

Symplegma,¹ n. gen.

Colony formed of several ovate heads connected by branched peduncles.

Ascidiozooids moderately large, not much elongated, and not divided into regions.

Test firm, vessels numerous.

Branchial Sac large and well developed, provided with internal longitudinal bars.

Dorsal Lamina in the form of a plain membrane.

Alimentary and Reproductive Organs forming a mass projecting for a short distance behind the branchial sac.

This genus is formed for a very remarkable species, which, while belonging probably to the Distomidæ, shows certain characters which are not found elsewhere in that family, and on the other hand are characteristic of the Botryllidæ. These are the highly vascular test (see Pl. XVIII. figs. 8, 9), the presence of internal longitudinal bars in the branchial sac (Pl. XVIII. figs. 10, 12), the absence of languets on the dorsal lamina (Pl. XVIII. fig. 13), and the want of a well-marked abdomen. In general appearance and structure the colony is a *Colella* (see Pl. XVIII. fig. 7), and looks not unlike *Colella concreta* and *Colella ramulosa*, but the above mentioned characters—especially the structure of the branchial sac and of the dorsal lamina—are so remarkable and important that it is necessary to form a new genus. There is only one colony in the collection. It was obtained in shallow water off Bermuda.

Symplegma viride, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 7-14).

The Colony is composed of ovate or elongated masses connected by branched peduncles. The head varies greatly in form, but is always narrow at its lower end, where it tapers gradually into the top of the peduncle. The colour of the head is a dull green with spots of reddish-brown scattered here and there. The peduncle is of a dull greyish-yellow colour. The surface is uneven and not smooth.

The length of the head is 1.2 cm., the greatest thickness is 0.7 cm., the length of the peduncle is about 1.5 cm., and its thickness 0.3 cm.

The Ascidiozooids are fairly large, and are so numerous as to occupy nearly the whole surface of the head. They show as ovate projections about 2 mm. in greatest length. They are not much elongated antero-posteriorly, and are not placed at right angles to the surface, but incline from the anterior end downwards and inwards towards the top of the peduncle.

The Test is small in quantity. It is rather hard and firm, and is not transparent. It is of a dull green colour. The matrix is firm and homogeneous, but is penetrated by

¹ σύμπλεγμα.