also found at this locality a single example of the gastropod Cylichna alba (?) apparently identical with the form now rarely found at Port Kent. The bivalve shells in this sand deposit invariably exhibited signs of transportation in that most of the detached valves were lying outside up in the sand layers after the manner of shells moved by rather gentle currents. Whether in their original matrix or not, the shells afford good evidence of the marine invasion to this point and to the altitude given.

Fossils at Norwood N. Y. Fossil shells of Macoma groenlandica are abundant in the clays at Norwood, St Lawrence co., N. Y., particularly in the low ground in the western part of the village. The sewer trenches opened in the summer of 1903 brought to light numerous pockets of these shells. I found this shell in clays under sands and lying on boulder clay about 3 feet below the surface near the street crossing the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad south of the Union station, at an elevation of about 335 feet. The same shell appears in the clays from the sewer trench on top of the hill in the northern part of the village at an elevation of 360 feet aneroid or 370 feet according to the engineer's levels compared with Norwood station. I also found Macoma groenlandica in a cutting of the Norwood & St Lawrence Railroad just northeast of the junction at Norwood at an elevation by aneroid of 350 feet. These shells were in stony clays, the rubbly marine drift, at the western base of the dune-capped hill which forms a prominent feature on the northeastern outskirts of Norwood. This region includes the highest shell locality yet discovered on the northwest slope of the Adirondacks and is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the highest yet reported within the State. The locality is nearly 30 feet higher than the highest shell layer that I have seen in the Champlain valley but shells are to be expected in the western part of the town of Mooers as high as 400 feet.

Fossils at Montreal, Canada. The deposit of marine shells at the Côte des Neiges on Mt Royal is said to consist of a bed of gravel 6 feet thick with Saxicava rugosa and Macoma (Tellina) groenlandica. According to Sir Charles Lyell[1] the deposit is covered by an unstratified mass of boulders

[1]Lyell, Sir Charles. Travels in North America. N. Y. 1845. 2:119.