

In *Arctocephalus* it is under cover of the deltoid, and is triangular in form. It *arises* from the dorsum of the scapula, anterior to the tendon of origin of the long head of the triceps, and the dorsi-epitrochlear muscles; from the posterior border of the scapular spine, beneath the origin of the deltoid; from the dorsal surface of the capsule surrounding the neck of the scapula. It crosses the dorsal surface of the shoulder-joint as a round tendon, is closely adherent to the capsule, and is *inserted* into a pit at the junction of the posterior border of the great tuberosity with the head of the humerus, below the pit for the posterior part of the supraspinatus. In *Otaria* it penetrates the capsular ligament, and strengthens it. In *Trichechus* it overlaps its large fossa. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the suprascapular nerves from the 6th cervical. In *Arctocephalus* by the circumflex. In the Phocinæ and *Arctocephalus* it rotates the fore-limb backwards.

The *Teres minor* is a scanty muscular band which *arises* from a narrow line anterior to the long head of the triceps, and posterior to the infraspinatus. It is *inserted* into the capsule of the shoulder-joint; and into the anterior side of the great tuberosity of the humerus, below the infraspinatus. In *Arctocephalus* it is not found. In *Otaria* the fibres are lost upon the capsular head of the triceps, and in *Trichechus* it is rather indistinct, if present.

In *Arctocephalus* the infraspinatus has the same action as the *teres minor* in the Phocinæ, and I infer that the infraspinatus in *Arctocephalus* does the same work as the *teres minor*, and that the posterior part of the supraspinatus in the latter is functionally the same as the infraspinatus of the Phocinæ. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the circumflex, and is a feeble rotator outwards.

The *Teres major* is a triangular muscle, lying on the posterior angle and dorsal surface of the scapula. The latissimus dorsi covers a portion of it. It *arises* from the scapula posterior to the origins of the dorsi-epitrochlear and the long head of the triceps, to one inch from the glenoid cavity; and from the dorsum of the cartilaginous plate. About the middle of the posterior surface it becomes muscular, and the lower margin of the tendinous surface of the inner half blends with the inner tendon of the latissimus dorsi. It is *inserted* into the inner border of the humerus below the subscapulo-capsularis for half an inch; and slightly into the great bicipital hollow.

In *Arctocephalus* it is rectangular and *arises* from the ventral surface at the posterior angle of the scapula, from the lower surface of the tendinous area which gives origin to the subscapularis anteriorly, from the posterior costa, and from the posterior angle by muscular fibres; a few fibres come from the posterior angle of the cartilaginous rim, and from the serratus magnus. The latissimus joins it along its posterior border; anteriorly it blends with the subscapularis outside of its origin for an inch. It is *inserted* into the middle third of the inner border of the shaft of the humerus, and slightly into the great bicipital groove, below the episubscapularis. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* it is inserted from the middle of the shaft upwards to the internal condyloid ridge with the dorsi-epitrochlear and first head of the triceps.

With the assistance of the human scapula a better reading of those of the Phocinæ and the *Arctocephali* is obtained. In man there is an axillary border which has an adjacent surface on the dorsum of the bone, and this is cut off from the infraspinous fossa by a ridge running from the glenoid to the inferior angle. The adjacent surface is divided into two, the upper half for the *teres minor*, the lower for the *teres major*. This ridge is present in the Phocinæ and the *Arctocephali*, but is modified; in the former the glenoid third on the dorsum is well marked, over the remainder is faint, but on close examination can be seen and felt; and it ends at the vertebral border