metacarpi radialis longior muscle. This is least developed in *Pelecanoïdes* and *Thalassæca*.

The pectoral crest, on its inferior aspect, presents an elongated surface for the attachment of the great pectoral, coextensive with the lower moiety of its border. This surface develops a roughness at each extremity, particularly below, where the main part of the more superficial layer of the muscle is attached by its strong tendon. The double nature of the pectoral muscle is indicated by a distinct muscular ridge dividing the general area of insertion into two.

In the Oceanitidæ the humerus is conspicuously a stouter and shorter bone, with its shaft evidently curved, instead of being almost straight. The epicondylar process projects much less forwards, and is continued down by an elevated ridge to the surface of the condyle itself.

In the Albatrosses the humerus is distinctly concave forwards, with its shaft considerably compressed throughout. The pectoral crest is sharply pointed, the bicipital surface very prominent and convex, the internal trochanter less developed, and the infra-capitular fossa very shallow, with its apex occupied by a large pneumatic foramen, and the *brachialis* impression long and very shallow.

In *Pelecanoïdes*, as might have been expected from its diving habits, the humerus is somewhat modified from the ordinary Procellarian type. The shaft of the bone is comparatively short and much compressed, especially below, where it has sharp anterior (external) and posterior (internal) margins. The pectoral crest is little developed. The internal condyle descends considerably lower than the external one, and the capitellar surface is well-developed and compressed. Behind it and the external condylar trochlea is a strongly-marked deep pit, into which fits, like a peg, a sharp conical process developed at the proximal end of the ulna. The epicondylar process is very short, and the depression for the *brachialis anticus* very shallow.

The *radius* is a slender, straight and cylindrical bone, with its distal end depressed and grooved superiorly.

The *ulna* is much stouter, with its posterior edge sharply keeled, with only slight impressions for the secondary remiges. The olecranon process is short and bluntly triangular. In *Pelecanoïdes* the radius and ulna are considerably compressed from before backwards. The ulna is stout, and develops at its proximal end a slightly curved triangular process, directed upwards, which, as already described, fits into a corresponding socket on the humerus, and so firmly unites the bones together.

The *manus* is very long. The second and third metacarpals are nearly parallel and straight, the third metacarpal being much more slender than its fellows. The pollex has but one phalanx, which is strong and long, about equalling one-half of the second metacarpal. The two phalanges of the index are well-developed, the basal one, which does not articulate with the third digit, being much dilated posteriorly.