

developed transverse processes, and between their centres inferiorly small chevron bones, smallest anteriorly, larger and double posteriorly, are developed. The last of these may, apparently, ankylose with the body of the corresponding vertebra. The pygostyle is long and compressed. The diving *Pelecanoïdes* has, it will be noticed, a greater number of vertebræ (9) in its tail than the other forms.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF THE VERTEBRÆ, RIBS, AND UNCINATE PROCESSES.

| Name.  | Cervical. | Dorsal. | Sacral. | Caudal. | Total No. of Vertebræ. | Ribs.   | Uncinate Processes. |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> , . . . . .       | 15        | 6       | 9       | 8       | 38                     | 8 (2+6) | 5 (15C. 1-4D.)      |
| <i>Garrodia nereis</i> , . . . . .           | 15        | 6       | 9       | (?)     | (?)                    | 7 (1+6) | 6 (15C. 1-5D.)      |
| <i>Fregetta melanogastra</i> , . . . . .     | 15        | 6       | 9       | 8       | 38                     | 7 (1+6) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Cymochorea leucorhoa</i> , . . . . .      | 15        | 7       | 10      | 7       | 39                     | 8 (1+7) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| <i>Procellaria pelagica</i> , . . . . .      | 15        | 7       | 9       | 7       | 38                     | 8 (1+7) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| " <i>Cestrelatu grisea</i> " (a), . . . . .  | 15        | 7       | 11      | 7       | 40                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| " " (b), . . . . .                           | 15        | 8       | 10      | 8       | 41                     | 9 (1+8) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| <i>Majaqueus æquinoctialis</i> , . . . . .   | 15        | 8       | 11      | 7       | 41                     | 9 (1+8) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| <i>Adamastor cinereus</i> , . . . . .        | 15        | 7       | 12      | 7       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Puffinus anglorum</i> , . . . . .         | 15        | 7       | 12      | 8       | 42                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| " <i>obscurus</i> , . . . . .                | 15        | 7       | 11      | 8       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Daption capensis</i> , . . . . .          | 15        | 7       | 11      | 7       | 40                     | 8 (1+7) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| <i>Acipetes antarcticus</i> , . . . . .      | 15        | 7       | 11      | 7       | 40                     | 8 (1+7) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| <i>Thalassœca glacialisoides</i> , . . . . . | 15        | 7       | 11      | 8       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> , . . . . .        | 15        | 7       | 11      | 8       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Ossifraga gigantea</i> , . . . . .        | 15        | 7       | 11      | 7       | 40                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Prion desolatus</i> , . . . . .           | 15        | 7       | 10      | 7       | 39                     | 9 (2+7) | 6 (15C. 1-5D.)      |
| <i>Pelecanoïdes urinatrix</i> , . . . . .    | 15        | 7       | 10      | 9       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 6 (1-6D.)           |
| <i>Diomedea exulans</i> , . . . . .          | 15        | 7       | 12      | 6       | 40                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| " <i>brachyura</i> , . . . . .               | 15        | 7       | 12      | 7       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |
| <i>Thalassiarche melanophrys</i> , . . . . . | 15        | 7       | 12      | 7       | 41                     | 8 (1+7) | 5 (1-5D.)           |

*Pectoral arch.*—The sternum (Pl. VII.) is usually rather broad and short, much longer in *Pelecanoïdes* than in any other genus, with a well-developed keel, and a short, but distinct manubrium—obsolete in *Pelecanoïdes*. The costal processes are triangular in shape, directed outwards, or in the *Oceanitidæ* and *Pelecanoïdes*, forwards and outwards. The anterior margin of the keel is more or less excavated, with its lower angle produced forwards, most so in *Puffinus anglorum*. In *Pelecanoïdes* (Pl. VII. figs. 3, 4) this part articulates with the clavicular symphysis, instead of being merely connected to it by ligament, as in the other forms. The coracoidal grooves are oblique backwards, and present two distinct articular areas for the articulation of the coracoid bone. The sides of the sternum usually converge towards the lower end of the costal process, and then diverge again to their posterior extremities. As may be seen from the figures of Plate VII.