but I made it out as blending with the flexor minimi digiti. In *Otaria* it *arises* from the inferior angle, but in *Arctocephalus* from the axillary border; the fibres in the former run to the forearm, but in the latter they blend with the flexor carpi ulnaris. *Trichechus* agrees with *Arctocephalus* in the origin, but the insertion differs, for it ends in the antebrachial fascia of the forearm, and is inserted into the olecranon by fascia only.

The second, or *long head* of the triceps,[1] is a triangular muscle, and *arises* between the origin of the teres minor anteriorly and the teres major posteriorly. The extent of its origin is from a spot immediately posterior to and in a line with the middle of the scapular spine to the glenoid cavity; the portion arising from the scapula is thin and chiefly tendinous; the remainder which *arises* from the neck is muscular, and covers the under surface of the neck as well as the lower half of the back. It also has origin from the capsule surrounding the neck. The lower half of this muscle lying next the external head is tendinous; it lies upon the internal and external heads, and is *inserted* into the olecranon below the middle head, into both of its sides and into the tendinous surface on the posterior of the external head.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it is also triangular, and *arises* from the outer half of the dorsal rim of the posterior costa of the scapula, between the fibres of the subscapularis, which springs from the posterior costa, and posterior to the infraspinatus, which overlaps it. It stretches transversely from above the middle of the posterior costa to the under surface of the capsule of the shoulder-joint, from which it also has origin. The ventral surface is tendinous for the play of the teres major, while the dorsal is only tendinous near the olecranon above its insertion. As in *Phoca* it lies on the external and internal heads, when viewed from the inner aspect of the limb; and it is *inserted* into the anterior internal half of the border of the olecranon on the inner surface, which is opposite the anterior and middle tubercles of the outer surface; some of the fibres run amongst those of the internal head over the quadrilateral surface of the olecranon on the internal side, and it is tendinous on the outer surface near the olecranon. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* it joins the common cubital insertion of the triceps.

The *third* or *external head*[2] *arises* from the capsule surrounding the head of the humerus, which is continuous with the posterior surface of this bone, and from the same position on the outer surface to midway between the anterior and outer borders, from the hollow between the head and the shaft, and very slightly from the humerus below this. It overlies the internal head, and is closely connected to the tendinous lower half of the long head which covers it: it then joins the anterior tendinous side of the long head, and is *inserted* by a small fasciculus into the outer side of the tip of the olecranon between the internal heads.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it *arises* from the capsule of the shoulder-joint at the lower posterior surface of the glenoid cavity; from the capsule between this and the neck of the humerus; from the neck to the middle of the outer surface; from the capsule above the neck, and also from the external border of the shaft in its upper half. It has an opening, near its origin from the capsule on the external border, for the circumflex vessels. It divides above the olecranon into two parts; the inner is *inserted* into the tendinous portion of the long head above the olecranon and into the inner side of the olecranon, opposite to the anterior and middle tubercles to the outer side of the long head, and a slip from it joins the dorsi-epitrochlear; the outer is *inserted* into the superior

[1] This is Humphry's second division; Lucae's middle head; Murie's first division.
[2] This is Humphry's third division; Murie's (*Trichechus* and *Otaria*) second division.