

Most pelagic squids belong to the *Cegopsidæ*, which present a wealth of forms ranging from minute fantastically shaped deep-sea species to the giant squids.

The *Enoploteuthidæ* obtained by us are small forms previously known from the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The general occurrence of *Pterygioteuthis giardi* (see Fig. 434) seems to justify the conclusion that it is a very common pelagic species, inhabiting the open ocean far from land; it is provided with light-organs. The larvæ belonging to this



FIG. 435.  
Larva of *Enoploteuthidæ* ( $\frac{1}{1}$ ). (From Chun.)

family are very abundant in the North Atlantic (see Fig. 435).

Of the family *Onychoteuthidæ* many undetermined larvæ have been taken by the "Michael Sars," which are of great interest as proving the occurrence of this group; a larval form taken by the "Valdivia" is shown in Fig. 436. *Onychoteuthis banksii* occurs from the Mediterranean to the Kattegat and Skagerrack and along the entire coast of Norway. *Octopodoteuthis sicula* and *Calliteuthis reversa* are minute forms, the former known from the north-eastern part of the Atlantic, while the latter is widely distributed in the surface waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and has



FIG. 436.  
Young of *Teledoteuthis caribæa*,  
Les. ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ). (From Chun.)

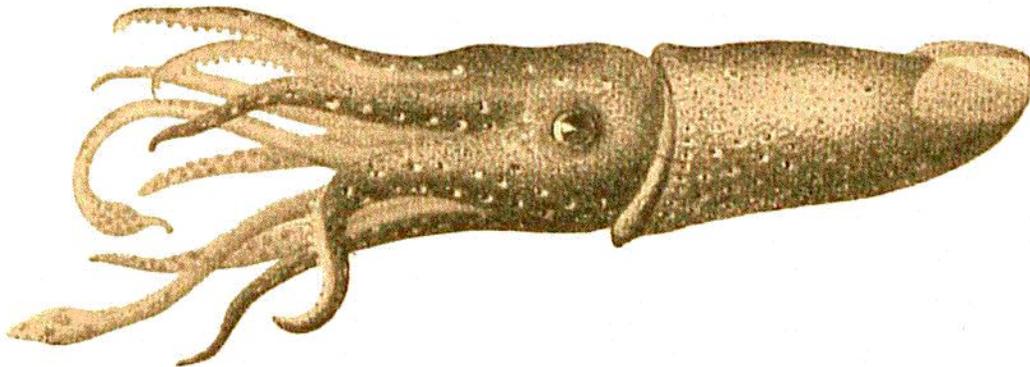


FIG. 437.  
*Calliteuthis reversa*, Verrill ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ). (From Chun.)

light-organs (see Fig. 437). *Ctenopteryx siculus*, *Brachioteuthis riisei*, and the three species of *Doratopsis* are small and live presumably in the upper water-layers. *Doratopsis exophthalmica* (Fig. 438) is noticeable on account of its remarkable eyes (see Fig. 439).

The families *Ommatostrephidæ*, *Gonatidæ*, and *Chiroteuthidæ*