

removed, the calcareous portion would form a continuous skeleton, while the serpentine filling the chambers, when the calcareous plates are dissolved out by an acid, forms a continuous cast of the animal matter filling the chambers. This cast of the sarcodous material, when thus separated, is very uniformly and beautifully mammillated on the surfaces of the laminae, and this tuberculation gradually passes upward into smaller chambers, having amoeboid outlines, and finally into rounded chamberlets. It is also a very constant point of structure that the lower laminae of calcite are thicker than those above, and have the canal-systems larger and coarser. There is thus in the more perfect specimens a definite plan of structure on the large scale.

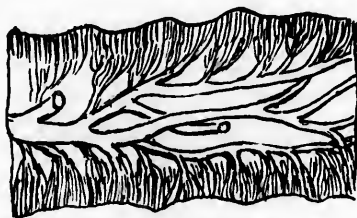


FIG. 6.—Diagram of typical mode of arrangement of canals and tubuli in a lamina of *Eozoön Canadense*. (Magnified.)

The normal mode of mineralization at Côte St. Pierre and Grenville is that the laminae of the test remain as calcite, while the chambers and larger canals are filled with serpentine of a light green or olive color, and the finer tubuli are injected with dolomite. It may also be observed that the serpentine in the larger cavities often shows a banded structure, as if it had been deposited in successive coats, and the canals are sometimes lined with a tubular film of serpentine, with a core or axis of dolomite, which also extends into the finer tubuli of the surfaces of the laminae. This, on the theory of animal origin, is the most perfect state of preservation, and