The process of propagation in *Ophiocoma vivipara* differs from most of the other cases described, in the eggs being successively hatched, and the young being found consequently in a regularly graduated series of stages of growth. Although I had not an opportunity of working the matter out with the care and completeness I could have wished, I feel satisfied, from the examination of several of the young at a very early period, that in this case no provisional mouth and no pseudembryonic appendages whatever are formed, and that the primary aperture of the gastrula remains as the common mouth and excretory opening of the mature form. From the appearance of the ovaries and of the broods of young, I should think it probable that this species gives off young in a continuous series for a considerable length of time, probably for some months.

I have selected these illustrations of the development of the young of Echinoderms from the egg without the intervention of a locomotive pseudembryo from a much larger number. As I have already said, I can not, on account of the unfavorable conditions for carrying on such investigations under which the majority of the species were procured, say with certainty that no trace of pseudembryonic appendages or provisional organs exists in any of these instances, but I feel satisfied that none such occurs in *Psolus ephippifer*, in *Hemiaster Philippii*, or in *Ophiacoma vivipara*. Neither am I in a position to state that in these southern latitudes direct development is universal in the subkingdom. I believe, indeed, that it is not so; for species of the genera *Echinus*, *Strongylocentrotus*, and *Amblypneustes* run far south, and a marsupial arrangement seems improbable in any of these. It is, however, a significant fact that, while in warm and temperate seas plutei and bipinnariæ are constantly taken in the surface-net, in the Southern Sea they are almost entirely absent.

Amidst all their general tameness the Falkland Islands boast