

side, but does not seem to have any supporting transverse fibres such as are present in some Ascidian larvæ. The single pigmented sense organ of the larva is placed very far back in the body.

*Colella pulchra*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. figs. 1-13).

*The Colony* has the form of a somewhat elongated mass, the head, borne on the summit of a long narrow peduncle. The head is not flattened laterally, and its upper end is usually rather wider than the lower, which tapers into the top of the peduncle. The widest part is about the middle of the head. The peduncle is thickest at the top, where it joins the head, and from that point tapers downwards to the point of attachment, where it usually expands again slightly. The surface is even and smooth. The colour is a dull red. The peduncle is rather paler than the head.

The length of the head is 10 mm., the greatest breadth or thickness 4 mm. The length of the peduncle is about 2.5 cm., and its thickness about the middle 0.5 mm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are small, less than 1 mm. in length. They are slightly elongated antero-posteriorly, and are placed nearly at right angles to the surface; they incline somewhat inwards and downwards towards the base of the colony. They are arranged in regular vertical rows, which are more or less distinctly placed in pairs.

*The Test* in the head is soft and gelatinous, that of the peduncle is firmer. The transparent homogeneous matrix contains bladder cells of moderate size, and also the usual small fusiform and stellate cells. The latter are not numerous. The test is to a very great extent occupied by the Ascidiozooids and the embryos, which are numerous and closely placed.

*The Mantle* is very delicate. The muscle bands are very thin, and they are not numerous. They run chiefly in a transverse direction over the thoracic region of the body.

*The Branchial Sac* is short, and of a more or less quadrangular form. The transverse vessels are moderately wide, and are all of the same size. The stigmata are long and narrow, they are regularly arranged. The ciliated cells bounding them are convex at their free ends.

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

*The Tentacles* are about twelve in number. They are long and narrow.

*Locality*.—Station 187, September 9, 1874; lat. 10° 36' S., long. 141° 55' E.; depth, 6 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

About a dozen specimens of this beautiful little species were dredged in Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea, from a depth of 6 fathoms. The dimensions given above are those of the largest colony. An average sized one has the head about 7 mm.