

Echinarachinus Atlanticus.

Uraster (Asteracanthion) rubens—one specimen eight inches in diameter.

Uraster ———, a species of which I have no description. The rays are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the breadth of the disk, less flattened, and with a narrower ambulacral groove than in *U. rubens*. The ambulacral spines are short and cylindrical; the upper part is nearly uniformly and very thickly covered with groups of club-shaped spines, nearly flat at their extremities. The madreporic plate is coarsely marked; the terminal plates of the rays are distinct and nearly annular. Is this the species described by Desor, in Proc. of Bost. Nat. Hist. Soc., as *Asteracanthion Forbesi*. All Mr. Carpenter's specimens have six rays.

Halichondria.—Three species, all apparently identical with species found in other parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Carpenter's collection also contains *Platycarcinus irroratus* *Balanus crenatus*, and *B. balanoides (ovularis)*.

REVIEW.

The Master-BUILDER'S Plan; or, the Principles of Organic Architecture as indicated in the typical forms of Animals. By GEORGE OGILVIE, M.D., Aberdeen. London: Longman & Co. Montreal: B. Dawson & Son. Pp. 196.

The study of Zoology in these days requires something more than merely to become acquainted with the names, appearances habits and history of a certain number of animals with their economic uses, and the interesting anecdotes, fabulous or true, which have been related by travellers and lovers of the curious regarding them. It is a serious matter of research to compass the field which this wide and important department of science embraces. A terminology must be mastered as difficult as that which pertains to Chemistry, the most technical of sciences. Anatomy and physiology, with their curious structures and the difficult problems pertaining to their final causes must be encountered; and the department of Homology, which has risen in modern times to vital importance, must be investigated. Comparative anatomy has expanded itself into this latter phase, and aims at obtaining for itself a distinct and generic place in Zoology. Vast as this field may appear it is nevertheless included in the proper and systematic study of animal life. Difficult and profound as many of the questions which it starts may be they are yet perhaps the most interesting, if not fascinating, of any that can engage the human mind. They bring us into contact with mysterious life whose source and destinies lead us to the throne of the Eternal