

visited with Seal; and this was the first place where I had seen any of these Animals, on the North-side of the Equator, in these Seas. For the Fish on this sandy Coast lye most in the Lagunes or Salt-lakes, and Mouths of Rivers; but the Seals come not so much there, as I judge: For this being no rocky Coast, where Fish resort most, there seems to be but little Food for the Seals, unless they will venture upon Cat-Fish”\*. At the Tres Marias Islands he found “the Sea also pretty well stored with Fish, and Turtle or Tortoise, and Seal. This is the second Place on this Coast where I did see any Seal: and this place helps to confirm what I have observed, that they are seldom seen but when there is plenty of Fish”†.

Mr. Allen supposes these “Seals” to have been the Californian Sea-Lion‡, but observes that they may have been the Northern Sea-Elephant §, although in that case Dampier would probably have alluded to their great size ||. At any rate there seems to be no doubt that both Sea-Lions and Sea-Elephants are now extirpated on the Pacific coast between California and Peru, although Captain Scammon alludes to the existence of the former animal “on the Mexican coast” some years previous to 1852 ¶.

[**Lepus graysoni** (p. 177).

Two specimens of this species from the typical locality (the Tres Marias Islands) were collected by Mr. Forrer. One is a full-grown male, obtained on the 23rd of April, and the other an immature female, killed on the 10th of March of the present year.

These Hares, which quite agree with Mr. Allen’s description, seem certainly to be very closely allied to *L. sylvaticus*; but without seeing more specimens I do not care to express any definite opinion on this point. There can be no doubt, however, that, if not a species, *L. graysoni* represents at least a distinguishable race or variety, of which the distribution presents us with another instance of the already mentioned remarkable affinities possessed by the fauna of the Tres Marias Islands, since Mr. Allen refers in his original description to a second specimen of this form collected by J. Carmiol at Talamanca, Costa Rica.—O. T.]

\* Dampier’s Voyages, i. pp. 263, 264.

† Tom. cit. p. 276.

‡ *Otaria californiana*, Lesson, = *Zalophus californianus*, Allen, = *Otaria gillespii*, M’Bain (cf. *suprà*, p. 90).

§ *Macrorhinus angustirostris*, Gill, = *M. leoninus* (Linn.)? (cf. *suprà*, p. 90).

|| Hist. N.-Am. Pinnipeds, pp. 289, 290, 751, 752.

¶ Marine Mamm. N. Am. pp. 130–135. It seems not improbable that the former occurrence of Pinnipeds on these coasts may have given rise to the reports of the existence of *Manatus australis* in the Pacific (cf. *suprà*, p. 95).