SEPIA LOLIGO.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus carnosum: vagina excipiente pectus, ad
cujus basin tubus.

Brachia (præter bina tentacula pedunculata in ple-
risque) octo interius adspersa cirris verrucosis.

Os inter brachia, terminale, corneum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3149.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SEPIA corpore subcylindrico subulato, cauda an-
cipiti-rhombea.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096.

LOLIGO.

Rond. pisc. 506.

LOLIGINIS species maxima.

Seb. Mus. 3. p. 7. t. 4.

In magnam Interdum crescit molem Sepia Loligo;
minor tamen est Sepia octopodia; a qua etiam facile
secernitur corpore magis elongato. Suppeditavit
huic Natura nec non aliis nonnullis congeneribus
receptaculum magnum internum, foramine extrin-
secus

fecus aperto: continetur in hoc facculo fluidum quoddam nigrum et spissum, quo, si turbata sit, statim emisso, aquam infuscare, et e conspectu fugere dicitur. Utebantur antiqui hoc succo, atramenti vice: putatque celeberrimus Swammerdamus atramentum Sinense seu quod Indicum vulgo dicitur, ex hoc ipso liquore spissato concoqui, additis certis suffimentis, aliisque ejusmodi. Affirmant contra nonnulli succum, quem emittit Loligo, in atramentum scriptorium apte et utiliter non posse converti; et ut aliquid ejus ope plane et probe literis mandetur, summa peritia opus esse. Quibus fortasse assentiendum sit, si liquor recens fuerit extractus: sed si prius satis exsiccat, contritus fuerit et in aqua solutus, de calamo facilius dilabetur; et probabile omnino videtur quod opinatur Swammerdamus; præcipue cum certum sit atramenti Indici modicam quantitatem, si post solutionem in vase aliquo servetur, intra paucos dies foetorem non levem emittere; quod satis indicare videtur animalem originem.

Prædatoria est indole Sepia Loligo, ut et aliæ congeneres; vesciturque præcipue testaceis et molluscis variis. Color generalis fusco-rubet, oculis læte cæruleis. Non prorsus supervacaneum sit notare Sepias ab antiquis Polypos fuisse dictas; polyposque parvulos aquaticos, quos Hydras hodie nuncupant phyci, facie seu habitu generali sepiis quodammodo similes esse; consperguntur enim hydrarum tentacula verrucis pluribus quæ visibiles sunt ope microscopii, quasque verisimile est eodem fungi munere quo sepiarum acetabula. Addendum porro est, vice ossis quod sepia officinalis seu communis in corpore habet,

bet, instrui hanc speciem cartilagine quadam eniformi, hyalina, longa; quæ a quibusdam physicis quasi species Pennatulæ descripta et depicta est; a Seba nempe in tertio volumine thesauri rerum naturalium p. 40. tab. 16. In editionibus quoque nonnullis prioribus systematis naturæ Linnæani, falso reponebatur in genere Pennatulæ.

THE
CALAMARY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body fleshy, sheathing the breast, which is furnished at its base with a tubular opening.

Arms eight, (and in most species two pedunculated tentacula,) beset with numerous suckers or acetabula.

Head short; *Eyes* large: *Mouth* resembling a Parrot's beak.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

SEPIA with subcylindric subulate body and flattish sharp-edged rhomboid tail.

The CALAMARY or Ink-Fish.

The INK-SEPIA or Loligo.

The Ink CUTTLE-FISH.

This species is readily distinguished from the S. octopodia or eight-armed Cuttle-Fish by its more elongated form: in size it is inferior to that animal, though sometimes seen of a very considerable magnitude.

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nitudo. It is provided, like some others of this genus, with a large receptacle or internal pouch containing a peculiar secretion or fluid of a black color and of a thickish consistence, and opening outwardly by a tubular foramen. When pursued it ejects a quantity of this fluid, which mixing with the surrounding water, is supposed to facilitate the escape of the animal by concealing it from view. This liquor appears to have been used by the ancients for the purpose of ink. The sagacious Swammerdam also declares himself of opinion that the celebrated compound formed by the Chinese, and commonly termed Indian ink, is no other than the black fluid before mentioned in an inspissated state, with the addition of certain perfumes, &c. By others however it is affirmed that the liquor of the Loligo is not very convenient for the purpose of an ink, and requires a considerable degree of dexterity in its use. This perhaps may be the case with the recent liquor, but when dried and again ground or dissolved in water, it may become much more easily manageable, and it should seem that Swammerdam's theory may be highly probable; more especially as Indian ink dissolved in water and kept in any considerable quantity, in the space of a few days acquires a very high degree of foetor, which clearly seems to indicate an animal substance. Like the rest of the Sepiæ, the Loligo is of a very predacious nature, and feeds on Shell-fish and various Mollusca. Its general color is a reddish brown: the eyes of a beautiful blue. It may not be improper to observe that the different species of this genus were the Polypi
of

of the ancients, and it is also highly probable that the small fresh-water animals called *Hydræ* or *Polypes* in modern natural history, are considerably allied in general habit to the *Sepiæ*, and their arms or tentacula when microscopically examined, seem beset with numerous verrucæ which probably act in the same manner as the acetabula or suckers on those of the *Sepiæ*. It may also be observed that the *Loligo*, instead of the friable calcarious bone with which the common or officinal Cuttle-Fish is furnished, has on the contrary a long, lance-shaped, transparent cartilage in place of the bone; and this cartilage has sometimes been described and figured as a species of pennatula, under which name it may be found in the third volume of Seba's *Theaurus*, p. 40. pl. 16. and even in some of the earlier editions of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus it was erroneously placed under that genus.

Shaw, George. 1798. "The Calamary, Sepia loligo [Pl. 363]." *The Naturalist's Miscellany* 10(CXII), <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.304545>.

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