

*Molgula forbesi*, Herdman (Pl. V. figs. 8-11).

*Molgula forbesi*, Herdman, Preliminary Report, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 236.

*External Appearance.*—The body is globular in shape, slightly elongated dorso-ventrally, and not compressed laterally. The anterior end is slightly projecting, narrow, flattened, and has a siphon at each extremity. The posterior end is wide, and regularly rounded. The dorsal and ventral edges are both extremely convex; the body is not attached. The apertures are both at the anterior end, they are not distant, but are slightly prominent. The branchial is at the ventral edge of the anterior end, and is turned ventrally; the atrial is at the dorsal edge, and points anteriorly, it is more prominent than the branchial.

The surface is entirely covered with a close coating of sand grains. The colour is dull brown (due to the sand).

Length of the body, 1.8 cm.; breadth of the body, 2 cm.

*The Test* is not thick but stiff; it is quite opaque.

*The Mantle* is thin and transparent, the viscera being seen through distinctly. The muscle bands are numerous, but very fine. There are a few stronger circular bands round the short tubular siphons, and a series of longitudinal bundles radiate from the base of each siphon.

*The Branchial Sac* is rather delicate, and has seven folds upon each side. The transverse vessels vary greatly in calibre and position, and are often quite irregular. The internal longitudinal bars are strong, and there are three or four on each fold. The stigmata are very irregular, being straight, and arranged in transverse rows in some places, while in others they are curved, and form spirals, or run irregularly. Delicate horizontal membranes are frequently present, running from fold to fold. There are also more irregular longitudinal and oblique membranes.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is a short and narrow membrane with a plain edge.

*The Tentacles* are compound, situated on a strong muscle band. There are about twelve large and twelve small placed alternately.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is simple, and placed at the posterior end of a deep and irregular peritubercular area. The left side of the tubercle extends further anteriorly than the right; both horns are turned to the left.

I have dedicated this elegant little species to Professor Edward Forbes who founded the genus *Molgula*. It has a globular shape (Pl. V. fig. 8) with the apertures at the anterior end, forming what are evidently permanent projections, since the sandy coating extends over them up to the very edge of the apertures.

The mantle is very delicate and quite transparent, allowing the viscera to be seen through distinctly (Pl. V. fig. 9). The branchial sac is also delicate, and the folds