

The Ascidiozooids, although of fair size, are in most places not visible on the exterior of the colony (Pl. XLI. fig. 1, B.), but in a few spots they can be made out as small white rounded areas. The body as a whole is elongated antero-posteriorly, and is placed at right angles to the surface (Pl. XLI. fig. 2). The abdomen is rather larger than the thorax.

The test is relatively large in amount, and is remarkably soft and flexible for a Leptoclinid. The test cells are very numerous, and are mostly of small size and of rounded or fusiform shapes; here and there, however, larger test cells of stellate and branched forms occur (Pl. XLI. fig. 3, *t.c.*).

The spicules are much less numerous than in most species of *Leptoclinum* (Pl. XLI. figs. 2, 3). Some of them are twice or even three times as large as others, but they are all stellate in form, and their rays are regular and pointed at the apices (Pl. XLI. fig. 3, *sp.*). A vertical section through the colony (see Pl. XLI. fig. 2), shows that the spicules are not equally scattered all through the test, but are most abundant immediately around the anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids. At this level the spicules form a continuous dense band stretching throughout the section, becoming thickened in the neighbourhood of each Ascidiozooid and thinning out in the intermediate regions. Above this band the superficial layer of test, as we have already seen, contains no spicules (Pl. XLI. fig. 2, *t.m.*); while below, in the deeper parts of the colony, spicules are present, but they are scattered sparsely and evenly through the test.

Retractor muscle bands and ectodermal processes from the Ascidiozooids are also met with in the test (Pl. XLI. figs. 2, 3, *m.b.*, *v.*). The latter are given off from the œsophageal region of the body where the thorax and the abdomen join, and they run mainly in a posterior direction, towards the centre of the colony. They are not very long and do not give off any branches. Their ends are rounded and slightly dilated (Pl. XLI. fig. 3, *v.*).

The branchial siphon is lined by test which contains spicules (Pl. XLI. fig. 2). The sphincter surrounding it is well marked. The endostyle is large and conspicuous. The branchial sac is remarkably wide dorso-ventrally, usually it is as wide as or wider than its antero-posterior length. The stigmata are well formed (Pl. XLI. fig. 4), and the muscle bands in the transverse vessels are unusually strong. In one of the Ascidiozooids shown in the section (Pl. XLI. fig. 2), only three rows of stigmata were visible in the branchial sac. The posterior end of the branchial sac is very wide and flat, and it is from this region, between the posterior extremity of the endostyle and the œsophageal opening, that the ectodermal processes or vessels arise (Pl. XLI. fig. 2).

The œsophagus commences at the dorsal edge of the posterior end of the branchial sac and runs straight backwards for a short distance to open into the short, and, in some cases, almost cubical stomach (see Pl. XLI. fig. 2). There is a certain amount of variability in the form of the stomach even in Ascidiozooids of the same colony. The