

(fig. 8, *l*) and the bulbo-cavernosi (fig. 8, *h*) are identical in every respect, whilst the ischio-cavernosi (fig. 8, *f*) differ in having no pelvic attachment.

The levatores penis (fig. 8, *i*, and fig. 9, *e*) lie upon the under surface of the organ. Each muscle springs from the corresponding crus and inclines towards the mesial plane, where it joins its fellow of the opposite side to form a narrow tendon. This is continued onwards to be inserted into the base of the glans.

Anal glands (fig. 11, *b*, *b*², *b*³).—These glands may be conveniently noticed here. They are six in number. Three are situated upon either side of the common opening into which they open by long independent ducts. Each gland has a muscular capsule, and consists of a single large chamber which, in the specimen examined, was filled with a brown curdy secretion. The largest of the series was about the size of a marble, whilst the smallest was as large as a haricot bean.

In the *Vulpine phalanger* the same number of anal glands is present, but they are much smaller in size. In the *Thylacine* they are absent.

Sphincter cloacæ.—This muscle presents the same connections in both *Thylacinus* and *Cuscus*. It forms a complete sheath for the anus and the numerous glands, and parts in connection with the root of the penis. The glands, &c., are packed within it, in the midst of soft fat. Above the common opening it is present in the form of a strong narrow muscular bundle. As this is traced forwards, it is observed to expand, so that on the inferior aspect of the opening it constitutes an exceedingly thin muscular web—so thin, indeed, that the structures it encloses shine through it. In front, this thin sheet of fibres has a distinct attachment on either side to the crus of the penis; behind its fibres are inserted into the skin surrounding the mouth of the common opening. It has no attachment to bone.

MARSUPIUM OF THE FEMALE *Thylacine*.

The marsupium of the female *Thylacine* which I examined, is figured in Plate IV. (fig. 3). It was evidently a very young specimen. This was manifest not only by its small size but also by the immature condition of its bones. I am inclined to believe that it had never borne young.

The marsupium was oval in form and exceedingly shallow. Its long axis, which was directed from before backwards, measured two inches, whilst its transverse diameter was one and a half inches. In front and behind there was little or no demarcation between the pouch and the surrounding skin of the abdomen. Laterally, however, it was well mapped out by prominent overhanging folds of integument. The skin forming these folds and the floor of the marsupium, was of a very delicate texture and slightly wrinkled. With the exception of some sparse white downy hair it was quite bare. At the limits of the pouch this downy hair was suddenly replaced by the ordinary hairy coat of the animal.