

There is no adductor of the index in the *Cuscus*. The fibrous raphe (fig. 5, *r.*) is attached to the outer aspect of the base of its proximal phalanx, and the lower end of this probably represents the missing muscle, which has thus been converted into fibrous tissue.

The adductor hallucis (fig. 5 *p*¹) is the most powerful of the three muscles of the hallux, and at the same time it is the most complex in its arrangement. It has a double origin—(*a*) from the base of the metatarsal bone of the index, and from the tibial side of the fibrous raphe; (*b*) by a few fibres from the aponeurosis which clothes the dorsal aspect of the first dorsal interosseous muscle. The fleshy fibres soon arrange themselves into three slips which we may distinguish by the terms plantar, intermediate, and dorsal, and by these it is inserted. The plantar slip is attached to the outer of the two sesamoid bones along with the outer head of the flexor brevis hallucis. The intermediate slip ends in a long delicate tendon, and is inserted by this into the fibular side of the minute distal phalanx, and the dorsal portion ends in the extensor tendon.

The adductor minimi digiti (fig. 5, *p*⁵) is a fan-shaped muscle which arises by its base not only from the greater extent of the fibular margin of the fibrous raphe but also from the ligamentous textures at the base of the third and fourth metatarsal bones. From this its fibres converge, and it is inserted into the tibial side of the base of the proximal phalanx of the minimus.

The adductor annularis (fig. 5, *p*⁴) is small in comparison with the preceding muscle, but it has the same triangular shape, and it is placed at right angles to the toe upon which it operates. It arises from the fibular margin of the distal portion of the raphe, and also from the base of the first phalanx of the index. Arching over the base of the medius, it is inserted into the tibial side of the base of the proximal phalanx of the annularis.

The line towards which these muscles adduct the toes is manifestly one drawn through the index, and this, whilst it corresponds with the human foot, is an exception to the general rule that abduction and adduction are effected with reference to a line drawn through the medius.

The intermediate layer (figs. 5, 6, *f*¹ to *f*⁵).—There are five muscles composing this layer, one to each toe, and they correspond with the same muscles in the preceding animals. Each muscle consists of two slips, and these are inserted one into each sesamoid bone at the base of the digit with which they are associated.

The flexor brevis hallucis (*f*¹) is one of this group, but owing to the position of the hallux it is somewhat separated from its neighbours. It arises by a single tendinous origin from the under surface of the scaphoid, and dividing into two heads it is inserted by these into the sesamoid bones at the base of the proximal phalanx of the hallux. The tibial insertion is associated with that of the abductor hallucis, and the fibular with that of the plantar part of the adductor hallucis.

The dorsal layer (fig. 6, *d*¹ to *d*⁶).—This group includes (1) the abductor hallucis;