

walled stomach (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 18). The intestine leaves the posterior end of the stomach and at once turns dorsally and then anteriorly. It lies close to the œsophagus at the posterior end of the branchial sac.

The testis forms a large rounded mass placed alongside the intestine (see Pl. XXXIX. fig. 18). The vas deferens commences by coiling spirally around the testis. No ova and no embryos were discovered in the colony.

This form is one of those which make me very doubtful as to the propriety of separating the genera *Didemnum* and *Leptoclinium* by the number of rows of stigmata in the branchial sac. If that course were adopted, the present form would have to be regarded as a species of *Didemnum*, but the extreme thinness of the colony (about 1 mm.) is a strong argument against such a view. Then, again, it is so similar in some respects to the specimens of *Leptoclinium tenue* from the west coast of South America and from the North Atlantic, that for some time I hesitated to describe *Leptoclinium propinquum* as a distinct species, and cannot therefore bring myself to regard these two forms as belonging to separate genera.

*Leptoclinium neglectum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 10–13).

*The Colony* is irregularly shaped, and incrusting. It is attached by the greater part of its lower surface. The upper surface is fairly smooth. The colour is a dull white.

The length is about 3 cm., the breadth 1.5 cm., and the thickness 2 mm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are numerous but rather small. They are distributed evenly over the surface of the colony, and are not arranged in definite systems. A few slit-like common cloacal apertures are visible.

*The Test* is moderately hard and firm. It is of a greyish-white colour in most parts, and is quite opaque. The matrix contains small rounded test cells and large numbers of calcareous spicules. No bladder cells are present. The spicules are large and of regular stellate form.

*The Mantle* is moderately strong, both transverse and longitudinal muscles are present.

*The Branchial Sac* is short and wide. The stigmata are large and regularly arranged. The ciliated cells are distinct.

*The Tentacles* are few and of small size.

*The Alimentary Canal* forms a long narrow loop.

*Locality*.—Unknown.

This colony, which was found in a small bottle without a label, and of which therefore the locality is unknown, is in some respects allied to *Leptoclinium annectens*, and in others resembles *Leptoclinium tenue*, but is, I consider, sufficiently distinct from both to be entitled to a separate description.