

lip of the bicipital groove of the humerus. In *Thylacine* it is inserted in common with the latissimus dorsi through the medium of a fibrous arch (*vide* p. 5).

The subscapularis is well marked in all, and presents the usual attachments.

According to Meckel the infraspinatus is smaller than the supraspinatus in the Marsupialia generally. The accuracy of this observation is shown by Professor Macalister,¹ who gives the definite information that "the supraspinatus is larger in the Wombat, *Phalanger*, *Perameles*, *Sarcophilus*, and the Opossum; in the Giant Kangaroo they are about equal, while in Bennett's Kangaroo the infraspinatus is the larger."

Cuvier and Laurillard do not figure a *teres minor* in the *Phalangista cavifrons* (pl. clxxviii. fig. 1), but they represent a very strong *teres minor* in the Giant Kangaroo, (pls. clxxxvii. and clxxxviii.). This hardly agrees with Professor Macalister's description.¹ This author states that it is not separable from the infraspinatus in the *Macropus giganteus*, *Phalangista vulpina*, *Perameles lagotis*, and *Didelphys virginiana*; in the Wallaby, however, it is distinct, and in the Wombat and Tasmanian Devil it is represented by "a fascial band."

Deltoid.—In the *Cuscus* the scapular and clavicular portions (Pl. II. fig. 4, *c.d.*) of this muscle are distinct above, and separated from each other by a considerable interval. The scapular part is much the larger of the two; it arises from the acromion process, from the spine of the scapula in its entire length, and from the fascia covering the infraspinatus muscle. As the acromial part proceeds downwards, it is joined on its superficial surface by those fibres of the trapezius which in man are inserted into the acromion process. The clavicular portion of the muscle springs from the middle third of the clavicle, and it receives those fibres of the trapezius which in man are attached to the clavicle. Thus reinforced by trapezial fibres the two portions of the deltoid converge as they pass downwards towards a salient ridge jutting out from the antero-external aspect of the shaft of the humerus, at the junction of its upper and middle thirds. The scapular deltoid is inserted into the outer surface of this ridge, whilst the clavicular deltoid is fixed to its summit, where it is fused to a certain extent with the insertion of the pectoralis major.

In *Phascogale* the deltoid is broken up into three distinct factors—clavicular, acromial, and spinal—quite separate from each other except at their insertion. This triple constitution of the muscle is due to the acromial fibres passing down as a narrow band, apart from the fibres which take origin from the spine of the scapula. The humeral portion of the trapezius joins the clavicular deltoid alone, and has no connection whatever with the acromial part of the muscle. The insertion is the same as in *Cuscus*; the ridge in the shaft of the humerus, however, is not so strongly marked.

In *Thylacinus* (Pl. I. figs. 4 and 5) the deltoid is in two parts,—scapular (*s.d.*) and clavicular (*c.d.*),—and these are separate from each other both at their origin and at their insertion. The scapular deltoid is much the larger of the two, and it has a similar

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 3.