In human anatomy, the **trapezius** is a large superficial muscle that extends longitudinally from the occipital bone to the lower thoracic vertebrae and laterally to the spine of the scapula (shoulder blade). Its **functions** are to move the scapulae and support the arm.

The **deltoid** is the prime mover of arm abduction along the frontal plane.

In human anatomy, the **infraspinatus** muscle is a thick triangular muscle, which occupies the chief part of the infraspinatous fossa. As one of the four muscles of the rotator cuff, the main **function** of the **infraspinatus** is to externally rotate the humerus and stabilize the shoulder joint.

The **teres major** muscle is innervated by the lower subscapular nerve of the brachial plexus. **Function**The **teres major** is a medial rotator and adductor of the humerus and assists the latissimus dorsi in drawing the previously raised humerus downward and backward (extension, but not hyper extension).

**pectoralis major** is a thick, fan-shaped [muscle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscle), situated at the chest ([anterior](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anterior)) of the human body. It makes up the bulk of the chest muscles in the male and lies under the [breast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breast) in the female.

The **latissimus dorsi** is responsible for extension, adduction, transverse extension also known as horizontal abduction, flexion from an extended position, and (medial) internal rotation of the shoulder joint. It also has a synergistic role in extension and lateral flexion of the lumbar spine

The **serratus Magnus** is a muscle that originates on the surface of the 1st to 8th ribs at the side of the chest and inserts along the entire anterior length of the medial border of the [scapula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scapula).

The **external obliques** on either side not only help rotate the trunk, but they perform a few other vital **functions**. The muscle helps pull the chest, as a whole, downwards, which compresses the abdominal cavity.

The **rectus abdominis** muscle is located in the front of the body, beginning at the pubic bone and ending at the sternum. It is located inside the abdominals.

The **gluteus medius** one of the three gluteal muscles, is a broad, thick, radiating muscle, situated on the outer surface of the pelvis.

The **gluteus maximus** muscle is located in the buttocks and is the strongest muscle in the human body. It is connected to the coccyx, as well as other surrounding bones. The **gluteus maximus** muscle is responsible for movement of the hip and thigh.