

108. GALLINAGO MEGALA.

I shot one of these large Snipes in the Temple of Heaven Park in May, and saw other birds, doubtless of this species, in the same place, at the end of September. It frequents dry spots, and has a rather slow, very direct flight, skimming along among the trees, a few feet from the ground, for twenty yards or so. It can be flushed several times before it becomes really alarmed.

+109. GALLINAGO CÆLESTIS.

Common, especially on the swampy lakes at the Summer Palace.

I did not happen to shoot any specimens of *G. stenura*, though David and Oustalet say that it is common in the neighbourhood of Peking.

+110. HYDROCHELIDON HYBRIDA.

I shot a Tern of this species at Tientsin in August.

+111. PHALACROCORAX CARBO.

Common on the large lake in front of the Summer Palace. A specimen obtained on March 21st was in full breeding-plumage.

+112. ARDEA CINEREA.

Common.

113. HERODIAS, sp. inc.

A large white Egret, of which I did not obtain a specimen, was fairly common in the spring. It was probably *H. alba*.

114. NYCTICORAX GRISEUS.

Commonly met with in the spring and summer: it is possibly a permanent resident.

115. BOTAURUS STELLARIS.

There were a few Bitterns in the market in the early spring.

116. CYGNUS OLOR.

I saw a dead Mute Swan in the market in winter. It had possibly been in captivity.

+117. *CYGNUS MUSICUS.*

Common all through the winter.

118. *ANSER*, sp. inc.

A Goose that I took to be a Bean - Goose — probably *A. serrirostris* (Cat. B. xxvii. p. 101)—was for sale in the market occasionally during the winter.

+119. *CASARCA RUTILA.*

Not uncommon.

+120. *ANAS BOSCAS.*

Very common all through the winter; probably the most abundant Duck about Peking.

121. *EUNETTA FALCATA.*

Common. The drake has a short, low, trilling whistle. This is an excellent bird for the table.

122. *NETTIUM FORMOSUM.*

Common. Blanford ('Fauna Brit. India,' Birds, vol. iv. p. 442) does not mention the fact that all the black parts of the head and neck of this species have a well-marked reddish-bronze metallic lustre. This is also a very good bird for the table.

+123. *NETTIUM CRECCA.*

The Common Teal was plentiful all through the winter.

+124. *MARECA PENELOPE.*

Rather common.

125. *NYROCA BAERI.*

Baer's Pochard was very common.

+126. *MERGUS ALBELLUS.*

Common during the winter.

127. *MERGANSEER CASTOR.*

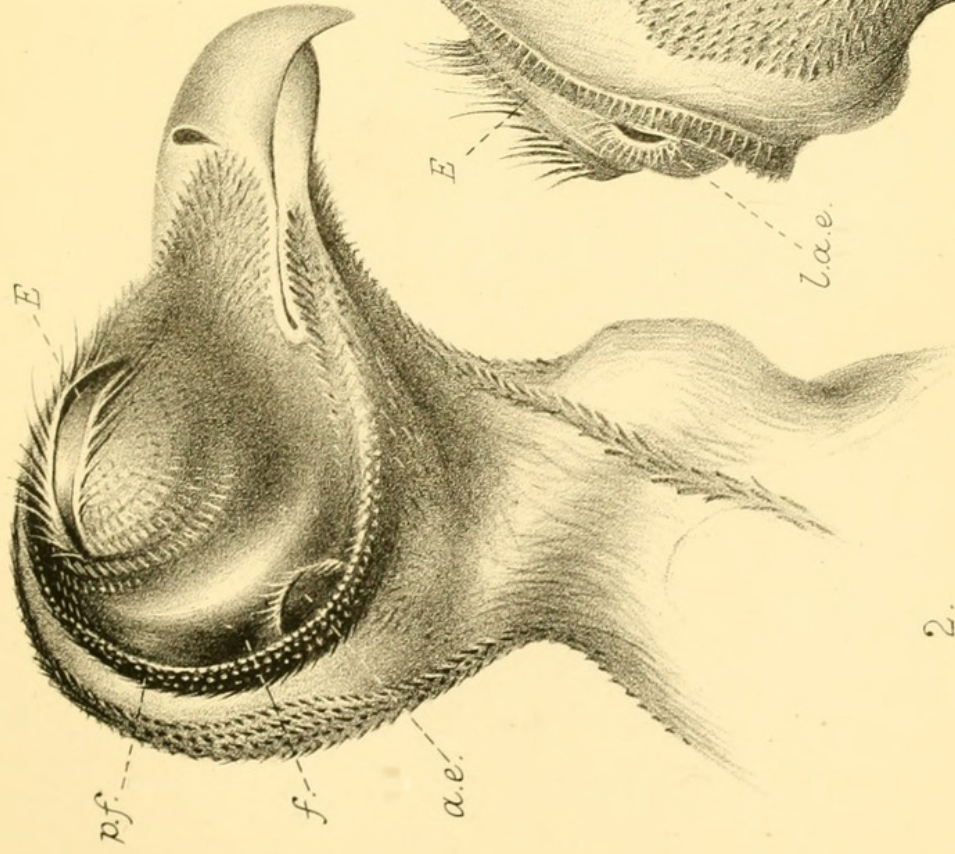
Common.

