

	Right.	Left.
Length of first arm, <sup>1</sup>	8 mm.	8 mm.
Length of second arm,	18 „	...
Length of third arm,	...	15 „
Length of fourth arm,	13 „	13 „
Length of tentacle,	...	32 „

The specimen under consideration was only placed in my hands quite recently, so that I have not had the opportunity of comparing it with Professor Steenstrup's specimens; hence its identification cannot be regarded as certain, the more so as the original diagnosis of the species is very short, being in fact not a diagnosis but merely an indication of the characters which distinguish it from the only other form (*Tracheloteuthis behnii*) known to the author.

I cannot be sure of its identity with *Verrilliola gracilis*, Pfeffer; there are one or two points in his description which may indicate specific distinctness, but they seem to me unimportant.

*Tracheloteuthis* (?) sp. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 6-10).

*Habitat*.—South Pacific, November 5, 1875; surface at night. One specimen.

November 11, 1875; surface. Two specimens (stained with carmine and mounted in glycerine as microscopic objects).

Færøe Channel, August 8, 1882; surface. One specimen.

Pl. XXXI. figs. 6, 7 represents a young Cephalopod which I have been unable to refer to any species hitherto described, but it is so exceedingly immature that it would not be justifiable to make it the type of a new species, and I therefore content myself with publishing these drawings and a few remarks, in the hope that at some future time it may find its true systematic position.

*The Facies* of the specimen is exceedingly like that of a *Cranchia*, so that in my first examination of the Challenger material I referred it to that group without any hesitation; closer examination failed to disclose the three connections between the mantle and the head, even though in order to obtain complete certainty in this point I dismantled one specimen and made an incision down the ventral aspect of the mantle.

*The Body* is subcylindrical, elongated, and comparatively very large, presenting in this respect a marked contrast to *Loligo*, *Sepia*, and other forms whose young stages are well known. The *fins* are small and terminal, and so folded that their true shape is difficult to determine, but they appear each to have been transversely oval. The *mantle-cavity* is as large as in *Cranchia*, *Taonius* or *Tracheloteuthis*, and in the mounted specimens in which it has become apparently wider, owing to compression, the head at the end of a kind of stem projects from it like a clapper from a bell. The *siphon*

<sup>1</sup> Measured from the eye.