

branchial sac, and have the normal arrangement—the intestine turning posteriorly after leaving the stomach, and not anteriorly as in *Ascidia*—but they are relatively larger, and extend further anteriorly than in *Corella parallelogramma*. They occupy chiefly the ventral part of the right side, and extend beyond the branchial sac, the intestine appearing at the posterior end and ventral edge of the sac when viewed from the left side (Pl. XXVI. fig. 2, *i.*). In consequence of an anterior twist in the œsophagus, the stomach lies nearly antero-posteriorly (Pl. XXVI. fig. 3), and the intestine before turning towards the posterior end, reaches almost to a level with the atrial aperture.

The genitalia branching over the intestine in its anterior part, and occupying the loop, are, relatively to the alimentary canal, and relatively to the genital mass in *Corella parallelogramma*, and in *Abyssascidia*, small and inconspicuous. The vas deferens is conspicuous, running between the stomach and the posterior part of the intestine, and then between the œsophagus and the rectum towards the atrial aperture (shown as a dark line in Pl. XXVI. fig. 3).

Nearly a dozen specimens of this species, all of much the same size, were obtained off Kobé, Japan, at Station 233A; May 17 to 19, 1875; lat. 34° 35' N., long. 135° 10' E.; depth, 8 to 50 fathoms. Two specimens were also dredged in shallow water off Yokohama, Japan; and two at Hong Kong, in 10 fathoms.

#### *Abyssascidia*, Herdman.

*Abyssascidia*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1879–80, p. 470.

*Body* oblong, attached by ventral surface. Branchial aperture with about twelve lobes, atrial with about eight lobes.

*Test* cartilaginous, soft and transparent.

*Mantle* thin. A few large distant muscle bands on left side.

*Branchial Sac* not longitudinally plicated; stigmata straight.

*Dorsal Lamina* replaced by languets.

*Tentacles* simple, filiform.

*Viscera* on right side of branchial sac. Intestine small. Stomach short and wide.

*Genitalia* forming a round mass situated on the right side of the intestinal loop.

The genus *Abyssascidia* occupies a position intermediate between *Ascidia* and *Corella*, with both of which it has affinities. It resembles the latter genus in the position of the viscera, and in the shape and relative size of the intestine. The most striking peculiarities of the genus are the number of lobes around the apertures and the position and form of the alimentary canal.

The branchial sac, however, differs greatly from that of *Corella*, and exhibits the simpler structure found in *Ascidia*, while the membranes hanging from the transverse vessels and the languets along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac are exactly like the same parts in *Corella*.