

The length of the colony is 26 cm., the greatest breadth is 7.5 cm., and the average thickness is 4 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are very long and narrow, and are placed more or less vertically in the test. They are arranged in circular systems, consisting each of from six to twelve Ascidiozooids arranged around a centrally placed common cloaca. The body is usually over 1 cm. in length, and consists of three well-defined regions. The thorax is about 2 mm. in antero-posterior length, and rather more than 1 mm. in breadth (dorso-ventrally). The abdomen is narrower, and is usually 3 or 4 mm. in length, while the post-abdomen may be short—a few millimetres—but more usually extends as a narrow undulating thread for a considerable distance downwards into the colony.

*The Test* is firm and cartilaginous but not hard. It is of a light grey colour, and is semi-transparent. The matrix is clear and homogeneous, and the small test cells are numerous. There are no bladder cells.

*The Mantle* is not strong. The muscle bands run mainly in a longitudinal direction. They are narrow and not very numerous.

*The Branchial Sac* is fairly large. The transverse vessels are wide, and are supplied with muscle fibres. The stigmata are wider than the fine longitudinal vessels, and are arranged with regularity.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is represented by a series of pointed languets.

*The Tentacles* are rather small, and they are not numerous.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* has a small round aperture.

*Locality.*—Station 313, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°·8 F.

This is the largest Compound Ascidian in the Challenger collection, and, like so many other large Tunicata (e.g., *Molgula gigantea* and *Goodsiria coccinea*), was obtained in the Strait of Magellan. The colony is an elongated mass (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1<sup>1</sup>), and was evidently attached by one end, upon which it stood upright in the water. The lower end has small stones, sand-grains, &c., imbedded in it for a distance of from 1 cm. to 3 cm., and some colonies of Hydroid Zoophytes are attached to this region. The widest point is about half way up, and from this region it tapers slightly both upwards and downwards equally till it reaches about 3 cm. from the top or the base. At these points the width is about 5 cm. The upper end has a rounded point. The colour is fairly uniform all over. The few places where a slight hyaline tint is seen are regions where there are no Ascidiozooids, and where therefore test alone is seen. The general roughness of the surface is caused in great part by the anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids usually projecting slightly beyond the level of the test, but besides this there are slight grooves and ridges, due possibly to the contraction of the test on being placed in alcohol.

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the colony reduced to one half of the natural size.