

*Pectoralis minor*.—Triangular in shape. Arises from first piece of the sternum and first costal cartilage, passes across the shoulder, and ends in a tendon which is inserted into the upper end of the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, in a line with the more superficial portion of the great pectoral. It is quite distinct from the great pectoral.

*Trapezio-deltoid (cephalo-humeral)*.—This muscle is made up of a trapezius and a deltoid portion, separated near the shoulder by a well-marked tendinous intersection. It is a strong thick muscle, which arises from the back of the skull and part of the middle of the neck, and at its origin is continuous with the anterior portion of the trapezius; it passes down over the shoulder outside the biceps, and is inserted into the outer side of the middle of the humerus. A short distance anterior to the tendinous intersection it receives a slip from the sterno-mastoid as above mentioned. The levator claviculae muscle joins it at its tendinous intersection.

*Levator claviculae*,<sup>1</sup> is a ribbon shaped-muscle, which arises from the mastoid process and back part of the skull, and at its origin it is closely connected with the sterno-mastoid muscle. It passes back beneath the cephalo-humeral, and ends by being inserted into the deeper portion of the tendinous intersection between the trapezius and deltoid portion of the cephalo-humeral muscle.

*Levator scapulae major*<sup>2</sup> arises from the transverse process of the atlas by a fleshy origin, and, enlarging as it passes backwards into a thick bundle of muscular fibres, is inserted into the anterior border of the spine of the scapula near the acromion process; its insertion is continuous with the anterior portion of the trapezius, from which however it is quite distinct. At its origin it is covered by the cephalo-humeral and levator claviculae muscles.

*Latissimus dorsi*, consists of a large sheet of muscle which arises from a small part of the crest of the ilium, the spines of all the lumbar, and the two or three hinder dorsal vertebrae; it

<sup>1</sup>This is the basio-humeralis of Krause, and is probably the homologue of the cleido-mastoid of human anatomy.

<sup>2</sup>This may be looked upon as a portion of the levator claviculae, having its insertion shifted to the scapula.