

are therefore desiderata, and should be sought for diligently; the radicles of this crinoidean are long, articulated, and branching, and, without due caution, may be mistaken for the arms, or for another species. The first remark will also apply to the Marsupite; any specimens with but a few ossicula of the arms are very precious. I may observe that there is yet much to learn as to the number of species and genera, and the peculiar characters of the Crinoideæ of the chalk, and that any addition to our knowledge on this subject will be valuable. The *Stelleridæ* are so simple in form and structure, that it is unnecessary to offer any suggestions for their development; the more perfect they can be obtained the better: of course they must not be removed from the stone. Among the detached calcareous echinodermal ossicula diffused through the chalk, the student will remember that the large coral-like tubercle of the Star-fish may often be presented to his notice. It may easily be mistaken for an encrinital body, or for a coral, but an accurate inspection will show that it is not composed of anchylosed plates, like the receptacle of an Apiocrinite, but has surfaces for attachment to the surrounding ossicula; while the extremities, which in a crinoideal column would present radiated surfaces, are rounded and entire.

In collecting the Echinidæ, much caution is required in dissecting specimens surrounded by spines. If imbedded in hard limestone, or in laminated clay,