

*The Reproductive Organs* are not very conspicuous. A large incubatory pouch projects from the dorsal edge of the peribranchial cavity.

*Locality*.—Port William, Falkland Islands; January 27, 1876; depth 5 to 10 fathoms.

Four large colonies and one very young one are included in this species. They were obtained at Port William, on the eastern coast of the Falkland Islands, from a depth of 5 to 10 fathoms.

The above description and measurements were taken from three of the larger specimens. The fourth differs slightly, but is not sufficiently distinct to be placed in a separate species. The head is larger and flatter, so as to be somewhat discoid, but its lower end is broader than the upper, and has a truncated appearance. The exact dimensions are as follows:—Length of the head 13 mm., breadth 16 mm., average thickness 4 mm. Length of the stalk 18 mm., thickness at the upper end 3.5 mm., at the lower end 1 mm. The colour in this specimen is rather paler than in the other three, the head being yellow with no tinge of brown, and the peduncle a clear light grey, except the point of attachment, which is slightly brownish.

The very young colony consists of a peduncle about 8 mm. long, and a rounded head scarcely 2 mm. in length and about 1.5 mm. in breadth.

In all the specimens the form of the colony is club-shaped (Pl. XIV. fig. 7), and the peduncle tapers from the base of the head to the point of attachment. There is a certain amount of variability in regard to the lateral compression and also in the position of the broadest part of the colony. The peduncle is always of a lighter colour than the head, and is much greyer than the peduncle of *Colella pedunculata*.

The Ascidiozooids are very distinct; they are large and are closely placed. They appear as opaque yellow spots which may be as much as 2 mm. in greatest diameter (Pl. XIV. fig. 7). This is not the anterior end alone; on account of the irregularity in the position of the Ascidiozooids, a considerable part of the body in many cases shows through. There seems to be no regular arrangement of the Ascidiozooids in lines or groups, and they are not imbedded in the test at right angles to the surface of the colony, but lie inclined at various angles. In transverse sections they are seen to occupy nearly the whole of the interior of the head, there being no central free region of the test. The size of the Ascidiozooids varies greatly. The broadest part is generally where the stomach is placed. The vascular appendage is long and narrow. In the younger Ascidiozooids (see Pl. XIV. fig. 12) it is about twice the length of the body. Its lower end is rounded and usually a little swollen, forming a knob.

The cells in the test are extremely numerous and of fairly large size (Pl. XIV. fig. 9, *t.c.*). Their processes are in some cases very long and branched. The mantle has its muscle bands mainly transverse in direction.