

osculis numerosissimis, luteis, lineatis." Then follows a short paragraph of remarks containing nothing of importance. The specimens were found at King George's Sound and Port Western in the south of Australia.

On the whole there can be little doubt that this is our species. The differences in shape and arrangement of the Ascidiozooids are slight, and it has been seen that there is a certain amount of variation in these particulars among the Challenger specimens themselves. The appearance of blue in the "Astrolabe" specimen is more puzzling, but is not, I think, sufficient to separate the two forms. In ours the shades of grey, yellow, and brown vary considerably, and the "Astrolabe" one may have been abnormally coloured. It must also be remembered that the Challenger specimens have been in spirit for some years. The figure showing the lobed apertures with such wonderful distinctness and regularity may perhaps have been taken from the living animal, certainly nothing so perfectly regular is visible in the apertures of the Challenger specimens.

The only other reference to this species I can find is in the report on the animals obtained during the cruise of the "Nassau."¹ Professor R. O. Cunningham there reports from the Strait of Magellan, "*Aplidium pedunculatum*, Quoy and Gaimard, attached to *Macrocystis*."

During the Challenger Expedition this species was taken at six localities, viz., (1) at Station 313, at the eastern end of the Strait of Magellan, from a depth of 55 fathoms (five specimens); (2) at Kerguelen Island, 20 to 60 fathoms (one specimen); (3) at Kerguelen Island, 10 to 60 fathoms (three specimens); (4) at Station 151, south-west of Heard Island, 75 fathoms (1 specimen); (5) at Station 315, on the east coast of the Falkland Islands, 12 fathoms (1 specimen); and (6) at Station 314, between the Strait of Magellan and the Falkland Islands (2 specimens).

An examination of the external features alone of this form suffices to show that it does not belong to the genus *Aplidium*, as stated by Quoy and Gaimard and later by Cunningham, or even to the family Polyclinidæ; while the dissecting out of one of the Ascidiozooids from the common test shows that it is a member of the Distomidæ, but differs somewhat from the recognised genera. It is found, however, to agree in all essential particulars with the new and remarkable species *Colella thomsoni* and the other members of the same genus, to be described further on, and consequently the present species must be placed in the new genus *Colella*. Quoy and Gaimard's specific name *pedunculatum* is retained. It must be remembered, however, that the name was given when the species was supposed to be an *Aplidium*, and that the possession of a peduncle is a character common to all the species of *Colella*. As the animal had never been properly examined, I have submitted it to a detailed investigation, and, as it has some interesting peculiarities, an account is inserted here of the anatomy and histology for comparison with the detailed description of *Colella thomsoni* which will follow (p. 94).

¹ *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxvii. p. 490.