immediately beneath the inner border of the stylo-hyoid. It arises from the inner surface of the symphysis, and from the inferior margin of the lower jaw opposite the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th incisors. It takes a small turn to the middle line and meets its fellow, and is *inserted* into the inferior surface of the body of the hyoid bone. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

THE MUSCLES OF THE TONGUE.

The extrinsic muscles are the stylo-glossus, hyo-glossus, genio-hyo-glossus, and palato-glossus (see Soft Palate).

The Stylo-glossus both in Phoca vitulina and Arctocephalus is a small muscular band which arises from the ventral surfaces of the stylo-hyal and epi-hyal, and goes obliquely forwards over the end of the hyo-glossus, ending at the tip of the tongue. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

The Hyo-glossus both in Phoca vitulina and Arctocephalus is a quadrilateral band, and arises from the thyro-hyal, slightly from the basi-hyal and cerato-hyal. It extends along the under surface of the tongue to its tip beneath the stylo-glossus. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

The Genio-hyo-glossus both in Phoca vitulina and Arctocephalus is thin and triangular. It arises by muscular fibres from the inferior margin of the lower jaw, reaching from the symphysis to opposite the second last molar tooth, and is blended near the symphysis with its fellow. The posterior fibres go to the body of the hyoid bone and some to the pharynx; the middle to the middle of the tongue; the anterior to the front of the tongue. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

THE MUSCLES OF THE PHARVNX.

These are as usual, the inferior, middle, and superior constrictors, and the stylo-pharyngeus (for the palato-pharyngeus and salpingo-pharyngeus, see the Soft Palate).

The Inferior constrictor in Phoca vitulina arises from the side of the cricoid cartilage, &c., as in human anatomy, and almost hides the middle constrictor. It is supplied by the pharyngeal plexus, and the external and recurrent laryngeal nerves.

The Middle constrictor in Phoca vitulina arises from the posterior cornu of the hyoid bone, along its anterior surface, and slightly from the cerato-hyal, and is inserted as usual. It is supplied by the pharyngeal plexus.

The Superior constrictor in Phoca vitulina arises from the inner surface of the stylo-hyal and epi-hyal, and from the fibrous tube of the pharynx between the two tympanic bullæ. It is inserted into the median raphé of the pharynx and to the vertebral column between the two recti antici majores. It is supplied by the pharyngeal plexus.

THE MUSCLES OF THE SOFT PALATE.

These are the levator palati, tensor palati, palato-glossus, palato-pharyngeus, azygos uvulæ, and salpingo-pharyngeus.

The Levator palati both in Phoca vitulina and in Arctocephalus arises from the tympanic bulla below and a little to the inner side of the Eustachian tube, and from the inferior surface of that tube. It