

is a compound muscle, consisting of a part belonging to the adductor group, which in this case has fused with the large adductor brevis, and a part derived from the flexor group, which in the present instance is independent, and receives its nerve fibres from the same source, but through a different nerve-strand, viz., the nerve to the quadratus.

The adducting group of muscles holds an intermediate position in the thigh, and in Man it seems to merge in front with the extensors, and behind with the flexors. The nerve supply points to this. Thus the pectineus is furnished with twigs from the obturator and anterior crural nerves, whilst the adductor magnus is supplied by the obturator and great sciatic nerves.

*Pudic* (Pl. III. fig. 1, *p.n.*, and Pl. IV. fig. 5, *p.n.*).—This is a small nerve which runs backwards under cover of the pyriformis muscle, and then through the small sciatic notch to the perineum. In the gluteal region of the *Thylacine* it gives a small twig to the posterior of the two vertebral portions of the biceps, whilst in *Cuscus* it receives a communicating twig from the nerve to the hamstrings (Pl. V. fig. 6, *p.*).

*Great sciatic* (Pl. III. fig. 1, and Pl. IV. fig. 5, *g.s.n.*).—The great sciatic enters the gluteal region under cover of the meso-gluteus, and proceeds backwards upon the pyriformis, obturator internus and gemelli, and the ischio-femoral muscle, to the under surface of the biceps. Half-way down the thigh it ends by dividing in three, viz.:—(1) internal popliteal; (2) external popliteal; (3) external saphenous. It gives off no collateral branches.

*External saphenous* (Pl. V. fig. 2, 1).—This large nerve proceeds downwards under cover of the biceps to the outer back aspect of the leg, along which it runs to the external malleolus. It is continued behind this bony prominence to the outer margin of the pes, where it ends as the fibular dorsal collateral branch of the little toe (Pl. VI. fig. 8, 1). It supplies (*a*) muscular, (*b*) communicating, and (*c*) cutaneous twigs.

The muscular branches are different in the two animals. In *Thylacinus* it sends a twig to the lower part of the biceps. In *Cuscus* it gives a branch to the inner head of the gastrocnemius, and another to the fibular part of the vertebral portion of the biceps.

The communicating branches are—(1) a strongly marked twig, present in both animals, which passes inwards under cover of the tendo-Achillis and the tendon of the plantaris to join the external plantar nerve (Pl. V. fig. 2, 2); (2) in the *Cuscus* a twig to the musculo-cutaneous nerve on the dorsum of the foot (Pl. VI. fig. 8).

The cutaneous twigs are very numerous, and supply the skin over the outer aspect of the leg and foot.

*Internal popliteal* (Pl. VI. fig. 8, 4).—This is the largest of the three terminal divisions of the great sciatic. In *Thylacinus* it sends off behind the knee joint, and between the heads of the gastrocnemius a large number of muscular branches to the superficial and deep muscles on the back of the leg, and then divides into the external and internal