

characters which are intermediate, and a thorough revision of the groups is necessary before one can define their exact limits. Speaking broadly, we may separate the three families as follows:—

*a.* Chin-angle advanced in front of the nasal aperture.

*a'.* Hallux moderate, measured from its extreme base to the tip of the claw about equal to the middle toe and claw; the outer and inner toes sub-equal in length; palatines obtusely quadrate near their postero-external extremity. [In typical Crows the first primary is long and extends beyond the tips of the inner secondaries.] . . . CORVIDÆ.

Fig. 1.

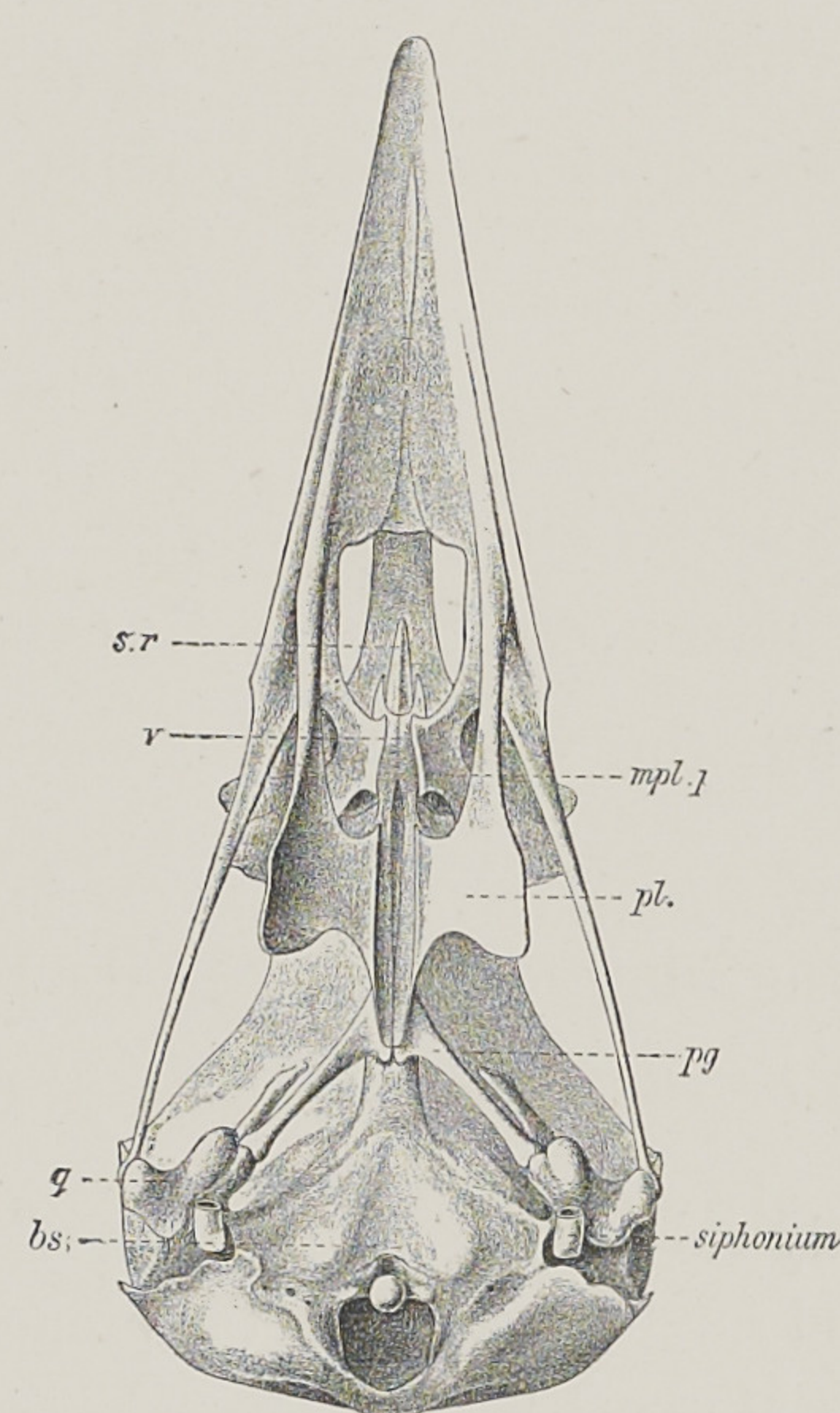


Fig. 2.

