

inner surface of the posterior extremity of the tibia, dorsal to the tibial groove, and at the posterior border of the os calcis blends with the flexor longus digitorum. The *insertion* comes after the insertion of the flexor longus digitorum in the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus*.

In *Arctocephalus* the inner surface of the tibia differs from other Seals; for upon the posterior third of the shaft is a border intermediate between the ventral and dorsal borders, and it is to it that the origin of the flexor longus hallucis changes from the dorsal border. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* it arises from the fibula only. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the great sciatic nerve.

The *Flexor longus digitorum* is the flexor quatuor digitorum of Lucae. In the Phocinæ it is a triangular muscle, and arises from the triangular surface of the fibula to the dorsal side of the interosseous membrane behind the tibio-fibular fusion, and from the popliteal line on the inner

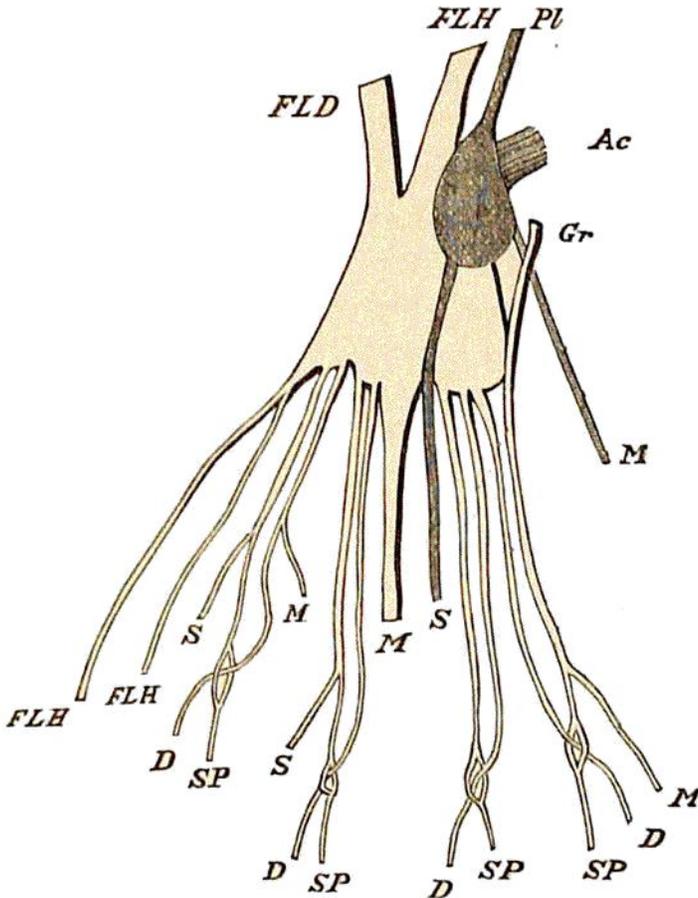


FIG. II.—Tendons of the foot in the Phocinæ. *FLD*, Tendon of Flexor longus digitorum; *FLH*, Tendon of Flexor longus hallucis; *Pl*, Tendon of the Plantaris; *Ac*, Insertion of the Accessorius; *Gr*, Tendinous slip from the plantar fascia, which is formed by the Gracilis, Semimembranosus, and Semitendinosus; *S*, Tendinous slips to the flexor tendon sheaths; *SP*, Flexor sublimis digitorum (perforatus); *D*, Flexor profundus digitorum (perforans); *M*, Tendinous slips to the metatarsal bones.

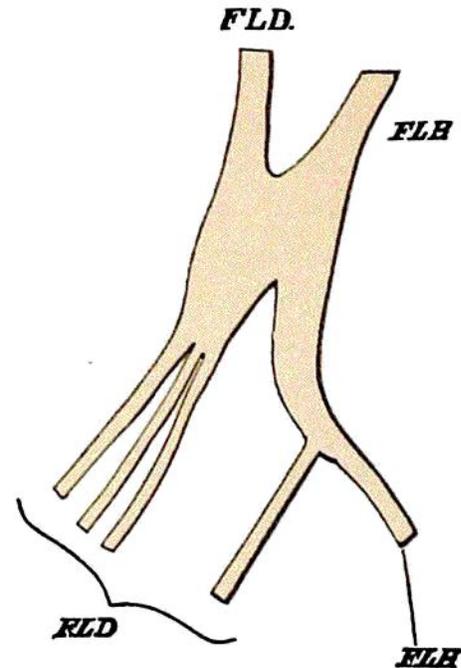


FIG. III.—Tendons of the foot of *Arctocephalus*. *FLD*, Flexor longus digitorum; *FLH*, Flexor longus hallucis.

surface of the tibia behind the insertion of the popliteus to the middle of the shaft. The tibialis posticus lies to its dorsal side, and the ventral border of the flexor longus hallucis behind. It forms a tendon which crosses to the dorsal border of the tibialis posticus, and enters the dorsal furrow in the large groove above the internal malleolus beneath its division of the annular ligament.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* it is different, for there is a large popliteal line, and it arises from the whole of it. The ventral tuberosity of the tibia forms more of the internal surface than in the