

*The Branchial Sac* is not large. Its wall is thick and opaque, and considerably corrugated. The stigmata are small and inconspicuous.

*The Alimentary Canal* is large and quite opaque. The stomach is globular, and smooth walled.

*The Post-Abdomen* is moderately long, and very irregular in its thickness. It is separated from the abdomen by a marked constriction.

*Locality*.—Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 37°·2 F.

One specimen of this species was obtained by the trawl off the east coast of South America at a depth of 600 fathoms. It is a dull grey-coloured soft-looking colony attached by a wide base to a mass of sand and fragments of Polyzoa and other foreign bodies (Pl. XXV. fig. 7). Small dark sand-grains are found scattered all over the upper surface. They add considerably to the darkness and opacity of the test. The bodies of the Ascidiozooids are of a dull yellow colour, and they are only seen indistinctly without dissection (Pl. XXV. fig. 7). No common cloacal apertures are visible.

The test, although it forms a large mass, is soft and is very readily torn, and even the presence of the imbedded sand fails to render it firm. In the outer layer where the test cells are very abundant and most of them fusiform and arranged with their long axes parallel, the matrix is slightly fibrillated. In other parts it is clear and apparently structureless.

The body of the Ascidiozooid is of very irregular form (Pl. XXV. fig. 9). In a specimen 7·5 mm. in length the thorax measured 2·5 mm., the abdomen 2 mm., and the post-abdomen 3 mm. The breadth varies greatly in the different regions. The thorax is nearly cylindrical, but the abdomen and post-abdomen are both irregularly swollen (Pl. XXV. fig. 9, *th.*, *ab.*, *p.ab.*).

The muscle fibres in the mantle are large (Pl. XXV. fig. 9, *th.*), but there are comparatively few in each bundle, and the bundles are not very closely placed. The atrial aperture is provided with a short pointed atrial languet. The branchial aperture is surrounded by six broad low lobes (Pl. XXV. fig. 9, *br.l.*). The sphincter is well developed. In the post-abdomen the muscle bands are feeble but very closely placed, they are all longitudinal in direction.

The transverse vessels of the branchial sac are wide, and have well-marked horizontal membranes (Pl. XXV. fig. 8, *h.m.*). The fine longitudinal vessels are wider than the stigmata. The endostyle is large and conspicuous, its course is undulating (Pl. XXV. fig. 9, *en.*).

The stomach is of large size and almost spherical, it is thick walled but smooth (Pl. XXV. fig. 9, *st.*). The intestine is long, it forms a narrow loop. The alimentary canal is so placed that the stomach lies not only on the ventral side of but anteriorly to a part of the rectum (Pl. XXV. fig. 9, *st.* and *i.*).