

la terminaison des bras est différente, et dont les cirrhes sont beaucoup plus courts, et dont les nageoires sont aussi plus courtes et plus arrondies."

We have no reliable information as to the habits of the genus, and the Challenger material yielded none even as to its food, for several specimens were in such a fragmentary condition that no stomach was forthcoming, and in the other cases it was empty, and the intestine contained only a pulpy mass in which no structures could be distinguished. It may be conjectured that the enormous web serves as a kind of fishing-net, and that the cirri placed between the suckers are tactile in function. It seems also worth while to suggest that possibly the cirri may by their vibration create a current passing down the arms to the mouth, thus procuring a supply of food as is also the case with the Rotifer *Stephanoceros*. Unfortunately also not one of the specimens of *Cirroteuthis* collected by the Challenger is in a fit state for dissection, for the soft consistency of the tissues of these animals renders them exceedingly sensitive to reagents, and the amount of material to be dealt with on board the ship was so great that it was impossible to give to such delicate organisms the care they required. It is interesting to note, however, that no radula could be found, as is also the case in *Cirroteuthis mülleri*.

*Cirroteuthis magna*, Hoyle (Pl. XI. figs. 3-5; Pl. XII.; Pl. XIII. figs. 1-4).

1876. *Cirroteuthis* sp., Suhm, Challenger Briefe, vi., Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxvi. p. lxxx.

1885        "        *magna*, Hoyle, Diagnoses I., p. 233.

1885.        "        "        Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. I., p. 109.

*Habitat*.—Station 146, between Prince Edward Island and the Crozets, December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; 1375 fathoms; Globigerina ooze. One specimen.

Station 298, off Valparaiso, November 17, 1875; lat. 34° 7' S., long. 73° 56' W.; 2225 fathoms; blue mud. One mangled specimen.

*The Body* is oblong, about twice as long as broad, and rather broader than deep. The *mantle-opening* is circular, but little larger than the base of the siphon, and its margins are continuous with two ridges on the sides of the latter. The *siphon* is conical, and slightly swollen at the tip; it is not connected to the head by ligaments. The *fins* are obovate in form, about four times as broad as long, and thickened along the posterior margin. The *dorsal cartilage* (Pl. XIII. figs. 1, 2) is saddle-shaped, and elongated from side to side, not antero-posteriorly.

*The Head* is directly continuous with, and somewhat narrower than the body; the *eyes* are spheroidal, the lens spherical, and the palpebral opening circular.

*The Arms* are subequal, three and a half to four times as long as the body; they are slender, and more resemble thickenings of the web than independent arms; they are