under a new aspect and in profuse development. More recently, on
a similar errand, the writer has exploited the same factors as de-
veloped 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 pre-
vailing 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 north-
east blasts have beaten ages long. It is an old settlement, one of the
oldest in America. Soon after Jacques Cartier in 1535 roasted in
the Bay of Chaleurs and planted a cross at Douglastown 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