

anterior end of the muscle on the breast close to the *symphysis furculæ*, and goes to the skin of the lower and anterior aspect of the neck.

*Pectoralis secundus*.—This muscle is also well developed, but though broad is usually short, extending for not more than one-third, one-half, or sometimes two-thirds the length of the sternum. In *Pelecanoïdes*, however, it is much longer, extending to nearly the end of that bone, and in *Procellaria*, *Garrodia*, *Fregatta*, and *Pelagodroma* its extent is nearly as large, in which cases it extends beyond the posterior margin of the deep layer of the first pectoral.

It arises from the antero-superior part of the *carina sterni*, and from the body of the bone external to that, from the greater part of the coraco-furcular membrane below the *pectoralis tertius*, from the *symphysis furculæ*, and from a greater or less extent of the antero-inferior border of the coracoid bone. Its insertion is by the usual tendon on the superior aspect of the humerus, behind the much smaller tendon of the third pectoral.

In the Albatrosses the *pectoralis secundus* is unusually short, and broken up into four quite separate parts, which unite before passing the shoulder-pulley. This arrangement is clearly shown in fig. 2 of Plate III. representing the muscle in *Diomedea brachyura*. In the other Petrels, the muscle is much more homogeneous, and only separable by dissection into its various component parts.

*Pectoralis tertius*.—This muscle (Pl. III. fig. 2, p. 3) is always well developed in the Tubinares, in the form of a broad, thin band, more or less parallel with the coracoid, occupying the superior half of the broad space between that bone and the furcula, its fibres arising chiefly from the strong membrane between these bones, sometimes with additions from the anterior margin of the coracoid, or from the body of the sternum close to the middle line.

*Tensor patagii brevis and longus*.—These muscles have always a common, rather thin and flat fleshy belly, arising from the extreme upper end of the clavicle, and receiving, in addition, special small slips from the surface of the great pectoral. From this fleshy belly spring two tendons, of which one always forms the marginal patagial tendon, and must therefore be considered as the *tensor patagii longus*. Both the tendons are connected, close to their origin, by fibrous slips to the humeral crest, from which indeed they might be said to arise, receiving then the main muscular belly. The connection of the marginal tendon with the humerus is always provided with a small tract of strong elastic tissue (*vide* Pl. IV. fig. 7, *t.p.l'*.), and another such tract of longer extent is found on its course opposite the bend of the elbow (Pl. IV. figs. 3 and 7).

In other respects the development and distribution of these tendons differs much in different groups of genera, and their arrangement will therefore be here considered *seriatim*.

It is in the Oceanitidæ that the disposition of the tendon of the *tensor patagii brevis* (*t.p.b.*) is simplest, it here, in all the four genera, passing straight downwards