

the intestine, which it crosses about the level of the œsophagus, so as to come to lie on the dorsal edge of the rectum, along which it runs to its termination.

No incubatory pouches or larvæ were found in the colony.

*Colella concreta*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. figs. 8-16).

*The Colony* takes the form of a number of irregularly club-shaped masses united together by their lower ends, where they are attached to some foreign object. Each club-shaped mass consists of an upper more or less rounded head, the part occupied by the bodies of the Ascidiozooids, and a thick irregular stalk tapering downwards to the point of attachment.

The general colour is yellowish-grey. The test of the head is light grey, while the Ascidiozooids show through as opaque light yellow bodies. The surface of the head is even and smooth; that of the stalk is slightly uneven in places and not very smooth. No common cloacal apertures are visible.

The average length of one of the club-shaped masses is about 3 cm. The length of the head is usually about 8 mm., its breadth 13 mm., and its thickness 11 mm. The usual length of the stalk is 2 cm., its breadth at the top 6 mm., at the base 2 mm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are elongated antero-posteriorly, and are placed mostly at right angles to the upper surface of the colony. They are about 3 mm. in length and 1 mm. in greatest breadth. The anterior end is moderately wide. It bears both apertures. The thoracic region is usually not quite so large as the abdomen. The posterior end is narrow, and is continued into a slender vascular appendage which extends downwards through the test, usually for about 3 mm., and then terminates in a bulb.

*The Test* is very soft and delicate. The outer layer on the upper surface of the head is smooth and glistening, and is firmer than the deeper parts. The stalk is stronger than the test of the head, and is more opaque.

The matrix is homogeneous, and contains great numbers of rather large fusiform and stellate cells. No bladder cells or pigment cells are present.

*The Mantle* is fairly strong on the branchial part of the body; over the viscera it is thin and membranous. The chief muscle bands run transversely and are regularly placed.

*The Branchial Sac* is small and thick walled. It contains about eight rows of stigmata on each side. The alternate transverse vessels are larger than those between them. The stigmata are rather narrow and are closely placed.

*The Endostyle* is very conspicuous. Its course undulates greatly from side to side, especially towards its posterior end.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is formed of a series of large pointed triangular languets.

*The Tentacles* are not large, but they are fairly numerous. There are about sixteen, all of the same size.