

The Phalanges.

The first or radial metacarpal is destitute of any phalanx, the second or middle metacarpal is provided with two phalanges, and the third or ulnar metacarpal with a single phalanx.

The *first phalanx* of the second finger is oblong in form, and is much compressed. Its inner surface is almost flat, while the outer is slightly convex. Its radial and ulnar borders are parallel. Its upper and lower extremities are each provided with a flat articular surface, one of which articulates with the lower extremity of the middle metacarpal bone, the other with the base of the second phalanx of the same finger.

This bone presents the same form in every species of Penguin. Its dimensions are given below in inches.

SPECIES.	Length of first phalanx of middle metacarpal bone.	Breadth of first phalanx of middle metacarpal bone.
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Tristan,	1	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from the Falklands,	1	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> , from Kerguelen,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> ,	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> ,	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i> ,	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i> ,	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Spheniscus minor</i> ,	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Pygosceles tenuatus</i> ,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
<i>Aptenodytes longirostris</i> ,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The *second phalanx* of the second finger is triangular in form, and narrows gradually from its base to its distal extremity. On the radial border of the bone, close to its base, is a small osseous tubercle, which slightly overlaps the end of the first phalanx. The articular surface of the bone is oval, and articulates with the first phalanx. Its distal extremity is pointed. Like all the other bones of the wing it is much flattened from side to side. Its form is the same in every species of Penguin.