

partial ossification. A pair of foramina opened on the outer surface of the occipital bone immediately behind the foramen magnum, and the canals continuous with them running vertically upwards in the substance of the supra-occipital, opened again on the surface below the occipital crest, the distance varying in different specimens; the canals and foramina probably transmitted veins, and may appropriately be named *supra-occipital*. The basi-occipital was not perforated, and in the older skulls was marked by a transverse ridge. A slight paroccipital process was present in the older males, but in the young male and the females it was just visible. The mastoid was scarcely differentiated as a process.

The lower jaw was much more massive in the males than females, due in part to the magnitude of the canine teeth and the size of the areas of attachment of the muscles of mastication. In none of the specimens had fusion at the symphysis taken place. The lower border of the body of the bone was slightly everted and terminated abruptly behind in one of the males, but not in the other or in the females. At the posterior border of the ascending ramus a *subcondyloid process* projected backwards a little below the neck of the bone. The condyle was transversely elongated, the coronoid process was low, and the sigmoid notch was shallow.

*Spine.*—The description of the bones of the neck, trunk, and limbs has been based upon the study of the skeleton of the well-grown male (*e*) from Betsy Cove, Kerguelen, though the skeletons of the younger specimens have been also examined. In no specimen were the plates ankylosed to the bodies, and the cartilaginous tips of the spinous, transverse, and mammillary processes were unossified.

The vertebral formula was C 7, D 15, L 5, S 3, Cd 10 = 40.

The *cervical* vertebræ, except the 7th, possessed a foramen at the root of the transverse process; in all except the axis this process was a massive bar of bone projecting downwards and outwards, but not flattened into a plate except in the atlas. Evidence of the presence of two tubercles at the end of this process was seen in all except the axis and the 7th. The spinous process was feeble, except in the axis, where it was massive. The articular processes were antero-posterior in direction, the anterior pair looked upwards and inwards, the posterior pair downwards and outwards. The bodies were elongated transversely. The *atlas* had plate-like transverse processes which projected outwards and very slightly downwards; the articular surfaces for the occipital condyles were deeply concave, and separated from each other by a distinct interval; the lamina on each side was perforated by a foramen for the vertebral artery. The articular surface for the odontoid was continuous with the posterior articular facets for the axis, and they were covered by a common plate of cartilage. The *axis* had a well-marked odontoid process and the bone showed the remains of the intervertebral disc between this process and the body of the axis. A broad plate of cartilage covered the inferior surface of the process, which was separated from the cartilage covering the anterior articular surfaces by a narrow groove on each side. The surface of the odontoid for the