

Mr. Martin states that "six coronary veins entered the right auricle round its junctional margin with the ventricle."¹ These were undoubtedly the small cardiac veins which ascend upon the anterior wall of the right ventricle.

Mr. Marshall² in his memoir upon the development of the great anterior veins divides mammals into groups, according to the manner in which these veins are arranged. In the first group, which consists of those animals in which the right and left anterior venæ cavæ persist, and in which the great coronary and other veins in its course join the left anterior vena cava, he places the Marsupials. If, however, the arrangement of the coronary veins, which was so evident in the *Thylacine* is general through Marsupialia, they cannot be included in this group; indeed, they represent a mode of termination of the great cardiac vein, which, so far as I am aware, has not been noticed in any other mammal.

Trachea and Lungs.

Trachea.—The following is the length of the trachea as it was exhibited in each marsupial examined:—

<i>Thylacine,</i>	.	.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches,	.	.	34 cartilaginous rings.
<i>Cuscus,</i>	.	.	3 "	.	.	26 "
<i>Dasyure,</i>	.	.	2 "	.	.	25 "
<i>Vulpine phalanger,</i>	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.	.	29 "
<i>Phascogale,</i>	.	.	1 "	.	.	21 "

In the *Thylacine*, *Cuscus*, *Dasyure*, and *Phascogale* the tracheal rings were deficient superiorly throughout the entire length of the tube; in the *Vulpine phalanger* they constituted complete rings round the tube in the anterior half of the windpipe; behind this they were deficient above.

Lungs.—In the *Thylacine* and *Dasyure* the left lung is undivided by any marked fissure, in the former, however, the margin is deeply crenated, whereas in the latter it is uniform. In the *Cuscus*, *Phascogale*, and *Vulpine phalanger* the left lung is partially divided into two lobes of nearly equal bulk by a fissure which extends upwards from the lower sharp margin.

In each case the right lung is furnished with a well-marked pyramidal azygos lobe which is separated from the right lung by the posterior vena cava, and rests by its base upon the upper surface of the diaphragm.

In all the animals examined the right lung is divided into three lobes. This subdivision, however, is not nearly so well marked in the *Thylacine* as in the others.

ABDOMINAL VISCERA.

Thylacine.

Stomach.—The distended stomach of the *Thylacine* has a close resemblance to that

¹ Proc. Zool. Soc., 1836.

² Phil. Trans., vol. cl., 1850, p. 150.