

The following list gives the chief dimensions of twelve specimens of this species :—

	Length (antero-posterior).	Breadth (dorso-ventral).	Length of the posterior prolongation for attachment.
1.	14·5 cm.	6 cm.	3·5 cm.
2.	13 cm.	6 cm.	7 cm.
3.	13 cm.	6 cm.	3 cm.
4.	12 cm.	6 cm.	2·5 cm.
5.	12 cm.	5 cm.	— <sup>1</sup>
6.	11 cm.	5·5 cm.	8 cm.
7.	6 cm.	3·5 cm.	2·5 cm.
8.	6 cm.	3·5 cm.	— <sup>2</sup>
9.	5 cm.	2·4 cm.	None.
10.	5 cm.	2 cm.	None.
11.	4·8 cm.	2·8 cm.	None.
12.	4·5 cm.	2·5 cm.	None.

The apertures are conspicuous and distinctly lobed (Pl. XXX. figs. 1 and 2). The atrial aperture is not distant from the branchial and is always more prominent.

The test is that of a typical *Ascidia*, and contains numbers of large oval or spherical bladder-cells, especially in the outer layers (Pl. XXX. fig. 3, *bl.*). Vessels are abundant and branch freely, but their terminal knobs (Pl. XXX. fig. 3, *t.k.*) are rather small.

The branchial sac is very like that of *Ascidia mentula*. It has the same irregularity in the disposition of the stigmata, as seen from the inside, caused by a slight longitudinal plication. The internal longitudinal bars are strong, and with their prominent curved papillæ form a conspicuous feature in the internal view of the sac (Pl. XXX. fig. 4). Delicate horizontal membranes are present along the inner edges of the transverse vessels, extending between the papillæ, and also frequently in intermediate positions connecting the small papillæ.

The dorsal lamina, as may be seen from a glance at figures 5, 6 and 7 on Plate XXX., varies considerably in its characters. Figure 6 shows what seems an unusual condition, where the edge is crenated, and bears a number of small irregularly placed pointed processes. The most prominent of these are always placed opposite the terminations of the ribs. Figure 7 represents the right side of the lamina, near the base.

The dorsal tubercle (Pl. XXX. fig. 8, *d.t.*) is very large, and in the specimen figured was not nearly contained within the shallow peritubercular area. In another individual which was examined, the peritubercular area was much deeper and more cup-shaped. It enclosed almost the whole of the tubercle. The anterior peripharyngeal band, which is in close relation to the posterior end of the dorsal tubercle, lies at a considerable distance from the dorsal ends of the right and left posterior bands, which turn posteriorly and converge towards the anterior extremity of the dorsal lamina (Pl. XXX. fig. 8, *p.p.*). The tentacles are comparatively short but stout.

<sup>1</sup> This specimen was attached by the left side of the body, and has no posterior prolongation.

<sup>2</sup> The posterior prolongation was torn in this specimen.