

pedition to Egypt, equally asserts his not having seen the *Tantalus* in that country, but he obtained a great number of our *Numenius* near the Lake Menzale, in Lower Egypt, and carried their skins with him.

The Abou-Hannes has been placed by Latham, in his *Index Ornithologicus*, under the name of *Tantalus Æthiopicus*; but he does not speak of Bruce's conjecture respecting its identity with the ibis. The travellers before and after Bruce appear to have all been in error. Belon thought that the white ibis was the stork, in which he evidently contradicted all testimony on that head. No person has adopted his opinion in this matter, excepting the apothecaries, who have taken the stork for an emblem, because they have confounded it with the ibis, to which the invention of clysters is attributed*.

Prosper Alpinus, who relates that this invention is due to the ibis, gives no description of this bird in his *Medicine of the Egyptians*†. In his *Natural History of Egypt*, he speaks of it only after Herodotus, to whose account he only adds, without doubt from a passage of Strabo,

* Ælian, lib. ii. cap. xxxv;—Plut. De Solert. An.; Cic. de Nat. Deor. lib. ii.;—Phil. de Anim. prop. 16. &c.

† De Med. Ægypt. lib. i. fol. i. vers. Paris Edition, 1646.