Skeleton.—Neither of the two skeletons from Fullers Harbour had reached adult life, as the epiphyses of the long bones and the plates of the vertebral bodies were not ankylosed to their respective bones.

Skull.—In each of the larger crania the occipito-sphenoid synchondrosis was ankylosed, but the joint between the two divisions of the sphenoid was yet open.

The principal dimensions of the crania are given in Table V.:—

Table V.—Crania of Kerguelen Island Fur-Seal.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
	mm.	mm.
Extreme condylo-premaxillary length,	212	211
From basion to optic foramen,	85	79
Extreme interzygomatic width,	131	120
Extreme width immediately behind external meatus,	120	109
Greatest width of palate,	39	35
Width between outer sides of base of upper canines,	45	42
Width between outer sides of base of upper lateral incisors,	24	25
Width between outer sides of base of lower canines,	30	32
Length of palate to incisor teeth,	92	91
From basion to middle of occipital crest,	77	69
Smallest interfrontal width in plane of upper surface,	33	30
Length of nasals,	29	...
Greatest width of anterior nares,	22	28
Vertical diameter of mes-ethmoid at anterior nares,	...	...
From antero-inferior angle of mes-ethmoid to central incisor,	...	...
Greatest length of mandible,	142	133
Greatest width at condyles of lower jaw,	124	93

Although the ossification of these two crania was so far advanced, yet they possessed no sagittal or interfrontal crest, and there was only the faintest indication of a crest in the occipital region. On the supposition that these crania were males, as was surmised by Professor Peters from an examination of the smaller of the two specimens, it would appear that in this species of *Arctocephalus* the development of cranial crests scarcely if at all occurs.

The dentition was the same in both skulls, and the formula was as follows:—incisors $\frac{3-3}{2-2}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, post-canines $\frac{6-6}{5-5}=36$. The first and second upper incisors possessed the customary anterior and posterior cusps. Both the upper and lower canines had only a single large cusp. The greatest interval between the post-canines was between the 4th and 5th and the 5th and 6th, the interval between the last named being the widest. The 6th post-canine was the smallest, and both it and the 5th in the upper jaw had two diverging fangs; the remaining upper post-canines had only a single fang. The 5th lower post-canine was two-fanged; the remainder one-fanged.