

those called fairy stones, which occur without fossils in the clay at Albany, New York, and at Burlington, Vermont, and in Massachusetts, as described by Professor Hitchcock. In the centre of one of these nodules was the entire skeleton of a fossil fish, allied to, if not identical with, that named *Mallotus villosus* by Professor Agassiz, which now lives in the Greenland seas, and is also found fossil in Greenland.

The only remaining district seen by me where shells have been discovered in the boulder formation, is on the borders of Lake Champlain, about eighty miles south of Montreal. The basin of this lake may be considered as a southern branch of the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the locality is important, as being the most southern latitude ( $44^{\circ} 25' N.$ ) to which this assemblage of arctic fossils has been traced. Professor Emmons has given an account of the spot where the shells occur, south of Port Kent, in the county of Essex, State of New York, at a point where a small brook enters on the western side of the lake. In this place I observed, at the bottom of the section, first, clay, thirty feet thick, with boulders of gneiss, granite, limestone, and quartzose (Potsdam) sandstone, some rounded blocks of the latter being *nine feet in diameter*; secondly, loam with shells, six feet thick; thirdly, sand, twenty feet thick. Although the shells in the second bed, or the loam, were very numerous, I could only detect four species, namely, *Mytilus edulis*, *Saxicava rugosa*, *Tellina grælandica*, and *Balanus miser*.

Travelling inland from this spot to Keeseville, I found the boulder formation of great depth, covering the older rocks, and the ascent to an elevation of