

whose proximal more slender portion is furnished with small closely placed suckers, while the distal part bears much larger ones.

“They are distinguished, on the contrary, by the much weaker musculature of the mantle (very little more powerful than in *Cranchia Reinhardtii*) and their more elongated form, more expanded fins one-third to one-fourth the length of the mantle, the great inequality in the length of the arms, and especially the preponderance of the lateral arms over both the ventral and dorsal, both in length and stoutness. When the mantle is divided along the ventral median line two peculiarities are observed: the position of the viscera in an aggregated mass far back in the mantle-cavity, with the rectum projecting from it, but so short that the anus with its two appendages lies about midway in the mantle-cavity and far from the base of the siphon; also the long and broad muscoli depressores infundibuli, which extend backwards meeting in the middle line. The formula of the arms 2, 3, 4, 1.

“The *gladius* can be seen through the almost transparent, or at all events translucent mantle, in the form of a long, almost linear streak, until it approaches the base of the fins; here it expands into a broad lance-shaped blade, whose two margins bend over and form a hollow cone posteriorly. It closely resembles the figure of *Conoteuthis* given by d’Orbigny.”¹

Tracheloteuthis riisei, Steenstrup (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 6–12).

1881. *Tracheloteuthis Riisei*, Stp., Vid. Meddel. nat. Foren. Kjobenhavn, p. 294.

1884. *Verrilliola gracilis* (?), Pffr., Ceph. Hamb. Mus., p. 22, fig. 28.

Habitat.—Station 2, Færøe Channel, H.M.S. “Knight Errant” Expedition, July 28, 1880; lat. 60° 29' N., long. 8° 19' W.; surface. One specimen.

Atlantic, Mediterranean (Steenstrup); Solomon Islands (Pfeffer).

The Body is cylindrical in its anterior two-thirds and then tapers rapidly to a point. The *fin* is very little more than one-third the length of the body, and considerably broader than long; it is cordate in shape and is notched at its anterior insertion (fig. 6). The *mantle-margin* is transverse, slightly convex dorsally. The *mantle-connective* consists of an elongated cartilaginous groove and ridge in the nuchal region, and of a linear ridge on either side of the mantle fitting into a corresponding groove at the base of the *siphon*; which is short, subulate and deeply notched in the middle line behind (fig. 7). It is provided with a small valve; and has two long suspensory ligaments connecting it with the head. The furrow in which it lies is shallow.

The Head is narrower than the body except for the *eyes*, which in the present

¹ Moll. viv., pl. xxxii. figs. 1, 4.