

distinguished by its great length in relation to the breadth both of the cranial box and in the zygomatic region. Premaxilla articulating with about anterior half of outer border of nasal. Tympanic with peg-like process from the back of its inferior surface; mastoids not very prominent. Palate almost truncated, ending behind about opposite the middle of the zygomatic arch, and well in front of the hamular pterygoids, its surface hollowed out in front, but flattened behind, and with its margins converging so that the posterior nares are constricted. Post-canines $\frac{6-6}{5-5}$; the last upper distinctly behind both the maxillary root of the zygoma and the transverse part of the palato-maxillary suture; upper post-canines with one large cusp and either without a secondary cusp or with only one, except in the last two, the crowns of which are bicuspidate or tricuspidate and the fangs double rooted; the lower post-canines have not unfrequently an anterior secondary cusp and the last and penultimate teeth may have three cusps. Mandible elongated, massive, and almost of the same vertical height in the whole length of the body. The presence of an additional upper post-canine in this species as compared with Steller's Seal and the Californian Sea Lion has induced some naturalists to place it in a separate genus, as *Phocarcos hookeri*.¹

I measured one of the type skulls in the British Museum, which was 268 mm. in extreme condylo-premaxillary length and 120 mm. in greatest width immediately behind the external meatus; from the front of the cranial box to the posterior border of the base of the postorbital process was 31 mm., and from the same border to the premaxillary tubercle was 139 mm. Another specimen from Campbell Island, New Zealand, was 293 mm. long, 145 mm. wide in its greatest interzygomatic diameter, and 126 mm. wide immediately behind the external meatus; from the front of the cranial box to the posterior border of the base of the postorbital process was 40 mm., and from the same border to the premaxillary tubercle 144 mm. The length-breadth indices of these skulls calculated on the width behind the external meatus were 44.7 and 42 respectively, and of the Campbell Island specimen calculated on the interzygomatic diameter was 49. These skulls have a much lower index than any of the other crania of seals measured in this Report.

Eumetopias cinereus (Péron). Grey Sea Lion of New Zealand and Australia.

Otaria cinerea, Péron, Voy. aux terres austr., ii. p. 54, 1816.

„ „ Peters, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, May 17, 1866, p. 272, 1867.

This Hair-Seal was first noticed by Péron, but as his account of the animal was too brief to afford much distinct information of its characters, some naturalists, e.g., Mr. Allen, have treated it as a mythical or undeterminable species. In a recent memoir, however,

¹ See Peters, *Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, November 1, 1866, p. 671; and Allen, *History of North American Pinnipeds*, p. 209.