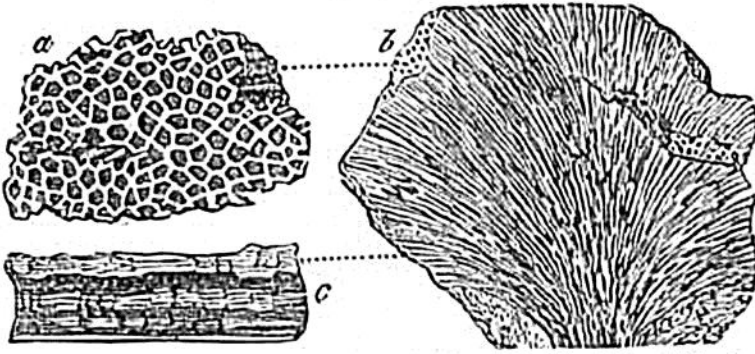


Fig. 364.

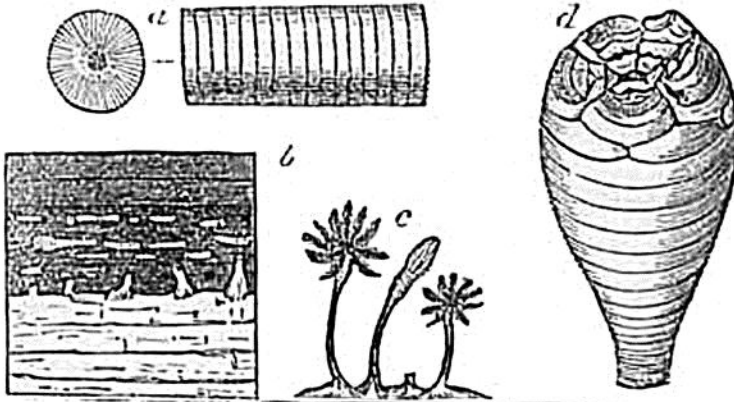
*Eunomia radiata*, Lamouroux. (*Calamophyllia*, Milne Edw.)

- a. Section transverse to the tubes.  
 b. Vertical section, showing the radiation of the tubes.  
 c. Portion of interior of tubes magnified, showing striated surface.

eter; and having probably required, like the large existing brain-coral (*Meandrina*) of the tropics, many centuries before their growth was completed.

Different species of *Crinoideans*, or stone-lilies, are also common in the same rocks with corals; and, like them, must have enjoyed a firm bottom, where their root, or base of attachment, remained undisturbed for years (c, fig. 365). Such fossils, therefore, are almost confined to

Fig. 365.

*Aplocrinites rotundus*, or Pear Encrinite; Miller. Fossil at Bradford, Wilt.

- a. Stem of *Aplocrinites*, and one of the articulations, natural size.  
 b. Section at Bradford of great oolite and overlying clay, containing the fossil encrinites. See text.  
 c. Three perfect individuals of *Aplocrinites*, represented as they grow on the surface of the Great Oolite.  
 d. Body of the *Aplocrinites rotundus*.

the limestones; but an exception occurs at Bradford, near Bath, where they are enveloped in clay. In this case, however, it appears that the solid upper surface of the "Great Oolite" had supported, for a time, a thick submarine forest of these beautiful zoophytes, until the clear and still water was invaded by a current charged with mud, which threw down the stone-lilies, and broke most of their stems short off near the point of attachment. The stumps still remain in their original position; but the numerous articulations once composing the stem, arms, and body of the zoophyte, were scattered at random through the argillaceous de-