

below the origin of the popliteus, from the middle third of the inner surface of the same bone, from the whole length of the posterior border of the fibula, and from the interosseous membrane. The muscular fibres immediately above the ankle joint give place to a tendon which, after perforating the fibro-cartilage behind the ankle joint, divides into three slips. These, after uniting with the corresponding slips derived from the tendon of the first or femoral head of the muscle, pass forwards, to be *inserted* into the terminal phalanges of the second, third, and fourth toes. They perforate the tendons of the flexor perforatus to the same toes.

Action.—This muscle flexes the toes.

Relations.—The first or femoral head of origin of this muscle lies under cover of the flexor perforatus, and rests upon the second or tibial head. The second head rests upon the tibia and fibula, from which bones it arises.

Nerve supply.—Both heads are supplied by branches from the sciatic nerve.

Variations.—In addition to the three tendons above described, I found in *Spheniscus demersus*, *Spheniscus mendiculus*, *Spheniscus magellanicus*, and *Eudyptes chrysocome* from the Falklands, a fourth very delicate slip, which was given off from the tendon of insertion of the second head of this muscle. This minute tendon passes along the under surface of the first or rudimental toe, and is inserted into the terminal phalanx of that digit.

In *Spheniscus magellanicus* the femoral head of the muscle takes an additional attachment to the upper extremity of the fibula.

In *Pygosceles tæniatus* the tendon of insertion of the femoral head unites with that of the tibial head, previous to the sub-division of the latter into its three slips.

Remarks.—Gervais and Alix describe the femoral head of origin of this muscle under the name of “fléchisseur du pouce.” As already observed, it undoubtedly represents that muscle, but by reason of the rudimentary condition of the hind toe in the Penguins, instead of being chiefly attached as in many birds to that toe, it incorporates itself with the tendon of the second or tibial portion of the muscle, which in other birds exclusively represents the flexor perforans. In *Eudyptes chrysolophus*, according to Gervais and Alix, the tendon of the flexor perforans does not give off any slip to the rudimental toe. That slip, according to these authors, is replaced by a tendinous band, which passes between the sheath of the flexor perforans and the second phalanx of the rudimental toe.

9. *Flexor brevis hallucis.*

Fléchisseur du doigt postérieur, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 517, No. 1.

Der Daumenbeuger, Wiedemann, p. 106.

Der Beuger des Daumens, Tiedemann, p. 345, No. 9.

Muscle No. 4, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 126.

Flexor of the thumb, Reid, p. 145.

Court fléchisseur du pouce, Gervais and Alix, p. 38.