

femur; the inner head arises from the posterior part of the inner condyle by a round tendon. These three heads develop into three large fleshy bellies, which throughout their course remain quite distinct. The middle belly is the largest, and ends in the proper tendo Achillis, which is inserted into the os calcis; the *outer* and *inner* bellies overlap the middle, and are continuous in the middle line with one another by means of a strong aponeurosis which covers the tendon of the middle belly. The outer belly has also a special attachment to the os calcis.¹ The gastrocnemius is quite distinct from the soleus.

Soleus arises only from the upper and back part of the fibula by a round tendon, and also from the fascia in the outer side of the leg. It proceeds down as a well-developed muscle, and is inserted into the os calcis beneath the gastrocnemius.

Popliteus.—Disposed as in man.

Flexor longus digitorum consists of two portions. The larger (*flexor fibularis*) is a bipenniform muscle which arises from the whole posterior surface of the fibula, from the interosseous membrane, and from the posterior surface of the tibia in common with the *tibialis posticus*. It is muscular down to the ankle-joint and ends in a stout tendon, which, after grooving the astragalus and os calcis, as the flexor hallucis does in man, is joined by the smaller portion (*flexor tibialis*). The conjoined tendon then divides into five slips, which go to the five toes; the outer four perforate the tendons of the short or superficial flexor. The smaller portion (*flexor tibialis*) arises from the posterior surface of the tibia, passes down the back of the leg, and finally ends in a round tendon, which goes over and behind the tendon of the tibialis posticus, and then through a deep groove in the inner malleolus to the sole of the foot, where it joins the flexor fibularis. The flexor fibularis is by far the larger of the two portions, the tibial portion being merely an accessory slip.

Tibialis posticus has its origin from the tibia, external to the flexor tibialis and intimately connected and blended with the

¹ The above description is taken from the dissection of the left limb. In the right limb the outer belly was quite separate, except at its origin, from the other bellies, and had no insertion into the os calcis directly, but blended with the fascia into which the biceps was inserted. I looked upon it as a very large *plantaris*, as no other muscle corresponded to the *plantaris*.