

The sections seen in the artificial exposures may be tabulated as follows, though from the highly inclined position of the beds and the irregularity of the excavations, perfect accuracy was not attainable:—

*Mr. Lowe's Excavation* (order descending).

1. Limestone with serpentine and entire specimens of *Eozoon*—3 feet.
2. Coarse crystalline limestone, with layers containing fragments of *Eozoon*—4 feet.
3. Limestone with concretions and layers of serpentine, and a few specimens of *Eozoon*—several feet, to the bottom of the excavation.

*Fisher's Excavation* (order descending).

1. Laminated limestone with bands of serpentine—6 feet.
2. White laminated limestone traversed by small veins of chrysotile—8 feet.
3. Limestone with concretions and interrupted bands of serpentine and pyroxene, and fragments of *Eozoon*—10 feet. (Crystals and layers of dolomite occur in this and the preceding beds.)
4. Limestone with large concretions of serpentine, and in one layer fine-grained variety of *Eozoon* (var. *minor*)—20 feet.
5. Limestone with serpentine and perfect specimens of *Eozoon*. (This probably corresponds to Lowe's excavation)—12 feet.
6. Coarse-grained limestone and dolomite—several feet.

(After a break of several yards)

7. Limestone with masses of pyroxene and veins of chrysotile and some imperfect *Eozoon*.

(After a break of several yards)

8. Coarse-grained diorite, resting on a thick band of gneiss.

In front of Lowe's excavation, and apparently overlying the limestone exposed in it, is a narrow ledge of fine-grained gneiss; and beyond this other and probably overlying limestone appears, holding pyroxene and mica. The whole vertical thickness of the limestone exposed can scarcely exceed 150 feet; but this is probably only a small part of the development of the band at this place.

In the strike of the limestone to the south it appears to bend abruptly, or to be thrown by a fault, to the south-east, the gneiss and diorite coming forward into a line with it, and the limestone appearing in a little bare knoll in front of these. On the surface of this limestone were found some fine specimens of weathered *Eozoon*.

I examined carefully the relation of the bedded serpentine and the veins of chrysotile or fibrous serpentine to the limestone. The compact serpentine is evidently an original part of the deposit, occurring in layers and lenticular concretions. In some beds it shows no indication of the structure of *Eozoon*; but in others it fills the cavities of the fossils, and there are many regular layers of fragmental *Eozoon* of considerable thickness in which it fills the cells, while in other layers interstratified with these the fossil is associated with dolomite. I satisfied myself on this point not only on the ground, but also by taking away large specimens representing several thin layers, and treating them with dilute acid so as to bring out the structure. The following is a section of such a specimen, 5½ inches in vertical thickness, treated with acid and examined with a lens:—