

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE EARLIEST
TIMES TO THE PRESENT
BY
JOHN STOW
1618

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, CATALOGUE No. 10. g

CATALOGUE
OF THE
ECHINODERMATA
IN THE
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

BY

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TASMANIA, &c., &c.

PART I.
ECHINI.
DESMOSTICHA AND PETALOSTICHA.

SECOND EDITION.

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P R E F A C E .

THE object of this Catalogue is (1) to give a list of the *Echini* in the Museum Collection; (2) to record correct habitats of the Australian species and the localities of such as have been met with by our Collectors, thereby showing the distribution of fauna; and lastly (3) to point out our deficiencies, in the hope that our friends in other countries may feel inclined to fill up some of the numerous gaps by donations or offers of exchange.

I take the present opportunity, on behalf of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, to offer our best thanks to CAPTAIN HIXSON, R.N., President of the Marine Board of New South Wales, for the interest he has shown in our work, in so liberally placing at our disposal a steam-launch for dredging purposes, by which means the Museum has been lately so greatly enriched in the Marine Fauna of Port Jackson, not only in the Crustacea, Echinodermata, and Cœlenterata, but also in many orders and families of Marine Vertebrates and Invertebrates; also to the late DR. JULIUS VON HAAST, PROFESSORS PARKER and HUTTON, of New Zealand, and other friends of the Institution, who have from time to time presented specimens.

The nomenclature, synonymy, and arrangement has been compiled chiefly from two of A. AGASSIZ'S great works, the "Revision of the Echini," and the "Report of the Voyage of the Challenger," with occasional reference to the "*Catalogue Raisonné des Echinides*" of LOUIS AGASSIZ and DESOR, in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and to PROFESSOR F. JEFFREY BELL'S account of the Echinodermata collected by DR. COPPINGER during the Voyage of H.M.S. "Alert." These works are here quoted respectively as the "Revision of the Echini" (*Rev. Ech.*); the "Voyage of the Challenger" (*Voy. Chall.*); "Voyage of the Alert" (*Voy. Alert.*); and "Catalogue Raisonné des Echinides;" "C. R. Ech. Ann. Sc. Nat." Occasional reference is also made to DR. GRAY'S "Catalogue of the Echinodermata in the British Museum," and to PROFESSOR DUNCAN'S and PROFESSOR BELL'S papers in the "Proceedings and Journal of the Zoological and Linnean Societies of London." All the above mentioned being in the Museum Library, are of easy access to any one desirous of studying the subject, or for reference.

The *Echinoidea*, which unfortunately is the smallest part of our collection of Echinodermata is but poorly represented in Australia; nevertheless, the Australian Region is the stronghold of some of the genera, as *Salmacis*, *Amblypneustes*, *Goniocidaris*, and *Phyllacanthus*, of which last all the known species are found within the Australian waters. Of the family Goniocidaridæ, out of fifteen species recorded by PROFESSOR A. AGASSIZ, ten are found in the Australian Region. The Echinometridæ of GRAY are also strongly represented by the occurrence of seven out of the eight genera known; of the family *Temnopleuridæ* (DES.), the genera *Temnopleurus* (AGASS.), *Salmacis* (AGASS.), *Mespilia* (DES.), *Amblypneustes* (AGASS.), and *Holopneustes* (AGASS.), are Australian.

The *Clypeastridæ* (AGASS.) are not well represented, for out of about eighteen genera only eight are to be found, represented by fourteen out of about fifty species known. One genus, *Anomalanthus*, the locality of which is yet uncertain, is the only genus peculiar to the Australian Region, *i.e.*, taking the *Peronella* of GRAY to be not distinct from *Laganum*.

Of the *Petalosticha*, probably only three genera, *Eupatagus*, *Lovenia*, and *Breynia* may be considered as being peculiar to the Australian Seas.

The *Asteroidea*, *Ophiuroidea*, *Crinoidea*, and *Holothuroidea* will form the subject of other parts of this Catalogue, to be published as determined hereafter.

Appended will be found a few notes and remarks on the Australian species, which may prove interesting to the general reader, and I have here to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Whitelegg, in adding and verifying the names of recent acquisitions.

I have only to add that the abbreviation "Pres." signifies Presented; "Bght.," Purchased; "Coll.," Collected by the Museum Collectors or Employees; "Exch.," received in Exchange; while "O.C." is used to indicate that the specimen is from the Old Collection in the Museum prior to 1870.

Throughout the Catalogue will be found mentioned some of the genera and species which we are most desirous of obtaining; these and any others not enumerated will be welcome additions to the Collection, and in return for which we shall be very happy to send duplicates of Australian species.

E. P. RAMSAY.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
AGASSIZIA	40
" <i>scrobiculata</i>	40
AMBLYPNEUSTES	18
" <i>formosus</i>	19, 52
" <i>griseus</i>	19, 52
" <i>ovum</i>	18, 52
" <i>pallidus</i>	19
<i>(Holopneustes) purpurascens</i>	20, 52
ANOMALANTHUS	27
" <i>tumidus</i>	27, 53
ANANCHYTIDÆ	35
ANOCHANUS	35
ARACHNOIDES	30
" <i>placenta</i>	30, 54
" <i>zelandiæ</i>	30
ARBACIADÆ	4
ARBACIA... ..	5
" <i>punctulata</i>	5
" <i>pustulosa</i>	5
" <i>spatuligera</i>	5
ASTHENOSOMA	8
<i>Astriclypeus</i> see MELLITA	31
ASTROPYGA	7
" <i>radiata</i>	7
BREYNIA... ..	37
" <i>australasiæ</i>	37, 55
BRISSINA	39
BRISSOPSIS	40
" <i>lyrifera</i>	40
" <i>luzonica</i>	40
BRISSUS	40
" <i>carinatus</i>	41, 55
" <i>columbaris</i>	41
" <i>compressus</i>	41
" <i>scillæ</i>	41
" <i>unicolor</i>	41
CASSADULIDÆ	33
CENTROSTEPHANUS	4
" <i>rodgersii</i>	6, 46
CIDARIDÆ	1
CIDARIS	1
" <i>metularia</i>	1
" <i>tribuloides</i>	1
<i>Cidarites</i> see <i>Goniocidaritis</i> and <i>Diadema</i>	

	PAGE.
CLYPEASTER	26, 90
" <i>humilis</i>	26, 53
" <i>rotundus</i>	26
" <i>scutiformis</i>	27
CLYPEASTRIDA	24
CÆLOPLEURUS	5
COLOBOCENTROTUS	8
" <i>atratus</i>	8
DESMOSTICHA	1
DIADEMA	6
" <i>setosum</i>	6, 46
DIADEMATIDÆ	5
DOROCIDARIS	2
" <i>neapolitana</i>	2
" <i>papillata</i>	2
<i>Desoria</i> see <i>Linthia</i>	43
ECHINANTHIDÆ... ..	26
ECHINANTHUS	27
" <i>rosaceus</i>	27
" <i>testudinarius</i>	27, 54
" <i>tumidus</i>	27
<i>(Clypeaster) humile</i>	26
ECHINARACHNIUS	29
" <i>excentricus</i>	29
" <i>parma</i>	29
ECHINIDÆ	15
ECHINOBRISSUS	34
" <i>recens</i>	34
<i>Nucleolites</i>	34
ECHINOCARDIUM	38
" <i>australe</i>	38, 55
" <i>cordatum</i>	38
" <i>flavescens</i>	38
" <i>mediterraneum</i>	38
" <i>variabilis</i>	38
ECHINOCYAMUS	24, 53
" <i>pusillus</i>	25
" <i>sp. nov.</i>	25, 53
ECHINODISCUS	30, 31
" <i>auritus</i>	30
" <i>biforis</i>	30
" <i>bisperforatus</i>	30
" <i>lævis</i>	31
ECHINOMETRA	9
" <i>lucunter</i>	9, 10, 47
" <i>michilini</i>	10

	PAGE.		PAGE.
ECHINOMETRA oblonga	10	FIBULARINA	24
„ subangularis	10	GONIOCIDARIDÆ	1
„ viridis	10	GONIOCIDARIS	4
„ plana	10	„ geranioides	4, 46
„ setosa	15	„ tubaria	4, 46
ECHINOMETRIDÆ	8	HEMIASTER	37
ECHINONEÛS	33	„ apicatus	39, 55
„ cyclostomus	33	(<i>Rhynobrissus</i>) apicatus	39, 55
„ semilunaris	33	„ cordatus	39
ECHINONIDÆ	33	HEMIPEDINA	20
ECHINOSTREPHUS	14, 15	HETEROCENTROTUS	8
„ molare	15, 49	„ mammillatus	9, 47
ECHINOTHRIX	6	„ trigonarius	9
„ calamaris	7, 47	HIPPONOE	23
„ turcarum	7	<i>Hipponoë</i> see <i>Tripneustes</i>	23, 23
(<i>Astropyga</i>) desorii	7	HOLOPNEUSTES	19
ECHINOTHURIDÆ	7	„ porosissimus	19, 52
ECHINUS	20	„ purpurascens	20
„ acutus	21	„ see <i>Amblypneustes</i>	20
„ angulosus	21	HOMOLAMPUS	35
„ atratus see <i>Colobocentrotus</i>	8	LAGANIDÆ	28
„ chloriticus see <i>Evechinus</i>	23, 24	LAGANUM	28
„ darnleyensis	21	„ Bonani	28
„ esculentus	20	„ decagonale	28, 54
„ magellanicus	21	„ depressum	28
„ melo	21	(<i>Peronella</i>) peronii	29, 54
„ microtuberculatus	22	LESKIADÆ	39
„ miliaris	22	<i>Leskia</i>	39
„ norvegicus	21	LINTHIA	42
„ parvituberculatus	22	(<i>Desoria</i>) australis	43, 56
„ robillardi	22	LOVENIA	37
„ sphaera	20	„ elongata	37, 55
„ subglobosus	20	MARETIA	36
„ verruculatus	22	„ planulata	36, 54
(<i>Toxopneustes</i>) pileolus	23	(<i>Spatangus</i>) oratus	36
„ variegata	22	MELLITA	31
(<i>Evechinus</i>) chloroticus	24	„ hexaporus	31
ENCOPE	32	„ orbiculus	31
„ californica	32	„ sexforis	31
„ emarginata	32	„ sexiesperforata	31
„ grandis	32	„ testudinata	31
„ micropora	32	„ see <i>Echinodiscus</i>	30
EUCLYPEASTRIDÆ	24	MEOMA	42
EUPATAGUS	36	„ grandis	42
„ valenciennesii	37, 55	„ ventricosa	42
EUSPATANGINA	35	(<i>Meomia ventricosa</i>)	42
EVECHINUS	24	MESPILIA	18
„ australiae	24, 53	„ globulus	18, 51
„ chloroticus	24	METALIA	41
FAORINA	43	„ maculosa	42
FIBULARIA	25, 53	„ sternalis	42
„ australis	25	„ microcyphus maculatus	16
„ oblonga	26	MICROCYPHUS ZIGZAG	16, 49
„ ovulum	25	MOIRA sp.	43
„ volva	26	<i>Moera</i>	42
		NEOLAMPAS	34
		NUCLEOLIDÆ	34

	PAGE.		PAGE.
NUCLEOLITES	34	SCHIZASTER <i>E. lacunosus</i> ...	43
<i>Nucleolites</i>	34	SCUTELLIDÆ	29
PALEOSTOMA	39	SPATANGIDÆ	35
PARASALENIA	11	SPATANGINA	35
„ <i>gratiosa</i> ..	11	SPATANGUS	36
PERONELLA see LAGANUM	28	„ <i>purpureus</i> ...	36
PETALOSTICHA	33	SPHÆRECHINUS	13
PHORMOSOMA	8	„ <i>australiæ</i> ...	14, 48
PHYLLACANTHUS	2	„ <i>granularis</i> ...	14
„ <i>annulifera</i> ...	2, 45	„ <i>brevispinosus</i> ...	14
„ <i>australis</i> ...	3, 46	STEPHANOCIDARIS	4
„ <i>baculosa</i> ...	3	STOMOPNEUSTES	11
„ <i>dubia</i> ...	3, 45	„ <i>variolaris</i> ...	11
„ <i>imperialis</i> ...	2	„ <i>atropurpureus</i> ...	11
„ <i>parvispina</i> ...	3, 45	STRONGYLOCENTROTUS ...	12
„ <i>tenuispinis</i> ...	45	„ <i>sp. ?</i> ...	13
„ <i>verticillata</i> ...	3	„ <i>dröbachiensis</i> ...	12
PHYMOSOMA	20	„ <i>erythrogrammus</i> ...	13, 48
PLATYBRISSUS	35	„ <i>franciscanus</i> ...	12
<i>Pleurechinus</i>	15	„ <i>franciscanus</i> ...	12
PODOCIDARIS	5	„ <i>globulosa</i> ...	12
POROCIDARIS	4	„ <i>lividus</i> ...	13
POURTALESIA	35	„ <i>purpuratus</i> ...	12
PRIONECHINUS	15	„ <i>tuberculatus</i> ...	13, 48
PSEUDOBOLETIA	14	TEMNECHINUS	15
„ <i>Indiana</i> ...	14	TEMNOPLEURIDÆ	15
<i>Pygorhynchus</i>	34	TEMNOPLEURUS	15
RHYNCHOPYGUS	34	„ <i>toreumaticus</i> ...	15, 48
„ <i>pacificus</i> ...	34	TOXOPNEUSTES	22
RHYNOBRISSUS	40	„ <i>pileolus</i> ...	23
ROTULA	32	„ <i>variegatus</i> ...	22
SALENIDÆ	4	„ (<i>Strongylocentrotus</i>)	
SALMACIS	16	„ <i>lividus</i> ...	13, 23
„ <i>alexandri</i> ...	17, 50	<i>Trichodiadema</i>	6
„ <i>bicolor</i> ...	16	TRIGONOCIDARIS	15
„ <i>dussumieri</i> ...	16, 49	TRIPLECHINIDÆ	20
„ <i>globator</i> ...	17, 51	TRIPNEUSTES	23
„ <i>rarispina</i> ...	17, 50	„ <i>angulosus</i> ...	23, 53
„ <i>sulcata</i> ...	17	„ <i>esculentus</i> ...	23
„ <i>woodsii</i> ...	18, 49	„ <i>variegata</i> ...	23
„ ? <i>sp.</i> ...	18	TRIPYLUS	39
SCHIZASTER	43		
„ <i>canaliferus</i> ...	43		
„ <i>ventricosus</i> ...	43, 56		

ECHINOIDEA.

DESMOSTICHA.

Sub-Order DESMOSTICHA, *Haeckel, Entwickel. Gesch.*, 1866
(*emend.*).

CIDARIDÆ.

Family CIDARIDÆ, *Müller, Baud. Echinod.*, 1854 (*emend.*).

GONIOCIDARIDÆ.

Sub-Family GONIOCIDARIDA, *Haeckel, Entwick. Gesch.*, 1866;
Agass., Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 384.

1. CIDARIS.

CIDARIS, *Klein, 1734, Nat. Disp. Ech.*; *A. Agass., Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 33.

1. CIDARIS METULARIA.

Cidaris metularia, *Blainv.*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 385.*

(*a to e*) Mauritius... .. Bght.

Hab. Mauritius; Sandwich Islands; Fiji; East India Islands.

2. CIDARIS TRIBULOIDES.

Cidarites tribuloides, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Cidaris tribuloides, *Blainv.*, 1830, *Zooph.*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 386.*

(*a*) Florida Exch.

(*b*) Dredged off Coast of Spain Pres.

Hab. Brazil; Cape Palmas, &c.

2. DOROCIDARIS.

DOROCIDARIS, *A. Agass.*, 1869, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, Vol. i;
Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 386.

1. DOROCIDARIS NEAPOLITANA.

(a) Mediterranean Bght.

Hab. Mediterranean.

2. DOROCIDARIS PAPILLATA.

Cidaritis papillata, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Dorocidaritis papillata, *A. Agass.*, 1869, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*,
Vol. i; *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 386.

(a) Shetlands Pres.

(b) Naples... .. Bght.

Hab. Mediterranean; Norway; Florida.

3. PHYLLACANTHUS.

PHYLLACANTHUS, *Brandt*, *Proc. Desc. An.*, 1835.

1. PHYLLACANTHUS IMPERIALIS.

Cidarites imperialis, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 391.

(a) Mauritius O.C.

(b) Australian coast

[*Hab.* Mauritius; Red Sea; East Indies; Australia.

2. PHYLLACANTHUS ANNULIFERA.

Cidarites annulifera, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. Sans Vert.*

Phyllacanthus annulifera, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. i, p. 150;
id. Pt. iii, p. 387; *Bell*, *Voy. Alert*, p. 118, 1884.

(a to f, &c.) Port Denison, 5 to 10 faths. ... Dredged.

(g to j, &c.) Port Denison, denuded tests ... „

(k to m) Cossack, West Australia Bght.

(n to p) „ „ „ denuded tests „

Hab. Solomon Island; North East, West, and North Coasts
of Australia.]

3. PHYLLACANTHUS BACULOSA.

Cidarites baculosa, Lamk. *Anim. sans Vert.*, 1816.

Phyllacanthus baculosa, A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 388.

(a, b, c) Mauritius Bght.

Hab. Mauritius; Coasts of East Africa; Red Sea; Lord Howe Island.

4. PHYLLACANTHUS AUSTRALIS, Ramsay.

(a) { Port Jackson, dredged near S. Reef, 6 faths. } Coll.
{ Type of the Species }

Hab. Port Jackson.

