

The *Ascidiozooids* are much elongated antero-posteriorly, and are large. They are usually fully 3 mm. in length, and a little over 1 mm. in greatest breadth. They are not arranged with regularity. The posterior end is prolonged into a narrow vascular appendage.

The *Test* is very soft and flexible. The outer layer of the head is smooth but not firm. It is very transparent. There are few cells in the homogeneous matrix.

The *Mantle* is thin and delicate. The muscle bands are fairly strong but distant. The branchial sphincter is large.

The *Branchial Sac* is of considerable length. There are at least four rows of long stigmata. The transverse vessels are wide. The stigmata are large and are arranged with great regularity.

The *Dorsal Lamina* is formed of short languets.

The *Tentacles* are very long. There are about twelve, and they seem all of much the same size.

The *Alimentary Canal* is large, and forms the greater part of the visceral mass.

*Locality*.—Station 311, January 11, 1876; lat. 52° 45' 30" S., long. 73° 46' W.; depth, 245 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature 46° F.

Most of the specimens of this species were obtained from a bottle labelled "Compound Ascidians and Gorgonoids from various dredgings, hardened in absolute alcohol." As, however, one small colony was found, along with some specimens of *Didemnidae*, in a bottle from Station 311, on the west coast of Patagonia, it is probable that all the specimens of the species were obtained from that locality.

There are eleven or twelve more or less perfect heads and a large number of peduncles, many of them mere fragments. The dimensions given above are those of the largest head; two or three of the smaller ones are only 3 or 4 mm. in greatest length. Most of the specimens are more or less torn or injured. The largest colony has three heads remaining, and the peduncle branches six times. The colony figured (Pl. XV. fig. 14) is smaller, but more complete. Usually the peduncle simply bifurcates at each division, but in one or two cases (Pl. XV. fig. 15) three branches spring from the same point. Some of the fragments of peduncle are very long, and give off many branches. They are frequently incrustated with foreign objects, and in all probability lay on the sea-bottom. They are much too weak to support the weight of the head in an upright position even in water, and their irregular winding courses suggest that they have been recumbent.

The general shape and appearance of the head is very like that of *Colella pedunculata*, but the branched peduncle is quite peculiar. The colour of the head varies much. In the smaller specimens it is a light grey, while in larger ones it is darker, and in the largest it is a very dark grey indeed. The peduncle does not vary so much, in