

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ANATOMY OF THE CHINESE FINLESS PORPOISE, *NEOMERIS PHOCAENOIDES*

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INTRODUCTION

Among the spirit specimens of mammals in the United States National Museum are several of the Chinese black finless porpoise, *Neomeris phocaenoides* (Cuvier), which were presented to the Museum by the National Geographic Society in collections made by F. R. Wulsin. Certain osteological features of one of these porpoises were investigated by Remington Kellogg in connection with another problem and his dissections indicated that unless some immediate use were made of these specimens they would soon be worthless for any studies of the soft parts. The matter was brought to the attention of Gerrit S. Miller, jr., and he generously permitted the writer to make whatever disposition of the material might seem to him best. It was at first thought that the preservation was too poor to permit of a dissection sufficiently accurate to be of great value, but it was later found that although the condition was far from satisfactory and such as to preclude fine work, observations of decided interest were nevertheless being made upon the first specimen which was being somewhat hastily examined, and in consideration both of the rarity of this porpoise in the collections of the world and the place in the research program of the writer of the investigation of aquatic adaptations, it was decided that these should be presented in print. A more careful and detailed dissection of a second specimen was accordingly undertaken by the author, and upon this the present contribution is based.

The lot of spirit specimens under consideration had been slit from the vent to the throat and immersed in alcohol which had failed to penetrate sufficiently for proper preservation. Before the arrest of decomposition the deeper portions of the larger muscle masses had become putrid, and when cut into the coarser fibers separated at a touch,

so that the technique of dissection was necessarily very bad. It can not be claimed that every one of the smaller muscles was differentiated. When a point was at all doubtful, however, mention is made of the fact, and by working carefully and noting the direction of the fibers, it is felt that even when the muscles were in too bad a state to be properly handled the results of the dissection are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. It seems needless to say that the dissection of material in such a state of preservation should rarely be attempted, but cetacean material that is suitable for myological study so seldom comes to hand that advantage should be taken of every opportunity.

An adequately thorough investigation of specialization for an aquatic existence among the Mammalia calls for a study of the anatomy of representatives of a number of orders. On account of the present lack of desired material, however, and because it is unlikely that this can be secured in the immediate future, the present contribution will be offered separately and without discussion.

HISTORICAL

The latest paper of any length dealing with *Neomeris* is that of Glover M. Allen (1923). In this its generic and specific history is clearly and adequately presented, so that further discussion of this item would constitute mere repetition. Allen employs, however, the generic name *Meomeris*, which Thomas (1925) has discarded in favor of *Neomeris*, an action entirely in accord with the opinion of the present writer.

MATERIAL

Exclusive of those in the United States National Museum there are evidently no more than a dozen specimens of this porpoise preserved in the institutions of the world, and several of these are fragmentary and undoubtedly in a very poor state of preservation. The National Museum material, however, is more comprehensive than all the remainder combined. This material is as follows:

Alcoholics:

- 240862,¹ im. female. Woosung, Kiangsu, China. May 24, 1924. F. R. Wulsin.
 240863, juv. female. Woosung, Kiangsu, China. Mar. 20, 1924. F. R. Wulsin.
 240866, im. female. Woosung, Kiangsu, China. May, 1924. F. R. Wulsin.
 240864, im. female. Yangtze, Kiangsu, China. Mar. 26, 1924. F. R. Wulsin.
 240865, ad. female. Whangpoo Cr., Kiangsu, China. April, 1924. F. R. Wulsin.
 239611, juv. male. Yochow, Hunan, China. May 20, 1923. C. M. Hoy.

Skeletons:

49544, sex (?). No history.

240862,¹ im. female. Woosung, Kiangsu, China. May, 1924. F. R. Wulsin.

240001, sex (?). Woosung, Kiangsu, China. May 5, 1923. F. R. Wulsin.

240002, sex (?). Woosung, Kiangsu, China. May 5, 1923. F. R. Wulsin.

240002, sex (?). Woosung, Kiangsu, China. April 25, 1923. F. R. Wulsin.

240003, sex (?). Woosung, Kiangsu, China. April 10, 1923. F. R. Wulsin.

239990, sex (?). Hokudo, Zenra Prov., Korea. June 20, 1923. Doctor Ishikawa.

For the present study there have thus been available 11 specimens.¹ Those collected by F. R. Wulsin were gifts to the Museum from the National Geographic Central China Expedition, and the individual secured by C. M. Hoy was obtained during the Chinese expedition sent out by Dr. W. L. Abbott.

The myological portion of the present contribution is based upon the dissection of two of the immature females, which apparently were fully developed sexually but were smaller than any other cleaned skeleton available. Number 240864 was the first one dissected, and the parts in the worst condition were passed over with but cursory attention. Number 240862 was the one next investigated.

EXTERNAL FEATURES

Measurements.—For the reasons that Allen (pp. 244-245) has already given such a detailed list of external measurements of one of the specimens which he investigated, and that these are deemed to be of slight value when taken from specimens that have been preserved and varyingly distorted, but few measurements are here presented (in millimeters).

	240865	240864	240862	240863
Length to fluke notch.....	1, 348	948	964	600
Circumference of peduncle.....	158	127	132	96
Width of flukes.....	392	255	270	150
Length of right flipper from axilla.....	219	133	172	110
Width across mouth.....	98	87	82	60

Color.—Observations concerning the color of alcoholic material may be of little value. Be that as it may, the adult female before me is very dark sooty, almost black, as is the Wulsin juvenile, and these two are uniformly of a single shade. All of the remaining specimens, on the contrary, are considerably lighter, the hide being suggestive in color and appearance of a piece of boiled liver, but smoother. Especially when dry the underparts of these immatures are definitely lighter than the more dorsal area, the dividing line,

¹ Number 240862, as an alcoholic, was dissected and the skeleton then cleaned.

which is indistinct, extending from the vicinity of the eye to about 25 mm. above the flipper, and then running in a straight line to a point midway between the anus and the lateral base of the flukes. The hide appears glossy when wet and dull when dry, and is very thin and probably pliable, although naturally it is hardened by the action of the preservative.

General form.—Reference to Figure 1 (drawn with the aid of a Wollaston prism and then corrected for symmetry) will give a better idea of the general form than can a printed description. The bulge of the forehead lends an appearance of anterior heaviness to the body, and there is no depression in the vicinity of the neck, although such may be present in the preserved animal, due to a cramped position after death.

Head.—The lips are rounded and horny, and the whole anterior part of the head, save posterior to the corners of the mouth and at the apex of the frontal prominence, is tough and elastic to the touch, something like a well-inflated pneumatic tire. Even the corners of the mouth are sufficiently hard to cause one to wonder how free movement of the lower jaw is possible, as of course must be the case. There is a slight depression which appears posterior to the chin when the mouth is open.

The eye is very small, the distance between the canthi of an immature measuring but 12 mm., and the eyeball is set flush with the surface of the cheek. The eyes are open in the preserved specimens, and yet the upper and lower lids are unwrinkled, as it seems they should be were they fully functional. In addition, the tissue about the eye is so fibrous that it is obvious that the mobility of this region is impaired to an indeterminate extent.

The subdermal portion of the external auditory tube is indicated by a slight depression or dimple in the integument, which in the last animal dissected was 111 mm. posterior to the angle of the mouth, a line extending between these two points running just below the eye. The external opening is minute, but the auditory tube broadens subdermally and is curved as indicated in Figure 11.

The apex of the frontal prominence yields more readily to manual pressure than do other portions of the head because of the presence beneath this spot of a deposit of soft fat. The blowhole is situated a trifle caudad of a line running directly vertical through the eye. It is 22 mm. in transverse measurement and slightly crescentic, the concave aspect facing cranial. The edges are lightly rounded.

Anterior limb.—The flipper or anterior limb varies considerably in relative size. Thus in the adult female the right flipper was 16 per cent of the total length, in one of the immatures dissected, 14 per cent; and in the other immature investigated and the Wulsin

juvenile, 18 per cent. The proportions, however, were very similar in all the animals. The anterior margin of the flipper is evenly curved, while the posterior margin is "wavy," the border projecting

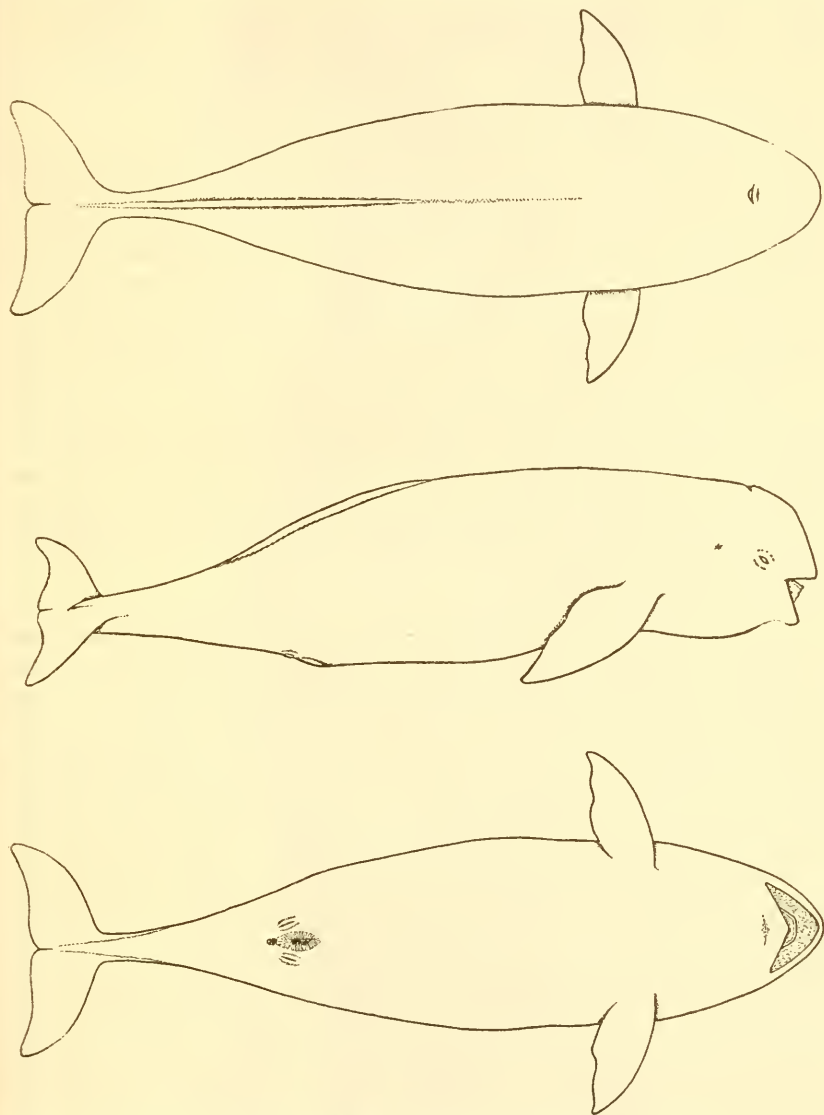


FIG. 1.—EXTERNAL ASPECT OF NEOMERIS. UPPER, DORSAL VIEW; MIDDLE, LATERAL VIEW OF RIGHT SIDE; LOWER, VENTRAL VIEW

somewhat near the extremity of each digit and receding between these points.

