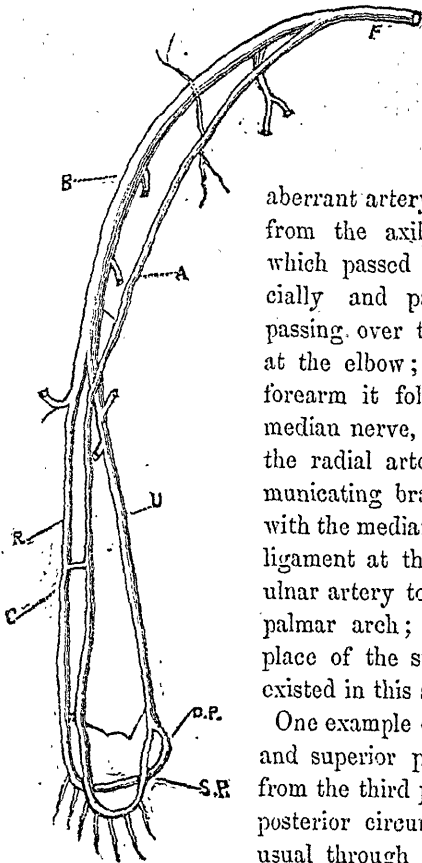


Hosp. Rep. vols. 14, 16 and 18.). In another case the acromio-thoracic, anterior and posterior circumflex and subscapular arose by one common trunk. In one subject there was a large trunk given off from the axillary (3rd part), which divided into the posterior circumflex, superior and inferior profunda, and an aberrant artery which went down the arm superficially and over the bicipital fascia; it then dipped down between the pronator radii teres and supinator longus, to join the interosseous artery.

There were several examples of the superior and inferior profunda arising by a common trunk from the axillary.

In addition to the above aberrant artery, there was one given off from the axillary in another subject, which passed down the arm superficially and parallel to the brachial, passing over the intermuscular septum at the elbow; about the middle of the forearm it followed the course of the median nerve, and was connected with the radial artery by a transverse communicating branch, it then passed on with the median nerve under the annular ligament at the wrist, and joined the ulnar artery to complete the superficial palmar arch; apparently it took the place of the superficialis volæ, as none existed in this subject.

One example of the posterior circumflex and superior profunda arising together from the third part of the axillary. The posterior circumflex did not pass as is usual through the quadrilateral space,



A. Abnormal Artery. F. Axillary. B. Brachial. R. Radial. U. Ulnar
G. Communicating Branch between Aberrant Artery and Radial. D. P.
Deep Palmar Arch. S. P. Superficial ditto.