128. *PODICIPES CRISTATUS.*

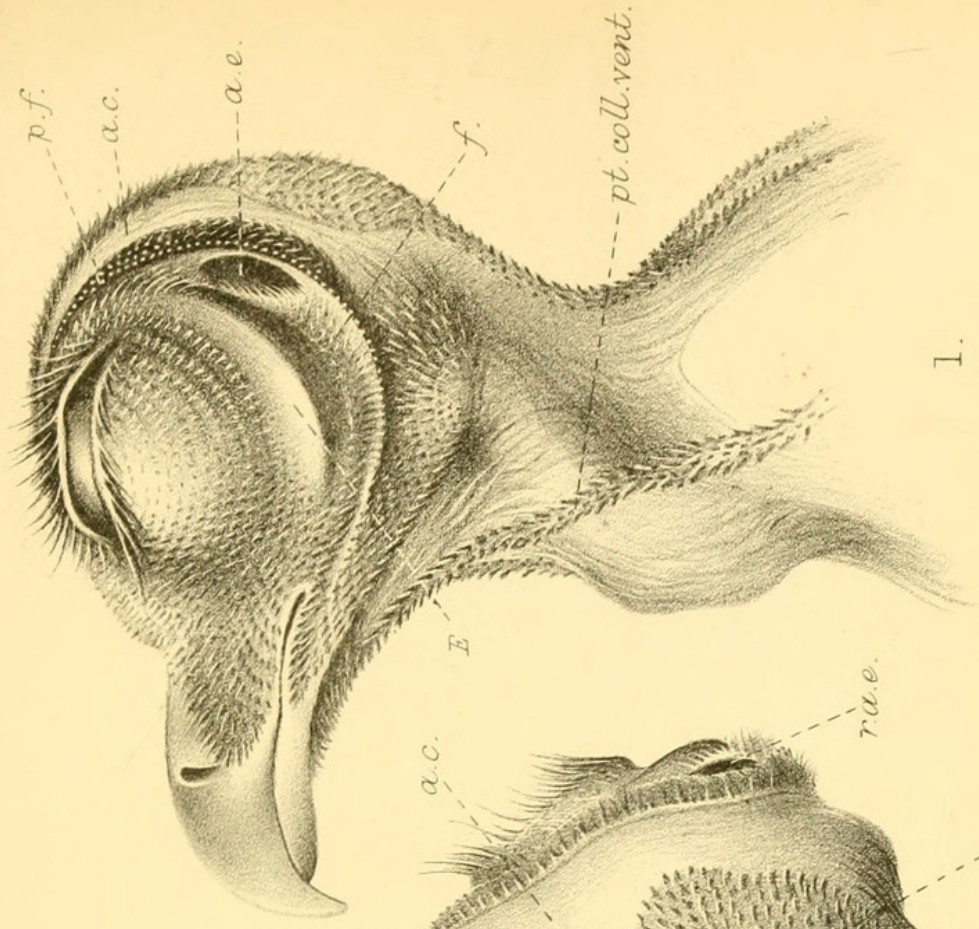
Great Crested Grebes were common on the lakes at the Summer Palace in spring.