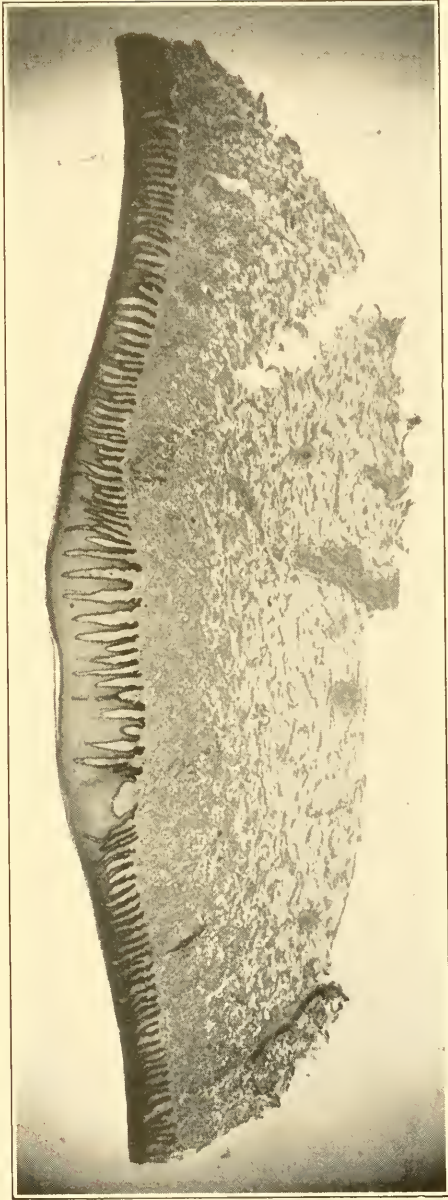
Dorsal ridge.—The anterior extremity of the dorsal ridge rises very gradually, becoming distinguishable at a point about midway

of the dorsum. In the adult female it reaches a height of about 23 mm., and 19 mm. in the immatures; but this measurement is impossible to take with precision. It then disappears as a true ridge at a point from two-fifths to one-half the distance from the anus to the flukes. In the Wulsin juvenile there is only a slight middorsal projection, the lateral boundaries of the future ridge being indicated by a clearly defined groove upon either side, these being 18 mm. apart at greatest divergence and meeting craniad and caudad.

The middorsal line of all save the adult and the juvenal female is appreciably lighter directly dorsad of the axillary region. This lighter line then increases in width and distinctness until, within a distance of less than 100 mm., it is seen to be compounded of three lines of dots, each line staggered in relation to the one next adjoining. The dots are of a much paler shade than the surrounding integument and they have a composite width of as much as 4 mm. At a point about 400 mm. craniad of the fluke notch (in the immatures) they project from the ridge barely sufficiently to be seen and felt as a roughness, but all external evidence, both ocular and tactile, of these disappears at about 250 mm. from the fluke notch. In the adult female and the Wulsin juvenile, however, the dots are apparently absent, while in the Hoy juvenile they are more in evidence than in the older females.

Microscopical examination of a section of the integument cut from the dorsal ridge of the last-mentioned specimen shows that these dots are purely superficial. Kükenthal (1889-1893, 1891) advances the hypothesis that they constitute a vestige of dermal armature. This can not be flatly denied, but there is no reason why these structures should be so considered. Additional microscopical examination of sections of the dorsal ridge prepared at the Johns Hopkins Medical School through the kindness of Dr. Lewis H. Weed and stained with haematoxyline and eosin seems to be conclusive. In these (Plate 1) it is seen that the dots are but a local thickening of the epidermis, evidently colorless in contrast to the surrounding surface. It will be noted that the epidermis of the latter is very thin, the dermal papillae greatly lengthened, and that the latter become coarser and larger beneath the epidermal dots. There is most certainly no sign of cartilage present, much less a center of ossification, and it is hardly possible that they could represent a decadent development from such a condition.

Flukes.—In one of the females dissected the peduncle was 24 mm. wide at the narrowest point and 57 mm. in height. The dorsal border of the peduncle is sharper or more acute than is the ventral border. The flukes are symmetrically placed and their width varies from 27 and 28.6 per cent of the total length of the immatures to 29



ENLARGEMENT OF SECTION THROUGH EPIDERMAL DOT OF THE DORSAL RIDGE OF NEOMERIS

per cent in the adult female. The notch between the flukes of the former is deep and narrow, the sides in fact overlapping; but in the adult the notch is much broader and relatively not so deep.

Genitalia.—In lateral profile the position of the vulva is indicated by a slight though definite prominence, and the position of the anus by another that is barely apparent. There is a pair of labia, which are hardened in the preserved specimens, and not approximated. Between them lies the vulva, the external features of which are of generous size, but there is no clitoris to be seen. Caudad is situated the much smaller anal opening.

Mammae.—Upon either side and barely caudad of the vulval orifice, as indicated in Figure 1, is a mammary silt, barely raised above the surrounding surface. The borders are lightly marked by depressions.

OSTEOLOGY

Allan's descriptions and comparisons of the skeleton of *Neomeris* with that of *Phocaena* are adequate, and a repetition of the information which he presents is hardly desirable; but supplementary and additional details are herewith offered.

SKULL

As is to be expected, the skulls exhibit endless variation of a somewhat minor nature, especially in the development of the intermaxillary prominences, the region about the external nares, and the rostrum. Caudad, the middorsal sulcus of the rostra of two specimens, is slightly curved, the convex portion facing to the right in 240001 and to the left in 240003. The right side of the skull, from the dorsal aspect, is invariably a trifle larger than the left, as shown by the accompanying measurements. These are taken transversely from the dorso-caudal termination of the mesethmoid to the lateral border of the maxilla of either side. In the cleaned skulls the two narial apertures are practically the same size. As mentioned in the discussion of the blowhole, there is a fossa, filled by a corresponding dilation of the adjoining spiracle, upon the medial portion of the maxilla immediately latero-caudad of the narial opening, and that of the right side is distinctly larger than of the left, save in 49544, in which the two are similar. The vertex of this specimen exhibits the least cranial projection, and as the largest fenestrations of the exoccipitals (save in the immature female dissected and cleaned) are also present in this skull, which is considerably the largest, it is likely that it is a male, while the remaining skeletons are of females.

Upon the ventral aspect of the skull there is variation in the conformation of the border of the palate and the adjoining portion of the pterygoids. There is also variation in the distance that the

falcate processes extend ventrad of the floor of the basioccipital, and apparently infinite variety in the development and shape of the lateral border of the exoccipital. The most important detail of this variation, from a functional standpoint, is the distance from the condyle to the lateral border of the exoccipital, the difference exhibited being as great as 20 mm., thus altering by just this degree the leverage of the attached muscles. Worthy of note is the smoothness of the occipital region as a whole and the large capacity of the brain case. There is a great variation in the intercondyloid portion of the basioccipital, as in 240003 this measures 8.5 mm., and in

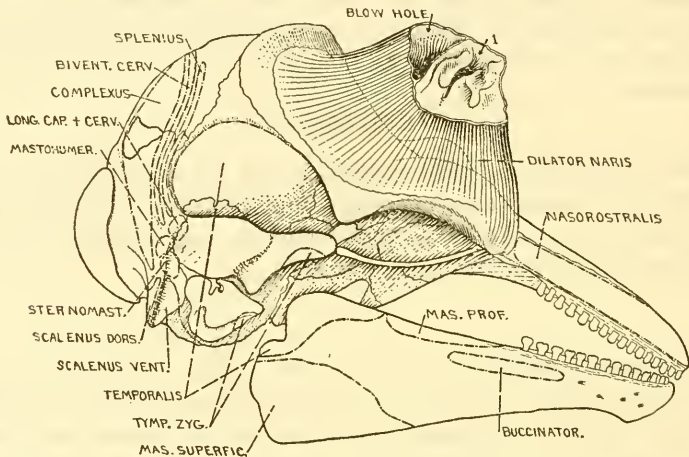


FIG. 2.—LATERAL ASPECT OF RIGHT SIDE OF THE SKULL OF NEOMERIS, SHOWING PARTIAL DISSECTION OF SUPERFICIAL RESPIRATORY SAC (ARROW 1 POINTING TO ITS PASSAGE OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE BLOWHOLE); THE SECOND LAYER OF SPIRACULAR MUSCULATURE; AND ATTACHMENTS OF THE MUSCLES TO THIS PART OF THE SKULL

240002, 20 mm. in width; but in these two specimens the total condyloid width is approximately equal. The bone of the more central portion of the basioccipital is so thin that in 240001 and 240003, and to a lesser extent in 240002, there are extensive vacuities here.

Measurements of cranial details (in millimeters)

Detail of skull	239990	240001	240002	240003	240862	49544
Total length of skull.....	220	208	222	213	188	227
Greatest height.....	104	97	99	98	99	113
Greatest width.....	141	142	144	141	129	155
Width of rostrum at anteorbital notch.....	71	66	65	64	56	78
Middle mesethmoid to border right maxilla.....	63	64	67	62	60	69
Middle mesethmoid to border left maxilla.....	55	56	60	55	57	63

Mandible.—There is noteworthy variation of the mandible only in the height and shape of the coronoid processes. The two sides of the lower jaw of 240002 exhibit asymmetry rostrad. Between the twelfth and thirteenth teeth the height of the left side is 20, but of the right only 16.6 mm. Accompanying this state of affairs, and very likely having caused it, is a perforation of the lateral aspect of this portion of the jaw, now continuous with the dental canal, and probably indicating a former abscess at this point. It should also be noted that in this specimen the superior portion of the symphysis menti is indented or partially cleft, and within the angle so formed there are two small teeth upon the right side and one on the left.

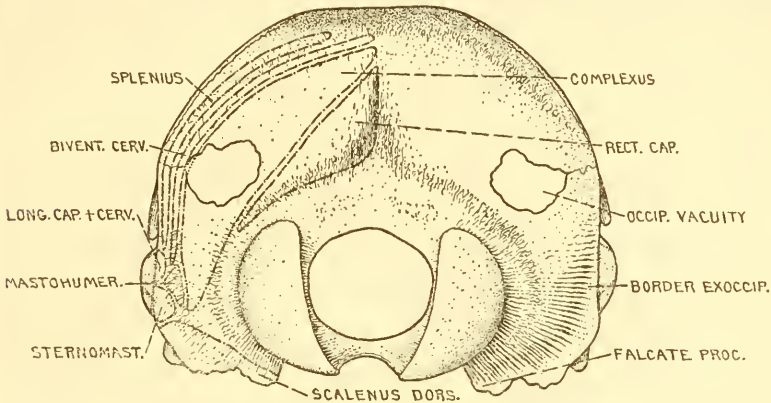


FIG. 3.—POSTERIOR ASPECT OF THE SKULL, SHOWING POSITION OF MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

This condition may very likely prove of significance in a study of the dentition of the toothed whales.

Teeth.—The number of the teeth in *Neomeris* is unstable and too variable to be of much diagnostic value. Either tooth row of the maxillary series may vary from 16 to 21 in number, and of the mandibular from 15 to 20. My figures are essentially in accord with those of Allen, save that in two of my skulls the right mandibular series numbers 20 teeth in one and 21 in the other, while in the individuals examined by him the greatest number in either side of the lower jaw was 19. The youngest skull of the present series has the largest number of teeth, and because of the crowded condition they overlap shingle-wise.

HYOID

The hyoid complex exhibits the form shown in figure 4 and consists of five bones. As herein termed, these comprise the body or basihyal; the two ceratohyals attached upon the anterior portion of the body; and in further sequence the two stylohyals. There is con-

siderable variation in the precise shape of the basihyal, which, in the older specimens at hand, has a spread of from 85 to 98 mm. There is equally great variation in the length of the ceratohyals, and in two specimens the left one of this pair is definitely the longer. The stylohyals are about four times as long as these, and their terminal portions fit into depressions upon the border of the exoccipitals.

At roughly 20 mm. from the distal end of the stylohyals is a considerable thickening of the bone which might at first glance be considered to have resulted from muscle stress. Reference to No. 240001 indicates, however, that such is not the case, for this portion of both bones is "staggered" craniad and obliquely ossified to the remainder of the stylohyal. This condition is obviously due to an

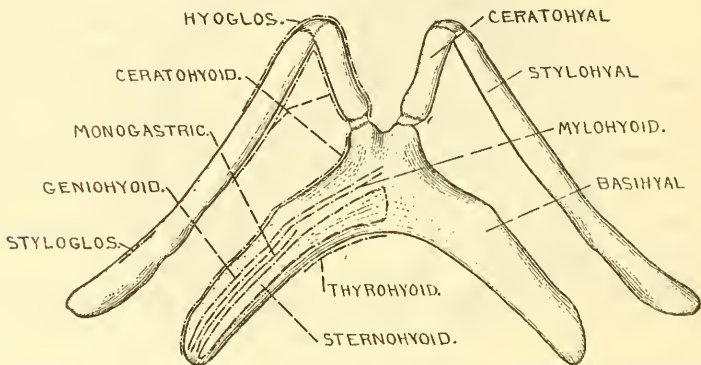


FIG. 4.—HYOID COMPLEX OF NEOMERIS, SHOWING POSITION OF MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

irregularity in the position or relation of the centers of ossification concerned, and could hardly have been caused by any early fracture. The evidence, therefore, seems practically conclusive that what is here termed the stylohyal is a composite bone consisting of two components that originally represented a tympanohyal and a stylohyal. The ceratohyal as here designated, therefore, probably contains elements of both this bone and an epihyal. I believe that the latter is usually the one of this pair that first shows the effects of eliminating or reducing influences, but whether this is actually the case in the present instance can be determined only from embryological evidence.

