

vertical rows occupying about seven-eighths of the total length of the bone.

*Pterygoid.* Is a thin bone of complicated shape in contact with the quadrate, palatine, maxillary, ectopterygoid, basisphenoid, parasphenoid and probably the vomer. It consists mainly in its upper part of an anterior and a posterior alar extension directed upward and forward, and upward and backward respectively. Both wings are thin and narrow rapidly upward. From either end of the base a short extending spur is developed. Internally the bone is strengthened by two large flanges, united above, and diverging downward to opposite ends of the base. At the centre of the superior border, between the wings, is an inwardly facing concave surface for attachment to the process of the basisphenoid. Sutural union with the quadrate is effected by the application of the external face of the posterior wing to the inner face of the flange of the quadrate, also the posterior basal spur fits into a narrow concavity at the base of the flange of the quadrate, further strengthening the union of the two elements. The anterior basal spur curves outward and forward on the posterior end of the maxillary, and a short distance higher up the postero-maxillary process passes externally back on the anterior border. Above the maxillary contact the front edge of the anterior wing for its full height is overlapped externally by the posterior border of the palatine. Above the anterior basal spur is a moderately large surface marking the external application of the posterior expansion of the ectopterygoid. The upper end of the anterior wing is apparently applied to the parasphenoid, and probably effects a junction with the hinder end of the vomer.

*Palatine.* Is irregularly triangular in lateral outline, is highest in front, and narrows downward and backward to the nearly straight base. It is plate-like, and is suturally united to the maxillary, jugal and pterygoid, and in position extends upward at a high angle inwardly above the postero-superior border of the maxillary. The anterior border is moderately thick and shallowly emarginated in its upper half to form the posterior border of the posterior nares. Antero-inferiorly is a roughened surface for contact with the jugal within the lower front angle of the orbit. Behind the jugal contact the palatine rests on the postero-superior border of the maxillary back to and slightly on to the posterior maxillary process. Thence forward and upward it outwardly overlaps the front border of the anterior wing of the pterygoid, rising to as great a height as that element. Infero-posteriorly it develops a thin internal process between which and the main termination of the bone the ascending anterior border of the pterygoid fits. Antero-superiorly it apparently has no connection with the vomer, the pterygoid intervening.