

last lumbar vertebra, from the anterior half of the 1st sacral vertebra, from their intervertebral discs, and from the anterior sacro-iliac ligament. It turns over the ilium between the anterior and inferior spines and the pectineal eminence, going beneath the tendon of the psoas minor which passes to the pectineal eminence. Hence it goes downwards to the lower end of the inner border of the femur, and is *inserted* into the supracondyloid ridge, occupying the lower third of the internal border of the femur above the condyle and below the ilio-femoralis et lumbalis anterior found in this specimen.

In *Phoca hispida* it *arises* from the ventral surface of the side of the body of the last lumbar vertebra, and from the intervertebral plates above and below (*i.e.*, anterior and posterior to this vertebra). It descends from the vertebral column over the iliac synchondrosis below the tendon of the psoas minor or secundus, and is *inserted* into the supracondyloid ridge as the last.

In *Phoca barbata* it *arises* from the last lumbar vertebra, but only from the lower or posterior part of its ventral surface, from the ventral surface 1st vertebra of the sacrum, from the intervertebral disc anterior to the last lumbar, and from the disc between the last lumbar and the sacrum. The course is the same as in the small specimen of *Phoca vitulina*, and it is *inserted* as the other muscles.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it is situated to the inner side of the psoas minor, and *arises* from the sides and ventral surfaces of the lower border of the second last lumbar vertebra, from the upper half of the same part of the last lumbar, and from the intervertebral disc between it and the 2nd lumbar, and from the root of the transverse process of the last lumbar. From the sides of the vertebral column it descends, partly hidden by the large psoas minor. At the level of the insertion of the psoas major it passes beneath the tendon of the minor, and after crossing the capsule of the hip-joint turns round the inner surface of the femur. It is *inserted* into the inferior large surface of the small trochanter of the femur, behind the insertion of the iliacus and in front of the insertion of the pectineus.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* there is no psoas tertius coming from the vertebral column, but there is an *Ilio-femoralis posterior*. It *arises* only from the entire length of the outer side of the pectineal eminence, reaching as far forwards as the tendon of insertion of the psoas magnus, which it slightly overlaps. It is *inserted* into the supracondyloid ridge on the inner border of the femur, just as are the ilio-femoralis anterior, the ilio-femoralis et lumbalis anterior, and the lumbo-femoralis posterior found in the various animals.

The *Iliacus*, as a separate muscle, was found in three specimens. From the distortion of the bony parts and the small size of the ventral surface of the ilium one might easily be led to suppose that there was no iliacus. This idea would seem not unwarranted, seeing that the femur has no trochanter minor in the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus* (Pl. IV. fig. 4). But when one turns to a large specimen of a *Phoca*, good reason may be found for the identification of this muscle.

In the large *Phoca vitulina* it *arises* from the ventral surface of the ilium between the insertions of the psoas magnus and minor. This surface is equivalent to that portion of the ventral surface of the human ilium, which is immediately above the ilio pectineal eminence. It passes beneath the psoas secundus tendon on both sides, and the lumbo-femoralis on the right. The former is embedded in it on both sides, and the latter also on the right. The pectineal eminence being very prominent, and at its anterior end perpendicular to the ventral surface of the ilium, the fibres which arise from this surface are at right angles to those from the ventral surface of the