

The tentacular arm has been described but not figured by Verrill, a drawing of it is therefore appended here (figs. 12-14); the central series of suckers should have been represented as somewhat larger than the others as indicated by Verrill.

The pen (fig. 15) has a short, narrow, anterior extremity expanding into a subcaudate blade, posteriorly it curves round the hinder end of the viscera, and then is reflected as a very thin, irregular, membranous expansion.

The fact that the same species (or at all events two closely allied species) is found both in the Western Pacific and in the Western Atlantic is of great interest, and especially when considered in relation with the similar distribution of *Octopus januarii*, *Eledone verrucosa*, *Eledonella pygmaea*, and *Eledonella diaphana*.

The identification of the small specimen from New Zealand is uncertain.

Family XIII. CRANCHIÆFORMES, Steenstrup.

Subfamily CRANCHIADÆ, Gray.

Cranchia, Leach.

Cranchia (*Liocranchia*) *reinhardtii*, Steenstrup (Pl. XXXI. figs. 11-14; Pl. XXXII. figs. 1-4).

1857. *Leachia Reinhardtii*, Stp., Hectocotyldannelsen, p. 200.
 1861. *Cranchia Reinhardtii*, Stp., Overblik, p. 76.
 1879. *Loligopsis Reinhardtii*, Tryon, Man. Conch., vol. i. p. 165.
 (nec.) 1882. *Cranchia Reinhardtii*, Brock, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxvi. p. 605.
 1884. *Perotis Reinhardtii*, Rochebr., Monogr. Loligops., p. 25.
 (nec.) 1884. *Cranchia cf. Reinhardtii*, Pffr., Ceph. Hamb. Mus., p. 29.

Habitat.—Station 106, August 25, 1873; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; depth, 1850 fathoms. Two young specimens, in all probability from the surface.

North Atlantic, lat. 15° to 28° N., long. 18° to 32° W. (Steenstrup); within the Tropics, longitude of the Azores (Kiel Museum, *vide* Steenstrup).

The Body (fig. 4) is rotund and barrel-shaped, the diameter being greater than half the length, bluntly rounded behind; a little in advance of the posterior extremity on the dorsal surface is a process containing the end of the pen (figs. 2, 3), to it are attached the *fins* for about half their length. They are subquadrate, the posterior angles being better marked than the anterior; they are attached by their inner margins, for the anterior moiety to the process of the body above mentioned, for the posterior to each other. The *mantle-margin* passes anteriorly in even curves from one point of attachment to another. From the point of attachment at either side of the funnel,