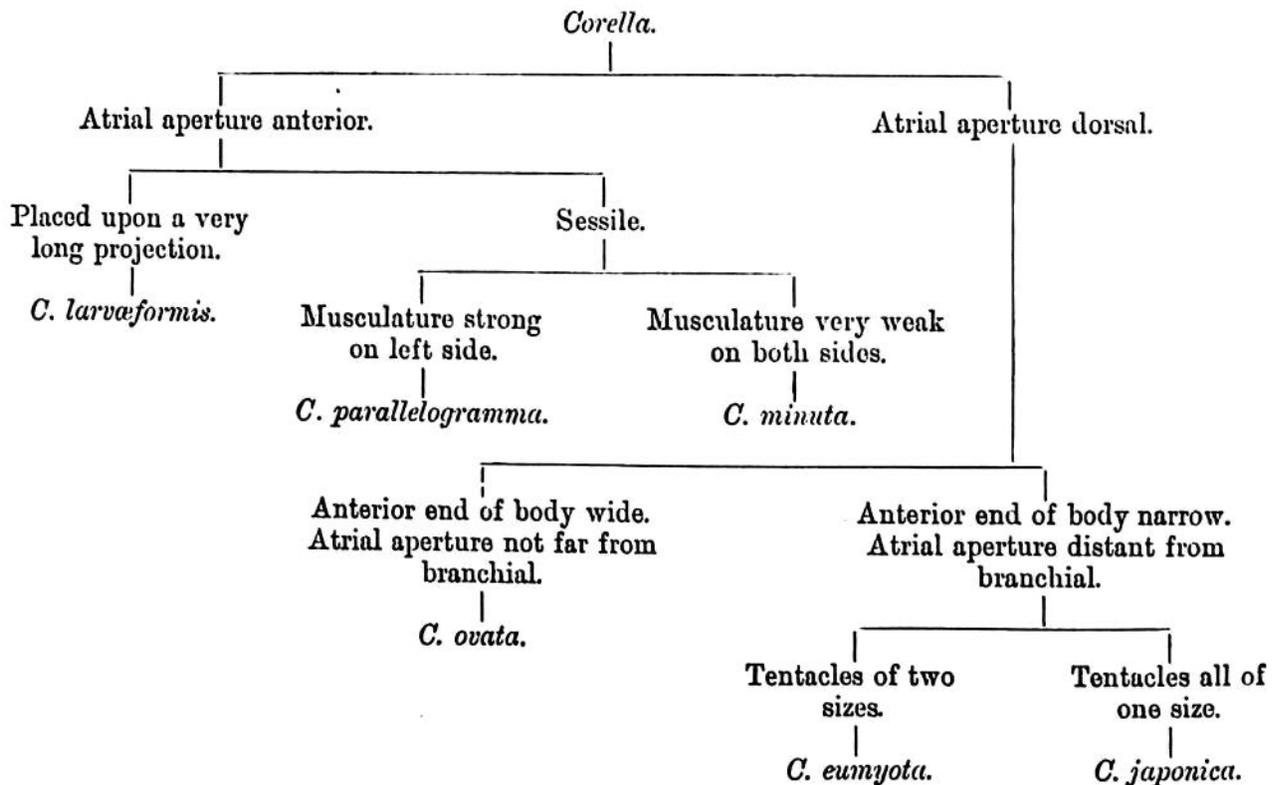


*gramma*, O. F. Müller, and suggested that it should be separated from the other species of *Ascidia* as a new genus; but this was not formally done until Hancock, in 1870, published a paper in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, containing descriptions of a large number of new species of British Tunicata, two of which, *Corella larvæformis* and *Corella ovata*, he referred to the newly-made genus. He defined the genus chiefly by the peculiarities which Alder had pointed out seven years before as distinguishing *Corella parallelogramma*, namely, the position and course of the alimentary canal, the position of the heart upon the right side of the branchial sac, and the spiral interstigmatic vessels.

The Challenger expedition added a third species (*Corella japonica*), from the Japanese Seas, and quite recently (1881), Traustedt has described two new species (*Corella minuta* and *Corella eumyota*) from the West Indies.

These different species may be distinguished according to the following table:—



*Corella japonica*, Herdman (Pl. XXVI.).

*Corella japonica*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1879-80., p. 472.

*External Appearance.*—The shape is ovate or longish ovate, the anterior end being narrower than the posterior, which is rounded; the ventral edge is rather more convex than the dorsal. The body is somewhat compressed laterally, and is attached by the posterior end and the posterior half of the lower or right side. The base is occasionally produced into short tufts for attachment. The branchial aperture is terminal or sub-terminal, being slightly on the left side of the anterior extremity. The atrial is about