

*Amaroucium*, Milne-Edwards.

*Aplidium*, Savigny, Mémoires, 1816. In part.

*Amaroucium*, Milne-Edwards, Observations, &c. In part.

*Amouroucium*, Forbes, British Mollusca, vol. i. p. 15, 1853. In part.

*Amaroucium*, Giard, Recherches, &c., p. 636, 1872 (as a subgenus).

*Amaroucium*, Della Valle, Contribuzioni, &c., 1877 (as a subgenus).

*Amaroucium*, von Drasche, Die Synascidien, 1883 (as a subgenus).

*Colony* massive, sometimes lobed or pedunculated.

*Systems* compound and irregular.

*Ascidiozooids* elongated; branchial aperture six-lobed; atrial usually provided with a long languet.

*Test* gelatinous or cartilaginous.

*Branchial Sac* moderately developed.

*Alimentary Canal* of moderate size; stomach-wall folded longitudinally.

*Post-Abdomen* large.

Savigny, on account of all his material having been preserved in alcohol, erroneously described his genus *Aplidium* as having no common cloacal cavities, and when Milne-Edwards some years later worked at the Compound Ascidiæ of the Chausey Archipelago and some other parts of the coast of France in a fresh and living condition he found that none of the species he examined belonged to the genus *Aplidium*. All of those which in other respects agreed with that genus differed from Savigny's definition in having common cloacal apertures. Consequently he established for those forms the genus *Amaroucium*, agreeing with *Aplidium* in most respects, but having common cloacal cavities in the systems.

As no species of *Aplidium* in Savigny's sense have since been found in a living condition, it is very probable that, as Giard has suggested, the apparent absence of common cloacal cavities in spirit-specimens is a result of contraction after death, and that Savigny's species of *Aplidium* really had the cavities, and that therefore Milne-Edwards' *Amaroucium* was unnecessary and is merely a synonym of *Aplidium*. Giard, however, in subdividing the Polyclinidæ into genera and subgenera, has retained the name *Amaroucium* for one of the latter. Its characteristics are the long Ascidiozooids, the six-lobed branchial aperture, the anteriorly placed atrial aperture provided with a long atrial languet, the longitudinally folded stomach-wall, and the sessile and greatly elongated post-abdomen; for a discussion of its exact relations to *Aplidium* in the restricted sense, see under that genus, page 200.

*Amaroucium* is distinguished from *Sigillina*, Savigny, by its unlobed atrial aperture and by the possession of a large atrial languet; while from *Polyclinoides*, von Drasche, it differs mainly in not having any constriction between the abdomen and the post-