

APPENDIX A.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT UPON THE ASCIDIÆ SIMPLICES.

Since the publication of the First Part of this Report in 1882, several specimens of Simple Ascidiæ belonging to the Challenger collection have been sent to me for examination. Some of these were found in the bottles at the Challenger office, while others had been returned by the naturalists who were working at other groups in which specimens of Ascidiæ had been accidentally included. One of these was a new species of the interesting genus *Culeolus*, and this reached me just in time to be noticed in Part I. (see p. 276). Another (*Bathyoncus discoideus*) is a very remarkable specimen attached to a manganese nodule from deep water. This form and another smaller species (*Bathyoncus minutus*) may probably be referred to the genus *Bathyoncus* formed in the first part of the Report for the species *Bathyoncus mirabilis*, also an abyssal form.

The remaining species described below have no very remarkable peculiarities, and they fall naturally into well-known genera. With the exception of a new species of *Ciona* from Japan, they all belong to the family Cynthiidæ.

Two species belonging to the "Porcupine" collection, which have reached me since the publication of the Report upon the Simple Ascidiæ of the "Lightning" and "Porcupine" Expeditions,¹ are also included in this Appendix. One of them is a new species of *Molgula*, which has straight stigmata in the branchial sac, and therefore indicates a transition towards the Cynthiidæ.

Family MOLGULIDÆ.

The following is an interesting newspecies of *Molgula*, which was obtained from a depth of 440 fathoms in the North Atlantic.

Molgula carpenteri, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 1, 2).

External Appearance.—The shape is ellipsoidal or nearly spherical, and the body is not attached. The edges are rounded, and there is slight lateral compression. Both

¹ *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxxii. part ii. p. 219, 1884.