

marked differences as distinct species, after having gone over some thousands of them—some brought up in nearly every haul of the dredge from Færoe to Gibraltar—I am inclined to suspect that they may be all varieties of *Echinus flemingii*. I have already alluded to the countless myriads in which the small form of *E. norvegicus*, D. and K., 15 mm. in diameter, swarms on the 'Haaf' fishing banks. These little urchins are mature so far as the development of their generative products is concerned; and I suspect from the abundance of three sizes, that they attain their full size in two years and a half or three years; but in colouring, in sculpture, and in the form of the pedicellariæ, I do not see any character to distinguish them from a form four times the size, common in deep water off the coast of Ireland; nor, again, can I distinguish these last by any definite character which one would regard as of specific value from the shallow water form of *Echinus flemingii*, as large as the ordinary varieties of *E. sphaera*.

The Shetland variety of *Equus caballus* is certainly not more than one-fourth the size of an ordinary London dray-horse, and I do not know that there is any good reason why there should not be a pony form of an urchin as well as of a horse.

Professor Alexander Agassiz¹ has discovered that the Florida species of *Echinocyamus* is nothing more than the young of a common Florida clypeastroid, *Stolonoclypus prostratus*, AG., and he suggests the possibility of our *Echnocyamus angulosus*, LESKE, being one of these stunted 'pony' varieties, or undeveloped young, either of the American *Stolo-*

¹ Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, No. 9, p. 291.