

*The Branchial Sac* is large, and has numerous rows of stigmata placed with great regularity. The stigmata are rather short and rounded.

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

*The Alimentary Canal* is of moderate length. The stomach is short and wide, and has a few longitudinal folds.

*The Post-Abdomen* is long and tapers towards the free end. It contains both male and female reproductive organs at the same time.

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

Two specimens in the collection made at Kerguelen Island have been referred to this species, but they differ somewhat in their characters. The description given above is taken from the larger colony (Pl. XXIX. fig. 1). The other differs from it in having almost no peduncle, the globular mass in which the Ascidiozooids are placed being attached by its lower end to a projection composed partly of a prolongation of the test, but mainly of incrusting Sponges and other foreign objects (Pl. XXIX. fig. 2). The test of this colony is exceedingly soft and flexible, and the Ascidiozooids are more numerous than in the larger specimen. The length (exclusive of the prolongation at the base) is 1.6 cm., the breadth is 1.8 cm., and the thickness is 1.3 cm.

In both cases the Ascidiozooids are situated near the base of the globular part of the colony, having apparently been retracted from the upper surface (Pl. XXIX. figs. 1, 2). In both specimens the Ascidiozooids are clearly visible as pale yellow opaque spots upon the clear yellowish-grey test. In the smaller colony (Pl. XXIX. fig. 2) they are rather shorter and broader than the dimensions given in the above description. The arrangement of the Ascidiozooids is the same in both specimens. They are placed vertically in the test, but it is rather difficult to make out the exact shape of the systems. These are not very large, and they are in an intermediate condition between the form found in the genus *Botryllus* and that characteristic of *Botrylloides*. The common cloacal apertures are of small size and are circular in outline.

The test cells are very varied in form, and nearly always have long delicate processes; stellate and branched forms are very common. In addition to the longitudinal muscle bands, the mantle is provided with numerous very delicate fibres which run transversely and obliquely over the thoracic region of the body. The longitudinal bands are numerous and very regularly placed on the post-abdomen. The atrial aperture is provided with a narrow tapering atrial languet which varies considerably in size in different Ascidiozooids. It is often much longer than is shown in the figure (Pl. XXIX. fig. 4, *at.l.*), and in one case was found to be bifurcated, each half tapering to a pointed apex.

The branchial sac is generally about 1.5 mm. to 2 mm. in length and 1 mm. in breadth. The numerous transverse vessels are all of the same size, and are prolonged