

mented, irregular, sausage-like, segments. They are often deeply indented about their middle, thus presenting a picture entirely unlike the lid edges of man.

These segments undergo, during life, apparent changes in size and shape, probably as the result of winking, partial or complete. Close inspection of them shows that some of these segments are

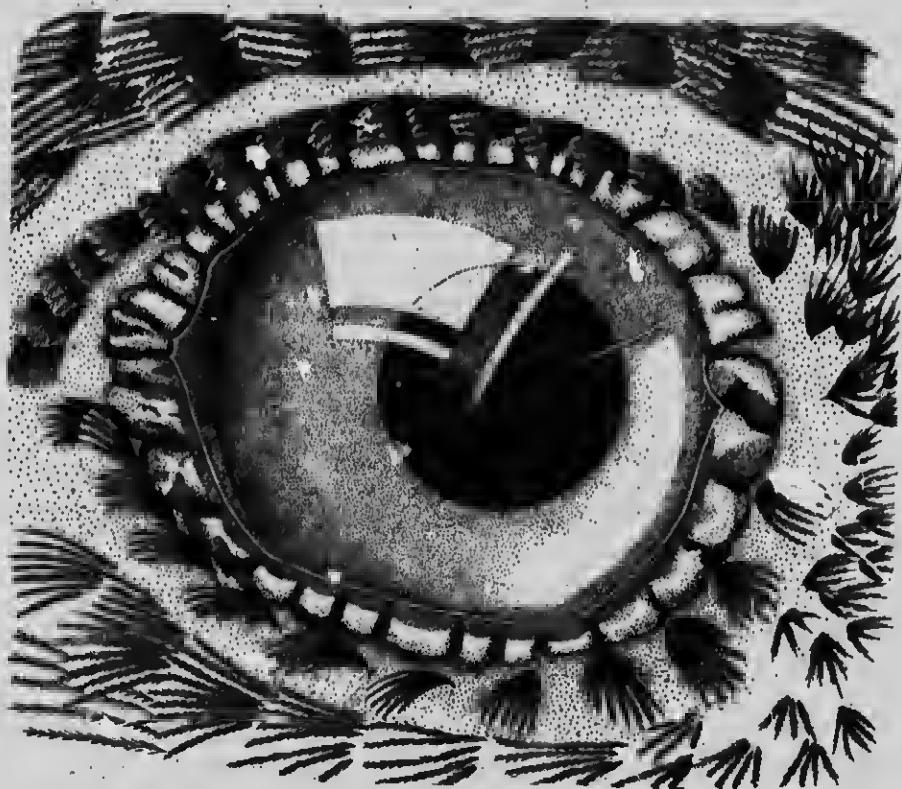


Fig. 1.—Drawing from Life (much enlarged) Showing the Convoluted Margins of the Lids and the Arrangement of the Feathers Close to the Palpebral Margin. (Wood and Stonaker).

crossed by indentations which may become entirely smooth again; other parts, smooth and rounded a moment before, may present a creased or divided appearance, so that photographs or drawings of the eye of the Sparrow give varying results so far as the margins of the lids are concerned. In *Passer*, as in most birds, there is no well defined intermarginal space. A feather (eyelash) is generally placed below each palpebral segment, but the former may be misa-