

In the Oceanitidæ the radius and ulna are generally stouter and stronger bones they are in the Procellariidæ; the former is considerably expanded at its distal extremity.

As may be seen by the table at the end of this section (p. 54) the three chief segments of the fore-limb are, as a rule, nearly equal in length, this being especially true as regards the arm and forearm.

*Pelecanoïdes* alone has the latter much shorter than the arm, the proportions here being three to four. In all the others the humerus and ulna are nearly equal in length.

In most of the genera the manus (excluding the carpus) is the longest of the three segments, but this is not the case in the larger forms (*Adamastor*, *Majaqueus*, and *Ossifraga*) of the Procellariinæ, whilst in the Diomedeinæ the manus is very much shorter, as may be seen by the measurements, than either the humerus or ulna.

*Pelvic arch.*—The pelvis (*cf.* Pl. VI. fig. 12, pelvis, &c., of *Majaqueus æquinoctialis*) may be described as generally elongated and narrow. The præ-acetabular is about equal to the post-acetabular axis, though in *Cymochorea*, *Procellaria*, *Pelecanoïdes* and the Oceanitidæ it is considerably longer. In *Puffinus*, on the other hand, the reverse is the case.

The ilia are long and narrow; anterior to the acetabula they are slightly concave plates, with their anterior extremities somewhat rounded off, separated mesially by the sacral vertebræ, the neural spines of which coalesce into a strong median ridge. The antitrochanteric eminences are strong, and stand out conspicuously, the iliac bones attaining here their greatest transverse extent, though each bone is narrow and separated by a wide space, occupied by the bodies and transverse processes of the more posterior sacral vertebræ, from its fellow of the other side. A strongly marked post-acetabular ridge runs from here inwards and backwards to the prominent posterior iliac angle, which lies between the transverse processes of the second and third caudal vertebræ. External to the ridge, the iliac surface is nearly vertical.

The ischia are narrow and compressed plates of bone, usually strongly curved downwards posteriorly to articulate with the dilated posterior ends of the nearly straight, slender, pubic bones, each of which has at the level of the anterior angle of the acetabulum, a slight prepubic spine. The posterior ilio-sciatic margin is first strongly concave backwards, and then convex.

Seen from below, the pelvis preserves its generally narrow shape, the pubes being only slightly inturned at their posterior, cartilaginous extremities. The renal fossæ are narrow, fairly deep and confluent. In front they are limited by the transverse processes of the 3rd or 4th sacral vertebræ, which, like those of their predecessors, are short and slender, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of those bones developing transverse processes, which abut against the ilia, and in the larger forms become strong and more or less double.