

Prostatic portion of the urethra (fig. 7).—For about an inch and a half from its commencement, the urethra is widely dilated and fusiform in outline. From this onwards it presents a uniform calibre. The vasa deferentia, which pierce the urethral wall very obliquely, open upon the floor of this portion of the canal by two slit-like openings (fig. 7, *b*) placed close together, and about a quarter of an inch from the neck of the bladder. Up to this point the mucous lining of the tube is perfectly smooth, but immediately beyond, it is raised into a series of delicate and faintly marked longitudinal ridges which extend along the whole length of this part of the urethra. In the intervals between these ridges the prostatic ducts open in rows. These are quite visible to the naked eye, and on subjecting the prostate to pressure a small quantity of a brownish viscid fluid is observed to ooze out through the minute orifices.

There is not the slightest trace of a veru-montanal eminence in the *Thylacine*; nor is there any indication of a sinus pocularis.

Cowper's glands (fig. 6, *h* and *h*²). These are four in number, two being placed upon either side of the mesial plane, the one in front of the other. The anterior gland on each side is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and it has a reniform shape; the posterior gland is about half the size of the other and overlaps it slightly. A long slender duct emerges from the centre of each and the four ducts thus derived all enter the urethra at the point where it sinks into the erectile tissue of the corpus spongiosum. But further, each of these glandular bodies is enveloped by a complete and thick capsule of muscular fibres which is continued for a short distance upon the duct. Small fleshy slips connect these capsules with the levator penis muscle of the same side.

Penis (fig. 6).—The body of the penis measured, from the junction of the crura to the extremity of the glans, six inches. It consists of the usual constituents, viz., two corpora cavernosa, and a corpus spongiosum. At the extremity of the organ the corpus spongiosum is split into two so as to form a forked glans penis.

Posteriorly the corpora cavernosa separate widely from each other to form the crura (fig. 6, *f*. and *f.g.*). Each crus ends in a blunt rounded point, and is enveloped in a thick layer of muscular fibres. In length it is about two inches, and is firmly fixed to the margin of the pubic arch in its middle third. The posterior end is therefore free, and surrounded as it is by a muscular capsule it appears at first sight to belong to the Cowperian glands with which it lies in series.

The bulb of the penis, as is usual in Marsupials, is split mesially into two equal portions (fig. 6, *i*). These are rounded in form and are about the size of an ordinary marble. Each half is continuous by means of a broad pedicle with the erectile tissue of the corpus spongiosum of the body of the penis and each is covered by a thick capsule of muscular fibres which apparently take origin from the aponeurosis investing the pedicle.

Muscles of the Penis.—The penis is supplied with four pairs of muscles, viz.:—