

and second united; the others are incomplete, inturned anteriorly, and not co-ossified to form a box. There is a good pessulus borne by the last tracheal.



FIG. 11.—Syrinx of *Prion vittatus*, from before.

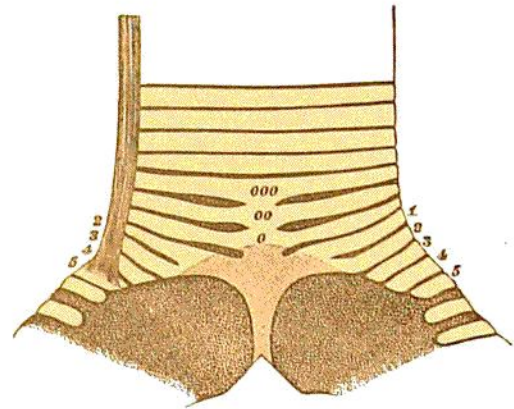


FIG. 12.—The same, from behind.

In *Pagodroma* (figs. 13, 14) the four first bronchial semi-rings are ossified and firmly united into a bony box behind; anteriorly, however, the first and fourth bronchial rings are free, whilst on one side the second and third are quite fused both before and behind. The last tracheal ring is free throughout.

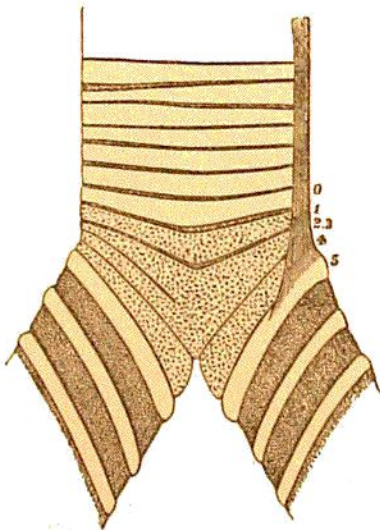


FIG. 13.—Syrinx of *Pagodroma nivea*, from before.



FIG. 14.—The same, from behind.

*Daption* much resembles *Pagodroma*, there being a bony box, formed however by the fusion of the first three bronchials with the last tracheal ring. In neither of these genera is there any trace of a tracheal septum.

It is by a further development of the syrinx of *Pagodroma* that the peculiar one of the Fulmars is formed.

In *Thalassæca glacialisoides* (figs. 15, 16) the last two tracheal rings are ossified and fused together anteriorly, a median descending process being developed which lies