about one-fifth the length of the body; they are slender, tapering and rounded, and neither keeled nor webbed. The *suckers* are in two series, spheroidal, and provided with smooth horny rings (fig. 6).

The Tentacles (fig. 9) are about three-fourths as long as the body, slender, cylindrical, not expanded into a distinct club; the extremity bears four series of suckers, the marginal ones being a little smaller than the median. The suckers (fig. 7) are of quite normal shape, and the horny ring both of the median and marginal ones bears four strong bluntly pointed teeth (figs. 7, 8).

The Surface is smooth throughout.

The Colour is pale, almost white, and the mantle semitransparent even when preserved, no doubt quite so when living; a number of oblong chromatophores are arranged in about eight transverse rows (fig. 5).

The Gladius, so far as could be ascertained without extraction, does not differ materially from that of the other species of the genus.

Dimensions.										
Length, total,	Length, total,			•		•		•	82 1	nm.
End of body to mantle-margin,									42	,,
End of body to									45	"
Breadth of body							>•		12:	0.7.5
Breadth of head,	•						•		3	,,
Breadth of head	across	the eyes,		868					11	,,
Length of fin,				•					7))
Breadth of fin,	•	•			•	•	•	•	4	"
.10								Rig	ht.	Left.
Length of first arm,	•			•				5 n		5 mm.
Length of second arm,		•		•	•	•		6	22	6 "
Length of third arm,	•			•	(•		0	"	8 "
Length of fourth arm,	•				•			8.5	"	8.5 ,,
Length of tentacle,	•			•	•	•	8.63	33	"	37 "

The three small specimens taken in the Southern Ocean demand a careful discussion, inasmuch as they and the drawing by Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, reproduced in the accompanying woodcut (fig. 9), were made by Professor Lankester the basis of a new genus, *Procalistes*, characterised as follows:—"Similar to Cranchia, excepting that the eyes are pedunculate, that the shorter perioral arms are aborted, and that the longer (so-called prehensile) arms are devoid of suckers. In the youngest stage observed there are two rows of suckers on the long arms, and six isolated and pedunculated suckers surrounding the mouth, which appear to represent the shorter arms of other Cephalopods."

The capture of these individuals is thus alluded to in Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm's MS. journal.