

and gravel 12 feet thick. It is not altogether clear from the descriptions of this locality whether this overlying unstratified material is true till or a bed of coarse rubble washed down from the mountain side on the shell bed during the higher stand of the marine shore line at that place. It has apparently been assumed by Sir William Dawson and others that the shells pertain to the post-Wisconsin phase of depression. At the time of my visit in 1900 I was not, unaided, able to identify the locality. I have assumed in this paper, nevertheless, that the current view of the essential contemporaneity of the bed with other high level marine shells in the region is correct.

Fossils at Hemmingford, Quebec, Canada. Marine shells occur in Hemmingford, about 5 miles north of Mooers Junction, in a gravelly shoal on the southern margin of the village. A borrow pit in a pasture opened in 1903 afforded abundant shells of *Saxicava rugosa* in the attitude of growth in the openwork gravels at depths from 18 inches to 3 feet below the surface. The shells are large and strong and exhibit marked variations in form. From aneroid measurements, this locality appears to have an elevation of 257 feet. *Saxicava* also occurs in an old gravel pit on the west of the road at the same locality.

The freshness and strength of these shells at so slight a depth beneath the soil in gravels open to the free percolation of rain water is strong evidence against the supposition that the absence of marine shells in the sands and clays deposited about the margin of the retreating Wisconsin ice sheet along the sea border from New York eastward to the vicinity of Boston is to be explained by their removal in solution under the influence of meteoric waters following an uplift of that coast from beneath the sea.

Fossils near Mooers. The writer found marine shells on the south bank of the Great Chazy in 1903, at a point on the west side of the narrow neck of land in the sharp bend of the river $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Thorn's corners.¹ The section there exposed shows about 10 feet of compact grayish sandy till resting on the Potsdam (?) sandstone. The surface of this till is planed off to a

¹A picture of this locality is given by Cushing in the Annual Report of the State Geologist for 1895, pt 1, p.511, pl.III, Albany, 1896. The fossils occur at and above the dark line half way up the river bluff. Thorn (on the U. S. G. S. map) is given as Thom in the state reports.