

minimi digiti), and giving a few twigs to the skin in this region, it is continued downwards in the *Cuscus* to the dorsum of the hand, where it ends in three branches which go one to the skin on each side of the middle finger, and the third to the radial side of the ring finger. In the *Thylacine* the nerve does not give any dorsal digital branches. It ends on the back of the wrist.

This cutaneous branch of the musculo-spiral is not the representative of the radial nerve in man. It is clearly the posterior interosseous nerve. A branch somewhat analogous to the radial is given off by the median.

*Median* (Pl. I. fig. 6, *m.*; Pl. II. fig. 4, *m.n.*, and fig. 6, *m.*).—This is the largest branch of the brachial plexus. In the upper arm it lies in close company with the humeral artery, and with it passes through the supra-condyloid foramen. In front of the elbow-joint it sinks deeply under cover of the pronator radii teres, and ends by dividing into (1) a superficial or radial branch, (2) the median proper. In the upper arm the main trunk gives off no branches; as it lies under cover of the pronator radii teres, however, it supplies twigs to each of the divisions of the flexor muscle, and also to the flexor carpi radialis. The twig to the ulnar portion of the flexor muscle—that part which represents the flexor profundus digitorum is very small.

*Superficial or medio-radial nerve.*—This nerve seems to take the place of the radial branch of the musculo-spiral which we have seen to be absent. It becomes superficial about the middle of the flexor aspect of the forearm, by appearing in the interval between the pronator teres and the flexor carpi radialis. It ends a short way above the wrist by dividing into a dorsal and a palmar branch (Pl. II. fig. 3, *m.r.n.*). In the forearm, before it comes to the surface, it gives off a few twigs to the pronator teres, and a long slender branch to the superficial aspect of the pronator quadratus. The latter accompanies the anterior interosseous artery, and is the representative of the interosseous branch of the median in man.

The palmar branch (Pl. II. fig. 3, *m.r.n.*) of the medio-radial nerve enters the palm by passing over the annular ligament in company with the superficial artery of the forearm, and after giving numerous twigs to the palmar pads, and a branch to the abductor pollicis and the radial and ulnar parts of the flexor brevis pollicis, it ends as the palmar digital nerve for the radial side of the thumb.

In the *Thylacine* the dorsal branch is much the larger of the two, and winding round the radial border of the forearm to the dorsal aspect of the wrist, it gives off a few twigs to the skin, and ends in dorsal digital branches for both sides of the thumb, index, and middle fingers, and the radial side of the ring finger. In the *Cuscus* it merely supplies digital branches to the pollex and index. The middle finger and the radial side of the ring finger in this case derive their nerve supply from the superficial branch of the musculo-spiral.

*Median proper.*—This nerve, accompanied by the main artery of the forearm, proceeds