

Of the remaining specimens of this group the larger number closely corresponded in size to the bullæ of *Mesoplodon layardi*, and were almost identical with them in the configuration of the lobes, in the broad, roughened, inferior surface, and in the curvatures of the inner and outer surfaces, so that I think they should be referred to that animal. I have figured a characteristic one in Plate II. fig. 8. A few specimens in this group were a little smaller than *Mesoplodon layardi*, but possessed the same general characters of shape, and two specimens were somewhat broader, and more flattened on the inferior surface, than in the immature Falkland Isle *layardi*.

The *fifth* group consisted of at least twenty-four specimens, which varied in length from 1 inch to 1·7 inch. They were all bilobed, and had the general configuration of the tympanic bulla of the *Delphinidæ*. The longest possessed a transverse diameter of 1·1 inch, and in its general form resembled the bulla of a *Globiocephalus*. It is figured in Pl. VIII. fig. 6, by Mr Murray. Others were from animals of the genus *Delphinus*, whilst the smallest had the size, and almost exactly the shape, of the common porpoise. A specimen figured in my Plate II. fig. 13, and from another aspect in Mr Murray's Plate VIII. fig. 7, was 1·3 inch long, and ·7 inch wide. It was obviously not one of the Dolphins, for it was not bi-lobed posteriorly, whilst its small size precluded it from belonging to the Baleen whales. Professor Flower, to whom I showed the specimen, thought from its resemblance in form to the tympanic bulla of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), though of course very much smaller, that it might be the bulla of the short-headed sperm whale of the southern seas (*Kogia*, Gray). There was no tympanic of this whale in the Museum of the College of Surgeons with which to compare it, but in the stores of the British Museum I fortunately met with a specimen marked *Kogia macleayii*, which was from a young animal, and had unquestionably a considerable resemblance to the deep-sea specimen. The latter was slightly larger, but they were almost identical in shape; only, the deep-sea specimen was somewhat more roughened on the inferior surface, the anterior or Eustachian orifice was somewhat wider and the internal surface deeper. There can, I think, be little doubt that this bone should be referred to a species of *Kogia*. Two other specimens also occurred in this series which at the first sight seemed to have some resemblance to the bulla of *Kogia*, but on further examination were found to differ in several respects from it. The best preserved was 1·1 inch long, and is figured in Plate II. fig. 14. It was divided posteriorly into two lobes, but the intermediate depression was very shallow, and was not prolonged as a sharply differentiated groove along the inferior surface. The external posterior lobe was relatively large and boss-like, whilst the internal posterior was much smaller, and almost pointed. It cannot be regarded as one of the Dolphins, but was probably from an animal allied to *Kogia*, though generically distinct from it.

In this station forty-two detached petrous bones were also obtained. The longest was 2 inches, which is 0·1 inch less than the one already referred to in the fourth group as still attached to the bulla of the big *Mesoplodon*. Several were 1·8 and 1·9 inch