

fasciæ femoris is shown by the fact that a twig from the superior gluteal nerve can be traced into their midst (Pl. III. fig. 1, *s.g.n.*).

In almost all the muscles of the gluteal region of *Thylacinus* there is a marked tendency to segmentation. The gluteus maximus (Pl. IV. fig. 5, *ec.g*¹. and *ec.g*².) differs materially from the corresponding muscle in *Cuscus*. It consists of two portions which lie one behind the other, and each is segmented into a superficial and deep part. The posterior division represents the agitator caudæ. The anterior part or gluteus maximus proper lies altogether behind the gluteus medius (meso-gluteus). Its superficial segment springs from the fascia on the dorsal aspect of the sacrum. It is a thin fleshy stratum which is inserted into the back part of the great trochanter (*ec.g*^{1*}). The deep segment, narrower but more fleshy than the superficial part, takes origin from the side of the sacrum in its posterior half, and also from the fascia on the dorsum of the sacrum; it emerges from under cover of the superficial segment near the trochanter major, and is inserted into the posterior aspect of the femur immediately below its fellow (*ec.g*^{1*}).

The agitator caudæ (*ec.g*².) by its superficial segment springs from the fascia over the anterior three caudal vertebræ, and by its deep segment from the transverse process of the second caudal vertebra. The latter is a very narrow band, and after a short independent course they unite to be inserted into the posterior aspect of the femur below the deep segment of the gluteus maximus (*ec.g*^{2*}).

The four muscular factors which in *Thylacinus* thus represent the gluteus maximus in man are supplied by a special nerve from the sacral plexus. In the *Thylacine* there is apparently no trace of the tensor fasciæ femoris.

Gluteus medius (meso-gluteus).—In both animals this muscle is powerfully developed and quite distinct from the gluteus minimus. In *Cuscus* (Pl. III. fig. 1, *m.g.*) it is a thick fleshy muscle which arises from the short iliac crest, from the dorsum ilii, from the fascia covering it, and from the tendinous cord already referred to as giving common origin to the three gluteal muscles. It is inserted into the summit and outer aspect of the great trochanter of the femur (*m.g.* +).

The gluteus medius in the *Thylacine* (Pl. IV. fig. 5, *m.g.*) is segmented into a superficial and deep portion. The former is inserted into the outer aspect of the great trochanter (*m.g*^{*}), whilst the latter is attached to its summit. The deep segment is not so broad or fleshy as the superficial part, and is received into a deep hollow in its under surface, so that at first sight it appears as if the one segment were enclosed within the substance of the other.

In the Koala¹ the gluteus medius is also frequently bilaminar.

Gluteus minimus.—This muscle is quite distinct in both animals from the gluteus

¹ Young, Muscular Anatomy of the Koala, Jour. Anat. and Phys., vol. xvi. p. 234.