

on the main sympathetic stem, &c., seen in the Terrapin; and the figure given in Plate (fig. 4) is intended to show in a general way the condition of things present in the Terrapin and *C. mydas*.

But as no satisfactory description for physiological purposes has been published for the marine turtles, I shall describe what I have found on the examination of a large number of cases. So much difference has been found in individuals, and the general plan is so disguised, that it was only after considerable examination and comparison that the typical structure could be defined.

In *C. caretta* and *C. imbricata*, the great size of the sympathetic in the neck, almost equal to that of the vagus, is in striking contrast with the condition in *C. mydas*, which has the sympathetic scarcely larger than in the Terrapin; also in the two first-mentioned species the vagus and sympathetic run widely apart throughout their whole course; in *C. mydas*, as in the Terrapin, they sometimes fuse, but not inseparably.

As regards the condition existing at or near the entrance of these nerves into the skull, much difference in details has been found.

In the Loggerhead and Hawksbill there is always more or less fusion above at this point; but in some cases there does not seem to be any genuine blending, for the nerves (vagus, glosso-pharyngeal, and sympathetic) are separable by a "seeker." There is a slight cord-like swelling in the sympathetic, and beyond this, two separate divisions enter the skull together, and do not seem to have any close connection with the sympathetic.

In these two species I have never found above any such well-defined fusion as exists in the Terrapin and *C. mydas*.

But by far the most remarkable condition found in *C. caretta* and *C. imbricata* is that seen in the third ganglion of the sympathetic stem. It was only after finding a case like that shown in fig. 3 that it became clear that in this ganglion the third and fourth ganglia of the stem were fused together; but when *C. mydas* was examined, it was seen that fusion was not, in that species, the rule, but the exception, as in the Terrapin.