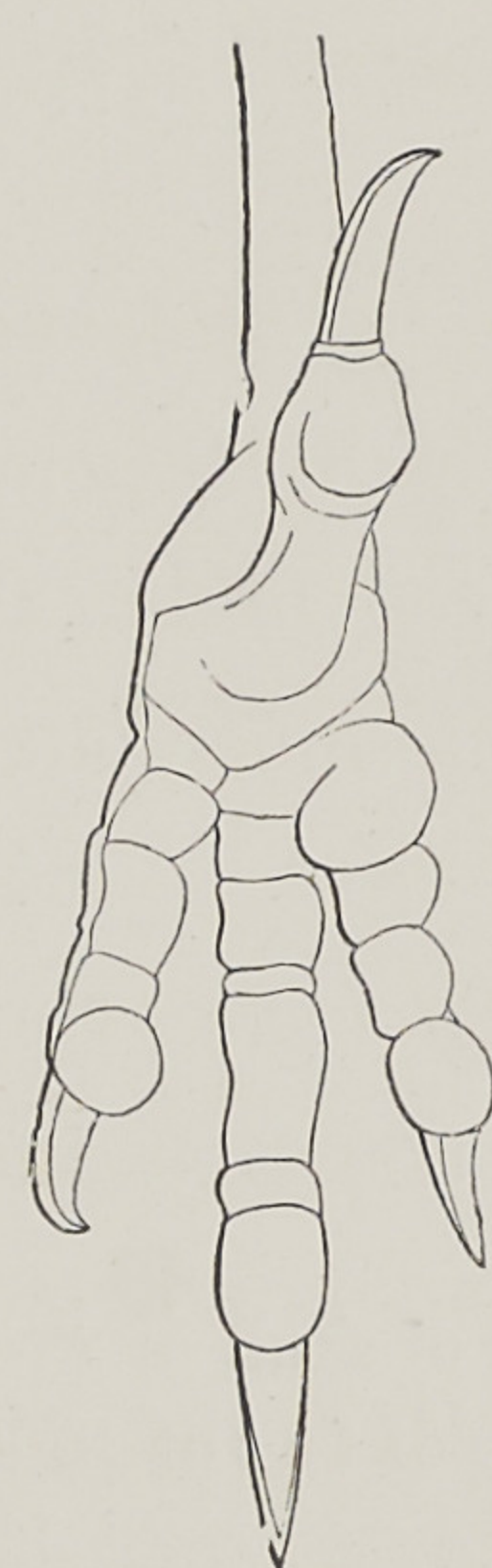


Fig. 1.—Ventral surface of skull of Rook (*Trypanocorax frugilegus*).

Fig. 2.—Plantar surface of foot of Rook, from fresh specimen, to show the proportions of the toes.

[From the Catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons, Part III. Aves, pp. 4, 5, 1891.]

*b'.* Hallux very large, measured as above exceeding the length of the middle toe and claw; the outer toe longer than the inner one; palatines with the postero-external angle prolonged; nares impervious; nasal septum much swollen and filling up the space between the palatines; first primary shorter than the inner secondaries . . . PARADISEIDÆ.

Fig. 3.

