

These are from the radial to the ulnar aspect of the limb—(1) on the radial border of the lower end of the radius for the tendons of the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; (2) on the dorsal aspect of the radius for the two tendons of the radial extensors; (3) in the interval between the two bones of the forearm for the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum, and the tendon of the extensor secundi internodii pollicis; (4) on the dorsal aspect of the lower end of the ulna for the tendon of the extensor minimi digiti or extensor secundus digitorum; (5) on the ulnar aspect of the ulna for the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris.

In the *Cuscus* the posterior annular ligament presents seven compartments—(1) on the radial aspect of the wrist for the two tendons of the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; (2) on the dorsum of the radius for the supinator longus; (3) on the dorsum of the radius for the tendons of the two radial extensors; (4) on the dorsum of the radius for the extensor secundi internodii pollicis; (5) in the interval between the radius and ulna for the tendons of the common extensor and the extensor medii; (6) on the dorsum of the lower end of the ulna for the extensor minimi digiti; (7) between the styloid process and the lower end of the ulna for the extensor carpi ulnaris.

Turning now to the flexor aspect of the forearm, we find the following muscles:—

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|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Pronator radii teres.  |  | 4. Flexor carpi ulnaris. |
| 2. Flexor carpi radialis. |  | 5. Flexores digitorum.   |
| 3. Palmaris longus.       |  | 6. Pronator quadratus.   |

*Pronator radii teres.*—The coronoid head of this muscle is absent in all. In *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* the muscle is very strongly developed; indeed, in the former it is inserted into the greater part of the radial margin of the shaft of the radius, viz., from the supinator brevis above to the root of the styloid process below. In *Thylacine* it is attached to the middle third of the external border of the radius.

*Flexor carpi radialis.*—This muscle is well marked in each of the three animals, and arises, in common with the great flexor muscle of the digits, from the internal condyle of the humerus. In *Cuscus* its tendon divides into two slips, and these are inserted one into the palmar aspect of the base of the second metacarpal, and the other into the palmar aspect of the base of the third metacarpal bone; in *Thylacine* it is inserted partly into the trapezium and partly into the base of the metacarpal bone of the pollex; and in *Phascogale* it is inserted into the trapezium alone.

The insertion of this muscle in Marsupials is somewhat variable. In the Wombat, *Phalanger*, Opossum, and Bandicoot it is inserted into the base of the second metacarpal;<sup>1</sup> into the metacarpal bone of the pollex<sup>2</sup> in Bennett's Kangaroo; and into the base of the middle metacarpal in the Koala.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Macalister, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. v., 4th ser., p. 162.

<sup>2</sup> Haughton, Proc. Roy. Irish Acad., 1866, p. 479.

<sup>3</sup> Young, Jour. Anat. and Phys., vol. xvi. p. 230.