5. PHYLLACANTHUS DUBIA.

Phyllacanthus dubia, Br., 1835, *Prod. Desc. An.*; A. Agass.,
Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 389.

(a) Port Darwin Coll.

(b) Mauritius Exch.

Hab. South Africa; North Australia.*

6. PHYLLACANTHUS PARVISPINA.

Phyllacanthus parvispina, T. Woods, *P. L. Soc. of N.S.W.*, iv,
p. 286, pl. xiv, f, a, b, 1880.

(a) Type of the species, Port Jackson.

(b) Type of the species, denuded test, Port Jackson.

(c to f) Port Jackson, very large specimens.

(g) Port Jackson, form approaching *P. dubia*.

Hab. Port Jackson, East Coasts of Australia.

7. PHYLLACANTHUS VERTICILLATA.

Cidarites verticillata, Lam., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Phyllacanthus verticillata, A. Ag., *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 392, pl.
1e, f. 40, 42a; pl. 1f, f. 7.

(a) Mauritius Exch.

Hab. Society Islands; Australia; East Indian Islands.

*The common Port Jackson species usually known to Australian Naturalists as *P. dubia*, has been recently separated by Tenison-Woods as *P. parvispinia*.

4. STEPHANOCIDARIS.

STEPHANOCIDARIS, *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 393.

(Not represented.)

Hab. Australia, &c.

5. POROCIDARIS.

POROCIDARIS, *Des.* 1854, *Syn. Ech. foss.*, p. 46; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 394-5.

(Not represented.)

Hab. Australia.

6. GONIOCIDARIS.

GONIOCIDARIS, *Desor*, 1846, *Agass., Cat. Rais.*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 395.

1. GONIOCIDARIS TUBARIA.

Cidarites tubaria, *Lamk.*, *Anim. sans Vert*, p. 57, 1816.

Goniocidaritis tubaria, *Lütke.*, 1864, *Bid. til. kund. om Ech.*; *A. Agass.*, 1873, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 397; *id. Voy. Chall. Zool.*, Vol. iii, p. 49, 1881.

(*a to f*) Port Jackson, South Reef, 5 to 8 faths. Coll.

(*g, h, &c.*) Denuded tests, Port Jackson

Hab. Port Jackson; South East and Coasts of Australia.

2. GONIOCIDARIS GERANIOIDES.

Cidarites geranioides, *Lamk.*, 1816, *An. sans Vert*.

Goniocidaritis geranioides, *Agass.*, *Cat. Rais.*, 1846.

(*a to i*) Port Phillip Pres.

Hab. South-East and South Coast of Australia; Tasmania.

7. SALENIDÆ.

SALENIDÆ, *Agass.*, 1838, *Mon. Ech. Salénies (emend.)*; *A. Agass. Voy. Chall. Zool.*, iii, p. 50.

(Not represented.)

ARBACIADÆ.

ARBACIADÆ, *Gray, P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1855, p. 36; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 399.

8. ARBACIA.

ARBACIA, *Gray, P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1855, p. 36; *id. l. c.*, 1835, p. 58.

1. ARBACIA PUNCTULATA.

Arbacia punctulata, *Gray, P. Z. S., Lond.*, 1835, p. 58.

Echinus punctulatus, *Lamk., An. sans Vert.*, 1816.

(a) "Wood hole" Mass. ...	...	...	...	Exch.
(b to e) "Vineyard Snd. Mass."	...	...	...	"
(f) " " "	...	...	...	"
(g) " " "	...	denuded test...	...	"

Hab. Florida Reefs, &c.

2. ARBACIA SPATULIGERA.

Echinus spatuligera, *Val.* 1846, *Voy. Vénus*.

Arbacia spatuligera, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 93; *id.* iii, p. 403-4.

(a, b) Denuded tests, Chili	Exch.
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Hab. Chili; Peru; California.

3. ARBACIA PUSTULOSA.

Cidaris pustulosa, *Leske*, 1778, *Klein, Add.*

Arbacia pustulosa, *Gray*, 1835, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 402.

(a, b) Palermo	Exch.
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Hab. Mediterranean; Liberia; Brazil.

9. PODOCIDARIS.

PODOCIDARIS, *A. Agass.*, 1869, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i; *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 405.

(Not represented.)

10. COELOPLEURUS.

COELOPLEURUS, *Agass.*, *Cat. Syst. Ectyp.*, 1840; *A. Agass.*, *Voy. Chall. Zool.*, iii, p. 61, 1881; *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 406.

(Not represented.)

DIADEMATIDÆ.

DIADEMATIDÆ, *Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Berl.*, 1853 (*emend*); *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 407.

11. DIADEMA.

DIADEMA, *Schynv.*, 1711, *Thes. Imag. (Pet. emend.)*; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 408.

1. DIADEMA SETOSUM.

Cidarites diadema, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 58.

Diadema setosa, *Gray*, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*, p. 4.

Diadema setosum, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Echin.*, iii, p. 408.

(a) New Caledonia Pres.

(b to g) Ugi, Solomon Islands Coll.

(h, i) Ugi, Solomon Islands, denuded tests

(j) Bowen, Queensland

Hab. South Pacific; West India; Philippine and Cape Verde Islands; Japan and China Seas; East and North Coasts of Australia, north of Wide Bay.

12. CENTROSTEPHANUS.

CENTROSTEPHANUS, *Peters, Denkch. Akad. Berlin*, 1855; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 409.

1. CENTROSTEPHANUS RODGERSII.

Thrichodiadema Rodgersii, *A. Ag.*, 1863, *Proc. Acad. N. S. Phila.*,
p. 354.

Centrostephanus rogersii, *A. Ag.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. i, p. 98;
id. l. c. iii, p. 412.

(a to d) Long Bay, near Botany Heads Coll.

(e, f) denuded tests ..

(g to j) Young, dredged in 5 faths., Port Jackson ..

Hab. East and South Coasts of Australia; (New Caledonia?);
Lord Howe Island.

13. ECHINOTHRIX.

ECHINOTHRIX, *Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin*, 1853.

1. ECHINOTHRIX CALAMARIS.

chinus calamaris, *Pall.*, 1774, *Spic. Zool.*

Echinothrix calamaris, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. i, p. 120;
id. l. c., Pt. iii, p. 413; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 67. 1881.

(a) Ugi, Solomon Islands Coll.

Hab. Society Islands; East India Islands; Philippines; Fiji; New Hebrides and North Coasts of New Guinea; North Australia.

2. ECHINOTHRIX TURCARUM.

Diadema turcarum, Schynv. *Thes. Imag.*, 1711.

Echinothrix turcarum, Peters, 1853, *Monatsb. Akad., Berlin*, p. 484; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 416; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 67.

(a) Sandwich Islands Exch.

Hab. Sandwich and Fiji Islands, Honolulu; East India Islands; Chinese and Japanese Seas; East Coast of Africa; Red Sea.

3. ECHINOTHRIX DESORII.

Echinothrix desorii, Peters, 1853, *Monatsb. Akad., Berlin*, p. 484; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 415; *id. Pt. i*, p. 120.

Astropyga desorii, Agass., 1846, *C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vi.

Hab. Fiji Islands; Mauritius; Red Sea; Sandwich Islands.

14. ASTROPYGA.

ASTROPYGA, Gray, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*

1. ASTROPYGA RADIATA.

Cidarites radiata, Leske, 1778, *Klein, Add.*

Astropyga radiata, Gray, 1825, *Annals. Phil.*; *A. Ag., Rev. Ech., Pt. iii*, p. 420, *pl. xxiv, f. 40.*

(a to e) Mauritius Bght.

Hab. Zanzibar; Philippine Islands; East Indian Islands.

ECHINOTHURIDÆ.

ECHINOTHURIDÆ, Wyville Thomson, "Depths of the Sea," p. 164, 1873; *id. Echinoidea of the "Porcupine, Trans. Roy. Soc., Vol. clxiv, Pt. 2*, p. 730; *A. Agass., Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 71, 1881.

15. ASTHENOSOMA.

ASTHENOSOMA, *Grube*, 1867, *Jahresb. d. Schles. Ges. f. Vat. Cult.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 422; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 82, 1881.

(Not represented.)

Hab. China Seas.

16. PHORMOSOMA.

PHORMOSOMA, *Wyville Thomson*, 1874, *Ech. Porcup.*, *Trans. Roy. Soc.*, Vol. clxiv, Pt. 2, p. 732; *A. Agass.*, *Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 91.

(Not represented.)

Hab. Australia.

ECHINOMETRADÆ.

ECHINOMETRADÆ, *Gray*, *P. Z. S.*, *Lon.*, 1855, p. 37; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 423.

17. COLOBOCENTROTUS.

COLOBOCENTROTUS, *Brandt*, 1835, *Prod. Des. An.*

1. COLOBOCENTROTUS ATRATUS.

Echinus atratus, *Linn. Syst. Nat.*, 1758.

Colobocentrotus atratus, *Brandt*, *Prod. Des. An.*, 1835; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 424.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (a, b) Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | ... | O.C. |
| (c) Half denuded of spines, Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ |
| (d, e) Sandwich Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | Exch. |

Hab. Mauritius; East Coast of Africa; Java; Sandwich Islands.

18. HETEROCENTROTUS.

HETEROCENTROTUS, *Brandt*, 1835, *Prod. Des. An.*

1. HETEROCENTROTUS MAMMILLATUS.

Cidaris mammillata, Klein, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*

Heterocentrotus mammillatus, Brandt, *Prod. Des. An.*, 1835 ;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, 428.

(a) Ugi, Solomon Islands ...	...	...	...	Coll.
(b, c) Ugi, Solomon Islands	...	...	...	"
(d to g) Fiji...	...	...	...	O.C.
(h to j) Fiji, denuded tests	...	...	...	"
(k to m) Fiji, partly denuded	...	...	...	"
(n) Phoenix Islands	...	...	...	Exch.
(o) Ellice Islands	...	...	...	Pres.

Hab. Red Sea ; East India Islands ; Mauritius ; Fiji ; Sandwich, Solomon, and New Hebrides Islands.

2. HETEROCENTROTUS TRIGONARIUS.

Echinus trigonarius, Lamk., 1816, *An. Sans Vert.*

Heterocentrotus trigonarius, Brandt, *Prod. Desc. An.*, 1835 ;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 430.

(a, b) Adult. Mauritius...	...	...	...	Bght.
(c, d) Young. Mauritius	...	...	...	"
(e) Fiji	...	...	...	Exch.
(f) Fiji (denuded)	...	...	...	"

Hab. Mauritius ; Java ; New Caledonia ; Sandwich and Fiji Islands.

19. ECHINOMETRA.

ECHINOMETRA *Rondel*, 1554, *De Piscib. Mar.* (*Breyne*) ;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 431 ; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 105.

1. ECHINOMETRA LUCUNTER.

Cidaris lucunter, Leske, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Echinometra lucunter, Blainv., 1831, *Actin.* ; *A. Agass.*, *Rev.*

Ech., iii, p. 431 ; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, *Zool.*, p. 105.

(a to d) Mauritius (?)	...	...	...	O.C.
(e to j) Ugi, Solomon Islands	...	...	...	Cell.
(k,) Port Denison	...	...	...	"
(m, &c.) Fiji, denuded tests	...	...	...	O.C.

(n, o) Mauritius (?)	...	...	...	...	Exch.
(p, q) Samoa and Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	"
(r) Society Islands...	...	...	...	...	"
(s) West Australia...	..	...	...	...	Bght.

Hab. Solomon, Fiji, Sandwich, and East India Islands; East and West and North-East Coasts of Australia; Japan; East Coast of Africa (0 to 20 faths.); Lord Howe Island.

2. ECHINOMETRA OBLONGA.

Echinus oblonga, *Bl. Dict. Sc. Nat. O.*, 1825.

Echinometra oblonga, *Blainv.*, 1834, *Actin.*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 433.

(a) Samoa	...	...	...	...	Exch.
(b, c) Loc. ? Denuded tests	...	...	...	...	O.C.

Hab. Sandwich, Philippine, New Hebrides, and Mitchell's Islands; Solomon Islands, &c.

3. ECHINOMETRA SUBANGULARIS.

Echinometra michelini, *Desml.*, 1846; *Agass. & Desor, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vi, p. 373; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, i, (*Syn.*) p. 116.

Cidaris subangularis, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Echinometra subangularis, *Desml., Syn.*, 1837; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 434; *id.* ii, p. 283; *id. Voy. Chall. Zool.*, iii, p. 106.

(a, b) Jamaica	...	...	...	...	Exch.
(c) Loc. ?	...	...	...	...	O.C.

Hab. St. Vincent and Cape Verde Islands; Ascension Island; West India Islands; Brazil; Bermudas, &c.

4. ECHINOMETRA VIRIDIS.

Echinometra viridis, *A. Agass.*, 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i, p. 22; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 117, 284, *Syn*; *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 435.

Echinometra plana, *A. Agass.*, 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i.

Echinometra michilini, *Lutken*, 1864 (*non Desml. nec A. Agass.*).

(a) Jamaica...	...	...	...	...	Exch.
(b) ...	...	...	...	...	O.C.

Hab. West India Islands.

5. ECHINOMETRA VAN BRUNTI.

Echinometra van brunti, *A. Agass.*, 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, Vol. i, p. 21; *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 434.

(a, b) California Bght.

Hab. Peru; Panama; Gulf of California.

20. PARASALENIA.

PARASALENIA, *A. Agass.*, 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i; *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 435.

1. PARASALENIA GRATIOSA.

Parasalenia gratiosa, *A. Agass.*, 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i; *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 435.

(a) Fiji Pres.

21. STOMOPNEUSTES.

STOMOPNEUSTES, *Agass.*, 1841, *Monog. Scut. Int.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 436.

1. STOMOPNEUSTES VARIOLARIS.

Echinus variolaris, *Lamk.*, 1816, *An. sans Vert.*

Stomopneustes variolaris, *Agass.*, 1841, *Monog. Scut. Int.*

(a) Mauritius, with worn down spines Bght.

(b) " " " half denuded "

(c) Young, long spines "

(d) " " half denuded "

(e, f) Mauritius O.C.

Hab. Mauritius; New Hebrides; Java.

STOMOPNEUSTES VARIOLARIS., *Var.*

Stomopneustes atropurpureus, *T.-Woods*, *P. L. S.*, *N. S. W.*, 1880, p. 198.*

(a) North-East Australia... .. Pres.

(b) " " denuded "

(c) Solomon Islands Coll.

Hab. Trinity Bay, Queensland; North-East Coast of Australia.

* This appears to me to be only a variety of *S. variolaris*.

22. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS.

STRONGYLOCENTROTUS, *Brandt*, 1835, *Prod. desc. An.*; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., ii, p. 276; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 438.

1. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS DRÖBACHIENSIS.

Echinus dröbachiensis, *Mull.*, 1776, *Zool. Dan. Prod.*

Stronghlocentrotus dröbachiensis, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*,
Pt. i, p. 162; *id. Pt. ii*, p. 277; *id. Pt. iii*, p. 441; *id.*
Voy. Chall. Zool., iii., p. 107 (1881).

(a) East Port Maine	...	...	...	...	Exch.
(b, c) Cape Cod	...	...	...	...	"
(d) "	...	...	...	...	"
(e) Labrador	...	...	...	...	"
(f) (Var. neglectus, Lamk.) North Europe	...	...	...	...	"
(g) British Columbia	...	...	...	...	"
(h) " "	...	...	...	...	"

Hab. North European and North Pacific Seas; North-East
Coast of North America.

2. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS PURPURATUS.

Echinus purpuratus, *Stimps.*, 1857, *Crust. Ech. Pacif. Coast.*

Strongylocentrotus purpuratus, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, *Pt.*
i, p. 165; *id. l. c. Pt. iii*, p. 449.

(a) California	...	...	...	...	Exch.
(b) " "	...	...	...	...	"
(c) San Diego, California	...	...	...	...

Hab. West Coast of America.

3. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS FRANCISCANUS.

Toxocidaris franciscana, *A. Agass.*, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, *i.*,
p. 22, 1863.

Toxocidaris globulosa, *A. Agass.*, 1863.

Strongylocentrotus franciscanus, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, *i*, p. 163,
1872; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 442.

(a, b) Chili	Exch.
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Hab. Gulf of California; Chilean Coasts, S. Am.

4. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS LIVIDUS.

Echinus lividus, Lamk, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Strongylocentrotus lividus, Brandt., 1835, *Prod. Desc. An.* ;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 446.

(a) Mediterranean.

(b) Beyrut, Med.

Hab. Mediterranean; Atlantic; Azores.

5. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS TUBERCULATUS.

Echinus tuberculatus, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Strongylocentrotus tuberculatus, Brandt., 1835, *Prod. Desc. An.* ;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 449.

(a to c) Lord Howe's Island. Coll.

(d, e) ,, ,, denuded ,,

Hab. Lord Howe's Island; Australia; New Zealand; China
and Japan Seas; Port Jackson.

6. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS ERYTHROGRAMMUS.

Strongylocentrotus erythrogrammus, Val., *Voy. Venus Zoophyt.*,
pl. vii, f. 1. 1846; Jeff. Bell, *Voy. Alert*, p. 121.

Strongylocentrotus eurythrogrammus, A. Agass., 1872, *Rev. Ech.*,
Pt. i, p. 163; *id. Pt. iii, p. 441*; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 106.

(a to f, &c.) Port Jackson Coll.

