

In their descriptions of *Trichechus* Dr. Murie and Professor Cunningham differ. The former states that it *arises* by a long narrow belly, by a tendon from the extra bone outside the cuneiform, and is fleshy three-quarters the length of the hallucial metacarpal, being *inserted* by tendon and fascia over the metacarpo-phalangeal joint; the latter that it *arises* from a sesamoid bone which glides upon the tibial side of the internal cuneiform, and is *inserted* into the inner side of the base of the 1st phalanx of the hallux. Murie writes that it is fleshy, and Cunningham that it is tendinous, which he considers is probably owing to his specimen being a pup; and although Murie explains that this muscle in the Seal is entirely tendinous, I found muscular fibres in *Phoca*.

The *Abductor tertius quinti digiti* in *Phoca vitulina* is exposed after reflecting the tendinous structure concealing it. Murie has classed it as the 2nd head of the abductor ossis metacarpi quinti. It *arises* from the adjacent sides of the bases of the 4th and 5th metatarsal bones, and the tendinous structure covering these phalanges; after crossing the 5th metatarsal it is *inserted* into the fibular side of the head of this bone.

In *Arctocephalus* it is 1 inch long, with no fibres, and *arises* from the fascia completing the tunnel for the peroneus longus tendon. This origin is a small round tendon at right angles to the plantar surface. It is *inserted* into the tendon of origin of the abductor ossis metatarsi quinti. In *Otaria* it is one of the heads of origin of the abductor ossis metatarsi quinti.

In *Trichechus* (Murie) it is also named the abductor ossis metatarsi quinti. Its origin is the same as in *Arctocephalus* and *Otaria*, but the *insertion* is into the base of the 5th metatarsal bone. In *Trichechus* (Cunningham) the origin and insertion are similar to the former.

The *Abductor minimi digiti* in *Phoca vitulina* *arises* between the proximal ends of the 3rd and 4th metatarsal bones, and crosses obliquely outwards to the tibial proximal plantar side of the 1st phalanx of the 5th digit. In *Arctocephalus* it has two bellies. The first *arises* from the dorsal half of the plantar surface of the os calcis by muscular fibres, and extends longitudinally from the insertion of the gastrocnemius to the posterior tendon of this bone. The second belly *arises* from the base of the 5th metatarsal bone. The first belly is *inserted*, after forming a flat tendon, into the base of the 5th metatarsal beneath the second belly, which goes to the dorsal distal end of the 5th metatarsal, and is *inserted* into the outer or dorsal side of the flexor brevis minimi digiti. Murie's description of this muscle in *Otaria* differs from the above.

In *Trichechus* Murie states that it comes from the outside of the os calcis and not from the plantar fascia, while Cunningham says that it *arises* from the fascia covering the outer surface of the abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti, and is *inserted* into the outer side of the base of the 1st phalanx of the minimus.

The *Abductor ossis metatarsi quinti* in *Arctocephalus* is the flexor brevis minimi digiti (Murie), and the abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti (Cunningham). It is a small muscle, and *arises* from the os calcis to the outer side of the origin of the abductor minimi digiti by a slender elongated tendinous slip, which is closely united with the muscle just mentioned, and lies along its fibular edge. It is *inserted* into the distal fibular side of the 5th metatarsal to the fibular side of the abductor.

In *Otaria* the origin is double; the outer head is the same as described above; the inner I regard as the 3rd abductor of the 5th digit which is found in *Phoca*. In *Trichechus* (Cunningham) it exhibits the usual attachments, but Murie gives a different description.