Yolloq. بیش یول‌لوق

Manchu: Jingjara [Z. Russian *Lyesnoi vorobei* = wood-sparrow].
Chinese: WU TAO MEI.

The Chinese *wu tao mei* means literally "five-striped eyebrow."

The "Mirror" has: Resembles the *fiyasha čečike* (No. 339). From the beak up to the head extend five black stripes, looking like eyebrows; the female does not possess these.

The Turki has the appearance of a doggerel translation of the Chinese. *Tao*, in this and the three preceding words, evidently means "streak" or "stripe," like the Manchu *justan*. The Turki *yol*, "a road," is here used in the same sense.

261. Ghaz Turghay. غاز تور غای

A lark.
Manchu: Haihôna.
Chinese: PAI LING.

The "Mirror" says: Larger than the *wenderhen* (No. 262), reddish beak, black breast; varied song.

Zakharoff calls this the Pyrennean lark (*Alauda calandra*).

262. Torghay. تور غای

A species of lark.
Manchu: Wenderhen.
Chinese: O LAN. [The Manchu transcription indicates the pronunciation *o*.]

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Saman čečike* (No. 264), but has no crest.

263. Gilrang Turghay. کل‌رانك تورغای

A lark.
Manchu: Suhun wenderhen.
Chinese: HUI SHÊ O LAN.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Saman čečike*. Beak whitish, eyes black, body deep coffee-brown, legs white.

264. Püpeklik Torghay. فوفك‌لیك تورغای

The Crested Lark.
Alauda cristata, Linn.
Manchu: Saman čečike.
Chinese: FÊNG T'OU O-LAN [*lit.* phœnix-headed lark].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *wenderhen* (No. 262). On the head is a crest. Its song is varied.

265. Qarloghač. قاروغاچ

The Common Swallow.
Hirundo rustica.
Manchu: Čibin.
Chinese: TZŬ YEN [*lit.* the purple swallow].

The "Mirror" says: Has a black body and bifurcated tail. Appears in China in the middle of spring, and migrates in the middle of the autumn.

The Turki word for a swallow takes a great variety of forms, amongst which the following may be noted:—قارلواچ قرلانغچ and قارلانغوچ

Amyot, Vol. II, p. 448, defines *čibin* as: "Nom d'une espece d'oie qui a sur la queue quelques taches rouges"!

Scully gives *üi qarloghač*, "a house-swallow," for *Hirundo rustica*.

266. Quyran Qarloghač. قویران قارلوغاچ

The Crag Martin.
Cotile rupestris.
Manchu: Hada čibin [Z. *Hirundo riparia*].
Chinese: SHIH YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Has a long grey tail; somewhat larger than the common *čibin*. Makes its nest under the eaves of houses and on rocky prominences.

A Chinese saying, *shih yen fei* = "the stone-martins are on the wing," is an indication of coming rain.

267. Qalmaq Qarloghač. قالماق قارلوغاچ

The Kalmuk or Mongolian Swallow.
Manchu: Monggo čibin.
Chinese: HU YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Somewhat smaller than the all-black swallow. Found on the borders of Mongolia.

The Chinese *hu* means Mongolian. The Turki definition of *Kalmuk* is more precise.

268. Uwwači Qarloghač. اوواچی قارلوغاچ

A sacred swallow.
Manchu: Boihoju čibin.
Chinese: SHÊ YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Swallow with red eyeballs, black beak, blackish feet, white wings with small spots. Appears in China on the 5th day from the beginning of winter ("the day of the bringing of the sacrifices of two lands").

The Turki *uwwa* means a "bird's nest," and must not be confounded with *üi*, "a house," see No. 265.

269. Qum Uwwa Qarloghač. قوم اووا قارلوغاچ

The Sand Martin.
Cotile riparia, Linn.
Manchu: Yonggan čibin.
Chinese: SHA YEN.

The "Mirror" says: A swallow making its nest in the sand on the sea-shore.

The Turki implies a swallow whose nest is made either of sand or in the sand (*qum*).

270. Čighirčiq Qarloghač. چغیر چیق قارلوغاچ

The Hibernating Swallow.
Manchu: Butuha čibin.
Chinese: CHIH YEN.

The "Mirror" says: This swallow, at the time of moulting (the autumn), hides itself in the hollows of trees, on sea islands, and in lonely places.

271. Čighirčiq. چغیر چیق

The Northern Swallow.
Manchu: Biyara.
Chinese: SAI YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Found in Mongolia and in cold countries generally. Somewhat like the common swallow, but much bigger.

GROUP III.

272. Lay Uwwa Qarloghač. لاي اووا قارلوغاچ

The House Swallow.
Manchu: Gôldargan.
Chinese: YÜEH YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles a swallow. Red tips to the wings; builds a long-shaped nest of dirt.

The Turki implies the swallow whose nest is made of mud (*lay*).

273. Sarigh Ala Qarloghač. سریغ آلا قارلوغاچ

The Yellow Swallow.
Manchu: Aijirgan.
Chinese: CHIN YEN.

The "Mirror" says: The yellow-bodied swallow is called *aijirgan*.

274. Jijirghan Qarloghač. جی جیرغان قارلوغاچ

A general name for sand-martins.
Manchu: Jijirgan.
Chinese: YI [Giles: House-martin].

The "Mirror" says: This name is given to all swallows which make their nests on the sandy banks of rivers.

The Turki is an imitation of the Manchu.

275. Yilan Qarloghač. يىلان قارلوغاچ

A species of house-swallow.
Manchu: Kelterhen.
Chinese: SHÊ YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Bigger than the *gôldargan* (No. 272). Short beak, body uniformly black, breast-bone white with black markings. Builds a long-shaped nest under the cornices of houses.

The Turki and the Chinese names both mean "snake-swallow," perhaps referring to this swallow's diet!

