

the double median septum. The reproductive organs were in an undeveloped condition in all the Ascidiozooids examined.

This species is closely allied to *Amaroucium variabile*, which was also obtained at Kerguelen Island, but the Ascidiozooids of the two species differ in the shape of the atrial languet and the stomach, and in some other details. Cunningham's *Aplidium fuegiense*, from the Strait of Magellan,¹ is also allied to, and may possibly turn out to be identical with, the present species. On account of the insufficiency of the description it is, however, impossible to determine with certainty even the genus to which *Aplidium fuegiense* belongs. A re-examination of the species is much to be desired.

Amaroucium irregulare, n. sp. (Pl. XXX. figs. 1-7).

The Colony is an irregular mass of very variable shape, but always compressed laterally. The place of attachment at the lower end may be very small or it may be as large as the rest of the colony. The upper end is usually broad and slightly convex, but may be elongated and pointed. The colour is light grey with a slight yellowish tinge. The surface is uneven but moderately smooth except at the lower end, where there is a great deal of imbedded and incrusting sand.

The length is about 3 cm., the breadth about 5 cm., and the thickness about 1 cm.

The Ascidiozooids are of moderate size and are rather numerous. They are about 6 mm. in antero-posterior length and scarcely 1 mm. across the widest part. The body is very opaque, and the division into regions is not very clearly marked. The Ascidiozooids are not arranged in systems.

The Test is soft and gelatinous. The outer layer forms a slightly firmer membrane, which is smooth and glistening. The posterior end is stiffened by imbedded sand-grains. The test cells are numerous and of various shapes, but usually more or less fusiform. There are no bladder cells present.

The Mantle is of moderate strength; the muscle bands are feeble but fairly numerous; they are nearly all longitudinal.

The Branchial Sac is small and rather opaque. The stigmata are short, and the transverse vessels are provided with slight horizontal membranes.

The Dorsal Lamina is represented by a series of short stout languets.

The Tentacles are numerous and rather large.

Locality.—Station 313, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°·8 F.

This species is probably present in considerable abundance in the Straits of Magellan, as there are more than a dozen specimens in the collection. The form is apparently very

¹ *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxvii. p. 465, 1871.