

the neighbourhood of the posteriorly placed atrial aperture close to which the anus (*a.*) opens.

There are two short sausage-shaped genital glands. The left one (fig. 16, *g.*), lies attached to the inner surface of the mantle, in the second intestinal loop (open dorsally). The gland on the right side is rather longer, and lies nearer the ventral edge and the posterior end than the middle. Its short duct is directed posteriorly and dorsally.

One specimen of *Fungulus cinereus* was obtained in the Southern Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island, at Station 147; December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0°·8 C.; bottom, globigerina ooze.

Sub-Family CYNTHINÆ.

Body attached, sessile or very shortly pedunculated. Branchial and atrial apertures with four lobes each.

Test coriaceous, rarely cartilaginous, not covered with sand.

Branchial Sac with more than four folds upon each side.

Tentacles compound.

This sub-family includes the typical forms of the Cynthiidae—the genera *Cynthia* and *Microcosmus*. It is clearly distinguished from the Styelinæ by the structure of the branchial sac and the tentacles, while it differs from the Bolteninæ in not having a peduncle. The short stalk present in one or two species of *Cynthia* (*e.g.*, *Cynthia cerebriformis*) is really merely the narrowed posterior end of the body.

Microcosmus, Heller.

Cynthia, Savigny, Mémoires sur les Anim. sans Vertèbres, pt. 2^{me}, fasc. 1, p. 90. 1816. In part.

Cynthia, Delle Chiaje, Memoria sulla Storia e Notomia degli Animali senza Vertebre del Regno di Napoli, tom. iii. 1823–29. In part.

Microcosmus, Heller, Untersuch. ü. d. Tun. d. adriat. u. Mittelmeeres, Abth. 3, Wien. 1877, p. 3.

Cynthia, Traustedt, Oversigt over de fra Danmark, &c., Ascidiæ Simples, Kjøbenhavn. 1880. In part.

Body attached, sessile, not incrustated with a continuous coating of sand. Apertures both four-lobed.

Test coriaceous, thin but tough.

Branchial Sac with more than four folds upon each side.

Dorsal Lamina a plain untoothed membrane.

Tentacles compound.

Intestine forming a narrow loop.

Heller (1877) distinguished *Microcosmus* from *Cynthia* on account of the plain-edged dorsal lamina and the narrow intestinal loop. In the third part of the Preliminary Report, published in 1880, I expressed a certain amount of doubt as to the sufficiency of the characters on which this genus was founded.