

a very short course, ends not far in front of the œsophageal aperture. The anus has a slightly thickened band on the margin, but is not lobed or fringed in any way. In some specimens the intestine is wider than is shown in the figure (Pl. III. fig. 14), and is then evidently dilated by its contents.

*Botrylloides perspicuum*, var. *rubicundum*, nov. (Pl. I. figs. 6, 7; Pl. III. figs. 15–18).

*The Colony* is small, rounded or ovate, slightly lobed and moderately thick. The surface is somewhat uneven, but smooth. The general colour is a light reddish-purple in the centre, and white or grey round the edge. The anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids are slightly lighter. The common cloacal apertures are inconspicuous.

The length is 1.5 cm., the breadth 1 cm., and the average thickness about 3 mm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are elongated antero-posteriorly and placed at right angles to the surface of the colony. Each is about 2 mm. in length and about 0.7 mm. in greatest breadth. The anterior end is about 0.5 mm. in diameter.

*The Test* is firm, but soft. At the margins of the colony it is nearly transparent and usually of a light grey colour. In some places it is almost white. Elsewhere it is coloured by the Ascidiozooids. The terminal knobs of the vessels are in some places yellow and conspicuous. In other parts they are of a greyish colour like the test or slightly more opaque. The matrix of the test is homogeneous and very transparent in sections. The test cells are very minute and inconspicuous; vessels are numerous and branch freely, especially near the surface and edges of the colony. The terminal knobs are large and more or less globular or ovate in form. They contain many corpuscles, some of which are coloured with a pale yellow pigment.

*The Mantle* is extremely thin and delicate.

*The Branchial Sac* is large. The transverse vessels are all of the same width. There are three internal longitudinal bars on each side. The stigmata are regularly placed, there are two or three in each mesh.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is a plain membrane.

*The Tentacles* are eight in number, four long and four short, placed alternately.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is a small ovate aperture with prominent edges placed in the middle of the dorsal part of the prebranchial zone.

*Locality*.—Station 212, January 30, 1875; lat. 6° 54' N., long. 122° 18' E.; depth, 10 fathoms; bottom, sand.

The above description refers to half a dozen small colonies growing over lumps of sand, Annelid tubes, shell fragments, &c., dredged near the Philippine Islands, from a depth of 10 fathoms.

Several of the colonies are about the size given above; the smallest is 5 mm. in length and 3 mm. in breadth.