

include mostly large forms, belonging to a biological group of squids (comprising the family of giant squids, Architeuthidæ), the members of which are among the pirates of the ocean, and in their turn fall a prey to the large squid-hunting whales. *Illex illecebrosus* and *Ommatostrephes todarus* are northern forms, of great importance on the banks of Newfoundland, and along the coasts of Iceland and Norway, as *Gonatus fabricii* (see Fig. 98, p. 113) is the squid of the "bottle-nose grounds" in the Norwegian Sea. *Todaropsis eblanæ* and *Ommatostrephes sagittatus* extend nearly as far north as the southern borders of the Norwegian Sea.

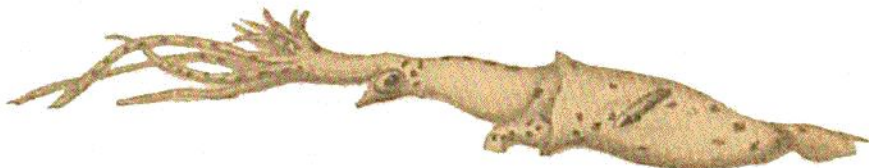


FIG. 438.

*Doratopsis exophthalmica*, Chun (†). (From Chun.)

*Mastigoteuthis*, *Grimalditeuthis*, and *Chiroteuthis* are large squids, some of which were captured by the Prince of Monaco around the Azores, Madeira, and Canaries. *Grimalditeuthis richardi* described by Joubin, proves to be identical with *G. bonplandi* (see Fig. 440) taken by the "Michael Sars." A new species is described by Chun under the name of *Mastigoteuthis hjorti*. We succeeded in catching adults as well as larvæ of the Ommatostrephidæ and Gonatidæ; Chun has described the interesting larva of *Ommatostrephes* (see Fig. 441), taken in the southern

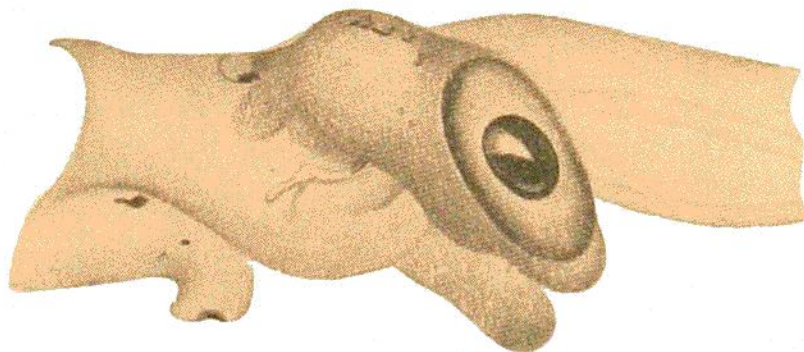


FIG. 439.

Head of *Doratopsis lippula*, Chun.

section of our Atlantic cruise, in which the two long tentacles are united into a tube.

In the Cranchiidæ we have an entirely different group of wonderful deep-sea forms, which probably undertake extensive vertical migrations; some of these, for instance *Corynomma speculator*, *Toxeuma belone* (Fig. 442), and *Bathothauma lyromma* (Fig. 443), were taken in the Indian Ocean by the "Valdivia."

Among the Myopsidæ I mention first the interesting form *Spirula australis* (see Fig. 60, p. 81), of which only three specimens had previously been taken: one in the Pacific by the "Challenger," one off North America by the "Blake," and one in the Indian Ocean by the