

A very similar type of syrinx prevails in the other Oceanitidæ, and is also that found in the genera *Procellaria* (figs. 7, 8), *Cymochorea* (figs. 9, 10), and *Halocyptena*. In all these the first few bronchial rings closely resemble in character tracheal rings, being nearly straight, closely apposed to each other, and more or less ossified. Anteriorly they may be united with one or more of the preceding tracheal rings, and very frequently the first two, or three are quite complete here in the middle line. There is always a well-developed

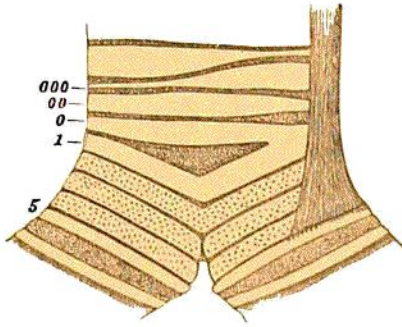


FIG. 7.—Syrinx of *Procellaria pelagica*, from before.

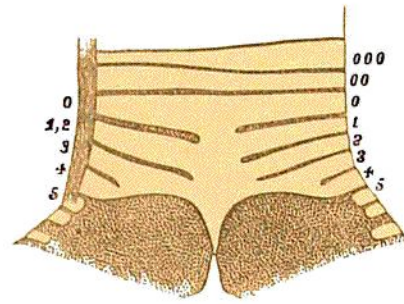


FIG. 8.—The same, from behind.

and complete pessular bar, supported behind by the last tracheal ring. With this bar one or more (sometimes three or four) of the bronchial rings may fuse by their coalesced ends posteriorly, forming a broad three-way piece; or these rings may be complete rings closely apposed, though apparently not anchylosed, to each other in the pessular bar. Different specimens vary slightly in the exact number and disposition of these bronchial rings, and sometimes are not exactly similar on the two sides.

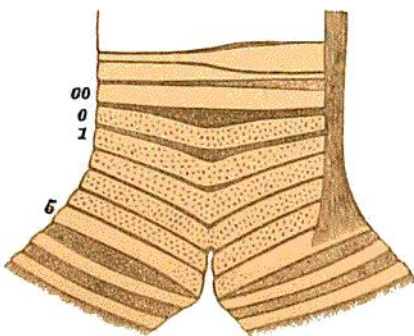


FIG. 9.—Syrinx of *Cymochorea leucorrhoea*, from before.

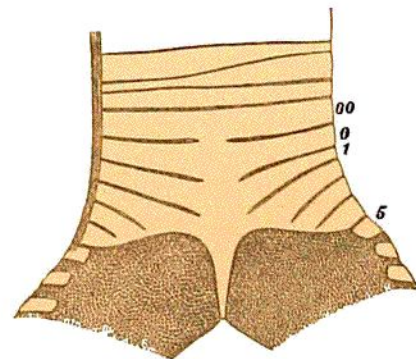


FIG. 10.—The same from behind.

In *Prion vittatus* (figs. 11, 12), the first bronchial ring is either small or fused with the second, which is anteriorly entire: this is not the case with the three succeeding ones. The last three tracheal, and first two—or on one side three—bronchial rings form a pessular box, continuous anteriorly with the inturned anterior ends of the third semi-rings. The fourth pair takes no share in the formation of the box. In *Prion desolatus* there is only one complete bronchial ring, which may be the first, or the first