## PLATE II.

Figs. 1-7. Young colonies of Pyrosoma.
Fig. 8. Pyrosoma elegans (?).
Figs. 9-15. Pyrosoma spinosum, n. sp.
$a t$. Atrial aperture. br. Branchial aperturo. c.cl. Common cloacal aperture. d.t. Dorsal tubercle.
m.b. Muscle band.
n. Nerve.
n.g. Nerve ganglion.
s.gl. Subneural gland.

Fig. 1. Very young colony of Pyrosoma, from Atlantic, April 12, 1876 ; slightly enlarged.
Fig. 2. Closed end of same colony in surface view (S. 1).
Fig. 3. Open end of same colony in surface view (S. 1). $\mathrm{A}^{1}-\mathrm{A}^{4}$. Areas occupied by the four Ascidiozooids.
Fig. 4. Optical section through the middle of same colony, showing four young Ascidiozooids (S. 1).
Fig. 5. More advanced young colony of Pyrosoma from surface of South Atlantic ; natural size.
Fig. 6. Diagram showing the arrangement of the Ascidiozooids in this colony, as seen from closed end. $A^{1}-A^{4}$. Four large central Ascidiozooids; $B^{2}-B^{8}$. Eight smaller ones at open end ; $\mathrm{C}^{1}-\mathrm{C}^{4}$. Four smallest ones at closed end.
Fig. 7. Same colony magnified (Ross' binocular, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.).
Fig. 8. Small colony of Pyrosoma elegans (?) (specimen B.) from the West Pacific, March 16, 1875 ; natural size. 1, 2, 3, 4 indicate the positions of the four Ascidiozooids forming the closed end of the colony.
Fig. 9. Part of the surface of Pyrosoma spinosum, n. sp., showing the spines; natural size.
Fig. 10. Three spines and branchial apertures of same; enlarged.
Fig. 11. Small part of surface of Pyrosoma spinosum, showing anterior ends of Ascidiozooids; natural size.
Fig. 12. Part of internal surface of colony of same, preserved in picric acid, showing the atrial apertures; natural size.
Fig. 13. Nerve ganglion and neighbouring parts of Pyrosoma spinosum; highly magnified (Zeiss' obj. D., oc. 4).
Fig. 14. Ciliated cells from branchial sac of same ; highly magnified (Zeiss' obj. D., oc. 4).
Fig. 15. Testis and vas deferens of Pyrosoma spinosum (S. 1).

