

Fig. 1. *m.b.* Cartilaginous nodule representing the marsupial bone.

- ps.* Psoas.
- i.* Iliacus.
- o.n.* Obturator nerve.
- g.* Gracilis.
- a.l.* Pectineus.
- s.m.* Semi-membranosus.
- b².* Superficial caudal part of the biceps.
- s.t.* Semi-tendinosus.
- b¹.* Bicipiti accessorius (Haughton).
- b.* Biceps.
- b³.* Tibial portion of the superficial caudal part of the biceps.

Fig. 2. Dissection to show the gluteus quartus muscle in the Thylacine.

- g.q.* Gluteus quartus.
- i.* Iliacus.
- v.i.* Vastus internus.
- v.e.* Vastus externus.
- r.f¹.* Superficial head of rectus femoris.
- s.* Sartorius.
- l.* Dorsum ilii.
- r.f².* Reflected head of rectus femoris.

Fig. 3. Marsupial pouch of the female Thylacine.

Fig. 4. Dissection of the marsupial pouch of *Thylacinus*—teats left in position.

- g.c.n.* Genito-crural nerve.
- c.* Cremaster muscle.
- s.* Sphincter marsupii.
- l.g.* Lymphatic glands.

Fig. 5. Gluteal region and outer aspect of the thigh of *Thylacinus*.

- h.n.* Nerve to the hamstrings.
- b².* Superficial caudal part of the biceps.
- s.s.n.* Small sciatic nerve.
- ec.g².* Two portions of agitator caudae.
- ec.g^{2*}.* Insertion of agitator caudae.
- b¹.* Bicipiti accessorius (Haughton).
- p.n.* Pudic nerve.
- g.n.* Superior gluteal nerve.
- ec.g¹.* Ecto-gluteus.
- ec.g^{1*}.* Insertion of ecto-gluteus.
- s.n.* Branch from superior division of a sacral nerve.