

laryngeal pads together measure 1 inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in greatest breadth, and are sparsely covered by conical papillæ, which are of small size and irregularly distributed. The mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth is provided with a V-shaped fringe of delicate bayonet-shaped papillæ, the bases of which are coalescent. The free portion of the tongue rests on the space bounded by this fringe. The palatal papillæ (Pl. XIV. fig. 6) are arranged in six rows—three on either side of the middle line. Posteriorly they lose their linear distribution, and form, together with those of the opposite side, an irregular patch, which corresponds to the laryngeal pads behind the tongue. The buccal group of papillæ is of smaller size than in *Eudypetes*, and the papillæ composing it are more diminutive and scattered than in that genus. In front the palate is completed by a single smooth plate, which, in accordance with the interspace between the superior maxillary bones of opposite sides, is much more elongated and slender than in *Eudypetes* (compare figs. 2 and 4, Pl. XIV.).

The anatomy of the mouth of *Spheniscus magellanicus* (Pl. XIV. figs. 3 and 4) agrees in all respects with that of *Spheniscus demersus*, and therefore lends no support to the view that the birds so named are specifically distinct.

In *Spheniscus mendiculus* (Pl. XIV. fig. 7) the tongue resembles in form that of *Spheniscus demersus* and *Spheniscus magellanicus*. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in breadth at the base. The lingual papillæ at the apex of the organ are arranged in three rows, to which farther back two others are added. The base of the tongue, therefore, immediately in front of the laryngeal pads, presents no fewer than five separate rows of papillæ. One of these corresponds to the middle line of the tongue, and two are placed on either side. The papillæ themselves are of nearly uniform size throughout. The laryngeal pads together measure $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in greatest breadth. On these pads the papillæ are arranged in two distinct rows—one on either side of the laryngeal aperture. To the outer side of them, however, there is a number of smaller papillæ, which are irregularly distributed on the surface of each of the pads.

The floor of the mouth resembles that of *Spheniscus demersus*, as does also the buccal group of papillæ. The palatal papillæ (Pl. XIV. fig. 8) are arranged in four rows anteriorly, two on either side of the middle line, but opposite the gape two other rows make their appearance, so that at this point there are six separate rows of these structures. Each of the two external rows consists of only six or seven papillæ, of considerably smaller size than those composing the central rows. Behind the gape these structures diminish in size, and form, along with the continuation of the central rows, an irregular patch, in which the linear arrangement is no longer recognisable. This patch, as in *Spheniscus demersus*, corresponds to the laryngeal pads on the floor of the mouth. In front the palate is completed by a smooth horny plate, which resembles in form the corresponding structure in *Spheniscus demersus*.