

Attachments.—The pterygoid muscle is of great size. It *arises* from the posterior extremity of the lower jaw bone, behind the articulation of that bone with the os quadratum, its fibres being attached to the outer, inner, and lower surfaces of the bone. The fibres pass obliquely forwards, upwards, and inwards, and are *inserted* into the lower surface of the pterygoid bone, as well as into the whole length of the lower surface and external margin of the palate bone. The external fibres of the muscle are to some extent separated from the rest by connective tissue, and are inserted by means of a stout tendon into the anterior extremity of the palate bone, close to the articulation of the latter with the superior maxillary bone.

Action.—This muscle approximates the upper and lower jaws, and assists in closing the mouth.

Relations.—The origin of this muscle lies immediately in front of that of the retractor linguæ. At its insertion it is in contact with its fellow of the opposite side, and is concealed by the papillated mucous membrane of the roof of the mouth.

Nerve supply (?)

4. *Orbito-maxillaris.*

Der Augenhöhlenkiefermuskel, Wiedemann, p. 73.

Der Augenhöhlen-Unterkiefer-Muskel, Tiedemann, p. 387, No. 4.

La quatrième portion du masséter, Cuvier, vol. iii. p. 71.

Attachments.—The orbito-maxillary muscle *arises* from the lower surface of the skull, below a ridge extending from the post orbital process, obliquely backwards and downwards to the quadrato-temporal articulation. The muscle is triangular in form, and terminates on a strong tendon, which is *inserted* into a well-marked tubercle on the inner surface of the lower jaw, immediately in front of the articular surface of that bone.

Action.—This muscle, in conjunction with the temporal, elevates the lower jaw.

Relations.—The orbito-maxillaris is concealed superficially by the temporal muscle, the inferior maxillary nerve passing forwards between them.

Nerve supply (?)

Remarks.—This muscle is not described by Gervais and Alix, who have doubtless regarded it as a portion of the temporal muscle. It is, however, quite distinct from the latter, being separated from it by the inferior maxillary nerve.

5. *Quadrato-maxillaris.*

Der Quadratknochen-Unterkiefer-Muskel, Tiedemann, p. 383, No. 5.

Der Gelenkbeinkiefermuskel, Wiedemann, p. 73.

Muscle No. 2, Meckel, vol. viii. p. 161.

Le premier muscle externe de l'os quarré, Cuvier, vol. iii. p. 73.

Attachments.—The quadrato-maxillaris is a small muscle, which *arises* from the