

under a new aspect and in profuse development. More recently, on a similar errand, the writer has exploited the same factors as developed about the village of Percé on the coast of Gaspé just south of Malbay and about 20 miles due south of the north shore of Gaspé bay. In due time the results of the studies thus made will be presented in some detail for the comparison of these ancient faunas with those of New York, for quite extensive collections have been brought together from all the points mentioned, and we may look for an important elucidation therefrom of some of the problems to which reference has been made.

In this paper, however, it is not so much the purpose to enter on comparisons of results and correlations of faunas as to expound with some brevity the singularly interesting geologic structure prevailing at and about Percé, as derived from observations made in the course of assembling the fossil faunas of the region.

The ancient fishing village of Percé is a spot of extraordinary beauty of situation. It lies exposed to the full force of the sea on the easternmost part of the Gaspé peninsula and no place could display with more potency the tremendous destructive power of the sea than this broken and deeply gnawed coast against which the northeast blasts have beaten ages long. It is an old settlement, one of the oldest in America. Soon after Jacques Cartier in 1535 roamed in the Bay of Chaleurs and planted a cross at Douglstown on Gaspé bay, fisherpeople from the shores of Brittany and the Channel islands settled here under the overshadowing protection of the stupendous and glorious Rocher Percé, from which the place takes name and which today draws the amazed wonder of every passing sea traveler. The narrow beach to the north of the rock and the long beach below afforded a base of operations for the fishing, and here a settlement was made long before Hendrik Hudson had wet keel in the waters of New York.

Isolated and towering stands the Percé rock at the angle between the North and South beaches, cut off from the shore by an interval of 300 feet, over which the waters roll, except at ebb tide, and beneath which lies the zone of a great displacement of the rock masses. All other presentments of the gnawing power of the ocean which the