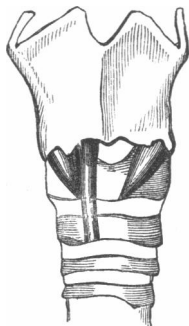


NOTES OF MYOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES. By S. MESSENGER BRADLEY, F.R.C.S., *Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Manchester.*

THE following myological peculiarities were met with in one of the subjects dissected in the Manchester School during the session 1871—72.

*Muscles of the Head and Neck.* Both *digastric* muscles had double anterior bellies, the innermost two of opposite sides decussating before passing to their insertion, the right passed over the left belly to be inserted into the under surface of the symphysis menti on the left side, while the left one crossed to the right side.—*Cleido occipitalis*. A very well-developed instance of this curious muscle was met with on the left side. It corresponded very closely with the muscle so-called and figured by Prof. Wood, *Proc. R. S.*, June 18, 1868. A muscular slip, about three-quarters of an inch wide, arose from the tip of the sternum, and joined a broad muscle which sprang from the middle third of the clavicle about two inches higher up; the single resulting muscle passed obliquely upwards to be inserted into the occipital bone. Beneath this muscle, and forming an acute angle with it, a strong, thick muscle, about three-fourths of an inch wide, sprang from the sternal end of the clavicle, and passed to be inserted into the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. The two muscles, the *sterno-cleido occipitalis* and the *cleido-mastoideus*, were perfectly separate throughout their extent. Professor Wood points out that a similar arrangement is met with in "the Marmot, Polecat, Genette, and striped Hyæna, and to a less extent in the Coati."—*Depressor Thyroideæ*. A small muscle, having the above-



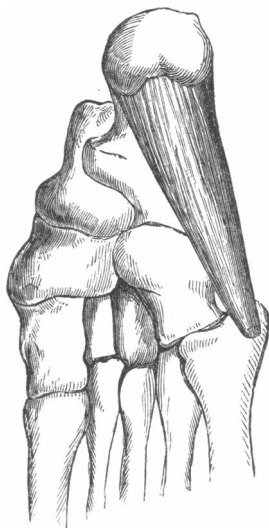
mentioned action, arose from the lower border of the first Tracheal ring, and passed vertically upwards over the Cricoid cartilage to be inserted into the lower border of the Thyroid cartilage. It was quite distinct from the Crico-Thyroid, of which Professor Wood regards it as a derivative. There was a well-developed *Kerato-cricoideus* on the same side.—*Omo Hyoid*. The Omo Hyoid on the right side had two anterior bellies, each fully equal to an average sized Omo Hyoid.

The supernumerary belly sprang from the tip of the great cornu of the Os Hyoides. (The branch of descendens noni which supplied this muscle was joined by a twig from the second cervical nerve.)

*Muscles of Trunk.* A large well-defined *Rectus Sternalis* was present on one side (the right), attached above to the thoracic fascia, to the manubrium of the Sternum, and to the costal cartilages of the three upper ribs.

*Muscles of the upper extremity.* The only muscular peculiarity of any importance consisted in the presence of an additional *extensor secundi internodii pollicis*. It sprang from the ulna and the interosseous membrane immediately below the origin of the ordinary muscle, alongside of which it ran to its insertion into the terminal phalange of the thumb. It was present on both sides. All the muscles of the thumb were unusually large and well-developed.

*Muscles of the lower extremity.*—*Abductor ossis metatarsi quinti*. In each foot a strong, thick muscle lay immediately beneath the



*Flexor accessorius*, taking origin from the under surface of the Calcaneum, reaching from the tuberosities behind to the margin of the groove for the *Peroneus longus* in front, and lapping round the side of the bone was inserted into the base of the metatarsal bone of the little toe. This, which was by far the most interesting muscle met with in the subject, derives importance from the fact that it is a true homologue of a muscle always present in the foot of the Anthropomorpha, though hitherto not recorded, so far as I know, as having been noticed in the foot of man. The evolution argument gains in weight and worth from the record of such cases as these, and it is chiefly as bearing on this question that I have ventured to report these short notes.