

FIG. 183.

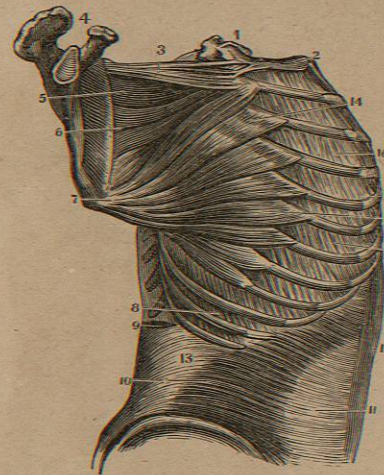
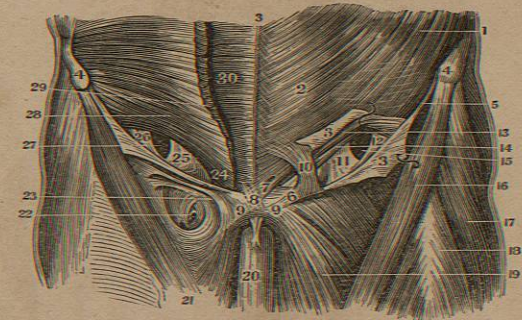


FIG. 184.



MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

FIG. 183.

A LATERAL VIEW OF THE DEEP-SEATED MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

1. Vertebra.
2. First Rib.
3. Superior Origin of the Serratus Major Anticus.
4. Acromion Scapulæ.
5. (Show the Convergence of the Fibres of the
6. Serratus Major and its Insertion into the
7. whole Base of the Scapula.
8. An External Intercostal Muscle.
9. Section of the Sacro-Lumbalis.
10. Transversalis Abdominis.
11. Abdominal Aponeurosis.
12. Rectus Abdominis.
13. Fascia Lumborum.
- 14.14. Costal Origins of the Serratus Major.
15. External Intercostal Muscle.
- 16.16. Two Internal Intercostal Muscles.

FIG. 184.

A VIEW OF THE ABDOMINAL MUSCLES AND THE ABDOMINAL OR INGUINAL CANAL.

1. External Oblique Muscle of the Abdomen.
2. Its Aponeurosis.
3. Its Tendon slit up and turned back to show the Canal.
4. Anterior Superior Spinous Processes.

5. Upper portion of Poupart's Ligament.
6. External Column of the External Ring.
7. Internal Column of the External Ring.
8. Intercrossing of the Tendons of each Side.
9. Body of the Pubes.
10. Upper Boundary of the External Abdominal Ring—the Line points to the Ring.
11. Fascia Transversalis.
12. Fibres of the Internal Oblique turned up.
13. Fibres of the Transversalis Muscle.
15. Points to the Internal Ring, the Opening is enlarged for the demonstration.
16. Sartorius.
17. Fascia Lata Femoris.
18. Rectus Femoris.
19. Adductor Longus.
20. Penis.
21. Fascia Lata of the opposite Thigh.
22. Point where the Saphena Vein enters the Femoral.
23. Fascia Lata as applied to the Vessels.
24. Insertion of the Transversalis Muscle on the Pubis.
- 25.26. Correspond to 11.12. of the opposite side and indicate the Fascia Transversalis.
27. Poupart's Ligament turned off from the Internal Muscles.
28. Transversalis Abdominis.
29. Internal Oblique.
30. Rectus Abdominis.



FIG. 185.

