

the following are given off,—the occipital, the internal maxillary, the inferior orbital, and the superior orbital.

(a) *The Occipital Artery* passes backwards from the internal carotid, and gaining the lateral aspect of the neck immediately behind the occiput terminates by breaking up into branches for the supply of the extensor muscles of the neck, as well as for that of the digastric muscle.

In *Pygosceles* this branch is given off from the anastomotic artery, which in that species is derived from the internal and not from the external carotid artery, as in the other species examined.

(b) *The Internal Maxillary Artery* passes forwards from the internal carotid previous to the passage of the latter through the carotid canal. It winds round the outer side of the quadrate bone, lying under cover of the digastric muscle, and then passes horizontally forwards, parallel with and to the inner side of the jugal arch, to terminate by supplying the pterygoid muscle together with the soft parts which occupy the anterior portion of the floor of the orbit immediately behind the angle of the gape.

(c) *The Inferior Orbital Artery* also arises from the internal carotid previous to the passage of the latter into the cranium. It passes obliquely forwards and downwards, lying internal to the quadrate bone, which thus separates it from the internal maxillary artery. It is concealed by the digastric muscle, in front of which it rests upon the upper or orbital surface of the pterygoid muscle, and terminates by supplying these two structures. Previous to its termination, it lies upon the outer surface of the insertion of the temporal muscle immediately below the jugal arch.

(d) *The Superior Orbital Artery* arises from the internal carotid, close to the origin of the inferior orbital branch. It passes obliquely upwards and forwards, and enters a bony canal, which surrounds the upper half of the fenestra ovalis. Escaped from this canal into the orbit, it breaks up into a number of small branches, which, along with others supplied by neighbouring branches, constitute a close arterial *rete mirabile* situated between the posterior wall of the orbit and the lachrymal gland. From this rete a branch of considerable size, which may be named the *temporal* artery, passes vertically upwards under cover of the digastric muscle, and supplies the latter as well as the temporal muscle. After forming the *rete mirabile*, the superior orbital artery passes forwards, and divides into two branches. Of these the first and larger runs downwards and forwards, lying in contact with the roof of the orbit, and terminates at the base of the maxillary bone by passing into the nasal region, where it is distributed. The second and smaller branch passes downwards to reach the entrance of the optic nerve into the eyeball, where it breaks up into branches which in part contribute to the formation of the orbital plexus, and in part supply the muscles of the eyeball.

From the preceding description of the arteries of the head, it will be observed that there are two distinct arterial plexuses in each orbit. One of these, the orbital plexus