

The internal longitudinal bars and the papillæ are very strong and coarse, and the former are placed pretty close together (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 8), so as to bound long narrow meshes, each usually containing two stigmata only.

The languets along the dorsal line of the sac are very short, and are curved so as to have a hooked shape (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 9). The tentacles are very few, and are all of one size.

The dorsal tubercle (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 10) is simple, and is very similar to that of *Ciona intestinalis*.

One specimen of this species was dredged off Gomera, Canary Islands, February 10, 1873, in 78 fathoms.

*Ciona savignyi*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. figs. 1 and 2).

*External Appearance.*—The shape is probably oblong and nearly cylindrical, like that of *Ciona intestinalis*; the posterior end of the body is rounded and broad. The dorsal and ventral edges are nearly straight, tapering somewhat anteriorly. The body is attached by the left side at what would probably be one-third of the way forwards from the posterior end in the fully expanded condition. The apertures are rather close, terminal, and inconspicuous through contraction.

The surface is smooth, except at the posterior end of the left side and the ventral edge. The colour is whitish grey, hyaline where the test is thin.

Length of the body, 1.3 cm.; when expanded, probably 2 to 2.5 cm.; breadth of the body, 1.2 cm.

*The Test* is moderately thick and strong, but is transparent. Vessels are present, but not conspicuous.

*The Mantle* is thin, but strong; and the musculature is well developed. A few strong longitudinal bands of fibres run down nearly the whole length of the body to the posterior end, and are crossed by closer, but weaker, chiefly transverse, fibres, which are not arranged in broad bands.

*The Branchial Sac* is rather strong, and is not plicated. The alternate transverse vessels are wider than the intermediate ones. The internal longitudinal bars are narrow, and bear large paddle-shaped papillæ at the angles of the meshes, and no intermediate ones. The meshes are rather larger transversely than longitudinally, and contain each about five rather large stigmata; each mesh is generally divided transversely by a narrow horizontal membrane connecting the internal longitudinal bars, but not interrupting the stigmata.

*The Endostyle* is conspicuous, undulating, and opaque white.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is formed by a series of rather large and close-set languets.

*The Tentacles* are filiform, and are rather long and numerous.

*The Viscera* extend posteriorly for a short distance beyond the branchial sac, and form the posterior end of the body.