

cess. The space between the superior and inferior maxillary portions is called the buccal cleft. This is closed early except where the aperture remains for the mouth which is larger or smaller according as the cleft is more (macrostoma) or less (microstoma) closed. Sometimes the buccal cleft remains open from ear to ear. Now as to the nasal processes, these are divided into *mesial* and *lateral*; the mesial processes are united at their base by a depressed median part the *fronto-nasal process*, but below they are separated and each ends in a globular process (diagram and slides exhibited). These nasal processes, as development proceeds, extend backwards and along the embryonic roof of the mouth forming the nasal laminae. Eventually, the nasal processes coalesce in the middle line and form the intermaxillary process and the middle part of the upper lip, the depression between forms the septum of the nose and by a coalescence of the nasal laminae the rest of the nasal septum is formed. In rodents the notch between the globular processes persists and there is a fissure leading through the upper lip to the mouth. Above the depression is a triangular space forming an angle with it, this forms the tip of the nose and the triangular surface above it, the bridge. The lateral nasal processes form the *alae nasi*, these are not so prominent as the mesial. Between the lateral nasal processes and the maxillary process the lachrymal groove passes from the eye to the nose. Where the maxillary process of one side does not coalesce with the globular process then single hare-lip results, and if the union fails in the bony part as well, cleft palate is then seen. When both maxillary processes fail to unite with the globular processes, double hare-lip results, in this case the cleft usually goes through the line of union between the intermaxillary and superior maxillary bones. The middle part of the lip thus floats free and has attached to it the two intermaxillary bones, and is itself hanging from the septum of the nose. A failure of the two globular processes to unite is very rare though from time to time cases are reported. The mesial or septal part of the nose is developed from the junction of the globular processes. The septum is at first broad and depressed and the nostrils are widely separated, as seen in the lower races of mankind and monkeys.

The median union of the palate is completed about the 10th week of foetal life and the globular processes unite with the maxillary also very early, the incisor foramen only remains to mark the junction of these structures. The fact that the arrest of union of these processes results in hare-lip and that the union takes place so early, rather discredits the many stories one hears of hare-lip and other deformities being produced by maternal impressions. In many cases the tenden-