(g to l) ,, ,, denuded tests ,,

(m, n) Port Phillip ,,

(o, p) Tasmania ,,

(r) Newcastle, large tests Pres.

Hab. Australian Coasts; Tasmania; Japanese Seas; West
Indian Ocean.*

7. STRONGYLOCENTROTUS? SP.

(a, b) Port Jackson?

23. SPHÆRECHINUS (*Strongylocentrotus*).

SPHÆRECHINUS, Desor, 1857, *Syn. des Ech. Foss.*

STRONGYLOCENTROTUS, A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 451; *id. Voy.*
Chall., iii, p. 106.

* Bell, *Voy. Alert*, p. 162.

1. SPHÆRECHINUS GRANULARIS.

Echinus granularis, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Sphærechinus granularis, A. Agass., 1863, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, i; *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 452; *id. Rep. Chall.*, iii, p. 106.

Echinus brevispinosus, Risso, 1826; Val., *Anat. des Ech.*, t. 1, 1841.

Toxopneustes brevispinosus, Agass. & Desor., 1846, *C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vi., p. 367.

(a, b) Bay of Naples Bght.

(c) Mediterranean Exch.

Hab. Mediterranean and Coast of Africa.

2. SPHÆRECHINUS AUSTRALIÆ.

Sphærechinus Australiæ, A. Agass., 1872, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, Vol. iii; *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 451; *ib. Voy. Chall.* iii, p. 106.

(a, b) South Australia.

Hab. Solomon Islands; North and North-East Australia; New Zealand; Mauritius.

24. PSEUDOBOLETIA (*Strongylocentrotus*).

PSEUDOBOLETIA Trosch., 1869, *Verhdl. d. Nat. Ver. f. Rheinl. u. West*; A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 454.

1. PSEUDOBOLETIA INDIANA.

Toxopneustes Indiana, Mich., 1862, *Maill. Bourbon, Ann. A.*

Pseudoboletia Indiana, A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 456, pl. 5a, f. 8-9.

(a, b) Mauritius Exch.

(c) „ „

(d) Port Jackson (Young) Coll.

25. ECHINOSTREPHUS.

ECHINOSTREPHUS, A. Agass., 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i.

1. ECHINOSTREPHUS MOLARE.

Echinometra setosa, *Rumph.*, *Amb. Rar. Kam.*, 1705.

Echinostrephus molare, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. i, p. 119 ;
id. Pt. iii, p. 457.

(a) Lord Howe's Island Coll.

(b, c) ,, ,, Bght.

(d to f) Mauritius ,,

Hab. Lord Howe's Island ; Society Islands ; Zanzibar ; Natal

ECHINIDÆ.

Family ECHINIDÆ, *Agassiz*, 1846, *Cat. Rais. Ann. Sc. Nat.* vi
(*emend.*). (*A. Agass. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 468.)

TEMNOPLEURIDÆ.

Sub-Family TEMNOPLEURIDÆ, *Desor*, 1855, *Syn. Ech. Foss.*

26. TEMNOPLEURUS.

TEMNOPLEURUS, *Agass.*, 1841, *Int. Mon. Scut.* ; *A. Agass.*, *Voy. Chal.*, iii, p. 107 ; *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 460.

PLEURECHINUS, *Agass.*, 1841, *Mong. Scut.* ; *A. Agass.*, *Voy. Chall.*, *Zool.*, iii, p. 108.*

1. TEMNOPLEURUS TOREUMATICUS.

Cidaris toreumatica, *Klein.*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*

Temnopleurus toreumaticus, *Agass.*, 1841, *Monog. Scut.* ;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 463 ; *Bell. Voy. Alert*, p. 119.

(a) Port Denison Coll.

(b to d) Clarence River Pres.

Hab. Eastern and Northern Australia ; China, Japan Seas
East Indian Ocean.

27. PRIONECHINUS, *A. Agass.* 28. TEMNECHINUS, *Forbes.*

29. TRIGONOCIDARIS, *A. Agass.*

(Not represented.)

* See Professor Duncan's Paper on the *Pleurechinus* of L. Agassiz, *Journal Linn. Soc., Zool.*, xvi, No. 94, p. 447 (1882).

30. MICROCYPHUS.

MICROCYPHUS, *L. Agass.*, 1841, *Val., Anat. Genre Ech.* (non *Mon. Scut.*)

1. MICROCYPHUS ZIGZAG.

Microcyphus zigzag, *L. Agass.*, 1846, *C. R. Ann. Sci. Nat.* vi, p. 358; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 469, pl. viii c, f. 11-12.

(a) Port Phillip Pres.

Hab. Japan; Tasmania; Philippines.

2. MICROCYPHUS MACULATUS.

Microcyphus maculatus, *L. Agass.*, 1846, *C. R. Ann. Sci. Nat.* vi, p. 358; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 466, pl. viii a, f. 8-10.

(a) Mauritius Bght.

Hab. Japan; East Indian Islands; Navigator Islands.

31. SALMACIS.

SALMACIS, *Agass.*, 1841, *Val. Anat. Gen. Ech.*

1. SALMACIS BICOLOR.

Salmacis bicolor, *Agass.*, 1841, *Val. Anat. Gen. Ech.*; *Agass. and Desor*, *Cat. Rais., Ann. Sc.* (3) vi, p. 359; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 471; *Bell, Voy. Alert*, p. 118; *id. P.Z.S.*, 1880, p. 248.

(a) Port Denison Coll.

(b, c, d) Cossack, West Australia Bght.

(f) " " juv. "

Hab. Inter-Tropical Australia; Port Denison; Red Sea; Indian Ocean; Mozambique.

2. SALMACIS DUSSUMIERI.

Salmacis dussumieri, *Agass.*, 1846, *C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, Vol. vi, (3) p. 359; *Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 473; *Bell, Voy. Alert*, p. 171.

(a, b, c) Port Jackson, dredged 4 to 7 fathoms, sand and shells Coll.

(d) Port Denison "

(e) Ugi, Solomon Islands "

Hab. Port Jackson; East and North-Eastern Australia
China Seas; Solomon Islands.

3. SALMACIS ALEXANDRI.

Salmacis globator, form A, *Bell, P. Z. S.*, 1880, pp. 431, 433,
pl. xli, figs. 1 to 7.

Salmacis globator, *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 473 (part).

Salmacis alexandri, *Bell, Voy. Alert*, p. 108.

(a to f)	Port Jackson	...	...	...	...	Coll.
(g, h)	„	White-spined var.	...	...	...	„
(i, j, &c.)	„	Denuded tests	...	...	...	„
*	„	„

Hab. Port Jackson and East Coast of Australia.

4. SALMACIS GLOBATOR.

Salmacis globator, *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 473 (part).

Salmacis globator, form B, *Bell, P. Z. S.*, 1880, pp. 431, 433,
pl. xli, figs. 2, 3, 8.

(See *infra.*, p. 51.)

5. SALMACIS RARISPINA.

Salmacis rarispina, *Agass.; Agass. & Desor*, 1846, *C. R., Ann. Sc. Nat.* (3), vi, p. 359; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 457;
Bell, P. Z. S., 1880, p. 429; *A. Agass., Voy. Chall.*, iii,
p. 113.

(a to f) Port Denison Coll.

(g, h) Port Jackson „

Hab. East and North-East Coast of Australia; Port Jackson,
&c; Philippine Islands; China; Siam.

6. SALMACIS SULCATA.

Salmacis sulcatus, *Agass.; Agass. & Desor*, 1846, *C. R., Ann. Sc. Nat.* (3), vi, p. 349; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 476;
id. Voy. Chall., iii, p. 114; *Bell, P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 430.

Hab. Australian East Coast (Port Jackson, Port Denison,
Port Mollé), Philippine Islands; Mozambique; Red Sea.

* Numerous forms varying in the shape of the test, and in the colour of the spines, dredged together in Port Jackson, plentiful in September to January on sand and shells, 5 faths.

7. SALMACIS SP. ?

(a) Port Jackson, 3 to 10 faths. Coll.

8. SALMACIS WOODSII.

Salmacis woodsii, Ramsay, *Aust. Mus. Cat. Echinoidea*, 1885, p. 18 and 48, pl. 2, f. 1, 2, 3.

(a) Locality, off South Head, Port Jackson.

32. MESPILIA.

MESPILIA, Desor, 1846, *Catal. Raisonné, Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vi, p. 357 ;
A. Agass. Rev. Ech., iii, p. 477.

1. MESPILIA GLOBULUS.

Mespilia globulus, Agass ; Agass. & Desor, *Cat Rais. in Ann. des Sc. Nat.*, 1846 (3), p. 358, pl. xv., fig. 17 ; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 477 ; Bell, *P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 434.

(a to c) Fiji Pres.

Hab. Samoa, New Hebrides Islands ; New Caledonia ; Celebes, New Guinea ; North and East Coast of Australia.

33. AMBLYPNEUSTES.

AMBLYPNEUSTES. Agass., 1841, *Int. Monog. Scut.* ; Bell, *P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 435 ; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 478.

1. AMBLYPNEUSTES OVUM.

Echinus ovum, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Amblypneustes ovum, Agass. ; Agass. & Desor, 1846, *C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vi (3), p. 362 ; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 480 ;
Bell, *P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 435.

(a to f) Port Jackson, 3 to 8 faths. Coll.

(g to l) ,, denuded tests ,,

(m, &c.) ,, immature and young ,,

(p) Newcastle, large, denuded test Pres.

Hab. Australian Seas, East Coasts.

3. AMBLYPNEUSTES GRISEUS.

Echinus griseus, *Blainv.*, 1825, *Dict. Sc. Nat. O.*

Amblypneustes griseus, *Agass.*; *Agass. & Desor, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vi (3), p. 362, 1841, *Int. Mon. Scut.*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 480.

(a) George's Head, Port Jackson Coll.

(b) Clarence River Pres.

Hab. Australia, East and South-East Coasts.

3. AMBLYPNEUSTES PALLIDUS.

Echinus pallidus, *Lam.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Amblypneustes pallidus, *Val.*, *Voyage Venus*, 1846, *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 481; *Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 438.

(a to g) Hobart, Tasmania.

Hab. Australia; Fiji.

4. AMBLYPNEUSTES FORMOSUS.

Amblypneustes formosus, *Val.*, 1846, *Voy. Venus.*; *A. Agass.; Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 479; *Bell, P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 437.

(a) Queen's Beach, Botany, Cook's River ... Coll.

(b) Botany Bay "

Hab. East and South-East Coasts of Australia.

34. HOLOPNEUSTES.

HOLOPNEUSTES, *Agass.*, 1841, *Anat. gen. Ech.*; *Agass. & Dessor, C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.* (3) vi, p. 364.

1. HOLOPNEUSTES POROSISSIMUS.

Cidaris granulata (*Agass.*), 1841.

Holopneustes porosissimus, *Agass.*; *Agass. & Dessor*, 1846, *R. C. An. Sc. Nat.* (3), vi, p. 364; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 484; *Bell, P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 439.

(a) Richmond River Pres.

Hab. East and South Coasts of Australia.

2. HOLOPNEUSTES PURPURASCENS.

Amblypneustes purpurascens, *Lütke.*, 1872, in *A. Agass.*, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, iii; *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 485.

Holopneustes purpurascens, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, iii; *A. Agass.*, *Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 114.

(a to z) Maroubra Bay Coll. and Pres.

(a to e) Richmond River... .. Pres.

(a, b) Botany Bay Coll.

Hab. East Coast of Australia, 5 to 15 faths.

TRIPLECHINIDÆ.

Sub-Family TRIPLECHINIDÆ, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, ii; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 487; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 114.

35. PHYMOSOMA.

PHYMOSOMA, *Haime*, 1853, *D'Arch. et Haime, An. foss. Inde.*
(Not represented.)

36. HEMIPEDINA.

HEMIPEDINA, *Wright*, 1855, *Brit. Col. Ech.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.* ii, p. 291; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 488.
(Not represented.)

37. ECHINUS.

ECHINUS, *Rondel.*, 1554, *De Piscib. (Linn.) (emend.)*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 293; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 489; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 114; *Agass. & Dessor, C. R. An. Sc. Nat.*, vi (3), p. 364.

1. ECHINUS ESCULENTUS.

Echinus subglobosus, *Linn*, 1745, *Fauna Suec.*

Echinus esculentus, *Linn*, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 491.

Echinus sphaera, *Müll.*, 1776, *Prod. Zool. Dan.*, p. 235.

(a) German Sea Coast Exch.

(b, c, d) Norway, denuded tests „

Hab. English Channel; Norway, &c.

2. ECHINUS ACUTUS.

Echinus acutus, Lam., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 489, pl. viia, f. 5.

(a) Falmouth Exch.

Hab. Norway; Mediterranean.

3. ECHINUS MELO.

Echinus melo, Lamk., 1816, *Anim sans Vert.*; A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 493; Agass. & Dessor, *C. R. An. Sc. Nat.*, vi. (3), p. 365.

(a) Mediterranean Exch.

(b) ,, ,,

Hab. Mediterranean.

4. ECHINUS NORVEGICUS.

Echinus Norvegicus, Düb. O. Kor., 1844, *Skand. Ech.*, p. 268, pl. ix, fig. 33-39; A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. ii, p. 296, pl. vi a, f. 4.

(a) Bergen, Norway Exch.

5. ECHINUS MAGELLANICUS.

Echinus magellanicus, Phill., 1857, *Wieg. Arch.*, i.

(a) Dunedin, New Zealand Exch.

(b) Stewart's Island, N.Z. ,,

Hab. Patagonia; Chili; New Zealand; Australia?

6. ECHINUS ANGULOSUS.

Cidaris angulosa, Leske, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Echinus angulosus, A. Agass., 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 122; *id.* iii, p. 489; Bell, *Voy. Alert*, p. 121 (1884.)

(a) Stewart's Island, N.Z. Exch.

(b) Cape Campbell, N.Z.... .. ,,

7. ECHINUS DARNLEYENSIS.

Echinus darnleyensis, J. E. Tenison-Woods, *Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.*, ii, p. 165; Bell, *Voy. Alert* (1884), p. 121.

(a) Type of the species, Darnley Island,
S.E. Coast of New Guinea Pres.

(b, c, d) Darnley Island, *Voy. of the "Chevert"* ,,

Hab. Torres Straits (Thursday, Prince of Wales, and Darnley Islands,) and S.E. Coast of New Guinea, generally.

8. ECHINUS MICROTUBERCULATUS.

Echinus microtuberculatus, *Blainv.*, 1825, *Dict. Sc. N.*, xxxvii, p. 88; *Agass & Dessor*, *C. R. An. Sc. Nat.*, vi (3), p. 368; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 124; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 494.

Echinus parvituberculatus, *Blainv.*, 1834, *Man. d'actin.*, p. 228.

(a, b) Dalmatia, Adriatic Exch.

(a to f) Mediterranean „

Hab. Mediterranean; Cape Verde Islands.

9. ECHINUS MILIARIS.

Echinus miliaris, *Müll.*, 1771, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 495, *pl.* xxv, *f.* 11.

(a to e) Coast of France Exch.

(f, g) European seas „

(h to j) Norway „

(k to q) „ „

Hab. English Channel; Norway.

10. ECHINUS VERRUCULATUS.

Echinus verruculatus, *Lutken*, 1863, *Bidrag til Kundskab om Echiniderne*, p. 93; *M. de Loriol*, *Mem. Soc. Phy. et D'Hist. Nat. Geneva*, Vol. xviii, p. 21, *pl.* iii, *f.* 3.

(a to c) Mauritius Exch.

11. ECHINUS ROBILLARDI.

Echinus Robillardi, *Loriol*, *l. c.*, p. 23, *pl.* iii, *f.* 1-2.

(a, b) Mauritius Exch.

38. TOXOPNEUSTES.

TOXOPNEUSTES, *Agass.*, 1841, *Int. Mon. Scut.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 496; *Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 117.

1. TOXOPNEUSTES VARIEGATUS.

Echinus variegatus, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Toxopneustes variegatus, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 168; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 500.

(a) Bahia Exch.

(b) Florida „

Hab. West Indies; Bermudas; South Carolina; Gulf of Florida; Brazil.

2. TOXOPNEUSTES PILEOLUS.

Echinus pileolus, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*

Toxopneustes pileolus, Agass., 1841, *Int. Monog. Scut.*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p., 497.

(a, b, c)	Mauritius	...	...	...	...	Pres.
(d)	„	denuded test	...	...	...	„

TOXOPNEUSTES LIVIDUS.

See *Strongylocentrotus lividus*.

39. TRIPNEUSTES.

TRIPNEUSTES, Agass., 1841, p. viii, in *Val. Anat. gen. Echinus*; *Bell, P.Z.S.*, 1879, p. 657.

HIPPONOE, Gray, 1855, *P.Z.S.*, p. 36; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 500.

1. TRIPNEUSTES ANGULOSUS.

Cidaris variegata, Leske, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Hipponoë variegata, *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 135; *id.* iii, p. 501.

Tripneustes angulosus, Leske; *Bell, P.Z.S.*, 1879, pp. 657, 661; *id. Voy. Alert*, p. 121 (1884).

(a to e)	Lord Howe's Island	...	...	...	Coll.
(f to h)	Port Moresby	...	...	...	Pres.
(i, j)	Mauritius	...	...	...	Exch.
(k, l)	„	(abnormal variety)	...	...	„
(m to r)	Port Jackson	...	...	...	Coll.

Hab. Mauritius; Red Sea; N.S.Wales Coast; Port Jackson; Lord Howe's Island.

