No. 2. — List of the Echinoderms sent to different Institutions in Exchange for other Specimens, with Annotations. By A. AGASSIZ.*

Phyllacanthus BR. Prod. (emend.). — *Leiocidaris* DESOR, Synop.

Phyllacanthus imperialis BR.

Under the name of *Cidaris imperialis* two very distinct species have been confounded, one of which (*Ph. fustigerus* A. AG.) is found in New Holland and the East India Islands, while the other species (*Ph. imperialis*), of which a good figure is given by Seba, is found at Zanzibar and Mozambique.

Cidaris KLEIN, Disp. Nat. Echin. (emend.).

This genus is here limited in such a way as to include only the following and allied species: —

Cidaris Thouarsii VAL. Ag. Cat. Rais. — Panama.

Cidaris tribuloides LAMK. An. s. Vert. — Red Sea.

Cidaris annulata GRAY, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. 1855. — Florida.

Cidaris baculosa LAMK. An. s. Vert. (non Mich.). — Red Sea.

A good figure of this species is given by Savigny, Descrip. Egypt. Zool., Pl. 7, fig. 1, which is very different from the figure given by Michelin, Mag. Zool., IV., Pl. 8. The last is a *Prionocidaris*, and probably the *C. pistillaris* LAMK.

Gymnocidaris A. AG.

Gymnocidaris metularia A. AG.

SYN. *Cidaris metularia* LAMK. An. s. Vert. — Zanzibar.

Gymnocidaris minor A. AG.

This species, which is found at the Sandwich and Kingsmills Islands, differs from the *G. metularia* in the proportions of the ovarian and ocular plates. The genital plates are much smaller than in the *C. metularia*, in which they cover nearly the whole of the abactinal system.

Orthocidaris AG.

Orthocidaris hystrix AG.

SYN. *Cidaris hystrix* LAMK. An. s. Vert. — Nice.

Orthocidaris affinis AG.

SYN. *Cidaris affinis* PHIL. Wieg. Archiv., 1845; *Cidaris Stokesi* AG. Cat. Rais. — Mediterranean.

To this genus belongs also *Cidaris papillata* FLEM.

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* Descriptions of the new genera based upon species already known may be found in the "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum." — L. AGASSIZ.

Temnocidaris A. Ag.

Unlike the other genera allied to *Cidaris*, the abactinal system of this genus is deeply notched in the angles of the interambulacral plates.

Temnocidaris canaliculata A. Ag.

The spines of this species resemble those of *Orthocidaris hystrix;* they are very short, hardly equal in length to the diameter of the test. Coronal plates high, tubercles with a large scrobicular circle sunk below the level of the miliaries. — Caroline Islands.

Prionocidaris A. Ag.

Prionocidaris pistillaris A. Ag.

Syn. *Cidaris pistillaris* Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Zanzibar.

Stephanocidaris A. Ag.

Stephanocidaris tubaria A. Ag.

Syn. *Cidaris tubaria* Lamk. An. s. Vert. — New Holland.

Chondrocidaris A. Ag.

The whole test, with the exception of the scrobicular circle, covered with very small, closely-packed granules, supporting minute spines. Spines resembling those of the genus *Rhabdocidaris*. Median ambulacral area convex.

Chondrocidaris gigantea A. Ag.

The scrobicular circle is small, not occupying more than half the length of the plate. Plates of actinal system covered with long, narrow spines. Median ambulacral space containing eight rows of small tubercles, of uniform size. The primary spines are large, with a tendency of the angles of the grooves to run into thin, sharp lamellæ, and spread, fan-shaped, at the extremity. — Sandwich Islands.

Goniocidaris Ag. Cat. Rais.

Goniocidaris geranioides Ag. Cat. Rais. — Hobart Town.

Astropyga Gray, Ann. Phil. 1828.

Astropyga radiata Gray, Ann. Phil. 1828. — Zanzibar.

Syn. *Astropyga Mossambica* Pet. Seeig. v. Moss.

Garelia Gray, Proc. Zoöl. S. Lond. 1855. — *Savignya* Des. Syn.

Garelia subularis A. Ag.

Syn. *Astropyga subularis* Ag. Cat. Rais.; *Echinothrix subularis* Pet. Seeig. v. Mossambique; *Savignya subularis* Des. — Red Sea.

Garelia cincta A. Ag.

