

circular or elliptical form marked by the distinct branchial and atrial apertures. Both apertures are more or less distinctly four-lobed. The bodies of the Ascidiozooids are slightly elongated antero-posteriorly, and are about 6 or 7 mm. in length. They are placed vertically in the colony, and are not divided into regions.

*The Test* is firm and cartilaginous. In sections it is whitish-grey with a slight hyaline tint, and is semi-transparent. The outer layer is much firmer and tougher and more opaque than the rest. The matrix is seen, when highly magnified, to be delicately fibrillated. No bladder cells are present. Vessels are well developed in the test, and especially in the peduncle. The vessels branch and anastomose freely, and terminate in ovate or irregular swollen bulbs.

*The Mantle* is moderately strong. The muscle bands are delicate but numerous; they run in all directions.

*The Branchial Sac* is large and well developed. There are three folds upon each side. Each fold has about four internal longitudinal bars upon each side, and there are two bars in the interspace. The meshes are elongated transversely, and contain each about three stigmata. The transverse vessels are very wide, and are all of about the same size. The stigmata are short and wide. Muscle fibres are present in some cases; they are usually in the transverse vessels.

*The Endostyle* is large and conspicuous. Its course is straight.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is a plain membrane with well marked ribs corresponding to the transverse vessels of the branchial sac, but with no marginal teeth or processes.

*The Tentacles* are numerous and closely placed. There are about fifty, and they are of two sizes placed alternately.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is small and inconspicuous. It is placed on the ventral surface of the large dark neural gland.

*The Alimentary Canal* is placed alongside the branchial sac. It is directed transversely. The stomach is ovate and has its wall longitudinally folded. The intestine is narrow, and forms a moderately wide loop.

*The Reproductive Organs* are in the form of polycarps imbedded in the mantle, and projecting into the peribranchial cavity. Each polycarp is hermaphrodite. The ducts terminate on a prominent papilla.

*Locality.*—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; depth, 10 to 20 fathoms.

Two large specimens of this interesting species were dredged in Simon's Bay at the South end of Africa, from a depth of 10 to 20 fathoms. They are irregularly discoid masses, which were probably attached in a vertical position, the short peduncle being a