

*Intermediate layer.*—The flexores breves, with the exception of those belonging to the marginal digits, are poorly developed. They can readily be distinguished from the dorsal interossei by their occupying a more plantar plane, and by their being altogether invisible from the dorsal aspect of the foot. The flexor brevis minimi digiti (figs. 5 and 6,  $f^3f$  and  $f^3t$ ) has a powerful fibular head, which takes origin from the under surface of the cuboid, and a delicate tibial head which springs from the base of the fifth metatarsal bone.

The three succeeding short flexors (fig. 6,  $f^2, f^3, f^4$ ) are one-headed muscles—each consisting of a delicate slip inserted upon the tibial side of the base of the annularis, medius, and index, respectively. In the left foot from which fig. 6 was taken, the flexor brevis annularis ( $f^4$ ) was two-headed. The flexor brevis hallucis ( $f^1$ ) is also merely represented by a tibial head, but this is strongly marked, and has a more proximal origin than its neighbours. It springs from the inner side of the ento-cuneiform bone.

*Dorsal layer* (figs. 5 and 6).—The muscles composing this layer are arranged (as in the case of the human foot) so as to abduct the toes from a line drawn through the index. They are—

1. The abductor hallucis ( $d^1$ ).
2. The abductor minimi digiti ( $d^6$ ).
3. The abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti (*a.o.*).
4. The dorsal interossei ( $d^2$  to  $d^5$ ).

The abductor hallucis has a wide origin from a cartilaginous process attached to the inner margin of the sole, and also from the plantar fascia. It is inserted into the inner sesamoid bone at the root of the hallux.

The abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti has the usual attachments. The abductor minimi digiti is a narrow muscle arising from the outer side of the tuber of the os calcis, and soon ending in a long slender tendon which is inserted into the outer sesamoid bone at the base of the minimus.

The dorsal interossei (fig. 6,  $d^2$  to  $d^5$ ) are four in number, one occupying each intermetatarsal space but not reaching forwards to the dorsum of the foot. They are powerful single-headed prismatic muscles, and are inserted so as to abduct the toes with reference to a line drawn through the index. The first and second dorsal interossei are, therefore, appropriated by this digit—one being inserted upon either side of the base of its first phalanx. The third is inserted upon the outer side of the base of the proximal phalanx of the medius, and the fourth upon the outer side of the base of the corresponding phalanx of the annularis.

There is, therefore, a very apparent want of correspondence in the arrangement of the adductors and abductors in *Tamandua*—the former acting towards the annularis, and the