

organic form externally resembling *Stromatocentrum*, and found in the Laurentian limestone of the Ottawa. These were described by me in the *Canadian Naturalist* for that year (vol. iv, p. 300), and afterwards figured in the *Geology of Canada*, p. 49. In 1863, similar forms were detected by the Geological Survey, in the serpentine-limestone of Grenville, sections of which we have prepared and submitted for microscopic examination to Dr. J. W. Dawson. He finds that the serpentine, which was supposed to replace the organic form, really fills the interspaces of the calcareous fossil. This exhibits in some parts a well-preserved organic structure, which Dr. Dawson describes as that of a Foraminifer 'growing in large sessile patches after the manner of *Carpenteria*, but of much greater dimensions, and presenting minute points which reveal a structure resembling that of other foraminiferous forms, as for example *Calcarina* and *Nummulites*.' Figures and descriptions will soon be published by the Geological Survey.

"Large portions of the Laurentian limestones appear to be made up of fragments of these organisms, mixed with other fragments which suggest comparisons with crinoids and other calcareous fossils, but cannot be distinctly determined. Some of the limestones are more or less colored by carbonaceous matter, which Dr. Dawson has found to exhibit under the microscope evidences of organic structure, probably vegetable.

"In this connection, it may be noticed that Mr. Sterry Hunt, in a paper presented to the Geological Society of London in 1858, (see also Silliman's *Journal*, [2], xxxvi, 296,) insisted upon the presence of beds of iron-ore, metallic sulphurets, and graphite in the Laurentian series as "affording evidence of the existence of organic life at the time of the deposition of these old crystalline rocks."

Dr. Dawson has proposed for this fossil the name of *Eozoön Canadense*, under which it will shortly be fully described.