

and articulated with the trapezium and second metacarpal. The 2nd metacarpal articulated with the 1st and 3rd, and with the trapezium and trapezoid. The 3rd metacarpal articulated with the 2nd and 4th and with the os magnum. The 4th metacarpal articulated with the 3rd and 5th and with the unciform. The 5th metacarpal was only 56 mm. long, and was flattened, unlike the metacarpals of the other fingers; it articulated with the 4th metacarpal, the unciform, and cuneiform. The metacarpal bone and phalanges of the minimus collectively measured 117 mm. The nails were rudimentary, and the terminal phalanges ended abruptly and without an ungual process. The skin, longitudinally wrinkled and without hairs, was prolonged beyond the terminal phalanx, and in the pollex this cutaneous fold was 100 mm. long and 45 mm. broad.

In *Arctocephalus gazella* the carpalia corresponded in number, shape, and arrangement to the bones in *Arctocephalus australis*, but they were smaller. The bones of the digits were also similar, but on a somewhat smaller scale. In both species the 2nd phalanx of the minimus though wider was scarcely so long as the terminal phalanx. Both in *Arctocephalus gazella* and the younger specimens of the Messier Channel *Arctocephalus*, it was seen that the ossification of the phalanges and metacarpal bones was on the same plan as in *Macrorhinus* and *Leptonychotes*. In *Arctocephalus gazella* the length of the pollex and minimus was 178 and 89 mm. respectively.

*Pelvis.*—This division of the skeleton consisted of the three sacral vertebræ and the two innominate bones. The length of the *os innominatum* was 210 mm., that of the ilium 85 mm., and of the ischio-pubic part 125 mm. The ilium was more elongated than is usual in the seals; its dorsal surface was three times broader than the ventral, which was 11 mm. broad, and was bounded externally by a rough surface for the origin of the rectus; the inner surface was as usual articular for the side of the sacrum, but the crest of the bone instead of being in almost the same transverse plane as the base of the sacrum, as in *Macrorhinus* and *Leptonychotes*, projected forwards, so that it was 31 mm. in front of the base of the sacrum. Between the crest and the base of the sacrum the inner surface of the ilium was marked for the origin of a muscle, probably the multifidus spinæ. The acetabulum had a complete covering of cartilage immediately within the brim, but at the bottom of the cup was a narrow rough depression which opened at the back of the brim in a small cotyloid notch or foramen. The margin of the brim was complete in bone, as the cotyloid notch was bridged by a bony bar which almost converted the notch into a foramen for the passage of the vessels and nerves into the joint. The os pubis and ischium were slender bars of bone, and the symphysis was limited to the junction of the two pubic bones. The junction of the os pubis and ilium was marked by a very prominent pectineal tubercle, and the pectineal line was sharp. The ischium had neither definite tuberosity nor spine, and the obturator foramen was elongated.