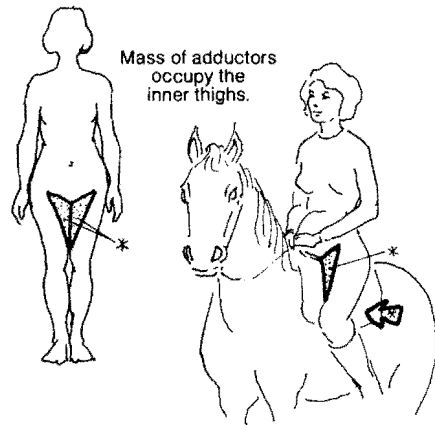


V. MUSCULAR SYSTEM / LOWER LIMB

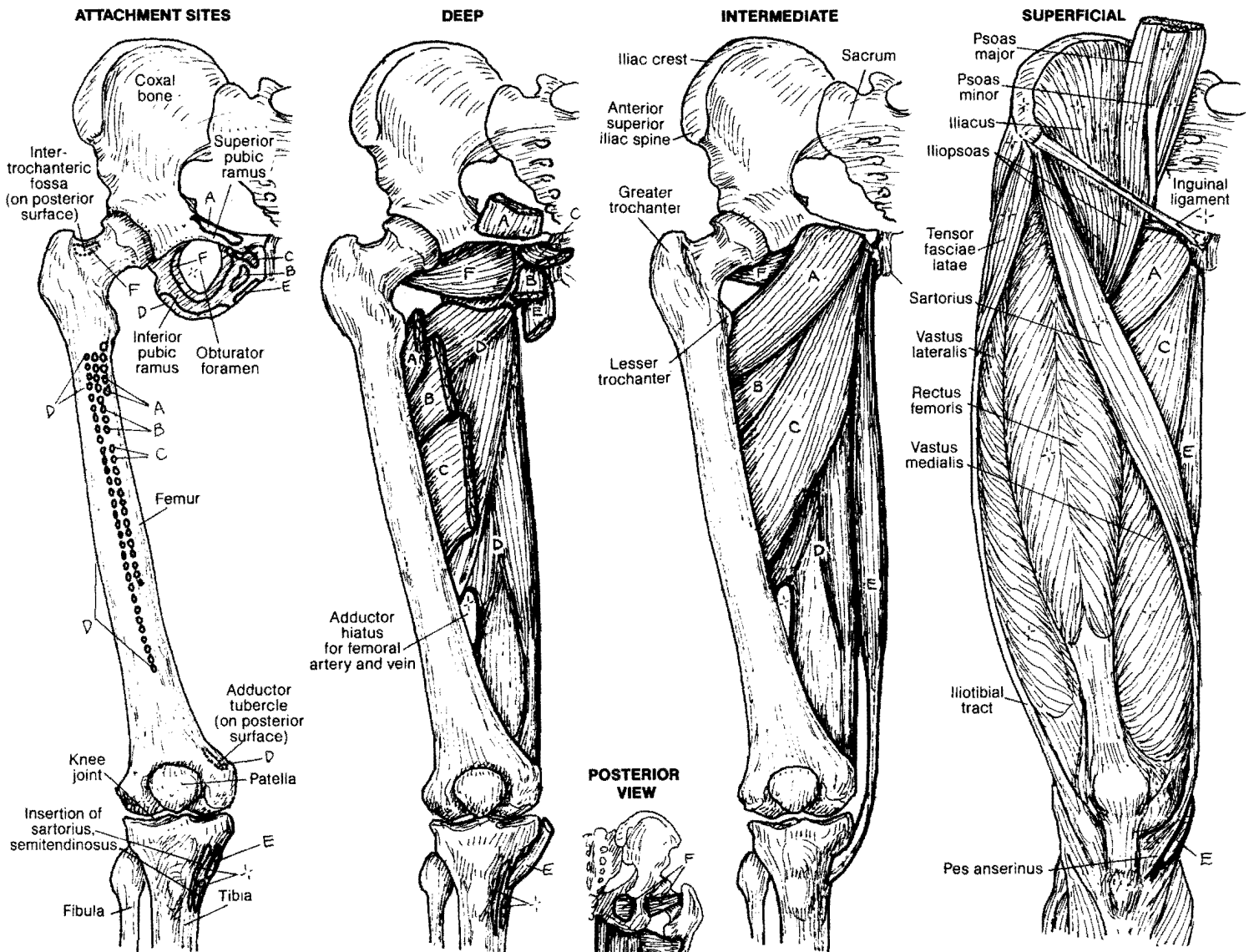
MUSCLES OF MEDIAL THIGH

PECTINEUS^A
ADDUCTOR BREVIS^B
ADDUCTOR LONGUS^C
ADDUCTOR MAGNUS^D
GRACILIS^E
OBTURATOR EXTERNUS^F

CN: Color one muscle at a time in the five main views before going to the next one. Note that the attachment sites on the posterior surface of the femur are represented by dotted lines.



ANTERIOR VIEW



The *medial thigh muscles* consist of the hip joint *adductors* (A through E) and *obturator externus*, a lateral rotator of that joint. The latter was colored on Plate 53 as one of the deep gluteal muscles, as its tendon passes into that region. However, it is compartmentalized by fasciae in the medial thigh, covers the external surface of the obturator foramen in the deep upper medial thigh, and receives the same innervation as the adductors. The *gracilis* is the longest of the adductor group, crosses the medial knee

(flexing it), and inserts only on the medial tibia; its tendon joins the tendons of sartorius and semitendinosus to form an insertion shaped like a goose's foot (hence called the pes anserinus). The *adductor magnus* is the most massive of the group (see posterior view). In its lower half, adductor magnus fibers give way to the passage of the femoral vessels (adductor hiatus). All the adductors, except gracilis, insert on the vertical rough line (linea aspera) on the posterior surface of the femur.