

The dorsal lamina is a simple narrow membrane, projecting from the dorsal line of the branchial sac, and having its surface in direct continuity with that of the neighbouring vessels (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 7, *d.l.*).

The dorsal tubercle is rather large (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 8, *d.t.*) and has the right horn curved outwards, while the left is rudimentary. The posterior end is rounded, and the anterior aperture is almost obliterated. The nerve ganglion is roundish or subtriangular, and gives off numerous nerve trunks (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 8, *n.g.*). The neural gland (*n. gl.*) is large and ovate, and lies to the right side of the ganglion. It is connected with the dorsal tubercle by a distinct duct.

The viscera form an elongated mass on the dorsal edge of the branchial sac, below the thickened part of the test, and are arranged very much as in *Hypobythius calycodes*.

The single fragmentary specimen of *Hypobythius moseleyi* was obtained in the South Atlantic, off the coast of Buenos Ayres, at Station 320; February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°·7 C.; bottom, hard ground.

#### *Ciona*, Fleming.

*Ascidia*, Linnæus, Sys. Nat., 12th Edit. 1766. In part.

*Ascidia*, O. F. Müller, Zool. Dan., vol. ii. 1780. In part.

*Phallusia*, Savigny, Mém. Anim. sans Vert. Pt. ii. fasc. 1. 1816. In part.

*Ciona*, Fleming, British Animals. 1828.

*Ascidia*, Forbes and Hanley, British Mollusca, vol. i. 1853. In part.

*Ciona*, Hancock, On the larval state of *Molgula*, &c., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. iv. vol. vi. 1870.

*Ciona*, Heller, Untersuch. ü. d. Tun. d. adriat. Meeres, Abth. ii. 1875.

*Ciona*, Kupffer, Jahresber. d. Commiss. 1875.

*Ciona*, Traustedt, Oversigt over de fra Danmark, &c., Ascidiæ Simplicis, Kjøbenhavn. 1880.

*Body* sessile, attached; branchial aperture eight-lobed, atrial six-lobed.

*Test* gelatinous or cartilaginous, but soft.

*Mantle* with the musculature chiefly in the form of a small number of distinct longitudinally running bands.

*Branchial Sac* not plicated; internal longitudinal bars papillated; stigmata straight.

*Dorsal Lamina* in the form of languets.

*Tentacles* simple.

*Intestine* lying on the left side of the body, and extending beyond the branchial sac posteriorly.

Savigny, in his "Mémoires," divided the genus *Phallusia* into three tribes:—the Phallusiæ Pirenæ, the Phallusiæ Simplicis, and the Phallusiæ Cionæ; the last of which he characterised as having the branchial sac shorter than the mantle and the viscera