

Mr. J. W. Clark¹ gives a careful description of the skins and the more salient features of the skull of several specimens of the Grey Sea Lion from the Seal Rocks near Port Stephens, New South Wales, which animal he identifies with the *Otaria cinerea* of Péron.

The Anatomical Museum of the University, and the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, have recently purchased from Mr. Edward Gerrard, junior, skeletons of a Seal from Victoria, belonging to this species, and the following description is drawn up from the examination of the skulls of an adult male and female, and of a young animal, the dimensions of which are given in the accompanying table:—

TABLE X.—SKULLS OF EUMETOPIAS CINEREUS.

	Male. mm.	Female. mm.	Young. mm.
Extreme condylo-premaxillary length,	301	245	205
From front of premaxilla to occipital crest,	295	225	...
From basion to optic foramen,	125	100	88
From optic foramen to premaxillary tubercle,	173	136	106
Extreme interzygomatic width,	179	137	113
Extreme width immediately behind external meatus,	175	123	100
Greatest width of palate,	38	32	27
Width between outer side of base of upper canines,	62	44	35
Width between outer side of base of lower canines,	30	27
Length of palate to incisor teeth,	127	105	87
Height from basion to middle of occipital crest,	104	79	72
Smallest interfrontal width in plane of upper surface,	18	15	36
Length of nasals,	60	47	34
Greatest width of anterior nares,	43	29	26
Greatest length of mandible,	218	169	133
Greatest width at condyles of lower jaw,	163	120	92

The occipital and sagittal crests are moderately developed in both the male and female, but have not appeared in the young skull; the sagittal crest scarcely reaches the constricted part of frontal; in the male a strong parietal tubercle like that seen in the adult *Otaria jubata* is present. A marked character of the skull is its elongation in the adult cranium in front of the cranial box, and this is especially noticeable in the frontal constriction between the anterior wall of that box and the postorbital processes. At the beginning of this constricted part the skull is pinched in laterally, and in front of this constriction it widens somewhat before it reaches the postorbital processes.² The nasals

¹ *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, March 18, 1884, p. 188.

² In comparing with each other the skulls of the Seals too much importance must not be attached to differences in the length and degree of the constriction immediately in front of the cranial box as indicative of specific distinction. In the comparison of the young and adult skulls of *Macrorhinus leoninus* and *Otaria jubata* in Part I. of this Report, it is shown that this constriction is both much shorter and less marked in the young than in the adult skull of the same species. In an interesting paper on Cranial Variation in *Mustela pennanti*, Erxl. (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, Feb. 16, 1886), Mr. Oldfield Thomas has noted how much the interorbital constriction in this animal also is increased in the aged skull.