

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

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

*The Tentacles* are large.

*The Alimentary Canal* is relatively of large size. It forms a long narrow loop.

*The Post-Abdomen* is wide but not very long.

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

This species is very closely allied to *Aplidium fuscum*, and may indeed turn out to be merely a variety of that species. They were both obtained at Kerguelen Island in comparatively shallow water. The external appearance is very much the same in the two colonies (compare figs. 5 and 8 on Pl. XXVIII.), except that the one is of a brown colour, while the other is dark grey. In both cases the anterior ends of the Ascidiozooids show on the upper surface of the colony as light-coloured areas, and in both minute black sand-grains are found adhering to the surface all over. In the present case the colony is rather more compressed, and the posterior end is narrower than in the former species.

The arrangement of the Ascidiozooids is precisely the same in the two cases, but they seem slightly larger in the present species, and the thorax is much more clearly separated from the abdomen. In some Ascidiozooids the two regions are merely united by a narrow neck, consisting of the oesophagus and rectum, which readily breaks. The thorax is about 3 mm. in length.

The test, although it differs in colour from that of *Aplidium fuscum*, is very similar in structure. The outer layer is rather lighter and less opaque, which is probably due to the test cells in that region being less granular.

The mantle is very muscular. The transverse bands are closely placed, but not quite so much so as in the case of *Aplidium fuscum*. The branchial siphon is very short, and the aperture is surrounded by six slightly marked lobes (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 6).

The branchial sac is a little different from that of *Aplidium fuscum*. The stigmata are rather larger, and the transverse vessels are narrower (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7, *tr.*). Slightly developed horizontal membranes are present. There is no interruption on the dorsal edge of the sac, as the stigmata extend across from side to side continuously between the languets (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7). The endostyle is long and rather narrow. Its course is undulating. The dorsal languets are slightly longer than the stigmata. They are flattened antero-posteriorly, and they taper to narrow points (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7, *l.*).

The oesophagus is rather wide, and runs straight backwards (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 6). The stomach is moderately large, and is ovoid in form, with the narrower end anterior. Its walls are slightly ridged longitudinally. The first part of the intestine is narrow.