

Relations.—The muscle is subcutaneous. It interdigitates with the external oblique of the abdomen, and rests against the ribs.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the great cord of the brachial plexus. This branch comes off from the brachial plexus above the origin of the branch to the pectoralis major, and divides into two twigs. One of these supplies the serratus anticus major, and the other the serratus anticus minor.

Variations.—In *Pygosceles taniatus* this muscle arises by means of two digitations from the outer surfaces of the fourth and fifth ribs only. In this respect *Pygosceles* differs from every other species which I have examined.

Remarks.—According to Schoepss and Selenka, this muscle in the Penguin arises from four ribs. Such is not the case in any species of Penguin examined by myself.

4. *Serratus anticus minor.*

Costo-scapulaire, Vicq d'Azyr, 1772, p. 629, No. 4.

Costo-scapulaire, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 262.

Der untere Rippenschulterblattmuskel, Wiedemann, p. 87.

Costo-scapularis, Tiedemann, p. 304, No. 6.

Petit pectoral ou petit dentelé antérieur, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 25, No. 7.

Der kleine vordere Sägemuskel, Schoepss, p. 96, No. 9.

Serratus anticus (part of), Selenka, vol. vi. p. 110, No. 35.

Grand dentelé antérieur, Gervais and Alix, p. 20.

Attachments.—This muscle arises by means of three digitations from the outer surfaces of the second, third, and fourth vertebral ribs, immediately below their costal processes. The fibres pass obliquely forwards and upwards, and are inserted into the anterior third of the outer or axillary border of the scapula.

Action.—The muscle pulls the scapula backwards and downwards, or, taking the scapula as its fixed point, it elevates the ribs from which it arises.

Relations.—The muscle is overlapped superficially by the external border of the infra-spinatus. In contact with its lower border are the axillary vessels and nerves, as they pass from the chest. At its origin it interdigitates with the external oblique of the abdomen. Its insertion separates the origin of the subscapularis from that of the supra-spinatus.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the great cord of the brachial plexus. This branch, after supplying a twig to, and perforating the serratus anticus minor, terminates in the serratus anticus major.

Variations.—In *Eudyptes chrysocome* from the Falkland Islands, as well as in a specimen of the same species from Kerguelen, the origin of the serratus minor was limited to the third and fourth ribs. This was also the case in *Eudyptes chrysolophus*, and in *Spheniscus mendiculus*. In *Spheniscus demersus* the muscle arose by a single digitation