

- Wing.* Distance from carpal joint C (bend of wing) to the tip of the longest primary D. See cut on page 7.
- Length.* Distance in a straight line from the end of the bill to the tip of the longest tail feather. (Occasionally the middle feathers are much elongated, as in the Old Squaw and Pintail Duck, and in other families of birds, such as Phæthon and Stercorarius. In such cases it is well to give the length from bill to longest tail feather, and also to end of outer tail feather.)
- Tail.* Distance from the tip of the longest tail feather to its base (the point where it enters the body).
- Bill.* The distance in a straight line from where the bill (upper mandible) joins the skin of the forehead (A) to the tip (B). (There are a few exceptions to this rule, such as birds with frontal plate, etc. Some curved bills are measured along the curve of the culmen, and at times it is advisable to measure from the nostril to the tip of the bill, but in such cases it should always be so stated.)
- Tarsus.* Distance in *front* of the leg from what *appears* to be the knee joint (end of tibia) to the root of the middle toe. All measurements are given in inches and fractions of an inch.