2. TRIPNEUSTES ESCULENTUS.

Tripneustes esculentus, Leske, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Cidaris variegata, Leske, 1778, *Kl. Add.* (See Bell), *P. Z. S.*, 1879, pp. 655, 662.)

Hab. Florida; Surinam; Mauritius; West Indies.

40. EVECHINUS (*Hipponoë*).

EVECHINUS, Verrill, 1871, *Notes on Radiata*; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, 502.

1. EVECHINUS CHLOROTICUS.

Echinus chloroticus, Val., 1846, *Voy. Venus*.

Evechinus chloroticus, Verrill, 1871, *Notes on Radiata*; A. Agass.,
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 502.

(a, b, c) Dunedin, New Zealand Exch.

(d, e) Cape Campbell ,, "

(f to h) New Zealand Bght.

Hab. Coasts of New Zealand.

2. EVECHINUS AUSTRALIÆ.

Evechinus australiæ, Tenison-Woods, *Proc. Linn. Soc. of N. S. W.*,
ii, p. 167.

(a, b, c) Port Jackson.* Types of the species ... Pres.

CLYPEASTRIDA.

CLYPEASTRIDA, A. Agass., *Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 118.

Sub-Order CLYPEASTRIDÆ, Agass., 1836, *Prod. Mon. Rad.*;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 504.

EUCLYPEASTRIDÆ.

Family EUCLYPEASTRIDÆ, Hæckel, 1866, *Generelle Morphologie*;
A. Agass. *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 505; *Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 118.

FIBULARINA.

Sub-Family FIBULARINA, Gray, 1855, *Cat. Rec. Ech. (emend.)*,
p. 65; A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 505; *id. Voy. Chall.*,
iii, p. 118.

41. ECHINOCYAMUS.

ECHINOCYAMUS, Van Phels., 1774; Agass. & Dessor, *C. R. An.*
Sc. Nat., vii (3), p. 140.

* These specimens were obtained on a small sea beach about 3 miles north of Port Jackson Heads.

1. ECHINOCYAMUS PUSILLUS.

Spatagus pusillus, Müll., 1776, *Prod. Zool. Dan.*

Echinocyamus pusillus, Gray, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*, p. 6; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., ii, p. 304; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 505; *id. Voy. Chall.*
iii, p. 118.

(a) English coast Exch.

Hab. English Channel and Norway; Azores; Mediterranean;
Florida.

2. ? ECHINOCYAMUS SP. NOV.

(a to z) Port Stephens, 25 to 35 faths. Coll.

42. FIBULARIA.

FIBULARIA, Lamk., *An. sans Vert.*, 1816; *Agass. & Desor*,
C. R. An. Sc. Nat., vii (3), p. 142; *Gray, Cat. Rec. Ech.*
1855, pp. 3, 28.

1. FIBULARIA AUSTRALIS.

Fibularia australis, Desml., 1837, *Tabl. Syn.*, 240; *A. Agass.*
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 506; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 119;
Agass. & Desor, C. R. An. Sc. Nat. vii (3), p. 142.

(a) Port Jackson, 7 faths. Coll.

(b) „ „

Hab. East Coast of Australia, 3 to 40 faths. (off Port Stephens
and Port Jackson Heads); Japan; Sandwich Islands.

2. FIBULARIA OVULUM.

Echinus minutus, Pall., 1774, *Spic. Zool.*, ix, pl. 1, f. 3a.

Fibularia ovulum, Lamk., *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 17; *Agass. & Desor.*
C. R. An. Sc. Nat., vii (3), p. 142; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*,
iii, p. 507; *Gray, Cat. Rec. Ech.*, 1855., p. 30.

Echinocyamus ovulum, Gray, *Ann. Phil.*, 1825, p. 6.

(a) Mauritius Exch.

(b) Port Jackson Coll.

Hab. Mauritius; Indian Ocean; Philippine Islands.

3. FIBULARIA VOLVA.

Fibularia volva, *Agass.*; *Agass. & Desor*, 1847, *C. R. An. Sc. Nat.*, vii (3), p. 142; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 509; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 119.

(a) Torres Straits, North Australia Coll.

(b)

Hab. North Coast of Australia; Red Sea; Formosa.

4. FIBULARIA OBLONGA.

Fibularia oblonga, *Gray*, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 30.

(a to —) New Caledonia, dredged 5 to 10 faths. Pres.

(d to —) Port Stephens, 24 faths. Coll.

ECHINANTHIDÆ.

Sub-Family ECHINANTHIDÆ, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 510; *id. l. c.*, ii, p. 306.

43. CLYPEASTER.

CLYPEASTER, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert. (Müll. emend.)*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 306; *id. l. c.*, iii, p. 510; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 119.

1. CLYPEASTER HUMILIS.

Echinanthus humile, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl. Add.*, pl. xix, f. A, B.

Clypeaster humilus, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i., p. 100; *id. l. c.*, iii, p. 510; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 119; *Bell*, *Voy. Alert*, p. 122.

(a, b, c) Port Denison (Gloucester Passage) 10 faths. Coll.

(d) " " " " "

Hab. North and North-East Coasts of Australia; Red Sea; New Caledonia; East India Islands.

2. CLYPEASTER ROTUNDUS.

Stolonoclypus rotundus, *A. Agass.*, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, Vol. i., p. 25, 1863.

Clypeaster rotundus, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 511.

(a) Panama Bght.

Hab. San Diego; California.

3. CLYPEASTER SCUTIFORMIS.

Echinus scutiformis, *Gmelin*, 1788, *Linn. Syst. Nai.*

Clypeaster scutiformis, *Lam.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 16; 4.

Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 512, pl. xiii, f. 1-4.

(a, b) Mauritius Bght.

(c) „ Exch.

Hab. Red Sea; Philippines; Kingsmills.

44. ANOMALANTHUS.

Echinanthus, *Tenison-Woods*, *Proc. Linn. Soc. of N. S. W.*, ii, p. 169.

Anomalanthus, *Bell*, *P. Z. S. Lond.*, 1884, p. 40, pl. ii.

1. ANOMALANTHUS TUMIDUS.

Echinanthus tumidus, *Tenison-Woods*, *Proc. Linn. Soc. of N. S. W.*, ii, p. 169.

Anomalanthus tumidus, *Bell*, *P. Z. S., Lond.*, 1884, p. 40, pl. ii.

(a) Type of the genus and species; Australian

Coast O.C.

Hab. Australian Seas.

45. ECHINANTHUS.

Echinanthus, *Breyn.*, 1732, *Schediasma (emend.)*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 310; *id. l. c.* ii, p. 514; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 120.

1. ECHINANTHUS TESTUDINARIUS.

Echinanthus testudinarius, *Gray*, 1851, *P.Z.S., Lond.*, p. 35;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 514; *id. Voy., Chall.*, iii, p. 120.

(a, b, c) Port Jackson, 5 to 7 fathoms Coll.

(d) Port Denison „

2. ECHINANTHUS ROSACEUS.

Echinus rosaceus, *Linn.*, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*

Echinanthus rosaceus, *Gray*, 1825, *Annals Phil.*, p. 5; *A. Agass.*,

Rev. Ech., Pt. ii, p. 311, pl. xi c.

(a) West Indies Bght.

LAGANIDÆ.

Sub-Family LAGANIDÆ, *Des.*, 1857, *Synops.*, p. 217 (*emend*);
A. Agass., *Rec. Ech.*, iii, p. 516.

46. LAGANUM.

LAGANUM. *Klein.*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech. Laganum*, *Agass.*, 1841.

ECHINODISCUS, *Leske*, 1778; ECHINUS, *Gmel.*, 1788.

CLYPEASTER, *Lamk.*, 1816; SCUTELLA, *Lamk.*, 1816.

LAGANUM, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 516; PERONELLA, *Gray*,
 1855, *Cat. Rev. Ech.*

1. LAGANUM DEPRESSUM.

Laganum depressum, *Less.*, 1841, *in Agass. Mon. Scut.*, p. 110;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 518; *id. l. c. i*, p. 138.

(a to e) Port Denison Coll.

(f to i) Locality ?

(j) Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens Coll.

(k) Samoa Exch.

Hab. Solomon Islands; North and North-East Australia;
 Torres Straits; Islands of the Pacific Ocean, between the
 Tropics; Mauritius; Philippine and Fiji Islands, &c.

2. LAGANUM BONANI.

Laganum Bonani, *Klein*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., Pt. iii, p. 517, pl. xiii, f. 6-7.

(a, b) Howlah, Solomon Islands Bght.

Hab. Tasmania; East Indian Islands; Philippines, &c.

3. LAGANUM (*Peronella*) DECAGONALE.

Laganum decagonale, *Bell*, *Voy. Alert*, pp. 122, 171; *id. Ann.*
and Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), xi, p. 130.

Peronella decagonalis, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 520; *id. l. c.*,
 i, p. 148; *Bell*, *Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.*, 1884, ix,
 p. 502.

(a to g) Port Denison, 3 to 20 fathoms Coll.

(h to k) West Australia Bght.

(l to n) New Caledonia Pres.

Hab. Fiji Islands; East and North Coasts of Australia;
 New Caledonia.

4. LAGANUM (*Peronella*) PERONII.

Laganum Peronii, *Agass.* 1841, *Int. Mon. Scut.*, p. 123, pl., xxii;
Bell, Voy. Alert, p. 171; *id. Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.*
 (1884), ix, pp. 503, 505-6.

Peronella peronii, *Gray*, 1855, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 13; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 522; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 121.

(a to f) Port Jackson, 5 to 10 fathoms, sand and
 shells, sandy mud Coll.

(g to j) Port Jackson, denuded tests "

(k to —) Broughton Islands, off Port Stephens,
 25 to 35 fathoms "

Hab. Tasmania; Eastern and Northern Coasts of Australia;
 Philippine Islands; off Port Jackson, 35 fathoms, "Challenger."

SCUTELLIDÆ.

Family SCUTELLIDÆ, *Agass.*, 1841, *Mon. Scut.* (emend).

47. ECHINARACHNIUS (*Scutella*).

ECHINARACHNIUS, *Van Phels.*, *Agass. & Desor, C. R. Ech. Ann.*
Sc. Nat., vii, p. (3), p. 133 (1847); *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*,
 ii, p. 315; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 524.

1. ECHINARACHNIUS (*Scutella*) PARMA.

Scutella parma, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 11.

Echinarachnius parma, *Gray*, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*, p. 6; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., ii, p. 316; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 528.

(a to i) Vineyard, Mass. Exch.

(j, k) Nantucket, N.A. "

Hab. North America; Labrador; Vancouver Island, &c.;
 Australia. (?)

2. ECHINARACHNIUS (*Scutella*) EXCENTRICUS.

Scutella excentrica, *Esch.*, 1829, *Zool. Atl.*, pl. xx, f. 2.

Echinarachnius excentricus *Val.*, 1846, *Voy. Venus*, pl. x;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 524.

(a, b) "Marro," California Exch.

(c) San Diego, California Bght.

Hab. California; Kamschatka, &c.

48. ARACHNOIDES.

ARACHNOIDES, *Klein*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*; *Agass. & Desor*,
C. R. Ech. Ann. Sc. Nat., 1847, vii (3), p. 134.

1. ARACHNOIDES PLACENTA.

Echinus placenta, *Linn.*, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*

Arachnoides placenta, *Agass.*, 1841, *Mon. Scut.*, p. 94, *tab.* 21,
fig. 35-42; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 530.

Echinarachnius Zelandiæ, *Gray*, 1845, *Dieffenb. Voy.*, ii, p. 265.

Arachonides Zelandiæ, *Gray*, 1855, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 14,
pl. ii, *f.* 2.

(*a to f, &c.*) Port Denison, between tides on sand Coll.

(*g*) California Exch.

(*h*) Sumner, New Zealand „

Hab. North-East and North Australia; Port Denison;
Hinchenbrook Channel; East India Islands; Burmah; New
Zealand.

49. ECHINODISCUS.

ECHINODISCUS, *Breyn.*, 1732, *De Echin. Schedias (Leske emend)*;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 112; *id. l. c.*, iii, p. 531
Voy. Chall., iii, p. 121.

1. ECHINODISCUS BIFORIS.

Echinodiscus bisperforatus, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl. Add.*, p. 132,
pl. xxi, *f.* A., B.

Echinodiscus biforis, *A. Agass.*, 1872. *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 113;
id. l. c. iii, p. 532.

Hab. Madagascar; Java; Mozambique.

2. ECHINODISCUS AURITUS.

Echinodiscus auritus, *Leske*, 1778, *Klein, Add*; *A. Agass.*
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 531.

(*a*) West Australia Bght.

(*b*) Mauritius „

Hab. Zanzibar; Philippine Islands; West Australia.

3. ECHINODISCUS LÆVIS.

Mellita lævis, *Klein*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*

Echinodiscus lævis, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.* i, p. 113
id. l. c. iii, p. 533.

(a, b) New Caledonia Pres.

Hab. New Caledonia; Japan; East India Islands.

50. MELLITA.

MELLITA, *Klein*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech. (pars.)*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 319; *id. l. c.* i, p. 140; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 334.

ECHINODISCUS, *Leske*, 1788, *Kl. Add. (pars.)*; ENCOPE, *Agass.*, 1841, *Monog. Scut. (pars.)*; ECHINOGLYCUS, *Van. Phels.*, *Gray*, 1855. *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, pp. 29 to 26 (*pars.*)

1. MELLITA SEXFORIS.

Echinodiscus sexiesperforata, *Leske*, 1778.

Echinus hexaporus, *Gmel.*, 1788, *Linn. Syst. Nat.*, 3189.

Scutella sexforis, *Lamk.*, 1816 *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 9.

Mellita sexforis, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 141; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 536; *id. l. c.* ii, p. 320; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 121.

Hab. West Indies; Tropical America E. C.; Bermudas; Florida.

2. MELLITA TESTUDINATA.

Mellita testudinata, *Klein*, 1734; *Agass.*, 1841.

Echinus orbiculus, *Linn.*, 1758, *Syst. Nat. Ed. x.*, p. 666.

Mellita testudinaria, *Gray*, 1851, *P. Z. S., Lond.*, p. 36; *id. Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 22 (1855).

Mellita testudinata, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 322; *id. l. c.* i, p. 141; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 538.

(a) West Indies Exch.

(b to h) Beaufort, North Carolina „

Hab. North and South Carolina; Brazil; West India Islands.

51. MELLITA (*Astriclypeus*).

ASTRICLYPEUS, *Verrill*, 1867, *Notes on Radiata*, p. 311; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 93; iii, p. 538.

(Not represented.)

52. ROTULA.

ROTULA, *Klein*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*; *Agass. & Desor*, *C. R. Ech.*, *Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vii (3), p. 138 (1847); *Agass.*, 1841, *Mon. Scut.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 154; *id.* iii, p. 540.
(Not represented.)

53. ENCOPE.

ENCOPE, *Agass.*, 1840, *Cat. Syst. Etyp.*; *Agass. & Desor*, *C. R. Ech.*, *Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vii (3), p. 137 (1847); *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 324; *id.* iii, p. 544; *id. Voy. Chall.*, iii, p. 122; ECHINOGLYCUS, *Gray*, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, 1855, pp. 24, 25.

1. ENCOPE EMARGINATA.

Echinodiscus emarginatus, *Leske*, 1778, *Klein*, *Add.*, p. 136.
Encope emarginata, *Agass.*, 1841, *Mon. Scut.*, p. 47, *tab.* 10;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 325; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 545.
(a) Bahia Exch.
Hab. Brazil; West Indies; Tropical America.

2. ENCOPE GRANDIS.

Encope grandis, *L. Agass.*, 1840, *Cat. Syst. Etyp.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, *Pt.* iii, *pl.* xiii *d.*, *f.* 5-6.
(a, b) California Bght.
Hab. Gulf of California.

3. ENCOPE MICROPORA.

Encope micropora, *L. Agass.*, 1841, *Mon. Scut.*, p. 50, *pl.* 10a, *f.* 4-8, *pl.* 19a, *f.* 7; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, *Pt.* iii, p. 547.
(a, b) California Bght.
(c)

4. ENCOPE CALIFORNICA.

Encope Californica, *Verrill*, 1870, *Gill. Jour.*, p. 97; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, *Pt.* iii, p. 544.
(a, b) California Bght.

PETALOSTICHA.

Sub-Order PETALOSTICHA, *Hæckel*, 1866, *Generelle Morphologie* (emend).

CASSIDULIDÆ.

Family CASSIDULIDÆ, *Agass.*, 1847; *Agass. & Desor*, *Catal. Rais. Ech. Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vii (3), p. 143; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 549.

ECHINONIDÆ.

Sub-family ECHINONIDÆ, *Agass.*, 1847, *C. R. Ann. Sc. Nat.* vii (3), p. 143; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.* iii, p. 550; *id.* ii, p. 332.

54. ECHINONËUS.

ECHINONËUS, *Van Phels.*, 1774, *Brief.*; *Agass. & Desor*, *C. R. Ech., Ann. Sc. Nat.*, vii (3), p. 143 (1847); *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 332; iii, p. 550.

1. ECHINONËUS SEMILUNARIS.

Echinus semilunaris, *Gmel.*, 1788, *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

Echinonëus semilunaris, *Lamk.*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 19;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 118; ii, p. 333; iii, p. 551.

(a, b) Loc. ? O.C.

Hab. West Indies; Florida.

