

The test of the head is not soft, but it is not so firm as that of the peduncle. It is of a dark grey colour and is only slightly transparent. The dull yellowish Ascidiozooids show through the superficial layer of test as lighter grey patches with a slight yellowish tinge. No common cloacal apertures are visible in the colony.

The Ascidiozooids are evidently arranged in vertical lines, which are, however, somewhat irregular in parts (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9). Their bodies are not placed at right angles to the surface, but dip inwards at various angles. Consequently in many cases the greater part of the body is visible through the surface layer of test, and measures up to nearly 2 mm. in its greatest extent (*i.e.*, antero-posteriorly). The central region of the head is occupied by the posterior prolongations of the Ascidiozooids, which run chiefly in a longitudinal direction.

The test is fairly tough, and does not show a great many cells in its matrix. The cells are of the usual forms, but are of small size.

The mantle is rather opaque, but is not strongly muscular. Over the post-abdomen it contains a number of longitudinal bands of muscle fibres. The branchial aperture is small, but is distinctly six-lobed. The endostyle is wide, and undulates greatly from side to side in its course. The branchial sac contains few stigmata, but they are of a fair size (Pl. XXVII. fig. 10, *sg.*). The transverse vessels are wide.

The alimentary viscera form an opaque mass placed close against the branchial region of the body and continuous with it; the stomach is folded longitudinally. The reproductive organs are contained in the very long and narrow post-abdomen, upon which they produce a fusiform swelling (Pl. XXVII. fig. 11). They consist of one or two large yellow ova and a number of small spermatocysts. The vas deferens is a conspicuous object (Pl. XXVII. fig. 11, *v.d.*). It has a remarkably undulating course.

A considerable number of tailed larvæ are present in the colony. They have the body much elongated antero-posteriorly (Pl. XXVII. fig. 12), and provided with three adhering organs in front which have a somewhat remarkable form. Two pigmented sense-organs are present; they are placed very far posteriorly (Pl. XXVII. fig. 12).

*Amaroucium albidum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. figs. 11-12).

*The Colony* is an irregularly elongated mass of considerable size, attached by the lower end, and slightly compressed laterally. The widest part is about the middle, and the upper end is obtusely pointed. The surface is irregular but fairly smooth. The colour is dull white.

The length is 7 cm., the greatest breadth 4 cm., and the greatest thickness 3 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are small and inconspicuous. They are long but narrow, and are very numerous. The thorax and abdomen are short, but the post-abdomen is of great