

the upper facet of the greater tuberosity, besides assisting in preventing displacement of the humerus upwards, acts, with the deltoid, in raising the arm from the side. 2. The *infra-spinatus*, from the inner two-thirds of the infraspinous fossa, and inserted into the middle facet of the greater tuberosity, protects the joint, behind, and rotates the head of the bone, outwards. 3. The *teres minor* from the upper two-thirds of the posterior surface of axillary border of the scapula; into the lowest facet of the tuberosity, has the same action as the *infra-spinatus*. 4. The *triceps* by three heads—one, from the triangular depression below the glenoid cavity; a second, from the posterior surface of the shaft of the humerus above the musculo-spiral groove, and a third, from the same surface below the groove; into two fibrous lamellæ—one, occupying the posterior surface and the other, the substance of the muscle—which lamellæ, uniting, are inserted into the back part of the upper surface of the olecranon. This muscle protects the lower part of the shoulder joint, preventing displacement downwards and backwards, and extends the forearm, while its long head assists the *latissimus dorsi* and *teres major* in drawing the humerus backwards. 5. The *deltoid* from the outer third of the anterior surface of the clavicle, from the outer margin of acromion and the lower lip of the posterior border of the spine of the scapula; into the middle of the outer surface of the shaft of the humerus, raises the arm to a right angle with the body, its anterior fibres assisting the *pectoralis major* in drawing the arm forwards, while its posterior, with the *teres major* and the *latissimus dorsi*, draw it backwards. 6. The *coraco-brachialis*, from the apex of the coracoid process in common with the short head of the biceps; into the middle of the inner surface of the shaft of the humerus, assists in elevating the arm, at the same time drawing it inwards and forwards. 7. The