

collection there is a large colony (about 3 feet in length¹) labelled "Antarctic" which I believe belongs to the same species.

The British Museum specimen appears to be in a semi-decayed condition, the surface is irregular, and the Ascidiozooids are many of them partially ejected from the test. Both ends of the colony are frayed out, and one of them is in a matted condition and was probably the point of attachment. From the presence of sand grains adhering to the surface all along the specimen it is very probable that the colony was unable to grow erect, and simply lay along the sea-bottom.

The two specimens in the Challenger collection are even in worse condition for anatomical purposes. The whole of the surface is evidently decayed and rotten. The bodies of the Ascidiozooids are exposed, and are more or less torn and displaced, while even those which are in their natural positions are so decomposed that it is impossible to make out anything definite as to their structure. One colony, from which the above description and measurements were taken, is apparently complete (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 14, represents this colony on a reduced scale), the other is probably only a fragment. The complete colony consists of (1) a basal portion about 2 cm. in length, and frayed out into rootlets to which sand and stones are attached, (2) a region immediately above this, and measuring 3 cm. in length, where the test is solid but there are no Ascidiozooids, and (3) the rest of the colony, about 43 cm. in length, where there are Ascidiozooids scattered irregularly all over the surface (see Pl. XXVIII. fig. 14). The second specimen measures 25 cm. in its extreme length and 3 cm. in breadth. It is widest about half-way up, and tapers to about 1 cm. in breadth at the top. There is no base of attachment, and probably a good deal of the lower part of the colony is absent. Both specimens have sand grains adhering to the test at various parts of the surface (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 15); they were probably recumbent in position.

The Ascidiozooids show as small rounded yellow bodies about 2 mm. in diameter, imbedded in or partially projecting from the superficial layer of the test (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 15). There appear to be no portions of their bodies in the deeper parts of the colony, the centre being merely a mass of spongy test. The bodies of the Ascidiozooids are quite opaque, and they show no division into regions. Considering the great size of the colony, they are small. On some parts of the surface they are absent for considerable distances (3 or 4 cm.) (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 14, 15), but I believe that this is not the natural condition, but simply the result of the decomposition.

The test is of gelatinous consistence throughout, and, considering its light colour, is remarkably opaque. The test cells are large and very numerous. A microscopic examination of the Ascidiozooids in the Challenger specimens gives no results. The mantle can be made out in a semi-decayed condition, but inside that the branchial

¹ This is the largest Compound Ascidian I have met with.