

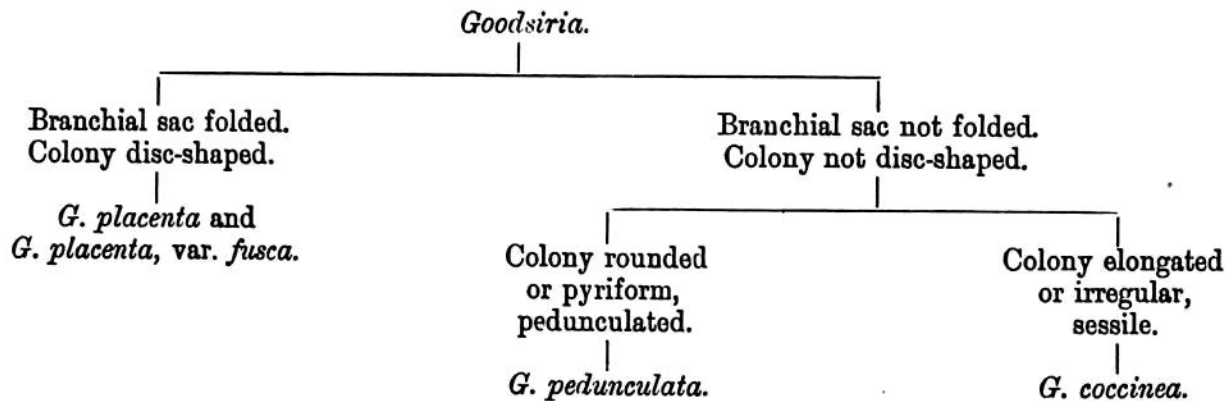
The mantle is fairly muscular, and is in some cases pigmented. Transverse, longitudinal, and oblique muscle bands are usually present.

The branchial sac is large and well developed. Longitudinal folds are present in *Goodsiria placenta*, in some cases rudimentary in *Goodsiria placenta*, var. *fusca*, and altogether absent in *Goodsiria pedunculata* and *Goodsiria coccinea*. These folds are singularly like those of some of the Styelinæ amongst the Ascidiæ Simplicis.

The internal longitudinal bars of the branchial sac are always strong and conspicuous in the genus, but the transverse vessels and the stigmata vary very considerably in size in the different species. The tentacles are always numerous and well developed. Languets are never present on the dorsal lamina.

The polycarps may project freely from the mantle or be deeply buried in its substance. They are hermaphrodite in *Goodsiria placenta* and *Goodsiria coccinea*, and unisexual in *Goodsiria pedunculata*. Young Ascidiozooids are probably produced in the dilated ends of the vessels in the test, but I have not been able to find any buds.

The genus may be divided in the following manner:—



*Goodsiria coccinea* is an old species, the others are new to science. This genus has only been found off the southern ends of Africa and South America.

*Goodsiria placenta*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 1–10; Pl. XLIV. figs. 4, 8–10).

*The Colony* is a large discoid mass attached by a short peduncle which projects from one edge. It is rudely circular in outline. The edge opposite to the peduncle is the thinner. The two sides are nearly equally flattened. The surface is not quite even and is slightly roughened. The colour is a pale grey with a slightly pinkish tint in some places. The peduncle is dark brown.

The total length is about 7 cm., the breadth is about 8 cm., the thickness is from 2 to 3 cm., and the length of the stalk is from 2 to 3 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are large and fairly numerous. They are evenly distributed over the surface of the colony, where their anterior ends show as slightly darker areas of