Muscles

I. Craniofacial muscles
   A. Buccinator [L. bucca, cheek]
      attachments – from alveolar processes of the maxilla & mandible, pterygoid hamulus & pterygomandibular raphe to the buccal angle
      function – compresses cheek
      innervation – facial n. (buccal branches)
   B. Corrugator supercilii
      attachments – from medial super ciliary arch to eyebrow
      function – draws eyebrow medial and downward
      innervation – facial n. (temporal branch)
   C. Depressor anguli oris
      attachments – from mandible to buccal angle
      function – depresses buccal angle laterally
      innervation – facial n. (marginal mandibular branch)
   D. Depressor labii inferioris
      attachments – from lower oblique line of mandible to skin & mucosa of lower lip
      function – draws lower lip downward
      innervation – facial n. (marginal mandibular branch)
   E. Frontalis
      attachments – from the superficial fascia of the eyebrows to the epicranial aponeurosis
      function – protracts the scalp or elevates eyebrows & nose
      innervation – facial n. (temporal branch)
   F. Levator angui oris
      attachments – from canine fossa of maxilla to angle of mouth
      function – raises angle of mouth
      innervation – facial n. (buccal branches)
   G. Levator labii superioris
      attachments – from the inferior orbital margin to the lateral aspect of the upper lip
      function – raises & everts upper lip
      innervation – facial n. (buccal branches)
   H. Levator labii superioris alequae nasi
      attachments – from frontal process of maxilla to lateral upper lip
      function – raises and everts upper lip
      innervation – facial n. (buccal branches)
   I. Mentalis
      attachments – from incisive fossa of mandible to skin of chin
      function – raises lower lip
      innervation – facial n. (marginal mandibular branch)
   J. Nasalis
      attachments – from the maxilla lateral & inferior to the nasal notch to the bridge & ala of the nose
      function – transverse fibers compress & alar fibers widen the nasal aperature
      innervation – facial n. (buccal branch)
   K. Occipitalis
      attachments – from superior nuchal line to epicranial aponeurosis
      function – retracts the scalp
      innervation – facial n. (posterior auricular)
   L. Orbicularis oculi
      attachments – from orbital margin & medial palpebral lig. to superficial fascia of the eyelid
      function – palpebral sphinchter
      innervation – temporal & zygomatic branches of the facial n.
   M. Orbicularis oris
      attachments – from the angle of the mouth to the superficial fascia of the upper lip
      function – oral sphinchter
      innervation – facial n. (buccal & marginal mandibular branches)
   N. Platysma (G. platys, flat, broad)
      attachments – from the lower border of the mandible to the superficial fascia of the skin of the neck overlying the clavicle

function – wrinkles the anterior nuccal skin
innervation – facial n. (cervical branch)

O. Procerus
attachments – from nasal bone to skin of lower medial forehead
function – depresses medial end of eyebrow
innervation – facial n. (buccal branch)

P. Risorius
attachments – from masseteric & parotid fascia to modiolus
function – draws buccal angle laterally
innervation – facial n. (buccal branch)

Q. Zygomaticus major [G. zygon, yoke, a joining or pair]
attachments – from zygomatic bone to angle of the mouth
function – raises the buccal angle
innervation – facial n. (buccal branch)

R. Zygomaticus minor
attachments – from zygomatic bone to upper lip
function – elevates upper lip
innervation – facial n. (buccal branch)

II. Extraocular muscles

A. Inferior oblique
attachments – from the maxilla lateral to the nasolacrimal groove to the inferolateral, posterior aspect of the sclera
function – elevation, abduction and extorsion of the eye
innervation – inferior ramus of the oculomotor n.

B. Inferior rectus (L. straight)
attachments – from the common tendinous ring to the inferior aspect of the sclera
function – depression, adduction & extorsion of eye
innervation – inferior ramus of the oculomotor n.

C. Lateral rectus
attachments – from the common tendinous ring to the lateral aspect of the sclera
function – abduction of the eye
innervation – abducens n.

