

	Genus.	Subgenus.
POLYCLINIDÆ,	{	<i>Aplidium.</i> <i>Amaroucium.</i> <i>Fragarium.</i> <i>Circinalium.</i> <i>Morchellium.</i> <i>Sidnyum</i> (?).
		<i>Polyclinum.</i> <i>Aurantium.</i> <i>Sidnyum</i> (?).

It is not very clear whether he regards *Sidnyum* as coming under the genus *Aplidium* or the genus *Polyclinum*, and he does not state where he places *Synoicum*.

Von Drasche, writing in 1883, virtually endorses Giard's classification. He accepts the two main generic types *Aplidium* and *Polyclinum*, places *Sidnyum*, *Synoicum*, and *Sigillina* as subgenera under *Aplidium*, and recognises no subdivision in *Polyclinum*. The restoration of *Sigillina* to the Polyclinidæ constituted, however, a distinct advance upon Giard's scheme. Later on in the same year von Drasche¹ founded a new subgenus of *Aplidium*, *Polyclinoides*, for a species from Mauritius. The affinities of this form will be discussed further on.

Verrill's *Macroclinum*² seems not to be sufficiently distinct to require a separate genus. It contains a single species, *Macroclinum crater*, Verrill, from the Banks of Newfoundland. More information in regard to this form is required before it can be referred with certainty to its proper position.

The shape of the colony in this family is exceedingly varied. It is usually irregular and massive, and is frequently lobed on the upper surface. In some cases (e.g., *Pharyngodictyon mirabile*, Pl. XXI. figs. 1, 2, 3) the lower part of the colony next to the point of attachment becomes prolonged to form a peduncle; while in others (e.g., *Psammaplidium effrenatum*) the colony becomes flattened and forms a thin incrusting layer. It is comparatively rare amongst the Polyclinidæ to find the systems conspicuous and distinctly circumscribed as they are in the Botryllidæ. In most cases they are so irregular that it is impossible to make out their limits in specimens preserved in alcohol, and very generally the common cloacal apertures if present are not visible. It was this circumstance which led to the establishment of *Amaroucium* as a generic name (see under *Amaroucium*, below).

The Ascidiozooids of the Polyclinidæ are very characteristic. They are usually of large size, and are greatly elongated antero-posteriorly. The intestinal loop extends for a considerable distance behind the branchial sac, forming the region distinguished by Milne-Edwards as "abdomen," but the length of the body is in most cases mainly due to the long "post-abdomen," which extends behind the intestinal loop and contains the

¹ Ueber eine neue Synascidie, *Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien*, Bd. xxxiii. p. 119.

² *Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts*, 3rd series, vol. i. No. 4, p. 288, 1871.