

dissolved in surface-waters, or in those of submarine springs, upon the calcareous and magnesian salts of the sea-water. Experiments undertaken with the view of determining the precise conditions under which these and similar silicates may thus be formed, are now in progress.

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APPENDIX TO DR. DAWSON'S PAPER (pages 10—22).

Since the above papers were published, I have had opportunities of examining slices and decalcified specimens of *Eozoön* from Petite Nation, the locality which afforded the specimens referred to by Dr. Carpenter (pages 23, 26), and I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to his observation of the distinctness of the proper wall of the chambers from the supplemental or intermediate skeleton, as exhibited in these specimens. In the specimens previously examined I could not distinctly ascertain that the structure of the proper wall had been preserved, except in a small fragment from Burgess, not certainly known to be of the same species with the specimens from Grenville. Although I believed that such a distinction must have existed, I could not affirm that it had been preserved. I therefore regard these additional structures, ascertained by Dr. Carpenter, as affording strong confirmation of the foraminiferal nature of *Eozoön*, and as indicating its high rank in the order of Foraminifera; while at the same time no more satisfactory guarantee for the correctness of the observations made here could be given, than the concurrence of one whose authority in such subjects is deservedly so high.

It is also gratifying to find in recent British publications,\* notices to the effect that Mr. Sanford has found the structure of *Eozoön* in the Laurentian limestone of Ireland), the Connemara marble of the Binabola Mountains) already referred to on page 22. Mr. Sanford's specimens have been further examined by Prof. Rupert Jones, who says: "except that the serpentine replacing the sarcode is lighter than in specimens furnished by Sir William Logan, there is no real difference between the two." *Eozoön Canadense* will thus, in all probability, be found to be characteristic of the Laurentian, and possibly of a particular portion of that series on both sides of the Atlantic, and will become important to palæontologists as a means of recognizing rocks of this early life-zone. It would appear also that in Ireland as in Canada the remains of the creature have

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\* Geol. Mag., Nov. 1864; Reader, Feb. 25, 1865.