VERTEBRAL COLUMN

In presenting vertebral measurements it must be borne in mind that the intervertebral cartilages, or at least many of them, have been eliminated during cleaning of the skeleton, and hence these measurements are an indeterminate degree smaller than would have been the case could they have been taken before preparation of the

skeletons. In addition, most of the epiphyses, both anterior and posterior, of numbers 239990 and 240003 have been separated in cleaning and the vertebral measurements of these specimens are consequently worthless for comparison.

Body and apendageous measurements (in millimeters) of the skeleton

Osteological detail	239990	240001	240002	240003	240862	49544
Length 7 cervical vertebrae----	46	33	46	47	30	53
Width of atlas-----	93	93	91	91	75	95
Width of 7th cervical vertebra--	59	57	58	70	(1)	69
Number of thoracic vertebrae---	12	12	12	12	12	13
Length of thoracic series-----	(1)	267	257	(1)	160	280
Narrowest thoracic vertebra-----	8th	8th	7th	8th	8th	6th
Narrowest thoracic vertebra-----	53	50	54	51	42	60
Height of 8th thoracic spine----	15	13	12	13	(1)	21
Thoracic spines bifid-----	6-10	5-12	5-8	5-12	5-12	0
Number of lumbar vertebrae-----	13	12	13	13	13(?)	12
Length of lumbar vertebrae-----	(1)	335	298	(1)	182	289
Width of 4th lumbar-----	127	138	136	140	102	158
Number of caudal vertebrae-----	31	(1)	29	28+3	32	31
Length of caudal vertebrae-----	(1)	(1)	437	(1)	308	536
Last caudal bearing spine-----	16th	16th	16th	16th	16th	17th
First transverse caudal foramen---	7th	8th	8th	7th	7th	8th
Total number of vertebrae-----	63	(1)	61	63	64	63
Total vertebral length-----	(1)	(1)	1, 038	(1)	680	1, 158
Length of humerus-----	(1)	62	55	61	(1)	66
Length of radius-----	(1)	72	62	65	(1)	67
Per cent skull length to vertebral length-----	(1)	(1)	21	(1)	27	20
Percent cervical vertebral length to vertebral length-----	(1)	(1)	4. 4	(1)	4. 4	4. 5
Per cent thoracic vertebral length to vertebral length-----	(1)	(1)	25	(1)	24	24
Per cent lumbar vertebral length to vertebral length-----	(1)	(1)	29	(1)	27	25
Per cent caudal vertebral length to vertebral length-----	(1)	(1)	42	(1)	45	46

¹ Detail imperfect.

Cervical vertebrae.—The first three cervical vertebrae of *Neomeris* are completely fused and the remaining four are free, though exceedingly thin. The measurement of length of the cervical vertebrae was taken from the inferior notch of the atlas to the posterior epiphysis of the seventh vertebra. It represents only about four and one-half per cent of the total vertebral length. The atlantic complex is exceedingly variable in a variety of ways. The transverse processes of the atlas and axis show great differences in development and conformation, but not much in total width. Another detail exhibiting much variation is the precise position of the dorsal lamina of the atlas with respect to the remainder of this complex, for in some specimens it is situated much more cranial, relatively, than in others. The inclination of the transverse processes of the seventh vertebra, as well as the greater total width at this point as compared

to that of the fourth, fifth, and sixth vertebrae, is also quite variable. This seventh vertebra has a costal facet for the capitular attachment of the first thoracic rib.

Allen writes (p. 250) that in all five of the specimens which he examined, as well as in Temminck's example, there was a pair of small accessory ribs in connection with the seventh cervical. In 240864 there was a pair of these cervical ribs attached by syndesmosis or shreds of fibrous tissue to the ventral aspect of the transverse processes of the seventh vertebra of this series. Careful search during dissection for cervical ribs in 240862 was without result. In the skeletons before me there are a number of bone fragments consisting of small pieces of broken ribs, chevron bones, and of processes of the vertebrae. Indistinguishable from these are doubtless some cervical ribs; but the only ones in which the latter may be identified as such with satisfactory certainty are as follows: No. 240001, one (19 mm.); 240002, two (19.2 and 18.5 mm.); and 49544, one (17 mm.).

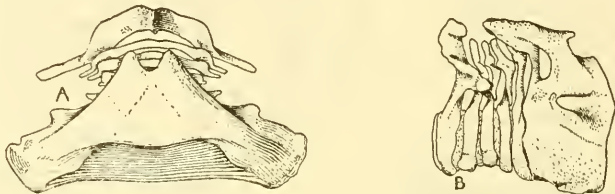


FIG. 5.—CERVICAL VERTEBRAE OF NEOMERIS: A, DORSAL VIEW FACING CAUDAD; B, LATERAL VIEW OF RIGHT SIDE

Thoracic vertebrae.—The fact that five of the skeletons examined have but 12 thoracic vertebrae, which is a smaller number than heretofore recorded for this genus, is somewhat surprising. All of those considered by Allen had 13 save the one reported by Lydekker, which had 14. But one of the animals studied by me has 13 vertebrae in this series, while one (No. 240864, which was not cleaned) has 14. This series varies from 24 to 25 per cent of the total vertebral length.

The homology of certain of the vertebral processes of the Cetacea is a matter of some dispute, but the question certainly can not be settled until a thorough study of all known fossil as well as recent forms has been made. In those cetaceans in which the serial transition of the lateral vertebral processes is abrupt, as *Hyperoodon* and *Mesoplodon*, the question of homology is a different matter, which does not here concern us; but in *Neomeris*, which in this respect is comparable to the majority of whales, the conditions are tentatively believed to be as follows:

The centra of the first six thoracic vertebrae, as well as the seventh cervical, have facets for the capitular attachment of the first seven cervical ribs. There are no certain indications of parapophyses asso-

ciated with these facets, nor upon the centra of the vertebrae posterior to these. As with the remaining vertebrae of this series, the transverse process² of the first thoracic has a facet for the tubercular attachment of the first thoracic rib, but cranio-mediad thereto is a slight bony swelling. In each transverse process of the vertebrae, succeeding in caudal sequence, this swelling is larger, sharper, and farther removed from the tubercular facet. They also migrate gradually farther mediad and craniad until at about the ninth or tenth they have assumed the position of metapophyses, and in the posterior lumbar region, are situated dorsad of the neural canal. Those processes, on the other hand, upon which are located the tubercular facets, gradually migrate ventrad in the posterior thoracic region until by the time that the third lumbar is reached, the processes, which now lack the facets for articulation with the ribs, appear as arising from the centra. The transition is gradual and there seems to be no reason for considering them as other than diapophyses. In the anterior thoracic region, then, the transverse processes represent a fusion (or lack of separation) of met- and diapophyses, and these gradually separate to form distinct and widely separated processes. If there be parapophyseal elements present, these are not apparent.

It is denied, I believe, by many embryologists that there can be migration of any process from one center of ossification to another, but this hypothesis needs very convincing proof. In *Neomeris* the transition is gradual, there certainly appears to be such a migration, and therefore in some one vertebra this lateral process must spring from both of two centers of ossification, as illustrated by Flower (1876, p. 53). There are often shifts in the positions of muscles, and most processes are merely osteological indications of muscular stresses.

Craniad of the point at which the metapophyses become closely associated with the laminae of the adjoining vertebra there are fairly well developed postzygapophyses, but these disappear as processes farther caudad.

The vertebra of the thoracic series whose total width measures the least varies in position from the sixth to the eighth, and in breadth, from 42 to 60 mm. Craniad and caudad this measurement increases. The neural spines of this series, in any one individual, are all of approximately equal height, that of the eighth varying from 12 to 21 mm. (measured from the superior border of the neural canal) according to age, and possibly the sex of the individual. The spines of the anterior caudal vertebrae are directed straight dorsad, while both anterior and posterior to this region they are inclined some-

²The term transverse process is used herein merely in its physiographic sense to denote the most prominent lateral process of any vertebra.

what caudad. Due apparently to the incomplete fusion of the two halves of the vertebral arch as these develop from their respective centers of ossification, some of the thoracic spines (see table, p. 11) in all of the skeletons save 49544 are partially bifid.

Lumbar vertebrae.—The lumbar vertebrae are usually of such number as to compose with the thoracic series a complement of 25. Allen lists only two individuals with 25, one with 27, and the remainder with 26, while but one of my specimens is in the first-mentioned class. I imagine, however, that the vertebra which Allen considers to be the last lumbar I have placed in the caudal series. The length of the lumbar vertebrae varies from 25 to 29 per cent of the total vertebral length. The diapophyses of the first lumbar are abruptly of considerably greater length than those of the last thoracic. The third, fourth, or fifth of this series is the broadest (the fourth varies from 102 to 158 mm.), and thence caudad to the end of the tail there is a gradual decrease in the length of the diapophyses. The metapophyses are as described under the thoracic vertebrae, and there are no other processes except the neural spines. The more cranial of these are sometimes bifid, but not to the extent found in the thoracic series. In 239990 and 49544 the lumbar spines increase in height caudad, but in the others they are all approximately of the same size and but a trifle, if any, higher than in the thoracic region.

Caudal vertebrae.—There are 32 caudals in one, 31 in three, and 29 in one of the specimens before me. About a dozen of the terminal vertebrae are missing from the tail of 240001, and by comparison it is clear that there are three absent from that of 240003. Allen states that there are but 26 of this series in 49544, but he overlooked, or else did not have, four (placing the fifth with the lumbar series), and there are really 31, all unquestionably belonging to this one specimen, for its bones are darker and greasier than any of the others. The writer herein follows what seems to be the usual procedure in studies of cetacean osteology in considering that the first vertebra with facets for the attachment of a chevron constitutes the first of the caudal series. This, of course, is arbitrary, for there is no way of knowing where the cetacean tail actually starts, as in other mammals chevrons do not always begin at the same point in the series. Allen evidently considers that the first vertebra showing chevron facets is the last lumbar, although he does not actually say so. In the only three instances where this could be measured with accuracy the caudal series constitutes from 42 to 46 per cent of the vertebral length.

The more anterior of the caudal spines are the highest of the whole vertebral column, but thence caudad all processes decrease in size in caudal sequence until the terminal dozen are nothing more than bony

buttons. The last vertebra to have a minute neural canal is the sixteenth in two instances, seventeenth in another, and eighteenth in a fourth. The last vertebra to bear a spine is the sixteenth save in 49544, in which there may be said to be a small spine present on the seventeenth. The first vertebra to have a small foramen upon the dorso-lateral aspect of either side of the centrum is the seventh in four cases and the eighth in two. The more cranial of the chevron bones are large and well developed, but without my personally having cleaned the skeletons it is impossible to state their exact number with any confidence.

THORAX

Ribs.—As already stated, there are 12 pairs of thoracic ribs in five of the animals studied, 13 in one and 14 in another. The first seven have both capitular and tubercular attachment, the former being upon the centrum of the vertebra next cranial to the tubercular articulation. This is so in all cases save in one of Allen's specimens in which there were but six ribs in this class. The remaining ribs are attached only to the transverse processes or diapophyses. The first rib is much the stoutest and the others are inclined to become more slender in caudal sequence. The parts of the ribs usually designated as costal cartilages in most mammals are completely calcified. The first pair of these is especially robust and is attached to the sternum in peculiar fashion. In the only individual in which the majority of these sternal ribs are still connected with the sternum there are four pairs directly attached, and a fifth pair indirectly to the extreme caudal portion by cartilage. This seems also to be the case in two of the other specimens before me, while in the remaining three there are probably but three pairs with direct attachment and a fourth with a cartilagenous union; but the ribs are now disarticulated.

