

rest with the palmar surfaces of their extremities upon the land, because there is greater freedom of leg and arm than in our seals. They move more freely and with greater rapidity when on land, nevertheless their movements are on the whole very similar to those of our own species.

NOTE—The tentorium cerebellum partly of bone as in cat, falx cerebri at its junction with tentorium also formed of bone.

---

ART. VI. — TUBES IN THE FEET OF THE MOOSE. — BY R. MORROW.

*Read May 10th, 1880.*

IN April, 1877, I read to you some "Notes on the Caribou," (see vol. 4, *Transactions N. S. I. N. S.*, page 281, *et seq.*) in which I drew your attention to the tubes in the feet of the moose. I shot last December an old cow moose, in the hind feet of which the tubes were fully developed, but differed from those in the hind feet of the bull described by me (see page 292, *ibid.*) in being more perfect in shape, closely resembling the tubes in the hind feet of the old doe caribou, that is, being much narrower and more perfectly defined in their mouths, and of nearly equal diameter to their inferior extremities, also being very strongly marked, as in the caribou, by the coarse, bristly tufts of hair which issue from their mouths. The inferior extremities of the tubes are attached, as in the caribou, by strong fascia to the superior surface of the skin of the web, or soles of the feet.

In the fore feet the tubes were nearly obliterated, existing only as a slight depression in the skin, about one inch in length, the tube proper being so reduced as scarcely to be perceptible; this depression, lying between the phalanges, is attached as in the hind feet, by fascia to the sole, but the fascia extends to the middle of the depression, marking what was originally the lower extremity of the tubes, and it is therefore of greater length than that in the hind feet. There were no bristly tufts marking the tubes in the fore feet of this cow moose, as are in the fore feet of the doe caribou.