

*Polyclinum pyriformis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1-4).

*The Colony* is pyriform and is attached by a short stalk formed by a prolongation of the narrower end of the colony. The upper end is wide and rounded. There is little or no lateral compression. The surface is regular and smooth. The colour is a light greyish-yellow.

The length is 3 cm. (of which 8 mm. is formed by the stalk), the breadth is 2.2 cm., and the thickness is about 1.7 cm.

*The Ascidiozooids* are large and very numerous; they are arranged in systems around the common cloacal apertures, of which there are several on the upper surface of the colony. The Ascidiozoid is usually about 12 mm. in length and 1.5 mm. in breadth. The body is distinctly divided into three regions.

*The Test* is soft and gelatinous in the upper part of the colony; it becomes firmer on the peduncle. It is of a light grey colour and very transparent. The test cells are small and not very numerous; they are usually triangular or stellate, and frequently have long branched prolongations. There are no bladder cells.

*The Mantle* is thin and transparent. The musculature is rather weak, and is mainly longitudinal in direction.

*The Branchial Sac* is large and well developed. The transverse vessels are all of the same size. The stigmata are long and narrow, and are arranged with regularity.

*The Endostyle* is long and narrow but conspicuous.

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

*The Tentacles* are large and closely placed; there are about twelve of them, all of the same size.

*The Alimentary Canal* forms a short wide loop. The stomach is large and its wall is smooth.

*The Post-Abdomen* is long but narrow.

*Locality*.—Kerguelen Island; depth, 10 to 60 fathoms.

This species has a certain external resemblance to *Amaroucium globosum*, which was obtained at the same locality on the shores of Kerguelen Island. The two species are, however, quite distinct, although allied forms. There are two specimens of *Polyclinum pyriformis* in the collection, and both are very distinctly pear-shaped and shortly pedunculated (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1). The dimensions given in the above description are those of the large specimen. The smaller one is 2.3 cm. in length (including peduncle), 1.3 cm. in breadth, and 1.1 cm. in greatest thickness.

The yellow colour of this species is due mainly to the abundance of the Ascidiozooids, which are of an opaque yellow colour and very distinctly visible through the transparent test. The Ascidiozooids are arranged in fairly regular circular systems (Pl. XXVI.