

3. *Extensor magnus colli.*

Long extenseur du cou, Vicq d'Azyr, 1773, p. 580, No. 1.

Der grosse Halsstrecker, Tiedemann, p. 287, No. 2.

Vielarmiger Halsmuskel, Merrem.

Grosser Halsstrecker, Wiedemann, p. 76.

Cervical ascendant, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 5, No. 1.

Longus colli posticus (part of), Owen, p. 27.

Longus colli posticus, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 95, No. 4.

Long postérieur du cou (part of), Gervais and Alix, p. 14.

Attachments.—This muscle arises by means of a stout flattened tendon from the spinous processes of the last cervical and first three dorsal vertebræ. The muscular fibres pass obliquely forwards and outwards, and are inserted by means of separate slips into the tubercles surmounting the posterior articular processes (hyperapophyses of Mivart¹) of the fourth to the eleventh cervical vertebræ inclusive.

Action.—This muscle is the most powerful of the numerous extensor muscles of the neck.

Relations.—At its origin the extensor magnus is united with the muscle of the opposite side. As it passes forwards it is separated from its fellow by the two lesser extensors of the neck. To its outer side is the cervicalis ascendens.

Nerve supply.—Branches from the posterior divisions of the lower cervical nerves.

Variations.—In *Aptenodytes longirostris* the insertion of this muscle extends from the fifth to the twelfth cervical vertebræ, in *Spheniscus magellanicus* from the sixth to the ninth, and in *Eudyptes chrysolophus* and *Spheniscus demersus* from the third to the ninth cervical vertebræ inclusive.

4. *Splenius colli.*

Der Strecker des Trägers, Wiedemann, p. 76.

Der Strecker des Trägers, Tiedemann, p. 286, No. 1.

Splenius du cou, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 7, No. 3.

Long postérieur du cou (part of), Gervais and Alix, p. 14.

Attachments.—The splenius colli arises by means of a number of separate muscular slips from the spinous processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ, as well as from the arches of the sixth to the ninth cervical vertebræ inclusive. (The latter do not possess spinous processes). The muscular fibres converge as they pass forwards, and are inserted into the posterior articular process (hyperapophysis) of the second cervical vertebra.

¹ Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. viii., pt. 7, 1874.