

Dorsal layer (d^1 to d^5).—This layer includes—

1. Abductor hallucis (d^1).
2. Abductor minimi digiti (d^5).
3. Abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti ($a.m$).
4. Dorsal interossei.

The abductor hallucis (d^1) arises from the sesamoid bone at the base of the first metatarsal bone, and from the adjoining ligaments. It is inserted into the base of the proximal phalanx of the hallux, along with the inner head of the flexor brevis.

The adductor minimi digiti (d^5t and d^5f) arises by two distinct heads. Of these one springs from the outer surface of the os calcis and consists of a fusiform muscular bundle, ending in a long tendon, whilst the other, fleshy throughout, takes origin from the lower border of the annular ligament. Both heads are inserted into the fibular side of the base of the first phalanx of the minimus.

The abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti ($a.m$) has a similar disposition to the same muscle in Koala.

Here again, therefore, is another instance of the abducting apparatus on the outer margin of the foot showing a triple arrangement.

The dorsal interossei are four in number. They are single headed muscles, and are inserted so as to act upon the index, medius, and annularis with reference to a line drawn through the middle digit. This toe is therefore provided with two. A slight tendency to fusion between these muscles and the flexores breves is exhibited.

Neither the hallux nor the minimus is provided with an opponens.

Macropus robustus.

The foot of this animal is far from being symmetrical. It is tetradactylous, the hallux being completely suppressed. The annularis is enormously developed; the minimus is well marked but not so long as the fourth toe, whilst the index and medius are exceedingly slender, and are enclosed within the same covering of integument. The intrinsic muscles in this foot are deficient both as regards number and development.

Plantar layer.—This layer has only one representative, viz., the adductor minimi digiti, and even this shows signs of regressive change. The proximal two-thirds of this muscle consist of a thin tendinous band, which arises from the fibrous textures upon the plantar surface of the base of the fourth metatarsal bone. The distal third alone is fleshy, and is inserted upon the base of the first phalanx of the minimus, partly into the sesamoid bone, and partly into the extensor tendon. It is distinctly plantar in position.

Intermediate layer.—Each digit has in some form or other a flexor brevis, but that for the annularis is the only one which is well developed. The flexor brevis minimi digiti, like the adductor of the same toe, is fibrous in its proximal two-thirds, and composed of a round tendinous cord which takes origin from the plantar surface of the base of the