Interambulacral space with six vertical rows of large tubercles, four vertical rows of small tubercles in ambulacral space, which increases regularly

in width towards the abactinal region, where it is slightly petaloid. Poriferous zone broad. Spines of interambulacra equalling in length two thirds of the diameter of the test; polar diameter depressed. This species may be the *Echinothrix turcarum* of Peters, which is undoubtedly a *Garelia*, and not an *Echinothrix*. — Kingsmills and Sandwich Islands.

Echinothrix Pet. Seeig. v. Moss. (emend.). — *Savignya* Des. Syn.

This genus has been restricted in such a manner, that the species, such as *Diadema subulare* Ag., *D. turcarum* Rumph., placed by Peters in this genus, have been removed to the genus *Garelia* of Gray, containing species which can at once be distinguished from *Echinothrix* by their short and longitudinally striated spines, while the genus *Echinothrix*, as limited here, contains species having broad ambulacra, and spines resembling those of *Diadema*.

Echinothrix annellata Pet. Seeig. v. Moss. — Zanzibar.

Echinothrix aperta A. Ag.

Eight rows of large tubercles in interambulacral space; bare space of interambulacrum extending below the equatorial line of test. Anal membrane very large; genital and ocular plates small; anal plates very small, disconnected. The spines vary much in color; in some specimens they are yellowish, in others perfectly black, in others whitish mixed with black. — Society Islands.

Echinothrix scutata A. Ag.

Ambulacra more pointed towards the abactinal region than in the preceding species. Spines shorter and more slender in proportion to the test. Can at once be distinguished by the large size of the genital and ocular plates, and the coating of prominent plates over the greater part of the anal membrane, which is quite small. One row of small tubercles extending along the poriferous zone in interambulacral space. — Sandwich Islands.

Diadema Gray, Ann. Phil. 1828.

Diadema antillarum Phil. Wieg. Archiv. 1845. — Florida.

Syn. *Cidaris diadema* Lamk. An. s. Vert. (non *Diadema turcarum* Rumph.).

Diadema Savignyii Mich. Guér. Mag. Zool. 1845; Ag. Cat. Rais. 1847. — Zanzibar.

Diadema paucispinum A. Ag.

Outline, when seen from above, pentagonal; ambulacra very prominent, large openings for suckers, poriferous zone narrow near actinostome. Cuts of actinal system deep. Interambulacral tubercles arranged in six rows, four large and two small median rows; high coronal plates, which gives this species the appearance of being but sparingly covered with spines; spines stout, equalling in length diameter of test. — Sandwich Islands.

Diadema mexicanum A. Ag.

Abactinal system much smaller in proportion to actinal than in any other species of the genus. Spines exceedingly long, equalling in length twice the diameter of test, moderately stout. Outline of spherosome perfectly circular, regularly arched in profile. Cuts of actinal system slight. The large tubercles extend almost to abactinal system. — Acapulco.

Diadema globulosum A. Ag.

This is a small species, perfectly globular, with only four rows of large tubercles in interambulacrum; abactinal system depressed. Remarkable for the great length and extreme slenderness of the spines; they are at least three times the diameter of test; actinal portion of test very convex. — Kingsmills and Society Islands.

Echinocidaris Desml. Etud. Echin. (emend.). — *Agarites* Ag. Cat. Rais.

Echinocidaris punctulata Desml. Etud. Echin.

Syn. *Echinocidaris* (*Agarites*) *punctulata* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Charleston, South Carolina.

Echinocidaris Davisii Ag.

Differs from the South Carolina species in having a greater number of tubercles closely packed together. Spines quite short, granulation round the primary tubercles very prominent. Color of test and spines dark violet, almost black. Tubercles very crowded in ambulacral space. — Naushon, Massachusetts, south of Cape Cod.

Echinocidaris incisa A. Ag.

Abactinal system very prominent, sutures between the plates well marked; tubercles large, spines short, stout, color yellowish-brown. — Guayamas, Panama.

Arbacia Gray (non Ag.). — *Tetrapygus* Ag. Cat. Rais.

Arbacia nigra Gray.

Syn. *Echinocidaris* (*Tetrapygus*) *nigra* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Mejillones.

Arbacia æquituberculata Gray.

Syn. *Echinocidaris* (*Tetrapygus*) *æquituberculata* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Fayal.

Echinostrephus A. Ag.

