

mounted upon long conical peduncles, whose bases are curved outwards, and a broad membrane passes up the lateral aspect of the arm for about three quarters of its length.

The tentacular suckers (figs, 16, 17) are largest at the inner border of the club, and there they are bounded by a narrow protective membrane, beyond which is a fin about one-third as broad as the club.

Promachoteuthis,¹ Hoyle.

Body short, rounded, with large broad *fins*, situated posteriorly. *Mantle* free behind, as in *Rossia*; *siphon* short, slender, and with everted margin; valve?

Head small and narrow; *eyes* not prominent.

Arms long and conical, with two series of pedunculate spherical *suckers*. *Tentacles* exactly resembling the arms at their origin; their extremities wanting in the only specimen.

Gladius not removed from the single example.

The definition of this new genus must be regarded as provisional; the only known species being represented by a single specimen, in describing which all that is known about the genus will be stated.

Promachoteuthis megaptera, Hoyle (Pl. XIV. figs. 10–14; woodcut 3).

1885. *Promachoteuthis megaptera*, Hoyle, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 273, fig. 109.

1885. " " Hoyle, Diagnoses II., p. 182.

1885. " " Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. II., p. 284.

Habitat.—Station 237, south-east of Nosima, Japan, June 17, 1875; lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E.; 1875 fathoms; blue mud. One mutilated specimen, sex?

The Body is short, barrel-shaped, rounded behind; the *fin* is large, transversely elliptical, and extending beyond the end of the body posteriorly; each half is wider than long. The *mantle-margin* is transversely truncated. The *mantle-connective* consists of a linear ridge on either side, fitting into an almond-shaped depression at each side of the base of the *siphon* (fig. 11), which is short, slender, and has the distal margin everted, like the neck of a flask; the specimen was so small and indifferently preserved that the siphon was not opened to ascertain whether a valve was present.

The Head is very small and narrow, almost the whole of its sides being occupied by the *eyes*, which are not prominent, but are covered with a transparent membrane, and have a distinct pore at a point in front of and below each (fig. 10).

¹ In forming this name I have ventured to make use of Dr. Carpenter's very apt rendering of "Challenger" by πρόμαχος (Narr. Chall. Exp., p. 311).