

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is a small circular opening at the base of the most anterior languet.

*The Alimentary Canal* is large and conspicuous.

*The Reproductive Organs* lie alongside the intestine. The adult Ascidiozooids are hermaphrodite.

*Locality*.—Kerguelen Island; depth, 10 to 60 fathoms.

One very large colony and several smaller specimens of this species were collected at Kerguelen Island from depths of 10 to 60 fathoms.

The larger colony (see Pl. XVI. fig. 8) consists of about thirty irregularly club-shaped masses all joined together by their lower ends. Each of these may be called a system.<sup>1</sup> The smaller systems are each merely a small knob, the upper rounded free end of which contains a few young Ascidiozooids, while the lower part, consisting of a mass of test penetrated by the vascular appendages, forms a short stalk. In the larger systems the shape is much more irregular. The head expands laterally so as to become more flattened on the upper surface, which, however, is always a little convex (Pl. XVI. fig. 8). This upper surface is more or less circular in outline, and has a well-defined edge from which it rapidly narrows downwards to the top of the stalk. The length of the head (from the top of the stalk to the highest point of the convex upper surface) is usually considerably less than the average diameter of its upper surface. In a head the length of which is 8 mm., the average diameter is about 12 mm.

The stalk, even in the largest systems, remains narrow at its lower fixed end, but thickens greatly and in some cases very irregularly as it is traced upwards to the head (Pl. XVI. fig. 8). There is a great deal of variability both in length and thickness of stalk, but on an average the top is about three or four times as thick as the base.

The general shape and appearance of the small systems is very like that of many specimens of *Amaroucium proliferum*, while the larger systems approach more the forms seen in the genus *Distaplia*.

The colour of the colony approaches yellow rather than grey. The stalk is yellowish-grey and nearly quite opaque. Here and there a more yellow and more opaque line may be seen running longitudinally for a short distance. This is caused by a vascular appendage lying close to the surface.

The test of the head is distinctly greyer and more transparent, allowing the yellow opaque bodies of the Ascidiozooids to show through with considerable clearness. In one or two systems openings resembling common cloacal apertures were found about the middle of the upper surface of the head, but in most cases, on account of the extreme delicacy of the superficial layer of test, it is impossible to make them out.

<sup>1</sup> The relation of these masses to the regular systems, of *Botryllus* for example, is difficult to determine from spirit specimens; possibly some of them have more than one common cloacal aperture, and are therefore equivalent to several true systems.