

and twenty-eight respectively, while the shapes are clearly distinct (compare d'Orbigny, Céph. acét., pl. xx. figs. 1-5).

It also resembles in its rounded fin *Lolliguncula brevis* (Blv.), but it differs from it in the greater slenderness of its body and correspondingly narrower fin, the teeth of the suckers too are different both in number and form; compare the figures here given with those of d'Orbigny, Céph. acét., pl. xxiv. figs. 14-19. Very probably it should be placed in the genus *Lolliguncula*, which is distinguished by the spermatophores being attached to a spot over the left gill in the female. The Challenger specimen bore no spermatophores, so that it is impossible to be certain of its true position. The male of *Lolliguncula brevis* has not yet been described.

Division II. CEGOPSIDA, d'Orbigny.

Family X. OMMASTREPHINI, Steenstrup.

Subfamily, OMMASTREPHIDÆ, Gill.

Ommastrephes, d'Orbigny.

Ommastrephes oualaniensis (Lesson), d'Orbigny.

1830. *Loligo oualaniensis*, Less., Voy. "Coquille," Zool., p. 240, pl. i. fig. 2.
 1832. „ *vanicoriensis* Q. et G., Voy. "Astrolabe," t. ii. p. 79, pl. v. figs. 1, 2.
 1832. „ *brevitentaculata*, Q. et G., *Ibid.*, p. 81.
 1839. *Ommastrephes oualaniensis*, d'Orb., Céph. acét., p. 351; Calmars, pls. iii., xxi.; Ommast., pl. i. figs. 14, 15.
 1862. „ *tryonii* (?), Gabb, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 483, with plate.
 1863. „ *ayresii* (?), Gabb, Carpenter, Rep. W. C. Moll., p. 613.
 1880. *Ommatostrephes oualaniensis*, Stp., Ommat. Blækspr., pp. 76, 84, &c.

Habitat.—Between Api, New Hebrides, and Cape York, August 22, 1874. From the stomach of a specimen of *Sula piscator* which alighted on the ship. Eight specimens.

Pacific Ocean, 2½° north of the Admiralty Island, March 13, 1875; surface. One specimen.

Oualan Island (Lesson); Island of Vanikoro (Q. and G.); Pacific Ocean, "dans toute son étendue" (d'Orbigny); Indian Ocean, Cape of Good Hope (Tryon).

This species is readily distinguished from all others of the family in that the mantle has developed on either side an adhesion to the base of the siphon. The specimens were in bad condition and did not present any points worthy of special notice.

A young *Ommastrephes* of undetermined species was captured in the surface-net on April 29, 1876, which is interesting because, though only 5 mm. long, it showed the peculiar form of mantle-connective characteristic of the genus.