This variety of sternum is rather unusual, and is the first and only case in which I have seen such an arrangement of the ribs, although since I have had this preparation, I have examined several hundred chests in hospital, and have seen none with three ribs articulating with the first piece of the sternum. That this is a rare variety of the sternum, is shown by the fact that text-books on surface marking always give as a guide to the second rib the junction of the first and second piece of the sternum. Professor Humphry, in his valuable work on the "Human Skeleton," refers to this abnormality as being mentioned in Meckel's *Archiv*, iv. 480. This is the only reference to it that I can find.

Unusual Sesamoid Bone.—In left foot of a muscular man, a railway brakesman, a sesamoid bone was found in the tendon of the flexor longus hallucis muscle, as it passed over the os calcis and astragalus. This bone was completely ossified and about the diameter of a sixpence; on its under surface were two facets for articulating with the os calcis and astragalus at this junction. Whether the man's occupation had anything to do with the development of this bone I do not know, but he certainly used his left foot in applying the brakes.

Varieties of the Pterygoideus Proprius Muscle.—A form of the pterygoideus proprius muscle was seen several times. In all the cases in which it existed, the upper head of the external pterygoid was very small, or wanting altogether. Although this muscle has not often been described, it occurs more frequently than is generally supposed, but is nearly always destroyed or mutilated by the student in removing part of the ramus of the lower jaw. I have seen it several times during the last five years, but it was always in such a mutilated condition that I never ventured to describe it. During last winter, I saw three examples of the pterygoideus proprius muscle, or rather a variety of it; one of these, which occurred in a young Indian girl, I carefully dissected out, and have now preserved in the Museum of the College. The following is a brief description of this specimen. "Superficially it is continuous at its origin with the under surface of the temporal muscle, but its chief and deep origin is from the pterygoid ridge of the sphenoid, and part of the great wing, in common with, but superficial to, the small upper head of the external pterygoid. From this origin the muscle curves downwards and towards the buccinator muscle, having along its inner border a well-defined tendon, and is inserted by a broad aponeurosis into the alveolar process of the superior maxilla, opposite the molar teeth and into the pterygo-maxillary ligament. Some of its muscular fibres also became blended with the buccinator muscle. In its course it crosses the external and internal pterygoid muscles. The muscle is somewhat fan-shaped, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, and 2 inches long; from its under surface, in addition to the above attachments, it sends a small muscular fascicular below the internal pterygoid to be inserted into the tip of the hamular process of the internal pterygoid plate." Its action was evidently to assist in closing the jaws.

In the second case the abnormal muscle seemed chiefly to be con-