

tendon of the biceps two inches from its insertion, passed downwards and inwards crossing the radial artery, joined the pronator about the junction of its upper and middle third. (3.) The *extensor carpi radialis longior and brevior* arose together, and after passing down the forearm for a short distance, divided into three slips, two of which united to form the longior tendon, and the largest formed the brevior. Their insertion was normal. (4.) The *flexor carpi radialis* had two heads: the second was tendinous, and arose from the inner side of the coronoid process below the pronator teres. The median nerve passed between the two heads. (5.) There was continuity of the *brachialis anticus* with the *supinator longus* by a muscular slip. This occurs normally in apes and monkeys, assisting them in twisting their bodies when hanging by their anterior extremities.¹

THE INFERIOR THYROID ARTERY.

This artery was absent in the right side of a female subject, the superior thyroid being of large size. In the same subject the right *vertebral artery* entered the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra.

COMMON ILIAC ARTERIES.

In a negress, where the abdominal aorta divided between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ, the iliacs were unusually short, measuring only 2 cm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch) in length. Quain, in his work on the arteries, mentions one similar case.

HIGH DIVISION OF THE POPLITEAL.

It divided opposite the posterior ligament of the knee joint into two branches—viz., the posterior tibial and a common trunk for the anterior tibial and peroneal artery. The peroneal artery was of large size. This is the first case of high division I have met with.

¹ Prof. Wood, Proceedings of Royal Society, London, 1866.