

OGMORHININÆ.

Anterior nares in front of the infraorbital foramina; beak moderately prolonged in front of opening. Either a postorbital process or a mere rudiment of one; premaxilla may or may not articulate with nasal. Horizontal part of premaxilla moderate. Floor of orbit sloping back to become continuous with the thin posterior border of zygomatic root of maxilla; infraorbital foramen opening into floor. Greatest width of palate behind last molar and almost on line with posterior border of zygomatic root of maxilla. Zygomatic process of maxilla prolonged back for some distance below malar. Inner wall of orbit defective. Basi-occipital sometimes perforated mesially. Pterygoids horizontal or almost horizontal in direction and with slit or foramen between upper border and base of skull. Dentition—in. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, p. c. $\frac{5-5}{5-5}$, = 32. Post-canines two-rooted except the first. First and fifth toes of hind foot longer than the rest.

This subfamily contains the genera *Ogmorhinus*, *Leptonychotes*, *Ommatophoca*,¹ and *Monachus*.

Ogmorhinus.²

Sténorhinque, F. Cuvier, Mém. du Muséum, t. xi. p. 190, 1824.

Ogmorhinus, Peters, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 393, footnote, 1875.

Premaxilla does not reach the nasal. Cranial width may or may not be greater than the interzygomatic width; nasals ankylosing together early. Anterior nares oblique. Hard palate emarginate posteriorly, transverse part of palato-maxillary suture opposite penultimate post-canine; posterior border of vomer distinctly visible in palatal cleft, and articulating only slightly with vomerine crest of palate. Postorbital process rudimentary or absent. Basi-occipital not perforated, par-occipital process present. Wall of auditory meatus short, foramen opens outwards; groove between tympanic and mastoid temporal.

¹ Dr. J. E. Gray has given, in vol. i. of the Zoology of the Voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror," figures of the palatal aspect and the profile of the skull of the following seals:—*Stenorhynchus leptonyx* and *Lobodon carcinophaga*, *Leptonyx weddelli*, *Ommatophoca rossi*, *Macrorhinus leoninus*, *Eumetopias hookeri*, *Otaria jubata*, and the palate and teeth of *Arctocephalus lobatus*.

² I wish to express my obligations to Mr. William E. Hoyle of the Challenger Commission for having revised and verified the references to the names given to the various species of Seals described in the text. In the course of this revision, which was not made until after Part I. of the Report had been sent to press, he pointed out to me that the names *Stenorhynchus* and *Macrorhinus* have both been applied to different animals. The name *Stenorhynchus* was given to a Brachyurous Crustacean so far back as 1818 (Lamarck, Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans Vert.), and is regularly in use at the present time (see Report by E. J. Miers on the Brachyura, part xlix., Zool. Chall. Exp., vol. xvii.). Taking as a precedent Gill's name *Leptonychotes*, as a modification of *Leptonyx*, it would have been better to have modified *Stenorhynchus* into *Stenorhynchotes*, and thus to obtain a generic name which, whilst distinctive, would have been a less departure from the name most commonly in use than the generic term *Ogmorhinus* proposed in 1875 by Peters. *Macrorhinus* was used in 1825 by Latreille (Fam. Nat. du Règne Animal), to designate a genus of Coleoptera, whilst F. Cuvier in the previous year had applied to the Elephant Seal the name "Macrorhine." Thus the name as applied to the Elephant Seal has the priority, and it rests with the entomologists to change the name of the Beetle.