

muscle appearing in man. For it is in these cases of arrest of development we should expect to find reversions, rudiments, and anomalies. On the other hand, no arrangement of any existing pectoral group resembles that found in these brainless monsters.

The proportion of female anencephalous monsters is very large in my series—five out of six are females; and as far as I can learn it is rather the exception for an anencephalous monster to be of the male sex.

The cases described in detail are as follows:—

CASE I. (fig. 1). *Female fetus, full term. Anencephalous. Musculus sternalis unilateral. Left.*

The musculus sternalis in this specimen is of large size, and arises from the fascia over the first piece of the sternum by a flat tendon, which is continuous above with the sternal origins of both sterno-mastoid muscles, and on the right side is connected with the muscular fibres of the greater pectoral arising from the manubrium. From this origin the muscle passes downwards and outwards to the left side, expanding as it descends into a large fusiform muscle, which is inserted into the whole of the fourth left costal cartilage and into the side of the sternum opposite the fifth and sixth cartilages; the innermost portion of the muscle is prolonged downwards over the lower part of the greater pectoral, and ends in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

The abnormal muscle lies on the sternum and costal cartilages, and has only a few of the deeper fibres of the greater pectoral beneath it. Above, on the outer edge, some muscular fibres came off from the musculus sternalis, and passing outwards form part of the greater pectoral muscle.

The nerve supplying the muscle enters its under surface about half-way down the muscle; it can be traced outwards through a cellular interval in the greater pectoral, over the pectoralis minor, to its upper border, where it pierces the costo-coracoid membrane, and joins the internal anterior thoracic nerve. As it lies between the two pectorals it gives off a branch to the lower part of the great pectoral.