

B. D. Haskins, from Gloucester, Mass., in October, 1871.¹ It is stated that this specimen was measured, and that the body was fifteen feet long, and four feet and eight inches in circumference. The arms were badly mutilated, but the portions remaining were estimated to be nine or ten feet long and about twenty-two inches in circumference, two being shorter than the others. This would indicate a much more elongated form of body than that of *A. monachus*. If these proportions be correct, the body of No. 10 must have been about nineteen feet in length, and five feet and nine inches in circumference.

This specimen is probably the largest invertebrate hitherto actually examined by any naturalist. Larger cephalopods may possibly have been seen by mariners, but most of their statements of size are only rude estimates, and are nearly always much exaggerated.

Notes on specimens described by other writers. We are mainly indebted to Professor Steenstrup and to Dr. Harting for our knowledge of the specimens preserved in European museums, or cast ashore on the European coasts. Professor Steenstrup has given interesting accounts, compiled from contemporary documents, of a specimen taken in 1546, and of two specimens of huge cephalopods cast ashore at Iceland in 1639 and 1790, and has also described and figured² the jaws of another specimen of *A. monachus*, obtained at Jutland in 1853. In the same memoir, of which I have seen only the first part, there are references to a description and figures of *A. Titan*, obtained in 1855, by Capt. Hygom, in N. Lat. 31°; W. Long. 76°. The latter specimen appears to be the same that Harting³ mentioned under the name of "*Architeuthis dux* Steenstrup," as collected at the same time and place, and of which he published an outline figure of the lower jaw, copied from a drawing furnished to him by Steenstrup. Harting states that the pen or "gladius" of this specimen is six feet long. Many important parts of this specimen were secured, and I

¹ See the *American Naturalist*, Vol. vii, p. 51, Feb., 1871.

² In a paper, of which I have only seen some proof-sheets, given by him to Dr. Packard, entitled "*Spolia Atlantica*." Whether this memoir has been published I do not know. The plate (1) that I have seen, is marked "*Vid. Seisk. Skæffter V. Række, naturv. og mathem. Afd. iv, Blad*;" and there are references to three other plates illustrating *A. Titan*, etc.

³ Description de quelques fragments de deux Céphalopodes gigantesques. Publié par l'Académie Royale des Sciences à Amsterdam, 1860, 4to, with three plates.