276. Qarloghač Qučqač. قارلوغاچ توچقاچ

? The Brambling.
Fringilla montefringilla.
Manchu: Čibirgan.
Chinese: YEN CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Head and back reddish colour speckled with black. The yellowish chin resembles the swallow's chin.

277. Tagh Qarloghač Qučqač. تاغ قارلوغاچ توچقاچ

? Crag Martin.
Cotile rupestris (Scop.).
Manchu: Alin čibirgan.
Chinese: SHAN HUO YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Beak black, head, neck, feet and breast feathers black, with small white markings. Tail mouse-coloured, with yellow tip.

278. Zangkar Qučqač. زانكار توچقاچ

The Kingfisher.
Alcedo ispida or *Ceryle rudis*, Linn.
Manchu: Ulgiyan čečike [Z. *Coracias garrula*].
Chinese: TS'UI NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Colouration green, beak long, tail short.

279. Kök Zangkar Qučqač. كوك زانكار توچقاچ

The Turquoise Kingfisher.
Halcyon smyrnensis.
Manchu: Lamun ulgiyan čečike.
Chinese: TS'UI YÜ [Giles: *Halcyon smyrnensis*].

The "Mirror" says: Like No. 278. Its plumage is greenish-blue.

280. Qizil Qučqač. قيزيل توچقاچ

? The Crimson Kingfisher.
Manchu: Hailun čečike [Z.: Russian, *Krasnŭi simorodok* = red kingfisher].
Chinese: FEI NIAO [Giles: The cock-kingfisher].

The "Mirror" says: Like No. 278, but with red plumage.

281. Yašil-raq Qučqač. ياشيل راق قوچقاچ

The Green Kingfisher.
Manchu: Niowari čečike.
Chinese: LU NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Eyeballs black, cheeks yellow, head, neck and back feathers have broad green bands.

282. Čipar Qučqač. چپفار قوچقاچ

A kingfisher.
Manchu: Ilhuru.
Chinese: CHIN PEI.

The "Mirror" says: Eyeballs black, cheeks yellow, head, neck and back shining purple.

283. Marjan Qučqač. مرجان قوچقاچ

The Coral-bird.
Manchu: Šuru čečike [*lit.* the coral bird].
Chinese: SHAN HU NIAO [*lit.* red-coral bird].

The "Mirror" says: It has a crest on its head; the plumage of the body is black. The male has a long tail; the female a short one. It is a good singer and a strong fighter.

284. Tagh Marjan Qučqač. تاغ مرجان قوچقاچ

The Hill Coral-bird.
Manchu: Alin-i šuru čečike.
Chinese: SHAN HU.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles No. 283. A kind of large dove. On the cheeks are black and white markings.

285. Tagh Sarighliq Qučqač. تاغ سريغليق قوچقاچ

The Yellow Hill-bird.
Manchu: Alin-i suwayangga čečike.
Chinese: HUANG SHAN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *yadali* (No. 253), but is larger. Head, back and tail are golden-yellow. It spreads its tail like the fingers of a hand.

286. Tagh Yašilliq Qučqač. تاغ ياشيللیق قوچقاچ

The Green Hill-Bird.
Manchu: Alin-i niowanggiyangga čečike.
Chinese: LU SHAN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *kekuhé* (No. 198), but is larger. From the side of the eyes and the neck are two black stripes like eyebrows. Head and neck green, back blue, tail blackish.

287. Khabarči Quščaq. خبرچي قوچقاچ

"The News Bird."

Manchu: Mejin čečike.

Chinese: HSIN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: It is smaller than the *saksaha* (No. 180) (magpie). Neck and back black; long bifurcated tail which flutters when the bird sings. The priests regard this as a good omen.

288. Khušalliq Quščaq. خوشاللیق قوچقاچ

"The Lucky Bird."

Perhaps a magpie.

Manchu: Jurguntu čečike.

Chinese: SHUANG HSI [*lit.* double joys].

The "Mirror" says: Beak black, variegated wings, black tail. It has two pure white feathers, like the white *saksaha* (or magpie).

289. Khuš Wakhtliq Quščaq. خوش اوختلیق قوچقاچ

"The Good Luck Bird."

Manchu: Sabirgan čečike.

Chinese: CHI HSIANG NIAO [*lit.* the auspicious bird].

The "Mirror" says: Body small, head all black, chin white, neck and back black, with singular markings looking like fishes' scales. In between the "scales" are flecks of white hair. This bird is regarded as very beautiful.

290. Khurramliq Quščaq. خرملیق قوچقاچ

"The Happy Bird."

Manchu: Sabingga čečike.

Chinese: SHUI HUNG NIAO [*lit.* good luck red bird].

The "Mirror" says: Beak red, broad and strong. Body blackish. Male and female always inseparable.

GROUP IV.

291. Čirlaq Quščaq. چيرلاق قوچقاچ

A grasshopper warbler.

Locustella nævia.

Manchu: Karka čečike.

Chinese: SHUI CHA TZŬ [*lit.* water warbler].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *giyahôn čečike* (No. 239, the shrike). Beak long. It is found amongst the reeds; and brings up the young of the cuckoo.

There is a word *čirliq*, according to the "Sanglakh" (synonymous with *čirjirek*), in Turki which means a "cricket," or "grasshopper," and it is possible this bird may

have been named thereafter, as in the case of the European variety *Locustella nævia*, Bodd.

292. Čarkhči Qučqač. چرخچی قوچقاچ

The Reed Warbler.
Acrocephalus streperus.
Manchu: Urka čečike.
Chinese: WEI CHA TZŬ [*lit.* reed warbler].

This is apparently another name for No. 291.

Bowdler Sharpe (B.S. 184) gives *caghči* as the Turki name for the Indian Blue-throat *Cyanecula cærulecula*. But I think this is a mistake for *čarkhči*, as Scully says the bird is so named because it makes a noise resemling the whirr of a spinning wheel (*čarkh*).

