

semi-rings anteriorly; their backward prolongation fusing behind with cartilaginous elements developed in connection with the posterior ends of the second semi-rings, and all ultimately fusing into the pessular box of the adult. In *Puffinus obscurus* there is a complete pessular bar, formed by the third bronchial rings. There is no pessular box, the bronchial rings being all free from each other.



FIG. 24.—Syrinx of *Puffinus brevicauda*, from before.

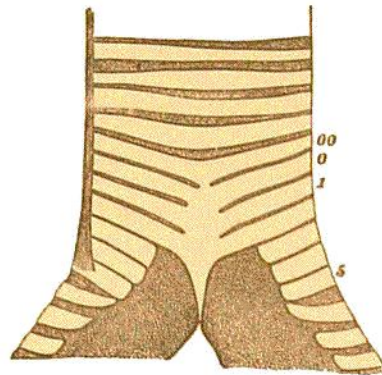


FIG. 25.—The same, from behind.



FIG. 26.—The same, from a younger bird, in which the bronchial and tracheal rings have not yet coalesced.

In *Æstrelata lessoni* (figs. 27, 28) the syrinx becomes much more specialised and ossified. The fifth bronchial rings are strong and curved, and to these are attached, by fan-shaped insertions of tendon, the vocal muscles. The five preceding rings (which must therefore be the last tracheal and first four bronchial) are narrow, closely united,



FIG. 27.—Syrinx of *Æstrelata lessoni*, from before.

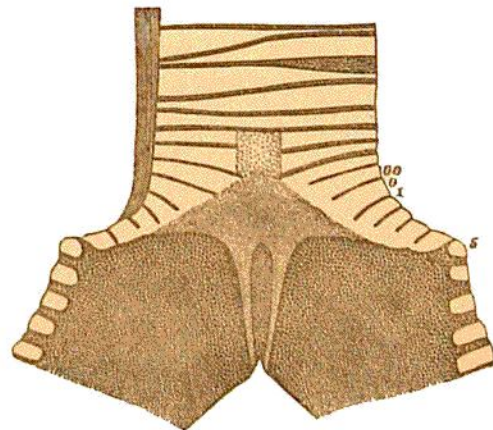


FIG. 28.—The same, from behind.

and ossified over a rhomboidal space in the middle line anteriorly. Behind there is a pessular box formed by these rings, and the four preceding tracheal ones in addition, the first two of these having a median patch of ossification. There is a well-developed and ossified pessular bar.