

and the base is wide and spreading. This last character, however, is probably due to the circumstance that the colony is attached to a fragment of a large *Balanus* instead of being imbedded in the sand. The colour is much paler than in *Atopogaster elongata*, the test being of a dull whitish-grey, upon which the Ascidiozooids show as opaque yellowish-grey spots. The surface although uneven is in some places very smooth and glistening. The Ascidiozooids are small and numerous, and are scattered irregularly over the surface just as in the case of *Atopogaster elongata*. They are more numerous at the upper end of the colony than near the base of attachment, and this causes a slight difference in appearance; the lower part being greyer in colour.

The Ascidiozooids are elongated antero-posteriorly, are usually about 3 or 4 mm. in length, and are not clearly divided into regions. The widest part is about one-fourth of the way back, and the post-abdomen occupies the greater part of the body and is of considerable thickness. The whole body is quite opaque.

The test cells are rather large (Pl. XXIV. fig. 10, *t.c.*), and have usually a granular appearance. The opacity of the test is probably due in great part to the abundance of these cells. The shape of the cells, which are ovate or rounded, is quite different from that of the test cells in *Atopogaster elongata*, where the elongated fusiform cells give a characteristic appearance to sections of the test (compare Pl. XXIV. fig. 5 with Pl. XXIV. fig. 10).

The mantle is very like that of *Atopogaster elongata*. There are usually three or four muscle fibres in each of the longitudinal bands.

The branchial sac is rather smaller and the stigmata more rudimentary than in the case of *Atopogaster elongata*. The alimentary canal forms a short loop.

In other respects this variety appears to agree closely with the specimens of the species from Station 313.

#### *Morchellioides*, n. gen.

*Colony* massive, sessile.

*Systems* compound, inconspicuous.

*Ascidiozooids* elongated, but not distinctly divided into regions. Branchial aperture eight-lobed.

*Test* gelatinous.

*Branchial Sac* large and well developed.

*Alimentary Canal* large. Wall of stomach irregularly thickened.

*Post-Abdomen* large, but not distinctly separated from the abdomen.

The species for which this section is proposed agrees with the genera *Morchellium*, Giard, *Synoicum*, Phipps, and *Sidnyum*, Savigny, in having the wall of the stomach