

parallel to an antero-posterior plane. The basi-occipital was not perforated mesially. Each skull had a single supra-occipital foramen immediately within the outer edge of the foramen magnum. The carotid canal opened independently of the jugular foramen. The par-occipitals were very slight.

The lower jaw, although much less massive than in *Otaria*, yet had a general resemblance in form; the subcondyloid process from the posterior border of the ascending ramus was distinct and inflected, and the coronoid process was relatively large. It also had a tubercle which marked the angle, which was feeble as compared with *Otaria*.

Arctocephalus australis (Zimmermann) (Pls. VI., VII.).

Phoca australis, Zimmermann, Geogr. Geschichte, iii., 1783.

South American Fur-Seal.

The specimens from the Messier Channel have furnished me with material for studying both the external characters and the osteology of the Fur-Seal which frequents the southern part of South America.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—The external characters were examined in the skins of both the male and female specimens. The principal dimensions were as follows:—

TABLE VI.—DIMENSIONS OF SOUTH AMERICAN FUR-SEAL.

	Male.		Female.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
From snout to tip of tail in straight line,	4	11	3	10½
From snout to tip of longest digit of pes,	5	10½	4	7½
Length of free part of tail,		3¾		2½
Length of pectoral limb,	1	4	1	2
Greatest breadth of that limb,		6½		5½
Length of hind limb from root of tail,	1	5¼	1	2
Greatest breadth of that limb,		5		4½
From root of pectoral limb to angle of mouth,	2	0	1	6

The skin possessed two kinds of hairs, long and short. On the back of the neck and chest the long over-hairs were from one to two inches long, the shaft of the hair being black but tipped with grey or yellowish-grey so as to give a grizzled character. In the lumbar, sacral, and caudal regions the black over-hairs were not more than an inch long, and their tips were grey. On the under surface of the remarkably elongated neck the over-hairs resembled in colour those on the back of the neck, but were not quite so long. On the sides of the body they were like those in the lumbar region, but on the belly they were blackish-brown, and without grey tips. The dorsal surface of both manus and pes was