

1. GASTROCNEMIUS.

Origin.—By two heads, one from each side of the supracondyloid fossa of the femur.

Insertion.—To the middle of the summit of the os calcis.

Action.—To extend the hock.

Note.—A small synovial bursa is interposed between the tendon and the forepart of the summit of the os calcis.

2. FLEXOR PEDIS PERFORATUS.

Origin.—From the supracondyloid fossa.

Insertion.—To the summit of the os calcis, and to the sides of the os coronae.

Action.—To flex the pastern and fetlock, and to extend the hock.

Note.—This muscle is almost entirely tendinous in character. Its tendon winds round the inner side of the gastrocnemius tendon to reach the back of it, and the summit of the os calcis. It plays over and forms a cap over the latter, to which some fibres are attached, a synovial bursa being interposed. An important action of this muscle is its mechanical one of assisting the animal to stand, while the hip and stifle joints are kept extended.

3. SOLEUS.

Origin.—From the head of the fibula.

Insertion.—It joins the tendon of the gastrocnemius

Action.—To assist (very slightly), the gastrocnemius.

4. POPLITEUS.

Origin.—From the lower depression on the external condyle of the femur.

Insertion.—To a triangular surface on the back of the tibia (above the oblique line)

Action.—To flex the stifle, and (slightly) to rotate it inwards.

5. FLEXOR PEDIS PERFORANS.

Origin.—From the posterior surface of the tibia below the oblique line, from the external tuberosity, and from the fibula.