

*japonica* the atrial aperture is situated on the dorsal edge, only about one-third of the distance from the anterior to the posterior end, while in *Corella eumyota* it appears from Traustedt's figures to be about half-way down. In *Corella japonica* the musculature is very strongly developed along the dorsal part of the left side (Pl. XXVI. fig. 2, *m.b.*), while in *Corella eumyota* there is no such disproportionate development. The two species differ again in the structure of the branchial sac, as Traustedt's figures show a more irregular arrangement of the spirals than that found in *Corella japonica*.

The delicate branched processes of the test (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1) suggest the very similar structures so well known in the Molgulidæ, and in this case also sand grains are frequently found adhering to or entangled in them, though never in any quantity.

The very remarkable muscle bands seen in the mantle, especially on the left side just below the siphons (Pl. XXVI. fig. 2, *m.b.*), have a considerable resemblance to those found in *Abyssascidia wyvillii*, and are even thicker than in that species. In some places they terminate very abruptly (Pl. XXVI. fig. 6), their wide ends breaking up into a number of short thick pointed processes, which rapidly taper off to a fine extremity. The ocelli round the apertures are distinct. They are of a rust-red colour, and appear ring-shaped, possibly from the presence of a light yellowish spot in the centre of the red.

The branchial sac has the structure usually found in *Corella*; the transverse vessels and the longitudinal tubes connecting them are wide, while the internal longitudinal bars are very narrow, and are more numerous than the rows of spirals (Pl. XXVI. figs. 4 and 5). The horizontal membranes are wide, and are very numerous. They have frequently curved prolongations or connecting ducts which join the internal longitudinal bars in certain positions. These look as if they projected from the bars, and thus they gave rise to the erroneous statement in the description of this species in the Preliminary Report, that the internal longitudinal bars are provided with long curved papillæ. One other point in regard to the branchial sac must be noticed. In some places the internal longitudinal bars are very much broken up, as seen in figure 8. A bar may end cæcally close to its point of attachment to a horizontal membrane, and may begin again at the next membrane, leaving a gap between the two; it may then continue normally, or it may terminate again, in which case there will be a short piece of generally curled tube ending cæcally in both directions, and attached by the middle to a horizontal membrane (Pl. XXVI. fig. 8). This irregularity in the internal longitudinal bars may also be observed in *Corella parallelogramma* of our own coasts.

The languets along the dorsal edge of the sac are narrow and tapering; they are all of the same size, and are not placed closely (Pl. XXVI. fig. 7, *l.*). The tentacles are very closely packed, and are apparently all of the same size. The symmetrically-shaped dorsal tubercle (Pl. XXVI. fig. 9, *d.t.*) lies in a shallow triangular peritubercular area, and is separated by less than half its own height from the bases of the tentacles.

The viscera are in the position usual in the genus, namely, on the right side of the