

Remains of the Echini are occasionally found, but rarely: among these the plates and spines of a peculiar species of *Cidaris* may be distinguished. Mr. Miller has observed a new genus nearly allied to the *Echinus*, but differing from it in the greater number of plates in each area: to this he has given the name of *Hystericites*. The fossil from Kentucky figured in Parkinson's *Organic Remains*, vol. 2. plate 13. fig. 36, among the *Encrinites* also appears to be allied to the Echini, and occurs in this formation.

It appears from Mr. Miller's work on *Encrinites* that the following genera and species of that interesting family occur in this formation.

<i>Poteriocrinites</i>	<i>crassus</i>
	<i>tenuis</i>
<i>Platycrinites</i>	<i>lævis</i>
	<i>rugosus</i>
	<i>tuberculatus</i>
	<i>granulatus</i>
	<i>striatus</i>
	<i>pentangularis</i>
<i>Cyathocrinites</i>	<i>lævis</i>
	<i>tuberculatus</i>
	<i>quinguangularis</i>
<i>Actinocrinites</i>	<i>Triacontadactylus</i>
	<i>Polydactylus</i>
<i>Rhedocrinites</i>	<i>verus</i>
	<i>quinguangularis</i>

besides fragments of some other varieties not sufficiently complete to be ascertained.

All these species are distinguished from those occurring in the lias and more recent beds, by the thinness of the ossicula forming the cup containing the viscera, &c. In the more recent varieties (if the term may be allowed) these pieces form thick wedge-like joints, adhering by broad articulating surfaces; but in those above enumerated they consist of thin plates adhering by sutures only: of course, in proportion as the shell surrounding the abdominal cavity is thus reduced in thickness, the interior cavity becomes more enlarged.

Many of the same genera, and some of the same species, are found in transition limestone; so that in this class, as in the *Testacea*, a greater alliance exists (as far as regards the organic remains) between the carboniferous limestone and the transition formations, than with those of more recent origin.

Figures exhibiting the whole anatomical detail of all these species will be found in Mr. Miller's work above referred to, which from its accurate, precise, and scientific views, yields