

their differential characters, I have drawn up a short account of these specimens on the same lines as with the other genera described. I have also compared these Falkland Island crania with the adult male skull of a Sea Lion brought by Dr. R. O. Cunningham, from Laredo Bay, Magellan Strait,<sup>1</sup> with another adult collected at Maldonado, River Plate, by the same naturalist, and with a third adult obtained in guano on the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru, all of which specimens are in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh. The last-named skull was at one time in the collection of Dr. M'Bain, and was described by him<sup>2</sup> as probably an example of the seal named by von Tschudi and Peters, *Otaria ulloæ*.

The principal dimensions of the crania are given in the following table :—

TABLE IV.—CRANIA OF OTARIA.

	<i>Juv.</i> Stanley, Falkland Islands. mm.	<i>Adult.</i> West Falkland Island. mm.	<i>Adult.</i> Laredo Bay, Magellan Strait. mm.	<i>Adult.</i> Maldonado, River Plate. mm.	<i>Adult.</i> Chincha Islands. mm.
Extreme condylo-premaxillary length, . . . . .	161	365	365	255	252
From basion to optic foramen, . . . . .	92	148	151	121	107
Extreme interzygomatic width, . . . . .	97	235	226	154	...
Extreme width, immediately behind external meatus, . . . . .	90	217	210	125	...
Greatest width of palate, . . . . .	34	71	62	47	43
Width between outer side of base of upper canines, . . . . .	33	116	106	...	49
Width between outer side of base of lower canines, . . . . .	26	91	...	...	...
Length of palate in line of mesial suture to central incisor, . . . . .	78	...	227	148	142
Height of skull from basion to middle of occipital crest, . . . . .	66	155	139	90	...
Smallest interfrontal width (at root of crest), Length of nasals, . . . . .	47 30	20 70	25 ...	28 49	17 39
Greatest width of anterior nares, . . . . .	24	41	49	34	27
Greatest width at postorbital processes, . . . . .	54	145	116	85	52
Length of mandible, . . . . .	100	279	...	...	...
Width between outer ends of condyles of mandible, . . . . .	91	213	...	...	...

From the above table it will be seen that the adult crania from West Falkland Island and Laredo Bay were in all their dimensions considerably larger than the Maldonado and Chincha Islands specimens, and as all four crania had the basi-cranial synchondroses closed, the question arises—Are the smaller skulls a different species from the larger, or are they the females and the larger specimens the males of the same species? In addition to these differences in size the two larger crania, more especially the West Falkland specimen, possessed lofty occipital, sagittal, and interfrontal crests, the latter of which was grooved

<sup>1</sup> Natural History of the Strait of Magellan, Edinburgh, 1871.    <sup>2</sup> *Journ. of Anat. and Phys.*, vol. iii. p. 113, 1869.