

Phoca.

Callocephale, F. Cuvier, Mém. du Muséum, t. xi. p. 182, 1824.

Infraorbital foramen opens into anterior part of floor of orbit, which slopes backwards to become continuous with the thin posterior border of zygomatic root of maxilla. Anterior nares not high, post-canines with more than a single cusp on the crown, mostly three-cuspidate; fangs two-rooted except in the first post-canine.

Phoca vitulina, Linnæus. Common Harbour Seal.¹ North Atlantic Ocean.

Phoca vitulina, Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. x. p. 38.

Callocephalus vitulinus, Gray, Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 20, 1866.

Nasal bones elongated and attenuated between frontals, not ankylosed together; premaxilla forming side of anterior nares but usually not quite reaching the nasal; neither antorbital nor postorbital processes; occipital ridge fairly marked; sagittal ridge indicated; no ridge along line of sagittal suture. Hard palate with posterior border acutely cleft, the sides of cleft forming with line drawn between hamular-ptyergoids almost an equilateral triangle; the apex of the cleft a little behind the posterior edge of the maxillary root of the zygomatic arch and considerably in front of the hamular-ptyergoids; posterior border of vomer visible in cleft and articulating with vomerine crest ascending from the upper surface of the anterior part of the horizontal plate of the palate bone. Zygomatic arches bulging, and their greatest width, which is about the middle, considerably exceeding the greatest cranial width. Post-canines set closely together and obliquely, so that the posterior part of the tooth in front is external to the anterior part of the tooth immediately succeeding. Subcondyloid process of posterior border of ramus of mandible short, inverted, distinct from the tubercle at the angle of the bone; lower border of horizontal ramus scarcely inverted; coronoid moderate.

Phoca grænlandica, Fabricius. Harp Seal. North Atlantic² and Arctic Oceans.

Phoca grænlandica, Fabricius in Müller, Zool. Dan. Prodr., p. viii., 1776, and Fauna grænlandica, p. 11, 1780.

Nasal bones elongated and attenuated between frontals, not ankylosed together. Premaxilla forming side of anterior nares and articulating with about one-third of outer border of nasal but not reaching its tip. Anterior nares oblique, but the lateral borders more concave near the nasal bones than in *Phoca vitulina*, *Phoca hispida*, and *Phoca*

¹ In writing the descriptions of the characters of the skulls of the several species of Seals I have as far as possible selected those of adult males.

² In November 1874 I recorded (*Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. ix. p. 163) the capture of a Seal on the coast of Lancashire, which was identified by Mr. T. Gough and myself as *Phoca grænlandica*.