

*Relations.*—Its origin lies in contact with the outer side of that of the rectus anticus major. The belly of the muscle separates the rectus anticus major in front from the rectus lateralis behind.

*Nerve supply.*—Branches from the anterior divisions of the second and third cervical nerves.

*Variations.*—In *Aptenodytes longirostris*, as well as in *Spheniscus demersus*, the origin of the muscle is limited to the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebræ.

### 7. *Rectus capitis posticus minor.*

*Kleiner Kopfheber, Merrem.*

*Der kleine hintere gerade Kopfmuskel, Tiedemann, p. 283, No. 4.*

*Le petit muscle droit postérieur, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 237.*

*Troisième postérieur de la tête, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 12.*

*Rectus capitis posticus minor, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 99, No. 16.*

*Petit droit, Gervais and Alix, p. 14.*

*Attachments.*—This is a very small muscle, which is inseparably connected with that of the opposite side. It arises from the arch of the atlas, and passing forwards is inserted into the central projection of the occipital bone close to the foramen magnum.

*Action.*—This muscle extends the skull upon the atlas.

*Relations.*—The muscle is concealed by the splenius capitis, and rests upon the posterior occipito-atlantal ligament.

*Nerve supply (?)*

## (d) MUSCLES OF THE TAIL.

### 1. *Levator coccygis.*

*Les releveurs du coccyx, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 496, No. 1.*

*Der grosse Schwanzheber, Merrem.*

*Der Steissbeinheber, Wiedemann, p. 82.*

*Der Heber des Steissbeins, Tiedemann, p. 292, No. 1.*

*Élévateur et Abducteur de la queue, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 14, No. 1.*

*Levator caudæ, Owen, p. 30.*

*Levator coccygis, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 100, No. 21.*

*Sacro-coccygien supérieur and Transversaire-épineux, Gervais and Alix, p. 15.*

*Attachments.*—This muscle has been described by Gervais and Alix as consisting of two distinct portions. The first, anterior, and stronger portion (*sacro-coccygien supérieur* of Gervais) arises from the spines and transverse processes of the last four sacral vertebræ, as well as from the adjacent surface of the ilium and ischium. The muscular belly terminates on several tendons, which, passing obliquely backwards and upwards, are