

takes origin further back, however, from the under surface of the projecting base of the fifth metatarsal bone. It is a very minute although perfectly distinct slip, and it is rendered all the more apparent from the fact that the deep division of the external plantar nerve (*d*), as it turns inwards, passes under cover of it. In *Dasyurus hallucatus* Ruge¹ both figures and describes this slip with great exactitude. In his specimen, however, it did not attain an independent insertion, but blended with the outer head of the flexor brevis.

The four dorsal interossei are plantar in position. They are one-headed muscles which arise from the bases of the four outer metatarsal bones, and are inserted as in *Thylacinus*, so as to abduct the digits from a line drawn through the medius. This digit, therefore, is supplied with two, viz., the second and third.

Phascogale calura.

The foot of this animal in external characters closely resembles that of the *Dasyurus viverrinus*. The hallux, however, is more strongly developed; still it is not furnished with a nail or claw, nor is it nearly so long as the other four digits.² The metatarsals are placed so close to each other that all the intrinsic muscles are situated in the sole. The trilaminar arrangement is nevertheless very manifest.

Plantar layer.—This layer is composed of four muscles, all of which lie upon one plane. They are—

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| 1. Adductor hallucis. | | 3. Adductor indicis. |
| 2. Adductor annularis. | | 4. Adductor minimi digiti. |

These muscles are inserted so as to adduct the digits with which they are connected towards the medius.

The adductor indicis, adductor annularis, and adductor minimi digiti all spring by a common tendinous origin from the base of the metatarsus in the middle line of the foot. This soon expands into a thin fleshy sheet which lies upon the other intrinsic muscles. Near the roots of the toes it divides into three slips which diverge from each other to reach their respective points of insertion.

The adductor hallucis has an independent origin from the base of the metatarsus, upon the inner side of the common tendon of the other three adductors. It is inserted into the outer aspect of the first phalanx of the hallux.

Intermediate layer.—The four outer toes are each provided with a double-headed flexor brevis, and these muscles have an arrangement similar in every respect to that of the corresponding muscles in *Dasyurus*.

The hallux also is furnished with a flexor brevis, which in this case is quite distinct from the abductor. The inner or tibial head, however, alone is present.

Dorsal layer.—In this layer we find (1) the abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti,

¹ *Loc cit.*, p. 54.

² In Waterhouse's *Mammalia* a figure of the foot of *Phascogale penicillata* is given (pl. xii. vol. i.).