

Action.—This muscle extends the neck, and rotates the vertebræ upon one another, so as to direct the head towards the side on which the muscle acts.

Relations.—The splenius colli at its origin is in contact with its fellow of the opposite side. Its outer side is in contact with the insertion of the extensor magnus colli. A few of the fibres at its insertion are continuous with those of the rectus capitis lateralis.

Nerve supply.—Branches from the posterior divisions of the cervical nerves.

Variations.—In *Spheniscus minor* the origin of this muscle is limited to the arches of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth cervical vertebræ. In *Spheniscus magellanicus* it arises from the fourth to the ninth cervical vertebræ inclusive. In *Spheniscus demersus* the splenius colli arises from the second to the ninth cervical vertebræ inclusive, and is inserted into the hyperapophyses of the second and third cervical vertebræ. In *Spheniscus mendiculus* and *Eudyptes chrysolophus* it is likewise inserted into the second and third cervical vertebræ.

5. *Extensor colli tertius.*

The muscle which I have thus named is present in nearly every species of Penguin, and consists of a delicate slip which lies between and separates the splenius colli and the extensor longus colli. It arises from the arches of the seventh and eighth cervical vertebræ, and passing obliquely forwards and outwards, is inserted into the posterior articular process of the fifth cervical vertebra.

Action.—It extends the neck.

Variations.—This muscle is absent in *Spheniscus mendiculus* and in *Aptenodytes longirostris*.

6. *Extensor parvus colli.*

Der kleine Halsstrecker, Wiedemann, p. 77.

Der kleine Halsstrecker, Tiedemann, p. 287, No. 3.

Obliquus colli, Owen, p. 26.

Attachments.—This muscle is divisible into two parts, an upper and lower. The lower portion arises by means of a number of separate slips from the transverse processes of the five posterior cervical vertebræ. The fibres pass forwards, and are inserted into the posterior articular processes of the fifth to the ninth cervical vertebræ inclusive.

The upper portion arises from the transverse processes of the sixth to the ninth cervical vertebræ inclusive, by means of distinct muscular slips. These slips unite to form a single muscular belly, which is inserted into the posterior articular process of the third cervical vertebra.

Action.—This muscle extends the neck, and directs it towards the side on which the muscle acts.