

The stomach has thick muscular walls, and the duodenum is marked off by a deep constriction.

Internally, the mucous membrane is rugose when the organ is flaccid, but the folds disappear upon distention. Along the lesser curvature, and towards the pylorus, the same alveolar depressions which were noticed in the stomach of the *Thylacine* are observed in the stomach of the *Cuscus*. The following are the measurements:—

	Inches.
Length of the greater curvature from the highest point of the cardiac cul-de-sac to the pylorus, }	9
Length of the lesser curvature between the same points,	2½

Small intestine.—The small intestine measured 5 feet 4 inches in length. The calibre of the gut gradually diminishes as we trace it towards the cæcum. The bile-duct (previously joined by the pancreatic duct) opens into the duodenum at a point 2¼ inches distant from the pyloric constriction.

The mucous membrane of the small intestine is exceedingly thin and delicate in its texture. It is covered by minute villi, which give it the usual velvety appearance.

The Peyer's patches vary greatly in size and shape. The largest was fully one inch long by half an inch broad;—the smallest was a mere speck. They were nine in number. The first was placed about twenty-two inches behind the pylorus; the last was situated five inches in front of the junction of the ileum with the cæcum.

Large intestine.—The large intestine may be divided into a cæcum, colon, and rectum.

The cæcum is very long and capacious. It measured in length 2 feet 9 inches, whilst its girth at its widest part was 5½ inches. From the entrance of the ileum to its extremity, it tapers uniformly and terminates in a blind end which is little larger than the stem of an ordinary tobacco pipe. It shows a slight sacculation along its convexity, opposite the line of mesenteric attachment.

The colon was five feet long. It is very wide where it is continuous with the cæcum, but its calibre diminishes gradually as it is traced towards the rectum, where it assumes a diameter considerably less than that of the small intestine.

Peritoneum.—In the *Cuscus* the great omentum is very short, and composed of the usual four layers of peritoneal membrane. The two inferior of these layers when traced forwards, are observed to enclose the stomach, form the gastro-hepatic omentum, and finally to invest the liver completely and bind it by a distinct fold to the posterior surface of the diaphragm. The two superior layers of the omentum proceed directly upwards to the spine where they separate. The anterior layer is carried forwards upon the upper abdominal wall, whilst the posterior layer leaves the spine to form an extremely voluminous mesentery (6¼ inches long) for the colon. From the root of this fold the peritoneum again leaves the spine to form the mesentery of the small intestine which is only three inches long.