

inasmuch as it rounds insensibly into the posterior border without the intervention of the well-defined angle which obtains both in *Eudlyptes* and in *Aptenodytes*.

In short, with regard to the scapula as to the sternum, there are two extremes, represented by the genera *Aptenodytes* and *Pygosceles*, and two means, represented by the genera *Eudlyptes* and *Spheniscus*.

The following table shows the principal dimensions of the scapula of different species in inches.

SPECIES.	Length of scapula from articulation with clavicle to posterior border of bone.	Greatest breadth of scapula.	Breadth between articulation with clavicle and with coracoid bone.	Shortest breadth of scapula.
<i>Eudlyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . .	$3\frac{5}{8}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudlyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . .	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudlyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . .	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Eudlyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	7	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

#### The Clavicle.

The clavicles of opposite sides are united together at an acute angle to form the furculum. The furcular angle is devoid of any hypocleidium, and is attached to the sternal keel only by ligament. The curvature of the clavicle is strongly pronounced and forms about one-third of a circle. Flattened from side to side, the broadest part of each clavicle corresponds to the point of articulation with the coracoid bone. From this point the bone diminishes in breadth upwards and downwards. The upper or scapular extremity of the bone is bevelled at the expense of its lower border to articulate with the acromion process of the scapula, while the lower extremity is fused with its fellow of the opposite side. The internal surface of the bone is smooth, and lies in contact with the interclavicular air-sac, while the outer surface presents a broad shallow depression, from which fibres of the pectoralis major muscle take their rise. The coracoidal facet is situated on the outer side of the anterior border of the broadest part of the bone, and articulates directly with the apex of the coracoid bone.