THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

UPPER, LIMB.

BACK. - No. 2.

THE TRAPEZIUS AND LATISSIMUS DORSI MUSCLES HAVE BEEN REFLECTED ON BOTH SIDES, AND THE RHOMBOID MUSCLES ON THE LEFT SIDE.

The rhomboid muscles lie side by side, and are separated from one another only by a small interval.

The rhomboideus minor arises from the lower part of the ligamentum nuchæ, and from the spines of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ and while the rhomboideus major arises from the spines of the upper four or five dorsal vertebræ below the first, and from the supra-spinous ligaments, and they are inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula, the lesser muscle opposite the root of the spine, and the greater one principally into the lower angle of the bone, but it is also attached as far up as to the spine by areolar tissue.

The rhomboids cover, among other structures, the serratus posticus superior muscle, and under the latissimus dorsi lies the serratus posticus inferior.

These two serrati muscles are extremely thin, and largely tendinous, and pass from the spines to the ribs, the upper muscle arising from the seventh cervical spine and the upper two or three dorsal, and being inserted into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, external to their angles, while the lower arises from the two lower dorsal and two upper lumbar spines, and is inserted into the lower four ribs. The levator anguli scapulæ is seen passing to its insertion into the base of the scapula from the upper angle to the spine.

The figures indicate—

Muscles. 1. Trapezius. 2. Latissimus dorsi. Muscles. 7. Serratus posticus inferior. 8. Ilio-costalis. 9. Longissimus dorsi. Nerves. 10. Cutaneous external branch. 11. Spinal accessory. 12. Nerve to rhomboid muscles.

3. Rhomboideus major. 4. Rhomboideus minor. 5. Levator anguli scapulæ. 6. Serratus posticus superior.

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