## PLATE XXXV.

Figs. 1–10. Leptoclinum tonga, n. sp. Figs. 11–14. Leptoclinum albidum, var. grande, nov.

<ul> <li>adhering process of test.</li> <li>br. Branchial aperture.</li> <li>l.s. Lower surface of colony.</li> </ul>	sp. Calcareous spicule in test. sph. Sphincter. t.c. Test cell.	t.m. Test matrix. tn. tn'. Tentacles.
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- Fig. 1. Colony of Leptoclinum tonga; natural size.
- Fig. 2. Part of a section, showing the anterior end of an Ascidiozooid cut vertically; highly magnified (S.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch).
- Fig. 3. Part of a section of the lower surface of the colony, showing the adhering prolongations of test; magnified (S., 1 inch).
- Fig. 4. Spicules from the test; highly magnified (S.,  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch).
- Fig. 5. Small part of a section of the test, after decalcification in hydrochloric acid, stained in aniline blue; highly magnified  $(S., \frac{1}{4} \text{ inch})$ .
- Fig. 6. Small part of a section of the test, after decalcification in a solution of carbon dioxide for eighteen hours, stained in aniline blue; highly magnified (S., ¼ inch). 1 indicates the boundary of the vacuole, and 2 the membrane of the spicule.
- Fig. 7. Small part of a section of the test, after partial decalcification in hydrochloric acid, stained in eosine; highly magnified (S.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch).
- Fig. 8. A spicule teased out and stained with aniline blue; highly magnified  $(Z_{1,\frac{1}{12}})$ .
- Fig. 9. Another spicule similarly treated; highly magnified  $(Z_{1}, \frac{1}{12})$ .
- Fig. 10. Small part of a section of the test, after decalcification in a solution of carbon dioxide for twenty-four hours, stained in aniline blue; highly magnified  $(S., \frac{1}{4} \text{ inch})$ .
- Fig. 11. Colony of Leptoclinum albidum, var. grande; natural size.
- Fig. 12. Part of the surface of Leptoclinum albidum, var. grande; magnified (S., 1 inch).
- Fig. 13. The branchial aperture of an Ascidiozooid of Leptoclinum albidum, var. grande; highly magnified (S.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch).
- Fig. 14. Spicules from the test of Leptoclinum albidum, var. grande; highly magnified (S.,  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch).