

The length is about 1 cm., and the greatest breadth about 8 mm.

*The Test* is clear and transparent. It is moderately thick and firm.

*The Mantle* has a very slight musculature. There are only four short muscle bands, and they are arranged so as to form two small X-shaped figures on the dorsal surface, one near the anterior and the other near the posterior end.

*The Endostyle* is rather short and curved. It extends from the branchial aperture about half-way to the posterior end of the body.

*The Dorsal Lamina* consists of a short and club-shaped anterior part, which is not attached at its posterior end, but hangs freely in the branchial cavity, and a smaller posterior part close to the œsophageal aperture. It is strongly ribbed transversely throughout its length.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* has an antero-posteriorly elongated double groove with the opening at the posterior end. There is also a languet-like projection at the anterior end.

*The Visceral Mass* is of large size, and is placed posteriorly and ventrally.

*Locality.*—April 13, 1876; Station 352, North Atlantic; lat. 10° 55' 0" N., long. 17° 46' 0" W.; surf. temp. 77°·7.

A single specimen of this curious form was obtained in the North Atlantic, off the West Coast of Africa, in the surface tow-net. In general appearance (Pl. IX. fig. 1) it is rather unlike a *Salpa*, being short, and wide dorso-ventrally, but narrow from side to side. On discovering the remarkable condition of the dorsal lamina, I was at first inclined to separate this form from *Salpa* as the type of a new genus, but I have decided not to take this step on the strength of the single specimen, in case of the short, free, club-shaped dorsal lamina (Pl. IX. figs. 4, 6) being merely an individual abnormality. Of the known species of *Salpa* this form approaches most nearly to the solitary generation of *Salpa scutigera-confœderata*, but differs from it in shape and many minor details in addition to the dorsal lamina.

The test is not thickened over the visceral mass. The musculature of the mantle is even slighter than that of *Salpa scutigera-confœderata*, but is arranged in the same manner so as to form two X-shaped marks in the median dorsal line (Pl. IX., compare figs. 1 and 9). The anterior X is placed close behind the nerve ganglion (Pl. IX. figs. 2, 3, 4, *m.b.*), while the posterior one (Pl. IX. fig. 5) is near the atrial aperture. The branchial aperture is crescentic with slight lips (Pl. IX. figs. 1, 2, 3), while the atrial is a transverse slit with a slightly lobed margin (Pl. IX. fig. 5).

The course of the endostyle is shown in fig. 1. It curves first ventrally and then posteriorly, and is continued back from where it stops, about the middle of the body, to the visceral mass by a fold of the ventral wall of the branchial sac. There is a distinct break or gap between the extremity of the endostyle and this fold (Pl. IX. fig. 7).