

acromion; the second portion arises principally by aponeurosis from the posterior border of the spine of the scapula, about one-fifth of its origin however, near the acromion process, is muscular. These two portions unite near the humerus, and are inserted into the middle of its outer surface with the deltoid portion of the trapezio-deltoid (cephalo-humeral).

*Supra- and infra- spinatus*.—Disposed much as in man.

*Teres minor* not distinguishable from the lower part of the *infra-spinatus*.

*Subscapularis*.—A very powerful muscle.

*Teres major*.—A large muscle which takes its origin from the posterior angle of the scapula, the axillary margin being all taken up by the scapular head of the triceps. It sends a slip over the latissimus dorsi to join the dorso-epitrochlear. Inserted as in man.

*Coraco-brachialis* arise from a rudimentary coracoid process with the short head of the biceps, and crossing down the inner side of the humerus is split into two portions. The first (*coraco-brachialis brevis*) is a short muscular slip which is inserted into the inner side of the humerus immediately below the lesser tuberosity and beneath the *teres major*. The second or main portion of the muscle (*coraco-brachialis longus*) continues down the inner side of the limb, and is inserted into the lower part of the internal condyloid ridge of the humerus. This portion is pierced by the musculo-cutaneous nerve.

*Biceps brachii* is principally made up of the long head which arises from top of glenoid cavity, pierces the capsular ligament, and lies in a very deep bicipital groove. This long head is soon joined by a very small tendinous slip which comes from the coracoid with the *coraco-brachialis*, and represents the second head. The muscle soon expands into a large fleshy belly which ends in a strong tendon near the elbow, and is inserted into the bicipital tubercle of the radius. This tendon gives off a very strong bicipital fascia which covers the brachial artery.

*Brachialis anticus* has its origin external to the insertion of the deltoid, as high up as the capsular ligament of the shoulder. It is closely connected with the external head of the triceps; it covers the front of the humerus, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. There is a tendinous slip between it and