

with the splenius capitis, and was inserted by a round tendon into the posterior surface of the transverse process of the atlas; the lower fasciculus arose from the fourth and fifth dorsal spines, passed up, received a small muscular slip from the fourth rib near its angle, and was inserted into the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra. It also sent a broad tendinous attachment to the under surface of the levator anguli scapulae.

Transversus Perinei.—On both sides in the same subject, this muscle was irregular. On the left side it had a very broad origin from the tuberosity of the ischium, and after continuing inwards for about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch, divided into two parts; the *superior* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad) passed upwards and inwards to become blended, partly with the fibres of the accelerator urinæ muscle which surround the bulb, and partly with those fibres which encircle the penis. The *inferior* part was broad and fan-shaped, the transverse fibres being inserted into the tendinous point of the perineum, the greater part of the muscle spreading out and blending with the levator ani. On the right side the erector penis and transverse muscles at their origin could not be separated; they passed upwards together as one muscle, and as this muscle advanced inwards it spread out widely and blended with the accelerator urinæ. I have several times seen the transversus perinei muscle of a fan-shape, a few only of its fibres being inserted into the tendinous point of the perineum, the rest being lost in the accelerator muscle.

Unusual variety of Mylo-hyoid Nerve.—On both sides of the same subject, this nerve, after giving branches to the anterior belly of the digastric and mylo-hyoid muscle, pierced the latter and joined the lingual nerve, thence its fibres were traced to the lingualis muscle, which it in great part supplied. The chorda tympani nerve was very minute, and sent only a very small filament to the lingualis.

Thyroid Cartilage pierced for passage of the superior Laryngeal Nerve and Artery.—In one subject on both sides, and in another on the right side only, the thyroid cartilage was pierced by a large foramen the size of a goose quill, through which passed the superior laryngeal nerve and artery. This foramen was situated in the great wing of the cartilage, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch below the tubercle on the upper border. Hienle mentions a foramen occurring occasionally for the passage of the superior laryngeal nerve, but I can find no record of a case where the artery accompanied the nerve.

Congenital absence of the Soft Palate.—In a male subject aged about 40, there was complete absence of the soft palate. The hard palate was covered with mucous membrane, which was continuous around the posterior edge of the hard palate with that of the nares. The hard palate was well formed, and measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. The teeth were exceedingly regular and well formed, and not one was missing or decayed.

The Eustachian cartilages were of small size, and their outer edges were continuous with the posterior edge of the covering of the hard palate by a tendinous arch, to which was attached also the superior