

teeth on its distal side, and is smooth on the proximal. The only mature specimen being a female, no *hectocotylus* was observed. The *buccal membrane* has five points, each of which bears two or three small suckers; the two ventral points are rounded off, and just within the ventral margin is a small papilla surrounded by two elevated rings, for the reception of spermatophores (fig. 4). Both the *outer* and *inner lips* are folded.

The *Tentacle* is faintly three-sided and shorter than the body; the *club* (fig. 5), which is expanded and triangular in section, is one-third as long; it has a protective membrane on either side and a web externally; in the centre are eight large *suckers*, three times the diameter of the lateral ones; at the proximal end are about nine suckers, gradually increasing in size, and at the distal end more than twenty rows arranged in four series, gradually diminishing. The largest suckers are scarcely at all oblique, and have the margin cut up by radial grooves, into a number of small papillæ (figs. 6, 7), an arrangement also found on the outer margin of the lateral suckers, but not in the terminal ones. The *horny rings* of the largest suckers are smooth; those of the lateral and terminal suckers bear about twelve long distant teeth on their outer margin (figs. 8, 9).

The *Surface* is smooth.

The *Colour* is pinkish-yellow, with purplish chromatophores.

The *Gladius* (fig. 10) has the usual form, but the narrow anterior part passes very gradually into the expanded blade.

Dimensions.

Length, total,	163 mm.	
End of body to mantle-margin,	85 "	
End of body to eye,	88 "	
Breadth of body,	19 "	
Breadth of head,	16 "	
Eye to edge of umbrella,	9 "	
Length of fin,	50 "	
Breadth of fin,	42 "	
Breadth of each lobe,	15 "	
Diameter of largest sucker on sessile arm,	1.25 "	
Diameter of largest sucker on tentacle,	2.75 "	
	Right.	Left.
Length of first arm,	15 mm.	15 mm.
Length of second arm,	22 "	22 "
Length of third arm,	20 " ¹	31 "
Length of fourth arm,	25 "	25 "
Length of tentacle,	62 "	...

The present form differs from all known species of *Loligo* (except *Loligo reynaudii*, d'Orbigny) in the absence of teeth in the large tentacular suckers,² these two species

¹ Mutilated.

² *Loligo breviceps*, Stp. (Lenz, *Jahrb. Comm. Kiel*, Jahrg. iv. v. vi., Heft 2, Anhang 1, p. 23, 1878), has the teeth on the suckers very variable in size and number, and here and there a perfectly smooth horny ring occurs, but this does not seem likely to be confused with the constant absence of teeth observed in the two species here compared.