Rectrices. Quills of the tail of a bird.

Recurved. Curved upward.

Remiges. Quills of the wing of a bird.

Reticulate. Marked with a network of lines.

Retractile. Susceptible of being drawn inward, as a cat's claw.

Retrorse. Turned backward. Rachis. Shaft of a quill.

Rectal. Pertaining to the rectus, as rectal bristles.

Rectus. Gape of the mouth.

Rostral. Pertaining to the snout, as rostral plate.

Rudimentary. Undeveloped.

Ruff. A series of modified feathers. Rugose. Rough, with wrinkles.

S.

Sacral. Pertaining to the sacrum, or vertebræ of the pelvic region.

Saggitate. Shaped like an arrow head.

Saurognathous. Having the peculiar "lizard-like" structure of the palate found in Woodpeckers.

Scansorial. Capable of elimbing.

Scansorial tail. Tail feathers sharp and stiff, as in the seansorial birds (Woodpeckers).

Scapula. Shoulder blade; in fishes, the bone of the shoulder girdle below the post-temporal.

Scapulars. Long feathers rising from the shoulders and covering the sides of the back.

Scapular arch. Shoulder girdle.

Schizognathous. Split palate, as in the Heron and similar birds.

Scute. Any external bony or horny plate.

Scutellate. Provided with seutella; said of the tarsus when covered with broad plates in a regular vertical series, and separated by regular lines of impression.

Scutellum. One of the tarsal plates or seutella. Secondaries. The quills growing on the forearm.

Secondary coverts. The wing feathers which cover the bases of the see-

ondary quills.

Second dorsal. The posterior or soft part of the dorsal fin, when the two parts are separated.

Sectorial tooth. One of the premolars of carnivora, adapted for cutting. Semipalmate. Half-webbed; having the anterior toes more or less conneeted at base by a webbing which does not extend to the elaws.

Septum. A thin partition. Serrate. Notched like a saw.

Sessile. Without a stem or pedunele.