The colour of the part of the colony where Ascidiozooids are present is pretty uniformly of a reddish-purple (Pl. I. figs. 6, 7), while the edges where the test is free from Ascidiozooids is greyish, marked in places either with yellow dots, or opaque grey dots. The anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids, although lighter than the rest of the body, are not nearly so light as in *Botrylloides perspicuum*. From all this it is obvious that the present specimens differ considerably from *Botrylloides perspicuum* in external appearance (compare Pl. I. fig. 4 with Pl. I. figs. 6, 7), but on account of the great similarity in their internal structure I have placed them under the latter species as a variety, until the examination of additional specimens of both forms gives us a more complete knowledge of the range of individual variation, and of the exact colouring of the colonies in the living condition.

Although the colonies of the variety are all of small size, still one can see from the arrangement of the Ascidiozooids in the systems that it is a *Botrylloides*. The lines, however, are not so long and winding as in *Botrylloides purpureum*, and no large spaces are enclosed by them as in *Botrylloides perspicuum* and *Botrylloides gascoi*.

The cells of the test are very inconspicuous, and the matrix is homogeneous and transparent. The vessels are numerous but delicate. Their terminal knobs, which are found chiefly close to the surface, vary greatly in form and size (Pl. III. fig. 18, *t.k.*). They are sometimes globular, sometimes ovate,and sometimes of an elongated pyriform shape, and occasionally very irregular. The pigmented corpuscles are not so large as in *Botrylloides perspicuum*, and they are of a pale yellow colour. The mantle is only slightly pigmented. In some cases it is scarcely coloured at all.

The branchial sac (Pl. III. fig. 15) is very like that of *Botrylloides perspicuum*. It is large and has many rows of regularly placed stigmata. There are usually four or five stigmata between the endostyle and the most ventral of the internal longitudinal bars. The endostyle is narrow.

The dorsal tubercle (Pl. III. fig. 16, *d.t.*) is exactly like that of *Botrylloides perspicuum*, and occupies a position unusually far from the dorsal lamina.

The alimentary canal (Pl. III. fig. 17) occupies only the posterior part of the Ascidiozooid. The œsophagus runs posteriorly and ventrally, and is moderately long. The angle varies somewhat in different individuals (compare figs. 14 and 17 in Pl. III.). The stomach is large and is strongly ribbed externally, especially at the œsophageal end, which is truncated and wider than the opposite end which tapers suddenly into the intestine (Pl. III. fig. 17, *i*). There are usually five projecting folds on each side of the stomach. The intestine curves anteriorly and then dorsally and a little posteriorly to come in contact with, and in some cases (Pl. III. fig. 17) considerably overlap, the anterior edge of the stomach. It then turns dorsally and anteriorly to become the rectum, which after a very short course ends not far in front of the œsophageal aperture.