2. Actinozoans, Echinoderms. — The animal life was remarkable for the abundance of a species of *Lithostrotion*, represented in Fig. 991, and for a great profusion and diversity of Crinoids. This Lithostrotion is often columnar in the external form of parts of masses (as shown in Fig. 991 *a*), although essentially a massive coral. Among other Corals the old genera Zaphrentis and Cyathophyllum have their species, but not Favosites, Michelinia, Cystiphyllum, Diphyphyllum, Sarcinula, and others that were common in the Devonian. Species of Lithostrotion have been found in the Arctic lands between Point Barrow and Kotzebue Sound.



ECHINODERMS. — Fig. 992, Scaphiocrinus Missouriensis; 993, Actinocrinus proboscidialis; 994, Dorycrinus unicornis; 995, Woodocrinus elegans; 996, Batocrinus Christyi; 997, Platycrinus Saffordi; 998, the probosois of Batocrinus longirostris; 999, Pentremites pyriformis; 1000, 1000 a, P. Godoni; 1000 a, top view; 1001, portion of the shell of Archaeocidaris Wortheni; 1002, spine of A. Shumardiana (× 2); 1002 a, base of spine; 1008, id. of A. Norwoodi. Figs. 992-995, 997-1003, Hall; 996, Swallow.

The number of species of Crinoids described from the American Subcarboniferous limestone exceeds 650. Some of the forms are represented in Figs. 992 to 1000, but mostly wanting the arms and stem, as is common with these fragile species. Fig. 995 represents the perfect body of *Woodocrinus elegans*, with the arms closed together, and, below, a few segments of the pedicel, which, entire, may have been a foot long; 992 is a *Scaphiocrinus*, with the arms broken. In *Poteriocrinus Coxanus* Worthen, the arms are six inches long, and the breadth of the expanded Crinoid must have been nearly