

Thylacine it constitutes one unbroken muscular sheet. The cervical part is composed in all of five slips from the transverse processes of the five posterior cervical vertebræ. The costal origin differs in each case. In the *Cuscus* it is the most extensive, and consists of eight digitations from the eight anterior ribs; in the *Phascogale* it is formed by seven digitations, and in the *Thylacine* by six digitations. In each animal it is inserted into the entire length of the base of the scapula.

Subclavius.—In the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 4, *s.c.*) and *Phascogale* the subclavius presents the ordinary attachments. In both it is very strongly developed, and arises by a pointed tendinous origin from the cartilage of the first rib. Expanding in a fan-shaped manner, it is inserted into the outer two-thirds of the upper sharp margin of the clavicle. In neither case does the muscle extend beyond the outer end of the clavicle towards the acromion process or supraspinatus fascia.

In the *Thylacine* (Pl. I. fig. 5, *s.c.*) the connections of the subclavius are very different. It is present in the form of a sterno-scapular band, which takes origin from the cartilage of the first rib, and then proceeds outwards upon the superficial aspect of the axillary vessels and nerves. Reaching the rudimentary clavicle, it sinks under cover of this bone and its attached muscles, and sweeps over the tuberosities of the humerus like a strap. It now changes its direction, and is carried upwards upon the supraspinatus, and is finally inserted into the fascia covering that muscle. It has no direct attachment to the scapular spine or to the outer end of the clavicle.

According to Macalister,¹ the subclavius in the Wombat is inserted directly into the outer sixth of the clavicle, into the upper border of the acromion process, and into the scapular spine. Professor Rolleston's description of the same muscle in this animal is somewhat different.² He states that it is inserted into the outer end of the clavicle, and by means of the fascia covering the supraspinatus into the whole length of the spine of the scapula. In any case, from its having a clavicular attachment, the Wombat exhibits an intermediate condition between the *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* on the one hand and the *Thylacine* on the other.

Cuvier and Laurillard figure (pl. clxxvi. fig. 1, *h.h'*) a subclavius muscle in *Didelphys cancrivora*, which appears to have similar attachments to those of the corresponding muscle in the Wombat. In the *Macropus major* (pl. cxcv. fig. 1, *h*), in the *Macropus minor* (pl. clxxxi. fig. 1, *h*), and in the *Phalangista cavifrons* (pl. clxxix. fig. 3, *h*) the same authorities figure the subclavius as it is found in the *Cuscus* and *Phascogale*. In the Opossum Professor Haughton³ states that the subclavius is inserted into "the under surface of the outer third of the clavicle and the front of the acromion."

I fully agree with Professor Macalister in his remark, that "we can scarcely regard the sterno-scapular as anything but a variety of the subclavius."

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 3.

² On the Homologies of Certain Muscles connected with the Shoulder-Joint, *Trans. Linn Soc.*, vol. xxvi. p. 626

³ On the Muscles of Marsupials, *Proc. Roy. Irish Academy*, vol. ix. p. 485.