

Cunningham, which was found in the Strait of Magellan during the cruise of H.M.S. "Nassau." That species is, however, described<sup>1</sup> as being of a pale bluish-grey colour, and may possibly be more nearly allied to *Amaroucium complanatum* (see p. 221).

*Amaroucium variabile*, var. *tenerum*, nov. (Pl. XXIX. fig. 6).

Two of the smaller colonies from Kerguelen Island, 28 fathoms, and three of those from Kerguelen Island, 10 to 60 fathoms, differ considerably from all the other specimens. They are of somewhat elongated form and have no peduncle (see fig. 9, *e.*, p. 217). One of the colonies from Kerguelen, 10 to 60 fathoms, consists of three masses (Pl. XXIX. fig. 6). The colour is a pale grey with no yellow tinge, and the surface is smooth.

The Ascidiozooids are rather narrower and more transparent than in the other colonies (Pl. XXIX. fig. 6), and the stomach has the longitudinal folds very slightly marked. In other respects these specimens agree with the description of the species given above. They may be regarded as forming a well-marked variety.

*Amaroucium globosum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. figs. 1-5).

*The Colony* consists of a globular mass supported by a very short stout peduncle. There is a distinct constriction at the top of the peduncle, and the lower end is rounded, the area of attachment being very small. The surface is even, but not quite smooth. The colour is a pale yellowish-grey, becoming slightly darker on the peduncle.

The extreme length is 4 cm., of which 1.7 cm. is the peduncle; the greatest breadth is 2.7 cm. and the greatest thickness is 1.8 cm. The thickness of the peduncle is 1.5 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are of moderate size, and are not very numerous. They are arranged in systems of somewhat irregular shape formed by branched lines radiating from the common cloacal apertures, several of which are visible upon the upper surface of the colony. The Ascidiozooids are about 7 mm. in length and 1 mm. in breadth. The body is clearly divided into three regions, of which the post-abdomen is the longest and the abdomen the shortest.

*The Test* is soft and gelatinous in the upper part of the colony, but much stiffer in the peduncle. The outer layer all over the surface is firmer than the inner part, and may be separated as a distinct membrane. The test is of a light grey colour, and is transparent. The test cells are numerous but small and not pigmented. No bladder cells are present.

*The Mantle* is thick and opaque. The musculature is not very strong, and the chief muscle bands run longitudinally. The branchial sphincter is well developed.

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxvii. p. 465, 1871; and *Notes on Natural History of Strait of Magellan*, p. 66, Edinburgh, 1871.