Specimen A (Pl. IV. fig. 1) measures 17 cm. in length, exclusive of the horn-like projections on the posterior end of the body. The horns measure 4·5 cm. in length and 8 mm. in breadth. They are more flattened and more constricted at the base (Pl. IV. fig. 2) than those figured by Traustedt.

The test is transparent, soft, and gelatinous, except on the ventral posterior part of the body, where it becomes stiffer and considerably thickened to form a protecting pad over the nucleus. The test forming the horns is also stiffer than elsewhere. Towards the ventral edge of the body the test is raised up to form a number of conical pointed projections, about 1·5 mm. to 2 mm. in height and in diameter at the base, springing from slight hollows (see Pl. IV. fig. 5).

This specimen has a chain of embryos, about 5 mm. in thickness, placed at the ventral edge of the posterior part of the body. The larger embryos when separated measure each 4 mm. in length and 2 mm. in greatest breadth.

This is the largest specimen of the species *Salpa costata-tilesii* which I have seen. A specimen in the British Museum collection, from Western Australia, measures 14 cm. in length. Traustedt, however, describes his largest specimen as being 19 cm. in length. The British Museum specimen has the test tuberculated, like that of specimen A above described.

Specimen B is a fragment of the test of a very large *Salpa*, probably belonging to this species. It is about 12 cm. in length, and the body when entire must have been considerably larger. It includes the thickened region covering the nucleus, and a part of the tuberculated ventral surface of the test. The tubercles are of considerable size.

Specimen C measures 6 cm. in length. The greatest breadth, just behind the branchial aperture, is 3·5 cm., while the breadth at the atrial aperture is 2 cm. The test is very clear and transparent, the endostyle showing through it distinctly as a conspicuous white line. The thickening over the region of the nucleus is placed more posteriorly than is shown in Traustedt's figure,[1] or than I have seen it in other specimens. It is nearly 2 cm. in antero-posterior length, and extends close up to the atrial aperture posteriorly (Pl. IV. figs. 3 and 4). There are pointed papillæ scattered over the ventral surface of the test, especially around the nuclear swelling and in front of it, and a few papillæ are also found along the ventral lip of the branchial aperture.

The dorsal tubercle of this specimen does not agree exactly with that figured by Traustedt (see Pl. IV. fig. 8). It differs slightly in the shape of all its parts, and the languet does not project so much as is shown in the case of Traustedt's specimen.

Specimen D measures about 14 cm. in length, but is not complete anteriorly. The test is exceedingly soft and gelatinous, and very thin considering the large size of the animal. Over the region of the nucleus, as usual, it becomes rather thicker and stiffer. There are no projections from any part of the surface of this test.

[1] Bidrag til Kundskab om Salperne, Tab. ii. fig. 39.