

The Alimentary Canal is placed on the right side of the branchial sac, at the posterior end, and is relatively small.

The Genitalia form a rounded mass of large size, which lies on the right side of the intestinal loop at the ventral end.

This interesting form belongs undoubtedly to the Ascidiidæ, notwithstanding the large number of lobes around the apertures. These lobes are mostly well defined, but a few are rather indistinct, consequently the numbers might be considered for the branchial aperture as either twelve, thirteen or fourteen, and for the atrial as either eight or nine (Pl. XXVII. fig. 1). The position of the atrial aperture, rather to the right of the middle of the upper surface, is curious; and the area of attachment being nearer the anterior than the posterior end is also a peculiarity (Pl. XXVII. fig. 2). The body is depressed, or flattened dorso-ventrally in place of laterally, and as a consequence the edges are formed by the right and left sides, and not by the dorsal and ventral lines. The test is thick and cartilaginous, but soft and very clear; no vessels nor bladder cells were observed. When the test is removed the body is seen to be very much smaller¹ than the cavity in which it lies (Pl. XXVII. figs. 3 and 4, and compare with figs. 1 and 2). It is relatively narrower than when covered by the test, and has the posterior end wide on account of the large postero-dorsal process, at the extremity of which the atrial aperture opens (Pl. XXVII. fig. 3, *at.*).

The mantle is very thin, and the muscle bands on its left side and dorsal edge (Pl. XXVII. figs. 3 and 4, *m.b.*) are very strong, and bear a considerable resemblance to the musculature in the genus *Corella*. The muscle bands on the siphons are fine, and are more numerous on the atrial than on the branchial. They do not form distinct sphincters.

The branchial sac is of the simplest possible type, having no folds and not being longitudinally plicated, the stigmata being straight, and the internal longitudinal bars bearing no papillæ (Pl. XXVII. fig. 7). The connecting ducts between the transverse vessels and the internal longitudinal bars are long and curved (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9, *c.d.*), and support between them the delicate horizontal membranes which hang round the interior of the sac (fig. 7, *h.m.*).

The languets are short and blunt somewhat finger-shaped processes, placed close together along the dorsal line, and not all of the same length (Pl. XXVII. fig. 11, *l.*).

The endostyle is normal. The tentacles are very slight, and have a curious arrangement. The two pairs placed at the ventral end of the circle, and the two neighbouring isolated tentacles, are shown in figure 12 on Plate XXVII., and two others from the lateral part of the circle are shown in figure 13. The long tapering dorsal tubercle (Pl. XXVII. fig. 14, *d.t.*) lies about three times its own length in front of the elongated

¹ The specimen had been in spirit for about six years when examined.