

Fig. 4.  $p^{2*}$ . Origin of adductor indicis.

$p^4$ . Insertion of adductor annularis.

$p^{4*}$ . Origin of adductor annularis.

$f^2.r.$  Radial head of flexor brevis indicis.

$f^2.u.$  Ulnar head of flexor brevis indicis.

$f^4$ . Flexor brevis annularis.

$f^5$ . Flexor brevis minimi digiti (dragged inwards).

$d^2$  to  $d^5$ . Dorsal interossei.

$p^2$ . Insertion of adductor indicis.

$h$ . Rudimentary hallux.

$a$ . Rudimentary minimus.

Fig. 5. Diagram of the dorsal interossei of the left foot of the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

$d^2$  to  $d^5$ . Dorsal interossei.

Fig. 6. Plantar aspect of the left foot of the *Echidna setosa*.

$p^1$ . Adductor hallucis.

$p^2$ . Adductor indicis.

$p^3$ . Adductor medii.

$p^4$ . Adductor annularis.

$p^4$ . Additional slip of the adductor annularis.

$p^5$ . Adductor minimi digiti.

$f^1$ . Flexor brevis hallucis.

$f^2$ . Flexor brevis indicis.

$f^5$ . Flexor brevis minimi digiti.

$f.d.$  Outermost belly of the flexor brevis digitorum.

$d^1$ . Abductor hallucis.

$d^3$ . Second dorsal interosseus.

$e.p.n.$  External plantar nerve.

Fig. 7. Left foot of the horse—plantar aspect.

$f^3$ . The suspensory ligament of the fetlock (flexor brevis medii).

$d^3$ . Second dorsal interosseus.

$d^4$ . Third dorsal interosseus.

PLATE X.—Abdominal and Pelvic Viscera of *THYLACINUS*  
and *CUSCUS*.

Fig. 1. A small portion of the upper part of the intestinal canal of the Thylacine to shew the long club-shaped villi.