

found in the tendon of the superficial part of the *extensor* where it arises from the humerus.

In *Majaqueus* (Pl. IV. fig. 7), *Bulweria*, and *Puffinus* the *tensor patagii brevis* (*t.p.b.*) tendon is not fused with the much broader and stronger *tensor patagii longus*, but is a distinct, very slight, slip, lying between this and the humerus.

At the elbow it joins the superficial ossicle (*a*), developed at the junction of the *tensor patagii* with the *extensor* tendons. In *Puffinus* (*brevicauda* and *obscurus*) this thin *tensor patagii brevis* is split below into two slips, one joining the deeper of the twin tendons of origin of the superficial *extensor*, whilst the other is inserted on the supracondylar process. The ossicle is larger than the corresponding one of *Æstrelata*, and of somewhat smaller form; from it spring both tendinous fibres for the patagial tendon, and fleshy fibres for the superficial belly of the *extensor* (*e.m.*); from it also, or from the fibres of the last muscle, passes off a thin tendinous fasciculus (*f.*) to the ulnar fascia. Proximad of this larger ossicle is a smaller, more circular, one (*a'*), which is developed in the more superficial of the twin tendons already described a little beyond its origin, where it plays over the supracondylar process. This second ossicle is very small in *Bulweria*.

In the genera *Pagodroma*, *Daption*, *Fulmarus*, *Thalassæca*, *Aeipetes*, and *Ossifraga*, no bony nodules are developed, but the arrangement of these tendons at the elbow becomes very complicated. Their arrangement in *Ossifraga*, with which the others are almost identical, is represented in Plate IV. fig. 5.

The *tensor patagii longus* (*t.p.l.*) tendon divides near the elbow into two parts, one continuing as the marginal patagial tendon, provided with the usual cushion of elastic tissue opposite the bend of the arm, the other receiving the much thinner *tensor patagii brevis* (*t.p.b.*). The united tendon so formed becomes somewhat diffused distally, and more or less fused with the superficial tendon of origin of the *extensor metacarpi radialis longior* (*e.m.*), from which it is continued onwards to the ulnar fascia by two well-defined bands. Between the most wristward of these and the marginal tendon of the patagium there is developed a narrow vinculum.

In addition to this the main tendon of the *tensor patagii* which has a clear, well-defined edge on its humeral side, where it crosses the *extensor* muscle, sends a small special slip of tendon (*t.p'.*) to the deeper of the two bellies of that muscle.

In the Diomedeinæ the arrangement (Pl. IV. fig. 3) more resembles that of the Puffinæ, as here also two ossicles are developed with nearly the same relationships to their surroundings as in that group. The *tensor patagii brevis* (*t.p.b.*) is separate from the *tensor patagii longus* (*t.p.l.*) till near the elbow, the marginal tendon of the latter muscle having received, a little before, the very long and thin tendinous biceps slip (*b.s.*).

The relations of the ossicles are very nearly as in *Majaqueus* (*vide* the figures), but