

Nine colonies, some of them fragmentary, of this species were obtained off the Cape of Good Hope, at a depth of 150 fathoms. Some of them are rather irregular in form and they are all incrustated with sand (Pl. XXXI. fig. 5). The colour, which is due mainly to the sand grains in the test, is light grey with a distinct greenish tint. Some of the colonies have more imbedded and incrusting sand than others, the result being that they are harder and rather darker and show no traces of Ascidiozooids. In all cases the colony is quite opaque.

Where they are visible the Ascidiozooids show as circular, less opaque, areas rather less than 1 mm. in diameter. They are closely placed, and occupy the whole outer surface of the colony with the exception of the lower end where it is attached.

The test is occupied in all parts by the imbedded sand grains, Foraminifera shells, Sponge spicules, and other foreign bodies, so that very little of the test substance can be seen in sections (see Pl. XXXI. fig. 9). In some places the granular test cells are very abundant.

The mantle is transparent in all parts of the body, and the musculature is as strong on the abdomen and post-abdomen as on the thorax. The branchial siphon is long (Pl. XXXI. fig. 7), and the aperture is distinctly six-lobed. The sphincter muscle is well developed. The atrial aperture is provided with a very large atrial languet (Pl. XXXI. fig. 7).

The stigmata of the branchial sac are remarkably long (see Pl. XXXI. fig. 6, *sg.*) and resemble those of *Colella pedunculata* amongst the Distomidæ. The dorsal languets are very short (Pl. XXXI. fig. 8); and the endostyle though wide is not conspicuous.

The œsophagus runs straight backwards and opens into the small narrow stomach, the wall of which is folded longitudinally. The intestine is nearly as wide as the stomach. It runs posteriorly for a considerable distance after leaving the stomach, and then turns abruptly to the dorsal edge and anteriorly to become the rectum. The loop thus formed is exceedingly narrow. The rectum is large and thin-walled.

The post-abdomen is in some Ascidiozooids almost absent, while in others it is a long and narrow region of the body (Pl. XXXI. fig. 10). The ova (*o.*) occur about the middle of its length, while the small ovate spermatocysts are placed more posteriorly (Pl. XXXI. fig. 10, *t.v.*) The vas deferens (*v.d.*) is large and conspicuous.

*Psammaplidium exiguum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 11–12).

The Colony is in the form of one or more short cylindrical projections from a common irregular incrusting base. The upper end is more or less rounded. The surface is sandy and rough. The colour is dark grey.

The length, excluding the common base, is 6 mm., the breadth 4 mm., and the thickness 3 mm.