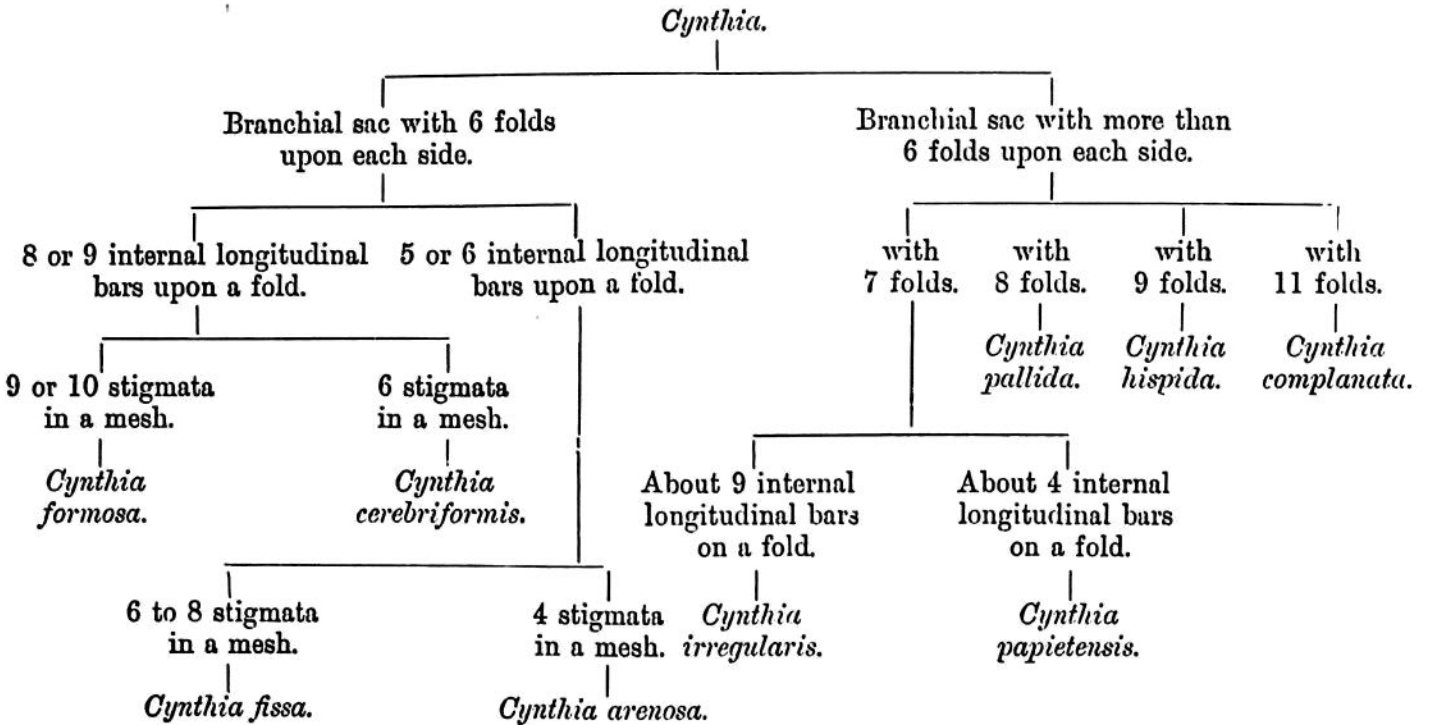


to science. They may be distinguished by characters taken from the branchial sac alone, as shown by the following table :—



*Cynthia cerebriformis*, Herdman (Pl. XV. figs. 5–7).

*Cynthia cerebriformis*, Herdman, Prelim. Rep., Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1880–81, p. 57.

*External Appearance.*—The body is irregularly pyriform; the anterior end is wide and is bent over greatly to the right side, which is concave, while the left is prominent and convex. The posterior end is drawn out into a short stalk, tapering towards the point of attachment. The apertures are not distant, both are terminal, and placed at the anterior edge of the right side, slightly projecting, and directed to the right and a little anteriorly.

The surface is sulcated all over, so as to closely resemble the convoluted surface of a brain; four large convolutions lead up to each aperture. The posterior end and the stalk are wrinkled, but not sulcated like the rest. The colour is dirty yellowish-white, becoming brown on the stalk.

Length of the body, 6·5 cm.; breadth of the body, 4·7 cm.

*The Test* is thick, and very stiff and solid; it is white on section and on the inner surface.

*The Mantle* is very thick, and is muscular at the anterior end. The branchial siphon is short and wide; the atrial is narrower, but nearly twice as long.

*The Branchial Sac* has six folds on each side. The internal longitudinal bars are numerous, there are about nine on a fold, and the same number in the interspace. The transverse vessels are all of the same size. The meshes are occasionally divided by narrow horizontal membranes, and contain each six stigmata.