

the deeper parts of the ocean. If in connection with this we consider the rapidity with which the soft, simple, and almost structureless sarcode of these Protozoa can be built up, and the probability that they were more abundantly supplied with food, both for nourishing their soft parts and skeletons, than any similar creatures in later times, we can readily understand the great volume and extent of the Laurentian limestones which they aided in producing. I say aided in producing, because I would not care to commit myself to the doctrine that the Laurentian limestones are wholly of this origin. There may have been other limestone builders than Eozoon,

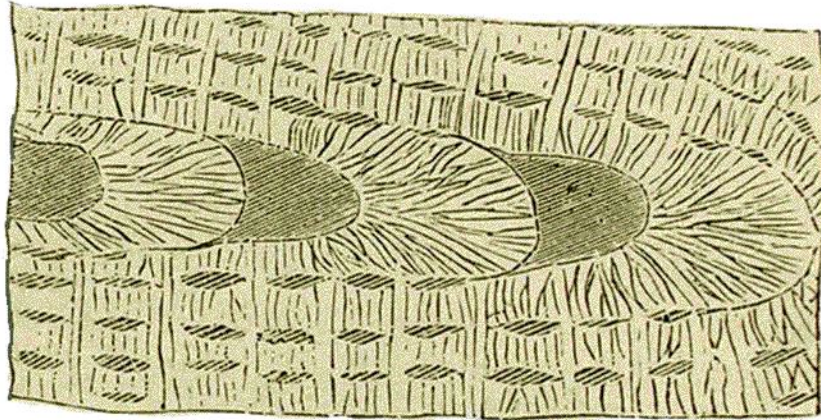


FIG. 11.—Section of a Nummulite, from Eocene Limestone of Syria. Showing chambers, tubuli, and canals. Compare this and Fig. 12 with Fig. 7 and Nature-print of Eozoon.

and there may have been limestones formed by plants like the modern Nullipores, or by merely mineral deposition.

Its relations to modern animals of its type have been very clearly defined by Dr. Carpenter. In the structure of its proper wall and its fine parallel perforations, it resembles the *Nummulites* and their allies; and the organism may therefore be regarded as an aberrant member of the Nummuline group, which affords some of the largest and most widely distributed of the fossil Foraminifera. This resemblance may be seen in Fig. 11. To the Nummulites it also conforms in its tendency to form a supplemental or intermediate skeleton with canals,