2. ECHINONËUS CYCLOSTOMUS.

Echinonëus cyclostomus, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl. Add.*, p. 173; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., i, p. 118; iii, p. 550.

(a, b) Mauritius.

(c, d) Lord Howe Island Coll.

(e) " " Bght.

Hab. Inter-Tropical Australia; Prince of Wales Channel (Voy. "Alert"); Kingsmills Islands; Zanzibar.

NUCLEOLIDÆ.

Sub-Family NUCLEOLIDÆ, *Agass. & Desor* (1847), *C. R. Ech.*,
Ann. Sc. Nat., vii, p. 153; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 551.

55. NEOLAMPAS.

NEOLAMPAS, *A. Agass.*, 1869, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i; *id. Rev. Ech.*,
iii, p. 551; *id.* ii, p. 340.

(Not represented.)

56. RHYNCHOPYGUS.

RHYNCHOPYGUS, *D'Orbig.*, 1855, *Pal. Franç.*, vi; *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., ii, p. 342; iii, p. 553.

1. RHYNCHOPYGUS PACIFICUS.

Pygorhynchus pacificus, *Agass.*, 1863, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i, p. 27.

Rhynchopygus pacificus, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 153; *id. l. c.*
iii, p. 554.

(a) Acapulco, Peru Exch.

Hab. Galapagos Islands; Panama; California; Peru.

57. ECHINOBRISSUS.

ECHINOBRISSUS, *Breyn.*, 1732, *Schediasma de Echin. (pars.)*;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 555.

ECHINOBRISSUS RECENS.

Nucleolites recens, *Edw.*, 1836, *Cuv. Règn. Anim. Ed. Ill.*

Echinobrissus recens, *D'Orb.*, 1854, *Rev. Mag. Zool.*, p. 24;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 556.

(a) Exch.

Hab. New Zealand, Madagascar.

58. NUCLEOLITES (*Echinobrissus*).

NUCLEOLITES, *Lamk.*, 1801, *Anim. sans Vert. (pars.)*; *A. Agass.*
Rev. Ech., iii, p. 557; *Agass. & Desor*, *C. R. Ech.*, *Ann*
Sc. Nat., vii (3), p. 153.

(Not represented.)

59. ANOCHANUS (*Echinobrissus*.)

ANOCHANUS, *Grube*, 1868, *Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, March.*, p. 178.

(Not represented.)

SPATANGIDÆ.

Family SPATANGIDÆ, *Agass.*, 1836, *Prod. Mon. Rad. (emend.)* ;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 561 ; *Gray, Cat. Rec. Ech.*,

1855, pp. 38-9.

ANANCHYTIDÆ.

Sub-Family ANANCHYTIDÆ, *Alb. Gras*, 1848, *Ech. Foss. Isère* ;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 344 ; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 561.

60. POURTALESIA.

POURTALESIA, *A. Agass.*, 1869, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, i, p. 272 ;

A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 344 ; iii, p. 561 ; *S. Lovén.*

Acad. Sc. Sweeden, June, 1879-82.

(Not represented.)

61. HOMOLAMPUS.

HOMOLAMPUS, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 137 ; *id.* ii, p. 347 ;

id. iii, p. 562.

(Not represented.)

62. PLATYBRISSUS.

PLATYBRISSUS, *Grube*, 1865 ; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 562.

(Not represented.)

SPATANGINA.

Sub-Family SPATANGINA, *Gray*, 1855, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 66 ;

A. Agass., *l. c.* iii, p. 564.

EUSPATANGINA, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, 1, p. 219.

63. SPATANGUS.

SPATANGUS, *Klein*, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*; *Agass & Desor*, *C. R. Ech., An. Sc. Nat.*, viii, (3), 1847, p. 6; *Gray* (1855), *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, pp. 47, 66.

1. SPATANGUS PURPUREUS.

Spantagus purpureus, *Müll.*, 1776, *Prod.*, ii, 2850, t. 6, *Zool. Dan.*

Spantagus purpureus, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl., Add.*, p. 170; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 218, *id.* iii, p. 565.

(a) Mediterranean... .. Pres.

Hab. German Ocean, Mediterranean.

64. MARETIA.

MARETIA, *Gray*, 1855, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 48.; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 568.

1. MARETIA PLANULATA.

Spatangus ovatus, *Leske*, 1778, *Kl. Add.*

Spatangus planulatus, *Lamk*, 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 31.

Maretia planulata, *Gray*, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, 1855, p. 48; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 570; *Bell*, *Voy. Alert*, p. 123.

(a to c) New Caledonia, 10 faths. Pres.

(d to f) „ denuded „

(g, h) Claremont Islands Coll.

(i, j) Port Denison 3 to 5 faths. „

(k, l) Port Jackson, 3 to 6 „ „

(m) Mauritius Exch.

Hab. Mauritius; East and North Coasts of Australia (abundant); Kingsmills; New Caledonia.

65. EUPATAGUS.

EUPATAGUS, *Agass.*; *Agass & Desor* (1847), *C. R. Ech., Ann. Sc. Nat.* (3), viii, p. 9; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 128; *id.* ii, p. 572.

1. EUPATAGUS VALENCIENNESII.

Eupatagus valenciennesii, *Agass & Desor*, 1847, *C. R. Ech., Ann. Sc. Nat.* (3), viii, p. 9; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 573; *id.* i, p. 128.

(a, b) Port Jackson, North Head, 10 to 12 faths.

(c to f) " " " " Coll.

(g) Port Jackson, Sow and Pigs, with young clustered under the primary spines.

Hab. East and North Coast of Australia, Port Jackson.

66. LOVENIA.

LOVENIA, *Desor*; *Agass. & Desor*, 1847, *C. R. Ech., Ann. Sc. Nat.*, viii, (3), p. 10; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 574; *Bell. Voy. Alert*, p. 123.

1. LOVENIA ELONGATA.

Spatangus elongatus, *Gray*, 1845, *Eyre Voyag.*, i.

Lovenia elongata, *Gray*, 1851, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, p. 131; *Bell, Voy. Alert*, p. 123.

(a) Port Jackson, off Sow and Pigs Reef, 7 faths. Coll.

Hab. Port Jackson; Port Denison; Torres Straits; East and North Coast of Australia; Red Sea; Phillipines.

67. BREYNIA.

BREYNIA, *Desor*, 1847; *Agass & Desor*, *C. R. Ech., Ann. Sc. Nat.* (3), viii, p. 12; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 578.

1. BREYNIA AUSTRALASIE.

Spatangus australasiæ, *Leach*, *Zool., Misc.*, ii, p. 63, t. 82 (1815); *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 578; *Bell, Voy. Alert*, p. 123.

(a, b) Lord Howe's Island, in sand, between tides. Coll.

(c, d) Lord Howe's Island, test cut open "

(e to g) Lord Howe's Island, denuded tests "

(h) West Australia Bght.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island (plentiful); East and North Coasts of Australia; Torres Straits; China; Japan.

68. ECHINOCARDIUM.

ECHINOCARDIUM, *Gray*, 1825, *Ann. Phil. (pars.)*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 349; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 580; *Gray*, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, 1855., p. 41.

1. ECHINOCARDIUM AUSTRALE.

Echinocardium australe, *Gray*, 1851, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vii, p. 131; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 580.

(a to f) Port Jackson, 5 to 10 faths. Coll.

(g, h) „ „ denuded tests „

(i) New Caledonia Pres.

Hab. East, North-East and North Coasts of Australia; Japan; S. E. Coast of New Guinea; East Indies; Cape of Good Hope; New Zealand; New Caledonia.

2. ECHINOCARDIUM MEDITERRANEUM.

Amphidetus mediterraneus, *Forbes*, 1844, *Jour. Linn. Soc. London*.

Echinocardium mediterraneum, *Gray*, 1855, *Cat. Ric. Ech.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 580, pl. xxv, f. 29, pl. xxvi, f. 19.

(a) Mediterranean Exch.

3. ECHINOCARDIUM CORDATUM.

Echinus cordatus, *Penn.*, 1777, *Brit. Zool.*

Echinocardium cordatum, *Gray*, 1848, *Brit. Rad.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. ii, p. 349, pl. xix, f. 10-17, pl. xx, f. 5-7.

(a) Locality ?

(b, c) Norway Exch.

4. ECHINOCARDIUM VARIABILIS, ? AUCT. IGN.

(a) Norway Exch.

5. ECHINOCARDIUM FLAVESCENS.

Spatagus flavescens, *Müll*, 1776, *Prod.*, p. 235.

Echinocardium flavescens, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. ii, p. 351, pl. xx, f. 3-4.

(a, b) Norway Bght.

(c) „ Exch.

LESKIADÆ.

Sub-Family LESKIADÆ, Gray, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 63 (1855).

69. PALEOSTOMA.

LESKIA, Gray, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1851 (2), vii, No. xxxviii, p. 134; *id. Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 63 (1855).

PALEOSTOMA Lovén, 1867, *Vetensk. Ak. Förhdl.*

(Not represented.)

BRISSINA.

Sub-Family BRISSINA, Gray, 1855. *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 49; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 585.

70. HEMIASTER.

HEMIASTER, Desor; Agass. & Desor, *C. R. Ech., Ann. Sc. Nat.*, viii (3), p. 16 (1847); *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 585.

1. HEMIASTER APICATUS.

Hemiaster (*Rhynobrissus*) apicatus, Tenison-Woods, *P. L. S. of N. S. Wales*, 1880, iv, p. 283, pl. xiii.

Hemiaster apicatus, F. Jeff. Bell, *P. L. S. of N. S. Wales*, 1884, ix, pp. 503, 506; *id. Voy. Alert*, p. 171.

(a, b) Port Jackson, 7 to 10 faths., types ... Coll.

(c to g) „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „

Hab. Port Jackson; Moreton Bay; East Coast of Australia.

2. HEMIASTER CORDATUS.

Hemiaster cordatus, Verrill, *Bull U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1876, No. 3, p. 69; see *Chall. Report*, Vol. iii, p. 183.

(a) Kerguelen Exch.

71. TRIPYLUS (*Hemiaster*).

TRIPYLUS, Phil., 1846, *Erichs. Archiv.*, p. 347; *A. Agass., Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 588.

(Not represented.)

72. RHYNOBRISSUS (*Hemiaster*).

RHYNOBRISSUS, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Bull. M. C. Z.*, iii *id. Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 590.

(Not represented).

73. BRISSOPSIS (*Hemiaster*).

BRISSOPSIS, *Agass.*, 1840, *Cat. Syst. Etyp.*, p. 16; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 354; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 594.

(Not represented.)

1. BRISSOPSIS LYRIFERA.

Brissus lyrifera, *Forbes*, 1841, *Brit. Starf.*, p. 187.

Brissopsis lyrifera, *Agass. & Desor.*, *C. R. Ann. Sci. Nat.* viii, p. 15, 1847; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. ii, 354.

(a) Bergen, Norway Exch.

(b to e) Mediterranean „

(f) Locality ?

Hab. Norway; Mediterranean; Florida.

2. BRISSOPSIS LUZONICA.

Kleinia luzonica, *Gray*, 1851, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* vii, p. 133.

Brissopsis luzonica, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 593.

(a to f) New Caledonia Pres.

Hab. Luzon; Siam.

74. AGASSIZIA.

AGASSIZIA, *Val.*, 1846, *Voy. Venus*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 353; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 594.

1. AGASSIZIA SCROBICULATA.

Agassizia scrobiculata, *Val.*, 1846, *Voyage Venus, Atlas*, pl. 1, f. 2; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, Pt. iii, p. 395, pl. xix a, f. 1-3; *Pl. xix b*, f. 1-3.

(a, b) California Bght.

75. BRISSUS.

BRISSUS, *Klein*, 1744, *Nat. Disp. Ech.*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 356; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 596; *Gray, Cat. Rev. Ech.* p. 51 (1855).

1. BRISSUS CARINATUS.

Spatangus carinatus, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 30.

Brissus carinatus, Gray, *Ann. Phil.*, 1825, p. 9; *id. Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 53 (1855); *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 596.

(a, b) Port Jackson Coll.

(c to e) ,, (?) denuded tests ,,

(f g) Mauritius Exch.

Hab. East Coasts of Australia; Port Jackson; Sandwich, East India, Society, Philippine, and Mauritius Islands.

Var. B. COMPRESSUS.

Brissus compressus, Agass., *Prod.*, p. 326.

Spatangus compressus, Lamk., *Hist.*, iii, p. 326; Gray, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 53 (1855).

(a) Pelew Islands Exch.

Hab. Pelew Islands; Mauritius.

2. BRISSUS UNICOLOR.

Brissus unicolor, Klein, 1734, *Nat. Disp. Ech*; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 598; *id. l. c. i*, p. 97.

Var. B. COLUMBARIS.

Spatangus columbaris, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 30.

Brissus columbaris, Gray, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 54.

(a, b) Jamaica Exch.

Var. B. SCILLÆ.

Brissus scillæ, Agass., 1836, *Prod.*, p. 185; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 97; Gray, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 52 (1855).

(a) Mediterranean Exch.

Hab. Mediterranean.

76. METALIA (*Brissus*).

METALIA, Gray, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, 1855, p. 51; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 144; *id. l. c. iii*, p. 598; *id. l. c. ii*, p. 360.

1. METALIA STERNALIS.

Spatangus sternalis, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 31.

Metalia sternalis, Gray, *Cat. Rec. Ech.*, p. 51 (1855); *A. Agass.*,
Rev. Ech., i, p. 149; *id.* iii, p. 600.

(a to c) Mauritius O.C.

(d) Kingsmill Islands Exch.

Hab. North and East Coasts of Australia; Mauritius;
Sandwich Islands; East India Islands.

2. METALIA MACULOSA.

Echinus maculosus, Gmel., 1788, *Linn. Syst. Nat.*, 3199.

Metalia maculosa, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 144; *id. l. c.*
iii, p. 598.

(a) Mauritius Bght.

(b, c) ,, Exch.

Hab. New Hebrides; Fiji Islands; Mauritius; Panama;
North-East Coasts of Australia.

77. MEOMA (*Brissus*).

MEOMA, Gray, 1851, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vii (2), p. 131.

1. MEOMA GRANDIS.

Meoma grandis, Gray, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vii (2), p. 132
(1851); *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 603, *id. l. c.* i, p. 142.

(a) Mexico Exch.

Hab. Gulf of California; Mexico.

2. MEOMA VENTRICOSA.

Spatangus ventricosus, Lamk., 1816, *Anim. sans Vert.*, p. 29.

Meomia ventricosa, Lütke., 1864, *Bid.*, p. 120; *A. Agass.*, *Rev.*
Ech., iii, p. 603; *id. l. c.* i, p. 143.

(a to c) Bahamas Exch.

Hab. West Indies; Florida; Bahamas.

78. LINTHIA.

DESORIA, Gray, 1851, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*; *id. Cat. Rec.*
Ech. (1855), p. 58.

LINTHIA, *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 604.

LINTHIA AUSTRALIS.

Desoria australis, *Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vii, (2), p. 132,
 Linthia australis, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i, p. 138; *id.* iii,
 p. 605.

Hab. Tasmania; South-West, South, and East Coasts of
 Australia.

79. FAORINA (*Linthia*).

FAORINA, *Gray*, 1851, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vii. (2), p. 132;
A. Agass., *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 607.

(Not represented.)

80. SCHIZASTER.

SCHIZASTER, *Agass.*, 1836, *Prod.*; *Rev. Ech.*, ii, p. 363; *id. l. c.*
 iii, p. 609.

1. SCHIZASTER CANALIFERUS.

Echinus lacunosus, *Linn.*, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, p. 665.

Schizaster canaliferus, *Agass. & Desor*, *C. R. Ech. Ann. Sc. Nat.*,
 viii, (3), p. 20 (1847).

Spantangus canaliferus, *Lamk.*

(a) O.C.
 (b to d) Mediterranean Exch.

Hab. Mediterranean.

2. SCHIZASTER VENTRICOSUS.

Schizaster ventricosus, *Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1851
 (2), vii, p. 133; *A. Agass.*, *Rev. Ech.*, iii, p. 614.

(a to c) Port Jackson, 7 fathoms Coll.

(d) ,, denuded ,,

Hab. Port Jackson; Port Denison; East and North-East
 Coast of Australia; Fiji Islands; Philippines.

81. MOIRA.

MOIRA, *Mich.*, 1855; MOIRA, *A. Agass.*, 1872, *Rev. Ech.*, i,
 p. 146; *id. l. c.* ii, p. 365; *id. l. c.* iii, p. 615.

1. MOIRA, SP.

(a) Fraser Island, Queensland Coll.

(b to e) Moreton Bay ,,

NOTES ON SOME OF THE FOREGOING SPECIES
OF
AUSTRALIAN ECHINI.

PHYLLACANTHUS ANNULIFERA.

This species, in its numerous varieties, is found to be very plentiful a little north of Brisbane, especially at Port Denison, where one of our late assistants, Mr. Alex. Morton, dredged it in quantity, in Gloucester Passage and other parts adjacent to Bowen, in from 5 to 15 fathoms. It is a gregarious species, and exhibits much variation in the form and colouration of its spines. Many specimens in various stages of growth are exhibited.

PHYLLACANTHUS DUBIA.

It is very doubtful if this species is found on the South-East Coast, the specimens reported by the late Rev. Tenison-Woods from Tasmania and Bass' Straits, probably belong to the next species, *P. parvispina*. The specimens exhibited agree very well with the figures of *P. dubia* in A. Agassiz, Revision of the Echini, but not with those from Port Jackson (*P. parvispina*, T.-W.) I believe *P. dubia* is only found on the northern parts of Australia, where, like the Port Jackson species, it frequents the rocky parts of the coasts, and may be taken at low tides; it appears to be rare, *i.e.*, if the variety found in Port Jackson is to be considered to be a good species.

