iscus demersus and of *Spheniscus mendiculus*. The posterior border of the gland is almost straight, and coincides with the line of junction of the glandular stomach and gizzard. Its anterior border, on the other hand, is much curved, and extends forwards on the right wall of the stomach to a rounded point, whence it slopes obliquely backwards and to the left. In consequence of this arrangement, the proventricular gland on the right wall of the stomach measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, while on the left it diminishes to $1\frac{1}{4}$th inches. The larger portion of the gland consists of closely aggregated glandular follicles, but on the left gastric wall there is an interspace between its extremities, which measures $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch in breadth. This interval is not, however, devoid of glands, but here they are much more sparsely distributed than elsewhere. Thus the gastric gland of *Spheniscus minor* may be regarded as zonular in character, using the term in the same sense as it has been employed when describing the corresponding organ of *Spheniscus magellanicus*, and remembering that on the left wall of the stomach the glands are fewer in number in a given space than on the right wall. The interior of the gizzard does not differ, except in size, from that of *Eudyptes chrysocome*. The pyloric aperture is situated on the right margin and anterior surface of the gizzard, 1 inch in front of its posterior extremity. It is provided with a single valve-like fold of mucous membrane.

The stomach of the single specimen of *Spheniscus minor* which I dissected was empty, with the exception of a few fragments of cuttle-fish beaks of small size. It contained no gravel.

In *Pygosceles tæniatus* (Pl. XVII. fig. 1) the stomach resembles in form that of *Eudyptes chrysocome* (Pl. XIII. fig. 3). In one specimen it measured 7, and in another 9 inches in length. When distended the glandular and muscular portions are separated externally by a slight constriction. The former measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the latter in one specimen measured 2, and in another $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On opening the stomach, the proventricular gland is seen to form a complete belt, which entirely surrounds the gastric cavity. The posterior border of the glandular belt is almost straight. Its anterior border, on the other hand, is much curved. That portion of the gland which lies in relation to the right wall of the stomach is considerably broader than that which is situated on the left, and consequently the anterior border of the gland on the right wall of the stomach is prolonged forwards to form a rounded angle which constitutes its highest point. From this point the anterior border of the gland slopes obliquely backwards and to the left, so that the left half of the glandular belt is considerably narrower than the right. On the right gastric wall the glandular patch, in one specimen, measured 4 inches in breadth, and in another 3 inches, while on the left it measured 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. As already remarked, the proventricular gland of *Pygosceles* forms a complete zone, and differs in this respect from that of every other species of Penguin which I have examined. A close approach to this arrangement is met with in the stomachs of *Sphen-*