

as a thin band, parallel to the humerus, to be lost on the fascia covering the outer side of the forearm. In *Procellaria*, *Cymochorea*, *Halocyptena* and *Pelecanoïdes* (vide Pl. IV. fig. 6) it is nearly equally simple, but as it passes over the superficial belly of the *extensor metacarpi radialis longior* (*e.m.*) it gives off to it a small tendinous slip, which lies on the wristward side of the main tendon.

In the genus *Prion* (Pl. IV. fig. 1) the condition of things is slightly more complicated. The superficial belly of the *extensor m.r.l.*, (*e.m.*) is quite tendinous throughout, with no fleshy fibres at all; where the *tensor patagii brevis* (*t.p.b.*) crosses it the two tendons are firmly fused together, and there is also a well-developed wristward slip sent off from the main tendon of the *tensor patagii* to meet the extensor tendon beyond this junction. The main *tensor* tendon where it crosses the extensor muscle is quite free from it in most cases, though occasionally a few fleshy fibres may arise from its anterior margin to join the deeper belly of the *extensor m.r.l.*, (*e.m.*). In a specimen of *Prion banksi* the wristward slip goes mainly to the deep belly of the extensor, sending off a thin band to the more superficial one. From the point of junction of the wristward slip with the extensor tendon, a thin fan-shaped tendinous fascia is sometimes sent off to the patagium generally.

In *Æstrelata brevirostris* (Pl. IV. fig. 2) the condition of things is similar, but the patagial fan is more strongly developed, and the tendinous superficial part of the *extensor metacarpi* is split, proximad of the *tensor patagii*, one part arising superficially to, the other (*e.m.**) deep of, the prominent supracondylar humeral process.

In the genus *Æstrelata* proper—as represented by *Æstrelata lessoni* (Pl. IV. fig. 4), *Æstrelata mollis*, and an undetermined species—the arrangement differs considerably from that observed in *Æstrelata brevirostris*.¹ The *tensor patagii brevis* tendon, which is more or less fused above with the marginal *tensor patagii longus* tendon (*t.p.l.*), develops at its junction with the superficial tendon of origin of the *extensor* (*e.m.*)—this being, as in *Æstrelata brevirostris*, double—a small, elongated ossicle (*a*) from which arise not only tendinous fibres—some of which form a patagial fan, whilst others join the marginal tendon directly—but also a number of muscular fibres which form the belly of the superficial part of the *extensor*. The *tensor patagii brevis* continues on in the usual manner to the ulnar fascia. No bony nodule, it is to be observed, is

¹ The condition above described as obtaining in *Æstrelata brevirostris* was exactly the same in all the specimens, eight in number, dissected. Unfortunately all these were young birds, though the largest must nearly have attained its mature plumage, and was probably able to fly. In other young birds in the group that I have examined the disposition of these elbow tendons is always exactly the same as in the adults, and even when these last develop ossicles here, such ossicles can be found, in a cartilaginous condition, in quite young birds. I have no reason therefore to suppose that the differences described here as existing between *Æstrelata brevirostris* and the other species of that genus are due to any difference in age.

[P.S.—Since the above was written, Mr. R. Ridgway has been kind enough to examine, at my suggestion, the skins of this species in the Smithsonian Institution, and finds, as he informs me, no difference in the development of the ossicle between this and the other species of the genus. The question, therefore, requires further material to elucidate it.]