293. Šakhsanaghač Qučqač. شاخسناغوچ قوچقاچ

The Tailor Bird.
Manchu: Darha čečike [Z. tailor-bird].
Chinese: LU WEI NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *fenihe čečike* (No. 358). It builds a nest, which looks as if it were made of felt, with a narrow opening. Women, in order to recover their health after child-birth, burn this nest and dissolve the ashes in wine, which they then drink.

294. Šakhči Qučqač. شاخچی قوچقاچ

Another name for No. 293 (above).
Manchu: Jirha čečike.
Chinese: CHIAO LIAO [Giles: tailor-bird or wren].

Hepburn's Japanese-English Dictionary says *Nuso sazai*, which is written in Chinese characters *chiao liao*, means a "wren."

295. Hawadar Qučqač. هوادار قوچقاچ

"The Love Bird."
Manchu: Tomika čečike.
Chinese: T'AO CH'UNG [Giles: wren].

The "Mirror" says: the young of *jirha čečike* (No. 294) are called *tomika čečike.*

296. Zarrawar Qučqač. زره وار قوچقاچ

Manchu: Torho čečike.
Chinese: T'AO CH'IAO.

Another name for No. 295.

297. Máda Šakhči Qučqač. ماده شاخچی قوچقاچ

The hen of the Tailor-Bird.
Manchu: Aimika čečike.
Chinese: AI [Giles: the hen of the tailor-bird].

298. Tormačuq Qučqač. تورماچوق قوچقاچ

A Finch ?

Manchu: Darhôwan čečike [Z.: Russian, *Trostyaika* = Reed-warbler].

Chinese: TI NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: It is smaller than the *baibula* (No. 185). It has a long double tail. It builds its nest amongst the reeds.

Perhaps the same as *Tumučuq* in Scully, S.F., 732, *bis* A, *Erythrospiza obsoleta*.

299. Uštur Qučqač. اوشتور قوچقاچ

The Little Camel-Bird.

Manchu: Temen čečike.

Chinese: SHUI LO T'O [*lit.* water camel-bird].

The "Mirror" says: Beak long, back yellow, delicate markings on the head. Under the gizzard it has long hanging feathers like a hanging lip. Its neck is bent forward like a camel's.

300. Ala Par Janwar. آلا فر جانوار

Pied Wagtail.

Motacilla luzoniensis or *M. lugubris*.

Manchu: Inggali

Chinese: CHI LING [Giles: pied wagtail].

The "Mirror" says: Colouration grey, neck black, breast white, when it walks it wags its tail.

301. Ala Par Lamaj Janwar. آلافر لماج جانوار

A species of wagtail.

Manchu: Yanggali.

Chinese: LU PU HUA [*lit.* the turnip-flower].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles No. 300 in form, but in size is like the *wenderhen* (lark) (No. 262) family. Body feathers yellow, with black and white markings.

302. Yonjiliq Janwar. يونجى‌ليق جانوار

A species of sparrow.

Manchu: Sišargan.

Chinese: MA CH'IAO [Giles: sparrow].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *fiyabko* (No. 354). Breast brownish; on its face are blackish markings. These birds fly in flocks.

The Turki *yonja* = clover. *Yonjaliq* = pasture field.

303. Qizil Yonjiliq Janwar. قيزيل يونجي‌ليق جانوار

The Red Mountain Sparrow.

Manchu: Fulgiyan sišargan.

Chinese: K'AO SHAN HUNG.

The "Mirror" says: It has red feathers, with black markings.

304. Qizil Baš Janwar. قیزیل‌باش جانوار

The Red-headed Linnet.

Manchu: Čalihôn [Z.: Russian, *Chechetka, Fringilla linaria*].

Chinese: CHU TING HUNG.

The "Mirror" says: Back light brown, head red.

305. Baqam Janwar. بقم جانوار

The Dark Red Linnet.

Manchu: Šušu čalihôn [Z.: Russian, *Malinovka, Motacilla Salicaria*].

Chinese: SHU SHU NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Its plumage is all red. It is larger than the lark (*wenderhen*).

The Manchu word *šušu* = violet or dark red.

306. Sarigh Güz Janwar. سریغ کوز جانوار

A species of Finch.

Manchu: Aisuri.

Chinese: CHIN YEN.

The "Mirror" says: Eyes yellow, eyeballs black, like the lark (*wenderhen*, No. 262); tail short, body uniformly black, neck white. It has no hinder toes so it can not perch on trees.

307. Zar Qanat Qučqač. زر قنات قوچقاچ

The Gold-Finch.

Manchu: Aisha čečike [Z.: Russian, *Shtshegól. Fringilla carduelis*].

Chinese: CHIN CH'IH [Giles: *Chlorospiza spinus*].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles in nature the yellow shrike (*suwayan giyahôn*). Back red, wings black; but having in the centre a row of yellow feathers looking like shining gold.

308. Sarigh Qučqač. سریغ قوچقاچ

A yellow nightingale.

Manchu: Hôwangdana [a transliteration of the Chinese name].

Chinese: HUANG TAN.

The "Mirror" says: Back brown, breast yellow. It migrates in the summer.

For explanation of the Chinese word *tan*, see No. 209.

309. Nim Rang Qučqač. نیم رنگ قوچقاچ

Manchu: Hongko čečike.

Chinese: SHIH HUANG.

The "Mirror" says: It is somewhat smaller than the *honggon čečike* (No. 310). Breast yellow, back blackish; it sings like a lark.

310. Qongrogholoq Qučqač. قونگ روغولوق قوچقاچ

The Brass-Bell Bird.
Manchu: Honggono čečike.
Chinese: T'UNG LING [*lit.* a brass-bell].

The "Mirror" says: It is somewhat bigger than the *tomika čečike* (No. 295). Body speckled. When it sings its voice is like a brass-bell, being very flexible and clear.

Radloff gives *qongaraq* and *qongrū* as Turki words for a bell.

