

Fig. 4, the joints are of three degrees of magnitude; those at *a.* being the largest, those at *c.* the smallest and thinnest, and those at *b.* of an intermediate size. The edges of *c.* appear at the surface only upon the salient portion of the column, Fig. 4. (See V. I. p. 436, Note.)

Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13. Portions of the vertebral column of *Pentacrinites basaltiformis*. 6, 8, 12, shew the stellated crenulations on the articulating facets of different parts of the column; 7, 9, shew the tubercles on the exterior of each columnar joint, for the attachment of cortical contractile fibres. 13. *d.*, shews the articulating facets of the auxiliary side arms. (Goldfuss.)

Fig. 10. Articulating facet of a columnar joint of *Pentacrinites scalaris*. (Goldfuss. Pl. LII. 3. h.)

Fig. 11. Fragment of a column of the same species. The joint *d.* bears sockets for the articulation of the side arms. The other joints have large tubercles for the attachment of cortical fibres. (Goldfuss, Pl. LII. 3. p.)

Figs. 14, 15, 16, 17. Articulating surfaces of joints in different parts of the column in *Pentacrinites subangularis*. The mechanism of each star seems differently disposed, to modify the amount of motion required at their respective places in the column. The tubercular surfaces between the rays or petals of the star indicate the action of the intervertebral contractile fibres. (Goldfuss, Pl. LII. 1. *m. n. o. p.*)

PLATE 53. V. I. p. 434, Note, et seq.

Figs. 1. 2. Upper parts of two nearly entire specimens of Briarean Pentacrinite, projecting in high relief from the surface of a slab, nearly two inches thick,