ing at the outer and inner canthi, while other tufts are scattered over the lid surface.

The *interpalpebral space* varies somewhat in the Sparrow; perhaps it is a little more circular and smaller when the bird accommodates for near vision. The accompanying illustration gives an idea of the average relative size of the pupil and of the interspace during fixation for a near object.

It will also be noticed that this space is entirely filled by the Sparrow's cornea, a condition entirely unlike that in mammals.

The space is 2.9 mm. wide and 4.5 mm. long. There is no *lachrymal caruncle* or anything to indicate it, nor would one expect it if the higher vertebrata caruncle be a vestigiary remains of the nictitating membrane.

In the great majority of birds we, for obvious reasons, do not speak of an internal and external canthus but of *anterior* and *posterior* canthi.

In Sparrow-like birds the *pigment* of the rounded, dark brown *lid border* does not extend beyond the point where it touches the eyeball, nor does it more than reach the palpebral derma. There is more pigment in the upper lid than in the lower. When closed, the junction of the two lids is well above the pupil, so that the cornea is fully protected. Probably there is no upward rotation of the eyeball in sleep. The lower lid follows the usual law in birds, of being the movable one.

As a general proposition it may be stated that in respect of size, motility, etc., the lids in the Bird and Man are reversed, viz., the lower lid is the more important in Birds; the upper lid in human beings. The naked condition of both avian eyelids is not seen when the eye is open because they are then obscured by the surrounding feathers. The external surface of each lid is quite thin, smooth, whitish-blue and devoid of feathers, except for a few solitary shafts.

Very likely there is no interference with the luminous sense and light-direction sense when the Bird's eye is closed.

There is *no differentiated tarsus in the upper lid,* which is much shorter and thicker than the lower one, although the convoluted cylindrical margin of the upper lid is better shown in the upper than in the lower lid.

Unlike Man and many other mammals, there is no true union of the conjunctivae of the two lids before the bird is born. In the Sparrow (probably in all the Passeriformes) the lids are wide open