

*The Dorsal Lamina* is narrow, and has the margin plain.

*The Tentacles* are simple and numerous; they are of two sizes, placed long and short alternately.

This is the smallest species of *Styela* in the collection, and there is nothing notable in its external appearance (Pl. XIX. fig. 5). The test, which is comparatively thick, has a little sand adhering to its outer surface, especially upon the left side.

There are four folds upon each side of the branchial sac. They do not project much, but have each about six closely placed internal longitudinal bars (Pl. XIX. fig. 6, *br.f.*), while there is only one bar in each interspace between two folds. The two rows of meshes lying between two folds are transversely elongated, and contain each about six stigmata; they are occasionally divided by delicate horizontal membranes (Pl. XIX. fig. 6).

One specimen of *Styela exigua* was obtained at Port Jackson, Australia, in from 2 to 10 fathoms of water.

*Styela clava*, Herdman (Pl. XIX. figs. 9, 10).

*Styela clava*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 70.

*External Appearance.*—This species is club-shaped, the pyriform body being supported on a stalk of variable length; it stands erect, and is not compressed. The anterior end is narrow, but generally straight for a short distance; from this the body widens rapidly for the first two-fifths of its length, and then narrows more gradually in the remaining three-fifths, the posterior end being prolonged into the stalk, which is generally about equal to the body in length. The apertures are both at the anterior end; they are four-cleft, and more or less projecting, but minute and inconspicuous. The branchial is at the ventral edge of the anterior end, and is directed ventrally; the atrial is at the dorsal edge of the anterior end, is more prominent than the branchial, and therefore more anterior, and is directed anteriorly.

The surface is very irregular; the posterior half of the body and the stalk are creased longitudinally, and the anterior half of the body is nearly covered by irregularly shaped, but smooth and blunt knobs, mostly directed anteriorly. The colour is a dirty white, with occasionally a slight yellowish tinge.

Length (total), about 7 cm.; breadth (at broadest part of head), about 2 cm.

*The Test* is tough but thin, and almost papery, except in the knobs and processes.

*The Mantle* is very delicate, and is closely united to the test; the musculature is very feeble.

*The Branchial Sac* has four narrow folds upon each side. The internal longitudinal bars are rather numerous, about nine on a fold and twelve in the interspaces. The meshes are transversely elongated, contain each six stigmata, and are occasionally divided transversely by a narrow membrane.