

DEEP MUSCLES - VENTRAL VIEW

Forelimb:

Bisect the pectoralis major and minor muscles and reflect their ends. Also, cut the latissimus dorsi near its insertion.

This will expose the deeper muscles, blood vessels, and nerves of the forearm as in the photo p. 41.

Biceps Brachii — Although in man this muscle is superficial, and prominent, in the pig it lies deep to the pectoral and brachial muscles. It is the primary flexor of the antebrachium (lower foreleg). It lies upon the anterio-medial surface of the humerus. In man the muscle has two heads (biceps) while in the pig it arises by means of a single tendon that passes over the humerus to insert upon the coracoid process of the scapula. It inserts upon the radius and ulna.

Brachialis — This muscle lies lateral to the biceps brachii. The insertions of the brachiocephalic and pectoral muscles pass between them. It originates from the radius and inserts upon the ulna. They are both flexors of the lower forearm.

Triceps Brachii, Medial Head — Although the *long head* and the *lateral head* of the *biceps brachii* muscle have already been described earlier (see p. 29) in discussing the superficial muscles, the *medial head* of this muscle could not be seen superficially. It may be viewed here, as in the photo, p. 41.

In the lower forelimb several flexor and extensor muscles of the carpals, metacarpals, and digits are seen. The flexors are generally found on the medial side, the extensors on the lateral side. The extensors on the lateral surface were already described on page 30, and seen in the photo, p. 33. The flexors include the:

- Flexor Carpi Brachialis**
- Flexor Digitorum Profundus**
- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris**
- Palmaris Longus**

Use your dissecting needle to separate these narrow muscle bands. They can be seen in the photo on page 41.

The origin of the flexor muscles is in the distal portion of the humerus and proximal portion of the radius and ulna. Their insertions are upon the carpals, metacarpals or digits. Trace some of the tendons to their insertions.

Thigh:

Expose the medial surface of the thigh as seen in the photos, pages 35 and 42.

Separate the superficial *sartorius* and *gracilis* muscles. Bisect them and reflect their ends. The following muscles may be seen.

Quadriceps Femoris — This is a group of four anterior thigh muscles. They join to form a common tendon which passes over the patella (knee cap) to insert on the tibia. The portion of the tendon between the patella and the tibia is known as the *patellar ligament*. They act together to extend the hind limb. This muscle group is similar to the one in man.

Rectus Femoris — The first of this group is a thick muscle on the anterior medial side of the thigh. It originates from the ilium.