

mon seal, which we call the *sea-calf*; 3. The great seal, of which Mr. Parsons has given a figure and description in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 496; and 4. The very large seal, which is called the *sea-lion*, the figure and description of which is given in Anson's Voyages.

By the *walrus* we understand those animals commonly called *sea-cows*, or *sea-horses*. We know of two species of this animal, one found only in the northern seas, and the other only in the southern, which is called *dugan* or *Indian walrus*. And lastly, under that of *manati*, we comprehend those called *lamantans*, or *sea-oxen*, in St. Domingo, and other parts of South America, as well as that of Senegal, and other parts of the coast of Africa, and which seem to be only varieties of the American species.

The seal and the walrus approach nearer to quadrupeds than to cetaceous animals, because they have a kind of feet. But the manatis, which have only two before, are more of the cetaceous tribes than the quadrupeds. But they differ from every other animal by the following striking character. They are the only animals that can equally live in air and water, and consequently the only ones we can properly
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