

SPECIES.	Length of femur from summit of trochanter to lowest point of external condyle.	Transverse breadth of upper end of femur from head to trochanter.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . . . .	2½	¾
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . . . .	2⅞	⅝
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . . . .	2¾	⅝
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	2⅞	⅝
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	2⅞	½
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	3	⅝
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	2¾	½
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	2	¾
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . . .	3¼	¾
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	3¼	⅞

muscle, while the lower end, narrower and more irregular in form, is attached by means of very short ligamentous fibres to the anterior border of the upper end of the tibia.

The patella presents essentially the same characters in every species.

The table shows the length of the posterior surface of the patella in the various species in inches.

<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . . . .	⅝
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, . . . . .	⅝
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . . . . .	⅝
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> , . . . . .	¾
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , . . . . .	¾
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> , . . . . .	¾
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> , . . . . .	⅝
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> , . . . . .	½
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> , . . . . .	¾
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> , . . . . .	1

*The Tibia.*

The tibia of the Penguins differs but little from that of the majority of birds. Its upper end is provided with two articular surfaces, which are separated from one another by a slight antero-posterior eminence. Of the two surfaces the internal is much the larger, and articulates through the intervention of the internal semilunar cartilage with the internal condyle of the femur. The external is smaller and bears