

of the dorsal border of the fibula along with the tendon of the long head. In *Phoca hispida* the long head is the same as in *Phoca vitulina*, and the short head or sacro-peroneus *arises* from the 4th sacral and 1st caudal vertebræ. In *Phoca barbata* the biceps (long head) is the same as in *Phoca vitulina*, and the sacro-peroneus *arises* from the 2nd and 3rd sacral vertebræ.

In *Macrorhinus leoninus* the long head of the biceps *arises* from the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament opposite the 1st caudal vertebra by a small slip, which blends posteriorly with the ventral part of the semitendinosus, and joins the origin from the tuber ischii 1 inch behind it; otherwise it is the same as in *Phoca vitulina*. The sacro-peroneus or short head *arises* from the ventral and lateral surfaces of the 2nd and 3rd sacral and 1st caudal vertebræ, and from the ventral and lateral surfaces of the dorsal sacro-iliac ligament. It is *inserted* as in *Phoca vitulina*.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* the long head of the biceps consists of three parts; all three *arise* from the sides of the sacral vertebræ. The fibres are transverse and go to the outer anterior surface of the tibia. The anterior part is slightly overlapped by the middle, but the fibres of the middle and posterior parts touch each other. Over the back of the fibula these three form a tendon which turns round the limb to the ventral border. This tendon forms also the deep fascia over the muscles of the leg, and is attached to the tibia, but it does not appear to go to the fibula. The sacro-peroneus or short head *arises* from the anterior surface of the 4th sacral and 1st caudal vertebræ, and is *inserted* by a small tendon into the dorsal border of the fibula, over the dorsal malleolus. In all the two heads bend the knee, roll the legs outwards, and adduct them. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus* the long head is in two parts. In the Phocinæ both the long and the short heads are supplied by the small sciatic.

THE LEG.—THE OUTER TIBIO-FIBULAR REGION in all the specimens has a tibialis anticus, extensor proprius hallucis, and extensor longus digitorum.

The *Tibialis anticus* in the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus* is an elongated triangle with the base at the knee-joint. It is partly under cover of the extensor communis digitorum, and *arises* from the outer surface of the tibia in its anterior two-thirds, with the exception of a small triangular surface at the upper dorsal part of the head of the shaft, from the ligamentum patellæ, from almost the whole of the anterior two-thirds of the interosseous membrane, and by a small fasciculus from the outer surface of the fibula posterior to the fusion of the bones. Almost at the posterior third of the tibia it forms a strong tendon, which goes through the groove on the outer side of the posterior extremity of the tibia, beneath the annular ligament, and divides into two tendons of equal size. It is *inserted* into the proximal end of the metatarsal bone of the hallux on its tibial and outer surface, and into the ventral tibial surface of the internal cuneiform.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* it *arises* from the head and from the outer surface of the tibia in its anterior four-fifths. Near the annular ligament it forms a tendon, which passes beneath it, ventral to the extensor proprius hallucis, and crosses the tarsus, then expands and is *inserted* into the proximal tibial surface of the 1st metatarsal on its outer side. In *Otaria* and *Trichechus*, besides the insertion, there is also as in *Arctocephalus* a tendon to the entocuneiform bone. In the Phocinæ and *Macrorhinus* it flexes the ankle, depresses the pes, and turns it outwards. In *Arctocephalus*, besides having these actions, it will in walking raise the foot on to the outer edge. Lucaë gives only one tendon of insertion, and that to the metatarsal. In the Phocinæ it is supplied by the musculo-cutaneous nerve (dorsal division).