

to form the criterion of a good species, and hence Lamarck's name is here preferred. A long synonymy is given by those authors, which I have not thought it necessary to repeat.

There seems to be no point of importance by which Targioni-Tozzetti's *Octopus incertus* can be distinguished from the present form.

Like most other rough-skinned species of *Octopus*, this belongs to Professor Steenstrup's group *Schizoctopus*, characterised by having the umbrella between the dorsal arms very short and the cutaneous sculpture continued over its inner surface.

*Octopus boscii* (Lesueur), var. *pallida* (Pl. I. ; Pl. III. fig. 2).

1885. *Octopus Boscii* (Lesueur), var. *pallida*, nov., Hoyle, Diagnoses I., p. 223.

1885. " " " " Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. I., p. 97.

*Habitat*.—Station 162, off East Monceur Island, Bass Strait, April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' E.; 38 fathoms; sand and shells. One specimen, ♂.

Station 163A, off Twofold Bay, Australia, April 4, 1874; lat. 36° 59' S., long. 150° 20' E.; 150 fathoms; green mud. Two specimens, 1 ♀, 1 *juv*.

*The Body* is evenly rounded, with a slight depression in the median ventral line. The *mantle-opening* extends less than halfway round the body, terminating immediately below the eye, and further from it than from the base of the *siphon*, which is long and pointed, has rather a small opening, and extends two-thirds the distance to the umbrella-margin.

*The Head* is short and not so broad as the body; the *eyes* are only slightly prominent.

*The Arms* are subequal, nearly four times the length of the body, and taper evenly to fine points. The *umbrella* extends one-third up the arms, being a little wider laterally than dorsally. The *suckers* are closely set, deeply cupped, and marked with regular radial grooves; their biserial arrangement commences immediately after the first. The extremity of the *hectocotylised arm* is large and of the usual form except that its interior is furnished with papillæ instead of transverse grooves and ridges. The *circumoral lip* is low and narrow.

*The Surface* is covered with warts, which are largest and most numerous on the dorsal surface of the body, head, and umbrella, and dorsal aspect of the arms, where they have a quadrid or quinquefid form, usually with a small wart in the centre, each forming a figure like a star or rosette (Pl. I. fig. 2). Towards the ventral surface and on the sides of the arms the warts are simple, and much smaller. On the back are about ten long cirri, which are rough with small warts, and above each eye is a very large arborescent cirrus with six or seven smaller ones beside it (Pl. I. fig. 3).