

Specimen.	Length of left hepatic duct.	Distance from pylorus of point of entrance into intestine of left hepatic duct.	Length of right hepatic duct.	Distance from pylorus of point of entrance into intestine of right hepatic duct.	Length of gall bladder.
<i>Pygosceles tenuatus.</i>					
No. 1	...	10	...	13	...
No. 2	...	10½	...	12	4½
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris.</i>					
No. 1	...	25	...	37	6
No. 2	...	30	...	37	7

THE PANCREAS.

The pancreas of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan d'Acunha (Pl. XIII. fig. 5) consists of an elongated glandular mass, measuring 6 inches in length. The upper end or head is triangular in form, and lies in contact with the commencement of the intestine, being wedged in between the latter and the right margin of the muscular portion of the stomach. The remainder of the gland consists of a narrow flattened band, having an average breadth of ¼th of an inch. It lies in contact but is not continuous with the enlarged portion or head, and is situated between the two layers of the mesentery, close to the wall of the intestine. In a second specimen of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan, this segment of the gland was divided into two distinct portions, which, however, were in close contact with one another. In this specimen, each of these portions possessed a duct which opened directly into the intestine. The number of pancreatic ducts apparently varies not only in different species but in different specimens of one and the same species. In one specimen of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan I found two, and in another three separate pancreatic ducts. In both cases the upper pancreatic duct carried off the secretion from the upper portion or head of the gland, while the remaining elongated riband-like portion was provided in one specimen with a single, and in another with two ducts. The points of entrance of these ducts into the intestine varied in different species as well as in different specimens of the same species. These variations are indicated in the subjoined table.