

- Articular.** The bone of the mandible, supporting the dentary.
Articulate. Jointed.
Artiodactylous. Even-toed (2 or 4).
Atlas. The first vertebra.
Atrophy. Non-development.
Attenuate. Long and slender, as if drawn out.
Auditory capsule. The ventrolateral swelling of the skull.
Auricle. The large lobe of the external ear; also one of the chambers of the heart.
Axillars. Elongated feathers on the sides of the body under the wings.

B.

- Band or bar.** Any colour mark transverse to the long axis of the body.
Barbel. An elongated fleshy projection usually about the head in fishes.
Basal. Pertaining to the base; at or near the base.
Basibranchials. A lower median series of bones of the branchial arches.
Basioccipital. A median posterior ventral bone of the skull to which the atlas is attached.
Basipterygoid. Bones developed in the palatine arch in some birds.
Basis cranii. Formed by shelves of bone developed from the inner sides of the prootics, which meet and form a roof to the myelome and a floor to the brain cavity.
Beak. The bill of birds or (in other animals) any beak-like structure.
Bend of wing. Angle at the carpus when the wing is folded.
Bicolour. Two-coloured.
Bicuspid. Having two points.
Booted. Said of the tarsus in birds, when its scales coalesce and form a continuous envelope, as in the Robin.
Brachial ossicles. Synonymous with actinosts.
Branchiæ. Gills; respiratory organs of fishes.
Branchial. Pertaining to the gills.
Branchiaryals. Small bones at base of gill arches.
Branchiostegals. The bony rays supporting the branchiostegal membranes under the head of a fish, below the opercular bones and behind the lower jaw.
Bristle. A stiff hair, or hair-like feather.
Buccal. Pertaining to the mouth.

C.

- Caducous.** Falling off early.
Cæcal. Of the form of a blind sac.
Cæcum. An appendage of the form of a blind sac connected with the alimentary canal.