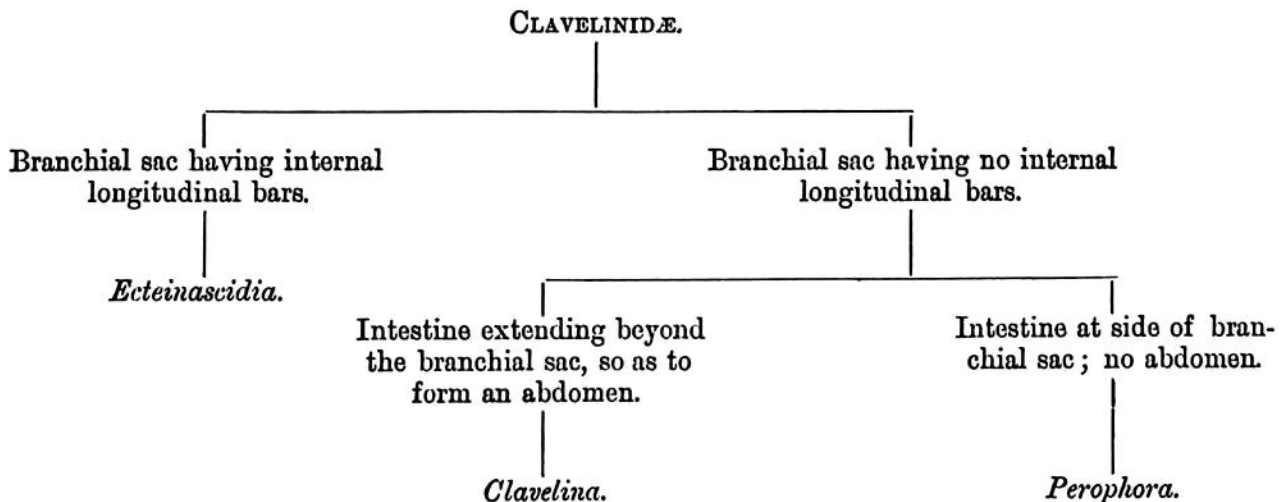


another. *Clavelina* and *Ecteinascidia*, though differing so decidedly in the structure of the branchial sac, are rather more closely allied than is either of them to *Perophora*, which agrees, however, with *Clavelina* in the absence of internal longitudinal bars. In the shape of the branchial sac and its relations to the viscera, *Perophora* may be compared to *Ascidia*, while *Ecteinascidia* and *Clavelina* represent *Ciona* amongst the Ascidiidæ; even in *Perophora*, however, the intestine sometimes extends slightly beyond the branchial sac posteriorly.

These three genera may be distinguished briefly thus :—



The Challenger collection contains two species of *Clavelina*, and three other forms which necessitated the formation of the genus *Ecteinascidia*. *Perophora* is not represented.

*Ecteinascidia*, Herdman.

*Ecteinascidia*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy Soc. Edin., 1879–80, p. 722.

*Body* oblong, usually tapering posteriorly. Apertures indistinctly lobed.

*Test* cartilaginous or membranous.

*Mantle* thin, musculature moderately strong.

*Branchial Sac* having internal longitudinal bars, but no papillæ; stigmata straight.

*Dorsal Lamina* in the form of languets.

*Tentacles* simple.

*Viscera* extending beyond the branchial sac posteriorly.

This genus was formed for the reception of three new species of colony-forming Simple Ascidiæ, with non-papillated internal longitudinal bars in their branchial sacs. This character distinguishes them from both *Perophora* and *Clavelina*, and necessitated the formation of a new genus.