

the *genus* to which it belongs, are to be found in the *lingual dentition*, in the *internal shell*, in the *form of the caudal-fins*, and in the cluster of small suckers and tubercles on the long arms. As already stated, the first three of these peculiarities indicate a low, or generalized structure, and therefore a low rank in our system of classification, unless it should be found to have some other characters not yet known and of greater importance, which might outweigh those here given. It will appear, therefore, that this genus of huge squids should be classed below *Loligo*, which, in its turn, would go below *Ommastrephes*, to which genus the common small squids of our northern coasts belong, for the latter genus has distinct eyelids, which are not found in *Loligo*, and the internal shell is also more specialized.

The pen of our *Architeuthis* seems to resemble that of the ancient genus *Teudopsis*, found fossil in the Jurassic formations, and contemporaneous with the huge marine saurians, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, etc., the "sea-serpents" of those ancient seas. May there not also be huge marine saurians still living in the North Atlantic, in company with the giant squids, but not yet known to naturalists?

Such a belief seems quite reasonable when we consider how many species of great marine animals, both among Cephalopods and Cetaceans, are still known only from single specimens, or even mere fragments, generally obtained only by chance. The specimen above described, is, however, not the only specimen of its kind that has been observed on the American coast.

I have received through Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, a pair of jaws and two large suckers of the long arms, which were taken from a specimen (No. 4), cast ashore in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland. These jaws agree precisely in form and size with those described above, so that the size of these two individuals must have been about the same. The suckers (fig. 11), had been dried, and have lost their true form, but the marginal rings are perfect, and only .92 of an inch in diameter, and though somewhat smaller than in the specimen just described, they have the same kind of denticulation around the margin. Their smaller size may indicate that the specimen was a female, but they may not have been the largest of those on the arm.



Fig. 11.
Sucker of long arm of
Architeuthis monachus, No. 4. Natural
size.