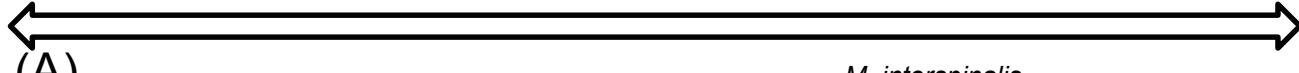
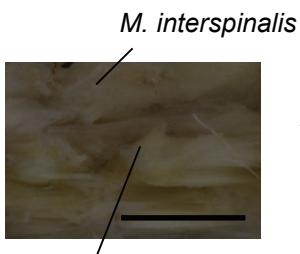
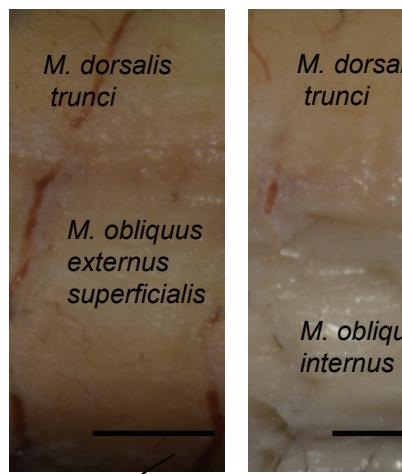


Figure 1. A: Dorsal view of perivertebral musculature after removal of *M. dorsalis trunci*,
B: Lateral view of trunk musculature, C: Cross sectional view.

external



(A)



M. intertransversarius

M. obliquus externus

M. rectus abdominis

external

internal

M. dorsalis trunci

M. intertransversarius

M. interspinalis

M. obliquus internus

M. transversus abdominis

M. rectus abdominis

(B)



M. dorsalis trunci

M. obliquus externus superficialis

M. rectus abdominis



M. obliquus externus profundus

M. dorsalis trunci

M. obliquus internus



M. dorsalis trunci

M. transversus abdominis

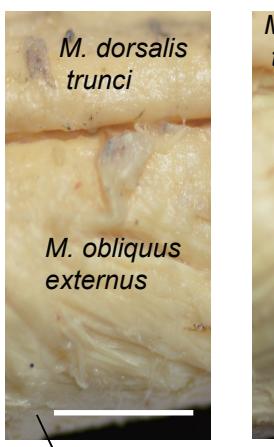
M. obliquus externus superficialis

M. interspinalis

M. intertransversarius

M. interspinalis

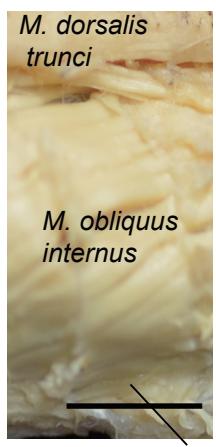
(C)



M. dorsalis trunci

M. obliquus externus

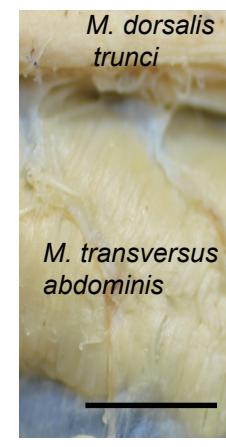
M. rectus abdominis



M. dorsalis trunci

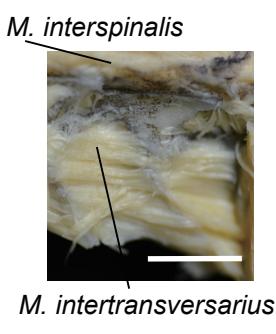
M. obliquus internus

M. rectus abdominis



M. dorsalis trunci

M. transversus abdominis



M. intertransversarius

M. obliquus externus

M. dorsalis trunci

M. obliquus internus

M. intertransversarius

M. obliquus externus profundus

M. transversus abdominis

M. obliquus internus

M. dorsalis trunci

M. intertransversarius

M. obliquus externus

M. interspinalis

M. obliquus internus

M. transversus abdominis

M. interspinalis

M. transversus abdominis

Figure 2. Lateral view of the trunk muscles of (A) *Siren intermedia*, (B) *Amphiuma tridactylum*,

(C) *Necturus maculosus*, (D) *Cynops phryrhogaster*, (E) *Cynops ensicauda*, (F) *Hynobius nigrescens*,

