

In the mantle of this specimen the muscle bands are more distinct than in the case of specimen A from Station 166. The "gill" or dorsal lamina (see Pl. IV. fig. 6) has very closely placed transverse ridges running transversely in irregularly convoluted courses. The ridges are formed of columnar epithelium.

There is evidently a considerable amount of variability in this large species. There are some forms which have the test smooth (*e.g.* Challenger specimen D and Traustedt's specimen<sup>1</sup>) and there are some which have it tuberculated (*e.g.* Challenger specimens A and C, and British Museum specimen). It might be worth while to separate off the latter as a variety *echinata*. Then the position of the nucleus is liable to variation (compare Pl. IV. figs. 3 and 4, with fig. 1, and with Traustedt's figures). Lastly, the dorsal tubercle may differ in shape and size in different specimens, as is shown above.

The anterior extremity of the endostyle extends forwards in front of the peripharyngeal bands (see Pl. IV. fig. 7), and the right and left peripharyngeal grooves are completely cut off ventrally from one another and from the groove of the endostyle.

Traustedt has given figures of this species seen from the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Plate IV. fig. 1, shows the Challenger specimen A seen from the left side, half the natural size.

*Salpa*, sp., (?) n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 9).

*External Appearance.*—The shape is oblong, with the ends nearly equally wide, and the dorsal and ventral edges almost straight. The branchial and atrial apertures are terminal, large and bilabiate. The nucleus is placed on the ventral edge of the posterior end. On each side of the body there are several large tubular projections with open ends. Length of the body about 16 cm.

*The Test* is moderately thick and firm. At the posterior end, over the region of the nucleus, it becomes stiffer and thicker than elsewhere. Along the posterior part of the dorsal surface, and around the branchial and atrial apertures, there are a number of large pointed tubercles. The tubular projections on the sides of the body are formed by a prolongation of the test with a slightly thickened margin to the terminal aperture. Otherwise the surface of the test is smooth.

The specimen from which the above description is drawn up is a fragment of a large *Salpa* which was found in the same bottle with a fragment of *Salpa costata-tilesii* (specimen B) from Station 168, off the east coast of New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' 0" S., long. 177° 43' 0" E.; surf. temp. 57°·2.

If it belongs to a new species, it is probably closely allied to *Salpa costata-tilesii*. Unfortunately, only a portion of the test, including the branchial and atrial apertures,

<sup>1</sup> See his figures 38 and 39.