

*The Test* is very solid, and is nearly quite opaque. The matrix is crowded with test-cells.

*The Mantle* is thin but fairly muscular. The muscle bands are very delicate, and run mainly in a longitudinal direction. The branchial sphincter is fairly strong.

*The Branchial Sac* is of moderate size. The transverse vessels are all equally wide. The stigmata are large and well developed. They are wider than the fine longitudinal vessels.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is represented by languets.

*The Alimentary Canal* is large. The stomach is very long, and is smooth walled.

*Locality*.—Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island; depth, 20 to 60 fathoms.

The small colony placed in this species resembles *Amaroucium lævigatum* in its general appearance and in the solidity of the test, but differs from it in several points in the structure of the Ascidiozooids. It is a small nearly globular colony (Pl. XXV. fig. 10), which was obtained at Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. It is of rather a dark colour, having a distinctly brown tinge, and is nearly opaque, the Ascidiozooids only showing through faintly even where they are close to the surface (Pl. XXV. fig. 10). A good deal of the irregularity of the specimen is due, I believe, to contraction on being put into alcohol; the shape was probably more nearly spherical when living. The Ascidiozooids are placed at various angles to the surface, and their bodies are found traversing the centre of the colony in all directions. The thorax of this species bears considerable resemblance to that of *Distaplia rosea* amongst the Distomidæ.

The test is very stiff and tough, not only on the external surface, but all through. It is very densely crowded with test cells, and these are rather larger than usual, and very granular. This causes the great opacity of the test. There are no bladder-cells and no vessels.

The mantle has a very delicate but fairly abundant musculature. On the post-abdomen the bundles are closely placed. The branchial aperture has six triangular lobes; the atrial aperture is prominent, and has a large rounded atrial languet (this was not visible in the Ascidiozoid figured, Pl. XXV. fig. 11).

The branchial sac is well developed. There are usually seven or eight rows of stigmata. The ciliated cells on the edges of the wide stigmata are large and conspicuous. The transverse vessels are wide and have horizontal membranes (Pl. XXV. fig. 12, *tr.* and *h.m.*). The tentacles are not numerous. The endostyle is conspicuous (Pl. XXV. fig. 11, *en.*).

The alimentary canal forms a long narrow loop (Pl. XXV. fig. 11, *ab.*). The œsophagus is a curved, funnel-shaped tube, which runs from the posterior end of the branchial sac to a point rather on the side of the stomach than at its anterior end. The stomach is very large, and is of an elongated, ovate form, the anterior end being wider