

This peculiar type of dentition must be regarded as an extremely generalized one. Whether it be also an embryonic type, or one that prevailed in ancient geological periods must be left for future determination. The character of these teeth indicates that this genus should hold low rank among the related genera. This conclusion is confirmed both by the structure of the caudal-fin, or tail, which somewhat resembles the early condition of the fins in the young *Loligo*, soon after it hatches, and by the form and structure of the internal shell or "pen," which is also very simple in structure, and but little differentiated or specialized.

The portions of the pen in my possession belong mostly to the two ends, with fragments from the middle region, so that although neither the actual length nor the greatest breadth can be given, we can yet judge very well what its general form and character must have been. It was a broad and extremely thin structure, of a yellowish brown color, and translucent. Its anterior portion resembles that of *Loligo*, but its posterior termination is entirely different, for instead of having a regular lanceolate form, tapering to a point at the posterior end, as in *Loligo*, it expands and thins out toward the posterior end, which is very broadly rounded or irregularly truncate, fading out insensibly both at the edges and end into soft membrane. The anterior end, for about an inch and a half, was rapidly narrowed to a pen-like point, as in *Loligo*; from this portion backward the width gradually increases from 1.2 inches to 5 inches, at a point 25 inches from the end, where our specimen is broken off; at this place the marginal strips are wanting, but the width is 5 inches between the lateral midribs, which were, perhaps, half an inch from the margin. Along the centre of the shell, there is a strong, raised, rounded midrib, which fades out a short distance from the posterior end, but is very conspicuous in the middle and anterior sections. On each side of the midrib is a lateral rib of smaller size. These at first diverge rapidly from the central one, and then run along nearly parallel with the outer margin and about .4 of an inch from it, but beyond 11 inches from the point the margins are torn off. Like the midrib the lateral ribs gradually fade out before reaching the posterior end; near the place where they finally disappear, they are about 6 inches apart.

From the above description it will be seen that the most important and most characteristic features of this species, or rather of