

flexion of the leg only takes place in the Phocinæ when on land, but this muscle will be a powerful depressor of the hinder extremity in the water. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by a branch of the deep anterior crural nerve.

The INTERNAL FEMORAL REGION of the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus leoninus* contains the pectineus, obturator externus, adductor longus, and adductor brevis.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* there are in addition the pectineo-superficialis vel femoralis, and adductor magnus.

The *Pectineus* in the Phocinæ is triangular and of small size. It *arises* from the ventral surface of the pubic bar behind the ilio-pectineal eminence; and slightly from the inner side of the bar. The *psoas tertius* crosses it and the obturator is above it. It passes across the head of the femur to the inner side of the posterior surface of the shaft; and is *inserted* into the capsule, and into the upper third of the inner surface of the back of the femur, extending across the femur one-half its breadth.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* it *arises* from the posterior third of the ilio-pectineal eminence outside the pelvic brim, from the anterior quarter of the pelvic brim, and slightly from its outer surface, reaching as far as the capsule of the hip-joint. It passes downwards over the capsule, and is *inserted* into the upper third, and the inner half of the hinder surface of the femur. If a line be drawn from the middle of the inner border of the femur to meet the upper third of one drawn through the centre of the long axis over the back of the shaft, the attachment is into the triangular space below the neck inside the lines indicated.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it is called "adductor brevis primus" by Murie. It *arises* from one-sixth of the ventral surface of the pubic bar, this part being ventral to the acetabulum and posterior to the pectineal eminence. It is covered at the origin by the pectineo-superficialis vel femoralis, and is *inserted*, after crossing the capsule of the hip-joint, into the back of the femur behind the small trochanter.

The *Pectineo-superficialis vel femoralis* is the same as the pectineus in *Otaria* and *Trichechus*. Upon the surface of the origin of the pectineus there is a band of fibres forming a distinct muscle, which goes to the lower end of the inner side of the shaft of the femur. It *arises* from the same sixth as the latter, but only from the crest of the os pubis, which is to the inner side of the pectineal origin. It is *inserted* above the internal condyle of the femur, at the junction of the front surface with the inner. This muscle may be looked upon as an accessory *psoas*, and may be named pectineo-femoralis, for the insertion is similar to the ilio-femoralis posterior in *Macrorhinus*. The pectineo-superficialis is regarded as the pectineus in *Otaria* and *Trichechus*. It is an adductor. The superficialis can flex the hip in addition. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the obturator nerve.

The *Adductors* are wanting in the Phocinæ, but seem to be worked into the fibres of the very large obturator externus.

The *Adductor longus* in *Macrorhinus leoninus* *arises* from the posterior outer half of the pubic bar, from the outer surface of the ascending ramus of the pubis, with the exception of a margin near the symphysis, extending to the junction of this ramus with the descending ramus of the ischium, which is in a line with the middle of the acetabulum, and very slightly from the obturator membrane next the bone. It is *inserted* into the supracondyloid ridge below the *psoas tertius*, and above the epiphysial line on the inner border of the femur.