

LIGAMENTS AND MUSCLES

OF

THE HORSE.

PART I.

LIGAMENTS.

VERTEBRAL LIGAMENTS.

A. LIGAMENTS OF THE BODIES.

1. *Superior Common*.—This ligament is riband-like, and is attached to the superior surface of the bodies of the vertebrae from the axis to the sacrum. It is widened where it passes over the intervertebral discs, to which it is attached, and narrowest over the middle of the vertebral bodies.
2. *Inferior Common*.—Is attached to the under surface of the bodies of the vertebrae, from the 6th dorsal to the sacrum. At first cord-like, it gradually expands and becomes continuous with the pelvic ligaments.
3. *Intervertebral Discs*.—These are placed between the extremities of the bodies of adjacent vertebrae, and are composed of fibrous tissue and fibro-cartilage. They are thinnest in the dorsal region, and that between the last lumbar and the sacrum is the thickest.

B. LIGAMENTS OF THE OBLIQUE PROCESSES.

Capsular.—These are attached round the diarthrodial facets of adjacent processes, and are yellow-elastic in the cervical region, white-fibrous in the dorsal and lumbar regions