

*Inioteuthis*, Verrill.*Inioteuthis morsei*, Verrill (Pl. XIV. figs. 1-9).1881. *Inioteuthis Morsei*, Vll., Ceph. N.E. Amer., p. 417.1884. *Sepiola bursa*, (?) Pfr., Ceph. Hamb. Mus., p. 6, fig. 6.1886. *Inioteuthis Morsei*, Appellöf, Japanska Ceph., p. 15, pl. ii. figs. 15, 16; pl. iii. figs. 16, 19, 20, 23.

*Habitat*.—Station 233, off Kobé, Japan, May 17, 1875; lat. 34° 39' N., long. 135° 14' E.; 8 to 14 fathoms, mud. Four specimens, ♀.

Bay of Yedo (Verrill); Hong Kong (Pfeffer); Japan (Appellöf).

*The Body* is oblong, rounded behind and rather longer than broad; the *fins* are subcircular, notched at the anterior attachment to the body, but not at the posterior; they are about half as long and half as broad as the body. The *mantle* is attached to the head by a broad ligament reaching nearly the whole distance from eye to eye; the *mantle connective* is of the usual form. The *siphon* is long, slender, conical, slightly expanded at the extremity, and nearly reaches the gap between the ventral arms.

*The Head* is broad and the *eyes* prominent; the *lacrymal pore* below and anterior to the eye is in several specimens unrecognisable.

*The Arms* are unequal, the order being 2=3, 1=4; they are slightly longer than the body, conical and gradually tapering towards the extremities. The *suckers* are in four series, except a few (four to eight) proximal ones which are in two series (fig. 9), they are hood-shaped (figs. 2, 3) and oblique, with very slender peduncles from which they readily become detached. The *horny ring* is entire and surrounded by a narrow papillary area. The *hectocotylus* was not seen, all the specimens being females. The *umbrella* extends about equally between the first, second, and third arms, namely, about up to the fourth row of suckers, while between the third and fourth arms it reaches to the seventh row, and is entirely absent between the two ventral arms. The *buccal membrane* has six points, but no suckers. The *outer lip* is thin, the *inner* thick and papillate.

*The Tentacles* are nearly twice as long as the body, the *stem* is flattened on the inner side, rounded on the outer; the internal dorsal angle is produced into a thin membrane, which becomes wider distally. The *club* (figs. 4, 5) is elongated and but slightly expanded, it is covered for three-quarters, and near the tip over almost the whole, of its circumference with exceedingly minute suckers, which give it a velvety appearance even under a lens. The *suckers* are goblet-shaped, with a minute aperture leading into the infundibulum and a bell-shaped horny ring, the base of which is directed towards the peduncle (figs. 6-8).

*The Surface* is smooth all over.