

into a distinct longitudinal groove, and in this groove are lodged the four fleshy bellies and thread-like tendons of the flexor sublimis. This is the condition of affairs as low down as the lower border of the anterior annular ligament, but here the thick rope-like tendon divides into five parts, and these diverge—one going to each of the five digits. The minute tendons of the sublimis also separate and pass one to each of the four ulnar digits. On the fingers the tendons are arranged in the usual manner.

In the *Thylacine* and *Phascogale* the arrangement of the flexor muscle is very similar. In the former, however, it is to be noted that the condylar portion of the muscle is very much the largest of the three divisions, and also that the ulnar part springs from both bones of the forearm and from the interosseus membrane between them. Further, the four minute tendons of the sublimis have no fleshy bellies, but arise directly from the superficial surface of the rope-like tendon of the profundus.

The nerve supply of the great flexor muscle shows how thoroughly the fibres of the flexor sublimis and flexor profundus are commingled. Both the ulnar and median nerves send twigs to the condylar and ulnar portions of the muscle, whereas the radial portion derives its nerve-filaments from the median alone.

The lumbrical muscles are four in number in each of the three animals. They spring from the four ulnar tendons of the flexor profundus, and are inserted one into each of the four ulnar digits. In *Thylacinus* and *Phascogale* they are very minute and insignificant, but in *Cuscus* they are powerfully developed, and expand greatly at their insertions.

Pronator quadratus.—In *Thylacinus* this muscle lies over the lower fourth of the two bones of the forearm; in *Cuscus* and *Phascogale* it covers fully a third of the bones. Compared with other Marsupials, therefore, it may be considered to be poorly developed in these three animals.

INTRINSIC MUSCLES OF THE HAND.

By the term intrinsic, as applied to the muscles of the hand, I mean those muscles which remain after the removal of the flexor and extensor tendons. It does not include the lumbricales.

In the *Thylacine*, *Cuscus*, and *Phascogale* the intrinsic muscles of the manus may be considered to consist of three groups, viz., (a) a palmar; (b) an intermediate; and (c) a dorsal, according to the plane which they occupy, as we dissect from the palmar to the dorsal aspect of the hand. But further, these three groups have each their own distinctive action upon the fingers with which they are connected, and thus this classification of them is founded, not only upon anatomical but also upon physiological grounds. The palmar group is composed of the adductors of the fingers. The dorsal group consists of the four dorsal interossei, and also of the abductor pollicis and abductor minimi digiti. The two