

istics, debility, as exemplified in ornamentation of different parts of the organism *Gaspelichas Forillonia*, a new species, is indeed "the most extravagant instance of the development of spines among the trilobites."

This monumental work by Dr. Clark only serves to enhance his deserved fame as a distinguished palæozoic palæontologist. The plates are all that can be desired, the text likewise so satisfactory, both as to quality and precision. References are made to the good work done in the peninsula by Logan, Billings, Ells, Low and others whom the author does not forget in bestowing names on the new forms met with. Nor does he forget those intrepid missionaries and early French explorers like Lejeune, Jumeau, Lescarbot, Leclercq and de Thune, and the Jerseymen and other settlers of the district, all who have in any measure contributed to the history and development of Gaspé.

The geology of the "Forillon" with map, is given in which the Gaspé sandstones, the Grande Grève limestones, the Cape Bon Ami beds and the St. Alban beds are separated on palæontological and stratigraphical grounds. This remarkable point juts out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence "like an index finger," from the broad fist of Rosier Cape and Cove, and two of the four geological formations constitute the narrower portion of the slender point, with Cape Gaspé to the north and Shiphead to the south. The vertical distribution of species, the faunas of the different formations and their mode of occurrence, together with a special chapter on the "Geology of Percé," in which a geological map in detail, is presented giving the succession of the strata, including formations from the Carboniferous down to the Lower Silurian. They comprise the Bonaventure conglomerate (Carboniferous and Devonian in age), the "Percé massive" (Lower Devonian), the Cap Barré massive, (Lowest Devonian), Mt. Joli massive, north flank, (Upper Silurian), Mt. Joli massive, south flank, (Lower Silurian), Cape Canon massive, including limekiln beds, (Lower Silurian). The faults noted by Dr. Clarke appear to be of the same character as those of the "Quebec Group" and "Appalachian" folded region, a series of thrust faults, very much like those movements so characteristically described by Lugeon of Switzerland, where strata seem to play leap-frog one over the other. Their reproduction of a number of old historic maps and early illustrations of this most interesting and picturesque, as well as easily reached region, forms no inconspicuous portion of the volume, nor can the delightful water-colour reproduction of Percé rock, forming the frontispiece, go unnoticed. The excellent drawings by Barkentin illustrating the extinct faunas are exquisitely reproduced.