

Cynthiidæ. I am inclined to regard these as typical Molgulidæ which have reverted to the ancestral form of branchial sac, rather than as forms derived immediately from the common ancestors of Molgulidæ and Cynthiidæ at or near the point O., because they exhibit in all their other organs highly differentiated Molgulid characters.¹

The ancestral Cynthiidæ after the separation of the primitive Molgulidæ (O. in table, p. 150) were continued onwards with little change to the Cynthinæ (the genera *Cynthia* and *Microcosmus*) of the present day. The remaining sub-family, the Bolteninæ, must be placed on a side branch which diverged from the early Cynthinæ. In this ancestral line a part of the test became enlarged and prolonged to form a well-marked peduncle (Fig. 27), thus leading to the genus *Boltenia*, while *Culeolus* and *Fungulus* are degenerate deep-sea forms characterised by that peculiar modification of the branchial sac (see Fig. 28) found in the more primitive *Bathyoncus*, and in *Pharyn-*



FIG. 27.—*Culeolus wyvillii*.

godictyon in the Polyclinidæ. In *Culeolus*, however, curious calcareous spicules are found strengthening the vessels of the branchial sac (Fig. 28, *sp.*).

¹ See this Report, Part II. Appendix A., p. 402.