

*Extensor secundi internodii pollicis* is a small muscle, which arises from the posterior surface of the ulna superficial to the m. ossis metacarpi, and ends in a long slender tendon, which is inserted into the last phalanx of the 1st digit.

#### MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.<sup>1</sup>

*External abdominal oblique*, arises from the lower ten ribs (5-14). Insertion as in man.

*Internal abdominal oblique*.—Origin from the 13th and 14th ribs, crest of the ilium, and the whole of Poupart's ligament; insertion as in man, except that its aponeuroses all pass over the rectus.

*Transversalis*, attached to the lower six ribs and whole length of Poupart's ligament and crest of the ilium. Its tendon splits to enclose the rectus.

*Rectus abdominis* is a well-developed muscle, which reaches from the os pubis to the first costal cartilage. It is attached to all the costal cartilages, and opposite the second becomes tendinous;<sup>2</sup> as the tendon passes over the first intercostal space it receives some fibres from the first external intercostal muscle.

*Pyramidalis*, a large well-developed muscle.

*Psoas*.—The psoas arises from the transverse processes and bodies of the three last dorsal and all the lumbar vertebrae except the last; when it reaches the sacrum it divides into two parts, superficial and deep; the superficial (p. parvus) goes to be inserted, by a strong tendon, into the ilio-pectineal line and spine of the pubis; the deeper portion (p. magnus), which is the larger, joins the *iliacus* muscle about the middle of the ilium, and is inserted with it into the lesser trochanter.

*Iliacus*, arises from the inner surface of the ilium and is of small size; it is separated from the *psoas* by the anterior crural nerve; after it is joined by the *psoas* it is inserted with it into the lesser trochanter of the femur.

*Quadratus lumborum*, a muscle of large size, disposed as in man.

<sup>1</sup> Having accidentally lost my notes on the dissection of the deeper muscles of the back and perineum, I omit a description of them altogether.

<sup>2</sup> Meckel describes the rectus of bears, as tendinous from opposite the 7th and 8th ribs, and again muscular as it passes over the first intercostal space and then becoming again tendinous. In the specimen I am describing the rectus was muscular up to the 2nd rib.