## HEAD AND NECK. <br> PAROTID REGION-NO. 1.

$\triangle$ SUPERFICIAL DISSECTION HAS BEEN MADE OF THE PAROTID GLAND AND THE STRUCTURES RELATEL TO IT, AND OF THE SIDE OF THE FACE AND THE UPPER PART OF THE NECK.
The parotid gland contains some lymphatic glands which lie embedded in its substance. One of these is seen lying superficially.

Emerging from the anterior part of the gland are the transverse facial artery, the duct of the parotid, and the branches of the facial nerve.

In front of the anterior border of the masseter muscle is a small triangular space bounded above by the zygomaticus major, and below by the risorius muscle, while the floor is formed by the buccinator. In this space are found the facial vessels and some of their branches, the long buccal nerve and the buccal artery, and the terminal portion of the duct of the parotid.

## The figures indicate-

Glands. 1. Parotid gland (note lymphatic gland embedded in its substance).
2. Submaxillary salivary gland.

3, 4. Submaxillary lymphatic glands.
5, 5. Stenson's duct.
6. Socia parotidis.

Muscles. 7. Zygomaticus major.
8. Depressor anguli oris.
9. Risorius.
10. Buccinator.
11. Masseter.
12. Anterior belly of digastric.
13. Sterno-hyoid and omo-hyoid.
14. Thyro-hyoid.
15. Sterno-mastoid.

Norves. 16. Malar and infra-orbital branches of facial, with transverse facial artery between.
17. Buccal.
18. Mandibular. Branches of facial.
19. Infra-mandibular.

20, 21. Superficial cervical.
22. Great auricular.
23. Long buccal.
24. Malar nerve.
25. Coronary arteries.
26. Facial artery.

27, 28. Facial vein.
29. Common facial vein [abnormal].
30. Anterior division of temporo-maxillary vein.
31, 33. External jugular vein
32. Communicating branch.
34. Deep fascia.
35. Platysma myoides.
36. Superficial fascia.
37. Skin.
38. Mandible.


