

however, and reflect it laterally and medially. In the upper part of the leg it will be found closely adherent to the subjacent muscles; where this is the case do not remove the fascia. Note that it becomes continuous with the periosteum of the tibia and that laterally a sheet extends from its deeper surface to be attached to the fibula, the *anterior intermuscular septum*. Dissect away also the dorsal fascia of the foot, being careful not to injure the cutaneous nerves already exposed. Examine the

- Tibialis anterior
- Extensor digitorum longus
- Peroneus tertius
- Extensor hallucis longus.

Clean away the crural fascia from over the peroneal muscles, retaining, however, the superior peroneal retinaculum. Note the *posterior intermuscular septum* and examine the

- Peroneus longus. Follow the tendon to the lateral surface of the cuboid. Its further course will be traced later.
- Peroneus brevis.

Separate the tibialis anterior and the extensor digitorum longus and examine the

- Anterior tibial artery
 - Anterior tibial recurrent
 - Lateral anterior malleolar
 - Medial anterior malleolar
- Deep peroneal (Anterior tibial) nerve.

Trace the artery and nerve upon the dorsum of the foot. The artery becomes the

- Dorsalis pedis
 - Lateral tarsal artery
 - Medial tarsal arteries
 - Arcuate (Metatarsal) artery
 - Second to fourth dorsal metatarsal (interosseous arteries)
 - Digital branches
 - First dorsal metatarsal (interosseous) artery
 - Digital branches
 - Deep plantar (Communicating) branch.