

specimen were globular and protruded from their sockets, so that the presence or absence of a sinus in the eyelid could not be determined.

The Arms are very unequal, the order of length being 2, 3, 4, 1; the longest are rather more than half the length of the body; the shortest about one-fifth. They are quadrilateral in section; the third pair bear a distinct but narrow web up the outer aspect and the fourth pair a keel on the dorso-lateral angle. There is no membrane bounding the sucker-bearing face. The *suckers* (fig. 8) are in two series throughout, and placed upon subulate conical peduncles, they are spheroidal and oblique and the *horny ring* bears in its distal semicircumference about eight or ten broad, square-cut teeth, standing close together. No trace of a *hectocotylus* was observed on the single specimen in the collection. The bases of the arms are not connected by any *umbrella*. The *buccal membrane* is thin, has seven blunt points, and is connected with the arms by ligaments in the usual way.

The Tentacles are about as long as the body and have slender subcylindrical *stems*. The *club* (fig. 9) is but slightly expanded, and has no protective membranes and no web. The wider portion is covered with about nine series of minute *suckers*, which have very long slender peduncles springing from a conical base and smooth *horny rings* (fig. 12). The narrow terminal part of the club bears about four series of much larger *suckers* (fig. 10), which are also mounted on large peduncles: their *horny ring* is armed in its distal semicircumference with about fourteen long acute teeth, and on its proximal margin with ten or twelve blunt quadrate teeth. The *suckers* at the extreme tip of the club resemble those last mentioned, but are smaller, and the proximal half of the *horny ring* is smooth (fig. 11). At the proximal end of the club the peduncles of the suckers become shorter till these are almost sessile. They extend for a considerable distance down the stem, but it was impossible to ascertain exactly how far. No fixing cushions could be seen, though their absence cannot be regarded as proved.

The Surface is smooth.

The Colour is white, probably transparent when alive, with elongated, reddish chromatophores here and there.

The Gladius was not extracted; it had been damaged near the anterior end of the fin, but it was possible to see that it forms a hollow cone posteriorly.

Dimensions.

Length, total,	67 mm.
End of body to mantle-margin,	32 "
End of body to eye,	35 "
Breadth of body,	8 "
Length of fin,	13 "
Breadth of fin,	19 "