

## PLATE XII.

### VISCERA OF PENGUINS.

Fig. 1.—Upper surface of brain of *Aptenodytes longirostris*; natural size.

Fig. 2.—Upper surface of brain of *Eudyptes chrysocome*; natural size.

Fig. 3.—Upper surface of brain of *Spheniscus demersus*; natural size.

Fig. 4.—Interior of stomach of *Spheniscus minor*; natural size. *D.* Duodenum. *M. S.* Muscular portion of stomach. *Æ.* Œsophagus. *P. G.* Proventricular gland.

Fig. 5.—Spleen of *Spheniscus minor*; natural size.

Fig. 6.—Lung of *Eudyptes chrysocome*, showing the foramina by means of which the air sacs communicate with the lung.

Fig. 7.—Diagram to show communications of the renal veins.

*C. C.* Crural veins, each dividing into four branches—1, 2, 3, 4.

*H.* Hypogastric veins.

*C. M.* Coccygo-mesenteric vein forming the commencement of the vena portæ.

*V. C. I.* Vena cava inferior.

Fig. 8.—Diagram of arterial system of *Eudyptes chrysocome*.

1. Aorta. 2. Innominate artery. 3. Subclavian artery. 4. Vertebral artery.
5. Internal mammary artery. 6. Thoracic artery. 7. Brachial artery.
8. Common carotid artery. 9. Subcutaneous cervical artery. 10. Anas-
- tomotic artery. 11. Œsophageal artery. 12. Lingual artery. 13
- Bronchial artery. 14. Intercostal arteries. 15. Cœliac axis. 16. Splenic
- arteries. 17. Anterior gastric artery. 18. Hepatic arteries. 19. Posterior
- gastric artery. 20. Intestinal artery. 21. Superior mesenteric artery.
22. Renal arteries. 23. Lumbar arteries. 24. Crural artery. 25. Pelvic
- branch of crural artery. 26. Inferior mesenteric artery. 27. Hypo-
- gastric artery. 28. Middle sacral artery.