

of antiquity and a peremptory proof of the identity of species. These feathers having an uncommon form, and not occurring, I believe, in any other curlew, leave, in fact, no doubt respecting the accuracy of my opinion.

I conclude this memoir with a view of its results :

1. The Tantalus Ibis of Linnæus ought to constitute a separate genus, along with the *Tantalus Loculator*. Their character would be : *Rostrum læve, validum, arcuatum, apice utrinque emarginatum.*

2. The other Tantali of the last editions should form a genus with the common curlews, to which the name of *Numenius* might be given. The character of the genus would be : *Rostrum teres, gracile, arcuatum, apice mutico.* For the special character of the subgenus of the Ibises, there should be added : *Sulco laterali per totum longitudinem exarato.*

3. The white ibis of the ancients is not the ibis of Perrault and Buffon, which is a *Tantalus*; nor the ibis of Hasselquist, which is an *Ardea*; nor the ibis of Maillet, which is a *Vulture*; but it is a bird of the genus *Numenius*, and of the sub-genus *Ibis*, which has hitherto been described and figured only by Bruce, under the name of *Abou-Hannes*. I give it the name of **NUMENIUS IBIS**, *albus, capite et collo adulti nudis, remigum api-*