

Action.—The first and second heads of origin of the triceps co-operate with the latissimus dorsi in effecting the backward or effective stroke of the wing. In conjunction with the third and fourth heads, they are the principal extensors of the forearm at the elbow joint.

Relations.—The first head is to a large extent subcutaneous, and rests upon the shoulder joint. The second head arises from the scapula close to the attachment of the fibrous pulley of the latissimus dorsi. The tendon of insertion of the pectoralis minor, as well as those of the latissimus dorsi, intervenes between the second and third heads.

Nerve supply.—The first and second heads are supplied by nerves derived from the great cord of the brachial plexus. The third and fourth heads are supplied by branches from the musculo-spiral nerve.

Variations.—In *Eudypetes chrysolophus* the second head of the triceps arises not only from the axillary border of the scapula, but also from the fibrous pulley through which the tendons of the latissimus dorsi pass. In this bird, moreover, the third and fourth heads are quite continuous, and are not separated by an interval, as in the other species examined. In *Aptenodytes longirostris* the external tendon of insertion of the triceps is inserted into the ulna by two distinct slips, one of which coalesces with the internal tendon above described.

2. *Brachialis internus.*

Le court fléchisseur de l'avant bras, Vicq d'Azyr, 1773, p. 572, No. 3.

Der Ellenbogenbeuger, Wiedemann, p. 89.

Brachialis internus, Tiedemann, p. 312, No. 2.

Der innere Armmuskel, Heusinger, p. 184, No. 11.

Le deuxième fléchisseur de l'avant bras, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 46, No. 2.

Der kurze Beuger des Vorderarmes, Schoepss, p. 141, No. 28.

Brachialis internus, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 125, No. 52.

Court fléchisseur de l'avant bras, Gervais and Alix, p. 27.

Attachments.—The brachialis internus is a short quadrilateral muscle, which arises from a slight depression occupying the lower third of the anterior (radial) margin of the shaft of the humerus. The fibres pass in front of the humero-radial articulation, and are inserted into a deep excavation on the anterior border of the radius, immediately below the upper end of that bone.

Action.—This muscle is the principal flexor of the forearm upon the humerus.

Relations.—The brachialis internus rests upon the front of the elbow joint.

Nerve supply.—A twig from the radial nerve, which is given off opposite the elbow joint.

Remarks.—According to Gervais and Alix, this muscle corresponds to the long external supinator of the Crocodile. These authors consider that this muscle, because of