The Surface appears to have been quite smooth originally; there is no sign of any cirri or warts.

The Colour is a dull yellow, apparently due to preservation in picric acid, and the mantle and umbrella are thickly sprinkled with small brown chromatophores.

Dimensions.

Length, total,	45	mm.
End of body to mantle-margin,	11	,,
End of body to eye,	9	,,
Breadth of body,	11	,,
Eye to edge of umbrella,	30	,,
Diameter of largest sucker,	0·75	,,
Length of arms,	30	,,

This interesting little Cephalopod came into my hands in a condition of strong contraction, due to the action of strong spirit and of picric acid, in which I infer that it had been placed, partly from its strong yellow colour and partly from a statement in one of v. Willemoes-Suhm's letters to the effect that this reagent was commonly used on board for small Cephalopoda.[1] The body of the animal was much deformed owing to this contraction, and it was only after prolonged soaking in weak spirit that it was possible to make out the principal points in its organisation; indeed, it was long before I discovered the two lateral openings into the mantle cavity, supposing in consequence that this communicated with the exterior only by the siphon. There seems still to be an adhesion on one side between the mantle and the body, so that access into the branchial cavity on this side is impossible; it is so clear, however, on the other that it seems only reasonable to suppose that this closure is an abnormal condition.

As regards the affinities of the genus, it seems to be most nearly allied to *Cirroteuthis*, as shown by its arms bearing a single series of suckers and being united by a broad web. They resemble each other too in the great extent to which the mantle is united with the head, but in the one case the adhesion is lateral, in the other it is median.

As conspicuous points of difference may be noted, the absence of the cartilage (so far as can be ascertained by feeling through the body-wall), the absence of fins and of cirri along the arms.

In the delicacy and transparency of its tissues it also resembles *Bobitæna Eledonella* and *Japetella*, but this may be an adaptation to pelagic life rather than a point indicating morphological relationship.

[1] "Für Cephalopoden zarterer Art verwenden wir stets mit gutem Erfolg, ehe wir sie in Alkohol thun, eine verdünnte Lösung von Chrom- oder, bei kleineren, namentlich durchsichtigen Arten, Pikrinsäure," Challenger Briefe VI., *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxvi. p. lxxx, 1876. I may take this opportunity of recommending others to avoid the use of this reagent for Cephalopoda.