

I have no hesitation in referring these specimens to de Blainville's species; in general appearance they agree rather with the figure of *Loligo poeyana* (*op. cit.*, pl. xix.) than with the one on pl. xii., and in one specimen, at all events, there is a slight notching of the fin at its anterior insertion. There is some discrepancy between d'Orbigny's description and figure (pl. xx. figs. 3, 4) in respect of the horny ring of the large tentacular sucker, which is said to be "armé tout autour de dents d'égale grosseur," while the teeth are depicted as distinctly larger along one side of the ring than the other; the Challenger specimens agree with the figure.

The teeth in the suckers of the sessile arms present a slight variation, inasmuch as the three median teeth are considerably narrower than the lateral ones.

A specimen of *Loligo brasiliensis* in the Copenhagen Museum has the teeth of these suckers alternately large and small, showing an interesting approach to *Loligo pealei*, Les. to which this species is undoubtedly nearly related.

The two larger specimens have a distinct spermatic pad within the ventral border of the buccal membrane, very similar to that shown in Pl. XXV. fig. 4.

Loligo kobiensis, Hoyle (Pl. XXV. figs. 1-10).

1885. *Loligo kobiensis*, Hoyle, Diagnoses II., p. 184.

1885. " " Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. II., p. 287.

Habitat.—Station 233, Bay of Kobe, Japan, May 17, 1875; lat. 34° 39' N., long. 135° 14' E.; 8 fathoms; mud. One specimen, ♀.

Station 233c, Inland Sea, Japan, May 28, 1875; lat. 34° 18' N., long. 133° 21' E.; 12 fathoms; blue mud. Four immature specimens.¹

The Body is cylindrical in the anterior moiety, tapers posteriorly, and ends in a blunt point. The *fin* is more than half the length of the body, trapezoidal, with rounded lateral angles; the extreme breadth is less than the length, and is situated anteriorly to the middle of the fin. The *mantle-margin* presents a triangular process in the mid-dorsal line and is deeply sinuate ventrally. The *siphon* is short and bluntly conical.

The Head is short and not so broad as the body; the *eyes* are comparatively small and have a bow-shaped auricular crest behind and a minute pore in front of them.

The Arms are unequal, the order of length being 3, 4, 2, 1, and, on the average, rather more than one-third the length of the body; the first are the most slender, and have the dorso-median angle raised into a prominent keel; the second have only a faintly-marked angle ventro-laterally; the third have a broad web externally, passing over at the base into one which extends up the dorsal aspect of the ventral arms. The *suckers* (figs. 2, 3) are arranged in two series, pedunculate, very oblique, and rather larger on the lateral than on the other arms; the *horny ring* has about nine short, close-set, square-cut

¹ On the label attached to two of these specimens the locality was marked with a query.