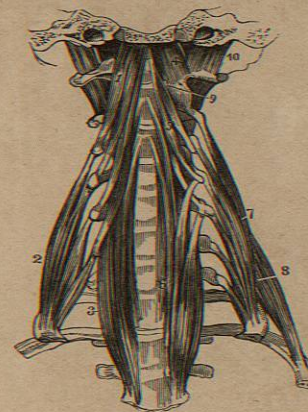
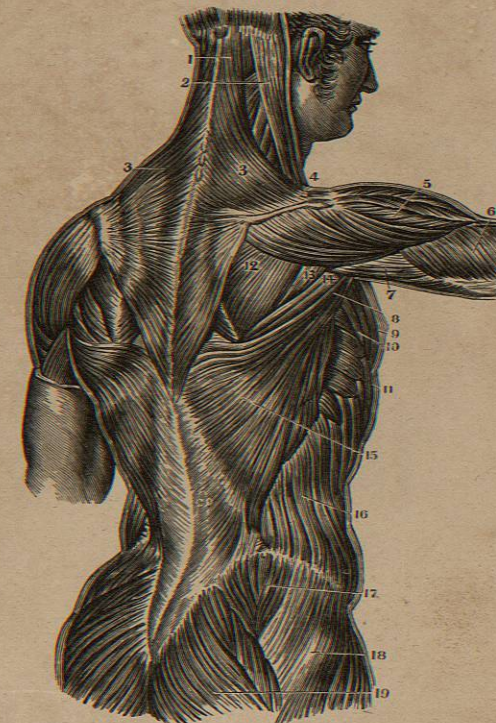


FIG. 186.



MUSCLES OF THE BACK.

FIG. 185.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCLES ON THE FRONT AND SIDES OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ.

1. Rectus Capitis Anticus Major.
2. Scalenus Anticus.
3. Lower portion of the Longus Colli on the Right Side.
4. Rectus Capitis Anticus Minor.
5. Upper portion of the Longus Colli on the Left Side.
6. Seventh Cervical Vertebra.
7. Scalenus Medius.
8. Scalenus Posticus.
9. One of the Inter-Transversales Muscles.
10. Rectus Capitis Lateralis.

FIG. 186.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE BACK AS SHOWN AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE INTEGUMENTS.

1. Occipital Origin of the Trapezius.
2. Sterno-Cleido Mastoideus.

3. Middle of the Trapezius.
4. Insertion of the Trapezius into the Spine of the Scapula.
5. Deltoid.
6. Second Head of the Triceps Extensor Cubiti.
7. Its Superior Portion.
8. Scapular portion of the Latissimus Dorsi.
9. Axillary Border of the Pectoralis Major.
10. Axillary Border of the Pectoralis Minor.
11. Serratus Major Anticus.
12. Infra Spinatus.
13. Teres Minor.
14. Teres Major.
15. Middle of the Latissimus Dorsi.
16. External Oblique of the Abdomen.
17. Gluteus Medius.
18. Gluteus Minimus.
19. Gluteus Magnus.
20. Fascia Lumborum.



FIG. 187.

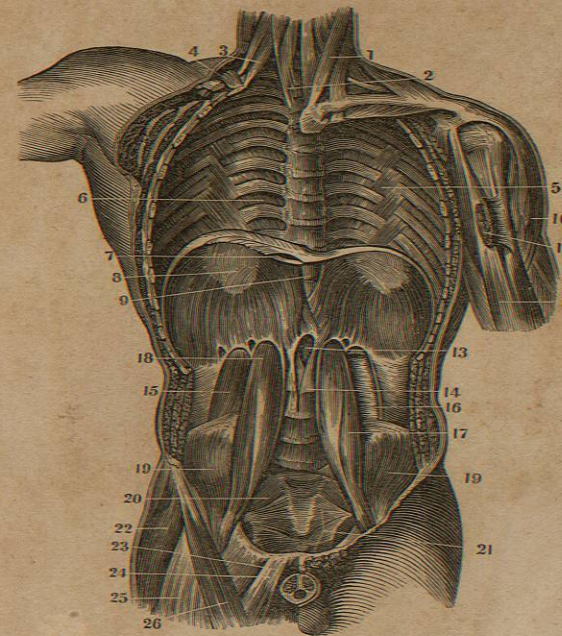
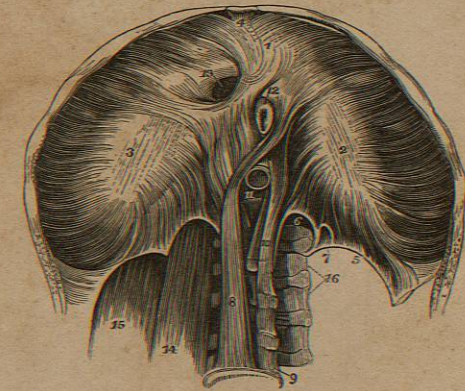


FIG. 188.



