

are very large, particularly in comparison with the relatively enormous size of the buccal mass. Such structures should surely be identifiable with the passage of time—consequently it seems worth while to add figures of the four fragments dissected from the best preserved of the buccal masses. It is not, however, a glad commentary on the sufficiency of our knowledge regarding animals possessing such importance in the economy of the sea as these, that without more complete specimens or a better base of attack than is afforded by the literature, one dares not risk a guess at even the genus or family of cephalopods represented by the fragments.

[727]

1 mandible from stomach of *Phoca hispida* Schreber, station 29f, about 30 fathoms, lat. $70^{\circ} 13' N.$, long. $140^{\circ} 50' W.$, a little east of Alaska-Yukon boundary, April 4, 1914.

A single dorsal mandible from the same stomach as the specimens entered as No. 726 is larger than the others, altogether differently shaped, and entire. Its cutting edge is sharp and strongly curved, as in many decapods (Fig. 2). It clearly represents a quite different species.

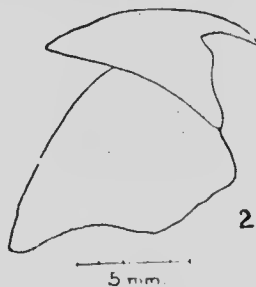


Fig. 2. Mandible of cephalopod from Station 29f [727], camera outline.

[728]

1 mandible from stomach of *Eriqnathus barbatus* (Erxleben), Station 42a, Bernard harbour, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, October 22, 1915.

This is a single dorsal mandible somewhat resembling No. 727, but with the cutting edge appreciably shorter and stouter (Fig. 3). This specimen, which is preserved dry, is very likely representative of a third species.

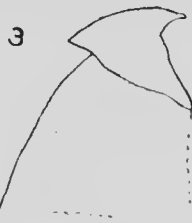


Fig. 3. Mandible of cephalopod from Station 42a [728], camera outline, same scale as Fig. 2.

In the diary of Captain Robert A. Bartlett, Report of the Department of the Naval Service for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1915, Ottawa, p. 35, there is an entry under Nov. 21st, (1913): "10 a.m. Sounding, 36 fathoms. Dredge to-day secured an octopus Lat. $72^{\circ} 56'$ —Long. $163^{\circ} 54' W.$ at 5 p.m." All the specimens secured by Mr. James Murray, marine biologist and the scientific staff of the *Karluk* during the drift northwest of Alaska in 1913 were lost with the ship north of Herald island, on January 11, 1914.