

an indigo blue back, fading into grey, and a white belly. The face is dark grey, and almost a black muzzle, with long whiskers. The eyes are liquid brown and very beautiful. The nails of the claws are a neutral tint with a blue shade. It produces an immature "white coat," at the end of February, or early in March, and changes its coat on the ice, in about 25 days, to pearl grey with brown spots, when it takes the water. The young Harps continue to be spotted until they are five years old, when the grey assumes the deep blue, with the brown patch on the shoulder. The Scotch sealers call them "saddle backs."

This well-known variety inhabits the coast of Greenland, Baffin's Bay, and Hudson's Bay. Nothing is known of the movements of the East Greenland body, on the American coast.

The fur traders and Indians in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, speak of the large number of seals in this extensive sheet of water, but we are entirely indebted to the experienced ice-masters of the Dundee fleet to supply us with a name. It is the ships which follow the fish into Fox Channel, Boothia Gulf, and other arms, that pass through the Hudson Strait, and notice the seals and their colour, and consider them to be a portion of the Davis Strait variety with which they are so familiar. There is however a great difference of opinion as to whether any of these seals find their way through Hudson Strait in October. Nobody lives on Cape Chidley or Resolution Island to give information. The expeditions that have gone there give a rather forbidding account of the "state of the ice" late in September and early in October. The fast ice makes early, and reaches