

Specimen.	Length of cæca.	Length of great intestine from junction of cæca to anus.	Length of rectum.	Diameter of cloaca.	Bursa fabricii.
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris.</i>					
No. 1 ♀	1½	4½	...	...	2½ inches in length 1½ inches in greatest breadth. Larger than cloaca. Mucous membrane thick, rugose, and glandular.
No. 2 ♂	...	4	...	2	Larger than the cloaca. Mucous membrane thick, rugose, and glandular. Form of bursa resembles that figured in Pl. XVII. fig. 6.
No. 3 ♀	1½	4	...	...	Larger than the cloaca. Mucous membrane thick, rugose, and glandular.
No. 4 ♂	1½	5½	...	...	Pyriform in shape. Equal in length to the cloaca. ¾ of an inch in greatest breadth. Mucous membrane thick, rugose, and glandular; not so thick as in the other specimens examined.
<i>Aptenodytes patagonica</i> ¹ (Forst.).					
No. 1 ♂	1¼	6	...	...	...

THE LIVER.

The liver of *Eudyptes chrysocome* (Pl. XIII. fig. 5) occupies the entire breadth of the anterior portion of the abdominal cavity. It consists of two lobes, a right and a left, of which the former is about one-third larger and heavier than the latter. Each lobe resembles in form a three-sided pyramid, the hollowed base of which is directed backwards, the apex forwards. The outer side is convex, and is adapted to the inner surfaces of the ribs, while the inner side is concave, and when the lobes are *in situ* bound a V-shaped space, in which the ventricular portion of the heart is lodged. The upper or vertebral border of each lobe is thick, rounded, and united with the corresponding border of the opposite lobe, while the lower or abdominal border is thin, sharp, and nearly in contact with its fellow. The great mass of the intestinal coils rests against the base

¹ These measurements are extracted from Reid's paper on the Patagonian Penguin in the Proc. Zool. Soc., 1835, p. 148.