which the membrane together with the finé branches of the nerves, pass freely from one side to the other. The cavities resulting from the convolutions are intersected by unperforated partitions of extraordinary tenuity, serving both to support the arches of bone, and to furnish a still greater surface for the extension of the olfactory membrane. In the Sheep, the Goat, and the Deer, the structure is very similar to that just described; but the convolutions are double; with an intermediate partition, so as to resemble in its transverse section the capital of an Ionic column.* They are shown at τ , Fig. 384, which exhibits the transverse section of the nostrils of a sheep.



In carnivorous quadrupeds the structure of these bones is still more intricate, and is calculated to afford a far more extensive surface for the distribution of the olfactory nerve. In the seal this conformation is most fully developed, and the bony plates are here not turbinated, but ramified, as

* In a species of Antelope described by Mr. Hodgson, cavities exist, situated immediately behind the ordinary nostrils, and communicating with them. These accessary nostrils, are conjectured to be useful to this exceedingly fleet animal by facilitating its breathing, while it is exerting its utmost speed; for the expansion of the nostrils opens also these posterior cavities, the sides of which, being elastic, remain dilated. Journal of the Asiatic Society, Feb. 1832, p. 59.