as far as the uncinate processes. The fibres cross those of the external intercostals, being directed from behind and above, downwards and forwards.

Nerve supply.—Branches of the intercostal nerves.

Remarks.—The anterior fibres which lie between the sternal ribs are the "Musculi interappendiculares costarum" of Tiedemann, the term "Internal Intercostal" being limited by that author to those fibres of the internal intercostals above described which lie between the vertebral ribs.

7. *Scalenus.*

Les muscles qui tiennent la place des scalènes (one of), Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 520, No. 2.
Rippenhalter, Wiedemann, p. 78.
Der erste Rippenhalter, Tiedemann, p. 299, No. 1.
Scalène, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 218.
Scalène, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 216, No. 1.
Scalenus medius, Owen, p. 29.
Scalenus, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 98, No. 12.
Surcostaux (one of), Gervais and Alix, p. 12.

Attachments.—The scalenus muscle *arises* from the transverse processes of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ. The fibres pass obliquely backwards and downwards, and are *inserted* into the second rib above the costal process. As the muscle passes backwards it entirely envelops the first or rudimental rib in its fibres.

Action.—This muscle acts as a muscle of respiration, inasmuch as it raises the second rib, and indirectly those succeeding.

Nerve supply (?)

Relations.—The large cords of the brachial plexus pass out in front of this muscle, and separate it from the longus colli externus.

Variations.—In the majority of the birds dissected, I found that the scalenus, as above described, was separable into two distinct portions—an anterior, arising from the last cervical, and a posterior arising from the first dorsal vertebra. In some, however, no trace of this subdivision was recognisable.

(*f*) Muscles of the Abdomen.

1. *Transverso-cloacal.*

Attachments.—The muscle so named by Gervais and Alix (p. 16) *arises* from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth coccygeal vertebræ. Its fibres pass downwards and forwards, and after crossing the superficial surface of the ischio-pubo-coccygeus, are *inserted* close to the anus. The anterior fibres pass in front of the anus, and become continuous with the corresponding fibres of the muscle of the opposite side. The