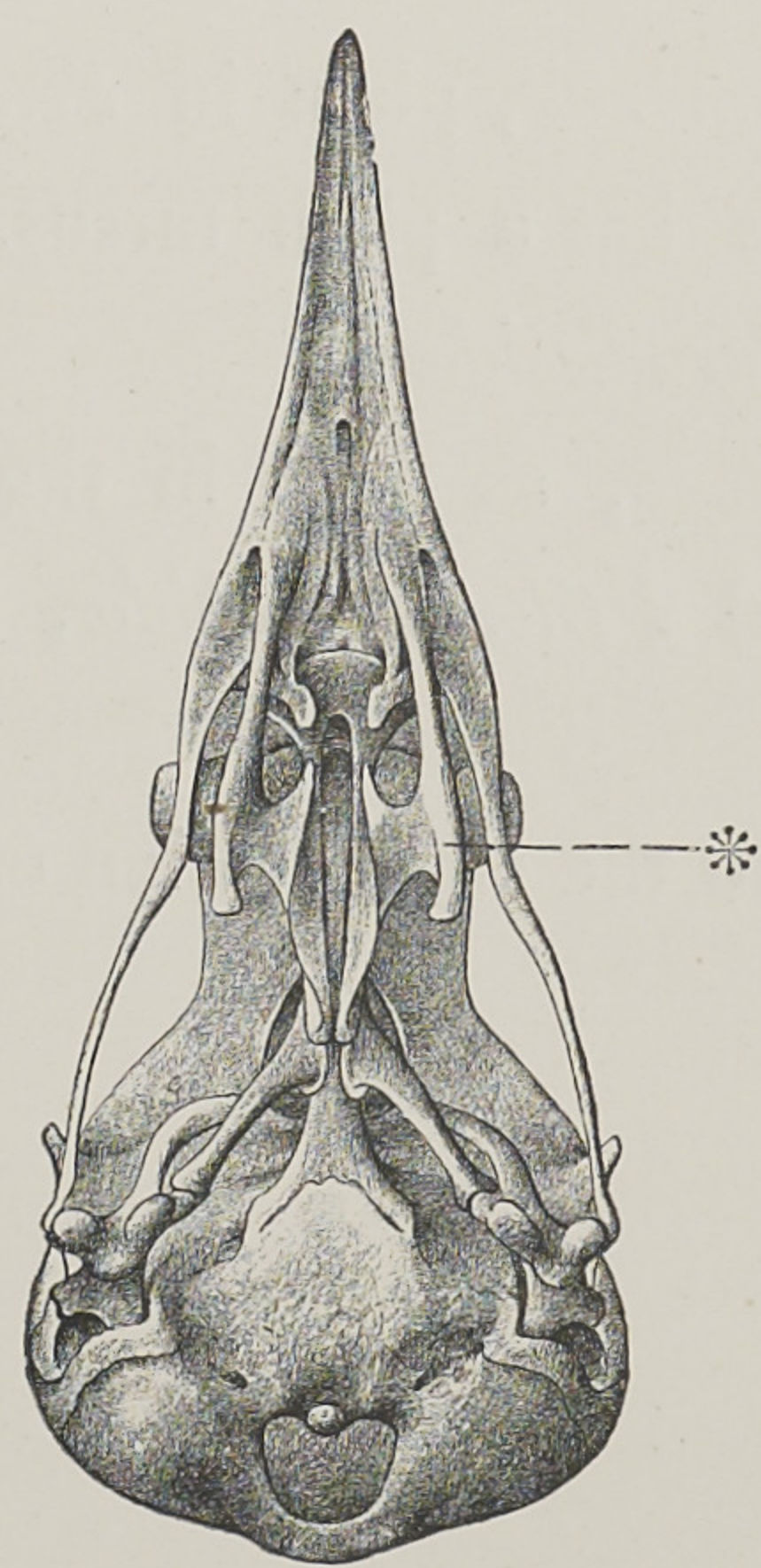


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.—Ventral surface of skull of *Paradisea apoda* (slightly enlarged).

Fig. 4.—Plantar surface of foot of *P. apoda*, to show the proportions of the toes, from a specimen in spirits in the British Museum. [From the Catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons, Part III. p. 17, 1891.]