

This small and possibly immature form differs from *Octopus tuberculatus*, which it somewhat resembles in the comparative shortness of its arms, in the fewness of its cirri, and more particularly in the shagreen-like internal surface of its arms, which last is its most distinctive peculiarity.

Octopus marmoratus, Hoyle (Pl. VI.).

1885. *Octopus marmoratus*, Hoyle, Diagnoses I., p. 227.

1885. „ „ Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. I., p. 102.

Habitat.—On the Reefs, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Three specimens, one ♂, two ♀. Sandwich Islands (Copenhagen Museum).

The Body is round, not depressed, and a little longer than wide. The *mantle-opening* extends somewhat less than halfway round the body, terminating nearer to the siphon than to the eye, and considerably behind the latter. The *siphon* is small and acutely conical, and extends about one-third the distance to the umbrella-margin.

The Head is narrow, and the *eyes* are prominent, where they have not suffered from compression.

The Arms are subequal, eight times as long as the body; they are very long and slender, the last character being more marked in the females than in the male; they taper more rapidly at first than near the extremities, which are much attenuated. The *umbrella* is very wide, especially in the male, where it extends almost one-third up the arms; in the females its extent is only one-sixth. The *suckers* are rather large, and closely set; in the male a few suckers opposite the umbrella-margin are slightly, but not markedly, larger than the others. The extremity of the *hectocotylised arm* is small, and has about ten small transverse ridges (figs. 2, 3).

The Surface appears to have been smooth, except for a few short ridges placed longitudinally on the back and sides; but the skin is shrivelled by the action of the spirit, so that it is difficult to be certain. A conical cirrus is situated above and slightly behind each eye; but in some cases this has been destroyed.

The Colour is a stone-grey, with dark pigment disposed in veins like those of marble¹ on the dorsal surface of the body, head, and umbrella (fig. 1); the male is much darker, so that the marbling is almost concealed. Traces of an oval spot are seen in front of and below the eye on both sides of one female specimen and on one side of the other; but this spot is concealed by the dark colouring in the male even if it exist.

¹ Hence the specific name.