129. *PODICIPES PHILIPPENSIS.*

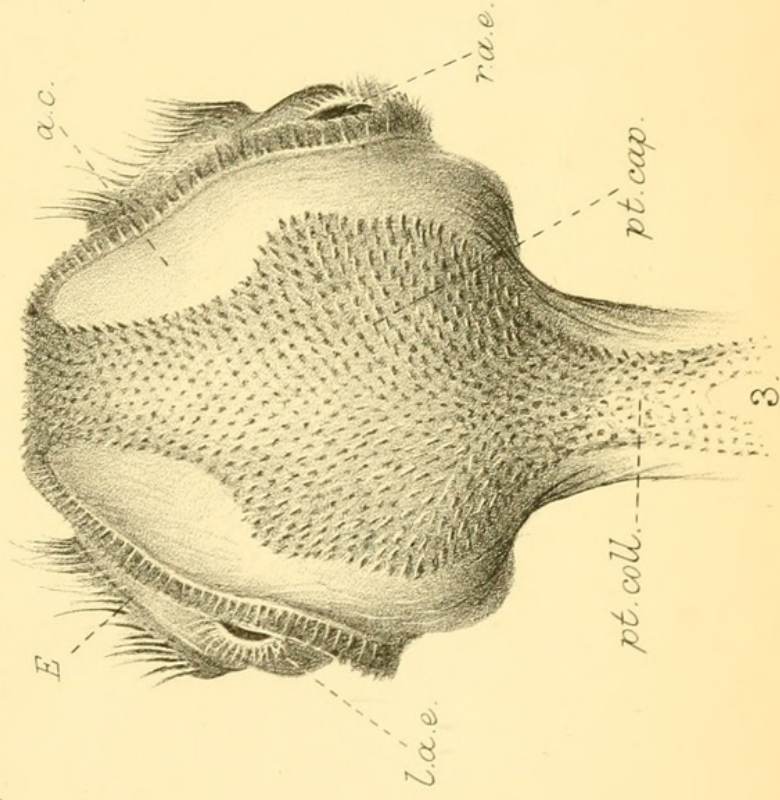
Common on all the ponds, except during very severe frosts.



2.



1.



area. The lateral borders of this tract are semicircular in outline, the tract itself suddenly narrowing at the base of the neck to pass into the *pteryla colli dorsalis*. The feathers in this area radiate outwards from the middle line on either side.

Loral area (Pl. II. fig. 1).—This is represented by a densely packed crescentic patch of feathers in front of the eye, and is continued forwards on the beak to terminate as a cone-shaped area just below the external narial aperture. This cone-shaped area thus comes to be divided in the middle line from its fellow of the opposite side by the cere, whilst its inferior border runs along the basal portion of the beak, but some distance above the tomium. It then passes backwards behind the gape as a narrow band of feathers to join the circum-aural area.

Ocular area.—This area, as in other Owls, is of great size, owing to the lateral projection of the eyes. The lower lid is clothed by numerous rows of concentrically arranged feathers, which pass upwards at the posterior canthus to form a broad band running to the circum-aural area, but first sending forwards a branch to clothe the upper lid. The feathers there differ from those of the lower lid in their greater length. By reason of the feeble development of the vanes they resemble filoplumes; the outermost row performs the function of eyelashes along both eyelids.

Circum-aural area (Pl. II. fig. 1).—This is delimited by a number of closely set stiff feathers forming the periphery of the disc, and corresponding to the feathers of the post-aural folds described by me in *Asio accipitrinus* (3). It may be traced from the ramal area backwards, upwards, and forwards, till it ultimately fuses with the loral area. Immediately behind the eye it is joined by a broad band from the ocular area. Distinct pre- and post-aural skin-folds are wanting.

Ramal area.—This is partly occupied by the post-aural section of the circum-aural area.

Inter-ramal area.—This is filled by a truncated-conical patch of feathers lying between the symphysis of the mandible and the convergent limbs of the circum-aural disc.

