

Forelimb I.D

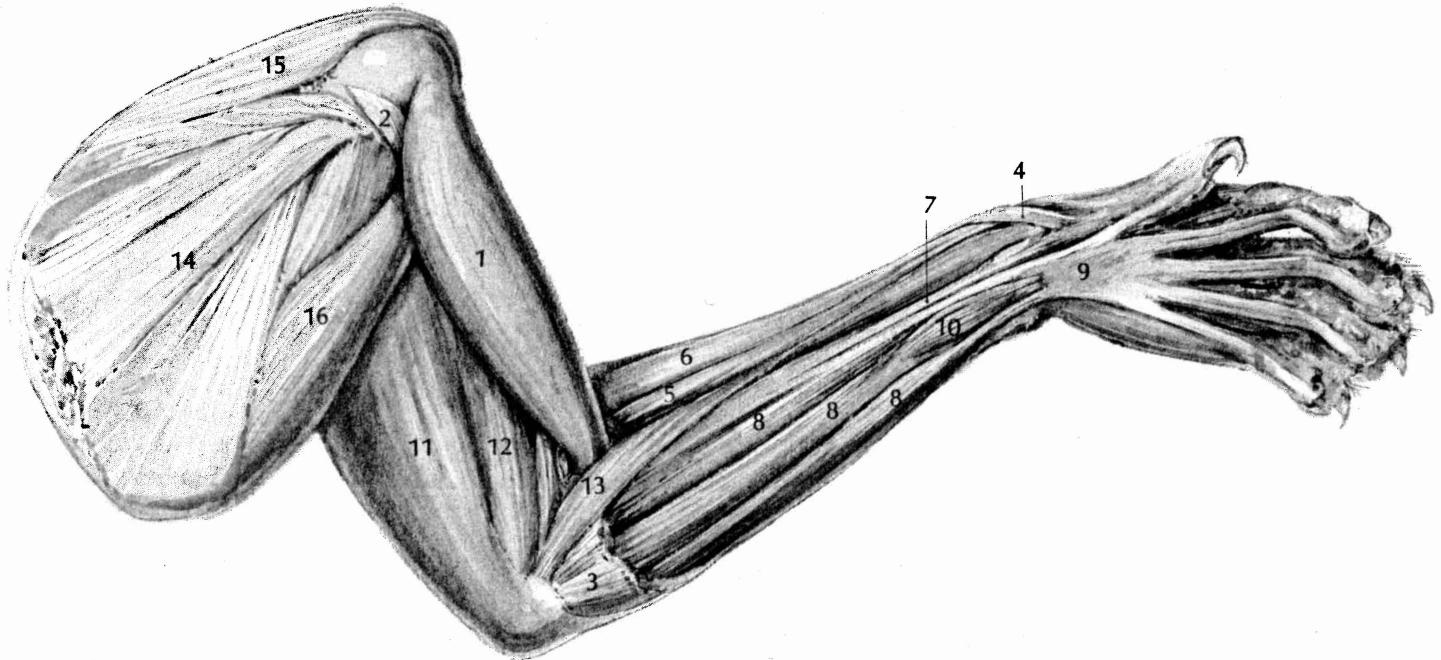


FIG. 21.

DEEP MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER AND FORELIMB, VENTRAL VIEW

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | biceps brachii | 7 | flexor carpi radialis tendon |
| 2 | coracobrachialis | 8 | flexor digitorum profundus |
| 3 | cut origins of palmaris
longus and flexor
carpi ulnaris | 9 | flexor digitorum profundus
tendon |
| 4 | extensor carpi obliquus
tendon | 10 | flexor digitorum sublimis |
| 5 | extensor carpi radialis
brevis | 11 | long head of triceps |
| 6 | extensor carpi radialis
longus | 12 | medial head of triceps |
| | | 13 | pronator teres |
| | | 14 | subscapularis |
| | | 15 | supraspinatus |
| | | 16 | teres major |
| | | 17 | epitrochlearis
covers 11 12 on
ventral side |

profundus near the carpal joint. They insert on the digits.

The flexor digitorum profundus originates as five separate heads from the radius, the medial epicondyle of the humerus, and the ulna. It inserts by strong tendons on the distal phalanges of the digits and acts as a flexor of the digits.

The pronator quadratus (not illustrated) lies beneath the tendon of the flexor digitorum profundus, just proximal to the carpal joint. It originates from the ulna and consists of short muscle fibers which pass obliquely to the radius. It acts with the pronator teres in the medial rotation of the radius.

