the cerato-hyals and first branchial (*c.hy.,h.br.*) are also seen in section, the two latter embracing the larynx (*lx*).

Eighteenth Section.—Here (Pl. VI. fig. 4) only part of the mid-brain (C 2) is figured, and the hind-brain (C 3) without its cerebellar outgrowths; the hind half, the Gasserian ganglion, and the root of second and third branches (5), are shown *in situ*, with the root of this huge segmental nerve on each side springing high up from the substance of the hind-brain (C 3). This is the fore part of the interauditory region, but from the obliquity of the section behind the flexure, the top of the post-clinoid wall, and the fast lessening alisphenoid (*p.cl.,al.s.*), are still seen.

The periotic region is cut through, and the anterior semicircular canal (*a.s.c.*) laid open, crosswise; here the ganglion geniculatum (8) is cut through in its fore part, and some of the fibres of the "portio mollis" are seen passing into the ear-capsule through the meatus internus.

The investing mass (*iv.*) is thick at this part, and the notochord (*nc.*) is partly imbedded in it above. The pedicle of the quadrate (*q*) is cut off in front and outside; this cartilage is being scooped. In this scooped space the first cleft (*cl.* 1) is seen, and near the investing mass its inner opening or Eustachian passage is also laid open.

Nineteenth Section.—This slice (Pl. VI. fig. 5) is close in front of the columella. The arch of the anterior semicircular canal, and the ampulla and part of the tube of the horizontal canal (*a.s.c.,h.s.c.*), are laid open on each side.

The space between the capsule and investing mass (*iv.*) is occupied by the beginning of the seventh and eighth nerves (not shown in this figure), and the facial nerve (7) is laid bare for some extent. It passes under the fore part of the capsule, and appears between the quadrate and the cerato-hyal (*q.,c.hy.*). Here the quadrate is greatly scooped on its outer face to form the tympanic cavity (*c.ty.*).

Twentieth Section.—This is the most important of the sections of the hind-skull (Pl. VI. figs. 6, 6*a*), for it lays the columella (*co.*) bare throughout its entire extent, and shows much of the distribution of the "portio mollis" nerve (8). The cavity of the hind-brain (C 3) is laid open, and the roots of the auditory and facial nerves are shown arising from its sides.

The auditory capsule is here at its widest part, where the "canals" open into the vestibule; and here the capsule shows three openings, namely, the meatus internus (8), the fenestra ovalis (*f.o.*), and the fenestra rotunda (*f.r.*).

The facial nerve (7) was on the last slice (fig. 5, 7), but the auditory branch (8) is well shown here; first its broad origin in the medulla oblongata by several roots, next the ganglion geniculatum (*g.gc.*), and then, associated with this by a short string of fibres, the ganglion cochleare (*g.cl.*), which lies in a pouch-like hollow on the inner face of the capsule. Below this second ganglion the small budding cochlea (*cl.*) is seen opening infero-