

In the *Thylacine* the connections of the cleido-mastoid are very different. At the root of the neck it stands widely apart from its colleague the sterno-mastoid. Anteriorly it is attached to the mastoid process under cover of the sterno-mastoid. From this it is carried backwards towards the shoulder in the form of a narrow fleshy band. Reaching the rudimentary clavicle its fibres are partly inserted into the inner half of this bone, and partly continued into the clavicular deltoid (Pl. I. fig. 4, *c.m.*).

*Latissimus dorsi.*—This muscle has a shape very similar to that of the corresponding muscle in man. It arises from the spinous processes of all the dorsal vertebræ with the exception of the first and second, from the lumbar aponeurosis and by a single digitation from the last rib. From this wide origin it sweeps downwards and forwards so as to overlap the posterior angle of the scapula. In no case does it receive fasciculi from this bone. As it approaches the humerus it becomes much narrower, but, at the same time, what it loses in width it gains in thickness. In the *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* the insertion of the latissimus dorsi is identical; in the *Thylacine* it is somewhat different. In all it is more or less connected with that of the teres major.

In *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 4, *l.d.*) and *Phascogale* the latissimus dorsi, as it approaches its insertion, divides into two parts. Of these the upper and smaller slip which corresponds with the anterior margin of the muscle passes behind the other part and joins the posterior margin of the teres major with which it is inserted. The posterior and main portion of the muscle gives off the dorsi-epitrochlear and then ends in a strong flat shining tendon. This proceeds outwards under cover of both heads of the biceps, and is inserted into the bottom of the broad shallow bicapital groove of the humerus. This attachment is separated by a wide interval from the insertion of the teres major, and abuts against that of the pectoralis major.

In the *Thylacine* the teres major and the latissimus dorsi have a common insertion into the humerus through the medium of a strong tendinous band, which arches backwards from the bottom of the bicapital groove. This band is twisted upon itself so that it presents a round, smooth, and cord-like posterior border. Into the lower half of this common tendon the teres major is inserted—a few of its fibres, however, obtaining a direct attachment to the humerus immediately below the lesser tuberosity; into the upper part of the tendon the latissimus dorsi is inserted.

*Dorsi-epitrochlear.*—This muscle is present in all, although relatively it is best developed in the *Phascogale*. It springs from the posterior margin of the latissimus dorsi a short distance from its insertion, and is carried downwards upon the inner aspect of the long head of the triceps. It is inserted in the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 4, *d.e.*) and *Phascogale* into the inner aspect of the tip of the olecranon process. In the *Thylacine* it joins the triceps near the elbow and is inserted with it.

*Serratus magnus.*—In the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 4, *s.m.*) only is there any indication of a division of this muscle into a cervical and a costal portion. In the *Phascogale* and