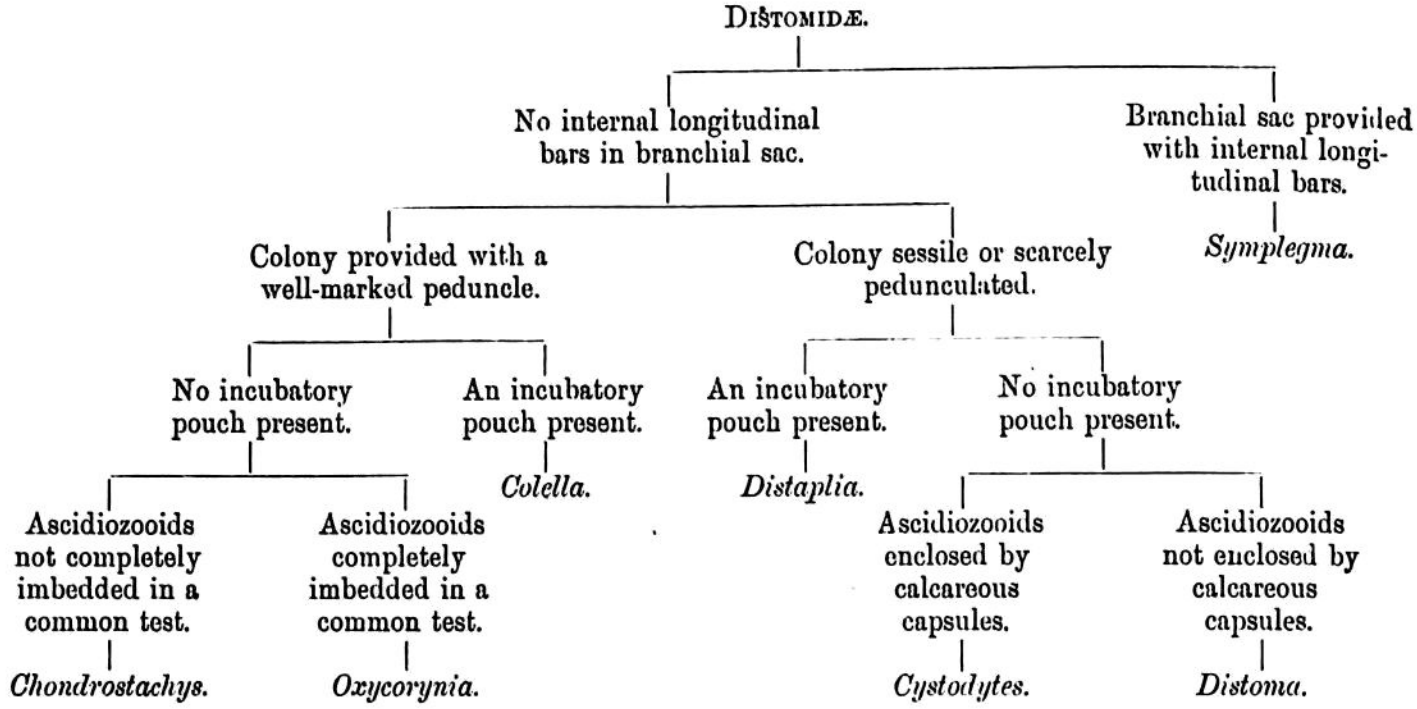

Of these seven genera, four are represented in the Challenger collections, viz., *Colella*, *Distaplia*, *Cystodytes*, and *Symplegma*.

Of the three remaining genera, *Chondrostachys* was described by Dr. J. Denis Macdonald in 1858 from a specimen found in Bass Strait, Australia; it has not, so far as I am aware, been rediscovered. It is a peculiarly interesting form, since it approaches *Diazona* and the Clavelinidæ in the partial independence of the Ascidiozooids. *Oxycorynia* was formed by Dr. R. von Drasche in 1882 for a species from the Caroline Islands. It is closely related to the new genus *Colella*. *Distoma*, finally, is the oldest and best known member of the family. It is distinguished superficially from the other genera by forming large massive generally sessile colonies.

Colella, n. gen.

Colony more or less club-shaped, and composed of a peduncle attached at the base and bearing on its summit a more or less ellipsoidal head.

Ascidiozooids imbedded in a common test, usually arranged in lines but not divided into systems. No common cloacal cavities visible. Body composed of thorax and abdomen and a long ectodermal process from the posterior end of the latter. Apertures six-lobed, not prominent.

Test gelatinous, penetrated by ectodermal prolongations from the Ascidiozooids.

Branchial Sac well developed; no internal longitudinal bars present.

Dorsal lamina composed of languets.

Alimentary Canal posterior to the branchial sac.

Reproductive organs placed on the left side of the intestinal loop. Testes grape-like in arrangement. Embryos develop in an incubatory pouch.