PHYLLACANTHUS PARVISPINA.

P. tenuispina, TENISON-WOODS, MSS.

This is the representative of *P. dubia* of the North Coast. Mr. Tenison-Woods has (Proc. Linn. Soc. of N.S.W., iv., p. 286) already pointed out the differences in those from Port Jackson, on which he has founded this new species. In *P. parvispina* the test is frequently wider than high, the distance *between the poles* being *less* than the *diameter*, this may be seen both in young and adult specimens, the spines are also proportionately shorter. It is strictly a littoral species, but can scarcely be called gregarious, frequenting during the summer months the rocks and reefs just below low-tide mark, retiring into deeper water

in the cold weather, but is seldom taken in the dredge. Its range north extends to Port Stephens, and Mr. Tenison-Woods says Moreton Bay; to the south about Botany, Port Hacking, &c., it is abundant. I have not yet seen specimens from the South Coast or Tasmania, but it is more probable that this is the form found there, and not *P. dubia*.

PHYLLACANTHUS AUSTRALIS.

Of this hitherto unique and beautiful species I had only seen one specimen until quite recently, when I was fortunate enough to obtain from the trawl a second specimen; both were taken in about 6 fathoms, one near South Reef, the other under Shark Point, off a rocky bottom. At first sight it appears to resemble *P. baculosa*, but as will be readily seen from the photographs, pl. i., the spines are flatter, fewer in number, and stouter, the serrations larger, and the sculpture different, besides the large flattened primary spines are fluted and expanded at the tips.

GONIOCIDARIS TUBARIA.

This species is far from common in Port Jackson; a few have been swept from the rocky bottom near South Reef by the tangles of the dredge in 5 to 10 fathoms.

GONIOCIDARIS GERANIOIDES.

I have never met with this species in Port Jackson, but on the South Coast it is not rare; the Museum specimens were obtained in Port Phillip.

DIADEMA SETOSUM.

The southern limit in Australia of this species seems to be Wide Bay. Very young specimens, which eventually proved to belong to *Centrostephanus rodgersii*, were mistaken by Mr. Tenison-Woods and myself for the young of this species, and consequently *D setosum* was reported from Port Jackson. On all the reefs north of Wide Bay, and at Ugi, Solomon Islands, our collector found this species plentiful. We have also received fine specimens from Mr. Smithurst, collected in New Caledonia.

CENTROSTEPHANUS RODGERSII.

As mentioned before, the young of this species, with a test about 0.5 inch in diameter and with long slender spines measuring 1.5 to 2 inches or more in length, were mistaken for the young of *Diadema setosum*. In the immature stages they are even

more beautiful than in the adult, in some the primary spines often exceeding three times the length of the diameter of the tests, are of a rich purple or claret colour beautifully ringed with white. The specimens alluded to were dredged off a sandy and rocky bottom in 8 fathoms of water, near the "Bottle and Glass" reef, in Port Jackson, and also off Shark Reef and Bradley's Head, many secreted in the folds and angles of large Sponges and Ascidians. The spines of the adults are of a rich uniform dark claret colour, very brittle and hollow. These Urchins frequent the reefs and rocky shores just below low-tide mark, where they obtain their food; they progress with considerable rapidity for an Urchin when once disturbed, until they find a secure retreat in some crevice of the rocks, from whence it is difficult to remove them without destroying either the spines or test. I notice that the spines of those from the outside reefs, where they are exposed to the wash of the sea, are shorter and somewhat rounded at the tips, while those taken from the quiet waters inside have larger and more pointed spines. They are gregarious, many being found together, and frequent shallow waters. The broken spines are readily repaired, the new tips growing rapidly. It is this species, perhaps more than any other Urchin, that becomes food for the Port Jackson Shark. *Heterodontus galeatus*; the more common species *H. phillipi* also occasionally feeds on them, the teeth of both species becoming stained of a beautiful pink or rose colour. These Sharks frequent the reefs where the Echini abound, and it is quite probable many other species of Echinodermata supply them with food; their strong dorsal spines are frequently ground down to the surface of the fins, by their searching for food under the shelving rocks. The peculiar pigment or dye contained in the spines and within the test itself is worthy of investigation. I know of no other species on our coast which has this peculiarity. In cleaning the tests the fingers and nails become stained with the pigment, which is very difficult to remove.

ECHINOTHRIX CALAMARIS.

I have never seen any authentic specimen of this genus from the N. S. Wales Coast.

HETEROCENTROTUS MAMMILLATUS.

ECHINOMETRA LUCUNTA.

The former is a very common species throught the Pacific Islands; the latter, although found so near at hand as Lord Howe's Island, has not, as far as I am aware, yet been obtained on the coast of N. S. Wales, although we have specimens from Port Denison, and I have heard of its being found as far south on the coast as Wide Bay, in Queensland.

STRONGYLOCENTROTUS TUBERCULATUS.

This fine Urchin, which attains a considerable size, is very common at Lord Howe's Island, but rarely met with on the Australian coast. The spines are long, strong, sharp, and solid, finely striated longitudinally; on the ambitus and below the shafts they are distinctly flattened, and in colour of a uniform rich olive or olive brown, although finely striated they feel smooth and polished; the flattened spines are more numerous and distinct in the young than in the adult. I can find no description of the spines of this species in any work at my disposal. The test closely resembles that of *S. franciscanus*, but the poriferous zone is not so petaloid on the actinostome; the spines in spirit specimens are often of an olive-yellow colour.

STRONGYLOCENTROTUS ERYTHROGRAMMUS.

This species is very plentiful in Port Jackson, and may be found between the tides at almost any time, it is also occasionally dredged in 10 to 20 fathoms. In colour the spines vary from rich purple to pale brown or cream colour. It seems to attain to a greater size to the South, especially in Tasmanian Waters. The tests vary considerably in height, some being only one-third of their diameter. From the coast near Newcastle we have received some large specimens, measuring 3 and 4 inches across, and 1.5 in height. They are in habit gregarious, a dozen or more may be found clustered round one stone. They are seldom found on the sandy flats, and the few dredged there are always of small size; occasionally malformed tests are found.

SPHÆRECHINUS AUSTRALIÆ.

Taken on sandy bottoms in 5 to 10 fathoms, sometimes close to the shore, comparatively rare on the Australian Coast. The late Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods states that it is found in Bass' Straits, King's Island, and Tasmania.

TEMNOPLEURUS TOREUMATICUS.

Although this species has been obtained both during the voyages of the "Chevert" and "Alert," and also by our late Assistant, Mr. Alex. Morton, on the Australian Coast, it is far from being common; a good series is still among the desiderata of the Australian Museum. It is found on sandy mud bottoms in from 5 to 20 fathoms.

figure of *S. globator*, in P. Z. S., 1880, pl. xli., fig. 2. We have a very large collection of *Temnopluridæ* in the Museum, some hundreds of specimens and several species, and I regret I am not in a position to go into the matter, for notwithstanding the labours of PROFESSORS AGASSIZ, BELL, and other recent writers, the whole family sadly wants revising; I trust that some of our friends who make the study of the Echini a speciality will ere long take up this section,—we shall be happy to supply specimens of the Australian species.

SALMACIS GLOBATOR. *Agass.*

I have never been able to obtain a specimen which with any degree of certainty I could refer to this species. The description of PROFESSOR A. AGASSIZ, in the Revision of the Echini, iii., p. 473-4, will refer to specimens from Port Jackson, except in the remark that “*there are no sutural furrows on the actinal side.*” This all depends on the age of the specimen or the *variety* under consideration, for although there are many well marked varieties among the Port Jackson specimens, yet intermediate forms in all stages may be obtained. From an examination of some hundreds of specimens of all sizes, ages, colours, and forms, from Port Jackson, I feel convinced that the true *Salmacis globator* of LOUIS AGASSIZ (*Agass. & Desor, C. R., Ann. des Sc. Nat.*, vi (3), p. 359) has yet to be found in Port Jackson, the species here so variable and plentiful has been very properly separated under the name of *S. alexandri* by PROFESSOR JEFFREY BELL. (See P.Z.S., 1880, p. 433.) For the benefit of those who have not the opportunity of consulting the above-mentioned work, the original description is here transcribed:—“*S. globator, Agass.—Petite espèce très renflée. Pores angulaires très petits. Deux rangées de tubercules sur les aires ambulacraires et sur les inter-ambulacraires.*” Professor BELL, loc. cit., p. 432, suggests that “*deux*” is a misprint for “*douze*,” but even this will not set matters right, and I can only repeat that I have never yet seen *S. globator* from the N. S. Wales Coast, nor have we at present any specimen in the Museum from N.S. Wales which will answer either to the original description of AGASSIZ, or to that given by PROFESSOR BELL, or to his fig. 2 on pl. xli. in the P. Z. S. (1880).

MESPILIA GLOBULUS.

Of this species I have not yet seen a New South Wales specimen, but it appears to be not unfrequent on the South Coast, New Caledonia, and Pacific Islands.

AMBLYPNEUSTES OVUM.

This is the common Port Jackson species, and one of the most beautiful of all Urchins—the colours vary from rich deep orange to olive both of the test and spines; those from Port Jackson are of a uniform rich orange, the test varies considerably in form, some much higher than wide, others having the axial diameter less than the horizontal, and appear flattened; the size of the anal system and anal pores varies considerably, as also do the pits at the angles of the plates. I have over a hundred specimens from Port Jackson and Botany, and from several of the sea beaches along the coast, but can only find two distinct species among the whole. The form of the test cannot be taken as a specific difference in this genus.

AMBLYPNEUSTES GRISEUS.

This appears to me to be a doubtful species, or perhaps I have not yet met with an authentic specimen; nevertheless, those which I have determined to be of this species, agree with Professor AGASSIZ's description. Several large specimens, 2.3 x 1.75 in., lately received from Tasmania show indications of sculptures like those of *A. formosus*.

AMBLYPNEUSTES FORMOSUS.

A very beautiful species, easily determined by the elegant sculpture on the coronal plates. The only specimens I have seen were found washed up in Botany Bay.

HOLOPNEUSTES POROSISSIMUS.

I have seen no authentic record of this species being found on the N. S. Wales Coast, although it is reported from the East and South Coasts of Australia; but I have recently obtained specimens from Cape Liptrap, with the spines greenish with the tips purple. *Holopneustes purpurescens* must be looked upon as a rare species if a good species at all. Three species—*H. inflatus*, *H. porosissimus*, and *H. purpurescens*—are somewhat doubtfully recognized by AGASSIZ, and without a large series of specimens it is almost impossible to distinguish these varieties; it is quite likely that they all belong to one species.*

* Since this was written one specimen has been received from the Richmond River. (See p. 19.)

MICROCYPHUS ZIGZAG.

I have never seen this species from the New South Wales Coast, although MR. TENISON-WOODS appears to have been more fortunate, and also reports it from Tasmania and Port Denison.

ECHINOSTREPHUS MOLARE.

Pl. iv.

I have not met with this species on the Australian Coast, but MR. MORTON, during a few day's stay at Lord Howe's Island, obtained a single specimen, which had worn the spines of the actinal surface short with burrowing in the rocks where it had formed a rounded cavity; the spines above the ambitus are of the usual length; it is apparently rare, although several specimens have recently been forwarded to the Museum.

SALMACIS DUSSUMIERI.

This beautiful and well-marked species is occasionally found in Port Jackson, on a bottom of sandy mud and shells, in 8 to 10 fathoms. It appears to be more plentiful further north in similar situations at Port Denison; the Museum possesses one very large specimen, the test being $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, obtained in shallow water at the Solomon Islands. The flattened spines round the ambitus and actinostome are fluted and tinged with violet at the tip, the test and base of the spines pure white in some specimens, the spines longest on the ambitus, and radiating therefrom form a fringe round the margin of the test.

SALMACIS, WOODSII.

Pl. ii., figs. 1, 2, 3.

This is a very peculiar pyriform variety or species, of which the Museum possesses but one specimen, without any authentic locality.* The colour of the spines above the ambitus, judging from a few sticking to the denuded test, is orange-red at the base, white or greenish-white towards the tips, secondary and millary spines white, the bosses imperforate, milled and crenulate, mammilla often tinged with orange-red, at the actinostome there is only one row of primary tubercles with a row of secondaries on either side; between each plate a row of milliaries, towards the ambitus the secondaries enlarge and form a row of three or four primary tubercles across each plate, above the ambitus they become small again, until only one row of primary tubercles reach the anal system; the spines near the abactinal pole are orange-red. On the plates of the ambulacral area there are only two primary rows of tubercles at the ambitus, and only one

* Said to have been trawled in 35 fathoms off Port Jackson.

row at the actinal and abactinal poles, with an irregular arc of three pairs of pores to each plate, and a single pore at each angle of connection, a row of milliaries and a shallow marginal suture divide each plate in both areas. The anal system large, all the ocular plates external. This remarkable Urchin will be more fully described hereafter, my object at present is merely to call attention to some of the peculiarities exhibited in the test, although in the colour of the spines it resembles an *Amblypneustes*, the sutures and pores show it to be closely allied to, if not a true *Salmacis*; there are no actinal cuts, but the auricles resemble those of *Salmacis*. For this species I propose the name of *Salmacis woodsii*.

SALMACIS ALEXANDRI. *Bell.*

This very beautiful species abounds in Port Jackson, in one haul of the trawl in 5 to 10 fathoms no less than 80 specimens have been recently taken, varying in colour and form in a remarkable degree. In some the test is conical, in others rounded and depressed with the actinal surface flattened, the sutures between the plates varying from shallow to deep grooves, which can be plainly seen before the tests are denuded of their spines, in others the actinal surface is swollen or rounded. The colour of the spines varies from pure white with violet or rose tips to dull green, some of a rich violet, purple-rose colour, or pink, tipped with white; frequently specimens all white with a tinge of rose colour may be found. The tests vary considerably in height, some being *quite conical* others *flattened* and *depressed*, and many malformed individuals are obtained; the tests grow very rapidly; in the young the sutures and pores between the plates are very conspicuous, but become almost obliterated in very old individuals. The tests of the young of about 2 inches across bear a close resemblance to a half-grown *Temnopleurus toreumaticus*; others with the base green or purple, the centres violet or brick-red, and the tips white, occasionally all these colours may be found blended, the test itself white, forming a pleasing contrast with the colour of the spines, which however whether dry or in spirits soon lose their brilliancy; none of the spines in this species are ringed with the various colours as is the case with *S. bicolor* and *S. rarispinis*. The most common variety has the test white, the base of the primary spines green, the centres violet or purple, and the tips white.

SALMACIS RARISPINA.

Specimens dredged in Port Jackson along with *S. alexandri* (BELL) agree exactly with numerous specimens from Port Denison, and in a great degree with BELL's description and

EUPATAGUS VALENCIENNESI.

A rare species in Port Jackson, and usually found in 8 to 10 fathoms of water. It is the only species that I have met with in which the young are carried until their spines are developed, underneath the long primary spines of the adult. In one specimen fourteen young were found, about a line in length, sheltered round the genital pores under the primary spines, which were laid down and closely compressed against the test and not easily movable, as in other individuals without young.

LOVENIA ELONGATA.

A rare species in Port Jackson; denuded tests are sometimes found thrown up during heavy gales on the Coast; it appears to be less rare on the South Coast.

BREYNIA AUSTRALASIE.

Very plentiful at Lord Howe's Island, where they are found burrowing to a depth of 5 or 6 inches in the sand. It has been seldom found in Port Jackson or on the adjacent Coast.

ECHINOCARDIUM AUSTRALE.

This Heart Urchin is fairly common in Port Jackson, being found at various depths from a few feet to 10 and 12 fathoms, also on the sea coast up to 35 fathoms. It is the only species I have met with in water which at certain seasons of the year must at least become brackish with the amount of fresh water which during heavy rains pours into the heads of the creeks entering Port Jackson. On more than one occasion, while dredging at the head of Middle Harbour, we have obtained numerous specimens, the dredge containing also Eucalyptus and Mellaleuca leaves, chips of wood, &c., brought down by the stream after heavy floods; the heads of these creeks are always more or less brackish, and fresh water fish abound in them on such occasions.

HEMIASTER APICATUS.

A rare species and only obtained on two or three occasions during the last ten years. It is sometimes found thrown up by the sea on the outside beaches after gales, but seldom in good condition. The Museum specimens were taken in 7 to 10 fathoms near the North Head of Port Jackson.

BRISSUS CARINATUS.

Although universally dispersed over the shores of Eastern and Southern Australia, *Brissus carinatus* is by no means plentiful; in Port Jackson itself it is rare, found only on sandy flats covered with 6 to 10 fathoms of water,—a few dead tests may occasionally be found after heavy gales on the coast beaches.

LINTHIA AUSTRALIS.

I doubt if this species has ever been obtained in Port Jackson, most of the specimens so labelled in the old collection prove to be *Brissus carinatus*. It is stated to be not rare on the coasts of South Australia, but as yet I have seen no specimens from that Colony.

SCHIZASTER VENTRICOSUS.

We have occasionally dredged this species near the Heads of Port Jackson in 6 to 8 fathoms, but at all times it is rare.

ECHINUS DARNLEYENSIS.

