These muscles have the same insertions as the corresponding muscles in *Phascogale*. They all arise from the front of the carpus—the adductors of the ring finger and index by a common tendon (fig. 3, *a.b*), and partly under cover of the origin of the adductor minimi digiti (fig. 3, *c.*) The adductor of the thumb is fused with the ulnar portion of the flexor brevis pollicis, but in one dissection it was readily separated as a distinct and exceedingly slender slip, having the same attachments as in the *Phascogale*.

The intermediate group of muscles (figs. 1 and 3, g^1 to g^6) corresponds in all respects with the same muscles in the *Phascogale*. At first sight they seem more complicated in their arrangement from the accessory slips of the dorsal interossei being associated with them.

Opponens pollicis.—This muscle is only present in the form of a few fibres, which pass from the conjoined abductor pollicis and radial part of the flexor brevis pollicis to the metacarpal bone.

The Palmaris brevis is very strongly marked. It cannot be considered as belonging to any one of the three groups of intrinsic muscles. It consists of two fleshy slips, both of which arise from the superficial aspect of the annular ligament. The smaller of these is inserted into the flexor sheath of the little finger, whilst the larger is attached to the ulnar side of the base of the first phalanx of the same finger.

Cuscus (Pl. II. figs. 2–3).

The abductors of the little finger (fig. 3, *d*) and thumb (fig. 3, *e*) are both present The former is more strongly developed than the latter, which is more or less completely fused with the radial head of the flexor brevis pollicis.

The four dorsal interossei differ somewhat in their relative sizes and mode of origin (fig. 2). The first, or abductor indicis (d^1) is very small, and consists of a single fleshy band, which arises from the palmar surface of the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the radial side of the first phalanx of the index. The other three cannot be said to occupy the intermetacarpal spaces, inasmuch as they arise entirely from the dorsal surfaces of the metacarpal bones. The second (d^2) is the largest, and arises by two parts from the second and third metacarpal bones; the third (d^3) springs from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger; and the fourth (d^4) from the metacarpals of the ring and little fingers. They are inserted as in man, with the exception of the third, which, like the same muscle in the *Thylacine*, is inserted into the bases of the two fingers, between which it lies. Whilst the other dorsal interossei act as abductors of the fingers, the third approximates, and then extends the ring and middle fingers.

In the *Cuscus* there is a very beautiful arrangement by means of which the abducting power of these muscles is increased. The tendon of insertion of each muscle, with the exception of the abductor indicis, is fixed by a little transverse fibrous band to the head