

nerve ganglion (fig. 15), which thus comes to be placed at a considerable distance from the branchial aperture.

The course of the alimentary canal (Pl. XXVII. figs. 3, 5 and 6) is very similar to that found in *Corella parallelogramma*. The narrow œsophagus (Pl. XXVII. fig. 6, *æ.a.*) opens near the base of the branchial sac at the dorsal edge, and runs horizontally (the branchial aperture being superior) for a short distance, and then opens into the barrel-shaped stomach (figs. 5 and 6, *st.*), which has its wall raised externally into about twelve rounded longitudinal ridges, and is situated about half-way across to the ventral edge. From the opposite end of this stomach the intestine curves ventrally and slightly upwards, then downwards, and then runs parallel to its first part (Pl. XXVII. figs. 3, 5 and 6, *i.*), past the stomach and œsophagus, turns upwards, runs past the œsophageal opening, and ends in a prominent anus (figs. 5 and 6, *α.*) not far from the posteriorly placed atrial aperture. The fœces are brown.

The genital mass is situated, as is usual in the genus *Corella*, upon the ventral portion of the intestine, where it turns round posteriorly after leaving the stomach.

The ovary (Pl. XXVII. fig. 16, *ov.*) forms the central part of the genital mass, and the testis occupies the periphery, and consists of pyriform spermatoc vesicles (Pl. XXVII. figs. 16 and 18, *t.v.*) full of small spherical cells.

The oviduct and vas deferens emerge from the dorsal and posterior end of the mass, and course along the superior (anterior) margin of the intestine (Pl. XXVII. fig. 5, *g.d.*) to their termination.

One specimen of *Abyssascidia wyvillii* was obtained to the south of Australia, at Station 160; March 13, 1874; lat. 42° 42' S., long. 134° 10' E.; depth, 2600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0°·2 C.; bottom, red clay.

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