

Petrel in which the beak is fringed in a way similar to that here described is *Halobæna cærulea*, of which, however, as yet I have been unable to examine more than skins.

The existence of a peculiar fringe of lamellæ along the margin of the mouth has often been insisted on as an argument for placing *Phænicopterus* amongst the Lamellirostres, but the development of, at least, a very similar arrangement in *Prion* and *Halobæna*, birds of a very different group again, ought to show that an adaptive contrivance of this kind may be, apparently, independently developed without great difficulty and yet with many features of common resemblance, in different birds without necessitating any immediate genetic connection between its possessors.

In *Fulmarus* (Pl. II. fig. 22) a rudimentary fringe of the upper mandible is present, a little more developed than in *Daption*; in other respects it conforms to the type of *Æstrelata*, the spines, however, being very small and rudimentary. *Ossifraga* is similar in all essential points, but the palate is longer, and, at least in young birds, more spinulose. In *Aeipetes* and *Thalassæca* the pectination of the mandible can only just be traced; the palate is much longer and narrower in shape than in *Fulmarus*, the spines smaller, and the palatine ridges better marked.

In *Pelecanoïdes* (Pl. II. fig. 20) the palate is quite smooth throughout, with no ridges or spines, except on the area round the posterior nares, which is pretty uniformly covered with sharp elongated spines of fair size.

In the Diomedeinæ the palate is comparatively smooth. There is a long prenarial ridge, only with slight indications of spines at its most posterior part. The spines bounding the narial and Eustachian apertures are well-marked, those on the palate small and best developed towards the posterior end of the prominent palatine ridges. Between the latter and the median fissure are developed, especially in *Diomedea exulans*, additional spines of small size, as well as a short row outside their most posterior part. Outside the tongue, between it and the inner margin of the jaws, the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth has on each side a well developed series of stronger spines.

The tongue, as may be seen by a glance at Plate II., where the chief variations of its form are represented, is by no means constant in shape in the Tubinares.

In the Oceanitidæ, (*vide* fig. 5, *Oceanites*), and the genera *Cymochorea* (fig. 9), *Procellaria*, and *Halocyptena* of the Procellariidæ, the tongue is of triangular shape, fairly fleshy basally, but tapering and becoming thinner anteriorly, its extremity being pointed and more or less membranous, so as to easily be destroyed by rough usage. Its posterior margin, or base, is somewhat concave, and fringed by a row of small retroverted pointed papillæ. This is the form of tongue found, more or less modified, through the entire group.

In *Æstrelata* (fig. 15),¹ *Majaqueus*, *Bulweria*, and *Puffinus obscurus* the tongue

¹ I have figured (fig. 16) on Plate II. a tongue of different form from any other known to me as occurring in the group of Petrels. It has been labelled "*Æstrelata brevirostris*," but does not agree with the other species of that genus