(G) *Hynobius lichenatus*, (H) *Ambistoma tigrinum*

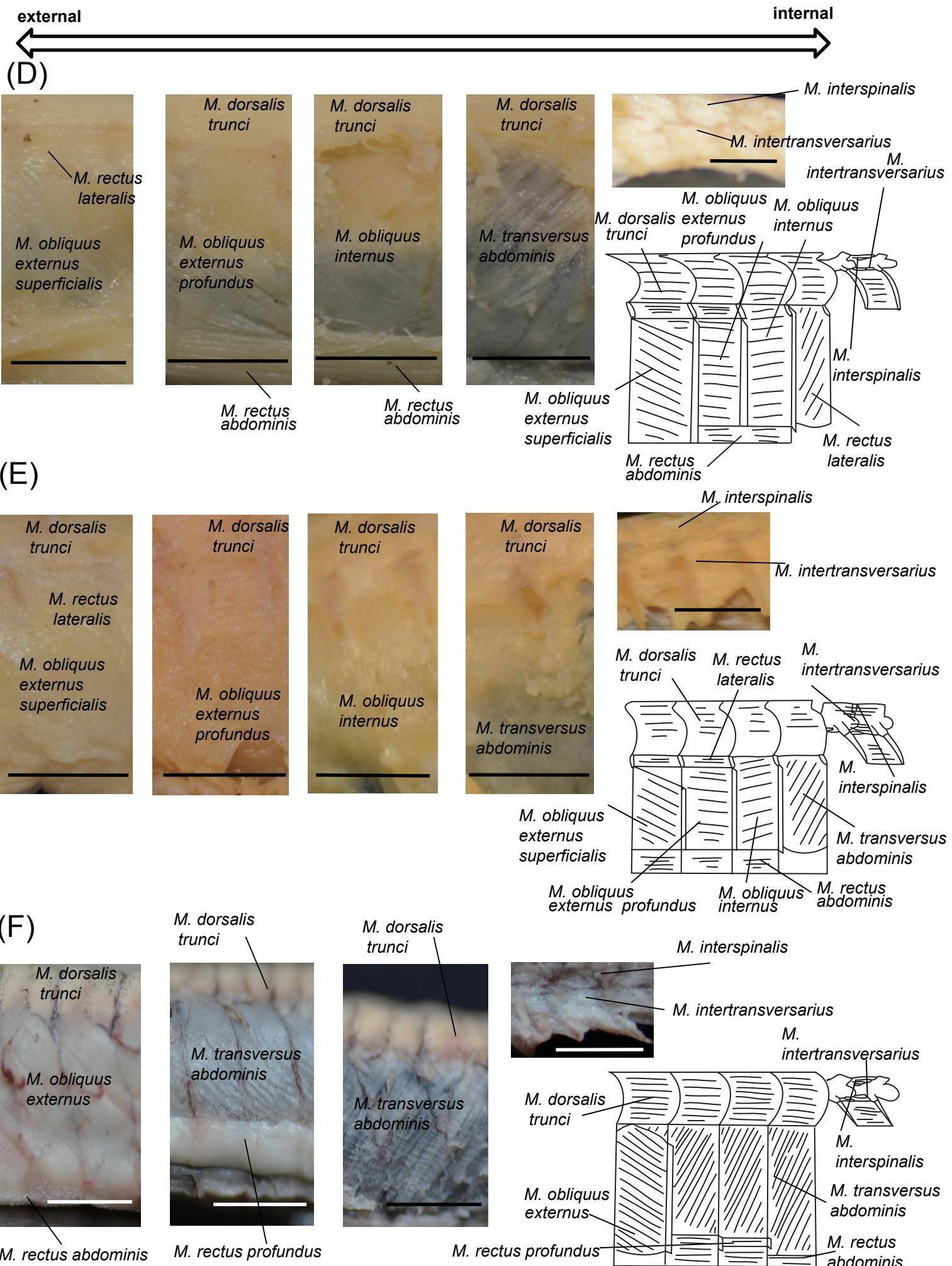


Figure 2. Lateral view of the trunk muscles of (A) *Siren intermedia*, (B) *Amphiuma tridactylum*, (C) *Necturus maculosus*, (D) *Cynops phryrhogaster*, (E) *Cynops ensicauda*, (F) *Hynobius nigrescens*, (G) *Hynobius lichenatus*, (H) *Ambistoma tigrinum*

