Zoology Part XXXVIII: Report on the TUNICATA. Second Part. -Ascidiæ Cornpositæ. By William A. Herdman. Bound in Volume 14,188



and convex, the lower is smaller and slightly concave. The surface is even, but somewhat roughened all over. The colour is brown.

The length is 1·6 cm., the breadth 2·2 cm., and the thickness 1·7 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are fairly large and numerous. Two or three common cloacal apertures are visible on the upper surface of the colony, but the Ascidiozooids are scattered evenly all over the surface, and do not seem to be arranged in systems. The Ascidiozooids are about 9 mm. in length and 1·5 mm. in greatest breadth. The body is quite opaque, and is not distinctly divided into regions. A slight constriction separates the thorax from the abdomen.

*The Test* is firm, and the outer layer is stiffened by imbedded sand-grains; it is of a brown colour and nearly opaque. The inner part is of a light grey colour, and is more transparent. The test cells are numerous and generally much branched. No bladder cells are present.

*The Mantle* is thick and very muscular. Both longitudinal and transverse muscle bands are present, and they are closely placed.

*The Branchial Sac* is of moderate size. There are more than twelve rows of stigmata, and the transverse vessels are wide and all of the same size. The stigmata are long and narrow and are arranged with regularity.

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

*The Tentacles* are numerous and closely placed. They are of two sizes.

*The Abdomen* is relatively of large size, and is very opaque.

*The Post-Abdomen* is wide, but not very long.

*Locality.*—Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, January 19, 1874; depth, 20 to 60 fathoms.

This species, of which a single colony was obtained in Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, shows some resemblance to *Morchellium giardi* and *Sidnyum pallidum*, while it is very closely related to *Aplidium leucophæum* (see p. 205). It seems, however, to be a distinct form.

The colony is a rounded mass without a peduncle (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 8), and the surface is slightly but evenly incrusted all over with fine black sand-grains, which make it rough. The colour is a rich brown upon which the anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids stand out as small round yellowish spots, the whole being slightly obscured and darkened by the adhering sand-grains (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 8).

The common cloacal apertures are circular and about 1·5 mm. in diameter. The anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids are remarkably evenly distributed over the convex upper surface of the colony, and no traces of any division into systems, or of regular grouping around the common cloacal apertures, are visible.

The test is stiff and opaque, and the outer layer is particularly hard. The test cells

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