

distal end of the 5th metatarsal. These four tendons go backwards over the metatarso-phalangeal joints, expand upon the outer surfaces of the 1st phalanges of the four digits, and are *inserted* into the distal ends of the 1st phalanges of these digits, into the outer surfaces of the ligaments between the phalanges, and into the proximal ends of the 2nd phalanges.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it is a long narrow muscle, and *arises* from the external condyle of the femur, by a small fasciculus posterior to the insertion of the gluteus maximus, which passes backwards over the capsule of the knee-joint, gaining fibres from it, from the outer sides of the head of the tibia and fibula adjoining the fused tibio-fibular articulation, also from the anterior half of the outer border of the fibula by a fine but strong aponeurosis ventral to and touching the tendon of origin of the peroneus brevis from the same border. Anterior to the malleolus it is a strong tendon, which passes beneath the annular ligament, traverses the shallow groove on the outer surface of the fibula, and the groove on the astragalus, lies on the outer surface of the tarsus between the cuboid and cuneiform bones, and expands and divides into four slips over the bones of the 3rd and 4th metatarsals. The first or ventral runs along the dorsal side of the 2nd metatarsal; the second along the middle of the 3rd metatarsal, the third along the ventral side of the 4th metatarsal. The fourth crosses the outer surface of the middle of the 4th metatarsal, and runs down the ventral side of the 5th metatarsal. At the metatarso-phalangeal articulation, the tendons begin gradually to widen; over the distal ends of the proximal phalanges they completely cover their outer surfaces; and after passing over the joints and sharing in the formation of the posterior ligament they are *inserted* into the proximal ends of the 2nd phalanges of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th digits; from their attachments, fine aponeurotic sheets are prolonged onwards, and end unnoticeably over the phalanges. In the Phocinæ I did not find any origin from the femur, as described by Lucae. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* there is no tibial origin. In the Phocinæ, *Macrorhinus*, and *Arctocephalus* it extends the digits, and flexes the ankle. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the musculo-cutaneous nerve (ventral division).

The FIBULAR REGION in all the specimens has the same muscles. The peronei longus, quinti digiti, and brevis.

The *Peroneus longus*, the peroneus primus of Lucae, in the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus* is a longitudinal band of fibres. It *arises* from the small pit on the external condyle of the femur above the depression for the origin of the popliteus, from which it is separated by the intervention of the capsule of the knee-joint, which is attached to the femur between these two origins, and above it is the termination of the insertion of the gluteus maximus; also from the external surface of the capsule of the knee, from the outer surface of the fused tibio-fibular articulation, slightly from the adjacent surfaces of both bones and from the fascia above the muscle. It courses backwards over the tibio-fibular ankylosis, and lies in the hollow between the bones of the leg. About the junction of the middle with the posterior third of the fibula it ends in a strong tendon, which leaves the interosseous space and crosses obliquely backwards and upwards to gain the inferior groove on the outer surface of the fibula, then it follows the bed of this groove, which runs to the dorsal malleolus beneath the annular ligament. It passes over the tendons of the peronei brevis and quinti digiti which lie on the calcaneo-astragaloid articulation, and, entering the dorsal groove on the posterior outer corner of the os calcis, runs obliquely backwards, inwards, and downwards in the groove upon the dorsi-plantar surface of the cuboid bone. It goes beneath the ligament stretching