

fascia on the outer aspect of the leg from the external condyle of the femur in front to the external maleolus behind. It has no femoral head of origin, so that the name biceps is in this respect inappropriate.

The caudal portion (Pl. III. fig. 1, *c.t.*) of the muscle has not been noticed in any Marsupial so far as I am aware.¹ It is a long ribbon-shaped muscle, which arises in the gluteal region from the transverse processes of the first and second caudal vertebræ in the same plane as the gluteus medius, and under cover of the agitator caudæ. From this origin it proceeds downwards in the interval between the ischial tuberosity, and the great trochanter superficial to the biceps proper. The bicipiti accessorius of Haughton lies under cover of the biceps. Reaching a point opposite the posterior aspect of the knee-joint, it gives a small muscular slip to the semi-tendinosus (Pl. III. fig. 1, *s.t.*, and fig. 2, *s.*), and splits into two divisions, which diverge from each other so as to embrace the posterior aspect of the leg. The fibular division fuses with the posterior margin of the biceps proper, and is inserted with it into the fascia on the outer aspect of the leg; the tibial portion, which is the longer of the two, ends in an aponeurotic expansion which is inserted (Pl. III. fig. 2, *c.t.*) into the inner subcutaneous surface of the tibia about its middle, at a lower level than the insertion of the semi-tendinosus (Pl. III. 2, *s.t.*), and slightly overlapped by the gracilis (Pl. III. fig. 2, *g.*).

In *Thylacinus* the biceps muscle is very complicated. It consists essentially of three portions—(1) a biceps proper, (2) a superficial caudal portion, and (3) a deep caudal part. These three subdivisions are brought into close association with each other by numerous fleshy slips which pass from the one to the other.

The biceps proper (Pl. IV. fig. 5, *b.*) is more massive than in *Cuscus*, and not nearly so expanded at its insertion; indeed, it is merely inserted into the fascia over the outer aspect of the knee and upper third of the leg.

The superficial caudal division (Pl. IV. figs. 1 and 5, *b*².) of the muscle is the representative of the caudal part of the biceps in the *Cuscus*. It arises from the transverse processes of the second and third caudal vertebræ, and passing downwards upon the origin of the biceps proper it gives a slip to the semi-tendinosus (*s.t.*), and then divides into a tibial and fibular part. The tibial portion (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *b*³.) is the larger of the two, and being reinforced by a slip from the semi-tendinosus it proceeds downwards along with this muscle to the inner aspect of the leg, where it is inserted into the tibia about the middle of its inner subcutaneous surface. The fibular part (Pl. IV. fig. 5, *b*².) is reinforced by a long slender slip from the biceps proper, and is inserted into the fascia on the outer aspect of the leg, behind and in conjunction with the biceps proper.

The deep caudal portion (Pl. IV. fig. 5, *b*¹.) of the biceps muscle represents the bicipiti accessorius of Haughton. It is a long narrow slip which springs from the transverse

¹ It appears to be figured by Cuvier and Laurillard in the Kangaroo Rat and in the Opossum (pl. clxxx. *r*¹ and pl. clxxiv. *r*²).