LOWER LIMB.

SURFACE ANATOMY.—No. 2.

INNER SIDE OF THIGH.

The landmarks on this aspect are entirely muscular, as far down as to the region of the knee-joint. Here the adductor tubercle can be felt, between the sartorius and the vastus internus.

This tubercle gives the position of the lower epiphysial cartilage on the inner side.

The sartorius muscle forms an important landmark in nearly its whole length. In the upper part of the thigh it lies to the outer side of the femoral vessels, at the middle third of the thigh it crosses them and comes to their inner side. In this region it forms the roof for Hunter's canal.

The fleshy mass of the adductor muscles is very wide at the upper part, but narrows rapidly as it passes down the thigh. The individual muscles cannot be identified on the surface, but the tendon origin of the adductor longus can be felt at the upper part, and the insertion of the adductor magnus into the adductor tubercle.

With this view, Hunter's Canal, Nos. 1 and 2, should be examined.

The figures indicate—

1. Sartorius muscle, bounding Scarpa's triangle.
2. Adductor muscles.
3. Scarpa's triangle.
4. Hunter's canal, covered by the sartorius muscle.
5. Vastus internus muscle.