

*magellanicus*, although well developed posteriorly, it gradually narrows in front and disappears entirely before reaching the lachrymal bone. In *Spheniscus mendiculus*, *Spheniscus minor*, *Aptenodytes*, and *Pygosceles* this ledge of bone does not exist, and consequently in these the supra-orbital groove is much narrower, seeing that it is confined to the lateral borders of the frontal bone, and is not completed externally by the osseous plate met with in the other species above named.

The breadth of the inter-orbital portion of the frontal bone varies much in different varieties of the same species, and little value can be placed upon this as affording a specific characteristic. In *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan, as well as from Kerguelen, it is narrow, while in *Eudyptes chrysocome* from the Falklands, as also in *Eudyptes chrysolophus* it is relatively broad. In *Spheniscus magellanicus*, *Spheniscus minor*, *Spheniscus mendiculus*, and *Pygosceles* the intermediate plate of the frontal bone is broad, while in *Spheniscus demersus* it is as narrow as in *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan. *Aptenodytes*, again, agrees with *Eudyptes chrysolophus* and with *Spheniscus magellanicus* in having a relatively broad inter-orbital space.

The nasal bones in every species of Penguin coalesce in the middle line superiorly, and separate completely the ascending processes of the intermaxillary bones from the frontal bone. They are deeply excavated and form the upper, and a portion of the lateral boundaries of the anterior narial apertures.

These apertures are bounded by the nasal and by the intermaxillary bones. In *Eudyptes* they present the form of elongated oval slits, whose length is equal to two-thirds of that of the upper jaw. The posterior boundary of each is formed by the nasal bone, and is situated opposite the middle in length of the bony bar which forms the upper boundary of the lachrymo-nasal fossa. In *Spheniscus*, on the other hand, these apertures are of small size, and correspond only to the middle third in length of the beak. In every species of *Spheniscus*, moreover, with the single exception of *Spheniscus minor*, the posterior extremities of the narial apertures lie altogether in front of the anterior border of the lachrymo-nasal fossa—a point which at once serves to distinguish the skull of *Spheniscus* from that of *Eudyptes*. *Spheniscus minor* forms a curious exception to this arrangement, the posterior boundary of the nasal apertures in that bird being situated opposite the middle in length of the lachrymo-nasal fossa as in *Eudyptes*. In *Spheniscus minor*, moreover, these apertures are of much larger size than in other species of the genus, and agree both in respect of size and form with those of *Eudyptes* rather than with those of any other species of *Spheniscus*. In respect of the form and position of the narial apertures, *Aptenodytes* and *Pygosceles* agree with *Eudyptes* rather than with *Spheniscus*. In both genera the posterior border of the aperture corresponds to the middle in length of the lachrymo-nasal fossa, and in both the aperture is relatively larger than in *Spheniscus*. Indeed, by reason of the elongation of the facial portion of the skull in these genera, the