Sternum.—The sternal complex consists of a single bone, representing the fusion of an unknown number of component parts. It is shorter and more specialized than in the great majority of cetaceans and there is much variation in its shape, just as illustrated by Allen in the case of his specimens. The measurements of those before me, given in the same sequence as in Table 1, are 95 by 75 mm., 72 by 79, 99 by 82, 81 by 78, 65 by 56, and 89 by 83 mm. In each case the first figure given represents sagittal length, and the second, transverse breadth; so it is seen that the sternum may occasionally be broader than long. In two of the present specimens there are sternal fenestrations (caused by lack of ossification between centers) similar to those illustrated by Allen in his Plate 3. The latter also shows the manner of articulation of the first sternal rib, cranial with the cranial process and caudad with the lateral

process of the sternum, leaving a vacuity between. Most of the sterna are relatively flat, but that of 240002 is much curved in a sagittal direction, the convex aspect being directed ventrad.

The Cetacea have no clavicles.

ANTERIOR LIMB

The scapula is as shown in Figures 6 and 7, and described by Allen. There is very little variation in the scapula proper, but a great deal, constituting 100 per cent, in the width of the acromial process. The coracoid process is fairly uniform save in 240002, in which there is a well-marked accessory process extending ventrad. This suggests some sort of muscle attachment, but in the two specimens dissected there was no muscle connected with either of these processes, and in comparison with most cetaceans their development is very weak.

From the prepared specimens it is impossible to secure the length of the fore limb for the reason that some of the more distal elements, including the cartilage, are missing. In the material available the humerus may be practically as long as the radius but it is usually somewhat less (from 86 to 99 per cent). Details of especial interest are the large medial tuberosity, to which are attached the subscapularis and mastohumeralis, showing considerable variation in its precise configuration; and the infraspinous fossa, located toward the cranial border of the lateral aspect. It should also be noted that the distal extremity of the humerus is much flattened in a latero-medial direction, and that the articulation at this point is immovable.

As illustrated, the central portion of the radius is almost twice as broad as of the ulna. The former bone has no prominent features, and the latter, little of interest save the olecranon process, upon which is inserted the very decadent triceps. It is very slightly developed in comparison to that of most whales.

The carpal elements are as figured by Allen (p. 253). There is very little variation save in the degree of ossification, and hence separation, of the different bones, this depending upon age.

The second digit is evidently the longest, and in the only specimen in which the distal end is not missing, it has eight bones, including the metacarpal. It seems that the second phalanx of the pollex is the one last to form, and hence, is entirely absent in the younger individuals.

PELVIC BONES

In 240862 the pelvic bones measure 36 mm. in length and were located barely caudad of vertical to the vulva, being 40 mm. from the midventral line, to which they are approximately parallel, and there-

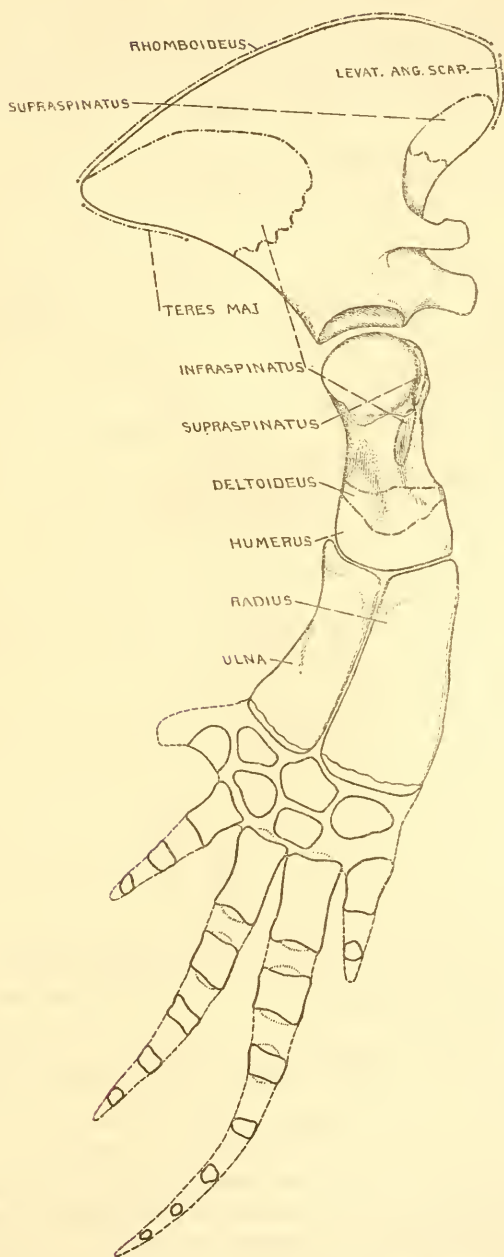


FIG. 6.—LATERAL VIEW OF FORE LIMB OF NEOMERIS,
SHOWING MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

fore not quite parallel to the body axis. In height they measure 4.5 mm. and 2.5 mm. in thickness. Only in two other specimens could bones be selected from an assortment of broken ribs which with entire certainty could be pronounced as pelvic bones. In 240002 they measure 39.5, and in 239990, 63 mm. in length. In the largest specimen

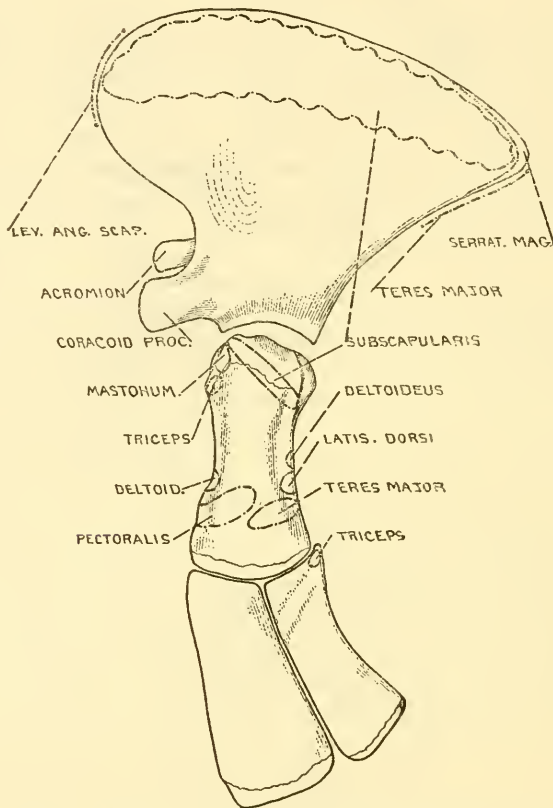


FIG. 7.—MEDIAL ASPECT OF THE THREE PROXIMAL SEGMENTS OF THE FORE LIMB OF NEOMERIS, SHOWING MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

at Allen's disposal this figure was 65; so it is seen that they vary much in length.

MYOLOGY

Some of the older works on the anatomy of the Cetacea are anything but satisfactory. For this reason but three papers on the musculature of the order have been used for the comparison of all details of the musculature of *Neomeris*. These, given in the order of their value in the present connection, are Schulte's and Smith's work on the muscles of *Kogia* (1918), Schulte's report on *Balaenoptera borealis* (1916), and Murie's work on *Globiocephala* (1873). There

are features of the latter that are somewhat difficult to reconcile with the anatomy of the Cetacea as reported by others, and the descriptions are far from complete, while the anatomy of *Balaenoptera*, this being a whalebone whale, is very different in many respects from *Neomeris*. In addition, certain muscles of *Phocaena* (Stannius, 1849) are compared, while the work on *Balaenoptera* by Carte and McAlister (1869) is mentioned occasionally. In the following pages these papers are usually referred to by the names of the genera concerned—seldom by the authors.

It should be mentioned that there is probably considerable individual variation of certain myological features. Thus, direct comparison showed much difference in size of the superficial masseter in the two specimens dissected, while the mastohumeralis was small in the second, but was recollected as being considerably larger in the first individual examined.

After removing the integument it is found that the blubber may be as much as 25 mm., but for the most part is usually 15 or even 10 mm., in thickness. It is practically absent from the lateral peduncle, the flippers, and the sides of the head. Beneath the frontal prominence is a deposit of soft, spongy fat from which the oil runs when this region is pressed with a finger. This is about 50 mm. in thickness and is roughly cylindrical, with bounds illy defined. Above the rostrum, too, there is much fatty tissue, but of tough, spongy consistency. Conspicuous throughout the blubber, especially of the sides, are many large lymph vessels.

A noteworthy characteristic of the musculature of this, and very likely all cetaceans, is the fact that in many areas the muscles are not attached directly to the bones, but rather to a tough membrane which invests the bone more or less loosely. Such a membrane covers most of the occipital region of the skull, especially about the exoccipitals, the entire scapula, the ribs, and portions of the vertebrae are so sheathed. In modified form it occurs upon the hyoid, but not the humerus.

The *panniculus carnosus* is complicated. As in most if not all cetaceans, there is a tendinous raphe (although it seems sometimes to have been overlooked) extending caudo-dorsad from the caudal border of the flipper, it being clearly distinguishable as such for at least 200 mm. Into this raphe are inserted muscle fibers with a slight cranial inclination running both from the dorsal and the ventral regions. Upon the anterior and central thorax the fibers are not distinguishable until quite well ventrad toward the flipper, but slightly farther caudad they extend from the middorsal line. Here, however, there is interruption of the continuity of the fibers

between the dorsum and the lateral sheet (fig. 8). In the anterior lumbar region there is no such hiatus, and for a short distance the fibers run from the middorsal line well down over the flank. Ventrad of the axilla the fibers of this muscle extend quite to the midventral line, but farther caudad they do not run so far ventrad. Discernible fibers of the main sheet of the panniculus cease dorsad of the anus; but there are superficial fibers converging to the anus and vulva. These seem to constitute a specialized portion of the panniculus, now segregated from the main sheet and undoubtedly having the function of a *compressor mammae*. About the mammary orifice there are vestiges of fibers so placed as to constitute a modified sphincter.

Most investigators of the Cetacea have not differentiated a platysma from the panniculus, and the condition of the specimens at hand precluded an attempt at such a division. The suprabrachial portion

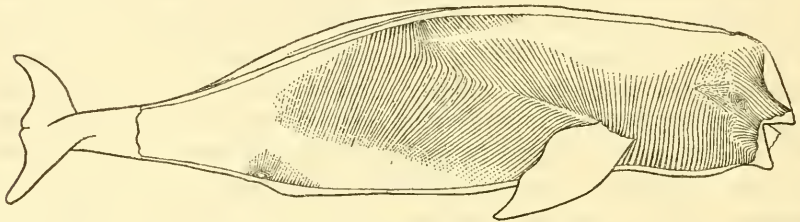


FIG. 8.—PANNICULUS CARNOSUS AND OTHER SUPERFICIAL, SKIN MUSCULATURE OF NEOMERIS

of this superficial sheet has origin from the midventral line. The more ventral portion of the muscle is extremely heavy, the fibers being very coarse and loosely joined, with many small cavities of varying size, as large as a couple of millimeters in breadth, throughout the mass. In life these cavities may be filled with soft fat or oil. The consistency of this portion of the muscle is such as to suggest that there may possibly be some glandular action—perhaps certain elements of a specialized submaxillary gland. No parotid gland was encountered. This part of the muscle, then, extends craniad almost to the chin, and the fibers run dorsad to the midlateral region but cease before the eye or ear are reached. Insertion of the panniculus fibers onto the tough, superficial tissue of the brachium is continuous around the entire humerus.

Kogia is figured as having a wider, more extensive raphe running more caudo-ventrad than caudo-dorsad. The panniculus sheet is evidently more extensive, meeting the middorsal and midventral lines for a considerable distance and stretching to the peduncle. Except for the absence of the lateral raphe in Murie's figure the panniculus of *Globiocephala* seems to be very similar to, although somewhat less

complicated than, that of *Neomeris*. *Balaenoptera* has the raphe prolonged practically to the peduncle, and its panniculus as a whole is simple and much more extensive.

FACIAL MUSCULATURE

As the innervation of the muscles of *Neomeris* was not attempted, due to the condition of the specimens, the homology of the facial muscles is in doubt, and the names applied to them are either functional or topographical.

For a distance of 25 mm. from the lower lip, upon the entire side of the rostrum, about the eye and in front of the ear, there is situated beneath the skin tough, fibrous tissue so gristly that it could only be whittled away with a very sharp butcher knife, as it was impossible to apply sufficient manual force to an ordinary scalpel for dissection of this tissue. Throughout there extend coarse, specialized muscle fibers, but the whole is too nearly immobile for these to have much if any muscular function. For the reasons stated, no very painstaking dissection of these areas was made. The directions of the fibers were, of course, carefully noted; but the interrelationship of these was very complex.

