

The presence in this species of echinated ridges, terminating posteriorly in spines, shows some resemblance to *Salpa hexagona*, but the two species differ in many points—notably in the musculature. The distribution of the present species is wide. It was taken twice in the Pacific and twice in the Atlantic. It appears to be identical with the species found on the east coast of North America, which is sent out under the name of "*Salpa* (large species)" by the United States Fish Commission.

A noteworthy point in regard to the shape is the bulb-like swelling of the posterior part of the body (Pl. V. figs. 1-3). It is seen in all the specimens. The narrow anterior half of the body is almost cylindrical, and it terminates in a smooth, rounded, anterior end. The posterior extremity, on the other hand, is irregularly pointed, and bears the atrial aperture. The dorsal surface is flattened, and even slightly depressed, while the sides of the body are rounded (Pl. V. fig. 3). The ventral surface attains its greatest convexity about two-thirds of the way back (Pl. V. fig. 2). The longitudinal serrated ridges are arranged as follows:—

There are two main dorsal ridges which spring from the pointed posterior end, and rapidly diverge until they are about 8 mm. apart on the wide bulbous part of the body (Pl. V. fig. 1); they then approach slightly, and again diverge so as to attain a lateral position, which they preserve until they gradually die away on the anterior end of the body. Between these main dorsal ridges there are other shorter and less conspicuous ridges on the dorsal surface,—one on each side of the middle line on the posterior wider part of the body, and two on each side of the middle line on the anterior narrower part of the body (Pl. V. fig. 1). There are also a few scattered minute pointed tubercles between these ridges. Along each side of the body, rather nearer the ventral than the dorsal surface, runs a well-marked longitudinal serrated ridge. Its course is fairly straight (Pl. V. fig. 2). It is most strongly marked at the posterior end, and dies away anteriorly. Finally, in the median ventral line, on the wider posterior end of the body, there is a strongly-marked longitudinal serrated ridge (Pl. V. fig. 3). About 1.2 cm. from the posterior end this ventral ridge bifurcates, and the two branches, which diverge slightly, run forwards till they die away on the anterior extremity of the body. All these ridges are more conspicuous on the posterior part of the body, and end posteriorly in prominent spines. There are thus five main ridges (two dorsal, two lateral, and a ventral), and two slighter ones, on the posterior half of the body; and six main ridges (two dorsal, two lateral, and two ventral), and four slighter ones, on the anterior half (see the transverse sections of the anterior, fig. 6, and of the posterior, fig. 5, parts of the body showing the shape and the arrangement of the ridges).

The test of the anterior half of the body is very weak, posteriorly it is much firmer, and over the region of the nucleus it becomes considerably thickened. The edges of the small semicircular branchial aperture (Pl. V. fig. 1) are also thickened so