sequence. Reputed Ecblotics are numerous, but the only good ones known are Claviceps purpurea (Ergot of rye), and Ustilago maidis (smut of corn). These are low vegetable growths; investigation would probably show that this Ecblotic property is a characteristic of this coniomicetous group, as are the physiological properties of other plants and groups.

The bark probably is an astringent of little value, since we have many such of much more pronounced qualities,—and, moreover, mere astringency is a property less and less estimated in medicine as science advances.

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Note on the Anatomy of Two Rare Genera of Pigeons

By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc.

Ædirhinus insolitus.

The genus Ædirhinus is distinguished among the fruit-eating pigeons by the possession of a bony excrescence on the nasal and frontal regions of the skull, very much resembling that occurring in certain varieties of the domestic fowl. An examination of its anatomy, however, shews that in all other respects this rare pigeon is a very near ally of the genus Ptilopus. As in the latter genus there is no gall-bladder the ambien muscle is absent and the gizzard has a cruciform lumen in transverse section owing to the development of four muscular masses. One point hitherto unnoticed in the myology of Ptilopus is likewise shared by Ædirhinus. In a previous note on the myological characters of the Columbæ published in the proceedings of this Society, (Vol. iv., p. 396, 1879), I gave as one of the peculiarities of the muscular system in the Pigeons the absence of a posterior belly of the latissimus dorsi. At that time I had only had the opportunity of examining members of the subfamilies Columbinae and Phapinae of Garrod, and in these this modification of the
ON THE ANATOMY OF TWO RARE GENERA OF PIGEONS,

muscle seems to be universal. In Aedirhinus, however, and in Ptilopus, I find that, as in all other birds except the Columbinae and Phapinae, the posterior belly of the muscle is well developed.*

The Treroninæ may thus be defined myologically as Columbidae wanting the ambiens muscle, but possessing a posterior belly of the latissimus dorsi.

TURACENA CRASSIROSTRIS.

The genus Turacena of Gould is a granivorous pigeon resembling Macropygia in most respects, but distinguished from it by the possession of a very large and powerful bill, rivalling that of Didunculus in size. As in Macropygia and the rest of the Columbinae, there are twelve long rectrices and the gall bladder is absent. The gizzard has a squarish outline on a front view, contrasting with the oval shape of that of Macropygia; in length it is an inch and a quarter, and the breadth is nearly equal to the length. The cavity is wide and somewhat oblique, the mass of the muscular fibres being aggregated at the anterior and right, and posterior and left angles. The intestine is about 30 inches in length and is devoid of cæca. As in the rest of the Columbinae and Phapinae, there is an ambiens muscle and the posterior belly of the latissimus dorsi is absent.

The form of the bill and the shape of the gizzard remove Turacena somewhat widely from Macropygia, and the absence of intestinal cæca seems to favour this genus being placed in the subfamily Phapinae rather than the Columbinae.

*In this as in various other points Didunculus strigirostris approximates rather to the Treroninæ than to the Columbinae or Phapinae.
Haswell, W. A. 1882. "Note on the anatomy of two rare genera of pigeons." 
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22739.

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