

There is not very much divergence from the general form of pelvis described here amongst the various forms of Petrels. In the Albatrosses it becomes very narrow, especially anteriorly, the renal fossæ being correspondingly narrow and deep. The bones entering into its composition, and supporting it become extensively pneumatic. Anteriorly the ilia unite, or nearly so, over the neural crest, whilst posteriorly the foramina between the transverse processes of the sacral vertebræ become reduced to small holes, owing to the increased amount of ossification. A tendency to similar increased ossification in these parts is discernible in the larger forms of Petrels.

In *Pelecanoïdes* the ischia are nearly straight along their posterior margin.

In *Cymochorea* and *Procellaria*, as well as in the Oceanitidæ, the pelvis generally is weaker, with its posterior region more deflexed. But that of the two former genera may be distinguished from that of the Oceanitidæ by the obsolete condition of the posterior iliac spine, the weakness of the post-acetabular ridge, and the smaller size of the ilio-sciatic and obturator foramina.

*Posterior Extremity.*—The *femur* is short, and more or less curved, most so in *Puffinus*. The head is a little elevated, and set on nearly at right angles to the long axis of the bone. The external condyle descends lower than the internal, and has a well-marked posterior trochlear surface. The femur of the Oceanitidæ is a stronger and better developed bone, particularly at the two extremities, than it is in the Procellariidæ of corresponding size. The *tibia* is long, especially in the Oceanitidæ, where it is at least twice as long as the humerus. It has a very large and strong cnemial process, best developed in the genus *Puffinus*, for the attachment of muscles, rising high above the articular faces of the femur (*vide* Pl. VI. fig. 13). Its distal end is more or less antero-posteriorly compressed, and has an osseous bridge for the *extensor communis digitorum*. The ridge for the fibula extends for about one-quarter the total length of the shaft of the bone, beginning a little below the external condylar facet.

The *fibula* is a delicate, styliform bone, which may be two-thirds as long as the shaft of the tibia.

The *tarso-metatarsus* has a smooth, rounded, interarticular prominence proximally, and a calcaneal eminence, with two deep grooves, which may become converted into canals, for the passage of the flexor tendons. In the Diomedeinæ this calcaneal process is feebly developed, with but a single groove internally, and a broad trochlear surface, with two shallow furrows, externally. The antero-external margin of the bone is sharply keeled. In such forms as *Puffinus* this keel becomes very sharp and prominent, owing to the greatly compressed form of the leg. Internal to it the bone is distinctly grooved.

Of the articular trochleæ at its distal end, the inner is the shortest and most oblique. Those for the third and fourth digits are more nearly equal, that for the