

the Grand Coupe, as well as in Le Coulé as just stated. In the great sea front of Red peak, the high face rising 660 feet over the water is believed to bring up the lower gray limestones in conformity and, though these beds are difficult of access and have not been properly studied, it is likely that here are the strata which fill the broken interval between the Percé beds and those beneath, the rocks of Cap Barré and perhaps also in part those of Cap Blanc.

As a whole, we may say of the Percé beds that though they are now but remnants left by recent rapid and profound changes in topography, due to the tremendous destructive energy of the sea, and their surfaces, both on the Percé rock and in the Murailles, are the slopes of lost mountains, yet they have been subjected to disturbances in themselves much greater and much more ancient, witnessed by their difference in inclination and their tremendous displacements. These displacements we shall endeavor to portray more particularly in summing up the evidence relating to the geologic structure of the region.

There is little evidence yet on which to base any kind of subdivision of the Percé rock mass, either from its fossils or its rocks. The yellow beds seem to bear in greater abundance the prolific species *Chonetes canadensis*, *Leptostrophia irene*, *Chonostrophia* etc., and the red layers the trilobite remains, *Spirifer arenosus*, *S. murchisoni*, etc., but this occurrence is open to constant exception.<sup>1</sup>

**Cap Barré beds.** In first considering the limestones of Percé rock we have started with the latest of the limestone deposits. In close if not immediate succession beneath them seem to follow the gray schists exposed only at Cap Barré, the southernmost and lowest point of the Murailles.

These beds consist of thin, sandy, blue gray limestones with intercalated shale, the rock becoming reddish at the top beneath the soil cap. They dip northeast 30° to 40°, which is an angle not repro-

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<sup>1</sup>Most of the fossils from the Percé rock described by Billings were evidently picked up loose at the foot of Mt Joli whither they are washed in great quantity from the rock itself. Hence Billings, not personally acquainted with the situation, frequently cites Mt Joli as a locality of these fossils which is misleading for the Joli mass is of very different age.