



*Distaplia vallii*, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 1 to 6).

*The Colony* consists of one or more rounded or dome-shaped masses or heads borne on the summit of well-marked peduncles. The upper surface of the head is convex, and its widest part always exceeds the peduncle in diameter. The peduncle is usually two or three times as long as the head, and is nearly as wide. At the top it passes gradually into the base of the head, and at its lower end it may be united by stolon-like processes to the other parts of the colony. The surface is even but not very smooth.

The colour of the peduncle is light grey with a rosy tinge. The head varies from red in its lower part through violet and purple to nearly black at the top.

The length of the head is 7 mm., its greatest breadth is 9 mm. The length of the peduncle is 15 mm., and its average thickness 5 mm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are elongated antero-posteriorly and are placed vertically in the colony. Each is about 2 mm. in length, and has the body divided into two regions (the thorax and the abdomen) of nearly equal size.

*The Test* is soft. It is of a grey colour, and is fairly transparent. The external layer in the head contains a good deal of dark pigment. Small test cells are numerous and of various shapes, but there are no bladder cells.

*The Mantle* is thin but fairly muscular. The muscle bands are fine but numerous, most of them run transversely. In some places the mantle is considerably pigmented.

*The Branchial Sac* is large. There are four rows of long stigmata. Each of these is crossed by a narrow transverse vessel which does not interrupt the stigmata.

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

*The Tentacles* are not large. There are eight of much the same size and some smaller intermediate ones.