We have, therefore, as yet but one species of the genus; and it is a very characteristic form of shallow water of rather low salinity in the arctic. It is entirely circumpolar, having been reported from the White sea and Novaya Zemlya (Redikorzew, 1916), Franz Josef land (Hartmeyer, 1911), New Siberian islands, several points along arctic coast of Siberia and Okhotsk sea (Redikorzew, 1916), both southern and northern Alaska (Ritter, 1901, and listed above), Canadian arctic coast at Herschel island (Huntsman, 1913), and Bernard harbour (list d above), James bay, (Huntsman, 1922), Baffin bay (Hartmeyer, 1903) and northeast Greenland (Hartmeyer, 1910). In addition I have examined material of this species collected by E. M. Kindle in Hamilton inlet, on the coast of Labrador in 1921.

Johansen has made the following notes regarding the occurrence of this species at Collinson point, Alaska (Station 27 d): "A part of the shore is formed by the tundra, and the gravel on the beach and in the adjoining shallow water is covered by a thick layer of tundra débris. This particular part of the littoral region, in depth from one-half to about three feet, seems to be a veritable 'hot-bed' for a ball-shaped Ascidian, which has its roots attached to the débris or among the gravel, but which I did not find in the littoral region outside this particular bottom. Dead, shrunken individuals of the same species were common washed up on the beach up to high-water mark, and had probably been torn loose by the waves."

Kükenthalia borealis (Gottschaldt)

1903. Hartmeyer, p. 260.
1921. Arnback-Christie-Linde.

West coast of McClintock island, Franz Josef land, (80° 22′ N. lat.), July 1902, Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 6640, 1 colony.

This species has hitherto been known from Davis strait, Iceland, Norway, Murman coast, Bear island, and Spitsbergen.

Styelopsis sp. (?)

Station 43 e, 1 specimen.—Station 50 d, 1 specimen.

The two specimens are approximately 2 mm. long and 1 mm. high. As they are immature and their structure cannot be fully determined, it would seem unwise to name them specifically, even though they seem to differ from any described form.

In the first specimen the surface is covered with scattered sand grains. The apertures are at either end of the free surface on short siphons and seem both to be 4-lobed. The test is thick and translucent. The musculature is well developed and consists of the two usual layers. The oral tentacles are simple and short. The dorsal lamina is toothed. There are five longitudinal bars on each side. No atrial tentacles have been found. The stomach is horizontally placed on the left side, and the intestine turns to run parallel to it, finally ascending to end in the anus near the atrial aperture. There is a single gonad on the right side, which is vertically (dorso-ventrally) oriented and close to the anterior end. It consists of a central ovary and several testes along the margin.

In the second specimen the surface is wrinkled and not sand covered. No lobes could be discerned for the apertures. The test is thin and somewhat opaque. There are 4 or 5 dorsal languets. There are 6 longitudinal bars on the right side of the pharynx and 5 on the left. About 20 stigmata on each side of pharynx extending dorso-ventrally, the anterior ones breaking up into smaller stigmata, but none of the latter elongated antero-posteriorly. About 6 gastric folds. Anus with smooth margin.