

It is clearly distinguished from that species, however, by the following characters:<sup>1</sup> (1) the length of the arms, which are about half the length of the body and not one-fifth, (2) the size of the tentacular suckers, which are much larger than those of the sessile arms, (3) the form of the gladius (compare fig. 15 with Keferstein's drawing),<sup>2</sup> and (4) the denticulation of the horny rings of the suckers.<sup>3</sup>

*Loligo galatheæ*, Steenstrup, MS. (Pl. XXVII.).

...	<i>Loligo galatheæ</i> ,	Steenstrup, MS. in Mus. Havn.
1885.	„	„ Hoyle, Diagnoses II., p. 183.
1885.	„	„ Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. II., p. 286.

*Habitat.*—Station 203, off Panay, Philippine Islands, October 31, 1874; lat. 11° 6' N., long. 123° 9' E.; 20 fathoms; mud. Two immature specimens.

*The Body* is about four times as long as broad, cylindrical anteriorly, and pointed behind. The *fin* is rather less than half the length of the body, about as long as broad, and with rounded lateral angles. The *mantle-margin* curves out rapidly to a triangular process in the dorsal median line, for the rest it is almost transverse, except where it forms two obtuse angled processes, one at either side of the ventral emargination, which receives the siphon.

*The Head* is comparatively broad and with rather prominent rounded *eyes*. The *siphon* is moderately large and of the usual form.

*The Arms* are unequal, the order of length being 3, 2, 4, 1, and about half as long as the body. The dorsal have a distinct keel on the upper margin, the second are keeled on the ventro-lateral aspect, the third are stout and flattened and have a broad web on the outer aspect, which unites with the web running up the dorso-lateral aspect of the ventral arms. The *suckers* (fig. 2) are in two series throughout, with short peduncles, and not very oblique; their horny rings bear nearly twenty distant blunt teeth (figs. 3, 4). The left ventral arm is hectocotylised for about two-thirds of its length (fig. 5); there being as usual two rows of conical papillæ. The papillæ of the dorsal series are decidedly smaller than the others and bear each a minute sucker at the tip (fig. 6). Those of the ventral series are stouter and not so evenly conical as the others, tapering more rapidly towards their tips; they bear also a somewhat elevated oval patch on one or both their sides, and a few of the proximal ones have each a small sucker at the tip (figs. 7, 8). At the base of the arm, lying transversely across it is an oval raised cushion with a rough papillate surface (fig. 5). The *umbrella* is absent. The *buccal membrane* has the usual seven points, each of which bears a few suckers. The *outer lip* is thin, the *inner* thin and papillate.

<sup>1</sup> Brock, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxvi. p. 604, 1882.

<sup>2</sup> Bronn, *op. cit.*, pl. cxxvii. fig. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Compare Appellöf's figures (*Japanska Ceph.*, pl. i. figs. 9, 10) with those given in the present Report.