

*Amaroucium colelloides*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII. figs. 9-12).

*The Colony* is an elongated pyriform body consisting of an irregularly ovate head, and part of a short thick peduncle. The top forms a blunted point, the sides are not flattened, and the base passes gradually into the peduncle. The colour is a dull grey, spotted with lighter grey marks caused by the bodies of the Ascidiozooids. The peduncle is darker in colour on account of adhering sand-grains. The surface is uneven and not very smooth.

The length of the head is 2.2 cm., the greatest thickness is 1.2 cm., and the thickness of the peduncle is 0.9 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are of moderate size, and consist each of an anterior part about 2 mm. in antero-posterior length and nearly 1 mm. in greatest breadth, and which consists of the branchial sac and the alimentary canal, and a posterior part, the post-abdomen, which is very long and narrow and may be traced downwards into the peduncle.

*The Test* is moderately firm, and is not very transparent. It is of a dull grey colour, and is formed of a homogeneous matrix in which are scattered the usual small cells of various shapes. No bladder cells are present.

*The Mantle* is not very strong. The muscle bands are thin and are placed rather far apart.

*The Branchial Sac* is small. The transverse vessels are rather wide, and are all of the same size. The stigmata are moderately long and narrow.

*The Endostyle* is conspicuous and has a very undulating course.

*The Reproductive Organs* are placed in a very long and narrow post-abdomen. They are hermaphrodite.

*Locality*.—Station 142, December 18, 1873; lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' W.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand; bottom temperature, 47° F.

There is only one specimen of this species in the collection. It was obtained south of the Cape of Good Hope, from a depth of 150 fathoms. In external form (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9) the colony is like some of the species of *Colella*, but in its structure it is clearly one of the Polyclinidæ. The peduncle has been broken across about 8 mm. below the base of the head, but probably it was not very much longer, as the sandy condition of what remains suggests that it was situated not far from the point of attachment of the colony (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9).

The head is long and narrows considerably towards the upper end. At the base it passes gradually into the relatively thick peduncle, which was probably not more than 2 cm. in length when complete. The peduncle is firm, and is penetrated in all directions by the long narrow posterior prolongations of the Ascidiozooids in the head above. The outer layer of the peduncle has a good deal of sand imbedded in it (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9). This gives it a darker colour than the head.