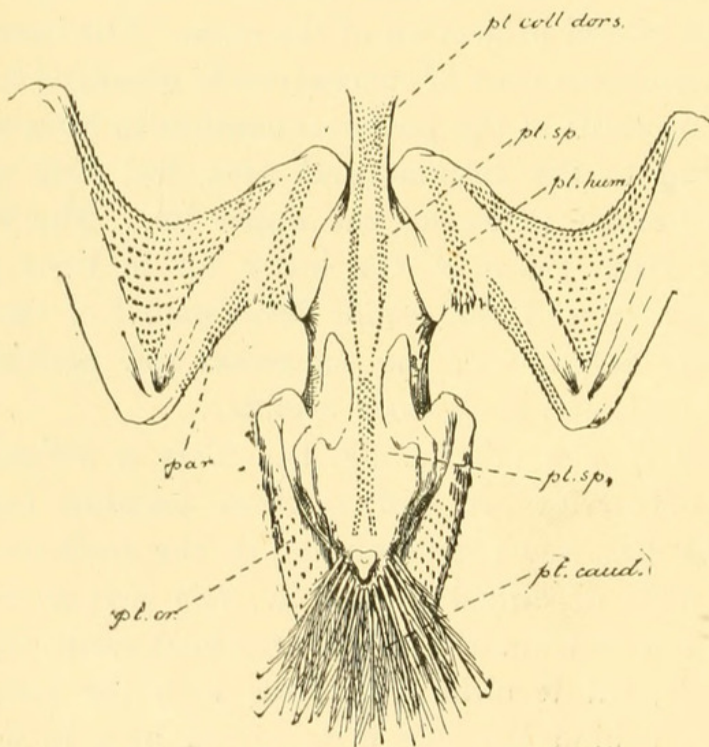
feathers, which may be said to meet below the jaw at this point.

The facial disc is formed by the feathers of the loreal and post-aural section of the circum-aural area.

Pt. colli dorsalis (text-fig. 3).—This is a densely feathered tract not closely investing the neck, but throughout the greater part of its length supported on a vertical fold of skin. This fold serves to fill up the U-shaped curve formed by the folding of the neck on the body in repose, whilst the feather-tract forms a bridge across the top of the loop. The tract is widest at its confluence with the *pteryla capitis*, and passes insensibly backwards into the *pt. spinalis*.

Pt. spinalis (text-fig. 3).—It is not possible to draw a hard-

Text-fig. 3.



Dorsal aspect of *Photodilus badius*, showing the arrangement of the pterylæ.

par. = parapteron.

pt. caud. = pteryla caudalis.

pt. coll. dors. = pteryla colli dorsalis.

pt. cr. = pteryla cruralis.

pt. sp. = „ spinalis.

pt. hum. = „ humeralis.

and-fast line between the upper end of this tract and the *pt. colli dorsalis*. The interscapular and lumbar forks are

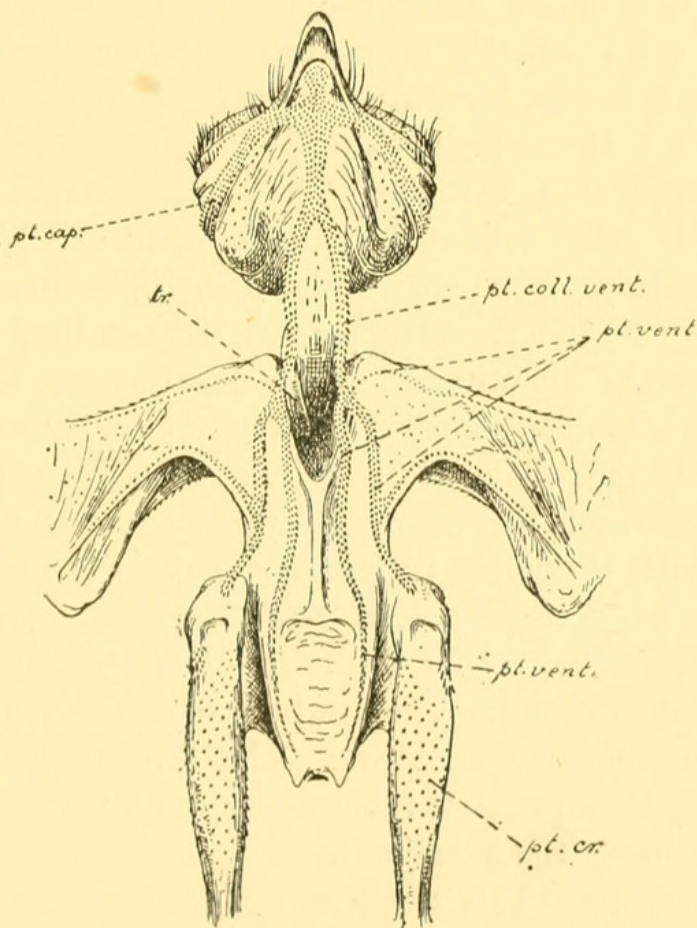
both present. The arms of the former are conspicuous, arising at the root of the neck, and terminating on a level with the free end of the scapula. The arms of the latter are feebly developed, and are represented only by a feeble and ill-defined row of feathers, which, running up to join the interscapular fork, enclose a space.

