

it two pairs of oblong plates (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 2, *t.t.*) form a stiff shield for the principal viscera, which lie upon them. Two series of oval plates range on either side of the larger median ones, and extend up as far as the exhalent aperture. The test tunic is continued downwards from the upper region of the body to form the outer wall of the cylindrical stem, thus forming a tube. The lower end of this tube is widened out into a funnel-shaped mouth, and in the specimen had apparently been torn away from some object of attachment.

“The substance of the test is composed of transparent hyaline tissue, in which are embedded small bodies, the larger of which have a length of from .007 to .014 mm. They are irregular in form, sometimes crystalline, or with apparently crystalline contents. They are not sensibly altered in appearance by the action of acetic acid, and no effervescence is produced in the test tissue by that re-agent. The bodies are present in the greatest abundance in the test-tissue at the base of the stem. In the plates of denser tissue they are rather less abundant than elsewhere. The test forms a simple sac, continuous with the tubular cavity of the stem.

“The exhalent orifice is an aperture in the test, situate at the end of a short tube projecting externally on the dorsal aspect just below the nerve ganglion. Into it the ducts of the generative glands and the rectum open. The inhalent aperture was entirely obliterated in the only specimen obtained; it must have lain on the ventral aspect of the body, since the dorsal wall was intact. The arrangement of the muscular fibres and remnants of attachment of the gill sac seemed to indicate the position for it given in the figure, where it is introduced conjecturally (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 1, *br.*).

“Closely attached to the inner surface of the test-wall is a delicate tunic (the mantle) containing muscles. The muscles occur in the form of very fine bands, which have a nearly parallel course. The series of bands springing from near the region occupied by the heart, follow the curved inner surface of the test-cavity towards its superior margins. The muscles are disposed most thickly in the lateral regions. The mesial region of the dorsal surface is entirely devoid of them, but they extend over the whole ventral wall. Only the lateral fibres are indicated in the figure; they are prolonged superiorly in a horizontal direction along the upper margin of the dorsal wall of the test-cavity. The tubular cavity of the stem is filled by a core composed of muscular fibres embedded in gelatinous tissue, a prolongation of the mantle.

“Of the gill sac only a small portion remained intact *in situ*, but fragments here and there attached indicated an arrangement as shown in the figure. The small portion *in situ* lay over the nerve ganglion. The fenestrations in the membrane are small, simple, and irregular (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 4).

“The mouth is situate nearly in the middle line (fig 1, *æ.æ.*). It leads by a short transparent œsophagus to a stomach (*st.*), which has opaque walls corrugated externally; and this viscus leads into a rectum which curves up to end at the exhalent aperture.