

On the Scalenus anterior the phrenic nerve is joined by a branch from the fifth cervical.

Branches of Distribution.—The branches of distribution of the brachial plexus may be arranged into two groups, viz., those given off above and those below the clavicle.

SUPRACLAVICULAR BRANCHES.

Dorsal scapular	5 C.
Suprascapular	5, 6 C.
Nerve to Subclavius	5, 6 C.
Long thoracic	5, 6, 7 C.
To Longus colli and Scaleni	5, 6, 7, 8 C.

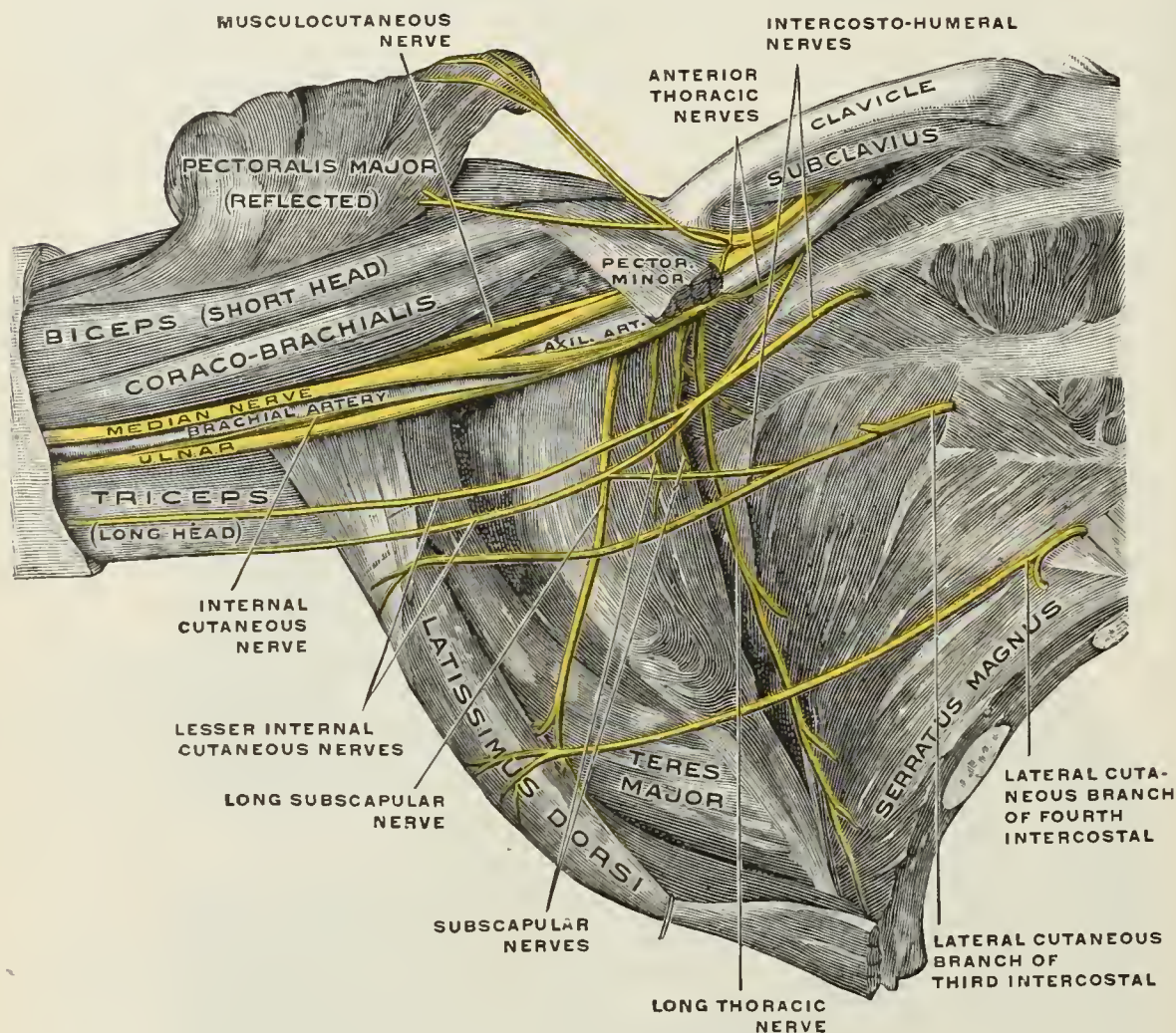


FIG. 809.—The right brachial plexus (infraclavicular portion) in the axillary fossa; viewed from below and in front. The Pectoralis major and minor muscles have been in large part removed; their attachments have been reflected. (Spalteholz.)

The **Dorsal Scapular Nerve** (*n. dorsalis scapulæ*; *nerve to the Rhomboidei*; *posterior scapular nerve*) arises from the fifth cervical, pierces the Scalenus medius, passes beneath the Levator scapulæ, to which it occasionally gives a twig, and ends in the Rhomboidei.

The **Suprascapular** (*n. suprascapularis*) (Fig. 818) arises from the trunk formed by the union of the fifth and sixth cervical nerves. It runs lateralward beneath the Trapezius and the Omohyoideus, and enters the suprascapular fossa through the suprascapular notch, below, the superior transverse scapular ligament; it then passes beneath the Suprascapularis, and curves around the lateral border of the spine of the scapula to the infraspinatus fossa. In the suprascapular fossa it gives off two branches to the Suprascapularis muscle, and an articular filament to the shoulder-joint; and in the infraspinatus fossa it gives off two branches