

springs from the outer tuberosity and the outer surface of the shaft of the tibia and from the interosseous membrane. In the *Cuscus* it is inserted into the plantar aspect of the internal cuneiform bone and the base of the first metatarsal bone; in the *Thylacine* it is inserted into the base of the metatarsal bone of the index.

Extensor longus hallucis (Pl. V. fig. 3, *g'*).—This is present only in *Cuscus*, and is a well-developed muscle, which lies almost completely under cover of the extensor longus digitorum. It arises from the anterior prominence of the head of the fibula, from the inner border of the fibula in its upper half and from the interosseous membrane. It makes its appearance by passing forwards between the tibialis anticus and the extensor longus digitorum, and its tendon is inserted into the unguis phalanx of the hallux. In some Marsupials, according to Professor Macalister,¹ this muscle is inserted by two tendons into the hallux and index, viz., Wallaby, Opossum, *Phalanger*.

Extensor longus digitorum (Pl. V. fig. 3, *e*).—In the *Cuscus* this muscle has a very limited origin from the anterior prominence of the head of the fibula, from the outer tuberosity of the tibia, and from a ligament which bridges across between these two bony projections. In the *Thylacine* its origin is much more extensive, viz., from the anterior aspect of the head of the fibula, from the inner surface of the same bone in its upper two thirds, and also from a corresponding portion of the interosseous membrane.

In the *Cuscus* the muscle ends in three tendons. Of these one (the intermediate) goes to the ring digit, the outermost to the little toe, whilst the innermost divides into two for the index and medius. Each of the lateral tendons sends a slip to strengthen that for the large ring digit.

In the *Thylacine* four tendons are given off by the extensor communis digitorum, and these are inserted in the following manner:—(1) The outermost is inserted into the minimus, (2) the second (counting from the outer margin of the foot) divides and sends a slip to the annularis and medius, (3) the third also divides for the medius and index, (4) whilst the fourth goes to the index alone.

Peroneal muscles—This group of muscles comprises in each case (1) the peroneus longus, (2) the peroneus brevis, and (3) certain fleshy slips which represent portions of the extensor brevis digitorum.

Peroneus longus.—This is a very powerful muscle in the *Cuscus* (Pl. V. fig. 3, *a*¹ and *a*²), in the *Thylacine* it is not so strongly developed. In both it springs by two heads which are separated from each other by the anterior tibial nerve. In *Cuscus* the one head of the peroneus longus, a broad flat band, is superficial to the other, and springs from the anterior and posterior prominences on the head of the fibula and from the external lateral ligament of the knee-joint; the deep head arises from the outer aspect of the shaft of the fibula in its upper half. A strong tendon (Pl. V. fig. 3, *a'*) issues from the muscle; this passes downwards behind the external maleolus to the outer margin of the foot, where