

portion was supplied by a branch from the obturator nerve, and the outer by a branch from the anterior crural. This is the normal arrangement in some of the lower animals.

SUPERNUMERARY HEAD TO THE QUADRICEPS EXTENSOR MUSCLE.

This extra head arose on the left side of a male subject by two tendinous slips, one of which had its origin from the anterior portion of the capsule of the hip joint, the other from the anterior border of the great trochanter. These two slips soon united and formed one strong tendon, which passed down the thigh between the iliacus and the tensor vaginæ femoris lying on the vastus externus, about the middle of the thigh it became muscular and passed under the rectus femoris, and was inserted into the common quadriceps tendon. The muscular belly was three inches in length.

PLANTARIS, TWO HEADS.

The second head arose by fleshy fibres from the posterior ligament of the knee joint and the outer head of the gastrocnemius.

BRACHIO-RADIALIS.

This muscle was seen in the right arm of a male subject. It arose from the external condyloid ridge above the supinator longus, and between it and the insertion of the deltoid; it passed down internal to the supinator longus and external to the biceps, and over the supinator brevis to be inserted by a round tendon into the oblique line of the radius immediately above the insertion of the pronator radii teres. This muscle was of considerable size. Prof. Wood¹ looks upon this muscle as a variety of fourth head to the biceps. In the same arm various other anomalies existed. (2.) A tendinous slip passed from the tendon of *biceps* to the *pronator radii teres*. It was given off from the

¹ Proceedings of Royal Society, London, 1868.