

fascia, ascends upon that muscle beneath the Platysma to the parotid gland, where it divides into an anterior and a posterior branch.

The **anterior branch** (*ramus anterior; facial branch*) is distributed to the skin of the face over the parotid gland, and communicates in the substance of the gland with the facial nerve.

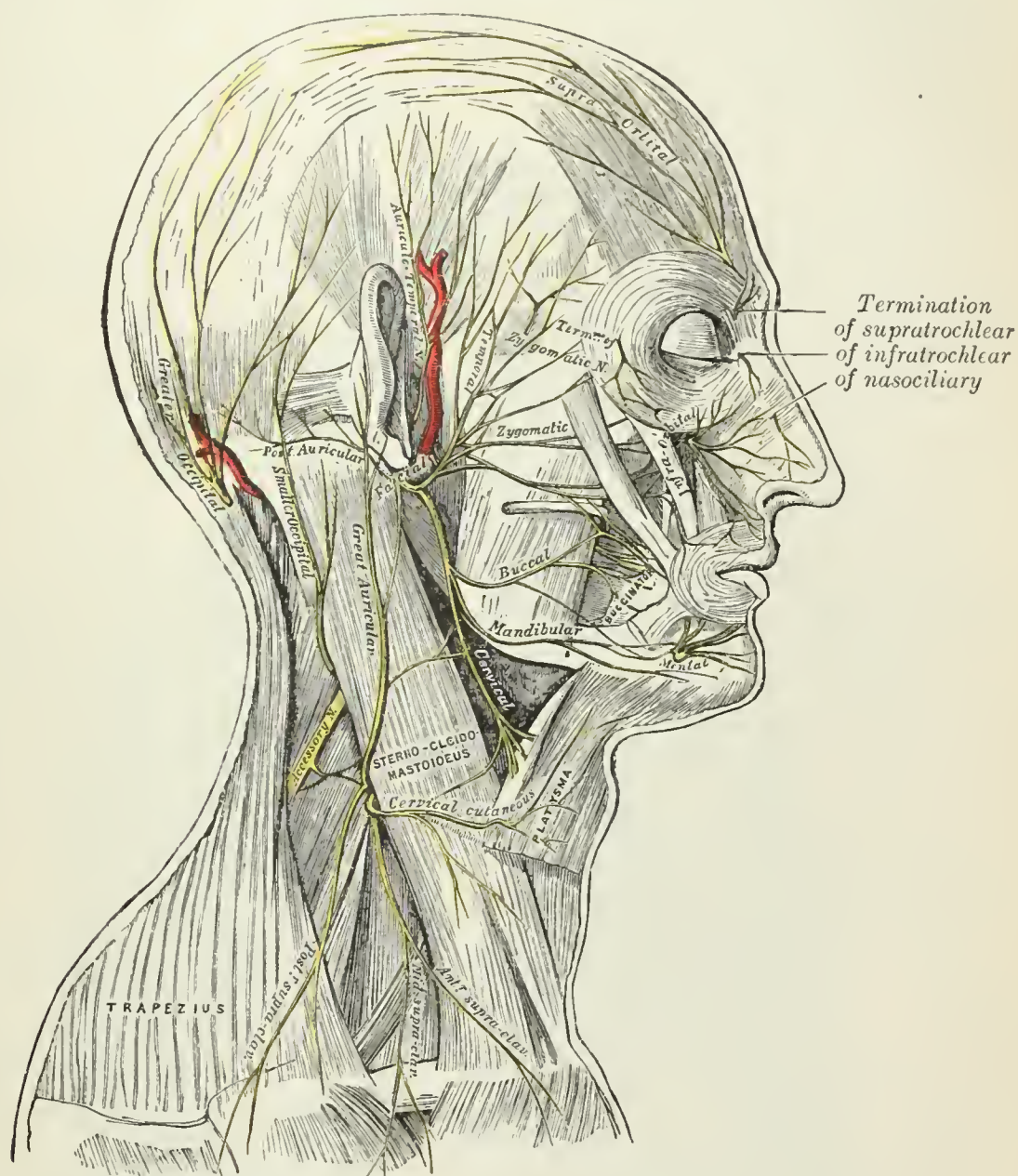


FIG. 805.—The nerves of the scalp, face, and side of neck.

The **posterior branch** (*ramus posterior; mastoid branch*) supplies the skin over the mastoid process and on the back of the auricula, except at its upper part; a filament pierces the auricula to reach its lateral surface, where it is distributed to the lobule and lower part of the concha. The posterior branch communicates with the smaller occipital, the auricular branch of the vagus, and the posterior auricular branch of the facial.

The **Cutaneous Cervical** (*n. cutaneus colli; superficial or transverse cervical nerve*) arises from the second and third cervical nerves, turns around the posterior border of the Sternocleidomastoideus about its middle, and, passing obliquely forward beneath the external jugular vein to the anterior border of the muscle, it perforates the deep cervical fascia, and divides beneath the Platysma into ascending and descending branches, which are distributed to the antero-lateral parts of the neck.

The **ascending branches** (*rami superiores*) pass upward to the submaxillary region,