which gave rise to most of the Compound Ascidians. *Diazona* diverged from the main line before the Ascidiozooids became completely imbedded in the common test, and just before the suppression of the internal longitudinal bars in the branchial sac took place, as these vessels are still present in *Diazona*, although absent in *Chondrostachys*, the next genus which left the main axis (see fig. 13). In the line leading to *Chondrostachys* the basal part of the colony became enlarged and prolonged to form

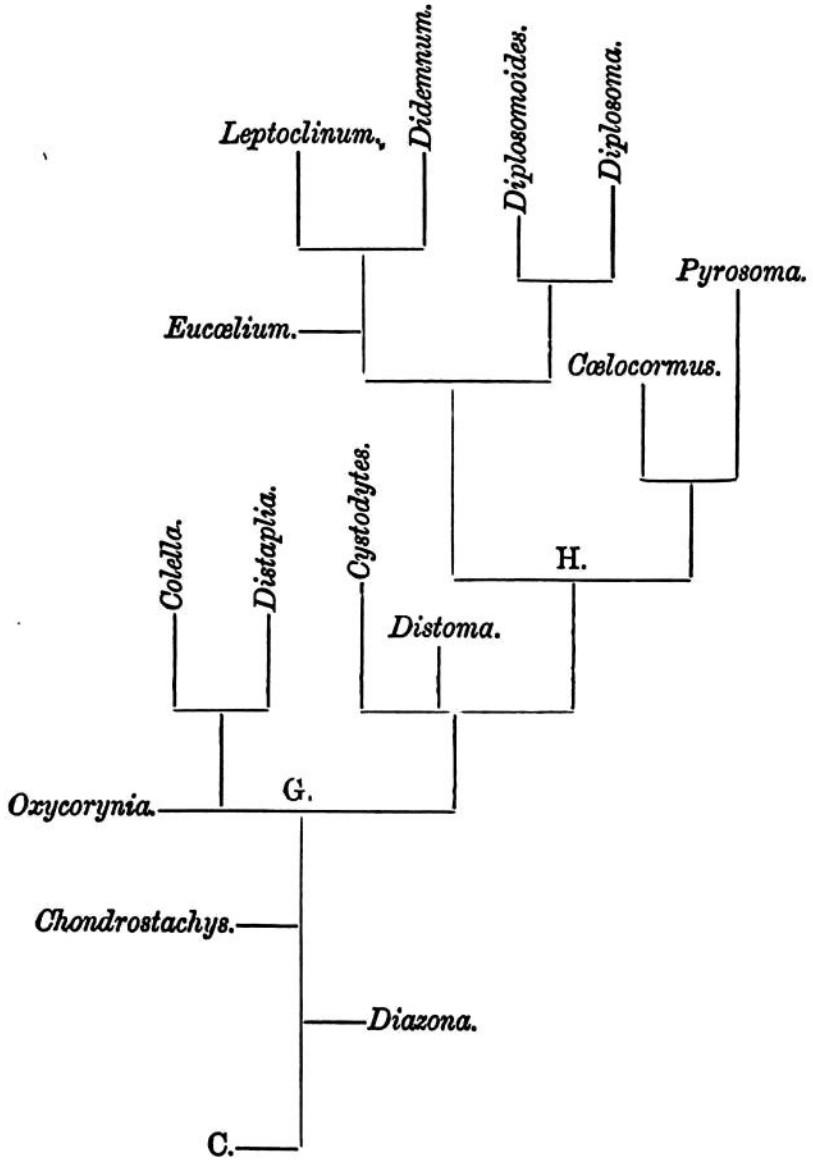

FIG. 13.—Diagram illustrating the phylogeny of the Distomidæ, Cœlocormidæ, Pyrosomidæ, Diplosomidæ, and Didemnidæ. C. indicates the point where the ancestral Polyclinidæ and Distomidæ diverged.

a peduncle, supporting the upper part in which the Ascidiozooids are placed. As in the case of *Diazona*, the Ascidiozooids are not completely imbedded in the test, but have their anterior ends partially free. In all the forms above this, however (see fig. 13), a true colony is formed by the complete union of the tests, so as to bury all the Ascidiozooids in a common investing mass.

At the point G. the main axis of the Distomidæ divided into two lines of descent: