

Fourth Section.—This section (fig. 7) shows the finished nasal pouches, for the laminae of cartilage are continuous, and below they curl upwards close to the broad base of the steep and thin septum nasi (*s.n.*). The mucous membrane is folded inwards at the upper third. Here we come across the palatine plates of the premaxillaries (*p.px.*), and the maxillaries (*mx.*) are thick, steep, and sharp-edged.

Fifth Section.—The eyelids are first reached in this section (fig. 8), for the large orbital space lies somewhat over the nasal pouches; these are complete tubes at this part, for the lower edge, as it ascends into the inside of the pouch, sends inwards a process that coalesces with the base of the septum nasi (*n.f.,s.n.*); there is an oval space between these cartilages on each side. This structure is seen also in Falcons (Bird's Skull, part 2, Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Zool., vol. i., pl. xxv. figs. 2-6); those birds likewise have a very Chelonian vomer, a short down-turned face, and a round nostril as in the Chelonian. This section also is in front of the nasal roof-bone; the palatal processes of the premaxillaries (*p.pv.*) are thinning out, and the dentary edge of the maxillaries (*mx.*) thickening.

Sixth Section.—This slice (figs. 9, 9^a), is taken from the widest part of the nasal capsules, behind, close in front of the antorbital lamina (see fig. 1), where the wall is dented inwards. This hollow is due to an ingrowth of the wall which becomes a free lamina inside, and reaches almost half across the tube. In the higher "Sauropsida" this is coiled upon itself twice, as a rule, and is the inferior turbinal; here we have only a rudiment (*itb.*). The upturned nasal floor (*n.f.*) is now only articulated with the base of the septum nasi (*s.n.*), and the tube of the last section is only a canal at this part. Immediately below the most bulging part of the nasal floor we encounter a cartilage which is common in the "Ichthyopsida," and is a separate piece—for a time at least—in many; this is the "ethmo-palatine" (figs. 9^a, 9^b, *e.pa.*); it becomes, by ossification, the true palatine bone in bony fishes.

Here it is so distant that in neither of its faces, front or behind (figs. 9^a, 9^b, *e.pa.*), could I find any confluence with the nasal capsule; but in *Lacerta* and *Chamaleo*, where it is much larger and pedate below, it is early confluent by its stem with this part of the nasal floor. Its true origin is from the trabecula, but it is pushed aside very early in these types by the intrusion of the nasal pouch. Here the prefronto-nasals (*p.f.n.*, nasals and "ecto-ethmoids" in one piece) are cut through; they are very massive bones. Below, the palatal plates of the premaxillaries have given way to the broad arched vomer (*v.*); this is its antero-inferior part, and forms, as seen in section, the keystone of a very elegant arch, whose sides are formed by the maxillaries (*mx.*).

Seventh Section.—Here (Pl. XII. fig. 10) the eyeballs (*e.*) are cut through, and the fore part of the cranial cavity is exposed, with the proximal part of the olfactory nerves (1). The floor of the skull is made by the narrow fore ends of the orbito-sphenoids (*o.s.*), and the vertical wall is the perpendicular ethmoid (*p.e.*); for those alæ run along in front over the back of the true ethmoidal region. Below the thick base of this wall the upper