311. Jirqiraq Qučqač. جیرقیراق قوچقاچ

The Golden-Bell Bird.
Manchu: Honggon čečike.
Chinese: CHIN LING [*lit.* a gold-bell].

The "Mirror" says: Smaller than the *gôlin čečike* (No. 237). When it sings its voice sounds like a bell.

The Turki *Jirqiraq* is apparently another form of the Ottoman word for a "bell," which has several recognised forms: *činghiraq, činghirdaq.*

GROUP V.

312. Erte Yazdaqi Qučqač. ارته یازداقی قوچقاچ

The Spring Bird.
Manchu: Niyengniyeltu čečike.
Chinese: CH'ANG CH'UN HUA NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Head and neck uniformly white, wings and tail black. Strong clear voice. Appears in the spring and sings unceasingly all through that season.

313. Bahardaqi Qučqač. بهارداقی قوچقاچ

The Spring Bird.
Manchu: Tuniyeltu čečike.
Chinese: WAN CH'UN NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Another name for the above.

314. Junubi Qučqač. جنوبی قوچقاچ

The Southern Bird.
Manchu: Jukidun [Z.: Russian, *Byelaya kuropatka* = white partridge].
Chinese: CHO KU [Giles: the common partridge].

The "Mirror" says: The body of this bird is white with black markings like those of the young pheasant. It always migrates to the south.

315. Tagh Junubi Qučqač. تاغ جنوبی قوچقاچ

The Mountain Partridge.
Manchu: Alin-i jukidun.
Chinese: SHAN CHO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the Magpie. Legs and beak red; plumage dark green; tail long and large; black at the root and white at the extremity; on it are two upper feathers, very long, ash-coloured with reddish tips.

316. Mihruban Qučqač. مهروبان قوچقاچ

A Love Bird.
Manchu: Kidun čečike.
Chinese: HSIANG SSŬ NIAO [Giles: "love-bird"].

The "Mirror" says: It is mouse-coloured; neck short. It has a penetrating voice. The male and the female are not easily separated.

The Turki مهروبان is probably a mistake for مهربان.

317. Kötki Qučqač. کوتکی قوچقاچ

A Love-Bird.
Manchu: Ekidun čečike.
Chinese: LÜ FÊNG CH'IU.

Zakharoff says: This bird is smaller than the sparrow, and has a short neck. The male and female are inseparable.

318. Ala Boynaq Qučqač. آلا بويناق قوچقاچ

The Chinese Tit.
Parus minor, Temm.
Manchu: Simari čečike [Z.: *Parus minor*].
Chinese: TZŬ KUEI [Giles: a name for the cuckoo].

The "Mirror" says: On the head and neck are black markings. The cheeks are white, the wings and tail blue; the wings have white tips. Sings all night up to daybreak, until the blood drops from its mouth.

319. Ala Qanat Qučqač. آلا قنات قوچقاچ

Manchu: Tinggu čečike.
Chinese: T'I HU NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Body blackish; delicate white spots on the back and wings.

Pétillon says: *T'i-hou t'i-hou*, onomatopée dont on a fait le nom d'un oiseau. Et j'entends l'oiseau du printemps qui m'invite à porter mon pot à vin. *Allusions Littéraires*, p. 69.

The Chinese *t'i hu* here means "bring the kettle."

320. Hudhud. هدهد

The Hoopoe.
Manchu: Sončoho čečike [Z.: Russian, *Udod* = *Upupa epops*].
Chinese: SAN HO SHANG.

The "Mirror" says: Beak long, head black; on the head longish black feathers like a pigtail (*sončoho*).

321. Qayči Tumšuq Qučqač. قایچی تومشوق قوچقاچ

Crossbill.

Loxia curvirostra.

Manchu: Hiyahali čečike [Z.: Russian, *Klest*].

Chinese: CHIAO TSUI.

The "Mirror" says: This bird's bill is crooked. The chin of the male is curved to the left, that of the female to the right.

322. Čaplašadqaq Qučqač. چاپلاشدقاق قوچقاچ

A love-bird.

Manchu: Sukiyari čečike.

Chinese: TAO KUA NIAO [Giles: *Loricula*, the love-bird of Formosa].

The "Mirror" says: The pupils of the eyes are white, the beak reddish, with hooked tip. Colouration light-green, feet blackish. Hangs from the branches of trees by its feet and beak, and swings round and round whilst singing.

323. Tutušqaq Janwar. توتوشقاق جانوار

A species of love-bird.

Manchu: Garukiyari.

Chinese: LU MAO YAO FÊNG.

The "Mirror" says: Somewhat larger than the *Sukiyari čečike* (No. 322). Outer feathers green, inner feathers yellow. It hangs upside down from the branches of fruit trees, and swings about.

324. Müki Tumšuq Qučqač. موکی تومشوق قوچقاچ

Manchu: Enggetu čečike.

Chinese: KO PA TSUI.

The "Mirror" says: Reddish eyes, blackish beak. Black and white mixed feathers on the head, back and tail.

325. Jöki Tumšuq Qučqač. جوکی تومشوق قوچقاچ

A woodpecker.

Manchu: Čolkon čečike.

Chinese: CH'ANG CHO NIAO.

The "Mirror" says: Back black, long beak.

Zakharoff says: Woodpecker (Russian, *Dyatel*) which has a long beak and feeds on cedar nuts.

326. Kök Tamghaq Janwar. کوک تامغاق جانوار

Dove-coloured mocking-bird.

Manchu: Lamuke.

Chinese: LAN TIEN K'O [*lit.* indigo-coloured chin].

The "Mirror" says: In size like the *fiyasha čečike* (No. 339) (sparrow). On the chin are blue feathers.

Zakharoff has: Dove-coloured mocking-bird.

327. Qara Tamghaq Janwar. قرا تامغاق جانوار

Black mocking-bird.
Manchu: Yačike.
Chinese: HEI TIEN K'O.

