elongated. In the sternum, furculum, coracoids, and scapulæ, the differences are so slight and so variable as not to be worth notice, except that in two skeletons of the Penguin duck the terminal

portion of the scapula was much attenuated.

In the bones of the leg and wing no modification in shape could be observed. But in the Penguin and Hook-billed ducks, the terminal phalanges of the wing are a little shortened. In the former, the femur, and metatarsus (but not the tibia) are considerably lengthened, relatively to the same bones in the wild duck, and to the wing-bones in both birds. This elongation of the legbones could be seen whilst the bird was alive, and is no doubt connected with its peculiar upright manner of walking. In a large Aylesbury duck, on the other hand, the tibia was the only bone of the leg which relatively to the other bones was slightly lengthened.

On the effects of the increased and decreased Use of the Limbs.—In all the breeds the bones of the wing (measured separately after having been cleaned) relatively to those of the leg have become slightly shortened, in comparison with the same bones in the wild

duck, as may be seen in the following table:--

Name of Breed.	Length of Femur, Tibia, and Meta- tarsus together.	Length of Humerus, Radius, and Meta- carpus together.	Or as
Wild mallard	Inches. 7 · 14 8 · 64 8 · 25 7 · 12 6 · 20	Inches. 9·28 10·43 9·83 8·78 7·77	100:129 100:120 100:119 100:123 100:125
	Length of same Bones.	Length of all the Bones of Wing.	
Wild duck (another specimen)	Inches. 6.85 8.15	Inches. 10.07 11.26	100:147 100:138

In the foregoing table we see, by comparison with the wild duck, that the reduction in the length of the bones of the wing, relatively to those of the legs, though slight, is universal. The reduction is least in the Call duck, which has the power and the habit of frequently flying.

In weight there is a greater relative difference between the bones

of the leg and wing, as may be seen in the following table:-