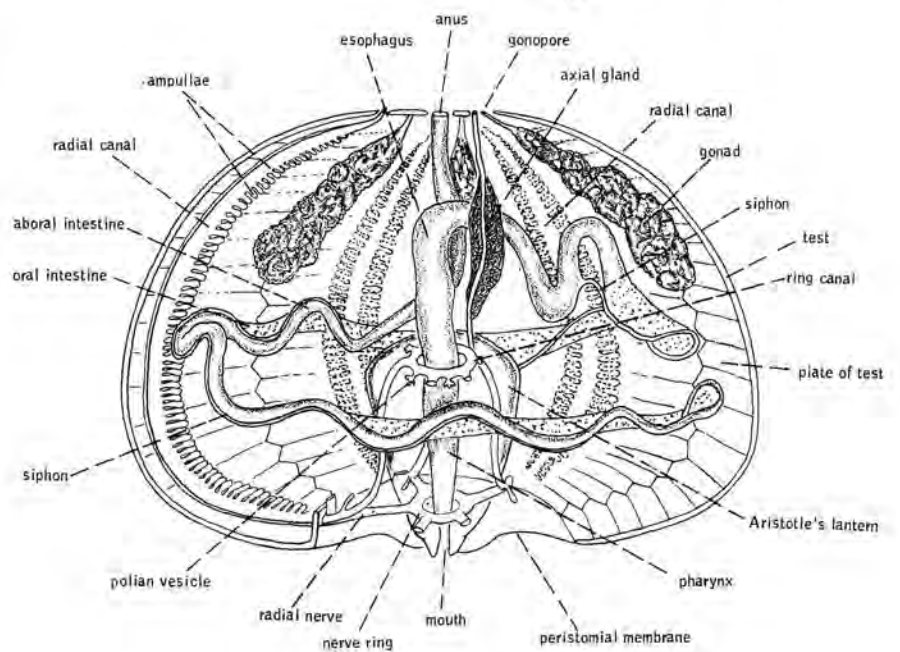
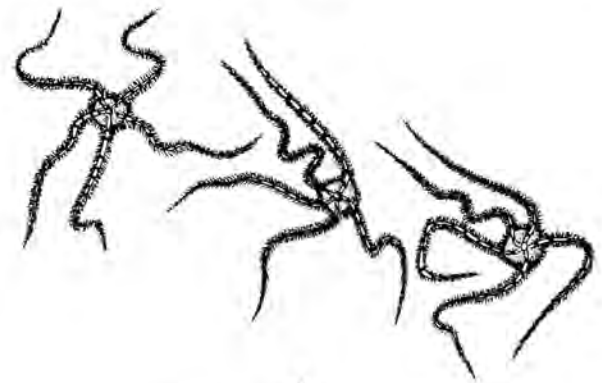
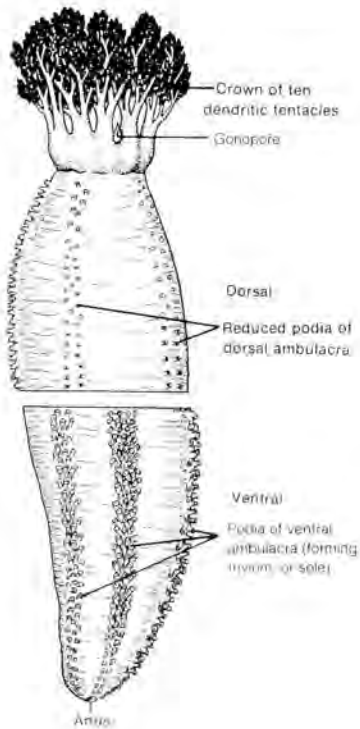


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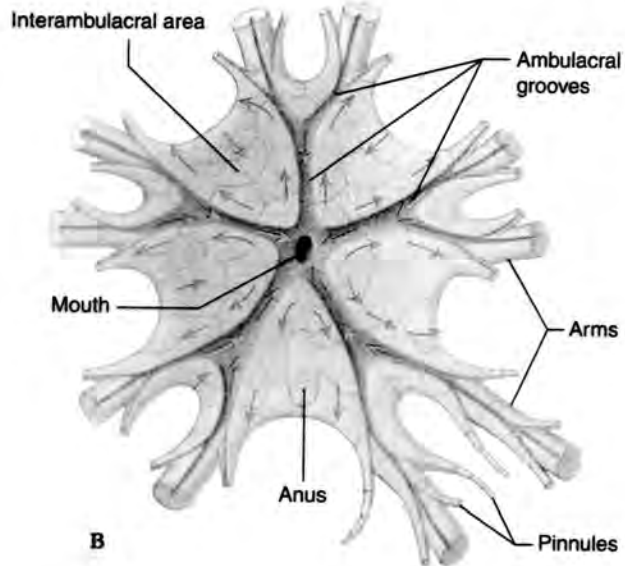
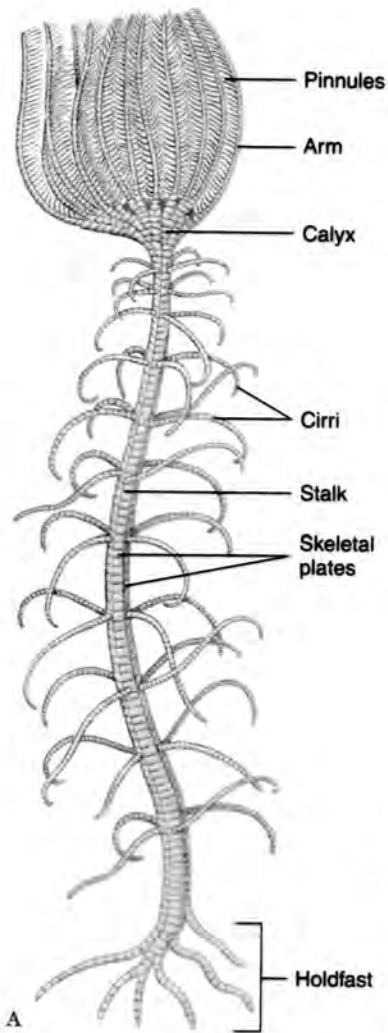


Figure 22.28 Crinoid structure. **A**, Sea lily (stalked crinoid) with portion of stalk. Modern crinoid stalks rarely exceed 60 cm, but fossil forms were as much as 20 m long. **B**, Oral view of calyx of a crinoid, *Antedon*, showing direction of ciliary food currents. Ambulacral grooves with podia extend from mouth along arms and branching pinnules. Food particles touching podia are tossed into ambulacral grooves and carried, tangled in mucus, by strong ciliary currents toward mouth. Particles falling on interambulacral areas are carried by cilia first toward mouth and then outward and finally dropped off the edge, thus keeping the oral disc clean.