

SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES - LATERAL VIEW

Turn the pig so that it lies on its side as in the photo on page 32.

Shoulder Area:

Examine the shoulder area. Separate some of the muscles here by finding the natural separations between them. The following muscles are seen in close-up in the photo, p. 33.

Deltoid Group — This group of muscles is located dorsal and anterior to the base of the forelimb. It is composed of three muscles in the pig and one in man.

Brochiocephalic — The posterior portion of this muscle covers the ventral shoulder area. This large muscle has been described earlier. See p. 24.

Acromiodeltoid — An elongated slender muscle extending over the anterior surface of the shoulder to the forelimb. Origin: scapula. Insertion: into proximal end of humerus. Action: to raise the humerus.

Spinodeltoid — This muscle is larger than the preceding one and lies posterior to it. It originates from the spine of the scapula and inserts into the proximal end of the humerus. It acts in unison with the acromiodeltoid.

The Rib Cage Area:

Intercostal — These muscles are located between the ribs. They are seen in the close-up photo on p. 47. They are major muscles of *respiration*. The intercostals serve to raise and lower the ribs and thereby to expand and contract the chest cavity. They are composed of two sets.

External Intercostals — Their fibers are directed in a caudo-ventral direction. As their name indicates, they are the more superficial of the two. These muscles raise the rib cage during inhalation. They cover the dorsal portion of the rib cage but are absent ventrally.

Internal Intercostals — Their fibers are directed in a caudo-ventral direction, at right angles to those of the external intercostals. They are the deeper rib muscles. They lower the rib cage during expiration. The internal intercostals are located along the entire interspace between the ribs, from the dorsal side to the mid-ventral sternum.

The Forelimb:

Near the shoulder we can identify a large muscle, the triceps brachii, which covers almost the entire superficial surface of the forelimb. It is divided into two muscle masses upon the humerus. These are the:

Triceps Brachii, Long Head — This is the largest segment of the triceps group. It is a triangular shaped muscle on the dorso-lateral aspect of the forelimb. It arises from the posterior border of the scapula.

Triceps Brachii, Lateral Head — This flattened segment lies upon the dorsal portion of the forelimb. It originates from the proximal end of the humerus in its lateral surface.

Triceps Brachii, Medial Head — This segment is deep to the other two and can not be seen superficially. It also arises from the proximal portion of the humerus, from the medial side.