

which the durable remains of animals have been converted into stone, that it is not necessary to explain the mode by which this marble has been formed. In this specimen (Tab. 120, fig. 1) of the Derbyshire marble, which is so extensively manufactured into sideboards, tables, and ornaments, the encrinital remains are lying in relief: in the polished slabs (fig. 2) the sections of the inclosed stems and detached ossicula, constitute the peculiar and elegant markings of this limestone. In the chert which occurs in the Derbyshire strata, beautiful casts of the interior of the columns are met with, the calcareous matter of the original having been removed; in this state, the sharp impressions of encrinital stems form solid silicious cylinders, deeply marked with annular risings and depressions, and which are called pulley or screw-stones (Tab. 114, fig. 1).

46. GEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRINOIDEA.—One recent species of pentacrinus is the only living representative of the once numerous family of the crinoidea. In the tertiary formations two species are known; these have been discovered in the London clay by N. T. Wetherell, Esq. of Highgate. The chalk contains the marsupite, the elliptical apiocrinite, and one or more species of pentacrinus. I have also a crinoideal column that is quadrangular. The oolite and lias are more prolific in the remains of this family, yielding about thirty species, belonging to nine genera. The saliferous system has fourteen species, including the