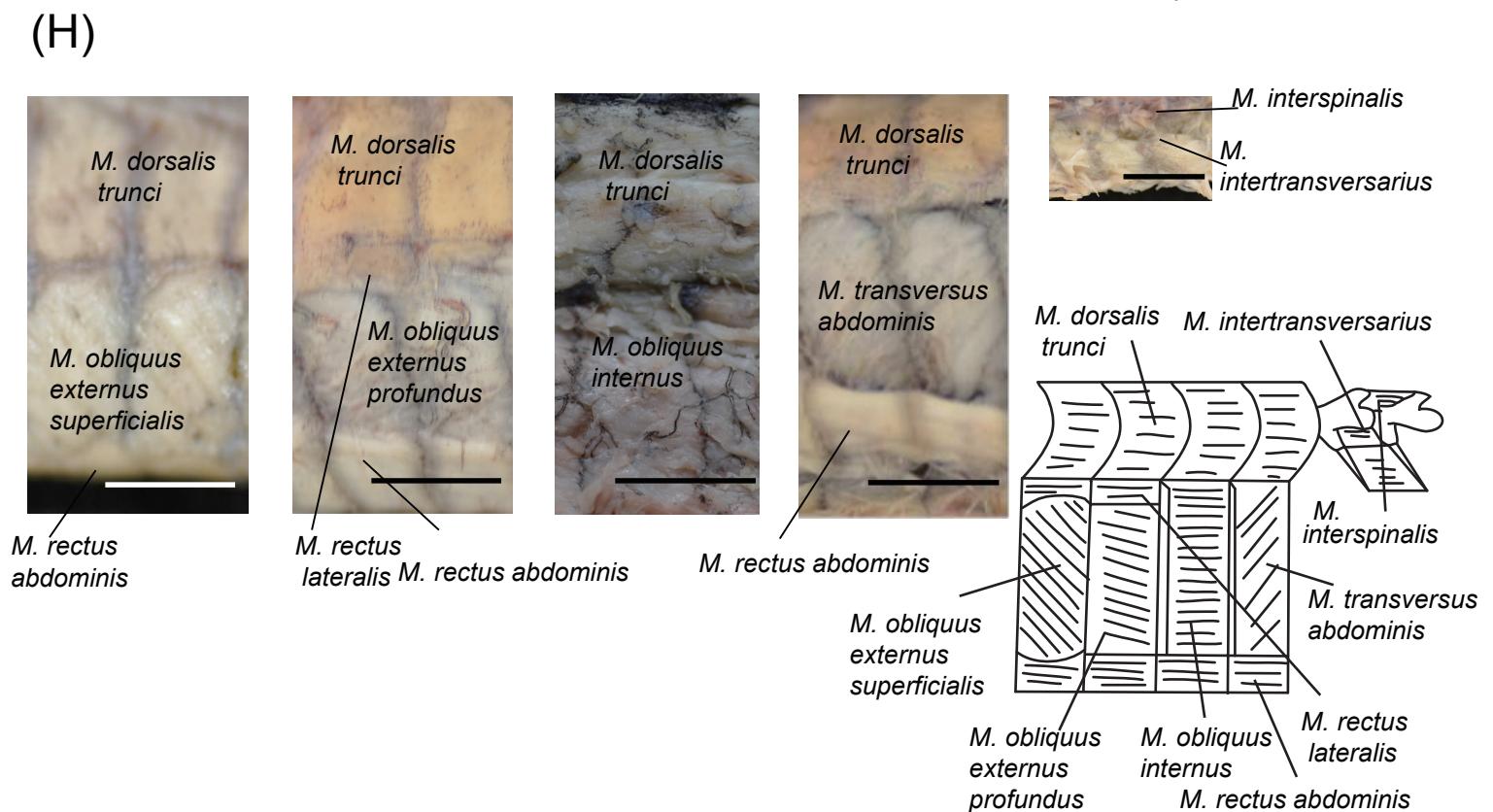
