

base of the lung. The peritoneal fold or mesentery is shorter than the oviduct itself, and consequently the latter is thrown into a number of sinuous curves, as represented in Pl. XVII. fig. 8. The duct commences close to the ovary by a dilated funnel-shaped extremity, which opens freely into the cavity of the peritoneum. In *Eudyptes chrysocome* the oviduct measures 6 inches in length. From its abdominal opening the tube, as it passes backwards, narrows rapidly to a constriction, which is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind its commencement. Behind this constriction, again, the tube to some extent dilates, and continues of uniform diameter to within 2 inches of its cloacal orifice, between which and the latter it is again somewhat expanded. The cloacal orifice is situated on the upper wall of the posterior cloacal chamber, and occupies a corresponding position to that of the left vas deferens in the male. Unlike the corresponding orifice in the male, however, the left oviduct does not open on a papilliform eminence, but directly into the cloaca, the orifice being undefended by any valve. The entire length of the oviduct is lined by a soft mucous membrane, which is thrown into longitudinal rugæ, and presents no trace of the villous processes observed by Owen¹ in this portion of the oviduct of the common fowl.

Variations.—The female organs in every species of Penguin exactly resemble those of *Eudyptes chrysocome* above described, and differ only in size. Further remark is therefore unnecessary.

PECULIAR GLANDS.

The Coccygeal Gland.

The coccygeal gland (Pl. X. fig. 5) is situated immediately beneath the skin of the rump, and rests in part upon the levatores coccygis muscles, and in part upon the quills of the large feathers of the tail. The gland consists of two lateral halves, each of which presents the form of an elongated pear-shaped sack, the base of which is directed forwards, the apex backwards. These two portions of the gland are closely united to one another for the posterior two-thirds of their length, their posterior extremities terminating on a large, conical, cutaneous papilla, which in *Eudyptes chrysocome* measures $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in length. On the apex of this papilla are placed the orifices of the two² ducts which convey the secretion of the gland to the surface of the skin. On making a section of the gland, each half is seen to be surrounded by a dense fibrous capsule, in the interior of which is placed the true secreting structure. This again consists of two parts, a dense circumferential, and a more centrally placed lax and spongy tissue. The secretion is apparently prepared in the circumferential, whence it passes into the central portion of the gland, which is composed of a quantity of loosely arranged trabecular tissue, surrounding a central canal. With the latter the duct

¹ Cyclopædia of Anatomy, vol. i. p. 357.

² According to Owen, this papilla is "perforated by numerous orifices," Anatomy of Vertebrates, vol. ii. p. 230. In every species of Penguin there is but a pair of such orifices.