

conspicuous object (Pl. XIV. fig. 22, *v.d.*). It branches through the genital mass, giving off a twig to each spermatic vesicle, and on leaving the mass at its anterior end attaches itself to the rectum, along which it runs anteriorly to open into the peribranchial cavity.

Tailed larvæ were found in some of the Ascidiozooids; they have ovate bodies with conspicuous sense organs placed far back (Pl. XIV. fig. 23).

*Polyclinum depressum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. figs. 5-7).

*The Colony* is an irregularly discoid mass incrusting with stones and shell-fragments. The upper free surface is flattened, while the lower attached part is rather convex. The surface is very irregular, and not smooth. The colour is light grey.

The length of the colony from the base of attachment to the free surface is 1.5 cm., the greatest breadth is 5 cm., and the greatest thickness 4 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are fairly large, but few in number, and very irregularly scattered. They are usually about 5 mm. in antero-posterior length, and are distinctly composed of two parts, the anterior consisting of the thorax and abdomen, and the posterior of the long post-abdomen.

*The Test* is thick, but soft and gelatinous. It is of a light grey colour and is semi-transparent. The matrix is clear and structureless, and contains numerous test cells, most of which are more or less rounded in form. No bladder cells are present.

*The Mantle* is strong and opaque. The chief muscle bands run longitudinally and form over the greater part of the body a continuous muscular coating. The musculature on the post-abdomen is especially strong.

*The Branchial Sac* is of small size. The stigmata are minute and inconspicuous.

*The Alimentary Canal* is small, and the intestine forms a narrow loop.

*The Post-Abdomen* is very large. It springs from the ventral edge of the posterior end of the abdomen.

*Locality*.—Torres Strait, north of Australia; depth, 3 to 11 fathoms.

This species is formed for a flat incrusting colony obtained in Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, from a depth of 3 to 11 fathoms. It has evidently been attached by more than half its surface to small stones, shell-fragments, and other foreign bodies, while a considerable portion of even the upper surface is incrusting with Polyzoa and Zoophytes. Where exposed the surface is irregular and roughened (Pl. XXVI. fig. 5). It does not vary in colour, being a light grey all over. No common cloacal apertures and no systems of Ascidiozooids are visible in any part of the colony.

The Ascidiozooids are of an opaque pale yellow colour, and seem to be placed very irregularly in the test; they lie at all angles to the outer surface. The abdomen is not