

side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and I have seen this in no other specimen.

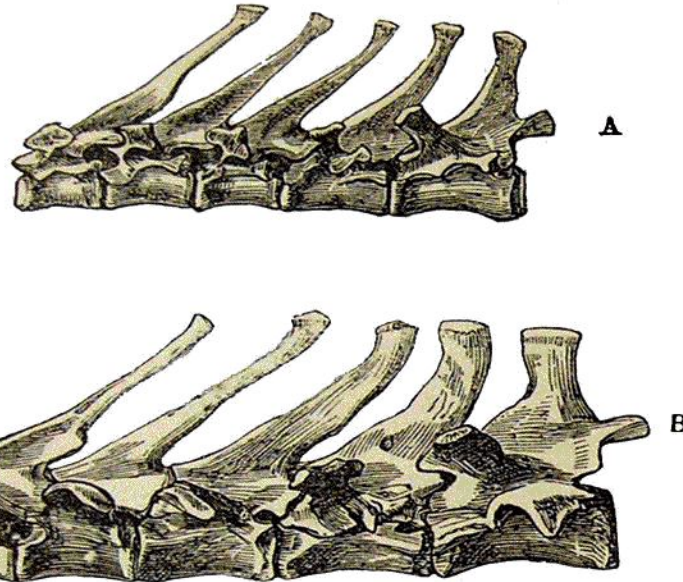


Fig. 14.—Dorsal Vertebrae, from sixth to tenth inclusive, of natural size, viewed laterally.
A. Wild Rabbit. B. Large, Hare-coloured, so called Spanish Rabbit.

Lumbar Vertebrae.—I have stated that in two cases there were eight instead of seven lumbar vertebrae. The third lumbar vertebrae in one skeleton of a wild British rabbit, and in one of the Porto Santo feral rabbits, had a hæmal spine; whilst in four skeletons of large lop-eared rabbits, and in the Himalayan rabbit, this same vertebra had a well developed hæmal spine.

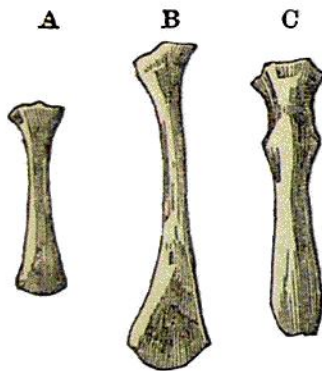


Fig. 15.—Terminal bone of Sternum, of natural size.
A. Wild Rabbit. B. Hare-coloured, Lop-eared Rabbit. C. Hare-coloured Spanish Rabbit. (N.B. The left-hand angle of the upper articular extremity of B was broken, and has been accidentally thus represented.)

Pelvis.—In four wild specimens this bone was almost absolutely identical in shape; but in several domesticated breeds shades of differences could be distinguished. In the large lop-eared rabbits, the whole upper part of the ilium is straighter, or less splayed outwards, than in the wild rabbit; and the tuberosity on the inner lip of the anterior and upper part of the ilium is proportionally more prominent.

Sternum.—The posterior end of the posterior sternal bone in the wild rabbit (fig. 15, A) is thin and slightly enlarged; in some of

the large lop-eared rabbits (B) it is much more enlarged towards

I have been informed by the game-keeper, from variously-coloured domestic rabbits which had been turned out. They vary in colour; but many are symmetrically coloured,

being white with a streak along the spine, and with the ears and certain marks about the head of a blackish-grey tint. They have rather longer bodies than common rabbits.