

vertebra. It is *inserted* into the back of the hatchet-shaped neural spine of the axis, into the posterior border of its lamina, and into the neural spine of the 3rd cervical vertebra. The second *arises* from the hyperapophyses of the 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical, ascends, and is *inserted* into the neural spines of the 4th and 5th cervical. The third *arises* from the hyperapophysis of the 7th cervical and the posterior zygapophysis of the 1st dorsal vertebra, and is *inserted* into the back of the neural spine of the 5th and the neural spine of the 6th cervical. The dorsal muscles are well marked in the anterior dorsal region, but are feeble near the lumbar, for the space between the transverse processes and the neural spines narrows considerably near the lumbar region. They are all formed on the same plan, and *arise* from the inner sides of the transverse processes of these vertebræ, and are *inserted* into the side of the neural spine opposite the most anterior vertebra from which they spring.

The deep layer of the oblique rotators in *Arctocephalus* *arises* from the anterior of the transverse processes, passes inwards, and is *inserted* into the roots of the neural spines and posterior borders of the laminæ of the vertebræ anterior to their origin.

The erector spinæ, sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis colli, trachelo-mastoid, and spinalis dorsi are supplied by the external branches of the posterior divisions of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar nerves. The rotator muscles and spinalis colli by the internal branches of the posterior divisions of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar nerves.

The *Supraspinales* were not seen in *Phoca vitulina* or *Arctocephalus*.

The *Interspinales* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* are most distinct in the cervical region.

The *Intertransversales* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus* are found in the cervical and dorsal regions. In the latter they are between the dorsal divisions of the transverse processes.

The *Interzygapophyses* in *Phoca vitulina* and in *Arctocephalus*, in the lumbar region, are strong muscular slips. The *supraspinales* and *interspinales* are supplied by the internal divisions of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar nerves. The *intertransversales* and *interzygapophyses* by the external divisions of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar nerves.

The *Rectus capitis posticus major* in *Phoca vitulina* is riband-shaped and *arises* from the posterior three-fourths of the side of the tip of the neural spine of the axis by muscular fibres. It courses forward, and is *inserted* by a short tendon into the lambdoidal suture between the rectus capitis posticus minor and the rectus capitis posticus major accessorius behind the occipital ridge beneath the complexus. It is supplied by the suboccipital nerve.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the anterior two-thirds of the side of the hatchet-shaped neural spine of the axis, and slightly from the adjoining surface. It is *inserted* into the lambdoidal suture.

The *Rectus capitis posticus major accessorius* is present in all the specimens. It is a narrow muscular slip *arising* by muscular fibres from the anterior fourth of the side of the tip of the neural spine of the axis. This small bundle takes a turn outwards and ascends to the occiput between the rectus capitis posticus major and minor. It is *inserted* into the occipital bone a little posterior to the lambdoidal suture, to the inner edge of the rectus capitis posticus major, between the insertion of the rectus capitis posticus minor and the insertion of the superior oblique, and slightly into the back of the condyle of the occipital bone, posterior to the major. It is supplied by the suboccipital nerve.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the anterior and under surface of the neural spine of the axis, and