

larly bedded and of great horizontal extent. The Grenville formation presents lithological evidences of ordinary atmospheric erosion of the older rocks, and of ordinary aqueous as well as organic deposition.

Above this is the Norian series of Hunt, or Upper Laurentian of Logan, in which lime-feldspar rocks become dominant, and show that the calcareous rocks accumulated in the preceding period were already contributing to the material of new deposits. No evidence of Eozoon has been found in this series, which is, thus far, entirely unfossiliferous. The Huronian and other series, also of Eozoic or pre-Cambrian rocks, succeed to the Norian, and in one of these, the Hastings group, belonging probably to the Taconian of Hunt, specimens of Eozoon and indications of worm-burrows and other obscure fossils have been found.

With reference to the mode of preservation of Eozoon, it was stated that in its ordinary condition, as mineralised by serpentine, it presents the simplest kind of mineralisation of a calcareous fossil; that in which the original calcite walls still exist, with no change except a crystallisation of the calcite, common in the fossils of newer formations, and with the cavities filled with a hydrous silicate, which was evidently in process of deposition on the seabottom on which Eozoon is supposed to have lived. Commencing with this fact, the author proceeded to show that the various imperfections and accidents of preservation observed in Eozoon are precisely parallel to those observed in palæozoic and mesozoic fossils.

In conclusion, it was stated that many new observations had been made by Dr. Carpenter and the author, and would appear in a memoir now in course of preparation by the former, and that the author hoped, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Canada next year, to exhibit to those interested in the subject the large series of specimens of Eozoon now in the museum of McGill University.