

Attachments.—The peroneus longus is situated on the outer side of the leg. It is attached by means of a delicate fascia to the lower border of the outer side of the patella, and through the intervention of a strong aponeurosis to the whole length of the outer border of the fibula. The muscular fibres give place to tendon above the ankle joint. This tendon, as it passes along the outer side of the ankle joint, gives off a flattened expansion which is attached to the fibro-cartilage behind that articulation, and thereafter divides into two slips. Of these, one passes to the sole of the foot and unites with the tendon of the flexor perforatus to the middle toe, while the other passes onwards to be inserted into the penultimate phalanx of the outer toe.

Action.—This muscle abducts the foot at the ankle joint. Through its insertion into the outer toe it expands the foot by separating the outer from the remaining toes. By its connection with the flexor perforatus it assists in flexing the middle toe.

Relations.—The muscle lies between the anterior head of origin of the gastrocnemius in front, and the superficial origin of the flexor perforatus behind. It rests upon and conceals the upper portion of the tibialis anticus.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the anterior tibial nerve.

8. *Flexor perforans digitorum.*

Fléchisseur perforant, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 512, No. 5.

Der zweiköpfige Muskel, Merrem.

Der dreispaltige tiefe Zehenbeuger, Wiedemann, p. 104.

Der dreispaltige tiefe Zehenbeuger, Tiedemann, p. 343, No. 5.

Le troisième long fléchisseur, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 120.

Fléchisseurs perforans, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 396.

Flexor perforans digitorum, Owen, p. 40.

Flexor perforans, Reid, p. 144.

Long fléchisseur du pouce and fléchisseur profond, Gervais and Alix, p. 35.

Attachments.—The flexor perforans arises by two distinct heads of origin. Of these the *first*, which undoubtedly corresponds to the flexor longus hallucis of the majority of birds, is attached along with the flexores perforati digiti interni, digiti medii, and digiti externi to the depression on the posterior surface of the femur immediately above the condyles. A small portion of this head is distinct from the common muscular mass, and arises above the external condyle of the femur. The first head has no connection with the tendon of the ambiens. It separates from the common muscular mass opposite the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the tibia. Its tendon of *insertion*, after passing through a canal in the fibro-cartilage behind the ankle joint terminates by dividing into three slips, which unite with those derived from the tendon of insertion of the second head opposite the base of each of the anterior toes. The *second* head of the flexor perforans arises from the upper three-fourths of the posterior surface of the tibia