

*The Test* is cartilaginous, but thin and almost membranous; it is slightly thickened along the dorsal edge; it is soft and easily torn, and is semi-transparent.

*The Mantle* is thin and membranous; it adheres closely to the inner surface of the test. The musculature is feeble; the bands are light brown in colour, but are narrow and distant.

*The Branchial Sac* is not folded; it is thin, but of moderate strength on account of the small size of the stigmata. The vessels form a close irregular network. The stigmata are small and circular, or polygonal, and have no definite arrangement.

*The Endostyle* is narrow. It is not prominent, but distinct, and extends down to the ventral edge of the narrow posterior end of the sac, and then turns and ascends the dorsal edge, as far as the oesophageal aperture, which is situated about half-way up the sac.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is a very narrow plain membrane, with no folds nor thickenings.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is elongated antero-posteriorly; it is placed near the atrial aperture; the right horn is large, and is curved outwards to the right.

*The Nerve Ganglion* is small, oval, and placed a little way posterior to the dorsal tubercle; it has the rounded neural gland rather on its right side.

*The Viscera.*—The intestine and genitalia form an elongated compact mass along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac.

This interesting specimen was in such bad condition that at first sight it seemed like a confused mass of lacerated and entangled membranes. It has evidently been torn from end to end along the right side, and part of the mantle and branchial sac are entirely gone, while what remains is in parts displaced and hanging in shreds. Consequently it has been impossible to give the external form with precision, and no trace of the tentacles has been discovered.

The external shape is more or less pyriform, with the anterior end wide and the posterior narrow, and produced to form a short peduncle (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 6). The apertures are placed at the extremities of the anterior end, and are large circular holes apparently not lobed. The test is thin and soft. It is slightly thickened along the dorsal edge, forming a pad over the viscera corresponding to the plates (fig. 2, *t.t.*) in the last species, but no cartilaginous nodules are present. It is not modified in any way on the peduncle.

The mantle has a few narrow light brown muscular bands running chiefly longitudinally along the middle of each side. There are none down the dorsal and ventral edges. They are not crumpled as in the mantle of the last species (compare figs. 3 and 9 on Pl. XXXVII.), and the arrangement is very suggestive of the musculature of some of the Clavelinidæ.

The branchial sac (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 7) is very simple, being formed by a network of vessels, all similar, and having no symmetrical arrangement. There are no folds, and no internal longitudinal bars.