

The Test is not very hard ; it is flexible, but tears easily. It is of a dirty white colour, and is opaque. The matrix contains the usual small test cells, and also large numbers of stellate calcareous spicules, which are most closely placed in the regions between the anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids. In the deeper parts of the test they are not so abundant as in the superficial layer.

The Mantle is moderately strong and muscular.

The Branchial Sac is large and well developed. The stigmata are long, and are arranged with regularity.

The Endostyle is conspicuous.

The Dorsal Lamina is represented by a series of long languets.

Localities.—(a) Off San Iago, Cape Verde Islands ; depth, 100 to 125 fathoms (one colony). (b) Off San Iago, Cape Verde Islands ; depth, 10 to 20 fathoms (one colony). (c) Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope ; depth, 10 to 20 fathoms (several colonies).

There are a number of specimens of *Leptoclinum* in the Challenger and "Porcupine" collections which are either very closely allied to or identical with Verrill's *Leptoclinum albidum*. In 1871¹ Professor Verrill described briefly, without figures, the species *Leptoclinum albidum* and its variety *luteolum*.² I have been enabled to examine several specimens of both these forms from the collections sent out to museums by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and the new specific description which I have considered it necessary to give above is derived partly from these American specimens and partly from those in the Challenger collection.

A specimen obtained during the Challenger Expedition, off San Iago, Cape Verde Islands, from a depth of 100 to 125 fathoms, agrees closely with preserved specimens both of *Leptoclinum albidum* and of *Leptoclinum albidum*, var. *luteolum*. It measures about 3.5 cm. in length and 2 cm. in breadth, and is very thin, scarcely 1 mm. in the thickest part, and in many places much less. It occurs incrusting a lump of Sponge, over which it has spread irregularly. There is also a very small colony of probably the same species attached to the Sponge.

The Ascidiozooids are moderately large and rather conspicuous. They are placed slightly further apart than is usual in *Leptoclinum albidum*. They are of a greyer colour than the surrounding test. No common cloacal apertures are visible.

The test is opaque between the Ascidiozooids, and translucent over them, where there are fewer spicules present. The clearer areas thus formed on the surface of the colony are generally elliptical in shape and are about 0.4 mm. in the longer diameter.

¹ *Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts*, ser. 3, vol. i. No. 6, p. 443.

² Named as a distinct species in the paper quoted.