

Relations.—The muscle is deeply situated at its origin, lying between the external oblique and the aponeurotic origin of the inner portion of the rectus abdominis. Above the origin of the latter it is subcutaneous, and rests upon the pectoralis major.

Nerve supply.—A twig from the nerve which supplies the pectoralis major.

Remarks.—This muscle is described by Schoepss as forming a portion of the pectoralis major. From Gervais and Alix it has received the name which for want of a better I have adopted.

3. *Pectoralis medius.*

Pectoral moyen, Vicq d'Azyr, 1772, p. 624, No. 2.

Pectoral moyen, Cuvier, 1805, tom. i. p. 277.

Described by Merrem, p. 152, No. 2.

Der kleine Brustmuskel, Wiedemann, p. 83.

Der kleine oder mittlere Brustmuskel, Tiedemann, p. 306, No. 2.

Der kleine Brustmuskel, Heusinger, p. 183, No. 2.

Le second pectoral, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 36, No. 11.

Der grösste Oberarmheber, Schoepss, p. 124, No. 21.

Pectoralis minor, Reid, p. 141.

Subclavius, Rolleston, p. 624.

Subclavius, Selenka, Bd. vi. p. 118, No. 44.

Moyen pectoral, Gervais and Alix, 1878, p. 24.

Attachments.—The pectoralis medius arises from the whole of the anterior surface of the sternum, as well as from the entire length of the keel of that bone, with the exception only of those points which afford attachment to the pectoralis major. It moreover takes a considerable attachment to the sterno-clavicular membrane. From these origins the fibres converge to a stout tendon, which, after passing through the *foramen triosseum* as through a pulley, is inserted into an oblique ridge situated on the outer surface of the shaft of the humerus close to the head of that bone. The ridge in question separates the head of the bone from the shaft.

Action.—Passing as it does over the pulley formed by the bones of the shoulder girdle, this muscle acts as the great extensor of the wing at the shoulder joint. In other words, it raises the wing, and hence by some authors has been named the *levator humeri*.

Relations.—Superficially the muscle is covered by the pectoralis major. From above its outer border, close to the shoulder joint, the pectoralis minor passes forwards to its insertion.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the nerve which supplies the pectoralis major.

Variations.—In *Aptenodytes longirostris*, in addition to the above, the muscle has an extensive origin from the anterior surface of the proximal half of the coracoid bone.

Remarks.—The pectoralis medius, as was well known to Schoepss and Gervais, shows a distinct indication of a separation into two parts, the anterior half of the muscle, which arises chiefly from the sterno-clavicular membrane, being separated by a cellular interval