MUSCLES OF THE TRUNK.

FIG. 187.

A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE FRONT OF THE TRUNK, SHOWING ITS POSTERIOR PARIETES AND THE CAVITIES OF THE CHEST AND ABDOMEN.

1. Sterno-Cleido Mastoid.
2. Longus Colli.
3. Scalenus Anticus.
4. Upper portion of the Serratus Major Anticus.
5. Infra Costales Muscles or Appendices to the Internal Intercostal Muscles.
6. Internal Intercostal Muscles.
7. Foramen Quadratum for the Inferior Vena-Cava.
8. Back part of the Cordiform Tendon of the Diaphragm.
9. Middle of the Diaphragm showing the Foramen Œsophageum.
10. Deltoid.
11. Insertion of the Pectoralis Major.
12. Biceps Flexor Cubiti.
13. Foramen Aorticum of the Diaphragm.
14. Origin of the Lesser Muscle of the Diaphragm.
15. Quadratus Lumborum.
16. Its Sheath.
17. Psoas Magnus.
18. Origin of the Psoas Parvus.
19. Iliacus Internus.

20. Pyriformis.
21. Levator Ani and Coccygeus.
22. Tensor Vaginæ Femoris.
23. Adductor Longus.
24. Pectineus.
25. Rectus Femoris.
26. Sartorius.

FIG. 188.

A VIEW OF THE UNDER SIDE OF THE DIAPHRAGM.

1. } The Greater Muscle of the Diaphragm in-
2. } serted into the Cordiform Tendon.
3. }
4. The small triangular space behind the Sternum, covered only by Serous Membrane and through which Hernia sometimes pass.
5. Ligamentum Arcuatum of the Left Side.
6. Point of Origin of the Psoas Magnus.
7. A small Opening for the Lesser Splanchnic Nerve.
8. One of the Crura of the Diaphragm.
9. Fourth Lumbar Vertebra.
10. Another Crus or portion of the Lesser Muscle of the Diaphragm.
11. Hiatus Aorticus.
12. Foramen Œsophageum.
13. Foramen Quadratum.
14. Psoas Magnus Muscle.
15. Quadratus Lumborum.



FIG. 189.

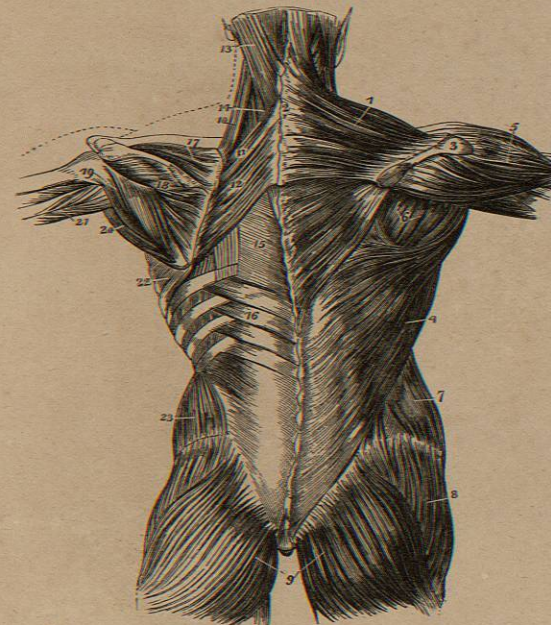
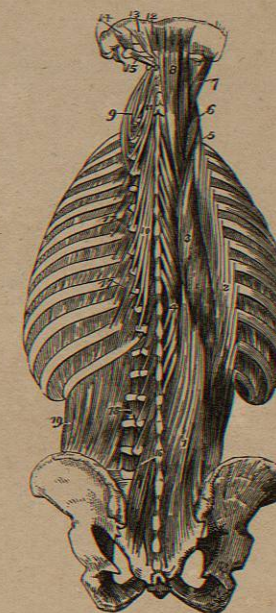


FIG. 190.



MUSCLES OF THE BACK.

FIG. 189.

