

throughout its whole length as stated by Verrill, is distinctly thickened in the middle of the club may indicate specific or varietal distinctness, but with our present knowledge it would be very undesirable to give this formal expression.

Family XI. ONYCHII, Steenstrup.

Subfamily ONYCHOTEUTHIDÆ, Gray.

Enoploteuthis, d'Orbigny.

Enoploteuthis margaritifera, Rüppell (Pl. XXIX. fig. 11).

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| 1844. | <i>Enoploteuthis margaritifera</i> , | Rüppell, Giorn. Gab. Messina, t. xxvi. p. 2, fig. 1. |
| 1851. | " " | Vér., Céph. médit., p. 82, pl. xxx. fig. a. |
| 1858. | " " | Claus, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. xxiv., Bd. i. p. 262, Taf. x. fig. 2. |
| 1879. | " " | Tryon, Man. Conch., vol. i. p. 172. |

Habitat.—Station 195, off Amboina, October 3, 1874; lat. 4° 21' S., long. 129° 7' E.; 1425 fathoms; blue mud. One specimen.

Station 271, Central Pacific, September 6, 1875; lat. 0° 33' S., long. 151° 34' W.; 2425 fathoms; Globigerina ooze. One specimen.

Mediterranean (Rüppell, Vérany, Claus).

These two specimens were found at localities widely separate from each other, and from the original habitat of the species, but still they exhibit no characters which would justify their separation. The specimen from the Central Pacific does not possess the round spots under the eye from which the specific name is derived, but since these are invisible below one eye of the other individual, and indistinct below the other, I do not think that much stress can be laid upon this.

The number of hooks upon the tentacular arms appears to vary between three and four; and the body is more slender and the fin more rounded than in Vérany's figure, approximating to that of Claus (*loc. cit.*).

Tryon's account of this species (*loc. cit.*) contains a mistake which can only be the result of his having translated Vérany without taking the trouble to read the context. He says "distinguished . . . by the sessile arms having two rows of cups and one of hooks." It is true this is an exact rendering of Vérany (*op. cit.* p. 83), but if Mr. Tryon had reflected upon this statement for a moment, he would have perceived that an animal with such a character could not possibly belong to the genus *Enoploteuthis*, and if he had taken the trouble to read Vérany's description on the preceding page he would have seen the sessile arms described thus: "Tous ces bras sont armés d'une double rangée de tubercules charnus, enveloppant une griffe;" while the tentacles are described as "terminiés