

“ Among the *Ascidia* Simplicis, the most important new forms constitute a small group of pedunculated *Cynthiida*, apparently confined to deep water, and characterised by several striking peculiarities. They are more nearly allied to *Boltenia* than to any other previously known genus, and have been placed in two closely related new genera—*Culeolus* (see fig. 65) and *Fungulus*, the former containing six species and the latter one. Their most important morphological feature is the very remarkable condition of the branchial sac, which is simplified, apparently, by the total absence of the system of fine interstigmatic vessels; the result being that the large meshes are not divided into



FIG. 65.—*Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*, Herdman. Seen from the left side; natural size.

stigmata, as they are in a typical Simple Ascidian (see fig. 66). In *Culeolus* the branchial sac is strengthened by the development in the walls of the vessels of a system of rather gracefully branched and curved calcareous spicules, marked internally by a series of ‘contour’ lines.¹ These are quite different in appearance from the fusiform echinated spicules found in *Cynthia pallida*, Heller, and in the two new species, *Cynthia complanata* and *Cynthia papietensis*. Another noteworthy feature in the anatomy of the genus *Culeolus* is the condition of the blood-vessels of the test in

¹ Zool. Chall. Exp., part xvii. p. 95, 1882.