

has also recently announced the discovery of forms which he regards as akin to the modern Radiolaria, creatures of a little higher grade than the Foraminifera, in the "Archæan" rocks of Brittany.<sup>1</sup> Thus Eozoon is no longer isolated, but has companions of the same great age with itself. The progress of discovery is also daily carrying the life of the Cambrian to lower beds, and thus nearer to the Laurentian. It is not unlikely that in a few years a pre-Cambrian fauna will force itself on the attention of the most sceptical geologists.

REFERENCES:—"Life's Dawn on Earth," London, 1875. (Now out of print.) "Specimens of Eozoon Canadense in the Peter Redpath Museum, Montreal," 1888. (This memoir contains reference to previous papers.)

<sup>1</sup> *Natural Science*, Oct., 1892.

#### APPENDED NOTES.

1. *Stromatoporæ*.—It has been usual of late to regard these as allies of the modern Millepores and Hydrætinæ; but careful study of large series of specimens has convinced me that some species, notably the *Stromatocerium* of the Cambro-Silurian and the *cryptozoum* of the Cambrian, cannot be so referred. I hope to establish this in the future, if time permit.

2. MODERN FORAMINIFERA.—The discovery by Brady and Lister of reproductive chamberlets at the margin of the modern *orbitolites*, tends to connect this with Eozoon. The gigantic foraminiferal species discovered by Agassiz at the Gallipagos, has points of affinity with Eozoon; and its arenaceous nature does not affect this, as we know sandy species in this group closely allied to others that are calcareous.