

supracondyloid ridge, and in *Arctocephalus* and *Otaria* from it and the external condyle, it is difficult to comprehend whether it is a single muscle with a divided tendon, or the longus and brevis united. The action of the extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis in human anatomy is to extend the wrist, but after this is done the longus can flex the arm. In the Seals both actions can be performed, and thus the function of this muscle is that of the longus and brevis.

The lower end of the radius in the Phocinæ and *Arctocephalus* has a characteristic difference. The scapholunar bone in the former has a very large radial tubercle, in *Arctocephalus* a small one, and in the latter the lower end of the radius articulates almost entirely with the scapholunar. In the Phocinæ the large tubercle seems to be formed at the expense of the scapholunar, for this bone only articulates with half of the lower end of the radius: hence the outer lower half of the radius is non-articular, the inner being the articular surface. It is supplied by the musculo-spiral nerve.

The *Extensor communis digitorum* is a double muscle consisting of two separate origins; these are named *primus* and *secundus*. *a.* The extensor communis digitorum primus is named by Vrolik *M. digitorum extensores*; by Humphry, *extensor communis digitorum*; by Lucae, *mus. extensor quatuor digit.*; and by Murie, *extensor*. It *arises* from the supracondyloid ridge, below the extensor carpi radialis. At the middle of the arm it forms a flat tendon, which passes through the third division of the annular ligament. Above the bases of the metacarpal bones the tendon expands and breaks into four tendinous slips, which pass down between the metacarpal bones to the radial sides of the four fingers. At the middle of the 1st phalanges the tendons begin to expand towards the ulnar sides of these bones, and at the heads of the 2nd phalanges the tendons cover the entire dorsum. They proceed to the bases of the 3rd phalanges, where they are *inserted*. The tendons adhere closely to the posterior ligaments of the joints of the digits. *b.* The extensor communis digitorum secundus. Vrolik appears to call it the *extensores digitorum communes breves*, Humphry the *extensor secundus digitorum*, Lucae the *mus. abductor quatuor digitorum*. It *arises* from the supracondyloid ridge below the primus, and from the external condyle. It slightly overlaps the primus; and a little below the middle of the forearm divides into four tendons, which pass through the fourth division of the annular ligament posterior to the primus. Two of the tendons pass outwards beneath the tendons of the primus, and run down the ulnar sides of the 2nd and 3rd metacarpal bones. The 3rd runs down the ulnar side of the 4th metacarpal bone, and the 4th divides into two, one going to each side of the 5th metacarpal. The tendons of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th metacarpals are *inserted* into the heads of the ulnar sides of these bones, and into the dorsal surfaces of the proximal ends of the 1st phalanges, and also into their ulnar sides. The tendon of the 5th metacarpal splits into two as before stated; the anterior one is *inserted* into the radial side of the head of the 5th metacarpal, and into the dorsum and ulnar side of the proximal end of the 1st phalanx; the posterior into the dorsum and head of the 5th metacarpal.

In *Arctocephalus* it *arises* from the external supracondyloid ridge, and from the extensive lateral ligament beneath the muscle. It passes to the interosseous space and divides into two slips, which cross the extensor pollicis proprius. From these two slips are formed the outer slip or extensor communis digitorum, and the inner or extensor minimi digiti. The extensor communis digitorum divides into four tendons. The 1st descends along the ulnar side of the 2nd metacarpal bone; the 2nd along the dorsum of the 3rd; the 3rd descends upon the radial side of the 4th;