

colour. It is always more or less of a straw yellow, in some cases a little brighter than in others.

The Ascidiozooids are always clearly visible on the surface. They are closely placed but have no regular arrangement (see Pl. XV. fig. 14). At the upper end of the head they seem to be rarer than elsewhere, or absent. This part of the colony sometimes has a decayed appearance. The shape of the Ascidiozooids is long and narrow (Pl. XV. fig. 17).

The branchial sac occupies about one-half of the total length, and is considerably narrower than the widest part of the body, which is towards the posterior end of the visceral mass (Pl. XV. fig. 17). The vascular appendage (*v.ap.*) is narrow, and springs from the middle of the posterior end.

The test contains a fair number of small cells scattered through the homogeneous matrix. Bladder cells are present in some places, but they are not very numerous. Some parts of the test contain very few cells indeed. The mantle is not strong. In some places it contains patches of large opaque white pigment cells. These are especially developed along the course of the endostyle towards its anterior extremity, and frequently form a pigmented mass which may be seen by the naked eye in a surface view of the colony, showing through the transparent test as a small white speck. The endostyle is large and conspicuous; its course is undulating.

The branchial sac is peculiarly long and narrow (Pl. XV. fig. 17). The transverse vessels are wider than is usual in the genus (Pl. XV. fig. 16, *tr.*), and have narrow horizontal membranes. The stigmata are large, but numerous; they have rounded ends, and are bounded by very distinct ciliated cells pointed at their free ends. The tentacles are long and thin, and their bases are closely placed.

The abdomen is as long as and broader than the thoracic part of the body, and is almost entirely formed by the alimentary canal. The œsophagus commences at the narrow posterior end of the branchial sac and runs backwards to open into the large globular stomach which forms a rounded projection upon the dorsal edge of the abdomen (Pl. XV. fig. 17, *st.*). The stomach is perfectly plain; it has no ridges or folds. The intestine springs from the posterior end of the stomach and runs first posteriorly, then curves round ventrally and turning anteriorly runs forwards, and eventually crosses the œsophagus to become the rectum, which may be traced nearly half way up the dorsal edge of the branchial sac (Pl. XV. fig. 17, *r.*).

The reproductive organs form a rounded mass placed in the intestinal loop, and projecting beyond the intestine ventrally and to a slight extent posteriorly (Pl. XV. fig. 17, *t.v.*). They consist in all the Ascidiozooids examined merely of spermatie vesicles, no ova being present. These Ascidiozooids were all large and mature, no young ones being found in the colony examined. The vas deferens (Pl. XV. fig. 17, *v.d.*) leaves the genital gland at its posterior end and curls round ventrally and then anteriorly to reach