The "Mirror" says: Has black feathers on the chin.

328. Qiz Tamghaq Janwar. قیز (*sic.*) تامغاق جانوار

Red mocking-bird.
Manchu: Fulgike.
Chinese: HUNG TIEN K'O.

The "Mirror" has: This bird has red feathers on the chin.

329. Aqiš Tamghaq Janwar. آقیش تامغاق جانوار

White mocking-bird.
Manchu: Šeyeke.
Chinese: PAI TIEN K'O.

The "Mirror" says: Has white feathers on the chin.

330. Aq Baš Qučqač. آق باش قوچقاچ

? A white-headed bulbul.
Manchu: Čakôlutu čečike.
Chinese: PAI T'OU WÊNG.

The "Mirror" says: At the back of the head are white feathers with black markings.

331. Ala Baš Qučqač. آلا باش قوچقاچ

A variety of bulbul.
Pycnonotus sp.
Manchu: Cakôlu čečike.
Chinese: PAI T'OU LANG [*Pycnonotus occipitalis*].

The "Mirror" says: The beak is black, the head and neck white.

332. Burma buyun Qučqač. بورما بویون قوچقاچ

Manchu: Meihe čečike.
Chinese: SHÊ T'OU NIAO. [The Chinese means *lit.* snake-headed bird].

The "Mirror" says: This bird has a snake-like neck and a long tongue.

In Turki *burmaq* = to twist or bend.

333. Yulbars baš Qučqač. يولبارس باش قوچقاچ

A Wood-sparrow.

Manchu: Bunjiha [Z: Russian *Lyesnoï vorobeï*, wood-sparrow].

Chinese: Hu t'ou ch'iao [*lit.* tiger-headed bird].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *fiyasha čečik* (No. 339). The body is small, but the head and eyes are large.

334. Qapáq baš Qučqač. قپاق باش قوچقاچ

Manchu: Holtu čečike.

Chinese: Hu lu t'ou [*lit.* pumpkin-headed].

The "Mirror" says: On the head are white feathers so arranged that they give the impression of the sections of a pumpkin.

The Manchu appears to be a transcription of the Chinese.

The Turki appears to be a translation of the Chinese. *Qapáq* = a pumpkin.

335. Feryadči Qučqač. فریاد چی قوچقاچ

Manchu: Intu čečike.

Chinese: Yao ku.

The "Mirror" says: Head and body reddish; somewhat larger than the *Suiha čečike* (No. 357). Sings unceasingly.

336. Ding ding Qučqač. دینک دینک قوچقاچ

A species of wagtail.

Manchu: Tukiyeri čečike.

Chinese: Yao t'un ch'iao.

The "Mirorr" says: Over the eyelids are long ash-coloured feathers looking like eyebrows; short tail; always struts when walking.

This name bears a curious resemblance to the *jing jing* (Bearded Reedling, *Panurus biarmicus*) of Bowdler Sharpe's List.

337. Timur-tirmaq Qučqač. تمور تیرماق قوچقاچ

Manchu: Ukan čečike.

Chinese: T'ieh chiao [*lit.* Iron-foot].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *fiyasha čečike* (No. 339). Head blue, white feathers on the borders of the tail. Appears in spring.

The Turki name is apparently a translation of the Chinese.

338. Deir-deir Qučqač. دَیْر دَیْر قوچقاچ

Manchu: Derdu čečike.

Chinese: Tou-tou ch'iao.

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *Kiongguhe* (No. 178) in nature. At the beginning of the beak there are black downy feathers. When it sings its cry sounds like the words *der-du*.

GROUP VI.

339. Aq Qučqač. آق قوچقاچ

The house-sparrow.

Passer domesticus.

Manchu: Fiyasha čečike.

Chinese: CHIA CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: This bird builds its nest under the eaves of houses.

340. Mihman Qučqač. مهمان قوچقاچ

A sparrow.

Manchu: Antarhan čečike.

Chinese: PIN CH'IAO [G. *Passer montanus*].

The "Mirror" says: A sparrow which also nests under the eaves of houses.

341. Danlaghaq Qučqač. دان لاغاق قوچقاچ

The "shop" sparrow.

Manchu: Jeleme čečike.

Chinese: T'OU TS'ANG [Chinese *t'ou* = to pilfer].

The "Mirror" says: Resembles the *fiyasha čečike* (No. 339). Ash-coloured, with black markings. This bird steals rice, etc., from shops and cupboards

342. Sopičaq. صوپی چاق

Manchu: Yadan čečike.

Chinese: WU KÊNG MING.

The "Mirror" says: Resembling the *fiyabko* (354). Colouration coffee-brown.

The Turki bird name most resembling this is *Sopia* for which see No. 174.

343. Ala Ča Qučqač. آلا چا قوچقاچ

A species of Bunting.

? *Emberiza schœniclus.*

Manchu: Bederi čečike.

Chinese: HUA PAN.

The "Mirror" says: Beak long and broad; over the eyelids white feathery stripes; the plumage of the body, black and white mixed.

B.S. 82 gives *ča qučqač* = *Emberiza shœniclus.*

344. Qara Ala Qučqač. قرا آلا قوچقاچ

Manchu: Sahaltu čečike.

Chinese: PAI HUA CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Larger than the *fiyasha čečike* (No. 339). Head black, neck white, feathers on the back dark yellow, with white markings.

345. Tagh Ala Qučqač تاغ آلا قو چقاچ

Manchu: Alhatu čečike.

Chinese: SHAN HUA CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: This bird has black and white variegated feathers [Z. says: This bird is used as a dedication by the Priests].

346. Bederlik Qučqač. بدرلیک قوچقاچ

Manchu: Marutu čečike.

Chinese: YÜ LIN CH'IAO [Chinese *yü-lin* = fishes' scales].