The stem of the lumbar fork is strong, and extends from the convergence of the pre-acetabular ilia backwards to the uropygium, in front of which it terminates in a long fork.

Pt. caudæ.—There are twelve rectrices.

Pt. colli ventralis (text-fig. 4).—This may be described as a

Text-fig. 4.



Ventral aspect of *Photodilus badius*, showing the arrangement of the pterylæ.

pt. cap. = pteryla capitis.

pt. coll. vent. = pteryla colli ventralis.

pt. vent. = pteryla ventralis.

pt. cr. = „ cruralis.

tr. = trachea.

backward continuation of the inter-ramal tract. Near the middle of the neck it forks to accommodate the U-shaped neck, the branches passing, one on either side of the curve, to terminate on the *pt. ventralis*.

Pt. ventralis (text-figs. 4 & 5, pp. 39 & 41).—This tract in its general features recalls that of the Nyctalinæ. The outer branch of the two rows of feathers is distinct, and runs outward from a little below the summit of the shoulder to the free edge of the patagium. The middle and inner branches divide near the upper third of the furcula, at the point where the inner branch is joined by the *pt. colli ventralis*. The middle branch is quite distinct, and runs downwards as far as the posterior $\frac{1}{5}$ of the sternum. At a point corresponding with a line drawn across the middle of the sternum this branch gives off the characteristic “hook,” which turns abruptly upwards, forwards, and outwards on the hypopteron. The area between the hook and its stem is sparsely covered with semiplumous feathers. The inner, in common with the middle, branch arises at the summit of the shoulder, the two branches being given off at the point of contact with the *pt. colli ventralis*: from this point backwards the inner branch runs, first slightly inwards and downwards towards the carina, then slightly upwards till the right and left tracts are divided by nearly the whole width of the sternal plate; from this point backwards they slowly converge again to terminate in a line with the pubic extremities, but some distance from the cloaca (see text-fig. 4, p. 39).

Pt. femoralis (text-fig. 5, p. 41).—This tract is ill defined and small in extent. The feathers of which it is composed are semiplumous in nature. The *femoro-crural* band is, however, very distinct, the crural portion terminating some distance below the knee-joint.

