

muscle of the upper larynx, while the inner or laryngeal surface is flat, smooth, and covered by the laryngeal mucous membrane. The upper or free border of the cartilage is thin and sharp, and is covered by the dense mucous membrane forming the "laryngeal pads." Connected with the posterior part of this border is a small pointed piece of cartilage, which in some species is quite distinct from, although connected with, the arytenoid cartilage, while in others it is quite continuous with the latter. The lower border of each arytenoid affords attachment to the thyro-arytenoid ligament. The anterior pointed extremity of the arytenoid projects beyond that of the thyroid cartilage, and does not articulate with its fellow, although it is connected with it as well as with the basi-hyal bone, by means of the central thyro-hyoid ligament. The posterior rounded extremity of the arytenoid is provided with a convex articular surface, by means of which it articulates with the upper lateral facet on the cricoid cartilage.

*The Ligaments of the Larynx* consist of two thyro-arytenoid ligaments, by means of which the bases of the arytenoid cartilages are attached to the upper border of the thyroid. The anterior extremities of the arytenoid cartilages are, moreover, connected with one another by means of the central thyro-hyoid ligament, the principal function of which is to attach the anterior pointed extremity of the thyroid cartilage to the basi-hyal bone. The posterior extremities of the arytenoids, as well as the extremities of the thyroid cornua, articulate directly with the cricoid cartilage, the articulation of each being surrounded by a delicate fibrous capsule.

*The Intrinsic Muscles* of the upper larynx are two in number, a sphincter and apertor.

*The Sphincter Laryngis* (Pl. XVIII. fig. 4) is symmetrically disposed on either side of the laryngeal aperture, and is situated immediately beneath the laryngeal pads. The muscular fibres *arise* on either side of the middle line, from the posterior extremity and posterior half of the outer surface of each thyroid cornu, the origin of the muscle corresponding closely to the insertion of the claviculo-thyroid muscle. The fibres pass obliquely forwards and inwards toward the middle line, and are *inserted* into the anterior half of the outer surface of each arytenoid cartilage. The external fibres of opposite muscles become continuous with one another in front of the arytenoid cartilages, and thus complete the sphincter arrangement. The sphincter laryngis apparently closes the aperture of the larynx by approximating the arytenoid cartilages.

*The Apertor Laryngis* (Pl. XVIII. figs. 4, 5) consists of two lateral halves, which come into contact posteriorly, and thus form a single muscular mass which separates the origins of the two halves of the sphincter laryngis. The muscle of each side *arises* in front from the anterior three-fourths of the upper margin of the thyroid cartilage. It passes obliquely backwards and inwards, and is *inserted* into the posterior half of the outer surface of the arytenoid cartilage, as also into the posterior hollowed surface of the cricoid cartilage, where the fibres of opposite muscles become almost continuous with one