

latter of which only the iliac origin (adductor longus) is present; the absence of an accessory semi-tendinosus, and the union of the inner head of the gastrocnemius with the adductor (adductor magnus), two characters which we find in the Raptores; the exceptional presence of an abdominal origin of the rectus internus (semi-membranosus); the great development of the soleus (anterior head of gastrocnemius), which, however, only possesses one of the two tibial origins which we find in the Grebes; the strength of the tibialis posticus (plantaris); the entomyic type (type entomyen) of the deep portion of the superficial flexor, its arrangement resembling that which is seen in the Grebe and certain of the lamellirostral palmipedes (Swan, Goose, and Duck); the delicacy of the flexor tendon of the hallux, not connected directly with the long femoral head, but lost in the fibrous sheath of the latter; the small size of the short muscles of the hallux; the absence of short muscles belonging to the second and third toes; the non-division of the tendon of the tibialis anticus; the sub-division of the tendon of the peroneus longus into three parts, one of which is attached to the base of the outermost toe."

MUSCLES OF MASTICATION.

1. *Digastric muscle.*

Der Mundöffner, Merrem.

Le Crotaphite, Vicq d'Azyr, 1773, p. 584, No. 1.

Der Schnabelöffner, Wiedemann, p. 74.

Der pyramidenförmige Schnabelöffner, Tiedemann, p. 383, No. 1.

Digastrique (part of), Cuvier, vol. iii. p. 69.

L'abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure, Meckel, vol. viii. p. 162.

L'abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure, Gervais and Alix, p. 19.

Attachments.—This muscle consists of two portions, a superficial and a deep. The superficial portion is oval in form, and *arises* from the great transverse occipital crest, the origin extending from the upper extremity of the latter downwards as far as the base of a nipple-shaped projection of the temporal bone, which is situated immediately behind the articulation of the occipital bone with the os quadratum, with which projection the transverse ridge is continuous. The deep portion *arises* from the outer surface of the nipple-shaped process above referred to, as well as from that of the horizontal ridge with which it is continuous in front. The fibres of both heads unite to form a single muscle which is *inserted* into the posterior extremity of the ramus of the lower jaw.

Action.—This muscle acting upon the posterior extremity of the lower jaw behind the articulation of the latter with the quadrate bone, depresses that bone in front of the articulation and opens the mouth.

Relations.—The digastric lies behind the external auditory meatus. It is concealed by the anterior fibres of the cervical cutaneous muscle, and rests against the side of the skull.