

Between the upper and middle portions runs the musculocutaneous nerve, but there is no perforation of the lower part of the muscle by the brachial artery and median nerve, as occurs when the muscle extends as far as the medial epicondyle of the humerus. The medial edge of the upper third of the muscle is connected with the deep surface of the pectoralis major by a muscular band.

MUSCLES OF THE UPPER ARM

Biceps brachii (figs. 7 and 8, *Bi*)

Origin. The long head arises normally from the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula. Its tendon is very thin and narrow.

The short head is fleshy and heavy, arising by a broad tendon from the coracoid process and the capsule of the shoulder joint, the muscle formed by this head overlapping that of the long head.

In addition to these two heads two accessory heads are present on the lateral side, arising from the deep surface of the tendon of the pectoralis major and joining the long head at the level of the bicipital groove. On the lateral surface of this united bundle comes in a tough short tendon from the deltoid tubercle and under the long head there is also a distinct bundle arising from the shaft of the humerus to join the long head. There are thus seven distinct origins for this muscle. All these abnormalities have been noted by Le Douarin though some of them are extremely rare.

Insertion. The greater part of the muscle passes into a tough cylindrical tendon passing to the bicipital tubercle on the radius.

This is a second tendon, however, passing from the superficial and medial aspect of the muscle, as a broad flat band with diverging crescentic edges. It is attached to the anterior surface of the medial epicondyle of the humerus, and to the shaft of the radius in front of and beyond the bicipital tubercle. Between these two points the inferior border of this aponeurosis