

fitted for raptorial purposes; but, on the other hand, the large circumoral lip would seem well suited for collecting nutritive matters from an oozy bottom.

"A new genus has also been erected for the reception of another interesting Decapod, *Promachoteuthis megaptera*, which has a rounded body not much longer than the head; two large fins are attached to the body for fully half its length, and united with each other to some extent behind it, their combined breadth exceeding the length of the body. The head is small, as are also the eyes, which are scarcely at all prominent. The longest (lateral) arms are slightly longer than the body, and bear two rows of globular suckers, with lateral apertures, recalling those of *Sepiolo* and *Rossia*. The tentacles have unfortunately lost their extremities; but they are very stout, and about half as long again as the arms (see fig. 109). The single specimen comes from Station 237 (North Pacific), perhaps from 1875 fathoms, but more probably from the surface.

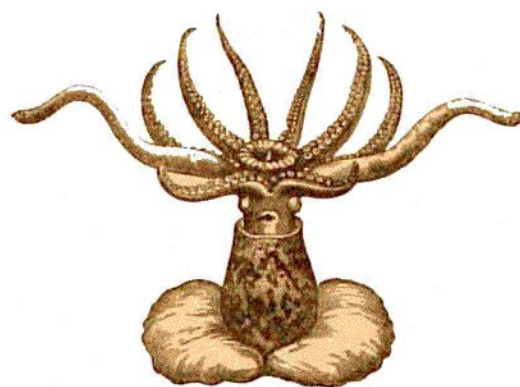


FIG. 109.—*Promachoteuthis megaptera*, n. gen. et sp.; natural size.

"A rare, if not new, form was dredged on the *Hyalonema*-ground south of Japan, in 345 fathoms (Station 232); it is generically, if not specifically, identical with *Calliteuthis reversa*, Verrill, hitherto known only from the eastern coast of North America, of which *Loligopsis ocellata*, Owen, is possibly only a synonym.

"A type somewhat allied to this, and apparently intermediate between it and the genus *Histioteuthis*, was obtained in the South Atlantic (Station 333); the web is very small in comparison with that of this genus, not extending quite half way to the tips of the arms. In the present state of our knowledge it seems impossible to refer this form to any type hitherto described, and the name *Histiopsis atlantica* is therefore given to it, although it is possible that other Cephalopods will be discovered which will bring it into closer relation with known forms.

"Among the Challenger collection is also one mutilated individual of *Taonius hyperboreus*, Stp., a genus hitherto known only from examples in the Copenhagen Museum;¹ there are also two medium sized specimens and a small one which appear to be referable to the same genus. It is remarkable that many of the most interesting specimens are mere fragments; among others may be mentioned part of a tentacle of *Mastigoteuthis agassizii*, Verrill, which was found adhering to the dredge rope, and numerous pieces of a long gelatinous pen, taken from the stomach of a shark; these latter seem to resemble nothing hitherto known so nearly as the pen of *Chiroteuthis lacertosa*, Verrill,² though if this determination be correct that species must sometimes attain a length of several feet.

¹ The specimen which Verrill figures (*Trans. Connect. Acad.*, vol. v. p. 302, pl. xxvii. figs. 1, 2, 1882) is certainly not *Taonius hyperboreus*, Stp.; I hope elsewhere to adduce arguments for believing it to be *Taonius pavo* (Les.).

² *Ibid.*, p. 408, pl. lvi. figs. 1 a, a', a'', 1881.