

Remarks.—If this muscle does not correspond to the quadrato-sphénoidal of Gervais and Alix, I have failed to identify the latter.

MUSCLES OF THE HYOID BONE.

In describing these muscles, I have made use of the terms employed by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, to designate the various elements which constitute the hyoid bone of birds. I have done so for the reason that whilst these names serve sufficiently the purposes of accurate description, their adoption does not necessarily commit the author to any particular theory regarding the morphological equivalence of the elements in question.

The muscles arising from each hyoid cornu together form a muscular sheath, which invests the whole of the cerato-hyal, as well as the posterior half of the apo-hyal bone. This sheath becomes separated anteriorly into three distinct muscles. The first of these is the

1. *Cerato-glossus.*

Cérato-glosse, Cuvier, vol. iii. p. 268, No. 1.

L'abaisseur de la langue, Meckel, vol. viii. p. 172, No. 1.

L'hyo-glosse, Gervais and Alix, p. 18.

Attachments.—The cerato-glossus is a very delicate muscle, which, after being differentiated from the muscular sheath above referred to, terminates on a slender tendon which courses along the lower surface of the hyoid cornu, and is *inserted* into the anterior extremity of the glosso-hyal cartilage, close to the tip of the tongue.

Action.—This muscle, acting in conjunction with its fellow of the opposite side, depresses the free extremity of the tongue.

Nerve supply (?)

2. *Cerato-transverse muscle.*

Zungenbeinhornmuskel, Tiedemann, p. 121, No. 3.

Cérato-hyoidien, Cuvier, vol. iii. p. 247, No. 4.

Muscle No. 4, Meckel, vol. viii. p. 177.

Cératoïdien transverse, Gervais and Alix, p. 19.

Attachments.—This, the second muscle derived from the common muscular sheath which envelops the cornu of the hyoid bone, separates from the common muscular mass opposite the junction of the cerato- and apo-hyal elements of that bone. It passes obliquely forwards and inwards, and is *inserted*, along with its fellow of the opposite side, midway between the two halves of the lower jaw into a strong fascia which covers the lower surface of the mylo-hyoid muscle.