

Fig. 6. Right foot of the *Cuscus*. The adductores have been removed and the flexores breves thrown down so as to expose the dorsal abducting muscles.

p^1 . Adductor hallucis.

f^2 . to f^5 . Flexores breves.

d^2 . to d^5 . Dorsal interossei.

d^4 . Approximator of medius and annularis.

d^5 . Approximator of the annularis and minimus.

d^4 . Abducting slip of the third dorsal interosseus.

d^5 . Abducting slip of the fourth dorsal interosseus.

d^3 . Represents the deep part of the inner head of the flexor brevis medii artificially separated. It is supposed to represent the second dorsal interosseus.

ops. Opponens minimi digiti.

p.t. Peroneus longus tendon.

Fig. 7. Diagram of the cutaneous distribution of the plantar nerves in the right foot of the *Cuscus*.

1. Nerve to hallux.

2. Internal plantar nerve.

3. External plantar nerve.

4. Superficial division of external plantar nerve.

5. Deep division of external plantar nerve.

6. Communication between internal plantar nerve and the nerve to the hallux.

Fig. 8. Diagram of the cutaneous nerves on the dorsum of the right foot of the *Cuscus*.

1. External saphenous.

2. Musculo-cutaneous.

3. Long saphenous.

4. Dorsal twig from the nerve to the hallux.

PLATE VII.—The Feet of the *KOALA* and *VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM*.

Fig. 1. The right pes of the Koala.

Figs. 2 and 3. The same foot dissected so as to show the superficial and deep intrinsic muscles.

o.c. Os calcis.

l. Levator muscle of the heel.

c. Plantar cartilage forming the true heel.

p^1 . Adductor hallucis.

p^2 . and p^3 . Adductor of the medius and index.