

the ulna. The shape is oblong, and its insertion covers three quarters of the upper part of the radius, posterior to and above the oblique line.

*Extensor carpi radialis longior et brevior.*—These muscles are not differentiated completely, but have a common origin from the external condyle and ridge and external condyle of the humerus. The longer muscle is of small size, and, after passing down the outer side of the arm, ends near the carpus in two tendons, which, after going beneath the tendon of the m. ext. ossis metacarpi, and through the annular ligament, are inserted into the bases of the second and third metacarpal bones respectively.

*Extensor communis digitorum*, arises from the external condyle of the humerus, and divides into four tendons, which go to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th digits.

*Extensor minimi digiti* arises from the external condyle in common with the preceding muscle, and ultimately divides into three tendons which are distributed to the 3rd, 4th, and 5th digits. This muscle is of considerable size and much larger than the *communis digitorum*.

*Extensor carpi ulnaris* is a large muscle, which arises from the external condyle of the humerus and posterior ridge of the ulna, in common with the flexor ulnaris and flexor profundus; it ends in a broad flat tendon, which is inserted into the base of the 5th metacarpal bone and sends a slip to the pisiform bone.

*Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—This is the largest muscle on the back of the fore-arm, and is bipenniform. It arises from the posterior surface of the radius as low down as the insertion of the supinator brevis, from the radial side of posterior surface of the ulna, reaching from the olecranon to the styloid process, and from the interosseous membrane. It has also an origin from the orbicular ligament, and is connected with the supinator longus. From this extensive origin the muscle passes downwards and outwards, and ends in a strong tendon, which, after passing through a special compartment in the posterior annular ligament is inserted into the base of the first metacarpal bone.

*Extensor primi internodii pollicis.*—Absent, or rather not differentiated from the extensor ossis metacarpi.