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## The Trapezius Muscle of the Ganoid Fishes

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if maintained at 102 to 105 degrees F. for any considerable time (a half hour or more). At 80 degrees and above, animals show marked increased activity, with signs of discomfort and a rapid respiration, a frothing about the mouth and an accumulation of moisture upon the head and about the eyes.

Although concrete data on the comparative metabolic rates in these forms are not as yet available, these facts are tentatively interpreted to mean that there is in turtles a slight tendency to compensate for critical temperature changes in their environment.

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### THE CORAL REEFS OF FIJI

C. C. NUTTING

(*ABSTRACT*)

This is a brief account of the experiences of a zoologist on the reefs of Makuluva, Fiji. The quarters of the party of naturalists from the State University are described, something of daily life touched upon, and the experiences connected with reef collecting are given. Some of the more interesting animal inhabitants of the reefs are described and illustrated.

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### THE TRAPEZIUS MUSCLE OF THE GANOID FISHES

H. W. NORRIS

(*ABSTRACT*)

There has been much uncertainty as to the occurrence of a trapezius muscle in the ganoids. Two distinct muscles have caused confusion — a levator of the fifth branchial arch and a true trapezius; both present in *Amia* (and probably in *Polypterus* Allis), but the trapezius vestigial. In *Lepidosteus* a functional trapezius occurs in the same relative position as the vestigial one in *Amia*. In *Polyodon*, *Scaphirhynchus* and *Acipenser* the trapezius is functional and is innervated by a branch of the *ramus lateralis vagi* that enters the latter from the vagus proper near the vagus ganglion; in *Acipenser*, however, the nerve for the trapezius merely accompanies the *ramus lateralis*. Conclusion: the trapezius muscle is present in all ganoids, but vestigial in *Amia* and *Polypterus*.

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