

the arms; on the terminal fourth the suckers gradually diminish. The margin of the larger suckers is almost entire but marked out into irregular very shallow, square-cut teeth (figs. 2, 3); on the distal margins of the smaller suckers the teeth become more prominent, but are blunt, and about eight to ten in number.

*The Tentacles* (fig. 6) are but little longer than the arms, and only slightly expanded at their extremities. On the inner side of the stem is a groove which bears two and afterwards four irregular rows of very minute suckers (fig. 7), among which are a number of fixing-cushions (fig. 10). On the *club* are four rows of suckers about as large as the smaller ones on the arms; their *horny rings* are provided on the proximal semicircumference with about fifteen closely set subacute teeth, while the distal semicircumference bears about nine long very acute teeth (fig. 8, 9).

*The Surface* is smooth.

*The Colour* is pale yellowish-grey; a number of purplish chromatophores cover the mantle, and there are also a number of larger spots disposed in irregular rows, of which there are about ten down the mantle.

*The Gladius* (fig. 11) is long, narrow anteriorly, expanded in the posterior half, and forming a hollow terminal cone enclosing part of the genital gland.

*Taonius suhmi* (Lankester), Hoyle (Pl. XXXII. figs. 5–11).

1884. *Procalistes Suhmii*, Lankester, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., N.S., vol. xxiv. p. 311, figs. 1, 2.

1885. *Taonius suhmii*, Hoyle, in Narr. Chall. Exp., p. 472, figs. 173, 174.

*Habitat*.—Station 159; Southern Ocean due south of Australia, March 10, 1874; lat. 47° 25' S., long. 130° 22' E.; 2150 fathoms. Surface (?) Two specimens.

Between Sydney and Wellington, June 16–17, 1874. Three young specimens mounted as microscopic objects, and one preserved in spirit. Surface.

North Atlantic, off the coast of Africa, April 13, 1876. Surface. One small specimen.

*The Body* is elongated and fusiform, broadest about one-third back, narrowing gradually forwards and tapering to an acuminate point behind. The *fin* is small, about one-eighth the length of the body, and cordate in form. The *mantle-margin* is directly transverse, and forms three watch-pocket-like openings between its dorsal and lateral attachments, and at each of the latter of these is an oblong semitransparent piece of cartilage-like material. The *siphon* is long, reaching as far as the bases of the arms, and tapering; it opens anteriorly by a transverse slit.

*The Head* is small and subquadrate, its anterior end being entirely occupied by the bases of the arms, and the hinder portion of its sides by the large pedunculate eyes (fig. 5).

*The Arms* are unequal, the order of length being 4, 3, 2, 1, and on an average