form and hangs freely down from the right segment of the liver behind the portal fissure. The caudate lobe is comparatively speaking very small. It is prismatic in form.

The vena cava passes through a complete tunnel of liver substance.

The liver of the *Thylacine* differs very materially from that of the *Cuscus*. The left segment is small in comparison with the right segment, and shows no tendency whatsoever to subdivision into lateral and central lobes. The right segment, however, is divided into two equal portions by a well-marked cleft and the right central lobe shows a deep and broad deficiency in its sharp free margin for the reception of the gall-bladder. The caudate lobe is of great length (fully four inches long), and prismatic in form, whilst the Spigelian lobe is small and attached by a broad base partly to the left segment, and partly to the right segment of the liver.

The vena cava is not covered in by liver substance.

*Gall-bladder and bile-ducts.*—The gall-bladder in the *Cuscus* is very large and pyriform in shape. It is firmly attached in its upper half to the under surface of the right central lobe, whilst its lower half is free and projects downwards in the cleft in the free margin of this lobe. In the *Thylacine* the gall-bladder is very small and when distended it has a globular shape; in shape and size it is not unlike a large walnut. In both animals the cystic duct emerges from the upper end of the gall-bladder, and runs upwards to the portal fissure. Here it is joined by three or four hepatic ducts which issue from the various lobes, and enter it by separate orifices. The common bile duct is thus formed and before it opens into the duodenum it is joined by the pancreatic duct.

The mucous membrane lining the gall-bladder of the *Cuscus* at first sight appears to be smooth, but on close inspection it is seen to be very finely reticulated. In the *Thylacine* it presents a very strongly marked honey-combed appearance.

## Genito-urinary Organs.

I regret that, owing to an unfortunate accident which happened to the pelvic viscera of the female *Thylacine* before they were examined, I am only able to give a detailed account of the genito-urinary apparatus in the male *Thylacine* and male *Cuscus*. The recent and very excellent paper by Dr. Young of Manchester, upon the Male Organs of Generation in the Koala,[1] together with the full details given by Professor Owen in his article on the Marsupialia in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology renders this task a comparatively easy one.

### Male *Thylacine* (Pl. X. figs. 6 and 7).

*Kidneys, ureters, and bladder.*—The kidneys present the usual reniform outline. The sinus, however, is very small, and has a very constricted outlet. On section, the

[1] Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, vol. xiii. p. 305.