

*The Tentacles* are long and slender.

*The Alimentary Canal* forms a long narrow loop.

*The Post-Abdomen* is not large.

*Locality*.—Unknown.

There are about half a dozen irregular and more or less fragmentary colonies of this species in the collection. The locality where they were obtained is unknown.

The shape of the colony appears to be quite indefinite. It forms irregular incrusting masses from 1 cm. to 2 cm. in height, and of varying extent and thickness (Pl. XXXI. figs. 1, 2). No traces of cloacal apertures or of any arrangement of Ascidiozooids in systems is visible. The dimensions given in the above description are those of one of the larger specimens in the collection, but probably it is not a complete colony.

The test is penetrated in all parts by sand grains, which are so abundant that the colony both outside and in sections looks as if it were merely a mass of sand (Pl. XXXI. figs. 1, 2). The roughness, the opacity, the colour, and the stiff and brittle condition of the test are all due to the presence of the imbedded sand grains. The investing mass around the Ascidiozooids contains more sand than test substance, and the test where free from impurities is clear and transparent.

The musculature of the mantle over the thorax (Pl. XXXI. fig. 3, *m.b.*) is rather like that of some of the Ascidiidæ amongst Simple Ascidians. The six lobes around the branchial aperture are very large and distinct (Pl. XXXI. fig. 3, *br.*).

The atrial aperture is placed on the dorsal edge, at a considerable distance from the anterior end. It is circular and has no lobes on the margin (Pl. XXXI. fig. 3, *at.*) A long tapering atrial languet (*at.l.*) is present on its anterior edge between it and the branchial aperture. The transverse muscle bands are placed with regularity on the sides of the body (Pl. XXXI. fig. 3, *m.b.*), but form a network on the ventral edge over the endostyle. The mantle is generally very transparent, but in some of the Ascidiozooids it is found to be considerably pigmented.

The transverse vessels of the branchial sac are provided with strong muscle bands (Pl. XXXI. fig. 4, *m.f.*), and they are all joined to the mantle by connectives. The stigmata at the ventral end of each row become much smaller, so as to allow the transverse vessels to expand into large triangular areas. At the dorsal edge of the sac the stigmata are not interrupted by a dorsal lamina (Pl. XXXI. fig. 4) but pass continuously from one side to the other between the languets.

The endostyle is large and conspicuous. Its course is undulating. The dorsal languets are remarkably short and stout (Pl. XXXI. fig. 4, *l.*); their ends are blunt. The nerve ganglion is large and of elliptical form. It is placed half way between the branchial and atrial apertures and just in front of the atrial languet (Pl. XXXI. fig. 3, *n.g.*).