

for me between the two shells; he says (as is obvious from the figures), that the Challenger species is different in form from *Sepia mestus*, which is comparatively broader "and has a peculiar raised band on each side not unlike a muscular scar"; and adds "I think your shell may be the same species (although a *var.*) that Gray has identified in the museum collection as *Sepia capensis*, but which seems to me distinct from *Sepia capensis* of d'Orbigny (= *Sepia australis*, Gray and Gaimard). Our two shells, both from Australia (one from Port Jackson), are rather narrower than yours;" further, the last loculus is smaller and the curve of its posterior margin is more flattened. The two shells alluded to by Mr. Smith are here figured for comparison with the Challenger specimen.

The present specimen differs from *Sepia capensis*, d'Orbigny, in the form of the

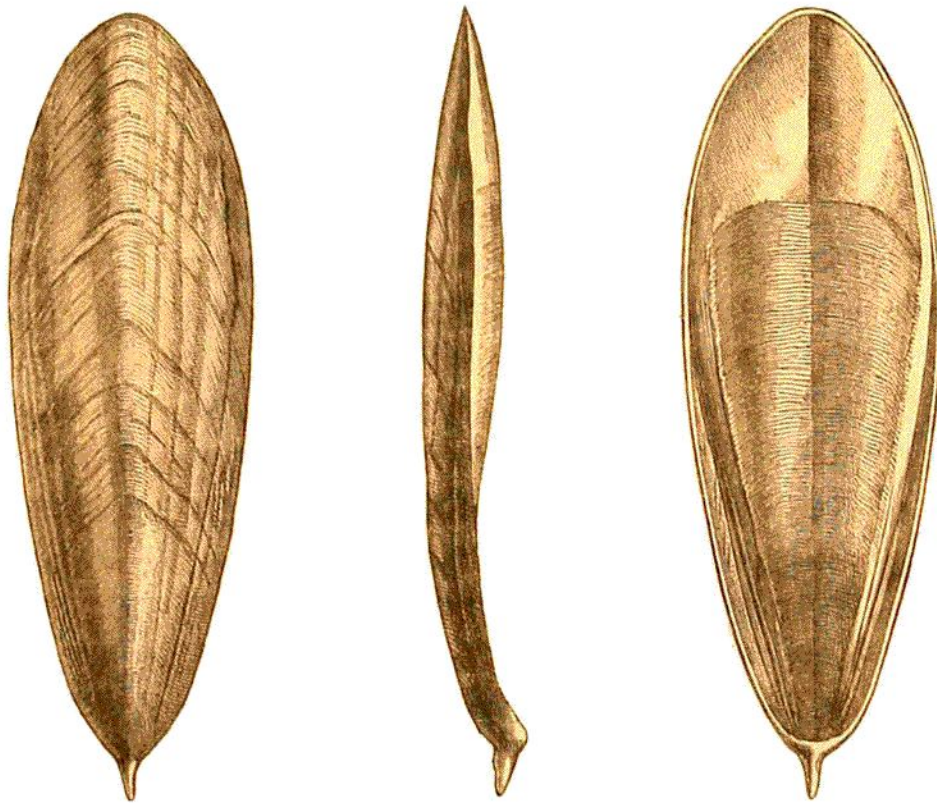


FIG. 6.—Shell of a *Sepia* in the British Museum labelled "*S. capensis*. Sydney, Presented by J. Edwards, Esq. R.N." Drawn by Mr. P. J. Smit.

ventral aspect of the shell; furthermore, the curves of the striated area are more transverse, the anterior extremity is more pointed, and there is the ridge on the spine not mentioned by d'Orbigny (compare Céph. acét., pl. vii. fig. 4). As regards the external characters of the animal, *Sepia capensis* has three suckers on the tentacle larger than the rest, and on the sessile arms the two inner series of suckers are larger than the outer.

The second left arm shows an abnormality, the groove in which the suckers lie being interrupted for about 2 mm. by the folding over and union of the two margins; the part of the arm beyond this has only two series of very small suckers (fig. 2).