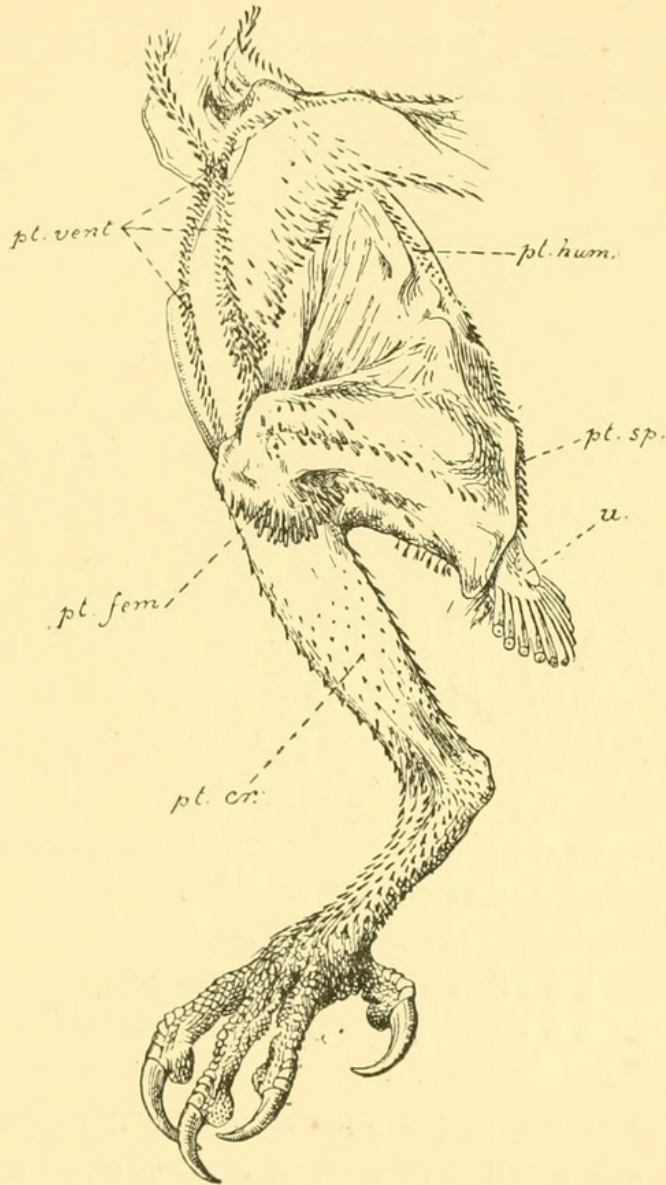
Pt. cruralis.—This tract is well defined and invests the whole leg. It is continued downwards over the acrotarsium, and, feebly, in the shape of a few bristles, to the acropodium. The planta is feathered.

Pt. alaris (text-fig. 6, p. 42).

Metacarpo-digitals (primaries) 10; 6th longest (reckoning

from within outwards). Vanes neither serrated nor emarginated. The remicle, or reduced 11th remex, is entirely

Text-fig. 5.



Lateral aspect of *Photodilus badius*, showing the arrangement of the pterylæ.

pt. fem. = pteryla femoralis.

u. = uropygium. Other letters as before.

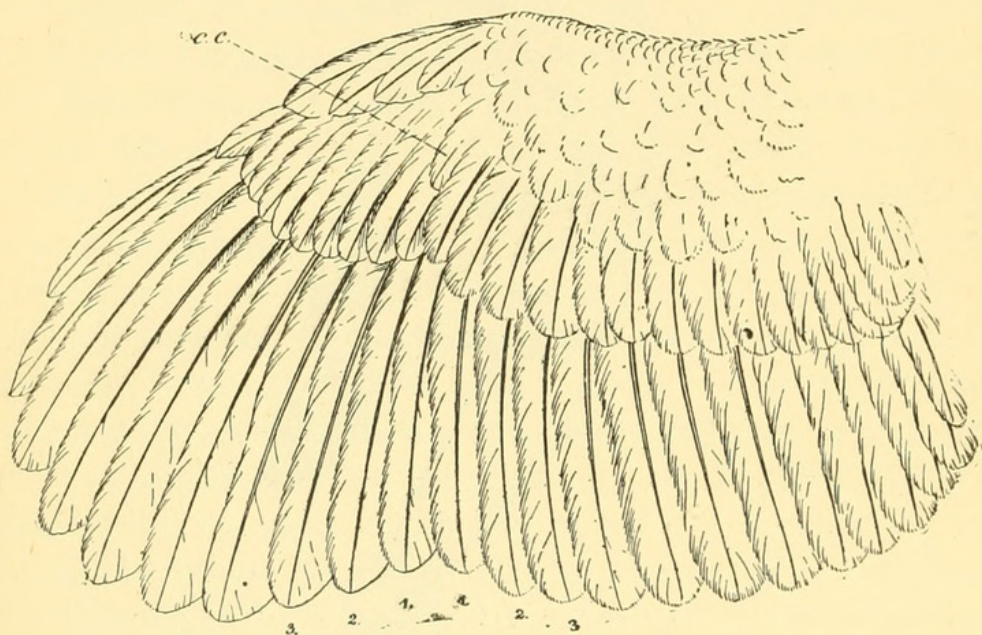
wanting. The 8th, 9th, and 10th form a series of progressively shorter feathers, so that the wing has a conspicuously rounded appearance. Secondaries 13, the

innermost (13th) scarcely distinguishable from its major covert. The wing is diastataxic.

