

rows. The ends of the Ascidiozooids at the surface are very small, and show merely as small dark brown points. No common cloacal apertures are visible in any part of the colony. The Ascidiozooids are largest at the top and smallest near the base of the head. Their vascular appendages can be faintly seen in a very good light as dark streaks running down the peduncle.

Sections show at once that the brown colour of the colony is due to a very large number of small clear yellowish-brown pigment corpuscles of a rounded shape which are scattered through nearly all the tissues of the body. In the test, which is otherwise very much the same as in *Colella murrayi*, they are present in the outer layers scattered through the matrix between the bladder cells. They are present in large quantities in some parts of the mantle, especially along the dorsal line and round the base of the branchial siphon. The musculature of the mantle is remarkably feeble, and, where pigment cells are absent, this membrane is perfectly transparent. The branchial aperture is distinctly six-lobed, and the siphon is fairly strong.

In the branchial sac the transverse vessels do not seem quite so wide as in *Colella murrayi*. The stigmata are regular. They are long, with rounded ends, and are usually considerably wider than the fine longitudinal vessels between them (Pl. XVII. fig. 14, *l.v.*). The ciliated cells are distinct.

The endostyle is conspicuous. It is long and straight. The tentacles are short and stout. There are eight, four longer and four shorter placed alternately (Pl. XVII. fig. 13, *tn.*, *tn'*).

Altogether the main difference between the colony under consideration and those belonging to *Colella murrayi* is in the pigmentation. The latter are entirely free from yellowish-brown pigment corpuscles, and are very remarkably coloured in places by opaque white granules, while in the former no white pigmentation is present, and the entire colony is coloured by small round clear yellowish-brown pigment corpuscles. This produces such an entirely different aspect, not only in the colony as a whole, but also in the various organs separately, that I think the specimen is worthy of being regarded as a marked variety, but certainly not as a distinct species.

*Colella ramulosa*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 14–17).

*The Colony* is composed of one or more rounded masses borne on long branched peduncles. The rounded mass or head is usually irregularly flattened in one direction. The peduncle is very irregular in its course and in its thickness. The colour of the head varies from light to very dark grey. The peduncle is always of a straw yellow colour. The surface is uneven but smooth. No common cloacal apertures are visible.

The length of the head is 12 mm., the breadth 9 mm., and the thickness 4 mm. The length of the peduncle is about 5 cm., and the thickness 2 mm.