

was immature the vertebræ had not assumed their adult characters, and various of the processes were probably less strongly marked than would have been the case in a mature animal. As previously stated, the epiphysial plates were not ankylosed to the bodies.

In all the *cervical* vertebræ, except the 7th, a vertebrarterial foramen was present between the two roots of each transverse process, and in the atlas the neural arch was also perforated on each side. The transverse process of the atlas was a broad plate projecting almost transversely outwards; that of the axis was short and pointed; those of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th were more massive, and ended in two tubercles, that of the 7th was a single bar of bone springing from the neural arch. In the configuration of its transverse processes Weddell's Seal approximated closely to the Elephant Seal and differed materially from the corresponding processes in *Arctocephalus*, in which animal they were flattened into broad plates which projected almost vertically downwards, though in the case of the atlas they were elongated downwards and outwards. The axis was the only cervical vertebra with a prominent spine; its odontoid process was 19 mm. high, and fused with the body of the axis. The ventral surface of the bodies of the cervical vertebræ had a mesial keel.

The *dorsal* vertebræ articulated with fifteen pairs of ribs; the 1st with one and a half, the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th with only a single rib on each side, the others with the halves of the heads of two ribs. When only a single rib articulated with the side of the body, it was near its anterior part. The transverse processes were prominent from the 1st to the 10th dorsal, behind which they diminished in size, and were scarcely to be recognised in the 14th and 15th dorsal vertebræ. The spines were feeble.

In the *lumbar* vertebræ the transverse processes were elongated, and projected forwards, outwards, and downwards. The spines were not very prominent. The body was keeled on its ventral surface.

The *sacrum* was represented apparently by only two vertebræ, though it is possible that the more anterior of the two caudal vertebræ which possessed a neural arch, might in a mature animal be ankylosed with the sacrum. Of the two vertebræ which I have regarded as sacral, the first was much the larger, its breadth at the base was 100 mm., and its antero-posterior diameter was 40 mm. It had a broad lateral articulation with the ilium, 47 mm. in its longer diameter, whilst the corresponding articulation of the second sacral was only 17 mm. in its longer diameter.

Each of the *caudal* vertebræ, except the two most anterior, consisted of an elongated body, without a neural arch, and they diminished in length from before backwards, the terminal vertebra being only 12 mm. long.

*Ribs.*—Of the fifteen pairs of ribs, ten articulated with the sides of the sternum. The capitular epiphysis was not in any bone ankylosed to the rest of the rib. The