The *carpal covert* (text-fig. 4, p. 39) is large, and directed forward so that the distal end crosses over the shafts of primaries 1-2.

The carpal remex is much smaller than its covert, but has preserved its pennaceous character.

Text-fig. 6.



Dorsal aspect of left wing of *Photodilus badius*, to show the contour when extended.

c.c. = carpal covert.

3, 2, 1 show the first three primaries.

1, 2, 3 " " secondaries.

Tectrices :—

T. majores.—The major coverts of the dorsal surface of the manus are small. It is extremely interesting to note that the covert of the 10th remex has taken on the characters of a quill—the remicle—being longer than the coverts proximad. Its pattern of coloration differs from that of the remaining coverts of the row; but in this particular it resembles its remex, which differs from the other remiges in having the outer web conspicuously barred with black and chestnut on a white ground.

The dorsal major coverts of the secondary remiges are of

uniform length throughout, save only the 6th covert, which is distinctly shorter than the 5th and 7th.

The major coverts of the ventral surface are small, and gradually decrease in length from without inwards. The reverse is the case in *Asio*, to take an example.

T. mediæ.—On the dorsal surface of the manus this row commences at the 2nd metacarpal remex. On the ventral surface of the manus this row of feathers terminates at the base of the 4th remex, not the 6th, as in *Asio*. On the forearm they are fairly long, and not concealed by the minor coverts.

T. minores.—On the dorsal surface these coverts are wanting on the manus. There appear to be three cubital rows. On the ventral surface of the manus the first row replaces the *t. mediæ* after the 5th metacarpal remex. There appear to be but two complete rows. Distad of the 2nd or more preaxial row, the wing-surface is but sparsely clothed by small semiplumous coverts belonging to this series.

T. marginales.—On the dorsal surface there are two rows running along the preaxial border of the manus. The greater part of the surface of the patagium is clothed by some four or five rows. The preaxial patagial border is clothed by a closely set band of these feathers which runs inwards to join the *pt. humeralis*.

On the ventral surface these feathers are small and semiplumous; the postaxial row overlap the *t. minores*, whilst the feathers of the preaxial border are very closely set and directed outwards, to form, with those of the dorsal aspect, a clean patagial edge.

Parapteron.—This is made up of about 8 rows, or rather bundles, of three feathers in each bundle. The distal bundles pass gently into the feathering of the forearm, the proximal into the *pt. humeralis*.

Hypopteron.—The hypopteron is represented only by a few weak semiplumous feathers, which form but a single row, running along the biceps muscle and merging proximally with the median branch of the *pt. ventralis*.

Ala spuria.—Four strong feathers take part in the formation of the *ala spuria*.

The distribution of the coverts of the dorsal aspect of the wing agrees with that in other Owls; they form obliquely transverse rows sloping from without inwards instead of being arranged in quincunx.

The rounded form of the expanded wing shews this bird to be a wood-haunting species.

Semiplumæ, *Plumæ*, and *Filoplumæ*:—

All these agree in their general distribution with what obtains in Owls generally.

Podotheca.—Clothed with feathers down to the acropodium, which is invested with reticulated scales, among which filoplume-like feathers are scattered.

Claws.—There are no claws on the wing: those of the foot are large, rounded, and curved. The mesial border of the claw of the third digit is produced into a flat, cutting, and slightly serrated edge.

Uropygium napiform, and not tufted.

Apteria:—

Apterium capitis (Pl. II. fig. 3).—The apteria of the head are represented by the bare spaces surrounding the eyelids, the spaces on the sclerotic ring of the eye, and a very broad conspicuous space extending on either side of the head from the *apt. colli laterale*, and terminating on the crown of the head above the middle of the eye.

Apt. colli laterale.—Traced from the base of the neck this may be followed forwards to the symphysis of the lower jaw, and upwards to the region of the middle of the eye.

