

ally; the anterior end is convex; the dorsal and ventral edges are free and rounded. The body is attached by the posterior end and half of each side to a piece of coral. The apertures are sessile, four-lobed, and moderately far apart; they are placed at the opposite ends of the anterior extremity.

The surface of the test is flat, but is minutely scaly; these scales are largest and most distinctly marked around the apertures. The colour is light yellow, with a brownish tinge at the apertures, and is white on the area of attachment.

Length (antero-posterior), 1.6 cm.; breadth (from side to side), 2.4 cm.; thickness (dorso-ventral), 2 cm.

The Test is thin, but very tough; it is opaque, and is white and glistening on the inner surface.

The Mantle is rather thin; the muscular bands are numerous, but very fine.

The Branchial Sac has four folds upon each side. These are very slight, being merely the approximation of a number of internal longitudinal bars. There are about ten bars at these places, and ten in the intermediate opener parts. The meshes are square or elongated antero-posteriorly, contain each four stigmata, and are divided each into two areas by a narrow transverse membrane.

The Dorsal Lamina is ribbed transversely, and is slightly toothed at the edge.

The Tentacles are simple and of three sizes; there are fifteen large, fifteen small, and about thirty very minute ones, placed alternately.

The Dorsal Tubercle is placed at the bottom (posterior extremity) of a rather deep peritubercular area; it is small and irregular in shape.

This is in some respects rather an abnormal *Styela*. It is elongated laterally and depressed, thus forming a wide convex anterior extremity (Pl. XX. fig. 1), upon which the small cross-slit branchial and atrial apertures are placed.

The surface of the test is modified into a series of small polygonal areas, which give it a scaly appearance. Each of the rounded or polygonal areas is marked by a series of roughly concentric lines (Pl. XX. fig. 2), something like what Heller figures¹ in the case of *Cyathia dura*. The mantle is thin, but the muscle bands are very numerous. They are delicate and are placed irregularly, running in all directions and forming a close network (Pl. XX. fig. 3).

The branchial sac has the folds in a rudimentary state, and formed merely by the crowding together of the internal longitudinal bars along certain areas. In these regions the meshes are of course very narrow (Pl. XX. fig. 4, *br.f.*), while in the intermediate spaces they are rather wide, and contain each four large stigmata. The endostyle is conspicuous in this species; it is wider than usual, and is of a reddish brown colour.

¹ Untersuchungen ü. d. Tun. des adriat. Meeres., Abth. 3, pl. iii. fig. 3.