This species, described by the REV. J. E. TENISON-WOODS, was first found in tolerable numbers on the shores of Darnley Island, and other parts of Torres Straits. It appears to be closely allied to, if not identical, with *E. angulosus* of A. AGASSIZ.

TRIPNEUSTES ANGULOSUS.

This species is very plentiful on Lord Howe's Island, where it attains a great size, often 6 to 8 inches in diameter; the young forms are frequently depressed, some scarcely an inch in height are 2 inches in diameter. They are eaten both in the raw and cooked state by the inhabitants. Some large specimens have also been dredged in Jervis Bay, a few miles south of Port Jackson; those from Port Jackson itself seldom exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are usually white in colour.

EVECHINUS AUSTRALIÆ.

Although dead tests are occasionally found thrown up on the sea beaches after heavy gales, this is a rare species on our coasts; recently we have dredged a few small specimens off the "Sow and Pigs" reef, in Port Jackson.

CLYPEASTRIDA.

ECHINOCYAMUS AND FIBULARIA.

We have quite a large number of small Urchins, dredged in from 15 to 30 fathoms off Port Jackson Heads, and northward towards the Seal Rocks near Port Stephens, which, in the present state of the literature at my disposal, I am unable to identify; among them are undoubtedly several forms of the above mentioned genera.

CLYPEASTER HUMILIS.

This fine species is very plentiful at Port Denison, and generally on the North-east coast; it is found in from 3 to 10 fathoms on sandy bottoms.

ANOMALANTHUS TUMIDUS.

The genic name of this species was given to the type specimen of *Echinanthus tumidus* of TENISON-WOODS, by PROFESSOR J. BELL, in his paper on the subject in the P. Z. S., 1884, p. 40, pl. ii. It is a remarkable form, apparently allied to some fossil forms of the Oolite. It is to be regretted that no data as to locality or anything else was attached to the specimen,

which was found in the old collection of the Museum. From the marks on the test it appears to have been speared with a flounder or flat-fish spear, still used by fishermen and amateurs in Port Jackson and Botany Bay, and was probably taken in the latter place, but we have no record as to the acquisition of this single specimen.

ECHINANTHUS TESTUDINARIUS.

This cannot be considered a common species, it is occasionally taken with the trawl and dredge in Port Jackson, but usually singly. It is found in from 5 to 20 fathoms on sand, and seldom attains a greater longitudinal diameter than 5 inches; when alive the spines are of a greenish tint, but occasionally light brown.

LAGANUM DECAGONALE.

A very common species, found at low tides in about a foot or less of water on the sandy spits and beaches from Wide Bay northwards.

LAGANUM PERONII.

A species tolerably plentiful in Port Jackson during the warm months on sandy bottoms in 5 to 10 fathoms; we have also dredged it in 35 fathoms off the coast, both adult and young, the immature specimens predominating. Those from the harbour of Port Jackson are usually of an olive-green tint, but vary to dull brown.

ARACHNOIDES PLACENTA.

This is one of the most common "cake" Urchins found north of Wide Bay. At the mouth of the Herbert River I found it in November, 1873, in immense numbers left by the tide on the sandy spits near the sea, making their way with tolerable rapidity towards the receding waves, and leaving a broad track behind them in the sand.

MARETIA PLANULATA.

We have recently beautifully-marked specimens of this species, dredged by Mr. SMITHURST, of the "Dingadee," in 10 fathoms near Freycenét Island, in New Caledonia; the rich maroon-brown markings contrast beautifully with the pearly whiteness of the test. It is plentifully dispersed over the whole of the East and North Coasts, and is particularly plentiful off Port Denison in 3 to 10 fathoms on sand; those from Port Jackson and the N. S. Wales coast generally are uniformly white in colour, without blotches, the primary spines sometimes exceed the length of the test.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF ECHINOIDEA (DRY AND IN SPIRITS)

DUPLICATES.

Phyllacanthus annulifera, <i>Lam.</i> ...	Port Denison.
" " ... "	W. Australia.
Phyllacanthus parvispina, ...	Port Jackson.
<i>T.-Woods.</i>	
Goniocidaris tubaria, <i>Lam.</i> ...	" "
Centrostephanus rodgersii, ...	" "
<i>A. Agassiz.</i>	
Heterocentrotus mammillatus, ...	Fiji, &c.
<i>Klein</i>	
Echinometra lucunter, <i>Leske</i> ...	Lord Howe Island.
Strongylocentrotus erythrogrammus, <i>Valenc.</i>	Port Jackson, &c.
Strongylocentrotus tuberculatus, ...	Lord Howe Island.
<i>Lam.</i>	
Salmacis alexandri, <i>Bell</i> ...	Port Jackson.
Salmacis dussumieri, <i>Ag.</i> ...	" " &c.
Amblypneustes ovum, <i>Lam.</i> ...	" " "
Holopneustes purpurescens, ...	Maroubra, N.S.W.
<i>Lutken.</i>	
Tripneustes angulosus, <i>Leske</i> ...	Uji, Solomon Islands. Port Jackson, Lord Howe Island, New Guinea.
Echinocyamus, sp. nov. ...	Port Stephens.
Echinanthus testudinarius, <i>Gray</i> ...	Port Jackson.
Laganum depressum, <i>Lesson</i> ...	New Caledonia.
" " ... "	Fiji.
Laganum peronii, <i>Agassiz</i> ...	Port Jackson.
Laganum decagonalis, <i>Lesson</i> ...	Port Denison.
" " ... "	Western Australia.
Arachnoides placenta, <i>Linn.</i> ...	Port Denison.
" " ... "	New Guinea.
Echinoneus cyclostomus, <i>Leske</i> ...	Lord Howe Island.
Maretia planulata, <i>Lam.</i> ...	New Caledonia.
" " ... "	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens.
Eupatagus valenciennesii, <i>Ag. & Des.</i>	Port Jackson.
Eupatagus valenciennesi <i>Ag. & Des.</i>	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens.

Breynia australasiæ, <i>Leach</i>	..	Lord Howe Island.
Echinocardium australe, <i>Gray</i>	...	Port Jackson.
"	...	Hobart, Tasmania.
Hemiaster apicatus, <i>Tenison-Woods</i>	...	Port Jackson.
Brissopsis luzonica, <i>Gray</i>	...	New Caledonia.

DESIDERATA.

Australia and New Zealand.

Phyllacanthus gigantea, <i>A. Ag.</i>	...	Sandwich Islands.
Stephanocidaris bispinosa, <i>Lam.</i>	...	Australia; East Indian Islands.
Porocidaris elegans, <i>Ag.</i>	...	"Challenger," 164A, off Port Jackson.
Goniocidaris florigera, <i>Ag.</i>	...	"Challenger," Ki Islands, Arafura Sea.
Arbacia australis, <i>Troschel</i>	...	Australia.
Phormosoma hoplacantha, <i>Wyv-Thom.</i>	...	"Challenger," 164A, 410 fms. off Port Jackson.
Phormosoma rigidum, <i>Ag.</i>	...	"Challenger," 169.
Strongylocentrotus armigera, <i>A. Ag.</i>	...	Australia.
Temnopleurus reynaudi, <i>Agassiz</i>	..	"Challenger," 166.
Temnopleurus granulatus, <i>Gray</i>	...	Port Denison, "Alert."
Temnopleurus bothryoides, <i>Agass</i>	...	Thursday Island., "Alert."
Prionechinus sagittiger, <i>Ag.</i>	...	"Challenger," St., 164, off Port Jackson.
Holopneustes inflatus, <i>Lutken</i>	...	Australia.
Echinus albocinctus, <i>Hutton</i>	...	New Zealand.
Echinus elevatus, <i>Hutton</i>	...	"
Echinus margaritaceus, <i>Lam.</i>	...	"
Fibularia australis, <i>Desml.</i>	...	Port Jackson.
Fibularia volva, <i>A. & D.</i>	...	North Australia.
Laganum putnami, <i>Barn.</i>	...	Australia.
Laganum rostrata, <i>Ag.</i>	...	New Zealand.
Echinobrissus recens, <i>d'Orb.</i>	...	"
Pourtalesia laguncula, <i>A. Ag.</i>	...	"Challenger," St. 168, N.Z.
Linthia australis, <i>Ag.</i>	...	Flinders Island., Bass Strait.

DESIDERATA.

Pacific Ocean.

Dorocidaris bracteata, <i>Ag.</i>	...	Amboyna.
Goniocidaris canaliculata, <i>Ag.</i>	...	Sandwich Islands.
Salenia hastigera, <i>Ag.</i>	...	"Challenger," st. 171-195.
Coelopleurus maillardi, <i>Ag.</i>	...	" Ki Islands.
Aspidodiadema tonsum, <i>Ag.</i>	...	" st. 170-171.
Echinothrix desori, <i>Peters</i>	...	Sandwich Islands.

<i>Micropyga tuberculata</i> , <i>A. Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	174.
<i>Astropyga elastica</i> , <i>Studer.</i> ...	New Britain.	
<i>Astropyga pulvinata</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Honolulu.	
<i>Anthenosoma coriaceum</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	172-3.
<i>Anthenosoma gracile</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	169.
<i>Anthenosoma grubii</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Samboangan.	
<i>Anthenosoma pellucidum</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Ki Island.	
<i>Phormosoma luculentum</i> , <i>A. Ag.</i>	"Challenger," st.	191.
<i>Phormosoma tenui</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	272.
<i>Colobocentrotus mertensii</i> , <i>Br.</i> ...	Bonin Islands.	
<i>Strongylocentrotus gibbosus</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Fiji.	
<i>Strongylocentrotus nudus</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Sandwich Islands.	
<i>Pseudoboletia granulata</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	
<i>Temnopleurus hardwicki</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Arafura Sea.	
<i>Pleurechinus bothryoides</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	186.
<i>Cottaldia forbesiana</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	173.
<i>Trigonocidaris monolini</i> ...	"	170.
<i>Echinus elegans</i> , <i>Dub. & Ror.</i> ...	"	219.
<i>Toxopneustes maculatus</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	Fiji.	
<i>Echinolampas oviformis</i> , <i>Gray</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	192.
<i>Catopygus recens</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ..	"	192.
<i>Nucleolites epigonus</i> , <i>Mart.</i> ...	Lord Hood's Island.	
<i>Pourtalesia laguncula</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	191.
<i>Pourtalesia rosea</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	272.
<i>Palaeoptropus lovenii</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	210.
<i>Argopatagus vitreus</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	191.
<i>Homolampus fulva</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	271.
<i>Linopneustes murrayi</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	210.
<i>Lovenia subcarinata</i> , <i>Gray</i> ...	Sandwich Islands.	
<i>Hemiaster gibbosus</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	191.
<i>Rhinobrissus hemiasteroides</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ..	Tahiti.	
<i>Cionobrissus revinctus</i> , <i>A. Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	191.
<i>Aërope rostrata</i> , <i>Ag.</i>	"	191.
<i>Aceste bellidifera</i> , <i>Wyv. Thom.</i> ...	"	272.
<i>Linthia rostrata</i> , <i>Smith</i> ...	Pacific Islands.	
<i>Faorina chineusis</i> , <i>Gray</i> ...	Sandwich Islands.	
<i>Schizaster Japonica</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"Challenger," st.	188.
<i>Periaster limicola</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	188.
<i>Moiropsis claudicans</i> , <i>Ag.</i> ...	"	192.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.—PHYLLACANTHUS AUSTRALIS, *Ramsay*.—Side view.

„ Ia. „ „ „ Abactinal end.

„ Ib. „ „ „ Actinal end.

(From the type.)

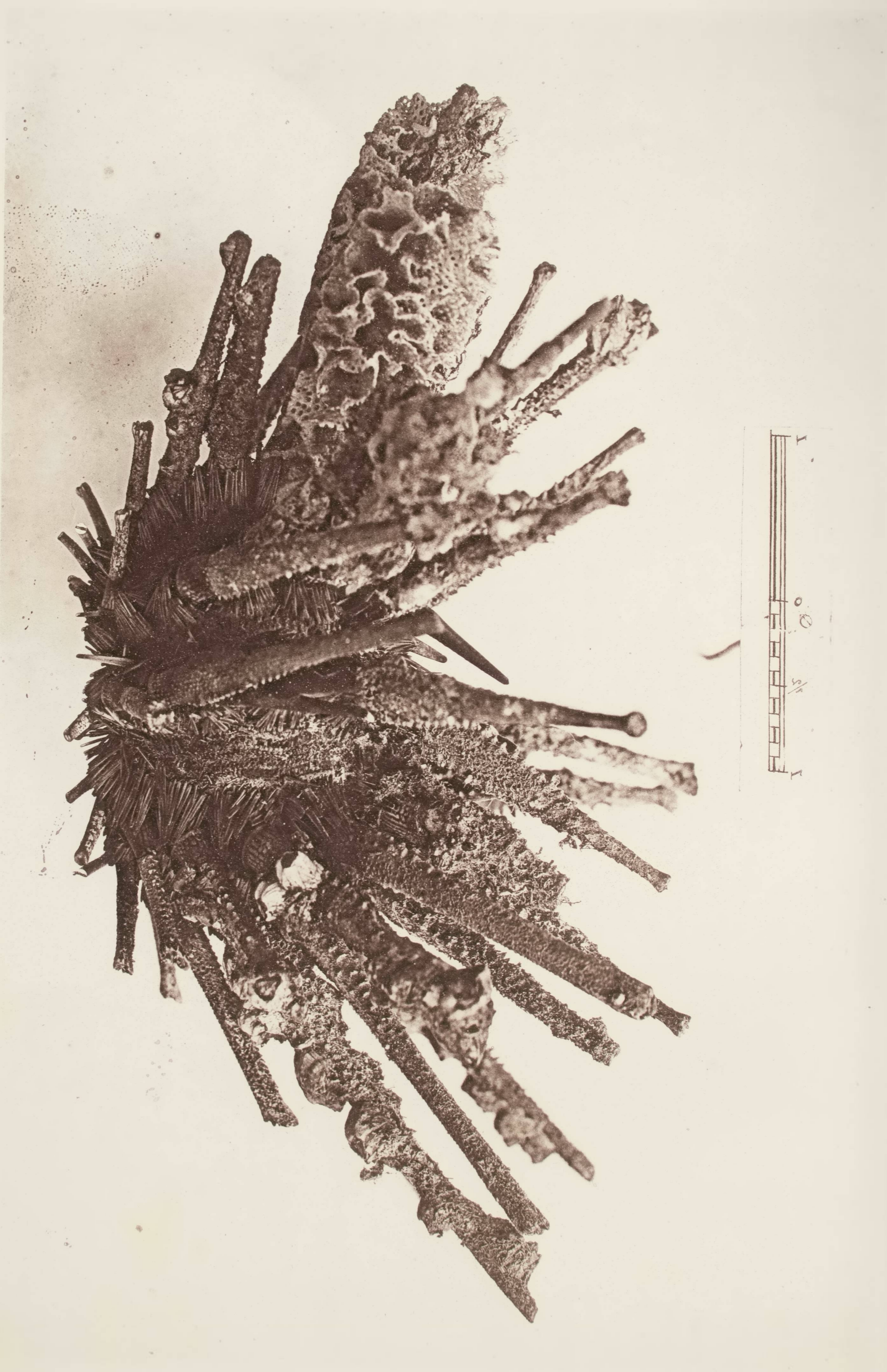
„ II.—SALMACIS WOODSII, *Ramsay*.—1. Actinal end. 2. Side.
3. Abactinal end.

(From the type.)

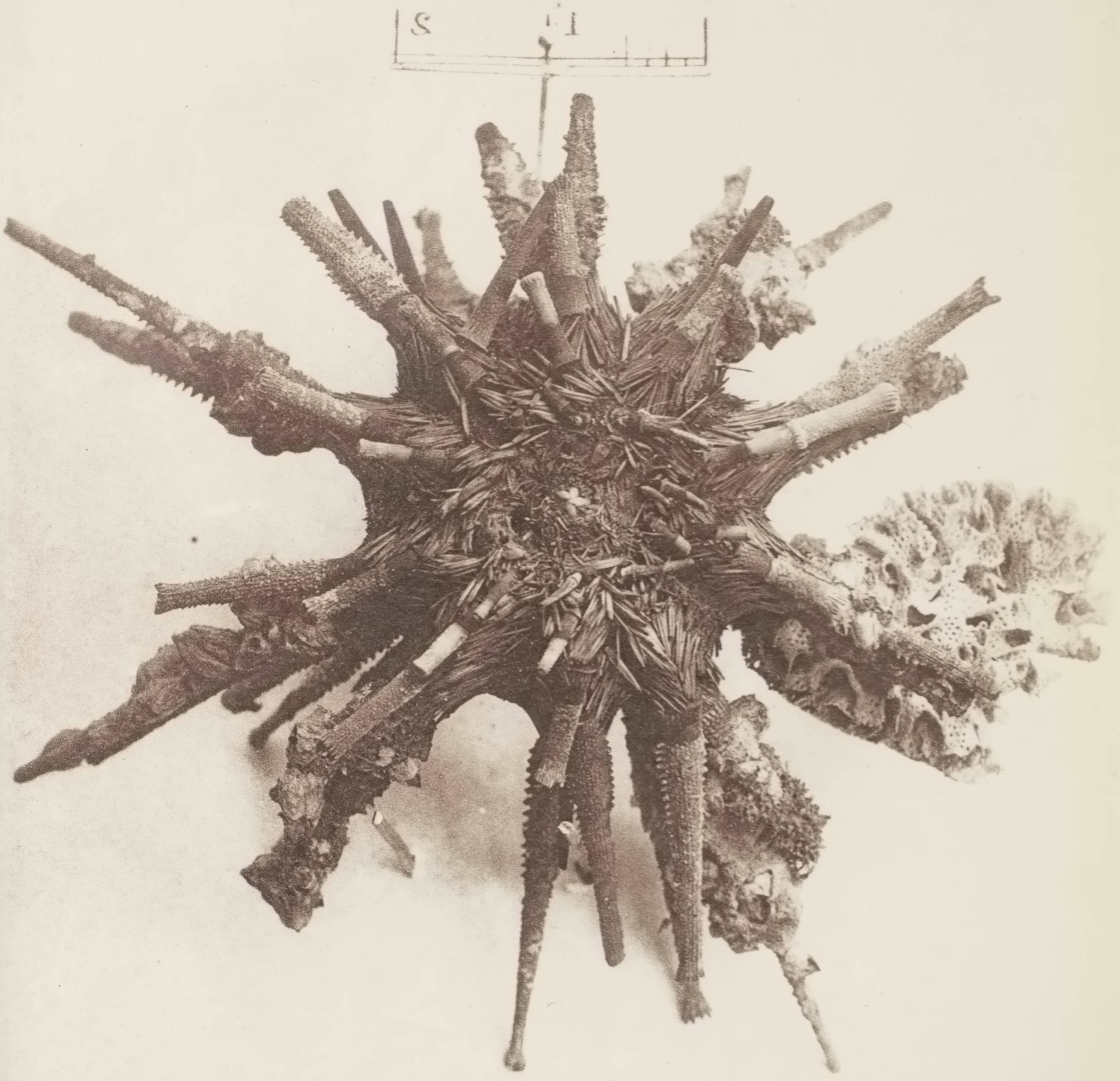
„ III.—GONIOCIDARIS TUBARIA, *Lamk.*

„ IV.—ECHINOSTREPHUS MOLARE, *A. Agass.*

(From Lord Howe Island.)



