

1. The bay-seal\*, as its name denotes, is confined to the bays and inlets, living on the coast all the year round, and frequenting the mouths of the rivers and harbours. It is the smallest of the four, and prettily marked with irregular spots of a small size. From what I heard, I am led to suspect that it breeds in the autumn or fall of the year. It is never found on the ice among the seals we had been pursuing.

2. The harp-seal† is so named from the old male animal having, in addition to a number of spots, a broad curved line of connected blotches proceeding from each shoulder and meeting on the back above the tail, forming a figure something like an ancient harp or lyre. The female has not this harp, neither has the male till after his second year. The young when born are covered with the white fur already described—they are then called "white coats:" at about five or six weeks old they shed this white coat, and a smooth spotted skin appears—they are then called young harps.

\* This I believe to be the common *Phoca vitulina* of Linnæus, which is found on our own coast.

† This is the *Phoca Grænlandica*, (Müller,) or Greenland seal.