

regret that I have been unable to see the figures and description of it, referred to by Harting as forming part of Prof. Steenstrup's memoir, then unpublished. But to judge by the outline figure given by Harting, it is a species quite distinct from those described above. The lower jaw resembles that of *A. monachus* more than *A. princeps*, and is a little larger than that of our No. 5 (see fig. 6). The beak is more rounded dorsally, less acute, and scarcely incurved, the notch is narrow, and the alar tooth is not prominent.

Harting, in the important memoir referred to, describes specimens of two species, both of which are evidently quite distinct from all those enumerated above.

The first of these (Plate I) is represented by the jaws and buccal mass, with the lingual dentition, and some detached suckers, preserved in the museum of the University of Utrecht, but from an unknown locality. These parts are well figured and described, and were referred to *Architeuthis dux* by Harting. But the character of the dentition (fig. 28) is so totally different from

Fig. 28.

Teeth of *Loligo Hartingii* Verrill. Enlarged.

what I have found in *A. monachus* that it will be necessary to refer this species to a different genus, if not to a distinct family. The form of the lower jaw is quite unlike that of *A. dux*, for the beak is very acute, the cutting edge is concave, the notch shallow and broad, and the alar tooth is somewhat prominent. The size is about the same as our No. 5. The suckers figured are from the sessile arms, and agree pretty nearly with those of *A. monachus* (see fig. 3). The edge is strengthened by an oblique, strongly denticulated ring. The internal diameter of the largest of these suckers is .75 of an inch; the external, 1.05 inches. They were furnished with slender pedicels, attached obliquely on one side. The lingual teeth (see fig. 28 copied from Harting,) are in seven regular rows, and resemble closely those of *Loligo* (fig. 9). In fact, I cannot find, in the figures and description, any character by which this species can be separated from *Loligo*, and at the same time it is evident that it is a species distinct from all others