

PLATE XXXIX.

Figs. 1-7. *Leptoclinum japonicum*, n. sp.

Figs. 8-11. *Leptoclinum tenue*, n. sp.

Figs. 12-15. *Leptoclinum edwardsi*, n. sp.

Figs. 16-20. *Leptoclinum propinquum*, n. sp.

bl. Bladder cell.

br. Branchial aperture.

en. Endostyle.

sg. Stigmata of branchial sac.

sg.c. Ciliated cells bounding stigmata.

t.c. Test cells.

tr. Transverse vessel of branchial sac.

v.d. Vas deferens.

Fig. 1. Colony of *Leptoclinum japonicum*; natural size.

Fig. 2. Colony of *Leptoclinum japonicum*, showing base; natural size.

Fig. 3. Section through test of *Leptoclinum japonicum*, stained in aniline blue; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 4. Branchial sac of *Leptoclinum japonicum*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 5. Branchial aperture of *Leptoclinum japonicum*, showing arrangement of spicules; magnified (S., 1 inch, enlarged).

Fig. 6. Spicules from test of *Leptoclinum japonicum*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 7. Part of testis and vas deferens of *Leptoclinum japonicum*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{6}$ inch).

Fig. 8. Colony of *Leptoclinum tenue*; natural size.

Fig. 9. Part of colony of *Leptoclinum tenue*; slightly enlarged.

Fig. 10. Part of surface of *Leptoclinum tenue*, showing arrangement of Ascidiozooids and spicules; magnified (S., 1 inch).

Fig. 11. Spicules from test of *Leptoclinum tenue*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 12. Colony of *Leptoclinum edwardsi*; natural size.

Fig. 13. Another colony of *Leptoclinum edwardsi*; natural size.

Fig. 14. Branchial sac of *Leptoclinum edwardsi*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 15. Spicules from test of *Leptoclinum edwardsi*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 16. Colony of *Leptoclinum propinquum*; natural size.

Fig. 17. Part of surface of *Leptoclinum propinquum*; magnified (S., 1 inch).

Fig. 18. Ascidiozooid of *Leptoclinum propinquum*, seen from left side; magnified (S., 1 inch).

Fig. 19. Part of branchial sac of *Leptoclinum propinquum*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).

Fig. 20. Spicules from test of *Leptoclinum propinquum*; highly magnified (S., $\frac{1}{4}$ inch).