

Cælocormus,¹ n. gen.

Colony massive but not attached ; deeply concave on the upper surface, so as to contain a large central cavity.

Ascidiozooids large, not distinctly divided into regions ; branchial aperture five-lobed.

Test soft and gelatinous. Test cells numerous and large. No bladder cells.

Calcareous spicules present in the superficial layer.

Branchial Sac large. Stigmata very long and narrow.

Dorsal Lamina represented by a series of long triangular languets.

Tentacles well developed.

Alimentary Canal extending beyond the branchial sac posteriorly, but not forming a distinct abdomen. Stomach smooth-walled.

Reproductive Organs not large. Ovary only present in the adult Ascidiozoid.

Testis formed of a number of spermatic vesicles. Vas deferens spirally coiled.

The essential characters and relationships of this very remarkable genus have been already discussed under the definition of the family. It contains the single species *Cælocormus huxleyi*, which was obtained in the South Atlantic, off the east coast of Patagonia.

Cælocormus huxleyi, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVII. figs. 1-8 ; Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 1-4).

The Colony has the form of a kidney-shaped mass, with a large internal cavity opening to the exterior at one end. It shows no sign of having been attached. The surface is fairly smooth. The colour is a light grey.

The length is 3.5 cm., the greatest breadth is 2 cm., and the thickness is 1.5 cm.

The Ascidiozooids are large and fairly numerous. They are distributed evenly over the whole surface of the colony, and are not arranged in any definite systems. No common cloacal apertures are visible externally. The body of the Ascidiozoid is placed vertically in the colony, and is not distinctly divided into regions. The branchial apertures are conspicuous.

The Test is soft and flexible. It is of a light grey colour and is semi-transparent throughout. The matrix is in the main clear and structureless, but contains a few long delicate fibres which traverse it in all directions. The test cells are large and numerous, but not conspicuous. No bladder cells are present. Calcareous spicules are present in the outer layer of the colony, but they are not very abundant. They are stellate and fairly regular, but vary in size and in the thickness of the rays and the sharpness of their points.

¹ κοίλος and κορμός.