

Length of the body, 5 cm.; breadth of the body, 3 cm.

*The Test* is thin, soft, easily torn, and transparent. Vessels are moderately developed; the main trunks enter on the left side near the base.

*The Mantle* is very thin, the muscular bands are delicate, and the course of the alimentary canal is visible from both sides.

*The Branchial Sac* is not plicated longitudinally. There are generally five or seven smaller transverse vessels between a pair of larger ones. The internal longitudinal bars are narrow but well marked; they bear papillæ at the angles of the meshes, and smaller, more nearly conical intermediate ones. The meshes are square, and contain each three to five stigmata, generally four. The stigmata are elongate elliptical or oblong in shape, with rounded ends.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is rather broad, is delicately and rather distantly ribbed transversely and has the edge pectinated; there are one or two small intermediate teeth between each pair of slightly larger ones—those opposite the ends of the ribs.

*The Tentacles* are filiform, they are forty in number, and are of two sizes placed long and short alternately.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is remarkably shallow; it is basin-shaped, with a wide anterior aperture; it is pointed posteriorly, and has the horns scarcely turned in.

This species has the shape of a typical *Ascidia*, being elongated antero-posteriorly, and attached by the posterior end of the left side (Pl. XXXII. fig. 7).

The dimensions given above are those of the largest specimen, the remaining two being a little smaller, but with much the same proportions. The specimens differ in shape, however, when the test is removed; one individual having the branchial aperture prominent and placed on a short siphon, while in others it is sessile, and does not project beyond the rounded anterior end.

The mantle and branchial sac are rather delicate; in the latter (Pl. XXXII. fig. 8) two smaller intermediate papillæ are occasionally joined by a narrow vessel dividing the mesh transversely; here and there also the stigmata are only half the normal height, so that a mesh or part of one contains two rows. This condition of the stigmata does not necessarily coexist with the narrow vessel uniting the small papillæ, either may be present without the other. Both conditions are shown in figure 8 on Pl. XXXII.

The condition of the dorsal tubercle is remarkable (Pl. XXXII. fig. 10). The dorsal ends of the peripharyngeal bands almost meet before turning posteriorly, so that no peritubercular area is formed, and the dorsal tubercle merely lies in the præbranchial zone at the anterior end of the dorsal lamina. It is very shallow, with a wide opening between the horns anteriorly.

The viscera upon the left side of the branchial sac are not large. The œsophagus is short, opens into the sac far back, and leads to a comparatively small stomach. The