

defined (Pl. XXX. fig. 8), while others in the neighbourhood are less definite. In other parts of the colony the Ascidiozooids are apparently placed quite irregularly, as in the other specimens of the species (see Pl. XXX. figs. 1, 2). Here, as in so many other cases, it is impossible from want of material to decide whether it is most convenient to regard this form as merely an individual variation, or as a specimen of a distinct variety worthy of being named.

*Amaroucium pallidulum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXX. figs. 9-11).

*The Colony* has the form of a rudely hemispherical mass, attached by about half of the flattened lower surface, and irregularly convex above. There is slight lateral compression, and the edges are all rounded. The colour is light grey, with pale yellow patches here and there where the Ascidiozooids show through the test. The surface is uneven, and is finely roughened all over.

The length (from the base upwards) is 1.5 cm., the breadth is 3 cm., and the thickness is 2 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are fairly large and not very numerous. An average size is about 8 mm. in antero-posterior length and 1.5 to 2 mm. in greatest breadth. The body is not distinctly divided into regions, and the post-abdomen is thick. The whole body of the Ascidiozoid is of an opaque, pale, whitish-yellow colour. There is no arrangement in systems.

*The Test* is firm and tough. It is of a light grey colour and rather transparent. The test cells are very minute and not very numerous; there are no bladder cells present.

*The Mantle* is well developed and strongly muscular. Most of the muscle bands run longitudinally.

*The Branchial Sac* is thick-walled and opaque. The stigmata are small and rounded, and the transverse vessels are all of the same size.

*The Endostyle* is broad and conspicuous, and has an undulating course.

*The Tentacles* are numerous and closely placed. They are of two sizes, placed alternately.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* has a plain circular aperture, and is placed close to the peripharyngeal band.

*Locality*.—Station 315, January 26, 1876; lat. 51° 40' S., long. 57° 50' W.; depth, 12 fathoms; bottom, sand and gravel.

The single specimen of this species in the collection, is a small irregularly rounded massive colony obtained at Port William, in the Falkland Islands, from a depth of 5 to 10 fathoms. It was attached by a part only of the lower surface, the edge all round being