PHYLLACANTHUS AUSTRALIS, Ramsay.



PHYLLACANTHUS AUSTRALIS, *Ramsay.*

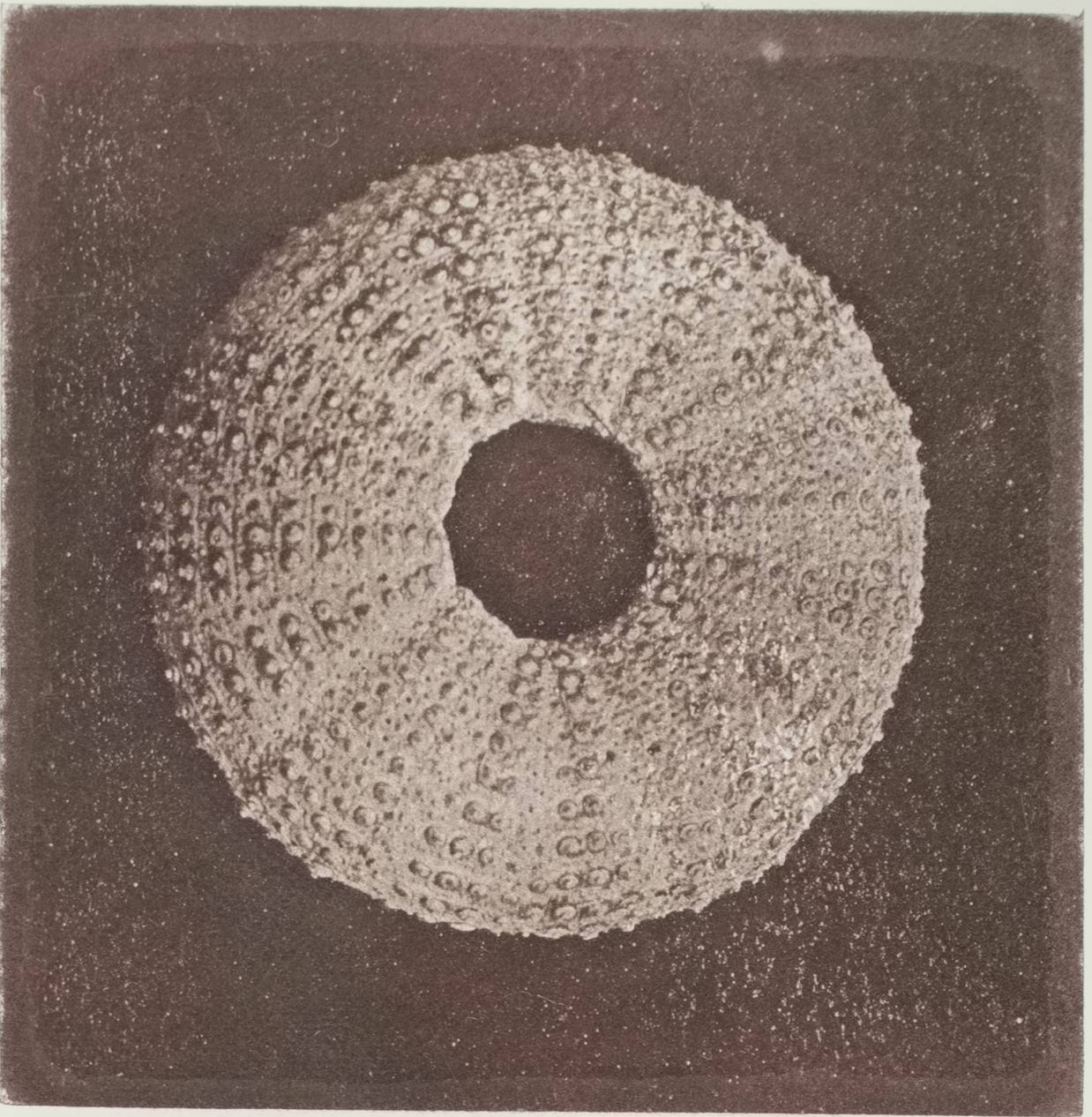


FIG. 1.

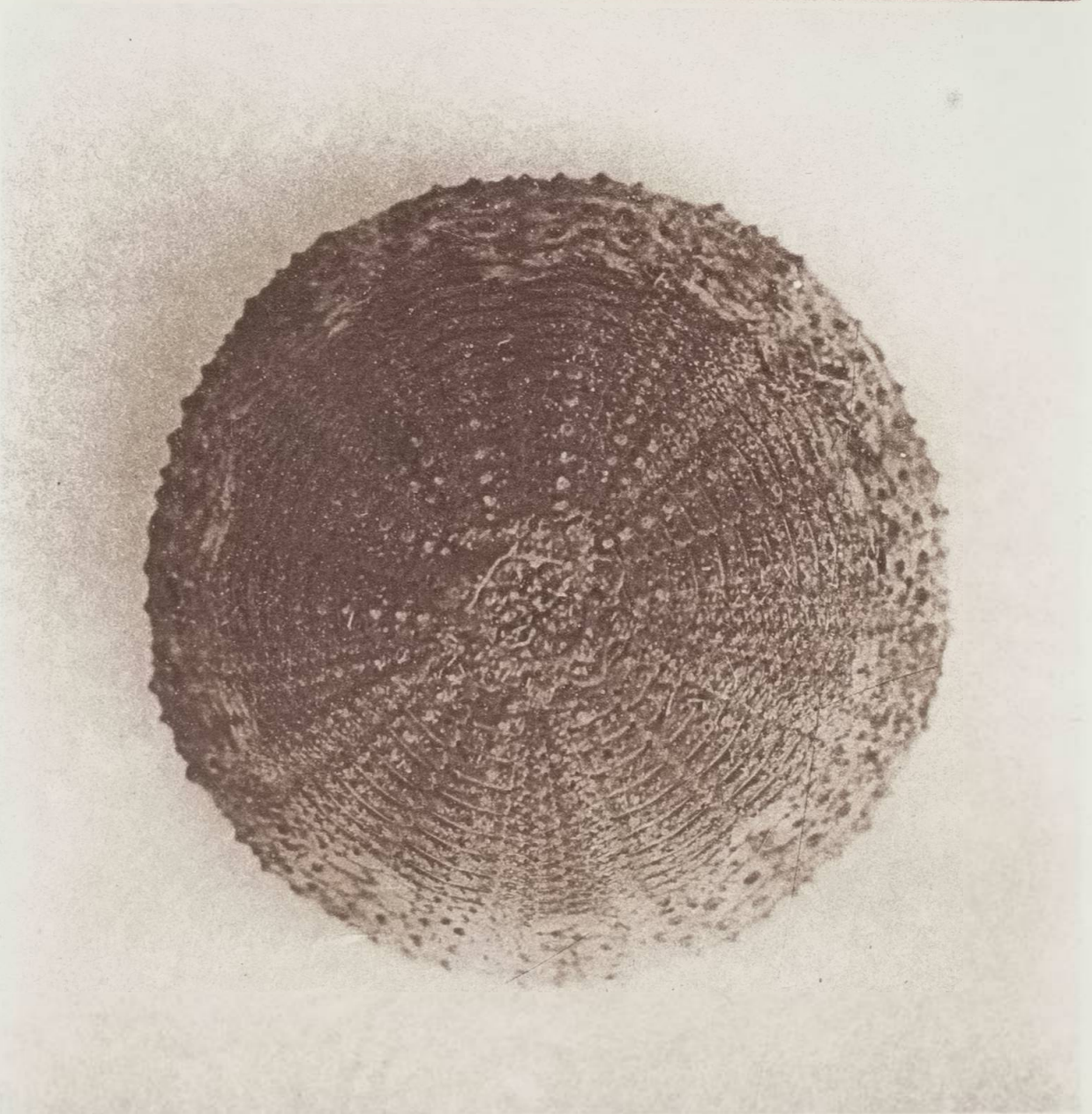


FIG. 3.

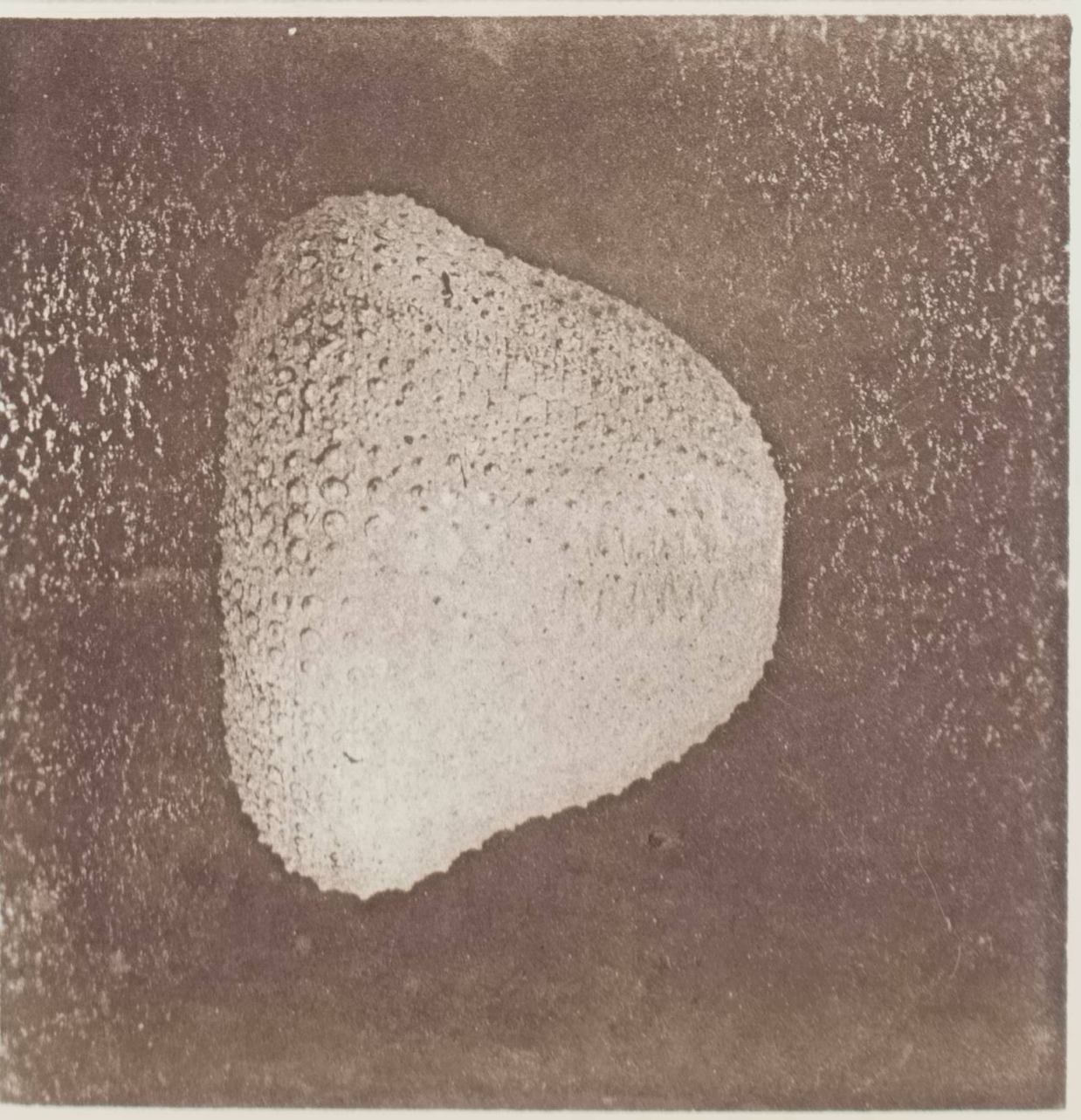


FIG. 2.

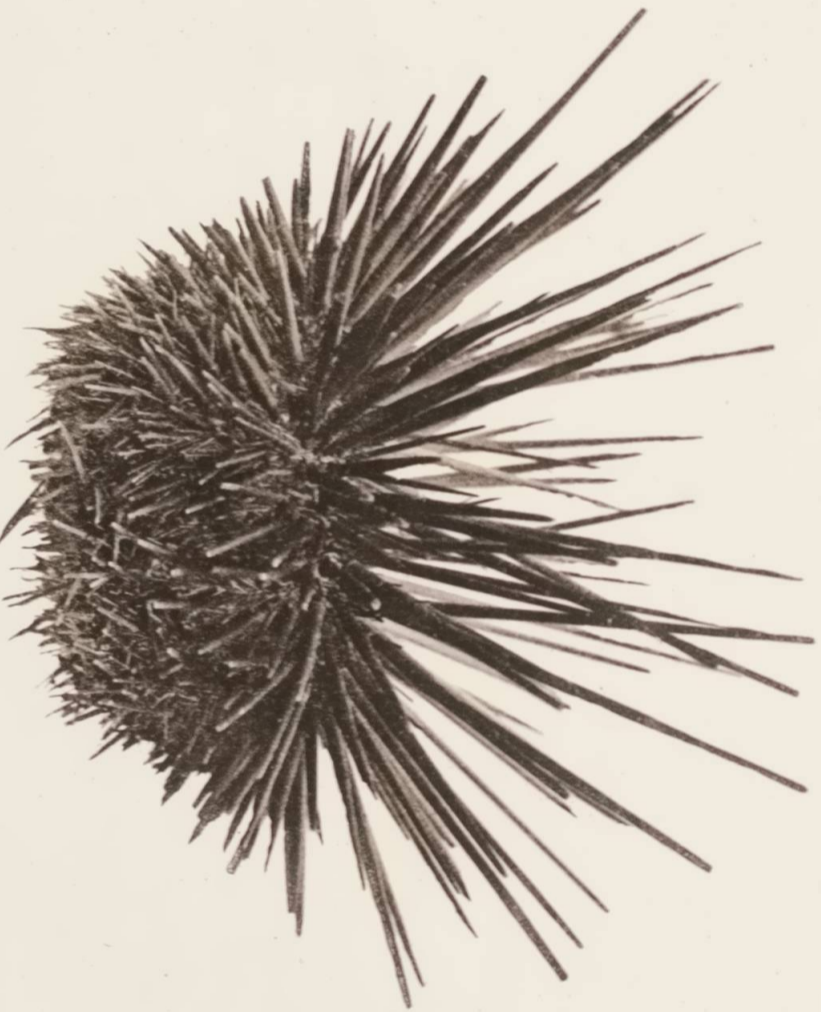
SALMACIS WOODSII, Ramsay.



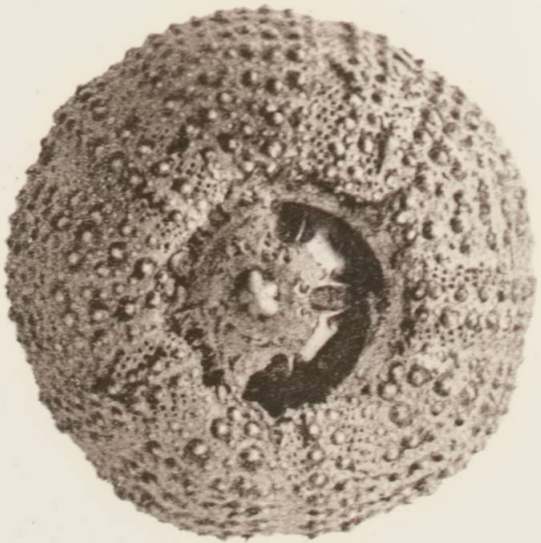
OSYRIDIA PERSEA, Linn.



1



2



3



ECHINOSTREPHUS MOLARE.—*A. Agass.*

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