

the supinator longus, and it gives a muscular fasciculus to the flexor carpi radialis.

*Triceps*.—This is a very large powerful muscle which arises by four heads:

*a. Scapular head* is of enormous size, and arises from the whole length of the posterior (axillary) border of the scapula, and from a ridge or second spine in the infra-spinous fossa, which separates it from the infra-spinatus:

*b. Outer head* has a tendinous origin from the humerus immediately below the outer tuberosity:

*c. Internal head* is of small size, and arises from the side of the shaft of the humerus internal to the upper insertion of the coraco-brachialis:

*d. The Fourth head* is attached to the posterior edge of the external condyloid ridge above the anconeus. The scapular head, which is by far the largest, first unites with the outer head, then these two are joined by the internal head, and finally, just above the elbow, the fourth head joins the other three, forming a common muscle, which is inserted into the olecranon process of the ulna.

*Anconeus*.—Small in size, arises below the fourth head of the triceps, and is inserted into the external surface of the olecranon as in man.

*Pronator radii teres*.—Disposed much as in man, has no origin from the ulna, and is inserted into the radius almost as low down as the styloid process. Is a long, narrow muscle.

*Flexor carpi radialis*.—As in man.

*Flexor carpi ulnaris* is divided into two portions; *one* arises from the inner edge of the olecranon and posterior ridge of the ulna, ends in a tendon about the middle of the fore-arm, and is inserted into the pisiform bone; *the other* arises in common with the sublimis digitorum from the internal condyle of the humerus, and is inserted into the pisiform bone and annular ligament.

*Palmaris longus*.—Absent.

*Flexor sublimis digitorum* has no radial origin as in man, but arises solely from the internal condyle and intermuscular septum. It is a well-developed muscle, which, after sending a fasciculus to the annular ligament, divides into three slips; (1) the most superficial and middle slip divides into three tendons