more gradually into the larger middle part. The body is rounded anteriorly, while posteriorly it is truncated. This difference is due to the shapes of the apertures. The branchial is bilabiate, and the anterior parts of the lips are rounded,—the dorsal projecting slightly farther forward than the ventral. The atrial aperture, on the other hand, has no distinct lips, but is merely the circular termination of the atrial siphon (Pl. VI. figs. 1 and 3).

The dimensions given above are those of one of the specimens obtained on April 12, 1876. The other is 3·2 cm. in length and nearly 1 cm. in breadth. The two specimens collected on April 13, 1876, measure 3·2 cm. and 2·8 cm. in length, while their greatest breadth is about 1·3 cm. All the specimens are from the Atlantic; they are in rather bad condition.

All the specimens of this species are of an opaque yellowish-grey colour; but this is due more, I believe, to the strongly-developed musculature of the mantle than to the test. In the narrow intervals between the muscle bands, the test appears clear and transparent. The longitudinal ridges on the test are very slightly thicker than the rest of the surface. They are, however, due more to folding than to thickening. They are not echinated.

The musculature is very remarkable (Pl. VI. figs. 1, 3, and 4). It is in a condition paralleled only by the solitary form of *Salpa hexagona*. The muscle bands are so wide that they almost touch their neighbours, and here and there they do touch and fuse with one another. There are nine or ten bands on each side, of which the first is single in the dorsal middle line (Pl. VI. figs. 3 and 4), but breaks up as it runs outwards to the sides into three branches, one of which continues its course transversely, while the other two turn forwards towards the branchial aperture (Pl. VI. fig. 4). If these two anterior branches be regarded as distinct muscle bands, then the total number would be twelve, of which the first, second, and third fuse dorsally. At the posterior end of the body it becomes difficult to distinguish the exact number of bands as they lie close together and partially fuse at intervals. In *Salpa hexagona*, solitary form, there are eleven bands, of which the posterior is partially divided, while the arrangement at the anterior end of the body is quite different from that seen in the present species.

The endostyle is large (Pl. VI. fig. 3, *en.*), and extends farther forwards than the anterior end of the dorsal lamina. The peripharyngeal bands run dorsally and posteriorly. The dorsal lamina is attached to the mantle as far back as the third muscle band (Pl. VI. fig. 4, *d.l.*). Its ribbed portion is narrower than usual, and the transverse ridges are slight and irregular (Pl. VI. fig. 4). The dorsal tubercle scarcely projects from the surface of the triangular peritubercular area (Pl. VI. figs. 3 and 4), and the languet is apparently absent. The ganglion is placed on the first, or at the junction of the first and second muscle bands. It is farther back than in most species of *Salpa*, but not nearly so far back as in *Salpa hexagona*, where, according to Traustedt, it lies on the fifth muscle band.