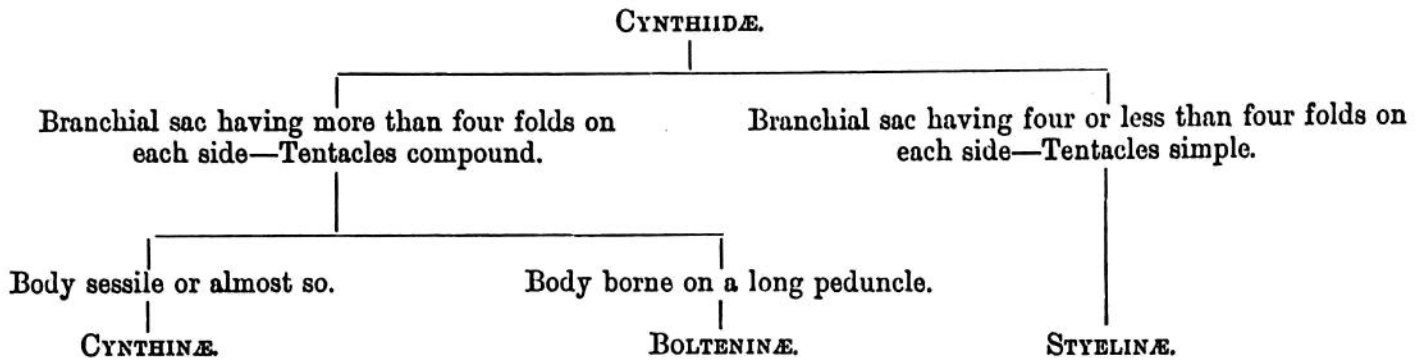


The chief differences between the sub-families may be shown in a tabular form thus :—



Sub-Family BOLTENINÆ.

*Body* attached and pedunculated ; branchial and atrial apertures having either four or less than four lobes.

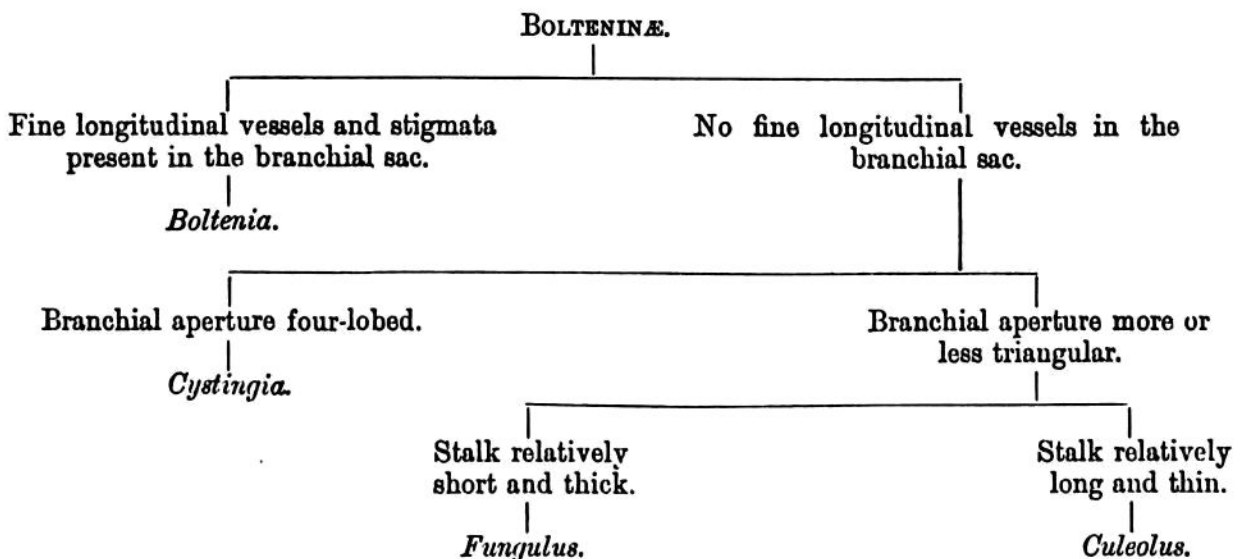
*Test* coriaceous, membranous, or cartilaginous, not covered with sand.

*Branchial Sac* with more than four folds on each side.

*Tentacles* compound.

This sub-family was formed<sup>1</sup> for the reception of *Boltenia*, Savigny, *Cystingia*,<sup>2</sup> Macleay, and the new genera *Culeolus* and *Fungulus*, discovered by the Challenger Expedition. It is more nearly allied to the Cynthinæ than to the Styelinæ, as it agrees with the former group in having compound tentacles, and more than four folds on each side of the branchial sac. The Bolteninæ are distinguished from the Cynthinæ by the long peduncle upon which the body is borne.

The genera in the sub-family may be arranged in a tabular form as follows :—



<sup>1</sup> Preliminary Report, part iii., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880-81, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> This form, described by Macleay in 1823, was brought from the arctic seas, and, so far as I am aware, it has not been found since. From Macleay's description it evidently belongs to the Bolteninæ, and is closely allied to *Boltenia*. The branchial aperture is described as four-lobed, and the atrial as irregular. The branchial sac is folded, and is stated to have no branchial network ; possibly it is like that of *Culeolus* (see below, p. 90).