A VIEW OF THE SECOND LAYER OF MUSCLES OF THE BACK.

1. Trapezius.
2. A portion of the Tendinous Ellipse formed by the Trapezius on both sides.
3. Spine of the Scapula.
4. Latissimus Dorsi.
5. Deltoid.
6. Infra Spinatus and Teres Minor.
7. External Oblique of the Abdomen.
8. Gluteus Medius.
9. Gluteus Magnus of each side.
10. Levator Scapulæ.
11. Rhomboideus Minor.
12. Rhomboideus Major.
13. Splenius Capitis.
14. Splenius Colli.
15. A portion of the Origin of the Latissimus Dorsi.
16. Serratus Inferior Posticus.
17. Supra Spinatus.
18. Infra Spinatus.
19. Teres Minor.
20. Teres Major.
21. Long Head of the Triceps Extensor Cubiti.
22. Serratus Major Anticus.
23. Internal Oblique of the Abdomen.

FIG. 190.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE BACK WHICH FILL UP THE FOSSA ON EITHER SIDE OF THE SPINOUS PROCESSES OF THE VERTEBRÆ.

1. Tendinous Origin of the Longissimus Dorsi.
2. Upper portion of the Sacro-Lumbalis.
3. Upper portion of the Longissimus Dorsi.
4. Spinalis Dorsi.
5. Cervicalis Descendens.
6. Transversalis Cervicis.
7. Trachelo-Mastoideus.
8. Complexus.
9. Insertion of the Transversalis Cervicis.
10. Semi-Spinalis Dorsi.
11. Semi-Spinalis Cervicis.
12. Rectus Capitis Posticus Minor.
13. Rectus Capitis Posticus Major.
14. Obliquus Capitis Superior.
15. Obliquus Capitis Inferior.
16. Multifidus Spinæ at its Lower Part. The rest is concealed by other Muscles.
17. Levatores Costarum.
18. Inter-Transversarii.
19. Quadratus Lumborum.



FIG. 191.

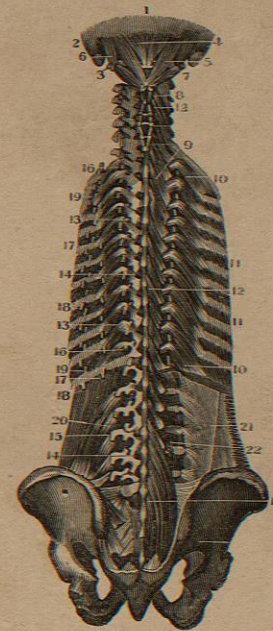
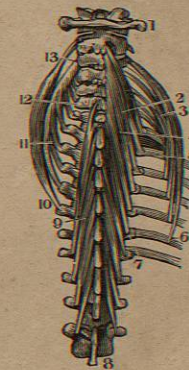


FIG. 192.



MUSCLES OF THE BACK.

FIG. 191.

A VIEW OF THE DEEP-SEATED OR FOURTH LAYER OF MUSCLES ON THE BACK OF THE HEAD AND TRUNK.

1. Occiput.
2. Mastoid Process of the Temporal Bone.
3. First Cervical Vertebra.
4. Rectus Capitis Posticus Minor.
5. Rectus Capitis Posticus Major.
6. Obliquus Capitis Superior.
7. Obliquus Capitis Inferior.
- 8.8. Inter-Spinales of the Neck.
9. Inter-Spinales of the Dorsal Vertebrae.
- 10.10. Levatores Costarum.
- 11.11. Intercostales.
- 12.12.12. Multifidus Spinæ from its Origin to its Insertion.
- 13.13. Cut Origins of the Multifidus Spinæ.
14. Cut Insertions of the Multifidus Spinæ.
15. Quadratus Lumborum.
- 16.16. Insertions of the Longissimus Dorsi.
- 17.17.18. Insertions of the Sacro Lumbalis.

19. External Intercostals.
20. Outer portion of the Quadratus Lumborum.
21. Section of the Fascia Lumborum.
22. Inter-Transversarii.

FIG. 192.

AN ENLARGED VIEW OF THE MUSCLES ATTACHED TO THE CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ BEHIND.

