

Fig. 6. Body of Actinocrinites 30-dactylus (Nave Encrinite of Parkinson) copied from Miller's Crinoidea, P. 98. Pl. 11. (See V. I. p. 429. Note.)

Q. Pectoral Plates.

R. Capital Plates.

X. Orifice of the Mouth, or Proboscis, capable of elongation for sucking in food.

Fig. 7. Another Body of a Nave Encrinite, drawn by Mr J. Sowerby from a specimen in the British Museum. The same is Figured by Parkinson, in his Organic Remains, Vol. II. Pl. XVII. Fig. 3. The lateral projections are the commencement of the side arms. This specimen has been corroded with acid, and consequently has lost the superficial Corrugations and

in his admirable Monograph on Crinoidea, p. 97. "The mechanism of the joints of the side arms, where these insert into the column, is well worthy of notice, particularly in old specimens. In the earlier stage of their formation, the side arms being very short, and having then little weight, a less firm mode of adhesion to the column than becomes requisite at a subsequent period, being then sufficient, we do not find more than one joint lodged in a socket, or concave impression on the column; but when increase of size renders a stronger support necessary, two or three succeeding joints of the side arms become imbedded in this socket, (for which its extension as already noticed allows room) and these joints instead of being arranged in a series branching off at right angles from the column, become oblique, their direction inclining upwards, so as to aid in bearing the additional weight. The first joint of the side arms, where thus obliquely inserted in the columnar socket, have that portion of their circumference which is presented towards the upper part of the column, truncated, in such a curve as may fit them to the concavity of the impression where they rest against it.

The surface of these joints, which fit into the columnar impression, is smooth, being destined for adhesion only, but the articulating surface between the contiguous joints, where motion also is to be allowed, exhibits the usual mechanism of radiated ridges and furrows. These joints are convex on the side nearest the column, and concave on that most remote."