

straight, while the dorsal is slightly concave. The body is attached by the posterior end and the lower half of the left side. The apertures are both at the anterior end, they are distinct, and the lobes are well-marked; the branchial is towards the ventral edge, and sessile; the atrial is on the dorsal edge, forming a slight rounded projection.

The surface is smooth, but slightly creased. The colour is a light yellowish-grey.

Length of the body, 2 cm.; breadth of the body, 1·2 cm.

*The Test* is of moderate thickness, it is transparent, and shows vascular ramifications.

*The Mantle* has a well-marked musculature.

*The Branchial Sac* is extremely delicate, and is not plicated. The vessels are all very slender, and the transverse vessels are of much the same size throughout; the internal longitudinal bars are narrow, but well-marked, and have minute papillæ at the corners of the meshes, and connected by very narrow horizontal membranes. The meshes are nearly square, the antero-posterior extent being generally slightly the greater. The stigmata are long and narrow; they are very regular, and are placed three or four in a mesh.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is narrow, has a plain edge, and is scarcely ribbed; at the base a number of convoluted ribs commence, but they die out before reaching the edge.

*The Tentacles* are filiform; they are very long and numerous, with their bases almost touching.

This is a very elegant little species, it is well-shaped, stands erect, and is semi-transparent. The projection of the atrial aperture causes a slight concavity in the dorsal edge, and adds to the width of the blunt anterior end (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 7).

The branchial sac (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 8) is very regular, and is the most delicate one known in the genus *Ascidia*; the stigmata are long and are closely packed, reducing the transverse and fine longitudinal vessels to a very small size. Occasionally the stigmata break through a transverse vessel for a short distance, and extend for twice the usual length (see fig. 8, near *i. l.*). The internal longitudinal bars are slight, but distinct and very straight. The papillæ at the angles of the meshes are minute but rather thick; they are connected by very narrow horizontal membranes, closely attached to the transverse vessels. Occasionally very minute intermediate papillæ are present on the internal longitudinal bars for a few meshes; they are also connected by fine horizontal membranes (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 8, *tr.*), which span the uninterrupted stigmata, a fine transverse vessel not being formed.

The dorsal lamina is narrow, and has a plain edge (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 9). A number of ribs, commencing at the ends of the transverse vessels of the branchial sac, form thickened convoluted bands on the inner part of the lamina, but they die out long before reaching the edge; in some parts they are hardly so well marked as is represented in figure 9.

In this specimen the entire lamina is distinctly marked by a network of capillary ramifications, which are engorged with blood corpuscles of a reddish-brown colour; they