There is a fairly well defined *orbicularis oculi*, but the area about the eye is so fibrous that the degree to which this muscle can function is a question. There is also a tough layer extending from the region of the auditory tube with fibers diverging about the eye, and this would probably prove to consist of several muscles. The horny tissue surrounding the lips and extending caudad below the eye evidently represents an *orbicularis oris*, but this is so hard that it is difficult to understand how the animal opens and closes the mouth with the facility that must be necessary. A few fibers which may possibly constitute a remnant of a *depressor auriculae* were present, but the homology of these fibers is extremely uncertain.

There is a *nasorostralis superficialis* originating from the vicinity of the medial portion of the anterior rostrum and running up over the whole face. The toughness of the region, however, causes the primary use of this tissue to be as a shock absorber, with the drawing forward of the anterior lip of the blowhole as a secondary function. The *nasorostralis profundus* is very similar to the more superficial division, but is less robust, with origin that extends farther along the lateral rostrum. It is less fibrous than the superficial part, but like it the fibers have fascial insertion cranial and laterad of the blowhole.

The original portion of the *dilator naris* is apparently indivisible. The origin is from in front of the vertex around the margin of the maxilla, from over the supraorbital prominence, and robustly from the cartilagenous tissue ventrad of the lachrymal.

The insertional portion is, however, divisible into two parts. The *pars posticus* consists of those fibers originating caudad to an imaginary transverse line passing through the blowhole. Insertion is upon the caudal margin of the latter and for some distance deep to the orifice. The *pars anticus* arises rostrad of the imaginary line mentioned above and is inserted not upon the dorsal membrane covering the superficial respiratory sac (see p. 39) but upon the lateral and ventral portion of this sac, and upon the dorsal membrane of the deeper sac.

Deep to the anterior part of the dilator is a small layer of fibers, which may or may not constitute an entirely separate muscle. It arises along the ridge situated just laterad of the most anterior of the maxillary foramina, and is inserted lightly upon the ventral membrane of the deeper respiratory sac and into the cartilagenous tissue cranio-ventrad to it. Surrounding the deeper portion of the blowhole, especially rostrad, is fibro-muscular tissue of very fine texture. Because of its situation this must have some mobile function, which one might be inclined to doubt merely from an examination of the tissue.

The facial musculature of *Kogia* and *Balaenoptera* seems to be so radically different from that of *Neomeris* that without knowing the innervation of all or making direct comparisons, an attempt to homologize the muscles would be useless. Murie's figures, but not his text, for *Globiocephala* show an occipito-frontalis and levator labii superior alaeque naris, which evidently correspond with what are herein termed the two divisions of the dilator naris; and Murie's nasolabialis corresponds in situation to the muscle of *Neomeris* to which the same term is given; but for *Globiocephala* the insertion is stated as deep, while in *Neomeris* it is superficial.

The *buccinatorius* is quite thin and weak. It originates from between fibers of the nasorostralis and is inserted upon the membrane of the mandible.

Neomeris has a small muscle tentatively termed, because of its position, the *tympano-zygomaticus*, which stretches from the more ventral portion of the zygomatic process of the squamosal to the tissue investing the ear bone, with fibers running cranio-dorsad. Whatever may be its chief function, it adds strength to the weak articulation of the mandible with the skull. This may possibly be homologous with the depressor mandibulae as described for *Kogia* and *Balaenoptera*, but this is considered to be extremely doubtful, as the fibers are directed differently and the function can not be the same.

MUSCLES OF MASTICATION

The masticatory musculature of this animal is very poorly developed and is clearly degenerate.

The *masseter* occurs in two divisions. The *pars superficialis* has origin from the tissue about the termination of the zygomatic process of the squamosal and the postorbital process of the frontal, and is inserted upon the membranous covering of the ventro-lateral border of the mandible. In the first specimen dissected this division was relatively robust, but in the second its development was extremely slight. Due to the weak origin of this part it can have but slight functional importance. The *pars profundus* is also small and has origin, not from any bone but from the tough tissue within the orbit and beneath the styiform process. Insertion is upon the dorsal margin of the mandible adjoining. This division is stronger than the superficial, but yet one is forced to the conclusion that neither plays an important part in the economy of the animal.

The *masseter* of *Neomeris* is much smaller than in *Kogia* and is not involved with the tough, fibrous, superficial musculature of the cheek. The origin is farther caudad than in the latter genus, which changes the inclination of the fibers. That of *Balaenoptera* seems also to be comparatively somewhat larger, while it is difficult to judge of the development in the figure of *Globiocephala*.

The *temporalis* is small and evidently indivisible. It arises from the temporal fossa and passes beneath the postorbital process of the frontal. Insertion is upon the border and adjoining lateral face of the coronoid process of the mandible.

Comparison of the skull of *Neomeris* with those of *Kogia*, *Globiocephala*, and *Tursiops* indicates that although the temporal is relatively no broader in the three last-mentioned genera, it is much deeper and more robust. Comparison of the skull of *Neomeris* with that of *Balaenoptera* is hardly practicable, due to the difference in size; but Schulte's figure indicates that the temporal is broader in the last-mentioned genus. The temporal of *Neomeris*, in fact, must be regarded as slightly developed and correspondingly weak.

No separation of the *pterygoideus* was possible in the present animal. Origin is from the membrane investing the falcate process and the portion of the border of the pterygoid bone adjoining, as far rostrad as the notch for the passage of the internal auditory tube. Insertion is not upon the mandible, but upon the tough tissue near the ear bone. Hence, this muscle is nonfunctional as far as its usual duties are concerned, but it may have some use in connection with the neighboring trabeculated air sinus.

In *Kogia* the pterygoid is not only described as double, but the internal division is again separable. Insertions of all are upon the mandible, and they seem to be well developed. Schulte found the muscle to be double in *Balaenoptera* also, but Carte and McAlister reported it as single in the same genus. The former authority

stated that only the internal division reaches the mandible, the external portion having insertion upon the cartilage adjoining. This muscle is neither figured nor mentioned for *Globiocephala*.

INTERRAMAL MUSCULATURE

The powerful *monogastricus*, or rostral belly of the more usual digastricus, has origin from the lateral 30 mm. of the basihyal, and insertion along practically the entire medial margin of the mandible. Its original end is especially heavy.

Schulte terms this muscle the hyomandibularis. In *Kogia* the origin was just twice as long, relatively speaking, for it was from the entire basihyal instead of the terminal half. And in this genus the insertion is much more restricted than in *Neomeris*. *Balaenoptera* has a very large muscle associated with the cavum vertrale, which Schulte terms the sternomandibularis. His description of this is so complicated that to a reader it is somewhat ambiguous. He finds that it is imperfectly divisible, and one of the slips he considers to be homologous with the anterior belly of the digastric. An opinion of value certainly can not be offered without examination of a specimen, and no further discussion is here attempted. The anterior belly of the digastric of *Globiocephala* is figured as being large, but evidently with a more restricted insertion than that of *Neomeris*.

With strong origin from the entire border of the basihyal and from the usual medial raphe, the fibers of the *mylohyoideus* extend cranio-laterad to an insertion along the medial margin of the mandible. This type of mylohyoid seems to be rather uniform in the Cetacea.

MUSCLES OF THE TONGUE

The slender and rather weak *styloglossus* has origin from the cranial border of the stylohyal some 20 mm. from its termination. It runs practically parallel with the neighboring portion of the mandible and is inserted into the lateral border of the tongue. This muscle seems to be very similar in *Kogia*, *Globiocephala*, and *Phocaena*, but Schulte failed to find it in *Balaenoptera*.

The *hyoglossus* has origin from the more cranial portion of the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, with a few fibers from the basihyal. The fibers then converge and extend into the medial part of the tongue.

In *Kogia* and *Phocaena* this muscle is very similar to that of *Neomeris*. In the other two genera considered it seems to be inseparable from the *genioglossus*. As in *Kogia* and *Phocaena*, this muscle has no attachment to the hyoid. Origin is from the tissue of the ventral surface of the pharynx cranial of the hyoid system, and insertion is into the tongue. In *Balaenoptera* and *Globiocephala*

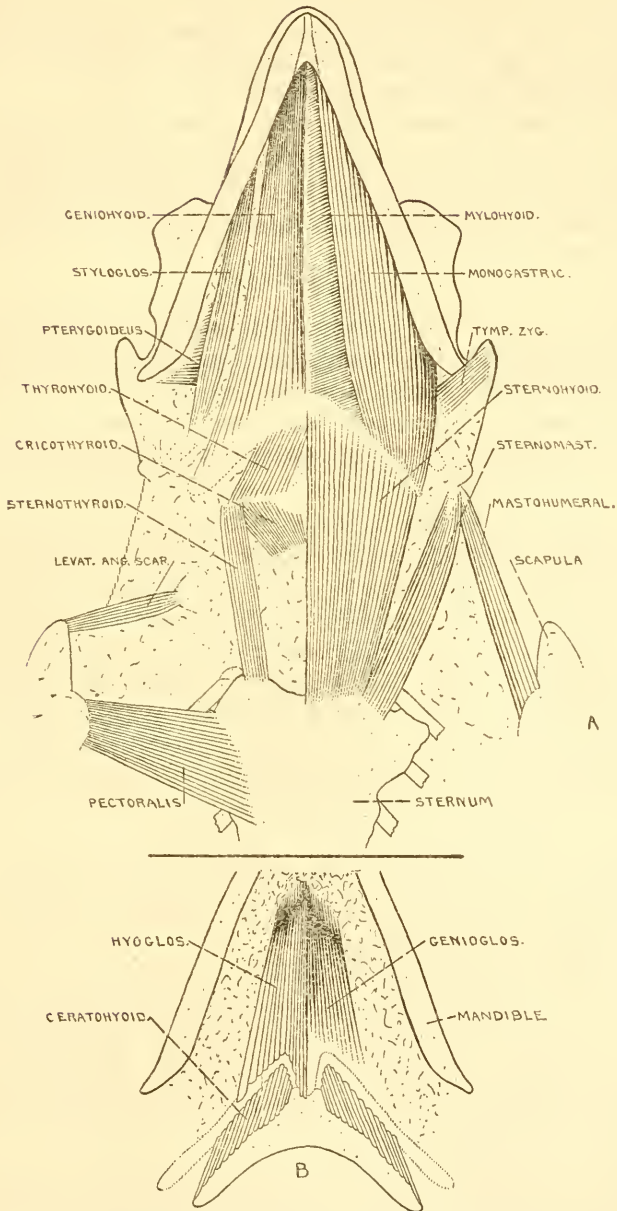


FIG. 9.—MUSCLES OF THE VENTRAL ASPECT OF THE THROAT OF NEOMERIS: A, MOST SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES (EXCEPT PECTORAL) TO RIGHT OF CENTER; NEXT LAYER TO LEFT; B, DEEPEST MUSCLES OF TONGUE

the hyoglossus and genioglossus are figured as being inseparable, but in the text concerning the former the two muscles are described separately. At any rate, in these two genera the attachment is to the mandible, the raphe, and the hyoid.

There is a *palatoglossus*, with origin from the bony palate and insertion into the base of the tongue, as described for *Balaenoptera* but not for *Kogia*, and this muscle is not figured for *Globiocephala*. There are also transverse fibers of a *lingualis*, such as described for *Balaenoptera*.

MUSCLES OF THE NECK

Superficial and hyoideal groups.—The *sternomastoideus* is powerful, with origin from the cranio-lateral angle of the sternum and insertion upon the membrane over the lateral border of the exoccipital. This muscle is much more robust than in *Kogia* or *Balaenoptera*, but the sternomastoid of *Globiocephala* evidently approaches it in size.

The *mastohumeralis* is a thin muscle arising from the membrane over the border of the exoccipital, caudo-dorsad of the attachment of the sternomastoid. Insertion is upon the cranial portion of the medial tuberosity of the humerus. This muscle is evidently homologous with the usual mammalian cleidomastoid. Schulte thinks that in *Balaenoptera* it contains elements of both the cleidomastoid and the trapezius. In the latter genus Carte and McAllister found that origin was also from the transverse processes of some of the cervical vertebrae, but Schulte did not. The muscle is evidently present in *Glodiocephala*, Murie referring to it as the cephalo-humeral.

