

Quadriceps extensor.—In both *Thylacine* and *Cuscus* the rectus femoris (Pl. III. fig. 1, *r.f.*, and Pl. IV. fig. 5, *r.f.*) has a double origin. In the latter, the reflected head is much the larger of the two; the other head, although quite distinct, is a very slender tendon indeed. In the *Thylacine*, the reflected head is also strongly marked (Pl. IV. fig. 2, *r.f.*²), but the other head is developed to an enormous extent, and strongly reminds one of the appearance presented by the long head of the triceps in the fore limb of the same animal (Pl. I. fig. 5, *t.r.*¹). It takes origin by a thin aponeurosis which is attached to the entire length of the lower border of the ilium from the reflected tendon behind to the anterior superior spine of the ilium in front. This aponeurosis gives place to a thick fleshy triangular portion of muscle, which joins the belly of the reflected head to form the mass of the rectus femoris.

Young¹ describes the rectus femoris as possessing two heads in the Koala, and Professor Owen² mentions a similar condition of the muscle in *Perameles lagotis*. Macalister,³ however, states that in *Phalangista vulpina*, the Opossum, the Wombat, the Tasmanian Devil, the Giant Kangaroo and Bennett's Kangaroo the rectus femoris arises by a single head from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium.

Of the other factors of the quadriceps the vastus externus is the most strongly developed. It alone also is partially separable from the others. The vastus internus and the crureus are intimately blended, the one with the other. In the *Cuscus* there was a very distinct subcrureus; in the *Thylacine*, however, there was no trace of such a muscle.

In neither animal is there an osseous patella, but the different portions of the quadriceps, together with the sartorius, unite to form an exceedingly dense and thick tendinous expansion in front of the knee-joint. This is so excessively tough and resistant to the knife that it almost resembles fibro-cartilage in its consistence. In the Wombat³ it apparently attains a cartilaginous structure.

Psoas and Iliacus.—In the great majority of the Marsupial group the psoas parvus attains a greater size than the psoas magnus. In the two animals under consideration it is much the larger, and takes origin from the bodies of six vertebræ (viz., the last dorsal and the anterior five lumbar). It ends in a long round tendon, which is inserted into the anterior border of the pubic bone, close to the os marsupium, and immediately in front of the acetabulum.

In the *Cuscus* the psoas magnus arises from the bodies of the last two lumbar vertebræ, and also from the upper part of the sacrum. It blends with the iliacus.

In the *Thylacine* the psoas magnus consists of two distinct portions. The anterior part is the larger of the two; in front it is blended with the psoas parvus, whilst behind it springs from the bodies, and transverse processes of the last two lumbar vertebræ. It ends by joining the iliacus. The posterior portion springs from the last lumbar vertebra,

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

² Todd's Cyclop., vol. iii. p. 290.

³ Muscular Anatomy of Tasmanian Devil and Wombat, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v., 4th ser.