

Insertion. Runs directly parallel to radius and inserts at the middle of the shaft of that bone, just medial (owing to pronation apparently lateral) to the brachioradialis.

This muscle probably represents the undifferentiated remainder of the superficial extensor mass, except the extensor carpi ulnaris which is separate. It will thus include the extensors carpi radialis longus and brevis, digitorum communis and digiti quinti proprius. In some reptilia and amphibia these muscles are in a common supinato-extensor mass.

Why none of this mass reaches the carpus or digit cannot be explained, but the fact that none of it does so explains why the hand is carried in a position of permanent flexion, because there is a flexor muscle attached to the digit and it is thus without an opponent to its pull.

3. *Supinator* (figs. 8 and 10, A.)

Origin. Covered by the common extensor mass it comes from the anterior surface of the lateral condyle of the humerus. This represents the superficial or humeral portion only of the normal human muscle.

Insertion. It courses parallel and deep to the common extensor mass and is inserted into the capsule of the radio-humeral joint, head, neck and upper third of the shaft of the radius, right down to the insertion of the common extensor mass.

This muscle, it seems to me, is quite evidently the supinator, and so is the single representative here of the deep muscles of the extensor series in the forearm.

Extensor carpi ulnaris (figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10, E.C.U.)

Origin. Below the preceding muscle from the lowest part of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus. This is the last of the extensor group and lies in contact with the flexors. It is the longest of the extensors, being over double the length of any of the others.

Insertion. By a long slender tendon which is one-third the length of the muscle, into the middle of the dorsal surface at the