

*Amaroucium lævigatum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXX. figs. 12-15).

*The Colony* is of an irregular ellipsoidal form and is unattached. All its surfaces are rounded, and there is slight lateral compression. The colour is pale dull yellow. The surface is even and is fairly smooth all over.

The length is 3 cm., the breadth 2 cm., and the greatest thickness 1.8 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are very small and rather numerous. They are narrow, and the post-abdomen is elongated to form a narrow filament running towards the centre of the colony. The arrangement of the Ascidiozooids is irregular.

*The Test* is firm and solid and almost perfectly opaque. The matrix is clear and homogeneous, but it is crowded with test cells of various sizes and shapes. Many of them are of rounded form and rather large size, and are darkly coloured, others are smaller and are elongated and fusiform. There are no bladder cells.

*The Mantle* is moderately strong. The muscle bands are not numerous, and they run mainly in a longitudinal direction. They are distant on the thorax and feebly developed on the abdomen, but become more closely placed on the post-abdomen. The branchial aperture is six-lobed.

*The Branchial Sac* is long and narrow. The transverse vessels are rather wide and are all of one size. The stigmata are well developed and numerous. They vary somewhat in size.

*The Tentacles* are large, and are all of about the same size.

*The Alimentary Canal* forms a long narrow loop. The stomach is small, but has its wall folded longitudinally.

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

The single specimen of this species was obtained at the eastern end of the Strait of Magellan, from a depth of 55 fathoms. It is a small compact colony which apparently was not attached by any part of its surface (Pl. XXX. fig. 12). Ascidiozooids are seen all over the colony, which probably lay on the sand, since dark sand-grains are found imbedded in the test at one of the ends (Pl. XXX. fig. 12). In cross section the shape of the specimen is triangular, with rounded angles and depressions on the sides. These depressions, however, are possibly the result of contraction on being put into alcohol. The colour is more of a pale yellow than a grey. At one end it is darker on account of the imbedded sand-grains.

The anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids may be seen all over the surface as very faint pale yellow spots (Pl. XXX. fig. 12). Nothing further can be made out on account of the opacity of the test. In some places the Ascidiozooids seem to be arranged in small circular systems, but elsewhere they are scattered quite irregularly.

The test is cartilaginous in consistence, and is hard and firm throughout the whole