

they near the inferior margin of the third eyelid, pass on each side of the Harderian gland, and are lost in the substance of this lid. The cartilage in this eyelid is strongest in the centre, where it forms a strong vertical rod. The eyeball is surrounded by a fibrous case which lines the wall of the orbit, forming the periosteum, and on the outer side, where there is no osseous protection, the periosteum is continuous with the fibrous case along the sharp edge of the pterygoid and palate bones inferiorly, and the nasal and frontal superiorly.

The *Orbital ligament* completes the break in the circumference of the orbit. It is attached to the malar and temporal bones at their zygomatic articulation, and to the frontal bone above the orbit.

The Muscles of the Mouth.—The *Orbicularis oris* in *Phoca vitulina* surrounds the mouth, and, where it passes from jaw to jaw, is indistinct. It *arises* from the under surface of the inferior maxilla by fine fasciculi as far back as the 4th molar tooth. The fibres ascend round the angle of the mouth, and are *inserted* into the superior maxilla from the 4th molar to the articulation of the premaxilla; some of the fasciculi next the symphysis and the premaxilla circle round the mouth. It is supplied by the facial nerve.

The *Levator labii superioris proprius* *arises* from the superior maxilla, forming the margin of the orbit, and is *inserted* into the upper lip. It is supplied by the facial nerve.

The *Buccinator* muscle in *Phoca vitulina* is very small and composed of feeble muscular fibres. It *arises* from the superior maxilla from a line extending from the last molar backwards along the edge of the palate bone to midway between the root of the zygoma and the hamular process of the pterygoid, from the inferior maxilla, from a linear origin from above the inferior dental foramen to the last molar, and from the pterygo-maxillary ligament. It is *inserted* into the orbicularis oris. It is supplied by the facial and the 5th nerves.

The *Levator anguli oris* in *Phoca vitulina* *arises* from the junction of the nasal bone with the premaxilla, and from the protuberance of the superior maxilla. It is *inserted* into the canine fossa and into the skin of the mouth anteriorly beneath the infraorbital nerve and the dilator nasi. It is supplied by the facial nerve.

THE MUSCLES OF MASTICATION.

The *Masseter* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* *arises* from the whole of the zygomatic arch, and is *inserted* into the fossa of the lower jaw below the coronoid root to where the alveolar margin commences. It is supplied by the inferior maxillary nerve.

In *Otaria* there are two layers of fibres, a superficial and a deep set.

The *Temporal* muscle in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* covers the side of the cranium, below the temporal ridge which traverses the parietal bone, running obliquely forwards from the middle of the occipital ridge to the root of the nasal process of the frontal bone. It lies between this line superiorly and the zygomatic arch inferiorly, and *arises* from the lower half of the parietal, from the squamous surface of the temporal bone, from the outer surface of the frontal inferior to the oblique line, from the outer half of the anterior orbital surface of the same, and from the superior tip of the alisphenoid. It converges and is *inserted* into the outer border, anterior border, and internal surface of the coronoid process of the lower jaw, covering the internal surface above a line drawn from the condyle to 1 inch behind the last molar. It is supplied by the inferior maxillary nerve.