length of sixty or seventy feet,[1] in all parts of the world, and which have, no doubt, contributed to the stories of the sea-serpent. The largest Cephalopod obtained by the Challenger was the type of *Cirroteuthis magna;* it measures more than a metre in length, and is interesting as being the largest individual of the genus which has yet been obtained.

The greatest accessions of new species have been to the already large genera *Octopus*, *Sepia*, and *Loligo*, but these are of less interest than the unique specimens which have been made types of new genera, each of which presents some character either entirely novel, or important as furnishing connecting links between previously known forms. The genus *Amphitretus*, for example, has two openings into the branchial cavity in place of one, a disposition found in no other Cephalopod; while *Histiopsis* is related closely to *Histioteuthis*, *Chiroteuthis*, and *Calliteuthis*.

The next section treats of Geographical Distribution, and an attempt has been made to supplement the work of the Challenger by a summary of all that has been recorded on this head. The species have been divided into "littoral" and "oceanic," the latter group including both "pelagic" and "abyssal." Lists of each of these are given, but owing probably to the want of complete information, the same species sometimes appears under two categories; thus an *Ommastrephes*, typically pelagic, may be obtained near the coast among littoral forms. It is much to be wished that future collectors will carefully note the exact localities where and the conditions under which specimens are obtained, and thus help to unravel some of the problems which wait solution regarding the distribution of these animals.

In the concluding section, which treats of Bathymetrical Distribution, still greater difficulties have been encountered, because in the case of such active creatures it is obviously impossible to assume that they were captured by the dredge or trawl at the greatest depth reached. In the case of the single specimen of *Promachoteuthis*, for example, there seems no means of arriving at any conclusion as to the depth whence it was obtained.

Nevertheless, taking all collateral facts into consideration, evidence is adduced which seems to indicate that *Cirroteuthis* almost certainly, *Bathyteuthis* and *Mastigoteuthis* probably, and possibly even one or two species of *Octopus*, may be veritably abyssal Cephalopods, but apart from the single fact that *Bathyteuthis* and *Mastigoteuthis* both have slender filiform tentacles with minute suckers, no structural features have been discovered which will serve to diagnose a deep-sea form from a shallow-water one.

[1] Verrill, Ceph. N.E. Amer., part i.