

Remarks.—Gervais and Alix describe this muscle in *Eudyptes chrysolophus* as being attached to the middle plantar tuberosity of the metatarsus, and to the base of the first phalanx of the hallux. Reid also refers to the presence of a flexor brevis hallucis in *Aptenodytes*. On the other hand, Meckel (vol. vi. p. 127) asserts the absence of this muscle in the Penguin. My own observations agree with those of Meckel, inasmuch as I have failed to recognise this muscle in any species of Penguin which I have examined. It is right, however, to state that the mode of preservation, and the consequent hardening of the feet of the Challenger specimens, rendered it not a little difficult to isolate the smaller muscles from the surrounding tissue. In view, therefore, of the recognition of this muscle in two different species by separate observers, and bearing in mind the remarkable similarity in structure otherwise of the various species of Penguin, it seems not improbable that farther research will corroborate the observations of Reid and Gervais, and affirm the existence of this muscle in every species of Penguin.

10. *Extensor communis digitorum.*

L'extenseur commun des doigts, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 511, No. 3.

Der gemeinschaftliche Fingerstrecker, Wiedemann, p. 100.

Der Schienbein-Muskel, Merrem.

Der gemeinschaftliche Fingerstrecker, Tiedemann, p. 340, No. 1.

Long extenseur des doigts antérieurs, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 392.

Long extenseur commun des orteils, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 107, No. 1.

Described by Reid, p. 145.

Extensor longus digitorum, Owen, p. 40.

L'extenseur commun des doigts, Gervais and Alix, p. 33.

Attachments.—The extensor communis digitorum arises from the lower border of the patella, from the deep groove on the front of the upper end of the tibia between the tibial crests, from the upper half of the anterior internal border of the tibia, and from a strong intermuscular septum which separates this muscle from the anterior head of the gastrocnemius. The muscle terminates on a single tendon which passes along with that of the tibialis anticus beneath the anterior annular ligament, and thereafter through an osseous canal situated at the lower end of the tibia. Below that bone the tendon passes beneath a second annular ligament attached to the second metacarpal bone, and forms a flattened expansion which divides into four distinct slips. Of these slips the second toe receives one, the third two, and the fourth one. The tendon to the second toe gives off two lateral bands, which are inserted into the base of the second phalanx, and thereafter passes to be attached to the terminal phalanx. Of the two tendons supplied to the third toe, one is inserted into the base of the second phalanx, while the other, after giving off lateral bands to the base of each of the succeeding, is inserted into the last phalanx. The tendon supplied to the fourth toe is inserted into the