

*The Mantle* is rather delicate. The muscle bands are all longitudinal in direction; they are narrow and not numerous.

*The Branchial Sac* is large and well developed. The transverse vessels are all of the same size. The stigmata are large and regular.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is represented by a series of large languets.

*The Tentacles* are of fair size. There are about a dozen of them, all of much the same length.

*The Alimentary Canal* is rather large. The stomach has its wall irregularly thickened, and the rectum is very wide.

*The Post-Abdomen* is long and narrow. Its posterior end is prolonged into several ectodermal appendages with slightly dilated ends.

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

This species in general appearance is very similar to *Amaroucium variabile*, but differs from it in the structure of the stomach-wall and in having eight lobes round the branchial aperture. It is also related to *Morchellium giardi* and to *Fragarium elegans*, Giard.

There are two colonies in the collection, both from Kerguelen Island, 10 to 60 fathoms. They are large rounded lumps (Pl. XXIV. fig. 16) with no peduncles, and having a more regular form than most of the specimens of *Amaroucium variabile* from the same locality have; otherwise they resemble that species. The dimensions of the larger colony are given above; the smaller one measures 3 cm. in length, 2.5 cm. in greatest breadth, and 1.5 cm. in thickness. Several common cloacal apertures can be made out on the surface of each colony. There are no very obvious systems, but the Ascidiozooids, though scattered all over the surface, seem to be arranged along the borders of meandering lines radiating from the common cloacal apertures (Pl. XXIV. fig. 16). The anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids show as opaque pale yellow circular spots upon the grey test. They give a yellowish tinge to the colony as a whole.

The Ascidiozooids are fairly large, and the thorax is relatively of larger size than is usual in the Polyclinidæ. The posterior part of this region is considerably wider than any other part of the body. There is no marked constriction where the thorax joins the abdomen or where the abdomen joins the post-abdomen.

Considering its mass, the test is not very solid. The minute test cells present the usual variety of shapes; they are very abundant. The vessels are small and rarely met with, as they do not extend far from the posterior ends of the Ascidiozooids. They terminate in slight bulbs (Pl. XXIV. fig. 17, *t.k.*).

The mantle is weak considering the size of the body. The atrial aperture is provided with a very long tapering atrial languet. The branchial aperture is provided with eight regular and very prominent rounded lobes (Pl. XXIV. fig. 19, *br.l.*). It