

Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Falkland Islands to the east, and perhaps Juan Fernandez and Masafuera to the west. Its geographical distribution almost exactly corresponds with that of *Otaria jubata*.

The distinguishing characters of the skull are as follows; the facial part narrow, slender, and somewhat elongated, the nasal bones are almost in the same plane as the top of the cranium, *i.e.*, horizontal; sagittal crest moderate; tympanic with two or three strong ridge or peg-like processes projecting vertically downwards; mastoid massive, separated from the tympanic by a broad and deep groove. The 6th post-canine not much smaller than the others. Upper and lower post-canines with a cingulum, a large cusp, and a small anterior cusp, the last two also with a small posterior cusp; mandible arching slightly outwards from symphysis to angles.¹

Arctocephalus gazella (Peters). Kerguelen Island Fur-Seal.

Otaria (Arctophoca) gazella, Peters, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, June 10, 1875, p. 393, 1876.

This animal has apparently a more slender configuration of skeleton than the South American species. Nasal bones in the same plane as the top of cranium; sagittal crest absent; tympanic almost flattened, and with feeble processes projecting from its posterior part; mastoid moderate and with broad shallow groove separating it from the tympanic. The 6th post-canine much smaller than the others. Upper and lower post-canines with a feeble cingulum, with one large cusp and no secondary cusps. Mandible as in preceding species.²

¹ A. Nehring has recently described (*Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1887, Heft i. Taf. ii.) three crania from the River Tramandahy, Rio Grande do Sul, south coast of Brazil, which he considers to be a new species and names it *Arctocephalus gracilis*. His specimens were one male and two females, but they were all young. In the absence of adult crania it would be hasty to pronounce them to belong to a new species. Burmeister has indeed described crania of *Arctocephalus australis* from the north of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, which is not far to the south of the Rio Grande, so that it is not unlikely that the skulls described by Nehring are the young of *Arctocephalus australis*. For the opportunity of reading Nehring's paper I am indebted to Mr. Oldfield Thomas. In a more recent communication (*Sitzungsab. d. Gesellsch. naturf. Freunde zu Berlin*, Dec. 20, 1887, p. 207), Nehring states that Professor Dr. Göldi has intimated to him that a Fur-Seal has been taken at Ponta Negra, near Rio de Janeiro, which corresponded with the Seal named by Burmeister *Arctophoca falclandica*, *i.e.*, *Arctocephalus australis*.

² In addition to the two carcasses of young Fur-Seals and the two skeletons of the same procured at Fuller's Harbour, Kerguelen Island, described on p. 36 as *Arctocephalus gazella*, the Challenger collection contained the skeleton of a young specimen killed at Betsy Cove, Kerguelen. This skeleton was overlooked until after Part I. of this Report had been printed off. All the epiphyses of the long bones of the limbs and those of the vertebræ were unankylosed and the cranial sutures were unossified, but the occipito-sphenoid synchondrosis was closed. The skull was immature, so that the specific characters were not strongly marked, but there can be no doubt, I think, that the animal was a young specimen of *Arctocephalus gazella*.