powerful ligament which binds the base of the coracoid bone to the inner or thoracic surface of the sternum. Surmounting this tubercle is a sharp bony spine which projects forwards, and affords attachment in the recent state to a strong fibrous band, between which and the inner margin of the shaft of the bone the artery of supply to the middle pectoral muscle passes forwards.

The distal extremity of the coracoid is curved obliquely downwards and inwards, and articulates by its apex with the articular surface developed on the anterior border of the clavicle. Opposite the point of junction of the shaft with the curved extremity of the bone, is the articular surface, which, together with a corresponding one on the scapula, completes the glenoid fossa for the reception of the head of the humerus. The inner surface of the curved extremity of the bone is deeply grooved, and serves as a pulley over which the tendon of the pectoralis medius plays after escaping from the foramen triosseum.

The only varieties which I have noticed in the configuration of the coracoid bone occur in the genera *Aptenodytes* and *Pygoscelis*. In both of these (Pl. VII. fig. 6) the osseous bar which in the other genera forms the inner boundary of the foramen, through which passes the nerve to the pectoralis medius, is represented only by ligament.

In *Spheniscus* the osseous bar in question is relatively more slender than in *Eudyptes*, and in one species (*Spheniscus minor*) I found the bar so thin that the circumference of the foramen was deficient at one point. This occurred on the left side only, the right coracoid differing in no respect from that of *Eudyptes chrysocome*.

The following table shows the dimensions of the coracoid bone in different species in inches.

Species.	Length of shaft of coracoid bone.	Breadth of shaft of bone at base.	Length of curved apical process.
Eudyptes chrysocome, from Tristan,	2½	⅞	¼
Eudyptes chrysocome, from the Falklands,	2½	⅞	¼
Eudyptes chrysocome, from Kerguelen,	2½	⅞	¼
Eudyptes chrysolophus,	3	1	⅜
Spheniscus demersus,	2¾	⅞	⅜
Spheniscus magellanicus,	2¾	1⅛	½
Spheniscus mendiculus,	2¼	⅝	¼
Spheniscus minor,	1½	½	⅜
Pygoscelis tæniatus,	3¾	1⅜	½
Aptenodytes longirostris,	5	1½	¾