scutes anteriorly. The claws are very flat, depressed, and lamellar. There are no colic cæca.* (Absent in *Halocyptena* only of the Procellariidæ.) There is a peculiar *expansor secundariorum* muscle. The tendon of the *tensor patagii brevis* is quite simple throughout. The *semi-tendinosus* muscle has a well-developed accessory head. The *ambiens* muscle, when present, does not pass over the knee, but is lost on the cnemial process of the tibia. The number of cervico-dorsal vertebræ is twenty-one. The clavicles have a long, curved, symphysial process. The leg bones are longer than the wing bones. The tarsus is longer than the mid-toe* and ulna, and at least twice as long as the femur. The tibia is at least twice as long as the humerus, and much longer than the manus. The basal phalanx of the middle toe is as long as, or longer than, the next two taken together.

The Oceanitidæ also agree together in having no basipterygoid processes, no uncinate bone, a peculiarly short and stout humerus, radius, and ulna, a single circular nasal aperture, a sternum with its posterior margin quite or nearly entire, a larger *gluteus primus*, as well as in numerous other smaller details already noticed. All these characters never coexist together in any Procellarian form, and, if my observations are correct, the Oceanitidæ further differ from the Procellariidæ by having a *biceps brachii* muscle of the normal form, with no patagial slip.

The Procellariidæ on the other hand, have the following characters :—

The number of secondary remiges is never less than thirteen, and is usually much greater. The tarsi are pretty uniformly covered with small hexagonal scutellæ. The claws are sharp, curved, compressed. Short colic cæca are present.[1] There is no *expansor secundariorum* muscle. The termination of the tendon of the *tensor patagii brevis* is never quite simple, and may become very complicated. There is no accessory head to the *semi-tendinosus*. The *ambiens* muscle (only absent in *Pelecanoïdes*) always crosses the knee. The number of cervico-dorsal vertebræ is not less than twenty-two. The clavicles have only a very small symphysial process. The leg is shorter than the wing. The tarsus is not larger than the mid-toe (except in *Procellaria*), and is shorter than the ulna. It is never twice as long as the femur. The tibia is only a little, or not at all, longer than the humerus or manus. The basal phalanx of the middle toe is shorter than the two next joints. Basipterygoid facets may or may not be present, and the same is true of the uncinate bone. The humerus, radius, and ulna have a shape different from that of the Oceanitidæ. The form of the nostrils, and of the posterior margin of the sternum, varies extensively. The *gluteus primus* is always very small, and there is a peculiarly formed patagial slip derived from the *biceps* muscle.

[1] *Halocyptena* is apparently an exception to this rule, but as *Cymochorea* has only one cæcum, there is nothing surprising in the reduction being carried a step further. As therefore all the congeners of *Halocyptena* have cæca, it may be safely assumed that their disappearance in it has been very recent, and has occurred since it acquired the rest of its Procellarian characters. This loss of cæca therefore by it does not in any way really approximate it to the Oceanitidæ.