Small sea-urchins with tubercles resembling those of *Holopneustes* in their arrangement, with narrow poriferous zones, pores arranged in arcs. Abactinal system raised above level of abactinal part of test. Large genital plates occupying nearly the whole of this system. Actinal system large, circular, no indentations. Spines long, slender, longitudinally striated. Test convex near actinal portion, flattened above, the greatest diameter being nearer the abactinal pole. Auricles of medium size, with a large opening and no connecting ridge. Teeth provided with transverse arc.

Echinostrephus aciculatus A. Ag.

Tubercles of ambulacral and interambulacral space of the same size. Spines long, equalling diameter of test. Anal system small, pores arranged in arcs of four pairs. — Kingsmills and Sandwich Islands.

Heterocentrotus Br. Prod. (emend.)

Heterocentrotus mammillatus Br. Prod.

Syn. *Heterocentrotus carinatus* Br. Prod.; *H. Postellsii* Br.; *Acrocladia mammillata* Ag. Cat. Rais.; *A. hastifera* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Sandwich Islands.

Acrocladia Ag. (emend.)

Acrocladia trigonaria Ag. Cat. Rais. — Kingsmills Islands.

Acrocladia cuspidata A. Ag.

Syn. *Acrocladia trigonaria* Mich. Faune de Maurice (non Ag.)

Circular outline of test, uniform size of tubercles, distinctness of ocular and genital plates, distinguish this species. Spines triangular, rather short, tapering rapidly. — Mauritius.

Podophora Ag. Cat. Rais. (emend.)

Podophora atrata Ag. Cat. Rais. — Mauritius.

Podophora Quoyi A. Ag.

Syn. *Echinometra Quoyi* Bl. non *P. Quoyi* Ag. — Sandwich Islands.

Colobocentrotus Leskei Br. belongs to a different genus. *Podophora* has, therefore, been retained for the preceding species, although Brandt included the *P. atrata* in his genus *Colobocentrotus*. (See Cat. Echin. N. P. Ex. Ex.)

Echinometra Breyn.

Echinometra Michelini Des., Ag. Cat. Rais. — Florida.

It is with some doubt that the common *Echinometra* of Florida is referred to this species.

Echinometra oblonga Bl. Dict. Sc. Nat. — Sandwich Islands.

Echinometra acufera Bl. Dict. Sc. Nat. — Zanzibar.

Echinometra lucunter Lamk.

Echinometra Mathæi Ag. Cat. Rais. p. p. (non Bl.) — Sandwich, Society, and Kingsmills Islands.

Echinometra VanBrunti A. Ag.

Remarkable for its flatness, the height of its tubercles, and the narrowness of the poriferous zone. Spines long and slender, of uniform size, color dark violet. — Acapulco.

Echinometra rupicola A. Ag.

Closely allied to *E. VanBrunti;* differs from it by the smaller number of tubercles, the great difference in size between the ambulacral and inter-

ambulacral tubercles, large ocular and genital plates, smaller spines, and broad poriferous zone. — Panama.

Echinometra microtuberculata A. Ag.

Can easily be distinguished from *E. lucunter*, to which it is closely allied, by the great height of the polar diameter, the large number and uniform size of the small tubercles, the arched test, and short, stout spines. Color light green. — Sandwich and Kingsmills Islands.

Echinometra viridis A. Ag.

The genital plates are greatly developed, smooth, occupying nearly the whole of the abactinal area. Tubercles very prominent. Spines short, stout. Color generally light green. — Florida.

Echinometra plana A. Ag.

Flat species with a circular outline; abactinal region less covered with spines than rest of test. Spines long, sharp, equalling in length the diameter of test. Tubercles distant, not numerous. — Hayti.

Parasalenia A. Ag.

Resembles *Salenia* in having the abactinal system raised. There are only four anal plates, as in *Echinocidaris*, otherwise resembles *Echinometra*. The genital and ocular plates are smooth. Pores in pairs, forming an irregular vertical line.

Parasalenia gratiosa A. Ag.

Outline elliptical. Tubercles arranged in two vertical rows in ambulacral and interambulacral spaces. Spines moderately long, tapering gradually. Tubercles of ambulacra closely crowded; miliaries small, not numerous. — Kingsmills and Society Islands.

Heliocidaris Desml. (emend.).

Heliocidaris variolaris Desml. Etud. Echin. — Zanzibar.

Toxocidaris A. Ag.

Toxocidaris Delalandi A. Ag.

Syn. *Heliocidaris Delalandi* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Port Jackson.

Toxocidaris mexicana A. Ag.

Syn. *Heliocidaris mexicana* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Acapulco.

Toxocidaris franciscana A. Ag.

This species grows to a very large size. High coronal plates, large openings for suckers. Pores arranged in arcs of nine pairs. Two very prominent rows of large tubercles in interambulacral space. The large tubercles of ambulacra of same size as secondary of interambulacra. Spines long, tapering gradually, equalling in length two thirds the diameter of test — San Francisco.

Toxopneustes Ag. Cat. Rais. (emend.).

Toxopneustes drobachiensis Ag. Cat. Rais.

Syn. *E. drobachiensis* Müll. Zool. Dan.; *E. chlorocentrotus* Br. Prod.; *E. granularis* Say, Journ. Phil. Ac. v. 182; *E. granulatus* Gould, Invert. Mass.; *E. neglectus* Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Massachusetts Bay, Grand Menan, Puget Sound.

Toxopneustes lividus Ag. Cat. Rais. — Fayal.

Loxechinus Des. Synops. Echin. Foss.

Loxechinus albus Des. Synops.

Syn. *E. albus* Mol.; Ag. Cat. Rais. — Mejillones.

Loxechinus purpuratus A. Ag.

Syn. *E. purpuratus* Stimps. Crust. Echin. Pacif. Sh. N. A. — San Francisco.

Psammechinus Ag. Cat. Rais. (emend.).

Psammechinus miliaris Ag. Cat. Rais. — Norway.

Psammechinus microtuberculatus Ag. Cat. Rais. — Mediterranean.

Psammechinus chloroticus A. Ag.

Syn. *Heliocidaris chloroticus* Ag. Cat. Rais.; *Psammechinus asteroides* Gir. Proc. Bost. Soc. — New Zealand.

Echinus L. (Des. emend.)

Echinus esculentus L.

Syn. *Echinus sphæra* Müll. Zool. Dan. — Norway.

Echinus melo Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Nice.

Echinus Flemingii Ball, Forb. Brit. Starfishes. — Great Britain.

Sphærechinus Des. Synops. Echin. Foss.

Sphærechinus brevispinosus Des. Synops.

Syn. *Echinus brevispinosus* Risso, Hist. Nat. Eur. Mér. — Nice.

Sphærechinus granularis A. Ag.

Syn. *Echinus granularis* Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Fayal.

Temnopleurus Ag. Cat. Rais.

Temnopleurus toreumaticus Ag. Cat. Rais. — East India.

Temnopleurus Reevesii A. Ag.

Syn. *Toreumatica Reevesii* Gray, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. 1855. — Hong-Kong.

Toreumatica Gray.

Toreumatica concava Gray, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. 1855. — Hong-Kong.

Salmacis Ag. Cat. Rais.

Salmacis bicolor Ag. Cat. Rais. — Zanzibar.

Melobosis GIR. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1850.

Melobosis rarispinus A. AG.

SYN. *Salmacis rarispinus* AG. Cat. Rais. — East India.

Lytechinus AG. — *Psammechinus* AG. p. p.

Lytechinus carolinus AG.

SYN. *Echinus variegatus* RAV. (non LAMK.), Cat. Echin. So. Car. — South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Lytechinus variegatus A. AG.

SYN. *Echinus variegatus* LAMK. (non RAV.); *Psammechinus variegatus* AG. Cat. Rais. — Cienfuegos, Hayti.

Lytechinus atlanticus A. AG.

Readily distinguished from the South Carolina species by the large number of tubercles in each vertical row, and from the *L. variegatus* by the smaller size of its spines. — Bermudas.

Boletia AG. Cat. Rais. — *Hemiechinus* GIR. Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H. 1850.

Boletia granulata A. AG.

Remarkable for its comparatively long spines. Tubercles uniform in size, very closely crowded together. — Sandwich Islands.

Boletia rosea A. AG.

Spines exceedingly short and stout; the exterior row of tubercles in ambulacral and interambulacral space of greater size. — Acapulco.

Tripneustes AG. Cat. Rais. (emend.)

Tripneustes ventricosus AG. Cat. Rais. — Florida.

SYN. *Heliechinus Gouldii* GIR. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1850.

