

The scapula is a slender, slightly curved bone, presenting no special peculiarities. Its acromial process is prolonged inwards and forwards to nearly, or quite, meet the posterior end of the clavicle. The angle it forms with the coracoid varies very much in different genera, being most acute in *Pelecanoïdes*, whilst in the Oceanitidæ it is hardly, if at all, less than a right angle (*vide* Pl. VII. fig. 8, *Fregetta*). *Procellaria* and *Cymochorea* resemble the other Procellariidæ, the coraco-scapular angle being in them obviously (*t.c.*, fig. 6) acute.

The clavicles are always well-developed, strongly convex forwards as seen from the side, and forming a more or less widely-open U when seen from in front. Their posterior ends are produced backwards to unite, by ligament, with the acromial process of the scapula. The symphysis is usually somewhat dilated and thickened and closely apposed to the antero-inferior angle of the sternum, to which it is connected by ligament. In *Pelecanoïdes* the clavicular arch is more V-shaped, its limbs diverging but little, and the symphysis develops a firm articulation with the *carina sterni* (*vide* Pl. VII. figs. 3, 4) as in *Phalacrocorax*, *Sula*, *Plotus*, and *Phaëthon* of the Steganopodes. In the Oceanitidæ (*vide* Pl. VII. fig. 8) the *symphysis furculæ* has a strong, curved hypocleidial process, directed downwards and backwards, very much more developed than the corresponding part in any Procellarian genus, even *Cymochorea* or *Procellaria* (*t.c.*, fig. 6).

*Anterior Extremity.*—The *humerus* (Pl. VI. figs. 9–11, where that of *Majaqueus æquinoctialis* is figured) is long, with a cylindrical shaft, often much compressed distally in such a way that the outer margin of the bone with its condyle is anterior and the inner one with its condyle posterior. The head is but little elevated above the general level of the proximal end of the bone. The pectoral ridge is prominent and triangular, but short, and the deltoid impression extends only as low as its distal termination. Behind the deltoid impression is a linear one for the *latissimus dorsi*. The bicapital surface is well developed, the lesser trochanter strong and recurved; it is excavated behind and below by a deep infra-capitular fossa, bounded above by the strong interfossal ridge, the supra-capitular fossa being a more shallow concavity. The tubercle for the insertion of the *pectoralis secundus* is strong, and is situated at the commencement of the pectoral crest, just anterior to the articular head. Below and anterior to it is an oval depression, often large, for the *pectoralis tertius*. The external condyle is prolonged obliquely upwards and inwards on the anterior surface of the bone; the capitellum is distinct, and separated by a slight notch from the internal condyle. The olecranon fossa is shallow and prolonged upwards into a smooth, slightly excavated triangular area. The impression for the *brachialis anticus* is deep and oval.

Above the external condyle there is a very strong, forwardly-directed epicondylar process, from which arises the more superficial of the bellies of the *extensor*