

Stromatoporoid masses, projecting from the weathered beds of limestone, would at once attract the attention of any collector; and the whole conditions of its occurrence, whether entire or in fragments, are precisely those of fossil corals in the Silurian limestones. Further, the symmetry and uniformity of its habit of growth are much more apparent when they can be studied in large specimens prepared by natural weathering or by treatment with an acid.

[Note (Oct. 30).—Messrs. Richardson and Weston, of the Geological Survey, have recently revisited the locality of *Eozoon* at Côte St. Pierre mentioned in the above paper, and have collected some additional specimens. One of these deserves notice, as illustrating the nature of *Archaeosphaerinae*. It is a small or young small speci-

Figs. 1-4.—Small weathered Specimen of *Eozoon* from Petite Nation.

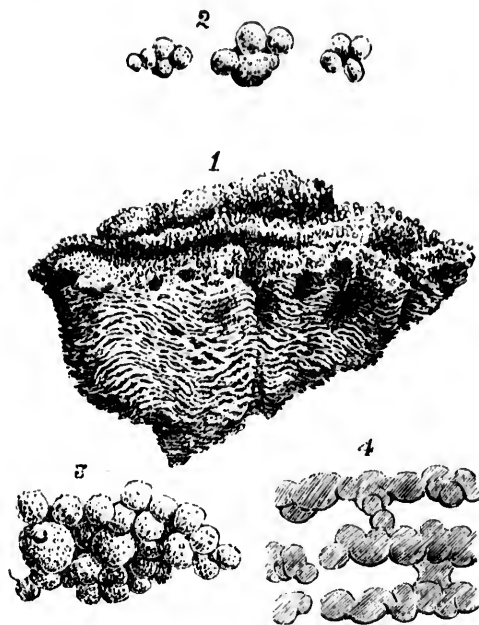


Fig. 1. Natural size; showing general form, and acervuline portion above and laminated portion below.

2. Enlarged casts of cells from upper part.
3. Enlarged casts of cells from the lower part of the acervuline portion.
4. Casts of sarcode layers from the laminated part; enlarged.

men, of a flattened oval form,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in its greatest diameter, and of no great thickness (fig. 1). It is a perfect cast in serpentine, and completely weathered out of the matrix, except a small portion of the upper surface, which was covered with limestone which I have carefully removed with a dilute acid. The serpentinous casts of the