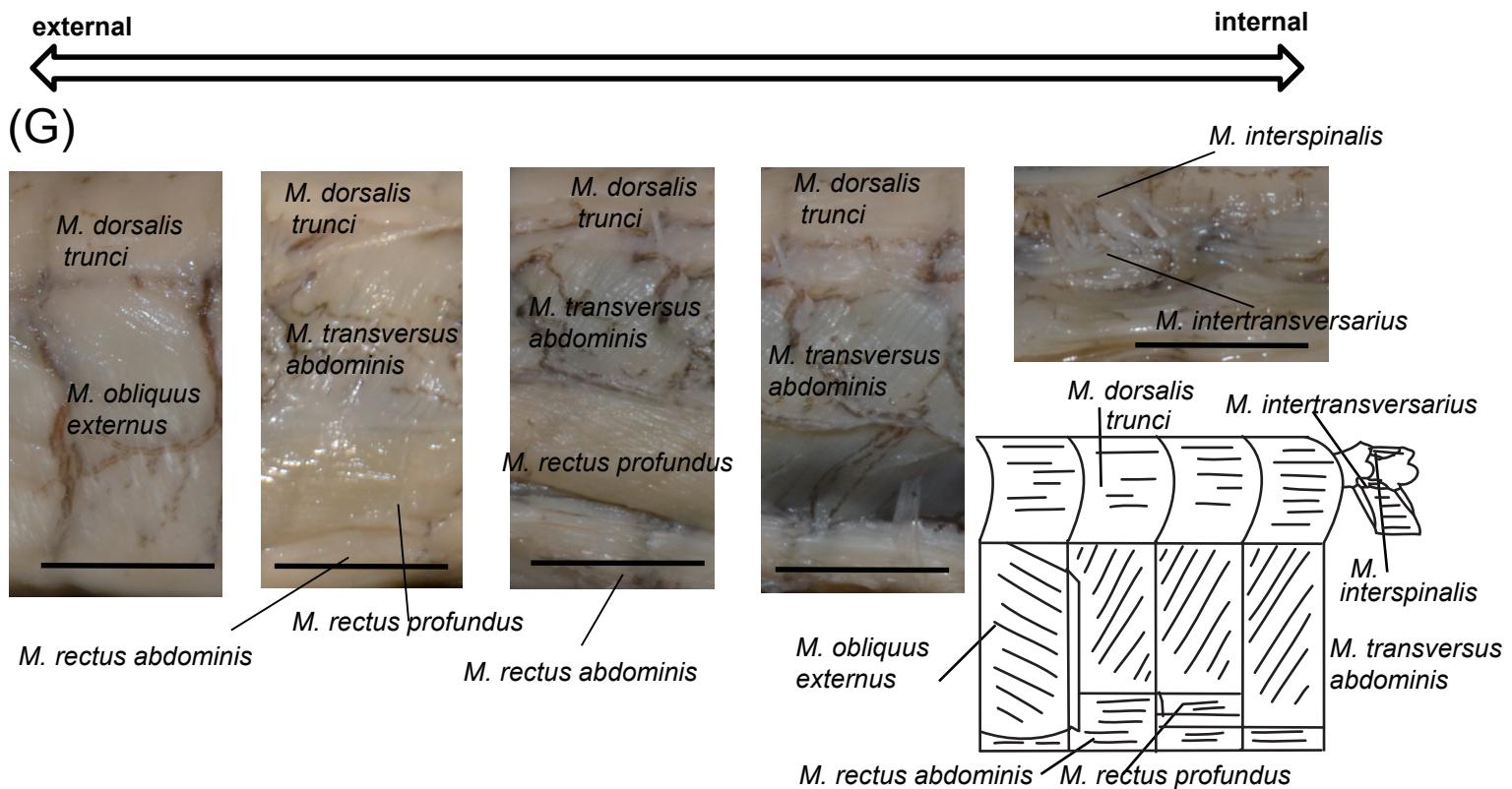


