

1. Retractores penis (fig. 6, *k*).
2. Levatores penis (fig. 6, *e*).
3. Bulbo-cavernosi (fig. 6, *i*).
4. Ischio-cavernosi (fig. 6, *g*).

The *retractores penis* are two long narrow muscular bands which arise from the under surface of the sacrum and run side by side along the upper surface of the penis to the base of the forked glans where they are inserted.

The *levator penis* of each side springs from the inner aspect of the tuber ischii internal to the attachment of the crus penis. Passing backwards between the two crura it is inserted upon the inferior surface of the penis at the point where the crura join.

From the *levatores penis* fleshy slips are given off to the muscular capsules which envelope Cowper's glands. Thus two slips join the capsule of each of the anterior glands whilst one slip proceeds to the capsule of each of the posterior glands.

The *bulbo-cavernosi* constitute two thick and powerful muscular envelopes for the two halves of the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. In each case the fibres arise from a strong aponeurosis upon the corresponding crus penis.

The *ischio-cavernosi* or *erectores penis* enclose the crura penis. The fleshy fibres arise from the ischial tuberosity and constitute a remarkably thick covering for the crura. In Plate X. fig. 6, the erector penis of the left side (*g, f*) is represented undisturbed; on the right side, it (*g*) has been slit open so as to expose the crus.

Cuscus (Pl. X. figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11).

Kidneys, ureter, and bladder (fig. 8).—The Kidneys (*a*) differ from the same organs in *Thylacine* only in point of size. Each measured one inch in length and about three quarters of an inch in breadth. The ureters (*c*) were six inches long. They open into the bladder about a quarter of an inch apart from each other and about the same distant from the neck of the viscus.

The bladder (*m*) when distended has a size similar to that of a small hen's egg. It is uniformly oval in form—its fundus and base presenting equal proportions. The neck of the bladder is embraced by the prostate and is pierced by the vasa deferentia immediately behind the openings of the ureters.

Testicles and vasa deferentia (fig. 8).—As in *Thylacine* each testicle consists of a small body surrounded by a very large epididymis. The body (*d*) is smooth and oval and about the size of a haricot bean. The epididymis (*e*) is crescentic in form and folded round the body of the testicle, but only structurally connected with it by its upper end or globus major; below this the epididymis is held in position by a loose fold of the visceral portion of the tunica vaginalis which stretches between it and the body.