

Locality.—Station 209, January 22, 1875; lat. $10^{\circ} 14' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 54' E.$; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $71^{\circ} F.$

One large colony and several fragments of this well-marked variety were obtained from a depth of 95 fathoms at Station 209, off Zebu, in the Philippine Islands. It is closely allied to *Leptoclinum albidum*, Verrill, and in the arrangement of the Ascidi-zooids it resembles Verrill's variety *luteolum*, but it has certainly sufficient peculiarities of its own to warrant its being considered as a distinct variety, if not a separate species.

The large colony is a magnificent specimen (see Pl. XXXV. fig. 11). It is the largest of the Didemnidae in the collection. It is an incrusting mass which is attached to a large Lamellibranch, over which it has grown so as to completely bury both sides of the shell with the exception of a small area at one end of the hinge-line. At the opposite end of the colony, corresponding to the ventral edge of the shell, there is a narrow line across which the Ascidian is not continuous from side to side. Union has evidently been prevented from taking place in this region by the opening and closing of the mouth of the shell, so as to form a passage by which water might reach the Lamellibranch inside. The upper end of the colony and some parts of the surface are prolonged into rounded ridges and finger-like lobes with blunt ends (Pl. XXXV. fig. 11). The average thickness of the colony is probably about 3 or 4 mm., but in some places it is three times as much.

At the base (the dorsal edge of the shell) for a short distance there is a thin expanded edge formed in which no Ascidi-zooids are present, and the test is very thin. Over the rest of the colony on both sides the Ascidi-zooids are exceedingly numerous. They are arranged very much as in *Leptoclinum albidum*, var. *luteolum*, so as to form a close network of lines over the surface (Pl. XXXV. fig. 11). These lines are of a greyer colour than that of the test in the meshes, and they are occupied by canal-like extensions from the common cloacal cavities. The Ascidi-zooids border the lines, but are also placed here and there in the meshes, which are not so large as in the specimens of *Leptoclinum albidum*, var. *luteolum* from Tangier Bay (p. 290, Pl. XL. figs. 10, 11). Consequently, although a general view of the colony gives the impression that the Ascidi-zooids occupy merely the edges of the branching lines (Pl. XXXV. fig. 11), a closer examination shows that in most places they are really scattered closely all over the surface (Pl. XXXV. fig. 12), and that the grey lines formed by the cloacal canals wind in and out between them.

The Ascidi-zooids are small, and do not extend far into the test. Both thorax and abdomen are short. The branchial apertures project slightly above the general surface and cause a rough appearance. A surface view of the colony under a low power of the microscope shows (Pl. XXXV. fig. 12) the numerous open branchial apertures of the Ascidi-zooids surrounded each by two circles, the outer of which is the