

across the great trochanter to the middle of its posterior border, and then passes out along the outer half of its posterior border, down the outer border of the shaft of the femur, to the lower end of the external supracondyloid ridge. The ventral part is *inserted* into the under surface of the dorsal part near the outer border of the femur, a few fibres gaining the femur. In *Phoca hispida* the gluteal muscle was in a very bad condition. It *arises* from the 4th sacral and 1st to 4th caudal vertebræ, and the insertion is as in *Phoca barbata*. In *Phoca barbata* it is smaller than in *Phoca vitulina*, and has three heads. The anterior head *arises* from the aponeurosis over the erector spinæ, by a band of muscular fibres springing midway between the dorsal posterior spine of the ilium and the 1st sacral vertebra, and from the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament. The second or posterior head *arises* from the posterior continuation of the same aponeurosis, which is attached to the spine of the 4th sacral vertebra, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd caudal vertebræ. The third or ventral head consists of a series of fibres springing from the side of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament, opposite the level of the 4th sacral and 1st caudal vertebræ, beneath the posterior part. There is a space between the first and second heads and the erector spinæ, and the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament is uncovered by the gluteal muscles over the sacrum. The fibres from the first head pass back and out, those of the posterior part pass out and forwards over the great trochanter, and form one muscle by the anterior head joining the posterior. The three heads are inserted into the femur by the ventral or third head joining the under surface of the second, and sending a few fibres directly to the femur; thus two heads are left, the anterior and posterior, which are disposed like the dorsal head in *Phoca vitulina*.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* there are three parts. The anterior part *arises* from the dorsal surface of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament, and from the inferior lip of the crest of the ilium, and after joining the ventral part is *inserted* with it into the posterior half of the great trochanter. The ventral part lies beneath the posterior part, and *arises* from the ventral surface of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament, and from the anterior surface of the 2nd and 3rd sacral vertebræ. It goes to the femur, and is joined, near the great trochanter on the anterior border, by the anterior part. The posterior part *arises* from the fascia over the 1st to the 3rd sacral spines and the 1st caudal, and from the dorsal surface of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament. It passes transversely outwards to the femur, and is *inserted* into the outer border of the femur below the great trochanter and into the external condyle.

In *Arctoccephalus gazella* there are two heads. The anterior *arises* from the fascia attached to the spines of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sacral vertebræ, goes outwards to the femur, and is *inserted* into the lower three-fourths of the posterior border of the great trochanter. The posterior *arises* from the fascia attached to the spines of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd caudal vertebræ, and is partly overlapped by the anterior head. The fibres pass transversely outwards, and are *inserted* into the external border of the femur, into the capsule of the knee-joint, and into the head of the fibula.

Humphry and Lucae do not refer to the ventral part. In *Otaria* it has two parts, but there is only one in *Trichechus*. In the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus* the iliac part rotates the femur inwards, tilts the lower end outwards, while the posterior part will rotate the femur outwards and flex the thigh. In *Arctoccephalus* there are no iliac fibres, and consequently no rotation inwards and forwards.

The *Gluteus medius* in the Phocinæ is situated below the maximus, and *arises* from the lower lip of the crest of the ilium, from the external surface of the ilium immediately below the lower