

of the interparietal bone. A small fasciculus is continuous with the rhomboideus cervicis. The fibres course outwards and forwards, and are *inserted* partly by muscular fibres and partly by aponeurosis into the occipital ridge. It is supplied by the external division of the great occipital nerve, by a branch of the external division of the 3rd cervical, and by a branch from the suboccipital.

In *Arctocephalus* it has the same shape and relations as in *Phoca vitulina*, and *arises* from the ligamentum nuchæ, the 7th cervical vertebra, and the three anterior dorsal spines, and is *inserted* into the occipital ridge from the posterior termination of the sagittal suture, to the posterior margin of the external auditory meatus. It is blended with the trachelo-mastoid near its insertion. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* a splenius capitis and colli are described. The former is the same as the splenius in *Arctocephalus*, and the splenius colli is the trachelo-mastoid in *Arctocephalus*.

The *Erector spinæ* in *Phoca vitulina* divides into the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis colli, and trachelo-mastoid. In *Arctocephalus*, in addition to the above, the spinalis dorsi and colli are found.

In *Phoca vitulina* it lies between the caudal region and the last rib. Its aponeurosis extends from the sacral to the dorsal region as far as the 14th dorsal spine, crosses over the multifidus, forming its dorsal covering, and ends laterally on the middle of the dorsum of the erector spinæ posterior to the last rib. It is a massive roll of muscle anterior to the ilium, but posterior to this is in two small but distinct parts, corresponding to the sacro-lumbalis and the longissimus dorsi. Anterior to the ilium there is an indication of the existence of two muscles, for a partial fibrous partition is found running for a short distance into the fibres from the anterior dorsal surface of the sacrum. The erector *arises* in two parts, the division ultimately forming the longissimus dorsi from the rudimentary zygapophyses of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th caudal vertebræ, from the transverse process of the 1st caudal, from the ligamentous structures covering the dorsum of the sacrum between the zygapophyses and the transverse processes, and from the ligamentous partition on each side. It runs forward as the erector spinæ, lying next the zygapophyses of the lumbar vertebræ, and turns over the last rib. The division joining the fibres of the erector, and forming the sacro-lumbalis, *arises* from the transverse processes of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd caudal vertebræ, and from the zygapophyses of the 1st and 2nd caudal vertebræ. This origin is bound to the outer side of the posterior sacro-iliac ligament, and runs into the erector anterior to the ilium, forming the partial septum already mentioned. This structure is supplemented by a tendon from the dorsal surface of the ilium, and by fibres from its anterior surface, from the same surface of the sacrum, and from the ligament between them, the three last origins being ventral to the septum. The longissimus portion of the erector from the caudal region is *inserted* into the dorsal posterior borders of the anterior zygapophyses of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th lumbar vertebræ, into the anapophyses of the last dorsal and 1st lumbar vertebræ, into the outer surface of the lumbar vertebræ, by muscular fibres extending from the dorsal tips of the anterior zygapophyses to midway between these and the transverse processes, and into the inner posterior third of the last rib. The sacro-lumbalis portion is *inserted* into the ventral halves of the outer surfaces of the lumbar vertebræ, into the outer surfaces of their transverse processes, and into the outer two-thirds of the posterior border of the last rib to within 1 inch from its outer end. The erector is under cover of the lumbar fascia.

In *Arctocephalus* the longissimus dorsi is not separable from the sacro-lumbalis as in *Phoca*, yet the formation of the two is partly evident in the lumbar region. The erector *arises* in the sacral region by an aponeurosis, from the spines of some of the caudal and all the sacral vertebræ,