

and form a slight projection towards the peribranchial cavity (Pl. XLVI. fig. 12). As the number of ova and their size increases the projection becomes larger and the ova pass completely into it, thus forming a young polycarp, attached to the mantle by its base. Endocarps are also present on the inner surface of the mantle. They have the usual irregular form and soft grey appearance (Pl. XLVI. fig. 14, *en.c.*).

Tailed larvæ of large size are present in abundance in the peribranchial cavities of some of the Ascidiozooids. They have short ovate bodies and very large tails (Pl. XLVI. fig. 11). Adhering papillæ are present at the anterior end of the body, and the single pigmented sense-organ is situated nearer to the anterior than to the posterior end. The tail is provided with a wide membranous margin (Pl. XLVI. fig. 11), which is supported by transversely running rays or fibres exactly like those described by Giard<sup>1</sup> as being present in the larva of his *Polystyela lemirri*.

In external appearance this species shows a certain resemblance to aggregations of *Styela grossularia* and some other allied Simple Ascidians such as are formed where individuals are closely crowded together and become attached to their neighbours' tests. The presence, however, of the thin spreading test margin at the edges of the colony, and of the numerous vessels with their dilated bulbs, shows that this is a colony and not merely an aggregation of individuals. The manner in which the young Ascidiozooids are imbedded in the test is also very different from the condition found in *Styela grossularia*, where, when aggregations take place, the young Ascidiozooids are merely slightly attached to the surface of the test of the older individuals, and only become firmly and closely united with them as they grow older and the test increases in amount.

The specimen from Samboangan may possibly prove, when more specimens are examined, to be a distinct variety. It is a small colony incrusting a fragment of an Alga, and is rather darker in colour than the specimens from the Strait of Magellan, and the Ascidiozooids seem to be of smaller size. The only difference I have detected in the internal structure is in the branchial sac, where, in the Samboangan specimen, there are no delicate transverse vessels crossing the meshes.

*Chorizocormus*,<sup>2</sup> n. gen.

*Colony* consisting of a number of distinct masses of small size united by irregular branched stolons.

*Ascidiozooids* placed either singly or in small groups in the test. When more than one is present they do not project above the general level. The body is not divided into thorax and abdomen.

*Test* relatively small in amount, slightly incrustated with sand. Test cells few, and bladder cells absent. Vessels present in the test and stolons.

<sup>1</sup> *Assoc. franç.*, t. iii., 1874.

<sup>2</sup> χαρίζω and κορμῶς.