

*Pes.*—The *tarsus* contained seven bones. The *astragalus* was the largest bone of the foot, and articulated with the tibia by its superior surface, and with the fibula by its external lateral surface, and its fibular surface was almost as large as the tibial; also with the *os calcis* by its inferior surface, which possessed two facets separated by a deep groove for an interosseous ligament, and by its anterior surface or head with the scaphoid bone; it also had a posterior process which, though massive, did not project quite so far back as the calcaneal process of the *os calcis*, and was not grooved posteriorly. The *os calcis* grooved for the peroneal tendons articulated with the astragalus and cuboid; its calcaneal process was longer than, but not so massive as, the posterior process of the astragalus, and possessed at its free end a separate epiphysis. The *scaphoid* had the characteristic form of the bone and articulated with the astragalus, cuboid, and three cuneiforms. Its tubercle for the *tibialis posticus* was massive, and it had also a pointed plantar process. The *cuboid* had a plantar ridge and peroneal groove; it articulated with the 4th and 5th metatarsals, and by a very small surface with the 3rd, also with the calcaneum, scaphoid, and ecto-cuneiform. The three *cuneiforms* varied much in size, the ento- was the largest, the ecto- next in size, and the meso- so small as only to be seen on the dorsum of the foot. The ento- articulated with the 1st and 2nd metatarsals, the scaphoid, and meso-cuneiform. The meso- with the other cuneiforms, the scaphoid, and the 2nd metatarsal. The ecto- with the 2nd and 3rd metatarsals, the meso-cuneiform, cuboid, and scaphoid.

There were five *toes*. The *hallux* and *minimus*, notwithstanding the difference in the number of segments, were of almost equal length, although the *hallux* had slightly the advantage. The 2nd and 4th toes, almost of equal length, reached to about the level of the articulation of the terminal and penultimate phalanges of the *hallux*. The 3rd toe was the shortest and ended almost opposite the joint between the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the 2nd toe. The segments of the *hallux* were longer than the corresponding segments in the other toes. The 2nd metatarsal was in close relation to the outer side of the 1st, and the tarsal end passed behind that of the 1st, so as to articulate with nearly one-half of its proximal end, the remainder being for the internal cuneiform; this arrangement gave to the tarsal end of the 2nd metatarsal a hook-like form; it articulated with all three cuneiforms and with the 1st and 3rd metatarsals. The 3rd metatarsal was the shortest and articulated at its proximal end with the ecto-cuneiform, slightly with the cuboid, and with the 2nd and 4th metatarsals. The 4th metatarsal was in close apposition with the 5th, and its tarsal end was hollowed on the outer side to allow the 5th metatarsal to be lodged in it; it articulated with the 3rd and 5th metatarsals and the cuboid. The 5th metatarsal, though shorter than that of the *hallux*, was if anything more massive; its tarsal end articulated with the 4th metatarsal and cuboid, and was somewhat elongated into a process on the outer side of the foot. The ossification of the metatarsals and phalanges was on the same plan as that of the metacarpals and phalanges