

posterior *arises* from the bodies of the 1st to the 7th dorsal vertebræ, from the intervertebral discs, from the ventral surfaces of the rib joints, and from the body of the last cervical vertebra. It ascends and lies to the outer side of the rectus capitis anticus major, and is *inserted* into the ventral divisions of the cervical transverse processes of the 2nd to the 6th cervical vertebræ, to the outer side of the origins of the rectus capitis anticus major. The anterior part *arises* from the inner sides of the ventral divisions of the transverse processes of the 3rd to the 6th cervical vertebræ, the origins from the anterior ends being tendinous. It lies to the inner side of the rectus capitis anticus major, and is *inserted* into the bodies and intervertebral discs of the vertebræ reaching to the atlas, the fibres from the 6th going to the 5th, from the 4th to the 3rd, from the 3rd to the 2nd and 1st cervical vertebræ. It is supplied by branches of the brachial plexus.

In *Arctocephalus* there are three parts. The posterior oblique *arises* from the bodies of the 1st to the 4th dorsal vertebræ, from the intervertebral discs, from the ventral surfaces of the rib joints, and from the body of the last cervical vertebra; and is *inserted* into the outer side of the ventral division of the 6th cervical vertebra. The anterior oblique lies on the outer side of the rectus capitis anticus major, and *arises* from the outer sides of the ventral divisions of the transverse processes of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ; and is *inserted* by three slips into the dorsal tubercles of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th cervical vertebræ, and the outer half of the ventral surface of the wing of the atlas. The vertical part *arises* from the inner surface of the ventral divisions of the transverse processes of the 2nd to the 6th cervical vertebræ. The fibres go forwards, and are *inserted* into the hypapophyses of the 2nd to the 6th cervical vertebræ.

In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* Dr. Murie describes two parts.

The LATERAL VERTEBRAL REGION includes three muscles in *Phoca vitulina*—the scalenus anticus, medius, and posticus. In *Arctocephalus* the scalenus medius is wanting.

The *Scalenus anticus* in *Phoca vitulina* is a short band of muscle, and *arises* from the anterior and outer surface of the 1st rib at its junction with its cartilage, and proceeds forwards to be *inserted* into the antero-posteriorly elongated hatchet-shaped ventral divisions of the transverse processes of the 4th and 5th cervical vertebræ by tendinous slips. A fasciculus from it blends with the tendon of insertion of the scalenus medius into the 3rd cervical. It is supplied by the branches of the brachial plexus.

In *Arctocephalus* it lies between the longus colli ventrally and the serratus posticus dorsally. It *arises* from the anterior border of the 3rd rib, anterior to the origin of the digitation of the serratus, from the same border of the 2nd and 1st ribs, but to the inner side of the digitations of the serratus. The muscle forms a flattened band, and is *inserted* into the tip of the ventral division of the transverse process of the 7th cervical, and into the ventral sides of the dorsal divisions of the transverse processes of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ.

The *Scalenus medius* in *Phoca vitulina* is larger than the last, and *arises* from the anterior triangular surface of the 1st rib near its vertebral end, lying behind and a little to the outer side of the anticus. It is *inserted* by a tendon into the ventral hatchet-shaped division of the 4th cervical vertebra, by a fasciculus into the under surface of the tendon of the posticus going to the 4th cervical vertebra, and into the posterior surface of the tendon of the same muscle going to the 3rd cervical vertebra by the same fasciculus, which is continued forwards from behind the tendon of the posticus to the 4th vertebra. In the large *Phoca vitulina* the muscular arrangement