

In *Pelecanoïdes* (fig. 6) the tongue is fleshy, and fairly parallel-sided, tapering apically. It is but little free, and occupies most of the interspace between the mandibular rami. Its base is notched, and provided with some largish spines, which continue forwards for about the basal half, or more, of the lateral margins. On the dorsal surface there is always a peculiar lanceolate mark, apparently due to a difference in the nature of the mucous membrane covering the tongue over this area.

The œsophagus—which in the Albatrosses, as already described by Pavesi, may be surrounded at its commencement with a zone of spines, continuous below with the spines covering the laryngeal eminence—is always capacious and distensile, but possesses no crop. Inferiorly, in the thorax, it passes without any marked constriction or other difference into an enormous proventriculus, which is a thin-walled bag, reaching down nearly to the posterior extremity of the abdominal cavity, which it largely occupies, lying to the left side of the stomach proper and the mass of the intestines. This great proventricular bag is twisted back on itself apically, and then, becoming slightly narrower, passes by a small aperture into the stomach proper or gizzard. This aperture is therefore to the right of, and anterior to, the great “fundus,” which lies freely in the posterior part of the abdominal cavity, covering there the terminal portion of the intestine and cloaca. Internally, the proventricular glands are seen to cover pretty uniformly the whole surface of the mucous membrane, with the exception of a more or less narrow zone, which lies between this glandular part and the stomach proper, corresponding pretty nearly to the narrower, ascending part of the bag as seen from outside (*vide* Pl. II. figs. 1 and 2). The extent of this very deep “zonary” proventriculus (*pr.*) is always very considerable in the Petrels, being of course, *cæteris paribus*, larger in the larger than in the smaller species. In *Majaqueus* its extent is 4·0 inches; in *Pelecanoïdes*, 1·85 inches; in *Fregetta grallaria*, 1·2 inches.

The stomach proper (*g.*) is always small and more or less globular, with fairly muscular walls and provided with the usual central tendinous sheets, so that it may fairly be called a gizzard. Its situation is peculiar, lying always above and to the right of the proventricular fundus, and with its pyloric part so flexed on itself that it looks backwards instead of forwards as in all ordinary birds (*vide* Pl. II. figs 1, 2), in this respect somewhat resembling the stomach of *Struthio*. In *Struthio*, however, the pyloric aperture is on the deep (dorsal) side of the stomach, nearly in the middle line, and so concealed when the viscera are viewed from the abdominal aspect. In the Tubinares the pyloric aperture, on the other hand, is quite superficial, lying at the inferior (posterior) end of the gizzard in the angle formed by the two parts of the bent proventriculus.

The gizzard, which is nearly always found full of the horny beaks of *Cephalopoda*, is lined internally by an “epithelium,” which is usually dark in colour, and frequently of almost corneous texture, with a more or less corrugated or wrinkled free surface (*vide* Pl. II. fig. 4, where the epithelial lining of the everted gizzard of *Fulmarus*