

root of the neck the fibres of the intertransverse muscles are to some extent continuous with those of the longissimus dorsi and longus colli externus. Their fibres extend from the anterior dorsal vertebra behind, to the basi-occipital bone in front. As they pass forwards they are *inserted* into the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ between the origin of the extensor parvus colli above, and the bony spines which afford insertion to the tendons of the longus colli below. The anterior fibres of these muscles are inserted by means of a special tendon into the hollowed surface of the basi-occipital bone, close to the inner side of the tendon of insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis.

*Action.*—The intertransverse muscles bend the neck towards the side on which they act.

*Relations.*—These muscles fill up the intervals between the cervical transverse processes lying between the origin of the extensor magnus colli above, and the insertion of the longus colli below. At their insertion into the basi-occipital bone their tendon separates the insertion of the rectus capitis anticus major from that of the rectus capitis lateralis.

*Nerve supply.*—Numerous branches from the cervical spinal nerves.

*Remarks.*—In most of the birds dissected, and especially in *Spheniscus minor*, the upper fibres of the intertransverse muscle form an almost distinct slip, which arises from the transverse processes of the upper two or three cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the base of the skull. This is the “petit oblique de la tête” of Gervais and Alix.

### 9. *Longus colli.*

*Long fléchisseur du cou*, Vicq d'Azyr, 1773, p. 582, No. 4.

*Der lange Halsbeuger*, Wiedemann, p. 77.

*Der lange Halsbeuger*, Tiedemann, p. 291, No. 9.

*Longus colli*, Owen, p. 29.

*Longus colli*, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 100, No. 19.

*Long antérieur du cou*, Gervais and Alix, p. 15.

*Attachments.*—The longus colli *arises* from the hypapophyses of the last three cervical and five anterior dorsal vertebræ. The muscular fibres separate into a series of separate muscular slips, each of which is provided with a distinct tendon. These tendons pass forwards, lying parallel to one another, and are *inserted* into well-marked bony spines of the cervical vertebræ, from the second to the eleventh inclusive. The tendons of the external fasciculi are inserted into the posterior, while those which appertain to the internal fasciculi are *inserted* into the anterior of the vertebræ named, the intermediate fasciculi from without inwards being attached to successively higher vertebræ.

A number of muscular fibres, moreover, which form what may be called an accessory to the longus colli, *arise* from the inferior middle line of the various vertebræ to which the tendons of that muscle are attached. They form a continuous longitudinal sheet the fibres of which are directed obliquely forwards and outwards, and are attached to the tendons of insertion of the longus colli.