The length of the jointed flexible stems has been taken from some entire stems in the collection of Mr. Channing Pearce of Bradford, near Bath. Two young individuals are attached to the calcareous Pedicle or Base of the largest specimens. (Miller.)

Fig. 2. *a.* represents the remedial effect of calcareous secretions in repairing an injury of the joints of the stem. (Miller.)

Fig. 3. Pyriform Body of Apiocrinites rotundus, shewing at its upper extremity the internal disposition of the bones surrounding the cavity of the stomach. (Original.)

Fig. 4. Vertical section of another pyriform Body, shewing the cavity of the Stomach, and a series of lower cavities, or hollow lenticular spaces, between the central portions of the enlarged joints of the upper portion of the vertebral column. Miller considers these spaces as enlargements of the alimentary canal, which descends through the axis of the entire column.

The surfaces of the joints of the vertebral column are striated with rays, which articulate with corresponding rays on the adjacent Plates, and allow of flexure without risk of dislocation; locking into one another nearly in the same manner as those figured in Pl. 49. Figs. 5. 7. 9. (Original.)

Fig. 5. Restored figure of Apiocrinites, 30-Dactylus, copied from Miller's Crinoidea, Page 96, Pl. 1. Fig. 2. (See V. 1. p. 429. Note.)

B. Base and fibres of attachment.

D. Auxiliary side Arms*.

* These side arms afford a beautiful example of mechanical adaptations and compensations, which are thus described by Mr. Miller