The "Mirror" says: The plumage of the body is black and white, the markings having the appearance of fishes' scales.

347. Tagh Qučqač. تاغ قوچقاچ

Mountain-sparrow.

Manchu: Alin-i čečike.

Chinese: SHAN CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: The colouration is slightly different to that of the *fiyasha čečike* (No. 339). This bird makes its nest in mountain crevices

348. Qara Čapar Qučqač. قرا چپار قوچقاچ

Manchu: Sunggali čečike.

Chinese: SUNG HUA [*lit.* pine-tree flowers].

The "Mirror" says: Body black with white spots. Strong voice.

349. Quruqči Qučqač. قوروق چی قوچقاچ

The Nut-cracker.

Nucifraga coryocatactes Linn.

Manchu: Ongguro čečike. [Z: Russian, *Kedrovka*].

Chinese: HU SUNG NIAO (*lit.* the pine-protecting bird).

The "Mirror" says: This bird feeds on hazel-nuts in the woods. When the sable and other animals climb the pine-trees for nuts, this bird gives a cry of fright.

350. Khán lik Qučqač. خان لیک قوچقاچ

A species of Linnet.

? *Fringilla cannabina.*

Manchu: Sišari čečike [Z: Russian, *Konoplyanka*].

Chinese: MA YEH CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Beak reddish yellow; on the cheeks curly white feathers. The tail feathers are reddish and sometimes white.

351. Jár qiraghaq. جار قی راغاق

A species of Lark.

Alauda sp.

Manchu: Guwenderhen [Z: Russian, *Polevoï javoronok*].
Chinese: SHAO T'IEN CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: Resembling the *Čibirgan* (No. 276) in nature. In colouration it resembles the quail. At daybreak this bird comes out of the thick grass, and soars up into the clouds.

352. Jibildaghaq. جيبيلدا غاق

Field-lark.
Alauda sp.
Manchu: Jorgirhen. [Z: Russian, *Polevoï javoronok*].
Chinese: CHIAO T'IEN TZŬ.

The "Mirror" says: This lark sings (twitters) at sunrise, hence its name *jorgirhen*. The Manchu verb *jorgimbi* = to twitter.

353. Watil da ghaq. وتيل دا غاق

A species of lark.
Alauda sp.
Manchu: Mulderhen.
Chinese: T'IEN LIU.

The "Mirror" says: A lark with plumage like that of the female quail.

354. Čili. چيلى

? The Siberian Fieldfare.
Turdus ruficollis.
Manchu: Fiyabkô.
Chinese: CH'UAN TSAO CHI [Giles: *Turdus ruficollis*, Siberian Fieldfare].

The "Mirror" says: Coloration light brown. Appears in the summer.

355. Ayis Qirma Qučqač. ايس قيرما قوچقاچ

A species of Tit.
Manchu: Ija čečike.
Chinese: TZŬ-TZŬ HEI.

The "Mirror" says: Green in colour. Somewhat larger than the *jinjiba čečike* (359).

356. Qipač Qučqač. قيپاچ قوچقاچ

Manchu: Čuseri čečike.
Chinese: CHU YEH CH'IAO.

The "Mirror" says: The feathers on the body are ash-coloured. Over the eyelids are light yellow feathers like eyebrows. Legs very red.

357 Daghlaghu. داغلاغو

Manchu: Suiha čečike.
Chinese: AI PAO [Chinese *pao* = panther].

The " Mirror " says : Back light brown, breast blackish.
Zakharoff adds : Breastbone yellowish grey, breast white like a leopard's.

358. Tukhmakči. توخمک چی

Manchu : Fenehe čečike.
Chinese : HUAI CH'UAN.

The " Mirror " says : Plumage resembles that of the *fiyabkô* (354). Very small bird.

359. Ala güz. آلا کوز

? A Wren.
Manchu : Jinjiba.
Chinese : FÊN YEN.

The " Mirror " says : Colouration green, body very small.
Zakharoff : Russian *Pyentra* [*Sylvia trochilus*].

360. Qighač Janwar. قی غاچ جانوار

? A Linnet.
? *Fringilla cannabina.*
Manchu : Fodoba.
Chinese : LIU YEH CH'IAO [*lit.* the willow-leaf bird].

The " Mirror " says : Colouration green, like the green of the Willow tree.

According to the " Sanglakh " *qiqač* is a word peculiar to the Turks of Persia and means " crooked."

