

*Cymochorea* seems here to have progressed further still. The intestines are not capacious, but the commencing duodenum may be slightly dilated.

The following are intestinal measurements :—

	Small Intestine.	Large Intestine.	Cæca.	Total length of Intestine.
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> , . . . . .	...	...	—	10·0
<i>Garrodia nereis</i> , . . . . .	...	...	—	8·5
<i>Fregatta grallaria</i> , . . . . .	...	...	—	13·0
„ <i>melanogastra</i> , . . . . .	...	...	—	8·0
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i> , . . . . .	...	...	—	12·2
<i>Procellaria pelagica</i> , . . . . .	8·0	1·0	·075	...
<i>Cymochorea leucorrhœa</i> , . . . . .	9·9	·6	·1	...
<i>Prion desolatus</i> , . . . . .	19·5	...	...	...
„ <i>banksi</i> , . . . . .	17·0	·25	·2	...
<i>Daption capensis</i> , . . . . .	33·0	1·4	(?)	...
<i>Thalassœca glacialoides</i> , . . . . .	48·25	1·4	·2	...
<i>Aeipetes antarcticus</i> , . . . . .	50·2	1·2	·3	...
<i>Ossiifraga gigantea</i> , . . . . .	94·0	2·0	·5	...
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> , . . . . .	53·5	1·5	·25	...
<i>Puffinus obscurus</i> , . . . . .	17·0	·5	·2	...
„ <i>anglorum</i> , . . . . .	23·0	1·0	·2	...
„ <i>brevicauda</i> , . . . . .	24·0	1·25	·25	...
<i>Majaqueus æquinoctialis</i> , . . . . .	54·4	1·75	·25	...
<i>Æstrelata lessoni</i> , . . . . .	42·0	...	·25	...
<i>Bulweria columbina</i> , . . . . .	—	—	·25	12·0
<i>Pelecanoïdes urinatrix</i> (a), . . . . .	16·25	...	·2	...
„ „ (b), . . . . .	15·0	1·5	·2	...
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> , . . . . .	121·4	4·0	·8	...
„ <i>brachyura</i> , . . . . .	89·0	2·0	·3	...

The liver is usually about equilobed, the lobes not being large, and rather triangular in shape. In the Albatrosses, however, the right lobe becomes elongated and distinctly bigger. The gall-bladder, developed on the right hepatic duct, is always present so far as my observations extend. The hepatic ducts (Pl. II. fig. 1, *r.h.d.*, *l.h.d.*) open close together into the ascending arm of the duodenal loop, close to the pancreatic ones, of which there are usually two or three in *Majaqueus*. In the specimen of *Thalassœca glacialoides* dissected the left hepatic duct divided, soon after leaving the liver, into two branches, each of which opened separately into the duodenum, so that altogether this received three ducts from the liver. The vitelline rudiment is not to be found in the adult birds. The *bursa fabricii*, in young birds at least, is a well-developed large sac, with thick glandular walls, and a small opening into the cloaca. The spleen is circular, or nearly so.

### 3. MYOLOGY.

The myology of the Tubinares presents many features of interest, as will be seen from the following description. The species of the group, broadly speaking, resemble