

SPECIES.	Greatest length of tibia.	Antero-posterior diameter of upper end of tibia.	Transverse measurement of articular surface of lower end of tibia.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{7}{8}$

“ambiens” muscle. Immediately below this groove, on the outer side of the bone, is a well-marked tubercle, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

The fibula is closely attached to the tibia by its head and by the upper and lower thirds of its shaft, but is separated from that bone opposite its middle third by an interval through which arterial branches pass from the back to the front of the limb.

In all the Penguins examined the fibula presents the same form, but differs somewhat in length relatively to the tibia in the various genera. In *Pygosceles* and *Eudyptes* the lower end of the fibula reaches the base of the external condyle of the lower end of the tibia. In *Aptenodytes* it is rather shorter, while in *Spheniscus* the fibula is shorter than in any other genus, its lower end falling considerably short of the external condyle of the tibia (in *Spheniscus demersus* by half an inch).

The table shows the length of the fibula of different species in inches :—

<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	3
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$