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varieties — 69 — 70 —

HAI HU — 103 — 海鶻

HAI TUNG CH'ING — 71 — 海東青

HAI YAO — 104 — 海鷂

HAN LU — 240 — 寒露

HAN YA — 193 — 寒鴉

HAO — 7 — 鶴
varieties — 8 — 9 — 10 — 11 —

HEI CH'AO — 87 — 黑超

HEI CHIAO YA — 163 — 黑脚鴨

HEI CHIU — 199 — 黑鳩

HEI TIEN K'O — 327 — 黑靛頦

HEI T'OU CHO MU — 231 — 黑頭啄木

HÊN HO — 91 — 狠鶴

HO CHI — 115 — 鶴雞

HO TAN — 209 — 鶴鴠

HOU YEN — 24 — 候雁

HSI CH'IAO — 180 — 喜鵲

HSI HSIUNG — 78 — 細雄

HSIA MO YING — 90 — 蝦蟆鷹

HSIA TI — 134 — 夏翟

HSIANG SSŬ NIAO — 316 — 相思鳥

HSIAO HEI T'OU YEN — 28 — 小黑頭雁

HSIAO HUANG SHUO YEN — 26 — 小黃杓雁

HSIAO HUI HAO — 11 — 小灰鶴

HSIAO KUAN YA — 146 — 小冠鴨

HSIAO SHUI CHI — 122 — 小水雞

HSIAO NIAO — 94 — 鴞鳥

HSIAO WEI YA — 159 — 小尾鴨

HSIN NIAO — 287 — 信鳥

HUO CHI — 114 — 火雞

HU LU T'OU — 334 — 葫蘆頭

HU PAN CH'UNG — 33 — 虎斑虫

HU PAN TIAO — 54 — 虎斑鵰

HU SUNG NIAO — 349 — 護松鳥

HU T'OU CH'IAO — 333 — 虎頭雀

HU YEN — 267 — 胡燕

HUA CHO MU — 229 — 花啄木

HUA MEI — 253 — 畫眉

HUA PAI TIAO — 56 — 花白鰷

HUA PAN — 343 — 花斑

HUA PAO — 85 — 花豹

HUA PU YA — 189 — 花脖鴉

HUA YA — 166 — 花鴨

HUAI CH'UAN — 358 — 槐串

HUI ERH — 234 — 灰兒

HUI HAO — 10 — 灰鶴

HUI SHÊ O LAN — 263 — 灰色阿蘭

HUANG — 3 — 凰

HUANG KU — 14 — 黃鵠

HUANG LI — 237 — 黃鸝

HUANG PAI TIAO — 55 — 黃白鰷

HUANG SHAN NIAO — 285 — 黃山鳥

HUANG SHUO YEN — 25 — 黃灼雁

HUANG TAN — 308 — 黃鴠

HUANG TAO MEI — 258 — 黃道眉

HUANG TING HSIANG NIAO — 174 — 黃丁香鳥

HUANG YA — 158 — 黃鴨

HUNG TIEN K'O — 328 — 紅靛頦

HUNG YEN — 21 — 鴻雁

JAN O — 37 — 鵪鵝

JU — 248 — 鴽

*K'AI P'ING K'UNG CH'IAO — 17 — 開屏孔雀

K'AO SHAN HUNG — 303 — 靠山紅

KO PA TSUI — 324 — 嗝叭嘴

KO TZŬ — 194 — 鴿子

K'O KU — 198 — 可姑

KOU T'OU TIAO — 51 — 狗頭鵰

K'OU CHIH — 142 — 寇雉

KU — 13 — 鵠

KU TING — 169 — 骨頂

KUAN — 15 — 鸛

K'UNG CH'IAO — 16 — 孔雀

KUO KUNG NIAO — 205 — 國公鳥

LA MAO YING — 201 — 剌毛鷹

LAN — 12 — 藍

LAN HU SHOU — 73 — 攔虎獸

LAN TIEN K'O — 326 — 藍靛頦

LAO TSAO TIAO — 48 — 老皂鵰

LI CHI — 236 — 黎鷄

LIAO KO — 179 — 了哥

LIEN CH'IAO — 185 — 練鵲

LIEN YEN — 27 — 斂雁

LING CH'IAO — 181 — 靈鵲

LIU — 143 — 鷚

LIU YEH CH'IAO — 360 — 柳葉雀

LO HO — 168 — 落河

LO PO HUA — 301 — 蘿蔔花

LO WÊN YA — 153 — 羅紋鴨

LU HUA HAI CH'ING — 70 — 蘆花海青

LU MAO YAO FÊNG — 323 — 緑毛幺鳳

LU NIAO — 281 — 緑鳥

LU PAN — 197 — 緑斑

LU SHAN NIAO — 286 — 緑山鳥

LU SSŬ — 98 — 鸕鷀

LU SSŬ — 19 — 鷺鷥

LU TING HSIANG NIAO — 175 — 緑丁香鳥

LU WEI NIAO — 293 — 蘆葦鳥

LÜ FÊNG CH'IU — 317 — 侶鳳逑

LUAN — 4 — 鸞

LUNG YING — 83 — 籠鷹

MA CH'IAO — 302 — 麻雀

MA YA — 149 — 麻鴨

MA YEH CH'IAO — 350 — 麻葉雀

MAI HUANG CH'IU — 39 — 麥黃鶖

MAO CHIAO KO — 195 — 毛脚鴿

MAO CH'IH — 93 — 茅鴟

MU HOU — 176 — 木候

MU T'U — 92 — 木兎

NI KO TA — 151 — 泥圪踏

NIAO — 1 — 鳥

NU K'O YA K'O — 211 弩克呀克

O — 101 — 鶚

O LAN — 262 — 阿蘭

OU — 109 — 鷗

PAI CH'AO — 86 — 白超

PAI CHÜEH — 100 — 白厥鳶

PAI HAI CH'ING — 69 — 白海青

PAI HO TZŬ — 34 — 白鶴子

PAI HSI CH'IAO — 182 — 白喜鵲

PAI HSIEN — 18 — 白鼸

PAI HSIUNG — 81 — 柏雄

PAI HUA CH'IAO — 344 — 白花雀

PA KO — 177 — 八哥

PAI LING — 261 — 白翎

PAI MEI — 256 — 白眉

PAI TAO MEI — 257 — 白道眉

PAI TIAO — 57 — 白鵰

PAI TIEN K'O — 329 — 白靛頦

PAI T'OU CHO MU — 232 白頭啄木

PAI T'OU LANG — 331 — 白頭郎

