

series of short fleshy fasciculi which arise from the scapular border above this, and which curve downwards and forwards in the form of a thin fleshy layer to blend with the fibres of the scapular head in its upper third. The external head takes origin from the posterior aspect of the humerus in its upper half, and is here blended with the brachialis anticus through the intervention of the external intermuscular septum. The inner head arises from the inner and posterior aspect of the humerus in all its length. It is pierced by the musculo-spiral nerve, which splits it into two distinct portions. The three heads of the triceps do not fuse until they reach the olecranon, into which the muscle has the usual insertion.

The *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* differ from the *Thylacine* in the following points:—(1) The long head does not spring from more than one-third of the scapular border, and all the fibres are derived from the one tendon of origin; (2) the inner head is weakly developed, and does not extend upwards upon the humerus beyond the insertion of the teres major; moreover, it is not pierced by the musculo-spiral nerve; (3) the three heads blend higher up the limb than in the case of the *Thylacine*. The triceps in *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* resemble very closely the triceps of man.

Macalister<sup>1</sup> states that in Marsupials “the lateral heads of the triceps are united into one large humeral muscle, inseparable from each other.” I did not find this to be the case in the three animals in question.

*Anconeus externus*.—In the *Thylacine* the anconeus externus can hardly be said to exist. It is merely represented by a few of the lower fibres of the inner head of the triceps which are inserted upon the outer surface of the upper part of the olecranon. In the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 5, *a.e.*) it is largely developed, but inseparably united with the triceps. Springing from the back of the external condyle of the humerus, it is inserted into the outer surface of the olecranon and into the shaft of the ulna in its upper half. In the *Phascogale* the anconeus externus is almost identical with the same muscle in the *Cuscus*, but it is not so well marked, and does not extend so far down the shaft of the ulna. This muscle varies very greatly in its development in the different members of Marsupial group.

*Anconeus internus (Epitrochleo-anconeus)*.—This little muscle is present in each of the three animals. It presents the usual attachments, viz., on the one hand, to the back of the internal condyle of the humerus, and on the other, to the inner side of the tip of the olecranon process. Its lower border is in opposition with a fibrous cord which bridges across the hollow between the condyle and the olecranon, and which gives origin to the fibres of flexor carpi ulnaris. In the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 4, *a.i.*) the anconeus internus is firmly united to the upper border of this cord, so that the two muscles are as it were merely separated by a fibrous raphe. In all cases the ulnar nerve passes under cover of the anconeus internus, and gives to it its nerve-supply.

<sup>1</sup> *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, vol. v.