in one specimen 6½ inches in breadth, and in another 5 inches. When distended with food there is scarcely any indication externally of the constriction which separates the glandular and muscular portions of the organ. The former measured 2 and the latter 2¼ inches in transverse diameter. The proventricular gland occupies (Pl. XIII. fig. 4) the right wall of the stomach, and in the distended condition of the viscus is, as above described in one of the specimens of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from the Falkland Islands, crescentic in form. When, on the other hand, the stomach is contracted, the patch assumes a triangular form similar to that above described of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan d'Acunha. In one specimen the proventricular gland measured 3 inches in length from right to left of the œsophagus, and 2 inches in greatest breadth from before backwards, while in a second specimen these measurements were 2½ and 1½ inches respectively. Between the basal angles of the triangular patch, in both specimens, there was a portion of the left wall of the stomach altogether devoid of glands. This space in both specimens measured 1½ inches in breadth, and here the œsophageal rugæ, which elsewhere cease abruptly at the anterior margin of the glandular patch, extend backwards to become continuous with the longitudinal folds of the muscular portion of the stomach.

The pyloric orifice is situated ¾ths of an inch in front of the posterior extremity of the stomach. The mucous membrane of the muscular portion of the stomach is thrown into longitudinal rugæ, which converge toward the commencement of the gut.

In one specimen of this species the stomach was quite empty. In another, not only the stomach but the lower end of the œsophagus was distended with a large quantity of pulpy matter consisting of partly digested crustacea. As in *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan d'Acunha, there was no trace either of gravel or of fish bones among the gastric contents.

The stomach of *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (Pl. XVI. fig. 1) measures 7½ inches in length. The greatest transverse diameter of the glandular portion of the viscus is 2¼, and that of the muscular portion 2½ inches. The line of junction of these two portions of the viscus is indicated on the exterior of the organ by a slight constriction. As in other species, the duodenum comes off from the anterior (inferior) wall of the stomach. The proventricular gland closely resembles that of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Kerguelen. As in that species, it occupies the right wall of the stomach, and does not form a complete belt. The glandular patch is triangular in form, its apex being directed forwards towards the mouth, while the base corresponds to the junction of the glandular and muscular portions of the stomach. It measures 2 inches in breadth from base to apex, and 2½ inches in breadth from right to left of the stomach. The basal angles of the triangle are separated on the left wall of the stomach by an interval which is altogether devoid of glands. This interval is 1½ inches in breadth, and here the œsophageal rugæ are prolonged backwards, to become continuous with those of the mucous lining of the gizzard. The mucous membrane of the latter is thrown into well-defined rugæ, which