

introduced to illustrate the structure of this genus of crinoideans.*

The external surface of the basin, or pelvis, of the Actinocrinites, is generally covered with rugose radiated markings and ridges; so that the detached costal plates of some species, have been mistaken for parts of Marsupites (*Lign.* 70, fig. 3.); see the restored figure of a Nave Encrinite, *Wond.* p. 585. In the specimens figured, *Lign.* 72, fig. 1, this structure has been destroyed, from the fossil having been immersed in strong acid.

CYATHOCRINITES (*cup-like Encrinite*). *Lign.* 70, fig. 2. *Wond.* pp. 585, 587.—The column is formed of round, depressed, perforated joints, articulating by radiated surfaces; pentagonal near the receptacle. The pelvis is cup-shaped, composed of five pieces, succeeded by two successive series of five plates, with intervening plates, and supporting five bifurcating, radiated tentacula.

The Encrinites of this genus have a remarkably light and elegant appearance: the form of the plates composing the pelvis, and of the ossicula of the arms, is carefully delineated in *Lign.* 70, fig. 2; which represents a specimen of *C. planus*, from the magnesian limestone of Somersetshire. The pelvis resembles in shape a depressed vase; its upper part is supposed to have been covered by a plated inte-

* Miller's Crinoid. fig. N. pp. 98—100.