

In the *Thylacine* (Pl. I. fig. 5, *c.d.*) the fleshy belly divides high in the forearm into three slips, from which three tendons issue. On the dorsum of the manus each tendon splits into two, and each part is inserted into the dorsal expansion on the first phalanx of the various digits; thus the first tendon (enumerating them from the radial side), by means of its two slips, goes to the index and medius, the second to the medius and annularis, and the third to the annularis and minimus. In this manner, therefore, the medius and annularis each receive two tendinous slips from the common extensor, whilst the index and minimus only obtain one.

In *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 5, *c.d.*) and *Phascogale* the common extensor gives off four tendons. On the dorsum of the manus these communicate freely with each other, and go one to each of the four ulnar digits.

In the Koala Young¹ states that the common extensor gives a tendon to each of the five digits. This must be regarded as exceptional, because in the great majority of Marsupials its insertion is limited to the four inner digits.

Extensor digitorum secundus (Pls. I. and II. fig. 5, *r.l.*).—This muscle is undoubtedly the representative of the extensor minimi digiti in man. It is essentially the same in each of the three animals. Arising from the external condyle of the humerus its tendon splits into two parts on the dorsum of the manus, and these go to be inserted into the dorsal expansions on the back of the annular and little digits.

Macalister² gives some interesting information regarding this muscle. In the Wombat, Opossum, and *Phalanger* it supplies tendons to the annular and little digits; in the Tasmanian Devil, Bennett's Kangaroo, and the Giant Kangaroo to the medius, annularis, and minimus.

Extensor carpi ulnaris.—In the large male *Thylacinus* (Pl. I. fig. 5, *c.u.* and *m.u.*), and in the *Phascogale* this muscle was split up into two distinct factors, which are inserted respectively into the unciform bone, and the ulnar face of the base of the fifth metacarpal. In the female *Thylacine* and in *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 5, *c.u.*) there was a single ulnar extensor muscle inserted into the metacarpal of the minimus.

Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.—In the *Cuscus* this muscle has a very extensive origin from the extensor surfaces of both bones of the forearm in their upper two-thirds, and from a corresponding portion of the interosseous membrane. It divides into two fleshy slips, which emerge in the interval between the common extensor and the short radial extensor, and end in tendons (Pl. II. fig. 5, *c.r.* and *m.r.*) which wind round the radial border of the forearm to be inserted into the trapezium, and into the base of the metacarpal bone of the pollex respectively.

In the *Thylacine* (Pl. I. fig. 5, *c.r.* and *m.r.*) the two portions of the muscle are separable throughout their whole extent. That which is inserted into the metacarpal bone arises from the middle third of the radius, whilst that portion which goes to the

¹ Jour. Anat. and Phys., vol. xvi.

² Annals and Magazine of Natural History, vol. v.