

1. *The Arms* have each four series of suckers or hooks, whilst all other *Cegopsids* have only two.
2. *The Ventral Arms* possess only suckers in all the four series, whilst the other arms have two series of suckers along the margins, and two series of hooks up the centre; a variation in the armature which is hitherto known in no other *Enoploteuthid* nor indeed in any *Onychian* at all.
3. *The Tentacles* are furnished even from a point low down upon the stem with regularly disposed longitudinal series of small suckers and corresponding fixing-cushions, which allow of the tentacles being attached throughout almost their whole length, an arrangement seen in no other *Onychian*.
4. *The Connective Apparatus* is continued up one side of the club, where it forms a group of five or six large suckers and fixing cushions, whilst the middle of the club itself is occupied by a very short series of two large and three very small hooks, and the elongated tip of the club is covered with small suckers. The club itself has no connective apparatus such as is seen in most *Onychians*.
5. *The Gladius* is narrow and linear anteriorly, but broader and lanceolate in the hinder two-thirds, whilst it ends posteriorly in a hollow cup or cone, which has several diaphragms within it, and is not covered outside and behind by a solid chitinous spine as is the case with most, perhaps all, *Onychoteuthids* and *Enoploteuthids*; at all events no species hitherto known has such a hollow cone.
6. *The Fins* reach some distance beyond the hinder end of the body, and their firm saddle-shaped cartilage slides upon the terminal portion of the gladius.
7. *The Radula* has only five rows of teeth, instead of the usual seven.

Such a combination of characters renders the creature easy to distinguish from all other forms, but if one of them be overlooked, as may readily happen on superficial examination, misunderstandings regarding it are sure to arise, and this has continually happened during the history of the species. For instance, Møller¹ failed to recognise his specimens of *Onychoteuthis* (?) *amæna*, some two inches long, as the young of the *Sepia loligo* of Fabricius,² which were two or three times as large.

The latter author gave a very accurate description of the species, and it is greatly to be regretted that he did not take an opportunity of comparing it with a specimen of the true *Sepia loligo*, Linn., for he would at once have recognised its distinctness and have given it a name which would have obtained currency; one consolation in this regard must be the fact that Lichtenstein gave the form its discoverer's name, which it still bears.

Gray received some specimens of this type from Møller and founded upon them the

¹ Ind. Moll. grønsl., p. 3.

² Faun. grønsl., p. 358.