trapezium springs from the lower half of the ulna, the adjacent part of the interosseous membrane, and very slightly from the radius.

In the *Phascogale* the muscle is very similar to the corresponding muscle in the *Cuscus*, but it has not so wide an origin.

It is very evident that this muscle in the Marsupials is a compound of the extensor ossis metacarpi, and the extensor primi internodii pollicis of man.

*Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.*—In the *Thylacine*, and *Phascogale* this muscle (which is undoubtedly the homologue of the muscle bearing the same name in man) sends tendons to three digits, viz., the pollex, index, and medius; in *Cuscus* it is split up into two distinct and separate muscles—one connected with the pollex alone, and the other with the medius.

In the *Thylacine* (Pl. I. fig. 5, *d.e.*) it springs from the radial side of the olecranon, and from the upper third of the posterior border of the ulna. In *Phascogale* the origin is similar, with this exception, that it has a more extensive attachment to the posterior border of the ulna. In both it is a thin band-like muscle, which proceeds downwards under cover of the ulnar extensors, and the extensor digitorum secundus to end in a single tendon. On the dorsum of the hand this tendon splits into three parts, which go to the three radial digits.

In the *Cuscus* (Pl. II. fig. 5, *e.p.*) the extensor secundi internodii pollicis arises by two distinct heads, viz., (1) from the radial surface of the olecranon and the posterior border of the shaft of the ulna in its upper third (*e.p*$^2$.); (2) from the radial border of the ulna in its middle third (*e.p*$^1$.). The anconeus externus extends downwards upon the ulna between these two heads (Pl. II. fig. 5, *a.e.*). Below the level of the anconeus the two slips of origin unite, and the tendon which issues from the fleshy belly goes to the second phalanx of the pollex.

The extensor medii (Pl. II. fig. 5, *e.m.*) in the *Cuscus* is a very delicate slip which springs from the middle third of the posterior border of the shaft of the ulna. It is inserted by a delicate tendon into the dorsal extensor expansion of the medius.

The extensor secundi internodii pollicis appears to be present in the majority of Marsupials. Thus Macalister describes it in the Wombat, Tasmanian Devil,[1] and Koala,[2] and Meckel speaks of it in the Opossum.[3]

*Supinator brevis.*—This muscle is feebly developed in all the three animals. In the *Cuscus*, in which it is best marked, it is inserted into rather less than the upper fifth of the anterior and inner surface of the shaft of the radius.

*Posterior annular ligament.*—This ligament forms five compartments on the back of the wrist in *Thylacinus* (Pl. I. fig. 5, *an.l.*) for the passage of the extensor tendons.

[1] Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. v., 4th series, p. 164.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. x., 4th series, p. 131.
[3] Anat. Comp., vol. v. p. 329.