

In *Otaria* the deep and superficial flexors are very different from those of all the other species, since they do not unite in the palm. The flexor sublimis digitorum has two heads which join, and it divides into double slips for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th digits, and a single for the 5th. The flexor profundus digitorum comes from the ulna and radius and divides into two tendons for the pollex, forming its short and long flexors, two short and long flexors for the index, and a single one for the 3rd digit ending like a short flexor. From this short account it is obvious that the names flexor sublimis digitorum and flexor profundus digitorum do not bring out the functions of these tendons, because both act as short and deep flexors. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the median and ulnar nerves, in *Arctocephalus* by the median. It has the usual actions.

The *Palmar fascia* in the Phocinæ is a quadrangular piece of fascia attached on its outer border to the outer border of the lower end of the radius, and to the scapholunar bone. It extends to the posterior border of the radius, where the superior angle of this side gives attachment on the under surface to the anterior slip of part one of the palmaris longus.

The *Flexor carpi radialis* arises from the internal condyle between the pronator teres and the first head of the flexor communis digitorum. It passes over the carpus, and then the tendon divides into three. The outermost or anterior is inserted into the ulnar side of the base of the 1st metacarpal bone; the middle into the ulnar side of the base of the 2nd metacarpal bone; and the innermost or posterior into the base of the radial side of the 3rd metacarpal.

In *Arctocephalus* it arises as in the Phocinæ, but is placed between the origins of the pronator radii teres and palmaris longus; it is connected with the former for about half an inch. It is cylindrical; about the middle of the forearm it ends in a long, slender tendon which divides into three very short slips. These are inserted into the ligament between the trapezium and trapezoid bones; into the ulnar side of the proximal end of the 1st metacarpal, beneath the first flexor brevis muscle; and into the radial side of the proximal end of the 2nd metacarpal.

In *Arctocephalus* the origin differs slightly from that in the Phocinæ in its relations, and the insertion of the 1st tendon in the former is beneath the flexor brevis into the radial side of the 2nd metacarpal instead of the ulnar side. The 3rd tendon ends over the ligament between the scaphoid and the trapezoid bones, and is not long enough to reach the radial side of the 3rd metacarpal as in the Phocinæ.

The origins in *Otaria* and *Trichechus* are the same as in *Arctocephalus*; the insertion in *Otaria* is single, being only to the 1st metacarpal. In all, the insertion into the 1st metacarpal is constant, and is the largest and strongest when more than one tendon is present. This gives increased steadiness to the wrist-joint in flexion, which is necessary, because the pollex is not opposable but bound up with the other digits by the integument, and is finger-like in actions. In all the specimens it is supplied by the median nerve. It has the usual actions.

The *Pronator radii teres* arises from the internal condyle of the humerus, below the supracondyloid foramen, and is inserted into the inner surface of the radius, 1 inch from the lower extremity of the shaft, by a quadrilateral bundle of fibres; and into a very small extent of the inner side of the anterior border, above the supinator longus.

In *Arctocephalus* it arises from the condyle as in the Phocinæ, but is partly covered by the flexor carpi radialis, and is united with it for half an inch; and from the internal lateral ligament. It descends as a flat muscle along the internal surface of the radius; and is inserted into the anterior border of the middle of the shaft for about one inch. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* it has a slightly different arrangement from that seen in *Arctocephalus*.