

marked on the anterior surface of the bone, but ends blindly and does not appear on the posterior surface of the common metatarsal mass. In *Spheniscus magellanicus*, on the contrary, both foramina are pervious.

Professor Huxley¹ has established the new genus of *Palæudyptes* for the reception of a Penguin of large size, a portion of the metatarsus of which was obtained from the pliocene strata of New Zealand. This decision was arrived at from the consideration of a number of points in which the metatarsus of the Penguin in question differs from that of the species composing the genera *Aptenodytes*, *Eudyptes*, and *Spheniscus*. From a careful perusal of Professor Huxley's paper, as well as from an examination of the metatarsal bones of recent Penguins, I am inclined, with diffidence however, to dissent from the opinion of that anatomist with regard to the characteristic features of the bird in question being of *generic* value, and to regard them rather as being characteristic of a *species* which might very well have been included along with others in one of the recent genera, probably *Eudyptes*, of existing Spheniscidæ.

The table shows the dimensions of the metatarsus in different species in inches.

SPECIES.	Transverse breadth of upper end of metatarsus.	Transverse breadth of lower end of metatarsus.	Length of second metatarsal bone.	Length of third metatarsal bone.	Length of fourth metatarsal bone.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan, . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands, .	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen, . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> ,	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> ,	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> ,	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> ,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> ,	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Pygosceles tæniatus</i> ,	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> ,	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Palæudyptes antarcticus</i> ,	$1\frac{1}{4}$?	?	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$

The Phalanges.

The toes, as in birds in general, are four in number. The first or rudimental toe consists of two, the second of three, the third of four, and the fourth of five

¹ Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xv. p. 670.