

Or thirty-two genera of Desmosticha, representing one hundred and seven species.

FIBULARINA (4 species).

Echinocyamus, 1.

Fibularia, 3.

ECHINANTHIDÆ (6 species).

Clypeaster, 4.

Echinanthus, 2.

LAGANIDÆ (7 species).

Laganum, 3.

Peronella, 4.

SCUTELLIDÆ (21 species).

Echinarachnius, 3.

Arachnoides, 1.

Echinodiscus, 3.

Mellita, 6

Astriclypeus, 1.

Rotula, 2.

Encope, 5

Or thirteen genera of Clypeastridæ, represented by thirty-eight species.

ECHINONEIDÆ (2 species).

Echinoneus, 2.

NUCLEOLIDÆ (9 species).

Echinolampas, 4.

Rhynchopygus, 2.

Echinobrissus, 1.

Nucleolites, 1.

Anochanus, 1.

ANANCHYTTIDÆ (2 species).

Paleopneustes, 1.

Platybrissus, 1.

SPATANGINA (14 species).

Spatangus, 2.

Maretia, 3.

Eupatagus, 1.

Lovenia, 3.

Breynia, 1.

Echinocardium, 4.

LESKIADÆ (1 species).

Paleostoma, 1.

BRISSINA (28 species).

Hemiaster, 1.

Tripylus, 1.

Rhinobrissus, 2.

Brissopsis, 2.

Agassizia, 1.

Brissus, 3.

Metalia, 5.

Meoma, 2.

Linthia, 2.

Faorina, 1.

Schizaster, 5.

Moiria, 3.

Or twenty-seven genera of the Petalosticha represented by fifty-six species.

These two hundred and one species give us from their geographical distribution the characteristic littoral faunæ, and from the comparison of which I had been led, in the Revision of the Echini (p. 212), to subdivide the recent Echinid faunæ into the following great realms:—Atlantic, Circumpolar, Australian, Antarctic, Pacific, and American. These subdivisions, of course, have partially lost their significance as will be seen in the discussion of the geographical lists which follow.