PAI T'OU WÊNG — 330 — 白頭翁

PAI YA — 190 — 白鴉

PÊNG — 6 — 鵬

PAN CH'IH — 125 — 半翅

PAO — 40 — 鴇
see also — 41 —

PÊN TA MU — 230 — 鑌打木

PEI SHU CHI — 130 — 北樹雞

PI — 251 — 瘕

P'I HU LU — 150 皮葫蘆

P'IAO YING — 89 — 瓢鷹

PIN CH'IAO — 340 — 賓雀

PIN HUNG — 23 — 賓鴻

P'ING HSIAO — 202 憑霄

PU KU NIAO — 204 — 布穀鳥

P'U YA — 147 — 148 — 蒲鴨

SAI YEN — 271 — 塞燕

SAN HO SHANG — 320 三和尙

SHA CHI — 128 — 沙雞

SHA LIU TZŬ — 246 — 沙溜子

SHA YEN — 269 — 沙燕

SHAN CHÊ — 315 — 山鷓

SHAN CH'IAO — 347 — 山雀

SHAN CHIH — 139 — 山雉

SHAN CHO MU — 227 — 山啄木

SHAN HAO — 8 — 仙鶴

SHAN HSI CH'IAO — 183 — 山喜鵲

SHAN HU — 284 — 山鶘

SHAN HU NIAO — 283 — 珊瑚鳥

SHAN HUA CHI — 116 — 山花雞

SHAN HUA CH'IAO — 345 — 山花雀

SHAN HUA MEI — 254 — 山畫眉

SHAN HUO YEN — 277 — 山火燕

SHAN LUNG — 84 — 山籠

SHAO SHAN NIAO — 219 — 灼山鳥

SHAO T'IEN CH'IAO — 351 — 哨天雀

SHÊ T'OU NIAO — 332 — 蛇頭鳥

SHÊ YEN — 268 — 社燕

SHÊ YEN — 275 — 蛇燕

SHIH CH'ING — 213 — 石青

SHIH ERH HUANG — 223 — 十二黃

SHIH ERH HUNG — 224 — 十二紅

SHIH HUA MEI — 255 — 石畫眉

SHIH HUANG — 309 — 柿黃

SHIH LO NIAO — 172 — 時樂鳥

SHIH YEN — 266 — 石燕

SHU CHA TZŬ — 245 — 樹札子

SHU CHI — 129 — 樹雞

SHU MAO ERH — 97 — 樹猫兒

SHU SHU NIAO — 305 — 蜀黍鳥

SHU YÜ — 47 — 鸜鵒

SHUANG HSI — 288 — 雙喜

SHUI AN — 249 — 水鵪

SHUI CHA TZŬ — 291 — 水喳子

SHUI CHI — 120 — 水雞

SHUI HSI CH'IAO — 184 — 水喜鵲

SHUI HSIAO — 110 — 水鴞

SHUI HU LU — 160 — 161 — 水葫蘆

SHUI HUA KUAN — 206 — 水花冠

SHUI HUNG NIAO — 290 — 瑞紅鳥

SHUI LO T'O — 299 — 水駱駝

SHUI WA TZŬ — 46 — 水漥子

SHUI WU NIAO — 242 — 水沃鳥

SHUI YING — 35 — 水鷹

SUNG CHI — 119 — 松雞

SUNG ERH — 80 — 鴐兒

SUNG HUA — 348 — 松花

SUNG YA — 218 — 松鴉

TA KU NIAO — 216 — 打穀鳥

TAI SHÊNG — 225 — 戴勝

TA SHUI CHA TZŬ — 244 — 大水札子

T'AI P'ING CH'IAO — 222 — 太平雀

TAN HUANG TAO MEI — 259 — 淡黃道眉

TAO SHA TIAO — 61 — 倒歃鵰

TAO KUA NIAO — 322 — 倒掛鳥

T'AO CH'IAO — 296 — 桃雀

T'AO CH'UNG — 295 — 淘嚫

T'AO HO — 30 — 淘河

TÊNG K'O TZU TSUI — 43 — 44 — 戥殼子嘴

TI NIAO — 298 — 地鳥

TI PÊN NIU — 215 — 地奔牛

T'I HU NIAO — 319 — 提壺鳥

TIAO — 52 — 鷂
see also — 48 — 49 — 51 —

TIAO CHI — 102 — 鷂鷄

T'IEH SHU P'I — 220 — 貼樹皮

T'IEH CHIAO — 337 鐵脚

TIEN HUA — 212 — 靛花

T'IEN LIU — 553 — 天鶹

T'IEN O — 36 — 天鵝

T'IEN TUNG CHI — 124 — 田洞雞

TO ERH — 76 — 垛兒

T'O CHÏ — 113 — 駝雞

T'O PAI LIEN — 186 — 拖白練

TOU-TOU CH'IAO — 338 — 兜兜雀

T'OU TS'ANG — 341 — 偷倉

TSAO ERH — 235 — 皂兒

TSAO TIAO — 49 — 皂鷂
see also — 48 —

TSÊ CHI — 121 — 澤雞

TS'UI NIAO — 278 — 翠鳥

TS'UI NU — 108 — 翠奴

TS'UI PI — 107 — 翠碧

TS'UI YÜ — 279 — 翠鷁

TS'UI YÜN NIAO — 207 — 翠雲鳥

T'U CH'IU — 38 — 鵚鶖

T'U HU — 72 — 兎鶻
兎 for 兔

T'Ŭ SHOU CHI — 112 — 吐綬雞

T'Ŭ YÜAN YANG — 157 — 土鴛鴦

T'UAN TIAO — 60 — 團鰷

T'UNG LING — 310 — 銅鈴

TZŬ CHIH — 123 — 鷀雉

TZŬ KUEI — 328 — 子規

TZŬ T'OU YA — 152 — 紫頭鴨

TZŬ TZŬ HEI — 355 — 仔仔黑

TZŬ YEN — 265 — 鶿燕

TZ'U YA — 188 — 慈鴉

U CHIH — 132 — 烏雉

U YA — 187 — 烏鴉

WAN CH'UN NIAO — 313 — 萬春鳥

WANG KANG KO — 210 — 王岡哥

WEI CHA TZŬ — 292 — 葦喳子

WEI NIAO — 42 — 葦鳥

WÊN — 252 — 鴍

WÊN HAN YA — 154 — 文鶾鴨

WO CH'U — 88 — 窩雛

WU KENG MING — 342 — 五更鳴

WU PAN CH'UNG — 214 — 五斑蟲

WU TAO MEI — 260 — 五道眉

WU T'UNG — 233 — 梧桐

YA HU — 74 — 鴉鶻

YA HU TO ERH — 75 — 鴉鶻垛兒