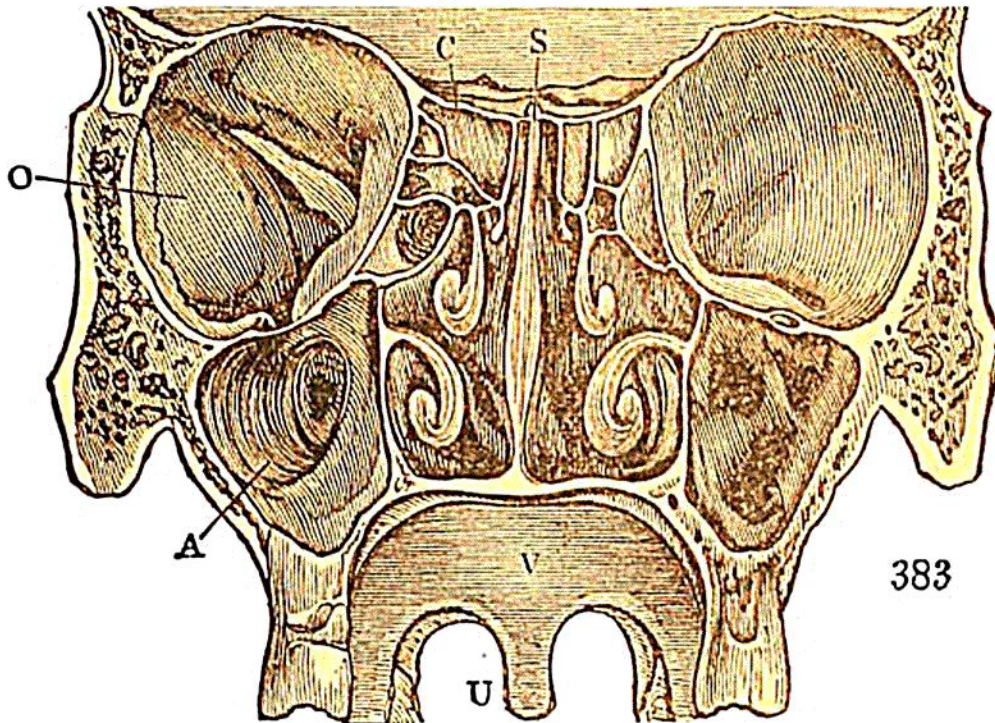


brane.* A transverse and vertical section of these parts is given in Fig. 383.† The turbinated bones are curiously folded, and often convoluted in a spiral form, with the evident design of obtaining as great an extent of surface as possible within the confined space of the nasal cavity. This tur-



binated, or spiral shape, chiefly characterizes these bones among herbivorous quadrupeds: in the horse, for example, the turbinated bones are of a large diameter, and extend the whole length of the prolonged nostrils. Their structure is exceedingly intricate; for while they retain, externally, the general shape of an oblong spiral shell, they are pierced on all their internal sides with numerous perforations, through

* This figure shows the branches of the olfactory nerve (o,) passing through the thin *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone, and distributed over that membrane. Several of the cells, which open into the cavity, are also seen; such as the large sphenoidal sinus (s,) the frontal sinus (r,) and one of the ethmoidal cells (c.) x, is the nasal bone; r, the palate; and z, the mouth of the Eustachian tube, which leads to the ear.

† In this figure, s, is the septum, or partition of the nostrils, on each side of which are seen the sections of the turbinated bones projecting into the cavity; the ethmoid cells (c,) situated between the orbits (o;) and the *Antrum maxillare* (A,) which is another large cavity communicating with the nostrils.