

of which a few individuals only have hitherto been found, affords examples of many very delicate and beautiful mechanical contrivances, which throw important light on corresponding parts of the fossil species of this, and of kindred genera that abound in strata of the Secondary series, and more especially in the Lias. (See V. I. pp. 432. 433. 436.)

Fig. 2. *Pentacrinus Europæus*, discovered in the Cove of Cork, and on other parts of the coasts of Ireland, by J. V. Thompson, esq. (See V. I. p. 432.) In this figure several Individuals in different stages of development, adhere by the base of an articulated column to the stem of a Coralline.

Fig. 2'. One of the Individuals magnified and fully expanded. See V. I. p. 433.

Mr. J. V. Thompson has more recently conjectured that the *Pentacrinus Europæus*, which in early life is fixed by its stem to other bodies, is produced from the ovum of the *Comatula*, and becomes afterwards detached, and forms a perfect *Comatula*, capable of moving freely in the Ocean; at one time crawling amongst sub-marine Plants, at others floating, or swimming like *Medusæ*. (See Proceedings of Royal Society, London, June, 1835.)

Fig. 3. Small Briarean *Pentacrinite*, adhering to a fragment of Jet from the Lias at Lyme Regis. (See V. I. p. 437, Note.)

Fig. 4. Fragment of the column of *Pentacrinites subangularis*. The *Vertebræ* are nicely articulated to admit of flexure without risk of dislocation. The uppermost joint *d.* shews the lateral cavities for the articulation of auxiliary side arms. (Goldfuss. Pl. LII. f. g.)

Fig. 5. Vertical Section of Fig. 4. In this Fig. and in