lip, from the sides of the laminæ of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sacral vertebræ below the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament, and from the ventral surface of the ligament below the 1st and 3rd sacral vertebræ. The anterior fibres pass backwards and outwards, the middle outwards, and the posterior forwards and upwards, just like those of the gluteus maximus, but on a smaller scale. It is *inserted* into the great trochanter of the femur. The anterior fibres are fixed to the middle of the front border of the great trochanter; from here the fibres are attached obliquely across the trochanter to the junction of the upper surface with the posterior border, where they fix themselves to the upper half of the posterior border of the great trochanter.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* it *arises* from below the inferior lip of the ilium, and behind the ridge which extends from the ventral anterior spine to the middle of the acetabulum. It is *inserted* into the outer surface of the great trochanter above the tubercle on the superior side of the posterior border and the middle of the anterior border.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it *arises* from the inferior lip of the crest of the ilium, and from the lumbar aponeurosis. The fibres pass backwards, and are *inserted* into the great trochanter from midway between the anterior border to the posterior inferior corner of it. In the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus* it tilts the lower end of the femur outwards, rotates the trochanter inwards, and pulls the femur forwards. In *Arctocephalus* it draws the head of the bone inwards and forwards.

The *Gluteus minimus* in *Phoca vitulina* and *Phoca hispida* is beneath the medius, and *arises* from the outer surface of the ilium behind the ridges passing from the ventral anterior spine to the middle of the front of the acetabulum; this surface of origin is concave. It forms a narrow muscular rectangle which can be divided into three slips. It is *inserted* into the upper inner half of the front border of the great trochanter, and slightly into the surface of the trochanter adjoining. In *Phoca barbata* the origin is similar, but the *insertion* is into the outer half as well as into the inner half of the front border of the great trochanter.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* it *arises* from the concave surface of the ilium behind the medius and dorsal to the ridge. It is *inserted* into the anterior border of the great trochanter in its upper half.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it *arises* from the external surface of the ilium dorsad to the feebly marked ridge (already mentioned) and from the venter of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament; and is *inserted* into the upper half of the front border of the great trochanter above the insertion of the gluteus medius. In all the action is to rotate the femur inwards and forwards.

The *Pyriformis* in the Phocinæ cannot be recognised apart from the gluteus medius until the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament is cut and turned aside. It *arises* from the ventral surface of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament posterior to the 1st sacral foramen, and from the sides of the ventral surfaces of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sacral vertebræ. The fibres converge and are *inserted* into the upper third of the back of the great trochanter of the femur.

In *Arctocephalus* it closely resembles the same part in *Phoca*, but *arises* from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sacral vertebræ.

The *Gemellus superior* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* lies anterior to the tendon of the obturator internus. It *arises* from the dorsal surface of the ischial bar posterior to the acetabulum. The *Gemellus inferior* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* lies posterior to the tendon of the obturator internus. It *arises* from the internal surface of the ischium below the tuber extending to the origin of the obturator internus inferiorly, and the obturator internus tendon anteriorly. For the insertions of the gemelli in *Phoca*, see the obturator internus.