

horizontal plane in which lies the longitudinal axis of the body, whereas in the specimen which I take to be an adult of the same species, it lies in a vertical plane. The significance of this point has been already alluded to whilst discussing the genus *Stauroteuthis* (p. 61).

This specimen has been referred to *Cirroteuthis meangensis*, chiefly on account of the dorsal cartilage, but partly also from the presence of papillæ at the junction of the web with the ventral aspect of the arms, though this character would not distinguish it from *Cirroteuthis pacifica*.

*Cirroteuthis* sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 10, 11).

*Habitat*.—South Pacific Ocean, 20° W. of Patagonia, November 6, 1875.

Concerning this specimen, Mr. Murray's MS. journal has the following note:—"On the 6th we passed a large blubber. The dingy was lowered, and I went away in it to pick it up. It turned out to be part of an immense cuttle-fish, *Cirroteuthis*. The body was gone as it had been eaten by some animal, only the arms and mouth parts remained."

The portions which came into my hands consisted of three suckers, one of which had a small fragment of the integument of the arm attached to it (fig. 10). There is nothing to indicate from what part of the arm they were taken, but it is most likely that the largest suckers available would be selected for removal, and on the assumption that such was the case they would show that the animal was of considerably greater dimensions than the specimen of *Cirroteuthis magna*. In that form the largest suckers are situated about two-thirds along the arms, and measure 8 mm. in diameter, while the largest of the present three was about 12 mm. in diameter; it would be unsafe to assume that all the dimensions of the animals were proportional to the diameters of the suckers, but it seems fair to suppose that this specimen attained a length of not less than 1.5 metres.

A section of one of the suckers shows it to consist of a firm muscular shell, which is embedded in the substance of the arm, and is somewhat less than 1 mm. thick. The cavity is subdivided by a circular ridge, the outer portion being the proper suctorial disk, the margins of which are in this instance incurved, so that it appears to form part of the general cavity.

The suckers present no characteristic structure nor peculiar markings which could serve to establish satisfactorily either the specific identity of this form with, or its difference from, any of the preceding ones.