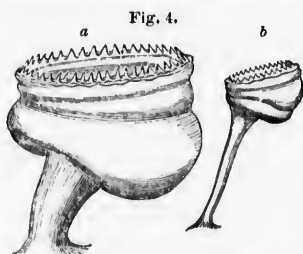


dered by a rather broad, regularly scalloped, marginal membrane, the scallops corresponding to the large suckers. On the other edge there is a narrower and thinner membrane, which runs all the way to the tip of the arm, just outside the suckers. In one of the rows of large suckers there are eleven, and in the other ten, above half an inch in diameter, but each row has at either end one or two smaller ones, from a half an inch to a quarter of an inch in



Suckers from long arms of No. 5.
Natural size.

diameter, so that either twelve or thirteen might be counted as belonging to the rows of large suckers. The largest of these (fig. 4, *a*) are from 1 to 1.15 inches in diameter at the margin. These are attached by strong, though slender, pedicels, so that their margins are elevated about an inch above the surface of the arm. Each one is situated in the centre of a pentagonal depressed area, about an inch across, bounded by ridges, which alternate regularly, and interlock on the two sides, so as to form a zigzag line along the middle of the arm. These large suckers are campanulate, and somewhat oblique; the marginal ring is strong, and sharply serrate all around. The small marginal suckers (fig. 4, *b*) are similar in structure, but more oblique, and mostly only $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter; they are attached by much longer and more slender pedicels, and their marginal teeth are relatively larger and more incurved, especially on the outer margin. By reason of their longer pedicels they rise to the same height as the large ones. The third, or terminal division of the arm, gradually becomes much compressed laterally, and tapers regularly to the tip, which is flat, blunt, and slightly incurved. Just beyond the large suckers, where this region begins, the circumference is 3.5 inches. The face is narrow and bears a large number of small serrate and pedicellate suckers, arranged in four regular alternating rows, and gradually diminishing in size to the tip of the arm, where the rows expand into a small cluster. These suckers are much like the marginal ones of the previous division, and at first are about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, but decrease to about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch near the tip of the arm. The lateral membrane or fold of skin, of the preceding divisions, recedes farther