

Insertion.—To the semilunar crest of the os pedis.

Action.—To flex the coffin, pastern and fetlock joints, and to extend the hock in succession.

Note.—This muscle is indistinctly divided into outer and inner portions, with two tendons. These soon unite and pass through the tarsal sheath. The tendon below the hock is joined by the check ligament, which is not so strong as that of the fore limb. Below this the arrangement is identical with that of the fore limb.

6. FLEXOR PEDIS ACCESSORIUS.

Origin.—From the external tuberosity of the tibia.

Insertion.—It joins the perforans, after passing through a synovial theca at the inner side of the tarsus.

Action.—To assist the deep flexor.

TARSAL SHEATH.

This is a tubular passage at the back of the tarsus. It is bounded anteriorly by the posterior common and tarso-metatarsal ligaments, externally by the os calcis, and postero-internally by a fibrous band. It is lined by a synovial membrane, which is reflected on the flexor tendon, extending upwards two or three inches, and downwards below the middle of the metatarsus. (Distension of this sac is known as "through-pin").

METATARSAL REGION (unimportant).

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| 1. <i>Extensor pedis brevis.</i> | 3. <i>Interossei</i> (2). |
| 2. <i>Lumbrici</i> (2). | |

1. EXTENSOR PEDIS BREVIS.

Origin.—From the os calcis and astragalus.

Insertion.—It joins the tendons of the extensor pedis and peroneus at their angle of union, to which its

Action.—Is auxiliary.

The lumbrici and interossei are exactly similar to those of the fore limb.