

ANATOMY.

The colony of this species (Pl. X. fig. 1) agrees with that of the last in being more or less club-shaped, but generally shows more resemblance to an elongated head of clover borne on a thickened stalk. The stalk (Pl. X. fig. 3) is of a dirty white colour, is thick, bent, and twisted, and has an irregular surface, generally grooved longitudinally. Compared with the last species it is short in proportion to the size of the head, and instead of tapering downwards rather increases in diameter as it approaches the base, which is a thickened bulb generally covered with adhering sand-grains, shells, zoophytes, &c. (Pl. X. fig. 1), showing that this end was attached or imbedded in the sea-bottom. On account of the curvature of the stalk, the comparatively large head hangs downwards, its apex probably having been close to the ground. The colour of the stalk is the same in all the specimens, and no structure is visible from the outside. The head (Pl. X. figs. 1, 2) is more elongated than in the last species, and is generally thickest a short way from the base; from this point it tapers to the rounded apex. The investing mass is almost perfectly transparent. The Ascidiozooids are seen as dull white elongated patches arranged in spiral lines (Pl. X. figs. 1, 8). They are largest at the upper end of the colony, where, though arranged more openly (Pl. X. fig. 2), they extend almost to the summit, there being little or no bare patch as in the last species. At the base of the head they are smaller and are placed closer together (Pl. X. figs. 3, 7), but the difference in size is usually not very striking.

Almost the entire thorax of each Ascidiozoid is seen (Pl. X. fig. 8), and the two apertures, the sinus over the ganglion, and the endostyle, are easily distinguishable. The Ascidiozooids are placed so that the thorax inclines upwards and outwards (Pl. X. fig. 6), and as the endostyle may be seen running along the outermost edge of the thorax it follows that the atrial aperture and therefore the dorsal side of the Ascidiozoid is next the summit of the colony. The space between the Ascidiozooids seen through the transparent investing mass is of a dull indigo colour: this gives the head its characteristic bluish tint.

As in the last species the Ascidiozooids are arranged round the periphery of the head, the centre of which is occupied by an investing mass traversed by the vascular appendages attached to the posterior ends of the Ascidiozooids. The investing mass of the central region has a hyaline appearance, but is not so transparent as the part occupying the peripheral zone.

The Ascidiozooids are much larger than those of the last species, and are placed more vertically in the colony, in consequence of which they overlap, the abdomen of one being covered by the thorax of the next below (Pl. X. figs. 6, 7). On account of the small size of the incubatory pouch in this species, the embryos do not form a naked eye feature, the whole extent of the sections being occupied by the Ascidiozooids and the investing mass.