

former is inserted by a long tendon into the fibular side of the distal phalanx of the minimus, whilst the latter is inserted into the base of the metatarsal bone of the same digit.

But the most remarkable feature in the pes of the *Dasypus sexcinctus* is that the place of the absent muscles is taken by fibrous bands (*f.b.*) which have precisely the same disposition and connections as those muscles of which they are the substitutes. These fibrous bands represent the fused flexores breves and dorsal interossei, and it is difficult to ascribe to them any function unless they act by preventing over-extension at the metatarso-phalangeal joints. The outer head of the flexor brevis indicis is not entirely transformed into fibrous tissue. Lying along its deep margin a fleshy slip of considerable size may be detected. From the manner in which the digits are bound together, they can have little power of independent movement, and this, no doubt, is the reason of the transformation of these intrinsic muscles into fibrous bands.

A very accurate account of the myology of the pes of this animal may be found in an able memoir by Mr. J. C. Galton.¹ I cannot agree with Mr. Galton, however, in the terms which he has applied to certain of the muscles. He looks upon the muscle which stretches between the os calcis and the base of the fifth metatarsal bone as being the abductor minimi digiti, and the muscle passing from the os calcis to the unguis phalanx of the minimus as being the flexor brevis. There can be little doubt that these muscles represent those after which I have named them, viz., the abductor ossis metatarsi and the abductor minimi digiti. The minute fasciculus (to which, by the way, he has affixed no name) appears to me to be the true flexor brevis minimi digiti.

But, again, he is of opinion that the adductor minimi digiti is the opponens. Such a conclusion I consider to be altogether untenable, as it is the very essence of an opponens that it should be inserted into the metatarsal bone, whilst this muscle is inserted into the distal phalanx.

The only discrepancies which exist between the above description of the intrinsic muscles in the foot of *Dasypus* and that given by Mr. Galton are: (1) he takes no notice of the fibular head of the flexor brevis hallucis which was very apparent in my specimen; and (2) he mentions an "interosseous" muscle going to the tibial side of the root of the index. This muscle was only present in the form of a fibrous band in the Armadillo I dissected, and it apparently represents the first dorsal interosseous muscle fused with the tibial head of the flexor brevis indicis.

Professor Macalister² mentions two muscles in *Dasypus* which in my specimen were merely represented by fibrous bands, viz., an abductor indicis or first dorsal interosseous muscle, and an abductor annularis or fourth dorsal interosseous muscle. It is a point of

¹ Linnean Transactions, vol. xxvi. pp. 562 and 563.

² Anatomy of *Chlamydomorphus truncatus*, with notes on the structure of other species of Edentata, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxv. p. 253.