

*The Branchial Sac* is simple. The transverse vessels are all of one width; they bear horizontal membranes. No internal longitudinal bars are present. The stigmata are short, and elongate-elliptical in shape. The interstigmatic vessels are strong.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is reduced to a series of languets. These are short, conical, and tentacular, and are separated by about their own length. They spring from a narrow membranous band.

*The Tentacles* are short and stout; they are about twenty in number, placed long and short alternately.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is small and irregularly oval in outline; the horns project laterally at the anterior end.

This species forms a very elegant-looking colony of an elongated shape (Pl. XXXV. fig. 6). The posterior ends of the individuals are in close contact, and sink into a common base or stolon, which forms the axis of the colony. The bodies of the separate individuals are more or less club-shaped on account of the anterior end being much wider than the posterior.

The test is of a soft cartilaginous consistency, intermediate between the thin gelatinous test of *Clavelina lepadiformis*, and the thick cartilaginous one of *Clavelina enormis*.

The branchial sac, though simple, is not delicate (Pl. XXXV. fig. 7); the interstigmatic fine vessels are strong, and nearly as broad as the stigmata. The transverse vessels are moderately wide, and bear plain, not very wide horizontal membranes, which when laid out flat scarcely cover even the tops of the stigmata immediately below them. The ciliated stigmatic cells are short and rounded (Pl. XXXV. fig. 9, *sg.c.*).

The languets are short and stout, and are placed on a narrow membranous band extending along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac. Their bases are continuous with the horizontal membranes of the transverse vessels (Pl. XXXV. fig. 8).

The tentacles are short but strong. The larger ones are swollen about half-way up. In one place two shorter tentacles occurred between a pair of larger ones (Pl. XXXV. fig. 10, *tn.'*).

One colony of this species, consisting of about forty individuals, was dredged at Bermuda, in shallow water.

*Clavelina enormis*, Herdman (Pl. XXXV. figs. 3–5).

*Clavelina enormis*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1879–80, p. 725.

*External Appearance.*—The individuals are united into a colony by their posterior ends, which form a common base of irregular shape. The shape of each individual is rudely oblong. The anterior end is wide, but irregular. The apertures are sessile, inconspicuous, and not lobed; they are both at the anterior end.