

*The Colour* is a pale yellowish-grey mottled with dull purple, the spots being more distinct on the ventral surface of the body, fins, and arms. There are four or five oval patches on the outer side of the tentacle near the club.

*The Gladius* is absent.

*Dimensions.*

Length, total, . . . . .	120 mm.	
End of body to mantle-margin, . . . . .	40 "	
End of body to eye, . . . . .	45 "	
Breadth of body, . . . . .	28 "	
Breadth of head, . . . . .	25 "	
Eye to edge of umbrella, . . . . .	15 "	
Length of fin, . . . . .	22 "	
Breadth of each fin, . . . . .	15 "	
Breadth across the fins, . . . . .	57 "	
	Right.	Left.
Length of first arm, . . . . .	38 mm.	35 mm.
Length of second arm, . . . . .	50 "	50 "
Length of third arm, . . . . .	50 "	50 "
Length of fourth arm, . . . . .	38 "	40 "
Length of tentacle, . . . . .	65 "	70 "
Length of tentacular club, . . . . .	15 "	15 "

I have thought it well to give a full description and figures of this form because its identity with that described by Dr. Pfeffer is not quite certain. The diagnosis of the latter agrees with the Challenger specimens in every particular, but no mention is made of the remarkable structure of the tentacular suckers; Dr. Pfeffer, to whom I wrote on this matter, does not seem, however, to have made a microscopic examination of them, without which their peculiarities would be quite unnoticed. Having several specimens at my disposal, I removed a piece of the integument with the suckers attached and mounted it in Canada balsam, and from this preparation the figures 6, 7, and 8 on Pl. XIV. were drawn. I am inclined on the whole to think that the species are identical, and Dr. Pfeffer's name was therefore at first applied to the Challenger specimens, and printed at the foot of the plate.

In the absence of males there seems to be no point separating the present form from Verrill's *Iniotheuthis*,<sup>1</sup> also from Japan; indeed, so far as females are concerned, this genus would seem to differ only from *Sepiola* in the absence of the gladius, and should perhaps contain several species which have been referred to the latter. Verrill does not say how he identified his type with *Sepiola japonica*, Tilesius, which I have always regarded as one of those Cephalopods concerning which no certain information was to be had; and his description omits the most characteristic point in that of d'Orbigny,<sup>2</sup> namely, the "tendon," which forms an elevated rounded tubular muscle lying between

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Connect. Acad.*, vol. v. p. 417.

<sup>2</sup> *Moll. viv.*, p. 251.