and with the highest part of its convexity about half an inch above the clavicle. The *suprascapular* and *transverse cervical* arteries run parallel with the clavicle, the former behind this bone and the latter just above it.

Veins.—The *internal jugular* corresponds fairly well with the line for the carotid arteries, although that for the *right* vein is a little external to the line for the right carotid, whereas, that for the *left* somewhat overlies the line for the left carotid. *External jugular.*—A line drawn from the angle of the jaw to the middle of the clavicle. (This vessel pierces the deep fascia at a point a little over an inch above the clavicle.) *Posterior jugular.* —The line for this starts about one inch below and behind the mastoid process and ends in the line for the external jugular on a level with the lower border of the thyroid cartilage. The line for the *anterior jugular* begins at the hyoid bone and runs down the front of the neck to a point half an inch above the sterno-clavicular articulation, thence externally, about the same distance above the clavicle, to end in the line for the external jugular vein.

Nerves.—The *occipitalis minor*; a line drawn from the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid, opposite the hyoid bone, to the posterior border of the mastoid process. *Auricularis magnus.*—A line drawn from the middle of the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid to the lobule of the ear. *Transverse cervical,* from the same point as the above, across the neck, to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage. For the *descending branches* of the cervical plexus, draw a line from a point on the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid, about half an inch below its middle, to the sterno-clavicular articulation, for the sternal branch; to the middle of the clavicle, for the clavicular, and, to the tip of the acromion, for the acromial branch. *Pneumogastric.*—A line corresponding to that for the