tendon. It springs from the fibrous structures on the deep surface of the middle cuneiform bone, and is inserted upon the outer aspect of the base of the first phalanx of the hallux. The adductor annularis is present in the form of a distinct fibrous band which rises from the tarsus beside the preceding, and is inserted upon the inner aspect of the base of the first phalanx of the annular digit. It contains no muscular fibres. Its position and connections alone tell its history.

Intermediate layer.—The three middle digits (*i.e.* index, medius, and annularis) are each provided with a well-marked and two-headed flexor brevis, which exhibits the usual connections. An aponeurotic band occupies the place of the inner head of the flexor brevis hallucis, whilst the outer head of the flexor brevis minimi digiti is represented by a slender fibrous cord. In the former a few fleshy fibres may be detected close to its origin.

Dorsal layer.—In this group we find—

1. An abductor hallucis.
2. Two dorsal interossei.
3. An abductor minimi digiti.

The abductor hallucis is a well-developed muscle which arises from the inner and under surface of the internal cuneiform bone, and is inserted into the inner sesamoid at the base of the hallux.

The first and second dorsal interossei are also well marked and present the usual insertions (viz., into the inner side of the base of the index and the outer side of the base of the medius respectively). They are single-headed muscles, and quite distinct from the flexores breves of these digits although closely applied to them.

A strong fibrous cord connects the shaft of the second metatarsal bone with the inner sesamoid of the medius. This may represent the second dorsal interosseus. Again, a strand of tough connective tissue which is attached by one extremity to the plantar aspect of the base of the fourth metatarsal bone and by the other to the outer sesamoid of the annularis may represent the fourth dorsal interosseus.

The abductor minimi digiti is a very feeble muscle.

Nervous arrangements.—In the foot of the Beaver there is very marked departure from the ordinary and typical distribution of nerves to the intrinsic muscles.

The internal plantar nerve divides into the usual four digital branches viz., (1), for the inner side of hallux, (2) for the adjacent sides of hallux and index, (3) for the adjoining sides of the index and medius, and (4) for the contiguous margins of the medius and annularis. From these, three muscular branches proceed for the supply of the intrinsic muscles. The first comes from the digital nerve to the inner side of the hallux and supplies the abductor hallucis. The second is the largest of the three, and takes origin from the third digital nerve. It sinks into the sole in the interval between the long flexor tendons which go to the index and medius, and breaks up into twigs which spread out to supply the adductor hallucis, the first dorsal interosseus, the flexor brevis indicis,