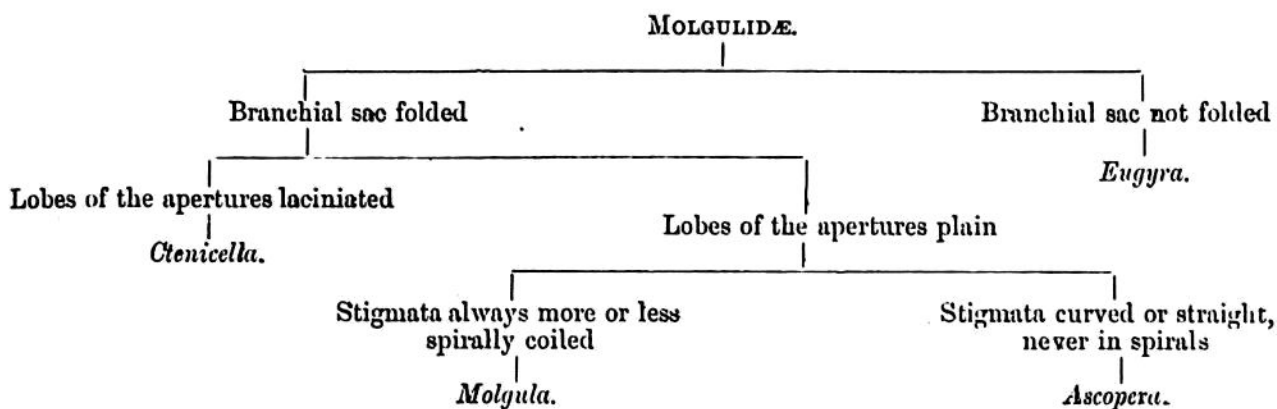


*Eugyra* differs from *Molgula* chiefly in having no true folds in the branchial sac, and in having only a single genital gland, placed beside the intestine on the left side of the body.

The following shows the genera of the family in a tabular form :—



#### *Ascopera*, Herdman.

*Ascopera*, Herdman, Preliminary Report, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 238.

*Body* more or less pyriform, pedunculated, attached.

*Test* thin, between membranous and leathery in texture, having no adhering sand and no hair-like processes.

*Branchial Sac* with seven folds on each side. Stigmata straight or curved, but not arranged in spirals.

*Tentacles* compound.

*Genitalia* developed on both sides. The gland on the left side lies ventrally to the rectum.

This genus is closely allied to *Molgula*, and has the chief characters of the family very well marked. The branchial aperture is six-lobed, and the atrial four-lobed; the branchial sac has seven longitudinal folds on each side; the tentacles are compound, and a distinct renal organ is present, lying on the right side posteriorly to the genital gland. The external appearance, however, is not suggestive of a *Molgula*. The body is pedunculated, and was evidently attached by the posterior end of the short stalk while the outer surface of the test is not incrustated with sand and bears no hair-like processes.

The arrangement of the stigmata in the branchial sac differs considerably in the two species, but in neither are they disposed in spirals, as no true infundibula are present.

The intestine lies upon the left side of the branchial sac and runs antero-posteriorly; it has a large genital gland at its ventral edge, while the other genital gland is situated in the centre of the right side, projecting from the inner surface of the mantle.