

hyoid by Humphry, and the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid by Murie. It is a long band with a triangular expansion from its outer side opposite the head of the humerus, the apex lying upon it. It is situated along the side of the neck upon the carotid artery and pneumogastric nerve, &c., and *arises* by muscular fibres from the outer surface of the cartilage of the 1st rib, from the outer surface of the lesser tuberosity of the humerus, from the transverse ligament going between the two tubers of the humerus, and from the fascia binding together the great vessels and nerves going to the flipper from the thorax and stretching from the 1st rib to the lesser tuber. At the level of the thyroid gland it splits into two parts, an anterior and a posterior. The deeper or posterior is *inserted* into the thyroid cartilage, the superficial or anterior into the hyoid bone; in the large specimen, the division was about midway between the origin and insertion. The part from the lesser tuberosity may be named the omo-hyoid. It is supplied by the *communicans noni* nerve.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the tip of the dorsal surface of the presternum, proceeds forwards, and about 1 inch posterior to the thyroid cartilage divides into a dorsal and ventral band. The dorsal is the sterno-thyroid, and is *inserted* into the thyroid cartilage, the ventral is the sterno-hyoid and is *inserted* into the hyoid bone. The nerve was destroyed.

The *Omo-hyoid* in *Phoca vitulina* is the part of the sterno-thyro-hyoid attached to the humerus, in *Arctocephalus* it is the outer margin of the sterno-mastoid. The Sterno-thyro-hyoid in *Arctocephalus* has an origin somewhat like the sterno-mastoid in *Phoca*. Humphry does not refer to the part forming the sterno-hyoid.

The *Thyro-hyoid* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* *arises* from the posterior part of the oblique ridge of the thyroid cartilage, and is *inserted* into the hyoid bone.

THE SUPRA-HYOID REGION.—In this region are the digastric, stylo-hyoid, mylo-hyoid, and genio-hyoid.

The *Digastric* in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* *arises* from the mastoid hollow and the tympanic bulla. About its middle, in *Phoca*, a superficial transverse tendinous division exists. It is *inserted* into the inferior surface of the angle and inferior border of the lower jaw to opposite the last molar tooth on the inner surface. It is supplied by the facial and by the mylo-hyoid branch of the inferior dental nerve.

In *Otaria* there is no tendinous intersection, but it is present in *Trichechus*.

The *Stylo-hyoid* in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* is a narrow transverse band, and *arises* from below the external auditory meatus, and is *inserted* into the hyoid bone. Humphry considers it to be a part of the digastric, and Murie does not describe it. It is supplied by the facial nerve.

The *Mylo-hyoid* in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* is a triangular muscle, which, with its fellow, fills in the intermaxillary space. It *arises* from the inner surface of the lower jaw above and a little behind the inferior dental foramen, and from the alveolar margin until opposite the last molar tooth, where the line of origin turns suddenly to reach the inferior border of the lower jaw. Thus far the origin is muscular, but at the symphysis it is tendinous. The fibres are *inserted* into a median fibrous raphé and into the body of the hyoid bone. The digastric intervenes between it and the lower jaw at the angle. It is supplied by the mylo-hyoid branch of the inferior dental nerve.

The *Genio-hyoid* in *Phoca vitulina* and *Arctocephalus* is a small rectangular muscle situated