Acipetes antarcticus (figs. 20, 21), commonly placed in the genus Thalassæca with



Fig. 17.—Syrinx of Ossifraga gigantea, from before.

Fig. 18.—The same, from behind.

Fig. 19.—a, b, c, sections of syrinx and trachea of Ossifraga along the lines a, b, c, of fig. 17, to show the double nature of the tracheal tube below, and its complete division by a median septum above. d, trachea opened from the side, to show the median septum, dividing it into two parallel tubes, through the left of which a pointer is passed, below, and terminating above by a free margin.

Thalassæca glacialoides, completely differs in the structure of its syrinx from the last three species described, and is more like Prion. The two first pairs of bronchial rings



Fig. 20.—Syrinx of Acipeles antarcticus, from before.



Fig. 21.—The same, from behind. The smaller figure represents a section of the trachea, to show the imperfect septum dividing it.

are complete anteriorly, the second being ossified, for a small extent only, in the middle