we had a couple of miles to descend to the lake. Reaching the shore, we immediately set up camp and had the water in the traps. The first night’s quarters were in a tent. The next morning’s with a view to the

*Fig. A.* Skull of African Manate*, *Trichechus senegalensis*, showing the large braincase. (American Museum of Natural History.)

**The Manatees.**

Trichechus senegalensis, *Trichechus brachyops americanus, and Trichechus inunguis*.

Our personal knowledge of the Manatees is principally based upon having carefully studied the skeletons and the skulls that are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. The Manatees are found from the east coast of North America to the west coast of South America. They are large, slow-moving animals, and are usually found in shallow water. They are herbivorous, feeding on aquatic plants, and are generally considered to be in danger of extinction due to overhunting.

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*Fig. B.* Skeleton of Steller’s Sea-cow, *Hydrochoerus japonicus*. (American Museum of Natural History.)

**The Manatees.**

Trichechus senegalensis, *Trichechus brachyops americanus, and Trichechus inunguis*.

Our personal knowledge of the Manatees is principally based upon having carefully studied the skeletons and the skulls that are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. The Manatees are found from the east coast of North America to the west coast of South America. They are large, slow-moving animals, and are usually found in shallow water. They are herbivorous, feeding on aquatic plants, and are generally considered to be in danger of extinction due to overhunting.

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*Fig. C.* Skeleton of Steller’s Sea-cow, *Hydrochoerus japonicus*. (American Museum of Natural History.)

**The Manatees.**

Trichechus senegalensis, *Trichechus brachyops americanus, and Trichechus inunguis*.

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Professor Garrod, in alluding to these ears of theirs, that "These pads have the power of transparently approaching towards and feeding from one another simultaneously (see figs. 2 & 8). When the animal is on the point of uniting (say) a leaf to itself, the pads are brought together in such a way as to make a median gap of considerable size. Directly the leaf is within the grasp of the lip-pads the leaf is firmly seized between their cleftly bumpy surfaces, and then drawn inward by a backward movement of the lower margin of the pads."

It is said that Manatees have the power of carrying their young about within the group of their forelimbs and that their appearance has given rise to the fabulous mermaid of nursery tale renown, but so far as the writer is concerned, if these mythical myths of the sea, so often filled my dreamland, had been situations of real life, so much the better. They are not known to be possessed of the ability of any voice-sound. They seem to bear captivity well, and living specimens have been studied with great interest and advantage at zoological gardens in London, where they have been successfully kept. In heretofore they always were kept in tanks and were never exhibited on all occasions. Great concern and affection have been shown for them, and they are considered to be of very great value, and they are forever pursued and captured for their flesh and skin and the oil which they yield. Thus it is that Manatees are on the road to extinction, which everything considered, in time is sure to come. They are caught by various modes of sports and the use of harpoons. So far as the breeding habits of the Manatees concern, little or nothing is known; the best authorities have it that the period of gestation lasts eleven months, and the young follow their mother about for six months or perhaps longer. It is very well known, of course, that the dams suckle their young at their breasts, there being two mammarys, which are post-anterior to position.

In concluding, it gives me pleasure to state that in my account of this animal, I have been made astounded through my personal Mr. True in doing his article in that work, says, "in the Manatee, then, we have an animal of great size, of gentle disposition and apparently of rapid growth, which lives in open readily accessible to man, and is easily captured, and which furnishes meat which is not inferior, or which is remarkably fine, and leather which possesses great toughness. From these considerations it would seem evident that, with the proper protection, it would furnish no small revenue to the people in those portions of our country which it inhabits, for centuries to come." (p. 185)

Finally, to those interested in the progress of science in Florida, I shall say that we have not as yet by any means a complete history of this animal, and accurate reports upon the following subjects are very much to be desired: (1) an accurate observation giving all the circumstances of a Manatee voluntarily coming ashore to food for any other purpose; (2) the matter of cotton, the period of gestation, the mode of delivery, the number of calves at a birth, how the latters suckled, their size and appearance, and how long they remain with their dams, and (3) an account of the Manatees at Jekyll Island, Cape Sable, and the other portions of the coast, the United States."

THE MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATE gathered together the members for the first time, that autumn on Sunday, Oct. 11, and by general consent the meeting was pronounced a decided success. All members and their friends, among whom was Mr. A. G. Faye, Jr., editor of the new Boston sporting journal, Judge and Jury, as a special guest of the association, sat at the tables of the Tremont House. It being the first meeting since June there was very little business to be transacted; the only new members were H. M. Duguay, Jr., and W. H. Hunting, and the water portion of the evening was given up to social chat. President Samuels first called upon Mr. Walter M. Branch, who gave an account of salmon fishing in Canada, and following him Mr. Daniels gave some very entertaining and amusing reports of his own experiences in Cape Mayon, where he had spent the summer months. Mr. Fayes gave very practical talk upon methods for furthering proper protection of game, and suggested that the association should extend its correspondence and make affiliation with all sporting clubs in the State, both for the good of all and for its own interests, especially in forwarding the good work.—Rich.