

Muscle No. 5, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 82.

Described but not named, Reid, p. 143.

Adductor longus, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 141, No. 81.

Femoro-coccygien (faisceau caudal), Gervais and Alix, p. 32.

Attachments.—The cruro-coccygeus *arises* by means of a flattened tendon measuring half an inch in breadth from the middle third of the external border of the last coccygeal vertebra—the so-called ploughshare bone. It passes obliquely forwards and downwards, and is *inserted* along with the posterior fibres of the following muscle into the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur, immediately above the external condyle, and close to the attachment of the upper end of the fibrous pulley through which the tendon of insertion of the biceps passes.

Action.—This muscle, acting in concert with its fellow of the opposite side, depresses the tail. Taking its fixed point at the tail it extends the femur at the hip joint.

Relations.—The muscle is concealed on the outer side by the semi-tendinosus, which crosses it superficially. Its deeper surface rests against the adductor magnus. Its insertion is united with the posterior fibres of the adductor longus.

Nerve supply.—This muscle is furnished with nerves from two different sources. One branch is derived from the sciatic nerve, whilst another is derived from the trunk of one of the anterior coccygeal nerves.

4. *Adductor longus femoris.*

Le premier adducteur de la cuisse, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 507, No. 2.

Der erste Anzieher des Oberschenkels, Wiedemann, p. 96.

Der erste Anzieher des Oberschenkelbeins, Tiedemann, p. 328, No. 6.

L'abducteur inférieur, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 86, No. 8.

Triceps adductor femoris (third head of), Reid, p. 143.

Adductor longus femoris, Owen, p. 35.

Accessory femoro-caudal, Garrod, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1873, p. 629.

Adductor longus (?), Selenka, vol. vi. p. 141, No. 81.

Femoro-coccygien (faisceau iliaque), Gervais and Alix, p. 32.

Attachments.—This muscle *arises* from the posterior half of the upper (dorsal) border of the ischium. The muscular fibres pass obliquely forwards and downwards, and are *inserted* into the lower half of the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur.

Action.—It extends the femur at the hip joint.

Relations.—The muscle is concealed at its origin by the posterior fibres of the biceps cruris, and near the femur by the semi-tendinosus. At its origin it rests upon the obturator externus, and at its insertion upon the adductor magnus. Its posterior fibres are united at their insertion with the cruro-coccygeus.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the sciatic nerve, which enters the deeper surface of the muscle.