D. Levator palpebrae superioris
attachments – from the inferior aspect of the lesser wing of the sphenoid to the tarsus and skin of the upper lid
function – elevation of the upper lid
innervation – superior ramus of the oculomotor n.

E. Medial rectus
attachments – from the common tendinous ring to the medial aspect of the sclera
function – adduction of the eye
innervation – inferior ramus of the oculomotor n.

F. Superior oblique
attachments – from the superomedial, posterior aspect of the orbit to the superolateral, posterior aspect of the sclera passing around the trochlea (superomedial, anterior aspect of the orbit)
function – abduction, depression & intorsion of the eye
innervation – trochlear n.

G. Superior rectus
attachments – from the common tendinous ring to the superior aspect of the sclera
function – elevation, adduction & intorsion of the eye
innervation – superior ramus of the oculomotor n.

III. Muscles of mastication

A. Masseter
attachments – from the zygomatic arch to the angle of the mandible & lateral aspect of the ramus
function – elevation, protraction and retraction (deep fibers) the mandible
innervation – mandibular nerve

B. Temporalis
attachments – from the temporal fossa to the coronoid process & anterior border of the ramus of the mandible
function – elevation & retraction (posterior aspect of the muscle) of the mandible
innervation – mandibular n.

C. Lateral pterygoid

attachments – from the infratemporal surface of the sphenoid & lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid plate to the neck of the mandible & the TMJ disc
function – protraction of the mandible & acts with the ipsilateral medial pterygoid to rotate the mandible to produce the side-to-side movements during trituration of food
innervation – mandibular n.

D. Medial pterygoid
attachments – from the medial surface of the lateral pterygoid plate & adjacent pterygoid fossa to the medial aspect of the angle of the mandible
function – elevation of the mandible & acts with the ipsilateral lateral pterygoid to rotate the mandible to produce the side-to-side movements during trituration of food
innervation – mandibular n.

IV. Anterolateral neck muscles

A. Anterior digastric
attachments – from the digastric fossa of the mandible to the intermediate tendon (greater cornu of hyoid)
function – depression of the mandible or elevation of the hyoid
innervation – mylohyoid branch of the inferior alveolar n.

B. Posterior digastric
attachments – from the temporal mastoid notch to the intermediate tendon (greater cornu of hyoid)
function – depression of the mandible or elevation of the hyoid
innervation – facial n.

C. Geniohyoid
attachments – from the inferior genial tubercle of the mandible to the anterior aspect of the body of the hyoid
function – elevation & anterior displacement of the hyoid, or depression of the mandible with a fixed hyoid
innervation – ventral ramus of C1 (via the hypoglossal n.)

D. Longus capitis
attachments – from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae to the basilar occipital bone
function – flexion of the head & neck
innervation – ventral rami of cervical spinal n.

E. Longus coli (L. neck)
attachments – from cervical vertebral bodies to cervical vertebral bodies & transverse processes
function – flexion of the neck
innervation – ventral rami of cervical spinal n.

F. Mylohyoid
attachments – from the mylohyoid line of the mandible to the midline raphe & anterior aspect of body of the hyoid
function – elevation of the floor of the oral cavity
innervation – mylohyoid branch of the inferior alveolar n.

G. Omohyoid (G. omos, shoulder)
attachments – from the superior border of the scapula medial to the scapular notch to the lateral aspect of the hyoid passing through an intermediate tendon sling loosely associated with the clavicle & 1st rib
function – depression of the hyoid
innervation – ansa cervicalis

H. Rectus capitis anterior
attachments – from lateral alantal mass to occipital bone
function – flexes head
innervation – ventral rami C1 & 2

I. Rectus capitis lateralis
attachments – from atlantal transverse process to occipital bone
function – lateral flexion of head
innervation – ventral rami C1 & 2

J. Scalenus anterior
attachments – from the anterior tubercles of middle cervical vertebrae to the scalene tubercle of the 1st rib
function – elevation of 1st rib (during forced inspiration) & flexion & rotation of the neck
innervation – ventral rami of cervical spinal n.

