

terminal phalanx and gives off lateral bands to the base of each of the proximal phalanges of that toe as it passes to its insertion.

Action.—The muscle extends the toes.

Relations.—The muscle rests against the front of the tibia, and is concealed by the tibialis anticus.

Nerve supply.—A branch from the anterior tibial nerve, given off so soon as that nerve reaches the front of the leg.

Variations.—In all the species of Penguin dissected, with the exception of *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan d'Acunha, and *Spheniscus demersus*, the tendon of the extensor digitorum divides into three instead of into four slips. In these, therefore, the third toe is provided with a single tendon, instead of two, as above described. In *Spheniscus demersus* the distribution of the tendons exactly resembles that which obtains in *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan d'Acunha.

Remarks.—According to Meckel, in the Penguin the tendon of the extensor communis divides as described above in *Eudyptes chrysocome* from Tristan d'Acunha.

The annular ligaments beneath which the tendon of the extensor digitorum passes are two in number. The upper is attached to the lower end of the tibia, and is oblique from above downwards and outwards. Its inner end is fixed to a ridge immediately above the internal condyle of the lower extremity of the tibia, whilst its outer end is attached to the front of the external condyle. Beneath this ligament pass the tendons of the tibialis anticus and extensor digitorum. The lower ligament is attached to the upper end of the second metatarsal bone. Through it passes the tendon of the extensor digitorum alone.

11. *Extensor brevis hallucis.*

L'abducteur du doigt opposé, Vicq d'Azyr, 1774, p. 516, No. 1.

Der Daumenstrecker, Wiedemann, p. 106.

Der Strecker des Daumens, Tiedemann, p. 345, No. 8.

Muscle No. 2, Meckel, vol. vi. p. 109.

L'extenseur du pouce, Cuvier, vol. i. p. 393.

Extensor pollicis brevis, Owen, p. 40.

Extensor of the thumb, Reid, p. 145.

Extenseur du pouce, Gervais and Alix, p. 38.

Attachments.—The short extensor of the hallux is a very delicate muscle. It arises from the metatarsal bone of the first or rudimental toe, as well as from the ligament which connects the first to the second metatarsal bone. Its tendon passes along the dorsum of the first metacarpal bone, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the hallux.

Action.—It extends the toe.

Nerve supply (?)

Remarks.—Meckel notes the occurrence of this muscle in the Penguin. According