is *inserted* into the occipital bone posterior to the insertion of the complexus, and between the superior oblique and the rectus capitis posticus minor.

The *Rectus capitis posticus minor* in *Phoca vitulina* is nearly rectangular, and its anterior end is the broader. It *arises* from the tubercle on the tip of the neural arch of the atlas, and from the thin dorsal surface of its lamina anterior to the foramen. It ascends, and is *inserted* into the whole of the surface of the occipital bone, behind the insertion of the major rectus accessorius in front of the foramen magnum, and as far out as the inner side of the condyle of the occipital bone. This insertion is extensive. It is supplied by the suboccipital nerve.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the anterior dorsal half of the atlas, between the neural spine and its foramen and the articular surface for the occipital condyle. It is *inserted* into the supraoccipital bone, posterior to the biventer cervicis internally, and the rectus capitis anticus major externally. It is bounded by the rectus capitis posticus and the complexus, and posteriorly by the foramen magnum.

The *Obliquus capitis inferior* in *Phoca vitulina* is a short rectangular muscle, and *arises* from the side of the neural spine of the axis beneath the major and accessorius muscles, from the whole of the dorsal surface of its lamina, and slightly from the dorsal surface of the posterior zygapophysis of this vertebra. It passes outwards and forwards, and is *inserted* into the concave posterior surface of the transverse process of the atlas ventral to its foramina. It is supplied by the suboccipital and the great occipital nerves.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the outer side of the neural spine of the axis, and the dorsal surface of the lamina to the inner side of the hyperapophysis. It is *inserted* into the concave surface on the posterior dorsal half of the wing-like transverse process of the atlas.

The *Obliquus capitis superior* in *Phoca vitulina* is the same shape as the last; it *arises* from the dorsal anterior surface of the condyle of the atlas, and from the dorsal edge of the transverse process of the same. It is *inserted* into the middle of the occipital ridge between the rectus capitis posticus major, and the rectus lateralis beneath the complexus. It is supplied by the suboccipital nerve.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the anterior surface of the atlas outside the foramen, and is *inserted* into the lower half of the occipital ridge, into the upper half of the paramastoid process, and the exoccipital bone.

The Muscles of the Tail.

I have only observed one muscle arising from the caudal region in *Phoca* and in *Arctocephalus*. This is named in the text of Lucae the abductor caudæ, while Murie calls it the levator caudæ externus. The levator caudæ of Lucae, and the levator caudæ internus of Murie, are simply prolongations backwards of the erector muscles of the back into the caudal region, and are described as part of these muscles. The ventrales caudæ of Lucae are the same as the pubo-, ilio-, sacro-, and infra-coccygeus of Murie, and are included in my description of the levator ani.

The *Abductor caudæ* in *Phoca vitulina arises* from the dorsal surface of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament, and from the under surface of the transverse processes of all the sacral vertebræ, and is *inserted* into the same parts of the caudal vertebræ. It is supplied by the caudal nerves.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the dorsal anterior spine of the ilium, from the dorsal surface of