skin placed above the nostrils, just as is the "cap" in the northern Bladder-nose seal (*Cystophora proboscidea*). The trunk is evidently, as appears from both the drawings, sacculated, and hence irregular in form when inflated. In the Bladder-nose the nasal cap develops only at advanced age, just as in the case of the trunk of the Sea-Elephant.

I bought the stone carving from the harpooner for a sovereign and a bottle of whisky. He would not have taken five pounds less the whisky, as it was a matter of honour with him that he should get a drink for his shipmates out of the proceeds.

Whilst we were killing the male Elephant, two of the cows had been killed by the sailors; one of them got away for a time, to our extreme regret, badly wounded, into the sea, and the unfortunate animal had to be shot several times before it was killed. Being wounded, it made back for the shore. I was astonished at this, since it is directly contrary to the ordinary habits of seals. I presume the animal sought safety with the rest of the herd.

The Sea-Elephants have a most enormous quantity of blood in them. This wounded female stained all the water of the head of the little bay, red. The blood, so black in the body of the seal, and dark like the muscles, became of a bright arterial red as it mingled with the sea water. Mr. R. Brown (in his account of the Arctic Seals and Whales inhabiting the Coasts of Greenland, "Proc. Zoolog. Soc.," 1864), refers to the remarkably dark colour of the flesh of seals, due to the gorging of the muscles with venous blood; and states further, that in the young seals, which have never been in the water, the muscles are red, and that the blood of the seal, dark when shed, turns thus red, when exposed to sea water or the air.

These Sea-Elephants, which were prepared as skeletons on board the ship, were found to have only a greenish slime in their stomachs. Neither the *Otariidæ* nor the Sea-Elephants feed during the breeding season, but live upon their fat, becoming gradually thinner and thinner. The Sea-Elephants have a regular layer of blubber on their bodies like that of whales and porpoises. So perfect a protection is this non-conductor against loss of heat, that a dead walrus, which like most seals has the same covering, has been found to retain its internal temperature after having lain 12 hours in ice-cold water.* In the Fur-Seals (*Arctocephalus*), there is no such thick layer of blubber developed, but only a small quantity of fat attached to the skin. The muscles also are redder than in other seals,

* "Die zweite Deutsche Nord-Polarfahrt in den Jahren 1869 und 1870." 2. Bd. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1874. W. Peters, Zeugethiere und Fische.