

pierced with a central angular opening, surrounded by five foramina. This zoophyte, although resembling the Crinoideæ in having a plated receptacle supported by an articulated column, differs essentially from them in the absence of arms or tentacula. The superior termination in which the ambulacra, the pentagonal aperture, and the five foramina are situated, shows an affinity to the Echinidæ, but the fossil is separated from that family by its stem; it therefore forms a link between the Lily-like animals and the Sea-urchins. There are several species of *Pentremites*, some of which swarm in the cherty limestones of Kentucky. Mr. Say, to whom we are indebted for the first satisfactory investigation of these fossils, mentions that such is their abundance, that he has observed, on a piece of rock not larger than three inches by two-and-a-half, above twenty specimens lying in alto relievo. The same able American naturalist remarks, "that it seems probable the *branchial* (breathing) apparatus communicated with the surrounding fluid through the pores of the ambulacra by means of filamentous processes; these also may have performed the office of tentacula in conveying food to the mouth; or we may suppose that the animal derived its support from the minute animalcules that abound in sea-water, and obtained them in the same manner as the *Ascidia*, with the water."*

* See an interesting Memoir on these bodies, by G. B. Sowerby, Esq. Geol. Journal, Vol. IV.