

observed by any other anatomist who has investigated the anatomy of the Spheniscidæ.

(c) MUSCLES INSERTED INTO THE RADIUS AND ULNA.

1. *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

*Le grand extenseur du coude*, Vicq d'Azyr, 1773, p. 571, No. 1.

*Extenseur de l'avant bras*, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 296.

Described by Merrem, p. 155, Nos. 1 and 2.

*Der lange äussere und innere Ellenbogenmuskel*, Wiedemann, pp. 86 and 89.

*Anconeus longus et brevis*, Tiedemann, p. 314, Nos. 7 and 8, and p. 315, No. 9.

*Der lange, kürzere, und kleinste Ellenbogenknorrenmuskel*, Heusinger, p. 185, Nos. 16, 17, 18.

*L'extenseur de l'avant bras*, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 53, No. 9.

*Der Strecker des Vorderarmes*, Schoepss, p. 130, No. 23.

*Triceps extensor cubiti, and anconeus*, Reid, p. 142.

*Triceps brachii*, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 126, No. 53.

*La longue portion du triceps brachial, le vaste externe, et le vaste interne*, Gervais and Alix, pp. 25 and 26.

*Attachments.*—This, the great extensor of the forearm, consists of four distinct heads. The first and largest head *arises* from the inner or thoracic surface of the dorsal recurved extremity of the clavicle immediately behind the origin of the tensor patagii longus, to a small extent from the coraco-clavicular ligament, and from the acromion process of the scapula. The muscular fibres composing this head form a triangular belly, which arches downwards and outwards to terminate on the tendon common to this and to the second head. The second head *arises* from the axillary border of the scapula, immediately behind the glenoid fossa, close to the attachment of the fibrous pulley through which pass the tendons of the latissimus dorsi. The third head *arises* from the tricipital fossa of the humerus, while the fourth head is attached to the whole length of the posterior or ulnar border of the humerus. The first and second heads unite together immediately behind the shoulder joint, the common tendon being subsequently joined by the muscular fibres of the third head. Thereafter the tendon of insertion divides into two parts—an inner and an outer. The inner tendon receives the majority of the muscular fibres which form the fourth head of origin, and after passing behind the elbow joint is *inserted* into an angular projection on the upper end of the posterior margin of the ulna. In connection with this tendon, as it passes over the elbow joint, is developed the inner or smaller of the two ulnar sesamoid bones. The outer tendon of insertion of the triceps receives a few of the muscular fibres which form the fourth head of the muscle, and passing behind the elbow joint is *inserted* into the outer side of the upper end of the ulna, midway between the insertion of the inner tendon and the articular surface for the reception of the humerus. In connection with this tendon is developed the outer or larger of the two ulnar sesamoid bones.