

*Sepia recurvirostra* (?), Steenstrup.

1875. *Sepia recurvirostra*, Steenstrup, Hemisepius, pp. 475, 479.

*Habitat.*—Station 207, off Tablas Island, January 16, 1875; lat. 12° 21' N., long. 122° 15' E.; 700 fathoms. One broken shell.

Eastern Archipelago (Copenhagen Museum).

A much mutilated shell was brought up in the trawl at the above locality; unfortunately the posterior extremity, which furnishes the most striking character of Professor Steenstrup's species, was wanting, but still the general form of the body of the shell and the curvature of the lines in the striated area resemble that type more than any other known to me, and as the locality is corroborative of this view I refer it with a query to that species.

*Sepia sulcata*,<sup>1</sup> Hoyle (Pl. XIX. figs. 1–13).

1885. *Sepia sulcata*, Hoyle, Diagnoses II., p. 192.

1885. " " Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. II., p. 296.

*Habitat.*—Station 192, off the Ki Islands, Arafura Sea, September 26, 1874; lat. 5° 49' 15" S., long. 132° 14' 15" E.; 140 fathoms; blue mud. One specimen, ♂.

*The Body* is cylindrical in its anterior fourth, then tapers gradually backwards, and is pointed behind. The *fins* are one-fifth the breadth of the body, commence 2 mm. from the anterior margin of the mantle, and approach within 5 mm. of each other posteriorly; the *mantle-margin* reaches far over the head dorsally, and is evenly truncated below. The *siphon* does not extend up to the interbrachial space.

*The Head* is broad and the *eyes* very prominent; in the only specimen it is much retracted into the mantle.

*The Arms* are subequal, the order of length being 4, 3, 2, 1; they are one-third the length of the mantle, and taper gradually to slender points; the first are thin and rounded, the fourth flattened, each has a distinct ridge on the outer side, which in the fourth expands to a broad membrane. The *suckers* are in two series in the first and second arms, but with a tendency to form four series in the others, more especially in the distal portions; they are pedunculate and very oblique (fig. 7), and the margin is marked with meridional grooves and has a deep distal notch; the *horny ring* is small, smooth, and surrounded by a papillate area (fig. 8). The left ventral arm is *hectocotylised* (figs. 4, 5); along three-fourths of its length runs a groove with convex bottom, bounded on either side by a narrow fillet; on either margin of the groove is a row of minute suckers, which are larger and more distinct, and even form two series on

<sup>1</sup> So named from the form of the hectocotylised arm.