Figure 2. Lateral view of the trunk muscles of (A) *Siren intermedia*, (B) *Amphiuma tridactylum*, (C) *Necturus maculosus*, (D) *Cynops phryrhogaster*, (E) *Cynops ensicauda*, (F) *Hynobius nigrescens*, (G) *Hynobius lichenatus*, (H) *Ambistoma tigrinum*

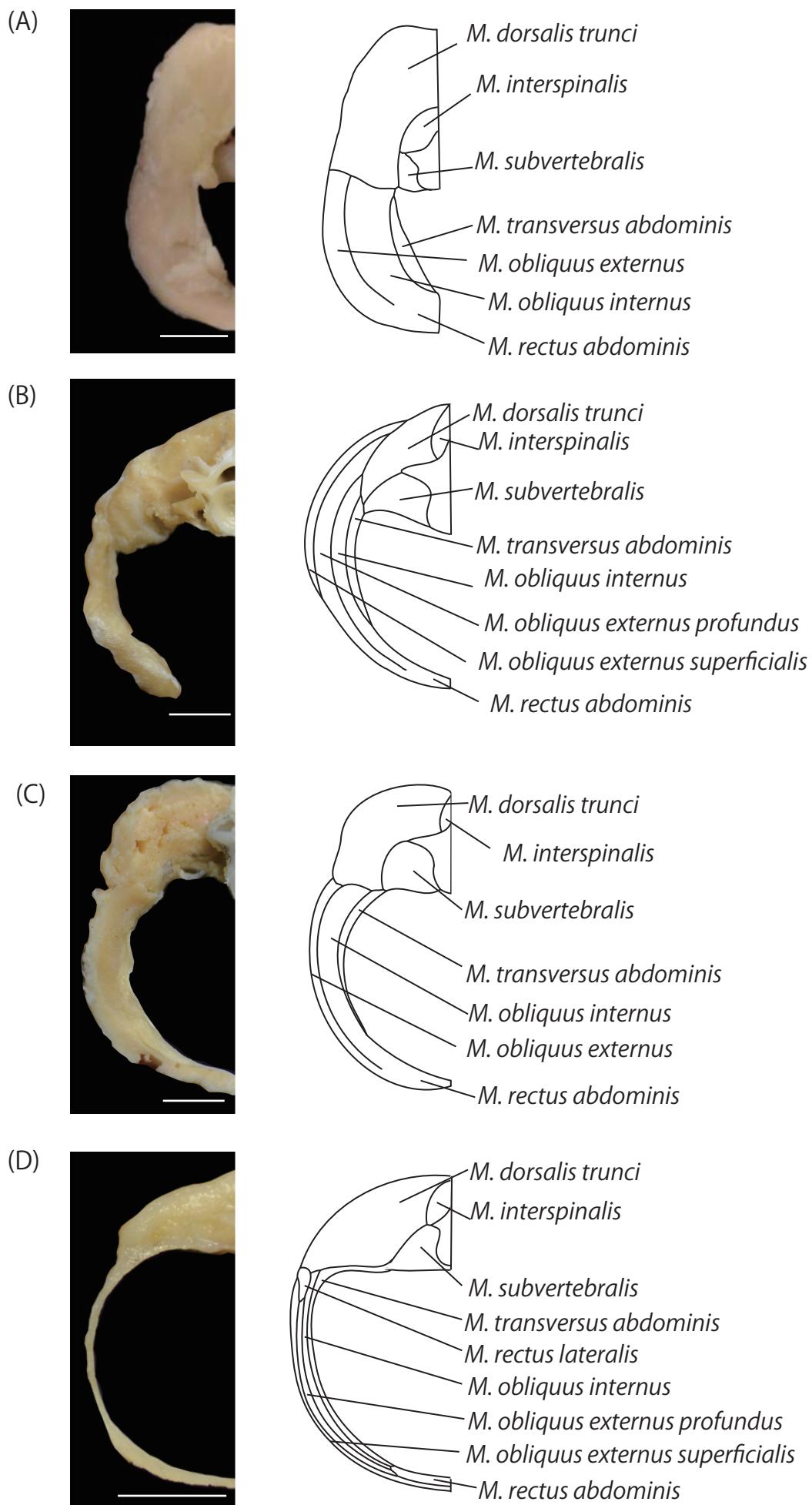


Figure 3. Cross-sectional view of the trunk muscles of (A) *Siren intermedia*, (B) *Amphiuma tridactylum*, (C) *Necturus maculosus*, (D) *Cynops phryrhogaster*, (E) *Cynops ensicauda*, (F) *Hynobius nigrescens*, (G) *Hynobius lichenatus*, (H) *Ambistoma tigrinum*. Scale bar = 5 mm

