

The Test is between membranous and gelatinous in consistency; it is thin and semi-transparent.

The Mantle is very thin, and the musculature is slight. It extends for a short distance into the upper end of the long peduncle.

The Branchial Sac is extremely delicate and filmy; all the vessels are very narrow. The transverse vessels are all of about the same size, and are connected by longitudinal ducts, so as to form square meshes, in which the secondary or interstigmatic vessels are coiled spirally, as in *Corella*; each spiral has about three turns. Internal longitudinal bars are present, but are not papillated; they are borne on long triangular connecting ducts.

The Dorsal Lamina is represented by long triangular languets.

The Tentacles are filiform, and are very long and thin; they are numerous, arranged rather closely, and are of two sizes, placed alternately larger and smaller.

The Dorsal Tubercle is irregularly oval in outline. The aperture is anterior and narrow, and the horns almost meet.

The Viscera are relatively of small size, compact, and form a narrow band running antero-posteriorly along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac.

This remarkable form seems to be a deep-sea representative of *Corella*, and is also allied to *Ascidia* and *Pachychlæna* through *Abyssascidia*. It is, however, quite distinct from any of these genera.

The dimensions given above are those of the specimen from Station 299. Of the two others, from Station 146, the perfect specimen is smaller, while the injured one was apparently much larger. Their dimensions are as follows:—

	A.	B.
Length of the body,	about 5 cm.	about 8 cm.
Greatest breadth of the body,	about 2.5 cm.	about 5 cm.
Breadth of the body at posterior end,	0.8 cm.	
Length of the stalk,	5 cm.	stalk absent.

The shape is remarkable. It is the only known stalked form among the *Ascidiidæ*, and is much more like an abnormal *Molgulid*. The body is pear-shaped, the ventral and posterior sides being pulled out so as to form a long tapering process, which becomes continuous with the stalk (Pl. XXV. fig. 1). The apertures are situated at the two extremities of the anterior end, and are wide and tubular, but devoid of lobes.

The stalk is smooth and glistening, it is rather tougher looking than the rest of the test, and widens as it recedes from the body to its point of attachment to a manganese nodule (Pl. XXV. fig. 1). The upper narrow part of the stalk is twisted in one of the specimens.

The mantle is thin and membranous, with only a few distant muscle bands radiating