

*Branchial Sac* well developed. Rudimentary folds present. Internal longitudinal bars strong.

*Dorsal Lamina* in the form of a plain narrow membrane.

*Tentacles* well developed.

*Alimentary Canal* not prolonged behind the branchial sac.

*Reproductive Organs* in the form of polycarps.

This genus is founded for a remarkable species, several colonies of which were found at Kerguelen Island. It differs from all the other Polystyelidæ in producing colonies which are not continuous masses or layers of test in which the Ascidiozooids are imbedded, but consist of small rounded masses joined irregularly by creeping and sometimes branched stolons. This condition suggests at first a similarity to the Clavelinidæ amongst Ascidiæ Simplicis, but the structure of the Ascidiozooids shows that if the genus is allied to Simple Ascidians it is not through the Clavelinidæ but rather through *Polycarpa* in the Cynthiidæ. The stolons, like those of the Clavelinidæ, consist of test penetrated by vascular prolongations from the Ascidiozooids, but that similarity does not, I believe, indicate any close or direct relationship.

In the table given on p. 326 I have placed the present genus in the section of the family where the Ascidiozooids are completely imbedded in the common test, but occasionally single Ascidiozooids are found isolated, being only connected with the rest of the colony by narrow stolons, and in such cases they project considerably above the surface. But wherever several Ascidiozooids are placed together in a mass they are completely imbedded and do not project. If *Chorizocormus* had been placed in the first section in the table, then it would have been readily separated from *Thylacium* by its Ascidiozooids having no abdomen, and from *Polystyela* by the remarkable shape of the colony. The characters will be discussed further under the description of the single known species of the genus.

This form is a valuable link between the other Polystyelidæ on the one hand and the Cynthiidæ amongst Simple Ascidians on the other (see Summary and General Remarks at the end of this Report).

*Chorizocormus reticulatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. figs. 1-8).

*The Colony* has the form of a number of more or less rounded masses of small size united by irregular creeping stolons, which may branch to form a rude network. The surface is moderately smooth, but is slightly incrustated with sand. The colour is light grey.

The size of the species varies greatly. The largest colony is about 15 cm. in length, and the smallest is less than 1 cm.