The genus is here limited to species in which the median ambulacral and interambulacral space is covered with tubercles. There is in the collection of the Smithsonian a species from Guayamas, *T. depressus* A. AG., closely allied to *T. ventricosus*, which differs from it in the flatness of the test, the large and uniform size of the tubercles, and the stoutness of its spines.

Hipponoë GRAY, 1841; Proc. Zoöl. Soc. 1855.

Hipponoë sardica GRAY, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. 1855.

SYN. *Tripneustes sardicus* AG. Cat. Rais. — Zanzibar.

Hipponoë violacea A. AG.

Tubercles small, numerous, of uniform size; abactinal portion of test regularly arched. Spines short, slender; color of test dark violet. — Sandwich and Kingsmills Islands.

Hipponoë nigricans A. AG.

Row of large tubercles in interambulacral space near the oral area other tubercles small. Ambulacral zone broad near abactinal region, with

double concave outline near the middle of test. Color of test black; spines of same color mixed with spines of straw-color. — Society Islands.

Echinoneus Van Phel.

Echinoneus elegans Des. Monog. des Galérites. — Hayti.

Echinocyamus Van Phel.

Echinocyamus angulosus Leske, Addiment. ad Klein. Ech. — Norway.

Fibularia Lamk.

Fibularia volva Ag. Cat. Rais. — Red Sea.

Clypeaster Lamk. (emend.). — *Echinanthus* Gray (non Des.).

Clypeaster rosaceus Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Florida.

Stolonoclypus Ag.

Stolonoclypus placunarius Ag.

Syn. *Clypeaster placunarius* Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Red Sea.

Stolonoclypus prostratus Ag.

Syn. *Clypeaster prostratus* Rav. Cat. Echin. So. Car. — Florida.

Stolonoclypus rotundus A. Ag.

Closely allied to *S. prostratus*, from which it differs by its almost circular outline, its thin edge, the great size of the ambulacral rosette, and width of the ambulacral system. — Acapulco.

Rhaphidoclypus A. Ag.

Rhaphidoclypus scutiformis A. Ag.

Syn. *Clypeaster scutiformis* Lamk. An. s. Vert. — Red Sea.

Rhaphidoclypus microtuberculatus A. Ag.

Differs from *R. scutiformis* by its elongated ambulacral rosette, and the great number and small size of the closely crowded tubercles. — Kingsmills Islands.

Rumphia Des. Synop. Echin. Foss. — *Polyaster* Mich. Guér. Rev. de Zool. 1859. — *Michelinia* Duj. et Hupé, Echin.

Rumphia Lesueuri A. Ag.

Syn. *Laganum Lesueuri* Ag. Cat. Rais.; *Polyaster elegans* Mich. Guér. Rev. de Zool.; *Michelinia elegans* Duj. et Hupé.

This species is mentioned by Professor Agassiz as coming from Guadeloupe; this is probably a mistake. There are no specimens of his *L. Lesueuri* in the Museum, and the present species is identified with the figures in his Monog. des Scutelles. It is undoubtedly the *Polyaster elegans* of Michelin. — Hong-Kong.

Laganum Kl. Nat. Disp. Echin.

Laganum depressum Less., Ag. Cat. Rais.

Syn. *Laganum attenuatum* Ag.; *Laganum pentagonum* Ag. MS. — Kingsmills Islands.

Echinarachnius Van Phels.

Echinarachnius parma Gray, An. Phil. 1825.

Syn. *Echinarachnius atlanticus* Gray; Ag. Cat. Rais. — New England, Grand Menan.

Dendraster Ag. Cat. Rais.

Dendraster excentricus Ag. Cat. Rais. — San Francisco.

Echinodiscus Breyn. (Gray, non Desor), Brit. Mus. Cat. (emend.).*

Echinodiscus biforus Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus.

Syn. *Lobophora bifora* Ag. Cat. Rais. — Madagascar.

Lobophora Ag. Cat. Rais. (emend.).

Lobophora bifissa Ag. Cat. Rais. — Zanzibar.

Echinoglycus Van Phels. (Gray), Brit. Mus. Cat. (emend.).

Echinoglycus Stokesi Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus.

Syn. *Lobophora Stokesi* Ag. — Panama.

Encope Ag. Cat. Rais. — *Echinoglycus* Gr. p. p.

Encope Valenciennesii Ag. Cat. Rais. — Cumana.

