

which it will be seen that in the male the width is proportionally greater than the height. In the male also the upper jaw is prolonged in front of the anterior nares, both absolutely and relatively more than in the female, and the superior maxillæ in the male extend laterally beyond the premaxillæ, much more than in the female, which is due partly to the much greater magnitude of the incisor and canine teeth in the male sex, and partly to this region of the skull being associated with the development of a proboscis in the male and not in the female. There is therefore a marked difference in the two sexes between both the length and breadth of the pre-nasal part of the skull, and between the adult and younger male crania in the same region.

As the nasal cartilages had been preserved in the Kerguelen Island male skull I examined their arrangement and connections. Attached to the anterior border of the two nasal bones was a triangular cartilaginous plate, 80 mm. long, the apex of which was directed forwards. It prolonged the roof of the nose forwards in the plane of the nasal bones, and had at one time evidently been divided into two lateral halves, as traces of a median suture could be seen on its upper surface. By its under surface it was fused with the septal cartilage, which was prolonged forwards in the mesial plane from the anterior border of the mes-ethmoid for 12 mm. in front of the premaxillaries. Where it rested in the vomer and on the premaxillæ it was broadened out into a base varying in width from 30 to 40 mm. Attached to each lateral border of the roof cartilage of the nose was a lateral cartilage, which passed outwards as far as the superior maxilla, where it formed the side wall of the anterior nares. The two formed a pair of alar cartilages, and were near their maxillary attachment fibrous in their structure.

The antorbital (maxillary) process was a well-marked triangle in both sexes, and was situated immediately behind the anterior nares, whilst the infraorbital foramen was somewhat in front of the nasal opening in the skull. The postorbitals were wanting, but in one skull a strong fibrous band stretched from the orbital process of the zygomatic arch to the side of the frontal bone, and completed the ring of the orbit posteriorly. The ascending processes of the superior maxillæ, like the nasals, were received between the two diverging frontals.

The hard palate was widest immediately behind the last molar tooth; it was concave anteriorly and mesially, though without much depth, and its outer edge behind the dentary arcade was scarcely raised above the general plane of the surface. In one male skull this edge extended 132 mm. from the socket of the 5th post-canine to the palatopterygoid suture, and in the largest female 69 mm. The palatal surfaces of the premaxillæ were triangular, and the apex of each was received between the superior maxillæ; an almost obliterated naso-palatine foramen was situated mesially between the premaxillæ. The palato-maxillary suture was almost transverse, and placed some distance behind the last molar tooth, though immediately behind the root of the malar process of the superior maxilla; behind it the palate diminished considerably in breadth,