The variations in shape and alterations in size of the ventral surface of the ilium have no doubt been the cause of the want of exactness and the difficulty in describing the iliacus. In *Arctocephalus*, which is a near relation of *Otaria*, the ventral surface of the ilium is well marked; in my specimen it was fully an inch long and half an inch broad. In the large *Phoca vitulina* it was also well formed, in a large *Phoca grœnlandica* it was half an inch long by half an inch broad. In the small *Phoca vitulina* three-quarters of an inch long by quarter of an inch broad. In *Phoca hispida* barely half an inch long by two lines broad, and in a specimen of *Phoca vitulina* in which the pubic bar and the ilium were not fused it was only a border. In *Macrorhinus* the ventral surface was increased by the broadening of the ventral border of the wing of the ilium, and the ventral surface and broad ventral border were not recognisable as such, for the one was continued into the other. Meckel, Humphry, and Murie agree as to there being an iliacus arising from the ventral surface of the ilium in *Phoca vitulina*. Murie believes the iliacus is present in *Otaria* and *Trichechus*, but describes it as coming from the spinal column as well as from the ventral surface of the ilium, and calls it a semi-divided iliacus. Instead of naming this an iliacus, I have named the spinal fibres psoas tertius, and the iliac fibres as the iliacus. In *Macrorhinus* only is there an iliacus without a psoas tertius. In the Phocinæ and in *Arctocephalus* the psoas tertius lies upon the iliacus, and in the small specimens is intimately fused with it.

The VENTRAL FEMORAL REGION in the Phocinæ, *Macrorhinus leoninus*, and *Arctocephalus gazella*, is composed of the tensor fasciæ femoris, sartorius, rectus femoris, vastus externus, and crureus. The vastus internus and subcrureus are wanting.

The *Tensor fasciæ femoris* in *Phoca vitulina arises* from the fascia lumbo-dorsalis in its inner half, from the erector spinæ in its outer half. It forms a band, which descends between the anterior ventral spine and the posterior ventral spine of the ilium, just touching both. After crossing the iliac crest it sweeps backwards, forwards, and inwards. Above the external condyle of the femur it forms a tendon which is *inserted* into the deep strong fascia over the head of the tibia and fibula. The tendon extends from the middle of the head of the tibia to the middle of the head of the fibula, on the outer side, and into the lowest three-fourths of the edge of the patella. In *Phoca hispida* the origin is similar. It is *inserted* into the outer edge of the patella, into the outer edge of the ligamentum patellæ, and into the head of the fibula to the dorsal side of the ligamentum patellæ. In *Phoca barbata* it *arises* from the fascia over the erector spinæ only, and is *inserted* as in *Phoca hispida*.

In *Macrorhinus* it *arises* from the lumbo-dorsalis fascia, one inch and a half above the iliac crest, and from the erector spinæ. It descends over the anterior half of the crest of the ilium, joins the dorsal border of the tendon of the sartorius above the patella, descends along its outer edge to the tibia, and is *inserted* into the fascia over the head of the tibia, dorsally to the sartorius.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it *arises* from the fascia lumbo-dorsalis, three-quarters of an inch from the spinal column opposite the middle of the space between the 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebræ to opposite the spine of the 5th. The muscular fibres commence at the edge of the erector spinæ. It passes backwards and forwards to the knee, crossing between the ventral anterior and posterior spines of the ilium, and is *inserted* by muscular fibres into the dorsal half of the patella, ending in the ventral border of the ligamentum patellæ. Lucae considers it as a muscle cover, otherwise his