

	Right.	Left.
Length of first arm,	250 mm.	225 ¹ mm.
Length of second arm,	230 „	220 „
Length of third arm,	145 „	160 „
Length of fourth arm,	165 „	160 „

The two specimens in the Challenger collection agree in all essential particulars with several in the Copenhagen Museum, so that I have gladly adopted Professor Steenstrup's MS. name for the species, recalling the fact that it was first obtained off Rio Janeiro.

On a recent visit to Paris, Dr. Paul Fischer showed me some specimens of an *Octopus* obtained in large numbers by the "Talisman"; from the hurried glance, which was all I could give them, they seemed to present a considerable resemblance to this form, but without further examination it would be impossible to form any opinion as to their identity.

It is not a little remarkable that the same species of *Octopus* should be found in such diverse localities as is here the case; it is further noticeable that the smaller specimen furnishes one of the very few instances in which an *Octopus* was brought up by the deep-sea dredge or trawl, the genus being usually found only in comparatively shallow water. If Dr. Fischer's specimens should prove to belong to the same species the opinion would be forcibly suggested that we have here to do with a veritably abyssal *Octopus*.

Octopus levis, Hoyle (Pl. II. figs. 1-4; Pl. III. fig. 1).

1885. *Octopus levis*, Hoyle, Diagnoses I., p. 229.

1885. „ „ Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. I., p. 104.

Habitat.—Station 151, off Heard Island, Southern Ocean, February 7, 1874; lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" W.; 75 fathoms; volcanic mud. Four specimens, one ♂, one ♂ immature, two ♀ immature.

The Body is oblong, depressed, and bulges a little at the sides. The *mantle-opening* extends about one-third round the circumference, terminating about midway between the siphon and the eye. The *siphon* is short and small, extending scarcely one-third the distance to the umbrella-margin.

The Head is almost as broad as the body; and the *eyes* are large, spheroidal, and prominent, with very small circular apertures.

The Arms are subequal and short, compared with the body, being about three times its length; they taper gradually to moderately fine points. The *umbrella* is large, extending about one-third of the arms. The *suckers* are small and prominent, and arranged in two rows from the commencement (Pl. III. fig. 1); a narrow well-marked

¹ The extreme tip is wanting.