

length in one specimen, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in another. In the latter the greatest diameter of the glandular portion of the stomach measured $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, while the gizzard measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from before backwards, and 1 inch from side to side. The external constriction between the glandular and muscular portions of the stomach was well defined in both specimens, the stomach externally closely resembling in form that of *Eudypetes chrysocome* (Pl. XIII. fig. 3). The duodenum comes off from the anterior wall of the gizzard. In one of the specimens examined, there was a small caecal pouch, which projected to the right immediately above the pyloric aperture. This pouch, which admitted the point of the finger, was not recognisable in the other specimen of *Spheniscus magellanicus*, nor indeed in any other species which I examined. Probably, therefore, it was an individual peculiarity. The proventricular gland in one specimen formed almost a complete belt, which on the right wall of the viscus measured 3 inches, while on the left wall it did not exceed 2 inches in breadth. Between the two extremities of the band was a space measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch in breadth, which, however, was not, as in *Spheniscus demersus*, entirely devoid of glands. Here the two extremities of the proventricular gland were united by means of a small number of glandular follicles, which were irregularly disposed, and placed at a greater distance from one another than is the case with those which form the greater portion of the patch. In a second specimen the proventricular gland on the right wall of the stomach measured 3 inches, while on the left it measured only 1 inch in breadth. In this specimen the gland formed a complete belt, which completely surrounded the gastric cavity. The posterior border of the gland in both specimens was straight, the diminution in its breadth on the left wall of the stomach taking place at the expense of the anterior border, which sloped obliquely from before backwards, and from right to left. In the second specimen, as in the first, the glandular follicles were not so closely aggregated on the left as on the right wall of the stomach. In this specimen the difference in the aggregation of the follicles was less observable than in the first, and hence in it, as above remarked, the proventricular gland really presented a completely zonular character. The pyloric orifice is defended by several folds of mucous membrane. In other respects the organ agrees with that of *Eudypetes*.

That the gastric gland of *Spheniscus magellanicus* really differs in form from that of *Spheniscus demersus*, I have convinced myself by the examination of several additional specimens of both species. In the one it is triangular in form, and does not form a complete zone, while in the other the belt of follicles is complete. Whether, however, this character is of sufficient weight to justify us in regarding these birds as specifically distinct, seems to me doubtful, and I shall devote a few lines to the discussion of this question in a future paragraph. (See p. 228.)

In one specimen of *Spheniscus magellanicus*, the stomach was filled with a grey pulpy mass, the composition of which it was impossible to determine. In a second the