

In *Spheniscus mendiculus* I failed to recognise the lingual group of salivary follicles met with in other species.

In *Spheniscus minor* the tongue is of the same form as in other species of the genus. It measures 1 inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch in breadth at the base. Its surface is invested by five longitudinal rows of papillæ, one mesially placed and two on either side. The papillæ increase slightly in size from apex to base of the tongue. The laryngeal pads together measure $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths in greatest breadth. They are covered by a number of irregularly arranged papillæ, of smaller size than those which cover the dorsum linguæ. The floor of the mouth of *Spheniscus minor* differs from that of other species of the genus, inasmuch as it presents no trace of the marginal bayonet-shaped papillæ met with in the latter. The buccal group of papillæ is extremely small, and the papillæ composing it quite rudimentary. They resemble in their arrangement the corresponding structures in the other species of *Spheniscus*. The palate is provided with six rows of recurved papillæ, three on either side of the middle line. These rows extend backwards as far as the gape, behind which they dwindle in size, lose their linear arrangement, and form two irregular groups, one on either side of the middle line, much as in the other species already described. The lingual group of salivary follicles is indistinguishable in *Spheniscus minor*.

In *Pygosceles taniatus* (Pl. XV. fig. 1) the tongue, which measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in breadth at the base, presents a form intermediate between that of *Eudyptes* and of *Spheniscus*. It agrees with that of *Eudyptes*, inasmuch as its tip nearly reaches the symphysis of the lower jaw, but its form as a whole more closely resembles that of *Spheniscus*. Its upper surface is covered by five longitudinal rows of recurved papillæ. Those composing the central row are of larger size than those nearer the margins of the tongue. All the lingual papillæ increase in size from apex to base of the tongue, with the exception of those situated immediately in front of the laryngeal pads, which are of somewhat smaller size than those covering the greater part of the organ. The laryngeal pads together measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in greatest breadth. They are covered by a number of much smaller papillæ, which are arranged in three rows on each side of the laryngeal slit, but externally are irregularly distributed. The floor of the mouth is elongated, triangular in form, provided on either side of the middle line with a single row of bayonet-shaped papillæ. These rows extend forwards from the gape, and meet in front so as to enclose a triangular space, on which the tongue rests. The mucous membrane between these papillar lines is thrown into straight longitudinal rugæ. The buccal group of papillæ is arranged much as in *Spheniscus*, but the papillæ composing it are of much larger size than in any species of that genus.

The palate of *Pygosceles* (Pl. XV. fig. 2) is covered with stout recurved papillæ, which, an inch behind the union of the superior maxillary bones, are arranged in four rows—two