specimens were found, and the localities, may be of importance in connection with the determination of the times of the year at which Ascidians reproduce in different parts of the world.

TABLE SHOWING SPECIES OF COMPOUND ASCIDIANS IN WHICH LARVÆ WERE FOUND.

Species.	Locality.	Date.
Botrylloides nigrum,	Bermuda.	...
Sarcobotrylloides wyvillii,	Faroë Channel.	August.
Colella pedunculata,	Kerguelen Island and Strait of Magellan.	January and February.
Colella thomsoni,	Philippine Islands.	January 30.
Colella gaimardi,	Falkland Islands.	January 27.
Colella pulchra,	Torres Strait.	September 9.
Colella concreta,	Kerguelen Island.	January.
Distaplia vallii,	(1) Mediterranean, (2) Philippine Islands.	(1) August, (2) January 30.
———— (?) *pyriformis*,	Kerguelen Island.	January.
Cystodytes draschii,	Off Brazil.	September 10.
Polyclinum fungosum,	Port Jackson.	April.
Polyclinum molle,	East coast of Patagonia.	February 14.
Aplidium fallax,	Loch Foyle.	Summer.
Aplidium despectum,	Off Nova Scotia.	May 8.
Amaroucium pallidulum,	Falkland Islands.	January 27.
Amaroucium recumbens,	Strait of Magellan.	January 11.
Amaroucium colelloides,	South of the Cape of Good Hope.	December 18.
Psammaplidium exiguum,	Off Cape of Good Hope.	December 17.
Psammaplidium retiforme,	Kerguelen Island.	January 29.
Didemnum aurantiacum,	Bass' Strait.	April 2.
Leptoclinum tenue,	Patagonia.	January.
Leptoclinum albidum, var. *luteolum*,	Morocco.	August 5.
Leptoclinum jacksoni,	Port Jackson.	April.
Cœlocormus huxleyi,	East coast of Patagonia.	February 14.
Goodsiria placenta,	Simon's Bay.	December.
Goodsiria placenta, var. *fusca*,	Simon's Bay.	December.
Synstyela incrustans,	Strait of Magellan.	January 20.

Buds in various stages of development occurred in a number of species belonging to different families. The process of gemmation appears to be usually effected by means of vascular appendages or prolongations from the body of the parent Ascidiozooid. This process has been long known in the case of the Clavelinidæ, and has been more than once described in certain Botryllidæ (see *Sarcobotrylloides wyvillii*, p. 59); and I have been able to show that it also occurs in the genus *Colella* (p. 90).

In the Polyclinidæ the buds are formed from the post-abdomen, which, however, seems to be merely the enlarged upper part of a vascular appendage into which the reproductive organs have extended. The small knobs found on the end of the post-abdomen of some species of Polyclinidæ (*e.g.*, *Polyclinum molle*, p. 196, and *Amaroucium globosum*, p. 221) are, I believe, the rudimentary terminations of the modified vascular