

about 2 mm. in length and considerably wider than either the abdomen or the post-abdomen.

*The Test* is soft and gelatinous, especially on the upper wide part of the colony. It is of a light grey colour and is transparent. The matrix is crowded with small test cells. No bladder cells are present.

*The Mantle* is moderately strong. The muscle fibres are few in number but of large size.

*The Branchial Sac* is large and well developed. There are a large number of transverse vessels. The stigmata are small but numerous. They are narrow with rounded ends.

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

*The Dorsal Tubercle* has a small rounded aperture which leads into a fusiform cavity lying below the nerve ganglion.

*The Alimentary Canal* is relatively of small size.

*The Post-Abdomen* is narrow but of moderate length. It is very opaque except in the middle line where there is a clear undulating streak representing the lumen of the septum.

*Locality*.—Station 311, January 11, 1876; lat. 52° 45' 30" S., long. 73° 46' 0" W.; depth, 245 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 46° F.

This species is formed for a single colony obtained at the western end of the Strait of Magellan from the considerable depth of 245 fathoms. It is allied to *Amaroucium variabile* and to some other species which were found at Kerguelen Island, but in much shallower water.

The colony is somewhat club-shaped in form, but in place of standing erect and being attached by the base of the peduncle, it is recumbent, and is fixed to a broken shell by nearly the whole extent of one side (Pl. XXIX. fig. 13). There is slight lateral compression, the upper and lower sides, as the specimen lies, being flattened.

The Ascidiozooids are very distinctly visible. In the upper part of the colony there are a few entire Ascidiozooids, while in the lower stalk-like part there are a large number of detached post-abdomens (Pl. XXIX. fig. 13). These last are of an opaque dull yellowish-brown colour, and so give a darker tint to the lower part of the colony.

The test is soft and transparent, and on the top of the colony has an irregular and somewhat ragged appearance (Pl. XXIX. fig. 13). I think it is very probable that when the colony was collected, a number of the Ascidiozooids had recently died and been ejected from the test. Many of the small test cells are very much branched and prolonged into delicate tapering processes.

The sphincter at the branchial siphon is feeble, and the branchial aperture is distinctly six-lobed. There is an atrial languet present (Pl. XXIX. fig. 15, *at.l.*). The stigmata in the branchial sac are very numerous (Pl. XXIX. figs. 14, 15) and of moderate length.