

bars are both well developed (Pl. XLVI. fig. 6, *tr.* and *i.l.*). The fine transverse vessels crossing the meshes (*tr'*.) are present with great regularity. The stigmata are long and narrow, like those of *Synstyela incrustans*.

The endostyle is conspicuous. Its course is straight. The tentacles are numerous, but none of them are very long. In the first specimen examined there were twelve long and about twelve smaller intermediate ones, while in the second specimen there were about sixteen larger and the same number of smaller tentacles. The smaller tentacles are frequently irregular in position and size (Pl. XLVI. fig. 7, *tn.*, *tn'*.); they are sometimes very minute.

The prebranchial zone lying between the tentacular circle and the peripharyngeal band is slightly papillated in places; it is rather narrow. The peripharyngeal band bends posteriorly at the dorsal edge to form a slight triangular peritubercular area (Pl. XLVI. fig. 7) which receives the posterior end of the large dorsal tubercle. In some cases this organ is not so exactly antero-posterior in direction as is shown in the figure (Pl. XLVI. fig. 7, *d.t.*), but is slightly inclined. The aperture is much elongated, and is not coiled at its ends. This dorsal tubercle is in a very different condition from that of *Synstyela incrustans*; it is frequently the case amongst Ascidians that closely allied species have very differently shaped dorsal tubercles.

The stomach is fairly large, but is thin-walled; the intestine is short. There are a large number of small polycarps projecting into the peribranchial cavity. They are of rounded or pyriform shapes (Pl. XLVI. fig. 8, *g.*), and are not deeply imbedded in the mantle; the ducts open upon small terminal papillæ. Most of those examined contained ova only (Pl. XLVI. fig. 8), but a few male ones were also found. No larvæ were discovered in the colony.