scale of gneiss into dolomite, limestone, graphite, serpentine, and other minerals, consisting for the most part even of different elements, and this at the same time or by still more mysterious subsequent changes, producing imitations of the most delicate organic forms. The mere statement of this hypothesis is, I think, sufficient to show that it eannot be accepted either by ehemists or paleontologists, and it only serves to illustrate the difficulties which *Eozoon* presents to those who will not accept the theory of its organic origin.

Dr. Otto Hahn regards the matter from an entirely different point of view. He has himself visited Canada, has collected specimens of *Eozoon*, and now proposes to effect an entire revolution in our ideas of the palaeontology of the Eozoic rocks.

In a former paper he had maintained that *Eozoon* is altogether of mineral origin, that its screentine is hydrated olivine, and the canal system merely eracks in calcite injected by the expansion of this mineral. This hypothesis he now finds untenable, and he regards *Eozoon* as a vegetable production, or rather as a series of such productions. He regards the laminæ as petrified fronds of a sea-weed, and the canal systems as finer algae of several genera and species. Not content with this, he describes as plants other forms found in granite, gneiss, basalt, and even meteoric iron, and others found included in the substance of crystals of Arragonite. Corundum and Beryl. All these are supposed to be algae of new species, and science is enriched by great numbers of generic and specific names to designate them, while they are illustrated by thirty plates representing the quaint and grotesque forms of these objects, many of which are obviously such as we have been in the habit of regarding as mere dendritie erystallisations, eavities, or impurities included in crystals.

Among other curious discoveries the author refers to a plant which he honours me by naming *Photophoba Dawsoni*, and which he discovered in certain "amoeba-like" nodules of flint found in the Silurian of Montreal, and used to adorn the grounds of McGill College. I was puzzled for some time by this, until it occurred to me that at the time of the Doctor's visit some English gravel had been laid on our College terrace, and that several heaps of large irregular flints from this gravel had been gathered in front of the buildings. These had apparently afforded the new plant in question. Some other plants stated to be found in hornblende from Montreal mountain, and in limestone said to be called "fancy stone," are more difficult to account for.