	Origin:	Insertion:	Nerve supply:	Actions:
1- Coracobrachialis muscle:	**Tip of coracoid process (with short head of biceps brachii).**	**Middle of medial aspect of the humerus.**	**Musculocutaneous nerve.**	**It helps in flexion and adduction of the arm**
2- Biceps brachii muscle	▪ **Short head: from the tip of coracoid process.** ▪ **Long head: from the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula (intracapsular, extrasynovial).**	▪ **Posterior part of the radial tuberosity.** ▪ **Bicipital aponeurosis into the deep fascia of the cubital fossa.**	**Musculocutaneous nerve.**	▪ **Flexor of the elbow.** ▪ **Powerful supinator of the flexed forearm.** ▪ **Long head helps in stabilization of shoulder joint.** **N.B. The bicipital aponeurosis separates the brachial artery from median cubital vein.**
3- Brachialis muscle:	From the lower half of the front of the shaft of humerus and the front of the 2 intermuscular septa.	Coronoid process of ulna.	Musculocutaneous nerve & radial nerve for its lateral part.	The muscle is the **main flexor** of elbow joint.
Triceps muscle	▪ **Long head; from the infraglenoid tubercle.** ▪ **Lateral head; from back of humerus above the spiral groove.** ▪ **Medial head; from back of humerus below the spiral groove**	**Olecranon process of ulna.**	**Radial nerve.**	▪ **Main extensor of the elbow.** ▪ **Long head shares in stability of shoulder.** ▪ **The long head helps in adduction of abducted arm.**