

the head of the humerus, so as to clothe the humerus on its anterior and outer aspects, and is inserted differently in each animal. In the *Cuscus* a very few of these anterior fibres—those constituting the anterior free margin of the muscle—are attached to the clavicle. The remainder are continued downwards, and fuse with the acromial and clavicular portions of the deltoid. In the *Phascogale* the insertion of this part of the trapezius is precisely similar, with the exception that none of the fibres join the acromial deltoid—all enter the clavicular portion of that muscle. In the *Thylacine* the humeral division of the trapezius is more strongly marked than in either of the two preceding animals. In passing over the rudimentary clavicle, some of its deeper fibres mix with those of the other muscles attached to this bone, and it ends entirely in the clavicular deltoid (Pl. I. fig. 4, *tr.*).

According to Professor Macalister the humeral division of the trapezius in the Wombat is in no way attached to the clavicle, but, gliding over it, replaces the clavicular deltoid; in the Tasmanian Devil, on the other hand, no portion of the muscle reaches the humerus—all its fibres being inserted into the scapular spine, acromion process, and the outer fourth of the clavicle.<sup>1</sup> In the *Perameles* the anterior fibres of the trapezius are described by Professor Owen<sup>2</sup> as “being directly continued into the pectoralis major.” Whilst the scapular or posterior portion of the trapezius therefore appears to be very constant in its insertion, the anterior or humeral part is subject to considerable variations.

*Rhomboideus*.—In none is this muscle divisible into its three constituent parts. In each of the three specimens it forms a continuous muscular layer, which arises for a varying extent from the occipital crest under cover of the trapezius and the cleido-occipital when this muscle exists, from all the cervical and from the two anterior dorsal spines. In the *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* the occipital origin is relatively wider than in the *Thylacine*. Those fibres which spring from the dorsal, and from the two or three cervical spines, are disposed in much coarser fasciculi than the fibres in the anterior part of the muscle, and they probably represent the rhomboideus proper. The entire muscle is inserted into the whole extent of the base of the scapula.

In the *Phascogale* the lower margin of the muscle, as it approaches the scapula, fuses with the upper border of the acromio-trachelien muscle, and in this manner it is inserted to a small extent into the root of the scapular spine.

Macalister<sup>1</sup> describes a more extensive origin of the rhomboideus in the Wombat. In this animal it extends back as far as the fourth or fifth dorsal spine. In the Tasmanian Devil, according to the same authority, it consists of two distinct portions, viz., a rhomboideus occipitalis and a rhomboideus proper composed of the amalgamated major and minor.

*Acromio-trachelien* (the omo-atlantic of Haughton and Macalister).—In the *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* this muscle is double; in the *Thylacine* it is single.

<sup>1</sup> Myology of the Wombat and Tasmanian Devil, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, vol. v.

<sup>2</sup> *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates*.