

commence one or two suckers farther from the mouth, but it is not certain how much importance is to be attached to this point.

In connection with the capture of this species I find the following note in Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm's MS. Journal. "Cirroteuthis.—By us this genus . . . has been found before in deep water several times, especially in the Antarctic," alluding no doubt to the specimens above described as *Cirroteuthis magna* and *Cirroteuthis pacifica*. Furthermore, in his "Challenger Briefe" (*loc. cit.*) he remarks, "Ich möchte glauben, dass das Thier wie die Umbellularia im hohen Norden das Flachwasser erreicht, . . . im übrigen aber überall in grossen Tiefen bei niedrigen Temperaturgraden anzutreffen ist," a supposition which we shall afterwards see to be remarkably borne out by all we know of the distribution of the genus (see section on Distribution, *postèa*).

The dorsal cartilage (Pl. XIII. figs. 5, 6) resembles that of *Cirroteuthis magna* rather than of *Cirroteuthis mülleri*, but the peculiar transversely elongated and curved shape of the former is here greatly exaggerated. It consists, indeed, of a thin rod bent round almost into the shape of a horse-shoe: the inner surface of the curve is rounded off, whereas the outer is flat except for four little angular processes, which protrude from it on the anterior and posterior edges about halfway between the centre and the extremities of the curve. Just outside these processes is a slightly flattened area which receives the base of the fin, and forms a kind of socket for it.

The interesting little specimen shown enlarged about four diameters on Pl. IX. figs. 12, 13, may, owing to its complete state of preservation, be supposed to give a better idea of the general form of the body than any other in the collection.

The arms are bent sharply outwards, probably owing to the contraction caused by the alcohol, and for the same reason, as well as because the web on their dorsal side extends quite to the tips, they are drawn upwards at their extremities. They have each about thirty suckers, and the cirri appear as minute papillæ beside and alternating with them.

The head measured across the eyes is the widest part of the body, and just behind these, and slightly to the ventral side of them, are the fins, which arise by narrow rounded peduncles, and become flattened and expanded distally. The funnel is placed anteriorly to the eyes and curves downwards, the mantle-margin fitting closely round its base.

The posterior extremity of the body presents several interesting points for consideration: it is flattened from above downwards, thus terminating in a subacute edge, and this marginal portion seems to consist entirely of the internal cartilage with the integuments stretched tightly over it. The form of the skeleton thus revealed very closely resembles that of *Cirroteuthis meangensis* above described, the angular prominences shown in Pl. XIII. fig. 5, being quite distinctly traceable (they are not quite sufficiently indicated in Pl. IX. fig. 12). It is very singular that this cartilage is curved in the