

3. A new Sepiolid from Japan.

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(With 1 fig.)

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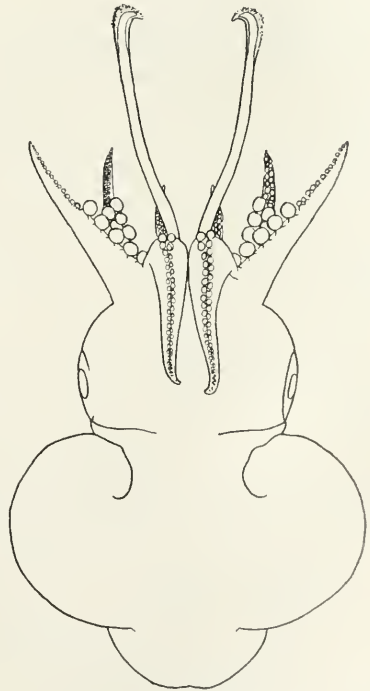
Among some miscellaneous material in the zoological museum of Stanford University was found a single specimen of a remarkable squid belonging to the genus *Stoloteuthis*. As the species seems to be undescribed the following diagnosis is offered.

Stoloteuthis nipponensis n. sp.

Body of moderate size, compact, short, plump, sepioliform, rounded behind. Mantle attached to the head dorsally by a rather narrow commissure (4,5 mm); free below and produced forward beneath the head, its edge sinuous and slightly emarginate in front so as to expose the extreme tip of the funnel; funnel otherwise entirely hidden. Fins large, semicircular or better semicordate, the forward lobe extending from the anterior base of attachment as far as the mantle margin; posterior lobe scarcely developed; nearly median in position, the plane of attachment nearly level with the dorsal surface of the mantle.

Head very large, as broad as the body, flattened above, excavated beneath. Eyes large, with rather large openings; the right lid appears to be free all round, the left eye has only the lower lid free. Funnel rather small, flexed upward so that it lies closely in the hollowed under surface of the head. The locking apparatus consists of a slightly curved groove with a raised and reflexed edge situated quite far back on either side of the funnel and articulating with a corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the mantle; the ridge is also curved, rather heavy, and notably longer than the groove.

Arms stout, thick, fleshy, and rather short, the order of length 2,



1, 3, 4, only the two ventrals noticeably shorter than the others; each with two rows of spherical, short-pediceled suckers extending for their entire length. Both dorsal arms hectocotylyzed; squarish, unequal, the right slightly the larger; much swollen; suckers very small even at the base of the arms, whence they gradually diminish in size toward the tip, the two rows very regularly alternating; inner surface of each arm curiously ornamented with fine transverse corrugations, striae, or wrinkles, arranged more or less in bands to correspond with the bases of the sucker-pedicels. Suckers of the second pair slightly larger but still quite small, excepting some five pairs near the middle of the arm which are greatly enlarged. Third pair of arms similar in structure to second pair. Fourth pair shorter and more slender than the others, their suckers mostly wanting in the specimen examined. The pedicels of all the suckers, especially those of the enlarged ones, are very delicate and brittle, breaking off constantly as the specimen is handled. Sucker-openings very small; horny rings smooth. Arms connected at base by a poorly developed web or umbrella, totally lacking between the ventral pair. Dorsal arms laterally angled and with a dorsal keel; in the second pair angles and keel become obsolete, reappearing again in the third pair; ventral arms keeled along the outer side.

Tentacles stout and fleshy, about as long as the mantle; the club furnished with a membranous keel, but otherwise not exceeding the stalk in diameter; suckers extremely minute, irregularly arranged in at least twelve (to 16?) rows, giving the club a velvety appearance; peduncles slender; horny rings present.

Color in life unknown; in alcohol a pale brown, suffused here and there with blackish purple. Chromatophores numerous, appearing as dark dots. As in the other members of the genus the ventral surface of the mantle is adorned by a large shield-shaped patch, bordered by a rather indistinct, slaty-blue margin. Over this area the chromatophores are exceedingly numerous, fine, and evenly distributed.

Beak and radula not examined.

Gladius absent.

Habitat: Suruga Bay, Japan.

Total length excluding tentacles	38,5 mm
Width across fins	24 -
Medio-dorsal length of mantle	17 -
Medio-ventral length of mantle	20 -

S. nipponensis is apparently very different from either of the only two species of the genus hitherto known. The generic type (*S. leucoptera* Verrill, from the North Atlantic) differs in its shorter arms, their more complete webbing, more anterior position of fins, hectocotylyzation

and other details. It is also stated to have the eyelids free all round, but from the appearance of the present specimen this should possibly be regarded as a physiological state, rather than a permanent feature as in the Oegopsida. The other Pacific form (*S. iris* Berry, from the Hawaiian Islands) stands quite alone in its relatively enormous head and fins, wide integument connecting the mantle dorsally with the head, and anterior ventral expansion of the mantle.

4. Die Tierpsychologie, ein Zweig der Zoologie.

Von Prof. Dr. Friedr. Dahl, Steglitz-Berlin.

eingeg. 24. Oktober 1910.

Die Naturwissenschaft ist neuerdings vielfach in ein ungesundes, metaphysisches Fahrwasser geraten. Statt von reinen Erfahrungstaten geht man vielfach von vorgefaßten Meinungen oder von Glaubenssätzen aus. Am meisten ist die Tierpsychologie der metaphysischen Richtung verfallen. Mehr denn je herrscht Unklarheit auf diesem Gebiete. Ja, man ist hin und wieder sogar zu dem Schluß gelangt, daß die Tierpsychologie von der Zoologie ganz zu trennen sei. Wer sich, so wie ich, in ausgedehntem Maße mit der Lebensweise der Tiere beschäftigt hat, ist überzeugt, daß bei den höheren Tieren die psychischen Vorgänge mit dem Körper eine Einheit ausmachen, daß sie also wissenschaftlich nicht abgesondert werden dürfen. Er weiß, daß viele Tätigkeiten der höheren Tiere gar nicht zu verstehen sind, wenn wir sie nicht mit unsern, von Bewußtseinsvorgängen begleiteten Tätigkeiten in Parallele bringen. Es soll deshalb in diesem Aufsatz der Versuch gemacht werden, die Tierpsychologie und überhaupt die Zoologie von jenem metaphysischen Beiwerk zu säubern und die Tierpsychologie als Zweig der Zoologie wieder in ihre Rechte einzusetzen.

Daß es Bewußtseinsvorgänge in der Welt gibt, wissen wir mit aller Sicherheit. Die Bewußtseinsvorgänge sind für uns sicherer als diejenigen Vorgänge, welche wir als mechanische Vorgänge von jenen zu sondern pflegen¹, da die letzteren uns erst durch unser Bewußtsein bekannt werden.

Der tiefer nachdenkende Mensch legt sich nun, nachdem ihm klar geworden ist, daß das Vorhandensein von Bewußtseinsvorgängen für ihn die sicherste Tatsache ist, zunächst die Frage vor, ob denn außer ihm, der nachdenkt, überhaupt noch etwas existiert, oder ob nicht etwa alles das, was er vermittels seiner Sinne wahrzunehmen glaubt, seiner Phantasie entspringt. — Es hat Philosophen gegeben, welche das letztere

¹ Ob diese Sonderung berechtigt ist, lassen wir hier vorläufig dahingestellt.

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