The phylum Echinodermata, which contains about 6000 species, gets its name from the Greek, “ekhinos” meaning “spiny” and “derma” meaning “skin”, referring to the spiny skin covering the body. This particular species of sea urchin has one of the longest scientific names: *Echinometra laevis*. This species is known for its unique ability to regenerate lost body parts.

The British Museum (Natural History) holds a large collection of echinoderms, and during the MAR-ECO programme a new species of this genus was added to the list of citations and synonymy for *Leptosynapta Ryland, 1990*. This species, *Leptosynapta minuta*, is 200 µm long and 80-100 µm wide with 3-4 teeth, and it is found in the Gulf of Mexico.

In the 1954 volume on the Gulf of Mexico, the echinoderms other than holothurians were described. *New Zealand* echinoderm fauna of 535 species (D. Gor-don, personal details) include many diverse families such as *Echinoidea*, *Ophiuroidea*, and *Crinoidea*. The Danish Ingolf Expedition and the cruise of the Marion Dufresne off the Brazilian coast: account of the scientific results and list of stations. Species richness increased from six to 18; the richness in Trindade Aulodonta with additions to Vol. Tavares, M. (1999) described the marine fauna of the coast of the British Isles. Corresponding is the fact that the brittle-stars of the same region are more diverse, with over 70 species.

The series contains the following types of reports: Scientific investigations that are relevant to the marine environment, such as the study of fishery resources, to understand and predict fluctuations in the quantity and diversity of marine species. The series also includes bibliographical works, which are important for the study of the marine environment.

The book *Echinodermata* contains over 7000 species of echinoderms, which are a total of about 7,000 extant species of echinoderm as well as about 13,000 described species. Most of these species are marine, and they are well-known for their unique characteristics, such as the ability to regenerate lost body parts.

The book *Echinodermata* is a comprehensive resource that provides detailed information on the morphology, anatomy, and classification of echinoderms. It also includes information on the distribution, ecology, and behavior of these species. The book is an essential reference for researchers, educators, and students in the fields of biology, ecology, and marine science.