The anterior fibres of this accessory muscle are in part continuous with the origin of the trachelo-mastoid.

Action.—The longus colli is the principal flexor of the neck.

Relations.—This muscle is separated from that of the opposite side by the two common carotid arteries.

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

10. *Longus colli externus.*

Attachments.—The muscle which I have thus named *arises*, in common with the preceding, from the hypapophyses of the anterior dorsal vertebræ. It is separated by a cellular interval from the longus colli, to the outer side of which it lies. The muscular fibres pass forwards and outwards, and, unlike those of the longus colli, do not terminate on separate tendons, but are *inserted* directly into the transverse processes of the lower four or five cervical vertebræ, where they are inseparably united with the inter-transverse muscles.

Action.—This muscle co-operates with the longus colli in flexing the neck.

Relations.—To its inner side is the origin of the longus colli. The large cords of the brachial plexus pass outwards behind it.

Nerve supply.—Branches from the anterior divisions of the lower cervical nerves.

(*c*) Muscles inserted into the Skull.

1. *Biventer cervicis.*

Dünner Halsmuskel, Merrem.
Der Zweibäuchige Nackenmuskel, Wiedemann, p. 75.
Der Zweibäuchige Nackenmuskel, Tiedemann, p. 282, No. 1.
Digastrique du cou, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 237.
Digastrique du cou, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 9, No. 1.
Longus colli posticus (part of), Owen, p. 27.
Biventer cervicis, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 95, No. 5.
Long postérieur du cou (faisceau occipital), Gervais and Alix, p. 14.

Attachments.—This muscle, as observed by Meckel, is developed to a greater extent in the Penguins than in other birds. It consists of a narrow fleshy band, without any trace of tendinous intersection, which *arises* from the anterior border of the iliac bone as well as from the spinous process of the second last dorsal vertebra, by means of a flattened tendon. It passes forwards to the occipital bone, where it is *inserted* into the upper end of the deep groove which separates the most prominent part of that bone from the transverse occipital crest.