

*The Test* is soft but fairly tough. It is of a light grey colour and is semi-transparent. The matrix contains numbers of small test cells, most of which have rounded forms. Bladder cells are present in abundance in all parts of the test. There are no pigment corpuscles.

*Locality*.—Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, attached to *Macrocystis pyriferæ*.

Ten specimens of this small species were obtained from the fronds of *Macrocystis* at Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. On account of the absence of Ascidiozooids from all the colonies it is impossible to refer the species with certainty to its proper position, but from the general appearance of the colony there can be little doubt that it is one of the Distomidæ, more or less closely allied to *Colella*.

The colony is always stalked, but the peduncle varies considerably in length. The shape of the body proper varies from almost spherical to a long narrow wedge-like form,<sup>1</sup> but the usual condition appears to be ovate or pyriform (Pl. XVI. fig. 17). There is considerable difference also amongst the specimens in the amount of lateral compression.

In most of the colonies there are no traces of Ascidiozooids, but in one or two small reddish-brown dots are visible placed in vertical rows (Pl. XVI. fig. 17), and recalling the arrangement of the Ascidiozooids in *Colella pedunculata* and *Colella murrayi*. These, however, are merely clumps of cells lying in the test, and are the remains of the missing Ascidiozooids. In one or two places tailed larvæ were found imbedded in the test beside these groups of cells. They seemed to be in a fully developed and healthy condition.

The colonies when collected were probably either in a dying condition and had lost their Ascidiozooids, or they were hibernating and the old members of the colony had been expelled from the test. In the latter case the tailed larvæ which remain may have been destined to develop, after a time, into young Ascidiozooids in the old test, without passing through a free-swimming condition, and so bring the colony back to active life; or possibly they may have been retained in the test as a protection until a more favourable season arrived for being set free before settling down and founding new colonies.

The test in its minute structure is very like that of several species of *Colella* (e.g., *Colella pedunculata*, see p. 78 and Pl. V. fig. 15). The bladder cells are very delicate, but in most places they are abundant. The test cells are small, but very numerous. All shapes are found amongst them, but rounded and ovate forms prevail. In sections of the colony large spaces are found to occur here and there near the periphery. These are evidently the positions which were occupied by the Ascidiozooids. Near the centre of the sections, again, there are smaller openings in the test, which were probably filled formerly by the vascular appendages. In one or two cases the remains of the vascular appendages are to be found, but in most cases, like the Ascidiozooids, they have totally disappeared.

<sup>1</sup> The longest specimen is 3.5 cm. in length.