No omohyoid was observed in the present animal, and there is none in *Kogia*, *Phocaena*, nor apparently in *Globiocephala*, but Schulte found it present in *Balaenoptera*.

The immense *sternothyroideus* has origin from the sternum, extending from the cranial notch to the cranio-lateral angle, and it is inserted along practically the entire length of the basihyal. It is thus an exceedingly powerful muscle, especially craniad. Its large size is evidently characteristic of whales, for it is essentially similar in all cetaceans so far investigated.

The *sternothyroideus* is very slender and weak. It does not approach the medial line but has origin from the latero-cranial process of the sternum, and is inserted upon the lateral portion of the thyroid cartilage. This muscle is apparently similar in *Kogia*, *Balaenoptera*, and *Phocaena*, although in the first mentioned genus Schulte states that origin is also from the cartilage of the first rib. The illustration for *Globiocephala* shows this muscle as enormous, to such an extent that I suspect there may have been an error made

in the lettering and what is marked as this muscle is really the sternohyoid.

The *thyrohyoideus* extends medio-cranial from the lateral portion of the thyroid cartilage to an insertion upon the caudal border of the hyoid. In the other genera considered it apparently exhibits no peculiarities.

The *geniohyoideus*, which lies deep to the mylohyoid, has origin along the entire cranial border of the basihyal, with apparently no direct connection of the fibers with the mandible, but rather into the cranio-ventral portion of the tongue. This fact was not determined with certainty as this could not be done without damage to the mandible, which it was desired to avoid.

In *Kogia*, *Phocaena*, and apparently *Globiocephala*, connection is with the mandible, while in *Balaenoptera* this muscle was not found at all.

The *ceratohyoideus* takes origin from practically the entire cranio-dorsal border of the basihyal and is inserted upon the caudo-dorsal border of the medial half of the stylohyal and the adjoining border of the ceratohyal. This muscle seems to be very similar in *Kogia* but is not mentioned for *Balaenoptera*. Murie figures it for *Globiocephala* and terms it the interhyoideus.

The *hyoepiglotticus* is a small, short muscle extending from the cranio-dorsal part of the hyoid to the epiglottic cartilage.

Deep lateral and subvertebral group.—There seem to be but two *scalenus* muscles, both powerful, in the present animal. The *scalenus dorsalis* arises chiefly from the first rib, but more dorsal there is also a slip from the second rib. Cranial it becomes very thick and is inserted not by separate slips but continuously upon the membrane investing the transverse process of the fused axis, the caudal ridge and extremity of the transverse process of the atlas, and the border of the exoccipital. The *scalenus ventralis* arises from the costal cartilages of the first five (approximately) ribs, and converging strongly, insertion is upon the lateral border of the exoccipital and the adjoining medial border of the falcate process.

All whales seem to have but two divisions of the *scalenus*, the *anticus* being the missing part. In *Kogia* the *dorsalis* (*medialis*) arises from the first rib only, and is much larger than the *ventralis* (*posticus*), which also arises from the first rib and is inserted upon the transverse processes of all the cervical vertebrae. In *Balaenoptera* the muscle complex of which the *scalenus* is a part is very much involved, and Schulte's description of the conditions encountered is not particularly illuminating. There are two divisions of the *scalenus* in this genus also, however. Both seem to arise from the first three ribs, with fibers from additional ribs. For *Globiocephala*

Murie shows but a single muscle, although another may be present.

There is a powerful muscle, the deepest of the infravertebral muscles of the cervical region, which is probably homologous with the

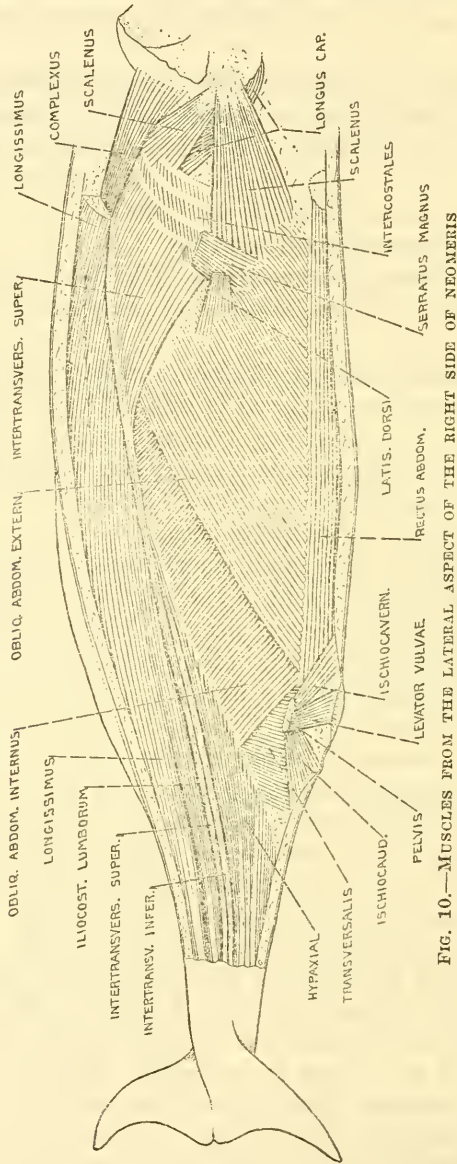


FIG. 10.—MUSCLES FROM THE LATERAL ASPECT OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF NEOMERIS

longus capitis (rectus capitis anterior major). In the present specimen this could not be divided, but whether or not this be actually the case, it undoubtedly contains elements of the longus colli, and possibly of the rectus capitis anterior minor as well. It arises from the

cranio-ventral margins of the transverse processes and bodies of several of the more cranial thoracic vertebrae, and is inserted first upon the expanded ventral portion of the atlas and upon the basioccipital much after the fashion illustrated by Schulte for *Balaenoptera*. In fact, this muscle mass as a whole appears to be very similar to that of the latter genus: but *Kogia* has no longus capitis—only a rectus capitis anterior minor and longus colli. *Phocaena* has all three, as has *Globiocephala*.

MUSCLES OF THE THORAX

As the sternum of *Neomeris* is so greatly reduced, the *pectoralis* is small, and although it may well be divisible, this could not be demonstrated because of the condition of the specimens. There is no scapular attachment. Origin is less than 50 mm. broad, from the lateral fossa of the cranial half of the sternum, with insertion upon the disto-caudal portion of the medial aspect of the humerus.

In *Kogia* the pectoral is double, with a third slip corresponding to the abdominal pectoral. In this genus the deeper pectoral inserts upon the coracoid, and this is the case in *Phocaena* as well. In *Balaenoptera* the muscle is single, as is apparently also the case in *Phocaena*. In *Globiocephala* there are two divisions, but the ectal one is shown as many times the size of the ental. In all of these the pectoral mass is very much more extensive than in *Neomeris*, which is correlated in large part with the fact that the sternum is much the most restricted in the latter.

The *serratus magnus* or *anticus* arises by muscle bundles from about the third to the sixth or seventh ribs; but the muscles of this region were in bad condition and the extent of the attachments could be distinguished only approximately. The muscle passes over the more caudal portion of the medial face of the scapula and is inserted upon the scapular membrane for a short distance in either direction from the Glenovertebral angle. It is weak in its development.

As might be expected, origin of this muscle is variable among the Cetacea. In *Balaenoptera* Schulte states that origin is from the fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, while for the same genus Carte and McAlister found it coming from the eight most caudal ribs, with a slip from the second. In *Kogia*, however, origin is from the first three ribs, while in *Phocaena* it extends to the fifth. Murie states that in *Globiocephala* this muscle extends from the transverse process of the atlas to well toward the caudal part of the thorax, but this seems questionable. Insertion is very similar in all.

No attempt was made to investigate the intercostal or sternocostal muscles.

MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN

The *rectus abdominis* is a heavy muscle, but the origin is very weak for its size, and is neither from the pelvic bone nor from a definite aponeurosis descending cranio-ventrad, as is the case in *Kogia*, and apparently *Balaenoptera* as well. Rather do the fibers arise just craniad of the vulva from between the fasciculi of the lateral abdominal muscles. Insertion is upon the caudal portion of the sternum, and very likely from the costal cartilages adjoining. The details of the origin of this muscle in *Globiocephala* can not be seen in the illustrations of this animal.

The *obliquus abdominis externus*, with fibers running caudo-ventrad, has origin by bundles from a number of the more cranial ribs about at the junction of the latter with their costal cartilages. The caudal border of the muscle is on a line running from about the twelfth thoracic vertebra to a point just craniad of the vulva, and insertion is upon the sheath of the rectus abdominis.

The *obliquus abdominis internus*, with fibers running cranio-ventrad, arises from the deep dorsal fascia and several of the more caudal ribs, including the sternal portions. Insertion is upon the aponeurosis continuous with the rectus sheath. At its ventral termination it does not extend posterior to the vulva, and hence at this point it is not located caudad of the external oblique. Its origin, however, terminates about on a line dorsad to the anus.

Both oblique muscles are apparently substantially similar in the other cetaceans considered.

The *transversus abdominis* or transversalis, with fibers extending caudo-ventrad, arises from the deep dorsal fascia investing the long system of the back, and from the caudal border of the thorax along the costal terminations. Insertion is upon the deep portion of the rectus sheath and the tissue about the urino-genital orifices. This muscle extends for some distance caudad of the abdominal obliques, and to this extent differs from *Kogia*.

Judging from the published descriptions it seems that the muscular layers composing the abdominal walls of the Cetacea are somewhat heavier than usual.

VERTEBRAL MUSCULATURE

Secondary back muscles.—The trapezius group is lacking. The *latissimus dorsi* is small and weak. Because of the condition of the specimens the fibers of the original portion could not be followed with satisfactory detail. It springs, however, by bundles from several of the costae, and insertion is onto the medio-caudal part of the humerus distad to its middle. This is essentially similar to the condition in the other Cetacea discussed.

An attempt to divide the *rhomboideus* was unsuccessful, possibly because of the condition of the specimens. This is a large muscle, with origin from the middorsal line as usual and insertion onto the investing membrane of the scapula along the entire vertebral border. The muscle is single in *Balaenoptera* and apparently in *Globiocephala* also, but divisible into a superficial and a deep layer in *Kogia*. In all three the attachments and extent are substantially the same. There is no occipitoscapularis in *Neomeris*, this genus thus apparently agreeing with *Balaenoptera* and *Globiocephala*, but not with *Kogia*, in which it is present.

There is a very weak *levator anguli scapulae* or atlantoscapularis. Origin is from the transverse process of the atlas, and insertion upon

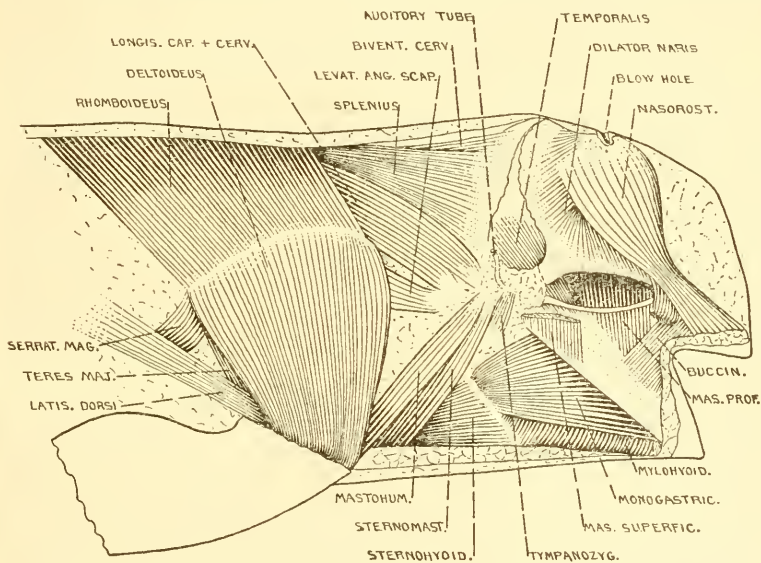


FIG. 11.—BODY AND DEEP NECK MUSCULATURE OF RIGHT SIDE OF NEOMERIS

the scapular membrane over the coracovertebral angle and along the border for a short distance ventrad. In the other genera mentioned this muscle is very similar, but there seem to be slight differences in the precise disposition of the insertion.

