plantar nerves. The gastrocnemius receives two of its muscular branches—one to each of its heads, whilst the popliteus appropriates no less than three. These enter its upper, middle, and lower portions respectively. The second of these proceeds downwards in the interval between the tibialis posticus and flexor longus digitorum, and the third between the tibialis posticus and the flexor longus hallucis.

In the right leg the plantaris was supplied by two twigs from the external plantar nerve.

In *Cuscus* the same muscular branches (Pl. V. fig. 2, 5) are given by the internal popliteal, but the nerve ends by dividing into three, viz.:—(1) a nerve to the hallux (7); (2) internal plantar (6); (3) external plantar (3).

The *nerve of the hallux* is present only in *Cuscus*. It runs downwards alongside the internal plantar nerve between the superficial and deep muscles on the back of the leg. Near the ankle it diverges inwards, leaves the internal plantar nerve, and is distributed to the hallux by a dorsal and a plantar branch (Pl. VI. fig. 8, 4, and fig. 5, 1). The dorsal branch joins the inner of the three terminal twigs of the internal saphenous, and is distributed upon the tibial margin of the digit; the plantar branch pierces the inner edge of the abductor hallucis which it supplies, and then forms the inner collateral plantar twig for the hallux (Pl. VI. fig. 7, 1). This branch in one limb was joined by a filament from the internal plantar nerve.

Internal plantar nerve.—The internal plantar nerve runs down the back of the leg between the superficial and deep muscles, and enters the sole by passing behind the internal maleolus.

In *Thylacinus* it now proceeds along the inner margin of the flexor brevis digitorum, and, sinking under cover of the plantar fascia, divides into three digital branches, which are distributed in the following manner (Pl. VI. fig. 4, 2):—(1) the first goes to the tibial side of the index; (2) the second, which is reinforced by a long slender twig from the deep division of the external plantar, bifurcates to supply the adjacent margins of the index and medius; (3) the third divides and supplies the contiguous margins of the medius and annularis. From the main trunk several small twigs are given to the flexor brevis digitorum, whilst from the digital nerves no fewer than ten branches are supplied to the plantar pad.

In *Cuscus* the internal plantar at the ankle sends a recurrent branch (Pl. V. fig. 2, 8) to the flexor brevis digitorum, and a communicating and reinforcing twig to the plantar portion of the nerve to the hallux. It then enters the sole by passing under cover of the plantar cartilage, and, after sending branches to the flexor brevis hallucis, divides into three digital branches, which have the following distribution:—(1) the first bifurcates to supply the adjacent sides of the hallux and index; (2) the second divides for the supply of the contiguous and adherent sides of the index and medius; and (3) the third goes to the adjacent sides of the medius and the large annularis, and in addition communicates with the inner digital branch of the external plantar (Pl. VI. fig. 7, 2).