

Plantar Layer—Adductores. (Table A)—*continued.**Tetradactylous Feet.**(Hallux absent, or very rudimentary.)*

	Adductor indicis.	Adductor medii.	Adductor annularis.	Adductor minimi digiti.
<i>Thylacinus harrisi</i> ,	Present	+	Present	Present
<i>Canis familiaris</i> ,	"	+	" (?)	"
<i>Dingo</i> (Australian Wild Dog),	"	+	...	"
<i>Felis catus</i> ,	"	+	...	"
<i>Felis concolor</i> ,	"	+	...	"
<i>Felis leopardus</i> ,	"	+	...	"
<i>Felis leo</i> ,	"	+	...	"
<i>Sus scrofa</i> ,	"	+	...	"
<i>Lepus timidus</i> ,	"	+	...	"
<i>Macropus robustus</i> ,	"
10	9	...	2	10

Tridactylous Feet.

	Adductor indicis.	Adductor medii.	Adductor annularis.
<i>Hyrax capensis</i> ,	Present	+	Present
<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i> ,

This table brings out that the plantar layer constitutes a very constant part of the intrinsic muscle apparatus of the mammalian foot. In the feet of forty-six different species possessed of three or more toes it is absent entirely in three cases only. In the monodactylous and didactylous feet of Solipeds and Ruminants not a trace of adducting muscles is to be found. But, further, the table shows the relative constancy of the different members of the group. The starting-point is the *Echidna*, in which there are five muscles, one for each toe. Ruge¹ considers the original number to be six, and he describes that number in the *Ornithorhynchus*, viz., two for the minimus, and one for each of the other digits. One of the two which he refers to the minimus we have already seen to be in reality the outermost belly of the flexor brevis digitorum, and not an intrinsic muscle at all. Although I was unable to find an adductor indicis in the four specimens of this animal I examined, I would consider that its occasional presence is a very likely occurrence seeing that it is constantly present in the *Echidna*. A glance at the table will show that

¹ Upon the Comparative Anatomy of the Deep Muscles of the Sole of the Foot.