

The intrinsic muscles of the foot in *Tamandua* derive their nerve supply in the usual manner, viz., the abductor hallucis and flexor brevis hallucis from the internal plantar nerve, and the other muscles from the external plantar nerve. The deep division of the external plantar nerve traverses the sole, between the plantar and intermediate layers of muscles (fig. 5, *e.p.n.*).

*Dasypus sexcinctus* (Pl. VIII. fig. 3).

The foot of this animal is of peculiar interest from the fact that, except in the case of the hallux and minimus, the intermediate flexors and the dorsal abductors have undergone regression, and are converted into fibrous tissue.

The plantar layer is well represented. It consists of four muscles, viz. :—

1. The adductor hallucis ( $p^1$ ).
2. The adductor indicis ( $p^2$ ).
3. The adductor annularis ( $p^4$ ).
4. The adductor minimi digiti ( $p^5$ ).

These are inserted so as to adduct the toes towards a line drawn through the medius. The first three arise by a common origin from the fibrous textures at the bases of the second and third metatarsal bones, and from this they diverge so as to reach their respective insertions. The adductor indicis has an additional head of origin from the base of the third metatarsal in common with the origin of the adductor annularis. This may represent a transversus indicis.

*Intermediate layer.*—Only two members of the intermediate group are present, viz., the flexor brevis hallucis ( $f^1f$  and  $t$ ), and the flexor brevis minimi digiti ( $f^5$ ).

The flexor brevis hallucis is well developed, and has the usual bicipital character. The tibial head ( $f^1t$ ) is, however, to a certain extent fused with the abductor hallucis ( $d^1$ ), and takes origin by a common tendon with this muscle, far back in the sole, from the ligaments in connection with the os calcis and astragalus. The outer or fibular head springs from the plantar surface of the ento-cuneiform, and both slips are inserted into the sesamoid bones at the base of the hallux.

The flexor brevis minimi digiti ( $f^5$ ) is an exceedingly minute slip of muscular fibres, and can have little or no action upon the digit into which it is inserted.

The dorsal layer is composed of three muscles, viz., the abductor hallucis ( $d$ ), the abductor minimi digiti ( $d$ ), and the abductor ossis metatarsi minimi digiti (*o.m.*).

The abductor hallucis, as we have seen, to a certain extent fuses with the tibial head of the flexor brevis, and they both have a common origin from the astragalus and os calcis. They soon separate, however, and the abductor is inserted by a long narrow tendon into the tibial side of the unguis phalanx of the hallux.

The abductor minimi digiti and abductor ossis metatarsi arise from the os calcis. The