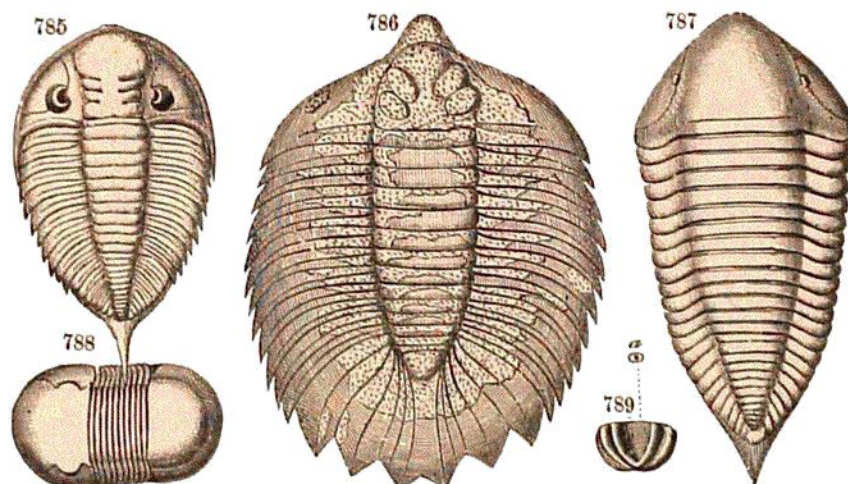


Lamellibranchs are not numerous,—a common fact with limestones. One of them from the Coralline limestone, and also from Guelph in Ontario, is shown in Fig. 781; another more common form, an *Avicula*, in Fig. 782. Figs. 783, 784 are of two Gastropods, the latter also a Clinton group species. A *Pleurotomaria* (*P. solarioides*), from the Guelph limestone, has a diameter of four inches. There were also *Conulariæ* of unusual size. Cephalopods include species of *Orthoceras*, *Actinoceras*, *Discosorus*, *Huronia*, *Gomphoceras*, *Trochoceras*.

The following figures, 785–789, are the forms of some of the Niagara Trilobites, all reduced one half or more. The *Lichas Boltoni* (Fig. 786) has sometimes a length of seven inches, and the *Homalonotus* (Fig. 787), remarkable for its small eyes, even a greater length. The *Calymene Niagarensis* is very similar to the *C. callicephala* of the Trenton period (Fig. 690).

785–789.



TRILOBITES. — Fig. 785, *Dalmanites limulurus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 786, *Lichas Boltoni* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 787, *Homalonotus delphinocephalus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 788, *Ilhenus Ioxus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). CRUSTACEAN. — 789, *Beyrichia symmetrica*; 789 a, same, natural size. Hall.

Ceratiocarids, among Crustaceans, occur of large size. The telson, or tail-spine, of one from western New York, *Ceratiocaris Deweyi*, is over six inches long, indicating a length for the *Ceratiocaris* of nearly two feet, or as great as that of *C. Angelini* (Fig. 729).

Characteristic Species.

1. Medina Epoch.

Fig. 744, *Arthropycus Harlani* H. (1853) = *Harlania Halli* Gœpp. (1852) = *Fucoides Harlani* Con. (1838). Fig. 739, *Lingula cuneata* Con.; *Atrypa* (*Whitfieldella*) *oblata* H.; 740, *Modiolopsis orthonota* Con.; 741, *M. primigenia* Con.; 742, *Pleurotomaria litorea* H.; *P. pervetusta* Con.; 743, *Bucania trilobata* Con., different views; *Oncoceras gibbosum* H.; *Orthoceras multiseptum* H.

2. Clinton Epoch.

PLANTS. — *Buthotrephis gracilis* H., *B. ramosa* H. A Lycopod (or Fern) has been reported from Ohio by E. W. Claypole (1878). It is of doubtful nature.