

In *Pygosceles* the bone narrows more abruptly from its widest part to the angle of union with its fellow than in any other genus.

In *Eudyptes* the coracoidal articular surface is more elevated than in other genera.

The table shows the dimensions of the clavicle in different species in inches.

SPECIES.	Length of chord of circle from furcular angle to coracoidal articulation.	Length of bone between coracoidal and scapular articulation.	Greatest breadth of bone opposite coracoidal articulation.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . .	$1\frac{7}{8}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . .	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . .	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

#### The Coracoid Bone.

The coracoid bones (Pl. VII. fig. 5) are remarkably strong in every species of Penguin. The shaft of the bone tapers gradually from base to apex. The upper or thoracic surface of the shaft is nearly flat, except close to the base, where it is deeply concave. The lower or external surface of the shaft of the bone is convex, and almost cylindrical in form from end to end. The tapering appearance of the shaft of the bone is somewhat obscured by the presence on its inner side of an osseous lamella, which is attached below to about the middle in length of the inner margin of the shaft of the coracoid while above it is connected by means of a transverse bridge of bone to the point of junction of the shaft with the curved extremity of the coracoid. Owing to the mode of attachment of this lamellar process, a foramen is developed in connection with the coracoid, bounded on the outer side by the shaft of the bone, and on the inner side by the lamella in question, while in front it is completed by the osseous bridge which attaches the lamella to the shaft of the coracoid. Through this foramen passes the nerve of supply to the pectoralis medius muscle. The free border of the osseous bridge which attaches the lamellar process to the coracoid bone is provided with a narrow articular surface which articulates with the upper extremity of the clavicle, and with the acromion process of the scapula.

The base of the coracoid bone is deeply curved to adapt it to the sternal groove, and terminates on the inner side in a well-marked tubercle, which affords attachment to the