Specimen.	Length of trachea.	Number of tracheal rings.	Length of bronchus.	Number of bronchial rings.	Length of septum tracheæ from bifurcation of trachea.	Number of tracheal and bronchial rings forming the syrinx.
Spheniscus minor.						
No. 1 ♂	6	104	1⅛	15	absent.	7
Pygosceles tæniatus.						
No. 1 ♀	10½	84	2⅔	20	5¼	4
No. 2 ♂	10½	...	...	...	7	...
No. 3 ♀	...	...	...	...	7	...
No. 4 ♀	...	...	...	...	7	...
Aptenodytes longirostris.						
No. 1 ♂	14¼	125	2½	19	12	11
No. 2 ♀	13	...	...	...	10¼	...
No. 3 sex?	...	...	...	...	11	...
No. 4 ♂	...	...	...	...	11	...

The Lungs.

The lung of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan (Pl. XII. fig. 6) is triangular in form. Its external surface is uniformly convex and smooth, with the exception of six fissures, which extend from the upper border of the organ obliquely backwards and downwards towards the inferior margin. These fissures correspond in position to the seven anterior vertebral ribs, which in the Penguins, as in other birds, indent the lung substance. The inner surface of the lung is slightly concave, and receives the vessels and nerves which constitute its root. These enter the lung midway between its apex and base, and occupy a similar position with reference to the superior and inferior borders of the organ. On this surface of the lung there are four separate apertures, by means of which certain of the air-cells, to be presently described, are supplied with air during the process of