

plaited rather than lobed, last upper molar with two fangs. Adult males with inflatable narial sac. First and fifth toes of hind foot longer than the rest, nails rudimentary or absent.

Cystophora cristata (Erxleben). Crested Seal.¹ North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Phoca cristata, Erxl., Syst. Reg. Anim. p. 590, 1777.

Cystophora cristata, Gray, Zool. Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror," p. 4, 1844; and Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 41, 1866.

Occipital crests strong, two sagittal crests formed apparently of the upper border of the temporal ridges; slight ridge along line of sagittal suture. Nasals elongated, not attenuated, expanding into a somewhat lobate form at the tip; outer border of nasal articulating only with frontal and superior maxilla, but the most anterior part of this border is free. Anterior nares capacious, the upper third being the widest part, mesethmoids and maxillo-turbinals reaching the opening. Antorbitals strong, postorbitals indicated by a tubercle. Hard palate truncated at posterior border reaching close to hamulars and a little in front of the anterior border of the glenoid fossa. Zygomatic of temporal curving upwards to reach the tip of orbital process of malar. A distinct groove between tympanic bulla and mastoid temporal; slight par-occipital processes. Mandible with a longitudinal, incurved, subcondyloid ridge separated by a notch from the incurved angle of the bone; lower border of body incurved; coronoid elongated.

Macrorhinus.

Macrorhine, F. Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., xi. p. 200, 1824.

Premaxilla with only a horizontal part, lateral boundaries of anterior nares formed exclusively of superior maxillæ, the outline of the nares concave. Tympanic bulla not much swollen in adult male, but relatively flattened and roughened, its outer part being prolonged into an expanded tympanic plate, which forms the wall of a remarkably elongated external meatus, the aperture of which opens outwards. Depression in superior maxilla below infraorbital foramen not very definite. The orbital orifice of the infraorbital foramen opens below the slope formed by the anterior part of the floor of the orbit, which slope is separated by a considerable interval from the posterior edge of the zygomatic root of the maxilla. Mastoid temporal scarcely distinguishable as a process. Posterior border of vomer articulating with vomerine crest of palate in front of truncated border. Mandible with a distinct subcondyloid process, not incurved or greatly elongated, and separated by distinct notch from angle; lower border of body everted, and with a wide arch between the two lateral halves; coronoid not elongated. Adult males with a proboscis. Humerus without a supracondyloid foramen.

¹ A specimen of this Seal was caught at St. Andrews in 1872. R. Walker, *Scottish Naturalist*, November 1872.