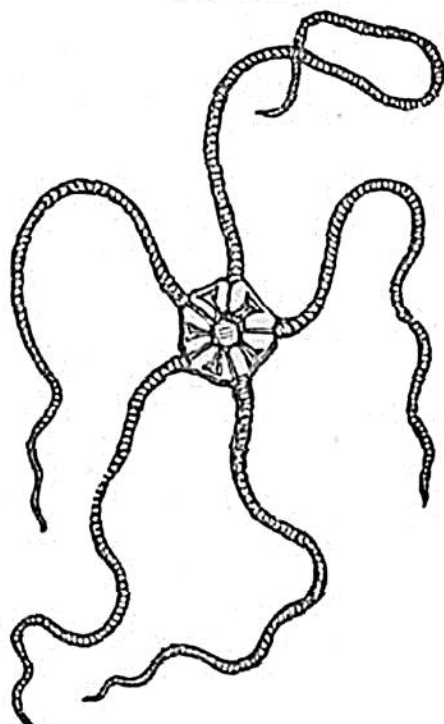


Fig. 408.



Extracrinus Briareus. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.
(Body, arms, and part of stom.)
Lias, Lyme Regis.

Fig. 409.



Ophioderma Egertoni, E. Forbes.
Lias Marlstone, Lyme Regis.

The *Extracrinus Briareus* (removed by Major Austin from *Pentacrinus* on account of generic differences) occurs in tangled masses, forming thin beds of considerable extent, in the Lias of Dorset, Gloucestershire, and Yorkshire. The remains are often highly charged with pyrites. This Crinoid, with its innumerable tentacular arms, appears to have been frequently attached to the drift-wood of the liassic sea, in the same manner as Barnacles float about at the present day. There is another species of *Extracrinus* and several of *Pentacrinus* in the lias; and the latter genus is found in nearly all the formations from the lias to the London clay inclusive. It is represented in the present seas by the delicate and rare *Pentacrinus Caput-medusæ* of the Antilles; and this indeed is perhaps the only surviving member of the great and ancient family of the Crinoids, so widely represented throughout the older formations by the genera *Taxocrinus*, *Actinocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, *Encrinus*, *Apiocrinus*, and many others.

The fossil fish resemble generically those of the oolite, belonging all, according to M. Agassiz, to extinct genera, and differing for the most part from the ichthyolites of the Cretaceous pe-

a



Fig. 410.



Scales of *Lepidotus gigas*. Agas.
a. Two of the scales detached.