

mouth is placed; when living, it is probable that this plated integument could be protruded, like a proboscis, as was certainly the case in some genera. The constituent substance of the fossils is calcareous, and it has an oblique fracture; the colour is generally a light ochre, or a bluish grey.

An interesting circumstance relating to this species is mentioned by Mr. Lyell (*Ly.* II. p. 44, fig. 241.). The upper surface of a bed of oolitic limestone at Bradford, is encrusted with a continuous pavement formed by the stony roots of the *Apiocrinites*; and upon this is a layer of clay, in which are the stems and bodies of innumerable examples, some erect, others lying prostrate; while throughout the clay are scattered detached stems, arms, and receptacles. This submarine forest of *Crinoideans* must, therefore, have flourished in the clear sea-water, till invaded by a current loaded with mud, which overwhelmed the living zoophytes, and entombed them in the argillaceous deposit in which their remains are now imbedded.

*APIOCRINITES ELLIPTICUS* (*Lign.* 71.). — This encrinite is abundant in the White Chalk, and the receptacle is well known to the quarrymen by the name of “*bottle*.” The ossicula composing the column are cylindrical in the upper part, and elliptical and angular in the lower. They are united by a transversely-grooved surface, *Lign.* 71, fig. 1 *c*. The two upper joints are enlarged, and support the