





鴨 鵯 比 比 鳥 (Hiyo Hiedori) 与 衣 山上 土 里 スズメ目ヒヨドリ科ヒヨドリ属。学名は Hypsipetes amaurotis。全長は約28cm。日本列島を中心に、朝鮮などにも分布する。全体的に灰色で、頬は栗色、背は暗灰色、胸は灰褐色に白い小斑がある。平安時代から「ひえどり」の名で知られ、室町時代から「ひよどり」「ひよ」と呼ばれるようになった。和名ヒヨドリの由来は「ピィーヨ」という高い鳴き声からといわれ、「ひえどり」も「ヒーヨ」という鳴き声の平安風表現といわれている。花蜜を吸うことから「はなすひ」という異名があり、メジロも同じ異名がある。現代では庭先にも来る身近な鳥だが、昔は身近ではなかったようで、古典文学にはほとんど登場していない。

Passeriformes Pycnonotidae Hypsipetes. Binomial name: *Hypsipetes amaurotis*. Brown-eared Bulbuls typically measure roughly 28 cm. They are found primarily in Japan, but can also be found in areas such as the Korean Peninsula. During the Muromachi era (1336–1573), they came to be called "hiyodori" and "hiyo" in Japanese. "Hiyodori" is said to come from their highpitched call, which sounds like "piyo." They are a familiar bird to modern Japanese, common visitors to people's yards, but long ago they were less well-known, and almost never appear in classical literature.

Brown-eared Bulbul

(Kawasemi) 翡翠

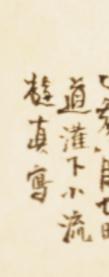
魚 狗 (Gyoku) (Soni Sobi)

翡翠 (Hisui) 魚師

川雀 (Kawasuzume)

Coraciiformes Alcedinidae Alcedo, Binomial name: Alcedo atthis. Common Kingfishers are widely distributed from Europe to Southeast Asia. They typically measure roughly 17 cm. Their Japanese name, "kawasemi," is said to come from "soni," a word used in the Nara era (710-784) that meant "blue bird." Over time "soni" changed to "sobi," "sebi," and then "semi." Because they live near rivers, which are called "kawa" in Japanese, they came to be called "kawasemi." During the Muromachi era (1336-1573), they were also called "hisui," which also came to be used as the Japanese name for "jade."

ブッポウソウ目カワセミ科カワセミ属。学名はAlcedo atthis。 ヨーロッパから東南アジアにかけて広く分布。全長は約 17cm。背は青系、腹はオレンジ系の色彩。和名カワセミ の由来は青い鳥を意味する奈良時代の古語「そに」が「そ び」「せび」「せみ」へと変化し、川辺に生息することから 名付けられたという。奈良時代には「そにとり」とも呼ば れ、「古事記」に「そにとりの青き御衣」を詠んだ歌があ るが、「そにとりの」は青の枕詞になっている。室町時代 からは「ひすい」とも呼ばれるようになり、この鳥名が宝石 の名に転用された。江戸時代には「しょに」「そな」「しょ うびん」等の異名や方言名が100以上もあったという。





魚杓

美佐古 (Misako)

(Uotaka)

(Kakukanotori)

タカ目ミサゴ科ミサゴ属。学名は Pandion haliaetus。ユーラ シア大陸、アフリカ大陸、南北アメリカ大陸などに広く分布 する。全長は雄が約54cm、雌が約64cm。頭や体の下面 は白く、胸に細かい褐色の斑点が帯状にある。和名ミサゴ は、水中に魚を見つけると急降下して足で捕獲することから 「水探る」が語源といわれている。また、よくホバリングを行 うことから英名 Osprey は航空機の名前にもなっている。江 戸時代までに「うおたか」や「かくかのとり」等の異名もあっ た。ミサゴが岩陰などに残した魚が海水に晒され、発酵した ものが美味だったことから「みさご鮓」と呼ぶようになり、そ れが発展したものが鮨の起源になったという伝承がある。

Accipitriformes Pandionidae Pandion. Binomial name: Pandion haliaetus. Ospreys have a wide geographic distribution, and can be found in Eurasia, Africa, North America, and South America. Their Japanese name, "misago," is said to come from the Japanese expression "mizu saguru," or "probing water," because when they spot fish they swoop down and catch them with their feet. Fish that have been dropped by Ospreys between rocks, and which have soaked in sea water and fermented, were found to be delicious. This is said to be the origin of our modern sushi.



Osprey

キンケイ(Kinkei) 金鶏

錦 赤 柿 鶏 雉 雉 (Kinkei Nishikidori)(Akakiji) (Kakikiji) キジ目キジ科。学名はChrysolophus pictus。中国南西部からチベット、ミャンマー北部に分布。全長は雄が約90cm、雌が50~60cm。雄は色彩豊かで頭頂に金色の冠毛があり、後頸にある襟巻状の飾り羽は橙紅色に黒い横縞がある。肩羽は暗赤色、腰は金色、胸や腹は赤色、尾は淡褐色で、暗色の網目がある。雌は全体的に褐色。日本には安土桃山時代に持ち込まれたと考えられており、江戸時代初期の「本朝食鑑」では「近年外国より渡来し」と記されている。江戸時代中期の画家である伊藤若冲は「雪中錦鶏図」や「白梅錦鶏図」で見事なキンケイを描いている。また、天上に棲むとされる中国の想像上の鳥の名前もキンケイという。

Galliformes Phasianidae. Binomial name: Chrysolophus pictus. Golden Pheasants are found from southwestern China to Tibet and northern Myanmar. Males typically measure 90 cm and females typically measure 50 to 60 cm. The males are colorful, and the females are covered with brown plumage. Golden Pheasants are believed to have been brought to Japan during the Azuchi-Momoyama era (1573–1603). During the middle Edo era (1603–1867), painter Ito Jakuchu created wonderful depictions of Golden Pheasants in works such as "Golden Pheasants in Snow" and "Golden Pheasant and White Plum Blossoms."



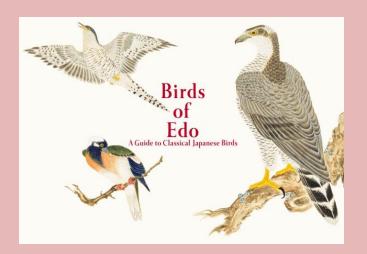
Golden Pheasant

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Birds of Edo:

A Guide to Classical Japanese Birds



Size: 7.1 x 10.1"/180 x 257 mm

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