LOWER LIMB. SCARPA'S TRIANGLE.—No. 2.

THE FEMORAL VESSELS AND THEIR BRANCHES HAVE BEEN DIVIDED, AND POUPART'S LIGAMENT HAS BEEN REMOVED.

The floor of Scarpa's triangle is formed of two planes inclined to one another, with a deep groove at their junction. The outer plane is formed by the iliacus and psoas muscles covered by the iliac fascia, and the inner by the pectineus and adductor longus muscles covered by the pubic fascia.

The space is therefore prismatic in form, the apex of the prism being formed by the junction of

these two planes.

The anterior crural nerve lies in the interval between the psoas and iliacus muscles, while the femoral vessels lie on the psoas and pectineus.

The internal circumflex vessels escape from the triangle by passing between the psoas and

pectineus muscles.

The pectineus is a quadrilateral sheet of muscle which arises from the ilio-pectineal line between the spine of the pubis and the ilio-pectineal eminence, from the bone in front of this line, and from the deep surface of the pubic fascia, close to its attachment to the ilio-pectineal line. When the muscles are small it does not come into contact with the adductor longus, and a small portion of the adductor brevis can then be seen from the front.

The nerve supply to the pectineus is seen to be a small branch from the anterior crural nerve

which passes inwards behind the femoral vessels.

The root of the penis divided is seen to the right.

The figures indicate—

1. Sartorius muscle.

2. Adductor longus muscle.

3. Adductor gracilis muscle.

4. Pectineus muscle.

5. Rectus femoris muscle.

6. Iliacus muscle.

7. Psoas muscle.

8. Tensor fasciæ femoris muscle.

9. Attachments of Poupart's ligament.

10. Genito-crural nerve lying on psoas muscle.

11. Anterior crural nerve.

12. Internal circumflex artery.

13. Femoral vessels.

14. Profunda femoris artery.





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