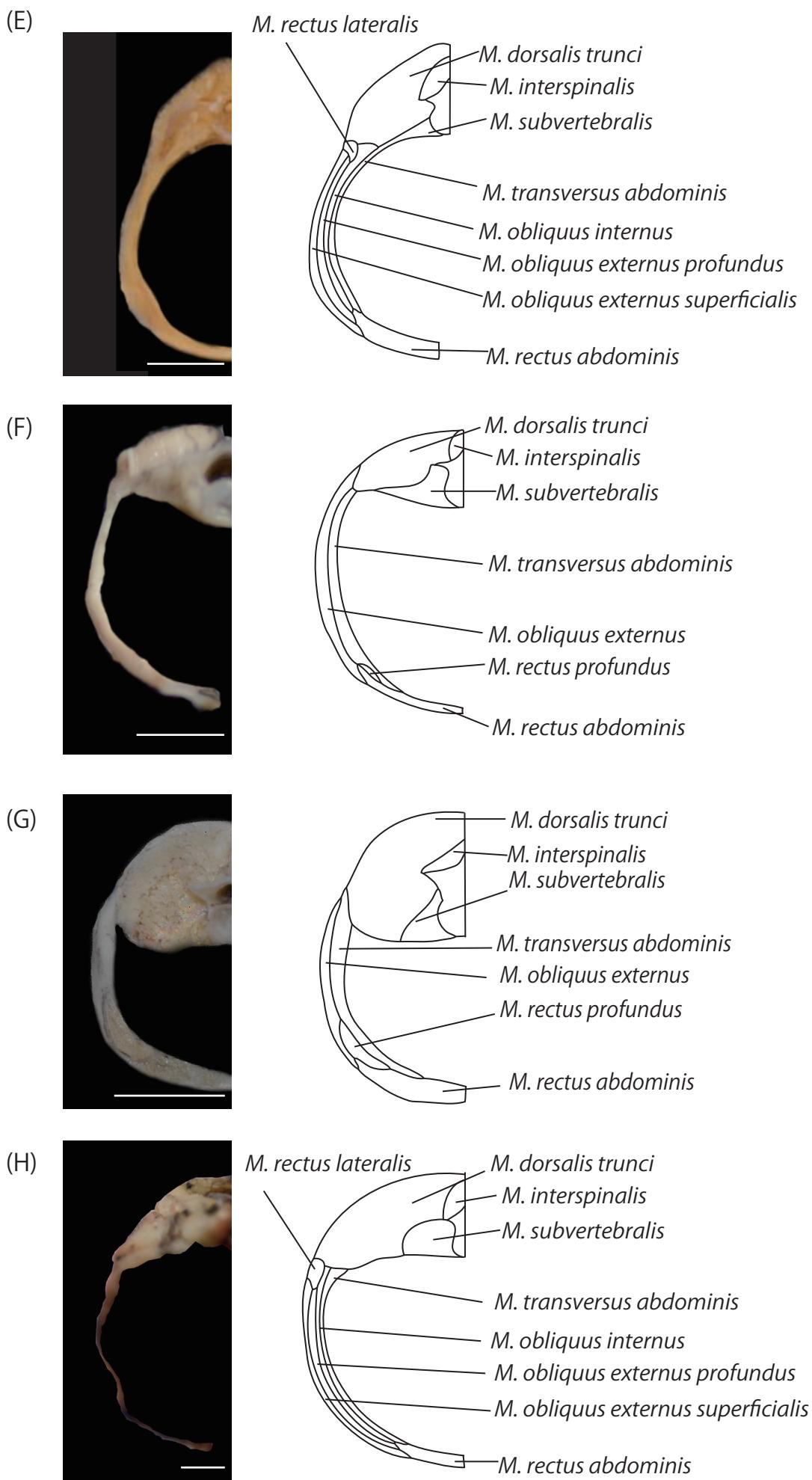


Figure 3. Cross-sectional view of the trunk muscles of (A) *Siren intermedia*, (B) *Amphiuma tridactylum*, (C) *Necturus maculosus*, (D) *Cynops phryrhogaster*, (E) *Cynops ensicauda*, (F) *Hynobius nigrescens*, (G) *Hynobius lichenatus*, (H) *Ambistoma tigrinum*. Scale bar = 5 mm

