

molar tooth, behind which incurved part this border of the bone sweeps backwards and outwards in a graceful curve; coronoid long and pointed.

Some years ago, after an examination of the bones of the Seals which up to that time had been found in brick clay in several localities in Scotland, I came to the

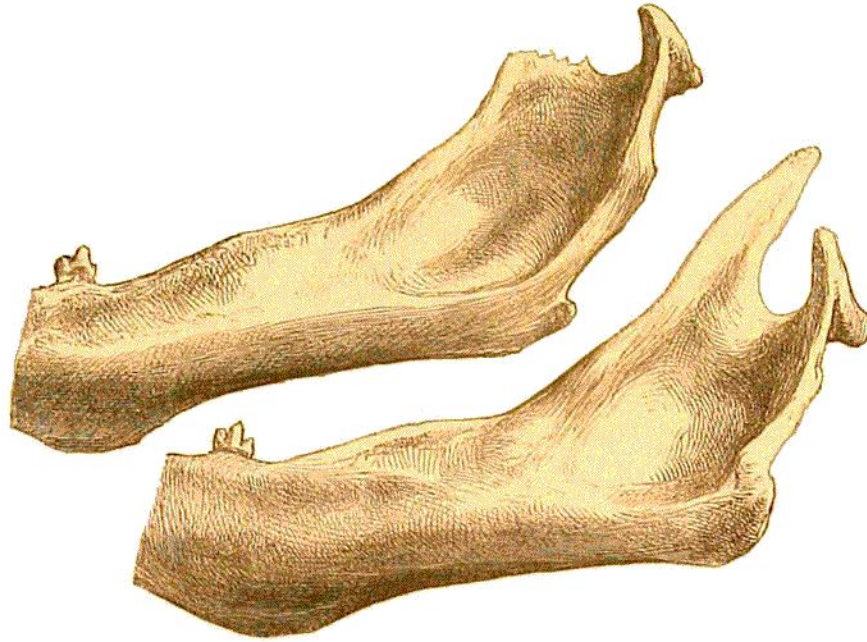


FIG. 1.—The ramus and part of the body of the mandible, in the upper figure from a fossil Seal found in brick clay at Montrose, in the lower figure from an adult *Phoca hispida*.

conclusion¹ that they belonged to *Phoca hispida*, and as the lower jaw is a very characteristic bone, I figured it both in a recent and fossil specimen, and for convenience of reference now reproduce the figure.

Phoca barbata, Fabricius. Bearded Seal. North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Phoca barbata, Fabricius in Müller, Zool. Dan. Prodr., p. viii., 1776, and Fauna groenlandica, p. 15, 1780.

Erignathus barbatus, Gill, Proc. Essex Inst., vol. v., 1866.

The largest species of the genus.

Interorbital part of frontal bone less constricted than in the other species. Occipital crests present, no sagittal crest, ridge at upper border of temporal fossa distinct; a strong, curved ridge along line of sagittal suture, with a deep groove between the ridge and the root of the zygoma. Nasals elongated backwards, but not so attenuated as in preceding species, and not ankylosed together. Premaxilla articulating with tip and for a short distance only with outer border of nasal. Superior maxilla having a much

¹ I described and figured the characters of the lower jaw in *Phoca hispida* in my paper On Fossil Seals found in Scotland, *Journ. of Anat. and Phys.*, vol. iv. p. 268, May 1870. The figures are reproduced in the text.