

must be a carnivorous one; and, in fact, we see from Bruce's figure (Vol. v. p. 191. of the French edition), that Pharaoh's fowl is nothing else than the *rachama* or the small white vulture with black wings (*Vultur perenopterus*, Linn.)—a bird very different from what we have proved above to be the ibis.

Pokocke says that it appears, from the descriptions which are given of the ibis, and from the figures which he has seen of it in the temples of Upper Egypt, that it was a species of Crane. I have seen, he adds, a number of these birds in the islands of the Nile; they were for the most part greyish*. These few words suffice to prove that he did not know the ibis better than the others.

The learned have not been more happy in their conjectures than the travellers. Middleton refers to the ibis, a bronze figure of a bird, of which the beak is arched, but short, the neck very long, and the head furnished with a small crest, a figure which never had any resemblance to the bird of the Egyptians †. This figure is, besides, not at all in the Egyptian style, and Middleton himself

* Antiq. Monum. Pl. x. p. 129.

† Hist. Anim. lib. ix. cap. xxvii, and lib. x. cap. xxx,