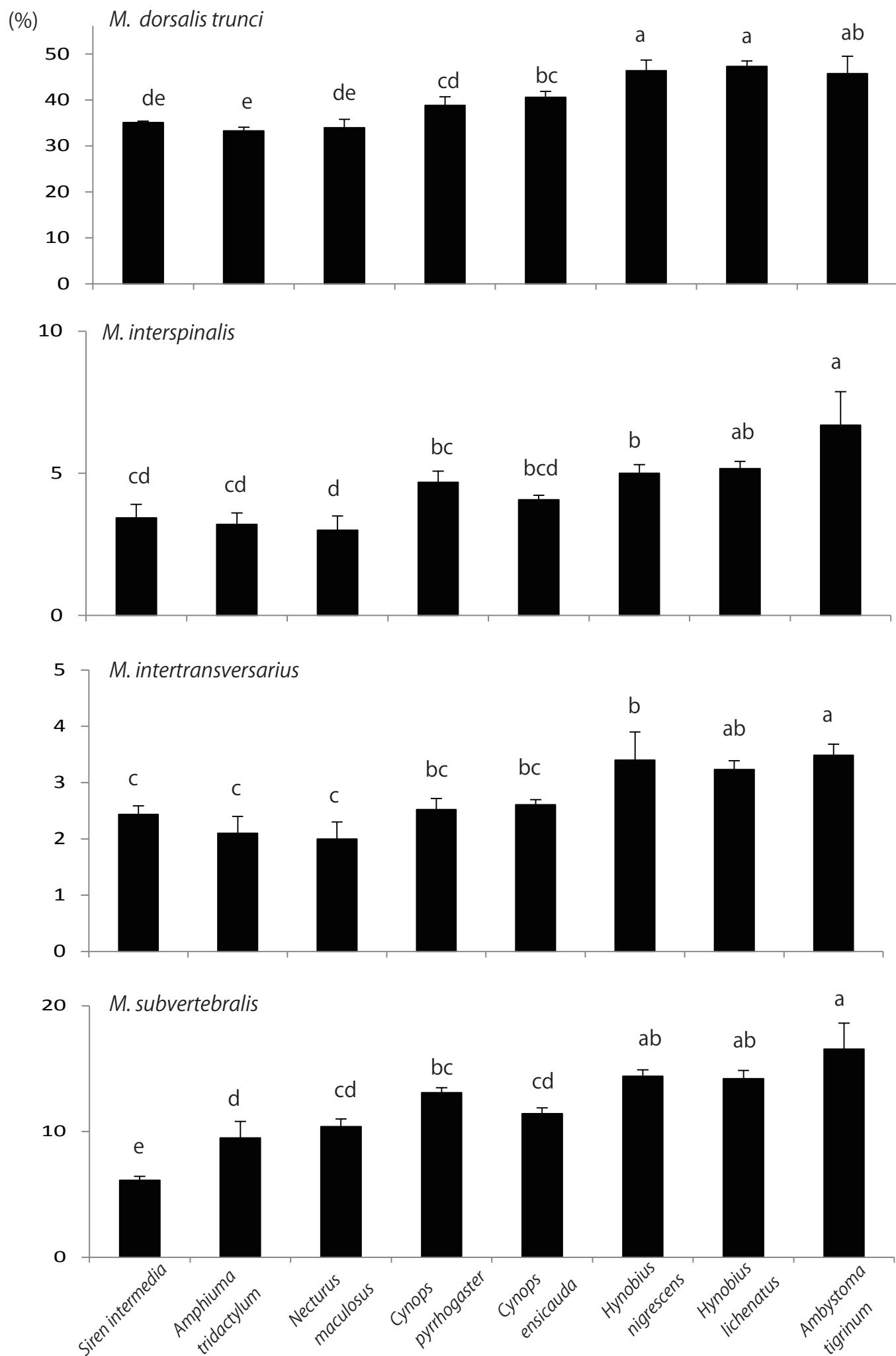


Figure 4. Trunk muscle weight ratios in eight species. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences. Same superscript letters represent no significant differences (ANOVA and Turkey's test, $p > 0.05$).

