

On the floor of the pouch there were four small conical elevations. These were very slightly raised above the general surface, and were situated in the centre of the pouch. On the summit of each elevation there was a minute aperture barely visible to the naked eye, and on applying a magnifying glass and separating the lips of the opening with a needle an exceeding minute teat was observed within. The conical elevations, therefore, simply represented the integumental sheaths of the teats.

In the description of the mammary organs of a Kangaroo by Mr. Morgan (Trans. Linnean Soc., 1826), it is stated that the teats "after once being developed by protrusion from their original situation in the substance of the gland, never again recede to their former condition, but constitute permanent marsupial teats throughout the rest of life." This statement confirms me in my opinion that the female *Thylacine* was in a virgin condition.

Sphincter marsupii (Pl. IV. fig. 4, s.). Reflecting the skin from the pouch a powerful sphincter muscle is exposed. It is simply a portion of the panniculus carnosus. In front the fibres decussate, whilst behind the two bands meet, and are inserted into the fibrous tissue in front of the symphysis pubis. The inner margin of the muscle is contained in the fold of integument bounding the pouch laterally, and is round and thick. Externally, the fleshy fibres blend with those of the panniculus carnosus.

Mammary glands.—The mammary glands could not be detected as structures distinct from the superficial fascia in which they are placed. Within the area, surrounded by the sphincter marsupii, several large lymphatic glands are embedded in the superficial fascia at the back part of the pouch (fig. 4, l.g.).

*Cremaster muscle*¹ (fig. 4, c.). This is a strongly-marked muscular band which arises by two slips (1) from the anterior superior iliac spine, and (2) from the posterior border of the transversalis muscle. Emerging from under cover of the internal oblique, it passes downwards and inwards under cover of the aponeurosis of the external oblique. It finally appears through the external abdominal ring, and passing under cover of the sphincter marsupii, spreads out under the two nipples of its own side. It was impossible to make out its precise connection with the teats. In the mammary region a large branch of the deep epigastric artery is distributed, and a large nerve, the genito-crural (fig. 4, g.c.n.) enters the substance of the cremaster muscle.

¹ In the male the cremaster muscle has the same origin. It envelops the vas deferens, and spreads out upon the tunica vaginalis.