

from the third rib, while in *Pygosceles tæniatus*, *Spheniscus magellanicus*, and *Spheniscus minor*, the muscle arose by two digitations, one of which was attached to the second, the other to the third and fourth ribs.

Remarks.—Schoepss found this muscle in the Penguin attached to “the outer surfaces of the posterior false ribs, and to the lower portion of the first true rib.” According to Gervais and Alix, in *Eudyptes chrysolophus* it arises from the third and fourth ribs as above enumerated.

5. *Levator scapulæ.*

Der Anzieher des Schulterblattes, Merrem, p. 154, No. 11.

Der obere Rippenschulterblattmuskel, Wiedemann, p. 87.

Levator scapulæ, Tiedemann, p. 303, No. 4.

L'élevateur de l'épaule, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 24, No. 3.

Der Schulterheber, Schoepss, p. 97, No. 10.

Levator scapulæ, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 109, No. 34.

L'angulaire, Gervais and Alix, p. 20

Attachments.—The levator scapulæ consists of three distinct plates of muscle, which arise from the outer surfaces of the second, third, and fourth ribs. The first or foremost plate is attached to the second rib, close to the extremity of the transverse process, with which it articulates, while the succeeding plates are attached to the respective ribs nearer and nearer to the sternum. The plates pass backwards, lying parallel to one another, and are inserted together into the posterior third of the costal surface of the scapula, close to its vertebral border.

Action.—This muscle draws the scapula forwards and upwards towards the vertebral column.

Relations.—The muscle is concealed by the rhomboid muscle and by the scapula. It rests upon the ribs and intercostal muscles.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the nerve which supplies the rhomboid and trapezius muscles.

Variations.—In *Eudyptes chrysolophus* from Kerguelen, as well as in *Pygosceles tæniatus*, this muscle consists of four distinct muscular plates, which arise from the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs. In *Aptenodytes longirostris* the muscle is attached to four ribs by means of three digitations. Of these the first arises from the second rib, the second from the third and fourth ribs, and the third from the fifth rib. In *Spheniscus minor* the muscle arises by means of three digitations which are attached to the first, second, and third ribs. In *Spheniscus demersus* the muscle is inserted into the middle third of the costal surface of the scapula, and not into the posterior third as in the other species examined.

Remarks.—According to Schoepss, this muscle arises from the transverse processes of the first and second dorsal vertebræ, as well as from the posterior border of the second