north of Papua (Japetella diaphana).



Fig. 107.—Japetella prismatica, n. gen. et sp.: natural size.

The genus Bolitana, Stp., is perhaps the nearest ally of these two forms, but its differences from them are many and important.

"The genus Eledone furnished two new species, both characterised by a short stumpy contour and by arms webbed half-way to the extremities; one was obtained near the Antarctic Circle, depth 1950 fathoms, the other in the South Atlantic (Station 320) from a depth of 600 fathoms; while some portions of a large Octopod, which were picked up on the surface of the North Atlantic, beyond all reasonable doubt once formed part of an individual of the curious Alloposus mollis, Verrill.

"The Decapoda yielded, on the whole, fewer striking novelties than the Octopoda.

called Bathyteuthis abyssicola (see fig. 108); it measures about 5 cm. in length excluding the tentacles; the body is subcylindrical, tapering to a blunt point behind, where are situated two small rounded fins. The head is broad, with prominent eyes, and there is a very large oral membrane provided with suckers. arms are very short, the longest not quite reaching 1 cm., and the suckers are minute and arranged biserially; the tentacles about equal the body in length, and have no clubs, but gradually taper to a point armed with numerous very small suckers like those of many Sepiæ. The funnel is provided with a valve, and the pen resembles that of Ommastrephes.

"The structure of this form seems to adapt Fig. 108.—Bathyteuthis abyssicola, n. gen. et sp.; natural size. it for life at great depths, and to justify the belief that it really came from the depth

reached by the dredge (1600 fathoms); the small fins are in marked contrast to those of pelagic species, while the small suckers and delicate tentacles are equally little

