

stomach contained a small quantity of a green alga, intermixed with about forty cuttle-fish beaks of small size. There was also a number of lenses, which may have belonged either to fish or to cuttles. In none of the specimens examined did the stomach contain any gravel.

In *Spheniscus mendiculus* (Pl. XVI. fig. 4) the stomach measures externally 6 inches in length. In neither of the specimens which I examined did it present any trace of the external constriction, which in other species indicates the separation of the glandular and muscular portions of the viscus. The greatest transverse diameter of the glandular portion of the stomach measured $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, whilst that of the gizzard amounted to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The form of the exterior of the stomach, as a whole, apart from the absence of the constriction just referred to, closely resembles that of *Eudyptes chrysocome* (Pl. XIII. fig. 3). The proventricular gland does not form a complete belt, but is crescentic in form, the broadest part of the gland occupying the right wall of the stomach, while the horns of the crescent extend towards the left. The posterior or concave margin of the glandular patch corresponds to the line of junction of the glandular and muscular portions of the stomach, while its convex margin is directed forwards. The gland measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth on the right wall of the viscus. The horns of the crescent are separated from one another on the left, by an interspace which measures $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in breadth. This portion of the gastric wall, unlike that of *Spheniscus magellanicus*, is entirely devoid of glandular follicles, and here the longitudinal rugæ of the œsophagus, which elsewhere cease at the anterior border of the proventricular gland, extend backwards, to become continuous with those which line the gizzard. The lining membrane of the latter agrees in all respects with that of other species above described, being thrown into well-defined longitudinal rugæ, which converge towards the pylorus. These rugæ communicate with one another by means of short oblique folds. The pyloric orifice is situated 2 inches in front of the posterior extremity of the stomach, and is defended by a well-defined circular valve-like fold of mucous membrane.

The contents of the stomach of one specimen of *Spheniscus mendiculus* consisted of a quantity of fish bones and scales. In another the stomach was filled to repletion with a soft pulpy mass intermixed with a large quantity of fish bones. The exact nature of the pulp I could not determine, beyond the recognition of several fragments of small crustaceans. In neither of the specimens at my disposal did the stomach contain any trace of gravel.

In *Spheniscus minor* (Pl. XII. fig. 4) the stomach measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. The glandular and muscular portions of the viscus are of equal diameter, and measure 1 inch in breadth. When distended there is a well-defined external constriction, indicating the junction of the glandular and muscular portions of the organ.

The proventricular gland may be said to be zonular in character, and closely resembles the corresponding structure in *Spheniscus magellanicus*, and differs from that of *Sphen-*