

Mr. Miller dissected specimens of every genus, and has figured the separate plates or bones that enter into the composition of the pelvis, column, and arms. Traces of the arms, and their subdivisions, must be sought for, and if any be discovered, they should be removed with the blocks of stone to which they are attached, and the stone afterwards reduced in size by a mason's saw, and not by blows of a hammer, which would displace the delicate ossicula.

When imbedded in Lias shale, or other fragile material, a thick slab should be removed, for greater safety in conveyance; this, when reduced to a convenient size and thinness, should be placed in a tray with plaster of Paris, or glued to a piece of thin, well-seasoned mahogany, or oak. The specimens of the Pear Encrinite of Bradford (by Mr. Pearce), and of the Pentacrinites from Lyme Regis (by Miss Mary Anning), in the British Museum, were prepared in this manner.

The crinoideal remains in the Chalk belong but to few genera; they merely require the usual manipulation of cretaceous fossils; but the collector should remember that the ossicula and plates of the pelvis (as for instance in the Marsupite), are but slightly adherent to each other, and the chalk must not be wholly removed, or they will become detached. The receptacle of the Apiocrinite of the chalk is rarely found with more than a few joints of the column attached; and I believe no vestige of the arms has been observed: these parts