Intrinsic back musculature.—The *splenius* is very thin, with origin from some 100 mm. of the middorsal line. The fibers, running cranio-laterad as usual, are inserted upon the occipital in a line extending from 25 mm. laterad of the vertex almost to the squamosal. In *Balaenoptera* this muscle seems to be thicker but narrower; in *Kogia* it is both narrow and thin, inserting merely onto the exoccipital; while in the illustrations of *Globiocephala* it is shown as an immense mass of muscle.

Definition of the superficial divisions and of the cervical portion of the long system of the back musculature was entirely satisfactory, but preservation was so poor that any disturbance of the deeper portion resulted in the fibers falling apart in inextricable confusion, so that the deeper fibers were not investigated. Equally unfortunate is the fact that the peduncle was somewhat hardened and suffered further desiccation during dissection, so that the tendons in this region could not be precisely followed.

From the ectal aspect the central dorsal region of the longissimus mass of the long system is indivisible save for a thin medial sheet (fig. 11) which may be separated from the underlying fibers from about the sixth thoracic to the third or fourth lumbar vertebra. The homology of this sheet is not certain, although its relationship probably lies with the *spinalis dorsi*, occurring as a distinct muscle in most mammals. The muscle mass underlying this could not be separated and the fibers originate apparently from both the spinous and most of the transverse processes of the vertebrae concerned.

Progressing caudad, there is gradual separation of this single longissimus belly into a dorso-medial *longissimus dorsi*, arising from the spinous processes, and an *iliocostalis lumborum*, with origin from the medial three quarters of the transverse processes. Toward the peduncle these two divisions constitute very distinct muscles, each invested by a tough, glistening aponeurosis. They both develop strong tendon bundles in this region, which increase in strength and size caudad until the muscle fibers cease entirely.

Laterad of the splenius is a heavy muscle continuous with the long system and undoubtedly constituting what in this case may be termed a *longissimus capitis et cervicis*. The more ventral fibers originate from the vicinity of the tubercula of the first four (?) ribs. Passing latero-cranial, insertion is upon the membrane over the border of the exoccipital and upon the transverse process of the atlas as well. An effort was made to separate this mass into two distinct muscles on a line between the cervicis and capitis portions, but without success.

Largely deep to the splenius there is a broad muscle continuous cranial with the long system which apparently constitutes a semi-*spinalis capitis*. It is separable with ease, and the more superficial division must therefore be termed the *biventer cervicis*, and the deeper, *complexus*. The fibers of the biventer which do not continue directly from the indivisible longissimus have origin from the lateral portion of the transverse processes of several of the thoracic vertebrae and the tubercula of their ribs. Insertion is along the entire supraoccipital from practically the middorsal line to a point on the exoccipital caudad of the zygomatic process of the squamosal.

The complexus is smaller and lies directly deep to the biventer cervicis. Origin is from the cranial border of the transverse processes of several of the more cranial of the thoracic vertebrae. There is also slight attachment by fasciculi to the transverse process of the atlas. At the insertional end the muscle is very thin but the area of attachment is broad and fascial upon the wide area of the supra- and exoccipitals beneath the biventer.

A muscle which seems to correspond with the *semispinalis cervicis* has origin apparently from the bases of the spines of the first two thoracic and the seventh cervical vertebrae, with insertion upon the caudo-dorsal process of the atlas.

From the last-mentioned situation, with fibers interdigitating to some extent with those of the *semispinalis cervicis*, there originates a *rectus capitis*, which was indivisible in the present specimens. It is the deepest muscle inserting upon the supraoccipital.

The description of the long dorsal system of *Kogia* is extremely intricate and involved, indicating dissection of a high degree of excellence, but not easy to follow without repeating the work. Substantially, the thoracic and lumbo-dorsal portions seem to be very similar to *Neomeris* save that there is an iliocostalis thoracis distinguishable as a separate division, and Schulte does not mention any partially divisible, thin, medial sheet upon the dorsum such as occurs in *Neomeris*. The cervical muscles of *Kogia* are somewhat differently arranged than those of *Neomeris*. The former seem, on the whole, to be more complicated and specialized, as well as stronger, but this may be due to the condition of the porpoise specimens. For the same reason it is unwise to attempt too precise a homologization of the cervical muscles of these two, because of inability to investigate origins of the muscles in greater detail.

The description of this complex in *Balaenoptera* is much easier to follow. On the whole, it is not dissimilar to *Neomeris*. The longissimus, including the capitis portion which Schulte here terms trachelomastoid, is essentially the same. He found the *semispinalis capitis* to be very much larger, but did not mention its divisibility, save for the deep connection of fasciculi with the underlying muscles. He did, however, find that there was a greater number of deeper cervical muscles than are possessed by *Neomeris*.

Murie shows a distinct iliocostalis lumborum in *Globiocephala*, but not a more cranial iliocostal, while both his figures and meager descriptions of the cervical muscles are rather ambiguous. The same applies to Stannius's description of *Phocaena*.

There has been lengthy discussion of the long, dorsal musculature of the Cetacea by almost everyone who has mentioned the subject, many attempting to subdivide and homologize the muscular details

to an unwise extent. Sufficient is not yet known regarding the anatomy of divers forms of cetaceans for the presentation of a convincing discussion of this sort, and the present writer shall certainly not attempt to add to the confusion of the subject.

Lateral back musculature.—The term transversarii for the two lateral back muscles is open to the objection that it too closely resembles the transversalis of the abdominal region. Murie's designation of supra and infra-caudalis can not be criticized on the same grounds, but the names are somewhat ambiguous. Although now apparently distinct from the intertransversarii as we usually know them, the two lateral back muscles evidently constitute a specialization of a part of these, and hence will be termed the superior and inferior intertransversarii.

The *intertransversarius superior* is in cross section wedge shaped, and the fibers are not arranged in herring-bone pattern as was the case in *Kogia*. They originate from the terminations and for a short distance upon the dorsal surface of the transverse processes of the lumbo-caudal vertebrae, the muscle being strongly tendinous only toward the peduncle. At the last rib, progressing craniad, a thin sheet of muscle seems to diverge over the more dorsal part of the thorax, terminating at the fifth, fourth, and third ribs, as shown in Figure 11. This is included as a part of the intertransversarius only because it apparently agrees so well with Schulte's figure and description of *Kogia*. Due to the condition of the specimens, this could not be dissected to my satisfaction. I am neither convinced that it is really a part of this muscle, although the two seem to be continuous, or that it is not homologous with a serratus posterior; but the question must be left unsettled for the present.

Kogia and *Phocaena* are apparently the only cetaceans heretofore dissected which have this expanded thoracic sheet. Schulte also found a slip of the same muscle extending craniad from the first rib to the occiput dorsad of the scalenus dorsalis. That such a slip may have been present in *Neomeris* as well, but remained undetected because of the partial decomposition of the specimens, can not be denied. The postcostal portion of this muscle seems to be rather uniform in all the genera discussed, save that in *Kogia* the fibers are arranged in herring-bone pattern.

The *intertransversarius inferior* is, throughout its length, a replica of the lumbo-caudal part of its superior neighbor, but it arises from the ventral portions of the terminations of the transverse processes. Craniad, it narrows and ceases at about the last rib.

Postcostal hypaxial musculature.—The *hypaxialis* of the lumbo-caudal region is immense, being in transverse section even more massive than the epaxial or supravertebral muscles. The pedun-

culate portion consists largely of a bundle of stout tendons, and the attachments are to the chevrons as far as these occur; to the centra; and to the ventral surface of the transverse processes. As the thorax is approached the mass rather rapidly diminishes in size and but few fibers extend cranial of the fourteenth thoracic vertebra.

Broadly speaking, this muscle seems to be very similar in those Cetacea so far investigated, although it must vary much in size. Schulte found that in *Kogia* and *Balaenoptera* it is imperfectly divisible into three parts, but the condition of the specimens of *Neomeris* did not allow of subdivision. It is undoubtedly made up of elements of the psoas, iliacus, and quadratus lumborum muscles.

MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR LIMB

As previously mentioned, the whole scapula is encased in a tough, membranous sheet of tissue, and it is to this, and not upon the bone, that the muscles are attached.

The *deltoideus* is enormous, arising from the scapular membrane along the entire vertebral border. As it passes distad, numerous bundles of tendinous fibers develop upon the superficial belly, and insertion is not only across the whole of the lateral aspect of the humerus, just distad to the center of the shaft, but around both borders and barely onto the medial aspect of the bone. The extent of this muscle is thus over the entire lateral face of the scapula and all but the distal part of the lateral humerus as well. There is no subdeltoideus.

Instead of covering every other muscle of the scapula save a very small portion of the teres major, the deltoid of *Kogia* and *Balaenoptera* overlies but two-fifths to a half of the dorso-lateral portion of the scapula, but in *Globiocephala* it is practically as extensive as in *Neomeris*. The insertion in the former genus is not given, but in *Kogia* and *Balaenoptera* it is less extensive.

The *supraspinatus* is rather small, originating from the scapular membrane over the supraspinous fossa but not approaching the vertebral border. Insertion is along the cranial border of the head of the humerus. It passes beneath the acromion but has no true attachment to that process.

In *Kogia* this muscle seems to be smaller and originates chiefly from the medial aspect of the enormous acromion instead of from the scapula proper. In *Balaenoptera*, *Globiocephala*, and *Phocaena*, however, it arises from the usual supraspinous fossa.

The *infraspinatus* originates from the scapular membrane over a rather irregular area, which approaches the vertebral border only at the Glenovertbral angle, and is quite widely separated from the

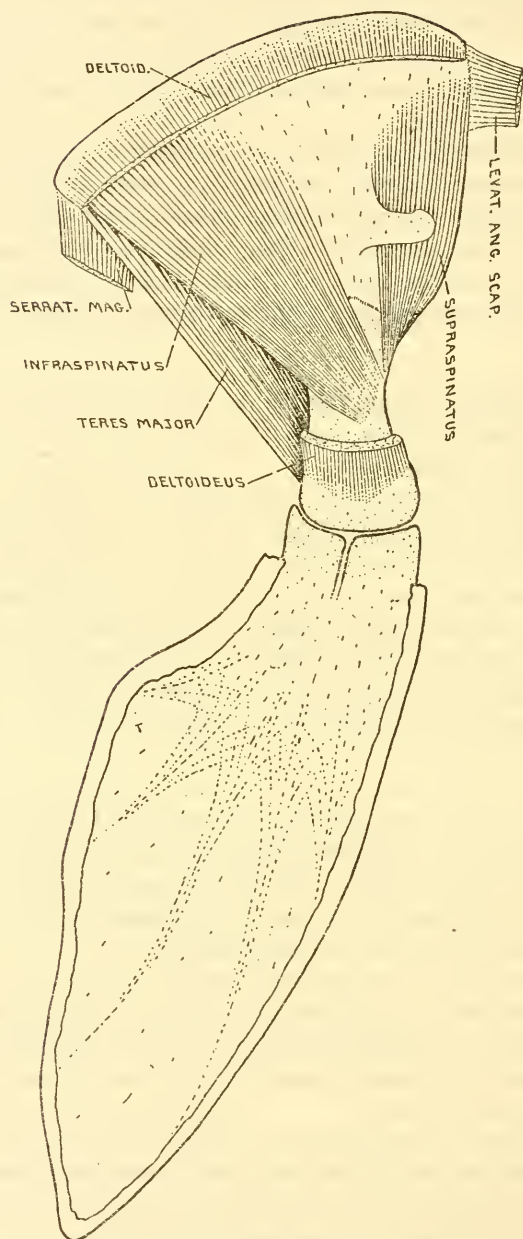


FIG. 12.—LATERAL MUSCULATURE OF THE RIGHT FORE LIMB OF NEOMERIS, SHOWING ALSO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE DIGITAL FIBROUS TISSUE

supraspinous fossa. The fibers converge, the muscle becomes partly tendinous, and passes over the head of the femur to insertion into the cranio-lateral infraspinous fossa of the humerus.

In *Kogia* this muscle is very similar but the insertion is shown as being located slightly more caudad, and is probably weaker. In *Balaenoptera* the origin occupies the middle of the lateral aspect of the scapula and the insertion is more proximad. It is not fully described nor figured for *Globiocephala*.

