

posed of twenty vertical series of plates, the ambulacra, or porous gooves, forming continuous bands from the summit to the mouth, which is armed with five angular teeth. This group comprises many of the most elegant fossil species; those which, from their shape and beautifully ornamented surfaces, have received the popular names of fairy's night-caps, and turbans. The genus *Cidaris*, which is characterized by the spinous tubercles being perforate, affords the most beautiful examples; and these are occasionally found with the spines in contact, occupying their natural situation. This is, however, a rare circumstance, as will readily be conceived, when the nature of their attachment is considered; for, upon the decomposition of the integument, and the ligaments which sustain the spines in a living state, those appendages quickly separate, even in recent specimens. The interesting fossil figured *Lign.* 76 (from M. Agassiz's work), is a choice example of a Cidarite with the spines attached. This species (*Hemicidaris crenularis*, Agassiz.) of mammillated Echinus is common in the oolite of this country, and is considered to be characteristic of the Upper Jura limestone. It is said to be the same as that figured by Mr. Parkinson, under the name of *Cidaris mamillata* (*Org. Rem.* Vol. III. Tab. 1, fig 6.), from Calne, in Wiltshire; but I have never observed spines like those of *Lign.* 76, in the English oolite. These spines are not homogenous throughout, but their central part appears to have been of a softer