

This inner head is very graphically represented in the drawings of the foot of the *Cynocephalus maimon* which accompany Bischoff's memoir upon the *Hylobates leuciscus* (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *h*, and fig. 2. III.). It can also be seen, although less distinctly, in Ruge's figures of the feet of the *Cebus apella* and Orang (pl. xxxv. figs. 52, 53 and 54). In the *Cynocephalus sphinx* it is very evident, and its association with the outer head of the flexor brevis minimi digiti is marked not only by its lying upon the same plane, but also by both having a common origin from the base of the fifth metatarsal. In the foot of the *Ateles* (?) it has a corresponding origin, but as we trace it towards the metatarso-phalangeal joint it sinks gradually into the fourth inter-metatarsal space, and is inserted into the extensor tendon on the dorsum of the first phalanx of the minimus. In the Lemur it presents precisely the same disposition as in the preceding animal.¹

With regard to the other members of the intermediate group, a considerable reduction takes place in the number of their elements. In *Cynocephalus sphinx* the flexor brevis indicis is represented by the outer head alone, and the flexor brevis annularis by the inner head alone. These muscles are distinguished from the dorsal interossei not only by their insertions but also by being altogether invisible from the dorsal aspect of the foot. The flexor brevis medii is represented by a single small fleshy slip, which arises from the base of the fourth metatarsal bone and, crossing the third metatarsal obliquely, joins the second dorsal interosseous muscle near its insertion. In Bischoff's drawings of the foot of the *Cynocephalus maimon* (before referred to) the inner head of the flexor brevis annularis, and the outer head of the flexor brevis indicis are figured, but they are named the second and first plantar interossei. The flexor brevis medii is evidently completely gone. In the *Ateles* (?) a similar arrangement is observed, but here indications are to be found which would seem to point to the fact that the lost elements of the intermediate layer have coalesced with certain of the dorsal interossei. On removing the plantar adducting muscles, and also the two heads of the flexor brevis minimi digiti, we are confronted with what appear to be three bicapital muscles lying upon the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones. These strongly resemble the amalgamated flexores breves and dorsal interossei of the tetradactylous carnivora. A closer examination, however, and an inspection of the dorsal aspect of the foot, will show that the muscles under consideration consist of four bipenniform dorsal interossei, the outer head of the flexor brevis indicis and the inner head of the flexor brevis annularis. The short flexors of the index and annularis are placed not only upon the side, but also upon the plantar aspect of the corresponding metatarsal, and they are united by their margins with the first and fourth dorsal interossei respectively. Further, it is very evident that fibres which appear to rise with those of the short flexors are prolonged upon the thick rounded tendons of the first and

¹ The two heads of the flexor brevis minimi digiti are well seen in fig. 30, pl. vi., illustrating Murie and Mivart's Memoir upon the Lemuroidea.