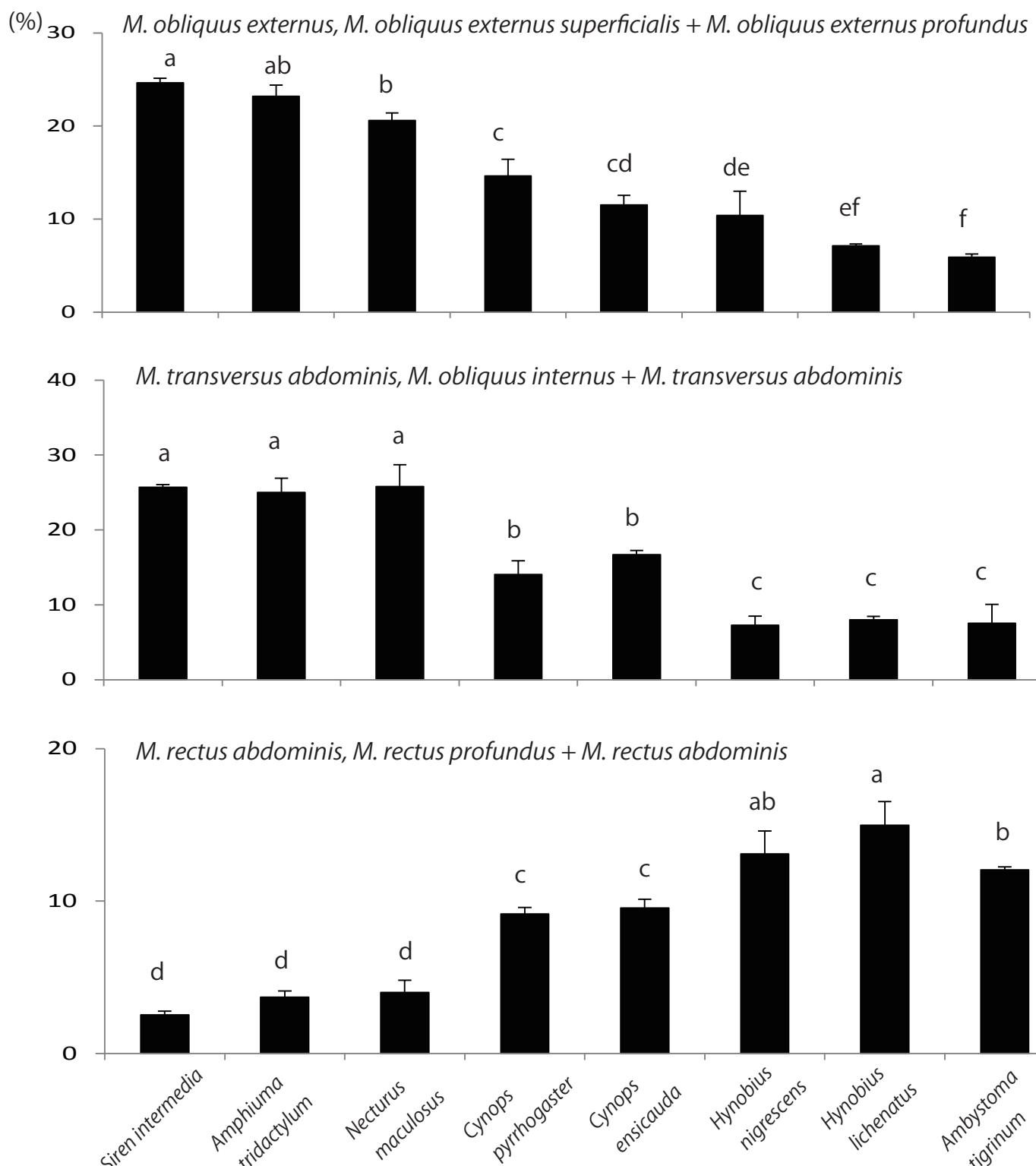


Figure 4. Trunk muscle weight ratios in eight species. Different superscript letters indicate significant differences. Same superscript letters represent no significant differences (ANOVA and Turkey's test, $p > 0.05$).

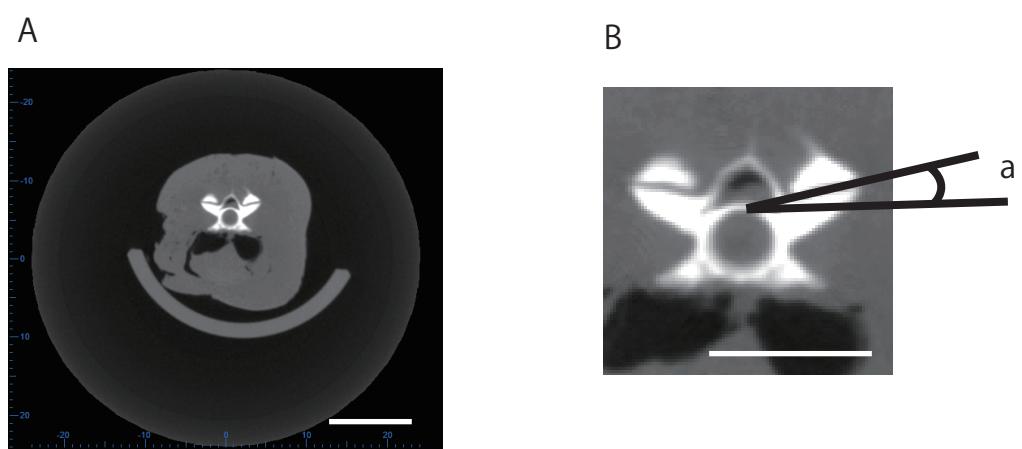


Figure 5. Frontal view of mid-trunk vertebra. A: μ -CT scanned image of vertebra of *Siren intermedia*.

B: Frontal view of mid-trunk vertebra of *Siren intermedia* for measuring prezygapophyseal angle.

a: Prezygapophyseal angle. Scale bar = 1cm