

## B. MYOPSIDÆ

## SPIRULIDÆ

*Spirula australis*, Lam., Stations 34, 35, 42, 44, 45.

## SEPIOLIDÆ

*Heteroteuthis dispar*, Rüppell, Stations 42, 56, 58.

*Sepiola rondeletti*, d'Orbigny, Stations 39, 96.

*Rossia caroli*, Joubin, Station 70.

## LOLIGINIDÆ

*Loligo media*, L., Stations 14, 20.

*Loligo forbesi*, Steenstr., Station 39.

## SEPIIDÆ

*Sepia d'Orbignyi*, Férussac, Station 33.

*Sepia officinalis*, L., Station 37.

## II. CEPHALOPODA OCTOPODA

## PHILONEXIDÆ

*Tremoctopus atlanticus*, d'Orbigny, Stations 51, 53, 62.

*Argonauta* sp., Stations 45, 49B.

Larvæ, either of *Tremoctopus* or *Argonauta*, Stations 95, 98, 101.

## POLYPODIDÆ

*Octopus (Polypus)*, n.sp., Station 58.

*Octopus (Polypus) lothei*, n.sp., Station 41.

## BOLITÆNIDÆ

*Eledonella pygmæa*, Verrill, Stations 45, 53, 62.

*Bolitena diaphana*, Hoyle, Stations 35, 53, 56, 64, 92.

## CIRROTEUTHIDÆ.

*Opisthoteuthis agassizii*, Verrill, Station 4.

*Cirroteuthis umbellata*, Fischer, Stations 25, 53, 70.

*Vampyroteuthis infernalis*, Chun, Stations 51, 57.

*Cirrothauma murrayi*, n.sp., Station 82.

The Tunicata have been so termed from the gelatinous mantle or tunic Tunicata. surrounding their body, which is composed of a peculiar substance, "tunicin," supposed to be closely related to cellulose. All Tunicata have pelagic larvæ, which have long attracted the interest of zoologists, because their central nervous system (medullar tube), sense organs, and axial skeleton present a striking likeness to the lower vertebrates or to the early embryonal stages of the vertebrates. Among the Tunicata there is a large group, the Ascidians, which at the close of larval