GENUS ENHYDRA.—FLEMING.

DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{6}{4}; \text{ Canine } \frac{4-4}{5-5}; \text{ Molar } \frac{2-2}{3-3} = 38.$$

Head, small and globular; ears, short and conical, placed far back in the head.

Body, very long, covered with a dense glossy fur; tail, less than one fourth the length of the body, rather stout, depressed, covered with strong hairs on the sides.

Hind-feet, webbed.

LICHTENSTEIN says this genus has hind-feet like those of the common seals, ears resembling those of the seals of the genus *Otaria*, and a tail similar to that of the common Otter.

He places the Sea Otter (correctly, as we think) between the Otter and the seals that possess ears (*Otaria*).

Mammæ, two—ventral.

There is only one species in the genus.

Habit, living principally at sea and in bays and estuaries.

The generic name is derived from *ενυδρος*, *enudros*, aquatic; Gr. *εν*, *en*, in, and *ὑδωρ*, *hudōr*, water.

ENHYDRA MARINA.—ERXLEBEN.

SEA OTTER.

PLATE CXXXVII.—MALE.

E. perelongata, cauda depressa, corporis partem quartam æquante, pedibus posticis curtis, istis Phocarum similibus, colore castaneo vel nigro, vellere mollissimo; Lutrâ Canadensis duplo major.

CHARACTERS.

Body, very much elongated; tail, depressed, and one fourth the length of the body; hind-feet, short, and resembling those of the seal; colour, chesnut brown or black; twice the size of the common Otter; fur, exceedingly fine.

Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1854. "Genus Enhydra." *The quadrupeds of North America* 3, 170–170. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322425>.

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