

are more elongated than in Gillespie's Seal. The premaxilla articulates with a little more than a third of the outer border of the nasal. The lateral borders of the hard palate are almost parallel so that it is of almost uniform width throughout; the dentary border is elevated so that the anterior third of the surface is concave, but the posterior third is flattened; the hinder border is moderately emarginate, though in the adult male a mesial cleft, due to imperfect ossification, separates the two palate bones for a short distance posteriorly; this border is about midway between the maxillary root of the zygoma and the glenoid fossa, and well in front of the hamular pterygoids. The vomer has the usual arrangement of this bone in the Eared Seals. The tympanics are roughened, and, except a moderate ridge behind, with no special development of processes; the mastoids are very prominent, separated by a deep groove from the tympanics, and projecting almost vertically downwards. The widest part of the zygomatic arch is at its glenoid end, from which it rapidly diminishes from behind forwards; in the male the arch is massive in relation to the size of the skull. The post-canine dental formula is  $\frac{6-6}{5-5}$ ; these teeth all possess a cingulum, and in addition to the large central cusp both a much smaller anterior and posterior cusp, though in the last upper molar these accessory cusps have almost disappeared. All the post-canines except the first in the lower jaw and the two last in the upper jaw, are set somewhat obliquely in their sockets, but with distinct diastemata in the adults; the last upper is smaller than the rest and placed distinctly behind the maxillary root of the zygoma. The mandible is massive in the male, with a broad coronoid, a massive quadrangular subcondyloid process and slight angle; the lower border of the body is thickened and slightly inverted. As regards the pes it should be stated that digits II., III., and IV. have strong black nails; I. and V. only rudimentary nails. The toes are almost equal in length, though I. and V. are a little shorter than the intermediate toes. The toe-flap of digit I. projected 117 mm. beyond its rudimentary nail.

The length-breadth index calculated on the interzygomatic width of the adult male skull was 59, of the adult female 55, and of the young skull 55; calculated on the width behind the external meatus the indices were 58, 50, and 49 respectively.

In the number of its post-canine teeth *Eumetopias cinereus* corresponds with *Eumetopias hookeri*, but it differs from it in having the anterior and posterior cusps much more distinctly marked and more general, and in so many of the teeth being set obliquely; further, it has not so great a constriction of the posterior nares and back of the palate as is seen in the latter Seal. Mr. J. W. Clark says that it is distinguished from the *Otaria albicollis* of Péron by the presence of the anterior and posterior cusps in the post-canine teeth. As regards the species which has been named *Otaria albicollis* it should be stated that Peters regards both it and an animal named *Eumetopias lobatus* by Gray as identical with *Eumetopias cinereus*, and Allen is apparently of the same