K. Scalenus medius
attachments – from the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae to 1st rib

function – elevation of 1st rib (during forced inspiration) & lateral flexion of the neck
innervation – ventral rami of cervical spinal n.

L. Scalenus posterior
attachments – from lower cervical transverse processes to the 2nd rib
function – elevation of the rib (during forced inspiration)
innervation – ventral rami of cervical spinal n.

M. Sternocleidomastoid
attachments – from the lateral aspect of the mastoid process & superior nuchal line to the manubrium & medial 1/3rd of the clavicle
function – flexion of the head & neck, & contralateral rotation of the head
innervation – accessory n

N. Sternohyoid
attachments – from the posterior side of the proximal clavical & adjacent manubrium to the inferior border of body of the hyoid
function – depresses the hyoid
innervation – ansa cervicalis

O. Sternothyroid
attachments – from the posterior aspect of the manubrium to the thyroid lamina
function – depression of the elevated larynx
innervation – ansa cervicalis

P. Stylohyoid
attachments – from the styloid process to the greater cornu of the hyoid
function – elevation & retraction of the hyoid
innervation – facial n.

Q. Thyrohyoid
attachments – from the thyroid lamina to the hyoid bone
function – depression of the hyoid or elevation of the thyroid cartilage
innervation – ventral ramus of C1 via the hypoglossal n.

V. Deep muscles of the neck and suboccipital triangle

A. Splenius capitis (G. splenion, bandage)
attachments – from the ligamentum nuchae and lower cervical & upper thoracic spinous processes to the lateral third of the superior nuchal line
function – extension & lateral flexion of the head
innervation – dorsal rami of cervical spinal n.

B. Splenius cervicis
attachments – from spinous processes of upper thoracic vertebrae to posterior tubercles of upper three cervical vertebrae
function – together extend neck, single side does ipsilateral rotation
innervation – dorsal rami of cervical spinal n.

C. Longissimus capitis
attachments – from the upper thoracic transverse processes to the posterior margin of the mastoid process
function – extension & ipsilateral rotation of the head
innervation – dorsal rami of spinal n.

D. Semispinalis capitis
attachments – from upper thoracic & cervical transverse processes to the occipital bone between the inferior & superior nuchal lines
function – extension of the head
innervation – dorsal rami of cervical spinal n.

E. Semispinalis cervicis
attachments – from upper thoracic transverse processes to cervical spinous processes
function – extension of the neck
innervation – dorsal rami of cervical spinal n.

F. Rectus capitis posterior major
attachments – from the spinous process of the axis to the adjacent occipital bone
function – extension of the head
innervation – suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus C1)

G. Rectus capitis posterior minor
attachments – from the posterior tubercle of the atlas to the adjacent occipital bone
function – extension of the head
innervation – suboccipital nerve (dorsal ramus C1)

H. Obliquus capitis inferior
attachments – from the spinous process of the axis to the transverse process of the atlas
function – ipsilateral rotation of the head
innervation – suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus C1)

I. Obliquus capitis superior
attachments – from the transverse process of atlas to the occipital bone between superior & inferior nuchal lines
function – posterolateral flexion of the head
innervation – suboccipital n. (dorsal ramus C1)

VI. Muscles of the tongue

A. Genioglossus
attachments – from the superior genial tubercle to the hyoid, middle constrictor & length of the ventral aspect of the tongue
function – protrusion of the tongue
innervation – hypoglossal n.

B. Hyoglossus (G. glossa, tongue)
attachments – from the greater cornu & body of the hyoid to the lateral aspect of the tongue
function – depression of the tongue
innervation – hypoglossal n.

C. Styloglossus
attachments – from the styloid process to the lateral base of the tongue
function – elevation & retraction of the tongue
innervation – hypoglossal n.

