

*Obturator internus and gemelli.*—The obturator internus is present in both the *Thylacine* and *Cuscus*. It is strongly developed in the latter, but comparatively feeble in the former. In both, its tendon plays in the small sciatic notch, but the encrusting cartilage of this is not raised into ridges, and thus the tendon does not display the longitudinal furrows which are so characteristic of the same muscle in man. It is inserted along with the obturator externus into the bottom of a deep recess which exists between the great trochanter and the neck of the femur.

The gemelli are enormously developed. In the *Cuscus* they are inseparable except at their origin. The superior (or anterior) gemellus springs from the ischium in front of the small sciatic notch, whilst the inferior (posterior) gemellus arises from the tuber ischii. The tendon of the obturator internus lies in a groove in their substance, and they are inserted into this tendon. The nerve to the quadratus femoris passes downwards through the substance of the gemelli.

In the *Thylacine* the gemelli are still more strongly marked, and each consists of a superficial and deep segment. These fuse as they pass towards their insertion, which is partly into the tendon of the obturator internus, but chiefly into the recess between the great trochanter and the neck of the femur. The nerve to the quadratus femoris passes downwards between the segments of the gemellus superior, but under cover of both parts of the gemellus inferior.

*Obturator externus.*—This is an exceedingly powerful fan-shaped muscle, which presents the usual origin in both animals. It is inserted by a broad band-like tendon into the trochanteric fossa below the tendon of the obturator internus.

*Quadratus femoris.*—This is a thick fleshy muscle, which lies upon the same plane as the adductor magnus, and is quite separate from it in the *Cuscus*, although in *Thylacinus* it is partially fused with its upper border. It arises from the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the lower part of the posterior border of the great trochanter, and also into the posterior aspect of the shaft of the femur below this for nearly an inch. As compared with the corresponding muscle in man, it is relatively larger, and its fibres are more oblique and coarser.

### *Hamstring Muscles.*

In both *Thylacinus* and *Cuscus* we find the following hamstring muscles:—(1) The biceps with its accessory parts, (2) the semi-tendinosus, and (3) the semi-membranosus.

*Biceps.*—This muscle presents the simplest arrangement in the *Cuscus*. It is composed of two distinct parts, viz., an ischial part or biceps proper and a caudal part.

The biceps proper (Pl. III. fig. 1, *b.*) arises by a narrow and pointed origin from the ischial tuberosity in common with the semi-tendinosus. As it is followed downwards it rapidly expands so as to assume a marked triangular form, and it is inserted into the