

Seen from above, the relatively small *pecten* closely resembles a disarticulated, acuminate leaf, the stem representing the spinous projection immediately above the lowest terminal convolution. The light double folds of the marsupium slope backwards and cover most of the optic entrance; they meet above in a uniform, very narrow, slightly undulating crest whose posterior end projects half the height of the underlying coil well into the vitreous cavity. An extension upwards of the long axis of the disk cuts the retinal band at the junction of the inner and second fourth, making an infulapapillary angle of, perhaps, 40° .

This interesting owl is especially subject, like other Strigiformes, to pathological variations in the fundus picture after confinement and domestication. Both Head and the writer examined a number of individuals that undoubtedly exhibited choroidal disease and other pathological changes. Rejecting these, the general color of the fundus of this species is found to be dull-orange, mottled and blotched in its upper half with deep orange-red. Choroidal vessels are plainly visible, covering all the lower part of the eyeground, just as in the Tawny Owl. The well-defined macular area is seen within the outer half of the fundus, a little above the upper extremity of the optic disk. It is distinguished from the surrounding choroid by a collection of minute pigment granules or dots with a bright, white spot in their center.

The *optic disk* is white and of oblong shape, slightly rounded at the ends. From its edges run a few short nerve fibers that form a complete fringe about the visible papilla.

The *pecten* is decidedly larger in proportion to bodily measurements than one finds it in most of the larger owls, especially larger than in the Tawny Owl. It extends well forward into the vitreous, and its lower half appears very massive and of a dark brown color. The pectinate convolutions are plainly seen and the anterior or upper half is more delicate in structure, being perforated where it joins the disk. Here it forms a dark network on the surface of the nervehead, where, also, a few red granules mingle with the chocolate-brown texture of the *pecten*.