

DISSECTION OF LEFT ARM

MUSCLES

In describing the muscular system in this limb frequent reference to variations and to comparative anatomy are made, where it would be tiresome to keep repeating the authority for such statements. In such cases it is to be considered that Le Double's book "Variations du Systeme Musculaire de l'Homme" has been followed.

Where no comments are offered regarding the variations of origin or insertion, or additional attachments of any muscle noted here, it is to be inferred that such departures from normal have been frequently noted before by others, and are not of great significance.

As is to be expected, there is little change and abnormality in the muscles belonging to the upper part of the limb, but great structural differences become increasingly evident as one proceeds distally.

MUSCLES FROM AXIAL SKELETON TO SHOULDER GIRDLE AND HUMERUS

All the following muscles are present and exhibit normal origins and insertions (figs. 7 to 10).

Sternocleidomastoid.

Subclavius.

Trapezius. Muscle fibers end at level of ninth thoracic vertebra, below this point there is only a thin aponeurosis.

Rhomboidei, minor et major.

Levator scapulae.

Serratus anterior.

Latissimus dorsi—with an accessory head from the lower angle of the scapula.

The two pectoral muscles exhibit some variations from the normal.

Pectoralis major (figs. 7 and 8, *P.Ma*)

Origin. Normal.

Insertion. Into the outer lip of the bicipital sulcus by a heavy sheet of tendon. From the deep surface of this tendon two ab-