chambers are in the lower part regularly laminated; but they are remarkable for their finely mammillated appearance, arising from their division into innumerable connected chamberlets resembling those of *Archæosphærina* (fig. 4). In the upper part the structure becomes acervuline, and the chamberlets rise into irregular prominences, which in the recent state must have been extremely friable, and, if broken up and scattered over the surfaces of beds, would not be distinguishable from the ordinary *Archæosphærinæ*. This specimen thus gives further probability to the view that the *Archæosphærinæ* may be for the most part detached chamberlets of *Eozoon*, perhaps dispersed in a living state and capable of acting as germs.]

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Fig. 1. Fragments of skeleton of *Eozoon*, imbedded in dolomite limestone. (*a*) Fragment with canals. (*b*) Fragments not showing canals. (*c*) Dolomite. (Magnified 10 diameters.)

2. Laminated *Eozoon*, with vein of chrysotile. (*a*) Calcareous wall, slightly eroded with acid. (*b*) Serpentine filling chambers. (*c*) Chrysotile vein crossing the structures. (10 diam.)

3. Portion of a specimens imilar to that in fig. 2; a very thin slice more highly magnified. (*a*) Intermediate skeleton with portions of two large canals. (*a'*) Proper wall with fine tubulation. (*b*) Serpentine filling chambers. (*c*) Chrysotile vein traversing serpentine. (Magnified 90 diam.)

4. Small *Archæosphærina*, showing tubulated wall. (200 diam.)

5, 6, 7, 8. *Archæosphærinæ*, casts, as opaque objects, of some of the varieties. (75 diam.)

9 and 10. Similar specimens seen in section. (75 diam.)

The specimen represented in fig. 4 is from Long Lake; all the others are from Petite Nation.

Discussion.

Prof. Duncan said that he thought the author had run the mineralogists rather hard. For his own part, when he first examined specimens of *Eozoon* he had come to the conclusion that they were ancient Foraminifera with Nummuline peculiarities; and since he had acquired a more intimate acquaintance with fibrous minerals and serpentines, he found himself more than ever confirmed in this view. The discovery of isolated masses was very interesting, seeing that, whether they were separated fragments or distinct organisms, they still showed the Nummuline structure. Prof. Duncan compared the habit of growth of *Eozoon* to that of the Nullipores, and suggested that it would be more philosophical to refer both the latter and the Foraminifera to Häckel's group "Protista."

Mr. Etheridge remarked upon the singular fact that whilst, as a general rule, we were disappointed in obtaining instructive sections of *Eozoon*, we had only to go to Dr. Carpenter to see sections which seemed to be convincing. He thought the difference of opinion that prevailed as to the nature of *Eozoon* was due mainly to the difficulty that certainly existed of procuring specimens to show the so-called tubuli and stolons. He stated that he had received from Jersey specimens which at the first glance he said were like