VII. Muscles of the palate

A. Levator veli palatini
attachments – from the petrous temporal bone adjacent to the carotid canal & the cartilagenous portion of the auditory tube to the soft palate
function – elevates the soft palate
innervation – vagus nerve (pharyngeal branch)

B. Musculus uvulae (L. uva, grape)
attachments – from the hard palate to the uvular mucosa
function – aids in palatopharyngeal closure
innervation – vagus n. (pharyngeal branch)

C. Palatoglossus
attachments – from the palatine aponeurosis to the lateral aspect of the tongue
function – elevation of the root of the tongue & approximation of the palatoglossal folds
innervation – vagus n. (pharyngeal branch)

D. Palatopharyngeus
attachments – from posterior hard palate and palatine aponeurosis to the wall of the pharynx
function – elevation of the pharynx & approximation of the palatopharyngeal folds
innervation – vagus n. (pharyngeal branch)

E. Tensor veli palatini
attachments – from the scaphoid fossa, cartilage of the auditory tube & spine of the sphenoid to the palatine aponeurosis (after deflecting around the hamulus)
function – unilateral deviation & bilateral tension of the soft palate
innervation – mandibular n.

VIII. Muscles of the pharynx [G., throat]

A. Inferior constrictor
attachments – from the cricoid & thyroid cartilages to median pharyngeal raphe
function – general sphinchteric & peristalic action in swallowing
innervation – pharyngeal plexus (X), recurrent laryngeal n & external laryngeal n.

B. Middle constrictor
attachments – from the greater & lesser cornu of hyoid & stylohyoid ligament to the median pharyngeal raphe
function – general sphinchteric & peristalic action in swallowing
innervation – pharyngeal plexus (X)

C. Superior constrictor
attachments – from pterygoid hamulus & pterygomandibular raphe to the median pharyngeal raphe
function – general sphinchteric & peristalic action in swallowing
innervation – pharyngeal plexus (X)

D. Salpingopharyngeus (G. salpinx, trumpet)

attachments – from the cartilage of the auditory tube to the lateral wall of the pharynx
function – elevation of the superior lateral aspect of the pharyngeal wall
innervation – vagus n.

E. Stylopharyngeus
attachments – from the styloid process to the posterolateral aspect of the pharyngeal wall
function – elevation of the pharyngeal wall
innervation – glossopharyngeal n.

IX. Muscles of the larynx

A. Aryepiglotticus
attachments – from the oblique arytenoids to the aryepiglottic folds
function – closes the aryepiglottic folds
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

B. Lateral cricoarytenoid (G. krikos, a ring)
attachments – from the arch of the cricoid cartilage to the muscular process of the arytenoid
function – closes the glottis (adducts the vocal folds)
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

C. Posterior cricoarytenoid
attachments – from the posterior surface of the cricoid lamina to the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage
function – opens the glottis (abducts the vocal folds)
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

D. Cricothyroid
attachments – from the anterolateral external aspect of the cricoid cartilage to the lower border of the thyroid cartilage & inferior cornu
function – tenses the vocal folds
innervation – external laryngeal n.

E. Interarytenoids (transverse & oblique)
attachments – from arytenoid to arytenoid
function – closes glottis & assists in closing aryepiglottic folds
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

F. Thyroarytenoid
attachments – from the lower half of the thyroid angle to the anterolateral aspect of the arytenoid cartilage
function – closes glottis or slackens vocal folds
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

G. Thyroepiglotticus
attachments – from the thyroid angle to the epiglottic margin
function – widens glottis
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

H. Vocalis
attachments – from the thyroid angle to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage
function – slackens tensed vocal ligaments for changes in pitch
innervation – recurrent laryngeal n.

X. Muscles of the middle ear

A. Stapedius
attachments – stapes
function – dampens vibrations of the stapes
innervation – facial n.

B. Tensor tympani
attachments – malleus
function – dampens movement of the malleus
innervation – mandibular n.