mineralogically homogeneous, and only structurally distinguishable by the effect of their junction-surfaces on the course of faint rays of light transmitted through them.—W. B. C.]

Explanation of the Plates.

Plate II.

Specimen of *Eozoon Canadense*, imbedded in a dark-coloured homogeneous limestone, occurring in the Lower Laurentian series in Tudor, Ontario; two-thirds of the natural size.

Plate III.

Fig. 1. Section of one of the calcareous layers of the Tudor specimen (Plate II.), showing canal-system imperfectly infiltrated with black (carbonaceous?) matter; magnified 120 diameters.

2. Section of the shelly layer of a specimen of *Eozoon* from Grenville, showing a minute form of canal-system, partly injected with black matter and partly with serpentine; magnified 120 diameters.

3. Siliceous bodies (internal casts?) from a specimen of *Eozoon* from Wentworth; magnified 50 diameters.

4, 5. Sections of a fragment of *Eozoon* from the Madoc limestone, showing various forms of canal-system filled with carbonate of lime; magnified 120 diameters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE ON SUPPOSED BURROWS OF WORMS IN THE LAURENTIAN ROCKS OF CANADA.

By J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Among other indications of fossils in the Laurentian rocks, mentioned in my paper on the structure of Eozoon, are certain perforations resembling burrows of worms, found in a calcareous quartzite or impure limestone from Madoc, in Upper Canada. They occur in specimens in the Museum of the Geological Survey, and also in specimens subsequently collected by myself at the same place.

The beds at Madoc, containing these impressions, underlie, unconformably, the Lower Silurian limestones, and are regarded by Sir W. E. Logan as belonging to a somewhat higher horizon in the Laurentian, than the Eozoon Serpentines of Grenville. They are also less highly metamorphosed than the Laurentian rocks gener-