

the plane of section the animal measured along the curve of the back, from the muzzle to the tip of the tail, 6 feet 2 inches, and to the most distal point of the hind limb, when it was elongated behind the tail, 7 feet 2 inches. The free part of the tail was only $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, the girth immediately behind the pectoral limb was 3 feet 2 inches in the eviscerated carcase. The other female, judging from the dimensions of the separated skin, had apparently been somewhat bigger, as the length from muzzle to tip of hind limb was 7 feet 8 inches.

Between thirty and forty black bristles arranged in six rows on each upper lip, projected for the most part backwards, and the more posterior bristles were longer than the anterior. The lips overhung the mouth, the slit of which was $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long on each side. The nostrils opened forwards on the face, but there was no proboscis. Immediately above these orifices were three transverse wrinkles in the skin, from the upper of which a single black bristle projected at each end, and by the depression of these wrinkles, through the contraction of the facial muscles, that peculiar appearance of the face is produced, which, in the Narrative of the Voyage, the animal is stated to assume when disturbed. The palpebral fissure was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and seven black bristles projected from the skin, a short distance above the inner end of each of these fissures. A large extensile third eyelid was situated at the inner canthus, which could be drawn outwards so as to cover the front of the globe. The orifice of the external meatus, so small as only to admit a fine probe, was situated $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches behind the external canthus.

The pectoral limb was 12 inches long and 4 inches in greatest width; five digits, each with a long and strong convex nail on the dorsum, were individualised at the distal border of the manus. A groove on the surface of the limb, between the pollex and index, was short and shallow, but the surface grooves which differentiated the other digits became deeper and more elongated as one passed from the second to the fifth digit, and possessed a narrow intermediate web. Both surfaces of the limb were covered with hair, and the nails projected beyond the distal border of the limb.

The left hind limb measured from the head of the thigh bone to the tip of the innermost digit $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from the fold at the root of the tail to the tip of the same digit $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; but the corresponding measurements were not quite so long on the right side. The pes was pentadactylous. The first and fifth toes were very much longer and bigger than the three intermediate digits, so that the posterior free border of the foot was deeply concave. A broad and deep web connected the toes together, and only the tips of the three intermediate digits projected beyond the free border of the web, but their outline was distinct on both the dorsal and plantar surfaces, more especially on the latter. The web was longitudinally wrinkled, and permitted the toes to be approximated or drawn widely asunder, so as to make the greatest width of the foot 11 inches. Both the dorsal and plantar surfaces of the foot were haired up to the free distal border of both web and toes, and no trace of nails was seen.

The vent was elongated from before backwards, and was situated a little in front of