

In the Phocinæ and *Arctocephalus* the levator is supplied by the spinal accessory anterior to the scapular spine and by the cervical nerves.

*Rhomboidei*.—There are three rhomboidei in the Phocinæ, and these are named—*a*. *Rhomboideus capitis*; *b*. *Rhomboideus cervicis*; *c*. *Rhomboideus dorsi*.

The *Rhomboideus capitis* is a long narrow band, lying below the cephalo-humeral and the trapezius. It *arises* from the superior posterior angle of the parietal bone, to the inner side of the origin of the temporal muscle, and from the margin of the adjacent occipital bone. Opposite the spine of the scapula at the vertebral border, it passes beneath the *Rhomboideus cervicis*, and is *inserted* into the ventral side of the cartilaginous plate of the scapula, near its posterior angle, between the insertions of the serratus. Professor Humphry has not described two separate muscles coming from the neck and head, but one, and to this the name *Rhomboideus minor* is given. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by filaments from the cervical nerves.

The *Rhomboideus cervicis* *arises* from the forward fascial prolongation of the ligamentum nuchæ opposite the occipital bone, and from the ligamentum nuchæ. Until the fibres reach the middle of this ligament, the muscle is a slender band, then it becomes broader, and the fasciculi are obliquely directed to the base of the scapula. It is *inserted* into the vertebral border of the scapula posterior to the spine, and into the vertebral border of the cartilaginous plate. Some of the hindmost fibres run into those of the serratus magnus at its insertion. In the large *Phoca vitulina* the origin is as far back as the 2nd dorsal vertebra. This muscle is not specially noted by Humphry, but named *Rhomboideus minor* with the last muscle. In *Phoca vitulina* it is supplied by the 4th cervical, and in *Phoca barbata* and *Phoca hispida* from the 5th cervical.

The *Rhomboideus dorsi* is a small triangular muscle lying between the scapula and the serratus magnus. It *arises* from the first four dorsal spines, and from the supraspinous ligaments. The fibres go towards the posterior angle of the scapula on its ventral surface. It is *inserted* into the axillary border of the cartilaginous plate, and to a very small extent into the axillary border of the scapula. In the large *Phoca vitulina* the origin is from the 2nd dorsal vertebra to the 4th. There is a slight difference in *Phoca barbata*, it *arises* from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th dorsal vertebrae. To this muscle Professor Humphry has given the name *Rhomboideus major*. In *Phoca vitulina* and *Phoca hispida* it is supplied by a lateral nerve from the 1st intercostal space; in *Phoca barbata* by nerves from the 3rd and 4th, and 4th and 5th, intercostal spaces; in the large *Phoca vitulina* by a large dorsal branch passing between the 2nd and 3rd ribs.

In *Arctocephalus gazella*, instead of three distinct muscles, there are only two, but these have three insertions. They are the *Rhomboideus capitis* (et scapularis) and the *Rhomboideus dorsi*.

*Rhomboideus capitis* (et scapularis).—As the attachments of this muscle are vastly different from the corresponding muscle in the Phocinæ, I have added "et scapularis" to emphasise the peculiarity. The origin was mutilated. The fibres proceed backwards and slightly outwards, and cover half the dorsal surface of the scapula anterior to the spine. It is *inserted* into the inner half of the scapular spine, into the posterior lip, and into the scapula between the spine and the vertebral border. Some fibres unite with those of the atlanto-scapular just anterior to the spine.

The *Rhomboideus dorsi* is of a rhomboid shape. It *arises* from the spine of the 7th cervical, and then from the same spines as in *Phoca vitulina*. There is no division at the origin, but as the fibres approach the vertebral border of the scapula they collect into two parts. The anterior part has the same insertion as the *Rhomboideus cervicis* of *Phoca vitulina*, but it