7. Gracilis.

Der innere gerade Schenkelmuskel, Wiedemann, p. 98.

Der innere gerade Schenkelmuskel, Tiedemann, p. 333, No. 5.

"A muscle from the interior and a small part of the anterior and posterior surfaces of the thigh bone," Reid, p. 144.

Gracilis (part of), Owen, p. 37.

Muscle No. 6, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 96, No. 6.

Gracilis (?), Selenka, vol. vi. p. 143, No. 85.

Crural interne, Gervais and Alix, p. 31.

Attachments.—This is a slender muscle. It arises from the whole length of the inner surface of the shaft of the femur, reaching as high as the insertion of the gluteus minimus. The muscle terminates on a tendon immediately above the knee joint, and is inserted into the upper end of the internal anterior tibial crest, as well as into the inferior internal angle of the patella.

Action.—It extends the knee joint.

Relations.—The muscle rests upon the femur, lying between the origin of the extensor cruris on its outer, and the insertion of the adductor magnus on its inner side. It is concealed superficially by the ambiens muscle.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the anterior crural nerve.

Remarks.—At the date of writing the above, Selenka's description of the muscles is still incomplete. So far, his description of the gracilis corresponds closely with my own, but it is possible that when his description of the muscles of the leg is completed, it may appear that my gracilis is synonymous with the vastus internus of Selenka.

8. Extensor cruris.

Muscle crurale, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 506, No. 1.

Der eigentliche Schenkelmuskel, Wiedemann, p. 95.

Der innere grosse Muskel, Merrem.

Der Schenkel-Muskel mit dem äussern und innern dicken Schenkel-Muskel, Tiedemann, p. 332, No. 4.

Cruræus and vastus internus, Owen, p. 37.

Extenseur de la jambe, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 97, No. 7.

Cruralis, Reid, p. 144.

Crurœus et vastus externus, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 144, No. 89.

Crurale moyen et externe, Gervais and Alix, p. 31.

Attachments.—The extensor cruris consists of a single large fleshy mass, which is not divisible into separate muscles without artificial dissection. It arises from the whole of the outer and anterior surfaces of the shaft of the femur, and to a less extent from the inner surface of that bone, extending upwards as high as the insertion of the gluteus