

same geological period as that to which the boulders belong. The shells occur both below and above far-transported fragments of rock, and the fundamental granite, limestone, and other rocks, which support the shelly drift of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, are smoothed and furrowed on their surface by glacial action.

In my first memoir on the fossil shells sent to me by Captain Bayfield, from the drift near Quebec, I called attention to the fact, that the number of species was small, while the individuals were numerous, a character belonging to the fauna of seas in high latitudes. At the same time it was shown, that there was a far greater variety in the shells now living in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Dr. Gould, the eminent conchologist of Boston, suggested to me, that on examining a greater number of localities, especially at wide distances from each other, I might find the number of species gradually to augment. This has not been the case, and when we reflect, that at Burlington in Vermont, which, as before stated, is situated in latitude $44^{\circ} 25' N.$, or corresponding to the latitude of Bordeaux in France, we meet with the same assemblage as near Quebec, latitude $46^{\circ} 48' N.$, and at some points on the coast of Labrador, in latitude 50° , most of them being identical with fossils of the Scandinavian drift, in latitudes 58° and $60^{\circ} N.$; we shall be inclined to acquiesce in the views which I formerly advanced, respecting the prevalence of a colder climate in these regions at the time when the boulder formation originated.

July 5th.—Returning to Montreal after our excursion to Quebec, we crossed the St. Lawrence on