

fifth metatarsal bone. From the distal end of this, two small fleshy bellies proceed, and these are inserted into the sesamoid bones at the base of the first phalanx of the minimus. A few short oblique fleshy fibres are observed upon the outer surface of the tendinous part of the flexor brevis minimi digiti. These probably represent the abductor minimi digiti.

The flexor brevis annularis is a strongly developed muscle, which lies upon the plantar surface of the fourth metatarsal, and takes origin from the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Its two heads do not separate from each other until the muscle reaches the metatarso-phalangeal joint. They are then inserted into the sesamoid bones at the base of the annularis.

Two delicate fleshy slips which lie upon the plantar surface of the attenuated metatarsals of the index and medius, and are inserted into the inner sesamoids of these toes, in all probability represent the inner heads of the flexor brevis indicis, and flexor brevis medii respectively.

*Dorsal layer.*—The members of this group have disappeared. Traces of two, however, are to be found. The abductor minimi digiti is evidently represented by the short fleshy fibres which are found adhering to the outer surface of the fibrous part of the flexor brevis minimi digiti. The fourth dorsal interosseous muscle is present in the form of strong aponeurotic fibres which bind the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones together.

*Nervous arrangements.*—All the muscles are supplied by the external plantar nerve.

### MONOTREMATA.

*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (Duck-mole) (Pl. IX. fig. 5).

The intrinsic muscles in the pes of this animal present a very complicated arrangement, and the following account of their disposition is the result of the dissection of both feet of four specimens. The plantar layer is always quite distinct, but a considerable degree of fusion usually exists between the members of the intermediate and dorsal layers.

*Plantar layer.*—This group is composed of four muscles, arranged so as to adduct the toes towards the index or second digit. They are—

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The adductor minimi digiti. | 3. The adductor medii.    |
| 2. The adductor annularis.     | 4. The adductor hallucis. |

All these have a common origin from the plantar surface of the external and middle cuneiform bones.

The adductor minimi digiti is the largest of the series, and is placed very obliquely in the sole. It is chiefly inserted upon the tibial aspect of the base of the first phalanx of the minimus, but it also sends a slender fleshy process forwards upon the inner aspect of the digit, so as to gain attachment to the second phalanx.