

*latissimus dorsi*, from the six lower dorsal, from all the lumbar and sacral spinous processes, and from the crest of the ilium and the three or four lower ribs; into the bottom of the bicipital groove of the humerus, draws this bone, backwards, at the same time rotating it inwards. It is the principal muscle brought into play in striking a downward blow. 8. The *teres major*, from the dorsal surface of the inferior angle of the scapula; into the posterior bicipital ridge, assists the *latissimus dorsi* in drawing the humerus, downwards and backwards, and also in rotating it inwards. When the arm is fixed, this muscle, with the *latissimus dorsi* and *pectoralis major*, draws the trunk forward. 9. The action of the *pectoralis major* will be considered when dealing with the axilla. 10. The *subscapularis*, from the inner two-thirds of the subscapular fossa; into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus, prevents displacement of the head of the bone forwards; rotates the head inwards, and, when the arm is raised, assists in drawing it downwards. Lastly, the *biceps*, by two heads—one, the longer, from the supraglenoid tubercle above the glenoid fossa, arches over the head of the humerus and passes down the bicipital groove to unite with the other, the shorter, which arises from the apex of the coracoid process in company with the *coraco-brachialis*. This union is, however, by means of a delicate areolar tissue, only (true union not occurring until about an inch above the beginning of the tendon of insertion where the fibres of the two heads interlace with one another). The biceps tendon, after giving off an expansion from its inner border to the fascia of the forearm, is inserted into the back part of the bicipital tuberosity of the radius. The tendon of origin of this muscle lies in the interior of the shoulder joint, but is outside of the synovial membrane, just as the round ligament of the liver is outside of the peritoneum,