

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

SPECIES.	Length of anterior border of humerus.	Length of posterior border of humerus.	Greatest breadth of humerus.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . . . .	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . . . .	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . . . .	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Pygosceles taniatus</i> , . . . . .	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1

#### *Sesamoid Bones.*

In every species of Penguin two sesamoid bones are developed in connection with the tendons of insertion of the triceps muscle and lie behind the elbow joint.

Of these bones the *external* is the larger. It is circular in form, flattened from side to side, and articulates by means of its circumference with the external groove on the posterior inferior extremity of the humerus.

The *internal* ulnar sesamoid bone is pyramidal in form, and glides over the inner groove on the inferior extremity of the humerus. The opposed surfaces of the two sesamoids glide upon one another, and over each a portion of the tendon of the triceps muscle plays.

These bones present a singular resemblance in every species of Penguin, and differ only in size.

According to Owen,<sup>1</sup> a single sesamoid bone is developed in this region in the Puffin, in the Swifts, and in certain of the raptorial birds. In the Penguins alone are there two separate sesamoids.

#### *The Ulna.*

The ulna in the Penguins is of the same length as the radius. It is destitute of an olecranon process, and is much flattened from side to side. Its upper extremity is provided with a single articular surface, adapted to the posterior of the two larger

<sup>1</sup> Cyclopædia of Anatomy, vol. 1., Art. "Aves," p. 286.