

Biology 121
Fall 2005

LAB 6 - CAT MUSCULATURE

These are the muscles I will expect you to learn from your cat dissections. You will have to recognize these on practical exams. Your lab manual treats these by region (shoulder, etc.). Before you begin your dissections, I recommend that you check off each required muscle in your lab manual. Follow the suggested order of dissecting through muscle tissue. Begin with the regional figures pages 760-766; the shoulder and arm, continue with the hip, leg, followed by the head and neck, and trunk (pages 753-759). Make a list of the muscles in each region so that you can remember their position.

Cleaning muscles is tedious! You must have patience, and you will need to return to lab outside of lab time to work.

Tip: Clean off the same side of the cat shown in the figures for a given region, if possible. It will make the muscles easier to locate.

In many cases these muscles are also present in humans.

Figures D1.3; D1.5; D1.4; D1.6; D1.7; D1.8; D1.9

Pectoralis major

Pectoralis minor

Acromiodeltoid

Spinodeltoid

Acromiotrapezius

Spinotrapezius

Latissimus dorsi

Epitroclearis

Levator scapulae

Xiphohumeralis

Rhomboideus minor

Supraspinatus

Infraspinatus

Serratus

External obliques

Internal obliques

Rectus abdominus

Clavotrapezius

Clavodeltoid

Triceps brachii - three heads, medial, lateral, long head

Biceps brachii

Extensors- on outside of arm, general name only

Flexors- on inside of arm, general name only

Pectoantibrachialis

Brachialis

Figures D1.10, D1.11, D.12

Sartorius

Gracilis

Adductor longus

Adductor femoris

Vastus medialis

Rectus femoris

Vastus lateralis

Tibialis anterior

Caudofemoralis

Gluteus maximus

Biceps femoris

Gluteus medius

Semitendinosus

Semimembranosus

Gastrocnemius

Figure D1.2

Digastric

Mylohyoid

Sternomastoid

Sternohyoid

(See additional instructions on the back of this handout)

Make sure you view the slides of the three muscle types on demonstration and be able to recognize them and structures indicated on cards.

Remember, cat muscles, like humans have an origin and a movable insertion. When there are two or more points of origin, they are called "heads". Biceps has 2 heads, triceps 3, etc.

While dissecting, look for tendons. You will also see several nerve-- the sciatic and brachial nerves are particularly obvious. Take advantage of the many resources (cat anatomy texts, cat muscle video) to aid you in dealing with this topic!