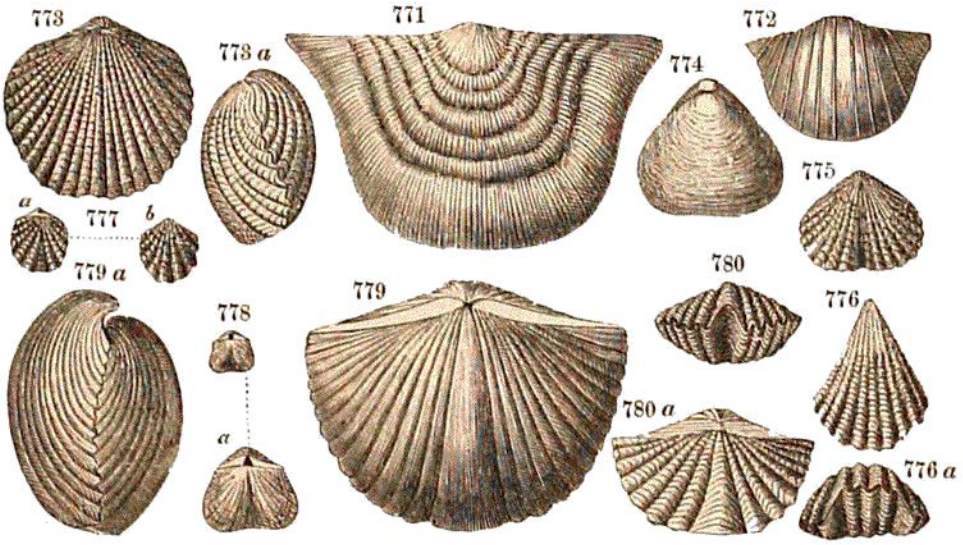
Blastoids, or Bud-crinoids, which, like the typical Cystoids, have no free arms, and usually are pentagonal in form. A species from the Niagara limestone of Ohio is represented, without its stem, in Fig. 770.

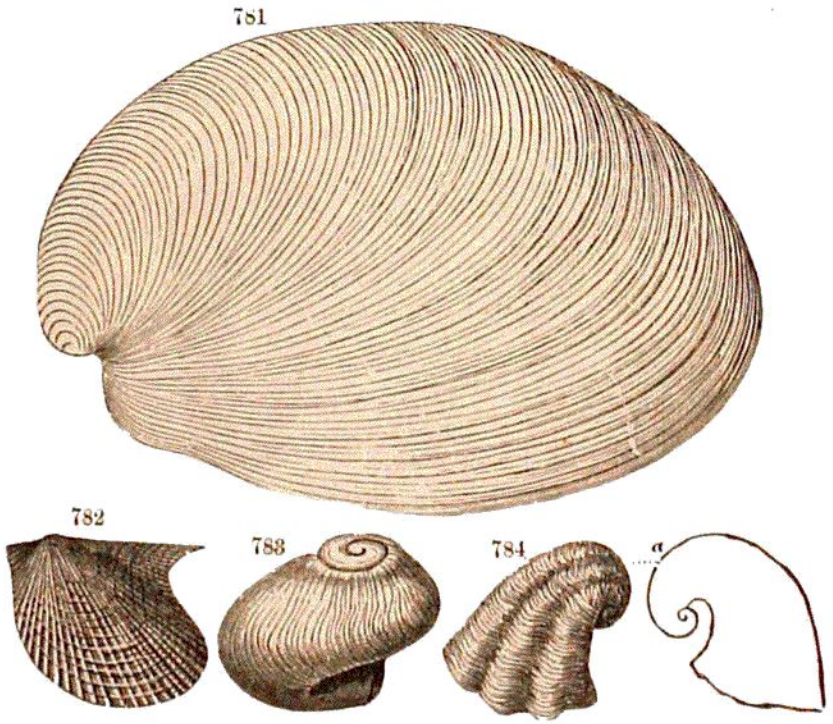
771–780.



Brachiopods. — Fig. 771, Leptæna rhomboidalis; 772, Plectambonites transversalis; 773, *a*, Atrypa nodostriata; 774, Meristina (Whitfieldella) nitida; 775, Anastrophia interplicata; 776, *a*, Rhynchotreta cuneata; 777, *a*, *b*, Atrypina disparilis; 778, *a*, Orthis biloba; 779, *a*, Spirifer Niagarensis; 780, *a*, Sp. sulcatus. Hall; except 778, Meek.

Some of the characteristic Brachiopods of the Niagara group are represented, natural in size, in Figs. 771 to 780 — all very abundant species.

781–784.



Lamellibranchs and Gastropods. — Fig. 781, Megalomus Canadensis; 782, Avicula emacerata; 783, Platystoma Niagarense; 784, *a*, Platyceras angulatum.

Leptæna rhomboidalis, Fig. 771, is one of the long-lived species — as it began in the Trenton period and continued on, with little change, through the Devonian.