

great interest therefore to find that the transformed muscles in some cases assume their original condition. So far as I am aware no author has hitherto noticed these ligamentous bands in the foot of the Armadillo.

It is very unfortunate that Dr. Murie,¹ in his memoir upon the three-banded Armadillo, owing to a mishap which befell the feet, was able to give so little information upon the intrinsic muscles. He merely states that he was able to make out "strong interossei and other flexores breves. They were fewer in number than those specified by Galton in *Dasypus*."

In Cuvier and Laurillard's plates of the six-banded Armadillo the intrinsic muscles of the foot are not figured.

In the highly interesting memoir upon the limbs of the *Orycteropus capensis* by Mr. J. C. Galton² a series of fibrous bands are described in the foot which apparently represent missing elements of the intrinsic group of muscles. He describes each as being "a strong ligament which passes, forked at both extremities into a resemblance to an X, from the plantar aspect of the base of the metatarsal to the sesamoids, at the base of the proximal phalanx of each digit." They are confined to the three middle digits, and a reference to the beautiful figure (pl. xlvi. fig. 3) which accompanies this memoir, renders it apparent that they are transformed flexores breves. A fleshy short flexor for each of the remaining digits (viz., the minimus and hallux) is also present. Fibrous bands of a somewhat similar nature are likewise found in the manus of the same animal, and Mr. Galton calls them the "metacarpal ligaments."

Professor Humphry³ in his paper upon the myology of the same animal makes no mention of these ligamentous slips.

Bradypus tridactylus (Pl. IX. figs. 2, 3, 4).

The remarkable hook-like character of the pes of the three-toed Sloth naturally suggests a corresponding peculiarity in the arrangement of the intrinsic pedal muscles. This we find to be the case. In this foot the index, medius, and annularis are alone fully developed. These are pressed tightly together, and enveloped by a common integumental covering, which reaches as far forward as the bases of the enormous claws. The digits possess therefore almost no power of independent movement. Further, the proximal phalanges of these toes are shortened to such an extent that they are merely represented by three square osseous nodules of little more than a quarter of an inch in length, which at an early age coalesce with the heads of the metatarsals, so as to render any movement at the metatarso-phalangeal joints impossible. The metatarsus is flanked on each side by a rudimentary metatarsal bone which supports no phalanges. These are rudiments of the hallux and minimus.

¹ The Three-banded Armadillo, Trans. Linnean Society, vol. xxx.

² The Myology of the Upper and Lower Extremities of *Orycteropus capensis*, Linnean Transactions, vol. xxvi. p. 567.

³ On the Myology of *Orycteropus capensis* and *Phoca communis*, Jour. Anat. and Phys., vol. ii. pp. 305 and 317.