

The surface is smooth, but irregular, especially on the posterior part. The colour is greyish, with a slight brown tinge.

Length of the body of a single individual, 3 cm.; breadth of the same, 0.7 cm.; height of the colony, 4 cm.

*The Test* is cartilaginous and opaque; it is moderately thin on the anterior half; posteriorly it is thicker, wrinkled, and incrustated with sand.

*The Mantle* is well developed.

*The Branchial Sac* is simple, but rather strong. The transverse vessels are all of one size, with wide horizontal membranes hanging from them. No internal longitudinal bars are present. The stigmata are regular, short, and narrow, with rounded ends. The fine interstigmatic vessels are stout.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is represented by a series of very large triangular languets, placed closely.

*The Tentacles* are stout, and of two sizes, placed long and short alternately; there are about twelve of each size.

This is an irregular species, and the only specimen in the collection is almost certainly to some extent abnormal (Pl. XXXV. fig. 3). The united posterior ends of the ascidiozooids form a common irregularly-shaped base, which has probably been hypertrophied by, and owes its irregularity to, adhering to the surface of a mass of *Balani*.

The test is cartilaginous and strong. It is thick posteriorly and on the base, but is much thinner at the anterior extremities of the individuals, and on their thoracic or branchial regions. Two of the individuals are united together along one side by their tests, which thus form a common investing mass. This is of course an abnormality, probably caused merely by the very close proximity of the two individuals.

The branchial sac is strong, the stigmata being slight and the transverse and interstigmatic vessels stout; the latter are usually twice as broad as the stigmata (Pl. XXXV. fig. 4). The horizontal membranes hanging from the transverse vessels are very wide, and when laid out flat reach three-quarters of the way to the next transverse vessel, covering the greater part of the row of stigmata between (Pl. XXXV. fig. 4). The stigmata are very regular.

The languets in this species are very different from those seen in *Clavelina oblonga* (compare figs. 5 and 8 on Pl. XXXV.). Here they are numerous, placed close together, thin and membranous, triangular in shape, and of large size. They spring from a broad dorsal membranous band, and their bases are continuous with the broad horizontal membranes extending round the branchial sac.

One colony of this curious *Clavelina*, consisting of four adult individuals and several buds, was obtained at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in 10 to 20 fathoms.