

gument, the mouth occupying either the centre, or one side, as in the Actinocrinites.

The Cyathocrinites are found in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous limestones.

EUGENIACRINITES (*clove-like Encrinite*). *Lign.* 70, fig. 1.—From the resemblance of these little fossils to a clove, Mr. Parkinson gave them the foregoing name. They are found at Mount Randen, in Switzerland, in strata (I believe) of the oolitic system: no other part of the animal is known. When perfect this crinoidean must have resembled the Lily Encrinite, but the plates are all anchylosed (that is, fixed together), which, as Mr. Miller ingeniously suggested, may be attributable to an early stage of growth.*

PENTREMITES PYRIFORMIS (*pear-shaped angular Encrinite*) *Lign.* 69, fig. 2.—The column of this very extraordinary echinoderm is cylindrical, formed of perforated ossicula, with radiated surfaces; it has cylindrical, irregular, side-arms. The pelvis is composed of three unequal pieces; two pentagonal, and one tetragonal, surmounted by large plates deeply emarginate, for the reception of the lips of five radiated ambulacra (*grooves with pores*). These diverge from the summit, and each has a longitudinal indented line, and numerous transverse striæ, terminating in a series of pores. The summit is

* Miller's Crinoid. p. 113.