

as the coronary sinus of man, and, like it, opens into the posterior part of the right auricle close to the orifice of the posterior vena cava. Towards its termination it is covered by a thin stratum of muscular fibres derived from the muscular wall of the heart.

The posterior vena cava has the usual mode of termination.

The pulmonary veins are two in number on each side.

Veins of the thoracic parietes.

In the *Thylacine* the vena azygos runs forward upon the right side of the vertebral column, and drains the blood from all the intercostal spaces, with the exception of the anterior three upon both sides. It ends by hooking downwards above the root of the right lung, and joining the right anterior vena cava. The three

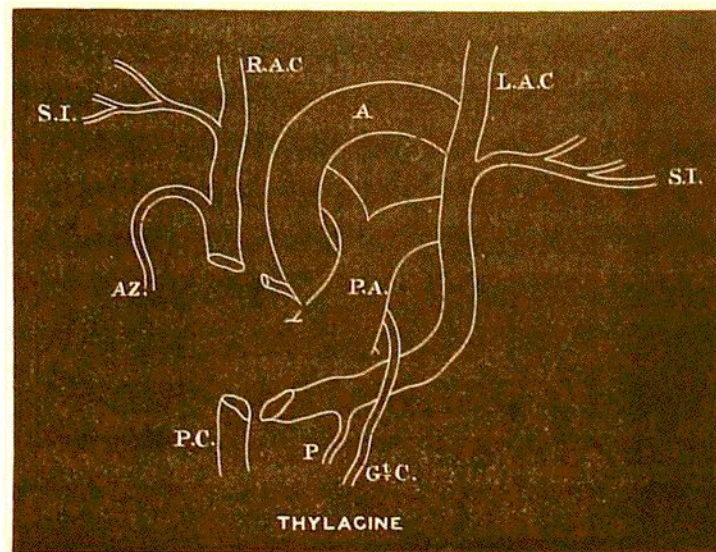


FIG. 5.—Diagram of the veins opening into the right auricle of the heart.

AZ.	Vena azygos major.	Gt. C.	Great cardiac vein.
S.I.	Superior intercostal (right).	P.	Posterior cardiac vein.
R.A.C.	Right anterior vena cava.	P.C.	Posterior vena cava.
L.A.C.	Left anterior vena cava.	A.	Aorta.
S.I.	Superior intercostal vein (left).	P.A.	Pulmonary artery.

anterior intercostal veins of the right side join to form one trunk, which pours its blood into the right anterior vena cava whilst the corresponding veins of the opposite side likewise unite to open into the left anterior vena cava.

In the *Cuscus*, *Dasyure*, *Vulpine phalanger*, and *Phascogale* there is also a single azygos vein; this, however, runs forward upon the left side of the spine. It receives all the blood from the intercostal spaces of its own side, and all the intercostal veins of the right side with the exception of the anterior three. It hooks over the root of the left lung, and joins the left anterior vena cava. The anterior three intercostal veins of the right side unite to pour their blood into the right anterior vena cava.