abruptly from the forehead, and is truncated anteriorly, the single aperture so formed looking upwards and forward (*vide* Pl. I. figs. 1–5). In the Oceanitidæ (*e.g.*, fig. 8) the aperture viewed from in front is nearly circular, and with scarcely any appearance of a median septum. In the Procellarian genera, on the other hand (fig. 9), the aperture is more oval and distinctly double, owing to the median septum (formed by the coalesced inner walls of the narial tubes) being much less deeply, in a lateral view, excavated anteriorly, and so appearing to a greater extent superficially. The other Procellariinæ repeat this form of nostril, though the septum becomes much thicker, so that the nostrils open in them by two perfectly distinct apertures (*vide* fig. 7, where the nostrils of *Bulweria* are shown). They might thus be said to be "platyrrhine," in opposition to the "catarrhine" Oceanitidæ and other genera already mentioned. It is in *Bulweria* and *Majaqueus* perhaps, that the nasal septum is broadest and most superficial; in *Prion* it is well developed; in the remaining genera it is less near the external opening, but always quite evident. In the genus *Puffinus* the septum is also broad, but the narial tubes are so obliquely truncated that they hardly rise above the lateral outline of the beak; their openings are ovals, with their longer axis vertical or (*Puffinus obscurus*) oblique inwards.

In *Pelecanoïdes* the nasal tubes are short and swollen externally; the septum is distinct, but not broad; and the apertures, which are sinuated ovals directed antero-posteriorly, look almost vertically upwards, their lateral outline being nearly parallel with the axis of the upper jaw.

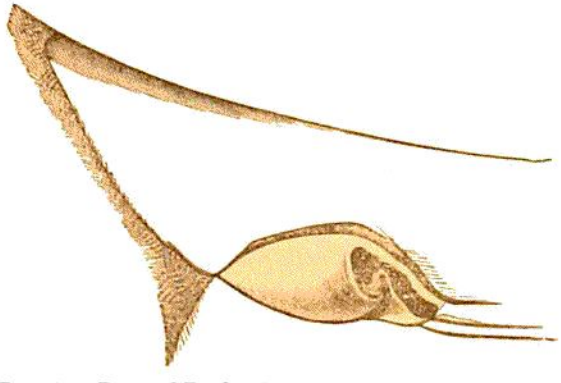

FIG. 1.—Base of Beak of *Diomedea exulans*, to show the form and position of the nostril.

In the Diomedeinæ the nasal tubes are quite separate from each other, lying just at the lower margin of the "culminicorn." They are usually described as tubes with a distinct circular complete aperture, but on looking at this carefully, there may be seen (*vide* fig. 1) in front and below this tubular opening a deep cavity leading backwards and continuous behind, over the edge of the apparent outer boundary of the aperture, with the general cavity of the tube, an infolding of the outer wall of the latter forming the apparent outer wall of the tubular aperture.

The nasal tubes of the Petrels are formed, it may be observed, by the elongation of the cartilaginous walls of the nasal capsules. The upper and lower turbinal cartilages are well developed; the alinasal turbinal cartilage, on the other hand, is represented only by a slight ingrowth from the internal nasal wall. Such, at least, is the condition of these parts in *Majaqueus*, the only form I have examined as regards these structures.

The legs are always bare of feathers for some little distance above the tarsal joint, the metatarsal scutellation extending upwards over the joint some little way, but disappearing where the leg is covered by the feathers, and there replaced by simple skin.