

netted in small numbers in the Belleisle Strait and on the east coast of Newfoundland, and have occasionally been taken on the south coast. This is not a commercial seal, the skin is too thick, and the oil not so fine as the Harp or Hood. —The young *Barbata* are light blue with brown spots until they are five years old.

The *Calocephalus Vitulinus*, can hardly be considered an ice-riding seal in the proper acceptation of the term, for they do not usually produce their young on the ice, and that is the strict meaning of "ice-riding pinnipeds." But there is little doubt that some of the northern seals utilise the ice as the nursery *pro tempore*. There is no actual necessity for them to do so, for the young *Vitulina* is not born until June. They may be said to be ubiquitous, but not migratory, although they have been netted with the other seals. They frequent the bays and arms of this extensive coast-line from Davis Strait to the United States. They travel up the brooks, live in the ponds many miles from salt water, and are great poachers. They produce their young in quiet corners in the bays, generally upon smooth flat rocks, or shingle beaches up the brooks. They often produce two, which are beautifully marked in golden buff and brown a few hours after they are born, or when they shed their white coat. Occasionally they are found on the ice with the breeding Harps and their families, many miles to the eastward of the land, but nearly always alone; they have probably drifted down from the north.

The *Phoca Greenlandica*, or Harp seal; so called, on account of a patch of brown hair on the shoulder, supposed to represent a harp. It is five to seven feet in length, with