

female.¹ The *umbrella* is larger than usual in the genus, reaching on an average about one-third up the arms; the *buccal membrane* has seven not very prominent points, and there is a *spermatoc pad* as usual (fig. 3); the *outer lip* is very thin, the *inner* thick and papillate.

The *Tentacle* is about as long as the body, stout, indistinctly three-sided, and tapering. The *club* (fig. 7) is short and but little expanded, with a narrow protective membrane on its outer side; the sucker-bearing area is, as it were, undermined on its inner aspect by a deep groove or fissure, and internally to this again is a broad fin which reaches down the tentacle for a distance exceeding half the length of the club. There are three *suckers* much longer than the rest, whereof the middle one is the largest and the proximal the next, placed on stout peduncles arising in deep depressions; towards the outer side of the club is a series of about four medium-sized suckers, and beyond these again one or two series of minute ones. The *horny rings* appear smooth under a powerful hand-lens, though the microscope reveals a fine irregular denticulation.

The *Surface* is smooth in general, but there are a few irregular papillæ in the ventro-lateral region.

The *Colour* is a dull grey, with indications of annular markings on the back disposed in the form of a cross (fig. 1).

The *Shell* (figs. 4, 5) has a rhomboidal *outline*, with rounded anterior and lateral angles; the *chitinous margin* is narrow, widest behind, where it forms a flat, acute-angled plate, the posterior extremity of the shell; it covers entirely, however, the *dorsal surface*, which is slightly raised mesially and marked by a number of faint striæ radiating from the posterior end. The *ventral surface* is much elevated on either side of a median groove; the *last loculus* is bounded by a wavy line, and deeply emarginate in the middle; it has an index of 22. The *inner cone* is represented only by a narrow rib reaching halfway along each posterior side of the shell and meeting its fellow in a rounded angle behind, from which a number of radiating calcareous streaks pass outwards into the horny termination.

Dimensions.

Length, total,	110 mm.
End of body to mantle-margin,	52 "
End of body to eye,	60 "
Breadth of body (excluding fin),	32 "
Breadth of head,	32 "
Eye to edge of umbrella,	18 "
Breadth of fin,	8 "
Diameter of largest sucker on sessile arm,	1 "
Diameter of largest sucker on tentacle,	2 "
Length of shell,	45 "
Breadth of shell,	24 "
Thickness of shell,	8 "

¹ Appellöf records that he found no trace of the formation of the hectocotylus in the male examined by him.