

and the two first pieces of the sacrum, and it is inserted into the upper part of the small trochanter independently of the iliacus.

The iliacus springs from the lower border and iliac fossa of the ilium, and blending with the fibres of the psoas magnus it is inserted into the small trochanter and the surface of the femoral shaft immediately below this.

Gracilis.—This is a powerful broad muscular band which springs from the side of the pubic symphysis. This origin extends as high up as the antero-inferior angle of the marsupial bone, but in neither animal was the muscle in any way attached to this bone, as is the case in the majority of Marsupials. Indeed, Macalister¹ states that in every Marsupial that he has examined he has noticed an attachment of the gracilis to the marsupial bone. Young,² however, does not mention it in the Koala. In the *Cuscus* the gracilis (Pl. III. fig. 2, *g.*) has an extensive insertion into the anterior sharp ridge of the tibia in its middle third; in the *Thylacine* it presents a much more limited insertion into the subcutaneous surface of the tibia, a short distance below the internal tuberosity (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *g.*).

Pectineus.—In the *Cuscus* this muscle is more strongly marked than in the *Thylacine*. It presents in the former a small pointed origin from the anterior margin of the pubic bone, and also slightly from the outer and lower angle of the large marsupial bone. In the *Thylacine* it springs entirely from the cartilaginous nodule (Pl. III. fig. 1), that represents the marsupial bone, and is inserted into the femur, immediately below the small trochanter. In the *Cuscus* it expands, and has a linear insertion into the middle third of the posterior aspect of the shaft of the femur in front of the adductor brevis.

Triceps adductor.—In the *Thylacine* this muscular mass is divided as in man into three strata, but the ordinary terminology does not express the relative characters of these three strata; thus the adductor longus is the shortest muscle, the adductor brevis the bulkiest, and the adductor magnus the longest.

The adductor longus is very similar to the same muscle in man. It has a pointed origin from the base of the marsupial bone, and it expands as it passes downwards to be inserted into the middle third of the posterior aspect of the femur, where it is fused with the subjacent adductor brevis. The adductor brevis (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *a.b.*) has a wide origin from the pubic arch, and the anterior part of the ischial tuberosity. It is with difficulty separated from the adductor magnus, and it is inserted into the posterior aspect of the femur from the small trochanter above to the internal condyle below. Towards its lower part it is perforated by the femoral artery, as it passes backwards to enter the popliteal space. The adductor magnus (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *a.m.*) arises from the tuber ischii, under cover of the semi-membranosus and gracilis. It is not so bulky as the adductor brevis, and is inserted into the lower two-thirds of the posterior aspect of the shaft of the femur, and also by fleshy fibres into the inner aspect of the

¹ Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. v., 4th ser.

² Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xvi.