

and the posterior end are strongly convex ; the body is attached by the extremity of the produced ventral edge. The sides are slightly convex.

The apertures are both on the wide anterior end. They are sessile, and not conspicuous ; the branchial is at the ventral edge of the anterior end just above the stalk ; it is indistinctly six-lobed, and directed anteriorly and slightly ventrally ; the atrial is at the dorsal edge of the anterior end, it is distinctly four cleft, and directed dorsally and a little anteriorly.

The surface is even, but finely roughened all over with a minute granulation.

The colour is white with a hyaline tinge.

Length of the body (antero-posterior), 4 cm. ; breadth (dorso-ventral), 5 cm.

*The Test* is cartilaginous, thick and strong. It is smooth and glistening on the inner surface. The texture is very compact, and no vessels are visible.

*The Mantle* is not very thick. The muscle bands are irregular, they are distinct but distant. The branchial and atrial siphons are well developed.

*The Branchial Sac* is not thick, and has seven folds upon each side. The internal longitudinal bars are strong ; there are usually about six on a fold, and several in the space between two folds. The transverse vessels are variable, and sometimes irregular ; horizontal membranes are usually present. The stigmata are arranged in irregular transverse rows, rarely in spirals.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is short, but very wide ; it is thin, and there are no ribs nor marginal teeth.

*The Tentacles* are large, branched, about twelve in number, and of two sizes placed larger and smaller alternately. One very large one occurs at the ventral edge, just anterior to the extremity of the endostyle.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is situated a long way posterior to the tentacular circlet ; it is equidistant from the branchial and atrial siphons, is somewhat reniform in outline, and is elongated antero-posteriorly. The horns are simply turned in, not coiled ; the opening is directed dorsally and to the left.

This species is very unlike a *Molgula* in external appearance, and would much more readily be referred to the Cynthiidæ at first glance, while in some respects it appears to have affinities with *Ascopera*. The position of the stalk is peculiar (Pl. V. fig. 1). It is a prolongation of the ventral edge, and is more anterior than posterior ; hence, in the natural position of the animal, the atrial aperture is higher and more prominent than the branchial. There are no hair-like processes on the outer surface of the test, and no incrusting sand, but the surface is finely granulated all over.

The mantle is not very muscular, the bundles being rather distant (Pl. V. fig. 2). There are circular bands on the prominent branchial and atrial siphons, from each of which a series of radiating bundles issues. The edge of the branchial siphon is indistinctly six-lobed, while the atrial is square (Pl. V. fig. 2).