

*Palmaris longus*.—In the *Thylacine* this muscle has very little direct attachment to the internal condyle of the humerus. It springs from the superficial aspect of the great flexor muscle of the digits, and ends in a powerful tendon which penetrates into the midst of the palmar pad. Here it breaks up into four strong slips which go to join the flexor sheathes of the four ulnar digits. In *Phascogale* the palmaris longus is arranged upon a similar plan, but in the palm it spreads out into a distinct palmar fascia.

In *Cuscus* there are three small muscular slips representing the palmaris longus, viz., (1) a very delicate fasciculus which springs directly from the internal condyle of the humerus; (2) a larger slip which arises in common with the great flexor of the digits; (3) and a deeper portion which issues from the superficial aspect of the flexor of the fingers. They all proceed to join the palmar fascia.

*Flexor carpi ulnaris*.—This muscle has a similar disposition in each of the three animals. It is a broad thin band which gradually tapers towards the point from which the tendon issues. As is customary in the majority of Marsupials it arises by two pointed processes—one from the internal condyle of the humerus, and the other from the olecranon process. Between these points it derives fibres from a strong fibrous arch which bridges across the interval between those bony prominences. In the *Thylacine* and *Phascogale* the lower border of the anconeus internus is in close apposition with this fibrous arch; in the *Cuscus* it is inseparably united with it. The ulnar nerve enters the forearm by passing downwards under cover of the anconeus internus and the fibrous arch in question. In all the three animals the flexor carpi ulnaris is inserted into the pisiform bone.

*Flexores digitorum*.—The flexor sublimis, the flexor profundus, and the flexor longus pollicis are in great part amalgamated in all the animals under consideration.

In *Cuscus* the great flexor mass arises in three parts, which in all probability represent the three factors which enter into its constitution. These may be termed (1) the radial, (2) the ulnar, and (3) the condylar.

The condylar portion is intermediate and superficial, and is probably the representative of the flexor sublimis. It arises from the internal condyle of the humerus. The radial portion springs from the anterior surface of the radius from the tubercle above to about the middle of the bone below. It lies under cover of the large pronatorradii teres, and represents the flexor longus pollicis. The ulnar subdivision takes origin from the ulnar surface of the olecranon under cover of the anconeus internus, and from the posterior border and ulnar surface of the shaft of the ulna in its upper half, under cover of the flexor carpi ulnaris. This portion apparently represents the flexor profundus.

The three subdivisions of the muscle thus derived unite to form a thick muscular mass, from the superficial aspect of which four minute and delicate fleshy slips issue. Each of these ends in a thread-like tendon, and they together constitute a flexor sublimis. The mass of the muscle now gives place to a rope-like tendon which is scooped out superficially