

An examination of the table of Littoral species¹ shows us a few species such as—

Dorocidaris papillata.
Goniocidaris canaliculata.
Sphærechinus granularis.
Echinus acutus.
Echinus magellanicus.
Echinocyamus pusillus.
Fibularia australis.

Spatangus purpureus.
Maretia alta.
Echinocardium australe.
Hemiaster cavernosus.
Brissopsis lyrifera.
Brissopsis luzonica.

which have an extensive bathymetrical range, in some cases even an extraordinary one; the geographical range of the greater number of these species is at the same time very extended. But out of the great number of the species I have called littoral, in spite of the great bathymetrical extension of some of them, we find that of the two hundred and ninety-seven known species two hundred and one are enumerated as littoral, distributed among the following families and genera:—

CIDARIDÆ (15 species).

Cidaris, 3.
Dorocidaris, 2.
Phyllacanthus 6.
Stephanocidaris, 1.
Goniocidaris, 3.

ARBACIADÆ (7 species).

Arbacia, 7.

DIADEMATIDÆ (11 species).

Diadema, 2.
Centrostephanus, 3.
Echinothrix, 3.
Astropyga, 3.

ECHINOTHURIDÆ (2 species).

Asthenosoma, 2.

ECHINOMETRADÆ (32 species).

Colobocentrotus, 2.
Heterocentrotus, 2.
Echinometra, 6.

Parasalenia, 1.

Stomopneustes, 1.

Strongylocentrotus, 14.

Sphærechinus, 3.

Pseudoboletia, 2.

Echinostrephus, 1.

TEMNOPLEURIDÆ (20 species).

Temnopleurus, 3.

Pleurechinus, 1.

Microcyphus, 2.

Salmacis, 5.

Mespilia, 1.

Amblypneustes, 5.

Holopneustes, 3.

TRIPLECHINIDÆ (20 species).

Phymosoma, 1.

Echinus, 11.

Toxopneustes, 4.

Hipponoë, 3.

Evechinus, 1.

¹ There are, of course, associated as littoral, species which in some geographical districts do not extend upwards beyond the Continental limits; the exact bathymetrical range is given in the lists of the geographical districts as far as it could be stated.