Encope grandis Ag. Cat. Rais. — Gulf of California.

Encope Michelini Ag. Cat. Rais. — Tampa Bay, Florida.

Rotula Kl. Nat. Disp. Echin.

Rotula Rumphii Kl. Nat. Disp. Echin. — Cape Palmas.

Rotula Augustii Kl. Nat. Disp. Echin. — Cape Palmas.

Mellita Kl.

Mellita testudinata Kl. Nat. Disp. Echin. — South Carolina, Florida, Texas

Mellita quinquefora Ag. Cat. Rais. — Cumana.

Mellita hexapora Ag. Cat. Rais. — West Indies, Florida.

Mellita longifissa Mich. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1858. — Panama.

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* In order not to introduce additional names, the old genera *Echinodiscus* and *Echinoglycus*, as adopted by Gray, have been circumscribed so as to include the species which are here separated from *Lobophora* and *Encope* of Agassiz, as representatives of new genera.

Pygorhynchus Ag.

Pygorhynchus pacificus Ag.

This species is a living representative of the genus *Pygorhynchus*, thus far only known as fossil. It resembles in outline *Echinolampas*. The vent is transverse, supra-marginal. The lower side is almost flat, the edges of the test being slightly raised. The very broad, smooth band, shaped like a dagger, extending entirely round the mouth and reaching the anterior and posterior edge of the test, and the rosette of large pores round the mouth, are characters of the genus which are not easily seen in fossil specimens. As specific, whole upper surface covered with short silk-like spines. Tubercles of lower side large, sunken, increasing in size as they approach the smooth band. Spines long, sharp, very slightly arched, comparatively much stouter than on upper part of test. — Acapulco.

Spatangus Kl.

Spatangus purpureus Müll. Zool. Dan. — North Europe.

Spatangus meridionalis Risso, Hist. Nat. Eur. Mérid. — Mediterranean.

Maretia Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus.

Maretia planulata Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus.

Syn. *Spatangus planulatus* Lamk. An. s. Vert.; *Trichoproctus tenuis* Ag. MS. — Kingsmills Islands.

Lovenia Ag. Cat. Rais.

Lovenia hystrix Ag. Cat. Rais. — Zanzibar.

Echinocardium Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus. (emend.). — *Amphidetus* Ag. Cat. Rais. p. p.

Echinocardium cordatum Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus.

Syn. *Amphidetus cordatus* Ag. Cat. Rais. — North Europe.

Amphidetus Ag. (emend.)

Amphidetus ovatus Ag. Cat. Rais. — North Europe.

Brissus Klein (Ag. Cat. Rais.).

Brissus carinatus Lamk. (non Ag.), An. s. Vert. — Sandwich Islands.

Brissus columbaris Ag. Cat. Rais. — Florida.

Kleinia Gray, Ann. & Mag. 1851.

Kleinia nigra A. Ag.

Test rather depressed, ambulacral rosette narrow, long; peripetalous fasciole extending almost to the circumference; spines rather short, sharp, stout, black. — Acapulco.

It is with some doubt that this species is referred to the genus *Kleinia*; should it prove a different genus, I would suggest the name *Rhyssobrissus* for it.

Xanthobrissus A. Ag.

This genus is closely allied to *Meoma* of Gray; differs from it by the position of the vertex, which is near the anterior extremity. Lateral ambulacra of equal size, anterior ambulacrum in a deep groove. Subanal fasciole heart-shaped, with lateral branches extending to the side of the anal system.

Xanthobrissus Garretti A. Ag.

Syn. *Brissopsis Garretti* Ag. MS.

Anal system large, pointed at both extremities. Posterior ambulacra arched exteriorly; few large tubercles near the apex of rosette on both sides of anterior ambulacra. Tubercles numerous, small. Spines very slender, quite long. — Kingsmills Islands.

Brissopsis Ag. Cat. Rais.

Brissopsis lyrifera Ag. Cat. Rais. — North Europe.

Agassizia Val., Ag. Cat. Rais.

Agassizia scrobiculata Val., Ag. Cat. Rais. — Panama.

Mœra Mich. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1855. — *Schizaster* Ag. p. p.

Mœra atropos Mich. Rev. et Mag. de Zool.

Syn. *Schizaster atropos* Ag. Cat. Rais.; *Schizaster lachesis* Gir. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1850. — Charleston, S. C., and Texas.

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