

the alveoli, and where in the living animal they would have been embraced by the gum. Also in these older crania the entrance into the pulp cavity was obliterated, excepting in the canines, but in the younger skulls the communication with the pulp cavity at the tip of the fang was freely open in all the teeth. In both of the large males the canines were not only worn down somewhat at the apex, but the lateral aspects, where the upper and lower canines had rubbed against each other, were much flattened. In the Kerguelen Island male (*e*) the teeth showed very slight signs of wear, so that this animal was far from being adult.

When the skulls of the females were placed side by side with that of either of the large males, other differences than that of relative size were observed. In the female skull the summit from the occipital crest to the fronto-nasal suture was almost flat, but sloped downwards and forwards on the nasal bones; the occipital crests were only faintly indicated; the skull possessed great width in the occipital, parietal, and temporal regions, and then suddenly narrowed in the frontal and interorbital regions. The temporo-zygomatic fossa was capacious and continuous with the orbit, and the zygomatic arch was massive and bulged outwards. In both the large males the temporo-zygomatic fossæ and arches were like those in the female, but on a larger scale. The summit of the skull was not flat, but concavo-convex from behind forwards, the posterior concavity being due to the elevation of the occipital crests and posterior border of the parietal bones. The frontal bones were also somewhat depressed below the plane of the two parietals, between the anterior borders of which they were received, but further forwards the frontals were raised into a slight convexity in the interorbital region, and at their anterior ends subsided into a hollow corresponding to the fronto-nasal suture. In the Kerguelen Island young male (*e*) the occipital crests were much lower than in the other males, and the summit of the cranium was less removed from the flattened form of the skull seen in the female, and this flattening of the vertex was a character in all the young skulls, both male and female. The frontal region in all the crania was constricted as compared with the great breadth of the occipital, parietal, and temporal regions; but in the males the frontal width in front was proportionally more than in the female, owing to the greater width of the anterior nares in the former sex. In the younger crania the interfrontal width was not so constricted posteriorly as in the adult skulls. The greatest width of the skull at the zygomata was at a point about midway between the two ends of the arch.

The relative size of the orbits and temporo-zygomatic fossa was studied by comparing the diameter, measured from the anterior surface of the cranial box at or near the fronto-parietal suture to the tip of the antorbital process, with the orbital diameter from the tip of that process to the apex of the ascending or orbital process of the malar. In the two older males the orbital diameter, as measured between the above two points, was about two-thirds that of the entire distance; in the younger male (*e*) the orbital