

a terrace known as Johnston's Grove, in which *Saxicava rugosa* and *Macoma fragilis* are abundant at a height of about three hundred and fifty feet. These shells are also found in a cutting at Carp Station, as stated by Dr. Ellis. At Mohr's Corners, already referred to, there is a sand terrace which rises to a height of four hundred and seventy-five feet and contains the above shells in great abundance. In a cutting through a gravel bed on the Electric Railway west of Hintonburg, *Leda arctica*, *Saxicava rugosa* and a fragment of a *Balanus* were found. This is so different from the other localities that it deserves special mention. It is composed of a beach-like gravel, distinctly stratified and well water-worn. The pebbles are generally one to two inches in diameter, with a small number of larger ones, the interstices being filled with sand. *Leda arctica* is the most abundant here, while at the other places named, only one specimen was found. The shells are small but well preserved, and in some cases the two valves are joined. The few specimens of *Saxicava rugosa* which were found were also well preserved. This cutting is on the edge of a terrace which extends back to the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway and is about two hundred and thirty feet above sea level.

TERRACES.

Terraces and old shore lines or beaches have been described as occurring in many places along the Ottawa Valley. A good example of a cut terrace may be seen on the Montreal road near Green's Creek, at a height of about two hundred feet, but this may be of fluvial origin. At Chelsea there is a terrace at a height of three hundred and fifty feet, and one round the base of King's Mountain seven hundred and five feet high, North of the west end of Muskrat Lake on the road leading to Beachburg, a fairly well defined shore-line occurs at a height of from four hundred to four hundred and fifty feet. In many places where the level tracts of Leda clay occur there are sloping