

tally and deep to that part of the biceps tendon inserted here, and deep to the origin of the muscles of the forearm.

This portion of the muscle is supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve, which is normal, as this portion of the muscle develops from the ventral musculature of the arm.

The insertion of the brachialis on the radius is to be expected here, as the ulna is absent, and because it is a frequent abnormality to have accessory insertion on the radius in addition to its ulnar insertion. Indeed, in addition to the ulnar insertion in some of the lower animals, such as the horse, the ruminants and the rodents, a radial attachment is normal and in a few species, such as the platypus the radial insertion is the only one found.

*Lateral portion (figs. 7, 9 and 10, Br.)*

This portion is so distinct from the medial portion as to be practically a separate muscle. It is also divided longitudinally into two completely separate bundles.

*Origin.* The two bundles of this muscle arises alongside of each other, following the lower half of the circumference of the deltoid tubercle.

*Insertion.* They pass down the arm as parallel fasciculi and are inserted on the lateral border of the radius in line with each other, the most lateral fasciculus being at least a third the distance down the shaft of the radius. This portion of the muscle is supplied by the radial nerve and represents the portion of the muscle developed from the dorsal musculature of the arm and has, in this instance, separated from the rest of the muscle formed from the ventral elements. The radial nerve normally supplies a small portion of the human brachialis muscle on the lateral side, thus indicating the normal composition of the muscle, which always has a small portion of the dorsal musculature included in it. Le Douarin cites cases where the brachialis muscle has been found divided into two distinct heads, as found in this case, either one of which may be subdivided again. He does not state the nerve supply, but it is probable the primary separation is between the dorsal and ventral elements of the muscle.