

branchial aperture is placed on the dorsal edge, nearly 2 cm. from the anterior end of the body. The atrial aperture is at the posterior end. The surface is covered with small pointed tubercles placed mainly in longitudinal rows, of which there are six to eight on each side. Towards the extremities of the body these rows become more distinct, and at the posterior end they are raised up to form prominent toothed ridges.

Length nearly 12 cm., breadth 3 to 3.5 cm.

*The Test* is very transparent, and is thin and soft all over the body. Its thickness between the toothed ridges is about 1 mm.

*The Mantle* has its musculature moderately developed. There are ten transverse muscle bands on the dorsal surface. Of these the second and third approach and join one another dorsally, while the rest remain independent. All the muscle bands die away on the ventral surface.

*The Endostyle* is conspicuous on the ventral surface. It runs from the first to the ninth muscle band.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is large, but clear and transparent. The transverse ridges are very slightly marked.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is large, but simple. It is elongated antero-posteriorly.

*The Visceral Mass* is not large. It is placed near the posterior end of the body, between the ventral ends of the eighth and ninth muscle bands.

*Locality*.—November 6, 1875; South Pacific; at night; lat. 37° 50' 0" S., long. 93° 54' 0" W.; surf. temp. 59°·7.

The above description is taken from a single large specimen, somewhat injured, which was collected near Station 295, in the South Pacific. The test is singularly soft and flexible, so that it is impossible to say exactly what the shape of the body was when living. A notable feature in the external appearance is the presence of the numerous small papillæ scattered all over the body. The toothed ridges which they form at the posterior end of the body (Pl. V. fig. 13) are about 2 mm. in height. Plate V. fig. 14 represents a section across part of the test and two of the ridges, natural size. Between the ridges there are numerous irregularly scattered smaller papillæ (Pl. V. fig. 13). The branchial aperture is a transverse curved slit, with slightly thickened lips (Pl. V. fig. 15). The atrial aperture is torn in the present specimen.

The musculature of the dorsal surface (Pl. V. fig. 11) resembles somewhat that of the solitary form of *Salpa africana-maxima*, where, however, there are only nine bands altogether, and the second and third do not join as they do in this species. The muscle bands run round the sides of the body, and end on the edges of the ventral surface, so as to leave a space free from muscles on each side of the endostyle (Pl. V. fig. 12). There are scattered muscle fibres on the tube-like posterior part of the mantle which forms the atrial siphon.