

of the post-abdomen, and the remainder was much less opaque than usual. The ova are found in a small group, usually placed near the anterior end (see Pl. XXV. fig. 6, o.), and are united by narrow tubular pedicels.

The spermatic vesicles are pyriform and of small size. The vas deferens is narrow but distinct, and may be traced from the post-abdomen forwards through the abdomen and thorax, where it lies alongside the rectum (see Pl. XXV. fig. 6, v.d.).

Polyclinum, Savigny.

Polyclinum, Savigny, Mémoires, 1816.

Polyclinum, Milne-Edwards, Observations, &c., 1842.

Polyclinum, Forbes, British Mollusca, vol. i. p. 14, 1853.

Polyclinum, Giard, Recherches, &c., Archives de Zool. expér., vol. i. p. 641, 1872.

Polyclinum, von Drasche, Die Synascidien, 1883.

Colony massive, usually sessile.

Systems simple or compound, often irregular.

Ascidiozooids elongated, more or less distinctly divided into three regions ;
branchial aperture six-lobed ; atrial aperture provided with a languet.

Test gelatinous or cartilaginous, sometimes incrustated with sand.

Branchial Sac large and well developed.

Alimentary Canal usually long and complicated, often twisted ; stomach smooth walled.

Post-Abdomen separated from the abdomen by a distinct constriction, often projecting from one side of the intestinal loop.

Savigny in characterising this genus laid stress upon the distinct but often irregular systems, each provided with a common cloaca, the six lobes of the branchial aperture and the well-developed atrial languet, the large branchial sac, and the distinct division of the body of the Ascidiozoid into three regions. These characters, however, are not sufficient to distinguish the genus from some of the other Polyclinidæ, and consequently subsequent authors have added to and modified them considerably. Giard pointed out that in many species of *Polyclinum* the alimentary canal is so twisted that the rectum crosses over the right side of the stomach. He considered this disposition of the intestinal loop as the most important character of the genus, and one which distinguished it from all the other Polyclinidæ. Von Drasche, however, found it necessary to modify Giard's definition slightly, so that *Polyclinum* might include forms where the alimentary canal was so placed that the stomach lay not on the left side of, but anteriorly to, a part of the rectum. I have met with both of these arrangements and also with others which seem to show a gradual transition between the twisted condition found in Savigny's species¹

¹ See his Mémoires, pls. xviii. and xix.