

known by the name of the *Pear Encrinite* of Bradford, the oolitic limestone quarries in the vicinity of that town abounding in its remains. The body, or pelvis, of this species is of a pyriform shape, as its name implies ; the stem is short, smooth, and strong ; the arms are simple, and bear considerable resemblance to those of the marsupite. In this drawing, from Mr. Miller's valuable work on the Crinoidea, the animals are represented as if alive in the water (Tab. 118, fig. 1). This specimen (fig. 2) shows the state in which the body of the pear encrinite is usually found ; and this vertical section (fig. 3) the form and disposition of the plates, or bones, of which it is composed. In the beautiful collection of Mr. Pierce, of Bradford, are specimens of the skeleton almost perfect from the base to the extremity of the tentacula. In the chalk a small species of this genus occurs, and detached ossicula are often met with, impacted in the flints.*

44. PENTACRINITES, ACTINOCRINITES, AND OTHER CRINOIDEA.—The pentacrinites differ considerably in their form and structure from the encrinites. The stems are furnished with numerous side arms, as may be seen in the column of the recent specimen (Tab. 115), and the arms sub-divide into innumerable branches. The lias shale of Lyme Regis abounds in *crinoideal* remains ; and large slabs often have the whole surface covered with the

* Geology of the South-East of England, p. 111.