

it, probably owing to the heat of the tropics, through which it must have passed three times. The hidden portion included the oral region and the tentacles, and when the superfluous material was scraped away these were seen to present the appearance shown in Pl. XXXII. fig. 11.

Since then two out of three specimens exhibit the suckers (for they can be made out

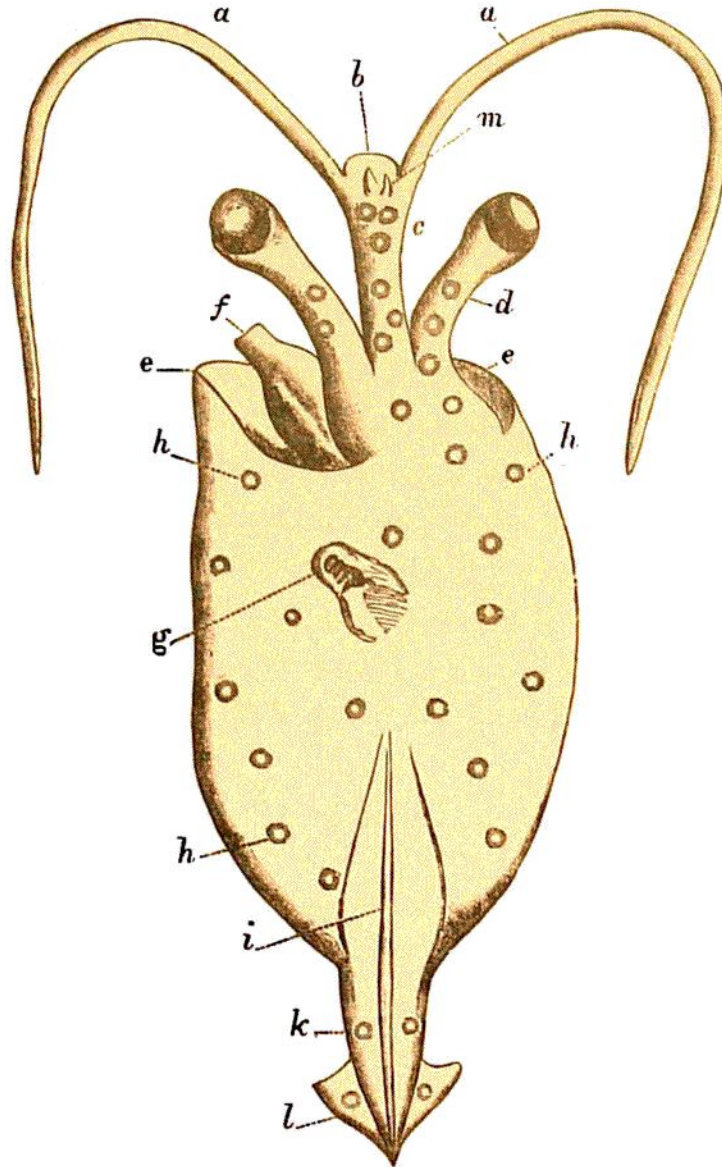


FIG. 10.—“A somewhat older specimen of *Procalistes Suhmii*. Drawn by E. Ray Lankester from a specimen mounted on a glass slide in balsam by R. von Suhm. Magnified 20 diameters.

“*a*, The long ‘arms’ or processes of the fore-foot; *b*, the smooth buccal margin devoid of processes; *c*, the elongated neck; *d*, the pedunculated eyes; *e*, the edge of the mantle flap, separated from its attachment to the head and funnel by pressure; *f*, the funnel or siphon; *g*, the anal process seen through the transparent mantle, and showing a spiral band of black pigment lying in the ink-bag; *h*, chromatophores; *i*, the pen; *k*, the median posterior process of the body; *l*, the lateral fins attached to the same; *m*, the two horny beaks of the buccal apparatus.” (Lankester, *loc. cit.*)

in the “damaged” one), and since the “complete” example is almost as large as the “stained” one, it seems to me more natural to adopt the alternative hypothesis rejected by Professor Lankester, and to believe that the suckers are not present in the one specimen because they have been accidentally removed. This view is strengthened by