

Crural fascia of the back of the leg  
 Laciniate (Internal annular) ligament.

Divide the crural fascia by incisions similar to those made in removing the skin and reflect it. Do not injure the laciniate ligament. Examine the

Gastrocnemius.

Divide the gastrocnemius at about the middle of its length and reflect its upper part upwards. Note beneath its medial head the *medial gastrocnemial bursa* and see if the lateral head contains a sesamoid cartilage or bone, the *fabella*. Examine the

Plantaris

Soleus

Calcaneal tendon (Tendo Achillis).

Detach the plantaris from its origin and reflect it downwards. Divide the soleus just above its union with the gastrocnemius and reflect the calcaneal tendon downwards, noting the *bursa of the calcaneal tendon*. Divide the soleus muscle longitudinally in the middle line, noting the tendinous arch from which its fibres arise, and reflect the two halves laterally and medially. Observe the deep layer of the crural fascia covering the deep layer of muscles. Remove this and examine the

Popliteal artery—terminal portion

Anterior tibial artery—origin

Posterior tibial recurrent

Posterior tibial artery

Peroneal artery—origin

Muscular branches

Medial posterior malleolar

Medial calcaneal

Tibial nerve

Muscular branches.

Note the strong fascia covering the popliteal muscle and descending upon it, observe the nerve to the popliteus muscle. Examine the

Popliteus

Flexor digitorum longus

Flexor hallucis longus

Tibialis posterior.