

LIMICOLAE, an Order including Plovers, Snipes, Curlews, etc. The following are met with in China: *Vanellus vulgaris*, the Lapwing or Peewit, all over China in the winter, but it retires to the north in the summer. *Microsarcops cinereus*, in China, Manchuria and Mongolia; it breeds on the Yangtze and probably in many other parts of China. *Hoplopterus ventralis*, the Indian Spur-winged Plover, in Hainan and Yunnan. *Sarcogrammus atrinucholis*, in Yunnan. *Squatarola helvetica*, the Grey Plover, passes up and down the coast, and winters in S.E. China. *Charadrius fulvus*, the Eastern Golden Plover, in China and Mongolia in passage. *Ochthodromus veredus*, the Eastern Dotterel, in E. China and Mongolia. *O. geoffroyi*, the Large Sand-Plover, on the coasts of China, in passage. *O. mongolicus*, the Lesser Sand-Plover, Mongolia, and at certain seasons in eastern and southern China and in Hainan. *Egialitis placida*, the Long-billed Ringed Plover, all over China, though not in great numbers. *A. dubia*, the Little Ringed Plover, in Mongolia and the whole of China. *A. alexandrina*, China coast. *A. deadbata*, S.E. China. *Glareola orientalis*, the Large Indian Fratricole or Swallow-Plover, in China generally, Mongolia, Manchuria. *Haematopus osculans*, the Sea pie or Oystercatcher, on China coast; breeds near Chefoo. *Streptilas interpres*, the Turnstone, common on the coasts. *Ibidorhynchus struthersii*, the Ibis-bill, in the mountains of the north and west, and in Mu-p'in. *Numenius variegatus*, Eastern Whimbrel, in all parts of China. *N. erythraea*, the Curlew, in passage, in China and Mongolia. *N. egimopus*, in great numbers in China, in migration. *N. minutus*, also common in migration. *Limosa novae-zelandiae*, China coast and from the Ordes to S. China. *L. melanuroides*, China coast. *Terekia cinerea*, the Terek Sandpiper or Avocet Sandpiper, on the coast of China. *Actevirostris avocetta*, the Avocet, China coast; in summer in the river-mouths of N. China, on the Yellow River, and in Mongolia. *Himantopus mexicanus*, the Black-winged Stilt, China coast. *Totanus glottis*, the Greenshank, very common in all parts. *T. stagnatilis*, the Marsh Sandpiper or Little Greenshank, in Manchuria and in China, but not *T. fuscus*, the Spotted Redshank, from Mongolia to Canton. *T. calidris* the Redshank, very common in all parts at the times of migration. *T. ochropus*, the Green Sandpiper, abundant migrant and possibly resident; by the water-courses everywhere. *T. glareola*, the Wood Sandpiper, China generally. *T. brevipes*, China coast, in migration. *T. hypoleucus*, the common Sandpiper, throughout China. *Calidris arenaria*, the Sandpiper, on the coast, in winter and in migration. *Tringa crassirostris*, the Eastern Knot, on the coast, at the times of passage. *T. acuminata*, the Asiatic

Pectoral Sandpiper, China coast; common in the seasons. *T. platyrhyncha*, the Broad-billed Stint, in Formosa, and in small numbers in China, at times of migration. *T. americana*, the Pacific Dunlin. *T. ruficollis*, the Eastern Little Stint. *T. temminckii*, TEMMINCK'S Stint; these three are common on the coasts. *T. subarquata*, the Curlew Stint or Pigmy Curlew, common on the coasts and in Mongolia. *Eurynorhynchus pigmaeus*, the Spoon-billed Stint, China coast. *Macrorhamphus taczanowskii*, the Snipe-billed Godwit, in Mongolia and China, but not wide-spread. *Scolopax rusticula*, the Woodcock, Mongolia, China generally. *Gallinago solitaria*, the Himalayan Solitary Snipe, Mongolia, Chihli, Lower Yangtze, Shensi and Mu-p'in. *G. stenura*, the Pintail Snipe, in migration. *G. coelestis*, the Common Snipe, common in all parts. *G. gallinula*, the Jack Snipe, Fukien, Lower Yangtze, Chihli. *Rostratula capensis*, the Painted Snipe, as far as N. Chihli in summer; resident in S. China. *Iobipes hyperboreus*, the Red-necked Snipe, and *Phalaropus fulicarius*, are winter visitors.

DAVID ET OUSTALET: *Les Oiseaux de la Chine*, (Charadriidés, Glareolidés, Scolopacidés, etc.).

LI MIN 黎民 a term used in the *Great Learning* with reference to the Chinese people, and explained in K'ANG HSI's dictionary as 'black-haired.' The passage in the *Great Learning* is 保我子孫黎民 (x. 14), and LEGGE's translation is 'preserve my sons and grandsons and black-haired people.'

Some doubt has been thrown on this rendering of the term. One suggestion is that since the composition of the character in its earliest form is grain+man+millet or water, it points not to the colour of the hair, but to the distinctive mark of the first Chinese immigrants, viz., that they were already an agricultural people.

LITTLE: *The Far East*, p. 196

LING CH'IH 凌遲, the punishment translated 'cutting into ten thousand pieces.' It was not quite so bad as that, but did include the horror of cutting away portions of flesh from the living victim before the *coup de grâce* was given. No doubt it was at some times more brutally and completely carried out than at others, and these extreme cases have twice, at least, been photographed to adorn and assist the sale of foreign books: in one case the illustration was mercifully perforated to facilitate withdrawal. The punishment, with other barbarous accompaniments of the death-penalty, was abolished by an edict of the Empress-dowager in 1905.

LING NAM 嶺南, *ling nan*, south of the range. This means 'south of the Plum Range,' Mei Ling (q.v.), and is used to denote the Kuangtung and