1. Atlas.
2. Semi-Spinalis Cervicis at its Upper part.
3. Insertions of the Cervicalis Descendens.
4. Middle of the Semi-Spinalis Cervicis.
- 5.6. Origins of the Cervicalis Descendens.
7. Lower portion of the Semi-Spinalis Cervicis.
8. Tenth Dorsal Vertebra.
9. Semi-Spinalis Dorsi.
- 10.11. Origins of the Transversalis Cervicis.
- 12.13. Its Insertions.



FIG. 193.



FIG. 194.

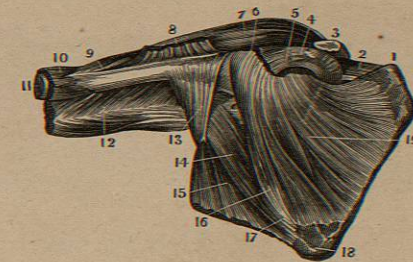


FIG. 195.

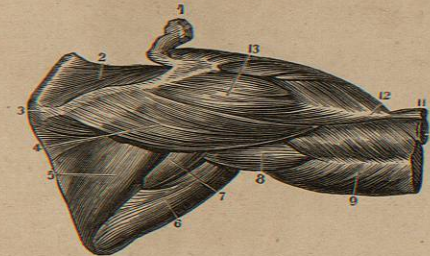
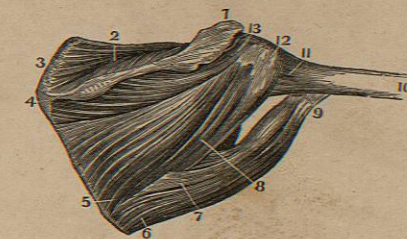


FIG. 196.



# MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER.

FIG. 193.

## A VIEW OF THE DELTOID MUSCLE.

1. Clavicle.
2. } Origin of the Deltoid from the Clavicle, Acromion
3. } and Spine of the Scapula.
4. Body of the Scapula.
5. Middle of the Deltoid, showing the Fasciculated character of its Fibres.
6. Its Insertion.
7. Shaft of the Os Humeri.

FIG. 194.

## AN ANTERIOR VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER.

1. Upper part of the Body of the Scapula.
2. Supra Spinatus Muscle.
3. Section of Acromion Process.
4. Coracoid Process.
5. Origin of the Second or short Head of the Biceps.
6. Sub-Scapularis near its Insertion.
7. Deltoid.
8. Tendon of the Pectoralis Major.
9. Insertion of the Deltoid Muscle.
10. Brachialis Internus.
11. Cut Extremity of the Os Humeri.
12. Triceps Extensor Cubiti.
13. Tendon of the Latissimus Dorsi.
14. Teres Major.
15. Axillary portion of the Latissimus Dorsi.
16. Axillary portion of the Sub-Scapularis.
17. Origin of the Teres Major.
18. Lower portion of the Scapula.

FIG. 195.

## A POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER WITH THE DELTOID.

1. Acromion Scapulæ.
2. Supra-Spinatus Muscle.
3. Spine of the Scapula.
4. Posterior portion of the Origin of the Deltoid.
5. Infra-Spinatus Muscle.
6. Teres Major.
7. Teres Minor.
8. Long Head of the Triceps Extensor.
9. Its Second Head.
10. The Shaft of the Os Humeri.
11. Brachialis Internus.
12. Insertion of the Deltoid.
13. Its middle portion forming the round part of the Shoulder.

FIG. 196.

## A POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER WHICH STRENGTHEN THE ARTICULATION.

1. Acromion Scapulæ.
2. Supra-Spinatus Muscle.
3. Upper Angle of the Scapula.
4. Spine of the Scapula.
5. Origin of the Infra-Spinatus Muscle.
6. 7. Origin of the Teres Major.
8. Origin of the Teres Minor.
9. Insertion of the Teres Major.
10. Shaft of the Os Humeri.
11. Lower part of the Capsular Ligament.
12. Insertion of the Teres Minor.
13. Insertion of the Infra-Spinatus.