Apt. trunci laterale, spinale, mesogastræi, crurale, and *alæ superioris* and *inferioris* do not differ materially from those of *Asio*, and may be studied in the accompanying figures.

II. Description of the external Ear.

As will be seen by the figures (Pl. II. figs. 1–3), the aperture of the ear (*a.e.*) is small, oval in outline, and markedly asymmetrical with regard to the aperture on the opposite side of the head.

On the right side (Pl. II. fig. 2) this aperture lies

immediately above the articulation of the mandible with the quadrate, its long axis pointing obliquely backwards. It leads into a spacious chamber extending upwards and backwards for a considerable distance. The passage to the middle ear lies at the bottom of this chamber.

Immediately *above* the mouth of the external ear lies a deep fossa (*f.*). This fossa is entirely open laterally, but is bounded in front by the eye, behind by the post-aural section of the peripheral disc-feathers, above by the base of the post-orbital process, and below by a thin fold of skin, which serves also as the roof of the external aperture of the ear (see Pl. II. fig. 2). It appears to correspond to the diverticulum of *Asio accipitrinus*.

On the left side (Pl. II. fig. 1) the aural aperture will be found to occupy a position exactly corresponding to the position of the diverticulum of the right side, whilst the latter is represented by a very shallow trough or groove lying immediately *below* the aural aperture. The superior angle of the mouth of this aperture will be found to lie on a level with a line drawn backwards and very slightly downwards from the posterior canthus of the eyelid, whilst its long axis is nearly at right angles to the long axis of the skull. The extension upwards and backwards of the aural chamber is much less than in its fellow of the opposite side. The chamber, indeed, on this left side leads almost directly downwards to the tympanum.

If a comparison be made between the apertures of the ears of *Photodilus* and of *Asio*, a point of considerable interest and of not a little significance, will at once become apparent. This is that the relation between the diverticulum and the aperture on the two sides of the head is the same in both genera. That is to say, in both genera the diverticulum will be found *above* the aperture on the right side, *below* it on the left. This suggests that the fold of skin which divides the diverticulum from the aural aperture on the two sides of the head in *Photodilus* is the homologue of that more extensive fold performing the same office and running from the operculum backwards in *Otus*.

III. *Summary of Conclusions.*

Judged by pterylogical characters alone, the position of *Photodilus*, in the scheme proposed in my earlier paper, seems to be most naturally along with the genera which make up the subfamily Asioninæ, among which it stands as a somewhat aberrant genus with leanings towards *Asio*. The general conformation of the external ear is quite different from that of any other Owl, but, externally, it may possibly be regarded as more nearly like that of *Asio* than that of any other genus. It is, indeed, possible that the external ear of *Photodilus* approximately represents the primitive stage from which the complex external ear of *Asio* has been derived. The voluminous post-aural fold of the latter may very well have arisen by the development of a fold of skin such as that which supports the peripheral disc-feathers of *Photodilus*; but it is not easy to see how the operculum can have arisen. It may be remarked, however, that even in the nearly ripe embryo of *Asio* there is no suggestion either of the post-aural fold or of the operculum.

In *Photodilus*, as will be seen in Pl. II. figs. 1, 2, there is little or nothing apparent which could give rise to such a fold. It is possible, of course, that the operculum had its origin in a raised fold such as that which forms the anterior boundary of the auditory aperture in *Photodilus*. If we assume this to be so, then it is possible that the membranous rim bounding the aperture superiorly represents the membranous fold which in *Asio* runs from the post-aural fold to the operculum and divides the "cavernum" into upper and lower moieties. The transformation in the skull necessary to convert the aural region of a bird like *Photodilus* into that of *Asio* is not great, inasmuch as it could be accomplished by the shifting forwards and reduction of the post-orbital process and the vertical extension of the bony "cavernum."

In the general pterylosis of the body, *Photodilus* perhaps comes nearest to *Asio* *. It differs therefrom in the

* There is nothing whatever in the pterylosis of this bird which in any way resembles that of *Strix*. Nitzsch, as Beddard has pointed out, seems to have imagined that a resemblance of the kind existed.



Pycraft, W. P. 1903. "III.—On the Pterylography of Photodilus." *Ibis* 3(1), 36–48. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1474-919x.1903.tb03917.x>.

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