

to return in September, and the female has in the beginning of April, come from land.

Much of the frolicsome species lives in great direction of a leader, sole. They do not freeze. A seal has a large quantity of oil than is ob-

The Fetid Seal.

Four feet and a half long. Rough and similar to that of the seal, and their nauseous

snout forming a third of its length. In other respects it is brown. It frequents the ice near the shore when old. It is solitary, and is taken together. It is not a match for the eagle, being taken by the latter does not hinder the latter from eating it.

The Ursine Seal.

When full grown, eight feet long and weighs about eight hundred pounds. The female is smaller than the male. The female's posterior is slender, and

Other seals in having the feet not covered by the integument of the palm, and distinct. The thumb is the longest and is successively to the little finger a small nail. The posterior is long, and articulated like

those of other seals, but, owing to their length, can be used to scratch the head. They have five toes, united by a web, which, when spread, gives a breadth of twelve inches. This species is principally found on the islands between America and Kamschatka, where they lie on the shores in vast herds, each male having from eight to thirty or more females.

THE WALRUS, or MORSE.

These animals resemble seals in the form of their bodies and anterior extremities. They have a round head, small eyes, and no external ears. The orifices of the nostrils are far distant from the upper lips. The posterior feet are horizontally placed, and have five digits, of which the two external are the longest—all provided with small incurvated nails, and connected by a membrane. The most striking peculiarity of the genus is the tusks, or prolonged canine teeth, which descend from the superior maxillary bone and project far below the lower jaw, serving the animal as offensive weapons, as well as in climbing on ice-banks, &c.

The walrus is found on the shores of the islands between America and Kamschatka, about Spitsbergen, and on the coasts of Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits. It attains the size of an ox, being, when full grown, from twelve to fifteen feet in length and from eight to ten in girth. The skin of the walrus is about an inch thick. The hair is short, and of a yellowish brown color.

On land the walrus is a slow, clumsy animal; in the water its motions are quick and easy. It is a fearless, and, when not disturbed, an inoffensive animal. The ivory tusks are from ten to thirtysix inches long, and have been known to weigh ten pounds. The circumference of one twentyseven inches long, is about eight inches at the base.