

specimens, one of which (No. 1 in my former articles) was found floating at the Banks of Newfoundland, and the other (which we will designate as No. 10) was taken from the stomach of a sperm whale. The upper jaw of the latter was imperfectly figured by Dr. Packard in his article referred to above, and it is the largest jaw yet known. These belong to an apparently undescribed species, which I propose to name *Architeuthis princeps*,² and shall describe more fully farther on. It is readily distinguished from the following by the blacker, thicker, stronger and more incurved beaks, and especially by the large and very prominent tooth or projection, arising from the margin of the cutting edges of the alae, on the lower jaw. The body appears to have been relatively much longer than in the following species.

The second species, which I consider identical with the *Architeuthis monachus* of Steenstrup, is more fully represented by parts of three individuals, and seems to be the species most commonly met with on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The most complete specimen (fig. 1) that has ever come under scientific observation was captured in November, 1873, at Logie Bay, near St. John's, Newfoundland. It became entangled in herring-nets and was secured by the fishermen with some difficulty and only after quite a struggle, during which its head was badly mutilated and severed from the body, and the eyes, most of the siphon-tube, and the front edge of the mantle were destroyed. Fortunately this specimen was secured by the Rev. M. Harvey of St. John's. After it had been photographed and measured, he attempted to preserve it entire in brine, but this was found to be ineffectual, and after decomposition had begun to destroy some of the most perishable parts, he took it from the brine and, dividing it into several portions, preserved such parts as were still undecomposed in strong alcohol. These various portions are now in my possession, and with the photographs have enabled me to present a restoration, believed to be quite accurate, of the entire creature (fig. 1). In this figure the eyes, ears, siphon-tube, and front edge of the mantle have been restored from a small squid (*Loligo pallida*) to which this gigantic species seems to be nearly

² This species was named and characterized in a communication made to the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, Nov. 18, 1874, and will be described in greater detail in its Transactions.