

*Phanorhina goliath*, from what has been said above, therefore differs from *Carpophaga latrans* in having the cones of the gizzard proportionally longer, at the same time that they are ossified (which necessitates the presence of vessels in the ossification, which appear after death as the fibrous cord) and oblique. There is, however, a great similarity between the two organs.

I am informed by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee that *Carpophaga pacifica* in the Samoan Islands feeds on nutmegs, from which it is highly probable that in that species the gizzard-epithelium is modified in a manner similar to that of the Fiji or New Caledonian species. Specimens of *Carpophaga pacifica* preserved would therefore be of special interest for the determination of this point.

With reference to the other parts of *Carpophaga latrans*, the intestine is very capacious, only nine inches long, and transversely sacculated from the contraction of its outer longitudinal muscular coat, this producing the appearance of thirty bold transverse folds on the mucous surface. There are no colic cæca; and, as in the genus *Carpophaga* generally,<sup>1</sup> the gall bladder is well developed. The liver-lobes are equal in size.

The syrinx (fig. 2, p. 153) is Columbine, with its lateral muscles attached inferiorly to the membrane between the penultimate and antepenultimate tracheal rings. The trachea is composed of rings which are very yielding in the middle line posteriorly. As can be seen in the figure, the muscoli sterno-tracheales, which are independent of the intrinsic muscles, are not quite symmetrically attached.

The furcula, as is the rule in the subfamily, is very slender, but complete, wherein this species differs from *Phanorhina goliath*, in which it is cartilaginous at its symphyseal end, according to MM. Verreaux and Des Murs.<sup>2</sup>

Myologically, the ambiens is to be found, not large; the femoro-caudal with its accessory head are well developed; the semitendinosus and its accessorius are the same.

There are two carotids; so that in this as well as all the other features above mentioned *Carpophaga latrans* agrees with my definition of the division of the Columbidae into which it naturally falls, its gizzard differing, however, from that of all but one of the species which have been examined.

<sup>1</sup> Vide Proc. Zool. Soc. 1874, p. 258.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit., p. 140.