

The single specimen of this *Ciona* is contracted into an almost square body; the whole anterior end, to the extent of probably nearly half the total length, is retracted, and the test forms a raised pad all round the slightly sunken area in which the apertures are found (Pl. XXXV. fig. 1). A similar condition is often produced in *Ciona intestinalis* by sudden immersion of the living animal in alcohol.

The specimen is attached to a fragment of some kind of fibrous plant by the left side of the body, nearly two-thirds of the distance from the posterior to the anterior end, or at what would in the expanded condition be about one-third of the way up. The posterior end is free and rounded, and is pretty broad; the anterior end, judging from the distance between the apertures, must have been narrow.

The test is strong, but transparent, the wide intestine showing through distinctly at the posterior end of the left side; along the dorsal edge of the right side it is considerably roughened, rising here and there into slight tufts and processes.

The mantle is muscular, and resembles that of *Ciona intestinalis* more than *Ciona flemingi*. The longitudinal bands are well-marked, and are often double.

In the branchial sac the papillæ are very large and expanded, being of the wide paddle shape found in several species of *Ascidia*. The stigmata are large, and considerably wider than the fine longitudinal interstigmatic vessels; they frequently break through the slighter transverse vessels, and extend from one larger vessel to the next (Pl. XXXV. fig. 2). Wide horizontal membranes extend from papilla to papilla, along the transverse vessels, and narrower ones are often present, dividing the meshes transversely between the papillæ, but not interrupting the stigmata.

The languets are large, and form a conspicuous fringe along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac. The endostyle is white and conspicuous, and the tentacles are long.

On account of the great state of contraction of the anterior end of the specimen, and especially of the siphons, I was unable to make out satisfactorily the condition of the dorsal tubercle. To the naked eye it seemed small and compact, and is probably simply rounded or cordate, like the tubercles of *Ciona intestinalis* and *Ciona flemingi*.

One specimen of *Ciona savignyi* was dredged off Kobé, Japan, at Station 233A; May 17 to 19, 1875; lat. 34° 35' N., long. 135° 10' E.; depth, 8 fathoms and 50 fathoms; bottom, mud and sand.

Family CLAVELINIDÆ.

Body fixed, posterior end usually prolonged into a short stalk, which may give off creeping stolons; never coated with sand grains.

Test gelatinous, rarely cartilaginous. Apertures usually not lobed, or only indistinctly so.

Branchial Sac not folded; internal longitudinal bars usually absent, when present they are not papillated; stigmata straight.