The facts reviewed show that the amount of elevation east of the Rocky Mountains, over the northern half of the United States and the adjoining part of British America, increased to the northward. It is probable that there was a region of maximum height along the Canada watershed south of Hudson Bay; since the height of a shore-line on James Bay (Mo.) is only 450 feet. But this single observation leaves the question doubtful. The general rule of increase to the northward holds over the Winnipeg region, as is shown by the northward rise in the shore-lines of Lake Agassiz; the upper shore-line, or Herman beach, which at Lake Traverse is 85 feet above this lake, or 1055 feet above sea level, has a height at the national boundary, 224 miles from Lake Traverse, of 1230 feet, and 76 miles farther north, of 1315 feet (Upham).

The heights increased also from the Atlantic coast westward. But there appears to have been a maximum east of Lake Ontario, the heights, as has been stated, diminishing 120 feet along the line of the lake between Watertown at its eastern extremity and its western extremity. The region may have been within the range of the Appalachian uplift of the period as suggested by F. J. H. Merrill.

How far the change in level extended south of the Great Lakes is doubtful. The small elevation of the shore-line, 45 feet, at the south end of Lake Michigan, indicates nearness to the limit. But south of lakes Ontario and Erie, the distance to the limit may have been two or three hundred miles or more.

Through these changes, the Arctic, Labrador, Canadian, and New England coasts gained much in extent, and so also some parts of the Pacific border. Nova Scotia became again part of the mainland. The beds of rivers flowing south had their pitch increased to its present amount. The river channels within tidal limits were excavated to a deeper level, corresponding more or less closely with the amount of elevation in the region; and this excavation, as already explained, gave additional height to the bordering terraces. Many lakes were drained that had been made by the northward depression of the land, thus carrying forward the drying of the continent that was commenced with the subsiding of the rivers.

On the coast of Maine, there are large Indian shell-heaps of the common Clam (*Venus mercenaria*, the *Quahog* of the Indians) and, in some places, of the Virginia Oyster, species which are now nearly extinct on that cold-water coast. As made known by Verrill, there is a colony of living southern species in Quahog Bay, near Bath (20 miles east of Portland), among which are *Venus mercenaria* Linn., *Modiola plicatula* Lam., *Ilyanassa obsoleta* Stimp., *Urosalpynx cinerea* Stimp., *Crepidula fornicata* Lam., *Asterias arenicola* Stimp., *Eupagurus longicarpus* Edw., and others, reminding one strongly, as Verrill says, of the coast fauna of New Haven, on Long Island Sound. Further, *Venus*, *Ilyanassa*, *Modiola*, and other species occur, according to Dawson, also in Northumberland Straits, in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the mouth of Damariscotta River, 30 miles east of Portland, there is the only locality of the living oyster north of Massachusetts Bay. Shells of Oysters, Clams, and Scallops (the southern *Pecten irradians* Lam.) are abundant in the deeper portions of the mud of the harbor of Portland.