Panthalassa was the largest ocean that existed from the Proterozoic to the Mesozoic; its current counterpart is the Pacific Ocean, hence, Panthalassa is sometimes referred to as the Paleo-Pacific. While Jurassic and/or Cretaceous crinoids (Crinoidea) of other areas, i.e., from the northern and southern Tethys shelf (respectively: southern Europe, Kaukasus, Iran, part of Inodchina and northern and eastern Africa, Deccan and Australia), western Panthalassa (Japan) are fairly welldocumented (reviewed in: Ausich et al., 1999 and literature cited there; Hess and Messing, 2011 and literature cited there). The crinoids of the eastern Pantalassa, covering North and South America, not well-known. Only few isolated skeletal elements of crinoids from the United States have been mentioned such as by Springer (1909), Clark and Twitchell (1915), Koch (1962), Hall (1991), Klikushin (1992), Tang et al. (2000), Esquivel-Macias et al. (2005) and Hunter and Zonneweld (2008). Recently from Albian sediments of Alberta, Canada, Ausich et al (2011) described and illustrated the most complete specimen of an articulate crinoid. This was a poorly preserved crinoid, albeit with a stem and calyx, and was assigned to Bathycrinidae; the authors noted that the details of the aboral cup were lacking and other characters were atypical for Mesozoic bourgueticrinids. Although this form migrated to North America from the Boreal Ocean, there was no connection between the Canadian province of Alberta and the Panthallasa Ocean in the Albian (Early Cretaceous). The knowledge on the crinoids of the Middle- and Late Mesozoic of South America looks even worse. Except for the recently described almost complete individuals of isocrinids [Isocrinida; Isocrinus (Chladocrinus) covuncoensis and Isocrinus (Chladocrinus) pehuenchensis], from the Lower Cretaceous deposits of the Neuquén Basin (Argentina; Lazo et al., 2020), almost nothing is known about this group of echinoderms present in the South American Mesozoic. Hence, the aim of the current research is to determine the taxonomic composition of crinoids present in the Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments of the western coasts of the Americas (United States, Mexico, Peru, Argentina and Chile). This will also allow to determine whether the assemblages occurring in the Panthalassa were related to the Tethyan, or formed separate population, unlisted in Europe and Africa, or, more likely, formed endemic aggregations, at least locally. Finally, the project will hopefully answer the question whether increased predation pressure related to Mesozoic Marine revolution induced the migration of stalked crinoids into the deep sea refugia in the eastern margin of the Panthalassic Ocean in the late Mesozoic.