

*tetradactyla*, Illig., which had recently been added to the Society's Collection. Both individuals were extremely gentle, and suffered themselves to be handled and played with, without evincing any uneasiness.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Martin reported the morbid appearances observed in the *Lion* which recently died at the Society's Gardens. Before removing the skin, the whole of the body presented a remarkably bloated appearance, which was found on examination to be owing to general *emphysema*. This was suspected by Mr. Martin to be the result of morbid arterial secretion; it could not have been caused by putrefaction, the animal having been dead but a few hours, and the body being still warm. The same appearance had been not unfrequently observed by Mr. Spooner, the Veterinary Surgeon of the establishment, in animals worn out by lingering chronic disease. On examining the lungs, their cellular structure was found completely obliterated, except in one small portion, where alone any oxygenation of the blood could have taken place. They presented a dark appearance on the surface, with a hardness or density of structure which must have resulted from long-continued inflammation. They were also partially studded with tubercles. On cutting into them, purulent matter oozed from the incision, and several abscesses, though not large, were discovered. The liver was dark, and so soft as to break down with the slightest touch. The spleen presented no decided trace of disease. The intestines adjacent to the liver were tinged with a dark and somewhat purplish hue; but although distended with air presented nothing remarkable. The stomach contained only a little bile and *mucus*.

The muscles generally were pale and flabby, as might have been anticipated, where a chronic disease had wasted the vital energies, and where the blood, impeded in its passage through the lungs, had long ceased to be sufficiently oxygenated.

Mr. Owen commenced the reading of his account of the Myology of the *Simia Satyrus*, L. He confined himself to the notice of such muscles as are peculiar to that animal, and have not any analogues in the human frame; of those which, if analogous, deviate remarkably in their proportions and attachments; and lastly, of such as have been considered as of doubtful existence in the *Orang*.

The *occipito-frontalis*, which escaped the observation of Tyson and Dr. Traill (Wernerian Trans. iii.) in the *Chimpanzee*, and which some physiologists have asserted to be peculiar to man, is distinctly developed in the *Orang Utan*. Portions of this muscle were also found on the head of a *Chimpanzee* that had been flayed with great care, the rest having been removed with the scalp, to which the tendinous part closely adheres.

The following muscles of the face were described, *corrugator supercilii*, *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*, *levator anguli oris*, *zygomaticus major*, *depressor anguli oris*, *orbicularis palpebrarum* and *orbicularis oris*. On reflecting the inner membrane of the lips,

the *depressores labii superioris* and *levatores labii inferioris* were found of considerable breadth and strongly developed : their action in protruding the lips in a conical form has been frequently noticed by those who have had opportunities of observing the living animal.

The *platysma myoides* is of greater extent than in the human subject, and some of the fibres have a different direction, bearing a resemblance to the cervical portion of the *panniculus carnosus* in some quadrupèds, as the *Beaver* and *Guinea-pig*.

The muscles of mastication, and the articulation of the lower jaw were described.

The *digastricus* has not any connection with the *os hyoides*, the anterior fleshy portion being altogether wanting in the *Orang Utan*. It is inserted by a strong round tendon into the angle of the lower jaw. This circumstance is interesting in connection with the memorable dispute between Dr. Monro (primus) and the French anatomists, concerning the actions of this muscle ; and it is remarkable that Winslow, with his accustomed ingenuity, should have alluded to such a disposition, in illustrating his opinions of the actions of the *digastricus* on the lower jaw in the human subject. Some peculiarities in the *mylo-hyoideus*, *genio-hyoideus*, and *omo-hyoideus* were noticed.

The peculiar muscle discovered by Tyson in the *Chimpanzee*, and called by him *levator claviculæ*, arises in the *Orang Utan* from the occiput and transverse process of the *atlas*. In the *Chimpanzee* which Mr. Owen dissected, he also found it arising from the transverse process of the *atlas*, and not from the second or third cervical vertebra. It is inserted broadly into the humeral extremity of the clavicle.

Neither in the *Orang Utan* nor in the *Chimpanzee* is there any true *ligamentum nuchæ*. The part commonly so called in the human subject, consisting also in these animals only of the inelastic commissural tendons of the *trapezii*, the *rhomboidei* and the *serrati postici superiores*. To give additional support, however, to the head of the *Orang Utan*, which preponderates so far anterior to the occipital foramen, the origins of the *rhomboidei* are extended upwards to the occipital bone, to which they broadly adhere, beneath the *trapezii*. In the *Chimpanzee* this disposition does not occur, but in both animals the *rhomboideus* is a single muscle, without division into a greater and lesser portion.

Three muscles supply the place of the *pectoralis major* in the *Orang Utan*. Their proportions and attachments were minutely described ; and while speaking of these with reference to each other, it was found convenient to apply to them the names of *sterno-humeralis*, *costo-humeralis*, and *sterno-costo-humeralis*.

The reading of the remainder of this part of the anatomy of the *Orang Utan* was postponed to a future meeting of the Committee.

Several species of *Birds* belonging to the collection recently made by Capt. Philip P. King, R.N., during his survey of the Straits of Magellan, were exhibited. Other birds from the same collection had been named and characterized at the Meeting on the 14th of