

spinous processes. The slip was of good size, measuring half an inch in breadth.

MUSCULAR SLIP FROM LEVATOR ANGULI SCAPULÆ TO THE
SERRATUS MAGNUS.

This occurred in two subjects. In one the slip was double, one portion going to be inserted into the first rib behind the tubercle, and the other blending with the first serration of the serratus magnus.

On one occasion a slip was seen passing from the levator anguli scapulæ to the rhomboideus minor. This occurred on both sides of the same subject. All these different slips have been described by Prof. Wood,¹ and are considered by him to be varieties and modifications of the occipito-scapular muscle, which occurs normally in many of the lower animals.

STERNO-SCAPULAR MUSCLE.

This muscle was noticed on the right side of a female subject. It arose from the upper border of the scapula and the transverse ligament in common with the omo hyoid, passed under the clavicle and over the axillary vessels and nerves, to be inserted by a round tendon into the cartilage of the first rib. The right subclavius muscle was of small size. This muscle, according to Prof. Wood,² occurs normally in the insectivora, but reaches its highest development in pachyderms or ruminants as the elephant, hippopotamus, pig, horse, etc., and it sometimes embodies the subclavius, and at other times is made up, by the union at the imperfect clavicle or its tendinous representative, of a sterno-clavicular and scapulo-clavicular element. I have notes of four cases occurring in two hundred and twenty subjects.

PECTINEUS.

On the left side of a male subject this muscle was divided into two by a distinct intermuscular septum. The inner

¹ Transaction of the Philosophical Society, London, 1870.

² Loc. cit.