level line of unconformable contact with overlying sands and clayey sands from 3 to 5 feet thick, in which near the base occur marine fossils. Overlying this bed are coarse waterworn gravels believed to be laid down by the river when its bed there was the top of the terrace now 340 feet above sea level. The following species were collected.

Macoma groenlandica rare Saxicava rugosa dominant Leda arctica not rare Yoldia (Portlandia) sp rare	J. W. Dawson, Canad. Ice Age p. 241-2 Verrill. Invert. Anim. Vineyare Sound, p. 689
Balanus sp. fragments rare	

Saxicava rugosa, Leda, etc. are in the lower clayey bed usually intact and in the attitude of growth.

This locality is close to the 340 foot contour line of the United States Geological Survey map. Similar sands and clays are seen on the north side of the river below the bend at a point north of the camp meeting ground. The shell-bearing deposits are in strong contrast with the coarse wave and river strewn materials indicating the recession of the sea, and evidently pertain to the maximum marine stage following the disappearance of the ice from the locality. The smooth surface of the till on which the deposits rest and the apparent absence of beds referable to a lacustrine stage are rather characteristic of the marine series at this level from the Saranac northward. The same smoothness of the inclined surface of the till in the Saranac section at Freydenburg's Mills is noted below.

Fossils at Freydenburg's Mills on the Saranac. This locality, first noted, I believe, by Dr D. S. Kellogg and S. P. Baldwin, is one of the highest localities of marine shells on the New York side of the Champlain valley. The section as exposed in 1901 along the tracks of the Chateaugay Railroad reveals gravels and sands unconformably overlying the boulder clay. The till is a compact unstratified mass composed of bluish clay and clean, well striated boulders. No traces whatever were seen of the fossil shells in this lower glacial deposit. The surface of the till was