

passes beneath the salpingo-pharyngeus, and is *inserted* into the posterior part of the soft palate between the palato-pharyngei.

The *Tensor palati* both in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* is a round muscular bundle *arising* from the tympanic bulla on the outer side of the Eustachian tube, and from the outer side of this tube. It runs along the outer side of the pterygoid plate, and turns round the anterior aspect of the hamular process; then it spreads out as a fine tendon, fan-like, upon the aponeurosis of the palate anteriorly. It is supplied by the otic ganglion.

The *Palato-glossus* both in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* *arises* by a few scanty fibres from the anterior surface of the soft palate, and blends with the stylo-glossus.

The *Palato-pharyngeus* both in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* *arises* beneath the levator palati from the posterior surface of the soft palate by one head. It is *inserted* as in man.

The *Azygos-uvulæ* both in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* *arises* from the aponeurosis of the soft palate, and is distributed as usual.

The *Salpingo-pharyngeus* both in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* *arises* from the hamular process of the pterygoid, which is feebly developed in the former, but strongly in the latter. It takes a backward course to blend with the stylo-pharyngeus.

PRÆVERTEBRAL MUSCLES.

The prævertebral CERVICAL REGION contains the rectus capitis anticus major and minor, rectus lateralis, and the longus colli.

The *Rectus capitis anticus major* both in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* is a long slip *arising* by three fasciculi from the ventral division of the transverse processes of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. Its origins are between the inner slips of origin, and the outer slips of insertion of the longus colli. The anterior parts of the origins from the vertebræ are tendinous. It runs forwards, and is *inserted* at the inner side of the foramen lacerum posterius, and to the anterior three-quarters of the fossa on the ventral surface of the basi-occipital, anterior to the rectus capitis anticus minor. It is supplied by an anterior branch of the suboccipital nerve, and by the internal branches of the cervical plexus.

The *Rectus capitis anticus minor* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* is a small slip *arising* from the atlas behind the condyle, and to the inner side of its foramen at the anterior border of the lamina. It is *inserted* into the posterior three-quarters of the fossa on the ventral surface of the basi occipital. In *Arctocephalus* it also has an origin from the tip of the transverse processes of the axis, but the fossa is much deeper in *Arctocephalus* than in *Phoca*. It is supplied by the suboccipital nerve, and by the deep internal branches of the cervical plexus.

The *Rectus lateralis* in *Phoca vitulina* *arises* from the anterior surface of the transverse process of the atlas outside the foramen, and is *inserted* into the inferior termination of the occipital ridge, into the paramastoid process, and into the outer quarter of the fossa to the inner side of this process.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* as in *Phoca*, but on the inner side of the foramen, and is *inserted* posterior to the foramen lacerum posterius and the origin of the digastric into the exoccipital bone. It is supplied by the suboccipital nerve.

The *Longus colli* in *Phoca vitulina* is a long muscular roll situated upon the anterior surface of the thoracic and cervical vertebræ. It consists of two parts, an anterior and a posterior. The