

“ The lateral position of the nostrils.¹ The presence of a distinct *gluteus quintus* muscle. The formation of the *biceps humeri* muscle, which gives off a patagial slip from its coracoidal head. The characteristic sternum. The absence of hæmapophyses on the dorsal vertebræ. The pneumatic *os humeri*. The generally pneumatic condition of the skeleton. The proportion of the manus to the humerus and ulna.”

The Procellariinæ, which compose the rest of the Procellariidæ, contain the following genera:—*Procellaria*, *Cymochorea*, *Halocyptena*; *Æstrelata*, *Puffinus*, *Adamastor*, *Majaqueus*, *Bulweria*; *Prion*; *Daption*, *Pagodroma*, *Aeipetes*, *Thalassæca*, *Fulmarus*, *Ossifraga*; *Pelecanoïdes*. These, with the exception of *Pelecanoïdes*, form a natural group distinguished by the following characters from the Albatrosses (*Diomedeinæ*):—

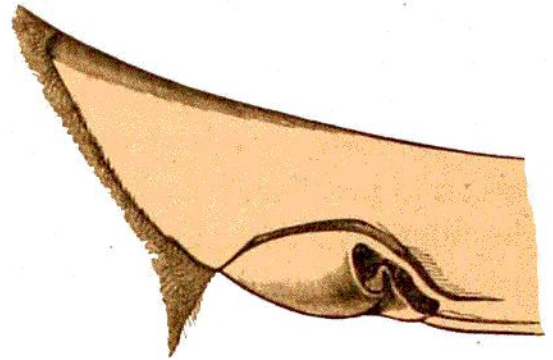


FIG. 129.—Base of Beak of *Diomedea exulans*, to show the form and position of the nostril.

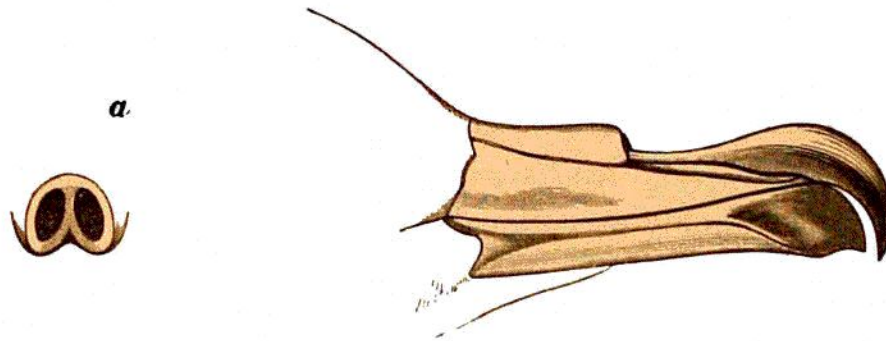


FIG. 130.

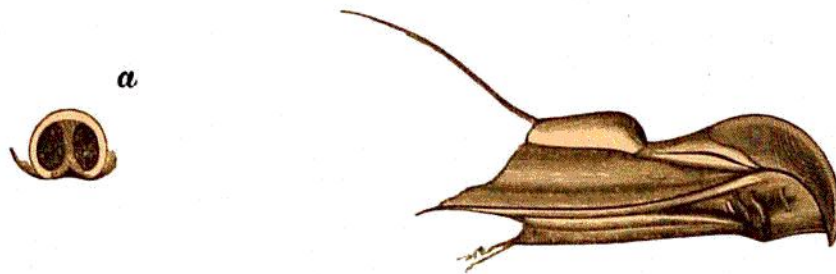


FIG. 131.

FIG. 130.—Beak of *Thalassæca glacialis*. *a*, the aperture of the nasal tubes, from the front. Natural size.

FIG. 131.—The same parts of *Aeipetes antarcticus*.

“ The more or less dorsal position of the nostrils, the form of which however varies, as has already been described, though they are never lateral. The absence of a *gluteus*

¹ This feature, in which the Albatrosses are apparently more primitive than are either the Oceanitidæ or the other Procellariidæ, can hardly, if my views about the relationships of these groups to each other be correct, be considered to have been a character of the common Petrel-ancestor. It may be more probably explained as due to arrested development during embryonic life, as a study of the development of the nostrils of other Petrels would probably show that these are actually, at some time, lateral, and subsequently coalesce.