

of the obturator foramen ; but here, as elsewhere, the two bones are united only by fibrous membrane. In consequence of the divergence of the posterior extremities of the two pubic bones, the posterior outlet of the pelvis is very wide, and well adapted to the passage of the eggs, which in the Penguin, as in the majority of water birds, are of large size.

As already observed, the pelvic bone does not anchylose with the lumbo-sacral portion of the vertebral column in any species of Penguin. In them the pelvis is united to the backbone by suture even in the adult bird.

The pelvis presents essentially the same form in every species of Penguin. In *Aptenodytes* and *Pygosceles* it is somewhat longer in comparison with its breadth than in other species.

The following are the dimensions of the pelvic bone of different species in inches :—

SPECIES.	Length of pelvic bone from anterior border of ilium to posterior inferior angle of ischium.	Length of ilium from anterior border to margin of acetabulum.	Greatest breadth of ilium.	Breadth of ischium and pubis together immediately behind acetabulum.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . .	4	2	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . .	$4\frac{1}{8}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . .	4	2	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . . .	6	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{3}{8}$

#### The Femur.

The femur in the Penguins differs but little from that of other birds.

The head of the bone is globular in form, its upper surface being somewhat flat. The depression for the attachment of the round ligament is of large size. The neck of the bone is short and stout. As in other birds, its upper surface, as well as that of the great trochanter, is covered with cartilage, to adapt it to the lower surface of the pelvic "antitrochanter." The great trochanter, continuous with the shaft of the bone, is bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by a prominent border. Of these the anterior is the more