Woodlark モリヒバリ Goldfinch ゴシキヒワ



[woodlark]
Woodlark
Lullula arborea 13.5-15cm
モリヒバリ 森雲雀
(morihibari)



[goldfinch] **Goldfinch**Carduelis carduelis 12-13.5cm
ゴシキヒワ 五色鶸
(goshikihiwa)

I heard many birds of several species sing last year after Midsummer; enough to prove that the summer solstice is not the period that puts a stop to the music of the woods. The yellowhammer no doubt persists with more steadiness than any other; but the **woodlark**, the wren, the red-breast, the swallow, the white-throat, the **goldfinch**, the common linnet, are all undoubted instances of the truth of what I advance.

If this severe season does not interrupt the regularity of the summer migrations, the black-cap will be here in two or three days. I wish it was in my power to procure you one of those songsters; but I am no birdcatcher; and so little used to birds in a cage, that I fear if I had one it would soon die for want of skill in feeding.

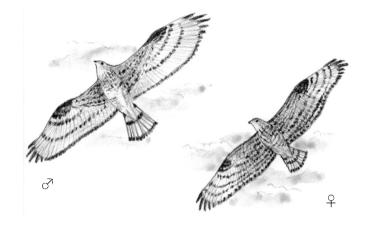
[Barrington 5 Selborne, April 12, 1770]

昨年は盛夏を過ぎても数種の小鳥がたくさん鳴いているのを聞きました。夏至が来れば森の音楽の終わりであるというわけではないという十分な証明でした。キアオジは疑いなくどの鳥よりも執拗でした。しかしモリヒバリ、ミソサザイ、ヨーロッパコマドリ、ツバメ、ノドジロムシクイ、ゴシキヒワ、ムネアカヒワは全て私が提言する真理の疑いのない例です。

もしこの厳しい季節が夏の渡りの規則正しさの妨げにならなければ、ズグロムシクイが2~3日もすればやって来るでしょう。これらの歌い鳥を捕まえる力が私にあればいいのですがそれは無理です。篭で飼うことにも慣れていませんので仮に捕まえたとしても餌やりがうまくできず、すぐに死なせてしまうでしょう。

[バリントン 5 1770年4月12日 セルボーン]

Honey Buzzard ハチクマ





[honey-buzzard] **Honey Buzzard**Pernis apivorus 52-59cm
ハチクマ 蜂熊
(hachikuma)

A pair of **honey-buzzards**, buteo apivorus, sive vespivorus Raii, built them a large shallow nest, composed of twigs and lined with dead beechen leaves, upon a tall slender beech near the middle of Selbornehanger, in the summer of 1780. In the middle of the month of June a bold boy climbed this tree, though standing on so steep and dizzy a situation, and brought down an egg, the only one in the nest, which had been sat on for some time, and contained the embrio of a young bird. The egg was smaller, and not so round as those of the common buzzard; was dotted at each end with small red spots, and surrounded in the middle with a broad bloody zone.

[Pennant 43]

ハチクマ(レイ氏のハチクイタカあるいはアブクイタカ)のつがいがセルボーンのハンガーの真ん中あたりの背の高いブナの木に巣を架けました。それは1780年の夏のことでした。小枝で造られた大きな浅い巣でブナの枯葉が敷きつめてありました。6月の中ごろに向こう見ずの少年がこの木に登り、目の回るような高さの巣にたった1個あった卵を持って降りて来ました。その卵はしばらく抱かれたもので雛の胚体ができていました。卵はノスリのものよりも小さくて丸みが少なく、両端に赤い小さい斑点、真ん中には巾広い血色の帯がありました。

[ペナント 43]

Earthworms ミミズ



The gardens of The Wakes and The Hanger. ウェイクス荘(=ホワイト邸)の菜園・庭園とハンガー

White's humble gravestone. ホワイトの慎ましい墓石



Present-day. 現在



Rubbing in 1924 by Nishitani-Taizo. 西谷退三が1924年に 採った拓本

Lands that are subject to frequent inundations are always poor; and probably the reason may be because the worms are drowned. ... Earth-worms, though in appearance a small and despicable link in the chain of Nature, vet, if lost, would make a lamentable chasm. For, to say nothing of half the birds, and some quadrupeds which are almost entirely supported by them, worms seem to be the great promoters of vegetation, which would proceed but lamely without them, by boring, perforating, and loosening the soil, and rendering it pervious to rains and the fibres of plants, by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs into it: and, most of all, by throwing up such infinite numbers of lumps of earth called worm-casts, which, being their excrement, is a fine manure for grain and grass. ... A good monography of worms would afford much entertainment and information at the same time, and would open a large and new field in natural history.

[Barrington 35 Selborne, May 20, 1777] †It was about 100 years later that Charles Darwin published a good monography of worms'.

[バリントン 35 1777年5月20日 セルボーン] *ダーウィンが「ミミズのよい研究論文」を発表したのは約100年後。