

represents the flexor sublimis digitorum. It passes along the inner side of the ulna, close to the posterior border of that bone, and is *inserted* into the inner side of the base of the ulnar carpal bone.

*Relations.*—Covered by the alar aponeurosis this tendon rests against the inner side of the ulna. It lies behind and parallel with the flexor sublimis digitorum.

(e) MUSCLES INSERTED INTO THE METACARPAL BONES.

1. *Extensor metacarpi radialis longus.*

*Le long radial*, Vicq d'Azyr, 1773, p. 575, No. 1.

*Der hintere äussere Handspanner*, Merrem, p. 156, No. 2.

*Der Mittelhandstrecker*, Wiedemann, p. 90.

*Extensor metacarpi radialis longus*, Tiedemann, p. 317, No. 1.

*Extensor metacarpi radialis longus*, Heusinger, p. 187, No. 22.

*Long extenseur radial*, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 55, No. 1.

*Extensor metacarpi radialis longus*, Schoepss, p. 145, No. 31.

Described but not named by Reid, p. 142.

*Extensor metacarpi radialis longus*, Selenka, vol. vi. p. 130, No. 59.

*Le long supinateur*, Gervais and Alix, p. 26.

*Attachments.*—The long radial extensor *arises* from the anterior or radial border of the humerus, immediately above and to the outer side of the origin of the brachialis internus. The muscular fibres are short, and end on a tendon which, after passing along a shallow groove on the outer surface of the radius close to the anterior free border of that bone, is *inserted* into the upper end of the radial or anterior border of the radial metacarpal bone.

*Action.*—This muscle flexes the elbow and extends the wrist joint.

*Relations.*—The belly of the muscle rests against the outer side of the brachialis internus.

*Remarks.*—According to Schoepss, this muscle arises from the humerus in the Penguin by two distinct heads. This arrangement I have failed to find in any species which I have dissected. Meckel found the tendon of insertion of the extensor radialis longus coalescent with that of the tensor patagii. Such was not the case in any of my specimens. According to Gervais and Alix, the tendon of insertion of this muscle is united with that of the short radial extensor as they pass together over the radial carpal bone. In all of the specimens which I have dissected these two tendons are distinct from end to end.