

*The Test* is leathery ; it is tough and firm, but thin, and is slightly thickened at the posterior end ; it is white on section, and glistening on the inner surface.

*The Mantle* is rather thick, and is strongly muscular. It is firmly attached to the inner surface of the test in most places.

*The Branchial Sac* is large and moderately strong, and has four wide folds on each side converging towards the œsophageal aperture. The transverse vessels are nearly all of one size. Here and there, at distant intervals, a very much larger one is present. The internal longitudinal bars are broad and ribbon-like ; there are six on each side of a fold, and the same number in the interspace. The meshes are transversely elongated, and contain each six or seven stigmata.

*The Endostyle* is prominent and conspicuous, and is rather undulating in its course.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is a plain broad membrane, with no ribs nor teeth. It extends for about two-thirds of the length of the branchial sac.

*The Tentacles* are simple ; they are numerous, of several sizes, but not placed regularly.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is placed in a moderately large peritubercular area ; the shape is cordate, elongated transversely, and with the horns simply turned in ; the aperture is anterior.

The most noteworthy feature in the external appearance of this species is the posteriorly placed root-like processes of the test, which are attached to fragments of shells and Polyzoa (Pl. XXIV. fig. 6) ; the longest process measures 1.5 cm. The widest part of the animal is just in front of the rounded posterior end, and the sides converge rapidly towards the narrow anterior end, which terminates in the branchial aperture. The surface is nearly smooth, the wrinkles being very fine and closely placed ; they are present chiefly on the ventral edge of the right side. There are a number of radial corrugations round the apertures, but no distinct lobes.

The thin, tough yellowish test exactly resembles that of *Microcosmus*. The mantle is of a yellowish-brown colour, and has the musculature strongly developed. It is chiefly circular.

The folds in the branchial sac are large, and are supported by wide internal longitudinal bars (Pl. XXIV. fig. 7). The occasional wide transverse vessel (*tr.*) equals in size the height of a mesh. The stigmata have about the same breadth as the fine longitudinal vessels and are very regular. The meshes are also very uniform and are never divided transversely.

The endostyle is prominent and conspicuous, and is rather undulating in its course along the ventral edge.

The œsophageal aperture is placed about two-thirds of the way down the dorsal edge of the branchial sac.