

East of Cape Farewell ; lat.  $59^{\circ} 16' N.$ , long.  $37^{\circ} 16' W.$

*Gonatus fabricii.*

H.M.S. "KNIGHT ERRANT" EXPEDITION.

STATION 2.—Færøe Channel, cold area, July 28, 1880 ; lat.  $60^{\circ} 29' N.$ ; long.  $8^{\circ} 19' W.$ ; 375 fathoms ; mud ; bottom temperature,  $31^{\circ} \cdot 0$ ; surface temperature,  $53^{\circ}$ .

*Tracheloteuthis riisei.*

STATION 8.—Færøe Channel, cold area, August 17, 1880 : lat.  $60^{\circ} 3' N.$ , long.  $5^{\circ} 51' W.$ ; 540 fathoms ; ooze ; bottom temperature,  $29^{\circ}$ ; surface temperature,  $56^{\circ} \cdot 5$ .

*Octopus piscatorum.*

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*Octopus arcticus.*

H.M.S. "TRITON" EXPEDITION.

Færøe Channel, August 8, 1882 ; surface.

*Tracheloteuthis* sp.

STATION 9.—Færøe Channel, cold area, August 23, 1882 ; lat.  $60^{\circ} 5' N.$ , long.  $6^{\circ} 21' W.$ ; 608 fathoms ; mud ; bottom temperature,  $30^{\circ}$ .

*Octopus piscatorum.*

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*Octopus arcticus.*

Off the Butt of Lewis, August 25, 1882 ; 40 fathoms.

*Eledone cirrosa.*

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*Rossia oweni.*

The preceding list is a more than usually valuable one, not only because of the care with which all the localities were recorded, but also because of the accuracy with which the various physical conditions were determined at the different stations.

From a faunistic point of view, however, it is obviously very incomplete, owing to the fact that collecting in shallow water, where Cephalopods are certainly most abundant, formed a comparatively small part of the work of the Expedition, and partly also because it was from the very nature of the case impossible that any one voyage, however protracted, should explore more than a very small portion of the sea. Such being the case, and seeing that, so far as I am aware, no attempt has hitherto been made to give a complete survey of the existing species of this group arranged geographically,