The *teres major* has origin from the scapular membrane along the axillary border of the scapula adjoining the glenovertebral angle,

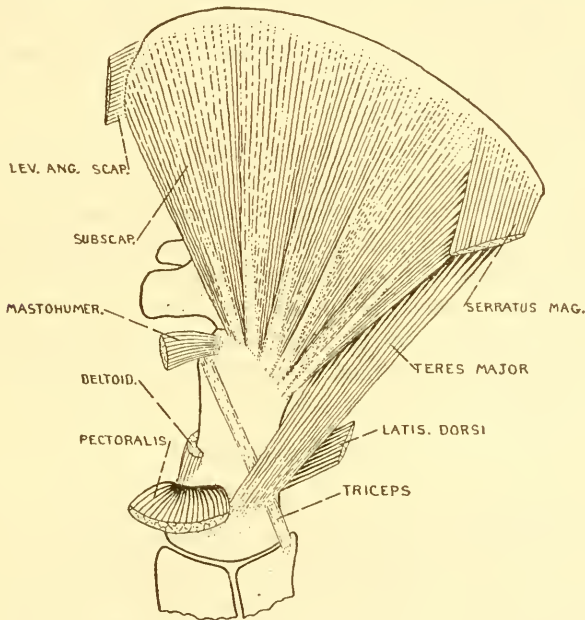


FIG. 13.—MEDIAL MUSCULATURE OF THE RIGHT FORE LIMB OF NEOMERIS

and is inserted upon the caudo-distal part of the medial shaft of the humerus.

In *Kogia* this muscle is apparently somewhat similar, but origin extends a bit farther toward the glenoid fossa; and the insertion is not shown in the illustration. In *Balaenoptera* the origin is much more extensive, and forms a considerable area over the more caudal part of the lateral aspect of the scapula.

The *subscapularis* has origin from the scapular membrane near its vertebral border and covers the entire medial aspect of the scapula. It develops strong tendon bundles upon its superficial (medial) belly, but the deeper part is entirely fleshy, and insertion is obliquely upon the tuberosity of the humerus and distad, after the

manner indicated in Figure 13. In the other cetaceans it seems to be very similar.

The humeral head of the *triceps* is represented by a remnant of tendon which extends from the cranial portion of the medial tuberosity of the humerus just distad of the attachment of the masto-humeralis, to the olecranon process of the ulna.

There is no muscle attached to either the acromion or the coracoid process, and the remnant of a triceps is the only muscle extending distad of the humerus. The limb of *Neomeris* is, therefore, unique among the cetaceans so far dissected in having the musculature of this member so simple, in this respect indicating a very specialized condition. The radius and ulna are invested in a thin layer of fibro-cartilage that is extremely tough. In spite of careful search, nothing that could be interpreted as the vestige of any other muscle of the flipper was encountered.

After removal of the integument from the fore limb it is seen that the fibro-cartilage is arranged in a definite manner, as suggested in Figure 12. The fibers converge distad from the base of each digit and the digit on either side adjoining, this suggesting the appearance of the plates of cancelloid tissue within the extremities of the larger limb bones of most mammals. Just as the latter are arranged to withstand stresses from the directions in which these are usually applied, so it may be presumed that the fibrous tissue of the cetacean flipper has a definite plan for strengthening this member.

PELVIC MUSCULATURE

There is apparently no levator ani in *Neomeris* such as is shown by Schulte for *Kogia*, but placed almost similarly is a *levator vulvae*, originating from the membranous sheath of the pelvic bone and inserting into the tissue about the vulva. It lies superficial to a part of the *ischio-caudalis*. This also originates from the pelvic sheath, with fibers running caudo-ventrad to the midventral line. It is shown for *Kogia* and corresponds at least in position and direction with the coccygeus of *Balaenoptera*.

There is a muscle corresponding in position to the *ischio-cavernosus* as given for *Kogia*. It arises from the pelvic sheath, its fibers interdigitating with those of the rectus abdominis. I doubt if the true ischio-cavernosus is as distinct in the female as is this muscle, but it is so termed provisionally.

The deeper parts of the muscles of the anal region were much hardened for some reason, and they were mutilated by the median incision made before the specimens were immersed in the preservative. For these reasons my dissection here was unsatisfactory and no attempt was made to homologize these muscles.

OTHER SOFT PARTS

Blowhole.—The blowhole was investigated by cutting thin, horizontal sections from this portion of the head. As the thin, integumentary blubber layer is removed, one encounters upon either side and cranio-laterad to the blowhole proper, a superficial narial dilation or respiratory sac, measuring some 40 mm. in a transverse and 30 in a sagittal direction. It is lined with sooty mucous membrane, the more dorsal portion of which is but slightly wrinkled, while the ventral surface, more especially mediad, is thrown into heavy folds. It is separated from a similar sac upon the opposite side by a thin, membranous partition. In this plane it is not continuous with the blowhole, access to the latter being by a deeper passage situated between two of the rugose folds and extending caudo-ventrad (fig. 14).

Deep to this, on either side, is a second but smaller respiratory sac separated from the more superficial one by a thin layer of fibers of the dilator naris. It is lined with delicate, pink, mucous membrane which becomes sooty toward the passage with which it communicates with the blowhole. The remainder of the accessory air passages and sacs seem to have much individual variation. In the second specimen dissected the deeper respiratory sac communicated, by a passage running caudad, with the extreme lateral portion of the blowhole, and this was continuous with a communication with an accessory sac located caudad to the blowhole. In addition there was a second accessory sac caudad of the first, with passage to the caudal part of the blowhole deep to the first accessory sac, as shown by the dotted line in Figure 14. Whereas the superficial and deep respiratory sacs are flattened horizontally when collapsed (or rather not dilated), the two accessory sacs upon either side are flattened vertically in a somewhat sagittal direction.

In the first specimen dissected the deeper respiratory sac communicated directly with the more rostral accessory sac laterad to, but separate from, the blowhole, while access to the latter was had by a passage upon its caudal wall. There was no second accessory sac whatever.

Finally, there is a lateral dilation of the blowhole upon either side as indicated by the fossa encroaching upon the maxilla laterad of the anterior narial openings of the skull. In both animals the fleshy septum between the nares persisted for only a few millimeters beyond the bone, the remainder of the blowhole consisting of a single air passage without valves or other complications, save as there may be valvular action of the respiratory sacs. In the first specimen dissected the right narial opening of the skull was about 50 per cent larger than the left; in the second specimen the left was some 50 per cent larger than the right. It was naturally presumed that this

difference in size between the right and left air passages was osteological, but when 240862 had been cleaned it was surprising to find that the size of the two orifices was the same; so the discrepancy was due to differences in the soft parts of the two sides.

Kogia also has two respiratory sacs upon either side, and a number of small, supernumerary pouches which may correspond to the accessory sacs of *Neomeris*; but the structure of the blowhole is so much more complicated in the former animal, with its spermaceti

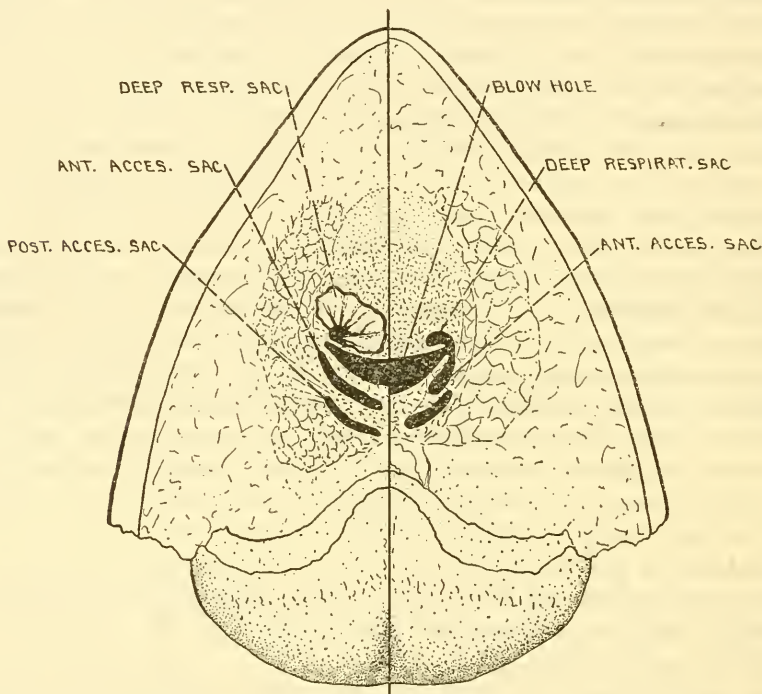


FIG. 14.—TRANSVERSE SECTIONS THROUGH THE FRONTAL REGION OF NEOMERIS: SECTION THROUGH DEEPER RESPIRATORY SAC AT LEFT; YET DEEPER SECTION AT RIGHT

organ, that comparison without a specimen is hardly profitable. The details of the blowhole of *Balaenoptera* are not illustrated, and the description is not particularly clear, but it is gathered that there is a single respiratory sac upon either side. *Globiocephala* has three pairs of sacs, but they are illustrated as being considerably different from those of *Neomeris*.

Alimentary tract.—The lips are rounded, leathery, and probably incapable of independent movement because of the tough, fibrous tissue beneath the integument. In the case of the juvenile at hand the teeth have not yet appeared, but there is an alveolar sulcus present. This sulcus still persisted in the immature females dissected,

although the teeth had appeared above the oral membrane. Even in old specimens, however, the teeth project above the gum to so slight an extent that they can have but little more function than as a slight aid to the holding of slippery prey.

The tongue of the preserved specimens is hard, with a smooth, flat, dorsal surface, an acute border, and somewhat wrinkled, vertical, lateral portion. It is interesting to note that on the anterior part of the acute border there is a well-developed row of papillae. These seem to be softer than the remainder of the tongue and their function is probably tactile.

No dissection of the pharynx was made, but it was noted that the epiglottis was of the type illustrated for *Globiocephala*.

The stomach is divided into four parts, but one of these is double and so it might with almost equal propriety be considered as consisting of five divisions. The esophagus enters the largest, which is ovoid and about 112 mm. in length. The outer wall is tough and rubbery with a uniform thickness of about one millimeter. The lining, which had peeled loose, was quite heavily plicated and most of it was thin, but surrounding the constricted passage to the second division it was gathered into heavy plicae with a thickness of more than 5 mm.

The second division was flat and somewhat kidney-shaped, measuring 84 by 47 by 22 mm. in thickness. This was lined with extremely heavy, chocolate-colored ridges running lengthwise, these having short rugosities projecting laterad and interdigitating in a regular manner with similar rugosities from the adjoining ridges. At two thirds the distance to the base of this division and hidden between two of the heavy folds is a constricted passage to the third division. In the preserved specimen this had a width not greater than 2 mm. From the second division this passage is absolutely undifferentiated and in spite of careful search it was only by dissecting from the third division that its existence could be demonstrated. The condition of the surrounding parts indicates that the passage is not much, if at all, extensible; and yet it must be, for otherwise the food of the animal would of necessity be limited to such items as the smallest crustaceans, and this, according to the authority of published statements, is not the case.

The third division is double, being somewhat V-shaped with smooth, rubbery lining, each part being about 44 mm. in length, the two being separated by an oval constriction some 10 mm. in greatest diameter.

The fourth division was similar in size and character to one-half of the third and was separated from the latter by another oval constriction, this being but 5 mm. in greatest diameter.

The postgastric portion of the gut was all of the same character, with a uniform width of about 10 mm. and a length of 630 cm. There are very sharply differentiated, longitudinal plications upon the entire inner surface.

The alimentary tract was not only without discernible intestinal parasites, but was absolutely empty, suggesting that the animal had been impounded for some time before it was killed.

Mammæe.—The slit of each mammary orifice communicates directly with a dilated mammary duct of generous proportions, this varying from 10 to 15 mm. in diameter and with a length of about 100 mm., it being directed cranial. Anteriorly it is more flattened and its walls are broken up into numerous and large galactiferous sinuses, these in turn being surrounded by mammary glandular tissue of the usual character. The large capacity of the mammary duct, size of the mammary orifice, and lack of any external prominence, as well as the presence at this point of superficial musculature, indicates that the young probably do not nurse by sucking in the accepted fashion, but rather that milk is either forced into the mouth chiefly by muscular action of the dam, or that the offspring itself does the forcing by means of butting against its mother.

Within the mammary duct was a single long, vermiform parasite, and encisted in the mammary glandular tissue were a number of smaller parasitic worms. These have not yet been identified.

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