

becomes more fleshy, and slightly grooved above, especially anteriorly. The sides moreover are edged by a series of large triangular backwardly directed papillæ, extending forwards for about the back half of the length of the tongue, but in *Puffinus* to nearly its apex. In *Puffinus brevicauda* (fig. 18) there are, in addition, four longitudinal fairly regular rows of such papillæ developed on its dorsal surface, those nearest the middle line being the biggest.

In the species of the genus *Diomedea* (fig. 7) the tongue is also similarly covered above, pretty uniformly, with spines, best developed on the dorsum a little behind the apex of the organ, but is much shorter in form, being of an elongated cordate shape. In *Phæbetria* (fig. 8), on the other hand, the tongue is much more pointed and elongated, being free for about its apical two-thirds, and with the dorsal surface glabrous, the spines being confined to its basal margin. In a nestling of this species the tongue has much the same shape, but is covered for the greater part of its extent above by spines, as in *Diomedea*: these must therefore disappear as the bird reaches maturity. In *Thalassiarche* the tongue is somewhat intermediate in shape, though most resembling that of *Phæbetria*. *Pagodroma* (fig. 14) has a very elongated, tapering tongue, with its base and lateral margins for about their posterior quarter spinulose. The tongue of *Daption* (fig. 12) is much broader and more fleshy; the spines are small, and almost confined to its base, with only a few very obsolete ones towards the posterior angles laterally. It is only free for a little more than a quarter of its length. *Prion* (fig. 13) is similar, but the tongue is more fleshy, and the spines are smaller and quite confined to the base: the apex is also only free for a very small extent. In *Prion vittatus* the tongue becomes extremely large and fleshy, occupying the whole of the wide space between the rami of the mandible. *Aeipetes antarcticus* (fig. 11) has a tongue very like that of *Pagodroma*, but of course larger and less elongate: that of *Thalassæca glacialisoides* is very similar, but longer a little than that of *Aeipetes*. In all these forms the tip is blunt or emarginate, with a slight dorsal groove apically. *Fulmarus* has a more fleshy tongue of the same type, with a distinctly emarginate end, and a more evident groove, extending for two-fifths of its length.

In *Ossifraga gigantea* (fig. 10) the tongue is very elongated,—three inches long,—and narrow proportionally. Its apex is slightly emarginate, and there is a deep groove for about two-fifths of its length, and traceable further back to the base of the tongue. The base has a fringe of pointed spines, which are continued, of smaller size, along the lateral margin for some way, there being some very much smaller spines developed inside them on the borders of the tongue for about an inch, though not reaching the posterior angles of the organ by half that extent.

(*lessoni* and *mollis*) examined by me nor with any of my young specimens of the so-called *Estrelata brevirostris*, these resembling rather the species just named. This tongue is remarkable for having no spines laterally, those of the base being well developed, and for its narrow and deeply grooved form and slightly emarginate tip. In spite of its label, it belongs, I strongly suspect, to some species of the Laridæ.