

*Prostate* (fig. 8, *k*).—The prostate gland presents the same shape as in *Thylacine*. In length it measures fully one inch, whilst its diameter at its broadest part or base is about a quarter of an inch. Its anterior end or base embraces the neck of the bladder whilst its narrow posterior end is gradually lost upon the urethra.

*Prostatic portion of the urethra* (fig. 10, *c*).—The prostatic urethra is wide at its commencement, but gradually diminishes in calibre as it is traced through the gland. Its mucous lining is smooth throughout its whole length. It shows only a very slight indication of the ridges which are so very evident in the *Thylacine*, and the orifices of prostatic ducts are barely visible to the naked eye. The vasa deferentia open by two minute apertures immediately beyond the neck of the bladder and there is no trace of a veru-montanal eminence, or of a sinus pocularis.

The sinus pocularis is absent in the great majority of marsupials. The disappearance of all structures pointing back to the embryonic condition may be considered one of the distinguishing features of the order. It is therefore a fact of the greatest interest to find “an ill-defined utriculus or sinus pocularis” in the Koala.<sup>1</sup>

*Cowper's glands* (Pl. X. fig. 8, *g*, and fig. 9, *b*).—These are two in number. They are placed in the interval between the two divergent crura—one upon either side of the membranous portion of the urethra. In size they are not larger than peas, and each is provided with a distinct muscular capsule and has a narrow duct proceeding from it. This duct after a course of about a quarter of an inch pierces the urethral wall and opens into the commencement of the spongy portion of the urethra.

In the *Vulpine phalanger* the corresponding glands are four in number as in *Thylacine*, but they are exceedingly minute.

*Penis*.—The length of the penis from the junction of the different parts of the root to the extremity of the forked glans was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The body of the organ is composed of the usual three constituents. The glans is long and forked and measured almost half an inch in length; the root of the penis has no direct attachment to the outlet of the pelvis.

The crura penis (fig. 8, *f*, and fig. 9, *c*) are remarkably long, having a length almost equal to that of the body of the penis. They are bulbous at their extremities, and widely divergent. The bulbous free end is clothed by a thick muscular capsule—the erector penis—but this is at no point attached to the pelvic bone. The narrower posterior portion of the crus is naked.

The bulb (fig. 8, *h*, and fig. 9, *d*) is double. Each half lies upon the upper surface of the uncovered portion of the corresponding crus, and is enveloped in a thick fleshy capsule—the bulbo-cavernosus. The two portions of the bulb unite to form the corpus spongiosum into which the membranous portion of the urethra sinks.

*Muscles of the penis*.—These are the same as in *Thylacinus*. The retractores penis

<sup>1</sup> Young, Jour. Anat. and Phys., vol. xiii. p. 309.