

me to follow from an accurate reading of Schoepss' description. I am rather inclined, as above noted, to regard Selenka's coraco-brachialis as corresponding to muscle No. 16 of Schoepss' description.

5. *Coraco-brachialis.*

Souclavier interne, Vicq d'Azyr, 1772, p. 628, No. 1.

Der vordere anziehende Armmuskel, Merrem, p. 153, No. 6.

Coraco-brachial, Meckel, tom. vi. p. 39, No. 13.

Der obere Hackenarmmuskel, Schoepss, p. 115, No. 17.

Coraco-brachialis brevis, Selenka, p. 115, No. 41.

L'accessoire coracoïdien du sous scapulaire, Gervais and Alix, p. 23.

Attachments.—The coraco-brachialis muscle arises by means of a stout tendon from the anterior border and inner or thoracic surface of the sternum, close to the middle line of the bone. As it passes obliquely forwards and upwards it is further attached to the thoracic surface of the strong sterno-clavicular membrane, as well as to the proximal half of the same surface of the coracoid bone. After passing beyond that bone, the muscle ends on a tendon common to it and to the supra-spinatus, by means of which it is inserted into a well-marked bony tubercle, situated upon the inner margin of, and overhanging the tricipital fossa of the humerus.

Action.—This muscle depresses the wing at the shoulder joint, and approximates it to the body. In this respect it co-operates with the pectoralis minor. It acts moreover as an internal rotator of the humerus at the shoulder joint, in which respect it co-operates with the pectoralis major, but opposes the pectoralis minor.

Relations.—The origin of the muscle is deeply situated under cover of the sternum and coracoid bone. In the axilla the muscle lies parallel to and in contact with the inner border of the pectoralis minor. The axillary vessels and nerves are in contact with it posteriorly.

Nerve supply.—A twig from the branch which supplies the pectoralis medius. This twig is given off from the larger nerve just before the latter pierces the coracoid bone.

Remarks.—Cuvier mentions the existence of two muscles in birds, either of which may correspond to the coraco-brachialis.¹ From want of accuracy of description it is impossible to say which. According to Selenka,² the coraco-brachialis as above described is included by Tiedemann along with his deltoideus minor and levator humeri. The muscle is not mentioned by Wiedemann.

¹ *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, tom i. p. 278.

² *Bronn, Classen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs, Aves*, vol. vi. p. 115.