

In the *Cuscus* the acromio-trachelien consists of two distinct fleshy bands—a small superior band and a larger inferior band. These may appropriately be called the acromio-trachelien superior and acromio-trachelien inferior. The former arises by two slips from the transverse processes of the atlas and axis vertebræ, whilst the latter takes origin from the transverse process of the atlas alone. Narrow and rounded towards their origin they wind round the lower margin of the splenius, and then diverging from each other as they proceed backwards they expand into two thin muscular bands. Near the scapula they coalesce, and are inserted into the whole length of the scapular spine, and also into the posterior margin of the acromion process.

In the *Phascogale* the arrangement is very similar; still there are certain essential points of difference. Thus both fleshy bands arise from the atlas alone, they remain distinct throughout their entire extent, and, lastly, the acromio-trachelien superior, as it approaches the scapula, fuses by its upper margin with the rhomboideus.

In the *Thylacine* the single acromio-trachelien arises from the lower aspect of the transverse process of the atlas, and, expanding as it passes backwards, is inserted into the lower half of the scapular spine and into the posterior border of the acromion process (Pl. I. fig. 5, *a.t.*).

Cuvier and Laurillard (pl. clxxxviii.) figure a double acromio-trachelien in the *Macropus major*, the two parts of which are very distinct, and inserted at a considerable distance from each other.

Cleido-occipital.—This muscle is found in *Cuscus* and *Phascogale*, but it is absent in the *Thylacine*.

In the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 1, *c.o.*) it is a very narrow slip of muscle, and being closely applied to the upper margin of the cleido-mastoid, it is not at first apparent. Posteriorly it is attached to the sternal end of the clavicle, anteriorly it is inserted into the occipital ridge upon the same plane as the trapezius and sterno-mastoid.

In the *Phascogale* the cleido-occipital is a well-marked muscle, which is clearly mapped off from the cleido-mastoid throughout its whole length. Its attachments are the same as in the case of the *Cuscus*, but as it approaches the occiput it fuses with the anterior margin of the trapezius.

In the Wombat and Tasmanian Devil the cleido-occipital is absent; at least Macalister¹ makes no mention of it in either case. In Cuvier and Laurillard's plates it is figured in the *Didelphys cancrivora* (pl. clxxvi. fig. 1) and in the *Macropus minor* (pl. clxxxi. fig. 1), but not in the *Phalangista cavifrons* (pl. clxxix. fig. 1).

Cleido-mastoid.—In *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* this muscle arises from the sternal end of the clavicle, in close proximity to the origin of the cleido-occipital. As it proceeds forwards it sinks under cover of the sterno-mastoid to gain its insertion into the mastoid process.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 3.