

similar to others of the same function derived from it, which are still broad thin expansions of muscular fibres. In other birds this has either completely disappeared, or has developed thoracically new attachments to other muscles or to bone.

As regards the other muscles of the anterior extremity, the deltoid is always remarkable for its shortness, extending but a very small distance down the arm (*vide* Pl. IV. fig. 7, *d.*) frequently allowing the anterior belly of the *latissimus dorsi* (*l.d.*) to appear superficially below it. Only in *Phæbetria fuliginosa* (a nestling specimen) have I found the special tendinous slip of origin from the scapula which is found in so many birds.

The *triceps* has a well-marked tendinous attachment to the humerus superficial to the insertion of the *latissimus dorsi*. Its muscular belly arises from the scapula by fleshy fibres, and is comparatively short, its tendon, on the other hand, being long, and not joining the tendon of the *biceps* till over the elbow.

The *latissimus dorsi* is in two bellies, as in birds usually; of these the posterior is much the largest, the anterior being comparatively small and narrow.

Posterior extremity.

The *gluteus primus* is nearly always very small, scarcely or not at all covering the *biceps cruris* (*vide* Pl. V. fig. 1). It is larger in the Oceanitidæ, especially in *Oceanites* (*t.c.*, fig. 3, *gl.* 1) and *Garrodia*, where it does cover the *biceps* to some little extent anteriorly.

The *gluteus quintus* appears to be absent, or not differentiated off from the posterior fibres of the preceding, in all the Tubinares, except the Diomedeinæ, where it can be distinctly defined.

The *ambiens* is present and usually well-developed in all the Tubinares, except the genera *Fregetta* of the Oceanitidæ, and *Pelecanoïdes* amongst the Procellariidæ, in which it is quite absent.

In *Pelagodroma*, *Oceanites*, and *Garrodia* its fleshy belly is of fair size, but the tendon I have been unable to trace across the knee, it apparently terminating on the cnemial process of the tibia. In the other genera this tendon crosses the knee as usual, passing in front of the patella, when that is ossified, between the great cnemial process of the tibia and the end of the femur, and ends as usual in the leg.

The *femoro-caudal* is always present in the form of an usually not broad ribbon, inserted about half way along the femur (Pl. V. figs. 2-4, *f.c.*). It does not pass through, as it does in some of the Ciconiiform birds, a sort of pulley formed by the posterior angle of the pelvic bones.

The *accessory femoro-caudal* (Pl. V. figs. 2, 3, *a.f.c.*) is always present and well-developed, except in the genera *Bulweria* and *Pelecanoïdes* (*t.c.*, fig. 4), where it is quite