

limb of the vomer (*v.*) is seen, and the broad palatal part lies on the palatal skin. On each side at this part there is a large tube, these are the inner nasal passages (*i.n.*), and they are walled in by the semi-tubular palatines (*pa.*), which are kept apart above and below by the vomerine bars. On each side of the palatines the maxillaries (*mx.*) are seen, each with a considerable palatine plate undergirding the palatine bones.

Above, the narrow fore end of the frontals (*f.*) are notched to receive the sharp inner edge of the naso-prefrontals (*pf.n.*) in their orbital portion. This section is behind the ascending, and through the jugal, part of the maxillaries.

*Eighth Section.*—The next section (Pl. XIII. fig. 1) is through the back of the eyeball (*e.*) and the mass of the huge lachrymal gland (*l.g.*); it is behind the posterior nasal openings, and through the narrow fore part of the hemispheres (C 1*a*). The orbito-sphenoids (*o.s.*) here form a trough for the brain, and reach up to the under surface of the frontals (*f.*), which thicken near their edge, and form the orbital eave.

The septum of the orbits now becomes the presphenoid (*p.s.*), and is scarcely lower than in the last section. Below this wall the thin end of the upper limb of the vomer (*v.*) is seen, and on each side of this the broad post-nasal part of the palatine (*pa.*), flanked by the terminal part of the maxillary palatine plate (*mx.*).

Overlapping the frontals are the large post-orbitals (*pt.o.*), and stuck into their lower edge the large jugals (*j.*), which are cut through behind the jugal process of the maxillaries. The floor of the mouth is cut through, showing the tongue (*tg.*), the fore part of the larynx (*lx.*), the top of the basi-hyal (*b.hy.*), and on each side the dentary (*d.*), embracing Meckel's cartilage (*mk.*), which has no "splenial" bone on its inner side.

*Ninth Section.*—Here (Pl. XIII. fig. 2) the widest part of the hemispheres (C 1*a*) are seen, and the optic nerves (fig. 2) in the common optic passage. The back of the eyeball and the lachrymal gland (*e.,l.g.*) are still in view, and we have still a large orbito-sphenoid (*o.s.*). The vertical cartilage is the presphenoid (*p.s.*) just where it joins the fore end of the basisphenoid. Under it the broad pterygoids (*pg.*) are seen cut across at their front part. Outside, the post-orbitals (*pt.o.*) are fixed into the frontals (*f.*), and are overlapped by the jugals (*j.*).

*Tenth Section.*—This (fig. 3) is between the orbital and temporal regions; the hinder part of the hemispheres and the fore part of the mid-brain, passing into the fore-brain below (C 1*a*, C 2, C 1), are cut across. Here the infundibulum is seen to pass into the pituitary body (*inf.,py.*), and this rests upon the "sella turcica" or hollow of the basisphenoid (*b.s.*). This cup is flanked by the flat, horizontal pterygoids (*pg.*), which ascend somewhat at this part. The roof and walls here are both made by the parietals (*p.*), which are concave as they descend to rest their inner edge on the pterygoids and their outer edge on the semi-osseous epipterygoids, whose shaft is cut across. The post-orbitals and jugals (*pt.o.,j.*) are still in view. The mandible is cut through near the hinge, and the Meckelian rod is here invested by the surangular, angular, and articular (*mk.,s.ag.,ag.,ar.*);