eroded and its trace in the vertical section was that of a smoothened plane dipping gently eastward toward the lake.

The shells occurred mainly at the base of the stratified deposit in sands resting directly on the till without trace of an intervening unfossiliferous bed such as might have been laid down on the till after the retreat of the ice sheet from the locality and the incoming of the sea. The upper part of the gravels appear to be of delta origin being on the whole coarser than the lower part of the water-laid deposit. The top of this deposit is over 340 feet according to aneroid measurements; and the fossil shells occur from near this level down the slope of the inclined bedding to perhaps 320 feet.

The following forms were collected, named in the order of their abundance: Saxicava rugosa, Macoma groenlandica, Balanus sp., Mytilus edulis.

Ries found Diatoms in the clay at Plattsburg. Shells and bones have also been reported at this lower level.

Fossils at Port Kent N. Y. One of the best known localities in New York for the occurrence of Champlain fossils is at Port Kent. Ebenezer Emmons[1] who gives two plates of fossil invertebrates found in the marine beds from various localities in northern New York, New England and Canada, states that he found the following list of species at Port Kent:

Tritonium anglicum	Tellina *sp.*
T. fornicatum	Tellina *sp.*
Mytilus edulis	Turritella
Pecten islandicus	Nucula portlandica
Mya truncata	Bulla
M. arenaria	

Sir Charles Lyell also gives an account of the shell locality at Port Kent. In a small brook south of the place (near the present railroad station) he observed at the bottom of the section: first, clay 30 feet thick with boulders; second, loam with shells 6 feet; third, sand, 20 feet thick. He found four species of shells: Mytilus edulis, Saxicava rugosa, Tellina groenlandica, and Balanus miser. He states that no shells were found at a greater hight than 40 feet above the lake (about 138 feet above sea level).

[1] Geol. N. Y. 2d Dist. 1842. p.128