

*Chest.* The pectoral muscles are well developed. The sternum or breast bone is 4 inches long, and very narrow. The ribs are 13 in number on each side, 8 of which are attached to the sternum, through the medium of their cartilages. The heart lies obliquely in the anterior mediastinum, encroaching by half an inch upon the right side of the sternum, of an oblong oval shape with rounded apex. The walls for the left ventricle are of considerable thickness. The auricles are appendicular. The aorta and its branches are the same as in man. The arch curves towards the left side of the vertebral column; the vessel then descends through the chest and abdomen along the central or mesial line. The lungs, trilobed on the right and bilobed on the left, present the same appearances as in the child. Three-fourths of the tracheal tube and primary bronchæ are composed of cartilage (rings), the posterior one-third being fibrous.

*Abdomen.* The stomach is longer in comparison than in man, is less rounded and capacious at the left fundus, and inclines to bisection or division near its pyloric extremity. Intestines as in man. Caput coli well formed, and the appendix vermiformis about 5 inches long, tubular. Liver is of good size, ash gray and bilobed as in man. Gall-bladder not pyriform as in man, but forming two irregular lobes. Spleen of good dimensions, and closely attached to the left side of the stomach. Kidneys oviform. Urinary-bladder long, pear-shaped. Prostate gland bilobed. Penis slender, pendant, &c.

*Arms.* The clavicles as prominent, and formed as in man. The muscles of the shoulder are well developed. The forearm is easy of pronation and supination. Hand is long and very narrow. The fingers are also very long, and naturally curved anteriorly. The thumb is relatively very short and insignificant. The nails are well formed.

*LoWER or hind limbs.* The pelvis is very narrow. Its brim measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches antero-posteriorly, and 2 inches transversely. The ossa ilia are long, narrow, vertical, and look forwards. The length from the crest of the ilium to the tuberosity (ramus) of the ischium is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the depth of the symphysis pubis is 2 inches. The axis of the pelvis is nearly in a line with that of the body. The acetabulum or socket of the hip-joint is rather superficial, and directed outwards. Its cartilaginous ring gives attachment to the round or suspensory ligament with which the hip-joint is furnished. Neck of the femur is very short, and forms an obtuse angle with the shaft. All the muscles of the thigh are well developed. The inner flexors extend down to the lower end of the upper third of the tibia. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles are imperfectly developed, making no prominence for the calf. The tendo-achillis is chiefly muscular, and attached to the os-calcis, which is sharp.