

it is joined by the tendon of the peroneus, and by the extensor pedis brevis. A small synovial bursa is interposed between the tendon and the anterior ligament of the fetlock. About the middle of the os suffraginis, it is joined by the branches of the suspensory ligament.

2. PERONEUS.

Origin.—From the external lateral ligament of the stifle, and from the fibula.

Insertion.—It joins the tendon of the extensor pedis below the hock.

Action.—To assist the extensor pedis.

3. FLEXOR METATARSI.

Origin.—

(a) *Tendinous portion.*—From the pit between the external condyle and trochlea of the femur.

(b) *Fleshy portion.*—From the supero-external surface of the tibia.

Insertion.—

(a) To the upper extremity of the large metatarsal, and to the cuboid.

(b) To the upper extremity of the large metatarsal and to the cuneiform parvum.

Action.—To flex the hock. In this, the tendinous portion acts only mechanically, flexing the hock when the stifle is flexed.

Note.—At the front of the hock, the tendinous portion is perforated for the passage of the tendon of the muscular portion.

POSTERIOR TIBIAL REGION.

1. *Gastrocnemius* (externus).

2. *Flexor pedis perforatus* (gastrocnemius internus).

3. *Soleus* (Plantaris).

4. *Popliteus*.

5. *Flexor pedis perforans*.

6. *Flexor pedis accessorius*.