The skin of the body was covered with soft jet-black hairs, which were present also on the dorsum both of the manus and pes. The shape and general character of the manus closely corresponded to the South American Fur-Seal. The pes also had generally the same character, but the nails were in relation to the size of the foot stronger than in that seal, especially the nails on the hallux and minimus. Some of the bristles in the upper lip were dark brown, others black. The external ear was 1 inch long, pointed at the tip, and with black hairs on the dorsum.

Mr. Elliott says that the pup of *Callorhinus ursinus* at birth, and for three months after, is of a jet-black colour both in the hair and flippers, save a tiny white patch at the back of each forearm; that it weighs at birth from 3 to 4 pounds, and is 12 to 14 inches long. The jet-black colour of the hair in the fœtus and at the time of birth seems to be a character of the Fur-Seal. In *Phoca vitulina* it has been observed that the intra-uterine hair is yellowish-white and woolly, and it is shed either *in utero* or immediately after birth.[1] Some years ago I showed that the intra-uterine hair of the fœtus of *Halichœrus grypus*[2] was yellowish-fawn colour and streaked with dark grey bands and spots, but that it was neither woolly nor fur-like. The fœtal hair is shed within about a month after the animal is born.

The skull was 130 mm. long, 73 mm. in its zygomatic diameter, and 81 mm. at the widest part of the cranial box. The orbits were immediately in front of the anterior part of the cranial box, so that the orbital process of the malar was close to the anterior wall of the cranium, and the zygomatic part of the temporal did not turn up behind the orbital process of the malar. The frontal bone passed between the hinder ends of the nasals. The ascending process of the premaxilla articulated with the anterior third of the outer border of the nasal. The anterior and postorbital processes were small. The anterior nares opened well in front of the antorbital process and infraorbital foramen. The basi-occipital was not perforated. The occipital condyles were not continuous with each other, and alisphenoid canals were present. Each tympanic bulla had a low antero-posterior ridge.

The hard palate was emarginate posteriorly and ended in line with about the middle of the zygomatic arch and the orbital process of the frontal bone. The posterior edge of the vomer sloped very obliquely forwards and was not seen at the posterior nares, though the joint between the præ- and post-sphenoids was well behind the posterior edge of the palate. The skull showed the following dentition, and the teeth which had erupted or were just appearing were :—incisors $\frac{3-3}{2-2}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, post-canines $\frac{5-5}{4-4}=32$. The canines and post-canines were small and unifanged. In the lower jaw the coronoid process was expanded and there was a distinct quadrilateral and inflected subcondyloid tubercle.

[1] Wright, *Förhandl. vid de Skandin. Naturforsk. i Stockholm*, 1842 (1843), abstract in *Müller's Archiv f. Anat. u. Phys.*, 1844.

[2] Memoir on the Placentation of the Seals, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, June 1875, vol. xxvii.