

surf. temp. $78^{\circ}2$. They measure 2.2 cm., and 1.8 cm. in length. They agree in all respects with Traustedt's description and figures. A third specimen of the same form, measuring 1.8 cm., is amongst the specimens mounted as microscopic slides during the expedition. It is from the same locality.

Salpa musculosa, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 1-4).

External Appearance.—The shape is elongated, with the anterior and posterior ends somewhat abruptly narrowed. The middle part of the body tapers slightly towards the posterior part, and is ridged longitudinally. The apertures are both terminal. The branchial is large, and has semicircular lips. The atrial is smaller and more circular in outline. It has no prominent lips. The surface is smooth. The colour is a yellowish grey.

Length, 4 cm.; greatest breadth, 1.2 cm.

The Test is thin, and only moderately firm. It is fairly transparent.

The Mantle has a well-developed musculature. There are ten very wide muscle bands, which nearly touch one another, so as to form almost a complete muscular investment.

The Endostyle is conspicuous.

The Dorsal Lamina has the ribbed portion rather narrow.

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

The Visceral Mass is of moderate size. It is placed near the posterior end of the body.

Localities.—(1.) April 12, 1876; Station 351, Atlantic, off the West Coast of Africa; surface; lat. $9^{\circ} 9' 0''$ N., long. $16^{\circ} 41' 0''$ W.; surf. temp. $81^{\circ}8$; two specimens.

(2.) April 13, 1876; Station 352, lat. $10^{\circ} 55' 0''$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 46' 0''$ W.; surf. temp. $77^{\circ}7$; two specimens.

This species resembles the solitary form of *Salpa hexagona* somewhat in shape, in the position of the apertures, and especially in the musculature, but differs from that species in several points of structure, and particularly in the total absence of the large posteriorly-placed spines found in *Salpa hexagona*.

The body is somewhat prismatic in shape (Pl. VI. fig. 1). The dorsal and ventral surfaces are flat, and are bounded by prominent ridges, while the sides of the body are (in the spirit specimens) rather depressed. There are thus four longitudinal ridges, a dorsal and a ventral on each side of the body. In the specimens examined, a transverse section of the middle of the body would have a quadrangular shape with projecting angles (Pl. VI. fig. 2). In the solitary form of *Salpa hexagona* there are six longitudinal ridges.

The anterior end of the body is wider than the posterior (Pl. VI. fig. 1), and passes