of the gland is continuous. It passes backwards to open on the surface of the cutaneous papilla, as above described.

In certain species of Penguin, but not in all, a distinct muscular slip, derived from the levator coccygis muscle, passes backwards, to be inserted into the base of each half of the coccygeal gland. This slip I have observed in *Eudyptes chrysolophus*, *Spheniscus magellanicus*, and *Pygoscelis tæniatus*. The function of this slip, when present, is by no means apparent, as it can hardly act as a compressor of the gland.

Except in size, the coccygeal gland of different species presents no deviations from that above described in *Eudyptes chrysocome*.

Thyroid Gland.

The thyroid gland (Pl. XI. fig. 1) in every species of Penguin occupies the position common to all birds. In *Eudyptes chrysocome* it is rather smaller than a garden pea, and lies in contact with the inner side of the common carotid artery, half an inch from the origin of that vessel. In *Pygoscelis* and in *Spheniscus demersus* it is situated 1 inch from the point of bifurcation of the innominate artery.

In every species of Penguin, with the exception of *Aptenodytes longirostris*, in which it consists of two distinct lobes, this gland resembles that of *Eudyptes chrysocome*.

On the Subdivision of the Spheniscidæ.

A reference to the foregoing description of the anatomy of the Penguins at once convinces us that these birds together form a natural group, every member of which is possessed of certain anatomical peculiarities which serve at once to associate it with its fellows, and to separate it from the members of other groups which more or less closely resemble the Spheniscidæ. To collect together the various distinctive features of the different anatomical systems of the Penguins, and to contrast them with those of other birds would be to repeat the summaries which are placed at the end of each of the foregoing sections, and is therefore unnecessary. Suffice it here to direct attention to the very remarkable uniformity of anatomical detail which prevails in respect of the muscular, nervous, blood-vascular, and urino-genital systems of every species of Penguin. It is true that, with regard to these systems, individual peculiarities manifest themselves in different species, but these are unimportant and of but little value in attempting to arrive at a natural subdivision of the group into genera and species. When, however, we proceed to the consideration of the osseous, digestive, and respiratory organs of these birds, we find that the individual peculiarities are so pronounced that, taking them into consideration, we experience no difficulty in associating together a greater or lesser number of species to form genera, every member of each of which agrees with its