

The *Levator labii superioris et alæ nasi* in *Phoca vitulina* is a rectangular muscle. It arises from the dorsal surface of the frontal bone which lies between the orbits, the same surface of the nasal bone, and the superior maxilla, nearly reaching the nasal orifice anteriorly. The fibres proceed downwards and outwards, and are inserted into the muzzle from the nose to near the angle of the mouth. It is supplied by the facial nerve.

*The Muscles of the Eyelids.*—The *Orbicularis palpebrarum* in *Phoca vitulina* arises from the tendo-palpebrarum inferior to the pulley for the superior oblique, from the palpebral ligament superior to it, from the frontal bone, and from the superior maxilla. The orbicular portion blends with the corrugator supercillii and the occipito-frontalis fascia, and is attached to the superior maxilla, to the ligament completing the orbit, and to the malar bone. The palpebral portion is feeble and is attached to the malar bone.

The *Tendo-palpebrarum* arises from the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and ends in the orbicularis palpebrarum, lying along the inferior surface of the tendon of the superior oblique.

The *Superior palpebral ligament* goes from the superior maxilla above the tendon of the superior oblique to the orbicularis palpebrarum.

The *Corrugator supercillii* arises from the frontal bone and is inserted into the under surface of the orbicularis and the occipito-frontalis.

The *Tensor tarsi* arises from the orbital surfaces of the frontal and superior maxilla three-fourths of an inch below the nasal process of the latter. It ascends and is inserted into the tendo-palpebrarum at the junction of the lid and the tendo-palpebrarum. It blends with the orbicularis.

The *Levator palpebræ superioris* in *Phoca vitulina* arises from the upper margin of the optic foramen external to the superior oblique. It passes forwards, expands, and is inserted into the upper eyelid. It is supplied by the 3rd nerve.

*The Muscles of the Orbit.*<sup>1</sup>—Besides the four recti and the two oblique muscles, there are two retractors and two depressors of the third eyelid.

The *Superior, Inferior, External, and Internal recti* muscles resemble the corresponding human muscles.

The *Superior oblique* arises from the inner, and slightly from the upper, surface of the optic foramen. It passes forwards along the inner wall of the orbit beneath the ligament for the upper eyelid through the pulley attached to the superior maxilla, and goes outwards to the eyelid and is inserted into the eyeball on the inner side of the insertion of the superior rectus. The tendon after passing through the pulley lies between the tendo-palpebrarum and the superior palpebral ligament, and pierces the upper eyelid to gain its attachment. The pulley is attached to the superior maxilla upon the margin of the orbit close to the articulation with the nasal process of the frontal bone, posterior to the nasal process of the superior maxilla. It is supplied by the 4th nerve.

The *Inferior oblique* arises from the orbital surface of the superior maxilla to the inner side of the inferior orbital foramen. It goes upwards and outwards round the eyeball, and is inserted into it inferior to the external rectus attachment. It is supplied by the 3rd nerve.

The *Superior external* and *Superior internal retractor* muscles arise from the outer side of the optic foramen, run along the optic nerve to the eyeball, and are inserted on the corresponding sides of the sclerotic beside the optic nerve.

The *Depressors of the third eyelid* arise together from below the optic foramen, widen out as

<sup>1</sup> Rosenthal's description of the muscles of the orbit differs considerably from mine.