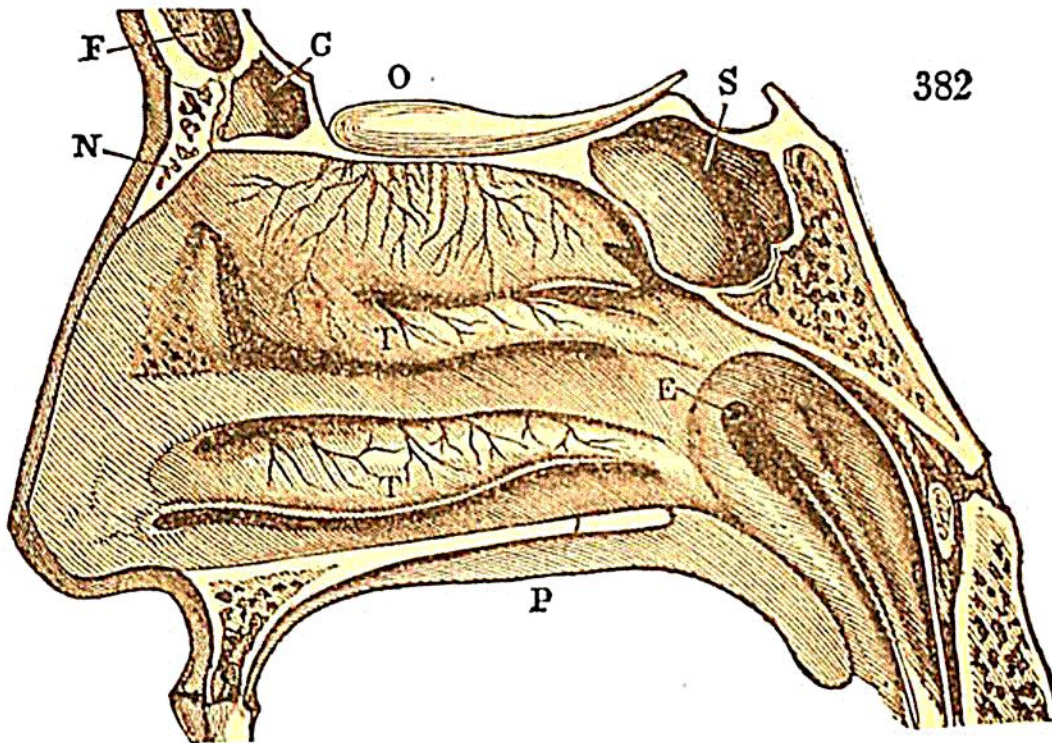


called the *Schneiderian membrane*,\* which is constantly kept moist, is supplied with numerous blood vessels, and upon which are spread the ultimate ramifications of the olfactory nerves. The relative magnitude of these nerves is much greater in carnivorous quadrupeds than in those which subsist on vegetable food. In quadrupeds as well as in man, these nerves are not collected into a single trunk in their course towards the brain, but compose a great number of filaments, which pass separately through minute perforations in a plate of bone, (called the *ethmoid bone*) before they en-



ter into the cavity of the skull, and join that part of the cerebral substance with which they are ultimately connected.

The surface of the membrane which receives the impressions from odorous effluvia, is considerably increased by several thin plates of bone, which project into the cavity of the nostrils, and are called the *turbinated bones*. These are delineated at  $\tau, \tau$ , in Fig. 382, as they appear in a vertical and longitudinal section of the cavity of the human nostril, where they are seen covered by the Schneiderian mem-

\* It has been so named in honour of Schneider, the first anatomist who gave an accurate description of this membrane.