The Shell (figs. 9-11) is very elongate oval in outline; the free chitinous margin is very narrow and only slightly uncovered on the dorsal surface, which is finely granular and marked by the divisions between the loculi ; the ventral surface is somewhat elevated and marked by a distinct but not very deep median groove; the last loculus has an index of 40.5 , and is bounded posteriorly by an almost semicircular line; the striz are very close; the limbs of the inner cone arise about midway along the shell, pass backwards as low, narrow, smooth fillets, and unite behind without forming any deep cavity; the posterior extremity is curved towards the ventral aspect and ends in a narrow blunt outer cone, to the apex of which is attached the straight dorsally directed spine.

## Dimensions.

| Length, total, |  | . |  |  |  |  |  | mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End of body to mantle-margin, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| End of body to eye, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |
| Breadth of body, . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |
| Breadth of head, | . |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |
| Eye to edge of umbrella, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| Breadth of fin, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |
| Length of the shell, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37 |  |
| Breadth of the shell, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |


| Length of first arm, 1 | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Length of second arm, | . | . |
| Length of third arm, | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| Length of fourth arm, | . | . |
| Length of tentacle, | $\cdot$ | . |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Right. } \\ & 8 \mathrm{~mm} . \end{aligned}$ |  | Left. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 9 | " | 9 | " |
| 10 | " | 10 | " |
| 10 | " | 10 | " |
| ... |  | 45 |  |

The posterior extremity of the shell of this form closely resembles that of Sepia andreana, Steenstrup, from Japan, but both animal and shell are much wider as well as thicker in proportion to the length. Furthermore, the arms are subequal, whereas in Steenstrup's type those of the second pair are nearly twice as long as the others. In the Challenger specimen also the tentacular club is long, narrow, and provided with subequal suckers, while in Sepia andreana it is shorter and there are five larger suckers along its middle.

Sepia kobiensis, Hoyle (Pl. XVIII. figs. 7-14; and woodcut 7).
1885. Sepia kobiensis, Hoyle, Diagnoses II., p. 195.
1885. " " Hoyle, Prelim. Rep. II., p. 300.
1886. " " Appellöf, Japanska Ceph., p. 20, pl. iii. fig. 7.

Habitat.—Station 233, Bay of Kobé, Japan, May 17, 1875 ; lat. $34^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ N., long. $135^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ E. ; 8 fathoms ; mud. One specimen, + .
${ }^{1}$ Measured from the oral margin.

